



# Windy Harbour Weeds Program 2021/22 FY

**The Shire of Manjimup partners with the community to responsibly manage environmental Weeds in the Windy Harbour 'A' Class Reserve.**

## **Windy Harbour Leaseholders**

Since 2001 leaseholders at Windy Harbour have participated in weed identification and control workshops. This community education has enabled leaseholders to contribute to on-ground weed control on their leases. Lease fees also contribute to annual control of weeds throughout the settlement.

## **Manjimup Weed Action Group (MWAG)**

MWAG was formed by government and community stakeholders in the Shire of Manjimup to establish priorities for local weed control. The members build partnerships and collaborate on projects to save money on resources. The Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) is a representative for the Windy Harbour Reserve as they manage the neighbouring D'Entrecasteaux National Park.

## **Windy Harbour Weed management history and funding**

- 2021 – Windy Harbour Reserve funds release.
- 2019 – State Natural Resources Management Program grant.
- 2019 – Warren Catchments Council, Toast to the Coast grant.
- 2018 – South West Catchments Council, VTT mulching and eradication grant.
- 2017 – Warren Catchments Council Busy Bee.
- 2016 – Warren Catchments Council, Environs Project.
- 2015 - Federal Government funding - Green Army Weed control.
- 2014 – Shire of Manjimup first mulching of Victorian Tea Tree (VTT).
- 2012 – Warren Catchments Council Bridle Creeper spraying.
- 2008 – Warren Catchments Council Busy Bee.
- 2004 – Warren Catchments Council partner with Shire of Manjimup and DBCA to remove VTT from Windy Harbour Road.
- 2003 – Warren Catchments Council releases a weed pamphlet.

## **Windy Harbour Management Plan**

A Weed Management Program was first implemented in 2017 as per Windy Harbour Management Plan Statement 22 – Environmental Weeds

'A weed management program be implemented in liaison with Department of Environment and Conservation and other community groups regarding weed control at the settlement within the limits of resource and budget constraints.'

## **Environmental Weeds targeted for control**

The Shire of Manjimup Weed Strategy contains a 'do not plant list'. All of the species on the list should be removed from the Windy Harbour settlement area to protect the 'Environmentally Sensitive Area'. The list does need to be reviewed as it does not contain some of the worst weeds in Windy Harbour. The Shire of Manjimup have successfully eradicated the One-leaf Cape Tulip, *Moraea flaccida* from the settlement and we are hoping the same can be achieved for the following Environmental weeds:

- Victorian Tea Tree, *Leptospermum laevigatum*
- Sydney Golden Wattle, *Acacia longifolia*
- False Onion Weed, *Trachyandra divaricata*
- Butterfly Bush, *Polygala myrtifolia*
- Bridal Creeper, *Asparagus asparagoides*
- Twiggy Mulien, *Verbascum virgatum*
- Watsonia, *Watsonia bulbilifera*
- Climbing groundsel, *Senecio angulatus*
- Black Flag, *Ferraria crispa*

Weed species that are too wide spread to control and are not causing degradation can now be considered naturalised for example:

- Rose Pelargonium, *Pelargonium capitatum*
- Carnation Weed, *Euphorbia terracina*
- Purple Ground Sorrell, *Senecio elegans*

Annual weed surveying at Windy Harbour for new garden escapees is conducted in the settlement and entrance road. The following weed species have been identified in the settlement and should also be removed:

Agapanthus, Veldt Daisy, Albany Woolly Bush, Silver Poplar, Japanese Pepper, Montepellier Broom, Kangaroo Apple, Lavender, Stinkweed, Spear thistle, Wild turnip, Mirror bush, Plaintain, Lions tail, Pines, Evening Primrose, *Agave Americana*, *Acacia iteaphylla*, *Centaurea melitensis* (Malta thistle), Three- cornered garlic and *Melaleuca nesophylla* and *Gazania linearis* (South African Daisy), Ivy, *Mentha*, African lovegrass and freesias.

## **What to plant at Windy Harbour**

A new list is available for leaseholders with a wide range of local native plants and the nurseries from where they can be sourced. The list also shows which species cannot be easily propagated though are still useful for direct seeding in revegetation areas.

