South Hobart's bushland booklet

Produced by the Huon Road and Jubilee Road Bushcare Groups with funding from *Envirofund* 2004

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Bushcare activities in South Hobart

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Photo credits

Michael Askey-Doran: common heath (p.9); cheesewood flower (p.11).

Richard Barnes: white peppermint forest (p.4); black peppermint collage (p.5); Tasmanian blue gum forest (p.6); kangaroo fern, soft-water fern and hard-water fern (p.7); dwarf sheoak (p.10); cheesewood, silver banksia and sheoak (p.11); gum capsules (p.22).

Nick Fitzgerald: dry stringybark forest (p.5); mountain blueberry (p.7 and cover); native cranberry, running postman (p.8); bushman's bootlace, candles, guinea flower, native fuchsia (p.9); sunshine wattle (p.10); Christmas bush flower and blanket leaf (p.11).

Rae Glazik: background cover picture; seedlings and planting (title page); silver peppermint forest (p.4); pittosporum (kohuhu) (p.3); matted bushpea, prostrate bossiaea and spreading guinea flower (p.8); dusty daisy bush (p.10 and cover); Christmas bush (p.11); gorse in Waterworks Reserve (p.12); sweet pittosporum and English broom (p.14).

Louise Gilfedder: people doing weed control (title page).

Greg Jordan: climbing clematis (cover) and blue love creeper (p.7); peach berry (p.8); ground clematis, black-eyed Susan and guitar plant (p.9); golden rosemary, native olive, showy bossiaea and yellow bottlebrush (p.10); stinkwood (p.11); canary broom and blue periwinkle (p.13); Spanish heath (p.16).

Tim Rudman: banana passionfruit and bluebell creeper (p.13); blackberry, boneseed, tree lucerne and cotoneaster (p.15); English holly and grevillea (p.14); pine tree and Himalayan honeysuckle and gorse (p.16).

Hans and Annie Wapstra: maidenhair fern (p.7); manuka (p.10).

Contents

The place we live

Not many suburbs in today's world can boast of the natural surrounds that we have in South Hobart and Ridgeway. Our bushland is rich in plant species and supports a range of native fauna. Unfortunately, our very presence poses a threat to these natural values. Having cleared the bush for a house and garden, our subsequent lifestyles have lasting consequences for the surrounding landscape. If adjacent to a reserve we expect a firebreak to be cleared, and burnt or slashed regularly to reduce the fuel load. These practices remove the key small shrub layer — home to a diverse range of wildlife, and promotes the invasion of weeds. Having removed the shelter for resident fauna, we then introduce cats and dogs and allow them to roam at will in the bush to eat and kill what is left. Added to this we build roads across traditional wildlife routes, the inevitable result being more death.

There is little effective protection in place for areas of natural value. While there are infestations of weeds like gorse and blackberry, there is a new generation of exotic plants spreading through the South Hobart bushland from surrounding gardens. These plants are available in most nurseries and there is no legislation to stop their sale, and the legislation is poor to stop cats hunting native animals, or to stop the spread weeds or feral animals.

Sadly these degrading impacts spreading from our gardens into the bushland reserve slower than the eye can see. Before we know it the natural values that attracted us here will have disappeared. We can reduce these impacts with a little knowlege and better choices.

This booklet has information on the natural values and weed problems of South Hobart and Ridgeway. It provides ideas on better garden and weed management, how to minimise the effects of your pets, and offers practical solutions that will enhance rather than degrade the surrounding bushland.

Finally, we all need to participate in caring for the bushland reserves. Why not come along to a Bushcare working bee and find out just how effective a group of people can be. If everyone chipped in, it would only take a few hours every year to care for our bushland. It is fun, and you get to know you local community.

Land managers

If you live in a house or unit you are a land manager, and what you do and how you do it affects the land around you including the bushland. Most weed infestations around South Hobart have their original seed source in gardens somewhere in the catchment; they have spread into the bush via birds, wind or the dumping of garden waste. If everyone in South Hobart removed invasive plants from their gardens — plants such as cotoneaster and sweet pittosporum — much of this seed source would disappear. This would mean that existing weed infestations in nearby bushland could be removed, with no source from which to spread back into the bush.

