

Roadside Vegetation Surveys

Katanning refresher
September 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.



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:

Weed control, Wildlife corridors,

Road works, Tourism,

Revegetation, Funding applications – NRM.



Roadside Surveys...



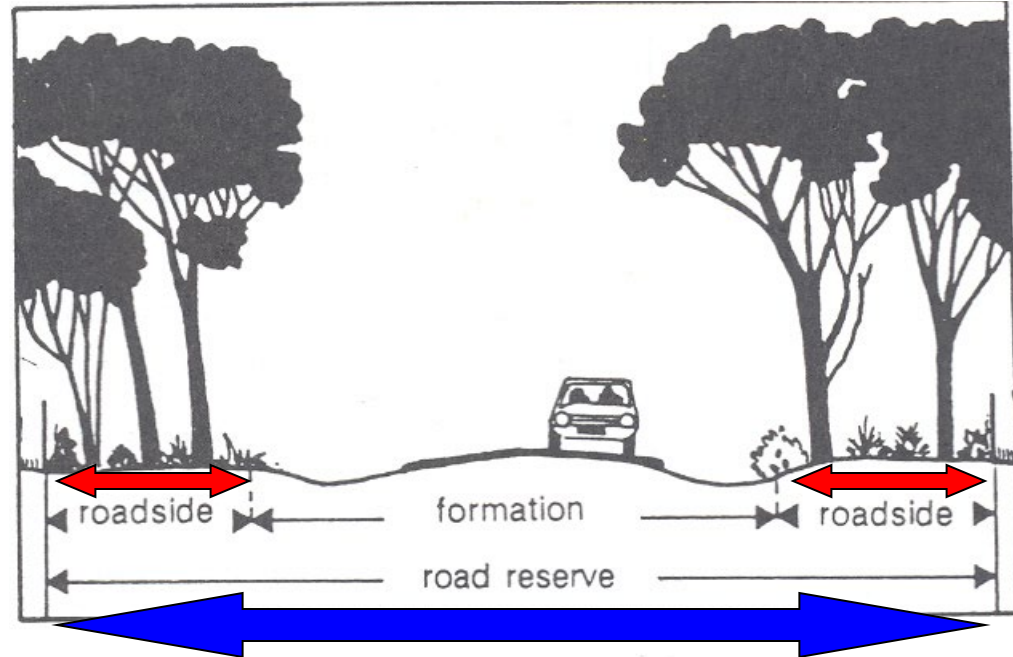
- **Survey procedure**
- **Roadside attributes and examples**



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.



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!*



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 intersection
- 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



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 or until there is a significant change in condition of roadside vegetation.



A Significant Change...

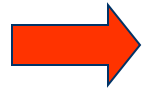


Some roadsides are uniform along their length, and so can be surveyed as *one section* from start to finish.

Other roadsides may be quite changeable. For example:

