

ROADSIDE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN WITH PRIORITISED REHABILITATION



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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Client contact	Kate Alberry

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – HOW TO USE THIS PLAN

The Cowra Shire Council Roadside Vegetation Assessment and Management Plan aims to provide guidance to council staff for activities that may affect the health and condition of roadside vegetation during the course of:

- normal road and roadside maintenance activities
- major works in the road corridor, including road widening, realignment, drainage works or other upgrades
- selection of areas to target for improvement of the condition of native roadside vegetation
- as a support for grant applications for restoration of habitat linkage corridors

This plan is accompanied by digitised field data (GIS) that clearly indicates the current condition of roadside vegetation at the time of field surveys – August to November, 2013. For the purposes of planning rehabilitation works it is recommended that this report is used in conjunction with this mapping. The mapping and key information from this plan have been incorporated into a Glovebox Guide specifically for use by road crews and their supervisors. Conservation value mapping uses the traffic lights system, so for works prioritisation,

RED= STOP WHAT YOU ARE DOING and check for special considerations, **YELLOW =PROCEED WITH CAUTION**, and **GREEN = GO AHEAD AND WORK** according to the normal guidelines.

The first part of this report provides background information, including historical and current factors that affect the condition of roadside vegetation, conservation values of remnant vegetation in the road corridor, and vegetation management practices that affect the health of this vegetation.

Important native vegetation communities, known as Endangered Ecological Communities or EECs, that occur in Cowra Shire are described so that they can be identified along the road corridor. These EECs are protected under state or federal legislation, and local councils have an obligation to ensure that the ongoing health of EECs is maintained or improved. The specific threats that affect each of these communities are described, along with recommended actions for their management. Preparation of vegetation mapping as part of this plan is considered an important component of council's management actions, as this provides guidance to road crews and other council staff.

The process of developing prioritised management actions is described, along with a detailed methodology which outlines field survey techniques and the process of understanding and interpreting this field data for the purposes of this plan.

The second section of the report provides the basis of the plan, and includes:

- A prioritized list of roads which are ranked according to their conservation value and recovery potential. This can be used for directing the expenditure of specific funding for rehabilitation of roadside vegetation, or for grant applications.
- Individual report cards for each road, with snapshot mapping, vegetation communities present, and recommended works actions for that road based on its conservation values. These can be issued to road crews to inform their planned works for the day/week.

Table of Contents

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION	i
DISCLAIMER	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – HOW TO USE THIS PLAN	ii
Table of Contents	iii
SUMMARY ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SURVEYED ROADS	xiv
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 The Project	1
1.2 Project Objectives	2
1.3 Cowra Shire Council Area	2
1.4 Review of RVMPs for other regional councils	4
2 THE ROADSIDE ENVIRONMENT: VALUES AND THREATS	5
Road Corridors in an Ecological Setting	5
Historical context for rural roads	5
Non-living environmental factors that affect roads	6
Effects of roads on the living environment	6
The rural roadside environment	7
2.1 Conservation Values	8
Conservation of Native Vegetation and Fauna	9
2.1.1 Heritage Sites	9
2.2 Ecological Linkages	9
2.2.1 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Processes	9
Vegetation Management	10
Benefits of remnant roadside vegetation for farms	11
2.3 Threatening Processes	12
3 MANAGEMENT OF ENDANGERED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES	16
3.1 WHAT ARE ENDANGERED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES?	16
3.1.1 Why identify and manage threatened ecological communities?	16
3.1.2 What about degraded sites?	16
3.2 LEGISLATION RELATING TO CONSERVATION OF EECs	17
3.2.1 Purpose of the Threatened Species Conservation Act	17
3.2.2 How does the Threatened Species Conservation Act protect threatened species?	18
3.2.3 Critical habitat protection	18

3.2.4	Impact assessment.....	18
3.2.5	Other relevant legislation	18
3.3	LOCAL GOVERNMENT’S ROLE IN MANAGING EECS.....	19
3.4	ENDANGERED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES IN COWRA SHIRE	19
4	IDENTIFICATION OF ENDANGERED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES	20
4.1	Identification of Box-Gum Woodland EEC.....	20
4.2	Identification of Fuzzy Box Woodland EEC	22
4.3	Identification of Inland Grey Box Woodland EEC	23
4.4	Identification of Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland EEC.....	23
5	DEVELOPING PRIORITISED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	25
6	METHODS.....	29
	Field Survey Methods	29
	Road Classification	29
	Roadside Environments	30
	Assessing the Environment.....	30
	Mapping Field Data.....	33
	Interpreting the Field Data	34
	Determining Recovery Potential.....	34
	Works Prioritisation	35
	Limitations	37
	Identification of species.....	37
6.1	How to handle Special Management road segments (degraded EECS).....	38
6.1.1	White Box Yellow Box Blakely’s Red Gum Woodland.....	38
6.1.2	Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	40
6.1.3	Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Penepplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	42
6.1.4	Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland in the South Eastern Highlands, Sydney Basin, South East Corner and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregions	43
7	ASSESSMENT OF ROADS	46
7.1	Overview of roads in Cowra Shire.....	46
7.2	Prioritisation for Roadside Rehabilitation of Vegetation.....	46
8	North West Quadrant	56

8.1	Overview of road network	56
8.2	Prioritised list of roads in North West Quadrant	56
8.3	North West Quadrant Roads.....	60
8.3.1	Adams Lane	60
8.3.2	Balcombs Rd.....	61
8.3.3	Bangaroo Quarry Rd.....	62
8.3.4	Bangaroo Rd	63
8.3.5	Barryrennie Rd	64
8.3.6	Belubula Way west.....	65
8.3.7	Billimari Road	66
8.3.8	Binda Rd	67
8.3.9	Binni Creek Rd south	68
8.3.10	Boridgery Road.....	69
8.3.11	Breens Rd	70
8.3.12	Brook Lane	71
8.3.13	Camp Lane.....	72
8.3.14	Cannon Rd	73
8.3.15	Canowindra Rd.....	74
8.3.16	Capps Rd.....	75
8.3.17	Cassidys Lane	76
8.3.18	Cassidys Road.....	77
8.3.19	Cemetery Road.....	78
8.3.20	Conimbla Church Rd.....	79
8.3.21	Conimbla Rd	80
8.3.22	Corke Lane.....	81
8.3.23	Cranky Rock Road.....	82
8.3.24	Crowther Road	83
8.3.25	Cucumber Rd.....	84
8.3.26	Cullanes Road.....	85
8.3.27	Cultowa Lane.....	86
8.3.28	Cultowa Rd	87
8.3.29	Dorset Lane	88
8.3.30	Edgecombe Rd	89
8.3.31	Elouera Road	90

8.3.32	Emu Creek Rd	91
8.3.33	Faith Lane	92
8.3.34	Farleigh Reserve Rd	93
8.3.35	Farleigh Trig Rd	94
8.3.36	Farm Rd	95
8.3.37	Foley Rd	97
8.3.38	Fragar Rd	98
8.3.39	Frying Pan Gully Rd	99
8.3.40	Gallaghers Rd	100
8.3.41	Gem Rd	101
8.3.42	George Russell Drive	102
8.3.43	Glenlogan Rd	104
8.3.44	Glenlogan Siding Rd	106
8.3.45	Goodwins Lookout Rd	107
8.3.46	Grantville Rd	108
8.3.47	Grey St	109
8.3.48	Gurney Rd	110
8.3.49	Harding Lane	111
8.3.50	Hardings Rd	112
8.3.51	Healey Rd	113
8.3.52	Henley Rd	114
8.3.53	Hillcrest Lane	115
8.3.54	Hogans Lane	116
8.3.55	Hogans Rd	117
8.3.56	Islands Rd	118
8.3.57	Jumbuck Rd	119
8.3.58	Kangaroooby Rd	120
8.3.59	Kellys Rd	122
8.3.60	Keys Rd	123
8.3.61	Kinnonmonts Rd	124
8.3.62	Lachlan Valley Way north	125
8.3.63	Macarthur Onslow Rd	127
8.3.64	Maloneys Rd	128
8.3.65	McKennys Lane	129

8.3.66	Merriganowry Rd	130
8.3.67	Meyers Rd	131
8.3.68	Middle Creek Rd	132
8.3.69	Moola Rd	133
8.3.70	Morrisons Bridge Rd	134
8.3.71	Mt Lewis Rd	135
8.3.72	Mt York Rd	136
8.3.73	Nelligan Lane	137
8.3.74	Noble Road	138
8.3.75	North Logan Rd	139
8.3.76	Packs Grant Rd	141
8.3.77	Paterson Lane	142
8.3.78	Paytens Rd	143
8.3.79	Phillips Crossing Rd	144
8.3.80	Pride of Oak Rd	145
8.3.81	Racecourse Road	146
8.3.82	Rileys Rd	147
8.3.83	Rivers Rd	148
8.3.84	Riverside Lane	150
8.3.85	Rothsay Rd	151
8.3.86	Settlement Bridge Rd	152
8.3.87	Sheep Station Rd	153
8.3.88	Smith Rd	155
8.3.89	Stoney Hill Rd	157
8.3.90	Sunnyside Rd	159
8.3.91	Thelgor Lane	160
8.3.92	Theole Rd	161
8.3.93	Troopers Rd	162
8.3.94	Warraderry Rd	163
8.3.95	Warrawong Rd	164
8.3.96	Warrumba Rd	165
8.3.97	Waterpoint Rd	166
8.3.98	Waterview Rd	167
8.3.99	Westville Lane	169

8.3.100	Westville Rd	170
8.3.101	White Horse Road	171
8.3.102	Willowvale Road.....	172
8.3.103	Wiltondale Rd.....	173
8.3.104	Windowrie Rd	174
8.3.105	Winery Lane	175
8.3.106	Wirrong Dairy Road.....	176
8.3.107	Woodlands Rd	177
8.3.108	Wynnefield Rd.....	178
8.3.109	Yuruga Rd	179
9	North East Quadrant.....	180
9.1	Overview of road network.....	180
9.2	Prioritised list of roads in North East Quadrant.....	180
9.3	North East Quadrant Roads	183
9.3.1	Belubula Way east.....	183
9.3.2	Bennett Rd	184
9.3.3	Binni Creek Rd north	185
9.3.4	Blazley Rd	186
9.3.5	Boonderoo Rd	187
9.3.6	Browns Rd	188
9.3.7	Carolina Rd	189
9.3.8	Cobb Way	190
9.3.9	Davies Creek Rd.....	191
9.3.10	Dresser Lane.....	192
9.3.11	Ferndale Rd	193
9.3.12	Gallymont Rd.....	194
9.3.13	Glenmore Lane.....	195
9.3.14	Goodacre Drive	196
9.3.15	Goodacre Lane	197
9.3.16	Greenview Road.....	198
9.3.17	Hilltop Rd.....	199
9.3.18	Kentucky Rd	200
9.3.19	Kesseys Road	201
9.3.20	Kirribilli Rd	202

9.3.21	Lucan Rd parts A&B.....	203
9.3.22	Mallon Road	204
9.3.23	Malongulli Rd	205
9.3.24	Martindale Road	206
9.3.25	Mid Western Highway east.....	208
9.3.26	Myalla Rd part A.....	210
9.3.27	Myalla Rd part B.....	212
9.3.28	Nargong Rd.....	213
9.3.29	Old Lachlan Rd.....	214
9.3.30	Old Waugoola Rd	215
9.3.31	Pennsylvania Rd	217
9.3.32	Purcell Drive	218
9.3.33	Reedy Creek Rd	219
9.3.34	Reg Hailstone Way north	220
9.3.35	Ridgelands Road.....	221
9.3.36	Rocky Bridge Rd	222
9.3.37	Rowlands Rd.....	223
9.3.38	Sanitary Depot Rd	224
9.3.39	Scrubby Rush Rd.....	225
9.3.40	Sheet O Bark Rd	226
9.3.41	Sheppy Lane	227
9.3.42	Sugarloaf Rd	228
9.3.43	Sunset Hills Rd.....	229
9.3.44	Swan Ponds Rd.....	230
9.3.45	Tea Tree Rd	231
9.3.46	Tenandra Lane.....	232
9.3.47	Walli Rd	233
9.3.48	Wayaan Lane.....	234
9.3.49	Werribee Rd	235
9.3.50	Wianamatta Rd	236
9.3.51	Willagalong Rd	237
9.3.52	Woods Flat Rd	238
9.3.53	Yarrawarrah Rd	239
10	South West Quadrant	240

10.1	Overview of road network	240
10.2	Prioritised list of roads in South West Quadrant	240
10.3	South Western Quadrant Roads	244
10.3.1	Allans Rd.....	244
10.3.2	Anderson Road.....	245
10.3.3	Back Creek Road.....	246
10.3.4	Back Creek Reserve Rd.....	247
10.3.5	Badgery Rd	248
10.3.6	Bang Bang Rd	250
10.3.7	Banoon Road	251
10.3.8	Barrs Rd.....	252
10.3.9	Battalion Drive	253
10.3.10	Blackbull Rd	254
10.3.11	Bonnie Braes Rd	255
10.3.12	Brissenden Rd.....	256
10.3.13	Broken Dam Rd	257
10.3.14	Broula Rd.....	258
10.3.15	Bryants Rd	259
10.3.16	Camp Rd	260
10.3.17	Carro Park Rd	261
10.3.18	Chiverton Road.....	262
10.3.19	Clyde Road	263
10.3.20	Cordale Rd.....	264
10.3.21	Cucumgilliga Road	265
10.3.22	Cudgelo Rd	266
10.3.23	Darby Falls Rd west	267
10.3.24	Delaney Rd	268
10.3.25	Eagle View Rd.....	269
10.3.26	Elsie Vale Rd	271
10.3.27	Francis Rd	272
10.3.28	Freebairns Rd	273
10.3.29	Gee Road	274
10.3.30	Gleneriffe Rd	275
10.3.31	Glenmore Rd	276

10.3.32	Godfreys Creek Rd.....	277
10.3.33	Golds Rd	278
10.3.34	Greenthorpe Rd	279
10.3.35	Hellyers Rd	280
10.3.36	Hillview Road.....	281
10.3.37	Jerula Lane	282
10.3.38	Jukes Lane	283
10.3.39	Kemp Rd	284
10.3.40	Knights Rd	285
10.3.41	Lachlan Valley Way south	286
10.3.42	Langfields Quarry Rd	288
10.3.43	Langfields Rd	289
10.3.44	Lasswade Rd.....	290
10.3.45	Lawarra Rd	291
10.3.46	Leura Rd	292
10.3.47	Major West Rd	293
10.3.48	Mid Western Highway west.....	294
10.3.49	Military Parade.....	295
10.3.50	Morongla Rd.....	296
10.3.51	Moss Rd.....	297
10.3.52	Mountain View Rd.....	298
10.3.53	Mt Eagle Road	299
10.3.54	Mylbie Rd	300
10.3.55	Nada Road	301
10.3.56	Nandewar Rd.....	302
10.3.57	Neila Road	303
10.3.58	Nicholls Rd.....	304
10.3.59	Noonbinna East Rd.....	305
10.3.60	Noonbinna Rd	306
10.3.61	Oakville Road	307
10.3.62	O'Dwyers Rd.....	308
10.3.63	Old Boorowa Rd	309
10.3.64	Olympic Way	310
10.3.65	Pine Hill Rd	311

10.3.66	Pipeclay Road	312
10.3.67	Porters Mount Road.....	313
10.3.68	Quandong Road	314
10.3.69	Reids Flat Road.....	315
10.3.70	Savages Rd	317
10.3.71	Saywaker Lane	318
10.3.72	Selection Rd.....	319
10.3.73	Stonebrook Rd.....	320
10.3.74	Sutherland Rd.....	321
10.3.75	Tallarook Rd	322
10.3.76	Trengroves Rd	323
10.3.77	Unnamed Rd	324
10.3.78	Vale View Rd	325
10.3.79	Valley View Rd.....	326
10.3.80	Vernon Rd	327
10.3.81	Warrangong Rd	328
10.3.82	Warrendale Rd	329
10.3.83	Waterville Rd.....	330
10.3.84	Wobbitty Rd	331
10.3.85	Woodleigh Rd.....	332
11	South East Quadrant.....	333
11.1	Overview of road network.....	333
11.2	Prioritised list of roads in South East Quadrant.....	333
11.3	South Eastern Quadrant Roads.....	335
11.3.1	Alison Drive	335
11.3.2	Battery Rd	336
11.3.3	Blue Mantle Road.....	337
11.3.4	Bullfrog Road.....	338
11.3.5	Claremont Rd	339
11.3.6	Clearview Rd	340
11.3.7	Clements Rd	341
11.3.8	Darbys Falls Rd east	342
11.3.9	Elliotts Lookout Rd	343
11.3.10	Flannerys Lane	344

11.3.11	Gerty Rd	345
11.3.12	Glenavon Rd	346
11.3.13	Horton Drive.....	347
11.3.14	Kangaroo Flat Rd	348
11.3.15	Kingfield Road	349
11.3.16	Milburn Creek Road	350
11.3.17	Mount McDonald Rd.....	351
11.3.18	Nalah Park Rd	352
11.3.19	Nugget Lane	353
11.3.20	Oaky Creek Rd	354
11.3.21	Observatory Rd	355
11.3.22	Olivers Lane.....	356
11.3.23	Peter Whitty Rd.....	357
11.3.24	Pine Mount Rd	358
11.3.25	Pine Springs Road.....	359
11.3.26	Quartpot Rd	360
11.3.27	Reg Hailstone Way south	361
11.3.28	Rocky Pinnacle Rd	362
11.3.29	Roslyn Rd.....	363
11.3.30	Springvale Rd.....	364
11.3.31	Trout Farm Rd	365
11.3.32	Whitby Lookout Rd	366
12	REFERENCES	367

SUMMARY ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SURVEYED ROADS

Includes road segments, with LGA section and page number in this report

ROAD NAME	QUADRANT	PAGE NUMBER
ADAMS LANE	NORTHWEST	52
ALISON DRIVE	SOUTHEAST	314
ALLANS RD	SOUTHWEST	225
ANDERSON RD	SOUTHWEST	226
BACK CREEK RD	SOUTHWEST	227
BACK CREEK RESERVE RD	SOUTHWEST	228
BADGERY RD	SOUTHWEST	229
BALCOMBS RD	NORTHWEST	53
BANG BANG RD	SOUTHWEST	230
BANGAROO QUARRY RD	NORTHWEST	54
BANGAROO RD	NORTHWEST	55
BANOON RD	SOUTHWEST	231
BARRS RD	SOUTHWEST	232
BARRY RENNIE RD	NORTHWEST	56
BATTALLION DRIVE	SOUTHWEST	233
BATTERY RD	SOUTHEAST	315
BELUBULA WAY EAST	NORTHEAST	168
BELUBULA WAY WEST	NORTHWEST	57
BENNETT RD	NORTHEAST	169
BILLIMARI RD	NORTHWEST	58
BINDA RD	NORTHWEST	59
BINNI CREEK RD NORTH	NORTHEAST	170
BINNI CREEK RD SOUTH	NORTHWEST	60
BLACKBULL RD	SOUTHWEST	234
BLAZLEY RD	NORTHEAST	171
BLUE MANTLE RD	SOUTHEAST	316
BONNIE BRAES RD	SOUTHWEST	235
BOONDEROO RD	NORTHEAST	172
BORIDGERY RD	NORTHWEST	61
BREENS RD	NORTHWEST	62
BRISSENDEN RD	SOUTHWEST	236
BROKEN DAM RD	SOUTHWEST	237
BROOK LANE	NORTHWEST	63
BROULA RD	SOUTHWEST	238
BROWNS RD	NORTHEAST	173
BRYANTS RD	SOUTHWEST	239
BULLFROG RD	SOUTHEAST	317
CAMP LANE	NORTHWEST	64
CAMP RD	SOUTHWEST	240

ROAD NAME	QUADRANT	PAGE NUMBER
CANNON RD	NORTHWEST	65
CANOWINDRA RD	NORTHWEST	66
CAPPS RD	NORTHWEST	67
CAROLINA RD	NORTHEAST	174
CARRO PARK RD	SOUTHWEST	241
CASSIDYS LANE	NORTHWEST	68
CASSIDYS RD	NORTHWEST	69
CEMETERY RD	NORTHWEST	70
CHIVERTON RD	SOUTHWEST	242
CLAREMONT RD	SOUTHEAST	318
CLEARVIEW RD	SOUTHEAST	319
CLEMENTS RD	SOUTHEAST	320
CLYDE RD	SOUTHWEST	243
COBB WAY	NORTHEAST	175
CONIMBLA CHURCH RD	NORTHWEST	71
CONIMBLA RD	NORTHWEST	72
CORDALE RD	SOUTHWEST	244
CORKE LANE	NORTHWEST	73
CRANKY ROCK RD	NORTHWEST	74
CROWTHER RD	NORTHWEST	75
CUCUMBER RD	NORTHWEST	76
CUCUMGILLIGA RD	SOUTHWEST	245
CUDGELO RD	SOUTHWEST	246
CULLANES RD	NORTHWEST	77
CULTOWA LANE	NORTHWEST	78
CULTOWA RD	NORTHWEST	79
DARBYS FALLS RD EAST	SOUTHEAST	321
DARBYS FALLS RD WEST	SOUTHWEST	247
DAVIES CREEK RD	NORTHEAST	176
DELANEY RD	SOUTHWEST	248
DORSET LANE	NORTHWEST	80
DRESSER LANE	NORTHEAST	177
EAGLE VIEW RD	SOUTHWEST	249
EDGECOMBE RD	NORTHWEST	81
ELLIOTTS LOOKOUT RD	SOUTHEAST	322
ELOUERA RD	NORTHWEST	82
ELSIE VALE RD	SOUTHWEST	250
EMU CREEK RD	NORTHWEST	83
FAITH LANE	NORTHWEST	84
FARLEIGH RESERVE RD	NORTHWEST	85
FARLEIGH TRIG RD	NORTHWEST	86

ROAD NAME	QUADRANT	PAGE NUMBER
FARM RD	NORTHWEST	87
FERNDAL RD	NORTHEAST	178
FLANNERY'S LANE	SOUTHEAST	323
FOLEY RD	NORTHWEST	89
FRAGAR RD	NORTHWEST	90
FRANCIS RD	SOUTHWEST	251
FREEBAIRNS RD	SOUTHWEST	252
FRYING PAN GULLY RD	NORTHWEST	91
GALLAGHERS RD	NORTHWEST	92
GALLYMONT RD	NORTHEAST	179
GEE RD	SOUTHWEST	253
GEM RD	NORTHWEST	93
GEORGE RUSSELL DR	NORTHWEST	94
GERTY RD	SOUTHEAST	324
GLENAVON RD	SOUTHEAST	325
GLENERIFFE RD	SOUTHWEST	254
GLENLOGAN RD	NORTHWEST	95
GLENLOGAN SIDING RD	NORTHWEST	97
GLENMORE LANE	NORTHEAST	180
GLENMORE RD	SOUTHWEST	255
GODFREY'S CREEK RD	SOUTHWEST	256
GOLDS RD	SOUTHWEST	257
GOODACRE DRIVE	NORTHEAST	181
GOODACRE LANE	NORTHEAST	182
GOODWINS LOOKOUT RD	NORTHWEST	98
GRANTVILLE RD	NORTHWEST	99
GREENTHORPE RD	SOUTHWEST	258
GREENVIEW RD	NORTHEAST	183
GREY ST	NORTHWEST	100
GURNEY RD	NORTHWEST	101
HARDING LANE	NORTHWEST	102
HARDINGS RD	NORTHWEST	103
HEALEY RD	NORTHWEST	104
HELLYERS RD	SOUTHWEST	259
HENLEY LANE	NORTHWEST	105
HILLCREST LANE	NORTHWEST	106
HILLTOP RD	NORTHEAST	184
HILLVIEW RD	SOUTHWEST	260
HOGANS LANE	NORTHWEST	107
HOGANS RD	NORTHWEST	108
HORTON DRIVE	SOUTHEAST	326

ROAD NAME	QUADRANT	PAGE NUMBER
ISLANDS RD	NORTHWEST	109
JERULA LANE	SOUTHWEST	261
JUKES LANE	SOUTHWEST	262
JUMBUCK RD	NORTHWEST	110
KANGAROO FLAT RD	SOUTHEAST	327
KANGAROOBY RD	NORTHWEST	111
KELLYS RD	NORTHWEST	113
KEMP RD	SOUTHWEST	263
KENTUCKY RD	NORTHEAST	185
KESSEYS RD	NORTHEAST	186
KEYS RD	NORTHWEST	114
KINGFIELD RD	SOUTHEAST	328
KINNONMONTS RD	NORTHWEST	115
KIRRIBILLI RD	NORTHEAST	187
KNIGHTS RD	SOUTHWEST	264
LACHLAN VALLEY WAY NORTH	NORTHWEST	116
LACHLAN VALLEY WAY SOUTH	SOUTHWEST	265
LANGFIELDS QUARRY RD	SOUTHWEST	267
LANGFIELDS RD	SOUTHWEST	268
LASSWADE RD	SOUTHWEST	269
LAWARRA RD	SOUTHWEST	270
LEURA RD	SOUTHWEST	271
LUCAN RD A	NORTHEAST	188
LUCAN RD B	NORTHEAST	188
MACARTHUR ONSLOW RD	NORTHWEST	117
MAJOR WEST RD	SOUTHWEST	272
MALLON RD	NORTHEAST	189
MALONEYS RD	NORTHWEST	118
MALONGULLI RD	NORTHEAST	190
MARTINDALE RD	NORTHEAST	191
MCKENNYS LANE	NORTHWEST	119
MERRIGANOWRY RD	NORTHWEST	120
MEYERS RD	NORTHWEST	121
MID WESTERN HIGHWAY EAST	NORTHEAST	192
MID WESTERN HIGHWAY WEST	SOUTHWEST	273
MIDDLE CREEK RD	NORTHWEST	122
MILBURN CREEK RD	SOUTHEAST	329
MILITARY PDE	SOUTHWEST	274
MOOLA RD	NORTHWEST	123
MORONGLA RD	SOUTHWEST	275
MORRISONS BRIDGE RD	NORTHWEST	124

ROAD NAME	QUADRANT	PAGE NUMBER
MOSS RD	SOUTHWEST	276
MOUNT MCDONALD RD	SOUTHEAST	330
MOUNTAIN VIEW RD	SOUTHWEST	277
MT EAGLE RD	SOUTHWEST	278
MT LEWIS RD	NORTHWEST	125
MT YORK RD	NORTHWEST	126
MYALLA RD A	NORTHEAST	193
MYALLA RD B	NORTHEAST	194
MYLBIE RD	SOUTHWEST	279
NADA RD	SOUTHWEST	280
NALAH PARK RD	SOUTHEAST	331
NANDEWAR RD	SOUTHWEST	281
NARGONG RD	NORTHEAST	195
NEILA RD	SOUTHWEST	282
NELLIGAN LANE	NORTHWEST	127
NICHOLLS RD	SOUTHWEST	283
NOBLE RD	NORTHWEST	128
NOONBINNA EAST RD	SOUTHWEST	284
NOONBINNA RD	SOUTHWEST	285
NORTH LOGAN RD	NORTHWEST	129
NUGGET LANE	SOUTHEAST	332
OAKVILLE RD	SOUTHWEST	286
OAKY CREEK RD	SOUTHEAST	333
OBSERVATORY RD	SOUTHEAST	334
O'DWYERS RD	SOUTHWEST	287
OLD BOOROWA RD	SOUTHWEST	288
OLD LACHLAN RD	NORTHEAST	196
OLD WAUGOOOLA RD	NORTHEAST	197
OLIVERS LANE	SOUTHEAST	335
OLYMPIC WAY	SOUTHWEST	289
PACKS GRANT RD	NORTHWEST	130
PATERSON LANE	NORTHWEST	131
PAYTENS RD	NORTHWEST	132
PENNSYLVANIA RD	NORTHEAST	198
PETER WHITTY RD	SOUTHEAST	336
PHILLIPS CROSSING RD	NORTHWEST	133
PINE HILL RD	SOUTHWEST	290
PINE MOUNT RD	SOUTHEAST	337
PINE SPRINGS RD	SOUTHEAST	338
PIPECLAY RD	SOUTHWEST	291
PORTERS MOUNT RD	SOUTHWEST	292

ROAD NAME	QUADRANT	PAGE NUMBER
PRIDE OF OAK RD	NORTHWEST	134
PURCELL DRIVE	NORTHEAST	199
QUANDONG RD	SOUTHWEST	293
QUARTPOT RD	SOUTHEAST	339
RACECOURSE RD	NORTHWEST	135
REEDY CREEK RD	NORTHEAST	200
REG HAILSTONE WAY NORTH	NORTHEAST	201
REG HAILSTONE WAY SOUTH	SOUTHEAST	340
REIDS FLAT RD	SOUTHWEST	294
RIDGELANDS RD	NORTHEAST	202
RILEYS RD	NORTHWEST	136
RIVERS RD	NORTHWEST	137
RIVERSIDE LANE	NORTHWEST	138
ROCKY BRIDGE RD	NORTHEAST	203
ROCKY PINNACLE RD	SOUTHEAST	341
ROSLYN RD	SOUTHEAST	342
ROTHESAY RD	NORTHWEST	139
ROWLANDS RD	NORTHEAST	204
SANITARY DEPOT RD	NORTHEAST	205
SAVAGES LANE	SOUTHWEST	296
SAYWAKER LANE	SOUTHWEST	297
SCRUBBY RUSH RD	NORTHEAST	206
SELECTION RD	SOUTHWEST	298
SETTLEMENT BRIDGE RD	NORTHWEST	140
SHEEP STATION RD	NORTHWEST	141
SHEET O BARK RD	NORTHEAST	207
SHEPPY LANE	NORTHEAST	208
SMITH RD	NORTHWEST	142
SPRINGVALE RD	SOUTHEAST	343
STONEBROOK RD	SOUTHWEST	299
STONEY HILL RD	NORTHWEST	143
SUGARLOAF RD	NORTHEAST	209
SUNNYSIDE RD	NORTHWEST	144
SUNSET HILLS RD	NORTHEAST	210
SUTHERLAND RD	SOUTHWEST	300
SWAN PONDS RD	NORTHEAST	211
TALLAROOK RD	SOUTHWEST	301
TEA TREE RD	NORTHEAST	212
TENANDRA LANE	NORTHEAST	213
THELGOR LANE	NORTHWEST	145
THEOLE RD	NORTHWEST	146

ROAD NAME	QUADRANT	PAGE NUMBER
TRENGROVES RD	SOUTHWEST	302
TROOPERS RD	NORTHWEST	147
TROUT FARM RD	SOUTHEAST	344
UNNAMED RD	SOUTHWEST	303
VALE VIEW RD	SOUTHWEST	304
VALLEY VIEW RD	SOUTHWEST	305
VERNON RD	SOUTHWEST	306
WALLI RD	NORTHEAST	214
WARRADERRY RD	NORTHWEST	148
WARRANGONG RD	SOUTHWEST	307
WARRAWONG RD	NORTHWEST	149
WARRENDALE RD	SOUTHWEST	308
WARRUMBA RD	NORTHWEST	150
WATERPOINT RD	NORTHWEST	151
WATERVIEW RD	NORTHWEST	152
WATERVILLE RD	SOUTHWEST	309
WAYAEN LANE	NORTHEAST	215
WERRIBEE RD	NORTHEAST	216
WESTVILLE LANE	NORTHWEST	154
WESTVILLE RD	NORTHWEST	155
WHITBY LOOKOUT RD	SOUTHEAST	345
WHITE HORSE RD	NORTHWEST	156
WIANAMATTA RD	NORTHEAST	217
WILLAGALONG RD	NORTHEAST	218
WILLOWVALE RD	NORTHWEST	157
WILTONDALE RD	NORTHWEST	158
WINDOWRIE RD	NORTHWEST	159
WINERY LANE	NORTHWEST	160
WIRRONG DAIRY RD	NORTHWEST	161
WOBBITTY RD	SOUTHWEST	310
WOODLANDS RD	NORTHWEST	162
WOODLEIGH RD	SOUTHWEST	311
WOODS FLAT RD	NORTHEAST	219
WYNNEFIELD RD	NORTHWEST	163
YARRAWARRAH RD	NORTHEAST	220
YURUGA RD	NORTHWEST	164

1 INTRODUCTION

Applied Ecology P/L was commissioned to complete an on-ground assessment of the composition and condition of roadside vegetation in Cowra Shire. The project was funded by Cowra Shire Council, with additional funding provided by Lachlan CMA (now replaced by Local Land Services). This involved a 'windscreen' assessment, assessing roadside vegetation in terms of characteristics of the road reserve (ie. width, fencing); adjoining land use; vegetation characteristics (ie. vegetation type, structure); level of weed infestation (ie. high, medium, low).

Roadside Management Guidelines as noted above have also been prepared by the RTA and Greening Australia Central West. There are also approaches developed by the Roadside Environment Committee which allow assessments ranging from a 'windscreen' assessment through to a detailed assessment. These methodologies were reviewed and used as the basis for a tailored assessment protocol that focused primarily on vegetation assessment, providing a high-level identification of species and communities. Special conservation issues were also important target areas, as were other issues which require active management, eg erosion, weeds etc. Results of field surveys were used to identify locations where areas of high conservation, medium conservation and low conservation value vegetation exist. All areas surveyed were mapped with details of data recorded using GIS to streamline assessments. The resultant mapping was then used to describe roadside vegetation condition in a given area by detailing the vegetation composition and condition in identified polygons. This mapping was supported through a prior desktop study, incorporating all previously commissioned mapping data, and consultation with stakeholders who contributed their local knowledge.

This report incorporates the results of the roadside assessment, and uses these to identify conservation values in extant vegetation, areas that form important linkages, and the main threatening processes currently operating in Cowra Shire. From this, a prioritised rehabilitation process was developed to rank roads and road segments so that rehabilitation efforts could be directed to areas with the greatest need first, and where the greatest benefits could be gained.

1.1 The Project

The NSW Roadside Environment Committee (REC) was formed in 1994 to encourage better management of the roadside environment. It currently comprises eleven organisations, including the Roads and Traffic Authority, with interests in the management of roadside and other linear reserves in NSW. The current REC member organisations are (from RMS website, updated 6th September, 2013):

- Roads and Maritime Services
- Nature Conservation Council
- Essential Energy
- Rural Fire Service
- Rail Corp
- John Holland Rail CRN (joined October, 2013)
- Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia
- Local Government and Shires Association of NSW
- Livestock Health and Pest Authorities (now part of Local Land Services)

- The Office of Environment and Heritage
- Department of Primary Industries, Catchment and Lands (now part of Local Land Services)
- Catchment Management Authorities (now part of Local Land Services)
- TransGrid

To be in a position to manage issues relating to the roadside environment, councils require good quality, comprehensive information to be readily available and accessible. An assessment of the existing situation needs to be accompanied by clear management guidelines and prioritized work activities in targeted areas, such as high conservation value bushland in roadside corridors.

Information collected in roadside vegetation assessment was used to determine site prioritisation for rehabilitation for the road reserves that fall within Cowra Shire. Each section was classified into categories that were used to develop appropriate methods of rehabilitation and management, and include:

1. Conservation value – based on consensus for sites of importance
2. Restoration potential – based on a score derived from each site's parameters.
3. Desktop Assessment – needs based on the findings of the desktop assessment of field data to prioritise rehabilitation actions.
 - Type of work required (eg. replanting, natural assisted regeneration, bank stabilisation, table drain modification)
 - Whether the action requires operational change (eg. no mow zones, improved maintenance of table drains etc), capital investment (eg. GPT construction, fencing), extent of area to be rehabilitated

1.2 Project Objectives

In terms of Council spending, both capital and recurrent, REC research shows conclusively that funds should be allocated in the following order:

- to ensure that areas of high conservation value vegetation and special management areas (heritage sites, cultural icons, locations for rare and threatened species) are able to continue as self-maintaining – weed and pest free, protected from road or utilities works, supplied with appropriate grazing and fire regimes
- to improve medium conservation value areas towards high quality, self-sustaining areas
- finally, to ensure that low conservation value areas are maintained so as to ensure safety of road users, avoid weed spread, assure fire control and maintain maximum potential visual amenity

This set of priorities was adopted as core objectives for this project.

1.3 Cowra Shire Council Area

Comprising 281 000 hectares, the Cowra Council area is located in the central west of NSW predominantly in the NSW south western slopes bioregion with a small easterly portion of the LGA located within the south eastern highlands bioregion. The urban centre of the LGA is the township of Cowra that is located on the Mid-Western Highway, 317 kilometres west of Sydney on the banks of the Lachlan River at an altitude of 310 metres above sea level. At the 2011 census Cowra had a

population of 10,003 people. Other villages in the LGA include Darbys Falls, Morongla, Woodstock, Gooloogong, Noonbinna, Wyangala and Wattamondara.

The project included the assessment of approximately 1280 km of roads.

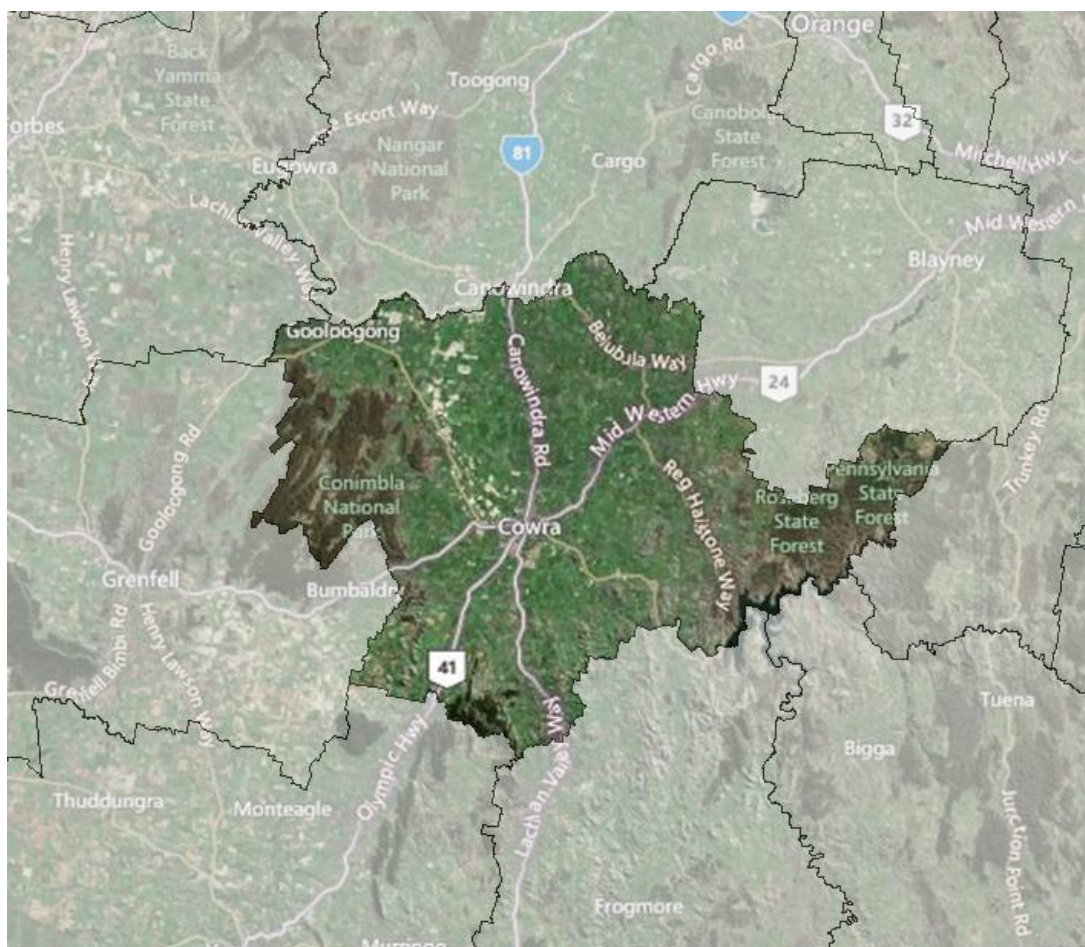


Figure 1 Cowra Shire

Dominant land uses in the area include sheep and cattle grazing, and cropping of canola and other feed grains. The region is home to a number of endangered communities, including the

- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland Ecological Community,
- Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions,
- Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions, and
- Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland in the South Eastern Highlands, Sydney Basin, South East Corner and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregions.

