

**Appendix 2.** Extract from "Remnant Bush Management Guidelines" prepared for "Springvale", Campania, with species lists for "Springvale", "Strelley", "Milford" and "Rosedale". Prepared by Julieanne Blake, Parks and Wildlife Service Tasmania, 1996, as part of the Drought Landcare Programme.

## **Management of Remnant Bush**

### **Region: Coal River Valley**

Native bush can form an integral part of the resource base of agricultural properties. By diversifying the environment, native bush helps a property remain environmentally and economically sustainable. Appropriate bush management helps to maintain the economic value of properties by: 1) providing shelter for stock and crops 2) stabilising the soil 3) providing a reservoir of predators of pasture and crop pests 4) helping to maintain water quality and, 5) the preservation of native flora and fauna.

### **"SPRINGVALE"**

At the time of the survey the exact boundary of the remnant was unclear. After discussion with Roger Fehlberg, the boundary was loosely determined for the purpose of the survey.

The remnant is a strip of vegetation along the side of White Kangaroo Rivulet. The soil is sandy, alluvial. There is obvious erosion and weed infestation in parts. The weeds are woody and herbaceous in form. The maintenance of the riverside remnant is very important as it tends to function as a buffer between the watercourse and adjacent agricultural land thereby protecting water quality.

The remnant vegetation consists of a mixture of native and non native plant species. The community type is *Pomaderris apetala-Ehrharta stipoides-Coprosma quadrifida* open riparian scrub. This community type is well reserved in Tasmania. The dominant overstorey species are *Eucalyptus viminalis* (White Gum) and *E. ovata* (Swamp Gum).

### **FENCES**

#### **Why fence an area of bush?**

Fencing this area will control grazing by stock, facilitate the regeneration of native plants and take the pressure off the river bank with respect to erosion. Fences should be strong enough to withstand pressure from stock run in adjacent paddocks. Gates could be installed to allow access. It is simpler and cheaper to fence an existing area than to re-establish vegetation for shelter or other purposes.

## Once the area is fenced, what then?

What you do once the area is fenced will depend on its condition. To help you assess its condition take a walk over it about every 6 months to determine the following:

- how much of the ground cover is composed of native species, (such as sags, native raspberry, native geranium, buzzys)?
- are there any **young** understorey plants? For example, dog wood, wattles, native hop, native currant.
- are there any young eucalypts present and are they of different ages? (you can tell this by the difference in their height and girth).
- how healthy do the trees look? (One way to assess this is by the amount of dead wood in the crowns).
- the number of weed species present and the proportion of area under weeds.

If you find it difficult to make an assessment and cannot tell what is not native there are people who can help you in the Parks and Wildlife Service, Forestry Tasmania, Private Forests, University of Tasmania, local landcare groups, The Understorey Network, Tasmanian Field Naturalists Club, Tasmanian Conservation Trust and Society for Growing Australian Plants. See list for Technical Contacts.

## REGENERATION

The main objective of fencing this remnant is to promote the regeneration of native plant species by the exclusion of grazing by stock and preventing further river bank erosion. This remnant is already quite diverse with respect to native species. Indeed, within 3-5 years of fencing, provided the woody weeds are kept under control, the native flora within the remnant should be even more abundant and diverse than at present. However, unless controlled it is likely that the spread of woody weeds, blackberries in particular will propose a great threat to the native vegetation. Few other plant species are able to compete with blackberries and native plant regeneration is seriously impeded. Furthermore, seed is spread downstream by creeks and rivers.

Other reasons why your remnant may have difficulty regenerating include:

- a lack of seed in the soil to germinate. (Check the trees and other native plants to see if they are producing flowers and fruit).
- the seeds of some species need fire to either stimulate germination/flowering (e.g. wattle) or prompt seed release (e.g. sheoaks and *Eucalyptus* species).
- the seedlings may be subject to grazing by native animals.
- the conditions may be too dry.

