



BOULEVARD BUSH RESERVE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2026



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Boulevard Bush Reserve Environmental Management Plan 2026

Acknowledgement of Country

We, the Greater Shepparton City Council acknowledge the Yorta Yorta people as the Traditional Owners of the land which now comprises Greater Shepparton. We pay our respects to their Elders, we celebrate their continuing culture, and we acknowledge the memory of their Ancestors.

Prepared by Greater Shepparton City Council in consultation with and approved by Parks Victoria

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1. Glossary of Terms, Acronyms and Abbreviations

Table 1. Terms, acronyms and abbreviations used within the document, presented in relative order of their appearance.

Core Terms	
The Reserve	Boulevard Bush Reserve
Organisations and Groups	
Council	Greater Shepparton City Council
IAC	RiverConnect Implementation Advisory Committee
FFMW	Forest Fire Management Victoria
LMWG	RiverConnect Land Management Working Group
PV	Parks Victoria
RC	RiverConnect
YYNAC	Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation
Council Terms / Internal Abbreviations	
AM	Council Animal Management Team
C	Council Compliance Team
NOS	Council Native Open Space Team
One Tree Per Child	Council's revegetation program
S&E	Council Sustainability and Environment Team
Technical Terms	
BIA	Biodiversity Impact Assessment
EVC	Ecological Vegetation Class
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
Legislation and Regulatory Frameworks	
Domestic Animals Act	Domestic Animals Act 1994
EPBC Act	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
FFG Act	Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988
Local Law No. 1	Greater Shepparton City Council Local Law No.1 (Community Living)
Scientific and Data Sources	
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
TREC	TREC Land Services
VBA	Victorian Biodiversity Atlas
VTWBC	Victorian Temperate Woodland Bird Community
Units and Measurements	
Ha	Hectare
m / m ³	Metre / Cubic Metre
\$ / \$\$ / \$\$\$	Cost categories used in Action Plan (See section 14)
Weed Classification Codes (Appendix A)	
C	Regionally Controlled Weed
P	Regionally Prohibited Weed
R	Restricted Weed
*	Introduced species (also listed as Environmental Weeds in Victoria)
Ø	Unknown or non-invasive origin (currently non-invasive)

2. Key Messages

1.1 Vision

The local community will respect, preserve, and enhance the environmental values of the reserve while embracing it as a peaceful space for recreation, learning, and connection with nature.

1.2 Values

Thriving Nature – Protecting and nurturing the Boulevard Bush Reserve's (the Reserve) rich flora and fauna, ensuring wildlife can flourish in a healthy and resilient ecosystem as a relatively intact River Red Gum Woodland.

Tranquil Exploration – A peaceful retreat for locals and visitors to enjoy passive recreational activities such as walking, fishing, birdwatching, and quiet moments in nature, right on the doorstep of the urban landscape.

Lifelong Learning – A living classroom where schools, community groups, and individuals can connect with the environment, discovering its wonders and learning about ecosystems, native species and sustainable resource management.

Collaborative Conservation – A shared commitment between land managers, community groups, and passionate individuals, working together to actively restore and protect this natural space, ensuring its sustainability for future generations.

1.3 Adaptive Management

The Reserve's management strategy is designed to reflect current conditions while remaining flexible for future challenges. As environmental factors evolve, including the impacts of climate change, adaptive approaches will ensure the ongoing protection and sustainability of the Reserve's natural assets.

1.4 Handle with Care

Many of the environmental assets are in good to very good condition which, in a landscape where biodiversity is increasingly fragmented, is extremely valuable. Every management action must prioritize conservation, ensuring that interventions support rather than compromise the Reserve's ecological integrity.

1.5 Partnership Approach

The Reserve consists of two land parcels managed by Greater Shepparton City Council (Council) and Parks Victoria (PV), with strong community interest in its preservation. This Environmental Management Plan has been developed collaboratively, and its success will rely on the ongoing contributions of partners and stakeholders dedicated to its stewardship.

3. Introduction

The Reserve encompasses 13.62 hectares of land and represents a unique section of River Red Gum woodland located on Yorta Yorta Country in North Shepparton, Victoria (Figure 1). Bordered by the Goulburn River and The Boulevard, and within the Shepparton Regional Park, the Reserve is comprised of two parcels of land, one owned by Council and the other by PV (see Governance 3.3, Figure 3).

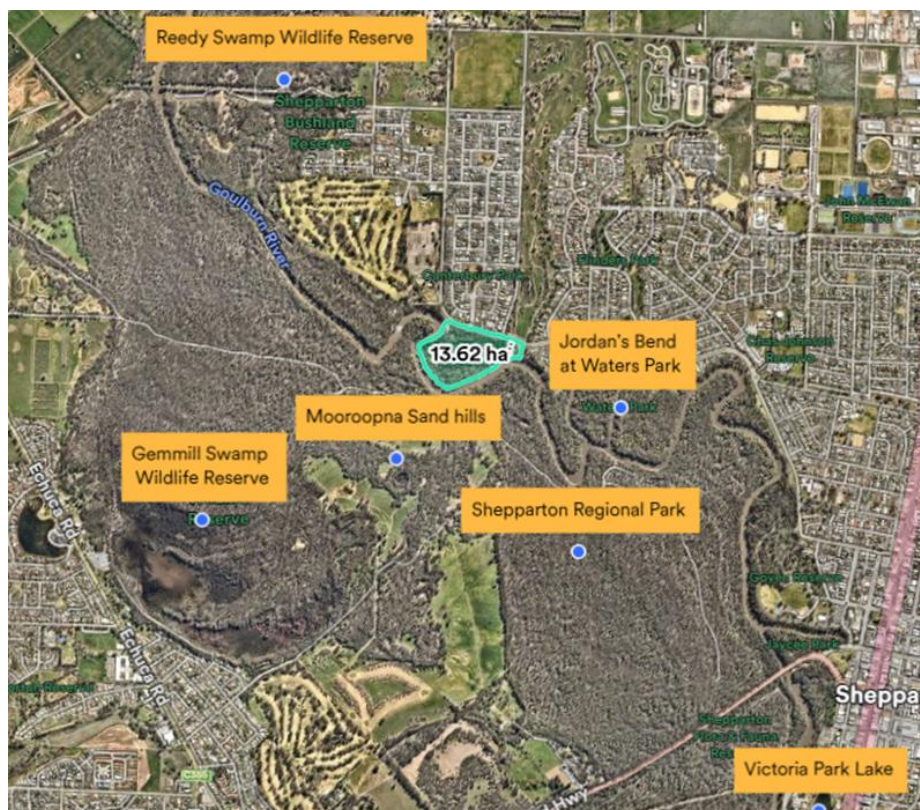


Figure 1. Aerial map of Boulevard Bush Reserve, illustrating its size and proximity to other urban and natural features (Nearmap 2025).

The Reserve represents a small part of the original Tassicker family's 650-acre irrigated-farm which was purchased in 1931 as part of the Wanganui Estate. Parts of the farm were sold following the passing of family members, with the last portion sold to a local syndicate for housing development after 1960 (Brady 1996). In June 2010, the former freehold parcel of the Reserve was purchased by Council with the intent for community to enjoy and appreciate its natural values, whilst conserving its important environmental features.

Before Council acquired the freehold land, the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority developed a draft concept plan in November 2009, the "RiverConnect Boulevard Property Masterplan". The plan proposed initiatives to safeguard the site's significant conservation values whilst promoting passive recreational activities. Following Council's purchase, the plan played a key role in guiding the placement of the boundary fence and walking path, ensuring alignment with environmental and accessibility priorities.

To gain insight into the flora and fauna species within the Reserve, Integrated Catchment Services conducted the “Flora and Fauna Assessment for Tassicker’s Block, Shepparton” in October 2012. This assessment also outlined interim management actions including track maintenance, weed removal and the formal naming of the site as the Boulevard Bush Reserve (Guinane 2012).

A second Flora and Fauna Assessment conducted by Out of the Woodlands Environmental Consultancy in June 2018 confirmed that the Reserve provides substantial habitat for a variety of indigenous fauna, including conservation-significant species. The assessment also highlighted challenges requiring targeted restoration efforts, such as a high diversity and abundance of weeds, as well as the need to supplement large hollow-bearing trees to support dependent fauna (Williams and Stothers 2018).