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

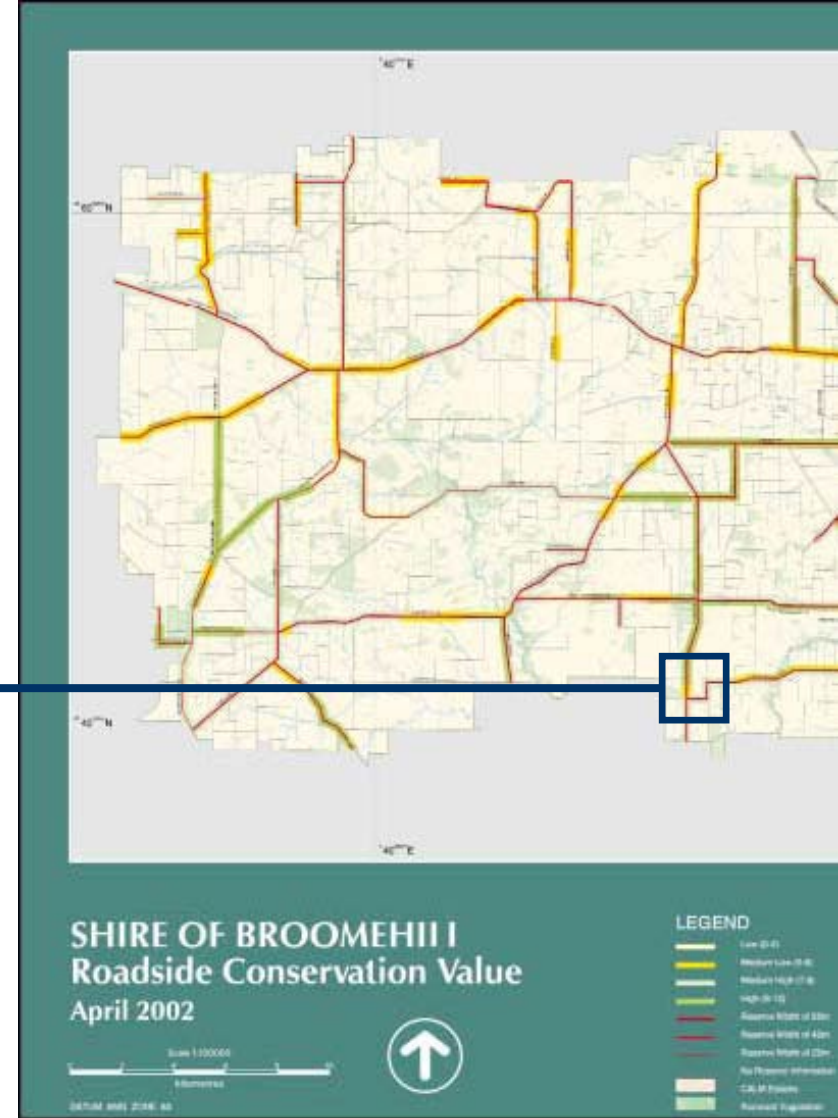
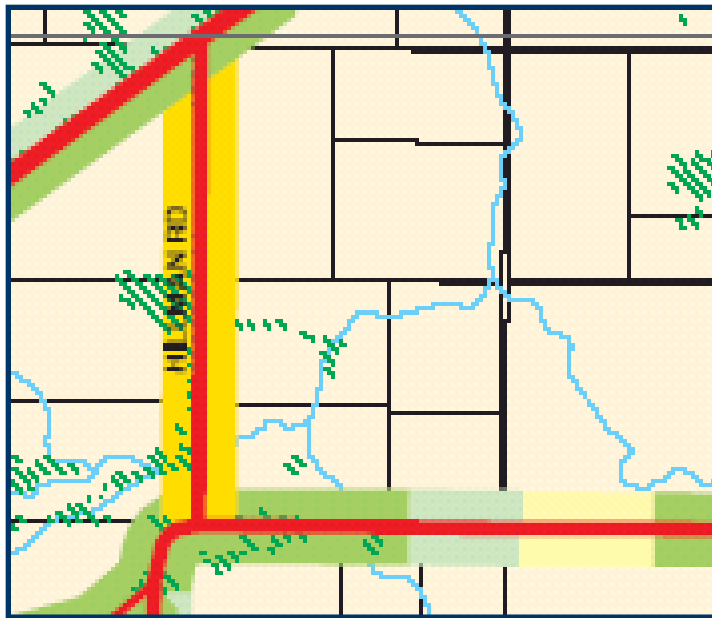
Changes may occur on only one side or both sides of the road.



Ignore small changes, i.e. less than 200m along the roadside.



Changing Sections




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!*



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).



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.



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



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 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Shrub | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ground | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



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% | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 20 - 80% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| over 80% | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



4. Number of Native Species

This is a measure of the diversity 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 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 - 19 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| OVER 20 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



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



5. Weeds

RIGHT: Ground layer totally weeds



LEFT: Few weeds



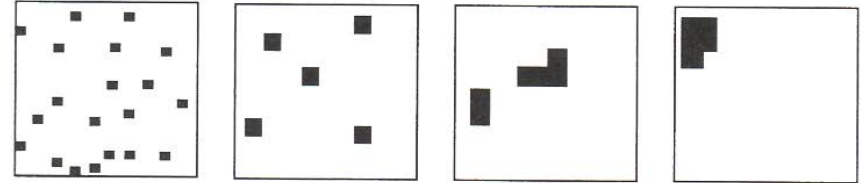
WEEDS

| | Left | Right |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Few weeds (<20% total plants) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Half weeds (20 - 80% total) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mostly weeds (>80% total) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ground layer totally weeds | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