## How to help your bush regenerate?

In areas dominated by weeds, or thick grass/tussock swards, it may be necessary to:

- create a seed bed by either disturbing **small areas** of soil (light ripping) and/or burning **small patches** of ground. However, this practice should be avoided unless you are prepared to control the spread of woody weeds and thistles into these areas.
- if you need to create a seed bed it may be necessary to re-seed by hand. Collect your own seed from nearby or obtain seed which has been collected from your area. Seed could perhaps be collected from native bush near to the site, (for further advice on seed collection contact Greening Australia, Forestry Tasmania or Private Forests Tasmania).
- try to minimise grazing by native and/or feral animals by making fences more pest proof, fitting individual tree guards or by undertaking a shooting program (permits must be obtained) until such time as the trees are old enough to withstand some grazing pressure.

Don't ever be tempted to let stock back into the remnant areas during drought when feed is short. It is at this time that seedlings are most stressed and vulnerable. It is by protecting seedlings that they most quickly reach a height at which grazing will not seriously damage them. Stock could then be allowed back into the forest for occasional light grazing and shelter.

### **How to maintain healthy bush?**

Once fenced, it will be important to ensure that the health of the remnant vegetation does not deteriorate and that the regeneration of a diverse range of native species continues. Fire and grazing could be used as tools to help manage your remnant. Please note that even though information on the use of fire as a management tool is provided, fire is not recommended for management of your riverside vegetation. The information however, is potentially relevant to the management of other non-riverine dry sclerophyll remnants that may exist on your property.

### ***Grazing***

Light grazing could be used to help control the spread of weeds. Light grazing tends to also promote plant species diversity and reduce fuel available for fire. Indeed, Kirkpatrick *et al.* (1988) maintain that in the Midlands of Tasmania sheep grazing is a better option than total grazing exclusion for the maintenance of high native species diversity.

The best time to graze is generally late autumn through winter. The duration of grazing in an area should be judged on the amount and health of the vegetation at ground level. **Overgrazing will damage the ground cover, shrubs and small trees, making an area of bush more difficult to manage in the future.**

A good rule of thumb is to keep stock **out** during:

- the spring when smaller plants (e.g. some grass species, annuals, heath plants, orchids) are flowering and seeding. This allows for a constant supply of seed for regeneration.
- the summer and periods of drought. Grazing on areas where the plant ground layer has dried out can result in bare ground. Bare ground may be vulnerable to erosion and invasion by species of weed which compete with the existing native plants.

## *Fire*

### **When should fire be used?**

Fire has the benefit of assisting bush to regenerate (e.g. many of our native species require fire to prompt seed release and germination). **However, burning is not recommended in riparian areas where water quality and the aquatic ecosystem may be affected.** If fire is used, do so with caution to avoid opening up large patches of earth to invasion by weeds and erosion by wind and water. If used appropriately, fire can have the same advantages as controlled grazing.

When and how you use fire will depend on what you want to use it for, e.g. regeneration, fuel reduction, or generating green pick for stock. Whatever the use, fires must be controlled in terms of their timing and intensity.

A good rule of thumb when firing is:

- do not burn in regenerating bush areas until the trees have reached a height of at least 8-10 m.
- burn in autumn when the soil moisture levels are higher but when there is still ample dry fuel. Wind speeds are generally lower in autumn than in spring and summer and insects and birds have usually finished breeding. Spring burning however, is more effective in the control of weeds.
- do not burn in periods of drought or in dry seasons (summer).
- do not burn during periods when the native plants are flowering and seeding (generally spring to late summer).
- the burning intensity should be adequate to remove any fuel which has accumulated on the ground. Many native species will not regenerate successfully unless sufficient heat is generated by fire.
- do not burn too frequently as this will eventually destroy the understorey, and prevent tree regeneration. A good rule of thumb in these areas is to burn any one area approximately every 7-20 years or more. In large areas patches can be burnt in this manner on a rotational basis.
- do not burn at regular intervals and at the same time of each year as this does not encourage species biodiversity.