A number of other endangered communities are potentially present in Cowra Shire, but their distribution is currently unmapped here. Around 100 weed species have been declared noxious in Cowra Shire, and there are numerous environmental weeds that threaten crops, pastures and bushland.

1.4 Review of RVMPs for other regional councils

Roadside Vegetation Management Guidelines have been prepared by the RTA and Greening Australia Central West. Additional approaches have been developed by the Roadside Environment Committee which allow assessments ranging from a 'windscreen' assessment through to a detailed assessment. These methodologies were reviewed and used as the basis for a tailored assessment protocol that focused primarily on vegetation assessment, providing a high-level identification of species and communities. Special conservation issues were also important target areas, as were other issues which require active management, eg erosion, weeds etc.

A desktop review of shires in the Central West region showed that a number of shires have a recent RVMP while others have plans based on 20 year old survey data and are currently reviewing these. In 2013 Applied Ecology were commissioned to develop and deliver training workshops to 10 councils in the Central West. Participating councils were selected on the basis that they had some form of RVMP. The current status of RVMPs for Central West and Lachlan regional councils is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of status of RVMPs for local councils in the Central West/Lachlan areas

LGAs WITH RVMPs	DATE AND COMMENTS
Bathurst	1995, under review, with draft prepared in house, drawing heavily on existing plans by AE
Bland	Quote requested from AE
Blayney	Prepared 2012 (Applied Ecology)
Boorowa	2002, review of native vegetation, including some roadside surveys In preparation (Applied Ecology)
Dubbo	Included in training workshops, but did not have a roadside veg plan; later withdrew from training program (similar training was offered in house)
Forbes	Quote requested from AE
Gilgandra	Prepared 2012 (Applied Ecology)
Lachlan	Quote requested from AE; commencing 2014
MidWestern	Prepared 201/11 (Applied Ecology)
Cabonne	Included in training workshops, but did not have a roadside veg plan; no RVMP was made available for incorporation into training
Orange City	Included in training workshops, but did not have a roadside veg plan; quote requested from AE
Parkes	1997, currently under review; quote requested from AE
Temora	Quote requested from AE
Warrumbungle	Included in training workshops, but did not have a roadside veg plan; quote requested from AE
Weddin	In preparation (Applied Ecology)
Wellington	Prepared 2012 (Applied Ecology)
Young	In preparation (Applied Ecology)

Results of field surveys provided information similar to the survey information derived from the Roadside Vegetation Management Guidelines, and identify where areas of high conservation, medium conservation and low conservation value vegetation exist. This report incorporates the

results of the roadside assessment, and uses these to identify conservation values in extant vegetation, areas that form important linkages, and the main threatening processes currently operating in Cowra Shire.

Applied Ecology has implemented a review process with shires to get feedback on the introduction of glovebox guides to road crews, and use of other components of the project. On a number of occasions the responses have included useful suggestions that have been incorporated into the preparation of subsequent plans. Thus the RVMP prepared for Cowra Shire incorporates all of the outcomes from previous comments and questions – a process that is in itself a review of the previous RVMP projects.

2 THE ROADSIDE ENVIRONMENT: VALUES AND THREATS

Road Corridors in an Ecological Setting

Historical context for rural roads

Early settlements were built next to streams that became the essential water source for drinking, washing, domestic animals, crops, and power generation for sawmills or gristmills. Streams were also used as transportation corridors to haul goods between homesteads. Footpaths developed along these streams to connect the settlements by land. Streamside terrain offered relatively easy slopes for construction and subsequent use by horses and wagons. These footpaths became the roads, many of which survive today as our dirt and gravel roads. This close proximity of roads and streams, dictated by historical development, began the conflict of erosion and sediment degradation affecting both roads and streams.

Like many parts of rural New South Wales, major change in the Cowra Shire landscape began as a loss of soil condition and biodiversity through poor land management practices and the replacement of native vegetation with European monoculture. All ecosystem types were affected: wetlands were modified for grazing, regulation of rivers altered floodplain hydrology and biology, while burning, sedimentation, extraction and the introduction of foreign plants catalysed catchment scale changes (CWCMA, 2008).

Pressure from increasing population, a consistent demand for land, changes to land tenure and mining propelled land degradation throughout the century. Demand for water, wood and land for a rising population was high. Streams and rivers were diverted, mass forest clearance increased; both consequently exacerbated surface and gully erosion. Settlement and the development of infrastructure continued - wells were sunk, earthen dams were built, and rail networks were constructed as the main form of bulk transport over long distances. An extensive rural road network began to evolve to improve the connection between farms and smaller villages, and then to larger towns and cities.

By the 1860s the effects of poor land management were beginning to manifest themselves beyond farm soil health. When NSW was hit by drought in the 1870s, the history of poor land management, together with emerging environmental degradation (soil erosion and exhaustion, continued clearing, salt scalding), and infestations of weeds and rabbits (introduced in 1859) led to economic collapse of wool production, which was the primary industry of the time. Landscape changes continued apace

and by 1900 large tracts of forest cover were cleared; deep rooted perennial grasses were replaced by faster growing annual grass with shallower roots and the rate of soil erosion was increasing due to poor land management such as the practice of bare fallow, ploughing hill slopes, meadow drainage, road construction and the development of animal tracks. The development of the internal combustion engine and its introduction to rural NSW around the turn of the century changed the face of road traffic forever. Horses, carts and carriages were replaced with motorbikes, cars and trucks.

Non-living environmental factors that affect roads

Erosion is a natural occurrence in the environment. When roads are constructed, however, they create an interference with the natural systems and collect water, increasing its volume and velocity, resulting in accelerated erosion. Water is the key factor affecting roads: Alone or combined with other factors, water can be disastrous. The subgrade of the road is what it is built on, the soils. If this foundation is poor, the road's life will be significantly reduced. If the subgrade is water saturated, the condition will be worse.

Maintained dirt and gravel roads are often quite old. Current maintenance crews were not involved in the construction. If poor quality materials were used or the workmanship was substandard, maintenance crews inherit numerous problems with the road. Even when materials and workmanship are up to standards, the road may not have been built to handle today's heavier traffic loads. Traffic volumes and weights have increased substantially in the last 20 years. The combination of water and increased traffic loads is disastrous for roads. If there is drainage problems even the best maintenance will be inadequate unless drainage problems are taken care of first.

The environment (vegetation, soil, sand, rocks, drainage conditions, and the geological stability of the area) and climate also affect road conditions. Climate dictates the local weather conditions, including rain, freeze-thaw cycles, and hot sun that can dry out soils and road materials. The same factors that affect the road affect the environment. Water feeds vegetation and streams and creates habitats, but also causes erosion, flooding, and sedimentation. Poor road structure and material quality, increased traffic levels, and proximity to waterways lead to erosion, sediment and dust pollution problems.

Road conditions are deeply intertwined with the surrounding environment. Concentrated water flows accelerate erosion, overloading natural systems. Excess sediment clogs our streams. Dust becomes sediment in streams, generates complaints from residents and harms plants, animals, people and equipment. Chemical contamination complicates the picture even more because oils, nutrients, pesticides, herbicides, and other toxic substances bind to dust and sediment and are also introduced to streams and waterways. Dirt and gravel roads are a major potential source of these pollutants. Many roads have unstable surfaces and bases. Roads act like dams, concentrating flows that accelerate erosion of road materials and roadsides. Both unstable surfaces and accelerated erosion then lead to sediment and dust.

Effects of roads on the living environment

Construction of roads is the first step in agricultural and urban expansion, instigating a process of landscape modification that results in habitat reduction, and fragmentation and/or isolation of remnants. Animals are directly impacted through mortality attributed to the construction event, or from vehicle collision. Less direct effects include disturbance through alteration to the environment

and creation of boundaries between potential habitats. These barriers to free movement inhibit dispersal, often resulting in modification of behaviours within species groups. Increasing competition with humans as a result of road facilitated expansion interferes with freedom of movement within areas and dispersal to other areas. Thus the presence of a road can alter habitat ranges and disrupt local biological integrity of endemic populations (Burgin & Brainwood, 2008).

There is a similar pattern of disruption to species distribution evident in flora. Clearing for road construction, erosion control measures, and other traffic infrastructure has also led to habitat reduction, fragmentation, and isolation of remnants. Disruption to animal movements can reduce opportunities for pollination or for distribution of seeds to a new part of the environment. Populations within a species can become isolated, leading to a reduction in survival capacity. Habitat fragmentation or loss is the leading cause of reduced biodiversity. Modification of vegetation such as that associated with road construction and management (or the absence of management) is not as obvious as broad-scale activities such as clearing, excavating or infilling, but, together with small scale activities like removing dead wood or bush rock, can amount to significant environmental damage.

Despite the generally detrimental impact of roads on extant vegetation, in many rural communities the only native vegetation retained is in the road corridor. Road reserve allocations are often based on standard widths, so that one or two lane dirt roads have equivalent strips of intact native vegetation along one or both sides. In some areas these roadside environments conserve good quality remnant vegetation. They can provide linking habitat between larger reserves even in a modified condition. Roads and transport vehicles, however, are a major vector for the distribution of weed propagules. These can be transported by vehicles themselves, in runoff on poorly drained roads, or by wind across exposed road surfaces. Cleared areas associated with road construction and management activities provide a ready habitat for the establishment of opportunistic species –it is these characteristics of rapid spread and establishment that define the more serious weed problems.

The rural roadside environment

The non-urban roadside environments observed in Cowra Shire can be broadly grouped into three categories, including:

- **Main rural roads**, including highways and other main roads (previously known as trunk roads). These roads are designed to carry high volume traffic loads, including trucks and buses, and are usually sealed. Public safety and visibility are key management outcomes on these roads.
- **Peri-urban roads**, including minor sealed and unsealed roads around towns. These roads are often associated with small acreage farm holdings, vineyards, and other areas with higher than average traffic volumes in rural areas. Informal and unstructured management of roadside environments by local residents is usually much higher on these roads.
- **Minor rural roads**, including sealed and unsealed roads away from urban centres. These roads generally handle lower volumes of traffic, and can be more readily managed as biodiversity assets. In all circumstances, however, safety of the travelling public should be a prime objective of Council policy.

Good quality remnant vegetation isn't just trees, rather, it is the original vegetation, or patches of native bush, that have remained intact in the landscape. It contains a mixture of plants made up of three main structural layers, including:

- An upper storey – or canopy layer, with trees of varying heights and spacing
- An under storey – a layer of shrubs of varying heights and densities
- Groundcover – a layer of grasses, creepers, herbs forbs, mosses and lichens

Remnant vegetation areas are important even if they are partly degraded as they retain some value that can be improved. Features that are found in healthy bushland include:

- Mistletoes
- Living old trees with hollows
- Standing dead trees with hollows
- Mature trees with several species
- Sapling sized trees
- Variety of native herbs, grasses and shrubs
- Seedling sized trees
- Native tussock grasses
- Water
- Logs and fallen timber
- Litter, comprising leaves and twigs

2.1 Conservation Values

Different categories of rural roads are more likely to have different conservation values. Values of main rural roads are usually less than those of other rural roads, except in areas where they pass through designated reserves. In most cases, however, these roads have a lengthy history of modification to manage changing traffic loads. As a result, there is often little vegetation left in the road corridor. In some cases road widening has meant that the road takes up most or all of the road reserve, leaving little opportunity for maintenance or rehabilitation of native vegetation.

Values of peri-urban rural roads are generally mixed. Private landholdings are generally smaller, with more intense land uses, such as vineyards, horse studs, and small acreage private dwellings. In some areas these road reserves retain the only remaining native vegetation in the area. Private “management” of the road reserve is common, so that the road edges are cleared, slashed, and even mown, and planting of inappropriate species is common. The result is a mosaic of native vegetation conditions, from absent or highly degraded to good quality bushland. Unfortunately the ongoing health of these better bushland remnants is quite fragile – they are usually small, narrow strips with degrading impacts encroaching from all sides.

On the other hand, values of gravel/dirt roads often include the best opportunities for ongoing conservation of bush remnants. The roads are generally narrower, often one to one and a half lanes wide, with narrow roadside infrastructure - table drains are replaced by periodic cutouts, with frequency intervals determined by soil types and slope. The overall impacts on surrounding vegetation are much less, and the roadside corridor is generally wider in a similar sized road reserve. Population densities are much lower, and residents are less inclined to manage the roadside

environment in an urban manner. Good roadside habitat, therefore, forms more effective links between generally larger remnants of bushland, in conservation reserves or in private ownership.

Conservation of Native Vegetation and Fauna

Roadside vegetation is often a significant part of the remaining native vegetation in a locality, and so provides valuable habitat and linkage between bushland areas. Significant remnants of native vegetation in good condition are retained in many parts of Cowra Shire, and include several Endangered Ecological Communities (see next section of this document, and mapping component of this project). In addition to these EECs, a diverse array of forests, woodlands, open forests, open woodlands, shrublands and grasslands were noted across the shire.

Maintenance and enhancement of these remnants needs to be encouraged on a shire-wide basis, by private landholders and government authorities alike. Roadside corridors wider than 6m, ideally with canopy cover that projects across the road surface, is important for maintaining good connectivity between larger reserves. This provides movement corridors for animals and migratory pathways for native plants, improving resilience to climate change impacts.

Good roadside management will preserve and enhance the habitat for these and other threatened species that may be present in the area. An effective management plan should aim to:

- Minimise clearing and degradation of native vegetation.
- Protect rare plants and plant communities, native fauna and their habitats.
- Maintain aesthetic values of roadsides.

2.1.1 Heritage Sites

Heritage sites include Aboriginal and other cultural sites as well as areas of natural significance, and can comprise artefacts, trees, geological formations, buildings and other structures, and locations of historical significance. Road construction and maintenance activities can pose a risk of damaging these sites so activities must be planned and managed for heritage protection. While most buildings are generally outside the road corridor, historic remains of bridges and other road infrastructure can provide important historical insights, including evidence of convict construction activities. These sites are difficult to identify as part of a windscreen assessment, and were not targeted for this reason; however, the roadside environment should be inspected for these before commencing any road maintenance activities. An effective roadside management plan will aim to identify and protect Aboriginal and other cultural heritage items.

2.2 Ecological Linkages

2.2.1 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Processes

As noted previously, roadside environments provide an important resource in the maintenance of natural systems and their associated biodiversity reserves. The main reasons for preserving biodiversity relate to the following:

1. **Ecosystem Processes:** Biodiversity provides the critical processes that make life possible. A healthy and functioning ecosystem is necessary to maintain the quality of the atmosphere as well as maintaining and regulating the climate, freshwater, soil formation, cycling of nutrients and disposal of wastes; this is often referred to as ecosystems services. Biodiversity is important in the control of pest plants, animals and diseases, for pollinating crops and for

providing food and many raw materials. The conservation of biodiversity can also have a positive impact on water quality.

2. **Ethics:** All species have an inherent right to exist. Biodiversity belongs to the future as well as the present and no species or generation has the right to take away this inherent right by destroying the existence of a species. This belief underpins threatened species legislation.
3. **Aesthetics and Culture:** Biodiversity provides opportunities for a range of intrinsic values such as beauty, tranquility and isolation. Many Australians place a high value on the presence of native plants and animals. For many, this contributes to a sense of cultural identity and is important for the spiritual enrichment of the community as well as providing for recreation.
4. **Economic:** Some components of biodiversity have an economic value that can be used to generate wealth. The variety of plants and animals in Australia provide an attraction for tourism, as well as providing food, medicines and other pharmaceutical products and energy and building materials.

The reality is that there are many opportunities for enhancing biodiversity reserves in the roadside corridor; however, there are just as many processes acting to degrade these native vegetation resources. An effective management plan will include simple but effective vegetation management practices, combined with a community education program that highlights the values of roadside native vegetation for large and small holdings.

Vegetation Management

There are three key areas of vegetation management practice that are impacting on native remnants in Cowra Shire. The responsibility for these activities falls to employees of government authorities, and to local residents. Minor changes to each of these will make a significant improvement to the overall health of native bushland in the roadside corridor.

1. Removal, pruning, slashing, and mowing of vegetation

Trees and other vegetation on roadsides can affect road safety by restricting vision of road users, and encroach on the road asset in such a way as to contribute to its degradation. Vegetation type and growth vary across the State, so control techniques and timing of their application vary accordingly. Control needs to be undertaken in a way that avoids unnecessary damage to vegetation.

An effective management plan will provide techniques to maintain vegetation clearances and sightlines in a way that preserves or enhances aesthetic and conservation values of roadsides.

2. Weeds

Weeds impede agricultural production, compete with and displace native vegetation, become a visual blight on the landscape and increase fire hazard. Weeds are classed as either noxious by regulations and require specific actions to be taken (see section 6 of this document), or environmental weeds that involve voluntary actions by individuals and organizations for effective control. Transport corridors such as roads are a means of spreading weeds, either by road construction and maintenance activity or by actions of road users. At this point in time, there are very few parts of the road reserve that are unimpacted by weeds in Cowra Shire, although a number of areas of bushland in near natural condition persist. Protection of these areas is important: weedy

herbs and grasses rapidly displace native understorey species which are considered an important component of many of the Endangered Ecological Communities present in the shire.

An effective management plan will provide a range of work practices and Cowra that control the spread of weeds. Treatment of weed infestations already established also needs to be considered as part of the control process.

3. Herbicide use

Herbicides can be an effective means of controlling declared and environmental weeds, Application of herbicide can involve risk to non-target species of plants and sensitive fauna, crops and drinking water, so correct use is essential. Numerous examples of appropriate and inappropriate weed control spraying were noted during roadside surveys. These included blanket spraying of roadside vegetation by landholders, spraying of roadside regeneration growth along fence lines, and spraying by landholders and government employees without meeting relevant OH&S requirements.

An effective management plan will include techniques that minimise the use of herbicides and reduce associated risks through training and appropriate application techniques.

Benefits of remnant roadside vegetation for farms

The protection of remnant vegetation is important for agricultural sustainability on farms. Locally occurring native vegetation gives resilience, allowing agricultural land to bounce back more quickly after severe weather conditions, such as drought. A property that is protected by layers of trees, shrubs and perennial grasses will protect the top soil, enhance biodiversity and provide a pleasant environment in which to work and live.

Native plants interact with soil microbes to create more fertile soils and provide water purification and filtration systems. They prevent and reverse the effects of land degradation, including erosion, poor soil structure, dryland salinity and rising water tables. Remnants provide food and shelter for a wide variety of bird species that feed on and naturally control exotic insect pests. They provide food for insects that pollinate crops and native fodder species. Natural weed control is provided by competition from native shrubs and pastures, all of which reduces the need for chemicals such as fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides.

Some other long term benefits from roadside native vegetation for adjoining farms are:

- Shade and shelter for livestock: Trees and shrubs provide shade and shelter from extreme weather conditions. Mortality of sheep after shearing, lambs and calves is reduced and livestock is healthier.
- Prevention of erosion: By sheltering the land surface, native trees, shrubs and groundcover species stabilize the soil and shelter it from wind and rain.
- Holding water in the landscape: A good cover of native vegetation provides buffering against extreme weather conditions and improves soil structure.
- Improved land property values: Properties with good remnant vegetation have increased value.
- Corridors for animals: By providing a way for animals to move through the region in search of mates breeding, better habitat and food sources. They are essential to the survival and continuation of species.

- Essential wildlife habitat: This is particularly important for threatened species.

2.3 Threatening Processes

Numerous threatening processes are potentially impacting, or were observed impacting on roadside native vegetation in Cowra Shire. These are described in the following table, giving examples where appropriate, with an indication of frequency or intensity of impacts.



Table 2 Threatening processes potentially impacting, or observed impacting on roadside native vegetation in Cowra Shire

THREATENING PROCESS	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE(S)	FREQUENCY/INTENSITY
Noxious & environmental weeds	Includes all introduced and non-local native species of plants; may be associated with routine farming activities such as pasture improvement and cropping, or introduced on transport vehicles	Widespread throughout shire	Weeds dominate much of roadside throughout shire
Livestock grazing	More common on unfenced roads, or in paddocks with poorly maintained fences; also in some TSRs	Overgrazing was noted on Sunset Hills Rd, Pennsylvania Rd, Eagle View Rd, Hellyers Rd, Westville Lane, Rothesay Rd and Keys Rd, Davies Creek Rd and Boonderoo Rd	Medium to high intensity localised impacts
Roadside mowing, slashing and spraying	Occurs as part of routine roadside maintenance activities; also occurs on an ad hoc informal basis outside small acreage holdings and around driveways on some larger properties	Scattered throughout the shire	Medium to high intensity localised impacts
Littering and waste dumping	Littering is more common within 15-20km radius of towns (shops). Waste dumping is more common on roadsides near to an established waste management facility	Noted on Sunnyside Rd, Farm Rd, Gem Rd, Bonnie Braes Rd, Sanitary Depot Rd	Infrequent and minor
Unauthorised or illegal activities	Includes firewood collection, spraying of native vegetation on roadside, planting inappropriate species, grazing without permits, transport of uncovered loads, road closures for yards or loading ramps, and misuse of signage to restrict or prevent access to public property	Refer to database for specific examples of each	Firewood collection – infrequent Spraying – frequent Inappropriate planting – frequent Grazing – isolated Uncovered loads – isolated Road closures – isolated Misuse of signage -isolated
Drainage maintenance procedures	Includes maintenance of table drains, culverts, mitre drains; impacts include erosion and sedimentation, discharge of dirty water to	A number of examples of poor grading were noted in the shire, and referred directly to	Poor maintenance of the road and roadside environment can increase maintenance costs and have direct

THREATENING PROCESS	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE(S)	FREQUENCY/INTENSITY
	natural waterways, dispersal of weed propagules, dumping of spoil on native vegetation and piling around trees	council; refer to database for erosion issues	impacts on local waterways; occasional incidents of medium to high intensity impacts
Verge maintenance	Includes spraying and slashing to maintain sight lines and reduce collision mortality for local fauna; should be limited to within the table drains	Overclearing and/or overspraying was only noted by local landholders	Occasional to frequent occurrences throughout the shire, mainly in small acreage areas
Materials stockpiling	Includes formal and informal stockpile sites, with key impacts from sedimentation and disturbance to native vegetation	Numerous, mostly formal stockpile sites, some with adjoining quarry area (refer database)	High intensity localised impacts when properly maintained
Road grids	Source of weed propagules, often poorly maintained	Not recorded	Infrequent and minor impacts
Causeways	Potential source of erosion and sedimentation, disruption to fish passage	Not recorded	Infrequent high intensity impacts
Utilities corridors	Routine clearing around power lines	Not recorded	Infrequent medium intensity impacts
Use of trees as sign and fence posts	Contributes to poor health and may lead to tree death	Not recorded	Infrequent low intensity impacts
Bushfire hazard reduction	Too frequent fire reduces native plant diversity and increases weed infestations; includes RFS and landholder burns	Burning of canopy trees in EECs by landholders was noted on Waterview Rd, Kangaroooby Rd and Lachlan Valley Way	High intensity localised impacts with high potential for catastrophic impacts
Hollow-bearing trees	Provide important habitat; may provide safety risks to motorists	Pruning of overhanging vegetation was noted on a number of shire roads	Safety of individual trees should be assessed separately
Diseases in trees, salinity	Includes mistletoe (tree parasite) and phytophthora (soil borne disease)	Poor tree health was reported on Lucan Rd, Olympic Way (near Back Creek Rd), and Eagle View Rd	Infrequent medium intensity impact, with potential for high intensity impacts
Clearing for road construction and upgrades	Needs to be considered before any construction, upgrade or realignment works are conducted	All clearing must be approved through an REF process	High intensity local impacts

THREATENING PROCESS	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE(S)	FREQUENCY/INTENSITY
Removal of rock, sand and soil	More common in areas with small acreage holdings	None noted	Generally localised impacts
Road construction activities	Generation of dust, noise and vibration, waste materials, hazardous materials (fuels, pesticides, bituminous products)	Not recorded	High intensity, fairly localised impacts
Absence of roadside rehabilitation guidelines	Requirements for rehabilitation activities associated with road widening and other maintenance works are inconsistent	Not applicable	Throughout the shire
Inconsistent construction standards	Adds to maintenance costs	Not applicable	Throughout the shire
Lack of funding	Limits resources for maintenance of roads and road corridors	Not applicable	Throughout the shire
Inconsistent corporate objectives	Lead to conflicts in directives for implementation of works conducted by road crews	Not applicable	Throughout the shire

3 MANAGEMENT OF ENDANGERED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

3.1 WHAT ARE ENDANGERED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES?

Ecological communities are groups of plants and animals that occur together in a particular area, as defined in the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (TSC Act). This area is characterised by a set of environmental conditions which define suitable habitats, for example, soil types, landforms and climatic conditions. As a result, an ecological community may be distinguished from others by its characteristic species and the area in which it occurs. Ecological communities are complex, so correct identification often requires specialist advice.

Ecological communities can be listed under the TSC Act as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable, depending on their risk of extinction. An ecological community may be considered threatened under the Threatened Species Conservation Regulation 2010 for one of three main reasons:

- its distribution has been significantly reduced
- its distribution is so restricted the whole community is susceptible to significant threats
- the ecological function of the community is undergoing a significant decline

Reductions in distribution are typically related to historical or current clearing for development. Distribution may also be restricted through naturally rare environmental conditions that are essential to the community. Declines in the ecological function of a community may result from:

- change in community structure
- change in species composition
- disruption of ecological processes
- invasion and establishment of exotic species
- habitat degradation or fragmentation

Consequently, many ecological communities have been cleared or degraded to such an extent that only a small amount of their original area resembles or functions in its natural state.

3.1.1 Why identify and manage threatened ecological communities?

By listing an ecological community as threatened, all component species of that community are also protected. This approach enables a more efficient use of limited resources than the single-species approach. It also overcomes bias towards charismatic species, and protects both undiscovered species and the biological processes critical to maintaining a healthy environment.

3.1.2 What about degraded sites?

Much of the natural environment in NSW has been modified by human activities, fire, invasive weeds and pests. Threatened ecological communities are often highly fragmented and most remnants show evidence of disturbance and degradation to varying degrees. The degree can be influenced by:

- the size of the remnant
- invasion by pest animals and weeds

- fire frequency and intensity
- chemical disturbances of the soil surface by water and nutrients from urban run-off
- physical disturbance from infrastructure construction and recreational use

The environmental value of a remnant does not necessarily depend on its size. For example, smaller remnants may be in better condition and display greater resilience to future threats than some larger remnants.

Degraded areas of native vegetation may still retain considerable conservation value. They may provide habitat critical to the survival of native plants and animals including threatened species. Such areas can often be rehabilitated and contribute to the recovery of a threatened ecological community. Individual trees may provide an important resource for threatened animals which are part of the ecological community: For example, large older trees:

- may support a diverse and abundant array of insects and the animals that feed on them
- may have numerous hollows, cracks or fissures that provide shelter and nesting sites
- may act as 'stepping-stones' for fauna moving between larger, more complex remnants across an otherwise cleared landscape

Standing dead trees also provide critical shelter for fauna. In many landscapes, these important habitat resources are now more common in the form of isolated trees rather than in patches of vegetation.

3.2 LEGISLATION RELATING TO CONSERVATION OF EECs

In NSW, the key piece of legislation relating to the protection and management of biodiversity and threatened species is the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (TSC Act). The TSC Act commenced on 1 January 1996 and replaced the Endangered Fauna (Interim Protection) Act 1991. OEH is responsible for administering the TSC Act, which aims to protect species, populations and ecological communities threatened with extinction in NSW. The Department of Primary Industries is responsible for protecting threatened fish and marine vegetation.

3.2.1 Purpose of the Threatened Species Conservation Act

The purpose of the TSC Act is to:

- conserve biological diversity and promote ecologically sustainable development
- prevent the extinction and promote the recovery of threatened species, populations and ecological communities
- protect the critical habitat of endangered species, populations and ecological communities
- eliminate or manage certain key threatening processes that threaten the survival or evolutionary development of threatened species, populations and ecological communities
- ensure that the impact of any action affecting threatened species, populations and ecological communities is properly assessed
- encourage the conservation of threatened species, populations and ecological communities through cooperative management

Consultation and cooperation with landholders, conservation groups, agencies, local councils and the general community are essential for recovering threatened species. As such, provisions for consultation and cooperation are key elements of the TSC Act.

3.2.2 How does the Threatened Species Conservation Act protect threatened species?

The TSC Act provides for:

- broad protection of threatened species and their habitats by listing every threatened animal, plant, invertebrate, population and ecological community using a specific process and criteria
- a strong commitment to targeted recovery and threat abatement
- a market-based mechanism to encourage private sector conservation and offset development impacts
- biodiversity consideration at the early strategic stage of land-use planning and integration with development control processes
- licensing and enforcement provisions

The TSC Act, through Part 8A of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) prohibits the harming, picking, possessing, buying or selling of individual threatened species. The Act prohibits damaging their habitat and contains provisions to protect endangered populations and threatened ecological communities.

3.2.3 Critical habitat protection

The TSC Act recognises that habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation are the most significant causes of species loss and that protecting the habitat of threatened species is fundamental to their conservation. The Act provides for identifying habitat that is critical to the survival of an endangered species, population or ecological community.

3.2.4 Impact assessment

If an environmental impact assessment is required for a proposed development or activity before development consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 can be granted, the assessment will need to consider whether there is likely to be a significant effect on any threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats. If a significant impact is likely, a more detailed assessment in the form of a species impact statement (SIS) may be required.

Threatened species assessment guidelines (7 part test): The assessment of significance have been prepared to assist proponents in determining whether a proposed development or action is likely to have a significant effect on threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats. If a project is authorised under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, a separate licence under the TSC Act is not required.

3.2.5 Other relevant legislation

The Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 is one of several laws that aim to conserve biological diversity and promote ecologically sustainable development. Other such laws include:

- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Commonwealth)
- Fisheries Management Act
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act

- National Parks and Wildlife Act
- Native Vegetation Act

Local government bodies are obliged to comply with all the relevant legislation for the ongoing management and restoration of

3.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN MANAGING EECS

Local government is a key player in the conservation and management of biodiversity and threatened species in NSW. As land use planners, local government is responsible for planning and regulating many activities which may impact on biodiversity and threatened species. Councils also manage large areas of public land, much of which contains important biodiversity values.

Local Government has been expected to consider biodiversity conservation since the introduction of the EP&A Act in 1980; since this time, legislative requirements have become more specific. Under the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act), each council is required to properly manage, develop, protect, restore, enhance and conserve the natural environment in their area in a manner that is consistent with and promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

One of the main issues for councils is that they are delegated obligations for biodiversity conservation by higher levels of government, and these are further reflected through attitudes and expectations in the local community. There is little doubt that local councils are “at the coalface”, and play a “crucial role” in management of biodiversity conservation. Allocation of revenue for this, however, is not a traditional part of the property tax under its current arrangement, so that “rating falls outside the biodiversity conservation toolbox”. This is considered to be a small part of the chronic revenue shortfall that local councils suffer, a situation that is exacerbated by what is described as “downloading of responsibility” for conservation of local biodiversity. As such, this provides considerable expansion of roles for councils from provision of elementary property services. This is demonstrated in the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia’s Biological Diversity (National Biodiversity Strategy), which specifically mentions Local Government 14 times, while the NSW Biodiversity Strategy delegates to Local Government 25 times.

3.4 ENDANGERED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES IN COWRA SHIRE

Searches of BioNet indicated that there were seven Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs) present in Cowra Shire (Table 3). Three of these were noted during roadside surveys. These are described in the Section 4 of this report.

Table 3 Endangered Ecological Communities potentially present in Cowra Shire

COMMUNITY NAME	NSW STATUS	C'WLTH STATUS
Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	E3	
Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Penepplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	E3	E
Mallee and Mallee-Broombush dominated woodland and shrubland, lacking Triodia, in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion	E4B	

Myall Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Penepplain, Murray-Darling Depression, Riverina and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions	E3	E
Tableland Basalt Forest in the Sydney Basin and South Eastern Highlands Bioregions	E3	
Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland in the South Eastern Highlands, Sydney Basin, South East Corner and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregions	E3	
White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland	E3	CE

Specific information for the management of endangered communities is provided in Section 6.1 of this report, including threats to the health of EECs, recovery strategies adopted, and specific activities to assist with the ongoing health and recovery of the community.

4 IDENTIFICATION OF ENDANGERED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

4.1 Identification of Box-Gum Woodland EEC

Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Grassy White Box Woodlands were originally considered separate communities. Experts subsequently identified numerous similarities and intergradations between the two, and they are now collectively known as White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland. This highlights the important contribution of the understorey to the biodiversity and function of this ecological community.

In NSW there are two definitions for the Box Gum Grassy Woodlands EEC, one a national definition under the EP&BC Act, and the other a state definition under the Threatened Species Conservation Act. Both definitions describe this ecological community as a woodland or derived grassland (a woodland with the trees removed) with a groundlayer of native tussock grasses and herbs, and a sparse scattered shrub layer. White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*), Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*) or Blakely's Red Gum (*E. blakelyi*) dominate the community where a tree layer still occurs. This community must occur within the relevant geographic area to be considered Box-Gum EEC under either legislation.

The geographic range for Box Gum Grassy Woodlands EEC has been identified as an arc along the western slopes and tablelands of the Great Dividing Range from Southern Queensland through NSW to central Victoria. It occurs in the Brigalow Belt South, Nandewar, New England Tableland, South Eastern Queensland, Sydney Basin, NSW North Coast, South Eastern Highlands, South East Corner, NSW South Western Slopes, Victorian Midlands and Riverina Bioregions. This ecological community occurs in areas where rainfall is between 400 and 1200 mm per annum, on moderate to highly fertile soils at altitudes of 170 metres to 1200 metres. In general, White Box is more prevalent in the west, and Yellow Box – Red Gum in the east. Yellow Box and Blakely's Red Gum are generally dominant on the Tablelands and form mosaics with White Box on the eastern Slopes.

Some other canopy species that may occur in association with the Box-Gum Woodland EEC include Western or Inland Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*), Coastal Grey Box (*E. moluccana*), Fuzzy Box (*E. conica*), Apple Box (*E. bridgesiana*), Red Box (*E. polyanthemos*), Red Stringybark (*E. macrorhyncha*), Long-leaved Box (*E. gonicalyx*), Brittle Gum (*E. mannifera*), Candlebark (*E. rubida*), Cabbage Gum (*E. amplifolia*), White Cypress Pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*), Black Cypress Pine (*Callitris enderlicheri*), Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Drooping White cypress (*Allocasuarina verticillata*).

At this point the definitions start to differ:

- 1) Under EP&BC Act (DEH, 2006) the community must have:
 - a. An intact tree layer and a predominantly native ground cover, or
 - b. An intact native ground layer with a high diversity of native plant species, but no remaining tree layer
 - c. A patch with a continuous shrub layer with less than 30% cover; more than 30% is not considered to be a grassy woodland, and is excluded from the listing (note: Box Gum Woodland EEC in this condition is not excluded under NSW legislation – see below)
 - d. Minimum patch size of 0.1ha, or 1,000m² for areas with canopy; the understorey must have 12 or more native understorey species present (not including grasses), and one of these must be identified as “important” from a provided list of species, OR be larger than 2ha, and with 20 or more mature trees per hectare or significant natural regeneration of eucalypts
- 2) Under NSW TSC Act (NPWS, 2002) size or age of the remnant are not determining factors for potential EEC patches. Remnants can be considered Box-Gum EEC if the characteristic trees are present, or are likely to have been; also, the patch must be grassy and have listed characteristic species occurring or in the soil seedbank. This determination allows for degraded sites to be included if there is potential for assisted natural regeneration of the overstorey or understorey. Examples of various conditions of the Box-Gum EEC include:
 - a. Multi-aged overstorey with a grassy, herb-rich understorey: Remnants in this condition are generally very scarce and are usually confined to travelling stock reserves, roadside vegetation, cemeteries, some national parks and the occasional private property. A number of good examples occur in Cowra Shire, including several roads around Wattamondara, Morongla Creek and Conimbla.
 - b. Partially cleared/thinned stands with a mixture of native and exotic understorey species: This condition is generally far more common than the above; however its longterm future is often insecure due to inadequate regeneration of overstorey species. Often current management (e.g. set-stocking) is inconsistent with tree regeneration. Numerous examples of Box-Gum EEC in this condition can be found in Cowra Shire, including some roads near Walli, Westville and Boridgery.
 - c. Stands where White Box, Yellow Box or Blakely’s Red Gum trees have been removed and other species dominate the canopy. This condition sometimes occurs in woodlands where the characteristic trees occur in conjunction with White Cypress Pine. The understorey is often in reasonable to very good condition. Identifying Box-Gum EECs in this condition can be problematic without a historical perspective on vegetation of a site, but may include areas around Merriganowry and Mount McDonald.
 - d. Grasslands (secondary or derived grasslands), where the tree overstorey has been removed and only the Box-Gum Woodland understorey is present: This condition is reasonably common in some areas of Cowra Shire, and is generally relatively easy to rehabilitate if appropriate management strategies are implemented. Unfortunately, conflicting land use requirements often result in continuing degradation of this form of the Box-Gum EEC, seen around Cliefden and Walli.

- e. Degraded remnants that have few, if any, native species in the understorey: This condition is typical of Box-Gum Woodland where agricultural practices have been more intensive (e.g. pasture improvement over long periods). There are many roadside areas in Cowra Shire that retain a reasonable canopy cover with the characteristic species dominating, but with a highly degraded understorey, seen on some roads around Woodstock, Billimari and Holmwood .

In all instances the state definition takes precedence over the national definition, with the result that many of the more degraded roadside remnants in Cowra Shire can be classified as potential EEC. This raises the next question about defining assisted natural regeneration. Determining whether the vegetation will respond to assisted natural regeneration will often be highly problematic. Sites where there is unlikely to be sufficient seed remaining in the soil for the understorey or overstorey to regenerate are not part of the EEC. For example, trees under which intensive cropping of annual crop species has occurred and is ongoing, and trees within urban backyards are unlikely to be part of the community. Conversely, trees with exotic pastures underneath and those in larger urban open spaces will generally be part of the community. Thus highly degraded roadside areas such as seen along much of Mid Western Highway are included as potential EEC, and have works programs prioritized as special management areas (see Section 4.2.1).

Difficulties will arise when faced with decisions on whether particular sites are able to respond to assisted natural regeneration. Areas identified as special management because they have Box-Gum Woodland EEC present as a highly degraded remnant need to be considered within the overall framework of the project, including available resources and sustainable ecological outcomes. Where works priority listings of special management have been given, the site report will list elsewhere the conservation value and recovery potential of the site as non-EEC bushland, and this may provide further support for decisions about initiating a restoration project in this area. Management practices that aim to prevent further degradation of this area or adjoining areas are generally provided in these cases.

The NSW Scientific Determination (DECCW, 2002) lists one of the recovery actions for this community as further investigation of the regeneration potential of various conditions of this EEC in a range of environmental situations. A range of additional resources for the conservation and management of Box-Gum Woodlands are available, and may provide additional funding. Other EECs, such as White Box and Inland Grey Box Grassy Woodlands, have had similar impacts and disturbance histories, and can be managed using similar criteria.

4.2 Identification of Fuzzy Box Woodland EEC

The tree or upper canopy layer of Fuzzy Box Woodland EEC is dominated by Fuzzy Box (*E. conica*), often growing with inland grey box (*E. microcarpa*), yellow box (*E. melliodora*) or kurrajong (*B. populneus*). Bulloak (*A. luehmannii*) and white cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*) are also common in places. Shrubs are usually sparse, with the groundcover dominated by grasses and low forbs, the density and composition of which will vary considerably from season to season. Fuzzy Box Woodland may form a mosaic of patches with other woodland communities at any one site, but it is recognised by a dominance of *E. conica*, with any other tree species present in lower abundances.

Small trees and shrubs that may be present in the understorey include: wilga (*Geijera parviflora*), Deane's wattle (*Acacia deanei*), hop bush (*Dodonaea viscosa*), hickory wattle (*Acacia implexa*), silver

cassia (*Senna artemisioides* sens. lat.), dolly bush (*Cassinia aculeata*), water bush (*Myoporum montanum*), eastern cottonbush (*Maireana microphylla*) and black roly-poly (*Sclerolaena muricata*).

