02 September 2021

Greg La Manna
Director
La Manna Property Group
91 Cubitt Street
Cremorne Vic 3121
Email greg@lamannapropertygroup.com

Dear Greg,

Re: DELWP concerns about the Environment Effects Act 1978 in relation to Mornington Peninsula Planning Scheme Amendment C249morn

Our ref: Matter 35107

Mornington Peninsula Planning Scheme Amendment C249morn, relates to the rezoning of 62 Collins Road and 170 Boundary Road, Dromana to permit a proposed residential subdivision. Biodiversity related information on the potential impact of this proposal was provided by:

Biosis 2016. Proposed residential subdivision of 62 Collins Road and 170 Boundary Road, Dromana: Flora and Fauna Assessment. Report for Collins Street Properties Pty Ltd. Authors: Salmon, K., McCutcheon, C. & Mueck, S. Biosis Pty Ltd, Port Melbourne. Project no. 21129.

The habitat hectare assessment associated with this assessment was reviewed by Biosis on 7 July 2021. That review concluded the extent and condition of native vegetation within 62 Collins Road and 170 Boundary Road, Dromana (the subject land) has remained relatively static and that the vegetation mapping and habitat hectare scores provided by Biosis (2016) remain an accurate reflection of the current extent and condition of the native vegetation currently present within this site.

As per correspondence received by Tim Hamilton, Town Planning Manager at Breese Pitt Dixon, from Jake Twycross, Planning Approvals Officer (Senior Statutory Planner) at the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP):

DELWP advises that the proposal as submitted may have triggered one or more of the referral criteria to refer the proposal to the Minister for Planning to decide whether an Environment Effects Statement (EES) *is required under the* Environment Effects Act 1978 *due to the following impacts:*

- *Two of the EVCs to be impacted have a conservation status of Endangered in the Gippsland Plain Bioregion and the total extent of patches of native vegetation proposed to be cleared is 12.832 ha.*
- *Matters listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 - It is noted that under the updated* Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 *Threatened list (June 2021), both Swamp Skink,* Lissolepis coventryi *and Glossy Grass Skink,* Pseudemoia rawlinsoni *have a category of threat of Endangered.*

It is recommended that you email the information about the impacts of the project and response to the referral criteria. Please email environment.assessment@delwp.vic.gov.au and copy in rob.piccinin@delwp.vic.gov.au. They will able to provide additional advice in relation to any requirements.

Extent of native vegetation and habitat

The overall assessment of the extent of 'native' vegetation within the site is complicated by the Mornington Peninsula planning scheme and the definition of native vegetation (DELWP 2017 – The Guidelines). This complication mainly revolves around Sallow Wattle *Acacia longifolia* var. *longifolia*, a species which is very common on the subject land.

Sallow Wattle is native to Victoria with its natural distribution being near coastal environments extending from about Lakes Entrance eastwards. Further west the species is expanding its range in response to altered fire regimes (less frequent fire) and its use in horticulture. VicFlora notes the subspecies is *widespread in southern Victoria, possibly not native west of East Gippsland, but original range difficult to assess due to widespread naturalisation*.

Throughout Victoria (to the west of Lakes Entrance) Sallow Wattle is acknowledged as a serious environmental weed that is a high threat to native vegetation. The same is true for other invasive Victorian native shrubs such as Sweet Pittosporum *Pittosporum undulatum*.

The planning scheme identifies native vegetation as species that are native to Victoria (which includes Sallow Wattle and Sweet Pittosporum). It makes allowances for native species acknowledge to be environmental weeds to be excluded via a schedule of listed environmental weeds which are exempted from planning controls.

For Mornington Peninsula Shire this list of exempted plants includes Sweet Pittosporum but NOT Sallow Wattle (Schedule to Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation 2.0). This is despite Council including Sallow Wattle on its public list of environmental weeds (see attached Council weeds guide). Biosis sought DELWP's advice on this matter and they indicated that because of the definition we had to identify patches of native vegetation which included the cover of Sallow Wattle as a native perennial understorey species but were also to score those areas as if Sallow Wattle was a weed. Biosis 2016 therefore includes patches of native vegetation which included a high cover of Sallow Wattle and were in some instances totally dominated by Sallow Wattle.