If you choose to use fire as a management tool please contact the Tasmanian Fire Service and/or a Landcare officer from one of the following: The Department of Environment and Land Management (DELM), Private

Forestry Tasmania, Primary Industry, Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Associations (TFGA) for advice.

## **Weeds**

### **What should be done about weeds?**

Weed control efforts should be concentrated on controlling the spread of woody weeds, thistles and other species which are harmful to the health of stock.

Box thorn, briar rose, blackberry and thistle were all present at this remnant and should be removed. Keep a look out for other woody weeds such as willows, boneseed, hawthorn and broom, although these were not recorded in the remnant at the time of the survey they could disperse into the remnant from other areas, particularly from up stream.

It is a good idea to make a map of where the infestations are so that it is easier to plan an effective weed control program. A well planned weed control program is cheaper and more effective than using strong herbicide at the wrong time.

The re-vegetation of a river bank with suitable native species should always accompany weed eradication. The removal of weeds from too large an area could destabilise the bank facilitating erosion.

There are two main methods of weed control: the application of herbicide and mechanical removal. For light infestations mechanical control is better because of its minimal impact on the surrounding vegetation. Where there is a heavy infestation, chemicals are the only effective means of control.

### **Applying herbicides**

- before applying herbicide you should get the consent of your downstream neighbours.
- try to avoid spray drift and the run-off of herbicide into the water.
- use the appropriate herbicide and try to use those which are least toxic. For an overview of the variety of herbicides available and their application talk to the government agencies responsible for weed control in your area (see list of technical contacts).
- do not apply over the whole area but as far as possible apply the herbicide directly to the weed (i.e. spot spray).
- time the application so that it will have the most impact. In general, application in autumn will ensure a high kill rate as this is when plants are drawing sap back into their roots. Application at flowering times will weaken the plant and help prevent seed production thus helping to reduce the extent and persistence of the invasion. Follow up spraying should be done in the autumn.

- check areas for rare plants (or have someone else do so) before spraying. No rare plants were recorded at the time of the survey. However, with the absence of grazing by stock, over time, rare plants could emerge. There may be orchids present at this site which were not in flower at the time of the survey. Keep a look out for orchids, particularly in the spring and early summer.

### **Mechanical removal**

- avoid heavy machinery in bush areas or mechanical methods which will disturb large areas of ground leaving it bare and prone to erosion and further invasion by weeds.
- hand pulling/removal can be an effective low impact method in some situations, especially where the infestation is not large.
- woody weeds such as hawthorn and gorse can be effectively eradicated if cut down in autumn and painted immediately with herbicide.
- if you don't have the time or labour for mechanical removal, try contacting the Australian Trust for Nature Conservation Volunteers.

**Experiment, see what works best in your situation and share this knowledge with your neighbours.**

### **Tips to consider**

- only change your current land management strategies within the fenced areas if there is a need to (e.g. poor bush regeneration, weed infestations).
- if possible, find out what your neighbours are doing and try to work in with their land management agendas. For instance, it would be difficult to successfully undertake a weed eradication program when your neighbour has weeds within dispersal range of your remnant.
- remember that this leaflet provides only general information. Where more specific information is required please contact the experts listed on the technical contact list.

Species List "Strelley" Richmond

**Native Species**

Species	Growth Form	Common Name
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	tree	White Gum
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	tree	Dog Wood
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	tree	Silver Wattle
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	shrub/small tree	Prickly Box
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	dwarf shrub	Native Cranberry
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	shrub	Ant's Delight
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	undershrub	
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	herb	
<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>	herb	Lamb's Tail
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	herb	
<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	herb	Native Primrose
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	herb	
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	herb	Native Geranium
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	herb	Native Carrot
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	herb	Small St John's Wort
<i>Hypoxis glabella glabella</i>	herb	
<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>	herb	
<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i>	herb	
<i>Crassula sieberana</i>	succulent herb	
<i>Ehrharta stipoides</i>	grass	
<i>Danthonia sp.</i>	grass	Wallaby Grass
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	grass	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Carex inversa</i>	grass-like mats	

