Mount Nebo & Mount Glorious Environment Protection Association
End of Financial Year Partners' Report 2024-2025

Strategic Weed Management Project

City of Moreton Bay

Queensland Dept. of Transport & Main Roads

Mount Glorious Community Association

Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service

Informative report to: Cr Darren Grimwade (CMB Councillor for Division 11)
MP Nikki Boyd (State Member for Pine Rivers)

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

This report covers MEPA's weed clearance and bush regeneration activities over the past 12 months – for the period ending June 2025. It includes work along approximately 40 km of road reserves and other public land in the Southern D'Aguilar Range area.

Current partners contributed a total of $54,500 p.a. towards improved integrated management of the area. Of the current contributions, $29,500 was cash used to employ contractors. Weed mapping, monitoring, detailed follow-up work, project management, and volunteer contributions made up the rest of the project budget.

This on-ground work is conducted in conjunction with broader community environmental education and engagement in the Mt Glorious, Mt Nebo, and Jolly's Lookout areas.

The high-profile Weed Partnership itself presents a "strategic approach" to weed management in the sense that it:

(a) focuses on weeds of concern (i.e. those of highest threat); and
(b) concentrates on areas from which weeds establish and subsequently spread (i.e. road and power corridors, and private gardens).

General Background

The natural bushland area that comprises Brisbane Forest Park between The Gap and Lake Wivenhoe, is one of Brisbane's most critical nature-based tourism assets. The relative health of native vegetation in the road corridors and adjoining power corridors is critical to the value of this outstanding asset. Effective management of these corridors is therefore seen as having critical priority because of its tourism value, as well as it being the point where existing and future pest management issues are likely to emerge. Good management of the corridors creates a critical environmental buffer for both the National Parks, adjoining water catchment areas, and private landholders living in the area.

Building on many years of voluntary work by the communities of Mt Glorious and Mt Nebo – and the Mt Nebo & Mt Glorious Environment Protection Association (MEPA), in particular, over the last twenty years – a successful partnership has been built to promote a more coordinated management system for the area's road and power corridors, public lands and private properties.

Incessant Wet, a Cyclone and a Most Difficult Season

The partnership is moving to its twentieth year of funding. The year was the most consistently wet spring/summer/autumn encountered in at least 30 years (50% above avge rainfall), with eight months of weather so wet that on-ground work was impossible for long periods. A March cyclone added to problems with roadside debris. Nonetheless, many targeted weeds remain under control.

A triage approach to the control of *Dyschoriste depressa* remains in place. With the "red listed" species, *Eustacus setosus* (Mt Glorious Spiny Crayfish) in the upper Sth Pine River, Stoney Ck, Maiala Ck, Love Ck, Northbrook Ck and New England Ck catchments, resource allocation to control listed threats *Dyschoriste*, Kahili Ginger and Cats Claw along Mt Glorious Rd, continues to be prioritized. MGCA funding and volunteers have also been allocated to control these weeds on Mt Glorious Rd above the Mt Nebo Rd intersection – for additional protection of the higher crayfish-habitat areas.

Two Roadside Orchids of the D'Aguilar Ranges

Geodorum neocaledonicum (Pink Nodding Orchid)

Erythrorchis cassythoides (Climbing Orchid)

Current Partners: 2024-2025

MEPA	$20,000 (in kind)
City of Moreton Bay	$17,200
Transport and Main Roads	$7,500
Mount Glorious Community Association	$4,800
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service	$5,000 (in-kind)

Ongoing Partners: 2024-2025

We are currently renewing contracts with all partners above.