The habitat hectare scores produced by Biosis 2016 therefore contain patches with scores that would normally be considered anomalous if not impossible. Patches dominated by Sallow Wattle had an understorey score of 0/15. In treeless areas (which is a common condition on the subject land) patches can have a large tree, tree, understorey, recruitment and weeds score all of 0. The only score this vegetation gets is 2/5 for having a litter layer dominated by material produced by weeds. For normal areas of native vegetation such scores make no sense and are absurd!

When you look at the areas of vegetation that are caught up in this quirk of definition, the extent of such vegetation is difficult to determine as areas dominated sallow wattle are incorporated into larger areas of native vegetation because rules defining how you map native vegetation prevent you from excluding such areas.

At least one patch (DG16 which covers 0.768 hectares) is clearly a pure stand of Sallow Wattle and DG15 (2.269 hectares) is a stand of Sallow Wattle with a small number (8) of otherwise scattered large trees. Without this definitional quirk the proposed loss of native vegetation would clearly fall below 10 hectares.

While some might argue that the entire site provides habitat for a threatened species (Swamp Skink and/or Glossy Grass Skink) Biosis would not support such a classification. Both species would typically be resident in vegetation within about 50 metres of a drainage line or swampy area. While these species will move through normally unsuitable habitat to get to areas of Swamp Scrub, these other vegetation communities would not be considered permanent habitat.

The total area of 'native' vegetation impacted by the proposed development amounts to over 12 hectares. At least some of this vegetation also provides habitat for Swamp Skink and Glossy Grass Skink but this habitat represents less than half of the native vegetation within the proposed development footprint.

The best quality habitat for both Swamp Skink and Glossy Grass Skink is proposed to be retained as a conservation reserve in the south east of the subject land.

EES Criteria

The threshold for a referral to the Minister for Planning in relation to consideration for an EES include a number of single criteria and then a number of combined criteria.

Single criteria include the loss of 10 hectares of native vegetation of an endangered ecological vegetation class (EVC). The EVCs within the subject land include Swamp Scrub (EVC 53), which is classified as endangered, and Damp Heathy Woodland (EVC 793) which is classified as vulnerable. This threshold is therefore not met.

Another criteria is the loss of 1 to 5% of habitat for a threatened species. This criteria is unlikely to be met for Swamp Skink or Glossy Grass Skink. However, there are no known measures of the extent of existing habitat for these species remaining in Victoria and any such assessment is therefore subjective.

None of the other single criteria are met.

Combined criteria (you need 2 or more of these to be satisfied to need a referral to the Minister) include the potential clearing of more than 10 hectares of native vegetation. Strictly speaking this criteria is met but you could argue that this is only because of the inability of the planning scheme to recognise and acknowledge environmental weeds.

This would need to be combined with other criteria including:

- the loss of a significant area of a listed community (not met as listed communities are not present);
- the loss of critical habitat (not met as there are no critical habitat determinations in Victoria);
- the loss of a genetically important population of an endangered species (this is unlikely to be met given the reserve included in the proposal supports records of Swamp Skink and Glossy Grass Skink and no genetic studies of these species are known to be able to determine what a genetically important population is); or
- significant impacts to a wetland supporting migratory species (not met, none of the study area is identified by DELWP as a current wetland).

Other EES criteria do not appear to be met but are not strictly biodiversity related and are therefore outside my area of expertise.

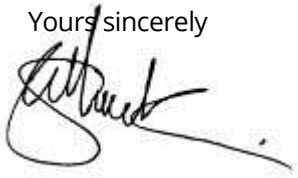
Therefore while one of the combined criteria (i.e. impacts to greater than 10 hectares of native vegetation) is strictly met (even though you could argue otherwise) no additional criteria are met.

