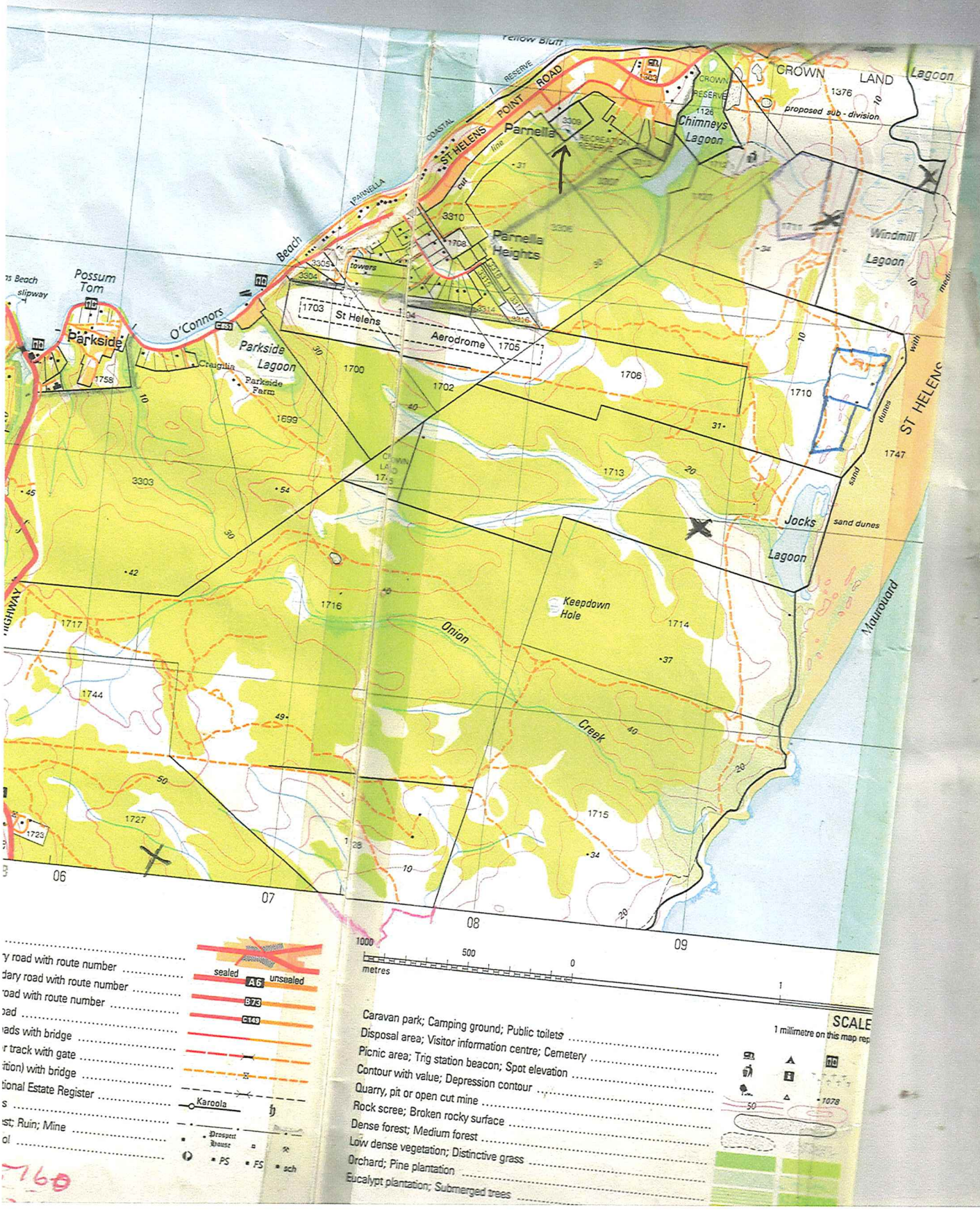
R11

RECREATION RESERVE



R11

PARNELLA WILDFLOWER PARK

A dense understorey of Grass Trees is a feature of the Parnella Wildflower Park

NATURAL VALUES

This report has been produced to put forward a proposal for the protection and maintenance of a high conservation value piece of land owned by the Break O Day Council.

The land is located off Parnella drive at Stieglitz (Attachment 1 Location Map) and is valuable for the following reasons:

1. It is a diverse (including a variety of wildflowers) and healthy piece of native bushland in excellent ecological condition.
2. It is nearly completely weed free with the exception of a small patch of Blue Butterfly Bush (Psoralea pinnata) and a few other weeds around the edges of the reserve.
3. It has two threatened plant species Hibbertia calycina (Twiggy Guineaflower) and Acacia ulicifolia (Juniper Wattle) refer to Natural Values Atlas.
4. It is adjacent to a property with a permanent Conservation Covenant currently owned by the Tasmanian Land Conservancy
5. It is part of the catchment for Chimneys Lagoon

6. It is suitable habitat for the State and Federally listed threatened fauna species the New Holland Mouse (Pseudomys novae-hollandiae)
7. It provides opportunities for local people to experience and learn about our local flora and fauna while also providing Open Space for passive recreation such as birdwatching and walking.

It is our understanding that the land was dedicated as Open Space as part of the Parnella Drive subdivision and as such should remain as public land.

There are two vegetation communities on the reserve. The well drained moderate slope is Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland (DAC) which is characterised by a diverse and dense understorey of flowering shrubs. The flatter area with poorer drainage is dominated by Melaleuca squarrosa scrub (SMR).