**Non Native Species**

<i>Trifolium sp.</i>	weed herb	Clover
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	weed grass	

*Blue Gum Gully*

**Native Species**

<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	tree	Blue Gum
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	tree	Black Gum
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	shrub	
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	creeping under-shrub	
<i>Billardiera procumbens</i>	undershrub	
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	herb	
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	herb	
<i>Millotia tenuifolia</i>	herb	
<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>	ground cover	Knawel
<i>Pterostylis plumosa</i>	orchid	
<i>Glossodia sp.</i>	orchid	
<i>Pterostylis sp.</i>	orchid	
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	herbs	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sedge	Saggs
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	tree	Silver Wattle
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	tree	Bulloak
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	shrub	Native Currant
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	shrub	Rice Flower
<i>Wahlenbergia sp.</i>	herb	Bluebell
<i>Veronica calycina</i>	herb	
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	orchid	Pink Fingers
<i>Stipa sp.</i>	grass	

**Non native species**

*Ulex europaeus*

weed shrub

Gorse

•Two rare plant species were recorded at the time of the survey: *Vittadinia muelleri* (r2) and *Millotia tenuifolia* (r2u).

•r2 species are those that occur in 20 or less 10 X 10 km Australian Map Grid Squares in Tasmania.

•u refers to species of plant which are not known in any secure reserve.

•One Tasmanian endemic species were recorded, *Eucalyptus amygdalina*. The term Tasmanian endemic refers to species found only in Tasmania.

Please note that the list is not a complete record of all of the species present at the Strelley remnant. There will be some species which were missed on the day of the survey.



Species List for "Milford"

**Native Species**

**Species**

**Growth Form Common Name**

<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	tree	White Gum
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	tree	Black Wattle
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	tree	Silver Wattle
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	tree	
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	tree	Native Cherry
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	tree/shrub	Honey Suckle
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	shrub/small tree	Prickly Box
<i>Helichrysum dendroideum</i>	shrub/small tree	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spathulata</i>	shrub	Native Hop
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	shrub	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	shrub	Dolly Bush
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	shrub	Native Cranberry
<i>Hibbertia fasciculata</i>	shrub	
<i>Tetratheca glandulosa</i>	shrub	
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	shrub	
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	shrub	
<i>Pultenaea</i> sp.	shrub	
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	shrub	Kangaroo-apple
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	dwarf shrub	Rice Flower
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	succulent	Pig Face
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	herb	
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	herb	
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	herb	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	herb	
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> sp.	herb	Bluebell
<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	herb	Sundew
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	herb	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	ground cover	Running Postman
<i>Conospermum volubile</i>	creeper	Blue Love Creeper
<i>Crassula sieberana</i>	succulent	
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	grass	
<i>Danthonia</i> sp.	grass	Wallaby Grass
<i>Poa</i> sp.	grass	
<i>Vulpia</i> sp.	grass	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	grass	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	lily	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sedge	Saggs
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	herb	
<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	sedge	
<i>Luzula</i> sp.	rush	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	lily	
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	lily	
<i>Acianthus</i> sp.	orchid	
<i>Thelymitra</i> sp.	orchid	

**Non Native Species**

<i>Pinus radiata</i>	tree	Radiata Pine
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	herb	
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	herb	Sorrel
<i>Cotula australis</i>	herb	
<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>	herb	Smooth Cat's Ear
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	herb	Cat's Ear
<i>Erophila verna</i>	herb	
<i>Carduus</i> sp.	herb	Thistle
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	herb	Common Centaury
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	herb	Scarlet Pimpernel

*Aira caryophyllea*

grass

Please note that list is not a complete record of all of the species present at the Milford remnant. There will be some species which were missed on the day of the survey.

