

## **Susan and Elizabeth Islands – Management Plan 2021**

This plan is to assist the Susan and Elizabeth Islands Recreation Land Manager to manage the islands for conservation and low-key recreation while respecting indigenous cultural values. It provides:

- 1) information about SEIRLM
- 2) a brief history of management
- 3) a plan and maps to aid in the restoration of native vegetation and habitat on both islands including:
  - areas of focus for regeneration efforts
  - desired outcomes for those areas
  - monitoring parameters

### **The SEIRLM Board**

Crown reserves are land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of public purposes including environmental and heritage protection, recreation and sport, open space, community halls, special events and government services.

The Susan and Elizabeth Islands Recreation Land Manager (SEIRLM) is, in legal terms, a non-Council Reserve Manager under the Crown Land Management Act 2016. It manages two Crown Reserves in the Clarence River, being Susan Island (Dedication 540041) and Elizabeth Island (Dedication 540107). The Crown Reserve system is owned by the NSW Government on behalf of the people of NSW. The Minister for Lands and Forestry has oversight of NSW Crown Reserves to ensure standards of care, control and management are provided for more than 35,000 Crown Reserves across the state.

The Board manages the islands for conservation and recreation. We aim to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem functions. We carry out bush regeneration works to stimulate natural regeneration and improve the health and connectivity of vegetation, improving native flora and fauna habitat. We facilitate the Friends of the Islands volunteer group, holding regular working bees. We hold open days, inviting the community to appreciate the islands' natural values. We access funding where possible from Federal and state agencies, employing bush regenerators to carry out weed control. SEIRLM members manage funded projects, pursue funding opportunities, carry out mapping, plan native vegetation restoration, seek partnerships with other stakeholders, and promote the islands to the local community.

The Board recognises Indigenous values of the lands it manages, and works in collaboration with the Nyami Julgaa women's group to support those values. This includes maintaining access to gathering places, caring for natural vegetation values, joining in projects where requested,

providing transport to the island. The Nyami Julgaa group has a standing invitation to attend Board meetings or initiate meetings.

SEiRLM members manage funded projects, coordinate the Friends of the Islands volunteer group, identify funding opportunities, carry out mapping, plan native vegetation restoration, and promote the islands to the local community.

Bush regeneration activities have been ongoing in the Nature Reserve and adjacent crown land by NPWS staff, contractors, SEIRM member and other volunteers since the 1980s.

Clarence Valley Council (CVC) noxious weeds officers have undertaken weed control programs on Susan Island since 2004. CVC have also contributed in-kind to funded programs.

Conservation activities in the past included work from green labour programs including Jobs Fund, Green Corps and Work for the Dole. Funded projects in the past decade include:

- NSW Environmental Trust (2012) granted \$100,000 for regeneration/revegetation
- National Heritage Trust (2015) granted \$19,650 for weed management
- Public Reserves Management Fund (2017/18) granted \$16,280 for regeneration
- Crown Reserves Improvement Fund Program (2018/19) granted \$5000 for removal of derelict wharf
- Crown Reserves Improvement Fund Program (2019/2020) granted \$22,494 for regeneration.
- Highways and ByWays program (20/21) granted \$2970 for track maintenance
- Clarence Landcare Inc/Local Land Services (2020/21) granted \$18,000 for weed management

## **Susan Island**

Susan Island is located in the Clarence River adjacent to Grafton. Access is via boat from the Prince Street boat ramp or near Boral Cement Works to informal landing sites on the island.

The Island covers 90 ha, approximately 67 ha of which is a Crown Reserve managed by SEiRLM. The remaining 23 ha is Susan Island Nature Reserve managed by NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). This plan is for land managed by SEiRLM.