In October 2022, severe flooding affected the Goulburn and Broken River catchments, inundating urban and rural areas for weeks. Funding was secured from the Victorian Government for Biodiversity Impact Assessments (BIA) for the Reserve and other Council owned bushland sites. The “Flood Impact Assessment – Boulevard Bush Reserve, Broken River, Botanic Gardens”, prepared by TREC Land Services in April 2024, has guided ongoing restoration efforts such as habitat log and nest box installations, weed control measures, and future revegetation plans to enhance ecosystem health (Lamande and Jury 2024).

Today, the Reserve boasts a rich tapestry of native understorey plants, complemented by majestic old River Red Gums that provide essential habitat through their numerous hollows. Kangaroo Grass flourishes in some areas, while low-lying depressions host dense growth of sedges and rushes, alongside a slightly higher concentration of Silver Wattle. This diverse environment supports a remarkable variety of fauna, including microbats, echidnas, woodland birds like the Azure Kingfisher and Brown Treecreeper, squirrel gliders, and aquatic species such as turtles and Platypus in the adjacent Goulburn River. A full list of flora and fauna species can be found in Appendix A & B.

Over the years, the Reserve has been cared for by various groups and individuals, with the Shepparton Mooroopna Urban Landcare Group playing a key role. Their dedicated volunteers have contributed to habitat restoration efforts while also partnering on school and community engagement events in collaboration with RiverConnect (a community-government partnership program under the auspice of Council and co-funded with the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority) to foster local involvement and awareness.

This Environmental Management Plan, developed by RiverConnect in collaboration with the RiverConnect Land Managers Working Group (LMWG), represents the third iteration of the plan. It consolidates current management practices for the Reserve while establishing a cohesive framework for future conservation and stewardship.

4. Management Roles and Responsibilities

A range of organisations, community groups and individuals have an interest in the Reserve. These interests bring formal and informal responsibilities that support integrated management and development.

4.1. Stakeholders

The key stakeholders for the Reserve include:

Greater Shepparton City Council (Council)

Council is the land manager of the northern parcel of land that comprises the majority of the Reserve, this is managed as a Council owned asset (see Governance 3.3, Figure 3). Council will endeavour to achieve the annual maintenance requirements for the Reserve through Council's maintenance programs and capital budget processes. Scheduling of maintenance and renewal activities is considered alongside Council's other maintenance commitments.

Parks Victoria (PV)

Parks Victoria (PV) is the land manager of the land bordering the Goulburn River within the Reserve, this is managed as a PV owned asset (see Governance 3.3, Figure 3). Similarly to Council, PV's annual budgetary process will determine the ability to deliver management actions.

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation (YYNAC)

Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation (YYNAC) is the Registered Aboriginal Party with responsibility of all Aboriginal Cultural Heritage within the land that now comprises Greater Shepparton. YYNAC has a co-operative agreement with the State of Victoria over management of Crown land and water in this area. The Reserve falls within the designated areas of this agreement and as such must operate within a detailed legislative process.

RiverConnect Implementation Advisory Committee (IAC)

The RiverConnect Implementation Advisory Committee (IAC) provides strategic oversight for the RiverConnect program, operating as an advisory committee to Council. Representatives from RiverConnect partner organisations provide high level oversight, strategic direction and advice to stakeholder organisations and nominated working groups.

RiverConnect Land Management Working Group (LMWG)

The RiverConnect Land Management Working Group (LMWG) provides a cross-agency forum addressing key issues and exploring opportunities in public land management within the RiverConnect area. Reporting to the IAC every two months

as a working group and nominated advisory group for the Reserve (Figure 2), the LMWG is responsible for developing an action plan and seeking Council endorsement through the IAC as required.



Figure 2. Governance structure for the Boulevard Bush Reserve.

Shepparton Mooroopna Urban Landcare Group (SMULG)

Shepparton Mooroopna Urban Landcare Group (SMULG) play a vital role in the Reserve, providing on-ground volunteer work while serving as both a key member of the LMWG and as a leading community group. Under the auspice of Goulburn Murray Landcare Network and in accordance with land manager requirements (such as site inductions), their efforts support habitat restoration, conservation, and community engagement, ensuring the Reserve's long-term sustainability.

Adjacent residents

While residents near the Reserve have no authoritative responsibilities, they play a vital role in ensuring their activities do not negatively impact its environmental and community values.

Reserve users

Similarly to adjacent residents, reserve users do not have any authoritative responsibilities however help preserve the Reserve's natural values by enjoying the space responsibly, minimising impact, and supporting conservation efforts.

4.2. Allocated roles and responsibilities

The following sections outline the roles and responsibilities vested with these key stakeholders (Table 2).

Table 2. Allocated roles and responsibilities for the Boulevard Bush Reserve.

Theme	Role	Responsibility						
		Council	PV	YYNAC	LMWG	SMULG	Residents	Users
Maintenance, works and activities	Provide budgetary and officer support for implementing management actions	NOS S&E						
	Seek funding for works and projects through Capital Projects or external funding	NOS S&E						
	Ensure that staff undertake appropriate training for working in an environmentally and culturally significant area.	NOS S&E						
	Manage and control identified pest plant and animal species with consideration of seasonal conditions and available resources	NOS						
	Complete regular safety audits of infrastructure/assets within the reserve	NOS						
	Undertake a monthly site inspection of the reserve	NOS						
	Manage infrastructure and/or assets contained within the Reserve aligned with safety and other requirements of Council	NOS						
	Repair damaged infrastructure within the Reserve subject to Council's annual budgetary process	NOS						
	Manage vehicle and/or equipment hygiene as per best practice to prevent spread of pest plants	NOS						
	Maintain path/ road fire breaks for wildfire suppression and access points for emergency access	NOS	FFMV					
	Monitor fuel load within the Reserve or report to land manager as necessary	NOS	FFMV					
	Notify the appropriate Council contacts before a weed spraying activity and within 48 hours after (include participant list and chemical use template (Appendix E).							
Strategic Planning & Engagement	Oversee the health of the reserve and guide strategic direction							
	Identify proposed works for budgetary consideration by March each year to raise at the LMWG meeting							
	Identify Capital Project ideas for budgetary consideration by May each year for review by Council							
	Develop an annual action plan including community education programs and works							
	Consult with the LMWG for any proposed works outside of the Boulevard Bush Reserve Action Plan							
	Oversee the implementation of the annual action plan and report bi-monthly to the IAC							

Continued over page

Table 2 cont. Allocated roles and responsibilities for the Boulevard Bush Reserve.

Theme	Role	Responsibility						
		Council	PV	YYNAC	LMWG	SMULG	Residents	Users
Cultural	Provide recommendations on works as related to Cultural appropriateness							
	Provide recommendations on environmental and education programs							
Partnerships	Attend regular meetings with LMWG representatives to ensure that there is sufficient cooperation and coordination of the management of the Reserve	NOS S&E						
	Maintain open communication channels between all representative organisations and groups							
Community Engagement	Undertake promotional and educational activities to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the profile of the reserve							
	Partner with stakeholders to deliver community education programs	RC						
	Conduct community working bees in partnership with other stakeholders							
Regulatory	Fulfil regulatory requirements under <i>Local Law No.1</i> (Local Government Act 2020)	C						
	Fulfil regulatory requirements under <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 and applicable Regulations</i>							
	Designate a person for all urgent works on issues such as fallen limbs or damaged infrastructure (refer to Section 3.4 Contacts)	NOS						
	Minimise the risk of injury to users of the land							
	Domestic animals are secured, and animal excrement is removed from the Reserve as per <i>Local Law No.1</i> (Local Government Act 2020)	AM						
	Dogs must be on a leash as per <i>Domestic Animals Act 1994 s 26(2)</i> (Greater Shepparton City Council 2021) and <i>Crown Land (Reserves) (Metropolitan and Regional Parks) Regulations 2023</i>	AM						
	Cats are confined to the owner's property as per <i>Domestic Animals Act 1994 s 25</i> (Greater Shepparton City Council 2021)	AM						
	Forest produce or firewood collection does not occur in Council-managed areas as per <i>Local Law No.1</i> (Local Government Act 2020). Refer to Section 8.7 for Parks Victoria-managed areas	C						
	Illegal activities such as tree felling, native vegetation removal and rubbish dumping are reported to the appropriate Land Manager and Victoria Police							
	Any undesirable activities that might interfere with another person's reasonable use and enjoyment of the Reserve, such as motorbike activity, bike jump creation, etc., are reported to Council as per <i>Local Law No.1</i> (Local Government Act 2020)	C						

4.3. Governance

This Management Plan applies to both Council and PV parcels of land located within the Reserve (Figure 3). Unless otherwise provided for under a formal agreement, each land manager remains responsible for the activities, infrastructure, events, approvals and compliance obligations that it undertakes, authorises or manages. Where assets, activities or management responsibilities exist without a formal agreement, Council and PV should establish and document agreed interim management arrangements. Both parties will work towards a formal agreement, such as a Committee of Management or other suitable instrument, where responsibilities may be assigned differently. Where such an agreement is in place, its provisions prevail over this Management Plan.