We can all be part of the solution by removing invasive plants from our gardens and, more importantly, by making informed choices about the plants we introduce to the catchment. If this is combined with pet control and appropriate garden waste disposal, then we have the capacity to maintain bushland integrity.

Simple things you can do to help look after the bush

1. Get to know your area: walk around and look at the plants, birds and animals in your garden and the nearby bush
2. Unsure about weed identification/control? Go to a local Bushcare working bee
3 Remove environmental weeds in your yard; seed may be spread by birds, water or wind from your yard into the bush
4. When walking through the bush spend 10 minutes pulling weeds
5. Check for and remove weed seedlings or regrowth each year
6. Drive slower at night and avoid road kill – it has devastating consequences for urban wildlife populations
7. Do not dump your garden waste into the bush, it can lead to serious weed infestations
8. Use a compost bin or worm farm for your green waste
9. Keep your dogs under control when walking in bushland especially at dawn and dusk when native marsupials are becoming active
10. Keep your cat inside from dusk to dawn, and ensure the collar has two bells attached.
10 Keep dogs yarded at night
11. Make sure rabbits, ferrets and mice are caged effectively
12. Desex your pets

Make it your business to find out which plants in your garden are weeds and have a plan to remove them and replace them with non-weedy alternatives. When choosing new plants beware! Many plants sold in leading nurseries are recognised as environmental weeds. *Avoid them.* Before buying a plant find out a bit about its biology. If it has seed dispersed by birds, it has a chance of becoming a problem. Many so-called 'bird attracting' mainland natives are now causing substantial damage to bushland around Tasmania, and added to this they are akin to 'junk food' for birds. They produce lots of food, often at the wrong time of year, and attract a small number of aggressive species to the detriment of small shy birds. If you want bird-attracting plants try and use plants local to your catchment. Good examples of nectar-producing plants that grow in our area are yellow bottlebrush, common heath and silver banksia, all excellent specimen plants for the garden.

The pittosporum above (kohuhu) is good example of a popular ornamental plant that has recently started to spread through bushland in our area. Kohuhu is native to New Zealand and our climate and conditions suit it, and there are no natural predators to control seed production or emerging seedlings. Kohuhu is heavily promoted in nurseries with no regard to the environmental consequences it causes.

Natural values

We have exceptional natural bushland in South Hobart and Ridgeway. If you venture into the bushland you may notice plants of different sizes, shapes and growth habit. Along with the plants are numerous insects, birds and marsupials above ground, plus fungi and microbes in the soil. The latter are hard to see or appreciate, but there is a lot of interaction going on between the soil, the microbes and the plants. Collectively all these things make up a 'plant community'. Plant communities are really no different to our own communities, as each of the different components rely on one another for their long-term survival. As you walk through the native bush you will notice that the dominant eucalypt varies, and that the understorey ranges from being thickly vegetated to open. The dominant eucalypt will determine the 'plant community' type; the distinctions between these communities may be subtle or marked, reflecting changes in aspect or the underlying rock type (mudstone, sandstone or dolerite). The main plant communities in South Hobart are described below.

Silver peppermint forest (*Eucalyptus tenuiramis*)

Upper side of Huon Road just past bus stop 19; Jubilee Road and lower Marlyn Road.
This open forest type is restricted to mudstone in our area, and is easily recognised by the bluish-grey foliage of the dominant eucalypts. The plants under the eucalypt canopy tend to be low and sparse, with plenty of bare ground and leaf litter. This community supports a variety of small shrubs, orchids and fungi, and is a popular foraging area for bettongs, which depend upon underground fungi for food.

white peppermint bush

silver peppermint bush

White peppermint forest (*Eucalyptus pulchella)*

Chimney Pot Hill Road.

White peppermint is a fine-leaved eucalypt with a smooth trunk. In South Hobart white peppermint grows only on dolerite. This community has more grasses in the understorey than the other peppermint forest types, and is generally open and easy to pass through. A range of large and small shrubs provide food and sheltering sites, excellent for pygmy possums, bandicoots and shy birds.

black peppermint features

Black peppermint forest (*Eucalyptus amygdalina***)**

Huon Road before bus stop 19.

Black peppermint has rough finely fibrous bark on its main trunk and lower limbs. This open plant community occurs on sandstone around South Hobart, and contains a diverse range of small shrubs. Unfortunately, black peppermint forest has been largely displaced by housing, but remnants can still be seen alongside Huon Road and on the ridge to the north of the playground at Cascades Gardens.

