



## Victorian Landcare Grant 2019-20 “Koala Country: conserving the Bellarine's native fauna & their habitats”

### Landholder Revegetation Grant Information Form

Please send or email your applications to:

Sophie Small, Bellarine Landcare Group Facilitator

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#### Grant Application process:

#### Applications to be submitted by Friday 1 November.

- 1) You will be contacted by the BLG Facilitator in November, who will meet you on your property to discuss your project and support and advise you about the process of undertaking the work.
- 2) Your application will be assessed by a technical reference panel made up of community members and environment officers. This is a competitive process where applications are ranked according to the ecological benefits your project will provide.
- 3) You will be notified by early December about the outcomes of your application.

#### Revegetation Design

- Trees, shrubs and groundcover species will be recommended to you according to your site conditions, and based on the original vegetation of your area.
- Generally, seedlings will be planted at a rate of 1500 plants per Ha / with one third tree canopy, and two thirds shrubs and groundcovers, but will depend on existing vegetation on your site.
- Direct seeding of native tree seed is an alternative to planting of seedlings.

#### Funding Priorities

##### 1. Remnant vegetation protection and enhancement

Remnant vegetation is all the existing local indigenous vegetation on the Bellarine and vegetation communities. With over 95% of remnant vegetation cleared on the Bellarine, remaining indigenous vegetation is extremely important for biodiversity conservation. Funding opportunities include complementary **revegetation** of these areas with indigenous vegetation, **fencing** to protect from grazing and **weed control**. Plants are recommended based on the original vegetation.



## 2. Revegetation of creeks & dams

Streamside (riparian) vegetation helps to filter water running into creeks and dams, and improve water quality flowing down into ecologically important sites such as Swan Bay and Lake Connewarre. Riparian vegetation provides habitat for waterbugs, which in turn attracts frogs and birdlife. Vegetation around waterways is important to support koalas with extreme heat and support their adaptation to climate change. Fencing off and revegetation of creeks and farm dams is a priority.

## 3. Protection of remnant paddock trees

Remnant paddock trees are valuable resources for wildlife, containing tree hollows which some native bird and mammal depend on for nesting. They are also distinctive of the local landscape but many trees are under pressure from livestock causing soil compaction around their roots and are reaching the end of their lifespan. Funds can be provided for fencing off these trees to allow natural regeneration as well as undertaking supplementary planting.

## 4. Vegetation corridors

Isolated pockets of remnant vegetation can be linked up by creating indigenous vegetation corridors. The creation of these bio-links guarantees an improved biodiversity by providing space for animals and plant to move through the landscape. Funding in this area assists with **fencing, revegetation, weed control** and potential for **volunteer assistance**.

### The maximum grant subsidies available are (incl. GST):

<b>Standard Fencing:</b>	\$3.50 per metre (Fencing cost around \$8/m through Contractor)
<b>Indigenous plants:</b>	\$1.00 per plant (Nursery cost: \$2/plant)
<b>Indigenous grasses:</b>	\$1.00 per plant (Nursery cost: \$2/plant)
<b>Indigenous seed:</b>	up to \$150 per kilogram (rate 1kg p/ha, 350g/linear km)
<b>Tree guards/stakes:</b>	up to 40c per guard subsidy (total cost variable depending on type of guard required – milk carton/soft plastic or coreflute guards)
<b>Weed control of planting sites:</b>	\$0.10 per plant or up to \$45 / ha

### PLEASE NOTE:

- No boundary fencing can be funded;
- The funding rates quoted do not include 10% GST as this often confuses the funding payments i.e. some people can access the GST component of the grant, while others are not able to;
- Grant rates are subject to change;
- Project applications related to a government requirement (e.g. local government planning approvals) are not eligible for funding.
- All successful applicants are encouraged to be or become Bellarine Landcare members.



## Attachment A. Bellarine Priority Weed List

WEED STATUS	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	ABUNDANCE
Regionally Prohibited Weed	Cape Tulip	<i>Maraea spp.</i>	Occasional
	Serrated Tussock (WoNS)	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Occasional
	St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Occasional
	Wild Garlic	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Occasional
Regionally Controlled Weeds	African Boxthorn (WoNS)	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Scattered
	Blackberry (WoNS)	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Few
	Boneseed (WoNS)	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Occasional
	Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Scattered
	Flax-leaf Broom (WoNS)	<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Common
	Gorse/ Furze (WoNS)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Common
	Spiny Rush	<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Occasional
	Wild Watsonia	<i>Watsonia meriana var. bulbilifera</i>	Scattered
Restricted Weeds	Bridal Creeper (WoNS)	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Common
	Chilean Needle-grass (WoNS)	<i>Nasella neesiana</i>	Occasional
Emerging Weeds	Texas Needle-grass	<i>Nasella leucotricha</i>	Occasional
Environmental Weeds	Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	Scattered
	Bellarine Pea /Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Common
	Blue Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Occasional
	Bracelet Honey-myrtle	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Scattered
	Cape Ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Occasional
	Cape Wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Occasional
	Climbing Groundsel	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Occasional
	Cretan Trefoil	<i>Lotus creticus</i>	Few
	Dolichos Pea	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Scattered
	Galenia / Carpet Weed / Blanket Weed	<i>Galenia pubescens</i>	Common
	Golden Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Scattered
	Italian Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Common
	Mirror Bush	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Scattered
	Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Occasional
	Sallow Wattle	<i>Acacia longifolia var. longifolia</i>	Scattered
	Sweet Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Scattered
	Tall Wheat Grass	<i>Thinopyrum ponticum</i>	Occasional