Figure 3. The Boulevard Bush Reserve with the Council-managed section highlighted in blue and the Parks Victoria-managed section highlighted in green.

4.4. Contacts

Most management activities are carried out by Council, PV, or SMULG. To streamline coordination and ensure timely responses, current contact details for their representatives must be maintained via the LMWG. Each organisation will nominate designated officers for all Reserve-related communication.

Table 3 (over the page) offers relevant contact information for each land manager.

Table 3. Relevant contact information for the Boulevard Bush Reserve.

Organisation	Position	Contact Number
Greater Shepparton City Council	Group Coordinator – Native Open Space	(03) 5832 9700
	RiverConnect Project Officer	(03) 5832 9700
	After Hours Contact	(03) 5832 9700
Parks Victoria	Shepparton Depot	(03) 8427 2114
	Report Hotline	13 1963
Snap Send Solve App	Sends request to designated land manager	Snap Send Solve App

5. Management Zones

Four management zones have been identified within the Reserve (see Figure 4), based on the findings of the first Flora and Fauna Assessment by Guinane, 2012. Each zone comprises a mosaic of Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs), varying in environmental condition and requiring tailored management actions.



Figure 4. Boulevard Bush Reserve Management Zones. The roadside zone (Zone A) is delineated in red, the Northern Zone (Zone B) in yellow, the Southern Zone (Zone C) in green, and the Gully Zone (Zone D) in blue (Guinane 2012).

Zone A (1.00 Ha)

Located along the southern road reserve (see Figure 5a and 5b), Zone A spans 460 metres east to west and is fenced off from the adjacent road (The Boulevard). The area has been largely cleared of woody vegetation and is now dominated by introduced ground-level species.

Ecologically, Zone A includes Riverine Grassy Woodland (EVC 295) and a small section of Sedgy Riparian Forest (EVC 816) (refer to Appendix C).

Management objectives for this zone focus on mowing maintenance alongside the roadside, ensuring access points via gates, and weed control to prevent infestations of new species entering the reserve.



Figure 5a (left). Zone A looking east from near the western car park (image taken 2026).

Figure 5b (right). Zone A looking west along The Boulevard from the northern entrance gate (image taken 2026).

Zone B (3.71 Ha)

Zone B lies directly south of Zone A and is bordered by a foot track on its southern, western, and eastern edges (see Figure 6). It retains its woody overstorey, while the ground layer consists of a mix of introduced species and indigenous large-tufted graminoids, particularly concentrated in a central, low-lying depression.

This zone includes Riverine Grassy Woodland (EVC 295), Floodplain Wetland Aggregate (EVC 172), and Sedgy Riparian Forest (EVC 816) (Appendix C).

Management objectives focus on control of introduced species and minimal understorey revegetation within areas consistent with Riverine Grassy Woodland (EVC 295).



Figure 6. Zone B looking north-east from the gravel track (image taken 2026).

Zone C (8.74 Ha)

Zone C is contiguous with Zone B to the north and is bounded by the Goulburn River on its southern, western, and eastern sides (see Figure 7). Slightly elevated compared to Zone B, it retains its woody overstorey and features a ground layer of introduced species and indigenous large-tufted graminoids.

It comprises Sedgy Riparian Forest (EVC 816) and Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVC 56) (Appendix C).

Management objectives include weed control using low-impact methods and minimal understorey revegetation within areas consistent with Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVC 56).



Figure 7. Zone C looking south from the foot track (image taken 2026).

Zone D (0.17 Ha)

Embedded within Zone C, Zone D is a small gully that drains southeast to the Goulburn River (see Figure 8). It has little remaining woody overstorey and features bare earth along the banks, with a mix of introduced species and indigenous large-tufted graminoids at ground level.

Management objectives are focused solely on weed control using low-impact methods.



Figure 8. Zone D looking southeast towards the Goulburn River (image taken 2026).

6. Terrestrial Management

6.1 Indigenous Plants

The Reserve supports a diverse range of native trees, shrubs, grasses, and groundcovers. Efforts should be made to protect existing indigenous vegetation and, where possible, enhance its distribution and abundance through active revegetation.

6.1.1. Management of Established Trees and Fallen Timber

Fallen timber provides essential habitat for native fauna and should be retained within the Reserve. To maintain pedestrian access, any timber obstructing tracks will be relocated by Council, positioned 1–2 metres from the path edge.

Council is responsible for managing trees within the freehold section of the Reserve and within the maintenance zone of the path as aligned to the Greater Shepparton City Council Road Management Plan. Tree assessments across the municipality are priority graded based upon usage, associated risk, and public liability considerations. Tree management within the Shepparton Regional Park falls under the responsibility of PV.

If a tree is deemed a potential risk, the relevant land manager will consult with LMWG to explore alternatives prior to considerations for removal or habitat prune. Following consultation, the relevant land manager will implement the agreed-upon actions.

Ecological thinning was recommended for the Reserve to encourage a natural vegetation density and ensure hollow formation (Lamande and Jury 2024). This was recommended as approx. one tree per 10m particularly within areas of identified Riverine Grassy Woodland (EVC 295), with any cut logs over 10cm diameter to be left on the ground. Works were funded by the Australian and Victorian Governments in response to the October 2022 flood event and completed by a contractor in November 2025.

6.1.2. Fire

Although fire is not currently recommended as a management tool for the Reserve due to the Bushfire Management Overlay and proximity to residential areas, there may be exceptional circumstances in the future where its use is appropriate. In such cases, fire may serve as an adaptive management strategy to influence species composition in vegetated areas. Any application of fire must be based on sound scientific evidence and guided by expert advice, including Traditional Owners.

6.1.3. Revegetation Activities

Revegetation activities have been proposed for various zones across the Reserve. These initiatives aim to restore native vegetation and improve ecological resilience. Any revegetation needs to consider the relevant Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) and associated characteristics of that vegetation structure (Lamande and Jury 2024), for example, shrub layer establishment is only suitable in Riverine Grassy Woodland (EVC 295) and Floodplain Riverine Woodland (EVC 56) within the Reserve and only in low densities. Specific details are outlined in the Action Plan and will be reviewed and reported on during regular LMWG meetings.

6.1.4. Erosion

Lamande and Jury 2024 observed significant bank erosion and scouring along nearly the entire length of the Reserve's river frontage. A channel running from northeast to southeast provided a more direct flow path for floodwaters during the October 2022 flood event, which appears to have contributed to further erosion within the channel. Several mature indigenous trees along the riverbank show evidence of substantial undercutting, with root systems exposed over several metres in some locations. Although patches of native riparian vegetation persist, it is highly likely that a considerable portion of the original bank vegetation has been either removed or severely impacted by ongoing erosion processes. The LMWG could monitor the re-establishment of riparian vegetation following flood events. Pertaining to this, the group could advocate for the restoration of riparian vegetation within the riparian buffer along the river frontage with indigenous shrubs, grasses, sedges and

rushes alongside installation of bank and in-stream mixed structure habitat for sensitive aquatic fauna including threatened Platypus and Broad-shelled Turtle. Both latter projects should be led by the respective land manager and need to be aligned with their budgetary planning processes.

