Roadside Vegetation Survey in Goomalling

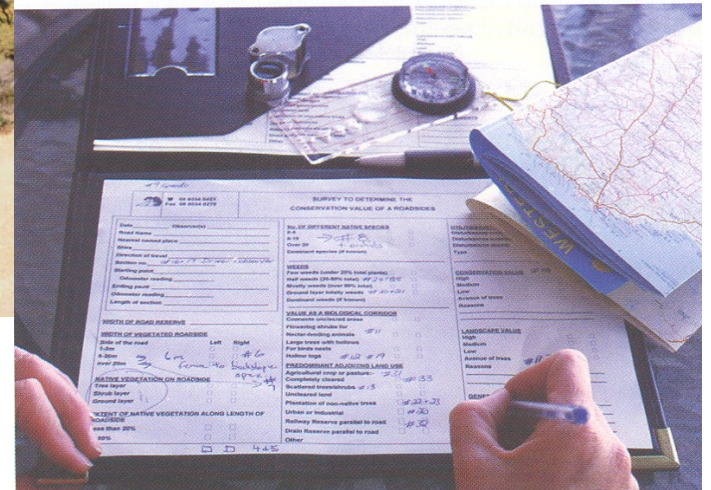**Roadside Conservation Committee**

Roadside Surveys

Determining conservation status.

Snap-shot study.

Aim: assess the conservation values of roadside remnants in Goomalling.

- ✓ Conducted from October to November 2005.

- ✓ 92% (638km) of Goomalling Shire's 688km of roads were surveyed.

- ✓ Assessed by the RCC and maps produced via a Geographic Information System (GIS).

Roadside Conservation Committee

Roadside Surveys

The roadside surveyors were:

Vanessa Slater
Marilyn Chester
Katie Chester
Robert Boase
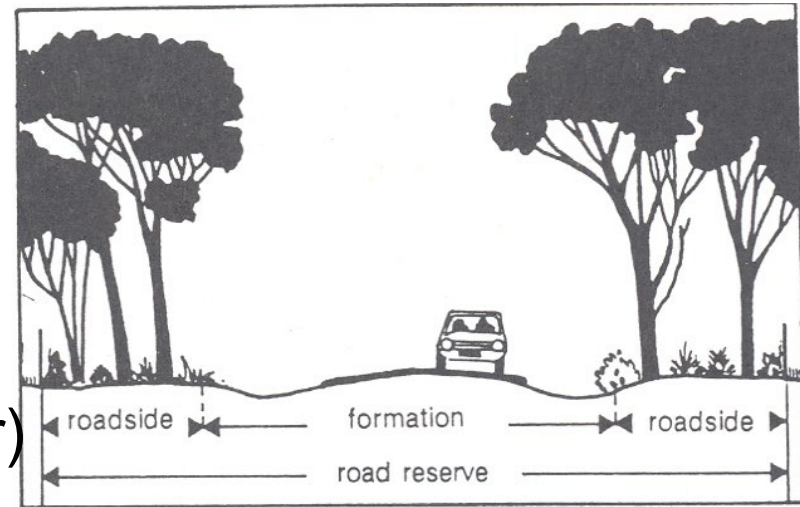Beth Boase
Margaret Davey

They completed over 90 hours of survey work!

Roadside Conservation Committee

Roadside Attributes

- Width of road reserve
- Width of vegetation
- 7 nominated weeds
- Utilities/services (water, power)

- Extent of native vegetation
- Structure of native vegetation
- Number native plant species
- Value as biological corridor
- Degree of weed infestation
- Adjoining land use

Roadside Conservation Committee

Roadside Conservation Value

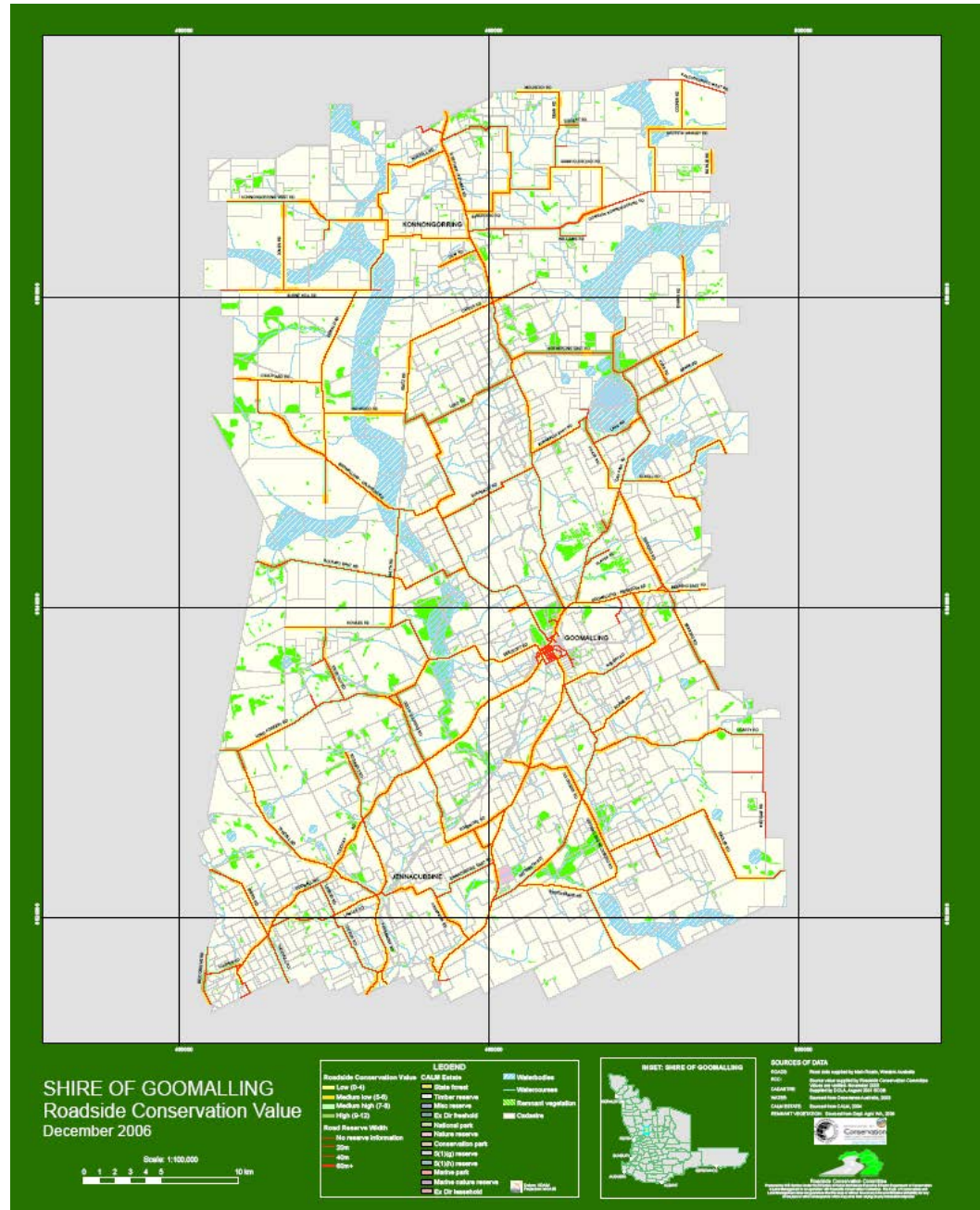6 attributes are scored from 0 to 2.

Added together = conservation value score: 0 – 12.

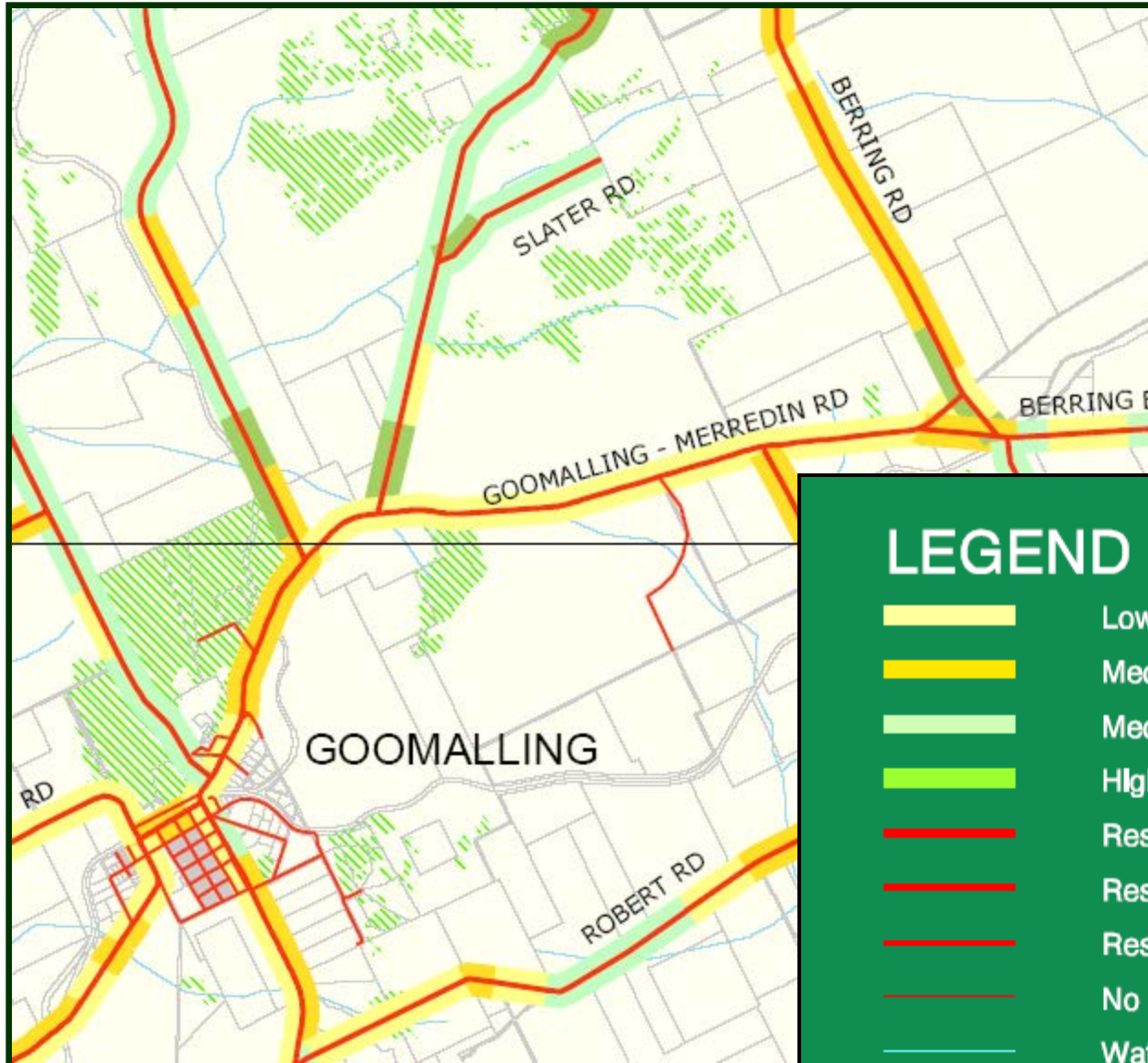The conservation values, grouped into conservation status categories, are represented by:

Conservation Status	Score	Colour
High	9-12	Dark Green
Med-high	7-8	Light green
Med-low	5-6	Orange
Low	0-4	Yellow

Roadside Conservation Committee

Using the RCV Map

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING
Roadside Conservation Value
December 2006

Roadside Conservation Committee

LEGEND

	Low (0-4)
	Medium Low (5-6)
	Medium High (7-8)
	High (9-12)
	Reserve Width of 60m
	Reserve Width of 40m
	Reserve Width of 20m
	No Reserve Information
	Waterbody / Watercourse
	CALM Estates
	Remnant Vegetation

Roadside Conservation Committee

LEGEND

Low (0-4)	
Medium Low (5-6)	
Medium High (7-8)	
High (9-12)	
Reserve Width of 60m	
Reserve Width of 40m	
Reserve Width of 20m	
No Reserve Information	
Waterbody / Watercourse	
CALM Estates	
Remnant Vegetation	

BOTHERLING EAST RD

KING RD

SPARK

LAKE RD

BURABADJI EAST RD

PRYOR RD

OAK PARK RD

Roadside Conservation Committee

RESULTS

Ok

So what did we find?