Contact

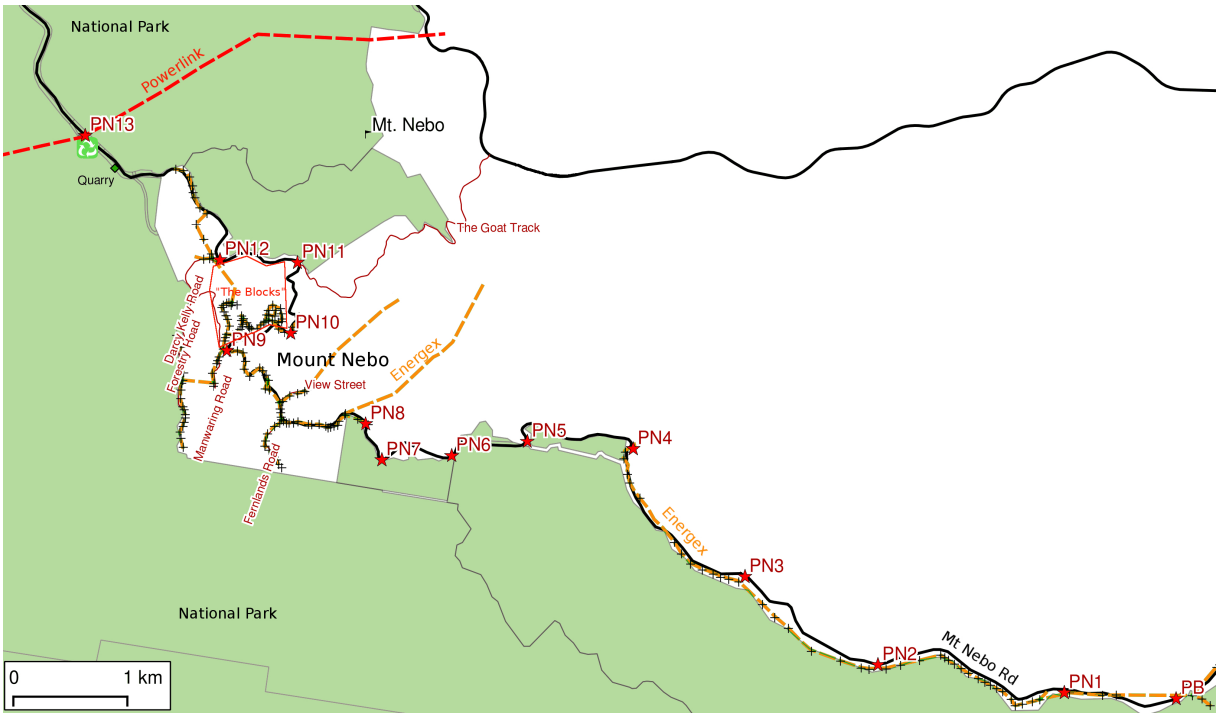
Dr Dominic Hyde
Treasurer
Mt Nebo & Mt Glorious Environment Protection Assoc.
d.hyde@uq.edu.au