6.2. Weed Control

Weed control activities must avoid harm to indigenous vegetation. Non-chemical methods, such as hand weeding, are preferred. Where herbicide use is necessary, only minimal and appropriate products should be applied, using the least toxic option suitable for the target species. Application such as spot-spraying must be precise to prevent off-target impacts (Lamande and Jury 2024).

Council has integrated operational work plans for weed management which typically involves targeted herbicide application at optimal times. Emerging weeds outside of the operational weed program should be notified to Council for monitoring and control.

SMULG offer periodic weeding working bees within the Reserve. Where using chemicals including herbicides, all spray operators must hold an Agricultural Chemical Users Permit, and Council's designated contacts must be notified via email or phone both before and within 48 hours after any spraying. Notification via email for a post-spraying activity must include a list of participants, chemicals used, spray rates and completed Record keeping template – Agricultural chemical use (Appendix E).

Implementing an appropriate weed control program is essential for reducing invasive species, safeguarding native vegetation, and supporting the Reserve's long-term ecological health.

6.2.1. Types of Weeds

The Reserve contains a wide variety of introduced grasses and groundcovers, both annual and perennial. Notable invasive species include:

- Regionally Prohibited Weeds: Crow Garlic
- Regionally Controlled Weeds: Bathurst Burr and Blackberry
- Restricted Weeds: Spear Thistle, Sour Sob and Angled Onion
- Undeclared Weeds: Hairy Fogfruit and Phalaris (Toowoomba Canary Grass)

A comprehensive list of introduced species is available in Appendix A.

6.3. Fauna Management

The Reserve supports a diverse range of native fauna that utilise its varied habitats. A complete species list is available in Fauna Recorded Within the Reserve (Appendix B).

6.3.1. Indigenous Fauna

Six conservation-significant species have been recorded in the Reserve at both State and Regional levels:

Globally significant (International Union for Conservation of Nature – Red List):

- Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*)

Federally significant (Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999):

- Brown Treecreeper (*Climacteris picumnus*)

State significant (Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988):

- Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*)
- Broad-shelled Turtle (*Chelodina expansa*)
- Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*)
- Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides*)
- Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis*)
- Little Lorikeet (*Parvipsitta pusilla*)
- Brown Treecreeper (*Climacteris picumnus*)
- Jacky Winter (*Microeca fascinans*)

Other notable species include the Short-beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*).

6.3.2. Habitat Restoration

A key challenge in the Reserve is the lack of hollow-bearing trees, which are critical for hollow-dependent species. Management efforts will focus on enhancing habitat through:

- Annual monitoring using wildlife cameras via the RiverConnect Education Program
- Installation of nest boxes
- Ongoing pest species monitoring and habitat improvement

If injured native wildlife is located within the Reserve, please contact a local wildlife rescue service immediately.

6.3.3. Pest Animal Control

Several introduced species negatively impact the Reserve's ecological values, including:

- Domestic Cat (*Felis catus*)
- European Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)
- European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

Foxes and cats cause significant harm to native wildlife, whilst the presence of rabbits hinder native plant regeneration and revegetation efforts. Due to the Reserve's proximity to urban areas, control methods such as shooting or baiting are not suitable.

Established under the *Domestic Animals Act 1994, section 25*, Council enforced a 24/7 cat curfew which makes it illegal for a cat to roam from its owner's premises at any time of the day or night. Under this order, Council Officers can seize a cat, issue a notice to stop the cat trespassing or issue infringement notices.

From 2014 to 2018, Council conducted cat trapping three times annually, with minimal evidence of cat presence recorded. Council has the ability to monitor pest animal activity using wildlife cameras deployed through the RiverConnect Education Program. Any plans for trapping need to be performed in agreement and collaboration with both land managers.

6.4. Cultural Site Management

The Goulburn River has long served as a vital water source and cultural lifeblood for people of the Yorta Yorta Nation across tens of thousands of years and more recently European settlers. Its resources and surrounding landscapes continue to hold deep cultural, historical, and ecological significance.

6.4.1. Aboriginal Heritage

The Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 governs the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. YYNAC is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) responsible for safeguarding cultural heritage within their traditional country, which includes the Reserve.

Given the Reserve's proximity to waterways, it is likely that the area was used by people of the Yorta Yorta Nation prior to European settlement. Under current regulations, "Areas of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity" include land within 200 metres of named waterways (including prior waterways) and within 50 metres of a registered cultural heritage places.

Advice must be sought from YYNAC regarding the potential need for a Cultural Heritage Assessment before undertaking any major works within the Reserve.

6.4.2. European Heritage

Timber, particularly red gum harvesting, was an important early industry for the region. Red gum was a prized timber, harvested for local consumption as well as being transported via paddle steamers along the Goulburn River destined for the

Melbourne markets. Early milling was done manually by travelling labourers using hand tools. Initially trees were felled by cutting notches into the timber, which would support planks of timber for the timber cutters to stand on. Crosscut saws or axes were used to then saw the timber to appropriate lengths. A notable example of a crosscut saw tree remains within the Reserve (Figure 9).

The Reserve also served as a horse stabling area for a nearby racecourse, with remnants of barbed wire pens being located onsite. A Cultural Heritage Assessment is recommended to document these historical features.

6.5. Litter Management

Prior to the installation of boundary fencing, the Reserve experienced high levels of illegal rubbish dumping. Since restricting vehicle access, litter levels have significantly decreased, aided by regular monitoring and clean-up efforts by the SMULG. The Reserve operates under a “carry in, carry out” policy, with no rubbish bins provided. This approach will continue, supported by engaging signage (Figure 10) to inform visitors of their responsibility to manage their own waste.

In cases of large-scale rubbish dumping, Council and/or PV should be notified (refer to Section 3.4 Contacts).



Figure 9. Crosscut saw tree located within the Reserve.



Figure 10. Corflute signage “Help protect my habitat” installed on the western gate entrance.

7. Infrastructure

The Reserve contains a range of built infrastructure including fences, gates, walking paths, signage, seating, and car parks. These elements support visitor access, safety, and interpretation while protecting the site’s environmental and cultural values. A full list of assets with images can be found in Appendix D.

7.1. Reactive Management

In addition to scheduled maintenance, reactive repairs may be required due to storm damage, vandalism, flooding, or other unforeseen events. Any infrastructure issues should be reported to Council for prompt response and resolution.

7.2. Signage

Signage plays a key role in education, navigation, and regulation within the Reserve. Interpretive signs are located at both entrances, with smaller signs identifying key species and features throughout the site. Roadside signage has been installed at each end of the Reserve to alert road users along The Boulevard of its significance.

All signage must comply with Council's Style Guide. A standard design format was developed through the LMWG and features artwork of a possum skin cloak by Lee Darroch. Council has a formal agreement with Lee for use of this artwork on interpretive signage in the river environment. Council is responsible for signage maintenance. A full list of signage assets can be found in Appendix D.

7.3. Walking Paths

Visitors are encouraged to use the existing gravel walking path that connects the Reserve's two main entrances. Council is responsible for its maintenance as related to the Greater Shepparton City Council Road Management Plan, which can include:

- Re-laying crushed brick as needed
- Maintaining a 1.5-metre width
- Slashing vegetation on either side (one mower width), at least six times per year (weather dependent)
- Spraying vegetation on the path surface
- Maintaining a 1.5-metre clearance around the picnic table
- Managing risks from overhanging or fallen limbs (see Section 5.1)

Two smaller, unformed paths traverse remote areas of the Reserve. These are recommended for use during cooler months when fire and snake risks are lower. No maintenance is undertaken on these paths.

7.4. Gates and Access

Gates at the north-eastern and western ends of the Reserve restrict vehicle access while allowing entry for emergency and management vehicles. A key can be obtained from Council or PV. The eastern bollard pedestrian entrance allows for foot access while restricting vehicle and motorbike entry. Council is responsible for maintaining gate and access points.

7.5. Fencing

A ring-lock fence runs along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Reserve, primarily parallel to the adjacent road. This fencing prevents unauthorised vehicle access and is maintained by Council.

7.6. Car Parking

Two unsealed, semi-formal car parks are located at the eastern and western ends of the Reserve. Maintenance of these car parks is the responsibility of Council.

7.7. Seating

The Reserve includes one bench seat along the path and one picnic table at the eastern end. A plaque was installed on the bench seat in 2019 to honour the environmental contributions of [Royce Dickson](#), a former president of the Shepparton Mooroopna Urban Landcare Group (SMULG) and a dedicated local environmental advocate (Figure 11). SMULG is responsible for maintenance of this plaque.