Roadside Conservation Committee

Width of Vegetated Roadsides

Legend:
- 1 to 5 m
- 5 to 20 m
- Over 20 m
- Unknown

5%
1%
3%
91%

Width of Vegetated Roadsides

Roadside Conservation Committee

Remnant Vegetation

Shire	Total Area (ha)	% Vegetation Cover Remaining
Dowerin	188,786	4.3%
Cunderdin	188,696	1.8%
Goomalling	**185,768**	**4.6%**
Northam	141,410	22.1%
Toodyay	173,440	50.8%
Victoria Plains	255,291	13.6%

Vegetation types represented by less than 30% = ecologically endangered

National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005 (Environment Australia)

Roadside Conservation Committee

Conservation Value Scores

Tatal Distance of Roadsieds (km)

250.0

200.0

150.0

100.0

50.0

0.0

2.2
11.2
138.9
115.5
180.3
169.1
141.4
149.3
228.7
63.0
42.4
26.0
8.9

Conservation Value Score

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Note: These values combine left & right hand sides.

Roadside Conservation Committee

Conservation Status

- 11.0%
- 35.1%
- 29.6%
- 24.3%

Legend:
- ■ High (9-12)
- □ Medium-high (7-8)
- ■ Medium-low (5-6)
- □ Low (0-4)
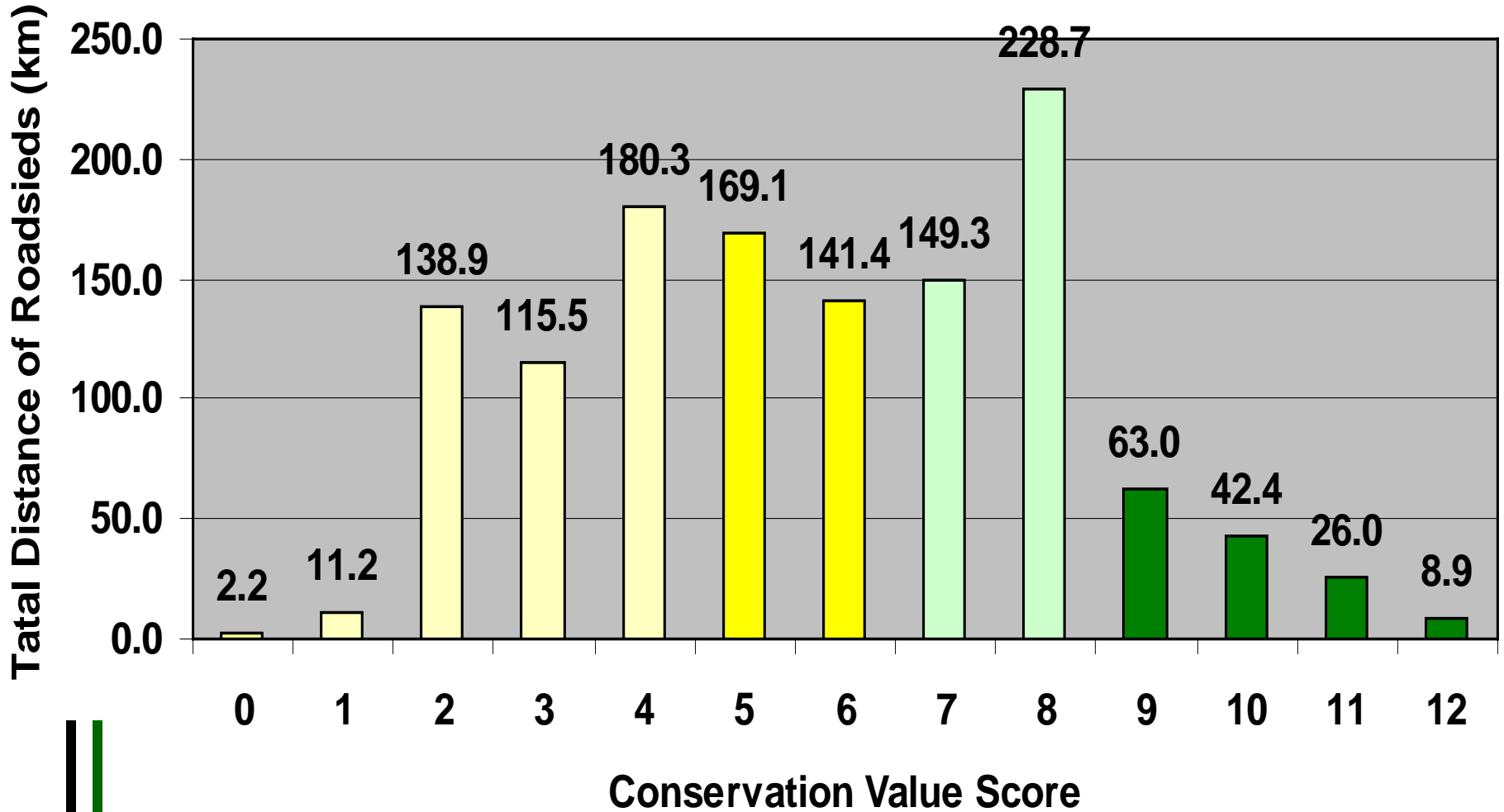
Roadside Conservation Committee
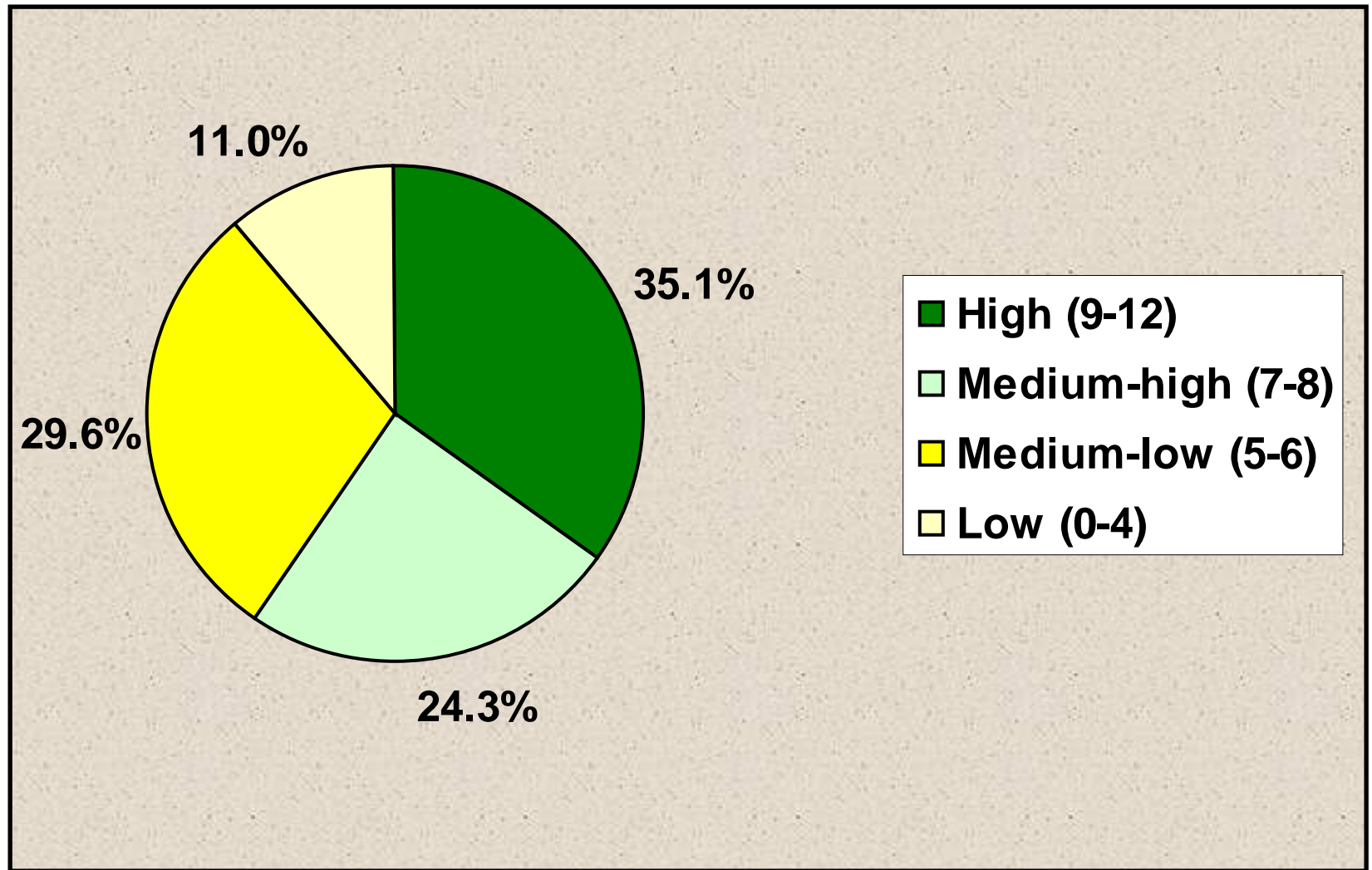
High Value Roads

- Botherling East Road

- Lord Road (sections)

- Goongooning Road
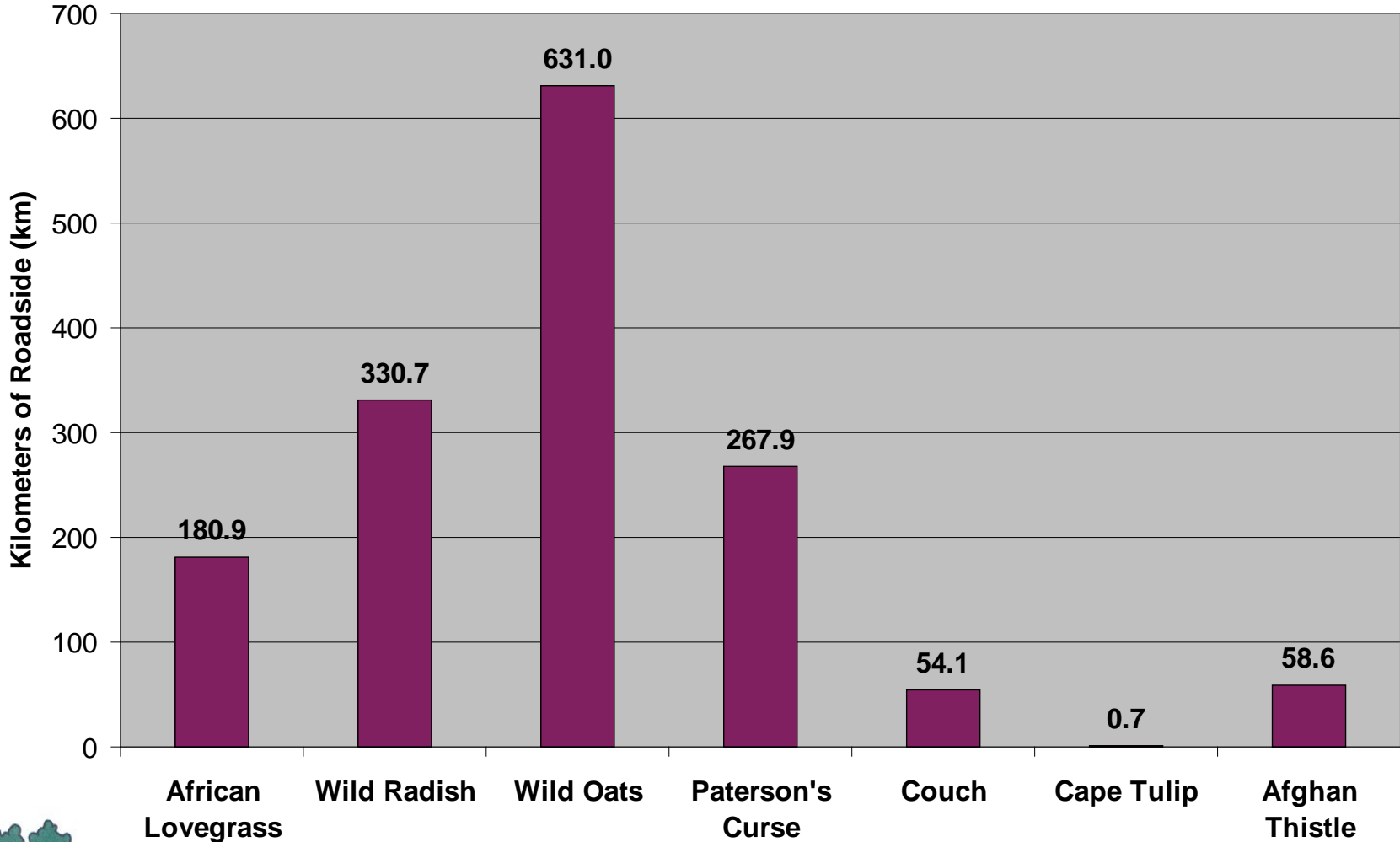
- Oak Park Road

- Berring Road

- Kidd Road

Roadside Conservation Committee

General Weed Presence

Pie chart:
- 20.9% — Light <20% weeds
- 50.6% — Medium 20-80% weeds
- 28.5% — Heavy >80% weeds

Heavy weeds (>80% of total plants)

Nominated Weeds in Roadsides

Roadside Conservation Committee

So, what is all of this?