Groundcover species that are common across the range of Fuzzy Box Woodland include: native forbs such as purple burr-daisy (*Calotis cuneifolia*), corrugated sida (*Sida corrugata*), berry saltbushes (*Einadia hastata* and *E. nutans*), blue flax-lily (*Dianella revoluta*) and sticky everlasting (*Bracteantha viscosa*), low prostrate shrubs such as amulla (*Eremophila debilis*) and wingless fissure-weed (*Maireana enchylaenoides*), and native grasses, including speargrass (*Austrostipa scabra*), windmill grass (*Chloris truncata*), common wheatgrass (*Elymus scaber*), kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*) and small-flowered wallaby grass (*Austrodanthonia setacea*).

This community would have previously occurred with the following other western slopes and plains vegetation types that are now also listed as EECs:

1. White Box–Yellow Box–Blakely’s Red Gum Woodland throughout its range, particularly on the lower landscapes and more fertile soils in eastern areas
2. Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South bioregions, predominantly on red-brown earths in the south to south-western parts of its range.

4.3 Identification of Inland Grey Box Woodland EEC

Inland Grey Box Woodland includes those woodlands in which the most characteristic tree species, *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Inland Grey Box), is often found in association with *E. populnea* subsp. *bimbil* (Bimble or Poplar Box), *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress Pine), *Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong), *Allocasuarina luehmannii* (Bullock) or *E. melliodora* (Yellow Box), and sometimes with *E. albens* (White Box). Shrubs are typically sparse or absent, although this component can be diverse and may be locally common, especially in drier western portions of the community. A variable ground layer of grass and herbaceous species is present at most sites. At severely disturbed sites the ground layer may be absent. The community generally occurs as an open woodland 15–25 m tall but in some locations the overstorey may be absent as a result of past clearing or thinning, leaving only an understorey.

Inland Grey Box Woodland occurs on fertile soils of the western slopes and plains of NSW. The community generally occurs where average rainfall is 375– 800 mm pa and the mean maximum annual temperature is 22– 26°C. There is a correlation between the distribution of *Eucalyptus microcarpa* communities and soils of Tertiary and Quaternary alluvial origin, largely corresponding with the Red Brown Earths. The majority of remnant patches of Inland Grey Box Woodland survive with trees largely intact but with the shrub or ground layers degraded to varying degrees through grazing or pasture modification. Some species that are part of the community appear intolerant to heavy grazing by domestic stock and are confined to the least disturbed remnants.

4.4 Identification of Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland EEC

Tablelands Snow Gum Grassy Woodland occurs as an open-forest, woodland or open woodland. This community may also occur as secondary grasslands where the trees have been removed, but the groundlayer remains. The three main tree species are *Eucalyptus pauciflora* (Snow Gum), *E. rubida* (Candlebark), *E. stellulata* (Black Sallee) and *E. viminalis* (Ribbon Gum), either alone or in various

combinations. Other eucalypt species may occur. A shrub layer may be present and sub-shrubs are common. The most common shrubs include *Melicytus* sp. 'Snowfields' (Gruggly-bush) and *Melichrus urceolatus* (Urn Heath). The ground layer is grassy, with the most common species including *Themeda australis* (Kangaroo Grass), *Poa* spp. (snow-grasses), *Austrostipa* spp. (spear-grasses) and *Rytidosperma* spp. (wallaby-grasses). Sites in high condition have a range of forb (wildflower) species, including *Leptorhynchos squamatus* (Scaly-buttons), *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* (Common Everlastings) and *Asperula conferta* (Native Woodruff). Many threatened flora and fauna species have been recorded in this community. The community commonly occurs on valley floors, margins of frost hollows and on footslopes and undulating hills. It occurs between approximately 600 and 1400 m in altitude on a variety of substrates, including basalt, sediments, granite, colluvium and alluvium.

5 DEVELOPING PRIORITISED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Grassy eucalypt woodlands are the heart of Australian regional landscapes. Effective management of Yellow Box - White Box - Blakely's Red Gum Woodlands and Derived Grasslands in a roadside corridor relies on similar principles to its management in other parts of the landscape. McIvor and McIntyre (2004) developed a set of management principles for grassy woodlands, many of which are directly or indirectly applicable to their management in roadside corridors. These principles are derived from a number of key thresholds which can be broadly applied across a wider range of vegetation communities. At these thresholds the grassy box woodlands reach the point where considerable loss of health and resilience has occurred, making restoration difficult and expensive. The threshold values have fundamental biological relevance for forests and woodlands in temperate regions:

- Maximum 30-40% bare ground in pastures
- Minimum 60-70% large and medium tussock dominance in native pastures
- Maximum 30% intensive land use
- Minimum 30% woodland or forest cover
- Minimum of 5-10 hectares for woodland patches
- Minimum 10% managed as core conservation areas

The principles developed by McIvor and McIntyre (2004) form the basis for prioritizing conservation management actions in Cowra Shire (Table 4).

Table 4 Grassy Box Woodland management principles and their application to roadside vegetation

MANAGEMENT ASPECT	RELEVANCE TO ROADSIDE VEGETATION
Principle 1: Property planning and property management should include a long-term vision which considers the whole of the property allocation and its place in the catchment.	
1. Manage to the potential and limitations of the land, based on an understanding of ecological processes	When applied to roadside vegetation, this also needs to consider the safety of motorists as a primary concern
2. The precautionary principle of conservative or delayed development should apply	For example, road widening should be avoided unless it is necessary to ensure the safety of motorists. Aim to impact on lower conservation areas.
3. Land uses of high intensity need to be balanced with significant areas of low intensity use across the landscape	Some low conservation value areas of roadside can be "sacrificed", and conservation efforts directed towards maintaining and extending higher conservation value areas (but see Principle 4 and 5)
4. Land uses can have influences that spread beyond their boundaries so that their arrangement across the landscape is	By conserving good habitat in the road reserve, the fundamental benefits for the adjoining pastures are the same as if these conservation areas were retained in the

MANAGEMENT ASPECT	RELEVANCE TO ROADSIDE VEGETATION
important	pasture itself, but without the “loss” of available land area for use
5. Vegetation representative of all types should be retained and managed	Conserve all the available vegetation types (not just EECs) as ecotonal communities that provide buffers and transitional phases between different communities, increasing the system’s capacity to recover from perturbations, and resilience to climate change impacts
Principle 2: Manage soils to prevent erosion and to maintain productive capacity and water quality	
1. Keep the amount of bare ground exposed to no more than 30-40% of the ground surface in pastures	Bare ground on road edges can occur as a result of clearing for roadworks, grading of dirt roads, salinity problems, previous erosion, deposition of soil and debris removed from table drains and other drainage structures, over grazing in TSRs and other areas, underlying geology, and fire. Revegetation of bare areas should be a priority action on road edges, and will add to the longer term stability of the road surface, thereby reducing maintenance requirements
2. Place infrastructure in stable locations to avoid erosion	Includes bridges, causeways, cattle grids and property gates being the most common structures. Choosing a sound location for these will reduce the amount of maintenance associated with them
3. Some soil types require particular attention to avoid erosion and salt problems	Provision of good drainage to prevent erosion is a key aspect of road construction and maintenance. Unfortunately the quality of road construction and maintenance activities has not been consistent over many decades. Roadside planting can be used to manage salinity in these areas, prolonging the life of the road surface and improving the health of the soil in the area.
Principle 3: Manage pastures for production and to maintain the variety of plants and animals - applicable to roadside corridor management when the road is part of a TSR, or is unfenced and runs through the middle of the paddock	
1. Graze conservatively to maintain dominance of large and medium tussock grasses over 60-70% of the native pastures	Tussock grasses are deep-rooted perennial plants, and maintain soil health and stability, as well as being durable to medium intensity grazing
2. Limit the extent of intensive land use (grain and forage cropping, sown pastures) to a maximum of 30% of the property area	Unfenced paddocks provide opportunities to plant a few extra square metres of land, producing increased yields with minimal extra cost. The potential impacts of this on the health of adjoining areas of roadside vegetation need to be considered
3. Vary the management of native pastures to provide for a variety of species and a diverse range of fodder sources	Better management of TSRs and unfenced roads will improve the health of roadside environments and can lead to better road conditions with reduced maintenance requirements
Principle 4: Maintain local native trees for the long-term ecological health of the property and catchment	
1. There should be a minimum of 30% woodland or forest cover on	This is a useful rule of thumb for the amount of canopy cover that should be present,

MANAGEMENT ASPECT	RELEVANCE TO ROADSIDE VEGETATION
properties	or recreated in the road reserve to maintain all potential environmental benefits
2. Always favour natural regeneration of existing trees over planting and creating habitat	Activities designed to reduce and inhibit regeneration, such as spraying of eucalypt seedlings along fence lines, in pastures or unfenced road reserves, should be discouraged, or regulated to ensure that it does not impact adversely on roadside corridor vegetation. Revegetate using local native species
3. To be viable in the long term, woodland patches should be a minimum of 5-10 hectares	Patch shape is as important as patch size, however, so that long narrow strips along the edge of the road that total more than 5 hectares do not always provide viable woodland patches. The edges of woodland patches are impacted by the land use of surrounding areas, so that the outer perimeter has a lower habitat quality than core areas. Wider roadside corridors (> 10m, eg TSRs) provide better quality habitat as there is a lower edge to core ratio. A narrow roadside corridor (<10m) with good vegetation on both sides of the road often has the capacity to provide effectively continuous habitat. Narrow roadside corridors with vegetation in moderate condition are easier to restore than areas where the it is degraded or absent. In each of these cases the underlying ecosystem processes that support ecosystems (associated with soils, bacteria, invertebrates, etc) are present to some degree.
4. Retain trees of different ages within stands to retain the long-term viability of tree populations	A mixture of ages in trees provides a range of habitat opportunities including roosting, perching and foraging, as well as vigorous individuals with a range of genetic material that increases the patch's resilience to climate change impacts.
5. Maintain or regenerate trees in appropriate places to minimise degradation, enhance ecosystem health and enhance diversity	Aiming for a minimum 30% canopy cover may require temporary fencing of establishment areas, or stock-proof tree guards for individual seedlings/saplings. The long term ecological and financial benefits of this are abundant, both for property owners and road managers.
Principle 5: All properties require core conservation areas for species that are sensitive to land use impacts. For many designated conservation reserves the main sources of degrading impacts are from roads.	
1. Where possible choose areas with existing flora and fauna values for ongoing management and include areas on good quality soils	The rationale for this acknowledges that some vegetation communities typically exist on poor quality soils, with low nutrients and/or marginal hydrology (eg. waterlogging, poor water retention capacity). Retaining bushland on better soils as well, however, ensures that poorer soil communities are not the only ones retained.
2. Retain critical habitat elements such as mature trees, understorey vegetation and standing dead and fallen timber for fauna	Vegetation is only part of the ecosystem – numerous other components are required to provide adequate nesting, perching, foraging habitat, and temporary refuges for the full range of vertebrate and invertebrate fauna species that would be present in

MANAGEMENT ASPECT	RELEVANCE TO ROADSIDE VEGETATION
	an unimpacted ecosystem.
3. Core conservation areas need protection from heavy or continuous grazing	Stock need to be excluded from other nearby roadside corridor areas to ensure that they don't stray into high conservation value areas. Fencing of high conservation value areas is not recommended on low traffic volume roads, and may also not be required on medium volume roads, as this inhibits the free movement of animals from one part of the reserve to another.
4. Ongoing management of exotic plants and fire may be required in core conservation areas	Weed encroachment is a key threatening process for native vegetation. Weeds are generally able to produce more seed more quickly, and seedlings establish readily in a range of environmental conditions, giving them an advantage over native species. Most native species are adapted to the harsh Australian environment, and changing local hydrology, or increasing nutrient loads through pasture improvement all create conditions that favour weed introduction over the establishment and survival success of native plants. Many weeds can be transferred through the movement of motor vehicles such as farm machinery, 4WD vehicles, trucks and other heavy vehicles. Seeds and other weed propagules adhere to vehicles in mud and other soil deposits, or are attached to parts of the vehicle undercarriage.
5. Core conservation areas should be connected to others in the district	Creating effective linkages between smaller bushland areas dramatically increases their effectiveness as conservation areas.
6. Manage at least 10% of the property as core conservation status	This same principle can be applied to roadside management for grassy woodland communities. For example, of the nearly 1280km of roads in Cowra Shire, 10% or 128km of roadside vegetation should be managed as core conservation areas.
Principle 6: Watercourses and riparian areas are particularly important to the ecosystem and require special management. Roads invariably intersect with watercourses, including swampy areas, ephemeral drainage lines, creeks and rivers.	
1. Vegetation should not be cleared up to the edges of the watercourse	This helps to increase infiltration of water around the drainage area, maintaining consistent water table levels and reducing the erosive potential of runoff.
2. As a general principle, livestock should be excluded from watercourses to reduce soil erosion and maintain the quality of water	Channel changes associated with stock access include changed local hydraulic conditions, increasing erosive potential and impacting roadside vegetation through sediment deposition or additional erosion.
3. Control of exotic plants in riparian areas is important	The main mechanisms for weed propagules to disperse include wind, water and on moving objects such as animals, vehicles and humans. As a result, weed infestations often develop around waterways. The more plentiful supply of water creates ideal conditions for establishment, and the infestation is able to grow and spread

6 METHODS

Field Survey Methods

Road Classification

Many councils use a road hierarchy that has 6 main classes of road that divides collector and local into main and sub categories. A seventh category includes all urban roads. A new class (local access) has been introduced to identify roads that carry very low volumes of traffic (typically less than 10 vehicles per day). In order of importance for the conveyance of motor vehicles, the classifications include:

1. **Arterial Road** – A road that carries predominantly through traffic from one region to another, thus it forms the principal avenue of communication for traffic movements. It is the top level of road in the road hierarchy.
2. **Shire (Sub) Arterial Road** – Road connecting arterial roads to areas of development, and carrying traffic directly from one part of a region to another.
3. **Collector Road** – A road that collects and distributes traffic in an area, as well as serving abutting property.
4. **Urban (CBD) Road** – Roads within the central business district that provide direct access to the commercial precinct. Whilst they have high traffic volumes, they are predominately destinations, not through access roads.
5. **Main Local Road** – A road or street used primarily for access to abutting properties.
6. **Minor Local Access Road** – Low volume roads typically carrying less than 10 vehicles per day and serving a limited number of properties.
7. **Track Unmaintained by Council** – Typically these roads service a limited number of properties and their ongoing maintenance cannot be justified on a cost benefit basis.

Main roads, including arterial, sub-arterial and many collector roads, are designed to carry high volume traffic loads, including trucks and buses, and are usually sealed. Public safety and visibility are key management outcomes on these roads. Peri-urban roads, including many of the main or minor local roads and some local access roads, are often associated with small acreage farm holdings, vineyards, and other areas with higher than average traffic volumes in rural areas. Informal and unstructured management of roadside environments by local residents is usually much higher on these roads. Minor rural roads, including the remainder of the main and minor local roads, local access roads, and many of the unmaintained roads, generally handle lower volumes of traffic, and can be more readily managed as biodiversity assets.

In all circumstances, however, safety of the travelling public must be the prime objective of Council policy.

Roadside Environments

Good quality remnant vegetation isn't just trees, rather, it is the original vegetation, or patches of native bush, that have remained intact in the landscape. It contains a mixture of plants made up of three main structural layers, including:

- An upper storey – or canopy layer, with trees of varying heights and spacing
- An under storey – a layer of shrubs of varying heights and densities
- Groundcover – a layer of grasses, creepers, herbs forbs, mosses and lichens

Remnant vegetation areas are important even if they are partly degraded as they retain some value that can be improved. Features that are found in healthy bushland include:

- Mistletoes
- Living old trees with hollows
- Standing dead trees with hollows
- Mature trees with several species
- Sapling sized trees
- Variety of native herbs, grasses and shrubs
- Seedling sized trees
- Native tussock grasses
- Water
- Logs and fallen timber
- Litter, comprising leaves and twigs

Good quality remnant vegetation isn't just trees, rather, it is the original vegetation, or patches of native bush, that have remained intact in the landscape. It contains a mixture of plants made up of three main structural layers.

It is important to note that, while roadside corridors with wider strips of vegetation have the capacity to provide greater biodiversity resources, this does not mean that narrower strips are without value. As mentioned in Principle 4.3, narrow roadside corridors (<10m) with good vegetation on both sides of the road can provide effectively continuous habitat, can be restored more readily than areas where vegetation is degraded or absent. Expanding or extending a narrow strip of vegetation provides good restoration results more quickly and more cost effectively than creating a new vegetated corridor.

In each of these cases the underlying ecosystem processes that determine the degree of potential success for any restoration project are present to some degree. In many cases, the narrow strip of bushland along the road reserve is the only remaining biodiversity resource in the vicinity, increasing its inherent worth exponentially. In addition, narrow roadside corridors can conserve threatened species, such as *Eucalyptus aggregata* in a heavily grazed corridor 0-6m on Dowsetts Lane, Hobbys Yards. While the optimum reserve shape for effective conservation is not linear, the values of these long narrow reserves should not be underestimated.

Assessing the Environment

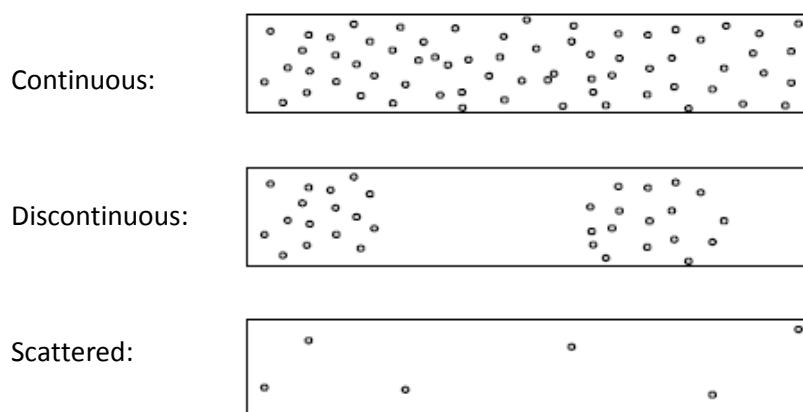
Roadside vegetation was assessed for the following criteria:

- 1) **Roadside vegetation corridor width:** 0-5m, 6-21m, unfenced
- 2) **Vegetation condition** (an overall visual assessment): near natural, modified (some or all canopy removed and/or predominantly weedy understorey), degraded (canopy removed, predominantly weedy understorey). For a patch of vegetation to achieve a ranking of near natural it must have more than 75% of the following:

- Low grazing intensity – never farmed
- Tree and shrub regeneration present (seedlings and saplings)
- Infrequent fire regime (more than 10 years between fires)
- Healthy mature trees (no dieback)
- Little to no evidence of rabbits
- Little to no evidence of foxes/cats
- Low abundance of weeds (most remnants contain some weeds)
- No evidence of firewood collection
- No obvious signs of erosion or salinity
- Not susceptible to fertiliser application, herbicide or pesticide drift
- Less than 20% trees with mistletoe (some mistletoe is healthy)
- Few tracks, trails or fence lines
- Presence of native shrubs
- Presence of large, old growth trees with hollows
- Dead timber is left standing
- Fallen timber and logs are left on the ground
- Abundance of native ground flora
- Presence of litter, cryptogams, cracks and rocks
- Roadside corridor is large (> 15m wide in total is optimum)
- Connected to or in close proximity to other remnant vegetation

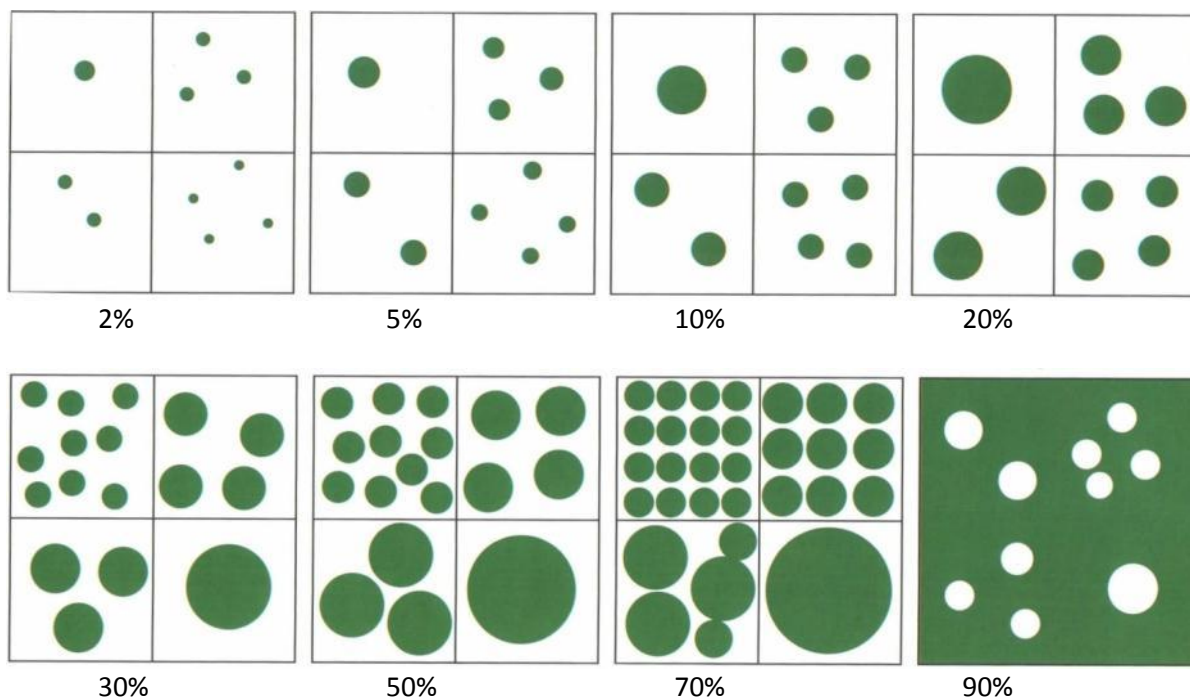
3) Canopy extent:

- Continuous: approximately uniform coverage of individuals in the overstorey, with little sign of human-induced thinning or fragmentation
- Discontinuous: patches of continuous overstorey interspersed with human-induced breaks or clearings; clearings and/or overstorey patches are too short to warrant definition of separate segments; indicates human-induced within-segment variability (patchiness) of overstorey distribution. Note that the understorey may be uniform or may change coincidentally with overstorey



- Scattered: consistent scattering of remnant overstorey individuals, although extensive clearing by humans has occurred. This may require an assessment of whether the density is natural or human-induced, although the default for this survey is that the local natural vegetation normally would have a continuous (or almost continuous) canopy associated with woodland or forest communities
- Absent: no canopy is present, either for native or exotic species

- 4) **Weed density:** absent (0-2%), isolated clumps (5-20%), scattered throughout (20-50%), dominant (>50%)



- 5) **Regeneration** (evidenced by presence of seedlings/saplings): none noted, minor, moderate, extensive
- 6) **Habitat** (for a range of faunal groups, provided by presence of old growth trees with hollows, fallen logs, rock piles): none, minor, moderate, extensive
- 7) **Rare species:** none noted, present (species or populations listed)
- 8) **Linkage Corridor** (the roadside vegetation connects two or more patches of vegetation greater than 10Ha): yes, potential (ie. an effective linkage corridor could be achieved with some revegetation), no
- 9) **Noxious Weeds:** none noted, present (species listed)
- 10) **Environmental Weeds:** none noted, present (species listed)
- 11) **Native Species:** none noted, canopy present (species listed), grasses present (species listed)
- 12) **Road Works:** none noted, quarry, stockpile site, drainage/erosion
- 13) **Vegetation Classification:** vegetation communities are identified by the dominant tree association or key shrub species where appropriate; key species were used to define communities described after Specht (1970) and in line with DECCW community classifications
- 14) **Community Description:** each community was named based on dominant species assemblage descriptors
- 15) **Surrounding Landuse:** landuse conditions within 250m of the road were determined as bushland, partly cleared, cleared & grazed, or other: eg. vineyards, intensive cropping, coal mines, houses, etc
- 16) **Condition Ranking** (1 – 5, with 1 best and 5 worst): this aims to capture all the values of the polygon, giving each even weighting. The value ranking takes into consideration all the factors that were recorded, but excludes factors that effectively duplicate the 'value' introduced by another factor. Thus the ranking score does not rely on recording a threatened species to find the polygon of value, or a noxious weed to reduce its value.

Which weed species are present is important, but the overall extent of the weed infestation generally has greater environmental impact. Other habitat factors such as the presence of regeneration or habitat elements are a normal component of bushland in good condition; thus the final score is determined from 2, 3 and 4 above as follows:

For example, polygon MAL2 is given a ranking based on its scores for the following criteria:

Vegetation condition:	Canopy extent:	Weed density:	Ranking Score:
modified	scattered	scattered	3

Based on assessments for each of these criteria, it achieves a ranking score of **3** from the following table:

Table 5. Determining a Condition Ranking Score.

Vegetation condition	Canopy extent	Weed density	Ranking Score
Near natural	(Continuous/Discontinuous)	(Isolated/Absent)	1
Modified ->	Continuous ->	Isolated ->	2
		Scattered ->	2
		Dominant ->	3
	Discontinuous ->	Isolated ->	2
		Scattered ->	3
		Dominant ->	4
	Scattered ->	Isolated ->	3
		Scattered ->	3
		Dominant ->	4
	Absent ->	Isolated ->	3
		Scattered ->	4
		Dominant ->	N/A
Degraded ->	Continuous ->	Isolated ->	N/A
		Scattered ->	3
		Dominant ->	4
	Discontinuous ->	Isolated ->	N/A
		Scattered ->	3
		Dominant ->	4
	Scattered ->	Isolated ->	N/A
		Scattered ->	4
		Dominant ->	5
	Absent ->	Isolated ->	N/A
		Scattered ->	4
		Dominant ->	5

When one or more of the above characteristics (1-13) changed sufficiently, a new polygon was started. If there were significant differences in vegetation structure or condition on each side of the road, a separate polygon was scored; otherwise, both sides were included in the one polygon.

Mapping Field Data

Mapping was carried out using Autodesk Geospatial software. From the survey data, Applied Ecology staff has produced the following GIS layers/maps:

- Vegetation community by classification including EECs
- Vegetation community by condition
- Threatened species
- Recovery potential

The collected field data was overlaid on orthorectified aerial photography held by Cowra Shire Council. This base map was then used to map the type and health of roadside vegetation and surrounding land use and recovery potential, providing a basis for prioritisation of works required on each road (or road section). Key outcomes of this process are the protection and enhancement of high priority conservation areas, threatened species and communities.

Interpreting the Field Data

Determining Recovery Potential

The selection of variables used to determine recovery potential was based on a number of factors. Vegetation condition provides a useful indication of the current stage of this part of the ecosystem, and a measure of the amount of deviation from an ideal, or unimpacted state. Canopy cover gives an effective measure of the availability of seed for regeneration within the immediate area, and also provides some measure of soil health and thus the likelihood of successful establishment of seedlings. Weed cover measures the amount of competition for space, light, nutrients and water likely to be encountered by regenerating native plants.

Roadside corridor width is used as a surrogate for internal resilience: wider patches with a larger area to perimeter ratio have more internal area with reduced edge effects. The ranking for roadside corridor width is based on a compilation of a number of roadside vegetation survey methodologies, and is derived from both fauna and flora values. A wider roadside reserve functions as a corridor, rather than a sink for fauna, as it allows them to feed and move through the area with less risk of predation or road collision mortality. Similarly for flora, wider reserves have a greater core area in relation to edge length, unlike narrow linear reserves (like the average roadside strip), which have a higher edge to core ratio. The result of this is that none of the 'reserve' is free from impacts, which include weeds, erosion, spray drift, grading, among other things. When the roadside corridor width is scored it considers the strip of vegetation from the reserve point of view, rather than as an aside to the roadway, and so each is considered separately. When these added together for each road segment, an 'average' is used. The roadside strip is often the same on both sides, and throughout the road segment, but for some it may be fenced on one side only, or fenced at less than 5m in some parts but at up to 21m in others. Road segments with this sort of variation in fencing are deemed 'variable', and have some of the assets of the wider roadside reserve along with some of the problems of the more narrow roadside reserve, thus they are scored in between these two conditions. If there was minor variation within the segment (eg, mostly fenced at less than 5m) then it would be scored on the basis of the main condition.

Surrounding landuse provides a surrogate measure for migratory resilience, and reflects the capacity for a roadside patch to be rehabilitated based on the resources available nearby, eg. seed stock, soil microorganisms, nutrients, pollinators, pest control predators, etc. Observed regeneration as a variable was considered to provide pseudo-replication since other variables have been used to

determine the likelihood of rehabilitation success, and this variable indicates evidence of success – thus it confirms it, rather than providing additional conditions for or against recovery.

Recovery potential was calculated from the following variables, recorded as part of the field surveys. Possible rankings for each variable were scored according to this list:

1. **Vegetation condition:** near natural = 3, modified = 2, degraded = 1
2. **Canopy cover:** continuous = 3, discontinuous = 2, scattered = 1, absent = 0
3. **Weed cover:** absent = 3, isolated clumps = 2, scattered throughout = 1, dominant = 0
4. **Surrounding landuse:** bushland = 3, partly cleared = 2, cleared & grazed = 1, other = 0
5. **Road corridor width:** 6-21m = 3, variable = 2, 0-5m = 1, unfenced = 0

Scores for each were determined, and then added for a total out of 15. This gives the recovery potential score for the polygon. This was then ranked for the conservation value of the polygon as follows:

- A recovery potential score of >11 = **high** conservation value
- 6-10 = **medium** conservation value
- 1-5 = **low** conservation value

Once scores had been determined for all polygons in the target area of the region, these were converted to a GIS layer that maps recovery potential for all the polygons on each road in the shire. Recovery potential for each road was then determined using the average of all recovery potential scores. In some cases a single road had a number of clearly different sections, especially in roads greater than 10km in length. These sections were considered separately to determine a recovery potential score for that section.

Works Prioritisation

A report card was prepared for each road (or section of road) in Cowra Shire. This report card includes a map of recovery potential polygons and an accompanying table listing the following information:

- **Description of the road:** eg. one lane or two, sealed or unsealed, generally fenced or not, average width, etc
- **Surrounding landscape:** general description of landuse in areas immediately adjacent to the roadside corridor, eg. partly cleared, grazed pasture, good condition bushland
- **General description of roadside vegetation:** vegetation communities identified in the area (from GIS layer); this indicates polygons/roads that have EEC or potential EEC vegetation present, or threatened species present
- **Conservation ranking:** each road or section gets an overall score which is the average of all conservation ranking scores for polygons (from GIS layer). [Note: this conservation ranking may be used to further strategise works within each works priority category. For example, when deciding which set of prioritized actions for high works priority roads to complete first, those roads (or sections) with a higher conservation ranking should be targeted]
- **Recovery Potential:** low/medium/high score is the average of all recovery potential rankings for polygons

- **Works Priority:** this next stage acknowledges that polygons/sections/roads with existing EECs, potential EECs, or threatened species are more important targets for remediation works. Roads/sections with a high average recovery potential also have a high works priority, medium average recovery potential have a medium works priority, and a low recovery potential have a low works priority. UNLESS there is an EEC or threatened species present, in which case the works priority is classified as **special management**, regardless of the previously determined recovery potential. Applied Ecology recommends that roads with a special management works priority be considered in a wider context, including available funding and potential for good restoration outcomes.
- **Prioritised Actions:** a list of maintenance activities is provided for each road/section. In most instances these are additional to normal road maintenance. The general rule for prioritisation aims to establish and/or consolidate linkages between larger bushland areas, reduce or remove degrading impacts (noxious weeds, drainage issues such as erosion, sedimentation), improve existing ecosystem health (assisted regeneration by planting, removal of environmental weeds, minor changes in management practices), community education/involvement (signage, liaison with local landholders).

The following is an example of a completed report card for **Important Rd, Gooloogong**

Table 6 Example report card for Important Rd, Gooloogong

<p>WORKS PRIORITY</p> <p>High (do this road/section first!), or</p> <p>Medium (do this if you have the money), or</p> <p>Low (good results are unlikely without major capital investment), or</p> <p>Special Management (EEC or threatened species present)</p>	<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Eg. gravel road, 2 lanes of road surface, average width roadside corridor 6-21m both sides, generally fenced</p> <p>SURROUNDING LANDUSE</p> <p>Cleared and grazed, cropped, partially cleared, degraded bushland, bushland in good condition, urban/industrial area (one or more of these)</p>
<p>CONSERVATION VALUE</p> <p>(a lower score has greater value)</p> <p>average score for all polygons (range 1 to 5)</p>	<p>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION</p> <p>Yellow Box- Blakely's Red Gum -Ecotone Open Forest; high density weeds, some noxious</p>
<p>RECOVERY POTENTIAL</p> <p>(a higher score has greater recovery potential)</p> <p>average score for all polygons (range 3 to 16)</p>	<p>PRIORITISED ACTIONS</p> <p>This is based on the conservation value of the roadside vegetation, and includes a list of recommended actions to prevent further degradation and improve the current condition of the segment.</p>

A road that is not maintained by Cowra Shire Council would normally be given a low works priority unless an EEC or threatened species are present. Unmaintained shire roads are often maintained privately, with varying results. Where poor road maintenance techniques have the potential to impact on EECs and threatened species, responsibility for maintenance needs to be assumed by Cowra Shire Council.

Works priority rankings are based on interpretation of the available data, and make all reasonable attempts to be current with real on-ground conditions; however, these may change at any time. Applied Ecology strongly recommends that this information is considered in a context of the available resources (funding, manpower, etc) for initial projects and the potential for maintenance works. Projects that are initiated without a reasonable capacity for ongoing maintenance are unlikely to succeed in most instances. In particular, this may apply to areas classified as special management. Recommendations for management of these sections are discussed in more detail in later sections of this report.

Limitations

Identification of species

Surveys were conducted from vehicles moving at 40km/hour average speed. On average 1-2 hours daily were spent identifying problematic individuals. Some species of *Eucalyptus* are known to hybridise readily with a number of other species, for example, *Eucalyptus viminalis* is reported to hybridise with 38 other species of Eucalypts. No attempt was made to identify hybrid specimens. In general, surveys aimed to identify species present on a stretch of road (delineated by a polygon) and from this, determine the **vegetation community present, or historically present**, and assess its current condition. Seasonal development in eucalypts and many other tree species mean that in mid to late autumn many of the important identifying characteristics (flowers, fruit) are not available. As a result, fine scale identification in some cases was not possible.

In some cases, species differentiation was not attempted. These included canopy species, where there were difficulties differentiating between:

- stringybarks – many cannot be accurately differentiated without checking fruit
- redgums – cannot be accurately differentiated without checking flowers, fruit and seed characteristics; in some cases where landscape position and soil type predict a particular redgum species, this species was noted during surveys
- Some of the Peppermints have very similar bark characteristics and can be difficult to differentiate in poor light, rain, or foggy conditions. Leaves generally have different shapes or are slightly different colours.

Understorey species:

- Identification of grass species relies on presence of seed for accurate determination.
- Taller grasses were easier to note, eg. *Themeda australis*
- Grasses with distinctly characteristic seed heads were more easily noted, eg. *Paspalum dilatatum*, *Themeda australis*
- Noxious weeds were noted over environmental weeds
- Grass species were noted in preference to herbs and small shrubs

- Shrubs were only recorded when tree species were absent, unless they were a dominant component of the ecosystem
- *Callitris* were identified to species based on their distribution and the local geology and soil type
- *Allocasuarina/Casuarina* were not identified to species
- Not all *Acacia* were identified to species
- Wallaby Grasses were not identified to species, and were all recorded as *Rytidosperma* sp (previously known as *Austrodanthonia* sp)
- *Poa*, *Austrostipa* and *Aristida* genera were not always identified to species
- A number of weed grasses were not identified beyond genus

6.1 How to handle Special Management road segments (degraded EECs)

A number of roadside areas have medium to low conservation value and recovery potential and would normally be considered as lower priority for completion of works. Some of these areas have threatened species or Endangered Ecological Communities present and are the subject of additional regulatory requirements, even though they are often quite degraded. The following sections summarise information from the NSW Scientific Committee final determination and the threatened species/community profiles to provide an understanding of the mechanisms through which they are degraded (key issues) and ways to support and improve the overall condition of the community or species (recovery strategies and activities to assist the community/species). While the recovery strategies are aimed more at a management level, the activities to assist are specifically relevant to people who are working on the ground in or near the endangered community or threatened species.

6.1.1 White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland

6.1.1.1 Key issues for this community

From the NSW Scientific Committee (2010) Final determination:

White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland has been drastically reduced in area and highly fragmented because of clearance for cropping and pasture improvement. Austin et al. (2000) found the community had been reduced to less than 1% of its pre-European extent in the Central Lachlan region. **Comparable degrees of reduction have been documented for NSW south western slopes and southern Tablelands (estimated <4% remaining, Thomas et. al. 2000).**

Remnants are subject to varying degrees of threat that jeopardise their viability. **These threats include: further clearing (for cropping, pasture improvement or other development); deterioration of remnant condition (caused by firewood cutting, increased livestock grazing, weed invasion, inappropriate fire regimes, soil disturbance and increased nutrient loads);** degradation of the landscape in which remnants occur (including soil acidification, salinity, and loss of connectivity between remnants). **The understorey may be highly modified by grazing history and disturbance. Light grazing and burning may also be a problem** and lead to *Aristida ramosa* dominance (Lodge & Whalley 1989).

The condition of remnants ranges from relatively good to highly degraded, such as paddock remnants with weedy understories and only a few hardy natives left. A number of less degraded remnants have survived in Travelling Stock Routes, cemeteries and reserves, although because of past and present management practices understorey species composition may differ between the

two land uses. **Some remnants of the community may consist of only an intact overstorey or an intact understorey, but may still have high conservation value due to the flora and fauna they support.** Other sites may be important faunal habitat, have significant occurrences of particular species, form part of corridors or have the potential for recovery. The conservation value of remnants may be independent of remnant size. **Disturbed remnants are still considered to form part of the community** including remnants where the vegetation, including understorey and/or overstorey, would, under appropriate management, respond to assisted natural regeneration, such as where the natural soil and associated seed bank are still at least partially intact.

6.1.1.2 Recovery strategies (29 strategies, 26 applicable to Cowra Shire)

- Continue the operation of the Conservation Management Networks in NSW.
- Employ extension officers to facilitate implementation of actions.
- Maintain database of Box-Gum Woodland under all conservation agreements and recovery actions.
- Identify key sites for protection or acquisition.
- Survey key identified remnants on public land in order to identify remnant in high condition and protect sites as demonstration areas for EEC management.
- Negotiate protection of sites through management agreements and covenants.
- Target Box-Gum Woodland sites for incentive and long-term stewardship schemes, especially on private land and TSRs.
- Integrate conservation of Box-Gum Woodland with other landscape conservation programs.
- Ensure Box-Gum Woodland is afforded high level of protection by relevant environmental management committees when developing environmental policy.
- Prepare management plans for high priority sites.
- Promote use of existing management kits and develop further guidelines to address management issues.
- Identify sites where current management practices are beneficial to biodiversity and promote these as models for best practice.
- Target priority weeds for control.
- Install markers and signs along roads, tracks, rail & utility easements.
- Determine optimal management regimes for management of high quality remnants (e.g. fire regimes).
- Determine techniques for restoring degraded remnants.
- Investigate opportunities and promote examples where agricultural practices are integrated successfully with conservation.
- Identify methods for controlling particular introduced species identified as significantly threatening.
- Survey and analyse distribution of groups of organisms other than vascular plants to gain understanding of geographical and ecological patterns.
- Undertake genetic research of key components (e.g. forbs, grasses, shrubs).
- Continue to assess social and economic benefits and costs of Box-Gum Woodland conservation.
- Develop agreed guidelines for identification and assessment of remnant quality.
- Produce map of predicated pre-1750 extent of Box-Gum Woodland.