Any new seating must consider cultural heritage, flood and fire risk, and visual harmony with the environment, it must also be subject to funding availability or related to Council Capital Works program. Council is responsible for seating maintenance.



Figure 11. Royce Dickson memorial plaque featured on the bench seat in the middle of the Reserve.

8. Community Engagement and Education Initiatives

The use of the Reserve as a venue for educational activities is strongly encouraged and forms a central part of its long-term vision. The LMWG, Council, PV, and SMULG will actively promote the Reserve for educational purposes and seek funding opportunities, where appropriate to support programs and events.

Example activities include:

- An annual open day
- Installation, maintenance and monitoring of nesting boxes
- Spotlight, bird and/or plant surveys
- Promoting citizen science within the Reserve
- School education and educational tours
- General informational walks
- Promotional materials such as brochures

9. Human Interaction

The Reserve is a shared natural space that supports passive recreation, education, and conservation. To protect its environmental and cultural values, relevant laws are applicable to guide how visitors interact with the site.

9.1. Vehicle Access

Vehicles, including motorbikes, are not permitted within the Reserve, except for those involved in authorised maintenance activities, as per Greater Shepparton City Council Local Law No.1 (Community Living) (Local Law No. 1) – s 2.9 Recreational Vehicles and s 3.5 Access from Public Place (*Local Government Act 2020*).

9.2. Dogs

All dogs must be kept on a chain, cord or leash not greater than 3 metres in length as per *Domestic Animals Act 1994* s 26(2) (Greater Shepparton City Council 2021). Pets must not disturb native wildlife, as inappropriate pet management can harm the Reserve's ecological values and deter other visitors, such as birdwatchers.

Dog waste must be managed in accordance with Local Law 1 – s 6.5 Animal Excrement (*Local Government Act 2020*) which includes not allowing any part of the animal's excrement to remain in the Reserve and carrying a suitable receptacle for the removal of that animal's excrement from the Reserve.

9.3. Cats

Roaming cats cause significant harm to native wildlife and can become injured when wandering. Under the *Domestic Animals Act 1994* s 25 (Greater Shepparton City Council 2021), domestic cats must be contained to the owner's property (24-hour cat curfew) and hence are prohibited from the Reserve.

9.4. Bardi Grubbing

Digging or removing ground cover for Bardi grubbing or bait collection is not permitted. This activity can damage native vegetation, introduce weeds, potentially impact cultural heritage, and is generally prohibited on public land without a permit under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* – Clause 52/17 Native vegetation.

9.5. Camping

Overnight camping is not allowed in the Reserve or its car parking areas, as the site is not a designated camping area and lacks appropriate facilities. This aligns with Local Law No. 1 s 2.12, which prohibits camping on Council land without a permit (*Local Government Act 2020*).

9.6. Campfires

Due to the fragile environment and conservation values of the site aligned with Local Law No. 1 s 2.1, campfires are prohibited within the Reserve (*Local Government Act 2020*).

9.7. Firewood Collection

Both living and dead trees, along with ground logs, are vital for native wildlife as they provide essential shelter, nesting sites, food sources, and microhabitats that support biodiversity and ecosystem health. Therefore, the collection of any forest produce or firewood is not permitted in the Reserve under Local Law No.1 s 3.3.a.viii (*Local Government Act 2020*).

9.8. Recreational Fishing

Fishing is permitted in the river, provided it complies with Victorian Fishing Regulations.

9.9. Horse Riding

Horse riding is prohibited in the Reserve, as it is incompatible with other recreational uses and may damage sensitive areas. This is in accordance with Local Law No. 1 s 2.11, which restricts horse riding on Council land unless specifically designated (*Local Government Act 2020*).

9.10. Graffiti

Graffiti of any form is not permitted in the Reserve. Any graffiti should be reported to the responsible Land Manager to remove as soon as possible.

9.11. Private Functions

The Reserve is not prioritised as a venue for private functions such as weddings. However, proposals may be considered on a case-by-case basis provided they do not impact the Reserve's values or regular visitor experience. Interested parties should contact the LMWG through the RiverConnect Project Officer for advice if unsure (see Contacts in Section 3.4). Formal booking applications must be made through Council.

9.12. Other Guidelines

The following apply within the Reserve:

- Firearms, Weapons and Hunting is strictly prohibited
- All paths are shared use
- Native wildlife is protected and must not be disturbed
- Walking off designated paths is discouraged
- Construction of rope swings or similar structures is not permitted and will be removed by the responsible Land Manager
- Any undesirable activities that might interfere with another person's reasonable use and enjoyment of the Reserve, such as motorbike activity, bike jump creation, etc., are reported to Council as per Local Law No.1 (*Local Government Act 2020*).

10. Urban Development

The Reserve is bordered by the Goulburn River on its western, southern, and eastern boundaries, with The Boulevard forming its northern boundary. A newly established residential development is located to the north, opposite the Reserve, though it does not share a direct boundary.

As recreational use along the “Yanha Gurtji Shared Path Network” grows, the Reserve is likely to experience increased environmental pressures:

- Increased access to the river and sensitive areas
- Increased pet visitation such as dog walking
- Spread of introduced plant and animal species
- Ground cover vegetation impact from recreational use off designated paths
- Elevated noise pollution
- Increased litter, impacting native wildlife and habitat quality

11. Emergency Management

Given the Reserve's proximity to the Goulburn River and nearby residential areas, emergency preparedness is essential. Management strategies must consider both flood and fire risks to ensure the safety of visitors, staff, and the environment.

11.1. Flooding

The Reserve is subject to flooding at a moderate flood level of 10.2 metres. All management objectives must account for this risk.

10.1.1. Preferred Flood Mitigation

To allow floodwaters to flow naturally, no additional fencing beyond the current extent will be installed.

10.1.2. Reactive Flood Management

During and following a flood event, the reserve may be closed by the land manager or emergency services to ensure public safety. As the reserve is made up of two parcels, with one managed by Council and the other by PV, the notification of closure and reopening of these parcels will remain in the designation of the appropriate land manager.

Post-flood events may lead to an increase in weed species and displacement of fallen timber within and beyond the Reserve. Management responses should address these impacts promptly to maintain ecological integrity.

11.2. Fire

10.2.1. Wildfire Risk Management

Due to the Reserve's proximity to housing, fire risk must be considered. This includes:

- Regular monitoring of fire conditions
- Slashing of roadside vegetation as needed to create a buffer zone between the Reserve and residential areas
- Ensuring access points are maintained.

10.2.2. Reactive Fire Management

During and following a fire event, the reserve may be closed by the land manager or emergency services to ensure public safety.

As the reserve is made up of two parcels, each managed by Council and PV, respectively, the reopening of these parcels will remain in the designation of the appropriate land manager.

12. Risk Management and Insurance

12.1. Occupational Health, Safety, and Risk Management

All members of LMWG, Council, PV and their representative agencies must uphold a strong commitment to workplace health and safety and public risk management. This includes:

- Complying with relevant Occupational Health and Safety legislation
- Adhering to the Council's OH&S Management System and Risk Management Policy
- Ensuring safe work practices, proper equipment use, and prompt reporting of incidents/hazards

SMULG are under the auspice of Goulburn Murray Landcare Network. Any onsite activities must be undertaken in accordance with land manager requirements. It is recommended that a site induction with the land manager is performed to confirm the scope of activities, volunteer competency and comprehension of obligations, and to ensure alignment with relevant OH&S and risk management procedures.

12.2. Insurance

Throughout the duration of the Environmental Management Plan, all land managers must maintain:

- A public liability insurance policy (minimum \$20 million) with an authorised Australian insurer

- A WorkCover policy in accordance with the Accident Compensation (WorkCover Insurance) Act 1993

SMULG are under the auspice of Goulburn Murray Landcare Network and as such are required to be covered by their policies and procedures including insurance.

Any incidents involving injury, property damage, or environmental harm must be reported immediately to the relevant land manager, along with details of the incident, investigation, and any recommended preventative measures.

13. Review

The Reserve Environmental Management Plan will be reviewed every five years by Council, in consultation with the LMWG, or more frequently if required due to changing conditions or emerging priorities.