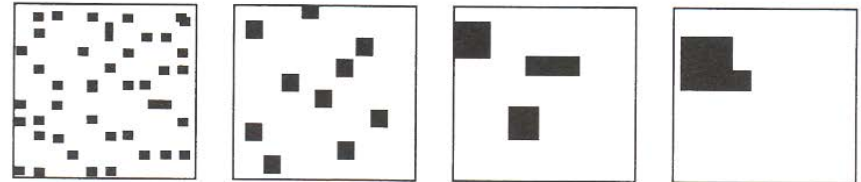
5. Weeds

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

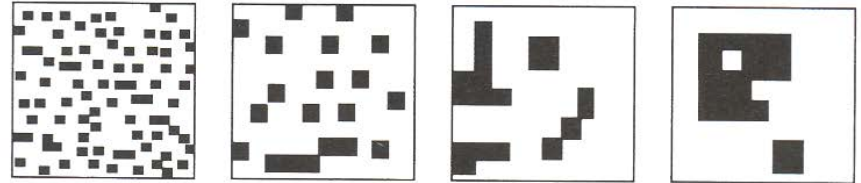
5% cover



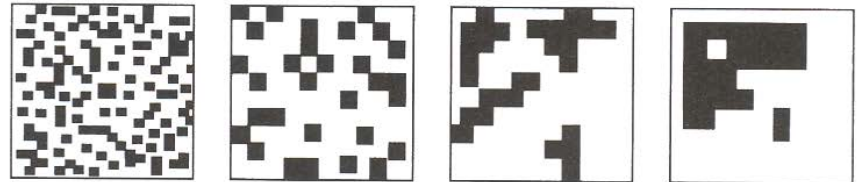
10% cover



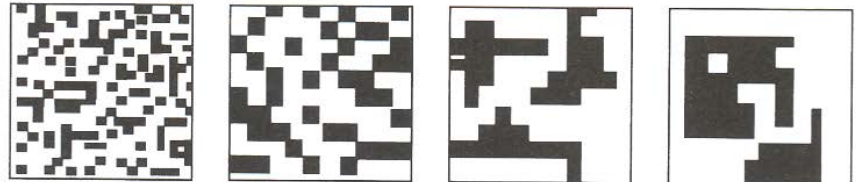
20% cover



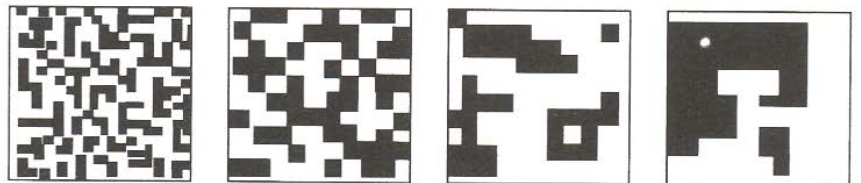
30% cover



40% cover



50% cover



6. Nominated Weeds

Record roadside populations of these 6 weeds:

- African lovegrass
- Bridal Creeper
- Cape Tulip
- Tagasaste
- Veldt Grass
- Wild Radish and Wild Turnip



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 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Flowering shrubs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Large trees with hollows | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Hollow logs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |



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 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Utility Present | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | TYPE | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Water | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Telecomm. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

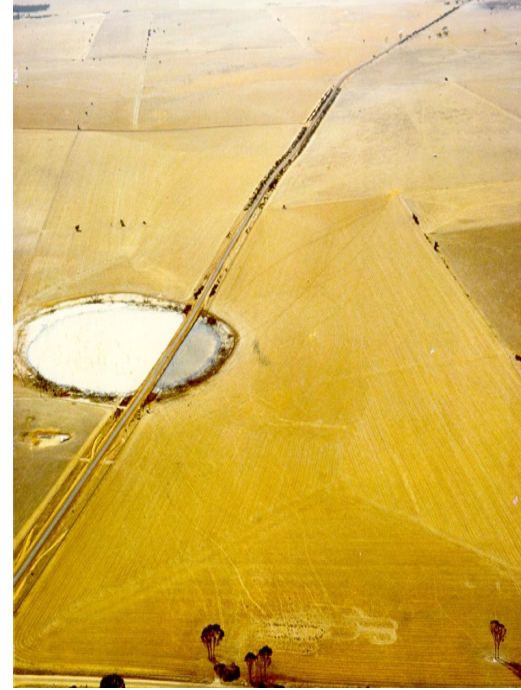
| | Left | Right |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 - 5 m | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 - 20 m | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| over 20 m | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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.