1. An inventory of the condition of roadside vegetation.

2. Reference map prior to roadworks, maintenance activities.

3. Snap-shot data useful for measuring change over time.

4. Management and planning tool.

Roadside Conservation Committee

Management & Planning Tool

✓ RCV Map: Digital or hardcopy, GIS capability.

✓ Report: Consult for detailed results, recommendations and practical examples.

- Accurate information = informed decisions
- Landscape level planning
- Identify priorities for conservation areas

Roadside Conservation Committee

Management & Planning Tool

▪ Adopt specialised management techniques for different categories of roads

High conservation value roadside:		
Management goal	☞	Maintain, enhance native plant communities
Management guidelines	☞	Minimise disturbance

▪ Develop a *Roadside Register* (roads important for conservation)

Roadside Conservation Committee

Management & Planning Tool

- Weed strategy & priority

- Road works

- Funding applications

- Incorporate into Landcare and NRM projects

- Wildlife corridors

- Tourism (Flora Roads)

- Revegetation

Roadside Conservation Committee

Sustainability of Roadside Values

| Current practices | → | Future values |

The future of roadside values depends on the current management practices.

It is crucial that the road reserves are managed in a manner that is sensitive to the values present.

Roadside Conservation Committee

Good management requires that all issues are considered and balanced.

Shire of Goomalling

Contacting the RCC

For further information please contact:

Cressida Wilson
Executive Officer

Roadside Conservation Committee

Phone: 9423 2423   Fax: 9334 0199

E-mail: rcc@dec.wa.gov.au

Christina Pailthorpe
Technical Officer

Roadside Conservation Committee

Phone: 9423 2174   Fax: 9334 0145

E-mail: rcc@dec.wa.gov.au

Roadside Conservation Committee

Roadside Vegetation Surveys

Koorda
April 2006

The Task Ahead: Roadside Surveys

➢ 'snap shot' study of the condition of roadside vegetation.

➢ designed to allow people with or without botanical expertise to participate.

➢ left and right hand sides surveyed.

Roadside Conservation Committee

The information you record will help us to decide whether the roadside is...

High conservation value

Low conservation value

Overview...

✓ An inventory of conservation values

✓ Useful for measuring changes over time

✓ Produces a map useful for landscape planning & management:

<div style="color:red">

Weed control,   Wildlife corridors,

Road works,   Tourism,

Revegetation,   Funding applications – NRM.

</div>

Roadside Conservation Committee

Roadside Surveys...

➢ **Survey procedure**

➢ **Roadside attributes and examples**

Where is the Roadside?

The road reserve:

- road surface;
- shoulder;
- drain; and
- batter/back slope.
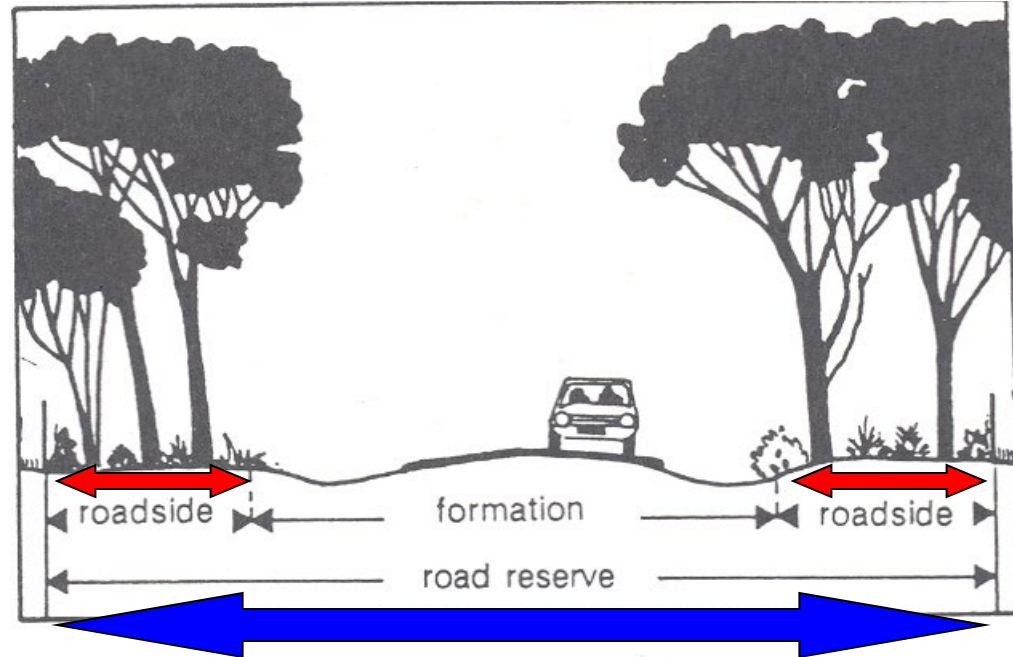
The remaining space is the roadside.

Survey is vehicle based...

➤ Best done with 2 people per vehicle:
- **Driver (observe) and**
- **Passenger (observe & record)**

➤ In most instances the survey can be done at approx. 30km/h.

☞ *Average rate of survey is 20km of road per hour, so 100km = 5-6 hours.*

Remember SAFETY FIRST when driving slowly or stopping.

Roadside Conservation Committee

You will need...

- ✓ checklist and map of roads

- ✓ pens/pencil, highlighter

- ✓ survey pack:
  - **iPAQ**
  - **User's Guide**
  - **Power chargers**

- ✓ a good sense of direction, you MUST indicate direction of travel and odometer readings

Make sure you know your left from your right!

Roadside Conservation Committee

Survey Procedure...

Roadside surveys are done in 'sections' along the road.

This allows you to record changes in vegetation condition.

Survey Procedure...

➢ Always start the survey at an <u>intersection</u>

➢ At the start of the road, set your trip meter to 0.0

➢ Before you start driving, look at the roadside in front of you, record general details such as:

- road name

- your name

- direction of travel

Roadside Conservation Committee

Survey Procedure...

➢ Drive slowly along the road.

➢ Start recording the roadside attributes for left and right hand sides (more about these later).

➢ Continue driving until the road ends <u>or</u> until there is a significant change in condition of roadside vegetation.

A Significant Change...

Some roadsides are uniform along their length, and so can be surveyed as *one section* from start to finish.

Other roadsides may be quite changeable. For example:

✓ adjoining <u>landuse</u> changes significantly, eg. from nature reserve to farmland;
✓ <u>quality</u> of roadside vegetation changes significantly, eg. from mostly native to mostly weeds.

Changes may occur on only one side <u>or</u> both sides of the road.
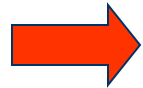
Ignore small changes, i.e. less than 200m along the roadside.

Roadside Conservation Committee

Changing Sections

SHIRE OF BROOMEHILL
Roadside Conservation Value
April 2002
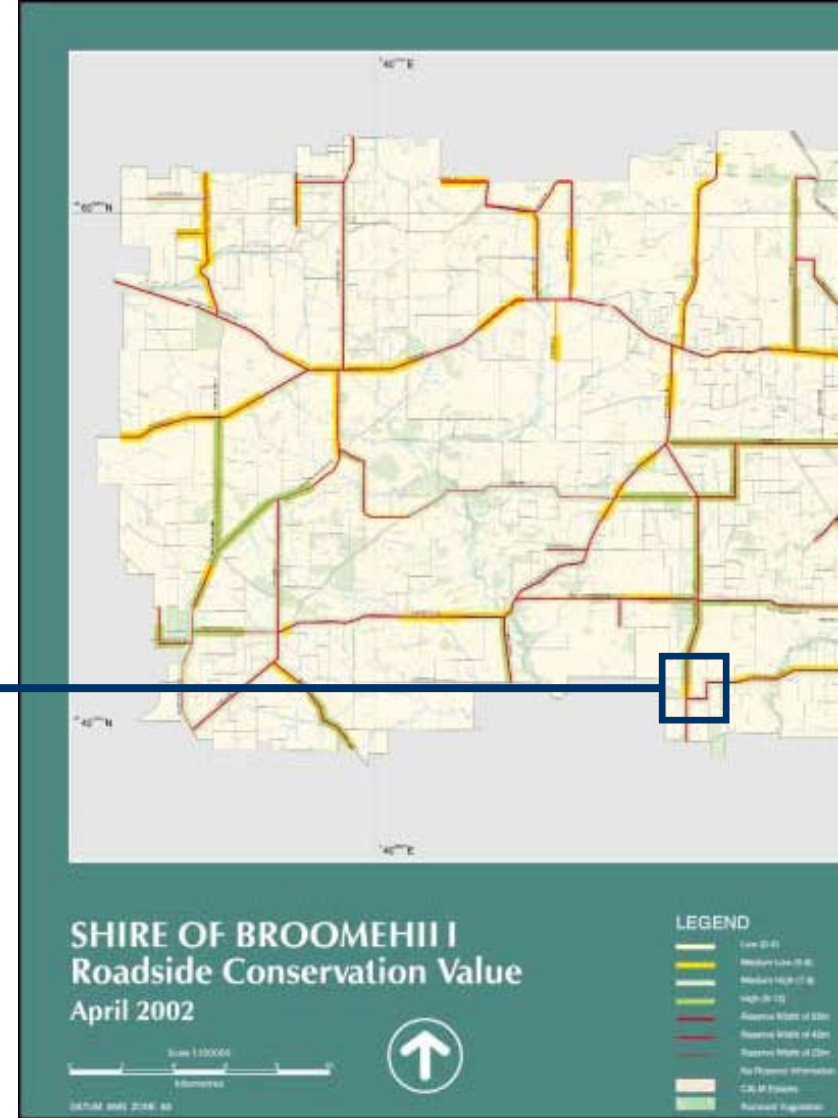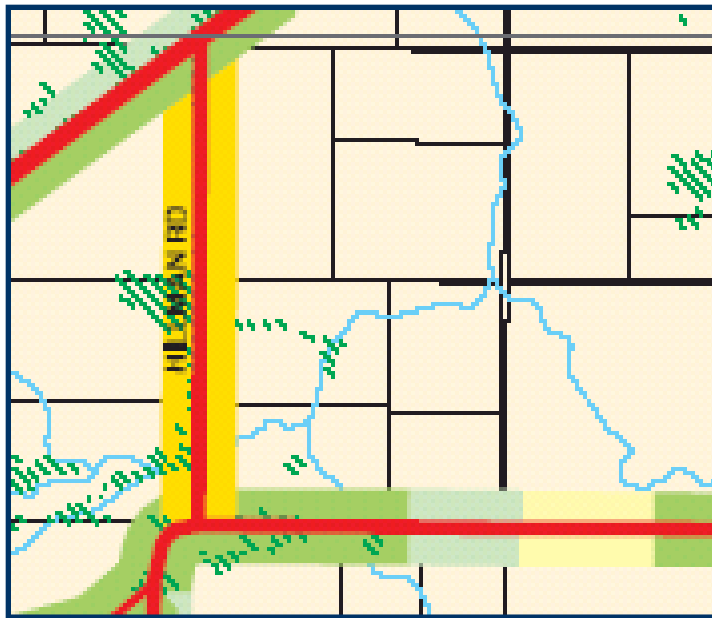
See how the colour (conservation value) changes along this road…?
Each coloured 'section' reflects when they started a new survey section.

