

SCIENCE AND CONSERVATION JOBS STIMULUS

June 2020



A great opportunity is before us to transform the recent events of the Covid-19 pandemic and 2019/20 bushfires, and the ongoing impacts of changes in our climate, into long term enhancements for the environment and the economy. Investment in the understanding and nurturing of this, arguably the greatest biodiversity of any city in the world, will secure this perpetual asset for generations to come and create the basis for a sustainable economic input for the future for our State.

The following 'Science and Conservation Jobs Stimulus' is promoted by the Urban Bushland Council - the peak community organisation for urban bushland recognition and protection. An association of more than 70 community conservation groups and 75 individual supporters concerned about urban bushland.

The Council is a voluntary, non-government organisation which works tirelessly with its member groups and supporters to protect the remaining bushland heritage in urban areas.



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SCIENCE AND CONSERVATION JOBS STIMULUS

A great opportunity is before us to transform the recent events of the Covid-19 pandemic and 2019/20 bushfires, and the ongoing impacts of changes in our climate, into long term enhancements for the environment and the economy. Investment in the understanding and nurturing of this, arguably the greatest biodiversity of any city in the world, will secure this perpetual asset for generations to come and create the basis for a sustainable economic input for the future for our State.

The ‘**Science and Conservation Jobs Stimulus**’ will involve major government investment in **creating new jobs to get people back to work** here in our SW biodiversity hotspot, which is also the most populous region of our State.

We recommend a **recurrent investment of \$100 million** be added to the State budget allocation for the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) for biodiversity conservation **in the Perth Peel region**. This would allow DBCA to fulfil its biodiversity conservation obligations and to promote and provide visitor experiences in nature. Below are just some of the State Government employment opportunities to protect our unique biodiversity and economic assets.

1. **Bush Forever** *Refer pages 4-5 below ‘Bush Forever Call for Action 2020’*

There are 287 Bush Forever Areas (BFAs) needing more bushcare. Those Areas already under DBCA Parks and Wildlife management need many more on-ground staff for proper bushcare. In addition, there is a major ongoing employment opportunity for management of the set of Bush Forever sites currently held by the WA Planning Commission (WAPC) to be transferred to the conservation estate as ‘A’ class reserves for the purpose of nature conservation. This requires a major increase in recurrent funding for on-ground managers to control weeds and feral animals, to provide visitor services, Rangers, as well as for botanists, biologists, mycologists and technicians to survey and monitor sites.

- Employ 5FTE scientists in DBCA to manage the transfer and implementation of protection for all BFA’s as on MRS map in collaboration with DPLH and WALGA.
- Employ hundreds of teams of on-ground bushcarers including trained hand weeders, local indigenous people, rangers, botanists, ecologists
- Establish an Interagency Working Group to help facilitate this process
- Advise all government agencies (especially Main Roads, Water Corporation, Landcorp) that BFAs are no go areas.
- Strengthen the *Environmental Protection Act* to include legal protection, mandatory monitoring and management of all Bush Forever sites, including that no clearing can be permitted in Bush Forever sites.

2. **Forrestdale Education/Visitor Centre and DBCA base.** *See details page 8.*

Opportunity for employment of at least 4 (City of Armadale, Education Department) + 10 or more additional FTE (DBCA Jandakot Regional Park).

3. **Regional Parks** See *Rockingham Lakes Regional Park, and Forrestdale*

Each of the Regional Parks and recommended Regional Parks require employment of additional permanent staff for implementation and on-ground management.

4. **Employ scientists**

- There are unknown and undescribed species of flora and fauna and fungi in our biodiverse SW hotspot including the Perth region. Employ teams within DBCA of botanists, biologists, ecologists, mycologists and technical assistants to fill the knowledge gaps by surveying, mapping and recording our biodiverse ecosystems. These gaps are already documented for the Swan Region, in State of Environment (SOE) reports, and in Auditor General's reports.
- Boost the Threatened Species and Communities Branch of DBCA with at least 10 FTE botanists to investigate and survey, map and document sites of rare and priority taxa and communities in the Swan Region.
- Establish an Environmental Weed Science Division in DBCA with at least 10, preferably 20 FTE.
- See attached ***Saving Rare Orchids** project proposal*. Deserves generous funding.
- Establish and fund an ongoing Restoration and Rehabilitation group of scientists within DBCA for the Banksia Woodlands TECs, and for the Tuart Woodlands TEC.