10. Adjoining Land-use



ADJOINING LAND USE

| | Left | Right |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Agricultural crop or pasture | | |
| - completely cleared | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| - scattered | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Uncleared land | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Plantation of non-native trees | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Urban or industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Railway Reserve | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Drain Reserve | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



10. Adjoining Land-use



scattered



plantation
non-native



completely
cleared



Using the iPAAQs...



Getting Acquainted...

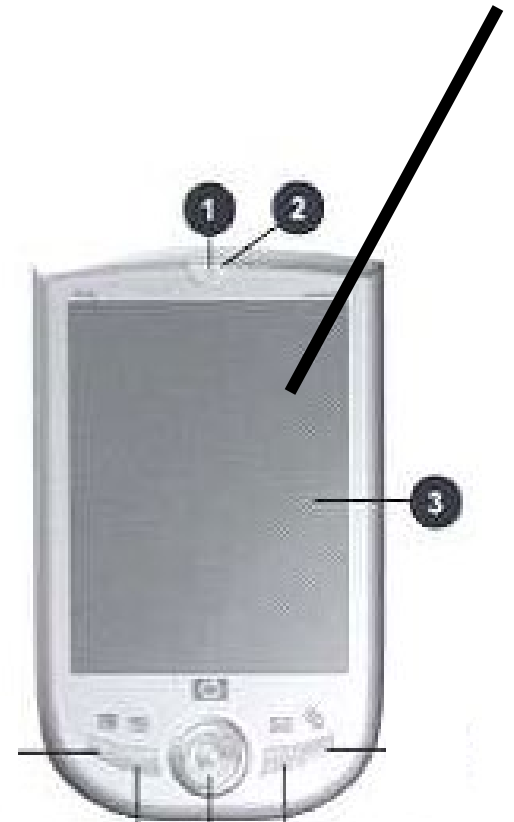
1. Power: press & hold to turn screen on & off
2. Amber flash = battery charging
Amber solid = battery charged
3. Display screen
4. Stylus pen: slide up to remove, slide down to store



Getting Acquainted...

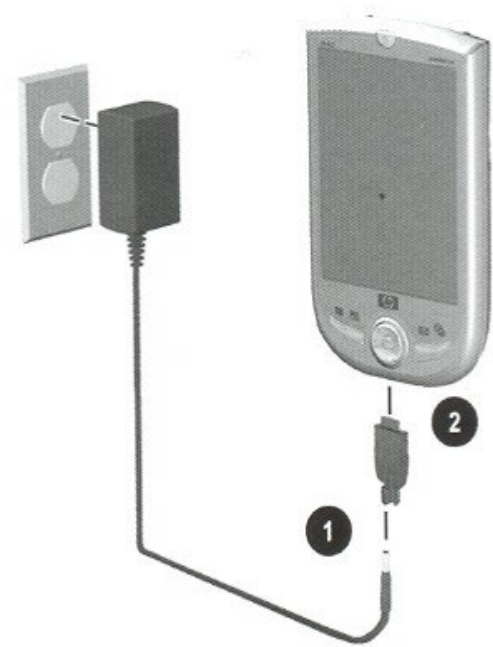
Use the stylus pen to tap or write on the screen.

- ✓ The screen is sensitive, so be careful with your fingers...
- ✓ Simply 'tap' the screen to select or 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.