The Reserve Action Plan will be reviewed and reported against annually by LMWG, as outlined in Sections 3, to ensure that management objectives remain relevant, and progress is effectively tracked.

14. Action Plan

The Boulevard Bush Reserve Action Plan was initially developed in response to the findings and recommendations of the 2012 report, however it has since been updated to incorporate insights from the 2018 Flora and Fauna Assessment and 2024 Biodiversity Impact Assessment as well. Its implementation will depend on Council's annual budget process, PV's budget allocations, and the availability of external funding opportunities.

The recommended actions aim to enhance habitat values, support passive recreation, and expand educational opportunities for the community.

The accompanying table uses a colour-coded system to indicate progress and a symbol-based system to outline a budget estimate:

– Green:	Action complete
– Blue:	Actions in progress
– Orange:	Actions planned
– \$:	\$0-\$1,000
– \$\$:	\$1,001-\$10,000
– \$\$\$:	>\$10,000

Priorities were assigned in consultation with the LMWG and are listed in Table 4 (over the page).

Table 4. Boulevard Bush Reserve Action Plan 2026-2031.

Action	Theme	Priority	Timing	Budget	Status	Lead	Support	Key actions
Undertake ecological thinning of dominant eucalypts	Terrestrial Management (5.1.1)	High	Completed in 2025	\$\$	Complete	Council	—	- Selective ecological thinning to attain more natural density and encourage hollow formation. - Target approximately one tree per 10 metres in Riverine Grassy Woodland (EVC 295).
Restore terrestrial woody habitat	Terrestrial Management (5.1.3)	High	Completed in 2025	\$\$	Complete	Council	—	- Retain cut logs greater than 10 cm diameter on the ground. - Reintroduce larger logs where possible.
Encourage pedestrian entry via sealed path	Infrastructure (6)	Medium	Completed in 2025	\$	Complete	Council	—	- Decommission the former pedestrian entry via the external gravel path. - Encourage access via the sealed path beside the eastern car park.
Implement weed control	Terrestrial Management (5.2)	High	Ongoing / annual	In-kind / Operational	In progress	SMULG; Council; PV	LMWG	- Host periodic weeding working bees with land manager approval. - Control weed growth along The Boulevard (Zone A). - Use low-impact methods in priority areas, including Kangaroo Grass patches. - Target noxious and emerging weeds, including Hairy Fogfruit. - Monitor low-lying depressions after flooding.
Support hollow-dependent fauna	Fauna management (5.3.2)	Medium	Installed in 2025; monitor annually	\$ / In-kind	Complete / In progress	Council	RC	- Install species-specific nest boxes. - Monitor nest box habitation using nest box cameras.
Monitor fauna using camera trapping	Fauna management (5.3.2)	Medium	Ongoing / annual	In-kind	In progress	RC	—	Use wildlife cameras to monitor elusive fauna not reliably detected through spotlight surveys.
Monitor and trap cats where required	Fauna management (5.3.3)	Medium	Ongoing / annual	In-kind	In progress	RC	LMWG; Council; PV	- Monitor cat presence using wildlife cameras. - Conduct trapping in consultation with land managers when required. - Promote the 24/7 cat curfew through events and brochures.
Monitor fuel load	Terrestrial management (5.1.2)	High	Ongoing / annual	\$\$	In progress	LMWG; Council; FFMV	YYNAC; CFA	- Monitor fuel load within the Reserve. - Investigate suitability for mosaic burning in consultation with Traditional Owners, neighbouring residents and CFA requirements.

Table 4 cont. Boulevard Bush Reserve Action Plan 2026-2031.

Action	Theme	Priority	Timing	Budget	Status	Lead	Support	Key actions
Promote citizen science to improve baseline data	Community engagement (7)	Medium	Ongoing / annual	In-kind	In progress	RC	—	- Promote iNaturalist to improve Victorian Biodiversity Atlas data. - Promote TurtleSAT and The Platy Project for target species monitoring.
Deliver educational walks	Community engagement (7)	Medium	Ongoing / annual	In-kind	In progress	RC	SMULG	- Host an annual community event. - Offer school education and site tours. - Conduct spotlight walk surveys for community learning.
Inspect site to inform annual action plan	Review (12)	Medium	Seasonal / August annually	Operational	In progress	Council	LMWG	- Conduct seasonal site inspections and report to LMWG. - Undertake an annual site inspection in August and develop an action list.
Create brochure	Community engagement (7)	Low	2027–2028	\$	Planned	RC	—	- Create a brochure for Boulevard Bush Reserve. - Distribute to nearby residents and include in new resident kits.
Create educational materials	Community engagement (7)	Low	2027–2028	In-kind	Planned	RC	—	Create educational material for schools and community use.
Revegetate rare and significant flora	Terrestrial Management (5.1.3)	Medium	Ongoing / annual	Operational	Planned	Council – One Tree Per Child	—	- Supplement populations of Joyweed, Grey Parrot Pea, Slender Mint and River Bluebells. - Trial introductions of Swamp Daisy, Swamp Billy Buttons and Slender Goodenia in suitable areas.
Revegetate shrub layer	Terrestrial Management (5.1.3)	Medium	Ongoing / annual	Operational	Planned	Council – One Tree Per Child	—	Restore low-density shrub layer in Riverine Grassy Woodland (EVC 295) and Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVC 56).
Advocate to restore riverbank habitat and control erosion	Terrestrial Management (5.1.4)	Medium	2026–2031	Operational	Planned	LMWG	PV; GB CMA	- Advocate for riparian vegetation restoration with indigenous shrubs, grasses, sedges and rushes. - Advocate for bank and in-stream habitat for Platypus and Broad-shelled Turtle. - Monitor re-establishment of riparian vegetation following flood events.
Repeat flora and fauna assessment	Terrestrial/ Fauna management (5.1/5.3)	Medium	Before next plan review	\$\$	Planned	LMWG	—	Repeat the flora and fauna assessment to inform the next management plan review.
Complete cultural heritage assessment	Cultural site management (5.4)	Medium	When funding is secured	\$\$\$	Awaiting funding	LMWG	—	- Scope a cultural heritage assessment covering Aboriginal and European features. - Complete the assessment once funding is confirmed.

15. References

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16. Appendices

Appendix A. Identified flora within Boulevard Bush Reserve

(Reproduced, TREC 2024)

Table 5. Appendix A. Identified flora within Boulevard Bush Reserve (Reproduced, TREC 2024).

Origin	Species	Common Name	Listing Status	Family
	<i>Acacia brachybotrya</i>	Grey Mulga		Fabaceae
	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle		Fabaceae
	<i>Acacia difformis</i>	Drooping Wattle		Fabaceae
	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle		Fabaceae
	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle		Fabaceae
*	<i>Allium triquertrum</i>	Angled Onion	R	Amaryllidaceae
*	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Crow garlic	P	Amaryllidaceae
	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed		Amaranthaceae
	<i>Alternanthera sp.</i>	Joyweed		Amaranthaceae
	<i>Amphibromus nervosus</i>	Common Swamp Wallaby Grass		Poaceae
	<i>Amyema quandang</i> var. <i>quandang</i>	Grey Mistletoe		Loranthaceae
	<i>Anthrosachne scaber</i>	Common Wheat Grass		Poaceae
*	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal		Poaceae
*	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed		Asteraceae
	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff		Rubiaceae
	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry Saltbush		Chenopodiaceae
*	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Annual Oat		Poaceae
	<i>Bothrichloa macra</i>	Red Leg Grass		Poaceae
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking Grass		Poaceae
*	<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking Grass		Poaceae
*	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass		Poaceae
*	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome		Poaceae
*	<i>Bromus hordaeceus</i>	Soft Brome		Poaceae
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria		Pittosporaceae
	<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush		Myrtaceae
	<i>Calotis scapigera</i>	Tufted Burr Daisy		Asteraceae
	<i>Carex bichenoviana</i>	Plains Sedge		Cyperaceae
	<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	Fen Sedge		Cyperaceae
	<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge		Cyperaceae
*	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu		Poaceae
*	<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	Slender Centaury		Gentianaceae
	<i>Centipeda minima</i>	Spreading Sneezeweed		Asteraceae
	<i>Centipedia cunninghamii</i>	Common Sneezeweed		Asteraceae
*	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear Chickweed		Caryophyllaceae
	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass		Poaceae
*	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory		Asteraceae
*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	R	Asteraceae
*	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>	Couch Grass		Poaceae