5. **Post fire management, and fire risk management**

- **Grassy weed control on Swan Coastal Plain** is urgently needed to reduce fire risk especially on road verges and edges of bushland sites as well as in bushland areas. LGAs, Main Roads and DBCA need additional on-ground staff to do this effectively. All bushland land managers need many more staff and resources to properly map, monitor and control grassy weeds. Note that prescribed burns should not be carried out on the Swan Coastal Plain as it actually promotes grassy weed growth thus increasing fire risk and destroys biodiversity.
- There is a 2+ year history of repeated fires by illegal copper wire burning in Forrestdale Lake Nature Reserve. Despite evidence being given to police, arson squad and the land manager, police admitted that they do not have enough officers and resources to investigate and prosecute the offenders. This is unacceptable as it threatens the biodiversity and public safety from the air pollution and fire risk. **There is an urgent need for employment of many more police, investigation teams and police arson squad for the south west and also for other WA regions.**
- Most fires in the Perth Peel regions are caused by **arson**. Facilitate arson watch and control with increase of employees in WA Police, Arson Squad, DBCA, DFES, and in collaboration with community friends groups. The effective Juvenile And Family Fire Awareness ('JAFFA') program deserves revitalisation and boosting by DFES in conjunction with DBCA and the community – throughout WA.

6. **Nominate the South West Biodiversity Hotspot for World Heritage listing**

Employ a Coordinating working group of senior scientists to do this.

In addition to acknowledging and protecting the natural areas, it will lead to an increased international focus for nature tourism.

BUSH FOREVER CALL FOR ACTION

Bush Forever is a world class plan in WA's global biodiversity hotspot but its implementation is incomplete. This unfinished business is putting our irreplaceable natural assets of unique flora, fauna and vegetation systems at risk. Bush Forever is a huge initiative for protection of our biodiversity in the Perth region and now is the time to complete it.

Bush Forever has three major components:

1. 287 Bush Forever Areas as shown on the MRS map
2. Significant ecological linkages and potential linkages
3. Locally significant natural areas: Local Biodiversity Strategies by each LGA

The State Government's Bush Forever plan establishes a CAR (comprehensive, adequate and representative) conservation reserve system of protected areas under the Government's commitment to the 1996 *National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biodiversity* for the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region. It comprises 287 Bush Forever Areas and has facility for additions.

It also recognises Perth's Greenways which are ecological linkages connecting these regionally significant natural areas with locally significant natural areas. These linkages are essential in our fragmented landscape, and without them biodiversity will decline markedly.

At the Local Government level, the Bush Forever plan includes support for the preparation and implementation of local bushland plans and strategies by each LGA in the Perth Metropolitan Region.

GOVERNMENT ACTION REQUIRED

1. Initial capital works

For all sites already owned by the WAPC, using Metropolitan Region Improvement Fund (MRIF) immediately conduct initial capital works required (fencing, gates, signage, security and wildlife cameras, initial weed control, dieback mapping etc) to establish them as conservation areas.

2. Secure all sites in the conservation estate in 1 year

Acquire (via MRIF) or secure all Bush Forever sites and nominated additional sites and transfer them to the conservation estate under the *Land Administration Act* as 'A' class Reserves for the purpose of nature conservation and passive recreation, with no other uses permitted. Clearing should be expressly prohibited.

Completion of this process (under WAPC) in one year by a special unit of properly resourced staff.

Notably there has been no audit released on Bush Forever implementation despite the promise by the Planning Minister in December 2012.

All government agencies and utilities must be legally bound to respect the conservation estate and revise their operational plans so that there are no incursions and impacts on the network of Bush Forever Areas, local reserves and ecological linkages.

3. Assign land managers

For each unmanaged Bush Forever site, assign a suitable land manager. For example Burns Beach bushland and Anstey-Keane Damplands have suffered preventable degradation due to areas being unmanaged or undermanaged and the lack of collaboration between multiple land managers.

Past proposals require review and it is suggested that for each sub-region, workshops be held with key

stakeholders (LGAs, local community Friends groups, UBC, DBCA, DPLH and relevant government landholders) to determine the best management arrangements and land manager.

4. Operational budget for management and promotion

For each Bush Forever Area, prepare a comprehensive management plan with adequate budget to address threatening processes such as weeds and feral animals, incompatible use leading to degradation. Funding is essential for periodic surveys of flora, fauna, weeds, dieback mapping, condition mapping to advise management and to support local promotion, education and awareness raising. Some LGAs such as Cambridge, Wanneroo and Gosnells have done this for lands vested in them.