Stringybark forest (*Eucalyptus obliqua***)**

Huon Road approaching Strickland Avenue.

This community is found on shadier and wetter sites than any of the peppermint communities, most typically on southerly aspects, with a dense tall shrub layer beneath the stringybark canopy providing valuable fauna habitat. Frequenty bunring eliminates many understorey species.


dry stringybark bush

Tasmanian blue gum forest (*Eucalyptus globulus***)**

Waterworks Reserve.

Blue gum forest is found along creek lines and slightly wetter

areas. It supports an abundance of large shrubs, such as blanket leaf and native cherry. The trees in this bush type are much taller — up to 35 metres — than in the peppermint forests, and the more mature trees have hollows used by tawny frogmouths, grey goshawks and the threatened masked owl. In addition, blue gum flowers are an important food source for the endangered swift parrot.

Tasmanian blue gum forest

Tree hollows suitable for hollow-dependant species, such as black cockatoos and rosellas do not develop until a tree is at least 120 years old

Ferns.
From top left to bottom right: kangaroo fern, maidenhair fern, soft water fern and hard water fern.

Climbers.
Climbing clematis, blue love creeper and mountain blueberry (inset showing flower)

Native plants found in our area

The plants illustrated are all suitable for use in the garden, and mixed with other non-invasive plants can create an attractive low maintenance garden without causing problems in the surrounding landscape.

Ground covers. Running postman, creeping bossiaea, matted bushpea (inset showing close up of flowers), native cranberry, peach berry and spreading guinea flower.

Low shrubs (up to 1 m).
Candles, ground clematis, black-eyed Susan, bushmans bootlace, native fuchsia, guinea flower, guitar plant, common heath (with pink and white forms).

Shrubs under 2 m.
Sunshine wattle, yellow bottlebrush, manuka; middle: dusty daisy bush, to the right showy bossiaea; bottom from left: native olive, dwarf sheoak, golden rosemary.

Shrubs 2–8 m.
Top: sheoak and cheesewood (inset showing flower); middle: blanket leaf; bottom: silver banksia, stinkwood and Christmas bush.

Environmental weeds of South Hobart

An **environmental weed** is a plant capable of invading intact native bushland without human intervention. Established weed infestations decrease available homes and food supply for native birds and animals because there is a single species of plant producing one type of food at a certain time of year. In natural bush there are a wide variety of plants, flowering at different times of the year and this means a variety of food types over much of the year. Some plants produce nectar while others produce fruit or pollen. They come in many shapes and sizes and create a myriad of habitat types that attract a wide range of insects, birds and marsupials. These are the things we enjoy when we go bushwalking; listening to a plethora of birds calls, or spotting bettong and bandicoot diggings and pademelon tracks through the undergrowth. They make South Hobart/Ridgeway special, and are being lost through careless management as weed infestations become more and more established, and more understorey is cleared from the bushland.

Over time weed invasion, along with other pressures on native animal populations such as road kill, clearing and hunting from cats and dogs, can cause local fauna extinctions. Each year in South Hobart the populations of animals such as bettongs, ringtail possums and blue-tongue lizards become smaller. **Your informed decisions about how you manage your garden can contribute to reversing this decline.**

The following pictures and descriptions are of weeds and they have been seperated into two categories. Weeds that are available from nurseries and invading into bushland, and those that have already spread into the bush but are no longer available due to legislative restrictions. Having any of these plants in your garden has consequences for the landscape around you. Control methods are in *italics,* and are explained on page 13, (Weed control methods), and unless stated otherwise, the control technique refers to adult plants.

Gore infestation in Waterworks Reserve

Invasive weeds readily available from nurseries

Banana passionfruit (*Passiflora mollissima***)**
Vigorous evergreen climber with twining stems and 3-lobed leaves. Flowers: large drooping pink flowers. Fruit/seed: yellow egg-shaped fruit with black seeds. Edible.
Cut and paste and hand pull seedlings.