Susan Island is culturally significant local Aboriginal women who have a past and ongoing association with the island and its forest. It was a popular recreational area for European settlers in the earlier part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

The Crown land area was largely cleared following European settlement. It was first dedicated as a reserve for public use in 1870. Grazing occurred from 1940-1997. With the removal of livestock, the vegetation composition was greatly altered. Weeds proliferated, but regeneration

occurred in isolated and fragmented lowland rainforest pockets which have the potential to expand. Small isolated remnants and sometimes single taller canopy trees are represented by Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus grandis*). These areas are in a transitional stage regenerating to lowland rainforest on floodplain with a myriad of rainforest species in competition with exotics.

The adjacent Susan Island Nature Reserve protects the largest remnant of Lowland Sub-Tropical Rainforest in the Clarence Valley, less than 0.01% of the rainforest that covered the Clarence floodplain and river banks prior to European settlement. It provides roosting habitat for flying foxes including the threatened species Grey-headed flying fox, and is one of the largest Grey-headed Flying Fox maternity camps in NSW.

Lowland Rainforest in the NSW North Coast is listed as an Endangered Ecological Community under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act. Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia is listed nationally as critically endangered under the EPBC Act.

The Crown Reserve plays an important role in supporting the integrity of the Nature Reserve. Vegetation communities on the Crown Reserve are under pressure from invasive weeds. SEIRLM is committed to carrying out strategic bush regeneration works to address weed infestations in a systematic manner. Control of weed and restoration of vegetation in the SEIRLM crown lands area of the Island will reduce a source of weed infestation for the higher conservation value area of Nature Reserve, and facilitate expansion of lowland rainforest on floodplain.

### **Elizabeth Island**

Elizabeth Island is located in the Clarence River downstream of Grafton Bridge, opposite Corcoran Park. It is solely Crown Reserve. Access is via boat from Corcoran Park, landing near the power lines.

Cattle were grazed on the island until around 1997. As on Susan Island, with the removal of livestock, the vegetation composition was greatly altered. Weeds proliferated, but regeneration occurred in isolated and fragmented lowland rainforest pockets which have the potential to expand. Single taller canopy trees are represented by and Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) with some Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) These areas are in a transitional stage regenerating to lowland rainforest on floodplain with a myriad of rainforest species in competition with exotics.

Since 2010, volunteers have been carrying out regular bush regeneration, resulting in significant vegetation restoration to a 4 ha area in the middle of the island. Since 2020, bush regeneration contractors have been employed where funding is available to build on this work.

## Objectives for Susan and Elizabeth Islands

Objectives	Outcome.
<p>Enhance the resilience and ecological function of native vegetation on both islands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weeds systematically controlled and reduced</li> <li>• Increase in the diversity and abundance of native species regenerating as a result of strategic control of weeds</li> <li>• Connection of existing remnant vegetation areas to create larger areas where the canopy will discourage weed growth</li> <li>• Local native species planted in limited areas of low natural regeneration potential to strengthen existing vegetation</li> <li>• Vegetation restoration works carried out in such a way as to maintain soil stability and improve resistance to erosion</li> </ul>
<p>Provide respect and protection for Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and Aboriginal cultural use of land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain collaborative and respectful relationship with First Nations communities, remembering the islands have been and always be Aboriginal land.</li> <li>• Ensure all contractors, volunteers and visitors understand protocols regarding the Susan Island cultural heritage site – ie no men.</li> <li>• Respect any request from Nyami Julgaa regarding conduct on Susan Island.</li> <li>• Assist to provide gathering place on Susan Island in collaboration with Nyami Julgaa</li> <li>• Ensure that there is awareness of Aboriginal sites identification and that there is action taken to report any possible sites on both islands.</li> </ul>
<p>Improve the amenity for the wider community (aesthetic, recreational and educational)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain low-key tracks.</li> <li>• Provide basic seating in suitable site</li> <li>• Provide educational signage</li> <li>• Maintain views of well-managed native vegetation from the mainland</li> </ul>