Table 5 cont. Appendix A. Identified flora within Boulevard Bush Reserve (Reproduced, TREC 2024)

Origin	Species	Common Name	Listing Status	Family
*	<i>Cynosorus echinatus</i>	Rough dog's-tail		Poaceae
*	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Drain Sedge		Cyperaceae
	<i>Cyperus exaltatus</i>	Tall Flat Sedge		Cyperaceae
	<i>Cyperus gunnii</i>	Flecked Flat Sedge		Cyperaceae
*	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot		Poaceae
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed		Convolvulaceae
	<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	Grey Parrot Pea		Fabaceae
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata</i>	Wedge Leaf Hop Bush		Sapindaceae
*	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass		Poaceae
*	<i>Ehrharta longifolia</i>	Annual Veldt Grass		Poaceae
	<i>Epilobium billardioreanum subsp. cinereum</i>	Hairy Willow Herb		Onagraceae
	<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	Hairy Willow-herb		Onagraceae
*	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane		Asteraceae
*	<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane		Asteraceae
	<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>	Blue Devil		Apiaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum		Myrtaceae
	<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Common Cudweed		Asteraceae
	<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>	Creeping Cudweed		Asteraceae
	<i>Euphorbia dallachyana</i>	Caustic Spurge		Euphorbiaceae
*	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash		Oleaceae
*	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers		Rubiaceae
	<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	Rough Raspwort		Haloragaceae
*	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope		Boraginaceae
*	<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	Barley Grass		Poaceae
	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort		Hypericaceae
*	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear		Asteraceae
	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Nodding Club-rush		Cyperaceae
	<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	Hollow Rush		Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush		Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common Rush		Juncaceae
	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown Grass		Juncaceae
	<i>Laphangium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed		Asteraceae
*	<i>Leontodon saxatilis subsp. saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit		Asteraceae
*	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Common Peppercross		Brassicaceae
	<i>Leptospermum obovatum</i>	River Tea Tree		Myrtaceae
*	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Ryegrass		Poaceae
*	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Annual ryegrass		Poaceae
	<i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis</i>	Wattle Matt Rush		Asparagaceae
*	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel		Primulaceae
	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Lesser Loosestrife		Lythraceae
Ø	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife		Lythraceae
	<i>Mentha diemenica</i>	Slender Mint		Lamiaceae
	<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping grass		Poaceae
*	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Red-flowered Mallow		Malvaceae
	<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Shade Wood-sorrel		Oxalidaceae
*	<i>Oxalis pes-capre</i>	Soursob	R	Oxalidaceae

Table 5 cont. Appendix A. Identified flora within Boulevard Bush Reserve (Reproduced, TREC 2024).

Origin	Species	Common Name	Listing Status	Family
	<i>Panicum decompositum</i> var. <i>decompositum</i>	Native Millet		Poaceae
	<i>Paspalidium jubiflorum</i>	Warrego Summer-grass		Poaceae
*	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum		Poaceae
	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed		Polygonaceae
	<i>Persicaria prostrata</i>	Creeping Knotweed		Polygonaceae
*	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowoomba Canary Grass		Poaceae
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed		Poaceae
*	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Hairy Fogfruit		Verbenaceae
*	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort		Plantaginaceae
*	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain		Plantaginaceae
*	<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass		Poaceae
	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock Grass		Poaceae
*	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Hogweed		Polygonaceae
ø	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Pigweed		Portulacaceae
	<i>Pseudoraphis spinescens</i>	Water Couch		Poaceae
	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Onion grass		Iridaceae
*	<i>Rorippa paulustris</i>	Marsh Watercress		Brassicaceae
	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender Dock		Polygonaceae
*	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock		Polygonaceae
	<i>Rumex tenax</i>	Narrow Leaf Dock		Polygonaceae
	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass		Poaceae
	<i>Rytidosperma fulvum</i>	Copper Awned Wallaby-grass		Poaceae
	<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass		Poaceae
	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Bristly Wallaby grass		Poaceae
	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed		Asteraceae
	<i>Sida corrugata</i>	Corrugated Sida		Malvaceae
*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade		Solanaceae
*	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle		Asteraceae
*	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Parramatta Grass		Poaceae
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass		Poaceae
	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush Lily		Asphodelaceae
*	<i>Trifolium campestre</i> var. <i>campestre</i>	Hop Clover		Fabaceae
*	<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>repens</i>	White Clover		Fabaceae
*	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purple-top Verbain		Verbenaceae
*	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch		Fabaceae
	<i>Wahlenbergia fluminalis</i>	River Bluebell		Campanulaceae
*	<i>Xanthium spinosa</i>	Bathurst Burr	C	Asteraceae

Appendix B. Fauna observed for Boulevard Bush Reserve

(Reproduced, TREC 2024)

Fauna have been recorded for presence in the Reserve. This information has been reproduced from which includes information from *Flood Impact Assessment – Boulevard Bush Reserve, Broken River, Botanic Gardens* (Lamande, A. and Jury, G., 2024), utilising previous Flora and Fauna Assessments (Guinane, S., 2012; Williams, L. and Stothers, K., 2018). Excludes observations that were unable to be confidently confirmed by Lamande & Jury (2024).

Table 6. Appendix B. Fauna observed for Boulevard Bush Reserve (Reproduced, TREC 2024).

*	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Source, last detection
BIRDS				
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australia</i>		Guinane 2012
	Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascians</i>	VTWBC member	Guinane 2012
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>		ALA 2021
	White-browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>		ALA 2012
	Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>		Guinane 2012
	Superb Fairy Wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>		VBA 2019
	Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>		Guinane 2012
	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>		Williams & Stothers 2018
	Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>		VBA 2019
	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>		ALA 2020
	Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>		VBA 2019
	Brown Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	EPBC Vulnerable, VTWBC member	Lamande & Jury 2024
	White-throated Treecreeper	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>		ALA 2017
	Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>		ALA 2012
	Grey Shrikethrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>		ALA 2020
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>		ALA 2017
	White-bellied Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>		ALA 2019
	White-winged Chough	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>		VBA 2019
	Oriental Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Azure Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo azurea</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>		VBA 2019
	Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>		ALA 2017
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>		VBA 2019
	Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>		ALA 2012
	Australian White-backed Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen tyrannica</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>		Guinane 2012
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>		VBA 2019

Table 6 cont. Appendix B. Fauna observed for Boulevard Bush Reserve (Reproduced, TREC 2024).

*	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Source, last detection
BIRDS continued				
	Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus pencillatus</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Blue-faced Honeyeater	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Black-chinned Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	VTWBC member	Williams & Stothers 2018
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Little Friarbird	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>		VBA 2019
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>		Williams & Stothers 2018
	Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	FFG Vulnerable	Williams & Stothers 2018
	Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>		ALA 2012
	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox boobook</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>		Williams & Stothers 2018
	Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	King Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>		VBA 2019
	Mallee Ringneck	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>		Guinane 2012
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus</i>		ALA 2021
	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>		ALA 2019
	Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>		ALA 2017
	Little Lorikeet	<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	VTWBC member	ALA 2012
	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>		TREC 2024
	Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>		ALA 2021
	Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>		ALA 2020
	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		Guinane 2012
	White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>		ALA 2021
	Nankeen Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>		Williams & Stothers 2018
	Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>		ALA 2012
	Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>		ALA 2012

Table 6 cont. Appendix B. Fauna observed for Boulevard Bush Reserve (Reproduced, TREC 2024).