Bluebell creeper (*Sollya heterophylla*)
A hardy scrambling shrub with glossy light green leaves. Flowers: pendulous blue bell shaped flowers. Fruit/seed: dark, purple fleshy cylindrical fruit with bird dispersed seeds. *Cut and paste and hand pull seedlings.*

Blue periwinkle (*Vinca major*)
Evergreen creeper with heart shaped leaves. Flowers: large mauve flowers up to 6 cm across. Fruit/seed: rarely forms fruit — grows mainly from stem fragments.
Can be smothered with black plastic or carpet, or sprayed by a qualified contractor.

Canary broom (*Genista monspessulana***)**
Dense upright shrub to 3 m with 3 leaflets per leaf. Flowers: bright yellow pea flowers, Sept-Oct. Fruit/seed: downy pods to 3 cm long, with up to 8 seeds. *Cut and paste and hand pull seedlings.*

English broom (*Cytisus scoparius***)**
Erect twiggy shrub to 4 m tall with ribbed stems and small leaves that appear after the flowers. Flowers: bright yellow to red pea flowers, Oct-Nov. Fruit/seed: pods 4–6 cm long, hairy along margins, with 5–20 seeds.
Cut and paste and hand pull seedlings when very young

English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)
Evergreen shrub or small tree to 12 m with glossy spiny leaves. Flowers: small white or pink. Fruit/seed: bright red berries. *Cut and paste, even very small seedlings prove difficult to hand pull.*

Grevillea (*Grevillea rosmarinifolia***)**
Mainland grevilleas are very popular garden plants. However, they have the capacity to spread into bushland areas, particularly on drier hillsides.
Cut and paste and hand pull seedlings.

Sweet pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum)*
Shrub to 6 m with large undulate dark green leaves. Flowers: white-cream and fragrant. Fruit/seed: green fruit turning orange as it ripens — splits on maturity to reveal sticky bird-dispersed seed.
Cut and paste and hand pull seedlings.

Tree lucerne (*Chamaecytisus palmensis***)**
Dense weeping shrub or small tree with leaflets in 3's. Flowers: creamy-white pea flowers. Fruit/seed: downy pods 4–6 cm long.
Cut and paste and hand pull seedlings.

Established weed species

Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* **agg.)**
Woody shrub with prickly arching stems; leaflets in groups of 3–5. Flowers: white or pink. Fruit/seed: clusters of purple/black berries.
Can cut and paste or dig out the crowns. Must be done when the plant is growing vigorously. Spraying by a qualified contractor is sometimes necessary.

Boneseed
(*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* var. *monilifera*)
Erect woody shrub to 3 m with oval fleshy slightly serrated leaves. Flowers: bright yellow daisy flowers, Oct-Nov. Fruit/seed: green berries ripening to black. *Hand pulling is effective for large specimens and ideal for seedlings. Very large specimens can be cut and pasted.*

Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* spp.**)**
Evergreen shrubs or trees with leaves dark green on the upper surface and paler below. Flowers: small and white. Fruit/seed: red, pink or orange berries.
Cut and paste and hand pull seedlings.

Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
Dense, very spiny shrub to more than 3 m. Flowers: bright yellow shaped pea flowers, Oct-Nov. Fruit/seed: densely hairy pods 1–2 cm long.
Cut and paste and hand pull seedlings where possible.

Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica***)**
Erect shrub with small soft needle like leaves. Flowers: profusion of small white bell shaped flowers. Fruit/seed: pepper-like seeds.
Cut and paste. Hand pulling seedlings is possible but labour intensive.

Other environmental weeds in the South Hobart include two other cotoneaster species (*Cotoneaster franchettii,* and *C. pannosus*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), fuchsia (*Fuchsia magellicana*), Himalayan honeysuckle (*Leycesteria formosa*) , hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), mirror bush (*Coprosma repens*), radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*), pittosporum (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), kohuhu (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*).

Pine trees and Himalayan honeysuckle are both environmental weeds

Weed control methods

A range of options is available for controlling environmental weeds. The method you choose will depend on the location and type of infestation. A combination of methods usually gets you the best result. Control options include:

Hand pulling

A number of environmental weeds can be hand pulled, particularly before an extensive root system has developed. This method is very effective when dealing with moderate or low size populations, or follow up work. Hand pulling is best done when the soil is wet. This way the root systems are more easily dislodged and less damage done to soil structure. For some plants hand pulling can be more effective when done with a bulb trowel. This can be used to loosen the bulb or root and ensure that the entire plant is removed and will not re-sprout. Ensure all seed bearing material is removed from the site, and wear appropriate protective clothing.

