



**RON CARROLL RESERVE**  
**DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN 2004**



— City of —  
**Melville**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

### **SUMMARY**

The plan addresses the management of Ron Carroll Reserve, one of three remnant bushland areas in the locality of Bull Creek. It is managed by the City of Melville currently for the purposes of passive recreation and public open space.

Due to the pressures associated with urbanization, the condition of the bushland at Ron Carroll has deteriorated over recent years. Frequent fire, weed invasion and dumping of house and garden refuse are the major issues that have lead to the decline in the condition of the bushland.

The overall goal of this plan is to restore and maintain the ecological functions of the Reserve while increasing the level of community involvement and awareness. The plan also aims to minimize possible ecological impact of recreational use by local residents, whilst still acknowledging the importance of remnant bushland for community recreation and social activities.

The plan is to be implemented over a five-year period. Emphasis will be placed on the Bushland environment, Infrastructure and Maintenance, Community use/Involvement and Implementation of the plan.

The following recommendations are included for the future management of Ron Carroll Reserve.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RON CARROLL RESERVE**

### **HYDROLOGY**

#### Recommendation 2.3.1

Weeds in drain area are controlled regularly.

### **FLORA**

#### Recommendations 2.4.1

A seed bank is established from seed collected within the park or other sources within the Bull Creek area.

#### Recommendations 2.4.2

Produce a weed map for Ron Carroll reserve. 7

#### Recommendations 2.4.3

That a Dieback report be produced for Ron Carroll reserve to determine the impacts of pathogens on overstory health in the reserve.

#### Recommendations 2.4.4

Degraded areas are direct seeded after appropriate weed control has occurred.

#### Recommendations 2.4.5

Tree species be re-seeded or planted back into the reserve as soon as possible.

#### Recommendations 2.4.6

Verge plantings be checked regularly on a yearly basis and any escapee species removed from the bushland before they become bigger weed problems.

#### Recommendations 2.4.7

Ongoing monitoring is carried out to observe any changes in the health and changes to weeds over time, and removal of weeds undertaken on a yearly basis.

### **FAUNA**

#### Recommendation 2.5.1

That a comprehensive fauna survey be carried out in the reserve to include all vertebrate and invertebrate fauna.

#### Recommendation 2.5.2

Local residents are educated of the detrimental effects that domestic animals have on natural ecosystems and advised on appropriate methods to reduce the risk of predation of native fauna.

#### Recommendation 2.5.3

That re-creation of habitat for local fauna be implemented in restoration plan.

#### Recommendation 2.5.4

That dogs should be controlled on leads and under the control of owners in the reserve at all times.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RON CARROLL RESERVE**

### Recommendation 2.5.5

Education package should be created to address feral animals in the reserve, including the use of interpretive signage.

## **MONITORING AND RESEARCH**

### Recommendations 2.6.1

That quadrats are established to monitor the effect of any weed control or revegetation activities on natural vegetation.

### Recommendations 2.6.2

That restoration activities are designed with minimal impact on habitat of native organisms.

## **FIRE**

### Recommendation 3.1.1

A fire record is kept of all fires that occur in the reserve.

### Recommendation 3.1.2

A manual fuel removal program is developed to eliminate the intensity of an accidental or deliberately lit fire. Fuel removal should not impact on the habitat of fauna in the reserve nor damage native vegetation.

### Recommendation 3.1.3

City of Melville in conjunction with FESA (Fire and Emergency Services Australia) to undertake an education program to help prevent fires and to encourage community to leave air-conditioning units turned off if they are not home and to report emergencies to appropriate authorities.

### Recommendation 3.1.4

Ensure a chemical or physical barrier is put in place in between the grassed area and the bushland area, to prevent grass from encroaching into the bushland and smothering native plants.

### Recommendation 3.1.5

Mulch is placed around the grass trees for protection.

## **WEEDS**

### Recommendations 3.2.1

That a weed map is compiled detailing the distribution of major weeds throughout the reserve.

### Recommendations 3.2.2

That this weed map be reviewed in 5 years at the completion of this management plan.

### Recommendations 3.2.3

On completion of the weed map a strategic weed control program is to be developed and implemented completed by accredited staff and volunteers.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RON CARROLL RESERVE**

### **EXISTING AND PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **Recommendation 3.3.1**

Upgrade existing signage to include information about Ron Carroll reserve and also to promote appropriate activities within the reserve.