Acknowledgements

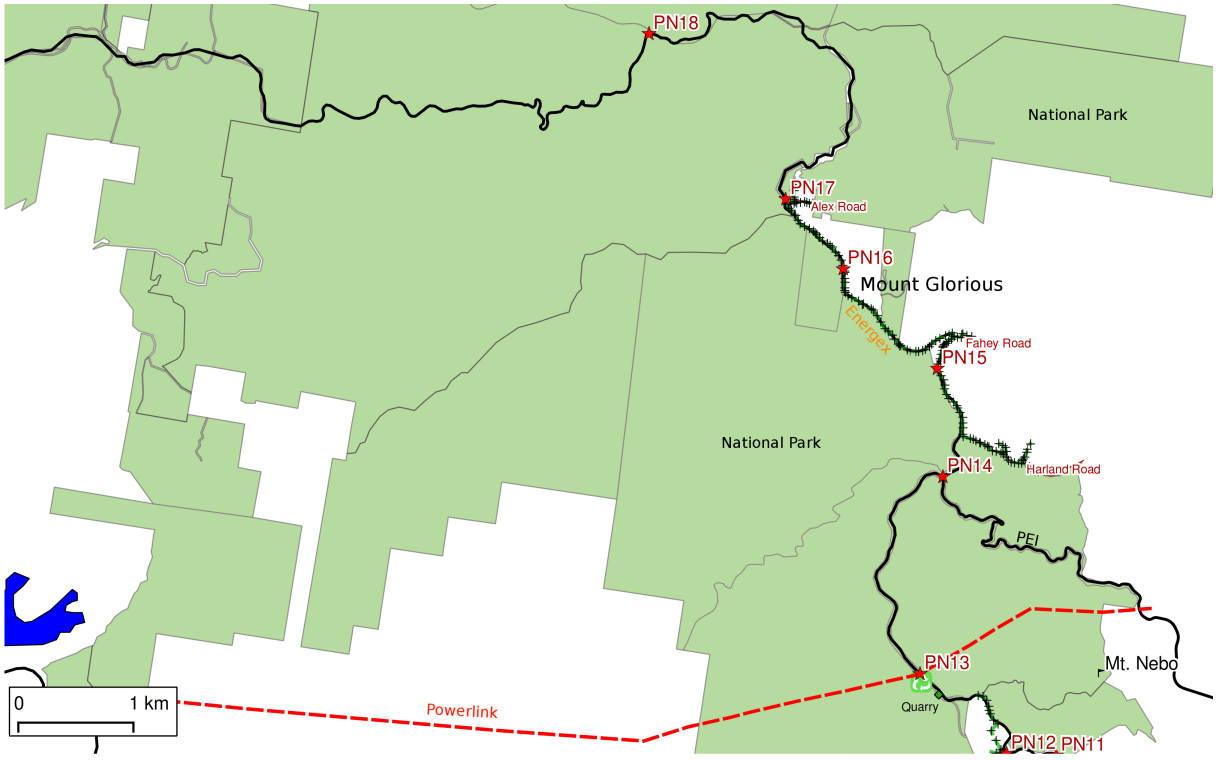
This report was produced with information supplied by and with the assistance of MEPA office bearers, MEPA volunteers & weed contractors. QPWS is ever-helpful in a number of ways, facilitating access to Park areas and sharing important on-ground information to assist in optimising outcomes in respect of weed control.

Report Date: 9th June, 2025

Maps



Map 1 – Mt Nebo Rd Section (PB–PN8), Mt Nebo section (PN8–PN13 & village roads)



Map 2 – Westridge section (PN13–PN14), PEI section, Harland Rd section, Mt Glorious section (PN14–PN17) including village roads, Northbrook Parkway section (PN17–PN18).

Weeds Notes

CMB: **Mt Nebo Rd (PB-PN8)**

Map 1 on page 6 (PB-PN4; PN5-PN8).

Weed management

Project started	2006
CMB funded	2006–present
MEPA volunteer and/or other funding sources	2006–present

Site Condition Summary

Most weeds listed below were originally identified as scattered over much of the area and some having localised infestations of high density. Densities are now reduced. The site health has improved but *Dyschoriste*, having arrived in 2016, is no longer deemed controllable in this section.

Special Site Notes

- PB to PN8 – Mt Nebo Rd

In 2007 a Cassia control project was commenced to control it within the road reserve. This has greatly reduced the abundance of this weed (despite very bad 2019/20 & 2021/22 summer seasons). MEPA continues control in this area with encouraging results to date.

- PN4-PN5 – Jollys Lookout

In 2022, due to costs rising faster than CMB funding, some triaging has been implemented. With invasive plants on the north-facing slopes of Jollys Lookout running *away* from national park areas, it was decided that this section could no longer be maintained free of weeds.

Results

Eradicated weeds
(or those now reduced to extremely low levels)

Strategy: aiming for complete eradication.

Broad Leaf Paspalum, Chinese Elm, Groundsel, Jacaranda, Kahili Ginger, Leucaena, Molasses Grass, Mother-in-Laws Tongue, Mother-of-Millions, Ochna, Paspalum (Common or Giant), Prickly Pear, Purple Top, Silver Leaf Desmodium, Singapore Daisy, Succulents (various), Polka Dot plant.