- Collate existing survey and mapping data and use towards production of integrated and updatable map.
- Identify gaps in survey and assessment data across Box-Gum Woodland distribution and target future surveys to target these gaps.
- Investigate use of remote sensing techniques to assist in future survey work.

6.1.1.3 Activities to assist this community

- Undertake control of rabbits, hares, foxes, pigs and goats (using methods that do not disturb the native plants and animals of the remnant).
- Manage stock to reduce grazing pressure in high quality remnants (i.e. those with high flora diversity or fauna habitat).
- Do not harvest firewood from remnants (this includes living or standing dead trees and fallen material).
- Leave fallen timber on the ground.
- Erect on-site markers to alert maintenance staff to the presence of a high quality remnant or population of a threatened species.
- Encourage regeneration by fencing remnants, controlling stock grazing and undertaking supplementary planting, if necessary.
- Undertake weed control (taking care to spray or dig out only target species).
- Protect all sites from further clearing and disturbance.
- Ensure remnants remain connected or linked to each other; in cases where remnants have lost connective links, re-establish them by revegetating sites to act as stepping stones for fauna, and flora (pollen and seed dispersal).
- Mark remnants onto maps (of the farm, shire, region, etc) and use to plan activities (e.g. remnant protection, rehabilitation or road, rail and infrastructure maintenance work). On-site markers can alert maintenance staff to the presence of a threatened species.

6.1.2 Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions

6.1.2.1 Key issues for this community

From the NSW Scientific Committee final determination:

Less than 5% of Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South bioregions is estimated to remain compared to pre-European times due to past clearing. Fuzzy Box was considered a plentiful tree along the Lachlan River plains west of Forbes at the start of the 20th century. While broadscale clearing has now largely ceased in these areas, clearing of isolated paddock trees and further clearing of remnants remain threats. Other symptoms of degradation include the senescence of relict plants, lack of regeneration due to grazing, lack of fire and weed invasion. Weeds may be very common at some sites. They include the forb species *Plantago lanceolata*, *Verbena bonariensis* and *Marrubium vulgare* and grasses *Bromus diandrus*, *Vulpia myuros*, *Lolium perenne*, *Paspalum dilatatum* and *Hyparrhenia hirta*.

Determining the conservation value of remnants (DECCW, 2010)

The degree of disturbance (i.e. the site condition) of any remnant of Fuzzy Box Woodland may vary depending on past land use, management practices and/or natural disturbance, and this should be

considered at the time of assessment. Although the following list is not exhaustive, it describes a number of variations of Fuzzy Box Woodland that may be encountered:

1. as an isolated remnant within heavily cleared country, or as scattered trees within a paddock or confined to narrow roadside corridors
2. modified sites where the main tree species are present but the ground layer is predominantly composed of exotic species with few native grasses, herbs or shrubs remaining
3. a stand of trees of an older age-class or senescent trees, (the result of a lack of natural regeneration of the canopy species)
4. extreme seasonal variation in the density and species composition of the understorey: dense herbaceous groundcover composed largely of annual species in cooler seasons, versus very dry and sparse perennial cover with bare soil patches during the hotter months
5. dense incursions of the weeds Paterson's curse (*Echium plantagineum*), Maltese cockspur (*Centaurea melitensis*), smooth catsear (*Hypochaeris glabra*), capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*), silvery hairgrass (*Aira cupaniana*), perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) or great brome (*Bromus diandrus*).

The conservation significance of each remnant should be assessed at each site, noting that even where a remnant is considered to be heavily degraded and in poor condition, it may still have conservation value for a number of reasons, including:

1. as part of a wildlife corridor that has connective importance at local and/or regional scales
2. as an important habitat and food source for birds, small and large mammals, terrestrial invertebrates and insectivorous bats
3. because it contains threatened species of flora in their own right, or rarely seen and elusive plants such as terrestrial orchids, rare herbs and bryophytes, thus contributing to the local biodiversity
4. maintaining a healthy native seed bank, which is crucial for the perpetuation of vegetation communities and individual species in highly cleared and fragmented landscapes.

Any native vegetation remnant has habitat value and contributes to regional biodiversity. It is important to take these factors into account when determining the conservation significance of remnants.

6.1.2.2 Recovery strategies

- Determine optimal management regimes for management of high quality remnants (e.g. fire regimes).
- Produce map of predicated pre-1750 extent.
- Identify key sites to be acquired or targeted for conservation incentive payments.
- Encourage consent authorities to apply best practice standards and develop site management guidelines.
- Disseminate information on EECs to landholders and promote recovery.
- Encourage land managers to employ best management practice standards in controlling noxious weed or pest species in EECs.

- Develop a database of EEC sites on private land and determine site specific management strategies.
- Survey and map extant of Fuzzy Box Woodland EEC.
- Review Weddin Mountains NP Fuzzy Box project and investigate feasibility of continuing study at campground sites.
- Collate mapping data and implement on ground mapping of this EEC to fill gaps.
- Survey key identified remnants on public land in order to identify remnant in high condition and protect sites as demonstration areas for EEC management. .
- Review operational guidelines for Weddin Mountains NP Reserve Fire Management Strategy to protect this EEC from fire (add prescription if known).

6.1.2.3 *Activities to assist this community*

- Encourage and facilitate improved management of remnants, initially the highest priority and later working down the list as funds permit.
- Weed control.
- Develop a database of sites, owners and management action required.
- Prioritise the list of sites for action.
- Identification and survey of remnants.

6.1.3 **Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions**

6.1.3.1 *Key issues for this community*

From the NSW Scientific Committee final determination:

The threats to the Grey Box (*E. microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-Eastern Australia ecological community are common to many grassy ecosystems throughout the intensive land use zone of south-eastern Australia and include: **vegetation clearing primarily for agricultural purposes; consequent fragmentation of native vegetation remnants; inappropriate land use regimes (grazing, fire, herbicides, fertilizer addition); weed invasion; the low level of protection in reserves; and climate change.** Many of the threats to the ecological community also have adverse impacts on threatened species associated with the ecological community.

The **major threat to the viability of small and isolated fragments occurs via the exposed edges of the fragment.** If the edges (perimeter) of the fragment are large relative to its area, then greater opportunity exists for disturbances from the surrounding modified landscape to influence the core of the fragment. This is **particularly evident when comparing long, linear remnants (for example, as commonly occurs along roadsides or river fronts) with larger or more square-shaped remnants (for example, in the case of some reserves).** **Remnants that are located closer to towns are directly impacted by peri-urban related disturbances, for example, higher human visitation and recreational pressures, infrastructure developments and firewood collection.** Some of these sites also may be zoned for residential, commercial or industrial purposes, potentially limiting opportunities for conservation actions.

6.1.3.2 *Recovery strategies*

Priority actions are the specific, practical things that must be done to recover a threatened species, population or ecological community. The Office of Environment and Heritage has identified 9 priority

actions to help recover the Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions in New South Wales.

- Liaise with Grassy Box Conservation Management Network in Queanbeyan to determine NWB actions.
- Continue the operation of the Grassy Box Conservation Management Network in NSW.
- Employ extension officers to coordinate CMN's to facilitate the implementation of actions, promote the use of existing management kits and develop further guidelines to address management issues. .
- Ensure Inland Grey Box Woodland is afforded a high level of protection by relevant environmental management committees when developing environmental policy.
- Use management agreements and incentives on private land to manage total grazing pressure through such actions as removal of artificial water points and feral and native herbivore control.
- Undertake an annual monitoring program at both fenced and unfenced locations, to determine the condition of vegetation and the effects of management actions.
- Produce and distribute information regarding ecological requirements, known records, conservation actions etc. to interest groups and the public.
- Determine optimal management regimes for the management of high quality remnants (e.g. grazing regimes, fire regimes).
- Survey key identified remnants on public land in order to identify remnant in high condition and protect sites as demonstration areas for EEC management.

6.1.3.3 Activities to assist this community

- Assist the regeneration of the community through the continuation and/or adoption of sustainable grazing practices.
- Re-instate appropriate fire regimes.
- Control grazing by feral rabbits and undertake programs to reduce feral cat populations.
- Manage and reduce weed invasion.
- Reduce firewood cutting and stop small scale clearing.
- Address widespread environmental issues such as salinity.

6.1.4 Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland in the South Eastern Highlands, Sydney Basin, South East Corner and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregions

6.1.4.1 Key issues for this community

From NSW Scientific Committee final determination (2012):

Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland has been recorded from the local government areas of Bathurst, Blayney, Bega Valley, Blue Mountains, Bombala, Cabonne, Cooma-Monaro, **Cowra**, Eurobodalla, Goulburn-Mulwaree, Lithgow, Oberon, Orange, Palerang, Shoalhaven, Snowy River, Tumbarumba, Tumut, Upper Lachlan, Wingecarribee and Yass Valley local government areas (within the South Eastern Highlands, Sydney Basin, South East Corner, and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregions [sensu Thackway and Cresswell 1995]) and may occur elsewhere in these Bioregions (Tozer et al. 2010).

Threats to Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland include climate change, clearing, fragmentation, fertilizer application, tree dieback, trampling and grazing by domestic livestock, weed invasion and altered fire regimes. Many of these threats are escalating due to the intensification of agriculture, pine plantations, and residential development in southern NSW. Intensive livestock grazing changes the dominance of native grasses and causes their replacement by introduced species (Costin 1954; Hancock 1972; Tremont and McIntyre 1994; McIntyre et al. 2002; Lunt et al. 2007) and, together with simplification of vegetation structure, consequently changes the fauna associated with the plant community (Maron and Lill 2005). In combination with the addition of superphosphate, grazing also leads to an increase in exotic annuals, loss of native tussock grasses and decreased abundance of native forbs (Hobbs and Yates 1999; McIntyre et al. 2002; Prober et al. 2002; Garden et al. 2003; Clarke 2003). **Restoration of the ground stratum of temperate grassy communities requires intensive remediation** (Prober et al. 2005). The community is threatened by the invasion of exotic perennial grass species including *Eragrostis curvula* (African Lovegrass), *Nassella neesiana* (Chilean Needlegrass), and *Nassella trichotoma* (Serrated Tussock). Other herbaceous exotic species that also threaten this community include *Echium plantagineum* (Patterson's Curse), and *Hypericum perforatum* (St Johns Wort). Woody exotics that threaten this community include *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn), *Pinus radiata* wildlings (Radiata Pine) and introduced *Rubus* spp. (Blackberry) (Williams and Wardle 2005).

6.1.4.2 Recovery strategies

Priority actions are the specific, practical things that must be done to recover a threatened species, population or ecological community. The Office of Environment and Heritage has identified 0 priority actions to help recover the Tablelands Snow Gum, Black Sallee, Candlebark and Ribbon Gum Grassy Woodland in New South Wales.

6.1.4.3 Activities to assist this community

- Undertake control of rabbits, hares, foxes, pigs and goats (using methods that do not disturb the native plants and animals of the remnant).
- Manage stock to reduce grazing pressure in high quality remnants (i.e. those with high flora diversity or fauna habitat).
- Do not harvest firewood from remnants (this includes living or standing dead trees and fallen material).
- Leave fallen timber on the ground.
- Erect on-site markers to alert road, rail and other infrastructure maintenance staff to the presence of a high quality remnant of the community.
- Encourage regeneration by fencing remnants out, controlling stock grazing and undertaking supplementary planting, if necessary; supplementary planting should only be done using locally-indigenous species of the community, but preferably collected from a variety of local sites to increase genetic viability.
- Undertake weed control (taking care to spray or dig out only target species).
- Protect all sites from further clearing and deleterious disturbances.
- Ensure remnants remain connected or linked to each other; in cases where remnants have lost connective links, re-establish them by recreating connecting sites to act as movement routes for fauna, and for flora (i.e. for pollen and seed dispersal); this can be done by either

providing immediately adjacent plantings, or by creating nearby "stepping stones" (including planting physically unconnected blocks of vegetation or by replacing paddock trees).

- Mark remnants onto maps (of farm, shire, region, etc) and use the maps to plan activities (e.g. remnant protection, connectivity planning, rehabilitation, road, rail and infrastructure maintenance work); on-site markers can alert maintenance staff and the general public to the presence of an important remnant or a population of a threatened species.

7 ASSESSMENT OF ROADS

7.1 Overview of roads in Cowra Shire

A total of 275 roads were included in this assessment (Figure 1); several of these were divided into road management segments.

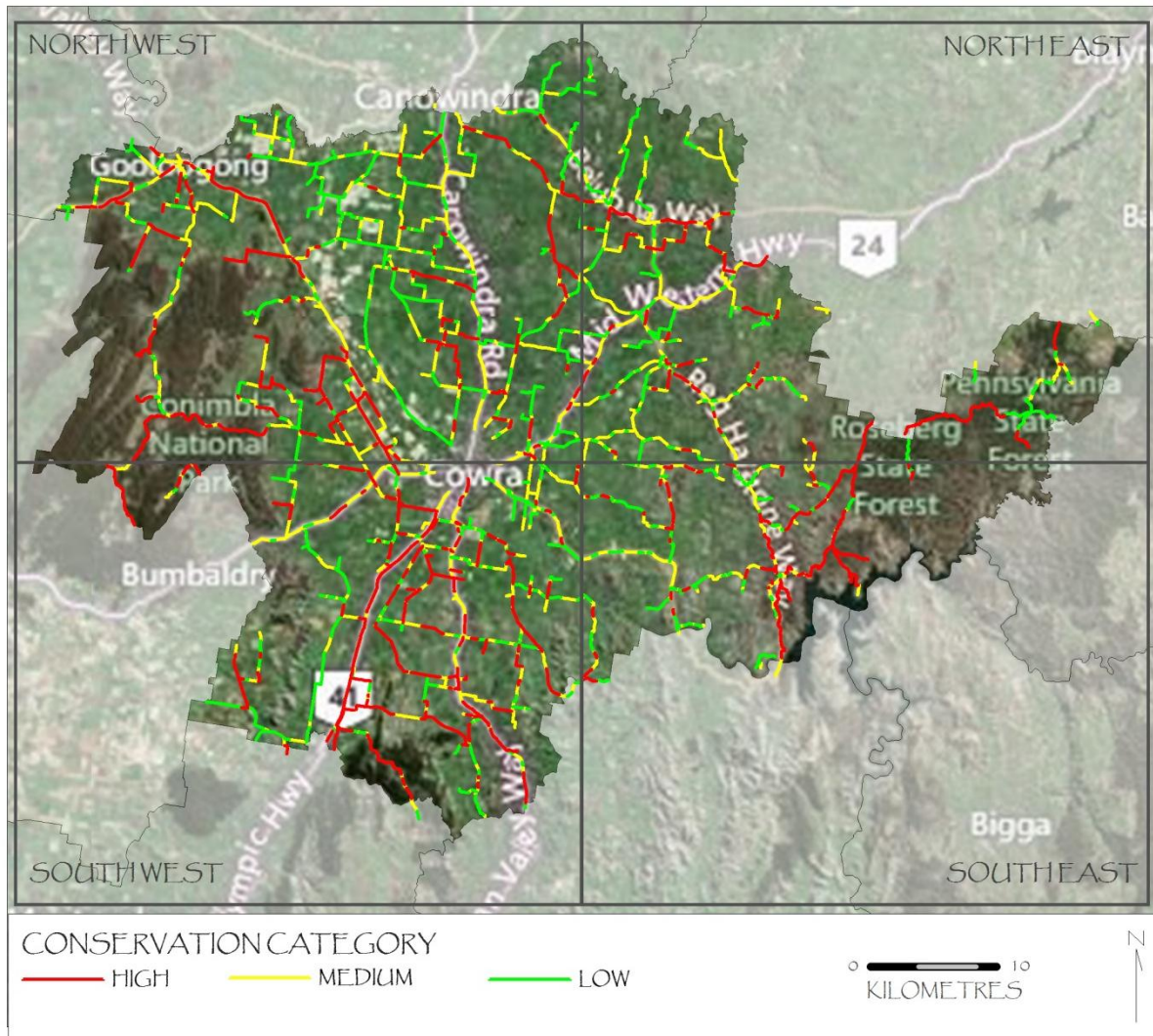


Figure 2. Cowra Shire showing road network and restoration priority in each LGA section

Of the roads assessed, nearly all are maintained regularly by CSC although several are given lower levels of maintenance, and just a few are currently unmaintained by council.

7.2 Prioritisation for Roadside Rehabilitation of Vegetation

Some parts of Cowra Shire are more densely populated than others, with the result that there are more roads in the road network in the western half of the shire. The shire was divided into the following four quadrants (see Figure 2): North West (108 road management segments), North East (53 road management segments), South West (85 road management segments), and South East (32 road management segments).

For some roads there were distinct differences in land use or roadside vegetation condition, and the road was divided into management segments. A table is provided for each section of the shire that gives a summary overview of each road/segment, and indicates whether there are EECs, TS or TPs present (prompting a categorization of special management for works prioritization). Average scores for conservation rankings and recovery potential are provided in columns 4 and 5, and were used to derive the works priority in column 6.

Colour coding has been used to give a quick visual indication of the current condition (conservation value and recovery potential) along with the works priority for each road. At the start of each section is a summary table that uses the following colour codes (Table 7), and then each road report card uses an additional colour code (Table 3). The works priority colour codes match those used in the mapping and the Roadside Management Guidelines booklet (see Figure 2, and others), and were developed in conjunction with environmental staff and road crews at Mid-Western Regional Council, with input based on feedback from Gilgandra, Wellington and Blayney Shire Councils.

So, for works prioritisation, **RED= STOP WHAT YOU ARE DOING** and check for special considerations, **YELLOW =PROCEED WITH CAUTION**, and **GREEN = GO AHEAD AND WORK** according to the normal guidelines.

Table 7 Colour codes used in rankings for conservation value, recovery potential and works priority in report card tables

RANKING	CONSERVATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
LOW	4.0 – 5.0	0 – 3.4	low
MEDIUM	2.6 – 3.9	3.5 – 6.4	medium
HIGH	1.0 – 2.5	>6.5	high
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT	(report card only)	(report card only)	★

Roads with very good or good conservation rankings and high recovery potential have the highest works priority. Special management roads, in particular, can be selected for works based on their existing condition as well as their recovery potential, allowing the roads where the best results can be achieved more readily to be targeted first. Special management roads that are in poor or very poor condition to start with will require a greater investment of time and money to achieve good rehabilitation outcomes.

The following table gives a summary list of roads showing their order of priority for restoration works. The following sections deal with roads in each quadrant of the shire, giving an alphabetical list that provides details of routine maintenance activities as well as restoration works to better manage these roads. Roads with the lowest conservation score and the highest recovery potential score are in the best condition, and should become the focal point of remediation actions. As restoration progresses, adjoining polygons and adjoining roads should be worked. Aim to link good areas by improving the quality of “yellow” and “green” areas in between.

Table 8 Summary list of Cowra Shire roads showing restoration works prioritisation

ROAD NAME	POLYGON	QUADRANT	CONSER- VATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
GOODWINS LOOKOUT RD	GDW1-9	NW	1.4	10	high
WILLAGALONG RD	WLG1-2	NE	2	10	high
ELSIE VALE RD	ELS1-3	SW	2	9.5	high
HEALEY RD	HEA1-3	NW	2	9.3	high
GERTY RD	GER1-2	SE	2	9	high
ROWLANDS RD	ROW1	NE	2	8.5	high
THEOLE RD	THE1	NW	2	8.5	high
UNNAMED RD	UNN1	SW	2	8.5	high
MAJOR WEST RD	MJR1-5	SW	2	7.6	high
MYLBIE RD	MYL1-3	SW	2	7.5	high
BANG BANG RD	BZZ1-2	SW	2	7	high
CORDALE RD	CRD1	SW	2	6.5	high
GURNEY RD	GUR1	NW	2	6.5	high
NUGGET LANE	NUG1	SE	2	6.5	high
WOODLEIGH RD	WDL1	SW	2	6.5	high
CORKE LANE	COR1	NW	2	6	high
LANGFIELDS RD	LNG1	SW	2	6	high
CAROLINA RD	CRL1-11	NE	2.1	9.2	high
OLD BOOROWA RD	OBO1-3	SW	2.3	7.5	high
WARRUMBA RD	WRR1-12	NW	2.3	7.1	high
QUANDONG RD	QND1-9	SW	2.3	6.2	high
REEDY CREEK RD	REE1-7	NE	2.3	6.1	high
FRANCIS RD	FRN1-3	SW	2.3	5.7	medium
PINE SPRINGS RD	PNS1-3	SE	2.3	5.5	medium
WHITBY LOOKOUT RD	WHT1-5	SE	2.4	7.9	medium
BACK CREEK RESERVE RD	BCR1-7	SW	2.4	7.2	high
CONIMBLA RD	CON1-23	NW	2.4	6.5	high
HARDING LANE	HAR1-7	NW	2.4	5.9	medium
CONIMBLA CHURCH RD	CCH1-5	NW	2.4	5.6	medium
OAKY CREEK RD	OAK1-16	SE	2.5	7.8	high
WARRANGONG RD	WRG1-2	SW	2.5	6.5	high
FOLEY RD	FOL1-4	NW	2.5	6.3	medium
HOGANS RD	HOG1-2	NW	2.5	6.3	high
HOGANS LANE	HGN1-2	NW	2.5	6	medium
SUTHERLAND RD	SUT1-13	SW	2.5	6	high
FARLEIGH TRIG RD	FRT1-2	NW	2.5	5.8	medium
ISLANDS RD	ISL1-4	NW	2.5	5.8	high
MORRISONS BRIDGE RD	MBR1-2	NW	2.5	5.3	medium
TRENGROVES RD	TRE1-2	SW	2.5	5.3	medium

ROAD NAME	POLYGON	QUADRANT	CONSER- VATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
QUARTPOT RD	QUP1-20	SE	2.6	7.8	high
NOONBINNA RD	NNB1-7	SW	2.6	6.4	medium
WERRIBEE RD	WER1-8	NE	2.6	6.3	medium
OLYMPIC WAY	OLY1-15	SW	2.6	6.1	high
CLEMENTS RD	CLE1-19	SE	2.6	5.8	medium
FRAGAR RD	FRG1-9	NW	2.6	5.7	medium
GLENERIFFE RD	GFF1-17	SW	2.6	5.6	medium
KNIGHTS RD	KNI1-5	SW	2.6	5.5	medium
BELUBULA WAY EAST	BLB16-29	NE	2.6	5.7	medium
ELLIOTTS LOOKOUT RD	ELL1-3	SE	2.7	8.7	high
SHEPPY LANE	SZZ1-3	NE	2.7	6.2	high
PIPECLAY RD	PIP1-25	SW	2.7	6.1	medium
CUCUMBER RD	CXX1-3	NW	2.7	5.7	medium
LACHLAN VALLEY WAY NORTH	LVN1-41	NW	2.7	5.7	medium
MILBURN CREEK RD	MLB1-13	SE	2.7	5.6	medium
GLENMORE LANE	GLM1-9	NE	2.7	5.4	medium
ALISON DRIVE	ALI1-3	SE	2.7	4.8	medium
O'DWYERS RD	ODW1-3	SW	2.7	4.7	medium
WYNNEFIELD RD	WYN1-3	NW	2.7	4.7	medium
CROWTHER RD	CRW1-5	NW	2.8	6.2	high
COBB WAY	COB1-5	NE	2.8	6	medium
BARRY RENNIE RD	BRR1-22	NW	2.8	5.9	medium
REG HAILSTONE WAY SOUTH	REG21-52	SE	2.8	5.9	medium
REIDS FLAT RD	REI1-34	SW	2.8	5.6	medium
MYALLA RD A	MYA1-8	NE	2.8	5.5	medium
CHIVERTON RD	CHV1-10	SW	2.8	5.2	medium
LACHLAN VALLEY WAY SOUTH	LVS1-48	SW	2.8	5.2	medium
GEM RD	GEM1-6	NW	2.8	4.9	medium
BROOK LANE	BRK1-5	NW	2.8	4.4	medium
TENANDRA LANE	TEN1-7	NE	2.9	5.4	medium
WARRENDALE RD	WRD1-8	SW	2.9	5.4	medium
GEORGE RUSSELL DR	GEO1-32	NW	2.9	5	medium
WARRADERRY RD	WDR1-14	NW	2.9	5	medium
FARM RD	FRM1-10	NW	2.9	4.6	medium
EAGLE VIEW RD	EAG1-19	SW	2.9	4.5	medium
KEMP RD	KMP1-8	SW	3	7.3	medium
NANDEWAR RD	NAN1	SW	3	6.5	medium
FRYING PAN GULLY RD	FRY1	NW	3	6	high
MALONEYS RD	MX1-5	NW	3	5.7	medium

ROAD NAME	POLYGON	QUADRANT	CONSER- VATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
BOONDEROO RD	BOO1-3	NE	3	5.5	medium
HENLEY LANE	HEN1-4	NW	3	5.5	medium
MOOLA RD	MOO1	NW	3	5.5	medium
BINDA RD	BXX1-10	NW	3	5.4	medium
SWAN PONDS RD	SWP1-6	NE	3	5.3	medium
ANDERSON RD	AND1-5	SW	3	5	medium
CULTOWA LANE	CLW1	NW	3	5	medium
FARLEIGH RESERVE RD	FRR1-3	NW	3	5	medium
LASSWADE RD	LAS1-2	SW	3	5	medium
REG HAILSTONE WAY NORTH	REG1-20	NE	3	4.9	medium
CLAREMONT RD	CMT1-5	SE	3	4.8	medium
HILLTOP RD	HLP1-8	NE	3	4.8	medium
PACKS GRANT RD	PKG1-2	NW	3	4.8	medium
PENNSYLVANIA RD	PEN1-6	NE	3	4.8	medium
NARGONG RD	NRG1-10	NE	3	4.7	medium
ALLANS RD	ALL1-8	SW	3	4.6	medium
BONNIE BRAES RD	BON1-14	SW	3	4.6	medium
PURCELL DRIVE	PUR1-4	NE	3	4.6	medium
CAMP LANE	CML1	NW	3	4.5	medium
GOLDS RD	GLD1	SW	3	4.5	medium
NELLIGAN LANE	NEL1	NW	3	4.5	medium
PHILLIPS CROSSING RD	PHL1-2	NW	3	4.5	medium
VALE VIEW RD	VVW1-4	SW	3	4.5	medium
CAMP RD	CMP1-7	SW	3	4.4	medium
GLENMORE RD	GXX1-6	SW	3	4.3	medium
GREY ST	GRY1	NW	3	4.3	medium
CAPPS RD	CAP1-3	NW	3	4.2	medium
CLYDE RD	CLY1-2	SW	3	4	medium
EDGECOMBE RD	EDG1	NW	3	4	medium
JUMBUCK RD	JUM1	NW	3	4	medium
LUCAN RD B	LUC2-3	NE	3	4	medium
NICHOLLS RD	NCH1	SW	3	4	medium
WIRRONG DAIRY RD	WIR1	NW	3	4	medium
MOUNTAIN VIEW RD	MNV1-2	SW	3	3.8	medium
ROTHESAY RD	RTH1-3	NW	3	3.8	medium
BROWNS RD	BRN1-2	NE	3	3.5	medium
JERULA LANE	JER1	SW	3	3.5	medium
KINGFIELD RD	KGF1	SE	3	3.5	medium
LUCAN RD A	LUC1	NE	3	3.5	medium

ROAD NAME	POLYGON	QUADRANT	CONSER- VATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
SAVAGES LANE	SAV1	SW	3	3.5	medium
DELANEY RD	DEL1-2	SW	3	3	medium
FAITH LANE	FAI1	NW	3	3	medium
GOODACRE LANE	GDL1	NE	3	3	medium
HILLVIEW RD	HLV1	SW	3	3	medium
KELLYS RD	KEL1	NW	3	3	medium
MEYERS RD	MEY1-3	NW	3	3	medium
PATERSON LANE	PTR1	NW	3	3	medium
SELECTION RD	SEL1	SW	3	3	medium
YARRAWARRAH RD	YAR1	NE	3	3	medium
BINNI CREEK RD NORTH	BIN1-12	NE	3.1	4.8	medium
BACK CREEK RD	BKC1-7	SW	3.1	4.6	medium
BLUE MANTLE RD	BLU1-12	SE	3.1	4.6	medium
KANGAROOBY RD	KGB1-45	NW	3.1	4.5	medium
OLD WAUGOOLA RD	OWG1-14	NE	3.1	4.3	medium
WATERVIEW RD	WTV1-9	NW	3.1	4.1	medium
HORTON DRIVE	HOR1-5	SE	3.2	4.7	medium
NOONBINNA EAST RD	NOE1-6	SW	3.2	4.7	medium
WARRAWONG RD	WRW1-5	NW	3.2	4.6	medium
STONEY HILL RD	STY1-9	NW	3.2	4.4	medium
MID WESTERN HIGHWAY EAST	MWH1-43	NE	3.2	4.3	medium
BALCOMBS RD	BLC1-5	NW	3.2	4.2	medium
CUCUMGILLIGA RD	CUC1-6	SW	3.2	4.2	medium
BARRS RD	BAR1-9	SW	3.2	4.1	medium
YURUGA RD	YUR1-10	NW	3.2	3.8	medium
KENTUCKY RD	KEN1-21	NE	3.3	5.3	medium
FERNDAL RD	FER1-14	NE	3.3	4.9	medium
GODFREYS CREEK RD	GOD1-12	SW	3.3	4.4	medium
RACECOURSE RD	RAC1-7	NW	3.3	4.1	medium
SHEEP STATION RD	SHP1-16	NW	3.3	4.1	medium
GLENLOGAN RD	GNL1-31	NW	3.3	4	medium
MT YORK RD	MTY1-7	NW	3.3	4	medium
BATTERY RD	BAT1-10	SE	3.3	3.9	medium
MOUNT MCDONALD RD	MTM1-23	SE	3.3	3.9	medium
SCRUBBY RUSH RD	SCB1-22	NE	3.3	3.9	medium
BADGERY RD	BAD1-30	SW	3.3	3.8	medium
BANGAROO RD	BNG1-9	NW	3.3	3.8	medium
MID WESTERN HIGHWAY WEST	MWH44-63	SW	3.3	3.8	medium

ROAD NAME	POLYGON	QUADRANT	CONSER- VATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
BRISSENDEN RD	BRS1-3	SW	3.3	3.7	medium
WATERPOINT RD	WTP1-9	NW	3.3	3.7	medium
DARBYS FALLS RD EAST	DAR1-26	SE	3.3	3.5	medium
GLENLOGAN SIDING RD	GSD1-15	NW	3.3	3.5	medium
HARDINGS RD	HRD1-7	NW	3.3	3.5	medium
KINNONMOUNTS RD	KIN1-3	NW	3.3	3.3	medium
WALLI RD	WAL1-6	NE	3.3	3.3	medium
FLANNERY'S LANE	FLN1-3	SE	3.3	3.2	medium
BINNI CREEK RD SOUTH	BIN13-25	NW	3.4	3.5	low
BULLFROG RD	BUL1-10	SE	3.4	4.9	medium
LAWARRA RD	LAW1-10	SW	3.4	4.1	medium
CASSIDY'S RD	CAS1-5	NW	3.4	3.8	medium
PINE MOUNT RD	PNM1-34	SE	3.4	3.8	medium
BLAZLEY RD	BLZ1-15	NE	3.4	3.7	medium
KANGAROO FLAT RD	KAN1-28	SE	3.4	3.6	medium
MERRIGANOWRY RD	MRG1-13	NW	3.4	3.6	medium
LEURA RD	LEU1-18	SW	3.4	3.3	medium
PORTERS MOUNT RD	PMT1-11	SW	3.4	3.3	medium
MORONGLA RD	MOR1-26	SW	3.4	3.2	medium
GALLAGHERS RD	GAL1-9	NW	3.4	3.1	medium
BELUBULA WAY WEST	BLB1-15	NW	3.5	3.5	medium
HILLCREST LANE	HIL1-4	NW	3.5	4.5	medium
BROKEN DAM RD	BQQ1-4	SW	3.5	4	medium
DAVIES CREEK RD	DAV1-4	NE	3.5	4	medium
HELLYERS RD	HLY1-2	SW	3.5	4	medium
LANGFIELDS QUARRY RD	LFQ1-2	SW	3.5	4	medium
MARTINDALE RD	MRT1-4	NE	3.5	4	medium
SANITARY DEPOT RD	SAN1-2	NE	3.5	4	medium
MT LEWIS RD	MTL1-8	NW	3.5	3.6	medium
JUKES LANE	JUK1-2	SW	3.5	3.5	low
WESTVILLE RD	WST1-4	NW	3.5	3.5	medium
CANNON RD	CNN1-8	NW	3.5	3.4	medium
BRYANTS RD	BRY1-4	SW	3.5	3.3	medium
RIDGELANDS RD	RDG1-2	NE	3.5	3.3	low
CLEARVIEW RD	CVW1-6	SE	3.5	3.2	medium
CEMETERY RD	CEM1-2	NW	3.5	3	medium
CASSIDY'S LANE	CSS1-2	NW	3.5	2.5	low
WIANAMATTA RD	WIA1-2	NE	3.5	2.5	low
PETER WHITTY RD	PWH1-2	SE	3.5	2	low

ROAD NAME	POLYGON	QUADRANT	CONSER- VATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
MIDDLE CREEK RD	MID1-9	NW	3.6	3.6	medium
NADA RD	NDA1-5	SW	3.6	3.6	medium
SUGARLOAF RD	SUG1-10	NE	3.6	3.6	medium
GEE RD	GEE1-5	SW	3.6	3	medium
TEA TREE RD	TEA1-6	NE	3.7	5	medium
WESTVILLE LANE	WVL1-3	NW	3.7	4.2	medium
BROULA RD	BRO1-12	SW	3.7	3.6	medium
GOODACRE DRIVE	GDD1-13	NE	3.7	3.4	medium
RIVERS RD	RIV1-21	NW	3.7	3.4	medium
SMITH RD	SMT1-7	NW	3.7	3.4	medium
OLD LACHLAN RD	OLC1-3	NE	3.7	3.3	medium
PAYTENS RD	PAY1-3	NW	3.7	3.2	medium
BANGAROO QUARRY RD	BNQ1-3	NW	3.7	3	medium
CANOWINDRA RD	CAN1-23	NW	3.7	3	medium
WATERVILLE RD	WXX1-7	SW	3.7	2.9	medium
SUNSET HILLS RD	SXX1-3	NE	3.7	2.8	medium
ROCKY PINNACLE RD	RPN1-3	SE	3.7	2.5	low
DARBYS FALLS RD WEST	DAR27-42	SW	3.8	3.3	medium
BILLIMARI RD	BIL1-11	NW	3.8	2.9	medium
EMU CREEK RD	EMU1-5	NW	3.8	2.8	low
NEILA RD	NEI1-5	SW	3.8	2.8	medium
NORTH LOGAN RD	NLG1-19	NW	3.8	2.8	medium
ELOUERA RD	ELO1-7	NW	3.9	3.1	medium
TALLAROOK RD	TAL1-17	SW	3.9	2.9	low
TROOPERS RD	TRP1-8	NW	3.9	2.8	medium
SPRINGVALE RD	SGV1-4	SE	4	4	low
BATTALLION DRIVE	BTL1	SW	4	3.5	low
GALLYMONT RD	GYM1-4	NE	4	3.3	low
GREENVIEW RD	GRV1-2	NE	4	3.3	low
BLACKBULL RD	BLK1-2	SW	4	3	medium
CRANKY ROCK RD	CRK1-6	NW	4	3	low
CULLANES RD	CLL1-2	NW	4	3	low
RIVERSIDE LANE	RVS1-2	NW	4	3	medium
THELGOR LANE	THL1	NW	4	3	low
SHEET O BARK RD	SHB1-5	NE	4	2.9	medium
OLIVERS LANE	OLV1-2	SE	4	2.8	medium
MALONGULLI RD	MAL1-11	NE	4	2.7	low
ROSLYN RD	RSL1-3	SE	4	2.7	low
BREENS RD	BRE1-2	NW	4	2.5	low

ROAD NAME	POLYGON	QUADRANT	CONSER- VATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
KESSEYS RD	KES1	NE	4	2.5	low
KEYS RD	KEY1	NW	4	2.5	low
NALAH PARK RD	NAL1	SE	4	2.5	low
OBSERVATORY RD	OBS1	SE	4	2.5	low
SAYWAKER LANE	SAY1-4	SW	4	2.5	medium
GREENTHORPE RD	GRE1-6	SW	4	2.4	low
MILITARY PDE	MIL1-3	SW	4	2.3	low
MT EAGLE RD	MEG1-4	SW	4	2.3	medium
OAKVILLE RD	OZZ1-2	SW	4	2.3	low
VERNON RD	VER1-2	SW	4	2.3	low
WOODS FLAT RD	WFT1-2	NE	4	2.3	medium
BORIDGERY RD	BOR1	NW	4	2	low
GRANTVILLE RD	GRA1	NW	4	2	low
MYALLA RD B	MYB1	NE	4	2	low
RILEYS RD	RIL1	NW	4	2	low
STONEBROOK RD	STN1	SW	4	2	low
WAYAEN LANE	WAY1-2	NE	4	2	low
WILTONDALE RD	WLT1-3	NW	4	2	low
WINERY LANE	WNR1	NW	4	2	low
NOBLE RD	NOB1-2	NW	4	1.8	low
CARRO PARK RD	CRP1-2	SW	4	1.5	low
DRESSER LANE	DRS1	NE	4	1.5	low
TROUT FARM RD	TRT1	SE	4	1.5	low
VALLEY VIEW RD	VLV1	SW	4	1.5	low
SUNNYSIDE RD	SUN1-8	NW	4.1	2.3	low
PINE HILL RD	PIN1-15	SW	4.1	1.9	low
PRIDE OF OAK RD	PRD1-5	NW	4.2	2.5	low
WINDOWRIE RD	WDW1-13	NW	4.2	2.2	low
GLENAVON RD	GVN1-6	SE	4.3	2.4	low
BANOON RD	BAN1-4	SW	4.3	2	low
MCKENNYS LANE	MCK1-4	NW	4.3	2	low
BENNETT RD	BEN1-3	NE	4.3	1.7	low
CULTOWA RD	CLT1-3	NW	4.3	1.7	low
ROCKY BRIDGE RD	ROK1-4	NE	4.5	3	low
WHITE HORSE RD	WHH1-2	NW	4.5	2.3	low
MALLON RD	MZZ1-2	NE	4.5	1.8	low
MACARTHUR ONSLOW RD	MCO1-2	NW	4.5	1.5	low
SETTLEMENT BRIDGE RD	STB1-4	NW	4.5	1.5	low
WOODLANDS RD	WOD1-5	NW	4.6	1.4	low

ROAD NAME	POLYGON	QUADRANT	CONSER- VATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
DORSET LANE	DOR1	NW	5	1.5	low
MOSS RD	MOS1-2	SW	5	1.5	low
WILLOWVALE RD	WWV1-3	NW	5	1.3	low
ADAMS LANE	ADM1	NW	5	1	low
CUDGELO RD	CDG1	SW	5	1	low
FREEBAIRNS RD	FRE1	SW	5	1	low
KIRRIBILLI RD	KIR1	NE	5	1	low
WOBBITTY RD	WOB1-2	SW	5	1	low

The following sections of this management plan provide individual road ‘report cards’ giving details of vegetation community and condition, and recommendations for routine maintenance works and additional works to improve the overall health and composition of roadside vegetation.

8 North West Quadrant

8.1 Overview of road network

A total of 108 road segments were assessed for the North West Quadrant of Cowra Shire (Figure 3; Table 9).