Increase public awareness of the value of native vegetation communities and encourage stewardship of the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in community support and involvement in vegetation restoration through Friends of the Islands volunteer group</li> <li>• Promote SEIRLM’s work through local print media and social media</li> <li>• Hold open days with guided walks</li> </ul>
Provide habitat for local and migratory native fauna and protect any threatened species and their habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in habitat for native fauna</li> <li>• No net loss of threatened species or habitat</li> </ul>
Monitor and evaluate the progress of works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record of changes to site as a result of plan implementation</li> </ul>

**Weed species**

Invasion and establishment of exotic vines, scramblers, Lantana and invasion of native plant communities are all Key Threatening Processes as listed on Schedule 3 of the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995. A non-exhaustive list of weed species found on Susan and Elizabeth islands is at the end of this document as Appendix A.

**Actions**

- Bush regeneration aims to restore vegetation communities by working with the resilience of the native vegetation. Natural regeneration can be stimulated by systematically controlling weeds allowing native plants to re-establish. The potential for natural regeneration is highest when vegetation is reasonably healthy and there are seeds or seedlings of native plants in the soil or available from mature trees.
- Bush regenerators work to control weeds in such a way that native plants replace weeds. Simply controlling weeds will not necessarily lead to a good result. It can make things worse. One weed may be replaced by another, potentially worse weed.
- Sites need to be managed strategically with an awareness of forest dynamics, utilising management techniques that are ecologically relevant to the landscape context. Adaptability is required from site to site with techniques applied in regard to the ecosystems condition and resilience. The plan will be used to guide restoration works and to then implement systematic bush regeneration works to address weed infestations in a systematic fashion in a manner designed to yield the most cost-effective results for the overall site.
- Bush regeneration involves primary work and ongoing follow up maintenance at reducing levels over time. The size of the area of primary bush regeneration work undertaken must be

such that it can be maintained in the long term.

- Planting may be required to re-establish vegetation in areas which are more degraded and lack resilience. Some areas may have a low potential to naturally regenerate. The first priority is to encourage natural regeneration. If after some time has elapsed and the natural resilience some areas is found to be low, some areas cleared of weed species may need to be planted with local native species. Care should be taken to use species that has been grown from seed collected in the Clarence catchment upstream of the islands. The introduction of species that would not naturally occur on this site is not recommended. This can be detrimental to the ecological functions of the vegetation community.

### Management Zones – Susan Island



## **Zone 1**

The downstream tip of the island is accreting, sandy and often overgrown by kikuyu. Limited planting has been carried out.

## **Zone 2**

In the former picnic area area towards the eastern end of the Island, large Camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) were planted to provide shade for recreational activities that once occurred on the Island. Plantings and native recruitment of rainforest pioneers are evident under the canopy. Germination of native plants are being suppressed by Para Grass and Kikuyu which are dominant in the ground stratum. Weeds include Balloon Vine, Moon Flower, Mulberry, Privet, White Passionflower, Moth Vine, Lantana. The focus of Zone 2 is to use as an access point and maintain tracks to reach other zones, also as a potential recreation area.

## **Zone 3**

The small linear and fragmented vegetation on the north east of the island has a number of large Figs (*Ficus macrophylla* and *Ficus microcarpa*) occurring, the latter introduced and Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereterocornis*) in the canopy. These canopy trees provide good shelter to allow native recruitment of Black Bean (*Castanospermum australe*), Whalebone Tree (*Streblus brunonianus*) and Rough-leaved Elm (*Aphananthe philippinensis*) in the mid storey, with differing level of competition from vine weeds. Limited natives in the groundstorey include Swamp Lily (*Crinum pedunculatum*) and Basket Grass (*Oplismenus aemulus*). Orange Jasmine (*Murraya paniculata*), Camphor Laurel and Wandering Creeper (*Tradescantia fluminensis*) occur in the understory. Where the canopy is open and only single trees exist this zone is dominated by infestations in the canopy and understory of Balloon Vine and Moon Flower. Camphor Laurels exist and Cats Claw Creeper is climbing into the canopy of Forest Red Gum. The restoration approach chiefly aims at reducing the impact of vine weeds in the canopy and ground cover, whilst also linking intact vegetation through assisted regeneration.