Critical weeds

Strategy: these weeds are aggressive and require continual treatment and monitoring.

Black Eyed Susan – limited extent (PN1 to PN4), adjacent to private land.

Easter Cassia – especially PN2 to PN4.

Cats Claw Creeper – limited extent (PN7).

Creeping Lantana – PN2 to PN3.

Crucifix Orchid – around PN3.

Euphorbia – along spoon drains in slasher zone.

Glycine – Large area in adjacent private land (PN4 to PN5); also at intersection of Mt Nebo and Mt Glorious roads.

Macrotyloma – PN2 to PN3.

Madeira Vine – limited extent (near PN7).

Morning Glory – adjacent to private land (PN2, PN4, PN5). Maintaining buffer with Park. Infestation near PN7 now eradicated.

Siratro – appearing along private land boundary (PN2 to PN3). Also, downhill from Jolly's Lookout (PN4 to PN5).

Whisky Grass – few plants occasionally found.

Long-term weeds

Strategy: these weeds are widespread along the D'Aguilar Range; treatment is limited to reducing further impact on native vegetation and where possible, restricting growth of the infestation.

Dyschoriste – now widespread in slasher zone. (Current funding now limits control.)

Green Guinea Grass – large infestation near PB on steep slope.

Rhodes Grass – introduced at recent road work site, PN1. Currently eradicated.

Signal Grass – widely dispersed (PB to PN5) but mostly near PN1 & PN4. (Current funding now limits control.)

CMB: **Mount Nebo**

Mt Nebo Rd (PN8-PN13) and village side roads.

Map 1 on page 6 (PN8-PN13).

Weed management

Project started	2006
CMB funded	2006–present
MEPA volunteer and/or other funding sources	2006–present

Site Condition Summary

Being centered on the Mt Nebo Village, with a high weed load emanating from private property, and with a significant range of legacy weed issues (e.g. six substantial Madeira infestations, one of which has spread into steep country in the upper Dawson Ck catchment), the road reserve across this site remains challenging. Containment is succeeding and remains the current focus.

Special Site Notes

- PN6 to PN7 – Boombana section, D'Aguilar NP, Mount Nebo

SEQC funded work to control invasive Ochna (2017-8) spreading into Boombana from the road reserve. The work here has removed 95% of the Ochna (including some very large shrubs). Volunteer work is ongoing.

- PN10 to PN11 – Near PN10 (Bailey's Corner)

Several years ago the former Pine Rivers Shire Council (now CMB) began funding Madeira Vine control work in this area through MEPA. Originally, this site was a major Madeira Vine infestation. It is the likely source of all the Madeira infestations downhill in the upper reaches of the Dawson Creek catchment. This work is ongoing.

- PN11 to PN12 – Manorina section, D'Aguilar NP, Mt Nebo

This site is on the northern road side of the upper Dawson Creek catchment area and borders on Manorina National Park. It was originally an Envirofund site, and subsequently received funding for invasive Ochna control from SEQ Catchments (2015-6). This northern side of the road reserve has undergone extensive weed control and re-planting, and is now in excellent shape with regard to weeds. Given this site's proximity to the National Park and its position at the head of the Dawson Creek catchment, MEPA is working to restore for this site to near-pristine condition in the future. The southern side of the road reserve remains problematic.

- PN13 – Quarry near Mount Nebo Transfer Station

This site – situated immediately above dense wet sclerophyll forest and National Park – has been used as a Council dump site for fill. Fill disposed of at this site by the former Council road engineering crews up until early 2007 had contained Madeira Vine. MEPA is contracted to CMB Roads to control weeds on this and a similar site at the 11km mark, Mt Nebo Rd, and one at the

bottom of Mt Glorious Rd. Despite growth of Morning Glory and Black-eyed Susan here, along with Madeira, all these threats are under control.

- PN13 – **Mount Nebo Transfer Station**

MEPA runs the weed management contract to control and eradicate weeds around the Transfer Station grounds. With funding from CMB Waste Department, control at this crucial, top-of-catchment site is progressing well.