## Victorian Tea Tree, *Leptospermum laevigatum*

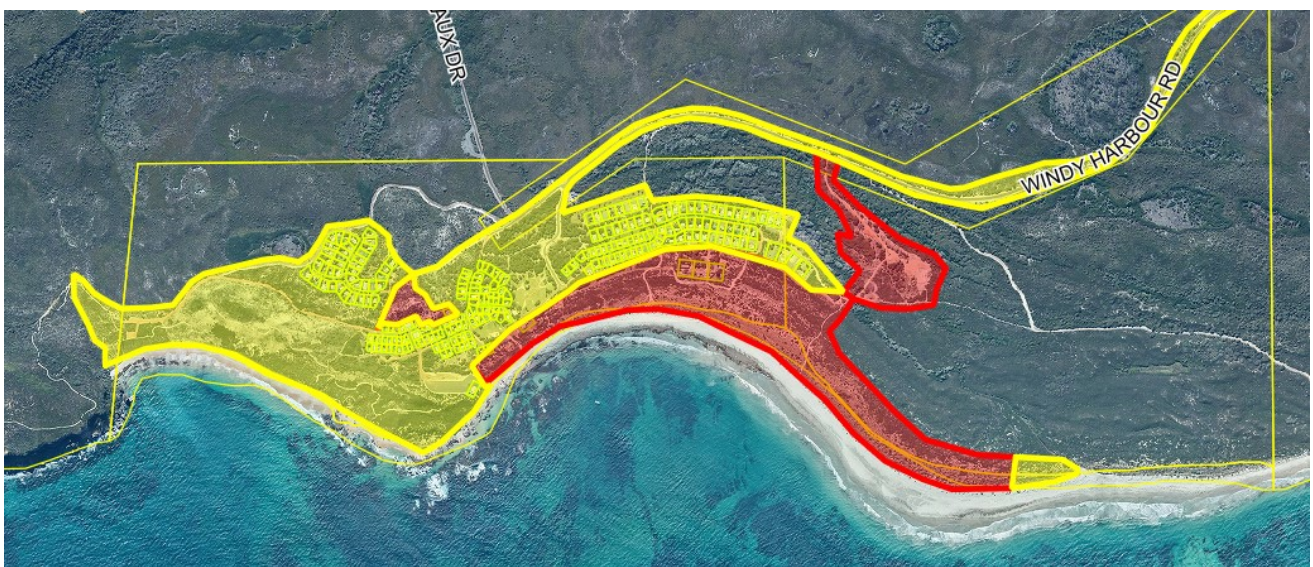


**Spread –** Seeds are windblown for long distances and are only viable for three years. Flowers from April to October.

**Control –** Hand pull seedlings. Cut and paint herbicide.

**Mapping -** Ensure new populations are found before they become established. Monitoring cleared areas.

Mapping updated in 2021 shows that follow up control has made the population stable, not spreading beyond existing locations. VTT has spread to over 90ha on the settlement. The yellow section shows the cleared areas where all mature plants have been removed and seedlings need control. The red section shows areas that contain mature flowering plants (Mulching and spraying in this area for control).



## Sydney Golden Wattle, *Acacia longifolia*



**Spread –** Seeds disperse as pod explodes and are viable for 10 years. Flowers from June to November.

**Control –** Hand pull seedlings. Cut and paint herbicide. Drill and fill large plants.

**Mapping –** Monitoring of cleared areas.

2021 mapping at Windy



## False Onion Weed, *Trachyandra divaricata*

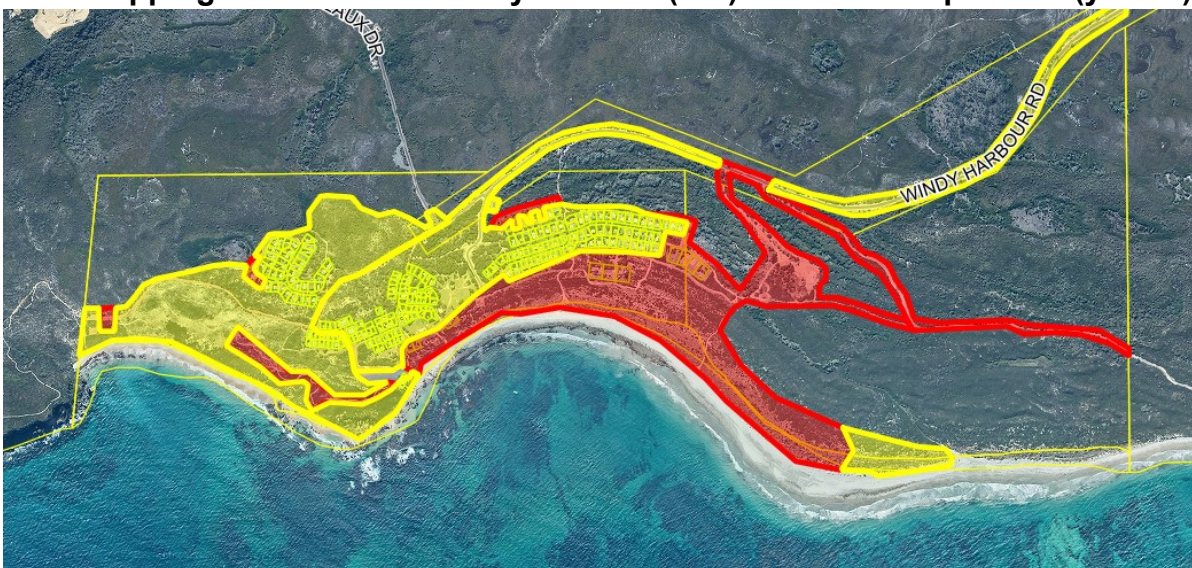


**Spread – Seeds heads can be blown by wind. Seed viability is unknown. Flowers from March to May and August to November (At what age plant starts flowering is unknown).**