## **Zone 4**

Mainly kikuyu.

## **Zone 5**

This zone has two distinct vegetation areas which have the capacity to expand and link together. On the river side mature and emerging Forest Red Gum are in direct competition with Camphor Laurel in the midstorey. Emerging native rainforest species, Red Kamala (*Mallotus philippensis*), Black Bean and Native Celtis (*Celtis paniculata*) are under threat from Balloon Vine, advancement of Mulberry (*Morus alba*) and Moon Flower. Cats Claw Creeper seedlings found as a groundcover in wait for the opportunity to penetrate into any gaps created in the canopy. There is also a ground cover of Wandering Creeper in parts. There is an isolated patch towards the centre of the Island in this zone consisting of Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus grandis*) and a large Moreton Bay Fig. State Forest planted Flooded Gum, which is known to be sourced out of the region. There is increased

numbers of native recruitment of Blackbean (*Castanospermum australe*), Redbean (*Dysoxylum mollissimum*), Rough-leaved Elm (*Aphananthe philippinensis*), Tulipwood (*Harpullia pendula*) growing out to the dripline of the Fig and Cockspur (*Maclura cochinchinensis*) on the edges of the site. They are in direct competition with Balloon Vine and Moon Flower. Reducing the impact of vine weeds in the canopy and ground cover is the main aim in this zone. Increasing and joining good areas of native vegetation.

### **Zone 6**

Mainly kikyū.

### **Zone 8**

There is fragmented native vegetation in this zone with some intact vegetation of Moreton Bay Fig and Flooded Gums on the riverbank. Generally Balloon Vine is in dominant densities on the edges and in gaps of the canopy. It is smothering Redbean, the main regenerating species in the zone. Main remnant is in northern corner. There are areas of good canopy cover where the exotic vines are less vigorous. There has been extensive Lantana control in the past. The linking of fragmented vegetation through weed control is the aim at restoration of this site .

### **Zone 9**

This zone extends to the north west and to the boundary of the nature reserve, the vegetation extends down to the river. There is intermediate canopy structure in areas facilitating Balloon Vine which is impinging on the recovery of native vegetation. Flooded Gum and Forest Red Gum are the main tree species along the south western banks, with Shiny-leaved Stinging Tree (*Dendrocnide photinophylla*), Blackbean and White Cedar (*Melia azederach*) making up common rainforest species along with the woody weed Mulberry. The core of this zone has minor densities of Dutchmans Pipe growing up into the canopy and Wandering Creeper in the ground stratum. The core vegetation is the priority in this zone. Work is to start from areas of good canopy and worked outwards to the edge.

### **Zone 10**

The area identified for restoration work is only small and dominated by a Moreton Bay Fig. There are weed incursions of Moon Flower, Balloon Vine and Mulberry. This isolated zone requires control of Balloon Vine and Moon Flower growing into the canopy of the Moreton Bay Fig.

### **Zone 11**

Zone 11 runs along the north eastern edge of the Island, and links with the Nature Reserve. There are large gaps in this zone where exotic weeds are dominating. Common Reed (*Phragmites sp*), is a large perennial grass found in wetlands throughout temperate regions it is common along the rivers edge. Coastal Morning Glory (*Ipomoea cairica*) is found to be growing in amongst the Casuarina. Other common native species found in this zone include Moreton Bay Figs and Forest Red Gum which are in competition with Balloon Vine, Castor Oil and Mulberry. An isolated patch of Cats Claw Creeper occurs at the south eastern end of the zone. To gain best access tracks to this

zone need to be slashed. This will allow access to control vine weeds in the canopy and Lantana in the mid storey.