### **AESTHETICS**

#### **Recommendations 3.4.1**

Litter is collected from the reserve on a regular basis.

#### **Recommendations 3.4.2**

That the grass verge is mown on a regular basis.

#### **Recommendations 3.4.3**

That dumping is discouraged through community education.

### **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

#### **Recommendation 4.2.1**

That the City of Melville supports and encourages the formation of an environmental community group for Ron Carroll Reserve.

#### **Recommendation 4.2.2**

That an education program is instigated to reduce vandalism, dumping and other socially unacceptable activities.

#### **Recommendation 4.2.3**

City of Melville undertakes letter drops to promote upcoming events for the community involved with Ron Carroll Reserve.

### **ACCESS**

#### **Recommendation 4.3.1**

That existing tracks be maintained without change.

## **1. RESOURCE INVENTORY**

### **1.1 SIZE AND LAND TENURE**

Ron Carroll Reserve is Lot No. 2425 and is bound by Bull Creek Drive, Gleddon Rd, Sanderson Rd and Dreyer Rd in the suburb of Bull Creek.

Under Community Planning Scheme 5 the reserve is zoned as Local Open Space for the purpose of Nature Conservation. It is approximately 5.5 hectares in size with 95% vegetated cover. It is vested with the City of Melville.

While the reserve is relatively small in size it can be considered locally significant as it provides refuge for local flora and fauna as well as a place of passive recreation for local residents. An aerial photo of Ron Carroll Reserve is pictured below in Figure 1.



*Figure 1- Aerial Photo Of Ron Carrol Reserve.*

## **2. BUSHLAND ENVIRONMENT**

### **2.1 CLIMATE**

Ron Carroll Reserve experiences a Mediterranean climate with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. The dry season extends from mid October to the end of March during which period the average maximum and minimum temperature range is from 22.1C to 31.5C and 12C to 17.7C respectively. The average maximum and minimum temperatures during the winter month range from 18.1C to 25.3C and 8.4C to 13.9C respectively. The area receives up to 80% of its annual rainfall during the winter months from May to September with only 5% falling in December to March (Bureau of Meteorology, 2002)

## 2.2 SOILS AND GEOLOGY

Ron Carroll reserve is underlain by Bassendean sands of Aeolian origin derived from the Bassendean Dunes geologic unit. This system is characterized by low dunes with fine to medium grained quartz sands, white to grey at the surface and yellow at depths with sandy inundated or waterlogged interdunal swales. Bassendean sands are generally leached and quite infertile although there are shallow accumulations of organic matter in the swales and depressions.

Ron Carroll is topographically flat and featureless, with contour lines ranging from 18 to 20m above sea level.

## 2.3 HYDROLOGY

No surface water drainage features occur in this reserve. Although the area is low lying and is dominated by sedges, it is unlikely that any of the reserve is inundated with water at any time.

The NW corner forms a small off road drainage system. This drainage system is surrounded by grassy weeds and is low lying but with no surface expression (i.e. no permanent water present). This area will need ongoing weed control in the future.

### Recommendation 2.3.1

Weeds in drain area are controlled regularly.



*Drain in NW corner of Ron Carroll*

## 2.4 FLORA

Given the fact that Ron Carroll reserve is located on Bassendean Sands the flora would be expected to consist of Banksia woodland, but in fact the vegetation is mostly open, with no Banksia cover. On the NW side there is Jarrah, and throughout the centre of the reserve is open sedgeland. Melaleuca occurs at the NE corner. Concern over the health of the overstory in the reserve indicates the reserve may be affected by *Phytophthora cinnamomii* (Dieback). The reserve should be tested for the presence of this soil born pathogen to rule out the lack of significant overstory over the whole of the reserve.

The vegetation in the reserve currently seems in good health, however the tall timber such as Jarrah, Banksia, and Melaleuca are in decline. Investigations should determine if this is caused by dieback or by other factors such as senescence (old age) and frequent fire.