Results

Eradicated weeds
(or those now reduced to extremely low levels)

Strategy: aiming for complete eradication.

Arundo Grass, Cassia, Chinese Elm, Groundsel, Kahili Ginger, Large Leaf Privet, Loquat, Mossman River Grass, Ochna, Passionfruit, Pigeon Grass, Strelitzia, Umbrella Tree, Wild Tobacco, White Moth Vine, Yellow Bells.

Critical weeds

Strategy: these weeds are aggressive and require continual treatment and monitoring.

Balloon Vine – limit extent, appears to be eradicated.

Bamboo – small outbreak at Council fill site. Appears to be eradicated.

Black-eyed Susan – limited extent, in Village, also Transfer Station, and adjacent fill site.

Broad Leaf Paspalum – chiefly Forestry Rd, View St. & Manwaring Rd.

Cats Claw Creeper – Forestry Rd (opposite Taylors Break: identified 2008-2010).

Madeira Vine – Now mostly limited to The Blocks, Forestry Rd, and PN10-PN11, PN12.

Molasses Grass – limited extent.

Morning Glory – several infestations around the village and at Council fill site.

Mother-of-Millions – originally several infestations around the village and at fill site.

Polka Dot plant – mostly eradicated except at The Blocks & PN10-PN11.

Signal Grass – mostly confined to Mt Nebo village.

Singapore Daisy – mostly eradicated except at The Blocks.

Long-term weeds

Strategy: in the Mt Nebo village area significant populations of these weeds exist on private property, thus complicating effective control on public land. Treatment is generally limited to maintaining the slasher zone to limit seed transport and minimising further impact on native vegetation. MEPA has a long standing community weed awareness program.

Basket Asparagus – Below the Blocks.

Bauhinia – Below the Blocks.

Cape Honey Suckle – The Blocks, Manwaring Rd. & Darcy Kelly Rd.

Dyschoriste – found in slasher zone. Funding constraints now mean control between Mt Nebo Village and the Transfer Station is ongoing but difficult.

Glycine Vine – Just west of Nebo State School.

Green Guinea Grass – substantial infestations in places along Mt Nebo Rd, minimal elsewhere.

Jacaranda – few street trees.

Lantana

Tipuana Tipu – few street trees.

MEPA: **Mt Nebo Rd, Westridge Section (PN13-PN14)**

Map 2 on page 6.

Weed management

Project started	2006
CMB funding	2006–2015
MEPA volunteer and/or other funding sources	2015–present

Site Condition Summary

Most weeds listed below were originally identified as scattered over much of the area. The site remains relatively healthy, though adjoining National Park areas are heavily infested with Lantana, degrading due to Bell Miner Associated Dieback, and in desperate need of healthy fire. With rising costs outstripping funding, this section is managed by volunteers. Some *Dyschoriste* control along this section is ongoing but without additional funding/resources it is unlikely to succeed.

Results

Eradicated weeds
(or those now reduced to extremely low levels)

Strategy: aiming for complete eradication.

Easter Cassia, Chinese Elm, Crofton Weed, Green Guinea Grass, Kahili Ginger, Morning Glory, Signal Grass, Singapore Daisy, Polka Dot plant, Prickly Pear, Tipuana Tipu, Wild Tobacco, Whisky Grass, White Moth Vine, White Trumpet Lily (*Lilium longiflorum*),

Critical weeds

Strategy: these weeds are aggressive and require continual treatment and monitoring.

Broad Leaf Paspalum – scattered plants.

Glycine – small outbreaks near Mt Glorious Road.

Mother-of-Millions – one site of limited extent. Now appears eradicated. Ongoing monitoring.

Pigeon Grass – scattered plants.

Silver Leaf Desmodium – scattered outbreaks north of Westridge Lookout.

Long-term weeds

Strategy: these weeds are widespread along the D'Aguilar Range; treatment is limited to reducing further impact on native vegetation and where possible, restricting growth of the infestation.