### **Zone 12 and 13**

Plantings have been undertaken in zone 12 as a buffer to the Nature Reserve rainforest. These plantings are creating a canopy in this regeneration site. Weed species are largely under control in these areas. The buffer has been slowly increasing in extent. In 2020 the width was approx 85 metres. The aim in this zone is to minimise competition from Castor oil to allow planted and naturally recruited regeneration to link with the lowland subtropical rainforest of the Nature Reserve.

### **Zone 14**

This zone is comprised of small pockets of native vegetation, consisting of White Cedar, Shiny-leaved Stinging Tree and Blackbean, which is under threat from Balloon Vine, Moon Flower, Mulberry, Privet, White Passionflower, Moth Vine, Coral Berry, Blackberry Nightshade, Climbing Nightshade, Japanese Pagoda Tree. Pasture grass dominates the area which is effectively hindering native germination and expansion of native vegetation. Work in areas where good vegetation exists to relieve of Balloon Vine and follow up spraying from. Link areas of good vegetation.

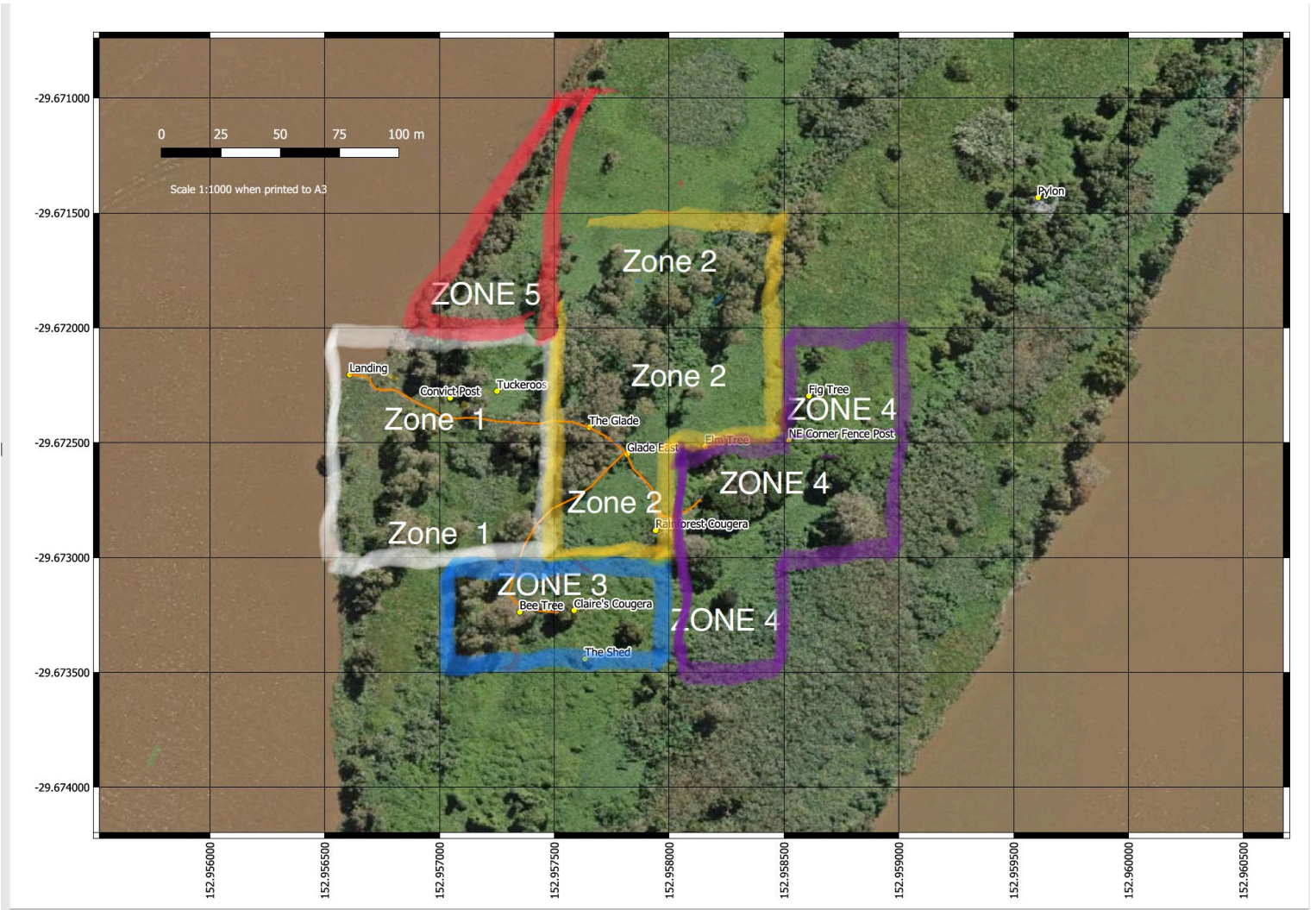
### **Management approach – Susan Island**