*Jarrah stands to the west in Ron Carroll.*



*Open sedgelands are lacking in over storey but these might be a natural occurrence. Without major weed infestations, these sedgelands are in very good condition.*

These species should be replaced for the ongoing health of the vegetation community in Ron Carroll. The distinct lack of overstorey may be a result of long-term frequent fires, or may simply be a representation of vegetation found on Bassendean sand low swales, being slightly damp and low lying. (Diana Corbyn pers comm.). Further enquiries from long-term residents may help to clarify this. A flora list produced by Murdoch TAFE in 2004 is included in Appendix 1.

On the southwest corner of the park, the pathways have been edge planted with 'native' plants, which are hybrids and not local species. Grevilleas, Boobiana and other species, whilst beautifying the area, are not local plants and therefore have only limited habitat value. Some species are also seeding and spreading into the bushland to the north of the reserve. These plantings must be kept in check with regular monitoring to ensure that they do not spread further. Hand removal of the weedier versions of these plants should be undertaken as soon as possible and reviewed annually.



*Plantings on south side of Ron Carroll are starting to advance into the bushland.*

The major threat to the flora of the reserve is competition from weeds, the threat of bushfires and dumping. Weeds are spread into the reserve from path edges and from vegetation dumping. In Ron Carroll, weeds like Geraldton Carnation Weed, Geraldton Wax and grasses have become established.

The infrastructure and maintenance section of this plan outlines methods in which to tackle these problems in the long term. Existing vegetation should be restored by planting or direct seeding tree and understorey species where necessary, in particular on the east and west sides. A condition map (Appendix), maps the bushland condition based on health of flora in the reserve. In most instances away from paths and areas where weeds have spread and vegetation has been damaged by other plantings, fire or unauthorised access, the reserve vegetation is in good condition. Long term planning to revegetate and control access and weeds will see an improvement in bushland condition over time.

#### **Recommendations 2.4.1**

A seed bank is established from seed collected within the park or other sources within the Bull Creek area.

#### **Recommendations 2.4.2**

Produce a weed map for Ron Carroll reserve. 7

#### **Recommendations 2.4.3**

That a Dieback report be produced for Ron Carroll reserve to determine the impacts of pathogens on overstory health in the reserve.

#### **Recommendations 2.4.4**

Degraded areas are direct seeded after appropriate weed control has occurred.

#### **Recommendations 2.4.5**

Tree species be re-seeded or planted back into the reserve as soon as possible.

#### **Recommendations 2.4.6**

Verge plantings be checked regularly on a yearly basis and any escapee species removed from the bushland before they become bigger weed problems.

#### **Recommendations 2.4.7**

Ongoing monitoring is carried out to observe any changes in the health and changes to weeds over time, and removal of weeds undertaken on a yearly basis.

## **2.5 FAUNA**

Remnant bushland areas such as Ron Carroll Reserve provide an island of habitat for native fauna. To date no detailed fauna surveys have been carried out.

Some mature trees existing in the reserve provide significant habitat for the bird life of Ron Carroll Reserve. However because these trees are in decline, replacing habitat is important and establishing artificial boxes is one way in which habitat for birds can be established in the short term.

Restoration of native vegetation and the reduction of weeds in Ron Carroll Reserve will help to encourage animals like lizards and snakes to live in the area, therefore habitat enhancement should be incorporated into the restoration plan.

Domestic animals such as cats and dogs are common in this reserve. Domestic animals are harming and/or killing fauna in urban bushland and should only enter the reserve on a lead.

#### **Recommendation 2.5.1**

That a comprehensive fauna survey be carried out in the reserve to include all vertebrate and invertebrate fauna.

### **Recommendation 2.5.2**

Local residents are educated of the detrimental effects that domestic animals have on natural ecosystems and advised on appropriate methods to reduce the risk of predation of native fauna.

### **Recommendation 2.5.3**

That re-creation of habitat for local fauna be implemented in restoration plan.

### **Recommendation 2.5.4**

That dogs should be controlled on leads and under the control of owners in the reserve at all times.

### **Recommendation 2.5.5**

Education package should be created to address feral animals in the reserve, including the use of interpretive signage.

## **2.6 MONITORING AND RESEARCH**

As with all environmental restoration activities, monitoring and research are equally important in managing ecological systems. Monitoring quadrats are an effective method of examining the effectiveness of bushland regeneration.