**Control – Small plants can be dug out, flowering plants to be controlled to limit spread. Herbicide treatment in autumn before flowering and again in late spring.**

**Mapping – Ensure new populations are found before they become established. Monitoring cleared areas.**

**2021 Mapping shows areas thickly infested (red) and isolated patches (yellow).**



# Butterfly Bush, *Polygala myrtifolia*



**Spread – Seeds can spread on wind and are viable for 5 years.**

**Control – Seedlings can be hand pulled. Cut and paint herbicide. Spraying large populations.**

**Mapping - Define actual spread of population.**

## 2021 Mapping



## Bridal Creeper, *Asparagus asparagoides*

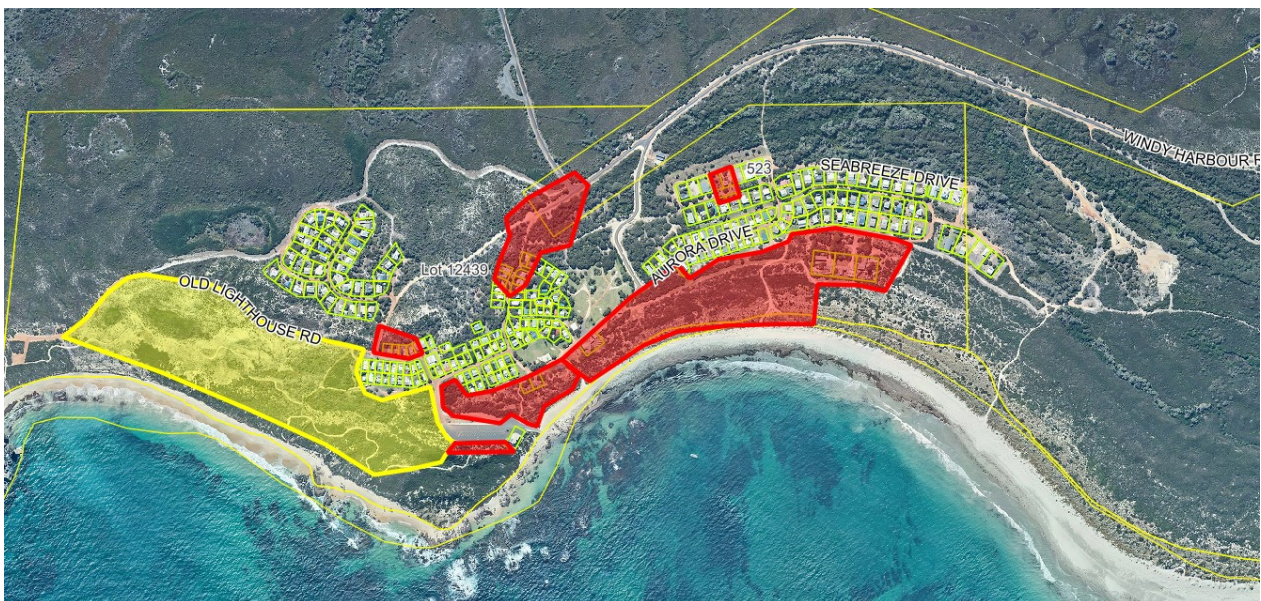


**Spread – Birds eat the berries and spread the seeds that can be viable after 2-3 years. Reshoots in June.**

**Control – Small plants can be dug out, be sure to get the very large tuber underground. Herbicide treatment.**

**Mapping - Define actual spread of population. Yellow – is spread prior to 2012 mapping. Red – is mapped recently.**

### 2021 Mapping



## Twiggy Mullien, *Verbascum virgatum*



**Spread – Seed likely to be spread via vehicles. Seed viability is unknown.**

**Control – Small plants can be dug out. Herbicide treatment.**

**Mapping - Monitor cleared areas. Map new incursions.**

**Also check D'Entrecasteaux Drive.**

Here at Windy Harbour – Almost eradicated, 2021 mapping shows cleared areas in yellow. Seed most likely being brought in by vehicles.





# Watsonia, *Watsonia bulbifera*



**Spread – Not spread by seed, small propagules grow on flowering stem and can then form individual plants.**

**Control – When not dormant small plants can be dug out.  
Herbicide treatment.**

**Mapping - Define actual spread of population.**

**2021 Mapping**



## Climbing groundsel, *Senecio angulatus*



**Spread – Spread by seed, suckering and stem layering.**

**Control – If hand weeding, note that dropped stems can take root. Herbicide treatment.**

**Mapping - Define actual spread of population.**

**2021 Mapping**



## Black Flag, *Ferraria crispa*



**Spread – From corm and seed. Takes two years to flower.  
Seeds only survive one year.**

**Control – Small plants can be dug out. Herbicide treatment.**

**Mapping - Define actual spread of population.**

### 2021 Mapping