At the time of the survey only two orchid species were recorded and because they were old specimens they could not be identified to a species level. However, according to Hans Wapstra the following orchids have been recorded at Milford to date:

Species name	Common Name
<i>Caldenia carnea</i>	Pink Fingers
<i>C. caudata</i>	Tailed Spider orchid
<i>C. dilatata</i>	Greencomb spider orchid
<i>C. saggicola</i>	Milford spider orchid or white spider orchid
<i>Corybas sp.</i>	Helmet orchid
<i>Diuris pardina</i>	Leopard orchid
<i>D. sulphurea</i>	Tiger orchid
<i>Prasophyllum milfordensis</i>	Milford leek orchid
<i>Pterostylis concinna</i>	Trim greenhood
<i>P. pedunculata</i>	Maroonhood
<i>Thelymitra nuda</i>	Scented sun orchid
<i>T. pauciflora</i>	Slender sun orchid

•Of these orchid species *Caldenia caudata* (**EN vr3**) is considered vulnerable, i.e., it is a species that is likely to become endangered in Tasmania if present landuse trends or other causal factors of decline continue. This species is also rare (**r3**), i.e., it is a species that has very small and/or localised populations wherever it occurs in Tasmania. **EN** indicates that this species is a Tasmanian endemic, i.e. it occurs only in Tasmania.

•*Caladenia saggicola* thought to be found only at this property.

•*Prasophyllum milfordensis* has been named after the Milford property. Unlikely to be found anywhere else.

No other rare, endangered or endemic species were recorded at the time of the survey.

Species List for "Rosedale"

Species	Growth Form	Common Name
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	tree	Black Gum
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	tree	
<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i>	tree	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	tree	Blue Gum
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	tree	White Gum
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	tree	Silver Wattle
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	tree	Sheoak
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	tree	Native Cherry
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	shrub/small tree	Prickly Box
<i>Astroloma pinifolium</i>	shrub	
<i>Billardiera procumbens</i>	undershrub	
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	shrub	Ant's Delight
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	shrub	Heath
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	creeper	Blue Love Creeper
<i>Drosera peltata</i>	herb	Sundew
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	herb	
<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	herb	Native Primrose
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	herb	
<i>Acianthus</i> sp.	orchid	
<i>Glossodia major</i>	orchid	
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	orchid	Pink Fingers
<i>Poa</i> sp.	grass	
<i>Danthonia</i> sp.	grass	Wallaby Grass
<i>Ehrharta stipoides</i>	grass	
<i>Ehrharta distichophylla</i>	grass	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	lily	
<i>Gahnia grandis</i>	sedge	Cutting Grass
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sedge	Saggs
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	fern	Bracken Fern

•at the time of the survey no rare species were recorded at Rosedale.

•the area contains two Tasmanian endemic species, *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and *E. tenuiramis*. The term endemic means that the species are only found in Tasmania.

Please note that list is not a complete record of all of the species present at the Rosedale remnant. There will be some species which were missed on the day of the survey.