Research can always be beneficial in determining the latest developments in direct seeding and weed control techniques. Knowledge on the specific habitat's and food sources of fauna that inhabit the reserve may also be beneficial to the management strategies that are put into practice.

### **Recommendations 2.6.1**

That quadrats are established to monitor the effect of any weed control or revegetation activities on natural vegetation.

### **Recommendations 2.6.2**

That restoration activities are designed with minimal impact on habitat of native organisms.

## **3. INFRASTRUCTURE AND MAINTENANCE**

### **3.1 FIRE**

Fire, especially frequent or intense fire often has a devastating effect on the flora and fauna of urban bushland. No current records are available on the history of fire in the reserve, however the last major fire in the area was in the summer of 2002/3. Like many other bushland remnants, fire is usually a result of accidental ignition or arson. A bushfire management strategy was developed in 1995 for the City of Melville and addresses the wildfire prevention methods for the bushland remnants around the City.

The City of Melville Bushfire Management Strategy recommends manual fuel removal of flammable materials such as grassy weeds, and promotes ongoing maintenance and future vigilance in all bushland reserves in Melville to prevent future fires.

**Impacts of the recent fire.** The fire in 2002/3 summer started on the southwest side of the park and moved quickly east to the Northeast corner of the park. The bushland to a large degree was not adversely affected by the fire long term, and FESA support crews managed to treat the fire from existing paths and verges rather than through the bushland itself, thereby minimising damage caused by vehicles. In time, and with weed control, the bushland vegetation should recover in this reserve.



*Understorey returning to Ron Carroll bushland following the fire in summer 2002/2003.*

Several houses were destroyed due to embers getting into air-conditioning units. This has resulted in recognition from City of Melville for a need to reduce risk of fires in houses adjacent to bushland through education and letter drops and more concentrated manual fuel control.

Although the roads surrounding the reserve do act as a sufficient firebreak for residential dwellings, it was decided to clear a strip around the whole reserve perimeter to provide a larger buffer for the adjacent houses. This has meant the bushland area in Ron Carroll has been reduced, and the verge, which is reticulated and grassed, is now considerably larger.



*Photograph of grass verge on North Side of Ron Carroll Reserve*

This grassed area needs to be monitored and regularly maintained to ensure that the fuel load is not increased by any grassy weeds, which are generally more flammable than woody material. This verge also has several negative associations with the bushland as the grass can spread rapidly into bushland and is a significant environmental weed. This plan recommends a physical barrier between the grass and the bush, such as a permanent spray line using an herbicide to prevent the escape of grasses. The other problem with the current verge maintenance is that there are juvenile Grasstrees growing in the verge, which need protection from the mowing crews. These grasstrees are often hidden by the grass and are regularly damaged through careless mowing activities. This plan recommends that these plants be protected or mulch to prevent mowing in the future.



Photograph showing two (2) grasstrees in the foreground, which are regularly damaged by mowing activities.

#### **Recommendation 3.1.1**

A fire record is kept of all fires that occur in the reserve.

#### **Recommendation 3.1.2**

A manual fuel removal program is developed to eliminate the intensity of an accidental or deliberately lit fire. Fuel removal should not impact on the habitat of fauna in the reserve nor damage native vegetation.

#### **Recommendation 3.1.3**

City of Melville in conjunction with FESA (Fire and Emergency Services Australia) to undertake an education program to help prevent fires and to encourage community to leave air-conditioning units turned off if they are not home and to report emergencies to appropriate authorities.

#### **Recommendation 3.1.4**

Ensure a chemical or physical barrier is put in place in between the grassed area and the bushland area, to prevent grass from encroaching into the bushland and smothering native plants.

#### **Recommendation 3.1.5**

Mulch is placed around the grass trees for protection.

### **3.2 WEEDS**

Weeds are widely considered one of the greatest threats to biodiversity in remnant bushland. Weeds compete with native vegetation and eventually out compete the more delicate plants such as orchids and herbaceous perennials.

For a full map of weeds, see Appendix 2. This has been compiled by City of Melville, and recently by Challenger TAFE Murdoch. This should be considered an interim map, which is to be remapped to include all annual and perennial weeds in the wetter months of the year.