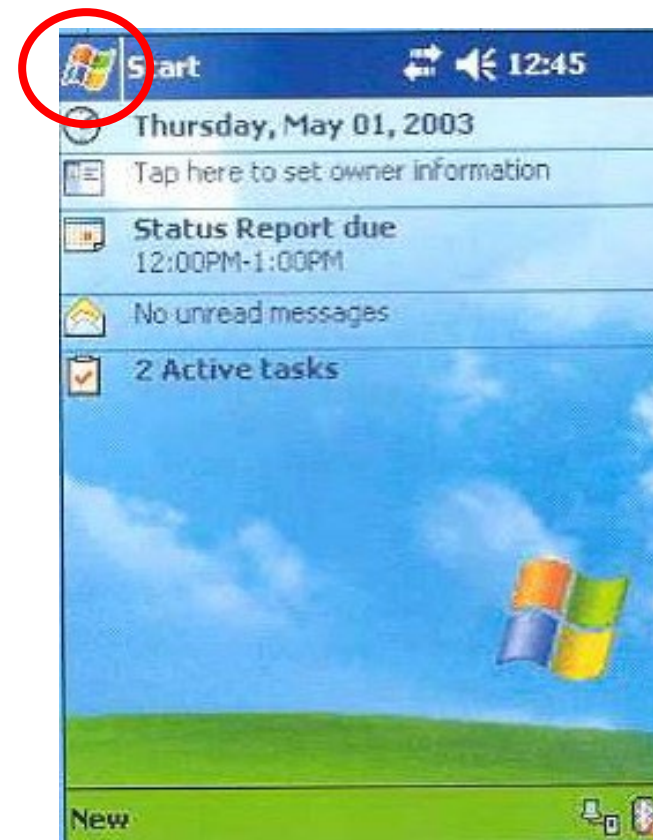
Getting Started

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 for the selected road.

Tap 'Start'.

RCC Survey 4:58 ok

Roadside Conservation Committee Survey

Select Shire **Katanning**

- Then -

Select Road

Add New

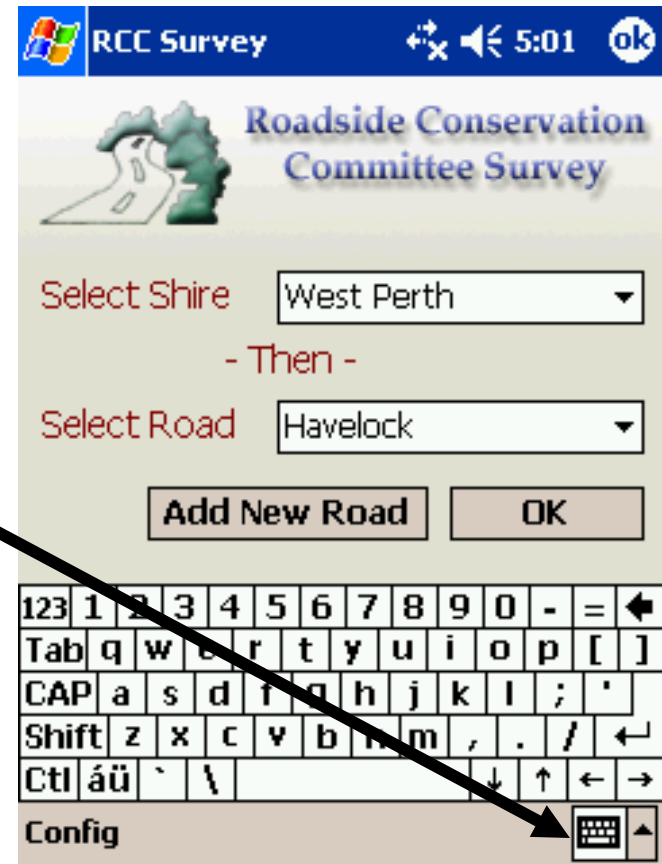
- Adam St
- Aerial Rd
- Andrews East
- Angle Rd
- Borlise Rd
- Boring Rd

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.

