

Zone	Current Management Issues	Recommended Management Action
Medium priority conservation zone Indigenous tree canopy and shrub layer with a groundcover dominated by introduced grassy pasture/weed species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal paths present. Loss of remnant understorey/groundcover through weed encroachment. In particular, Angled Onion Grass is prominent and considered the highest threat. Other species present include Cleavers, Clover, Panic Grass, Cocksfoot, Prairie Grass, Milk-thistle, Fog Grass, Toowoomba Canary Grass, Creeping Buttercup, Deadly Nightshade, Watsonia, and Spear Thistle. A small presence of regenerating high threat weeds Pittosporum, Pines, Cotoneaster, Ivy, Honeysuckle and Prunus sp. are also present. Formal horse jumps present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue weed control to ensure that listed weed species do not re-establish and focus on existing areas of remnant understorey/groundcover to prevent loss of these good areas through weed encroachment. Focus on controlling Angled Onion Grass and Creeping Buttercup as they are hard to eliminate once established. Eliminate regenerating high threat weeds such as Sweet Pittosporum, Pines, Spear Thistle, Watsonia, Cotoneaster, Ivy, Pines, Honeysuckle, Southern Mahogany, Prunus sp. Following treatment, areas should be mulched and revegetated to prevent further weed establishment, with follow up weed control. In particular, revegetate buffers surrounding remnant understorey areas to reduce weed encroachment. Revegetate the slashed/mown lawn area between remnant vegetation and adjoining footpaths. Fence-off conservation areas to concentrate people to using the main paths and deter people from using/establishing short cuts. Removal of horse jumps from conservation area.
High priority conservation zone 1 Predominantly indigenous vegetation with high biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some informal paths present. Weed encroachment from edges of remnant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue weed control and focus on existing areas of remnant understorey/groundcover to prevent loss of these high quality areas through weed encroachment. Fence-off high priority conservation areas (including main pathway and boundary) to deter people from using/establishing paths/shortcuts. Where pasture/lawn weeds from edges and main paths are sprayed, mulching and revegetation should occur to prevent re-establishment of weeds.
High priority conservation zone 2 Predominantly indigenous vegetation with high biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many informal paths present (high threat). Some small regeneration of woody weed species such as Pines, Sweet Pittosporum, Ivy and Wandering Jew are also present. Encroachment of pasture/lawn weeds from edges and main paths including: Sweet Vernal (highest priority), Cleavers, Veldt Grass, Cocksfoot, Fog Grass, Cape Weed, Winter Grass and Ribwort. Adjoining private property gates into the reserve promotes more informal pathways. Small amounts of litter and rubbish left over from recreational activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fence-off high priority conservation areas (including main pathway and boundary) to deter people from using/establishing paths/shortcuts. Continuing weed control to ensure that listed species do not re-establish. Buffer remnants with revegetation of exotic areas, where possible, to prevent encroachment of weeds into Where pasture/lawn weeds from edges and main paths are sprayed, mulching and revegetation should occur to prevent re-establishment of weeds. Pines could be removed from south-western corner and revegetated to fence line. Ecologically burn areas of the site followed by intensive weed control. Remove and do not permit adjoining private properties to have gates into the reserve. Installation of an 'Eastfield Conservation Reserve' sign and other interpretative signage about the reserve to educate the local community about the ecological values of the site. Educate neighbourhood about the negative impacts of pet cats and dogs on Reserves. Target adjoining landholders to remove environmental woody weed species from their properties (and volunteer assistance) to reduce weed threats and improve the boundary fence.
Revegetated wetland Area within Croydon Main Drain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control and prevent prominent weeds such as Creeping Buttercup, Angled Onion Grass, Dock, Toowoomba Canary Grass, Brassica sp., weedy Geranium sp., Ribwort. Wetland water still contains large amounts of suspended sediment and most likely nutrients from stormwater run-off. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on controlling Angled Onion Grass and Creeping Buttercup as this is hard to eliminate once established. Following any weed treatment, areas should be revegetated to prevent further weed establishment. Where possible, create more shallow ponds/wetlands to allow for more sediment and nutrient removal before water enters the drainway.

LEGEND