An informal weed survey was completed in 2004 with some of the major weeds including:

- *Erharta calycina* (Veldt Grass)
- *Chamelaucium uncinatum* (Geraldton Wax)
- *Fumaria capreolata* and *muralis* (Fumaria) *Cynodon dactylon* (Common couch)
- *Arctotheca calendula* (Cape Weed)
- *Pelargonium capitatum* (Rose Pelargonium)
- *Euphorbia terracina* (Geraldton carnation weed)
- *Brassica sp* (wild radish and turnip)
- *Gazania linearis* (Gazania)
- *Hyperhania hirta* (Kambrookie Grass).

All of the above weeds are highly competitive and invasive. A systematic approach should be adopted in order to successfully control such environmental weeds and improve the condition of vegetation coverage. A weed control schedule is included in the implementation section of this plan.



*Weeds invading in from path edges at Ron Carroll*

#### **Recommendations 3.2.1**

That a weed map is compiled detailing the distribution of major weeds throughout the reserve.

#### **Recommendations 3.2.2**

That this weed map be reviewed in 5 years at the completion of this management plan.

#### **Recommendations 3.2.3**

On completion of the weed map a strategic weed control program is to be developed and implemented completed by accredited staff and volunteers.

### **3.3 EXISTING AND PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE**

Currently, the only infrastructure located at Ron Carroll Reserve is one sign stating the name of the reserve and is located along Bull Creek Drive, and a pathway across the reserve running north-south.

New interpretive signage with an educational message and informing users of the park of current management issues would be beneficial to increase the level of community awareness in the bushland of Ron Carroll Reserve. In particular a sign indicating that dogs should be on leads and to pick up dog waste should be erected in several strategic places along the exiting path route.

#### **Recommendation 3.3.1**

Upgrade existing signage to include information about Ron Carroll reserve and also to promote appropriate activities within the reserve.

### **3.4 AESTHETICS**

A high level visual amenity is provided to local residents by the bushland of Ron Carroll Reserve. The presence of urban bush land is often what attracts people to live in such an area. It is important therefore that the bushland is kept free of litter and the grassed verge is maintained at an acceptable level or alternatively replaced with mulch.

Rubbish dumping is a problem in parts of the reserve. Frequent dumping spreads weeds and severely detracts from the 'look' of the reserve. Dumping should be discouraged through education programs and through the positive experiences associated with community groups in the area.



*Dumped mulch and weeds in Ron Carroll*

**Recommendations 3.4.1**

Litter is collected from the reserve on a regular basis.

**Recommendations 3.4.2**

That the grass verge is mown on a regular basis.

**Recommendations 3.4.3**

That dumping is discouraged through community education.

**4. COMMUNITY USE**

**4.1 HISTORY**

The traditional inhabitants of the Melville area were known as the Beeliam people who occupied the area of the Swan Coastal Plain from the Swan and Canning Rivers to the north, the Darling Range to the east, Mangles Bay to the south and the Indian Ocean to the west.

The Melville area was considered to be a rich hunting ground for the Beeliam people who frequented the area. There is no formal record of any aboriginal site or activity at the locality of Ron Carroll Reserve, however it is likely that the area in general would have been utilised for hunting and gathering purposes.

**4.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

At the time of writing no Friends Group exists for Ron Carroll Reserve. The creation of a Friends Group is to be encouraged.

Community involvement is essential in implementing any management plan. The community should be actively encouraged to contribute to the ongoing revegetation of Ron Carroll Reserve through seed collection and replanting activities, mulching verges, undertaking extensive weeding, formation of a herbarium and monitoring any seed trials.

Common goals and a strong working partnership between the community and the City of Melville in the future will ensure that effective management of the Reserve continues.

**Recommendation 4.2.1**

That the City of Melville supports and encourages the formation of an environmental community group for Ron Carroll Reserve.

**Recommendation 4.2.2**

That an education program is instigated to reduce vandalism, dumping and other socially unacceptable activities.

### **Recommendation 4.2.3**

City of Melville undertakes letter drops to promote upcoming events for the community involved with Ron Carroll Reserve.

## **4.3 ACCESS**

Current access to Ron Carroll Reserve is achieved through two footpaths running from Bull Creek Drive to Dreyer Rd and from Dreyer Rd to Gleddon Rd. It appears that most visitors to the area stay on the tracks, as there is little trampling elsewhere in the park. Perhaps the proximity of thick sedges and dense vegetation and the possible threat of snakes keeps most people from straying off the tracks without the need for fences or signage.