Conclusion

I would conclude that Planning Scheme Amendment C249morn does not reach or exceed the thresholds that would require the development or associated rezoning to request an assessment by the Minister for Planning in relation to the requirement for an EES. I feel that DELWP have raised the issue as a precautionary matter.

Please contact me on 0429 808 732 if you have any enquiries.

Yours sincerely



Stephen Mueck
Principal Botanist

02 September 2021

MORNINGTON PENINSULA Shire | COMMITTED TO A SUSTAINABLE PENINSULA

WHY CONTROL WEEDS?

Weeds are a major threat to remnant vegetation and the fauna that rely on locally native plants for survival. Weed invasion is responsible for the loss of many species of plants and animals from areas across Australia, including the Mornington Peninsula. Weeds also impact on waterways, stock, pets, crops, tourism, health (e.g. allergies) and safety (e.g. road visibility), gardens and the landscape of an area.

Note: *Removal of weeds that are 'trees' or 'shrubs', within the Shire, may require a Planning Permit. If you intend to remove weedy trees or shrubs, ensure that you discuss it with the Shire before removal by calling 1300 850 600. A permit is not required to remove 'noxious' weeds.*

WANT MORE INFORMATION?

Mornington Peninsula Shire - www.mornpen.vic.gov.au
Ph: 1300 850 600 or +61 3 5950 1000

Department of Primary Industries (DPI)
Ph: 136 186 - www.dpi.vic.gov.au/weeds

Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE)
Ph: 136 186 - http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/

Weed and Pathogen Publications

Armillaria Root Rot Fact Sheet. Department of Sustainability and Environment (2003).

Bush invaders of south-east Australia. Muyt, A. (2001).

Environmental weeds. Blood, K. (2003).

Management of Phytophthora cinnamomi for Biodiversity Conservation in Australia. Department of the Environment and Heritage (2006).

Myrtle Rust Fact Sheet. Department of Primary Industries (2012).

Weeds of the South-East: an identification guide for Australia. Second Ed. Richardson R.G., Richardson F.J. and Shepherd R.C.H. (2011).

Brochure credits

Photography: Linda Bester (LB), Matthew Dell (MD), Rosamond C. H. Shepherd (RS), Kate Blood (KB), Friends of Sherbrooke Forest (FS), Helen Moss (HM), Daniel Joubert (DJ), Forest & Kim Starr (FKS), Garrique Pergl - Mornington Peninsula Shire (GP), Department of Primary Industries (DPI) and Ian Smith - Bushbury Forest Pathology Service (IS).

Technical advice: Dr Robert Holmes (DPI) and Andrew Henderson (DPI).

Production: Linda Bester & Matthew Dell (Universal Ecology Services) and Mornington Peninsula Shire.

SHRUBS

Berry-flower Heath *Erica baccans*

Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Spring – Summer.
Control time: All year.

Blackberry *Rubus fruticosus* spp. agg.

Flowering time: Early Summer.
Reproduction: Berries ripen late Summer – early Autumn.
Control time: October – April.

Boneseed *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*

Flowering time: Winter – Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: March – April. **Note:** The W.O.N.S. status applies to both subsp. *monilifera* and *rotundata*.

Thorn Apple species *Datura* spp.

Flowering time: Mostly Summer.
Reproduction: Seed.
Control time: Spring. **Note:** *D. inoxia, D. ferox* and *D. stramonium* are all Noxious within PPWP.

Bracelet Honey-myrtle *Melaleuca armillaris*

Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: All year.

Cape Broom *Genista monspessulana*

Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: June – November.

Cotoneaster species *Cotoneaster* spp.

Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Late Summer – Autumn.
Control time: All year.

English Broom *Cytisus scoparius*

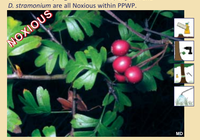
Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: All year.

Flax-leaf Broom *Genista linifolia*

Flowering time: Winter – Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: October – December.