5. Mandatory Local Biodiversity Strategies

Bush Forever recognises the importance of retaining and protecting local natural areas to support the network of regionally significant bushland. To achieve this, prepare and implement Local Biodiversity Strategies (LBS) according to an endorsed methodology. This must be made mandatory under planning law via new planning guidelines.

A full team of professional support staff in WALGA be employed to continue facilitating implementation, including establishment of ecological linkages for each LGA. Only the Shire of Mundaring and City of Wanneroo have completed the process with their LBS included in their Local Planning Strategy and Scheme.

6. No new transport corridors in Bush Forever sites

No new transport corridors - especially roads, rail, bike trails - to be permitted in Bush Forever Areas.

7. No mining or mineral exploration in Bush Forever sites

Mineral exploration and mining to be legally prohibited in all Bush Forever Areas.

8. Introduce a legally binding State policy for the establishment of ecological linkages (greenways) and their inclusion in regional and local land use planning frameworks.

Environmental and land use planning guidelines require the identification of ecological linkages. The new State policy and guidelines need to define an effective ecological linkage (using local native species), and provide a framework for their identification and recognition in land use planning schemes as an addition to the existing land use provision.

9. Promotion and celebration of our unique bushland

Introduce a public education program to give the community and generations to come an appreciation of the beauty and wonder of our natural bushland. The Swan Coastal Plain is a critical part of the South West Australian ecoregion, which is recognised both nationally and internationally as a biodiversity conservation hotspot.

Bush Forever Areas are ideally located in suburbia to showcase our unique bushland to the important tourism market and to Perth's residents. This asset however, is currently underutilised. In areas with lower socio-economic characteristics, raising the profile of Bush Forever Areas as tourist destinations, as unique 'urban wilderness tracking', could provide new business opportunities in localities adjoining them such as local tour guides, cafes, arts/photography classes. How many visitors to Perth know that they can walk from Joondalup Lake to Yanchep National Park along an Aboriginal Heritage Trail? Recent research into the health benefits of natural areas to adults and particularly to children, combined with the known positive effects of bushland on urban heat sinks, provide compelling reasons why Bush Forever Areas must be not only protected, but understood, appreciated, promoted and celebrated.

10. Public report on the status of implementation of Bush Forever

Prepare an annual public report on the status of Bush Forever, providing public accountability for the implementation of the plan as well as the ongoing management and uses of our unique natural heritage, one of the most important assets of the Western Australian public estate.

BUSHCARE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES 2020 – protecting the environment, rebuilding the economy, providing jobs

Below are just some examples of employment opportunities at specific sites.

YANCHEP NATIONAL PARK

Yanchep National Park used to have 19 fulltime Rangers as well as other operations staff. Now there are very few. Much of the Park was burnt this recent summer. It burns too frequently and is losing biodiversity. Science must underpin management. Ecologists, survey scientists and Rangers need to be employed again. Also large numbers of operations staff are needed to do post fire weed management as well as weed control in other parts. The Park provides local tourism opportunities, but on-site Rangers and staff are needed to meet this increasing-demand.

Project name: Restoring, caring and welcoming

Site: Yanchep National Park

Land manager: DBCA

Employer: DBCA (with help by community citizen scientists and volunteers)

Work to be done: post fire and ongoing weed control and feral animal control (foxes, cats), restore fencing and visitor facilities, provide visitor services and on-going management.

Number of employees: 30 FTE including 20 Rangers + 10-20 FTE operations staff.

Contact person: David Pike phone 0428 853 339

BOLD PARK

The Friends of Bold Park Bushland Inc. advise that Bold Park funding cuts in recent years have led to a substantially reduced staff presence in the Park to almost zero. Indeed the Ecology Centre is closed as there is no staff based there now. Since then we have seen an increase in negative activities such as dogs being walked off lead, dog poo not being picked up, and mountain bike trails being created through the A-class bushland reserve.

Restored and greatly increased staffing would help reduce undesirable visitor behaviour, restore degraded areas of bushland and contribute to BGPA research projects across both Kings Park and Bold Park, the results of which will inform management of bushland areas across the Swan Coastal Plain.

Project: Biodiversity Conservation and Management

Site: Bold Park (Floreat/City Beach)

Land Manager/Employer: BGPA – now under DBCA

Work to be done: Bushland restoration and monitoring, visitor management, ecological research, flora and fauna surveys, etc.