People should be encouraged to stay on the paths thus minimizing vegetation damage and weed spread. This can probably be best achieved at Ron Carroll Reserve with informative signage placed at strategic points.

A potential problem on the edge of the reserve is the dumping of garden, household and building refuse. These issues would hopefully be reduced by the instigation of an education program and through signage and information letter drops.

### **Recommendation 4.3.1**

That existing tracks be maintained without change.

## **4.4 EDUCATION AND PROMOTION**

Urban bushland faces many problems that are often poorly understood by the community. In order to inform and educate the community on issues affecting the reserve, a number of steps may be taken to ensure that the reserve is thoroughly promoted. Promotion will raise the reserves profile and effectively alert the public to the value of the reserve.

## **5. IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

Recommendations have been included over the five-year period of this management plan in order of importance. See Implementation plan attached. Some of the recommendations will require ongoing attention and therefore have been included in consecutive years of the implementation plan.

Funding for the implementation of this management plan should primarily come from the City of Melville. There is however scope to receive funding from other sources, as they become available.

Funding is often available for community groups from organisations such as the Gordon Reid foundation.

It would be beneficial for City of Melville staff and Friends of Wal Hughes to research and pursue various other funding opportunities if or when they arise.

## IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

### CAPITAL COSTS

<b>TASK</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON</b>	<b>TIME</b>	<b>COST</b>
Collect seed for a seed bank	Contractor/consultant or City of Melville staff	1-2 times per year	\$300.00/year
Develop strategic weed control program using weed map	Environmental officer	Ongoing	In house costs
Signage and ranger implementation to keep dogs on leads in park	Environmental officer to coordinate	Once off signage then yearly review	\$400.00
Produce education package for feral animal info for locals	Environmental Officer	Once off production	In house
Keep fire records	Environmental officer/Community to help monitor	Ongoing	In house
Set up monitoring plots for assessing weed and reveg success	Maintenance and Environmental Officer	Year 1	\$600.00 materials etc
Compile weed map	Environmental officer to appoint consultant	Year 1	\$1000.00
Rezone Ron Carroll Reserve in TPS to Conservation and Recreation	Environmental Officer	Year 2	In house?
Determine if Ron Carroll Reserve needs a dieback plan	Environmental Officer to employ contractor to investigate	Year 2	\$400.00 initial review \$1200.00 if needs plan
City of Melville encourages formation of group for Ron Carroll	Environmental officer, if approached by community will promote	Year 3	\$200 advertising initial cost
Undertake fauna survey	Environmental Officer to employ a consultant or Tafe	Year 3	\$500.00 hire equipment
Review and redo weed map	Environmental officer	Year 5	\$1000.00
Inform residents about feral animals	Environmental officer	As needed	In house
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$5600.00 for life of plan</b>

**MAINTENANCE**

<b>TASK</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON</b>	<b>TIME</b>	<b>COST</b>
Manage weeds in drain area and in all other areas of reserve	Maintenance	Yearly	\$1500.00/year
Direct seed /plant program	Maintenance	Yearly	\$1000/year
Plant tree species in reserve	Maintenance	Yearly	\$500.00/year
Mulch grasstrees in verge		Twice yearly	\$150.00/year
Create and maintain chemical barrier between verge and bushland  Check verge plantings for native plant damage and weed escapees	Maintenance	Review 3 times per year	\$600.00/year spray costs
Mow verge with care to protect plants and avoid weed spread from verge	Maintenance	3-4 times yearly	\$900.00/year
Undertake manual fuel removal for fire safety thru weed control (see weed control above)	Maintenance	Yearly	\$500 extra for fire maintenance
Upgrade signage Collect litter regularly	Environmental officer to design, maintenance to install		\$200.00 for signage Rubbish-ongoing \$400/year
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$5750.00 per year</b>

## **REFERENCES**

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**APPENDIX 1 - PLANT LIST**

**--PLANT LIST STILL BEING COMPILED--**

**---THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT---**



**APPENDIX 3 – BUSHLAND CONDITION MAP**