Gorse *Ulex europaeus*

Flowering time: Sporadic all year; predominantly Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Predominantly Summer.
Control time: All year.



Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*

Flowering time: Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; Autumn – Winter.
Control time: September – April.

Ink Weed *Phytolacca octandra*

Flowering time: All year.
Reproduction: Seeds; All year.
Control time: All year.

Italian Buckthorn *Rhamnus alaternus*

Flowering time: Summer – Autumn.
Reproduction: Seeds; Autumn – Winter.
Control time: All year.

Mirror Bush *Coprosma repens*

Flowering time: Late Spring – early Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; Late Summer – early Autumn.
Control time: All year.

Briar Rose *Rosa rubiginosa*

Flowering time: Mostly Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer – Autumn.
Control time: Summer – Autumn, before fruits mature.

Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*

Flowering time: October – March, but damaged plants may flower any time.
Reproduction: All year.
Control time: All year.

Sallow Wattle *Acacia longifolia*

Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: All year.

Spanish Heath *Erica lusitanica*

Flowering time: Winter.
Reproduction: Seeds; Winter – Spring.
Control time: All year.

Sweet Hakea *Hakea drupacea*

Flowering time: Winter.
Reproduction: Seeds; All year.
Control time: All year.

Tree Lucerne *Chamaecytisus palmensis*

Flowering time: Winter – Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: All year.

Willow Hakea *Hakea salicifolia*

Flowering time: Late Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; All year with suitable conditions.
Control time: All year.

VINES AND SCRAMBLERS

Asparagus Fern *Asparagus scandens*

Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Seed within orange berries; Summer.
Control time: All year.

Banana Passionfruit *Passiflora mollissima*

Flowering time: Autumn
Reproduction: Seeds; Winter – Summer
Control time: All year

Bluebell Creeper *Billardiera fusiformis*

Flowering time: Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; Autumn – Winter.
Control time: August – February.

Blue Periwinkle *Vinca major*

Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Mostly vegetatively; rarely seeds.
Control time: All year.

Bridal Creeper *Asparagus asparagoides*

Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: June – October.

Cape Ivy *Delairea odonata*

Flowering time: Late Autumn – Winter.
Reproduction: Seeds; Early Spring.
Control time: All year.

Climbing Dock *Acetosa sagittata*

Flowering time: Autumn – Winter.
Reproduction: Seeds; Spring.
Control time: All year.

Climbing Groundsel *Senecio angulatus*

Flowering time: Winter.
Reproduction: Seeds; Spring.
Control time: All year.

Dolichos *Dipogon lignosus*

Flowering time: Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: All year.
Note: Flowers may also be white.

English Ivy *Hedera helix*

Flowering time: Late Autumn – Winter.
Reproduction: Seeds; Winter – Spring.
Control time: All year.

Japanese Honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica*

Flowering time: Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer – Autumn.
Control time: All year.

Madeira Vine *Anredera cordifolia*

Flowering time: Autumn – Winter.
Reproduction: Seeds; Spring.
Control time: All year.

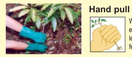
Morning Glory *Ipomoea indica*

Flowering time: Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Vegetative only.
Control time: All year.

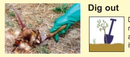
Wandering Tradescantia *Tradescantia fluminensis*

Flowering time: Summer.
Reproduction: Vegetative only.
Control time: All year.

KEY

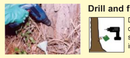


Hand pull
Weeds can be pulled out by hand if it is easy to do so and if material will not be left behind e.g bulbs and rhizomes. All fertile material must be bagged.



Dig out
Digging may be necessary to remove material such as bulbs. It's often not a good option for large infestations or if amongst areas of native vegetation.

Cut and paint
This involves cutting a stem as low as possible to its base, and painting the fresh cut immediately with neat herbicide. Ideal for woody weeds.



Drill and fill
Drill and fill refers to drilling a number of holes around the stem, into the sapwood of a woody weed, and filling it immediately with neat herbicide.