## Species List for "Springvale"

### Native Species

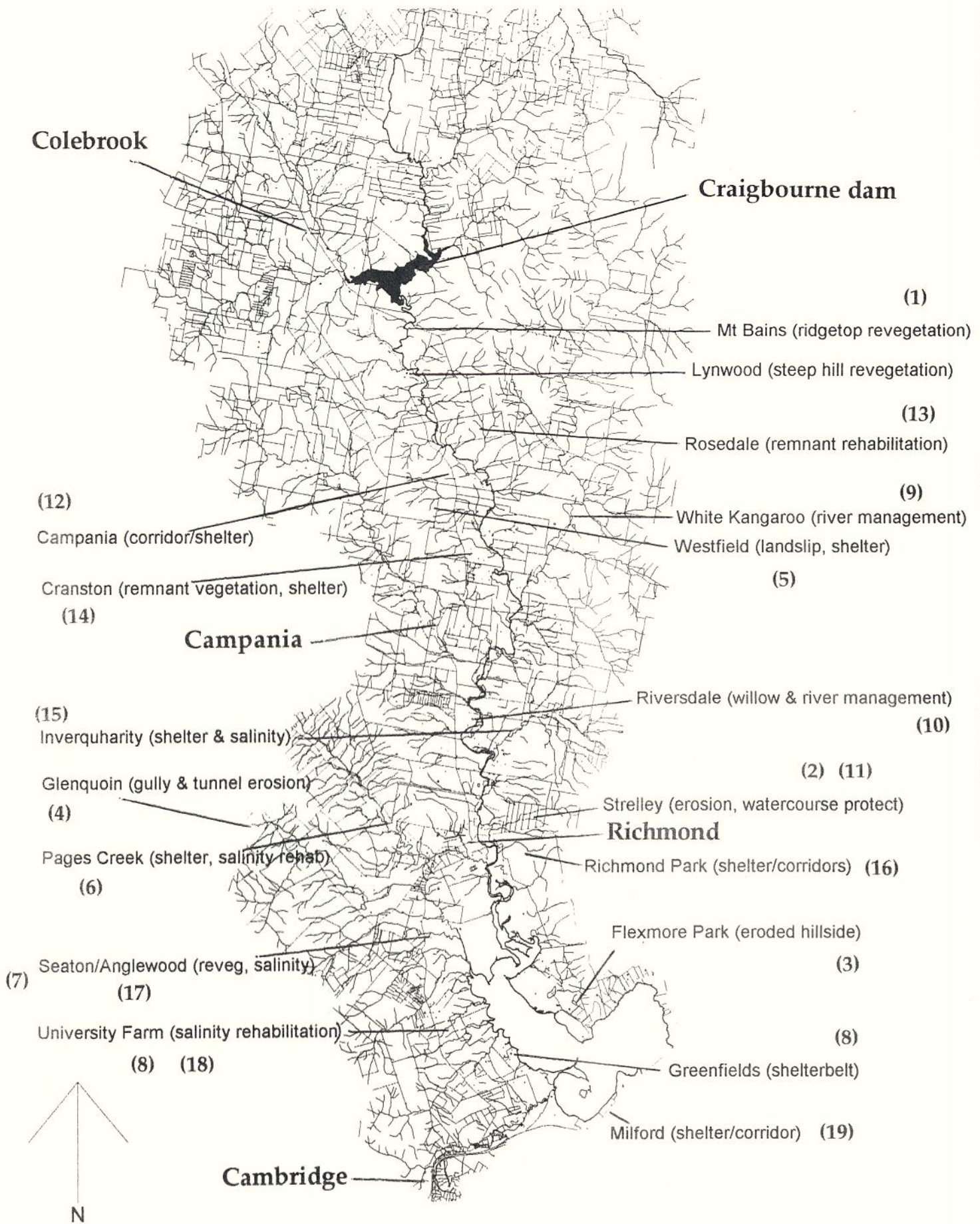
Species	Growth Form	Common Name
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	tree	Swamp Gum
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	tree	White Gum
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	tree	Native Cherry
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	tree	Silver Wattle
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	tree	Dog Wood
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	tree	Blackwood
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	tree	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	shrub/small tree	Native Hop
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	shrub/small tree	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	shrub/small tree	
<i>Phebalium squameum</i>	shrub/small tree	Lancewood
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	shrub	Ant's Delight
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	shrub	Dolly Bush
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	shrub	Native Currant
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	shrub	
<i>Callistemon viridiflorus</i>	shrub	
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	creeping shrub	Native Raspberry
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	undershrub	
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	herb	Buzzy
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	herb	Native geranium
<i>Einadia nutans nutans</i>	herb	
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	herb	
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	herb	
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	herb	
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	grass	
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	herb	
<i>Carex</i> sp.	herb	
<i>Ehrharta stipoides</i>	grass	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sedge	Saggs
<i>Lepidosperma longifolia</i>	sedge	
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	rush	

### Non Native Species

<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	shrub	Briar Rose
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	shrub	Box Thorn
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	creeping shrub	Blackberry
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	herb	
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	herb	Sorrel
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	herb	Forget-me-not
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	herb	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	herb	
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	herb	Thistle
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	herb	
<i>Briza minor</i>	grass	

At the time of the survey no rare plants were recorded at Fernihurst and only one Tasmanian endemic species was recorded, *Callistemon viridiflorus*. This species has greenish-yellow bottle brush flowers. The term endemic means that this species occurs only in Tasmania.