Chemical control

Using herbicides is effective when combined with other methods. For both your safety and that of the native bush, go to a local Bushcare group working bee to get advice *before* using herbicides.

Methods of chemical control include:

Cut and paste: Good for infestations of environmental weeds with extensive root systems. For this method you need secateurs, loppers or a bowsaw, and an applicatorfor the herbicide (such as a shoe polish bottle). Cut the plant as near to the base as possible and apply the herbicide within 15–30 seconds of cutting (any longer and the treatment will be less effective).

Drill and fill, Frill and fill: Drill or frill (using a chisel and hammer) at intervals of approximately 15 cm around the trunk near ground level and fill the hole with the prescribed quantity of herbicide (read the label).

Follow up work is essential

Chemical safety

When using any herbicide, read the label. The label is an important document. On it is a wealth of information that you must read and understand. Often the type is very small and hard to read. Nonetheless, it is important to understand the information contained on the label. You must not apply an agricultural chemical product at variance with the label instructions, except under a permit granted by the National Registration Authority or the Registrar of Chemical Products. Never remove the label from the bottle, and always ensure that the label is on site when undertaking weed control work.

Personal safety

All herbicides must be used with caution to avoid risk of contamination to ourselves and the environment. The best way to do this is to do an accredited course on herbicide use, such as CHEMCERT. When using herbicides

- Read the label and use to the recommended safety clothing
- Check all safety equipment especially gloves for leakage.
- Do not use herbicides in windy weather
- Discard substandard equipment
- Wash all safety clothing after use

Environmental safety

Make sure the herbicide you use will not adversely affect the environment . You can do this by using control techniques that are target specific (kills only the plant you apply the chemical to). Check the label to see if the herbicide you are using is very mobile in the soil or prone to becoming airborne, thereby drifting onto non-target plants and killing them. Make sure you are using a herbicide that will not harm bees or fish. Remember, always read the label.

Always read and understand the label on the herbicide bottle and use the recommended safety gear

Bush friendly exotic plants

(that will not invade native bushland)

A mix of exotic and native plants can be a stunning combination in the garden and can reduce maintenance (native plants tend to require less watering or fertilisers). Plants such as hybrid rhododendrons, camelias, maple trees, magnolias, roses and daphne have not become weedy in Tasmania and can be used in the garden. Reference to Peter Grant's book.

Garden clippings and rubbish

As organic waste makes up a substantial proportion of the average garbage bin it is beneficial to recycle where you can. But, remember, weeds spread into bushland from garden clippings, seed or even little bits of root or stem, so do not dump your clippings or green waste into the bush. The Hobart City Council offers a green waste collection service four times a year, and can be contacted for further information..

Green waste disposal

- Get a compost bin and compost food scraps, garden clippings and paper, then use it to grow your own vegies. Only $25 each at HCC.
- A worm farm process food scraps indoors with no smell. Great for people with no yard; $59 each at HCC.
- Take to the tip (fees below)

Local Resource Recovery Centre (Tip)

McRobies Gully Road, South Hobart

Opening times:

Monday to Friday	7:30 am – 4:15 pm
Saturday, Sunday & Public holidays	9:00 am – 4:30 pm
Recycling & Tip Shop	7:30 am – 4:00 pm

Green waste tip fees

<1 cubic metre $2.20
1-3 cubic metres $4.50
>3 cubic metres $7.40

Make sure your green waste is free of plastic, steel, glass, packaging tape and string as there is a $35 charged if it is contaminated.