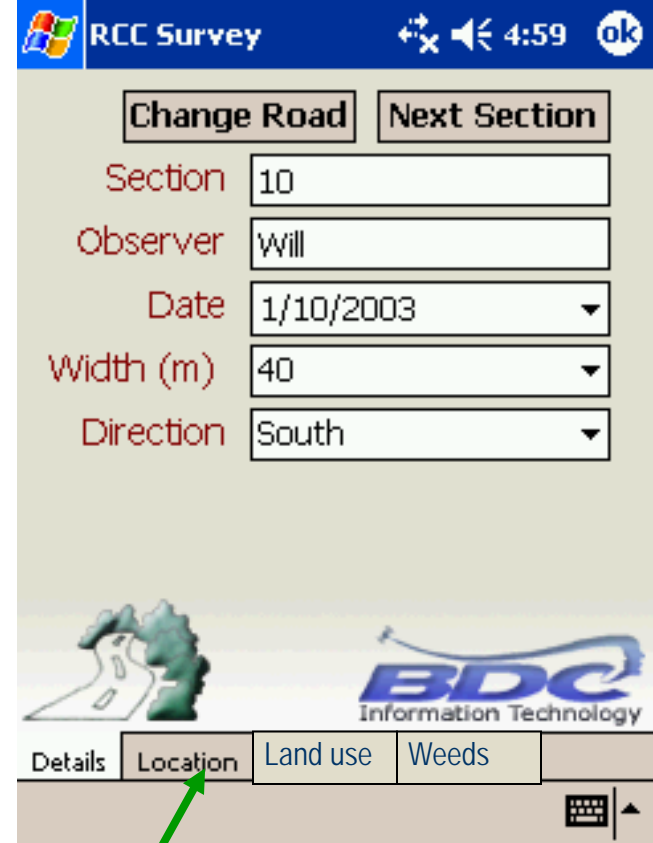


Details

Record the following:

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

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



The screenshot shows the 'RCC Survey' application window. At the top, there are system icons for network, volume, and time (4:59), along with an 'ok' button. Below the title bar, there are two buttons: 'Change Road' and 'Next Section'. The main area contains several input fields:

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Section | 10 |
| Observer | Will |
| Date | 1/10/2003 |
| Width (m) | 40 |
| Direction | South |

Below the input fields, there is a logo for 'BDC Information Technology' and a small map icon. At the bottom, there is a tabbed interface with four tabs: 'Details', 'Location', 'Land use', and 'Weeds'. A green arrow points from the 'Location' tab to the text in the previous block. In the bottom right corner, there is a keyboard icon and an upward-pointing arrow.



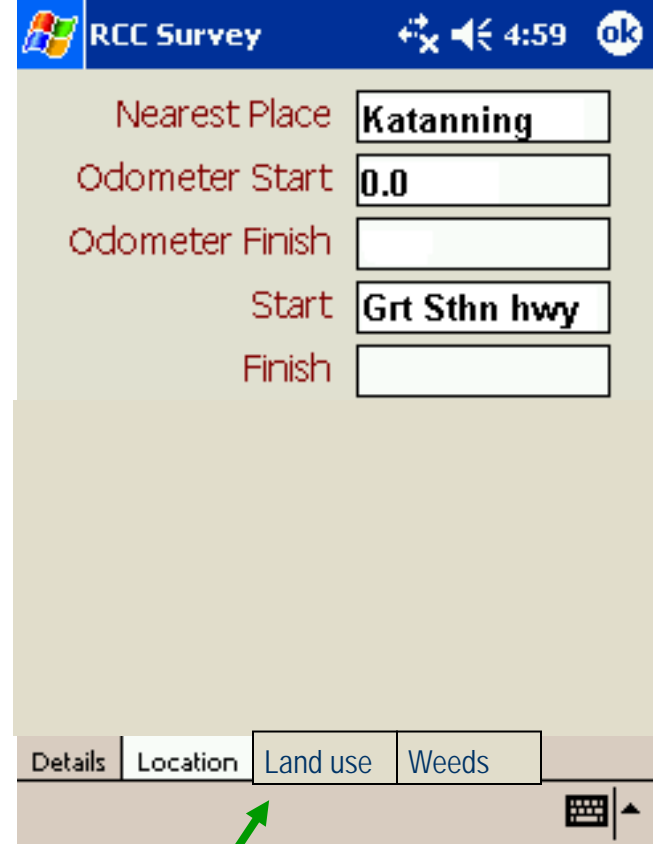
Location

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



The screenshot shows the 'RCC Survey' application window. The 'Location' tab is selected, and the following fields are visible:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Nearest Place | Katanning |
| Odometer Start | 0.0 |
| Odometer Finish | |
| Start | Grt Sthn hwy |
| Finish | |

At the bottom, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Details', 'Location', 'Land use', and 'Weeds'. A green arrow points from the text 'Go to the Land use Tab' to the 'Land use' tab.



Land use

Record the:

- **Predominant Adjoining Landuse:** select the dominant 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.