Number of employees: An increase of at least 6 FTE on-ground staff and 4 or more office staff and scientists in the Ecology Centre would help provide a more permanent staff presence within Bold

Park. Also additional botanists and biologists at the Kieran McNamara Conservation Science Centre are needed to support surveys, monitoring and taxonomy.

Contact person: Steve Lofthouse, Secretary, Friends of Bold Park Bushland Inc.

FORRESTDAL

Proposal for an Environmental Centre and DBCA base at Lot 283 Commercial Road, Forrestdale

The Friends of Forrestdale wish to submit a proposal for an environmental/education development on WAPC land at Lot 283 Commercial Road, Forrestdale.

Our vision is for a visitor/cultural/education centre that provides for the rapidly growing population of the region and a place to showcase the rich Aboriginal culture of Forrestdale Lake. The proposal would take the form of an eco-friendly multifunctional centre along similar lines as the Canning River Eco Education Centre and the Cockburn Wetland Education Centre at Bibra Lake.

We believe Lot 283 Commercial Road, Forrestdale is a premium location for such a development. Situated on the property is James Swamp which in winter fills with water and attracts a large number of waterfowl. To the east, directly across Commercial Road, is Lake Forrestdale—a Ramsar wetland of international importance—and the surrounding bushland, located within the Lake Forrestdale Nature Reserve. A ~6km partially sealed walk/cycle trail encircles the lake.

Additionally, there is a growing need for a southeast metropolitan DBCA Parks and Wildlife base to service the Jandakot Regional Park and other southern districts conservation reserves. Because of its central location, Lot 283 Commercial Road would be an ideal site for such a facility.

The capital works for construction of these infrastructure facilities could be funded from the Metropolitan Region Improvement Fund (MRIF) as Lot 283 is currently WAPC owned.

The Forrestdale region is undergoing major population growth and we believe that this proposal would bring far-reaching benefits to the environment and to the community.

The proposal would:

- Be a centre for environmental education for the district's many (8+) schools
- Provide a central base for at least 10 DBCA staff to service the region's many conservation reserves of Jandakot Regional Park.
- Raise the profile of the Forrestdale Lake Nature Reserve precinct and the suburb of Forrestdale as a whole
- Foster awareness of the local environment
- Provide ample parking for visitors, local and international, to the lake
- Enhance people's health and wellbeing by encouraging them to engage with nature
- Provide local jobs
- Create volunteering opportunities
- Be a prime local attraction.

Contact: Friends of Forrestdale Inc., 66 Leake Street, Forrestdale, phone 9397 0276

ROCKINGHAM LAKES REGIONAL PARK

Paganoni Swamp Reserve is the southernmost reserve in Rockingham Lakes Regional Park. The Park covers an area of 4,270 hectares and includes Cape Peron, Lake Richmond, Lake Cooloongup, Lake Walyungup, Anstey Swamp, Port Kennedy Scientific Park, Lark Hill, Tamworth Hill, Tamworth Hill Swamp and of course Paganoni Swamp Reserve (*Rockingham Lakes Regional Park Management Plan 2010*). It is managed by DBCA.

Here there is ongoing work at Rockingham Lakes Regional Park for at least an extra 10 full time employees more than is currently the case. The employees' primary purpose would be bushland conservation and rehabilitation through weed control, planting, fencing, signage and paths at all of the reserves. It would be more effective if these staff were managed by Urban Nature (DBCA) whose aims are technical and who supply on ground ecological and botanical support for the conservation and management of the Swan Region's significant bushland including Bush Forever sites. Urban Nature needs many more scientists too.

At Paganoni Swamp Reserve for example, as a result of our weed management program, many of the weed densities have reduced to the extent that they can be managed by hand weeding. However as a voluntary group we do not have the human resources to manually remove all these weeds. We would welcome DBCA staff to assist with these tasks. Currently during the "fire season" on ground DBCA staff are required to assist with prescribed burns as well as with wildfires and so are unable to assist us with these tasks and this needs to be changed. As well they spend a significant amount of time fixing fences that have been damaged by off road motor vehicles and motor bikes gaining illegal entry to the reserves. Many more Rangers, surveillance cameras, and on-ground staff need to be employed by the State Government for Rockingham Lakes Regional Park.

