

## Why revegetate our waterways?

The City of Hobart is undergoing the process of weeding and revegetating our natural waterways. This is being undertaken in order to:

- ✓ Restore native habitat for native wildlife
- ✓ Increase stability of banks
- ✓ Increase filtration of water to improve quality
- ✓ To reduce the impacts of key weeds which dominate riparian areas
- ✓ And for aesthetic and social values

## Key Weeds:

**Willows:** There are several species of willow, and most are declared weeds, and weeds of national significance. They are able to spread and invade the banks waterways very quickly, and can grow whole trees from a single twig or branch. When they establish, their roots can slow water flow and reduce aeration, they form thickets which can divert watercourses, drop large amount of leaf litter which reduces water quality, and do not provide much bank stability.

**Blackberry:** Also a declared weed and weed of national significance, blackberry has significant negative impacts on waterways. It spreads very quickly, and can re-establish easily from roots which grow deep and wide. Its dense nature and sharp spikes make it very difficult to remove, and once it has established in an area it often outcompetes native plants, and eventually dominates large spaces.



\* It is important to note that the berries can contribute to the diets of many native animals, so no herbicide treatment can take place while this species is in fruit

## Contacts:

- **Bushcare:**  
bushcare@hobartcity.com.au,  
hobartcity.com.au/bushcare
- **Landcare:**  
03 6234 7117,  
landcarea.org.au
- **City of Hobart:**  
03 6238 2711,  
coh@hobartcity.com.au

## Resources:

### Native plants:

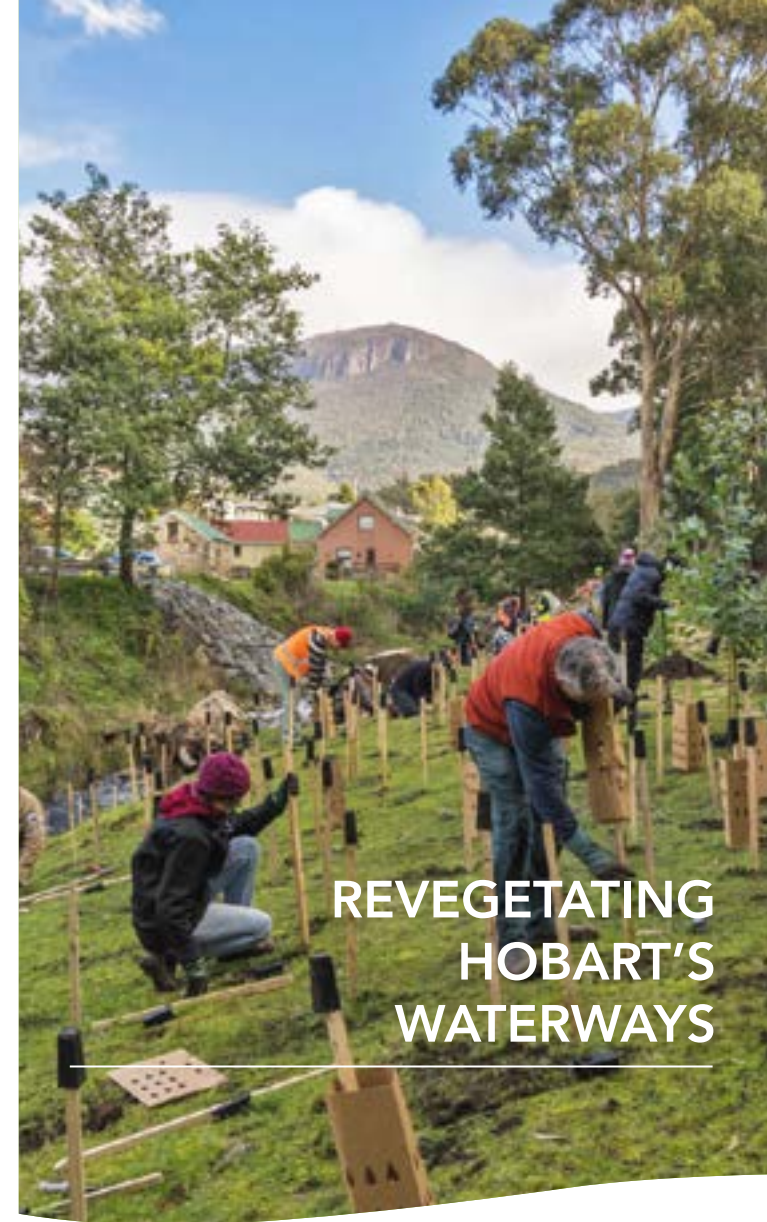
- Native Garden's guide  
*NRM South*
- Grow me Instead - Tasmania
- Plant Lists for Hobart Suburbs and Further Afield  
*Plants of Hobart Nursery*
- Hobart Plant Species List  
*NRM South*