Ring-bark
Refers to the use of a sharp blade to cut away the outer bark and sapwood. Only suitable for woody weeds that do not reshoot or sucker when cut.

Wipe
Involves wiping neat herbicide directly onto the plant's leaves. Useful method for plants which have storage organs that are not easily dug up e.g. bulbs.

Slash
Involves slashing weeds to either stop them from setting seed, or to reduce their mass, often before applying herbicide. Avoid seed laden weeds.

Foliage spray
Herbicide spraying should be avoided within or near waterways and native vegetation, unless you are trained to apply it. Always read the label.

DEFINITIONS

Environmental weeds
are plants that invade disturbed areas and areas of native vegetation. The CALP Act does not control environmental weeds.

Noxious weeds
are plants that are described in Victoria's Catchment and Land Protection Act (1994). This Act defines who should control noxious weeds.

Weeds Of National Significance (W.O.N.S.)
The Commonwealth Government has declared twenty weeds as being nationally significant based on criteria including environmental impact, potential for spread and economic cost.

SOME TIPS ON REDUCING WEEDS IN YOUR AREA

- Correctly identify plants to avoid removing native species. If required seek advice on weed control measures and identification.
- Identify the best control method. Timing is important.
- Minimise disturbance to the soil profile to avoid potential weed spread/erosion.
- Use weed control to help reduce wildfire fuel loads.
- Avoid spreading weed seeds via clothing, equipment and vehicles accessing the site.
- Remove weeds in stages to help minimise any negative impacts on native animals that are using them as refuge.
- Identify which weeds are being utilised by native fauna and provide alternative habitat.
- Revisit control sites before targeting new areas.
- Encourage native plant regeneration when weeding.
- Consider enhancing the attractiveness of your garden to native fauna by selecting suitable local native plants.
- Avoid bringing soil into your property from elsewhere, as it is likely to contain weed seed.
- Avoid purchasing and using soil, mulch and other plant material (e.g. Pea Straw) that may contain weed seed.
- Avoid disposing of aquarium plants and animals on your land or into waterways.
- Consider health and safety precautions when controlling weeds, and always read herbicide labels before use.

Follow up is <u>essential</u> for effective control

PLANT PATHOGENS & THEIR IMPACTS

on the Mornington Peninsula

What is a plant pathogen?

A plant pathogen is an agent that can cause disease and death to occur in living plants. They are capable of causing extensive damage to public and private property (including both natural and planted vegetation), and can have significant impacts on industries that rely heavily on good plant health.

Which pathogens occur on the Peninsula?

There are three main pathogens that are of concern here. As each is a fungus, they produce spores which spread quickly via air, wind, water, soil, clothing, vehicles and equipment.

Myrtle rust *Uredo rangelii*


Myrtle Rust on a Melaleuca (DPI)

Identification: Myrtle Rust appears as small raised spots that are brown to grey (often with a red-purple border), developing into masses of distinctive yellow to orange spores up to 14 days after infection.
Distribution: After being found in NSW in April 2010 it quickly spread to South-east Queensland followed by Victoria in late 2011. It is now known at numerous sites in Melbourne and country Victoria, including production and wholesale nurseries.
Affected species: It is only known to affect plants in the Myrtaceae family (including Eucalypts, Melaleucas, Callistemons and Lilly Pillys), hence its name. **Origin:** Sth America.
Spread: As it is a fungus, it produces spores which spread quickly via air, wind, water, soil, clothing, vehicles and equipment.
Control: Eradication is possible on a small scale e.g. home gardens. Large scale eradication is difficult, and consequently the focus is on minimising the spread and impact of this organism. For more information on control visit the following website: www.dpi.vic.gov.au/myrtlerust
If detected: If found, immediately record what you see (e.g. number of infected plants, species affected and location) and contact the national **Exotic Plant Pest Hotline: 1800 084 881. Do not touch, move or collect samples.** Alternatively you can email photos of the material to plant.protection@dpi.vic.gov.au together with your contact details.