Changing Sections Procedure...

1. Note the odometer reading at change over point, this will give the length of Section 1 of the road.

2. Section 2 will continue until another marked change is observed, when section 3 will begin, etc.

3. Each subsequent section is numbered accordingly for this road (1,2,3,4 etc).

☞ *Occasionally note down the odometer reading at a side road. This is very useful when mapping and checks the accuracy of your odometer!*

Roadside Conservation Committee

Quick Refresher...

1. Would you start a new survey section if the:

    - weed cover increased/decreased dramatically?

    - adjoining land use changed from farmland to nature reserve?

2. Changes under ?? metres should be ignored?

3. Do you start a new section if the 'change' only occurs in one side of the road?

There are 10 roadside attributes to record ...

- Width of road reserve;
- Width of vegetation on left and right sides;
- Structure of native vegetation;
- Extent of native vegetation;
- Number of native plant species;
- Value as a biological corridor;
- Degree of weed infestation;
- Nominated weeds;
- Adjoining land use; and
- Presence of utility (eg. water, power).

Roadside Conservation Committee

1. Width of Road Reserve

Historically, road widths were measured in chains (20.1m).

Select the width of the road reserve: 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100m.

Road reserve width (20m)

2. Native Vegetation on Roadsides

Most native vegetation communities have more than one distinct layer.

Woodlands often have small & large trees, a shrub layer & a ground layer containing reeds, everlastings and orchids.

If one or more of the layers is missing, the conservation value of the area is reduced.

Large trees

Small trees

Shrubs

Ground covers

Roadside Conservation Committee

2. Native Vegetation on Roadsides

Record whether the roadside contains a native tree, shrub and/or ground layer.

NATIVE VEGETATION ON ROADSIDE

	Left	Right
Tree	✓	✓
Shrub	☐	☐
Ground	☐	☐

3. Extent of Native Vegetation

Is the native vegetation continuous along the road section, or interrupted by weeds or other disturbances? e.g, fire, soil, rubbish, stockpiles.

EXTENT OF NATIVE VEGETATION ON ROADSIDE

	Left	Right
Less than 20%	☐	☑
20 - 80%	☑	☐
over 80%	☐	☐

Roadside Conservation Committee

4. Number of Native Species

This is a measure of the <u>diversity</u> of the native vegetation.

Make an average estimate along the length of roadside. It does not have to be done in detail.

No. OF NATIVE SPECIES	Left	Right
0 - 5	✓	✓
6 - 19	☐	☐
0VER 20	☐	☐

Roadside Conservation Committee

5. Weeds

Estimate average 'weediness' over the section being considered.

It should be estimated as a percentage of total plants along the section.

RIGHT: majority of the total plants are weeds

Roadside Conservation Committee

5. Weeds

RIGHT: Ground layer totally weeds

LEFT: Few weeds

WEEDS		
	Left	Right
Few weeds (<20% total plants)	☑	☐
Half weeds (20 - 80% total)	☐	☐
Mostly weeds (>80% total)	☐	☐
Ground layer totally weeds	☐	☑

ttee

5. Weeds

5% cover

10% cover

20% cover

Weeds may be clumped, or spread out within the road section.
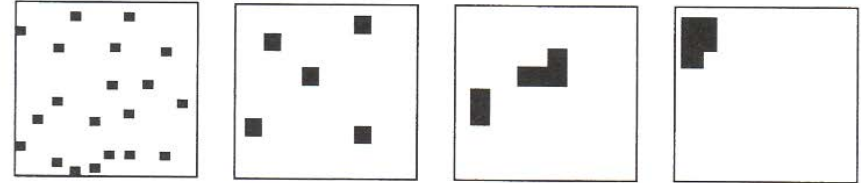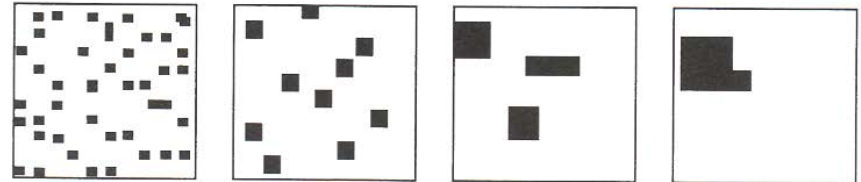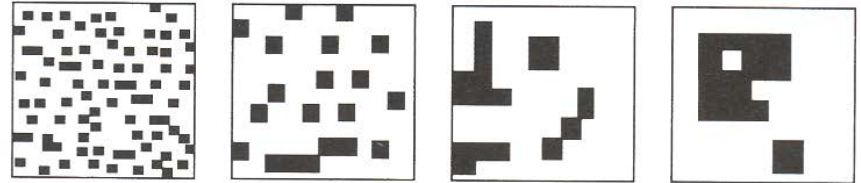
30% cover

40% cover

50% cover

Bayley, D (2001) Efficient Weed Management. NSW Agriculture Paterson NSW.
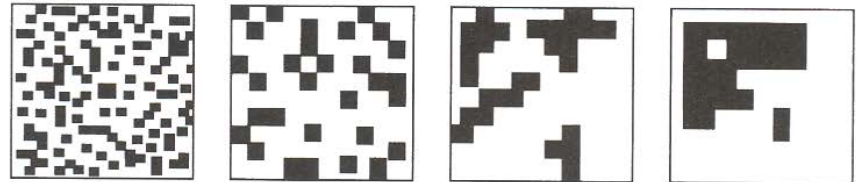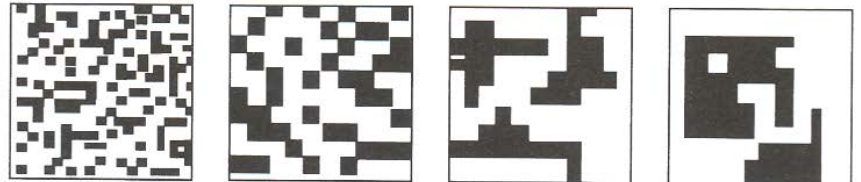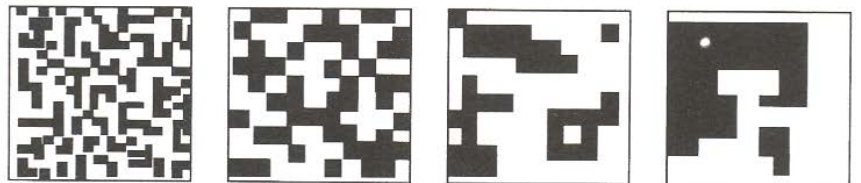
6. Nominated Weeds

Record presence of these 6 weeds:

- African Lovegrass
- Caltrop
- Paterson's Curse
- Saffron Thistle
- Wild Oats
- Wild Radish

Roadside Conservation Committee

7. Value As a Biological Corridor

In cleared areas, the road reserve can be very important as a corridor, allowing the movement of fauna – especially birds – enabling them to seek out feeding and nesting areas.

VALUE AS A BIOLOGICAL CORRIDOR

	Left	Right
Connects uncleared areas	☐	☐
Flowering shrubs	☑	☐
Large trees with hollows	☑	☐
Hollow logs	☐	☑

8. Utilities

Electricity, power lines and pipelines often built in roadside.

To construct and maintain them, the roadside vegetation may be destroyed. Their presence may be detrimental.

UTILITIES

	Left	Right
Utility Absent	☐ ✓	☑
Utility Present	☑ ✓	☐

TYPE

Water	☐	☐ ✓
Electricity	☐	☑ ✓
Gas	☐ ✓	☐
Telecomm.	☑ ✓	☐

9. Width of Vegetated Roadside

This is a measure of how much vegetation/land is left along the roadside. With practice, it is easy to recognise the width categories.

WIDTH OF VEGETATION ON ROADSIDE		
	Left	Right
1 - 5 m	☐	☐
5 - 20 m	☑	☑
over 20 m	☐	☐

10. Adjoining Land-use

Different land uses have different impacts on the roadside.

Road reserves most valuable as conservation area where it acts as a corridor of remnant vegetation in an otherwise cleared landscape.

Record the *predominant* adjoining land use.

Roadside Conservation Committee
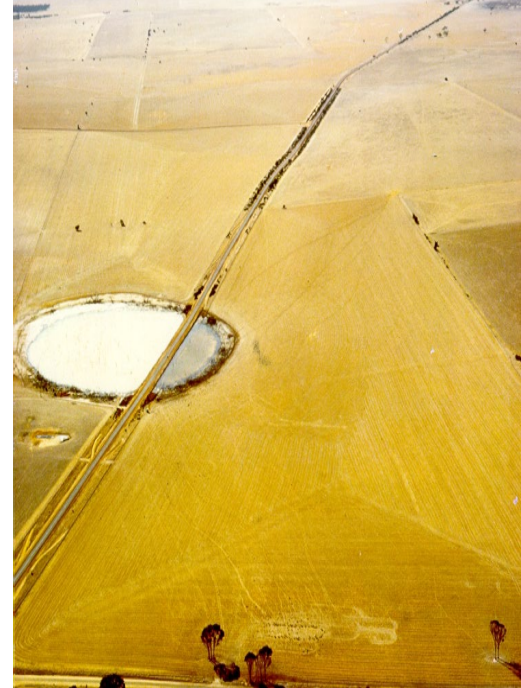
10. Adjoining Land-use

ADJOINING LAND USE

	Left	Right
Agricultural crop or pasture		
- completely cleared	☐	☑
- scattered	☐	☐
Uncleared land	☑	☐
Plantation of non-native trees	☐	☐
Urban or industrial	☐	☐
Railway Reserve	☐	☐
Drain Reserve	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐

Roadside Conservation Committee

10. Adjoining Land-use

scattered

plantation
non- native

completely
cleared

Wildcard Attribute

Salt Affected Roadside

The physical signs – what are you looking for?

Damage to road surface

Bare scolds and die back of deep rooted trees

Roadside Conservation Committee

Using the iPAQs...

Getting Acquainted...

1. Power: press & hold to turn screen on & off

2. Amber flash = battery charging
   Amber solid = battery charged

3. Display screen

4. Stylus pen: slide up to remove, slide down to store

Getting Acquainted...

Use the stylus pen to tap or write on the screen.

- ✓ The screen is sensitive, so be careful with your fingers...
- ✓ Simply 'tap' the screen to select open an item.
- ✓ Tapping is like pressing a keyboard key.
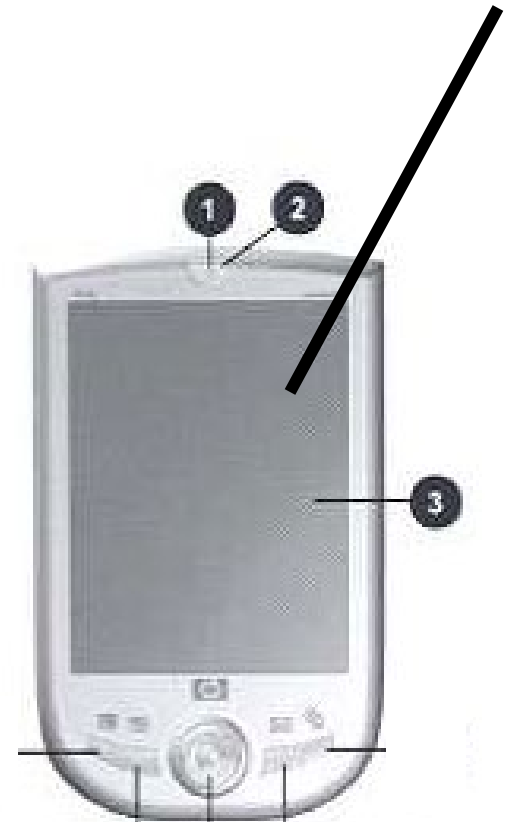
Charging the iPAQ…

- Make sure the iPAQ is fully charged before use, and charge again at the end of each day. Approx. 4 hours.