### Weed Identification:

- Weeds of Southern Tasmania Booklet
- NRM South
- Major Weeds of Tasmania  
*Tasmanian Farmers and Growers Association*
- The Fern Tree Weed Booklet  
*Fern Tree Bushcare*
- Weeds Australia website
- Weeds of National Significance:  
Weed management guide  
*Natural Heritage Trust*
- Individual declared weeds management plans  
*DPIPWE*

### Weed removal and revegetation guides:

- Weed-removal Factsheet  
*NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment*



## REVEGETATING HOBART'S WATERWAYS



## Our Goals:

The City of Hobart has a focus and objectives to transitioning towards the maintenance and increase of natural green spaces, and using 'soft solutions' to manage stormwater flow. We aim to achieve this by:

### 1. Maintaining natural areas:

- Vegetation for bank stability is preferred over 'hard' solutions, such as piping.

### 2. Removing weeds:

- Declared weeds will be targeted as a priority;
- Working from the top of the waterway downstream, to prevent reestablishment of weeds flowing downstream;
- Removal taking place a staged manner to protect the bank stability and maintain habitat for native wildlife.

### 3. Revegetating:

- Staging weed removal with revegetation to maintain bank stability and wildlife habitat.
- Targeting regional and state endemic species to increase the likelihood of planting success, and restore historic native landscapes.



## As the owner of a property along a waterway, you can help

### Plant native vegetation

An issue with the removal of weeds and revegetating along the City's waterways is that if weeds exist in properties nearby, it is very easy for them to re-establish.

#### Before planting:

##### ✓ Only weed and revegetate within your property:

If you are interested in participating in vegetation management on City of Hobart land, contact the City Amenity division via the details provided in this brochure, or your local Bushcare or Landcare groups.

##### ✓ Make sure any weeds removed aren't providing crucial services:

#### Is the weed...?

- Helping to stabilise the bank?
- Providing habitat or food for native wildlife?
- Filtering the water and increasing water quality?

If the answer to any of these questions is yes, you should leave the plant in place or plan a staged removal.

#### During planting:

##### ✓ Check what is the native vegetation like in your specific area:

The list of native plants for riparian environments provided in this brochure gives an indication of what plants have grown successfully along the rivulet, however the plants which grow specifically near your property may only be a select few, or include some not listed so it is important to check what the native vegetation is like in your area.

#### After planting:

Make sure to keep monitoring and maintaining to avoid:

- ✗ Reintroduction of weeds
- ✗ Loss of stakes or plant guards into the waterway
- ✗ Debris or vegetation falling into the waterway

## Native plants for riparian environments

The below table outlines plants which have grown very successfully along the City's rivulets. Refer to the resources section of this brochure for further information.

Remember to plant each species in its preferred zone, distance the plants as per the guide below, and use plant guards on plants above the high water mark while they are still establishing.

Species name	Common Name	Estimated form at max height	Site
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	Tree (15 m)	wetter
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Buzzy	Ground cover	all
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver banksia	Tree (8 m)	all
<i>Carex apressa and fascicularis</i>	Tall sedge	Sedge	wetter
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Dolly bush	Small tree (3 m)	drier
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue gum	Tree (20-70 m)	all
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Club rush	Grass	wetter
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Parrot's foot	Shrub	drier
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale rush	Rush	wetter
<i>Leptosporium lanigerum</i>	Woolly tea tree	Small tree (5 m)	wetter
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Sagg	Large tussock	all
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Silver Tussock grass	Tussock	all
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	Tussock	drier

#### Plants distancing:

- Small plants (grasses, shrubs) ~1m<sup>2</sup> apart
- Larger plants (trees) ~4m<sup>2</sup> apart.