Upstream: Zones 9, 14, 12 and the western end of Zone 11 adjoin Susan Island Nature Reserve. These are priority areas for implementation of bush regeneration works as the potential for weed infestation to move from SEIRLM-managed land into the Nature Reserve is greatest in these areas. With systematic weed control in these zones and in the adjoining area of the Nature Reserve there is increased potential for regeneration of lowland rainforest species. Over time this can lead to an expansion in the area of lowland rainforest and a significant decrease in degrading weed species.

Downstream: Zone 5 contains two remnant areas which have the potential to be connected. In Zone 3 there are areas of intact native vegetation which can be connected, including from Zone 5.

## Management zones Elizabeth Island

Work on Elizabeth Island since 2010 has been focused in a limited area in order to maintain weed control and encourage regeneration. Zones are numbered and named by their features.



### **Zone 1. Boat Landing to Glade**

This low-lying zone extends along the path leading from the boat landing towards the Glade. On the right hand side of the path is an area where large-scale lantana growth was cleared in 2020. Some regeneration is occurring. A small number of Forest Red Gums have been planted, and swamp lilies transplanted. Blackbeans are growing from seed sourced from other parts of the island. The area has been colonized by castor oil plants. On the left hand side is lantana, with mature Forest Red Gums often infested with Balloon Vine or Morning Glory.

### **Zone 2. The Glade**

The Glade is the original regeneration site from 2010 and was infested with lantana until volunteers started working on the island. It supports a high number of regenerating rainforest trees and young Forest Red Gums and is largely weed-free with a developing canopy. The Glade forms a central point connecting to other regeneration areas. Rainforest species include Sandpaper Fig, Whalebone, Blackbean, Redbean, Hairy birdseye, Rough-leaved elm, Red kamala, Moreton Bay Fig, Cockspur. Planted species include Acacia and Lomandra. This area is gradually advancing in all directions, having been regularly worked and monitored.

**The centre** of the Glade (in Zone 2) extends through isolated mature Forest Red Gums, regenerating rainforest, lantana and vines. Lantana has been cleared in the past. Some regeneration of rainforest species is occurring – Blackbean, Redbean, Hairy Birdseye. Weeds include Balloon vine, Mulberry, Camphor laurel, Morning glory, Lantana. Some plantings of acacia. Isolated Forest Red Gums are infested by Balloon vine and Morning glory, with Mulberries providing scaffolds to the vines.

### **Zone 3. Bee Tree area**

South of the Glade, the bee tree is an old growth Forest Red Gum with a hollow supporting a native bee hive. In the vicinity are other large Forest Red Gums and a large mature Coogera surrounded by regenerating rainforest plants. Forest Red Gum regeneration has been abundant following 2021 flooding when much of the island was inundated. Large mulberries provide scaffolds for Balloon vine and Morning glory to climb large eucalypts. On the margins is lantana. A shed is regularly engulfed with vines.