Dyschoriste – found in slasher zone. Funding constraints now mean control between Mt Nebo Village and Mt Glorious Rd intersection is ongoing but unlikely to succeed.

Lantana

White Passion Vine – a “sleeper” weed that exploded in recent years (esp. in wetter areas).

TMR: **Mt Glorious Rd, PEI (South Pine River) Section**

Map 2 on page 6.

Weed management

Project started	2006
Qld Dept. of Transport & Main Roads funding	2013–present
MEPA volunteers and/or other funding sources	2006–present

Site Condition Summary

Most weeds listed below were originally identified as scattered over much of the area and some having localized infestations of high density. The road reserve across this site is now, generally, in very good condition. Bell Miner Associated Dieback is degrading some adjoining National Park areas in the upper half of the site.

Special Site Notes

The IUCN "red listed" species, *Eustacus setosus* (Mt Glorious Spiny Crayfish) occurs in the upper Sth Pine River, so resource allocation to control the threat posed by *Dyschoriste depressa* in this upper catchment – i.e. along Mt Glorious Rd, PEI section – has been prioritized. (New MGCA funding and volunteers have also been allocated to control *Dyschoriste* above the Mt Glorious Rd/Mt Nebo Rd intersection – for additional protection of the higher areas, to further limit impacts on Mt Glorious Spiny Crayfish habitat.)

A large and high-threat outbreak of Morning Glory – discovered and first worked on in 2013 – adjacent to and along the banks of the lower South Pine River section (PEI Rd) is still being worked on with funding from TMR. The infestation was brought under control a decade ago but final, complete eradication is difficult. This work is hard (in very rough country), on-going and will still take some years to complete. (We remain frustrated by the difficulties of final eradication here.)

Results

Eradicated weeds
(or those now reduced to extremely low levels)

Strategy: aiming for complete eradication.

Broad-leaf Paspalum, Cats Claw, Creeping Charlie, Easter Cassia, Glycine, Green Guinea Grass, Mother of Millions, Purple succulent (*Callisia fragrans*), Silver-leaf Desmodium.

Critical weeds

Strategy: these weeds are aggressive and require continual treatment and monitoring.

Dyschoriste depressa* – scattered.

Glycine – scattered.

Madeira Vine* – 2 sites within 5m of Sth Pine River, now controlled.

Molasses Grass – single occurrence (~600m^2) on a very steep slope/cliff; nearly eradicated.

Morning Glory – special site mentioned above.

Signal Grass – scattered.

Siratro – scattered.

Wild Tobacco – scattered.

* indicates weed of critical importance to *E. setosus* protection.

Long-term weeds

Strategy: these weeds are widespread along the D'Aguilar Range; treatment is limited to reducing further impact on native vegetation and where possible, restricting growth of the infestation.

Lantana

MEPA: **Harland Rd (and side roads)**

Map 2 on page 6.

Weed management

Project started	2006
MEPA volunteers	2006–present
CMB fire mitigation zone funding	2010–2017

Site Condition Summary

This site is, historically, the most undisturbed site in the Project area, only having been developed in 1993. It retains much of its natural vegetation, with few escapees from adjoining private properties. Most weeds listed below were originally identified as scattered over much of the area. And they are now only occasionally found and eradicated.

Special Site Notes

The south side of Harland Road is the subject of an integrated weed & fire management project. This area has been established as a *fire mitigation zone* which has resulted in the removal of the mid-story vegetation. MEPA was originally contracted by the City of Moreton Bay (CMB) to maintain this area but that work has now been taken in-house by Council. MEPA has reverted to weed control in this road reserve that is in near-pristine condition, abutting rainforest slopes above the headwaters of the South Pine River.

Results

Eradicated weeds
(or those now reduced to extremely low levels)

Strategy: aiming for complete eradication.