Cinnamon fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*


Banksia killed by *Phytophthora cinn.*

Identification: Verifying its presence is difficult without microscopic analysis, however there are some common signs. If certain plant species are found to be dead or dying (but not all individuals) in an area of largely healthy vegetation then this fungus may be a suspect.
Distribution: It has been detected on the Peninsula in eucalypt forests and other vegetation, however no formal survey has been conducted locally with regards to distribution.
Affected species: It affects species across many plant families including the Epacridaceae (heaths), Myrtaceae (e.g. eucalypts), Proteaceae (e.g. Banksias and Hakeas), Xanthoreaceae (grass trees) and Fabaceae (peas), removing their ability to take up water.
Origin: It is believed to be native to South East Asia.
Control: Eradication is very difficult, so as with other fungal pathogens, containment is the key.
If detected: Contact the national **Exotic Plant Pest Hotline - 1800 084 881**

Australian honey fungus *Armillaria luteobubalina*


CDPI

Identification: Infected trees develop inverted v-shaped lesions at their base and white rot in the wood, making it stringy. The bark dies and discolours up to 3 m above the ground and clusters of fruiting bodies appear at the base in Autumn (see photo).
Distribution: Also known as Armillaria Root Rot, it can be found in a range of vegetation types throughout Australia. No formal survey has been conducted for this fungus locally.
Affected species: It can affect all species of fruit trees, most native trees, plantations, ornamentals, and some herbaceous plants, and is a major cause of eucalypt deaths and forest dieback
Origin: As its common name suggests, it is native to Australia.
Control: Eradication is very difficult, so as with other fungal pathogens, containment is the key.
If detected: Contact the national **Exotic Plant Pest Hotline - 1800 084 881**

Pathogens - where can I find out more?

Contact the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) on **136 186** or visit the DPI website: **www.dpi.vic.gov.au**


Photo: Site affected by Cinnamon Fungus (LB)

GRASSES AND OTHER HERBS

African Love-grass *Eragrostis curvula*
Flowering time: All year.
Reproduction: Seeds; all year.
Control time: All year.

Agapanthus *Agapanthus praecox* ssp. *orientalis*
Flowering time: Early Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; late Summer – early Autumn.
Control time: All year.
Note: The same weed species can also have blue flowers.

Arum Lily *Zantedeshia aethiopica*
Flowering time: Late Winter – early Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; late Spring.
Control time: All year.

Buffalo Grass *Stenotaphrum secundatum*
Flowering time: December to February.
Reproduction: Primarily vegetatively, but also seeds.
Control time: Autumn and Spring.

Bulbil Watsonia *Watsonia meriana* var. *bulbillifera*
Flowering time: After 3rd year; Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Stem bulbils and underground corms; Summer – early Autumn.
Control time: May – October.

Freesia hybrid *Freesia alba x Freesia leichtlinii*
Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Corms and bulbils; Seeds in Spring.
Control time: Autumn – Winter.

Forget-me not *Myosotis sylvatica*
Flowering time: Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; late Spring – Summer.
Control time: All year.
Note: Avoid identity confusion with locally native species.

Gazania *Gazania linearis* (left), *Gazania rigens*
Flowering time: Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Vegetatively, and by seed.
Control time: All year.

Kikuyu Grass *Pennisetum clandestinum*
Flowering time: Rarely, except cultivars in Summer.
Reproduction: Spreading stems.
Control time: September – February.

Montbretia *Crocosmia* x *crocosmiiflora*
Flowering time: Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds in Autumn, and corms.
Control time: August – September.

Pampas Grass species *Cortaderia* spp.
Flowering time: Summer – Autumn.
Reproduction: Seeds; Winter – Spring.
Control time: All year.
Note: *Cortaderia selloana* is a serious saltmarsh weed.

Panic Veldt Grass *Ehrharta erecta*
Flowering time: All year.
Reproduction: Seeds; all year.
Control time: All year.