### **Zone 4. Great Forest**

East of the Glade, the Great Forest has higher terrain. It includes very large mature specimens of Redbean, Blackbean, Rough-leaved Elm, Coogera and Hairy Birdseye. There is a high rate of regeneration of these trees in the area and the canopy affords favourable conditions. Ground cover includes basket grass and Wandering creeper. Weeds include Balloon vine, Cats claw, Camphor laurel seedlings, Morning Glory, Cestrum. Stinging Tree is regenerating. A number of Blackbeans have been grown from seed found on the island and distributed by pushing seed lightly into the soil.

### **Zone 5. Riparian area between boat landing and power lines**

Casuarinas grow along the bank, often affected by morning glory vines or cats claw. The bank is steep, making it difficult to work.

## **Management approach – Elizabeth Island**

The long-term plan is to connect the management zones together, working outward from good remnants and following up to maintain gains.

- The Glade should continue to advance towards the boat landing site, with regenerating and planted species protected by careful weed control. Maintain vegetation gains in this area by regular visits.
- The area between the Glade and the Bee Tree zone should be managed to link up, with attention paid to protecting regenerating Forest Red Gums and rainforest species, removing vines and maintaining weed-free areas. Maintain vegetation gains in the Bee Tree zone by regular visits.
- The area between the Bee Tree zone and the Great Forest should be managed to ultimately link up, managing lantana, vines and other weeds. Maintain vegetation gains in this area by regular visits.
- The Great Forest should be maintained as an important seed source for the island. Connect this area through the large Rough-leaved Elm back towards the east side of the Glade.
- Control riparian weeds from the boat landing site to the power lines.

Appendix A

Weeds found on Susan and Elizabeth Islands

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Moth Vine
<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	Dutchmans Pipe
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Coblers Peg
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Balloon Vine
<i>Carica papaya</i>	Paw Paw
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green Cestrum
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel
<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>	Swamp Cypress
<i>Erechtites valerianifolia</i>	Brazilian Fireweed
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat
<i>Ficus microcapa</i>	Weeping fig
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda

<i>Ipomea alba</i>	Moon Flower
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Morning Glory
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Small-leaved Privet
<i>L.sinense</i>	Large-leaved Privet
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Cat's Claw Creeper
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Siratro
<i>Morus alba</i>	Mulberry
<i>Paspalum wettsteinii</i>	Broad-leaf Paspalum
<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	White Passionflower
<i>Protasparagus plumosus</i>	Climbing Asparagus Fern
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Mickey Mouse Plant
<i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>	Smooth Tree Pear
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant
<i>Rivinia humilis</i>	Coral Berry
<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	Red Salvia
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella Tree
<i>Senna x floribunda</i>	Smooth Cassia
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade

<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Madiera Winter Cherry
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Potato Vine
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Queen Palm
<i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>	Wandering Creeper

## Weed management methods

- **Cut Scrape and Paint:** Lantana, Camphor Laurel, Cestrum and Murraya in the understory.
- **Spray preparation:** where possible cut, scrape and paint main bases of Balloon vine and Morning Glory around natives or skirt prior to spraying. Tag smaller natives.
- **Spray:** Selective overspray to control Balloon Vine, Morning Glory and Moon Flower.
- Strategic control of Camphor Laurel and Mulberry in a staged manner to prevent opening up the canopy.
- **Spray preparation:** where possible cut, scrape and paint main bases of Balloon Vine, Cats Claw Creeper, White Passionfruit and Morning Glory around natives prior to spraying. Common Trad is also to be treated in the understory. Tag smaller natives. In areas where Balloon Vine exists with high density natives hand pulling is more applicable. Is important to try not to break the roots because those remnants will regrow. Hang off the ground to prevent vegetative reproduction. Cut Scrape and Paint larger bases.
- **Drill and inject.** Only drill Mulberry where layering has not occurred, alternatively cut, scrape and paint..
- **Spray preparation:** where possible cut, scrape and paint main bases of Balloon vine and Dutchmans Pipe around natives prior to spraying. Common Trad is also to be treated in the understory. Tag smaller natives..