- If the battery goes flat, you could lose your work!
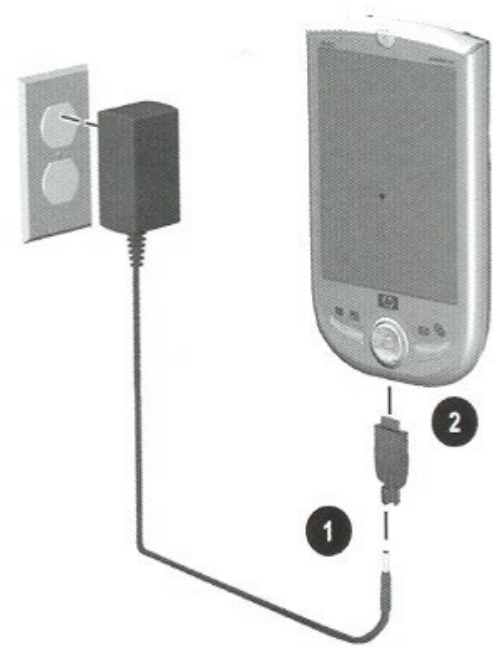
To protect your work...

- A program *(Sprite Backup)* saves your information onto a memory card daily at 5pm. If you are using it at this time, you may need to follow the prompt and tap 'OK'.

- Automatically backs up if battery is low. Press 'OK' if prompted to do this.

Getting Started

1. Turn the iPAQ on.

2. Using the stylus pen, tap this icon: 🪟 (top left corner, next to the word 'Start').

3. Select '**RCC survey**'.

The program may take a few seconds to start up.

Make sure the device is fully charged.
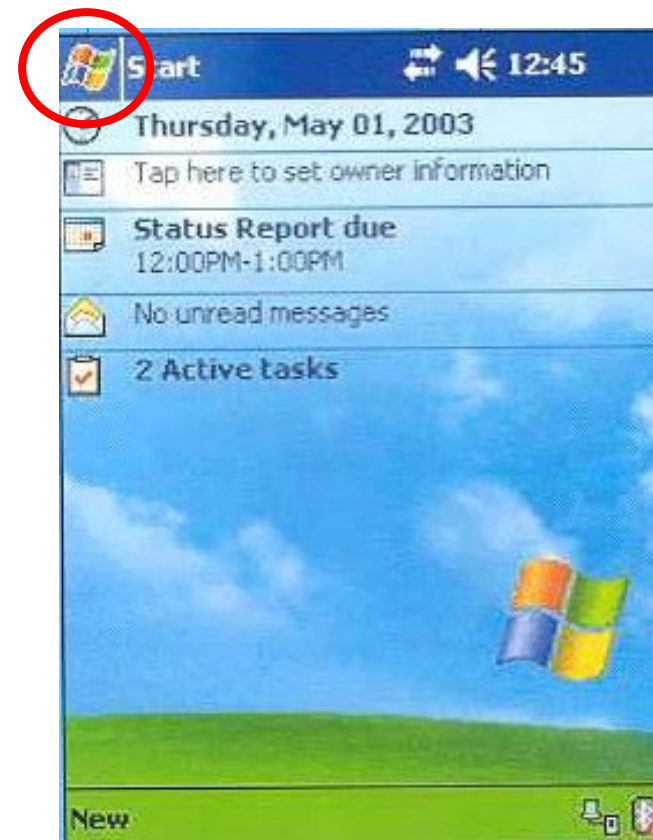
Starting the Survey

1. Select the name of the **Shire** from the drop-down menu.

2. Select the name of the **road** you are going to be surveying: Test Rd 1

If a road is not listed, select '**Add New Road**'. In the space provided, type the road name. Press **OK**.

3. You are now ready to begin the roadside survey <u>for the selected road</u>.

Tap 'Start'.

RCC Survey 4:58

Roadside Conservation Committee Survey

Select Shire Katanning

- Then -

Select Road

Add Ne Adam St
Aerial Rd
Andrews East
Angle Rd
Borlise Rd
Boring Rd

Config

Starting the Survey

- There is a keyboard you can use for typing in details.

- It is located at the bottom right corner of the screen.

Roadside Conservation Committee
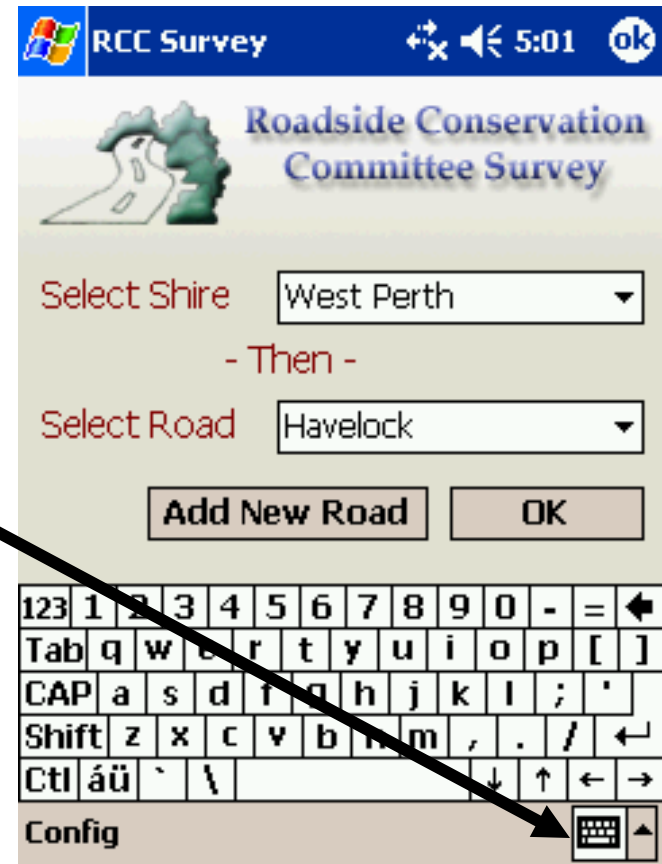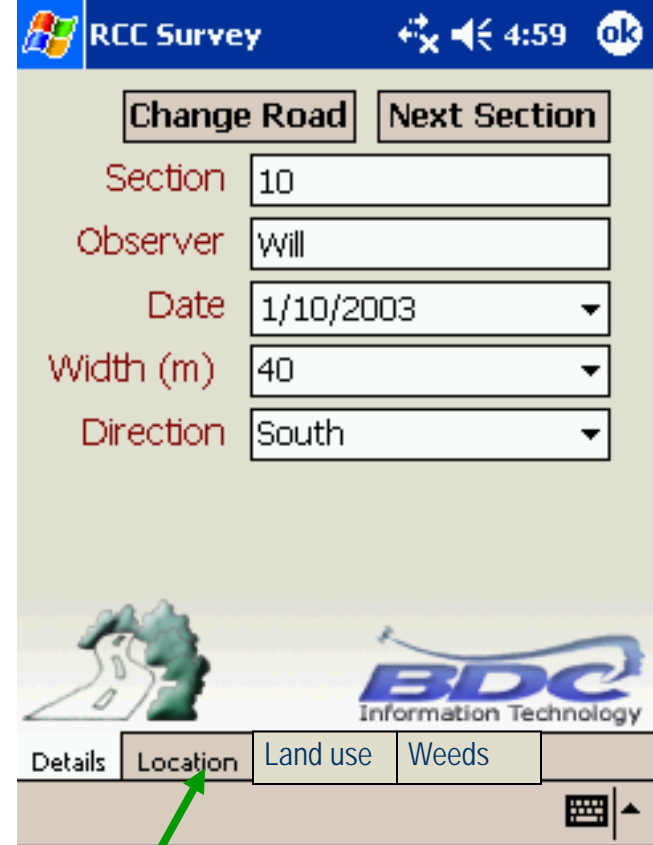
Details

Record the following:

- **Section** number (1,2,3,etc)
- **Observer**
- **Date**
- **Width** (m)
- **Direction**

Go to the next tab, named **Location**.

Location

Record the following:

- **Nearest Place**
- **Odometer Start** (eg. 0.0)
- **Odometer Finish** (eg. 5.6)
- **Start:** start point, eg. Grt Sthn Hwy
- **Finish:** finish point, eg. Boundary Rd

! You will need to come back to this page later to fill in Odometer finish and Finish point.

Go to the Land use Tab

RCC Survey 4:59 ok

Nearest Place **Katanning**
Odometer Start **0.0**
Odometer Finish
Start **Grt Sthn hwy**
Finish

Details | Location | Land use | Weeds

Roadside Conservation Committee

Land use

Record the:

- **Predominant Adjoining Landuse:** select the <u>dominant</u> land use from the drop-down menu.
- Remember to record both the left and right sides.

Go to the next tab, named **Weeds.**

RCC Survey 4:59 ok

Predominant Adjoining Landuse

Left [Agricultural cleared ▼]

Right [Agricultural cleared ▼]

Details | Location | Land use | Weeds

Weeds

- **Predominant Weeds:** record the presence of 6 pre-determined weed species. Select from drop-down menu.
- African Lovegrass, Caltrop, Saffron Thistle, Paterson's Curse, Wild Oats, and Wild Radish

- Leave blank if not present.

Go to next tab, **Comments.**

Predominant Weeds

Wild Radish

Land use | Weeds | Comments | Items

Roadside Conservation Committee
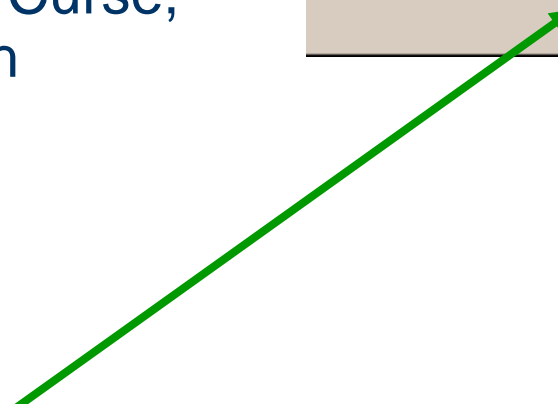
Comments

Comments: you may like to enter other details.

- Occasionally note down a side road and the odometer reading. This helps greatly in the GIS map production.

Go to the next tab, named **Attributes.**
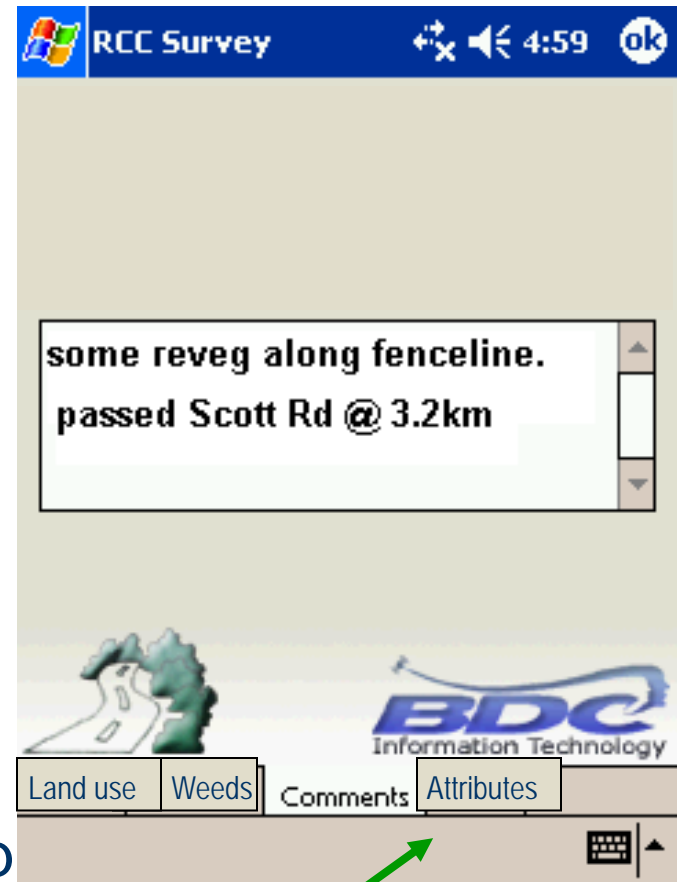
Attributes

Record the **8 roadside attributes** that, when combined, make up the roadside conservation value.