*	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Source, last detection
BIRDS continued				
	Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>		ALA 2012
*	Eurasian Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Introduced	ALA 2017
*	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Introduced	ALA 2012
*	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Introduced	ALA 2017
MAMMALS				
	Squirrel Glider	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	FFG Vulnerable	TREC 2024
	Brush-tailed Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>		Guinane 2012
	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>		Williams & Stothers 2018, scat
	Swamp Wallaby	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>		Williams & Stothers 2018, scat
	White-striped Free-tailed Bat	<i>Auromus australis</i>		Williams & Stothers 2018
	Microbats	<i>Unidentified</i>		TREC 2024
	Short-beaked Echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>		Williams & Stothers 2018
	Platypus	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	IUCN Near-threatened, FFG Vulnerable	Williams & Stothers 2018
*	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Introduced	Williams & Stothers 2018
*	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Introduced	Williams & Stothers 2018
*	Domestic Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Introduced	Williams & Stothers 2018
*	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Introduced	Williams & Stothers 2018
*	Domestic Dog	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Introduced	Lamande & Jury 2024, scat
REPTILES				
	Marbled Gecko	<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Broad-shelled Turtle	<i>Chelodina expansa</i>	FFG Endangered	TurtleSat 2015, unidentified turtles recorded by Lamande & Jury 2024
AMPHIBIANS				
	Peron's Tree Frog	<i>Litoria peronii</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
INSECTS				
	Yellow Admiral Butterfly	<i>Vanessa itea</i>		VBA 2020
	Common Brown Butterfly	<i>Heteronympha merope</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Caper White Butterfly	<i>Belenois java</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Unnamed Squathopper	<i>Platybrachys barbata</i>		Lamande & Jury 2024
	Blue Skimmer Dragonfly	<i>Orthetrum caledonicum</i>		ALA 2016
	Orange Threadtail Damselfly	<i>Nososticta solida</i>		ALA 2016

Appendix C. EVC Benchmarks

Table 7. EVC Benchmarks for the Boulevard Bush Reserve.

Bioregion	EVC Benchmark Number	EVC Benchmark Title	Links
Victorian Riverina bioregion	EVC 55_62	Riverina Plains Grassy Woodland (syn. Plains Woodland)	https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0027/48753/VRiv_EVCs_combined.pdf
	EVC 56	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0027/48753/VRiv_EVCs_combined.pdf August 2022 update - https://iwc.vic.gov.au/docs/IWC%20Wetland%20EVC%20benchmarks%20-%20August%202022.pdf
	EVC 172	Floodplain Wetland Aggregate	https://iwc.vic.gov.au/docs/IWC%20Wetland%20EVC%20benchmarks%20-%20August%202022.pdf
	EVC 295	Riverine Grassy Woodland	https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0027/48753/VRiv_EVCs_combined.pdf
	EVC 816	Sedgy Riverine Forest	https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0027/48753/VRiv_EVCs_combined.pdf

Appendix D. Assets within the Boulevard Bush Reserve

Table 8. Assets within the Boulevard Bush Reserve, including asset ID/s, locations and corresponding images.

Asset ID/s	Asset Location	Asset Description	Image
GAT0316	Boulevard Bush Reserve - W. boundary site access to walking track at rear of W. carpark	Boundary AC1 access gate	
GAT0317	Boulevard Bush Reserve - N. boundary site access on The Boulevard near Kittles Road	Boundary AC1 access gate	
CVT2642	Boulevard Bush Reserve - Approximately 50m from W. entrance gate	D-Pipe Culvert	
ISGN070	Boulevard Bush Reserve - lectern sign on left of path after entering Reserve from W. carpark	Lectern Style Sign "History of the Reserve".	
ISGN071	Boulevard Bush Reserve - lectern sign on path near picnic table	Lectern Style Sign "A jointly managed community native open space".	
ISGN072	Boulevard Bush Reserve - 1st "Key Species" information signage, 35m from W. carpark gate entry on right side of path	Blade Style Individual Trail Marker – Key Species "Golden Perch/Platypus".	
ISGN073	Boulevard Bush Reserve - 2nd "Key Species" information signage, 60m from W. carpark gate entry on right side of path	Blade Style Individual Trail Marker – Key Species "Common Tussock Grass/Eastern Brown Snake".	
ISGN074	Boulevard Bush Reserve - 3rd "Key Species" information signage, 110m from W. carpark gate entry on right side of path	Blade Style Individual Trail Marker – Key Species "Eastern Long-necked turtle/Silver Wattle".	
ISGN075	Boulevard Bush Reserve - 4th "Key Species" information signage, 160m from W. carpark gate entry on right side of path	Blade Style Individual Trail Marker – Key Species "Kookaburra/White Striped Freetail Bat".	

Table 8 cont. Assets within the Boulevard Bush Reserve.

Asset ID/s	Asset Location	Asset Description	Image
ISGN076	Boulevard Bush Reserve - 5th "Key Species" information signage, 225m from W. carpark gate entry on right side of path or 30m west of bench seat	Blade Style Individual Trail Marker – Key Species "River Red Gum/Azure Kingfisher".	
ISGN077	Boulevard Bush Reserve - 6th "Key Species" information signage, 300m from W. carpark gate entry on right side of path or near bench seat	Blade Style Individual Trail Marker – Key Species "Echidna/Grey Parrot Pea".	
ISGN078	Boulevard Bush Reserve - 7th "Key Species" information signage, 360m from W. carpark gate entry on right side of path or 75m east of bench seat	Blade Style Individual Trail Marker – Key Species "Little Marbled Scorpion/Kangaroo Grass".	
ISGN079	Boulevard Bush Reserve - 8th "Key Species" information signage, 430m from W. carpark gate entry on right side of path or 30m from lectern-style sign	Blade Style Individual Trail Marker – Key Species "Murray Cod/Squirrel Glider".	
ISGN080	Boulevard Bush Reserve - NE. boundary facing The Boulevard	Boundary Site Sign "Boulevard Bush Reserve - Yanha Gurtji Shared Path".	
ISGN081	Boulevard Bush Reserve - N. boundary near W. carpark facing The Boulevard	Boundary Site Sign "Boulevard Bush Reserve - Yanha Gurtji Shared Path".	
PLA0090	Boulevard Bush Reserve - W. Carpark	Landscape Hard Assets - Rocks	
ICP0090 L0324/1/RB L0324/2/RB	W. side of River Reserve entry off The Boulevard.	Unsealed Carpark	
ICP0091	E. side of River Reserve entry off The Boulevard	Unsealed Carpark	
PF15814	Boulevard Bush Reserve - At beginning of gravel walking track on E. boundary of Reserve	Wooden bollards (11)	

Table 8 cont. Assets within the Boulevard Bush Reserve.

Asset ID/s	Asset Location	Asset Description	Image
PF03302	Boulevard Bush Reserve - 100m along the path from E. bollard entrance	Wooden Picnic Table	
PF20843	Boulevard Bush Reserve - midway between carparks on N. side of path	Wooden Seat. Contains "Royce Dickson" Acknowledgement Plaque	
CFEN0159 CFEN0160 CFEN0161	Bordering Reserve from Eastern to Western carpark along The Boulevard	Boundary fencing	
PF305484	Boulevard Bush Reserve - Beside E. boundary access gate on The Boulevard near Kittles Road	Compliance Signage "Motorbikes prohibited" and "All dogs must be on a leash - Please clean up after your pet"	
M1431 M1543 M1600	Various	One Tree Per Child planting sites (12 months maintenance)	
M0795 M1248	Various	Open Space – Turf & Hort	
IFP0839	Boulevard Bush Reserve nature walk from W. Carpark to E. Carpark.	Unsealed path	
L0324/1/RS L0324/2/RS	Driveway from The Boulevard to W. Carpark at The Boulevard Bush Reserve	Gravel driveway to W. Carpark	

Appendix E. Record keeping template – Agricultural chemical use

Record keeping template Agricultural chemical use

Agricultural chemical application details					Weather details (if product is sprayed outdoors)		Contact details			Additional information (optional)
Date of use	Product trade name	Application rate of product OR sufficient information to allow it to be calculated	Crop / commodity treated OR situation in which product was applied	Specific location at which product was applied	Wind speed (km/h)	Wind direction	Name and contact details of the applicator	Name and contact details of the supervisor (if applicable)	Name and contact details of the person for whom the application was carried out (if applicable)	e.g. notes or additional records as required by quality assurance programs or product label directions

Agricultural chemical product details must be recorded within 48 hours of use and kept for two years

For details of your legal requirements when using agricultural chemicals, visit [the AgVic chemical use page](#).



Figure 12. Agriculture Victoria Agricultural chemical use record keeping template.



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