The screenshot shows the top of a mobile application window. The title bar at the top left says 'RCC Survey' and includes icons for connectivity, volume, and time (4:59). Below the title bar, the text 'Predominant Weeds' is displayed in red. There are six drop-down menus arranged in a 3x2 grid. The first menu on the top row is selected and shows 'Wild Radish'. Below the menus is a small map icon and the 'BDC Information Technology' logo. At the bottom, there is a tabbed interface with four tabs: 'Land use', 'Weeds', 'Comments', and 'Items'. The 'Weeds' tab is currently selected. A green arrow points from the text 'Go to next tab, Comments.' to the 'Comments' tab.

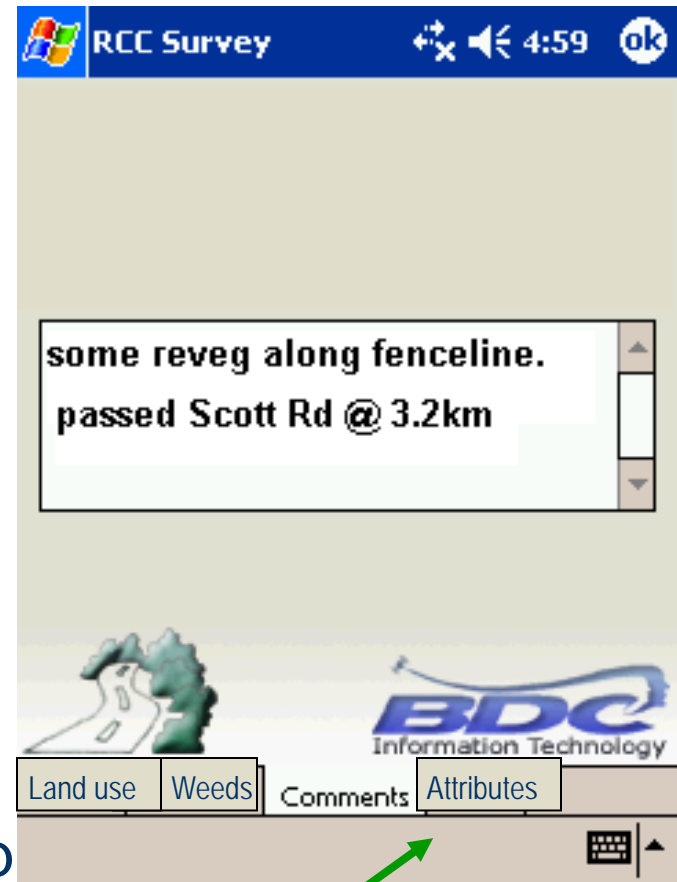


Comments

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**.

The screenshot shows the 'RCC Survey' application window. The title bar includes the Windows logo, the text 'RCC Survey', and system icons for network, volume, and time (5:00). The main window title is 'Native Vegetation on Roadside'. Below the title are 'Prev.' and 'Next' buttons. The main content area is a table with columns 'Left' and 'Right'. The 'Tree Layer' row is highlighted in green and has a checked checkbox in the 'Left' column. The 'Shrub Layer' and 'Ground Layer' rows are highlighted in red and have unchecked checkboxes in both columns. Below the table is a navigation bar with buttons for 'Land use', 'Weeds', 'Comments', and 'Attributes'. The 'Attributes' button is currently selected.

| | Left | Right |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tree Layer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Shrub Layer | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ground Layer | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Attributes

Tick the box if present and press 'Next'.

Record the other 7 attributes...

RCC Survey 4:59 ok

Native Vegetation on Roadside Prev. Next

| | Left | Right |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tree Layer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Shub Layer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ground Layer | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Land use Weeds Comments Attributes



Finishing the Section

- The last attribute page will be “Finished”. 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.



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.



The screenshot shows the 'RCC Survey' application interface. At the top, there is a blue header bar with the Windows logo, the text 'RCC Survey', and system icons for network, volume, and time (4:59). Below the header, there are two buttons: 'Change Road' and 'Next Section'. The main area contains several input fields with labels in red text: 'Section' (value: 10), 'Observer' (value: Will), 'Date' (value: 1/10/2003), 'Width (m)' (value: 40), and 'Direction' (value: South). Below the input fields, there is a logo for 'BDC Information Technology' and a navigation bar with tabs for 'Details', 'Location', 'Comments', and 'Items'. The 'Details' tab is currently selected. At the bottom right, there is a keyboard icon and an arrow pointing up.