Please note that list is not a complete record of all of the species present at the Fernihurst remnant. There will be some species which were missed on the day of the survey.



## Coal Valley Landcare Projects

Drought Landcare Programme  
Sub Project number (in brackets)

Appendix 4. Auditor's report and financial statements.

Member of the National Institute of Accountants  
Certified Public Practice  
Registered Tax Agent

JOHN R CLEARY JP FNIA  
Accounting & Taxation Practice

P.O. Box 1  
RICHMOND  
Tasmania 7025

Phone: 002 602322

Facsimile: 002 602504

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief I certify that the accompanying financial Accounts of the Coal River Products Association Incorporated disclose all transactions for the year ended 29 February 1996 and have been audited in accordance with Australian Auditing standards.

As an audit procedure it was not practicable to extend examination of the funding activities and other non-controlled income beyond the accounting for monies received and expended as shown by the books and records of the Association.

At the date of audit an Inventory of any Plant and Equipment had not been completed.

No apparent deficiencies or discrepancies were detected in accounting procedures as necessary to report to the Committee.

Subject to the matters now raised it is my opinion that:-

- (a) The accompanying accounts are properly drawn up in accordance with the rules of the Associations Incorporation Act and so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Coal River Products Association as at 29 February 1996 and of the results of the Association for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) The rules relating to the administration of the funds of the Association have been observed; and
- (c) All information and explanations required from Officers of the Coal River Products Association have been submitted satisfactorily.

AUDITOR,



John R. Cleary JP FNIA  
Public Accountant

... 1<sup>st</sup> January 1996

COAL RIVER PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION INC.

LANDCARE GRANTS

INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

YEAR ENDED 29TH FEBRUARY 1996

INCOME

13,950	Grants Received - Dept Primary Industries	6,000
0	- Drought Relief Payments	162,000
300	- Dept of Corrective Services	0
0	D.E.E.T Wages Subsidy	78,000
84	Interest Received - Commonwealth Bank	168
1,176	- Perpetual Trustees	3,146
-----		-----
15,510		249,314

EXPENDITURE

0	Project Costs - Dam	451
0	- Jons Hill	5,187
0	- Fencing	68,789
0	- Creek Excavation	2,500
0	Wages	107,918
0	Conference Costs	6,000
0	Transfer To C.R.P.A Account	500
5,964	River Cleaning	0
26	Bank Fees	251
650	Trees & Pots	0
0	Advertising	150
2,400	Whole Farm Planning Course	0
180	Equipment Hire	828
2,015	Uni Farm Expenses	0
0	Insurance	2,591
30	Landcare Conference	0
0	Telephone	906
0	Chainsaw Costs	977
0	Protective Clothing	1,715
0	Postage & Stationery	151
0	Staff Medical	143
0	Consultancy	1,566
0	Staff Superannuation	5,667
0	Secretarial Services	1,000
0	Vehicle Expenses	84
-----		-----
11,265		207,374
-----		-----
4,245		\$41,940
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To be read in conjunction with Auditors Statement

JOHN R. CLEARY JP FNIA  
Accounting & Taxation Practice  
RICHMOND

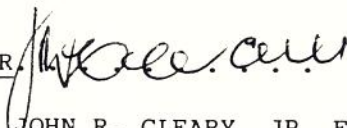
COAL RIVER PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION INC.