Black Eyed Susan, Broad Leaf Paspalum, Callisia fragrans, Callisia repens, Dyschoriste depressa Green Guinea Grass, Groundsel, Kahili Ginger, Lantana, Ochna, Passionfruit, Signal Grass, Silver Leaf Desmodium, White Passion Vine.

TMR/MGCA/MEPA: **Mt Glorious Rd (PN14-16), Mt Glorious Village, Mt Glorious Hall Grounds**

Map 2 on page 6.

Mt Glorious Village, Mt Glorious Hall Grounds

Mt Glorious Rd

Weed management

Project started	2006
TMR	2013–present
MEPA volunteer and/or other funding sources	2006–present
Mount Glorious Community Association	2023–present

Site Notes

- PN14 to PN16 – PEI intersection to end of Villlage

This section above the Mt Glorious/Mt Nebo Rd intersection is being very closely monitored for *Dyschoriste depressa* and Kahili Ginger and *all* occurrences are treated. The aim is for *total control* of these weeds in areas >500m to protect the Mt Glorious Spiny Crayfish habitat in wet, Bangalow Palm creek lines.

- PN15 to PN16 – Mount Glorious Village

This area includes 2km of community revegetation originally funded by a 2007 Main Roads Grant ($10,000) building upon a small project using Main Road's volunteers and Envirofund financial support and included intensive voluntary activity.

This 2 km strip has been cleared of Lantana and re-vegetated to “show-case” the Bradley Method of bush restoration. This method involves concentrating on the healthy areas of bush and gradually extending the boundary of the healthy areas. (See Before/After pictures, p. 4.)

Site Condition Summary

Mt Glorious Village has a number of legacy weed problems. In particular: a significant Madeira infestation on private properties on the north side of the Village and two outbreaks in the Mt Glorious road reserve; and a significant Cats Claw infestation originating on the south side of the Village that has, over several decades, spread east onto Fahey Range. Containment on the road

reserve continues to be effective, with ground being made in Cats Claw control on Fahey Rd – its eastern extent threatening upper Cedar Creek catchment.

Road reserve areas either side of the Village are in excellent health. And with the MGCA joining as a funding Partner, more attention can be paid to legacy issues affecting the Village. Of particular note is funding from MGCA to control weeds on the Hall Grounds, with Council-funded contractors not adequately managing the issues there.

Results

Eradicated weeds
(or those now reduced to extremely low levels)

Strategy: aiming for complete eradication.

Basket Asparagus, Black Eyed Susan, Broad Leaf Paspalum, Easter Cassia, Chinese Elm, Montbretia, Morning Glory, Ochna, Parrot Lilly, Succulents (purple), Strelitzia, Wild Tobacco, White Trumpet Lily (*Lilium longiflorum*).

Critical weeds

Strategy: these weeds are aggressive and require continual treatment and monitoring.

Cats Claw Creeper* – PN15 to PN16.

Dyschoriste depressa* – scattered. All occurrences treated where found.

Kahili Ginger* – ongoing isolated outbreaks in wet forest areas. Significant progress has been made in its control.

Madeira Vine* – Mt Glorious Village.

White Moth Vine – persistent in southern areas of Mt Glorious Village.

* indicates weed of critical importance to *E. setosus* protection.

Long-term weeds

Strategy: in the Mt Glorious village area significant populations of these weeds exist on private property, thus complicating effective control on public land. Treatment is generally limited to maintaining the slasher zone to limit seed transport and/or otherwise minimising further impact on native vegetation. MEPA has a long-standing community weed awareness program.

Lantana

Polka Dot plant – Mt Glorious Rd in Village

Small Leaf Privet – PN15 to PN16.

Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)

CMB/TMR/MEPA: **Fahey Rd and Mt Glorious Rd (Mt Glorious to The Summit – PN16-PN17).**

Map 2 on page 6.