Plants referred to in the text

Native plants

Common name	Scientific name
black peppermint	*Eucalyptus amygdalina*
black-eyed Susan	*Tetratheca labillardierei*
blanket leaf (Tas endemic)	*Bedfordia salicina*
blue love creeper	*Comesperma volubile*
bracken	*Pteridium esculentum*
bushman's bootlace	*Pimelea nivea*
candles	*Stachhousia monogyna*
cheesewood	*Pittosporum bicolor*
Christmas bush	*Prostanthera lasianthos*
climbing clematis	*Clematis aristata*
common heath	*Epacris impressa*
dusty daisy bush	*Olearia phlogopappa*
dwarf sheoak (Tas endemic)	*Allocasuarina monilifera*
golden rosemary	*Oxylobium ellipticum*
ground clematis	*Clematis gentianoides*
guinea flower	*Hibbertia riparia*
guitar plant	*Lomatia tinctoria*
hard-water fern	*Blechnum wattsii*
kangaroo fern	*Microsurum pustulatum*
maidenhair fern	*Adiantum aethiopicum*
manuka	*Leptopsermum scoparium* var. *scoparium*
matted bushpea	*Pultenaea pedunculata*
mountain blueberry	*Billardiera longifolia*
native cranberry	*Astroloma humifusum*
native fuchsia	*Correa reflexa*
native olive	*Notelaea ligustrina*
peach heath	*Lissanthe strigosa*
prickly beauty	*Pultenaea juniperina*
prostrate bossiaea	*Bossiaea prostrata*
running postman	*Kennedia prostrata*
sheoak	*Allocasuarina verticillata*
showy bossiaea	*Bossiaea cinerea*
silver banksia	*Banksia marginata*
silver peppermint	*Eucalyptus tenuiramis*
soft-water fern	*Blechnum nudum*
spreading guinea flower	*Hibbertia prostrata*
stinkwood	*Zieria arborescens*
stringybark	*Eucalyptus obliqua*
sunshine wattle	*Acacia terminalis*
Tasmanian blue gum	*Eucalyptus globulus* subsp. *globulus*
white gum	*Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis*
white peppermint	*Eucalyptus pulchella*
yellow bottlebrush	*Callistemon pallidus*

Weeds list

Common name	**Scientific name**
banana passionfruit	*Passiflora mollissima*
blackberry	*Rubus fruticosus* agg
blue periwinkle	*Vinca major*
bluebell creeper	*Sollya heterophylla*
boneseed	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* var. *monilifera*
canary broom	*Genista monspessulana*
cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*
elderberry	*Sambucus nigra*
English broom	*Cytisus scoparius*
English holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
English ivy	*Hedera helix*
fuchsia	*Fuchsia magelanica*
gorse	*Ulex europaeus*
grevillea	*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*
grey cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster franchettii*
hawthorn	*Craetagus monogyna*
Himalayan honeysuckle	*Leycesteria formosa*
kohuhu	*Pittosporum tenuifolium*
mirror bush	*Coprosma repens*
pittosporum	*Pittosporum eugenioides*
radiata pine	*Pinus radiata*
silver-leaf cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster pannosus*
Spanish heath	*Erica lusitanica*
sweet pittosporum	*Pittosporum undulatum*
tree lucerne	*Chaemycytisus palmensis*

buds of some eucalypts found in South Hobart


white peppermint


white gum


black peppermint

Bushcare working bees

Come and get your hands dirty! Join us for a 2 hour working bee and contribute to keeping the bushland healthy. It's fun, you meet the people living in your area and learn about the natural values. We have working bees, night prowls looking to wildlife, bush botany and bird wacthing field days as well. If you come once a year it makes all the diference.

Feel free to call any of us on the contact list for advice on weed identification, alternative plantings, to share the experiences you have had in the bush or to find out about the bushcare program and when and where field days are held.

Hobart Bushcare Groups and contacts

Jubilee Road Bushcare Group	Louise Gilfedder	6223 3993
Ridgeway Bushcare Group	Sue Drake	6239 1468
Huon Road Bushcare Group	Rae Glazik	6223 5803
Lower Waterworks Group	Dave Graddon	6223 ????

Further contact details at Hobart City Council:

Recycling	(03) 6238 2782
Composting	(03) 6233 2711
Tip shop	(03) 6224 8669

Useful Contact Numbers

Hobart City Council Bushcare Coordinator:	
Kerry Heatley	(03) 6238 2886
Poisons Information Centre Tasmania	13 11 26
Regional Weed Management Officer (DPIWE)	
Hobart	(03) 6233 3654
Registrar of Chemical Products (DPIWE)	1 300 368 550
Hobart	(03) 6233 3565

Hobart City Council Bushcare Program

The main aim of the program is to restore native vegetation in bushland reserves through removal of environmental weeds and regeneration with local native plants. The Council provides a coordinator to help the Bushcare Groups plan and undertake their bushland regeneration work, as well as providing tools and equipment.