Record the left and right sides independently.

The options will change from red to green, indicating that you have made a selection.

Press **Next.**

Attributes

Tick the box if present and press 'Next'.

Record the other 7 attributes…

Roadside Conservation Committee

Finishing the Section

- The last attribute page will be 'Salt Affected Roadside'. Press **Next**.

- You will receive an error message:

    "*Please go back and fill in the Odometer Finish field. Go to the Location tab.*"

    Press 'ok'.

- Continue driving along the road until there is a significant change, or until the road ends.

- When this happens, pull over or slow down, enter the **Odometer Finish** and **Finish** point on the **'Location'** page.

Roadside Conservation Committee

Finishing the Section

On the **Details** page select either:

- **Change Road:** to begin surveying a new road; or

- **Next Section:** if you are still on the same road, and have to start surveying a new section.

Roadside Surveys

- Roadside survey groups/teams.
- Volunteer forms filled out…?
- Map of Shire.

Concurrent Sessions...

➢ A: groups of 4 to go for practice run (20 mins);

➢ B: others plan their survey teams and roads, mark onto a central map, and organise roster for using/sharing iPAQs.

Review
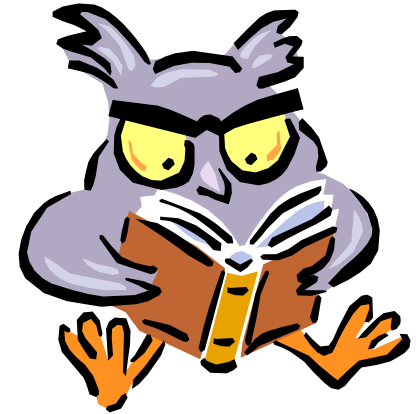
- Survey procedure;
- Roadside survey attributes;
- Using the iPAQs;
- Survey teams and allocated roads;
- Roster to share iPAQs;
- Other questions…

Thank-you…

For further information please contact

Christina Pailthorpe

Technical Officer (Mapping)

Roadside Conservation Committee

Phone: 9334 0174   Fax: 9334 0145

E-mail: christinap@calm.wa.gov.au

Roadside Conservation Committee

African Lovegrass

A large, tufted perennial to 1m tall, with greyish-green, often inrolled leaves. The inflorescence is an open or contracted panicle of greenish-purple (or blackish) flowers, to 40cm long. Flowers during spring and summer. Native to South Africa

Eragrostis curvula   Photos: J. Dodd & R. Randall

Caltrop

Caltrop grows close to the ground with wiry stems up to a couple of metres long. The stems are covered with fine hairs, and the leaves consist of several leaflets arranged opposite each other along the stems. Flowers during summer. The yellow flowers have five petals and are less than 1 cm across. The fruits are very spiny.

Widespread in the Kimberley and arid zone, and is spreading along roadsides in the South West.

Tribulus terrestris

Photos: S.M. Armstrong, J. Dodd & R. Knox

Wild oats

Wild oats are the main oat weed of cropping. Native to southern Europe, it is an abundant and widespread weed throughout southern Western Australia.

An erect grass-like annual grows up to 90 cm tall and produces green flowers in spring and summer.

Avena fatua

Photo: J.D. Dodd

Wild Radish

An annual herb, up to 1m tall. The leaves and stem usually bear bristly hairs and the petals are pale yellow, white or occasionally purple to lilac, 15-20mm long, often with dark veins. Economically one of the most important weeds of cropping in Western Australia. Flowers throughout the year but mainly in spring. Native to Europe.

Raphanus raphanistrum

Photos: J. Dodd

Paterson's Curse

This large, coarse, bristly annual flowers in late winter and spring. Vegetative plants possess rosettes of broad, deep veined hairy leaves. Native to southern Europe, it is widespread.

Echium plantagineum

Photos: R. Knox & J. Dodds

Saffron Thistle

An annual from southern Europe that grows up to 70cm tall. The leaves are rigid, with spiny lobes. The yellow flower heads are surrounded by spiny bracts and are borne in terminal clusters.

It flowers in spring and summer and is a serious weed of agricultural and pastoral areas as well as disturbed bushland throughout the South West.

Carthamus lanatus

Photos: S. Wilkinson & R. Knox
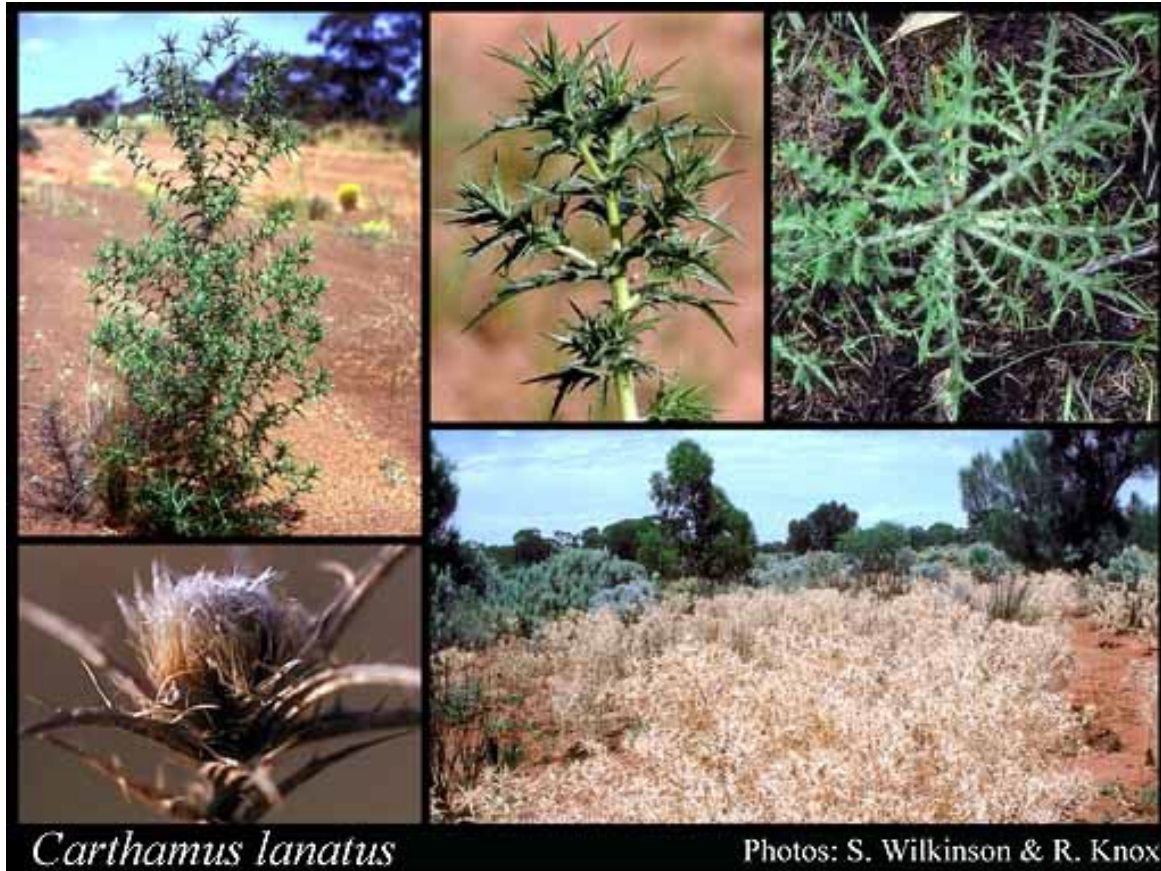
Roadside Vegetation Survey in Trayning
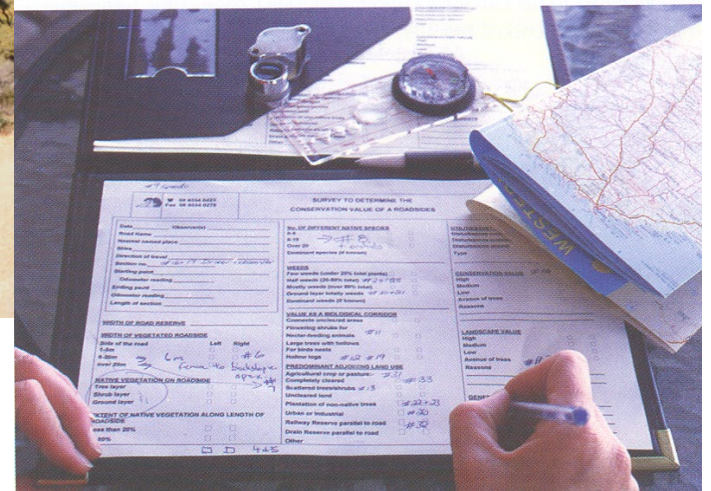
Roadside Conservation Committee

Roadside Surveys

Determining conservation status.

Snap-shot study.

Aim: assess the conservation values of roadside remnants in Trayning.

✓ Conducted from July to August 2004
                                    and May 2005.

✓ 92% (713km) of Trayning Shire's 775km of roads were surveyed.

✓ Assessed by the RCC and maps produced via a Geographic Information System (GIS).

Roadside Conservation Committee

Roadside Surveys

The roadside surveyor was:

Linda Vernin

She completed over 40 hours of survey work!

Roadside Conservation Committee

Roadside Attributes

- Width of road reserve
- Width of vegetation
- 6 nominated weeds
- Utilities/services (water, power)
- Salt affected roadsides

- Extent of native vegetation
- Structure of native vegetation
- Number native plant species
- Value as biological corridor
- Degree of weed infestation
- Adjoining land use

roadside | formation | roadside
road reserve

Roadside Conservation Committee

Roadside Conservation Value

6 attributes are scored from 0 to 2.

Added together = conservation value score: 0 – 12.

The conservation values, grouped into conservation status categories, are represented by:

Conservation Status	Score	Colour
High	9-12	Dark Green
Med-high	7-8	Light green
Med-low	5-6	Orange
Low	0-4	Yellow

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Using the RCV Map

SHIRE OF TRAYNING
Roadside Conservation Value
August 2005

Roadside Conservation Committee

KUNUNOPPIN

RANCE RD

MOUJAKINE R

IEM ROAD

KAHL RD

MCNEIL RD

COUPER RD

H

LEGEND

	Low (0-4)
	Medium Low (5-6)
	Medium High (7-8)
	High (9-12)
	Reserve Width of 60m
	Reserve Width of 40m
	Reserve Width of 20m
	No Reserve Information
	Waterbody / Watercourse
	CALM Estates
	Remnant Vegetation

Roadside Conservation Committee

LOCKYER RD
BUCKLEY RD
SMEETON RD
HARR
GABBIN-TRAYNING RD
MANDIGA-TRAYNING RD
ORD RD
NG NORTH RD
KELLERBERRIN-BENCUBBIN RD
GOLDFIELDS RD
TRAYNING