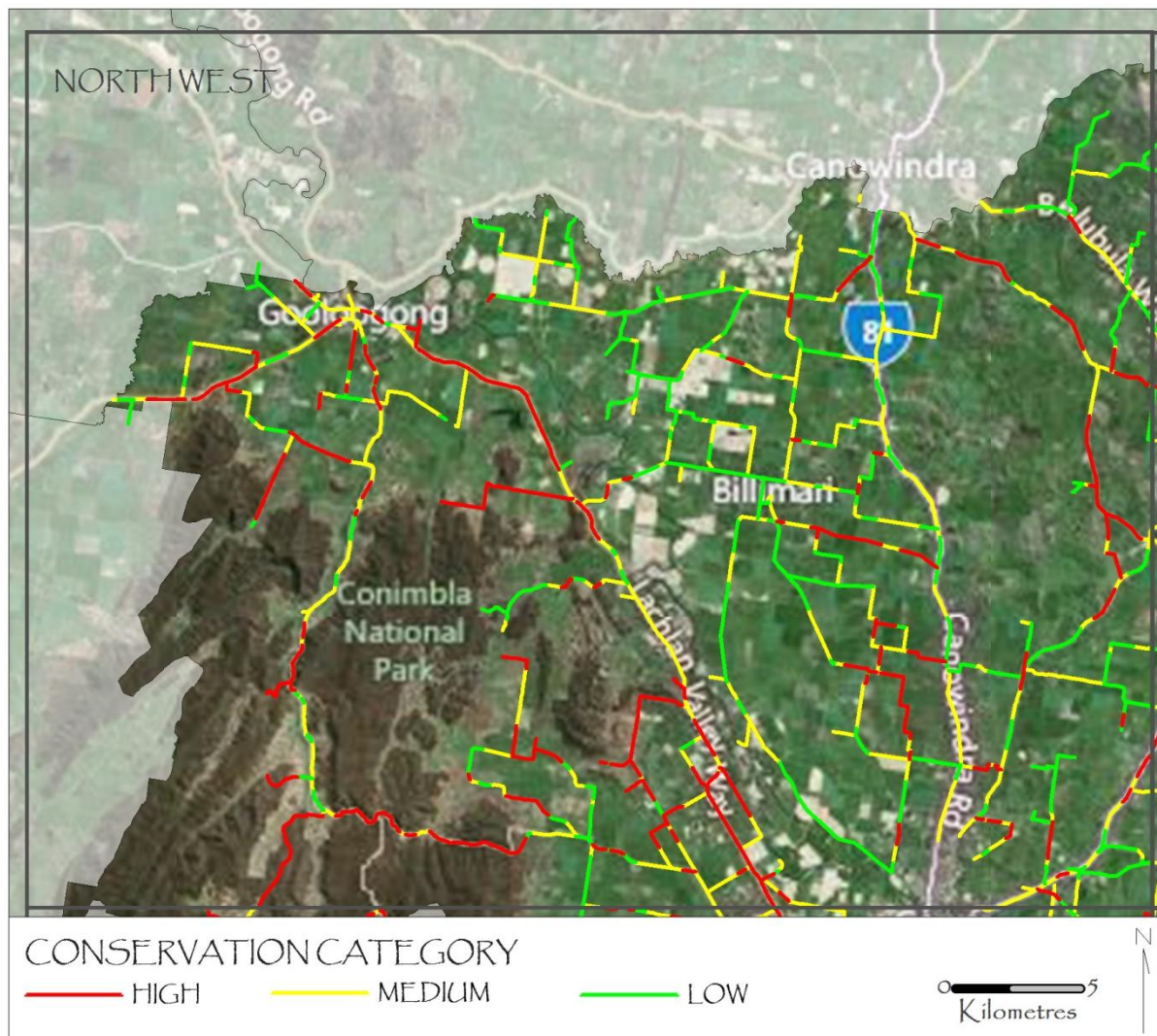


Figure 3. Overview of road network in the North West Section of Cowra Shire

8.2 Prioritised list of roads in North West Quadrant

Roads and road segments in the North West Quadrant of Cowra Shire were prioritised initially based on Recovery Potential, and then on average Conservation Ranking (Table 4). This should be used to guide the allocation of funding and resources for roadside rehabilitation works in the part of the shire. Roads with EECs and threatened species have been identified as requiring special management, regardless of their prioritisation category (indicated by a red star on that road's report card). Additional care should be taken to ensure that no further degradation of roadside vegetation occurs along these roads.

Remember, for works prioritisation, **RED= STOP WHAT YOU ARE DOING** and check for special considerations, **YELLOW =PROCEED WITH CAUTION**, and **GREEN = GO AHEAD AND WORK** according to the normal guidelines.

Table 9. Prioritised list of roads or road segments for North West Quadrant of Cowra Shire

ROAD NAME	POLYGONS	CONSERVATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
ADAMS LANE	ADM1	5	1	low
BALCOMBS RD	BLC1-5	3.2	4.2	medium
BANGAROO QUARRY RD	BNQ1-3	3.7	3	medium
BANGAROO RD	BNG1-9	3.3	3.8	medium
BARRY RENNIE RD	BRR1-22	2.8	5.9	medium
BELUBULA WAY WEST	BLB1-15	3.5	3.5	medium
BILLIMARI RD	BIL1-11	3.8	2.9	medium
BINDA RD	BXX1-10	3	5.4	medium
BINNI CREEK RD SOUTH	BIN13-25	3.4	3.5	low
BORIDGERY RD	BOR1	4	2	low
BRENS RD	BRE1-2	4	2.5	low
BROOK LANE	BRK1-5	2.8	4.4	medium
CAMP LANE	CML1	3	4.5	medium
CANNON RD	CNN1-8	3.5	3.4	medium
CANOWINDRA RD	CAN1-23	3.7	3	medium
CAPPS RD	CAP1-3	3	4.2	medium
CASSIDYS LANE	CSS1-2	3.5	2.5	low
CASSIDYS RD	CAS1-5	3.4	3.8	medium
CEMETERY RD	CEM1-2	3.5	3	medium
CONIMBLA CHURCH RD	CCH1-5	2.4	5.6	medium
CONIMBLA RD	CON1-23	2.4	6.5	high
CORKE LANE	COR1	2	6	high
CRANKY ROCK RD	CRK1-6	4	3	low
CROWTHER RD	CRW1-5	2.8	6.2	high
CUCUMBER RD	CXX1-3	2.7	5.7	medium
CULLANES RD	CLL1-2	4	3	low
CULTOWA LANE	CLW1	3	5	medium
CULTOWA RD	CLT1-3	4.3	1.7	low
DORSET LANE	DOR1	5	1.5	low
EDGECOMBE RD	EDG1	3	4	medium
ELOUERA RD	ELO1-7	3.9	3.1	medium
EMU CREEK RD	EMU1-5	3.8	2.8	low
FAITH LANE	FAI1	3	3	medium

ROAD NAME	POLYGONS	CONSERVATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
FARLEIGH RESERVE RD	FRR1-3	3	5	medium
FARLEIGH TRIG RD	FRT1-2	2.5	5.8	medium
FARM RD	FRM1-10	2.9	4.6	medium
FOLEY RD	FOL1-4	2.5	6.3	medium
FRAGAR RD	FRG1-9	2.6	5.7	medium
FRYING PAN GULLY RD	FRY1	3	6	high
GALLAGHERS RD	GAL1-9	3.4	3.1	medium
GEM RD	GEM1-6	2.8	4.9	medium
GEORGE RUSSELL DR	GEO1-32	2.9	5	medium
GLENLOGAN RD	GNL1-31	3.3	4	medium
GLENLOGAN SIDING RD	GSD1-15	3.3	3.5	medium
GOODWINS LOOKOUT RD	GDW1-9	1.4	10	high
GRANTVILLE RD	GRA1	4	2	low
GREY ST	GRY1	3	4.3	medium
GURNEY RD	GUR1	2	6.5	high
HARDING LANE	HAR1-7	2.4	5.9	medium
HARDINGS RD	HRD1-7	3.3	3.5	medium
HEALEY RD	HEA1-3	2	9.3	high
HENLEY LANE	HEN1-4	3	5.5	medium
HILLCREST LANE	HIL1-4	3.5	4.5	medium
HOGANS LANE	HGN1-2	2.5	6	medium
HOGANS RD	HOG1-2	2.5	6.3	high
ISLANDS RD	ISL1-4	2.5	5.8	high
JUMBUCK RD	JUM1	3	4	medium
KANGAROOBY RD	KGB1-45	3.1	4.5	medium
KELLYS RD	KEL1	3	3	medium
KEYS RD	KEY1	4	2.5	low
KINNONMONTS RD	KIN1-3	3.3	3.3	medium
LACHLAN VALLEY WAY NORTH	LVN1-41	2.7	5.7	medium
MACARTHUR ONSLOW RD	MCO1-2	4.5	1.5	low
MALONEYS RD	MXX1-5	3	5.7	medium
MCKENNYS LANE	MCK1-4	4.3	2	low
MERRIGANOWRY RD	MRG1-13	3.4	3.6	medium
MEYERS RD	MEY1-3	3	3	medium
MIDDLE CREEK RD	MID1-9	3.6	3.6	medium
MOOLA RD	MOO1	3	5.5	medium
MORRISONS BRIDGE RD	MBR1-2	2.5	5.3	medium
MT LEWIS RD	MTL1-8	3.5	3.6	medium
MT YORK RD	MTY1-7	3.3	4	medium
NELLIGAN LANE	NEL1	3	4.5	medium
NOBLE RD	NOB1-2	4	1.8	low

ROAD NAME	POLYGONS	CONSERVATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
NORTH LOGAN RD	NLG1-19	3.8	2.8	medium
PACKS GRANT RD	PKG1-2	3	4.8	medium
PATERSON LANE	PTR1	3	3	medium
PAYTENS RD	PAY1-3	3.7	3.2	medium
PHILLIPS CROSSING RD	PHL1-2	3	4.5	medium
PRIDE OF OAK RD	PRD1-5	4.2	2.5	low
RACECOURSE RD	RAC1-7	3.3	4.1	medium
RILEYS RD	RIL1	4	2	low
RIVERS RD	RIV1-21	3.7	3.4	medium
RIVERSIDE LANE	RVS1-2	4	3	medium
ROTHESAY RD	RTH1-3	3	3.8	medium
SETTLEMENT BRIDGE RD	STB1-4	4.5	1.5	low
SHEEP STATION RD	SHP1-16	3.3	4.1	medium
SMITH RD	SMT1-7	3.7	3.4	medium
STONE HILL RD	STY1-9	3.2	4.4	medium
SUNNYSIDE RD	SUN1-8	4.1	2.3	low
THELGOR LANE	THL1	4	3	low
THEOLE RD	THE1	2	8.5	high
TROOPERS RD	TRP1-8	3.9	2.8	medium
WARRADERRY RD	WDR1-14	2.9	5	medium
WARRAWONG RD	WRW1-5	3.2	4.6	medium
WARRUMBA RD	WRR1-12	2.3	7.1	high
WATERPOINT RD	WTP1-9	3.3	3.7	medium
WATERVIEW RD	WTV1-9	3.1	4.1	medium
WESTVILLE LANE	WVL1-3	3.7	4.2	medium
WESTVILLE RD	WST1-4	3.5	3.5	medium
WHITE HORSE RD	WHH1-2	4.5	2.3	low
WILLOWVALE RD	WWV1-3	5	1.3	low
WILTONDALE RD	WLT1-3	4	2	low
WINDOWRIE RD	WDW1-13	4.2	2.2	low
WINERY LANE	WNR1	4	2	low
WIRONG DAIRY RD	WIR1	3	4	medium
WOODLANDS RD	WOD1-5	4.6	1.4	low
WYNNEFIELD RD	WYN1-3	2.7	4.7	medium
YURUGA RD	YUR1-10	3.2	3.8	medium

The following section provides descriptions of road classification, roadside vegetation, surrounding landuse, special features (such as threatened species or Endangered Ecological Communities), Conservation Ranking (derived), Recovery Potential (calculated), and Prioritisation Score (ranked), along with prioritised rehabilitation works for each road or road segment.

8.3 North West Quadrant Roads

8.3.1 Adams Lane



Figure 4. Recovery potential along Adams Lane – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 10. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Adams Lane.

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • treat noxious weeds • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth. • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction outside the drains. • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area. • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils. • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.2 Balcombs Rd



Figure 5. Recovery potential along Balcombs Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 11. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Balcombs Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is variably fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Irrigated pasture
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.2 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.2 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.3 Bangaroo Quarry Rd



Figure 6. Recovery potential along Bangaroo Quarry Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 12. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Bangaroo Quarry Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, fenced both sides at 6-21m section SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.4 Bangarook Rd



Figure 7. Recovery potential along Bangarook Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 13. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Bangarook Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is generally fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box - Red Box - Ironbark woodland; high density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.5 Barryrennie Rd



Figure 8. Recovery potential along Barryrennie Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 14. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Barryrennie Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped in eastern section, bushland in western section
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.9 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.6 Belubula Way west



Figure 9. Recovery potential along Belubula Way west- (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 15. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Belubula Way west

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – She-oak woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.7 Billimari Road

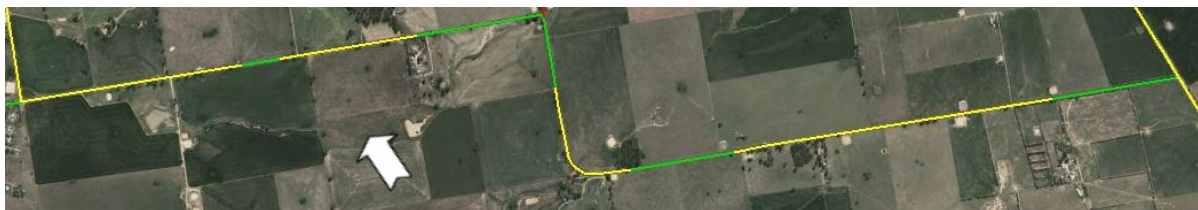


Figure 10. Recovery potential along Billimari Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 16. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Billimari Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.9 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.8 Binda Rd



Figure 11. Recovery potential along Binda Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 17. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Binda Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped; some areas partially cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.9 Binni Creek Rd south

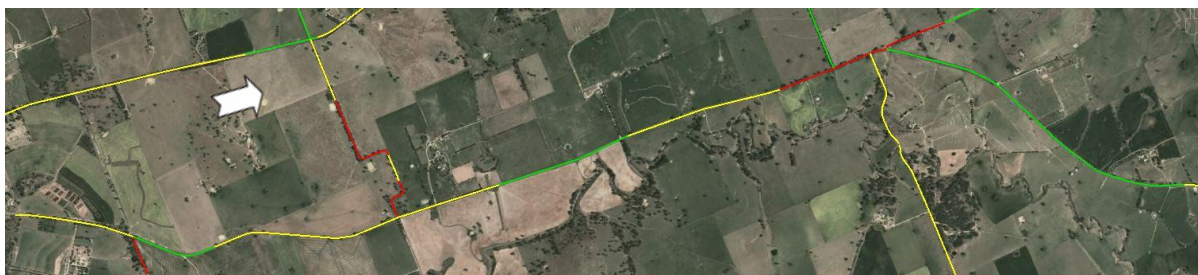


Figure 12. Recovery potential along Binni Creek Rd south (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 18. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Binni Creek Rd south

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EEC and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is generally fenced at 6-21m both sides
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box – Red Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.10 Boridgery Road



Figure 13. Recovery potential along Boridgery Road (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 19. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Boridgery Road

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.11 Breens Rd



Figure 14. Recovery potential along Breens Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 20. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Breens Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.12 Brook Lane



Figure 15. Recovery potential along Brook Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 21. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Brook Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.13 Camp Lane



Figure 16. Recovery potential along Camp Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 22. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Camp Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special Management Potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Ironbark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.14 Cannon Rd



Figure 17. Recovery potential along Cannon Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 23. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cannon Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is variable or fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.4 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.15 Canowindra Rd

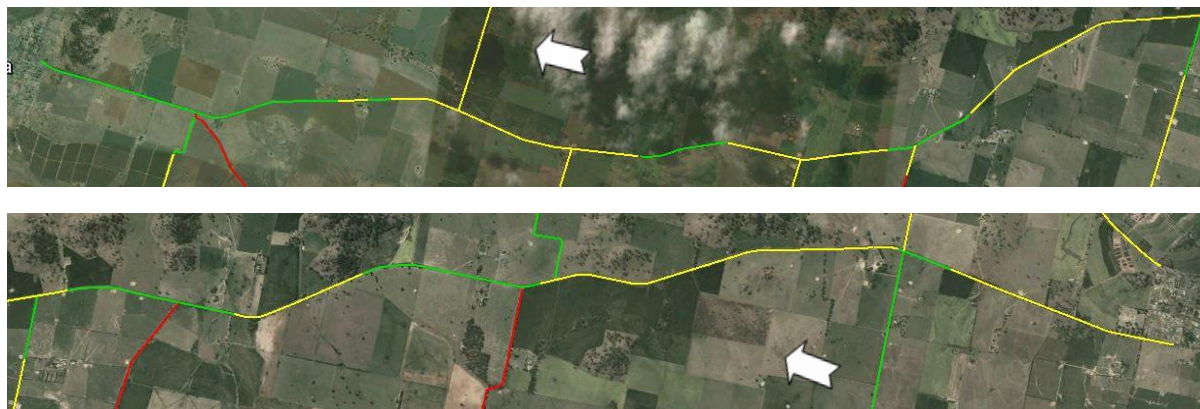


Figure 18. Recovery potential along Canowindra Rd - (top: north, bottom: south; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 24. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Canowindra Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed major two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Red Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.16 Capps Rd



Figure 19. Recovery potential along Capps Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 25. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Capps Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland; high density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.2 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.17 Cassidys Lane

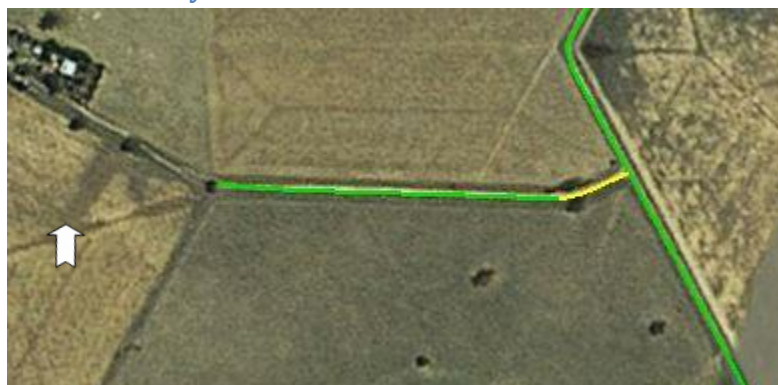


Figure 20. Recovery potential along Cassidys Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 26. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cassidys Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.18 Cassidys Road



Figure 21. Recovery potential along Cassidys Road (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 27. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cassidys Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special Management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.19 Cemetery Road



Figure 22. Recovery potential along Cemetery Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 28. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cemetery Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.20 Conimbla Church Rd



Figure 23. Recovery potential along Conimbla Church Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 29. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Conimbla Church Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides; some parts not maintained SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.4 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Inland Grey Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.21 Conimbla Rd



Figure 24. Recovery potential along Conimbla Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 30. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Conimbla Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special Management EECs or potential EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed or unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is variably fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped; partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.4 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box – Blakely's Red Gum woodland, River Red Gum - Yellow Box Forest, White Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Inland Grey Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.22 Corke Lane

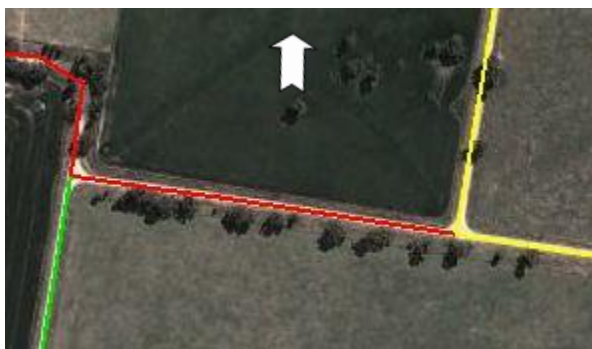


Figure 25. Recovery potential along Corke Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 31. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Corke Lane

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.23 Cranky Rock Road

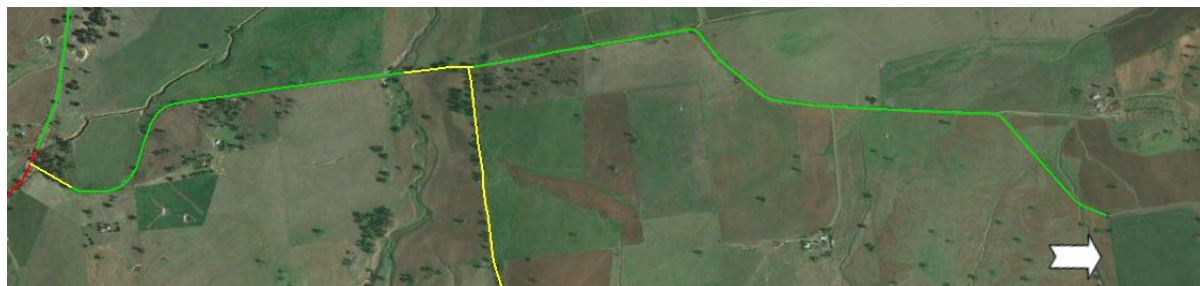


Figure 26. Recovery potential along Cranky Rock Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 32. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cranky Rock Road

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EEC and potential EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.24 Crowther Road



Figure 27. Recovery potential along Crowther Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high).

Table 33. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Crowther Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, becoming unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped; large area of good condition bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Ironbark woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.2 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.25 Cucumber Rd

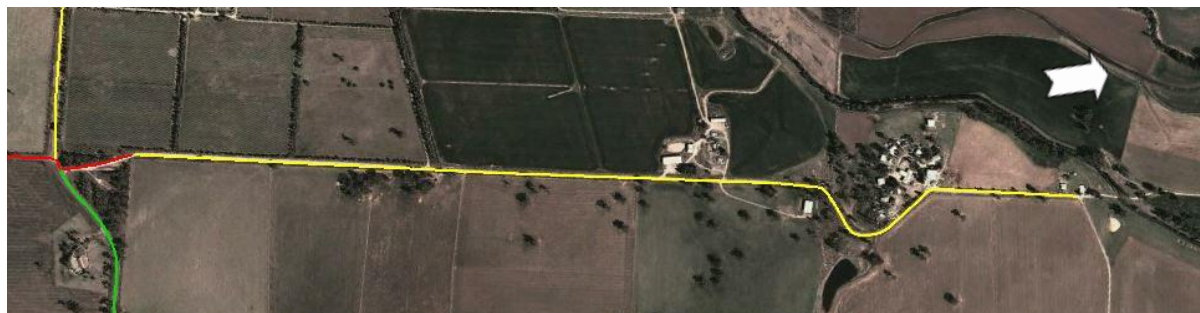


Figure 28. Recovery potential along Cucumber Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 34. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cucumber Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special Management EECs and potential EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.26 Cullanes Road



Figure 29. Recovery potential along Cullanes Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 35. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cullanes Road

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special Management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m on both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.27 Cultowa Lane



Figure 30. Recovery potential along Cultowa Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 36. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cultowa Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Red Box woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.28 Cultowa Rd



Figure 31. Recovery potential along Cultowa Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 37. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cultowa Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.3 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, Southern Blue Gum Forest High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.7 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.29 Dorset Lane



Figure 32. Recovery potential along Dorset Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 38. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Dorset Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Introduced species used for revegetation planting High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.30 Edgecombe Rd



Figure 33. Recovery potential along Edgecombe Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 39. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Edgecombe Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management (EECs present)	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – She-oak woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.31 Elouera Road



Figure 34. Recovery potential along Elouera Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 40. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Elouera Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.9 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Manna Gum - Southern Blue Gum - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Broad-leaved Peppermint - Southern Blue Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Red Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.1 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.32 Emu Creek Rd



Figure 35. Recovery potential along Emu Creek Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 41. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Emu Creek Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EEC and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one or two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.8 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.33 Faith Lane



Figure 36. Recovery potential along Faith Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 42. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Faith Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.34 Farleigh Reserve Rd



Figure 37. Recovery potential along Farleigh Reserve Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 43. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Farleigh Reserve Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Partially cleared; cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland; high density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.35 Farleigh Trig Rd



Figure 38. Recovery potential along Farleigh Trig Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 44. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Farleigh Trig Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.5 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland; infill planting with introduced species High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.36 Farm Rd

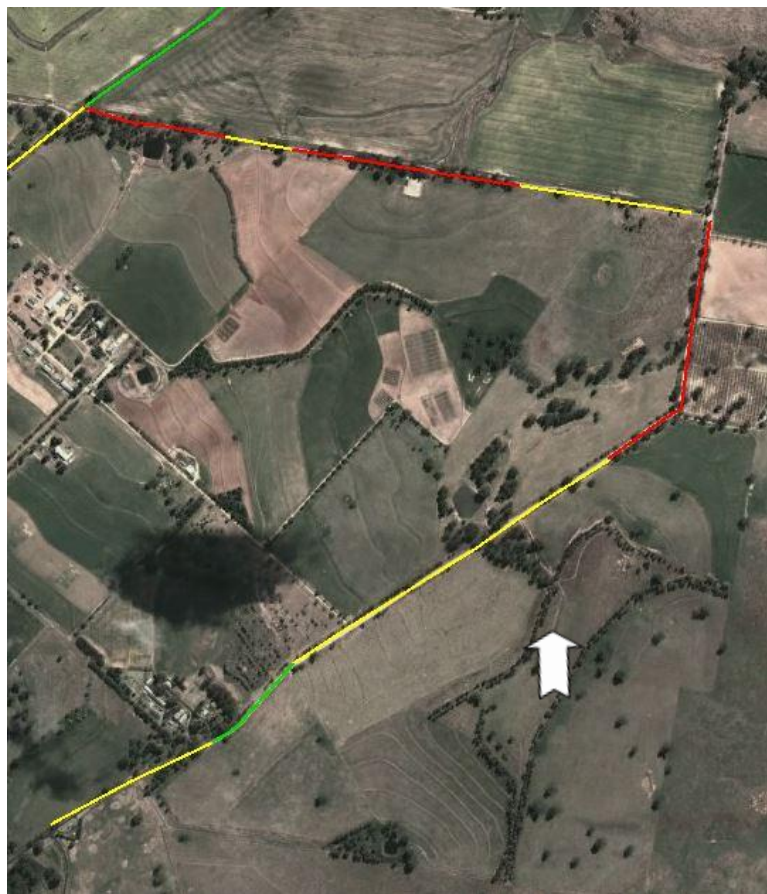


Figure 39. Recovery potential along Farm Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 45. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Farm Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.9 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of

	<p>table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible;• Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years;• Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks;• In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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8.3.37 Foley Rd



Figure 40. Recovery potential along Foley Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 46. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Foley Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.5 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.38 Fragar Rd



Figure 41. Recovery potential along Fragar Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 47. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Fragar Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared or intact bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland, Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box - Red Stringybark woodland; high density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.39 Frying Pan Gully Rd



Figure 42. Recovery potential along Frying Pan Gully Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 48. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Frying Pan Gully Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum - Apple Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.40 Gallaghers Rd



Figure 43. Recovery potential along Gallaghers Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 49. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Gallaghers Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.1 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.41 Gem Rd

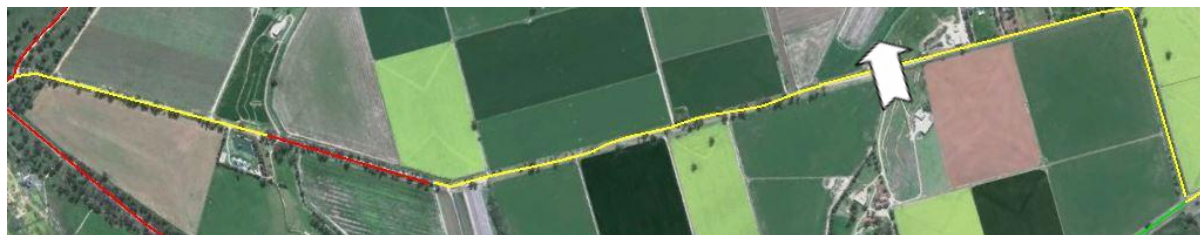


Figure 44. Recovery potential along Gem Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 50. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Gem Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, Yellow Box - Ironbark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.9 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.42 George Russell Drive

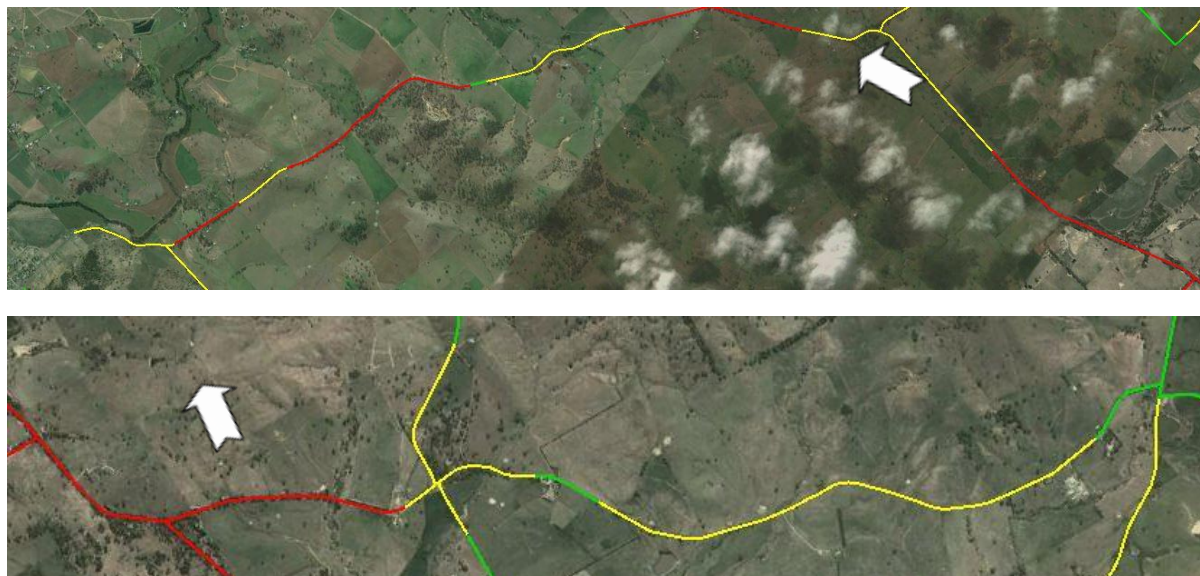


Figure 45. Recovery potential along George Russell Drive (top: north, bottom: south) green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 51. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – George Russell Drive

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped; partially cleared areas
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.9 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Red Box woodland, White Box - Red Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Red Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland, High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees

	<p>will kill them slowly over a couple of years;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks;• In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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8.3.43 Glenlogan Rd



Figure 46. Recovery potential along Glenlogan Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 52. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Glenlogan Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Ironbark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain

	<p>sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years;• Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks;• In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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8.3.44 Glenlogan Siding Rd



Figure 47. Recovery potential along Glenlogan Siding Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 53. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Glenlogan Siding Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.45 Goodwins Lookout Rd



Figure 48. Recovery potential along Goodwins Lookout Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 54. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Goodwins Lookout Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 1.4 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Ironbark - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 10 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.46 Grantville Rd



Figure 49. Recovery potential along Grantville Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 55. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Grantville Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.47 Grey St



Figure 50. Recovery potential along Grey St - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 56. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Grey St

WORKS PRIORITY Medium	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside is fenced at 6-21m both sides or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some partially cleared, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Gum - River Red Gum Forest High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.48 Gurney Rd



Figure 51. Recovery potential along Gurney Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 57. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Gurney Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.49 Harding Lane

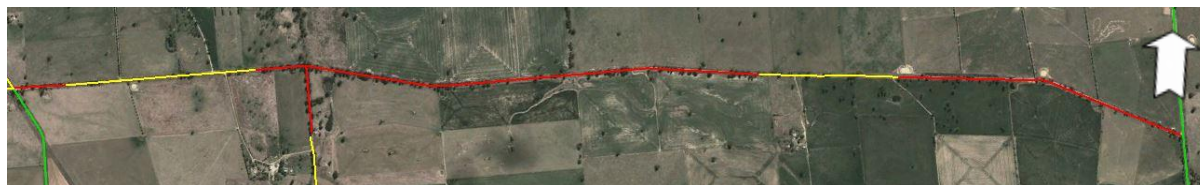


Figure 52. Recovery potential along Harding Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 58. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Harding Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.4 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.9 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.50 Hardings Rd



Figure 53. Recovery potential along Hardings Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 59. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Hardings Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.51 Healey Rd



Figure 54. Recovery potential along Healey Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 60. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Healey Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, roadside is fenced at 6-21m both sides or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE High quality bushland, small areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 9.3 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.52 Henley Rd



Figure 55. Recovery potential along Henley Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 61. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Henley Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.53 Hillcrest Lane

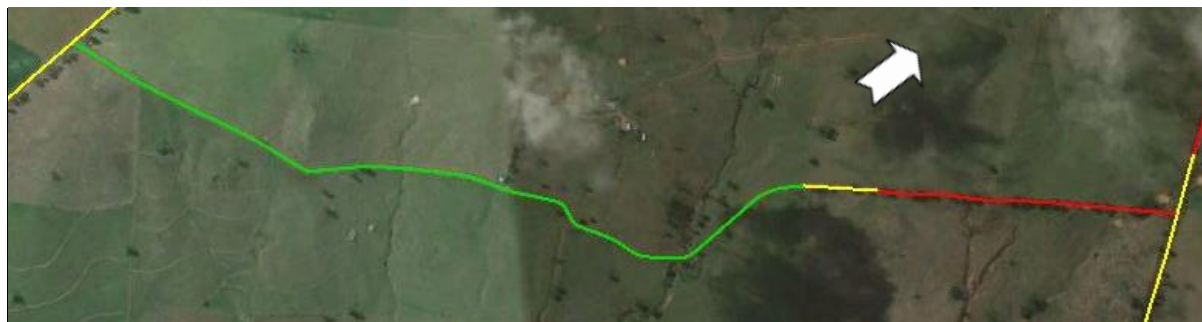


Figure 56. Recovery potential along Hillcrest Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 62. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Hillcrest Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.54 Hogans Lane



Figure 57. Recovery potential along Hogans Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 63. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Hogans Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.5 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Red Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.55 Hogans Rd



Figure 58. Recovery potential along Hogans Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 64. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Hogans Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.5 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box – Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.3 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.56 Islands Rd



Figure 59. Recovery potential along Islands Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 65. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Islands Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.5 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.57 Jumbuck Rd



Figure 60. Recovery potential along Jumbuck Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 66. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Jumbuck Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.58 Kangarooby Rd

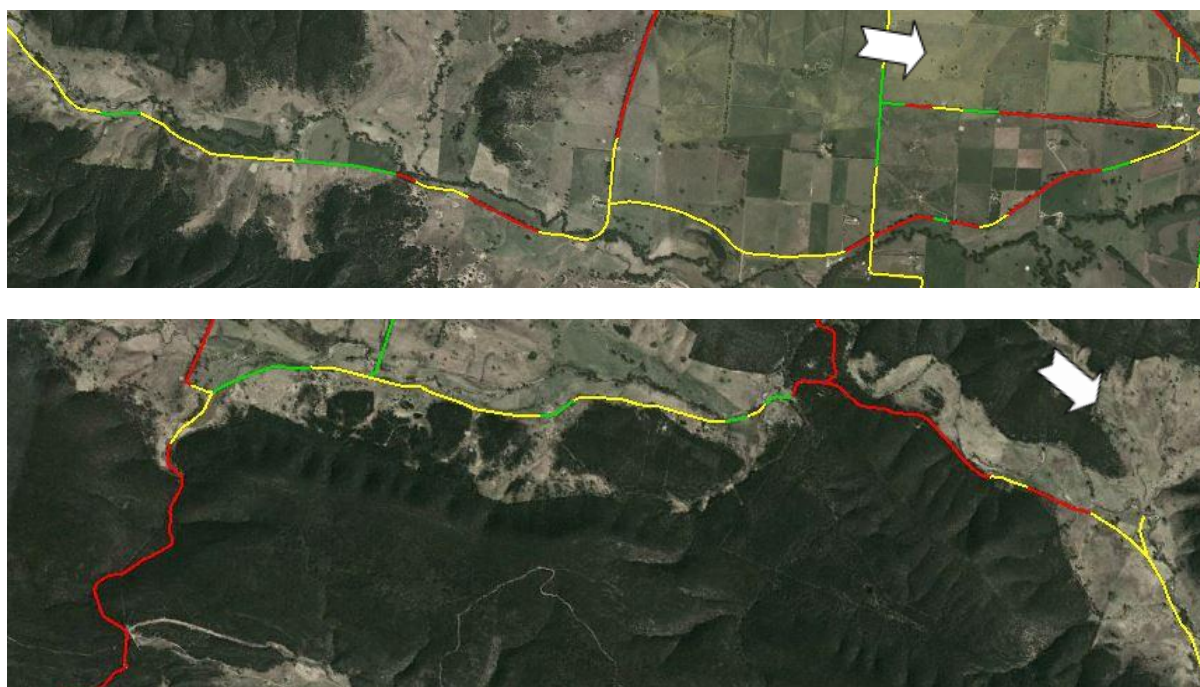


Figure 61. Recovery potential along Kangarooby Rd - (top: north, bottom: south; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 67. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Kangarooby Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped in northern section; large areas of high quality bushland in southern section
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.1 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Apple Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Apple Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box – Ironbark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in

	<p>these areas, where possible;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years;• Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks;• In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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8.3.59 Kellys Rd



Figure 62. Recovery potential along Kellys Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 68. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Kellys Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.60 Keys Rd



Figure 63. Recovery potential along Keys Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 69. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Keys Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, average roadside corridor is unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland Medium density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.61 Kinnonmonts Rd



Figure 64. Recovery potential along Kinnonmonts Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 70. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Kinnonmonts Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.62 Lachlan Valley Way north



Figure 65. Recovery potential along Lachlan Valley Way north - (top: north, bottom: south; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 71. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Lachlan Valley Way north

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some bushland and some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Brittle Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Red Stringybark woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Ironbark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Red Box woodland, River Red Gum - Yellow Box - White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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8.3.63 Macarthur Onslow Rd



Figure 66. Recovery potential along Macarthur Onslow Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 72. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Macarthur Onslow Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.64 Maloneys Rd



Figure 67. Recovery potential along Maloneys Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 73. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Maloneys Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside is fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, large area of high quality bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Scribbly Gum woodland, Yellow Box - Ironbark - Red Stringybark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.65 McKennys Lane



Figure 68. Recovery potential along McKennys Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 74. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – McKennys Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EEC and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.3 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.66 Merriganowry Rd



Figure 69. Recovery potential along Merriganowry Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 75. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Merriganowry Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box – Ironbark woodland, Manna Gum - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland, Broad-leaved Peppermint - Cypress woodland, Yellow Box woodland, River Red Gum Forest, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.67 Meyers Rd



Figure 70. Recovery potential along Meyers Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 76. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Meyers Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.68 Middle Creek Rd



Figure 71. Recovery potential along Middle Creek Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 77. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Middle Creek Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some cropping
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Apple Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.69 Moola Rd



Figure 72. Recovery potential along Moola Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 78. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Moola Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box – Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.70 Morrisons Bridge Rd



Figure 73. Recovery potential along Morrisons Bridge Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 79. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Morrisons Bridge Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.5 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Red Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.71 Mt Lewis Rd



Figure 74. Recovery potential along Mt Lewis Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 80. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Mt Lewis Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.72 Mt York Rd



Figure 75. Recovery potential along Mt York Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 81. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Mt York Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.73 Nelligan Lane



Figure 76. Recovery potential along Nelligan Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 82. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Nelligan Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.74 Noble Road



Figure 77. Recovery potential along Noble Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 83. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Noble Road

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland; high density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.8 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.75 North Logan Rd



Figure 78. Recovery potential along North Logan Rd - (top: north, bottom: south; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 84. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – North Logan Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Apple Box – Red Box – Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Ironbark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.8 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber

	<p>and rocks;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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8.3.76 Packs Grant Rd



Figure 79. Recovery potential along Packs Grant Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 85. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Packs Grant Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box – Red Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.77 Paterson Lane



Figure 80. Recovery potential along Paterson Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 86. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Paterson Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.78 Paytens Rd



Figure 81. Recovery potential along Paytens Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 87. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Paytens Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Red Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.79 Phillips Crossing Rd



Figure 82. Recovery potential along Phillips Crossing Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 88. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Phillips Crossing Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside is fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES River Red Gum forest High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.80 Pride of Oak Rd