Banksia marginata in flower

Acacia ulicifolia (Juniper Wattle)

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

WEED CONTROL

As mentioned there are some weeds located around the edges of the land. These include Blackberry (Rubus fruiticosus), Blue Butterfly Bush (Psoralea pinnata), Rats Tail Grass (Sporobolus africanus), Paspalum Grass (Paspalum dilatatum), Yorkshire Fog Grass (Holcus lanatus), Cocksfoot (Dactylis glomerata), Wirilda Wattle (Acacia retinodes) and Fishbone Fern (Nephrolepis cordifolia).

The upcoming Green Army program offers an ideal opportunity to deal with these weeds. With an estimated time of 1.5 days maximum required (including use of a Council truck to remove weeds from the site) to control the weeds on site.

In addition there is evidence of some dumping of green waste from adjoining properties which may be in part due to the lack of management of the area. It is recommended that local residents be informed via a letter that the land is now being managed for its natural values and that dumping of green waste is not allowed. Minimising the use of fertilisers and herbicide on adjoining private property would also help to improve and maintain water quality entering the reserve and ultimately Chimneys Lagoon.

SIGNAGE

It is recommended that a sign similar to the one recently installed at Kings Park be put in place to inform residents about the natural values that are present on the land and to discourage dumping of green waste, firewood cutting and illegal use of off road vehicles and also to encourage proper disposal of dog faeces.

Green Waste dumping

Blue Butterfly Bush infestation

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST

DICOTS

Apiaceae	
Xanthosia pilosa	Woolly Xanthosia
Asteraceae	
Helichrysum scorpioides	Curling Everlasting
Campanulaceae	
Wahlenbergia gracilis	Australian Bluebell
Casuarinaceae	
Allocasuarina littoralis	Bulloak
Allocasuarina monilifera	Necklace Sheoak
Dilleniaceae	
Hibbertia acicularis	Prickly Guineaflower
Hibbertia empetrifolia	Scrambling Guineaflower
Hibbertia procumbens	Spreading Guineaflower
Hibbertia riparia	Erect Guineaflower
Hibbertia virgata	Twiggy Guineaflower
Droseraceae	
Drosera auriculata	Tall Sundew
Epacridaceae	
Epacris impressa	Common Heath
Epacris lanuginosa	Swamp Heath
Leucopogon collinus	White Bearded Heath
Leucopogon ericoides	Pink Bearded Heath
Monotoca elliptica	Tree Broom Heath
Monotoca scoparia	Prickly Broom Heath
Spengelia incarnata	Pink Swamp Heath
Styphelia adscendens	Golden Heath

Fabaceae	
Aotus ericoides	Golden Pea
Bossiaea cinerea	Showy Bossiaea
Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea
Dillwynia glaberrima	Smooth Parrot Pea
Gompholobium hueglii	Bladder Pea
Kennedia prostrata	Running Postman
Phyllota diffusa	Tasman Phyllota
Pultenea daphnoides	Native Daphne
Goodeniaceae	
Dampiera stricta	Blue Dampiera
Goodenia lanata	Native Primrose
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia
Haloragaceae	
Gonocarpus sp.	Raspwort
Lauraceae	
Cassytha glabella	Slender Dodder Laurel
Mimosaceae	
Acacia genistifolia	Spreading Wattle
Acacia myrtifolia	Red Stem Wattle
Acacia sophorae	Coast Wattle
Acacia suaveolens	Sweet Wattle
Acacia terminalis	Sunshine wattle
Acacia verticillata	Prickly Mimosa
Acacia ulicifolia	Juniper Wattle
Myrtaceae	
Calytrix tetragona	Fringe Myrtle
Eucalyptus amygdalina	Black Peppermint
Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum

- drainage into wetland - solid waste, rubbish and chemical effluent is washed down drains (stormwater) which flow directly into the lagoon. Runoff from road culverts is also affecting water quality. Septic and sewer systems leaking and leaching nutrients into the lagoon.
- adjacent former rubbish dump - possibility of seepage into the lagoon affecting water quality.
- maintenance - lack of maintenance effort by council to remove rubbish, control mosquitoes, and keep out motorbikes.
- off-road vehicles - motorbikes access the wetland around the edge when water levels are low. 4WD access is also causing damage on tracks around the lagoon.
- hunting - local residents shoot swans and other water birds.
- water quality - changes in the water quality from fresh to brackish has affected fauna species. Eels, bream and trout no longer occur in the lagoon.
- land zoning - some of the area is zoned residential, which is inappropriate for this area because of habitat values and presence of threatened species.

8.9 Threats

The overall condition of Chimneys Lagoon is very good, indicating that the pressures and threats that it faces are currently low, or the system is resilient enough to withstand the current level of threatening processes. However, this does not mean that this will continue into the future, as several threats were identified during the current survey. The key threats include the following;

- **Urban development – High Threat.** The existing residential development and potential future developments within the catchment pose threats to water quality due to increased sediment and nutrient runoff into the lagoon. Pressure from urban development is at moderate levels, with the housing along St Helens Point occurring within the 100m buffer zone of the lagoon. It is understood that more areas around the lagoon are zoned residential, which if allowed to go ahead would put further pressure on the lagoon. Restrictions on what type and scale of future development should be put in place within a buffer around Chimneys Lagoon, to help protect the remaining habitat, the water quality and other natural values of the area.
- **Lagoon flushing - High Threat.** The lack of flushing within the lagoon traps nutrients and promotes algal growth in the stagnant waters.
- **Adjacent land use – Moderate Threat.** Adjacent sewerage ponds and a former rubbish dump may be leaching nutrients and toxic substances into the lagoon.
- **Rubbish dumping – Moderate Threat.** Garden waste was noted as being dumped in disturbed areas just outside of the study area. It appears to be a minor problem at the moment, however it is a good way to introduce weeds to a site, attract other rubbish dumpers and obviously impacts on the visual amenity of the site. Restricting vehicle