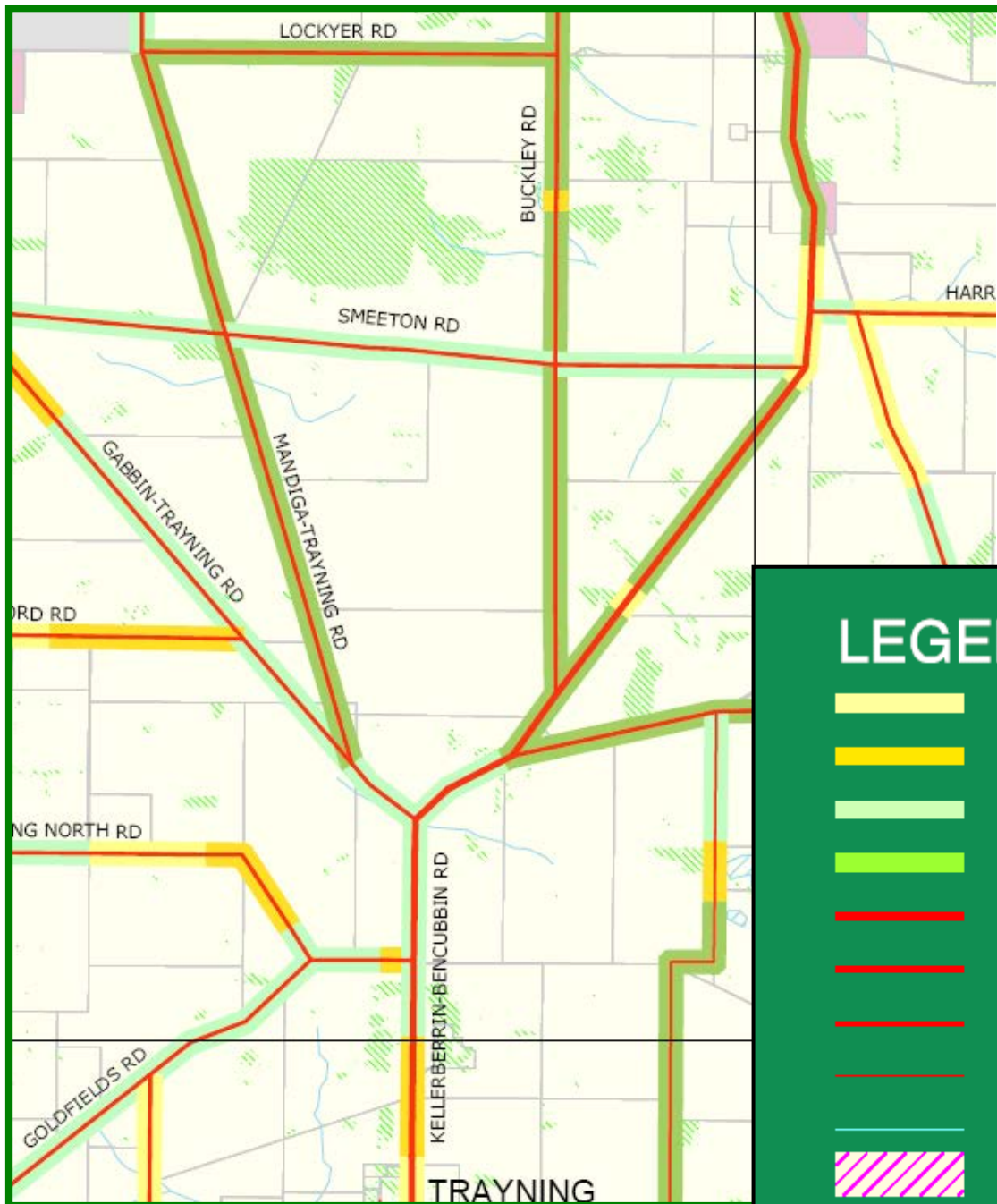**LEGEND**

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Roadside Conservation Committee
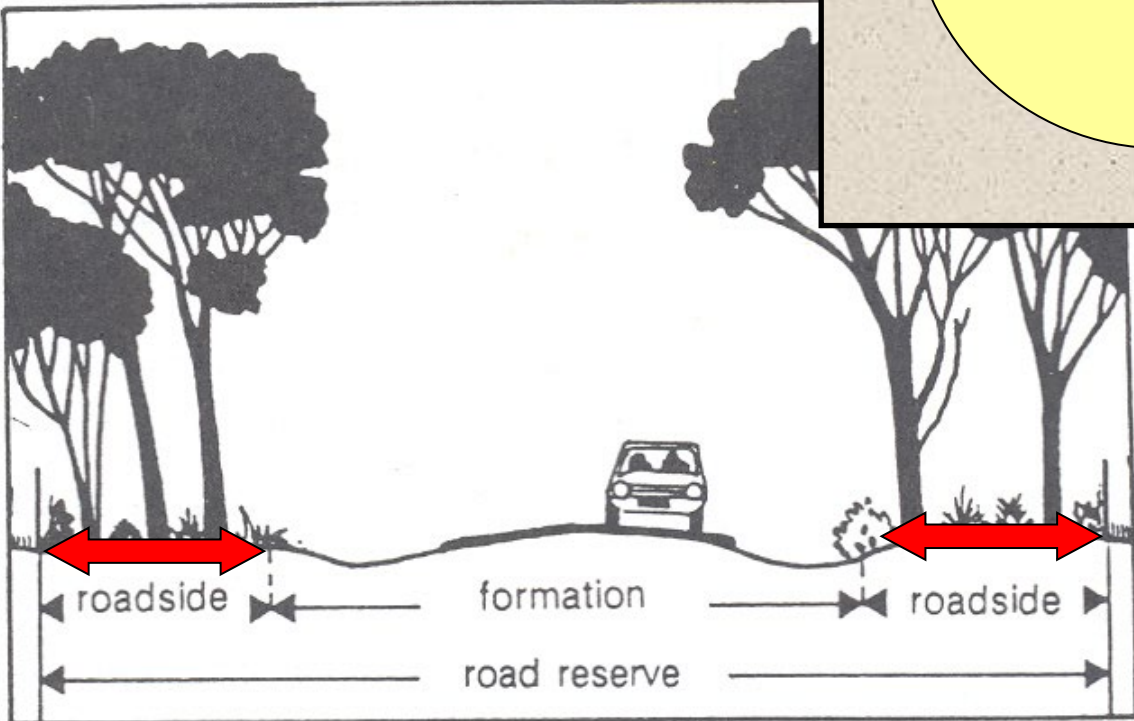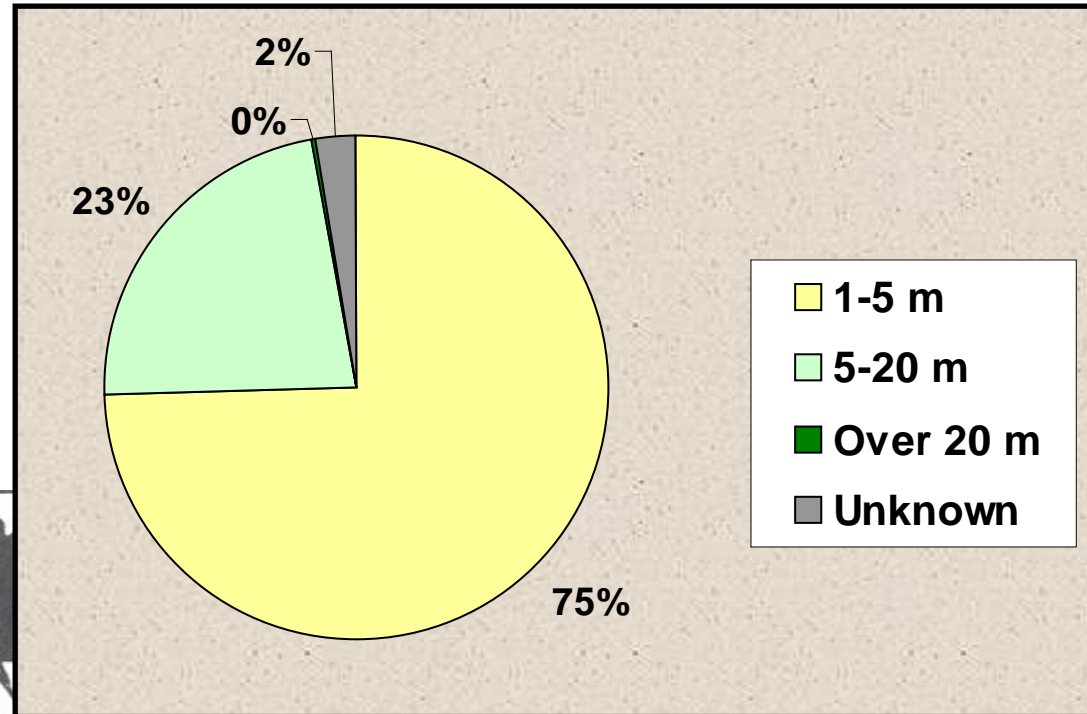
RESULTS

Ok

So what did we find?

Width of Vegetated Roadsides

Width of Vegetated Roadside Total km

- 1-5 m
- 5-20 m
- Over 20 m
- Unknown

2%
0%
23%
75%

Width of Vegetated Roadsides

Roadside Conservation Committee

Remnant Vegetation
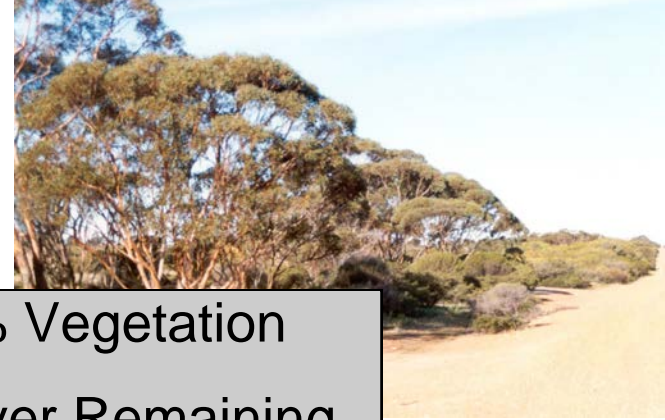
Shire	Total Area (ha)	% Vegetation Cover Remaining
Kellerberrin	191,970	7.4%
Mount Marshall	1,019,574	10.6%
Muckinbudin	342,575	14.0%
Nungarin	117,004	15.2%
Trayning	**164,255**	**8.4%**
Wyalkatchem	158,004	4.9%

Vegetation types represented by less than 30% = ecologically endangered

National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005 (Environment Australia)

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Conservation Value Scores

Note: These values combine left & right hand sides.