OFFICE BEARERS

FINANCIAL YEAR 1/3/1995 to 29/2/1996

CHAIRMAN	Mr. Noel Beven, "Westfield", Campania 7026
VICE-CHAIRMAN	Mr. Frank Casimaty, "Strathayr", Richmond 7025
HON. SECRETARY	Mr. Justin Nichols, "Anglewood", Richmond 7025
TREASURER	Mr. Ronald Gunn, "Glen Quoin", Tea Tree 7017
AUDITOR	Mr. John Cleary, "Richmond Hill", Richmond 7025
COMMITTEE	Mr. Geoff Crane, "Strelley", Richmond 7025
	Mr. Leigh Zantuck, Tea Tree Road, Campania 7026
	Mr. Knowles Kerry, 3 Shoobridge Street, Glebe 7000
	Dr. Neville Mendham, "Moreville House", Richmond 7025
	Mr. Robert Morey, "Flexmore Park", Penna 7171
	Mr. Christopher Gunn, "Glen Quoin", Tea Tree 7017
	Mr. Anthony Houston, 121 Backhouse Lane, Cambridge 7170
	Mr. John Marshall, "Ferniehurst", Campania 7026

AUDITOR



JOHN R. CLEARY JP FNIA  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

DATE. . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . . 1996



Coal Valley Landcare Group - Drought Landcare project

Statement 1995/96 and 1996/97 to date (1 April 1997)

<u>Income</u>	<u>1995/96</u>	<u>1996/97</u>	
DPIF	162000		
DEET	<u>78000</u>		
total	240000		240000
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Insurance	2590.87	3760.39	
Protective equipment	1945.00		
Wages	87559.70	2489.25	
Group tax	19526.10	353.00	
Superannuation	5667.57		
Fencing materials	68649.65	605.40	
Medical expenses	142.50		
Union fees	832.00		
Consultancy	1565.89	356.25	
Equipment hire/contracting	3678.00	3249.50	
Admin/secretarial	1301.55		
Chainsaw allowance	520.00		
Equipment purchase	716.25	337.70	
Phone	120.00		
Fuel	170.10		
Trees and planting		<u>20159.35</u>	
Total	194985.08	31310.84	
Balance at 1 April 1997			226295.92
			13704.08

Appendix 5. Article which appeared in "Tasmanian Country" newspaper, March 8, 1996.



From left, Jobskills trainees, Bryan French, Norman Iles, Adrian Housego, Gerrard Dare, Rex Nichols, John Shaw, Mark Sweet, Kaye Beven and project coordinator Roger Felberg, with the fence being erected on Justin Nichol's property, Anglewood, at Richmond.

## First stage complete

By RACHEL WALKER

THE Coal River Valley boasts 45km of new fences thanks to Landcare funding.

The fences are the first stage of a Drought Landcare Project undertaken by the Coal Valley Landcare Group. The project aims to restore sustainability in the valley.

The fences have been built on 26 properties around the valley. They pave the way for a number of Landcare activities.

Tree planting for rehabilitation of bare, eroded hillsides and salinity treatment will begin this winter.

Trees will also be planted for shelterbelts and wildlife corridors. Some watercourses and patches of remnant vegetation have been fenced off from stock.

Chairman of the Coal Valley

Landcare Group Robert Morey said: "Fencing is the biggest, most expensive part of the project."

Ten Jobskills trainees from the district have been employed for 6 months to carry out the fencing and a number of other Landcare tasks including tree planting, spraying and weed removal.

Mr Morey said that the fencers had done a good job.

Neville Mendham of Moreville House said: "They are some of the best fences put up in this district for years."

Project Coordinator Robert Felberg said one of their most challenging tasks was erecting six-foot high deer fences along a section of White Kangaroo Rivulet.

The second stage of the project will involve ripping and spraying in preparation for tree planting in July.

Mr Morey said within four to five years the benefits of the trees for shelter, land stabilisation and wildlife habitats would be apparent.