Paterson's Curse *Echium plantagineum*
Flowering time: Spring – early Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: September – October.

Quaking Grass *Briza maxima*
Flowering time: Winter – Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Spring – early Summer.
Control time: June – September.

Shade Crassula *Crassula multicava*
Flowering time: Winter – Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Spring – Summer.
Control time: All year.

Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*
Flowering time: Winter.
Reproduction: Seeds; Spring.
Control time: April – December.

St John's Wort *Hypericum perforatum*
Flowering time: Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; Autumn – Spring.
Control time: September – November.

Sweet Vernal Grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*
Flowering time: All year.
Reproduction: Seeds; all year.
Control time: Winter – Spring.

TREES

Cape Wattle *Paraserianthes lophantha*
Flowering time: Winter.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: All year.

Cedar Wattle *Acacia elata*
Flowering time: Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; Autumn – early Winter.
Control time: All year.

Cherry Plum *Prunus cerasifera*
Flowering time: Winter – Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds within red, yellow or purple fruit; Summer.
Control time: September – April.

Cluster Pine *Pinus pinaster*
Flowering time: Not applicable.
Reproduction: Seed; all year.
Control time: All year.

Cootamundra Wattle *Acacia baileyana*
Flowering time: Winter.
Reproduction: Seeds; Spring – Summer.
Control time: All year.

Desert Ash *Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *angustifolia*
Flowering time: late Winter, early Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: September – April.

Early Black Wattle *Acacia decurrens*
Flowering time: Late Winter – early Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: All year. **Note:** Extra care must be taken with identification due to similarities with other Wattle species.

Karamu *Coprosma robusta*
Flowering time: Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer – Winter.
Control time: All year.

Monterey Pine *Pinus radiata*
Flowering time: Not applicable.
Reproduction: Seeds; All year.
Control time: All year.

Sweet Pittosporum *Pittosporum undulatum*
Flowering time: Early Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Autumn – Winter.
Control time: All year.
Note: As this is a Victorian native, removal requires a permit .

Tree of Heaven *Ailanthus altissima*
Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: September – April.

Willow species *Salix* spp.
Flowering time: Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: September – April.
Note: Only some Salix species are Noxious and/or W.O.N.S.

A selection of serious COASTAL ZONE WEEDS present on the Peninsula

African Thistle *Berkheya rigida*
Flowering time: All year, but mostly Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds and rhizomes.
Control time: All year.

Angled Pigface *Carpobrotus aequilaterus*
Flowering time: Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds .
Control time: Autumn. **Note:** Hybrids of this weed can also be found. Care must be taken with identification.

Boxthorn *Lycium ferocissimum*
Flowering time: 2nd year of growth; usually Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; all year.
Control time: All year.

Hottentot Fig *Carpobrotus edulis*
Flowering time: Most of the year.
Reproduction: Seeds.
Control time: All year. **Note:** Hybrids of this weed can also be found. Care must be taken with identification.

Myrtle-leaf Milkwort *Polygala myrtifolia*
Flowering time: All year, but mostly Winter – Spring.
Reproduction: Seeds; Summer.
Control time: All year.

Sea Spurge *Euphorbia paralias*
Flowering time: Spring – Autumn.
Reproduction: Seeds.
Control time: All year.
Note: Its sap is an irritant.

A selection of serious AQUATIC ZONE WEEDS present on the Peninsula

Alligator Weed *Alternanthera philoxeroides*
Flowering time: November to January.
Reproduction: Vegetative only.
Control time: All year (outbreaks must be reported).

Spiny Rush *Juncus acutus*
Flowering time: All year, but mostly Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Vegetative, and seed; late Spring – Summer.
Control time: All year.

Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*
Flowering time: Spring – Summer.
Reproduction: Seeds; late Summer.
Control time: All year.
Note: Not confined to aquatic areas. Produces an irritant.

Salvinia *Salvinia molesta*
Flowering time: Not applicable.
Reproduction: Vegetative only.
Control time: All year (outbreaks must be reported).