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Conservation Status

23%

34%

18%

25%

- ☐ **Low (0-4)**
- ◼ **Medium-low (5-6)**
- ☐ **Medium-high (7-8)**
- ◼ **High (9-12)**
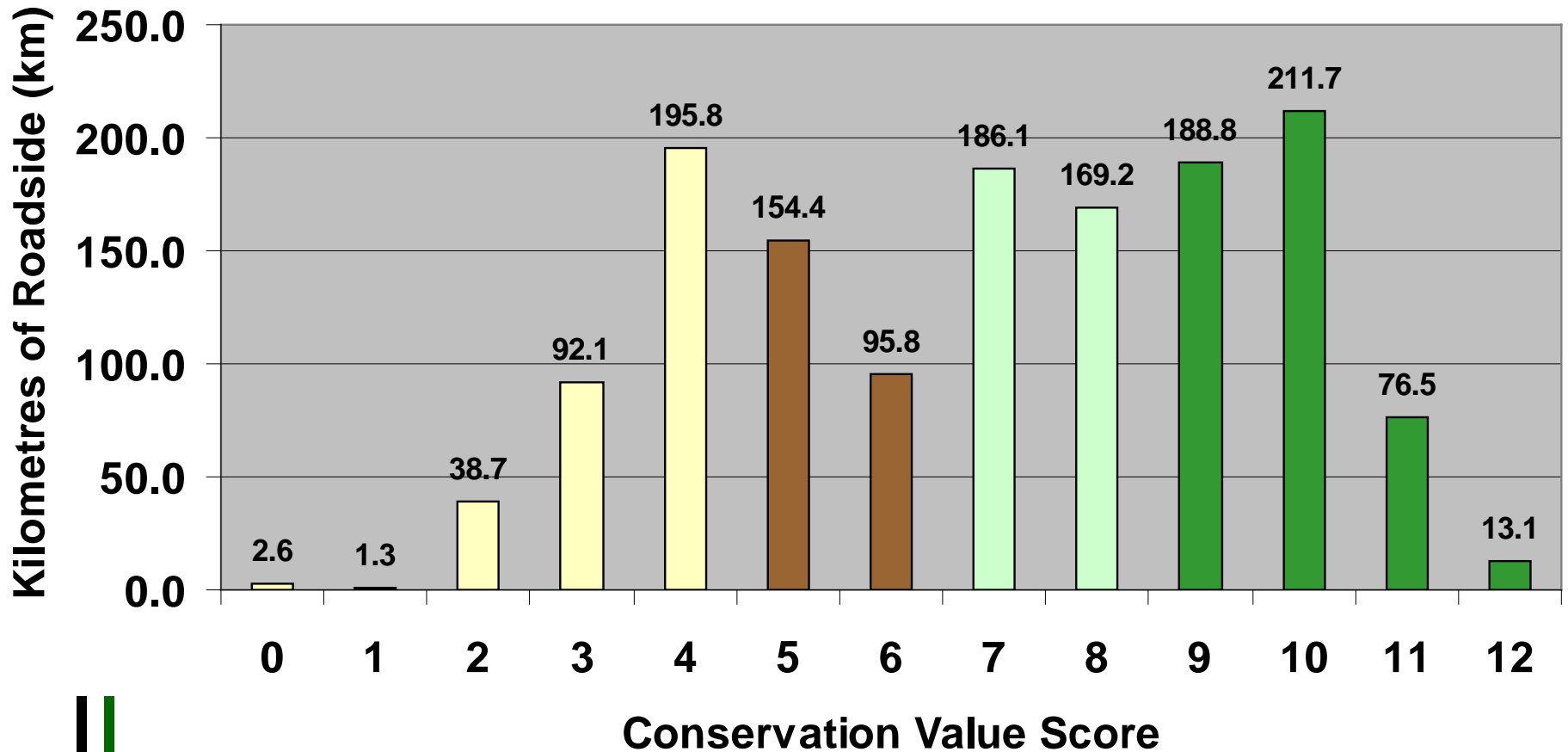
Roadside Conservation Committee
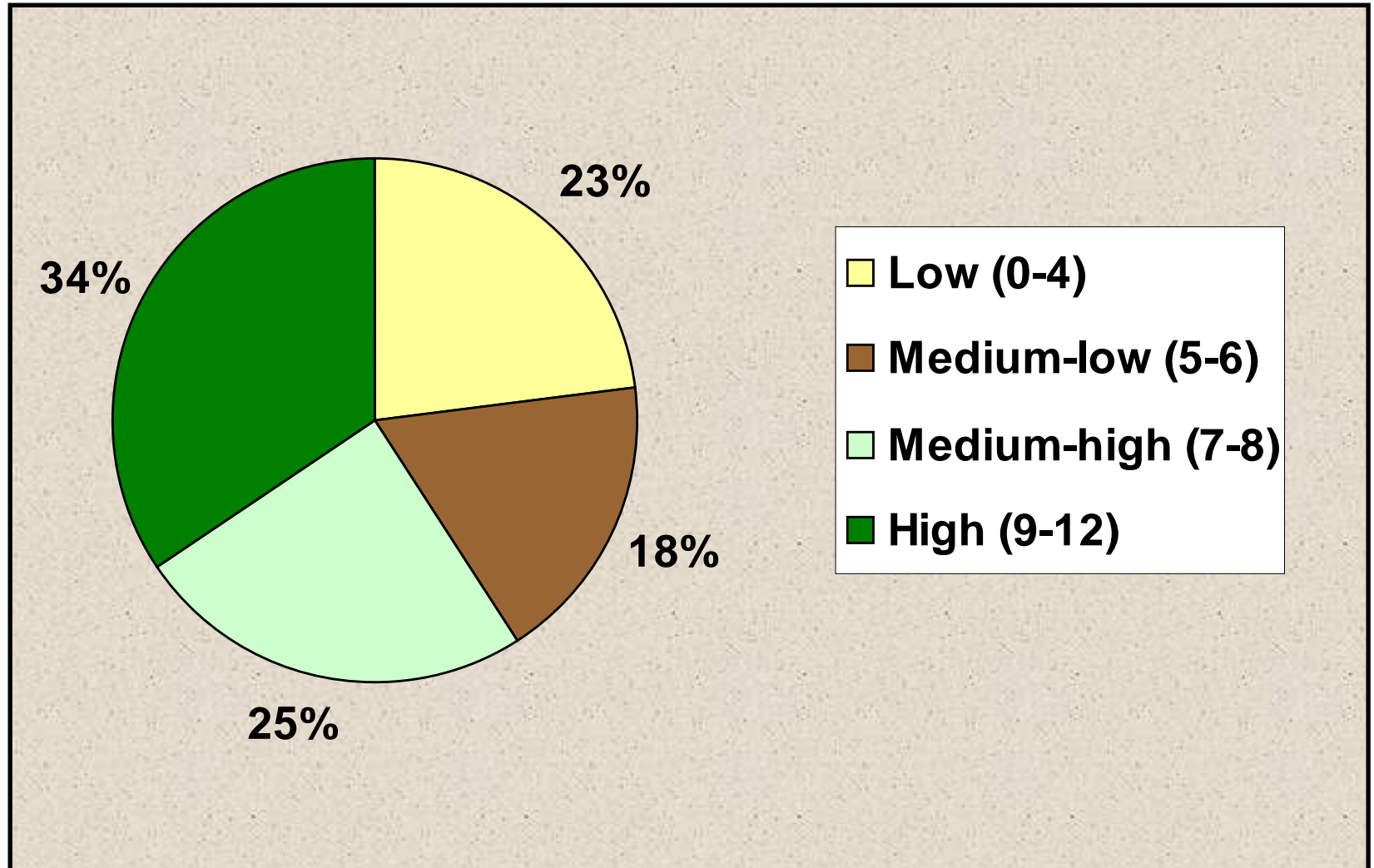
High Value Roads

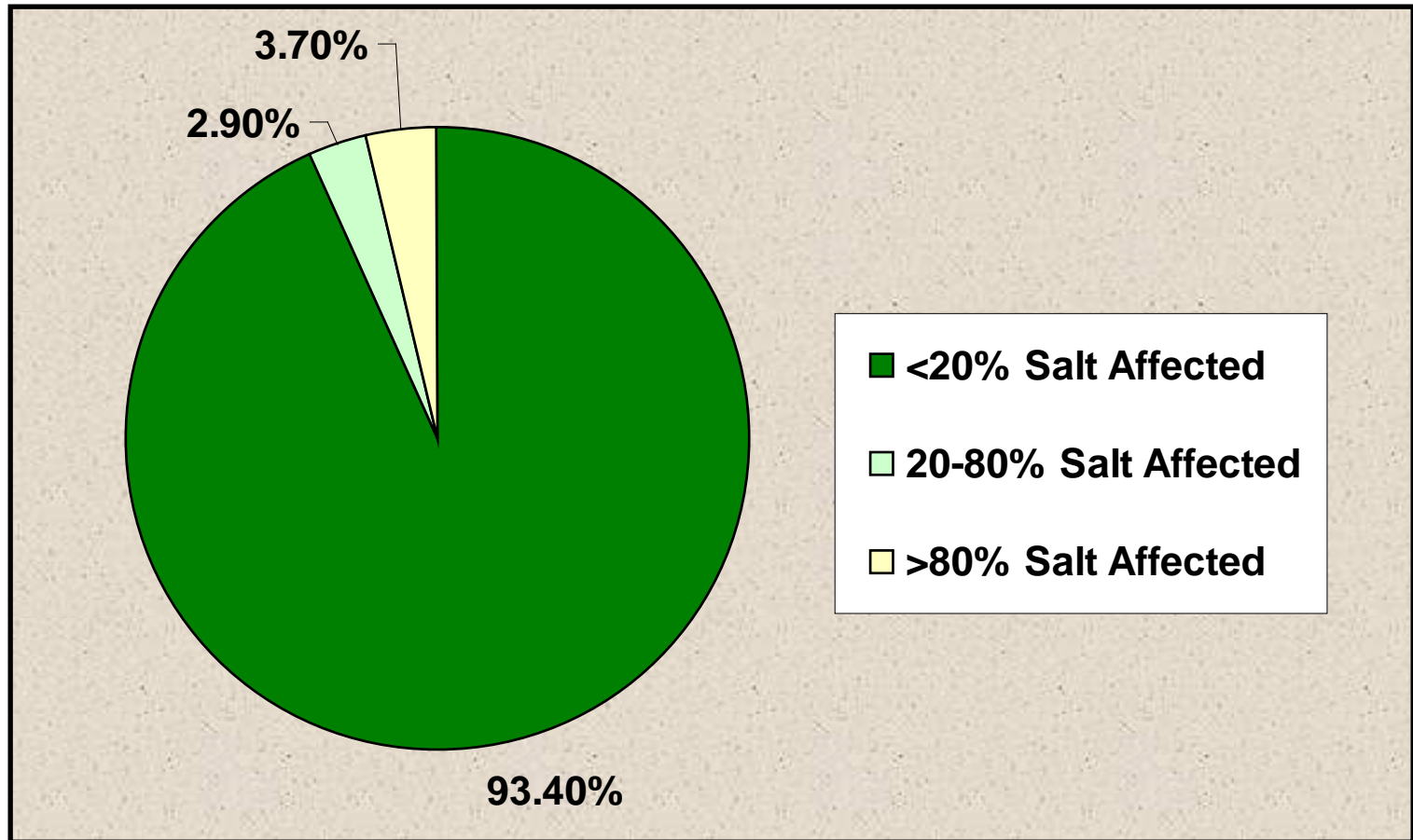- Billyacatting Road
- Buckley Road
- Huandanning Road
- Keene Road
- Kidd Road
- Kodjkodjin Road
- Lockyer Road
- Purdy Road

- Sutton Road
- Wallace Road
- Mandiga-Trayning Road

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Salt Affected Roadsides

3.70%

2.90%

- ■ **<20% Salt Affected**
- ☐ **20-80% Salt Affected**
- ☐ **>80% Salt Affected**

93.40%

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Significant Habitat Trees

15.8%

84.2%

- 🟩 **Present**
- 🟨 **Absent**

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General Weed Presence

Pie chart showing:
- 31% Heavy >80% weeds
- 39% Medium 20-80% weeds
- 30% Light <20% weeds

Legend:
- ☐ Heavy >80% weeds
- ☐ Medium 20-80% weeds
- ■ Light <20% weeds

Heavy weeds (>80% of total plants)

Nominated Weeds in Roadsides

Roadside Conservation Committee

So, what is all of this?

1. An inventory of the condition of roadside vegetation.

2. Reference map prior to roadworks, maintenance activities.

3. Snap-shot data useful for measuring change over time.

4. Management and planning tool.

SHIRE OF TRAYNING
Roadside Conservation Value
August 2005

Roadside Conservation Committee

Management & Planning Tool

✓ RCV Map: Digital or hardcopy, GIS capability.

✓ Report: Consult for detailed results, recommendations and practical examples.

- Accurate information = informed decisions
- Landscape level planning
- Identify priorities for conservation areas

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Management & Planning Tool

- Adopt specialised management techniques for different categories of roads

High conservation value roadside:		
Management goal	☞	Maintain, enhance native plant communities
Management guidelines	☞	Minimise disturbance

- Develop a *Roadside Register* (roads important for conservation)

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Management & Planning Tool

- Weed strategy & priority

- Road works

- Funding applications

- Incorporate into Landcare and NRM projects

- Wildlife corridors

- Tourism (Flora Roads)

- Revegetation

Roadside Conservation Committee

Sustainability of Roadside Values

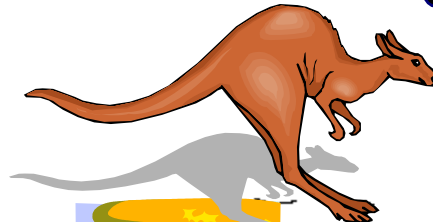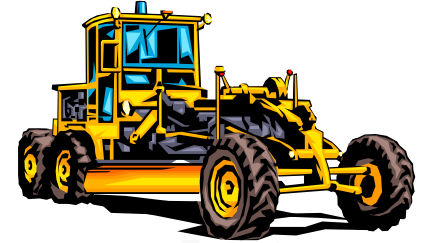**Current practices** → **Future values**

The future of roadside values depends on the current management practices.

It is crucial that the road reserves are managed in a manner that is sensitive to the values present.

Roadside Conservation Committee

Good management requires that all issues are considered and balanced.

Shire of Trayning

Roadside Conservation Committee

Contacting the RCC

For further information please contact:

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E-mail: rcc@dec.wa.gov.au

Christina Pailthorpe
Technical Officer

Roadside Conservation Committee

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