Fahey Rd

Mt Glorious Road

Alex Rd and Attunga Lane

Weed management

Project started	2006
Transport & Main Roads funding	2006-present
CMB funding	2006–present
MEPA volunteer and/or other funding sources	2006–present

Site Condition Summary

A significant Cats Claw infestation originating on the south side of the Village that has, over several decades, spread east down Fahey Rd onto Fahey Range – its eastern extent threatening upper Cedar Creek catchment. Containment on the Fahey Rd road reserve itself continues to be effective, with ground being made in Cats Claw control on key land parcels abutting Fahey Rd.

The road reserve north of the Village is in excellent health.

Special Site Notes

Funding (2016-7) from SEQ Catchments for special catchment protection (Cedar Creek catchment) has significantly improved outcomes here (but see “Site Condition Summary” above).

- Alex Road – Mount Glorious

The end of Alex Road (bordering with D'Aguilar National Park) included numerous invasive weeds. As a result of a weed clearance and re-vegetation program by local volunteers this area is now pristine. The general road reserve continues to be monitored by MEPA volunteers.

Results

Eradicated weeds
(or those now reduced to extremely low levels)

Strategy: aiming for complete eradication.

Basket Asparagus, Black Eyed Susan, Broad Leaf Paspalum, Buddleia, Easter Cassia, Chinese Elm, Ochna, Succulents (purple), Strelitzia, Wild Tobacco,

Critical weeds

Strategy: these weeds are aggressive and require continual treatment and monitoring.

Cats Claw Creeper* – Fahey Rd (substantial).

Dyschoriste depressa* – scattered. All occurrences treated where found.

Kahili Ginger* – ongoing isolated outbreaks in wet forest areas. Significant progress has been made by volunteers in its control on key private properties in upper Love Ck.

Madeira Vine* – Alex Rd, Attunga Ln.

White Moth Vine – scattered in some areas north of Mt Glorious Village.

* indicates weed of critical importance to *E. setosus* protection.

Long-term weeds

Crofton Weed – Mt Glorious Rd, opp. Alex Rd.

Lantana

Small Leaf Privet – Fahey Rd, Alex/Attunga.

Polka Dot plant – Fahey Rd

Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)

TMR/MEPA: **Northbrook Parkway (PN17-PN18)**

Map 2 on page 6.

Weed management

Project started	2006
Transport & Main Roads funding	2013–present
MEPA volunteers and/or other funding sources	2006–present
SEQC funding	2012–13

Site Condition Summary

This wet sclerophyll and rainforest area is in excellent condition, with few weeds. Most weeds listed below were originally identified as scattered over much of the area, with only a few having localized infestations of high density. All are closely controlled with the exception of some roadside Lantana, which has returned in recent wet years.

Special Site Notes

There have been two areas degraded by roadworks.

The first, at Tennison Woods Mtn, is a legacy site from an old road plant during construction of Northbrook Parkway in the 1970s. Special TMR funding in 2013 was allocated to initial rehabilitation of this site which was dominated by Lantana. Subsequent followup work has resulted in the site recovering well.

The second area, just south of Tennison Woods Mtn, was disturbed by a 2011 landslip, requiring a rebuild of a section of the road. Weed monitoring and followup has eliminated the resulting invasives and the site is slowly returning to rainforest.

Results

Eradicated weeds
(or those now reduced to extremely low levels)

Strategy: aiming for complete eradication.

Broad Leaf Paspalum, Crofton Weed, Devils Fig, Glycine, Green Guinea Grass, Johnson Grass, Siratro, Whisky Grass, Wild Tobacco.

Critical weeds

Strategy: these weeds are aggressive and require continual treatment and monitoring.

Kahili Ginger* – scattered; large patch at Lepidozamia Track entrance.

Palm Grass – isolated outbreak just south of Wivenhoe Outlook.

Signal Grass – small area at Wivenhoe Outlook.

White Passion Vine – scattered occurrences.

* indicates weed of critical importance to *E. setosus* protection.

Long-term weeds

Strategy: these weeds are widespread along the D'Aguilar Range; treatment is limited to reducing further impact on native vegetation and where possible, restricting growth of the infestation.

Lantana

Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)

*****