Contact person: Leonie Stubbs, Coordinator Friends of Paganoni Swamp (Mobile 0439 921 298).

INCREASE CAPACITY FOR COASTAL STRIP MANAGEMENT

The whole of the coastal strip from Burns Beach to Cottesloe should be looked at to see where there are no friends groups. Most would be in City of Joondalup.

Project name: Restoration of Bush Forever site 325

Site: Burns Beach to Hillarys Boat Harbour

Land manager: City of Joondalup and other LGAs

Employer: City of Joondalup and Joondalup Community Coast Care Forum Inc

Work to be done: Weed control, rubbish removal

Number of employees and/or estimated cost: Team of 10 by City of Joondalup including trained expert group facilitators and trained hand weeders. Many from JCCF and new volunteers who will need training.

Contact person: Don Poynton JCCCF Inc.

PERTH HILLS NATIONAL PARKS

Project name: Weed and feral animal control

Site or sites: John Forrest National Park, Walyunga National Park, Avon National Park

Land manager(s): Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

Employer: DBCA Parks & Wildlife Services – Perth Hills District.

Work to be done and/or estimated cost: Control of foxes, cats, pigs; weed control – Watsonia in Walyunga is way out of control.

Number of employees: At least 4 more Rangers are required for each National Park. Three Rangers for three national Parks is not enough!! There is too much reliance on volunteer input. In addition, much more government funding is needed to employ a team of DBCA staff in specialised tasks such as fox and cat trapping, pig shooting, and weed control in all three National Parks.

Contact person: Jan King, phone 9225 3025, mobile 0409 299 861

Friends of John Forrest National Park

RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY SAVING RARE ORCHIDS, AND EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION

There are several very important potential projects that require funding. The first concerns saving some of the rarest orchids in WA (1) and the second involves empowering community groups to manage urban bushland more effectively (2). Both would primarily provide resources for community groups (funding, training and coordination). They would also fund on-ground conservation actions that would substantially boost local employment.

1. There currently are 108 orchids of conservation concern in Western Australia (WA), including 41 threatened taxa and 67 priority taxa. The majority of these (106 spp.) occur in the Southwest Floristic Region of WA and many of these urgently require more effective conservation due to existing threats to habitats and anticipated climate change impacts ([Brundrett 2020](#)). Actions required to save the rarest of these species include surveys to locate and count them and recovery actions (seed collection, propagation and translocation), as well as reviewing the rare flora status and/or taxonomic identity of some species. Meeting these objectives requires a project to conserve our rarest orchids, which also aims to improve education about biodiversity in WA and promote sustainable ecotourism based on very iconic species. There currently are some volunteers and a few researchers working on this, but no effective overall coordination and poor communication with the responsible organisation (DBCA). An independent coordinator who works closely with community groups, DBCA and scientists is required to share information, provide overall direction and seek required permits. These projects also require coordinated scientific research into:
 - (1) developing more efficient and effective propagation and translocation,
 - (2) discovering causes of very low rates of pollination for some orchids,
 - (3) resolving factors that limit the distribution of very rare orchids and
 - (4) predicting future climate impacts.These projects would also provide excellent education opportunities for students in collaboration with citizen science projects run by community groups.

2. *It is likely that Perth has more highly significant natural areas, and a greater local appreciation of these areas, than any other large city globally, but effective management of these is often inadequate.* There is an urgent need to provide funds for community groups to work with the nursery industry, weed management companies, local government, DBCA and groups like Conservation Volunteers to restore vegetation in urban areas, with a focus in Threatened Ecological Communities such as Banksia Woodland, Tuart Woodland and wetlands. This could be similar to the very effective grants program run by the Banksia Woodland Restoration Project recently. A key outcome of that project was the request by community groups to share information required for effective outcomes, especially to overcome high losses of planted seedlings. This would require a centre for urban bushland restoration to coordinate information sharing and run research projects to make adaptive scientific management of urban bushland by community groups and local governments more effective.

Contact person: Mark Brundrett (0409 342 878) can provide more information on both of these potential conservation initiatives/training centres.