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

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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

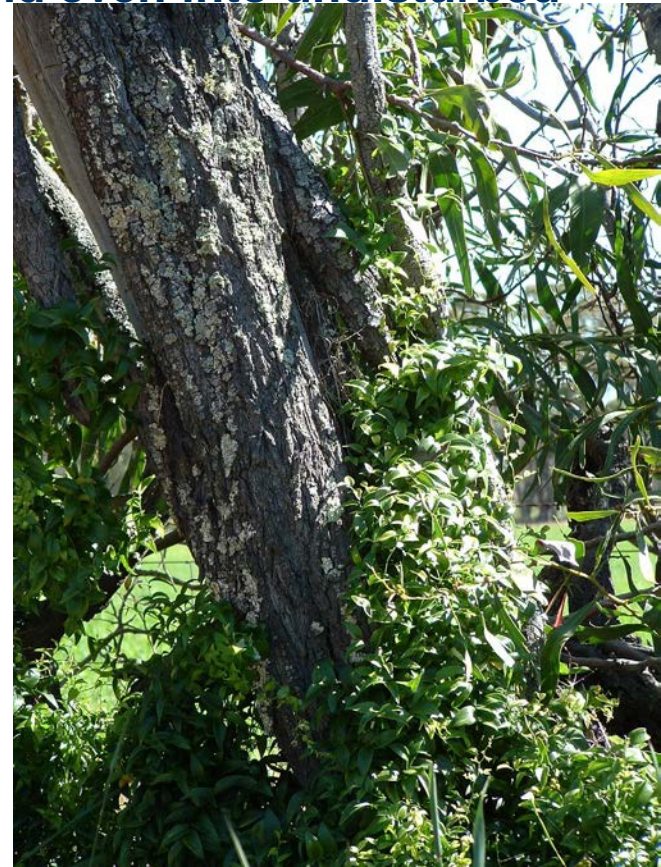


Eragrostis curvula

Photos: J. Dodd & R. Randall

Bridal Creeper

A perennial, it flowers in spring, dies down in summer, then shoots rapidly to climb and sprawl over other vegetation, eventually smothering it. One of the State's most urgent environmental weed problems. Birds relish its fleshy fruits and spread the seeds in their droppings. Extremely invasive, spreading rapidly along roadsides, creeklines and even into undisturbed bushland.



Cape Tulip

A common weed of pastures, woodlands, granite rocks and limestone heath throughout the south-west. It is particularly abundant in the Avon/Swan valley and upper great southern. Prior to flowering in spring, infestations can be recognised at a distance from the brown tinge resulting from the dying tips of their leaves. Petals up to 4cm long.



Moraea flaccida

Photos: R. Knox & K.C. Richardson

Tagasaste (tree Lucerne)



Chamaecytisus palmensis



Photos: S.M. Armstrong



An upright bushy shrub or small tree to 4m, with drooping, softly-hairy branches and leaves with three leaflets. The scented, creamy-white flowers are produced in winter and early spring. Native to the Canary Islands, it is extensively planted as a fodder shrub or for land rehabilitation. Tagasaste regenerates prolifically from seed

Veldt grass

E. calycina (Perennial Veldt Grass): a tufted perennial to 80cm tall. The inflorescence is a drooping erect panicle of reddish-purple flowers, 7-22cm long. Flowers in spring.

E. longiflora (annual veldt grass) a tufted annual to 30cm tall. The greenish-purple inflorescence is a narrow panicle, to 15cm long, flowering in spring.



calycina

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



Wild Turnip

An annual to 60cm. The leaves are pinnate, with sharp lobes pointing backwards towards the leaf base and densely covered with bristles, particularly on the underside. The inflorescence is densely hairy, although hairs become sparser towards the top. The petals are pale yellow or cream to white, 5-8mm long. The fruit is a silique, 3-7cm long with a beak 1-2cm long. It is a common weed of wasteland, roadsides, grazed woodlands, shrublands and islands; a widespread weed of horticulture and of crops in the agricultural areas. Found from Carnarvon to Eucla.



Brassica tournefortii