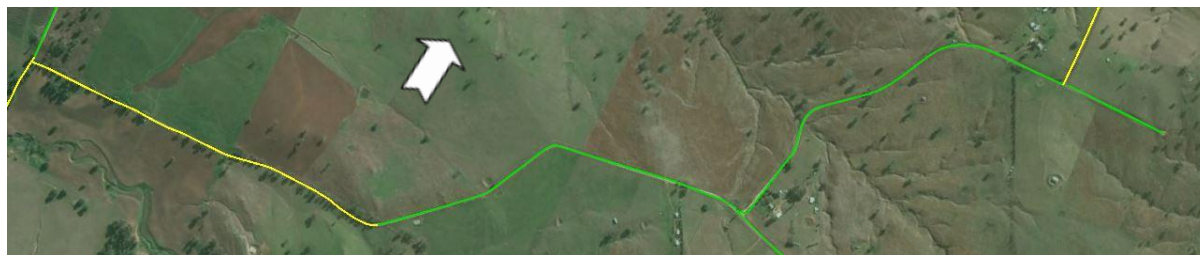


Figure 83. Recovery potential along Pride of Oak Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 89. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Pride of Oak Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.2 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.81 Racecourse Road

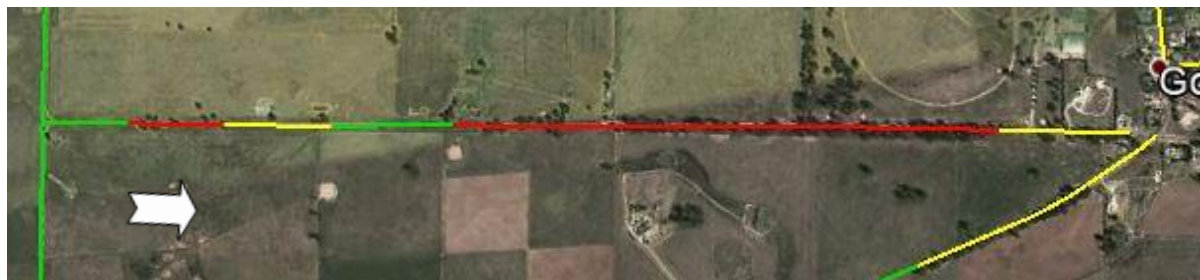


Figure 84. Recovery potential along Racecourse Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 90. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Racecourse Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.1 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.82 Rileys Rd



Figure 85. Recovery potential along Rileys Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 91. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Rileys Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.83 Rivers Rd



Figure 86. Recovery potential along Rivers Rd - (top: west, bottom: east; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 92. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Rivers Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES River-oak woodland, Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees

	<p>will kill them slowly over a couple of years;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks;• In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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8.3.84 Riverside Lane



Figure 87. Recovery potential along Riverside Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 93. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Riverside Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.85 Rothesay Rd



Figure 88. Recovery potential along Rothesay Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 94. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Rothesay Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is variably fenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Red Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.86 Settlement Bridge Rd

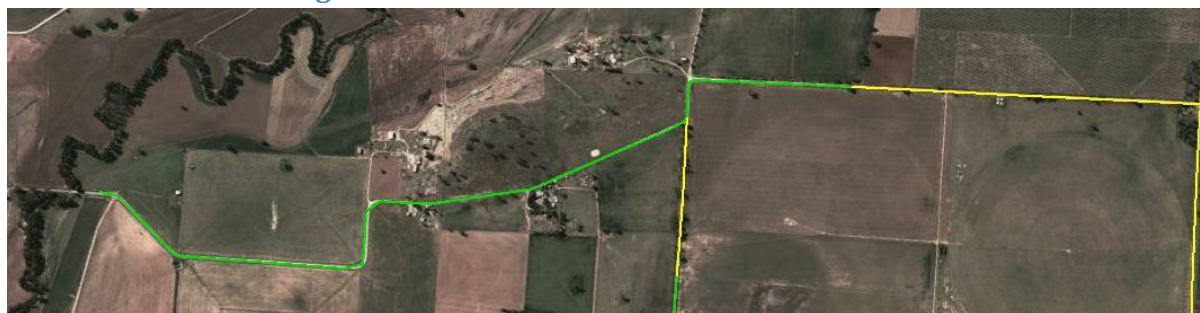


Figure 89. Recovery potential along Settlement Bridge Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 95. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Settlement Bridge Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.87 Sheep Station Rd



Figure 90. Recovery potential along Sheep Station Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 96. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Sheep Station Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some cropping
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.1 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber

	<p>and rocks;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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8.3.88 Smith Rd



Figure 91. Recovery potential along Smith Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 97. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Smith Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.4 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material

	<p>is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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8.3.89 Stoney Hill Rd

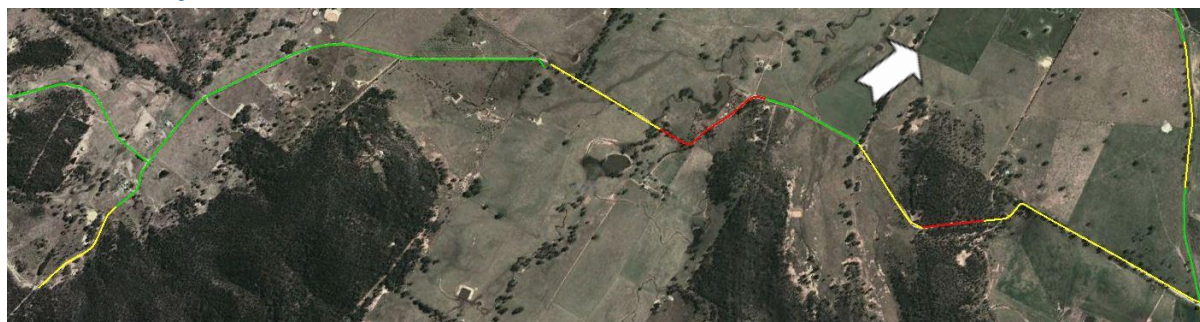


Figure 92. Recovery potential along Stoney Hill Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 98. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Stoney Hill Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared or high quality bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.2 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box – Red Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Ironbark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance

	stock.
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8.3.90 Sunnyside Rd



Figure 93. Recovery potential along Sunnyside Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 99. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Sunnyside Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management Potential EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.1 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Red Box woodland, Yellow Box – Red Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.91 Thelgor Lane



Figure 94. Recovery potential along Thelgor Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 100. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Thelgor Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.92 Theole Rd



Figure 95. Recovery potential along Theole Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 101. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Theole Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Partially cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 8.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.93 Troopers Rd

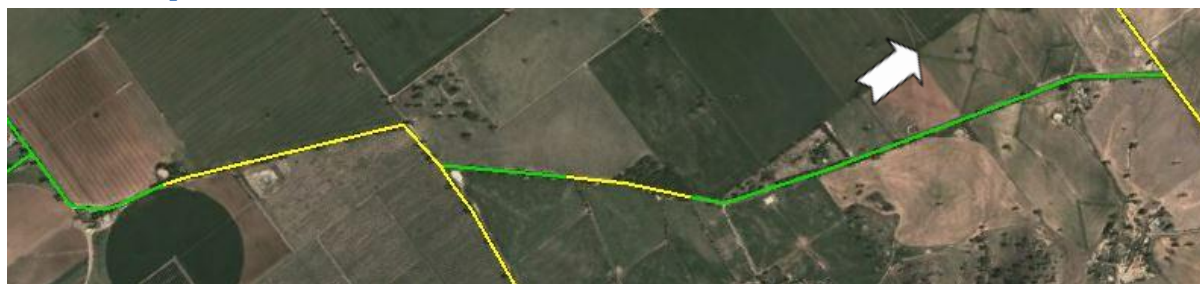


Figure 96. Recovery potential along Troopers Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 102. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Troopers Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped, some grazing
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.9 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box – Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.8 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.94 Warraderry Rd



Figure 97. Recovery potential along Warraderry Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 103. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Warraderry Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.2 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, Ironbark - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.95 Warrawong Rd



Figure 98. Recovery potential along Warrawong Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 104. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Warrawong Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.2 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box – Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.6 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.96 Warrumba Rd

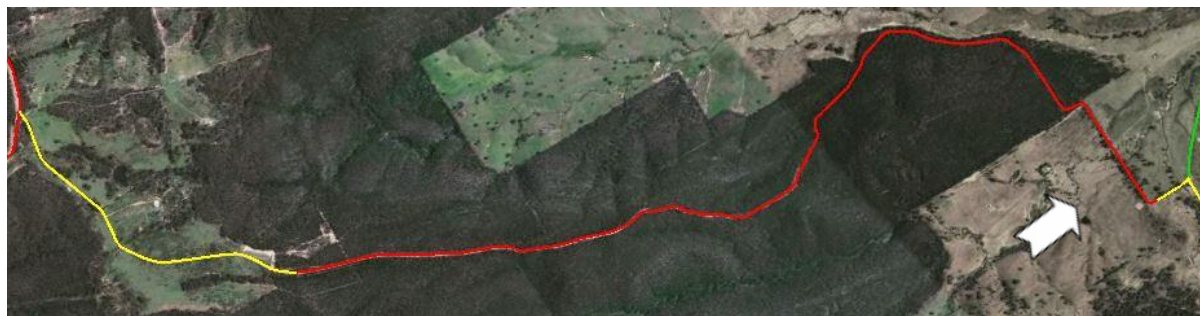


Figure 99. Recovery potential along Warrumba Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 105. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Warrumba Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE High quality bushland, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.3 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Scribbly Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Yellow Box woodland, Yellow Box - Apple Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Red Stringybark woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 7.1 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.97 Waterpoint Rd



Figure 100. Recovery potential along Waterpoint Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 106. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Waterpoint Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, Ironbark - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland; high density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.7 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance

	stock.
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8.3.98 Waterview Rd



Figure 101. Recovery potential along Waterview Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 107. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Waterview Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped, some grazing
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.1 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES River Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box – Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.1 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain;• Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible;• Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years;• Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks;• In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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8.3.99 Westville Lane



Figure 102. Recovery potential along Westville Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 108. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Westville Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.100 Westville Rd



Figure 103. Recovery potential along Westville Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 109. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Westville Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some partially cleared bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.101 White Horse Road

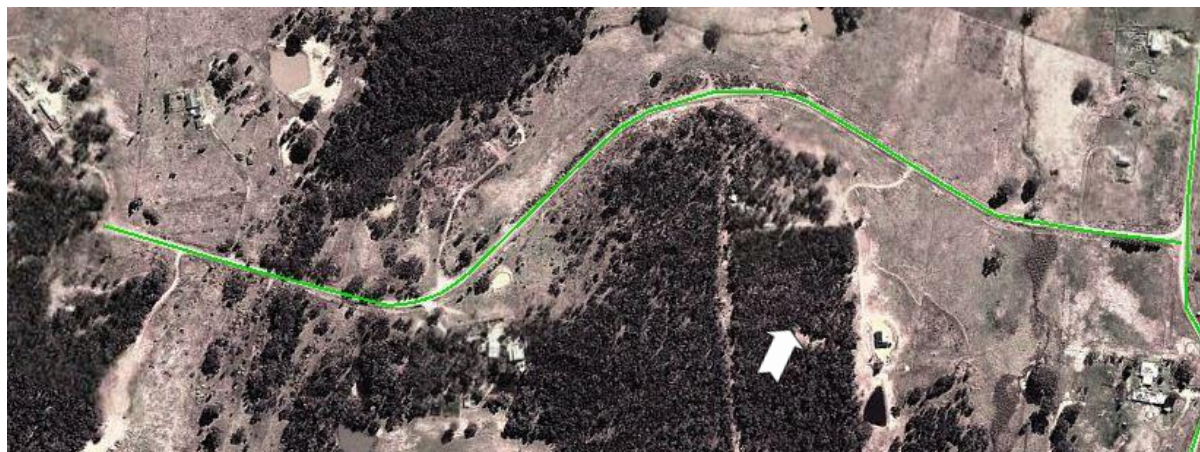


Figure 104. Recovery potential along White Horse Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 110. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – White Horse Road

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas of good quality bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Ironbark woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.102 Willowvale Road

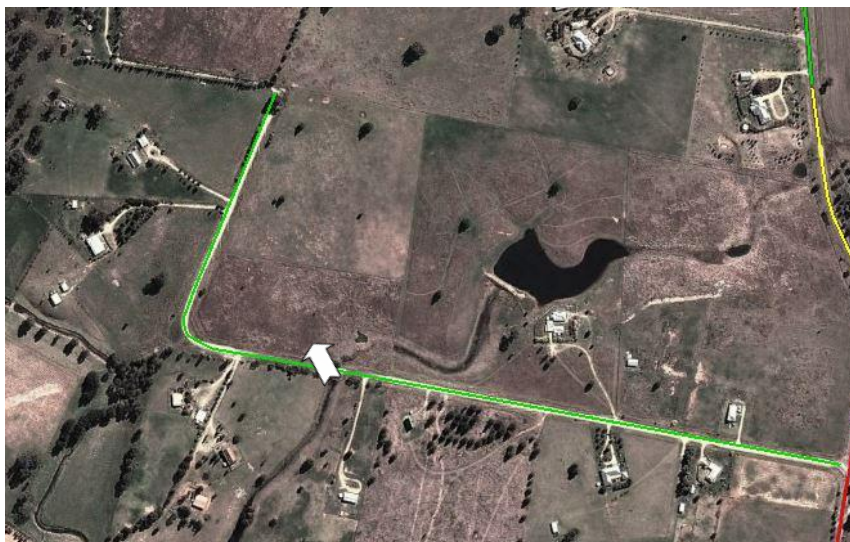


Figure 105. Recovery potential along Willowvale Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 111. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Willowvale Road

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped; some peri-urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Manna Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.103 Wiltondale Rd

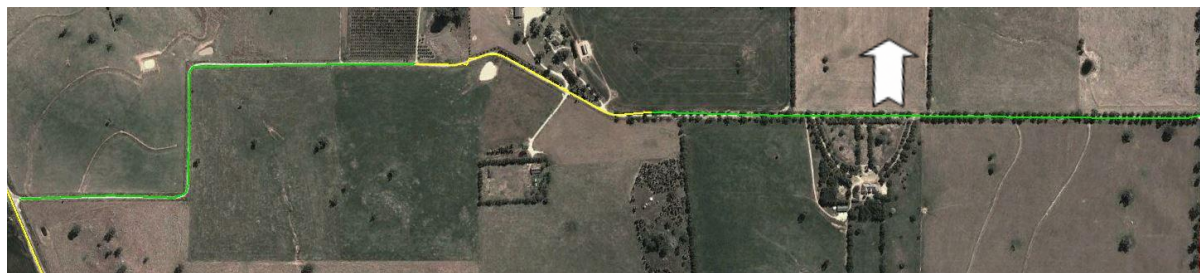


Figure 106. Recovery potential along Wiltondale Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 112. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Wiltondale Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.104 Windowrie Rd



Figure 107. Recovery potential along Windowrie Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 113. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Windowrie Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.2 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Red Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.105 Winery Lane



Figure 108. Recovery potential along Winery Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 114. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Winery Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.106 Wirrong Dairy Road



Figure 109. Recovery potential along Wirrong Dairy Road - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 115. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Wirrong Dairy Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.107 Woodlands Rd



Figure 110. Recovery potential along Woodlands Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 116. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Woodlands Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management Potential EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.6 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.4 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

8.3.108 Wynnefield Rd

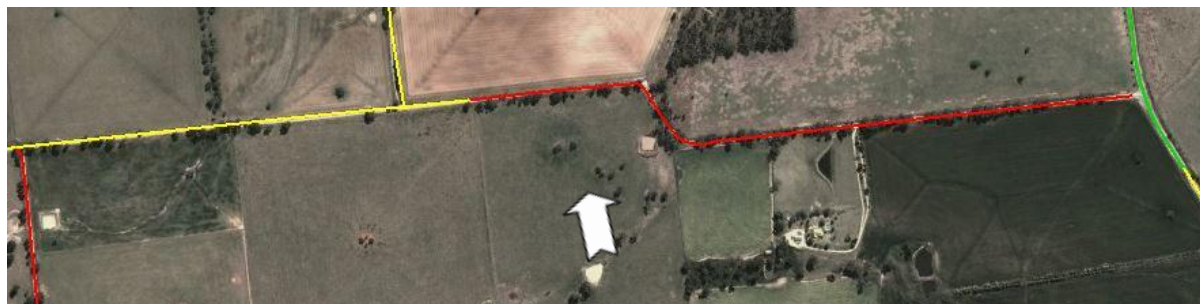


Figure 111. Recovery potential along Wynnefield Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 117. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Wynnefield Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs and potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.7 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

8.3.109 Yuruga Rd

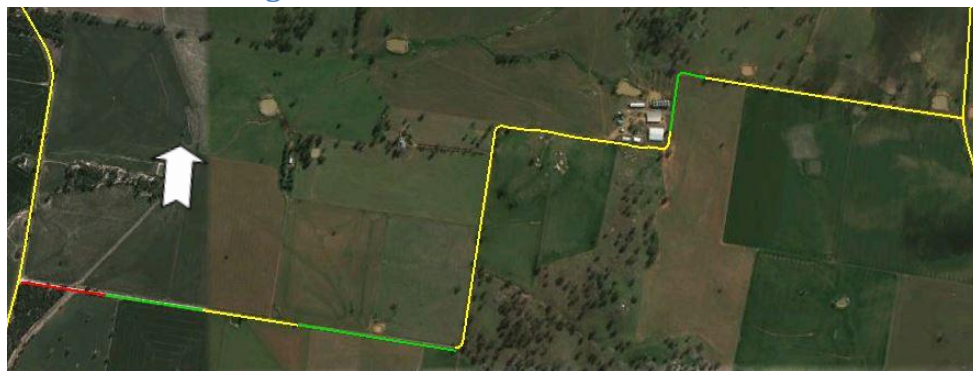


Figure 112. Recovery potential along Yuruga Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 118. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Yuruga Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.2 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.8 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9 North East Quadrant

9.1 Overview of road network

A total of 53 road segments were assessed for the North East Quadrant of Cowra Shire (Figure 126; Table 119).

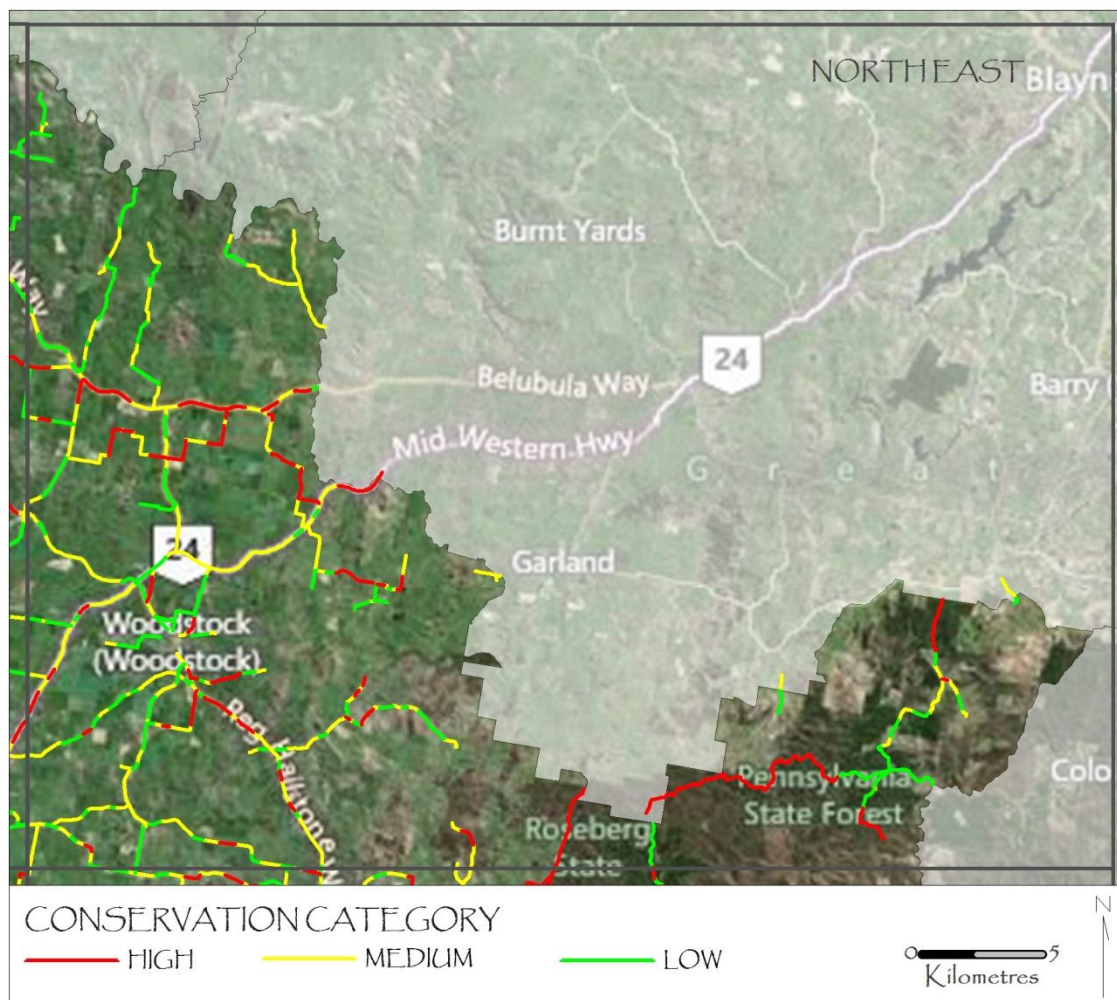


Figure 113. Overview of road network in the North East Quadrant of Cowra Shire

9.2 Prioritised list of roads in North East Quadrant

Roads and road segments in North East Quadrant of Cowra Shire were prioritised initially based on Recovery Potential, and then on average Conservation Ranking. This should be used to guide the allocation of funding and resources for roadside rehabilitation works in the part of the shire. Roads with EECs and threatened species have been identified as requiring special management, regardless of their prioritisation category (indicated on that road's report card in the following sections). Additional care should be taken to ensure that no further degradation of roadside vegetation occurs along these roads.

Remember, for works prioritisation, **RED= STOP WHAT YOU ARE DOING** and check for special considerations, **YELLOW =PROCEED WITH CAUTION**, and **GREEN = GO AHEAD AND WORK** according to the normal guidelines.

Table 119. Prioritised list of roads or road segments for North East Quadrant of Cowra Shire

ROAD NAME	POLYGONS	CONSERVATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
BELUBULA WAY EAST	BLB16-29	2.6	5.7	medium
BENNETT RD	BEN1-3	4.3	1.7	low
BINNI CREEK RD NORTH	BIN1-12	3.1	4.8	medium
BLAZLEY RD	BLZ1-15	3.4	3.7	medium
BOONDEROO RD	BOO1-3	3	5.5	medium
BROWNS RD	BRN1-2	3	3.5	medium
CAROLINA RD	CRL1-11	2.1	9.2	high
COBB WAY	COB1-5	2.8	6	medium
DAVIES CREEK RD	DAV1-4	3.5	4	medium
DRESSER LANE	DRS1	4	1.5	low
FERNDALE RD	FER1-14	3.3	4.9	medium
GALLYMONT RD	GYM1-4	4	3.3	low
GLENMORE LANE	GLM1-9	2.7	5.4	medium
GOODACRE DRIVE	GDD1-13	3.7	3.4	medium
GOODACRE LANE	GDL1	3	3	medium
GREENVIEW RD	GRV1-2	4	3.3	low
HILLTOP RD	HLP1-8	3	4.8	medium
KENTUCKY RD	KEN1-21	3.3	5.3	medium
KESSEYS RD	KES1	4	2.5	low
KIRRIBILLI RD	KIR1	5	1	low
LUCAN RD A	LUC1	3	3.5	medium
LUCAN RD B	LUC2-3	3	4	medium
MALLON RD	MZZ1-2	4.5	1.8	low
MALONGULLI RD	MAL1-11	4	2.7	low
MARTINDALE RD	MRT1-4	3.5	4	medium
MID WESTERN HIGHWAY	MWH44-63	3.3	3.8	medium
MYALLA RD A	MYA1-8	2.8	5.5	medium
MYALLA RD B	MYB1	4	2	low
NARGONG RD	NRG1-10	3	4.7	medium
OLD LACHLAN RD	OLC1-3	3.7	3.3	medium
OLD WAUGOOOLA RD	OWG1-14	3.1	4.3	medium
PENNSYLVANIA RD	PEN1-6	3	4.8	medium

ROAD NAME	POLYGONS	CONSERVATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
PURCELL DRIVE	PUR1-4	3	4.6	medium
REEDY CREEK RD	REE1-7	2.3	6.1	high
REG HAILSTONE WAY NORTH	REG1-20	3	4.9	medium
RIDGELANDS RD	RDG1-2	3.5	3.3	low
ROCKY BRIDGE RD	ROK1-4	4.5	3	low
ROWLANDS RD	ROW1	2	8.5	high
SANITARY DEPOT RD	SAN1-2	3.5	4	medium
SCRUBBY RUSH RD	SCB1-22	3.3	3.9	medium
SHEET O BARK RD	SHB1-5	4	2.9	medium
SHEPPY LANE	SZZ1-3	2.7	6.2	high
SUGARLOAF RD	SUG1-10	3.6	3.6	medium
SUNSET HILLS RD	SXX1-3	3.7	2.8	medium
SWAN PONDS RD	SWP1-6	3	5.3	medium
TEA TREE RD	TEA1-6	3.7	5	medium
TENANDRA LANE	TEN1-7	2.9	5.4	medium
WALLI RD	WAL1-6	3.3	3.3	medium
WAYAEN LANE	WAY1-2	4	2	low
WERRIBEE RD	WER1-8	2.6	6.3	medium
WIANAMATTA RD	WIA1-2	3.5	2.5	low
WILLAGALONG RD	WLG1-2	2	10	high
WOODS FLAT RD	WFT1-2	4	2.3	medium
YARRAWARRAH RD	YAR1	3	3	medium

The following section provides descriptions of road classification, roadside vegetation, surrounding landuse, special features (such as threatened species or Endangered Ecological Communities), Conservation Ranking (derived), Recovery Potential (calculated), and Prioritisation Score (ranked), along with prioritised rehabilitation works for each road or road segment.

9.3 North East Quadrant Roads

9.3.1 Belubula Way east



Figure 114. Recovery potential along Belubula Way east- (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 120. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Belubula Way east

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared, some cropping
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Apple Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.2 Bennett Rd

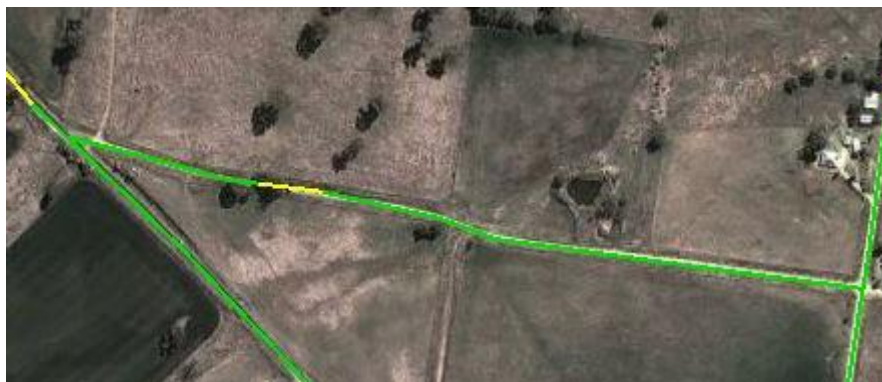


Figure 115. Recovery potential along Bennett Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 121. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Bennett Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.3 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.7 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.3 Binni Creek Rd north



Figure 116. Recovery potential along Binni Creek Rd north - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 122. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Binni Creek Rd north

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.1 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Red Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.4 Blazley Rd



Figure 117. Recovery potential along Blazley Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 123. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Blazley Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box – Apple Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Apple Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Red Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.5 Boonderoo Rd

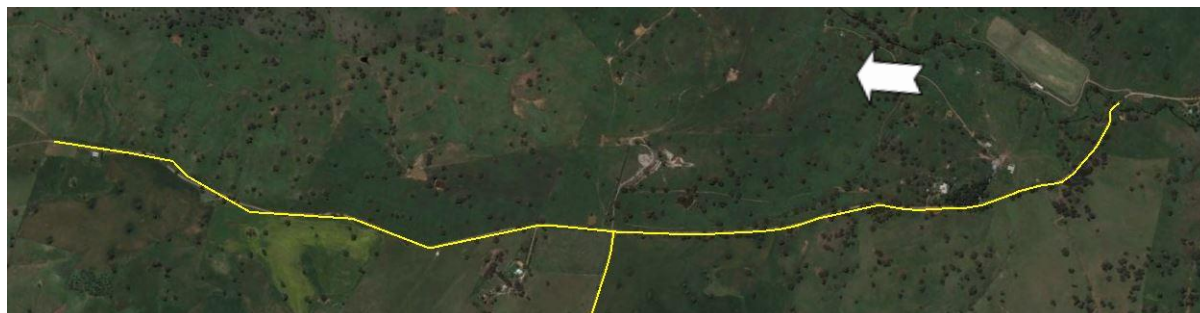


Figure 118. Recovery potential along Boonderoo Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 124. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Boonderoo Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box – Red Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.6 Browns Rd



Figure 119. Recovery potential along Browns Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 125. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Browns Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.7 Carolina Rd

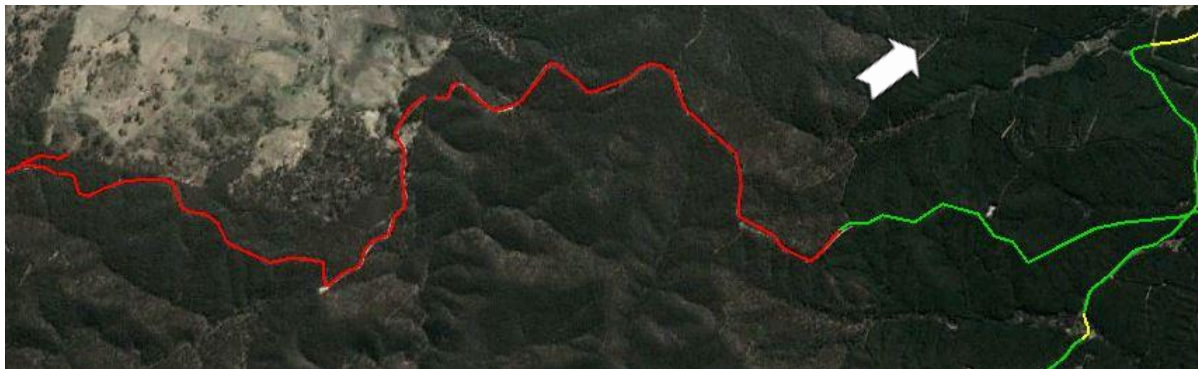


Figure 120. Recovery potential along Carolina Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 126. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Carolina Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE High quality bushland, pine plantations (eastern end), some partial clearing
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.1 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark - Scribbly Gum woodland, Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark - Snow Gum woodland, Red Stringybark - Scribbly Gum woodland, Broad-leaved Peppermint - Scribbly Gum woodland, Broad-leaved Peppermint – Yellow Box - Scribbly Gum woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 9.2 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.8 Cobb Way

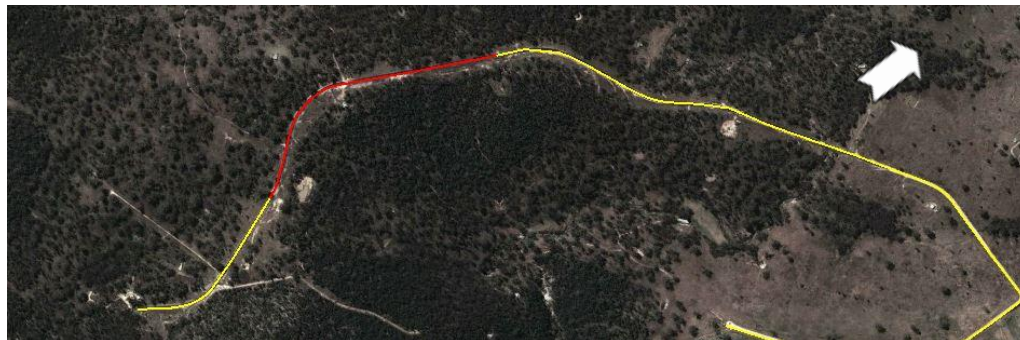


Figure 121. Recovery potential along Cobb Way - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 127. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cobb Way

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Remnant bushland, some areas cleared or partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.9 Davies Creek Rd

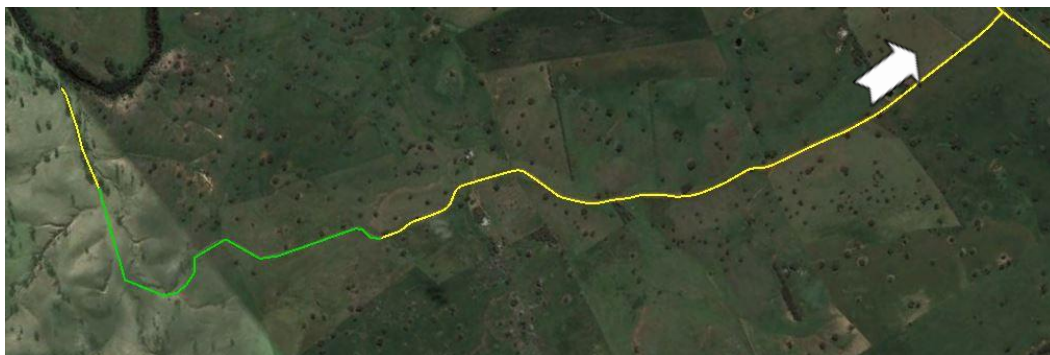


Figure 122. Recovery potential along Davies Creek Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 128. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Davies Creek Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.10 Dresser Lane

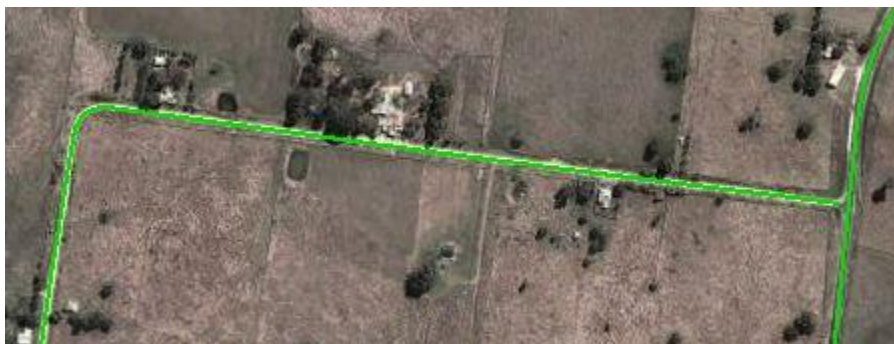


Figure 123. Recovery potential along Dresser Lane – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 129. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Dresser Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.11 Ferndale Rd

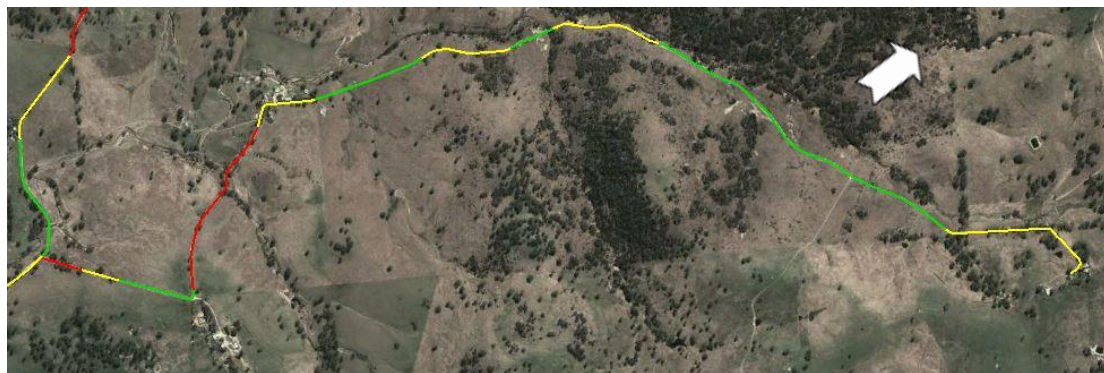


Figure 124. Recovery potential along Ferndale Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 130. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Ferndale Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, roadside is fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Apple Box woodland, White Box - Apple Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Apple Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Red Box woodland, White Box – Ribbon Gum - Blakely's Red Gum woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.9 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth. • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas • Remove existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees • Avoid pushing graded material onto vegetation, grade only the minimum road width required for safe clearance • Where possible, maintain groundcover vegetation within table drains • Avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder, dispose of excess spoil away from vegetation, import fill instead of removing soil from the roadside corridor • Do not “tidy up”, retain features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped and mulched on site; mulch should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species with local provenance

9.3.12 Gallymont Rd



Figure 125. Recovery potential along Gallymont Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 131. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Gallymont Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management potential EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box – Apple Box woodland, Manna Gum - Yellow Box – Apple Box woodland, Apple Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.13 Glenmore Lane



Figure 126. Recovery potential along Glenmore Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 132. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Glenmore Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.9 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.1 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.14 Goodacre Drive



Figure 127. Recovery potential along Goodacre Drive - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 133. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Goodacre Drive

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.15 Goodacre Lane



Figure 128. Recovery potential along Goodacre Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 134. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Goodacre Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.16 Greenview Road

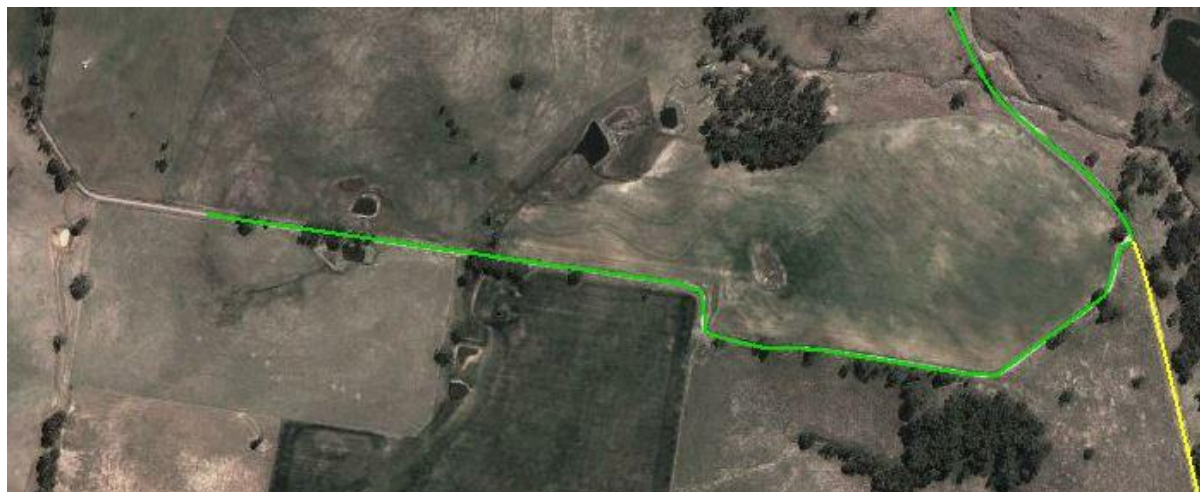


Figure 129. Recovery potential along Greenview Road– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 135. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Greenview Road

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special Management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Red Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.17 Hilltop Rd



Figure 130. Recovery potential along Hilltop Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 136. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Hilltop Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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9.3.18 Kentucky Rd



Figure 131. Recovery potential along Kentucky Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 137. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Kentucky Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside is fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE High quality bushland, some partial clearing, pine plantations dominant
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Manna Gum - Broad-leaved peppermint - Candlebark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Scribbly Gum woodland, Yellow Box - Broad-leaved Peppermint woodland, Red Stringybark - Yellow Box woodland, Broad-leaved Peppermint - Yellow Box - Scribbly Gum woodland, Red Stringybark - Ironbark woodland, Scribbly Gum - Yellow Box - Red Stringybark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Red Stringybark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Red Stringybark woodland, Scribbly Gum - Manna Gum - Red Stringybark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees

	<p>will kill them slowly over a couple of years;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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9.3.19 Kesseys Road

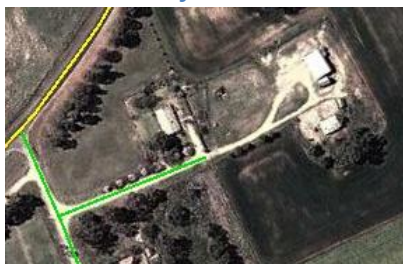


Figure 132. Recovery potential along Kesseys Road– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 138. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Kesseys Road

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.20 Kirribilli Rd



Figure 133. Recovery potential along Kirribilli Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 139. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Kirribilli Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.21 Lucan Rd parts A&B

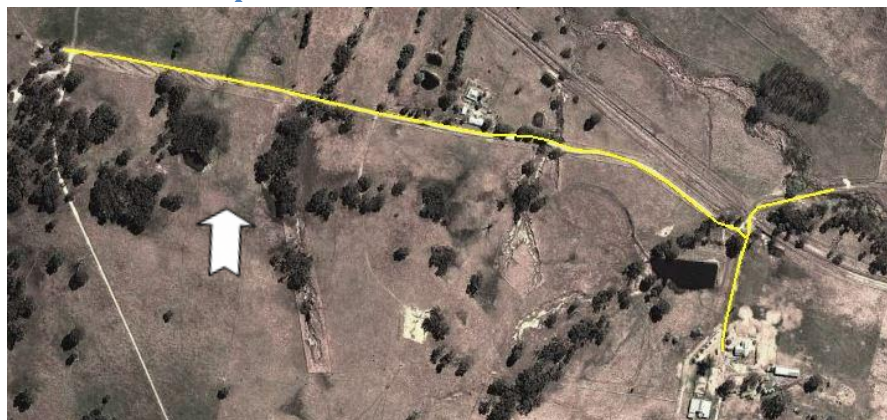


Figure 134. Recovery potential along Lucan Rd parts A&B - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 140. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Lucan Rd parts A&B

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.22 Mallon Road



Figure 135. Recovery potential along Mallon Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high).