DBCA SCIENCE

New scientific officers (ecologists and others) in DBCA to have positions of:

1. Ecological Modeller to:
 - Model 'treatments' in areas of an ecological community on key indicator species and to predict a response over time
 - Check the model against predictions to refine the model
 - Check for the usefulness of the selected key indicator species
 - Do for priority and endangered communities first
 - Include prescribed burns, forest logging, seed collection, bee-keeping, flower picking, phytophthora spread and part land clearing in the model as appropriate
 2. Disease Spread Manager to:
 - Ensure that areas susceptible to phytophthora spread have
 - shoe wiping facilities available and in good order
 - vehicle washdown facilities and, preferably, ensure that they are used.
 - Monitor disease spread and to investigate reasons for such spread and make recommendations to avoid further spread in this area and other susceptible areas
 3. Waste Dumping and Vandalism and Arson Investigation Manager to:
 - Map dumped waste in natural areas
 - Document type of waste dumped in natural areas
 - Make a plan to detect waste dumping offenders and to deter waste dumping
 - Make a plan to detect vandalism offenders and to deter vandalism and arson
 - Collaborate with DFES to achieve arson prevention
 - Employ officers to implement these plans and prosecute offenders.
-

BASSENDAN

The Bassendean Preservation Group inc. has a proposal below and can follow up with a report on an area that it is currently working on in collaboration with WAPC and Town of Bassendean. Members will be pleased to share the knowledge and wisdom built up over a number of other attempts

However a major blocker to progressing this has been the absence of a strong management plan for the Ashfield Flats. If the agencies could produce a good environmental design and management plan for the adjacent river park then a number of implementation plans could grow from that. The absence of such a plan has been a major block to progress in the recent past. New expert ecologists are needed to be employed by Town of Bassendean. .

This may not be big employer like the susso worker projects of the Great Depression but it would employ a few people now to produce the plan and decades of implementation projects with employment opportunities could then follow.

BASSENDEAN PROJECT 1:

Project name: Swan River foreshore revegetation, Bassendean.

Site or sites: Swan River foreshore on the Ashfield Flats and also Pickering Park – Bassendean.

Land managers: WA Planning Commission, Swan River Trust, Town of Bassendean. Could be extended beyond Bassendean once format of project team and design elements have been established. Potential to grow into a regional river park for Swan-Helena-Bennett Brook.

Employer: one of the above agencies, but the implementation would need to be collaborative.

Work to be done: Fence the foreshore to restrict access by people and dogs from selected areas and plant rushes in the water.

Number of employees: Would not be a mass employer but would be on-going and the longer it goes the better the understanding and result for river habitat.

Prerequisite: A long term management plan for the Ashfield Flats that will deal with the competitive demands of community use and environmental rehabilitation.

Background: Members of the Bassendean Preservation Group (BPG) have much experience that they are keen to share to assist with the success of the project. *Over 30 years and a number of attempts to re-establish river foreshore habitat, BPG members have built an understanding of the dynamics of the challenges and how to work with the natural and social elements involved.* We suggest that a state agency take on a special team to steadily extend regrowth of foreshore rushes. BPG grows rushes at its plant nursery in Ascot. Can provide images and a report of the current project underway.

BASSENDEAN PROJECT 2:

Project name: Streamline habitat design Bindaring Wetland, Bassendean

Site: Start with the north section of Bindaring Wetland

Land manager: Town of Bassendean.

Employer: Town of Bassendean.

Work to be done: Selective hand-weeding in preparation for re-contouring and fill removal, then continue selective hand-weeding as site is gradually revegetated with native plants.

Number of employees: Suggest one or more teams of 10, with a team coordinator. Hand-weeding team could work indefinitely as part of the long term management plan. Working with Friends of Bindaring Wetland. Hand weeders require training.

Pre-requisite: For this will be the commissioning of an expert design by wetland habitat experts which has not yet been completed by the landowner - Town of Bassendean.

RIVERBANK EROSION MITIGATION IN BAYSWATER

Site: Baigup Wetlands

Land managers: DBCA Parks (Bayswater end), City of Bayswater (Maylands end)

Employer: DBCA Parks (Bayswater end), City of Bayswater (Maylands end)

Work to be done:

- Riverbank erosion mitigation project – built erosion control with complementary planting.
- 100m brush logs and staking on intertidal zone, planting appropriate species behind them.
- Ongoing monitoring and hand weeding of revegetation.

Cost: Details available from Baigup Wetlands Interest Group

Contact person: Rosemary at info@baigupwetlands.org



Special thanks to all the volunteers past and present who have cared for our precious and irreplaceable biodiversity.

Photo credits: Thanks to photographers who have captured and shared the biodiversity of the Perth-Peel Region including John Baas, Bryony Fremlin, Marg Owen and David Pike and Kim Sarti.