Table 141. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Mallon Road.

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides, spraying or burning of regrowth SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.8 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.23 Malongulli Rd



Figure 136. Recovery potential along Malongulli Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 142. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Malongulli Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.7 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.24 Martindale Road



Figure 137. Recovery potential along Martindale Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 143. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Martindale Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m on both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland Low to high density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 9.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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9.3.25 Mid Western Highway east



Figure 138. Recovery potential along Mid Western Highway east - (top: east of Cowra, bottom: east end of shire; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 144. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Mid Western Highway east

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.2 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Ribbon Gum woodland, White Box – Manna Gum - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Ironbark woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Ironbark - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks;• In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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9.3.26 Myalla Rd part A

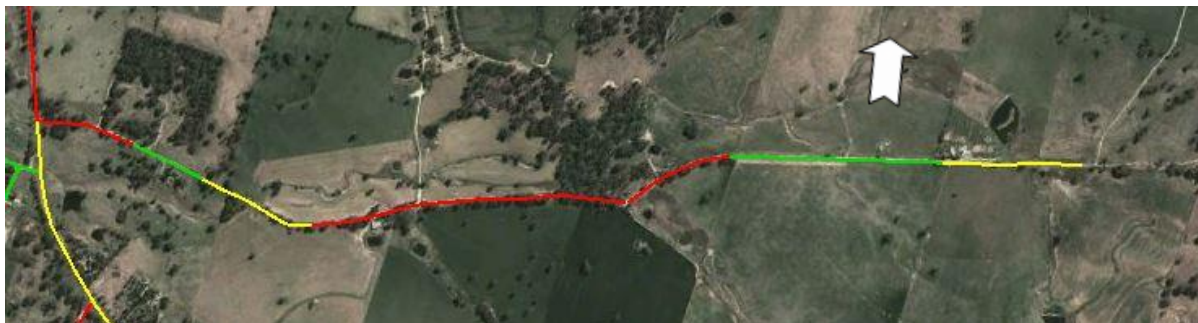


Figure 139. Recovery potential along Myalla Rd part A - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 145. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Myalla Rd part A

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box – Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Red Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Apple Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

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9.3.27 Myalla Rd part B

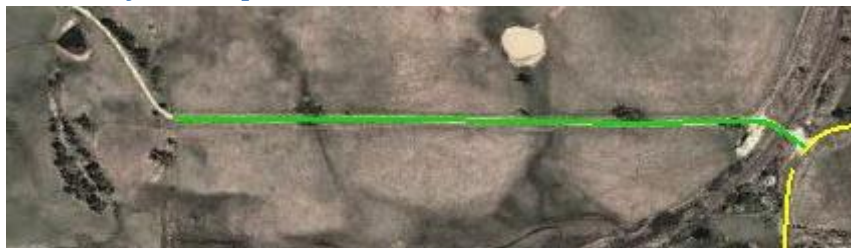


Figure 140. Recovery potential along Carcoar Dam Rd– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 146. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Carcoar Dam Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Apple Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.28 Nargong Rd

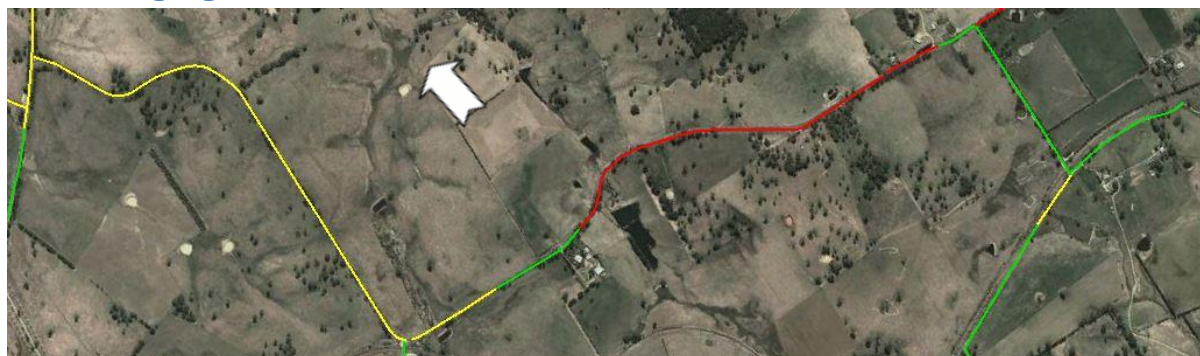


Figure 141. Recovery potential along Nargong Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 147. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Nargong Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Apple Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – She-oak woodland, Red Stringybark - Apple Box woodland, Inland Grey Box – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance

	stock.
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9.3.29 Old Lachlan Rd



Figure 142. Recovery potential along Old Lachlan Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 148. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Old Lachlan Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box – She-oak woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.30 Old Waugoola Rd

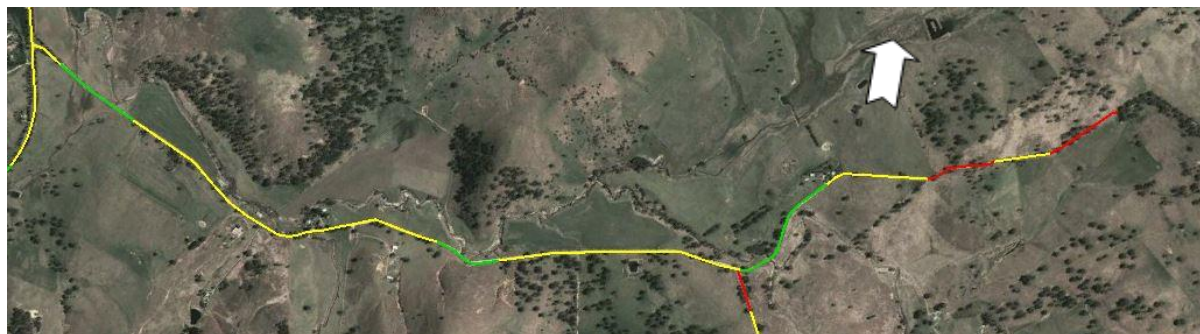


Figure 143. Recovery potential along Old Waugoola Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 149. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Old Waugoola Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside is fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.1 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box – Red Box – Ironbark woodland, White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Apple Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Red Box woodland, Yellow Box – Apple Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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9.3.31 Pennsylvania Rd



Figure 144. Recovery potential along Pennsylvania Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 150. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Pennsylvania Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared or remnant bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Manna Gum - Red Stringybark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Red Stringybark woodland, Red Stringybark - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.32 Purcell Drive



Figure 145. Recovery potential along Purcell Drive - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 151. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Purcell Drive

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Apple Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.33 Reedy Creek Rd



Figure 146. Recovery potential along Reedy Creek Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 152. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Reedy Creek Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.3 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.1 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.34 Reg Hailstone Way north

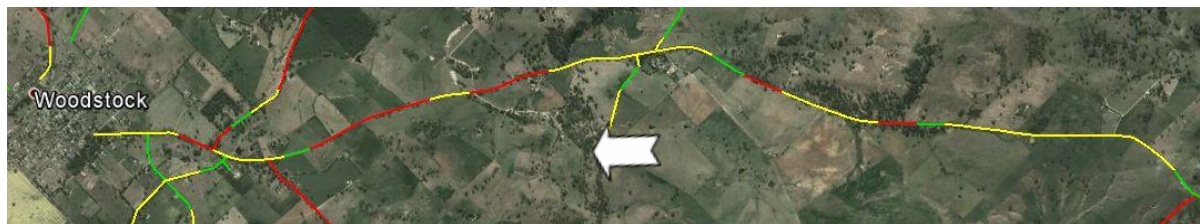


Figure 147. Recovery potential along Reg Hailstone Way north - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 153. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Reg Hailstone Way north

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Ironbark woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.9 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.35 Ridgелands Road



Figure 148. Recovery potential along Ridgелands Road– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 154. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Ridgелands Road

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.36 Rocky Bridge Rd



Figure 149. Recovery potential along Rocky Bridge Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 155. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Rocky Bridge Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Pine plantations, minor areas partially cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Yellow Box - Broad-leaved Peppermint woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.37 Rowlands Rd



Figure 150. Recovery potential along Rowlands Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 156. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Rowlands Rd


WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Red Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 8.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.38 Sanitary Depot Rd



Figure 151. Recovery potential along Sanitary Depot Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 157. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Sanitary Depot Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	<div style="text-align: center;"></div> DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, roadside is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland High to medium density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.39 Scrubby Rush Rd



Figure 152. Recovery potential along Scrubby Rush Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 158. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Scrubby Rush Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, Inland Grey Box – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Apple Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Apple Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.9 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.40 Sheet O Bark Rd



Figure 153. Recovery potential along Sheet O Bark Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 159. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Sheet O Bark Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed/unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.9 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.41 Sheppy Lane



Figure 154. Recovery potential along Sheppy Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 160. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Sheppy Lane

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.2 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.42 Sugarloaf Rd



Figure 155. Recovery potential along Sugarloaf Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 161. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Sugarloaf Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Apple Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box – Apple Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.43 Sunset Hills Rd



Figure 156. Recovery potential along Sunset Hills Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 162. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Sunset Hills Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland, Scribbly Gum - Manna Gum - Candlebark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.8 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.44 Swan Ponds Rd



Figure 157. Recovery potential along Swan Ponds Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 163. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Swan Ponds Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some cropping
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.45 Tea Tree Rd



Figure 158. Recovery potential along Tea Tree Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 164. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Tea Tree Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Pine plantations, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Broad-leaved Peppermint - Snow Gum woodland, Broad-leaved Peppermint woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.46 Tenandra Lane



Figure 159. Recovery potential along Tenandra Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 165. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Tenandra Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.9 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.47 Walli Rd



Figure 160. Recovery potential along Walli Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 166. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Walli Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Red Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.48 Wayaen Lane



Figure 161. Recovery potential along Wayaen Lane – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 167. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Wayaen Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides, some urban development SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.49 Werribee Rd



Figure 162. Recovery potential along Werribee Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 168. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Werribee Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some cropping, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Apple Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Red Box woodland, White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.50 Wianamatta Rd

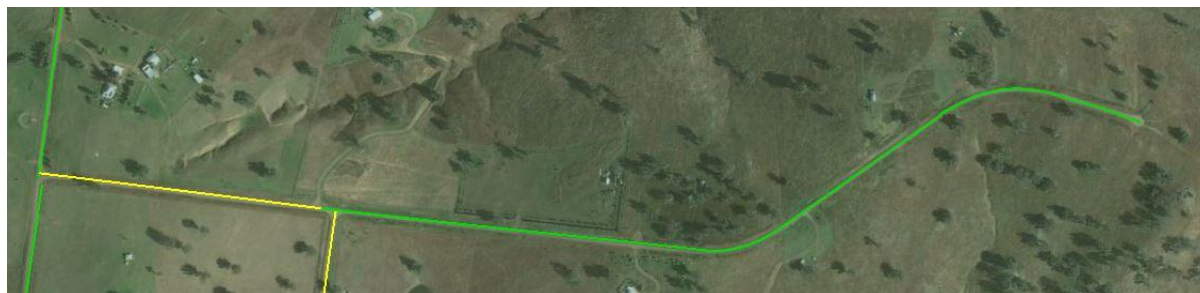


Figure 163. Recovery potential along Wianamatta Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 169. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Wianamatta Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

9.3.51 Willagalong Rd



Figure 164. Recovery potential along Willagalong Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 170. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Willagalong Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE High quality bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark - Snow Gum woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 10 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.52 Woods Flat Rd



Figure 165. Recovery potential along Woods Flat Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 171. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Woods Flat Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Red Stringybark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

9.3.53 Yarrawarrah Rd



Figure 166. Recovery potential along Yarrawarrah Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 172. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Yarrawarrah Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10 South West Quadrant

10.1 Overview of road network

A total of 85 road segments were assessed for the South West Quadrant of Cowra Shire (Figure 326; Table 327).

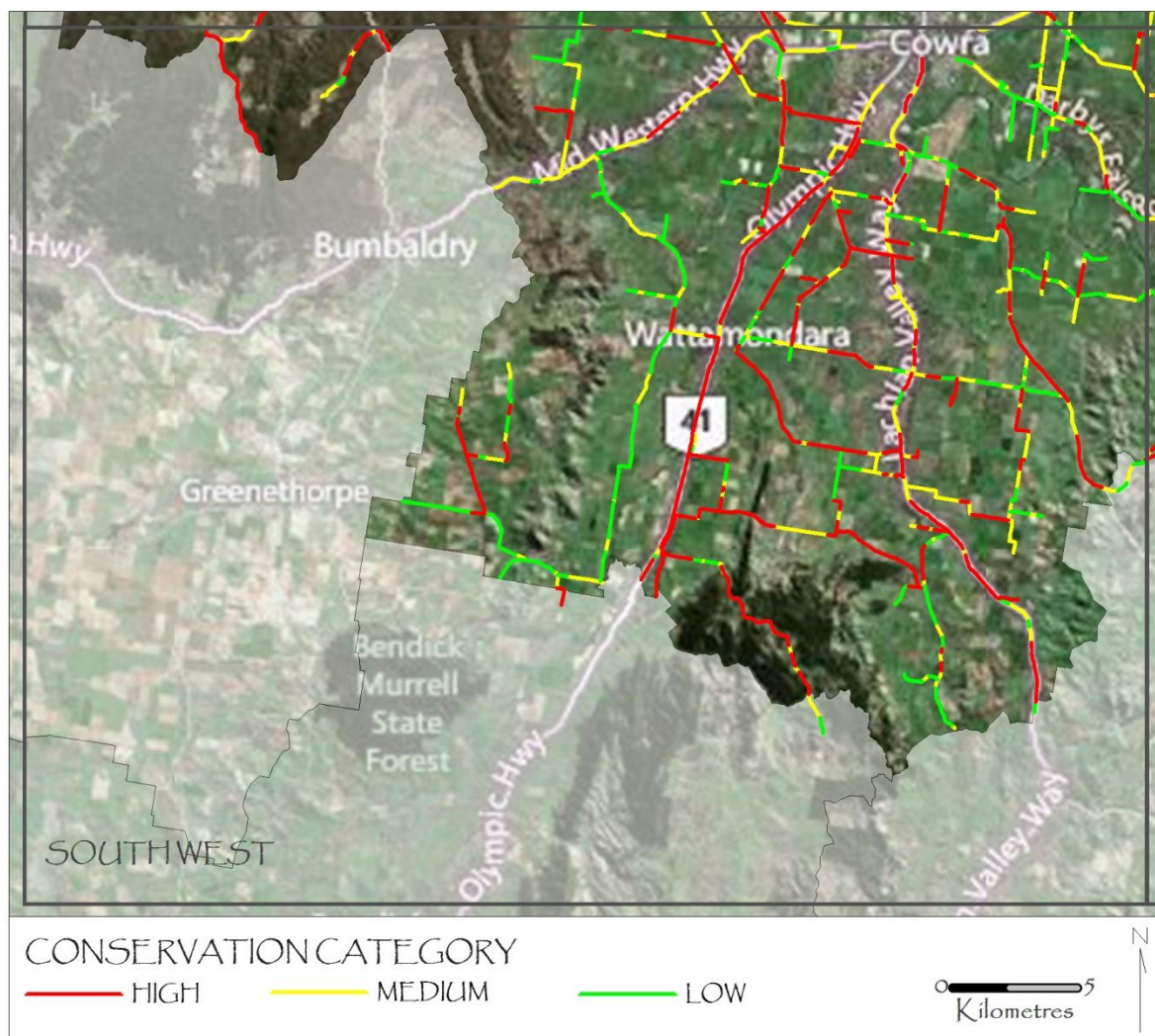


Figure 167. Overview of road network in the South West Quadrant of Cowra Shire

10.2 Prioritised list of roads in South West Quadrant

Roads and road segments in South West Quadrant of Cowra Shire were prioritised initially based on Recovery Potential, and then on average Conservation Ranking. This should be used to guide the allocation of funding and resources for roadside rehabilitation works in the part of the shire. Roads with EECs and threatened species have been identified as requiring special management, regardless of their prioritisation category (indicated on that road's report card in the following sections). Additional care should be taken to ensure that no further degradation of roadside vegetation occurs along these roads.

Remember, for works prioritisation, **RED= STOP WHAT YOU ARE DOING** and check for special considerations, **YELLOW =PROCEED WITH CAUTION**, and **GREEN = GO AHEAD AND WORK** according to the normal guidelines.

Table 173. Prioritised list of roads or road segments for South West Quadrant of Cowra Shire.

ROAD NAME	POLYGON	CONSERVATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
ALLANS RD	ALL1-8	3	4.6	medium
ANDERSON RD	AND1-5	3	5	medium
BACK CREEK RD	BKC1-7	3.1	4.6	medium
BACK CREEK RESERVE RD	BCR1-7	2.4	7.2	high
BADGERY RD	BAD1-30	3.3	3.8	medium
BANG BANG RD	BZZ1-2	2	7	high
BANOON RD	BAN1-4	4.3	2	low
BARRS RD	BAR1-9	3.2	4.1	medium
BATTALLION DRIVE	BTL1	4	3.5	low
BLACKBULL RD	BLK1-2	4	3	medium
BONNIE BRAES RD	BON1-14	3	4.6	medium
BRISSENDEN RD	BRS1-3	3.3	3.7	medium
BROKEN DAM RD	BQQ1-4	3.5	4	medium
BROULA RD	BRO1-12	3.7	3.6	medium
BRYANTS RD	BRY1-4	3.5	3.3	medium
CAMP RD	CMP1-7	3	4.4	medium
CARRO PARK RD	CRP1-2	4	1.5	low
CHIVERTON RD	CHV1-10	2.8	5.2	medium
CLYDE RD	CLY1-2	3	4	medium
CORDALE RD	CRD1	2	6.5	high
CUCUMGILLIGA RD	CUC1-6	3.2	4.2	medium
CUDGELO RD	CDG1	5	1	low
DARBYS FALLS RD WEST	DAR27-42	3.8	3.3	medium
DELANEY RD	DEL1-2	3	3	medium
EAGLE VIEW RD	EAG1-19	2.9	4.5	medium
ELSIE VALE RD	ELS1-3	2	9.5	high
FRANCIS RD	FRN1-3	2.3	5.7	medium
FREEBAIRNS RD	FRE1	5	1	low
GEE RD	GEE1-5	3.6	3	medium
GLENERIFFE RD	GFF1-17	2.6	5.6	medium
GLENMORE RD	GXX1-6	3	4.3	medium
GODFREYS CREEK RD	GOD1-12	3.3	4.4	medium
GOLDS RD	GLD1	3	4.5	medium
GREENTHORPE RD	GRE1-6	4	2.4	low
HELLYERS RD	HLY1-2	3.5	4	medium

ROAD NAME	POLYGON	CONSERVATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
HILLVIEW RD	HLV1	3	3	medium
JERULA LANE	JER1	3	3.5	medium
JUKES LANE	JUK1-2	3.5	3.5	low
KEMP RD	KMP1-8	3	7.3	medium
KNIGHTS RD	KNI1-5	2.6	5.5	medium
LACHLAN VALLEY WAY SOUTH	LVS1-48	2.8	5.2	medium
LANGFIELDS QUARRY RD	LFQ1-2	3.5	4	medium
LANGFIELDS RD	LNG1	2	6	high
LASSWADE RD	LAS1-2	3	5	medium
LAWARRA RD	LAW1-10	3.4	4.1	medium
LEURA RD	LEU1-18	3.4	3.3	medium
MAJOR WEST RD	MJR1-5	2	7.6	high
MID WESTERN HIGHWAY NORTHEAST	MWH1-43	3.2	4.3	medium
MILITARY PDE	MIL1-3	4	2.3	low
MORONGLA RD	MOR1-26	3.4	3.2	medium
MOSS RD	MOS1-2	5	1.5	low
MOUNTAIN VIEW RD	MNV1-2	3	3.8	medium
MT EAGLE RD	MEG1-4	4	2.3	medium
MYLBIE RD	MYL1-3	2	7.5	high
NADA RD	NDA1-5	3.6	3.6	medium
NANDEWAR RD	NAN1	3	6.5	medium
NEILA RD	NEI1-5	3.8	2.8	medium
NICHOLLS RD	NCH1	3	4	medium
NOONBINNA EAST RD	NOE1-6	3.2	4.7	medium
NOONBINNA RD	NNB1-7	2.6	6.4	medium
OAKVILLE RD	OZZ1-2	4	2.3	low
O'DWYERS RD	ODW1-3	2.7	4.7	medium
OLD BOOROWA RD	OBO1-3	2.3	7.5	high
OLYMPIC WAY	OLY1-15	2.6	6.1	high
PINE HILL RD	PIN1-15	4.1	1.9	low
PIPECLAY RD	PIP1-25	2.7	6.1	medium
PORTERS MOUNT RD	PMT1-11	3.4	3.3	medium
QUANDONG RD	QND1-9	2.3	6.2	high
REIDS FLAT RD	REI1-34	2.8	5.6	medium
SAVAGES LANE	SAV1	3	3.5	medium
SAYWAKER LANE	SAY1-4	4	2.5	medium
SELECTION RD	SEL1	3	3	medium
STONEBROOK RD	STN1	4	2	low
SUTHERLAND RD	SUT1-13	2.5	6	high
TALLAROOK RD	TAL1-17	3.9	2.9	low
TRENGROVES RD	TRE1-2	2.5	5.3	medium
UNNAMED RD	UNN1	2	8.5	high

ROAD NAME	POLYGON	CONSERVATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
VALE VIEW RD	VVW1-4	3	4.5	medium
VALLEY VIEW RD	VLV1	4	1.5	low
VERNON RD	VER1-2	4	2.3	low
WARRANGONG RD	WRG1-2	2.5	6.5	high
WARRENDALE RD	WRD1-8	2.9	5.4	medium
WATERVILLE RD	WXX1-7	3.7	2.9	medium
WOBBITTY RD	WOB1-2	5	1	low
WOODLEIGH RD	WDL1	2	6.5	high

The following section provides descriptions of road classification, roadside vegetation, surrounding landuse, special features (such as threatened species or Endangered Ecological Communities), Conservation Ranking (derived), Recovery Potential (calculated), and Prioritisation Score (ranked), along with prioritised rehabilitation works for each road or road segment.

10.3 South Western Quadrant Roads

10.3.1 Allans Rd



Figure 168. Recovery potential along Allans Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 174. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Allans Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special Management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland Medium to high density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.2 Anderson Road



Figure 169. Recovery potential along Anderson Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 175. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Anderson Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management (potential EECs present)	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped, some areas partially cleared or remnant bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum – Ironbark woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland; high density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.3 Back Creek Road



Figure 170. Recovery potential along Back Creek Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 176. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Back Creek Road

WORKS PRIORITY ★ Medium Special Management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped; some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.1 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.4 Back Creek Reserve Rd



Figure 171. Recovery potential along Back Creek Reserve Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 177. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Back Creek Reserve Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside is fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some remnant bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.4 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, River Red Gum - Yellow Box forest, White Box – Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 7.2 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.5 Badgery Rd

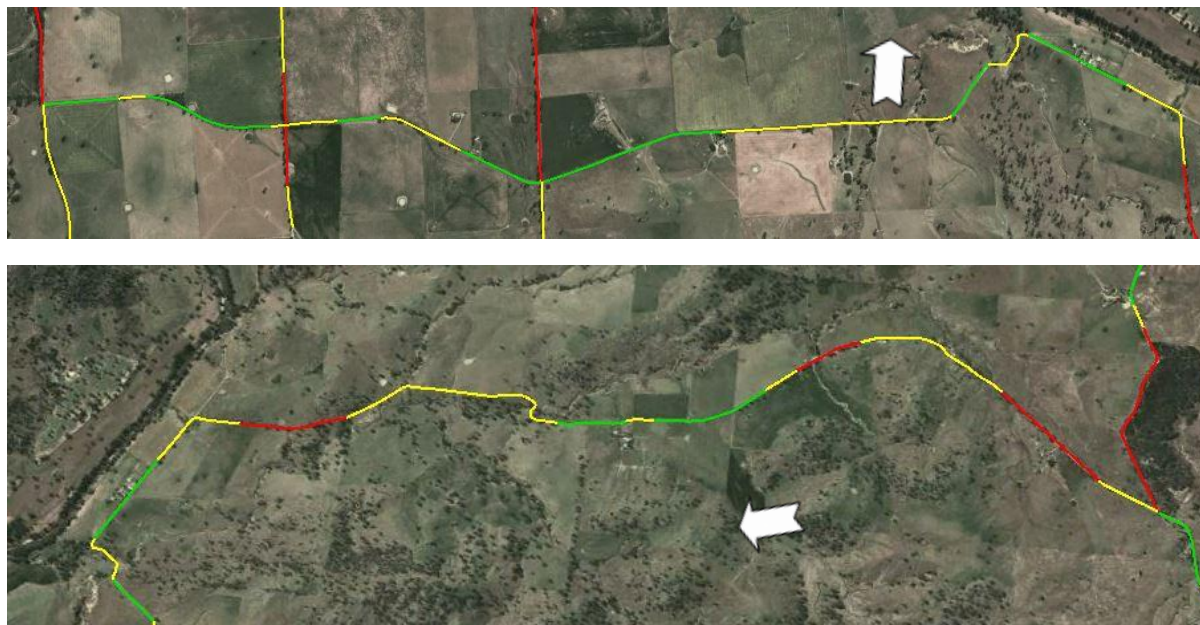


Figure 172. Recovery potential along Badgery Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 178. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Badgery Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared, some cropping
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, She-oak woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber

	<p>and rocks;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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10.3.6 Bang Bang Rd



Figure 173. Recovery potential along Bang Bang Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 179. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Bang Bang Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 7 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.7 Banoon Road



Figure 174. Recovery potential along Banoon Road– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 180. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Banoon Road

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane road, average roadside corridor is generally fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.3 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.8 Barrs Rd



Figure 175. Recovery potential along Barrs Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 181. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Barrs Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.2 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.1 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.9 Battalion Drive



Figure 176. Recovery potential along Battalion Drive – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 182. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Battalion Drive

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared, urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.10 Blackbull Rd

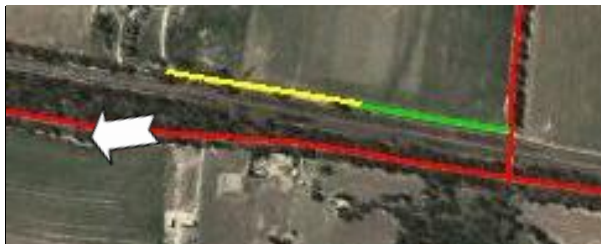


Figure 177. Recovery potential along Blackbull Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 183. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Blackbull Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.11 Bonnie Braes Rd



Figure 178. Recovery potential along Bonnie Braes Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 184. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Bonnie Braes Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.12 Brissenden Rd



Figure 179. Recovery potential along Brissenden Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 185. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Brissenden Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.9 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.1 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.13 Broken Dam Rd

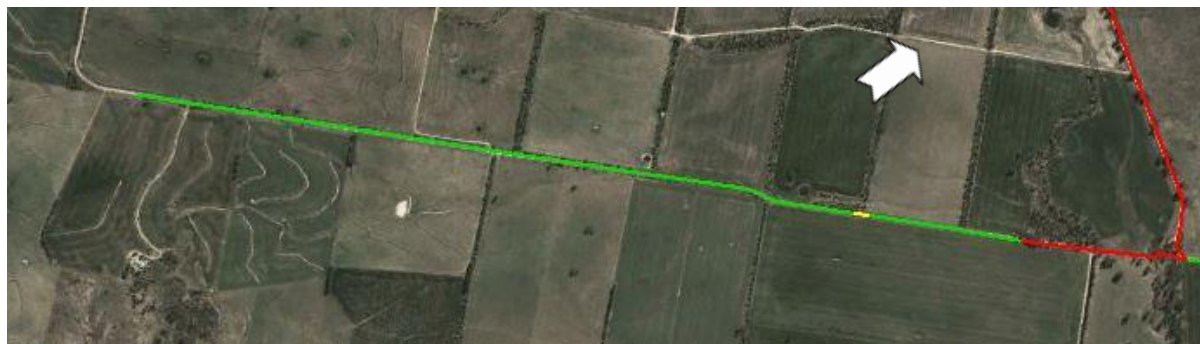


Figure 180. Recovery potential along Broken Dam Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 186. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Broken Dam Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.14 Broula Rd



Figure 181. Recovery potential along Broula Rd - (top: north, bottom: south; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 187. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Broula Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.15 Bryants Rd



Figure 182. Recovery potential along Bryants Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 188. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Bryants Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.16 Camp Rd

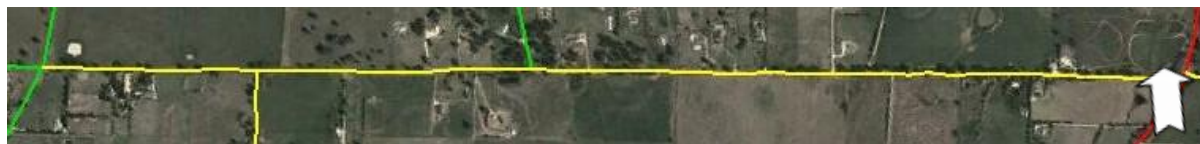


Figure 183. Recovery potential along Camp Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 189. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Camp Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box – Ironbark woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box – Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.17 Carro Park Rd



Figure 184. Recovery potential along Carro Park Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 190. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Carro Park Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, She-oak woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.18 Chiverton Road



Figure 185. Recovery potential along Chiverton Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 191. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Chiverton Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box –Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland Medium to high density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.2 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.19 Clyde Road



Figure 186. Recovery potential along Clyde Road– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 192. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Clyde Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.20 Cordale Rd



Figure 187. Recovery potential along Cordale Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 193. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cordale Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.21 Cucumgilliga Road

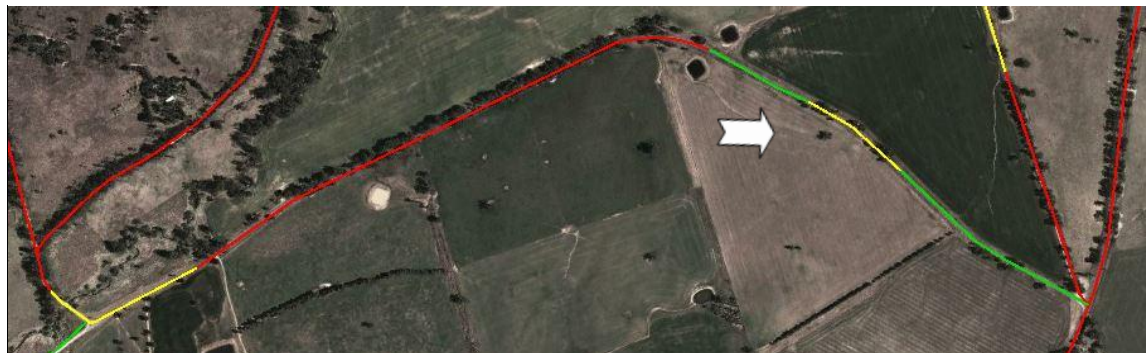


Figure 188. Recovery potential along Cucumgilliga Road– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 194. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cucumgilliga Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION ★ Unsealed two lane road, roadside is unfenced, or fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed; partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.2 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.2 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.22 Cudgelo Rd



Figure 189. Recovery potential along Cudgelo Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 195. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Cudgelo Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.23 Darby Falls Rd west



Figure 190. Recovery potential along Darby Falls Rd west - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 196. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Darby Falls Rd west

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Yellow Box - Ironbark - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.24 Delaney Rd



Figure 191. Recovery potential along Delaney Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 197. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Delaney Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.25 Eagle View Rd



Figure 192. Recovery potential along Eagle View Rd - (top: south, bottom, north; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 198. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Eagle View Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.9 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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10.3.26 Elsie Vale Rd



Figure 193. Recovery potential along Elsie Vale Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 199. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Elsie Vale Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, remnant bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box – Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 9.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.27 Francis Rd



Figure 194. Recovery potential along Francis Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 200. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Francis Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.3 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box – Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.28 Freebairns Rd



Figure 195. Recovery potential along Freebairns Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 201. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Freebairns Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.29 Gee Road



Figure 196. Recovery potential along Gee Road– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 202. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Gee Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.30 Gleneriffe Rd

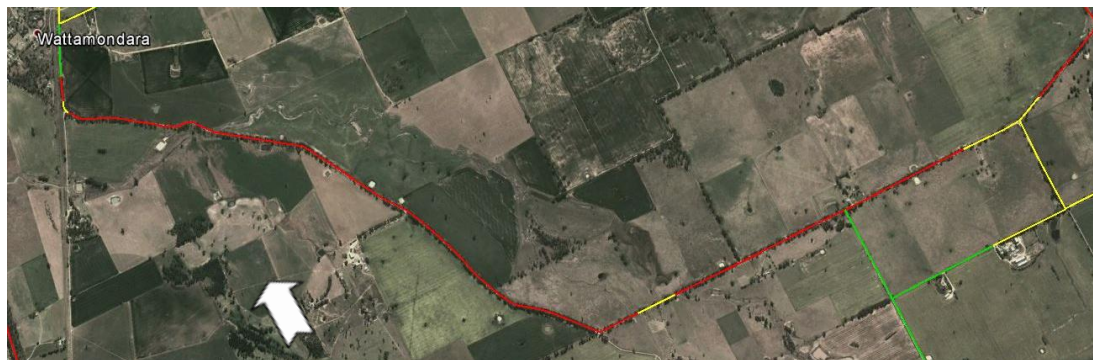


Figure 197. Recovery potential along Gleneriffe Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 203. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Gleneriffe Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box – Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.31 Glenmore Rd



Figure 198. Recovery potential along Glenmore Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 204. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Glenmore Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.32 Godfreys Creek Rd



Figure 199. Recovery potential along Godfreys Creek Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 205. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Godfreys Creek Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.33 Golds Rd



Figure 200. Recovery potential along Golds Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 206. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Golds Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.34 Greenthorpe Rd

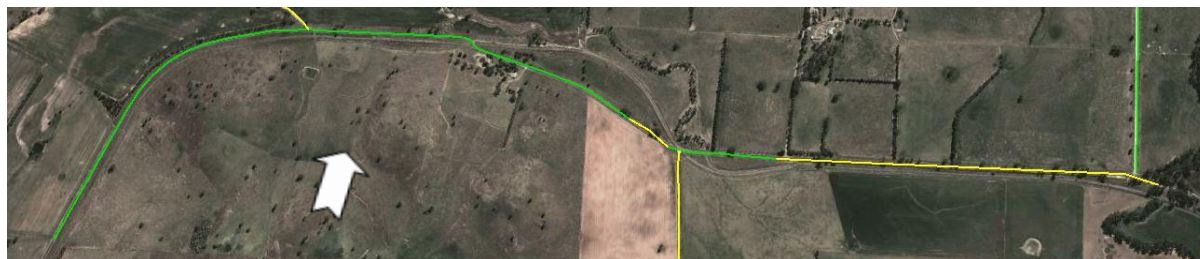


Figure 201. Recovery potential along Greenthorpe Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 207. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Greenthorpe Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.4 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.35 Hellyers Rd



Figure 202. Recovery potential along Hellyers Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 208. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Hellyers Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.36 Hillview Road



Figure 203. Recovery potential along Hillview Road– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 209. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Hillview Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium – 9.3 Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.37 Jerula Lane



Figure 204. Recovery potential along Jerula Lane – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 210. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Jerula Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.38 Jukes Lane



Figure 205. Recovery potential along Jukes Lane – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 211. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Jukes Lane

WORKS PRIORITY ★ Low Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.39 Kemp Rd



Figure 206. Recovery potential along Kemp Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 212. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Kemp Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, high quality bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 7.3 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.40 Knights Rd



Figure 207. Recovery potential along Knights Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 213. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Knights Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped, some remnant bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.41 Lachlan Valley Way south

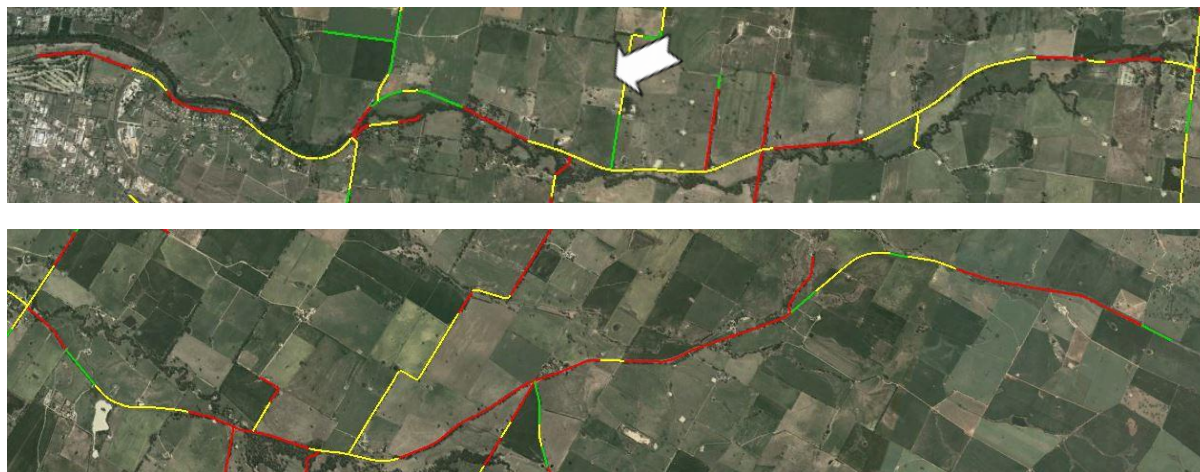


Figure 208. Recovery potential along Lachlan Valley Way south - (top: south of Cowra, bottom: south of shire; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 214. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Lachlan Valley Way south

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Yellow Box - Red Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box - Red Box - Ironbark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.2 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber

	<p>and rocks;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible;• No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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10.3.42 Langfields Quarry Rd



Figure 209. Recovery potential along Langfields Quarry Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 215. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Langfields Quarry Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with native regrowth and avoid blanket spray where practical; • Locate regrowth saplings/plants prior to spraying/slashing and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction where practical outside of drain areas; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Plan new stockpiles away from MCV areas and establish and maintain sediment control structures around existing stockpile sites; manage weeds in these areas, where possible; • Remove any existing stockpiles from the root zones of trees, avoid soil compaction and disturbance. Minor compaction of surface soils around trees will kill them slowly over a couple of years; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is chipped on site; chip should be spread on weeds and bare areas, but not on native vegetation, where possible; • No ploughing to occur along roadsides in these areas; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.43 Langfields Rd



Figure 210. Recovery potential along Langfields Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 216. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Langfields Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.44 Lasswade Rd



Figure 211. Recovery potential along Lasswade Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 217. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Lasswade Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.45 Lawarra Rd

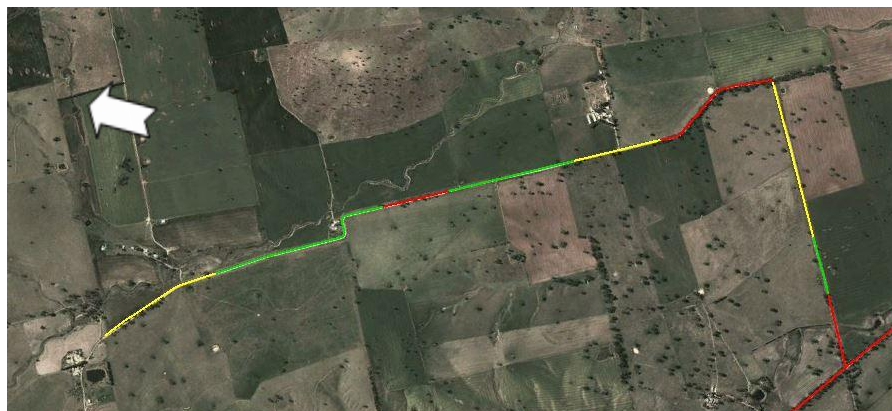


Figure 212. Recovery potential along Lawarra Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 218. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Lawarra Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.1 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.46 Leura Rd



Figure 213. Recovery potential along Leura Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 219. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Leura Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.47 Major West Rd

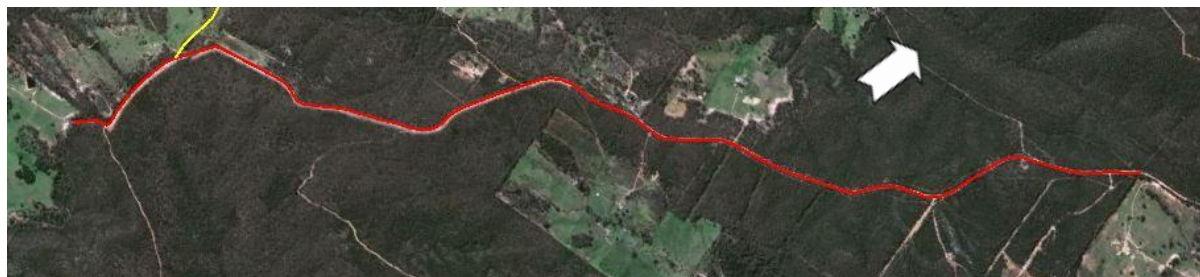


Figure 214. Recovery potential along Major West Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 220. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Major West Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE High quality bushland, some areas cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box - Scribbly Gum - Red Stringybark woodland, Red Stringybark woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 7.6 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.48 Mid Western Highway west



Figure 215. Recovery potential along Mid Western Highway west - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 221. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Mid Western Highway west

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, River Red Gum Forest, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Brittle Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.49 Military Parade

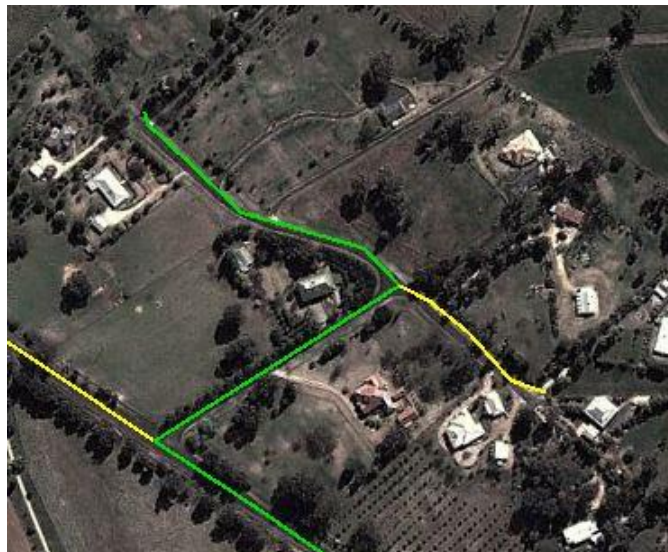


Figure 216. Recovery potential along Military Parade – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 222. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Military Parade

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared, urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.50 Morongla Rd



Figure 217. Recovery potential along Morongla Rd - (top: west, bottom: east; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 223. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Morongla Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – She-oak woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.51 Moss Rd



Figure 218. Recovery potential along Moss Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 224. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Moss Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.52 Mountain View Rd



Figure 219. Recovery potential along Mountain View Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 225. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation –Mountain View Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.53 Mt Eagle Road



Figure 220. Recovery potential along Mt Eagle Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 226. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Mt Eagle Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.54 Mylbie Rd



Figure 221. Recovery potential along Mylbie Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 227. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Mylbie Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Remnant bushland, some areas cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 7.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.55 Nada Road



Figure 222. Recovery potential along Nada Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 228. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Nada Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.56 Nandewar Rd



Figure 223. Recovery potential along Nandewar Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 229. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Nandewar Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.57 Neila Road



Figure 224. Recovery potential along Neila Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 230. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Neila Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m on both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, She-oak woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.8 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.58 Nicholls Rd



Figure 225. Recovery potential along Nicholls Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 231. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Nicholls Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.59 Noonbinna East Rd



Figure 226. Recovery potential along Noonbinna East Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 232. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Noonbinna East Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development, some remnant bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.2 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.60 Noonbinna Rd

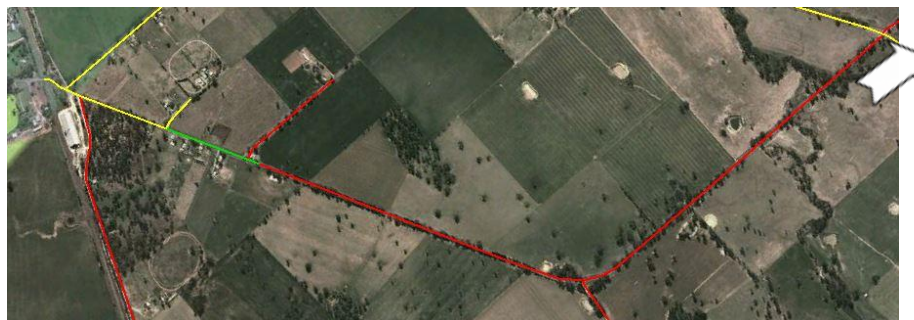


Figure 227. Recovery potential along Noonbinna Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 233. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Noonbinna Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed, some remnant bushland, partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.61 Oakville Road



Figure 228. Recovery potential along Oakville Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 234. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Oakville Road

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m on both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.62 O'Dwyers Rd



Figure 229. Recovery potential along O'Dwyers Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 235. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – O'Dwyers Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m on both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped; partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.63 Old Boorowa Rd



Figure 230. Recovery potential along Old Boorowa Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 236. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Old Boorowa Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Partially cleared and grazed, some remnant bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.3 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 7.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.64 Olympic Way



Figure 231. Recovery potential along Olympic Way - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 237. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Olympic Way

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, remnant bushland, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.1 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.65 Pine Hill Rd

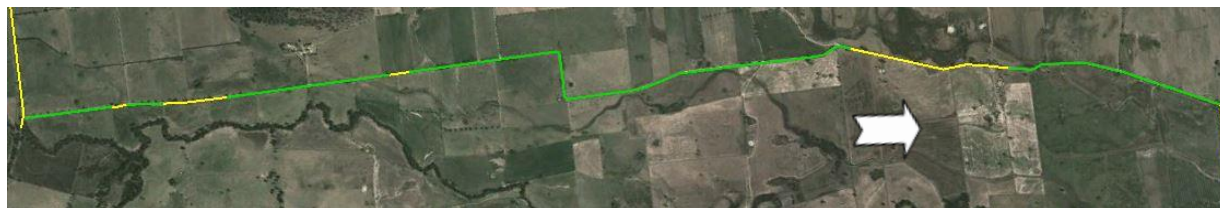


Figure 232. Recovery potential along Pine Hill Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 238. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Pine Hill Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.1 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.9 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.66 Pipeclay Road



Figure 233. Recovery potential along Pipeclay Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 239. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Pipeclay Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at variable distances on both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; partially cleared, high quality bushland, remnant bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Red Stringybark woodland, Ironbark woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum – Ironbark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.1 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.67 Porters Mount Road



Figure 234. Recovery potential along Porters Mount Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 240. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Porters Mount Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m on both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.68 Quandong Road



Figure 235. Recovery potential along Quandong Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 241. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Quandong Road

WORKS PRIORITY High	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane local road, average roadside corridor is generally unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.3 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Inland Grey Box woodland Medium to high density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.2 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.69 Reids Flat Road

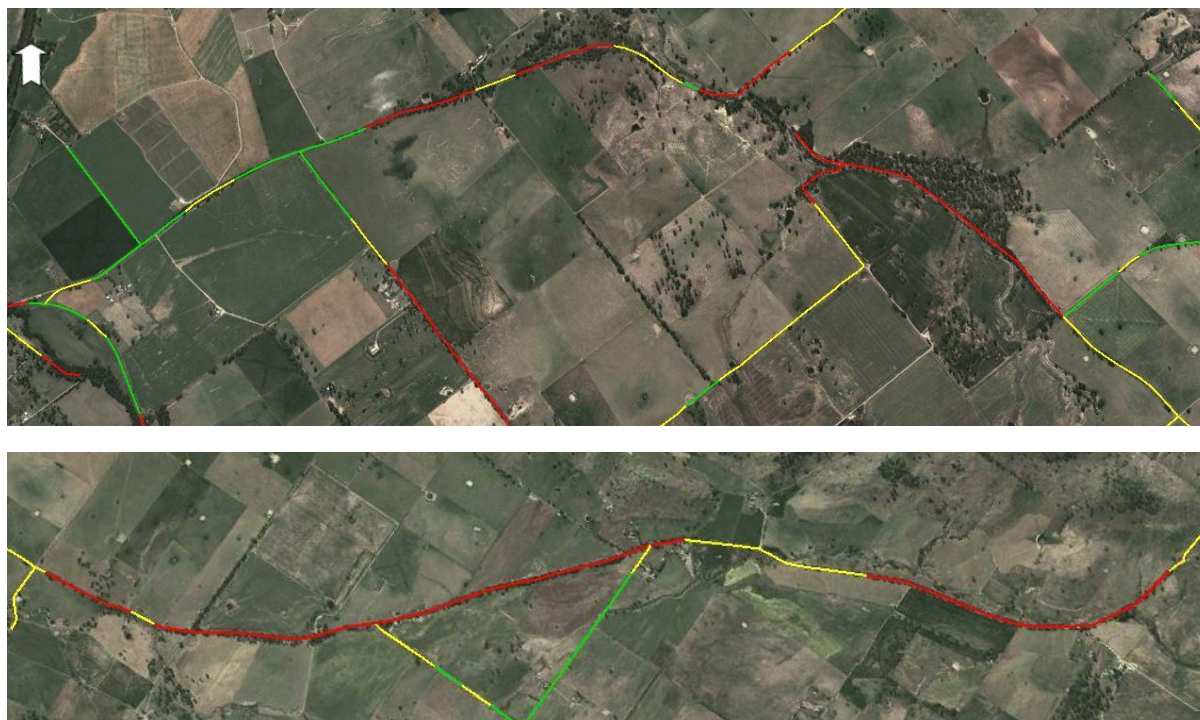


Figure 236. Recovery potential along Reids Flat Road – (top: north, bottom: south; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 242. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Reids Flat Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is 6-21m on both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas;• Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements;• Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks;• Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes;• Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable;• Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and• Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.
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10.3.70 Savages Rd



Figure 237. Recovery potential along Savages Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 243. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Savages Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.71 Saywaker Lane



Figure 238. Recovery potential along Saywaker Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 244. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Saywaker Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.72 Selection Rd



Figure 239. Recovery potential along Selection Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 245. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Selection Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.73 Stonebrook Rd

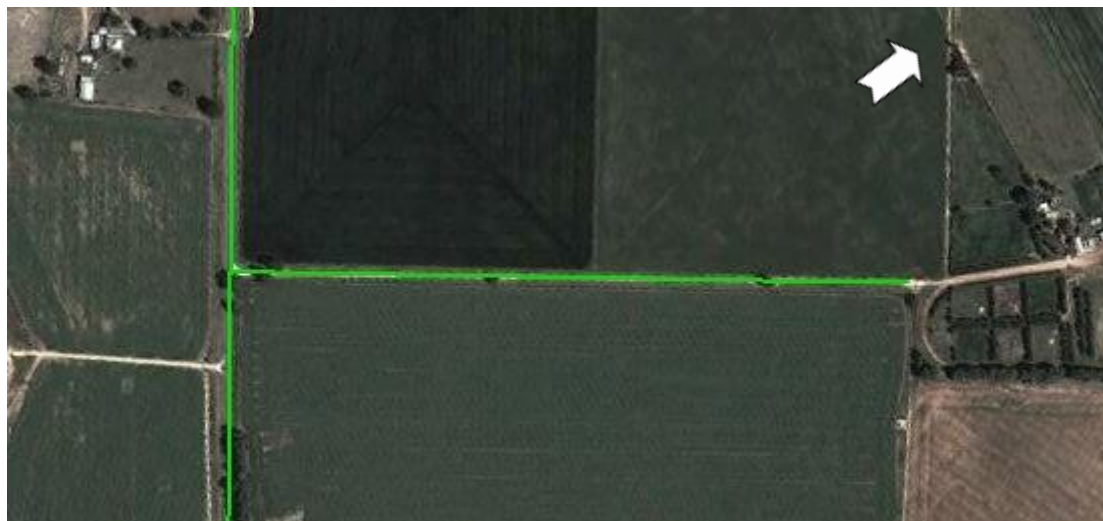


Figure 240. Recovery potential along Stonebrook Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 246. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Stonebrook Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.74 Sutherland Rd

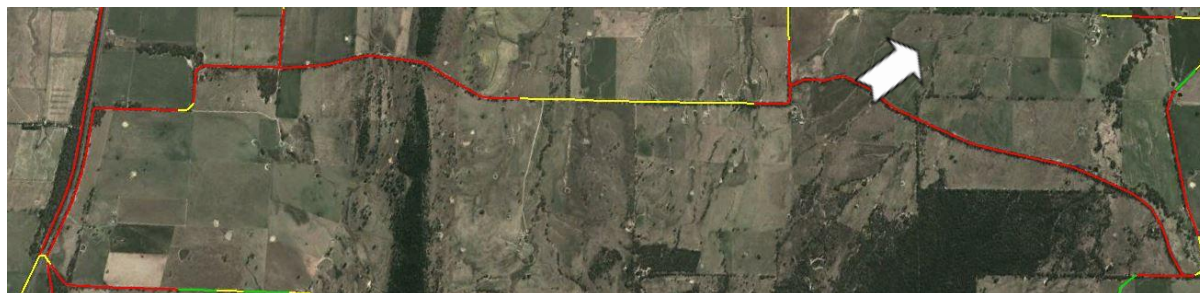


Figure 241. Recovery potential along Sutherland Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 247. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Sutherland Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.5 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum – Ironbark woodland, Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.75 Tallarook Rd



Figure 242. Recovery potential along Tallarook Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 248. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Tallarook Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.9 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.9 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.76 Trengroves Rd



Figure 243. Recovery potential along Trengroves Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 249. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Trengroves Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.5 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.3 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.77 Unnamed Rd



Figure 244. Recovery potential along Cultowa Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 250. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Unnamed Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped, some remnant bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 8.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.78 Vale View Rd



Figure 245. Recovery potential along Vale View Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 251. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Vale View Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Ironbark woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.79 Valley View Rd



Figure 246. Recovery potential along Valley View Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 252. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Valley View Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; some peri-urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.80 Vernon Rd

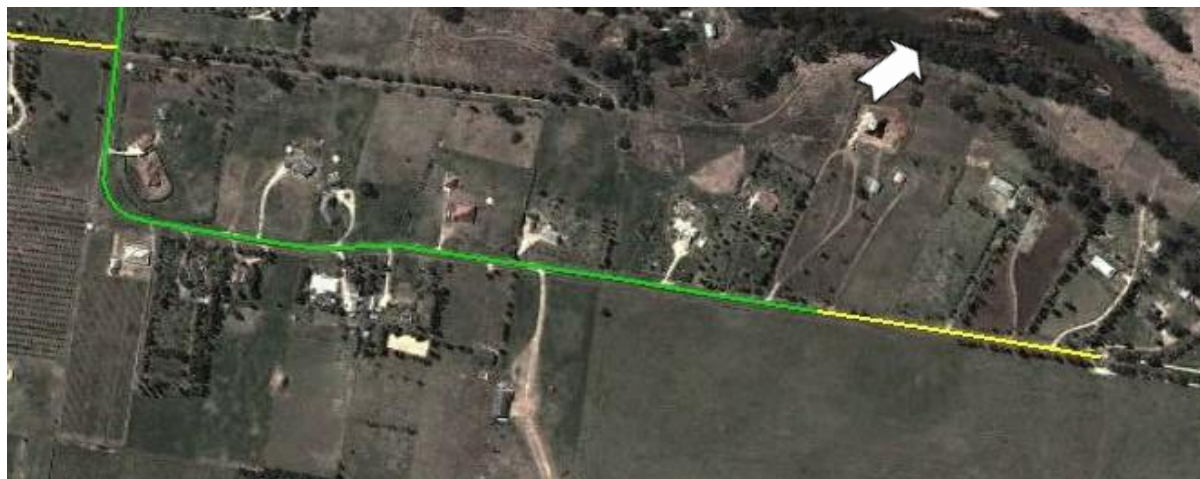


Figure 247. Recovery potential along Vernon Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 253. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Vernon Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped; some peri-urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.3 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.81 Warrangong Rd



Figure 248. Recovery potential along Warrangong Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 254. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Warrangong Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.5 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Inland Grey Box woodland, River Red Gum – Yellow Box – Apple Box forest
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.82 Warrendale Rd

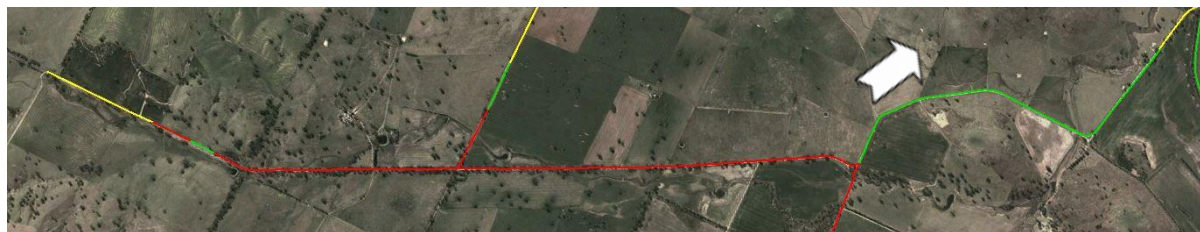


Figure 249. Recovery potential along Warrendale Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 255. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Warrendale Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.9 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Inland Grey Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.83 Waterville Rd



Figure 250. Recovery potential along Waterville Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 256. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Waterville Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, River Red Gum forest High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.9 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

10.3.84 Wobbitty Rd



Figure 251. Recovery potential along Wobbitty Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 257. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Wobbitty Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed or cropped
CONSERVATION RANKING 5 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

10.3.85 Woodleigh Rd



Figure 252. Recovery potential along Woodleigh Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 258. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Woodleigh Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11 South East Quadrant

11.1 Overview of road network

A total of 32 road segments were assessed for the South East Quadrant of Cowra Shire (Figure 382; Table 383).

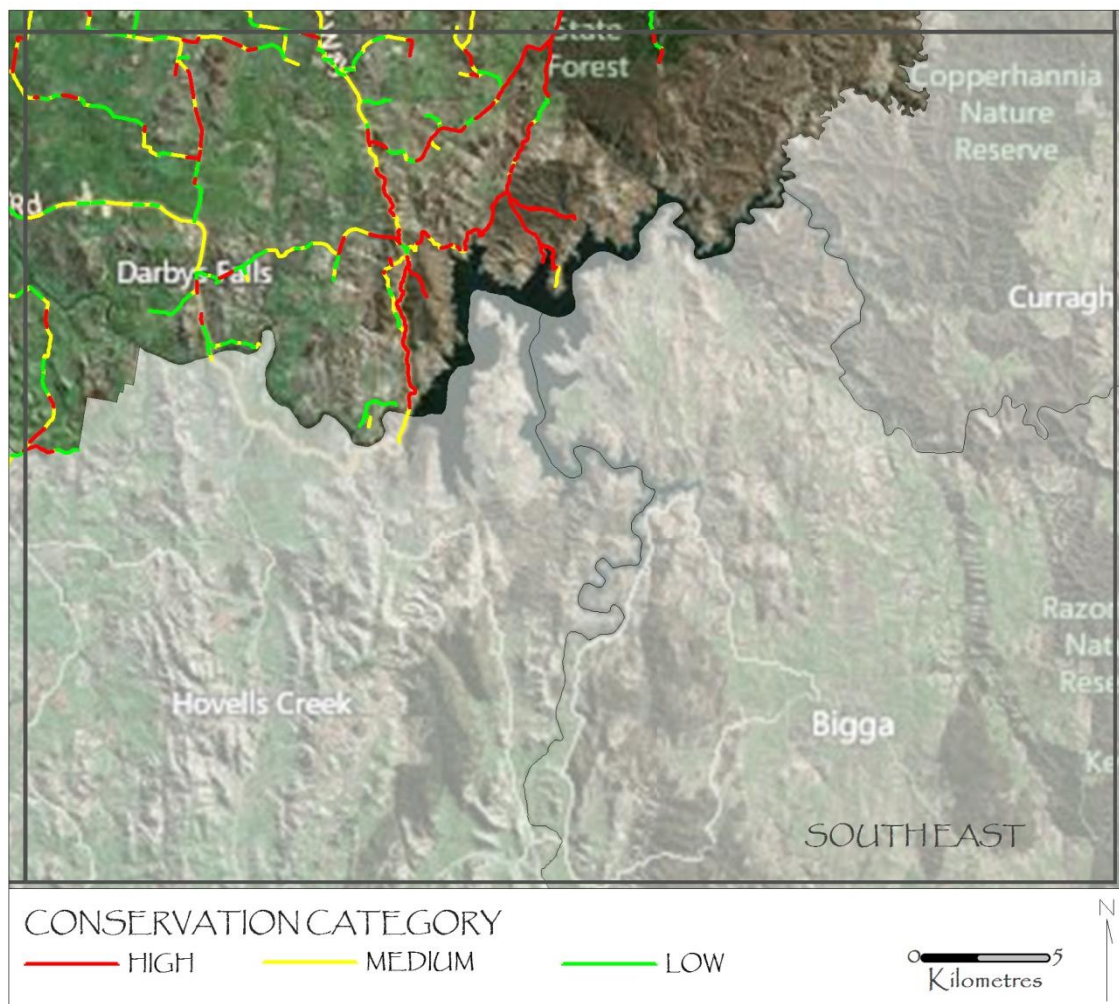


Figure 253. Overview of road network in the South East Quadrant of Cowra Shire

11.2 Prioritised list of roads in South East Quadrant

Roads and road segments in South East Quadrant of Cowra Shire were prioritised initially based on Recovery Potential, and then on average Conservation Ranking. This should be used to guide the allocation of funding and resources for roadside rehabilitation works in the part of the shire. Roads with EECs and threatened species have been identified as requiring special management, regardless of their prioritisation category (indicated on that road's report card in the following sections). Additional care should be taken to ensure that no further degradation of roadside vegetation occurs along these roads.

Remember, for works prioritisation, **RED= STOP WHAT YOU ARE DOING** and check for special considerations, **YELLOW =PROCEED**

WITH CAUTION, and GREEN = GO AHEAD AND WORK according to the normal guidelines.

Table 259. Prioritised list of roads or road segments for South East Quadrant of Cowra Shire

ROAD NAME	POLYGONS	CONSERVATION VALUE	RECOVERY POTENTIAL	WORKS PRIORITY
ALISON DRIVE	ALI1-3	2.7	4.8	medium
BATTERY RD	BAT1-10	3.3	3.9	medium
BLUE MANTLE RD	BLU1-12	3.1	4.6	medium
BULLFROG RD	BUL1-10	3.4	4.9	medium
CLAREMONT RD	CMT1-5	3	4.8	medium
CLEARVIEW RD	CVW1-6	3.5	3.2	medium
CLEMENTS RD	CLE1-19	2.6	5.8	medium
DARBYS FALLS RD EAST	DAR1-26	3.3	3.5	medium
ELLIOTTS LOOKOUT RD	ELL1-3	2.7	8.7	high
FLANNERY'S LANE	FLN1-3	3.3	3.2	medium
GERTY RD	GER1-2	2	9	high
GLENAVON RD	GVN1-6	4.3	2.4	low
HORTON DRIVE	HOR1-5	3.2	4.7	medium
KANGAROO FLAT RD	KAN1-28	3.4	3.6	medium
KINGFIELD RD	KGF1	3	3.5	medium
MILBURN CREEK RD	MLB1-13	2.7	5.6	medium
MOUNT MCDONALD RD	MTM1-23	3.3	3.9	medium
NALAH PARK RD	NAL1	4	2.5	low
NUGGET LANE	NUG1	2	6.5	high
OAKY CREEK RD	OAK1-16	2.5	7.8	high
OBSERVATORY RD	OBS1	4	2.5	low
OLIVERS LANE	OLV1-2	4	2.8	medium
PETER WHITTY RD	PWH1-2	3.5	2	low
PINE MOUNT RD	PNM1-34	3.4	3.8	medium
PINE SPRINGS RD	PNS1-3	2.3	5.5	medium
QUARTPOT RD	QUP1-20	2.6	7.8	high
REG HAILSTONE WAY SOUTH	REG21-52	2.8	5.9	medium
ROCKY PINNACLE RD	RPN1-3	3.7	2.5	low
ROSLYN RD	RSL1-3	4	2.7	low
SPRINGVALE RD	SGV1-4	4	4	low
TROUT FARM RD	TRT1	4	1.5	low
WHITBY LOOKOUT RD	WHT1-5	2.4	7.9	medium

The following section provides descriptions of road classification, roadside vegetation, surrounding landuse, special features (such as threatened species or Endangered Ecological Communities), Conservation Ranking (derived), Recovery Potential (calculated), and Prioritisation Score (ranked), along with prioritised rehabilitation works for each road or road segment.

11.3 South Eastern Quadrant Roads

11.3.1 Alison Drive



Figure 254. Recovery potential along Alison Drive – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 260. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Alison Drive

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Partially cleared and grazed, some residential development
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Apple Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.2 Battery Rd

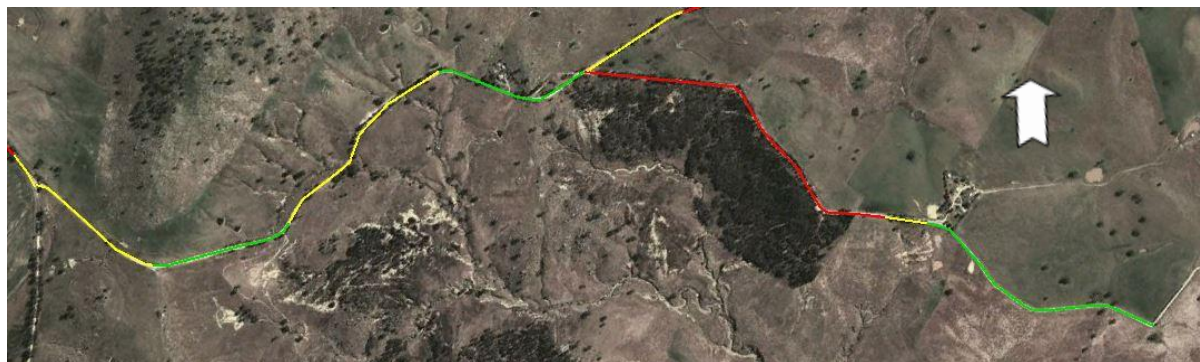


Figure 255. Recovery potential along Battery Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 261. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Battery Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside is fenced at 6-21m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some good quality bushland, some cropping
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box – Ironbark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Red Stringybark woodland, Ironbark - Red Stringybark woodland, Red Stringybark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.9 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.3 Blue Mantle Road



Figure 256. Recovery potential along Blue Mantle Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 262. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Blue Mantle Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Partially cleared, some grazing
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.1 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Red Stringybark woodland, Scribbly Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.4 Bullfrog Road



Figure 257. Recovery potential along Bullfrog Road– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 263. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Bullfrog Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is generally at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Apple Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Red Stringybark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Red Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Red Box woodland, White Box - Apple Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.9 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.5 Claremont Rd



Figure 258. Recovery potential along Claremont Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 264. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Claremont Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.6 Clearview Rd



Figure 259. Recovery potential along Clearview Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 265. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Clearview Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Apple Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.7 Clements Rd

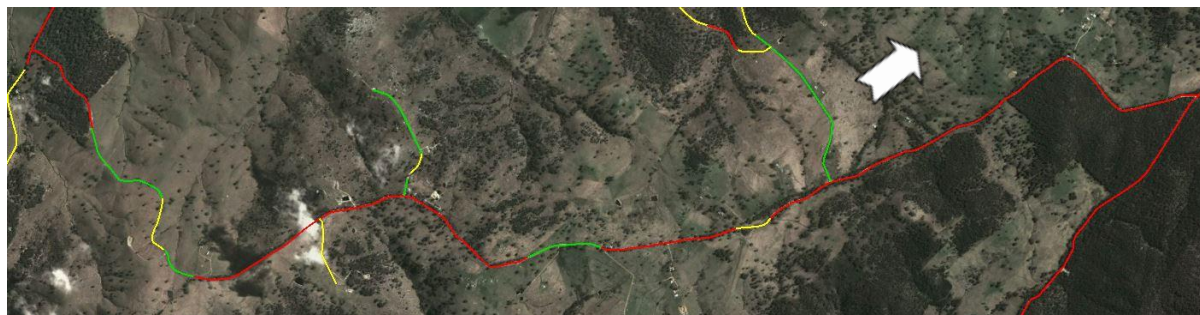


Figure 260. Recovery potential along Clements Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 266. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Clements Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Partially cleared and grazed, some remnant bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum – Red Stringybark woodland, Red Stringybark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – Red Stringybark woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Apple Box woodland, White Box - Apple Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Red Stringybark - Apple Box woodland, White Box – Red Stringybark woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Apple Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.8 Darbys Falls Rd east

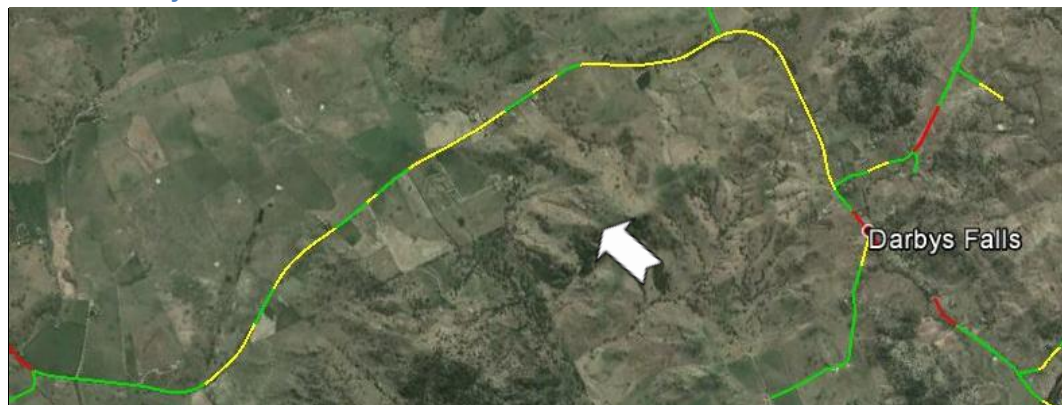


Figure 261. Recovery potential along Darbys Falls Rd east - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 267. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Darbys Falls Rd east

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Apple Box woodland; high density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.9 Elliotts Lookout Rd



Figure 262. Recovery potential along Elliotts Lookout Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 268. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Elliotts Lookout Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management (potential EECs present)	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, average roadside corridor is unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE High quality bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum – Scribbly Gum woodland Medium density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 8.7 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.10 Flannerys Lane



Figure 263. Recovery potential along Flannerys Lane (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 269. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Flannerys Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.11 Gerty Rd



Figure 264. Recovery potential along Gerty Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 270. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Gerty Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE High quality bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark – Red Stringybark woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 9 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.12 Glenavon Rd



Figure 265. Recovery potential along Glenavon Rd (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 271. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Glenavon Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 4.3 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.4 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

11.3.13 Horton Drive



Figure 266. Recovery potential along Horton Drive – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 272. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Horton Drive

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special Management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; partially cleared, some remnant bushland
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.2 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box – Apple Box woodland, White Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4.7 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.14 Kangaroo Flat Rd



Figure 267. Recovery potential along Kangaroo Flat Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 273. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Kangaroo Flat Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, Apple Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Apple Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Ironbark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.15 Kingfield Road



Figure 268. Recovery potential along Kingfield Road– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 274. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Kingfield Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.16 Milburn Creek Road



Figure 269. Recovery potential along Milburn Creek Road– (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 275. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Milburn Creek Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Red Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.6 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not "tidy up", retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.17 Mount McDonald Rd



Figure 270. Recovery potential along Mount McDonald Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 276. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Mount McDonald Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.3 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Apple Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box- She-oak woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.9 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.18 Nalah Park Rd



Figure 271. Recovery potential along Nalah Park Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 277. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Nalah Park Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

11.3.19 Nugget Lane



Figure 272. Recovery potential along Nugget Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 278. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Nugget Lane

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Partially cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 2 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 6.5 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.20 Oaky Creek Rd

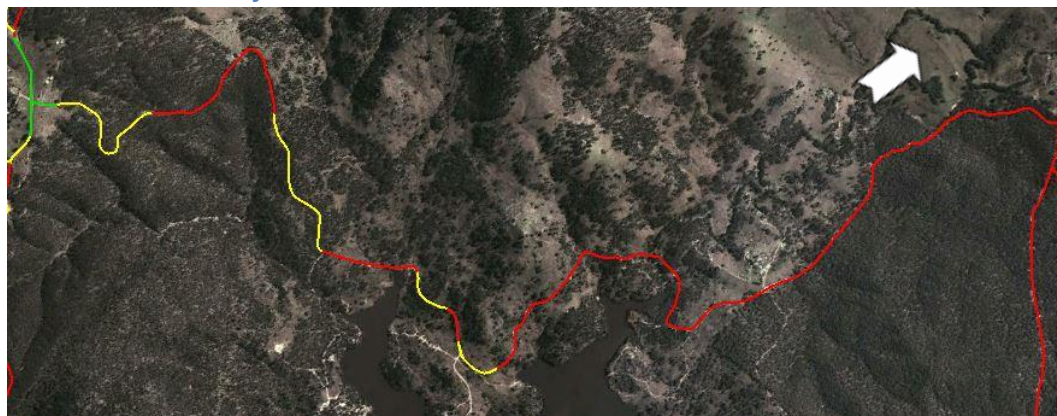


Figure 273. Recovery potential along Oaky Creek Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 279. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Oaky Creek Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE High quality bushland, some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.5 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark – Red Stringybark woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box – She-oak woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum – Red Stringybark woodland, White Box - Red Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 7.8 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.21 Observatory Rd



Figure 274. Recovery potential along Observatory Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 280. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Observatory Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

11.3.22 Olivers Lane



Figure 275. Recovery potential along Olivers Lane - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 281. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Olivers Lane

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.8 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.23 Peter Whitty Rd



Figure 276. Recovery potential along Peter Whitty Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 282. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Peter Whitty Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed, some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.5 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

11.3.24 Pine Mount Rd



Figure 277. Recovery potential along Pine Mount Rd – (top: north, bottom: south; green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 283. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Pine Mount Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and cropped or grazed; some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.4 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Apple Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Yellow Box woodland; high density environmental weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 3.8 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.25 Pine Springs Road



Figure 278. Recovery potential along Pine Springs Road Road – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 284. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Pine Springs Road Road

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; some urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.3 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.5 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.26 Quartpot Rd



Figure 279. Recovery potential along Quartpot Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 285. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Quartpot Rd

WORKS PRIORITY High Special management potential EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE High quality bushland, some areas cleared or partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.6 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box - Yellow Box woodland, She-oak - Blakely's Red Gum - Apple Box woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Red Stringybark woodland, Yellow Box - Ironbark - Red Stringybark woodland, Ironbark - Inland Grey Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box woodland, Manna Gum - Blakely's Red Gum woodland
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 7.8 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.27 Reg Hailstone Way south



Figure 280. Recovery potential along Reg Hailstone Way south – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 286. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Reg Hailstone Way south

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EECs present	DESCRIPTION Sealed two lane road, average roadside corridor is generally fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.8 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box woodland, Yellow Box woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum – Red Stringybark woodland, White Box - Red Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum – Apple Box woodland, Ironbark woodland, White Box – Inland Grey Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Red Stringybark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 5.9 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

11.3.28 Rocky Pinnacle Rd



Figure 281. Recovery potential along Rocky Pinnacle Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 287. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Rocky Pinnacle Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Partially cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 3.7 (medium)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Red Stringybark woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

11.3.29 Roslyn Rd



Figure 282. Recovery potential along Roslyn Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 288. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Roslyn Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed single lane local road, average roadside corridor is fenced at 0-5m both sides, or unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Yellow Box - Red Box woodland, White Box - Red Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 2.7 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

11.3.30 Springvale Rd



Figure 283. Recovery potential along Springvale Rd – (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 289. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Springvale Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is unfenced, or fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; some areas partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES Blakely's Red Gum woodland, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 4 (medium)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

11.3.31 Trout Farm Rd



Figure 284. Recovery potential along Trout Farm Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 290. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Trout Farm Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Low	DESCRIPTION Unsealed two lane road, roadside corridor is fenced at 6-21m both sides SURROUNDING LANDUSE Cleared and grazed; some peri-urban development
CONSERVATION RANKING 4 (low)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES None noted High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 1.5 (low)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Selective herbicide spraying can be used to control invasive weeds but spot spray in areas with any native regrowth; • Locate regrowth saplings/native plants prior to spraying and flag or mark location to avoid accidental destruction, outside the drains; • Slash weeds in growth season and before seed set. Slash up to the back of table drains or to 3 m from pavement edge when there is no drain; • Spoil from grading and drain clearing <u>will</u> contain weed seed. Under no circumstances reuse this spoil outside the LCV area; • Keep machinery within the works area to avoid spreading weeds and contaminated soils; and • Practice good hygiene when moving from LCV areas to higher CV areas.

11.3.32 Whitby Lookout Rd



Figure 285. Recovery potential along Whitby Lookout Rd - (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high)

Table 291. Assessment and prioritisation of roadside vegetation – Whitby Lookout Rd

WORKS PRIORITY Medium Special management EEC present	DESCRIPTION Unsealed one lane road, average roadside corridor is unfenced SURROUNDING LANDUSE Remnant bushland, some areas cleared or partially cleared
CONSERVATION RANKING 2.4 (high)	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE VEGETATION COMMUNITIES White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum woodland, Blakely's Red Gum - Ironbark - Red Stringybark woodland, Ironbark - Inland Grey Box – Red Box woodland, White Box woodland, White Box - Inland Grey Box woodland High density environmental weeds, some noxious weeds
RECOVERY POTENTIAL 7.9 (high)	PRIORITISED ACTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat noxious weeds; • Treat environmental weeds using a 3-5 year control plan, where financially feasible; • Spot spray weeds in understorey using broadleaf herbicide, spot spray grasses using glyphosate and hand-weed or use cut and paint techniques for isolated weeds; • Do not blanket spray. Time spraying to treat weeds before seed set; • Aim to install signs to indicate high conservation area; • In areas where vegetation needs to be pruned or cleared, ensure all material is left on site or chipped (if possible) on site; wood chip to be spread on bare areas, but not on native vegetation; • Plan stockpiles outside HCV areas; • Restrict mowing and slashing, subject to road safety and bushfire management requirements; • Do not “tidy up”, retain natural features such as logs, leaf litter, fallen timber and rocks; • Avoid grading beyond the existing road shoulder except where essential for drainage purposes; • Topsoil can contain a good seedbank, so where possible stockpile it for less than 12 months to ensure that the seed in the soil remains viable; • Stockpile to a maximum height of 2 metres, so as to preserve seed viability; and • Undertake revegetation works using appropriate species and local provenance stock.

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