

The Mid Murray Council and the Mid Murray Local Action Planning Committee Inc have been working collaboratively over the past 12 months in the Roadside Marker System (RMS). This is an initiative which allows managing authorities, such as council and DPTI, to identify and maintain good quality patches of native vegetation that occur on road reserves.

All road reserves throughout the council area have now been surveyed and stands of significant remnant vegetation have been recorded on a database.

These are the areas that are indicated on the ground by the distinctive blue and white signage of the Roadside Marker System.

These signs allow sites to be quickly identified by the works crews. The management database then gives details of the actions required by the works crew to ensure the protection of significant local native vegetation.



Pannosa flowers

Who is responsible for roadsides?

Cultural heritage items and native vegetation within road reserves are protected by legislation.

Councils have the principal responsibility for the care and control of the roadside along all public roads. However, the community and other agencies (such as DPTI) also have a responsibility to protect roadside vegetation and heritage items.



This symbol indicates the end of the Road Marker System zone

For further information about what the markers are protecting near your property, the Project Manager from the Mid Murray LAP, Aimee Linke can be contacted on 0427 590 344 or 8564 6044 to explain the system or to arrange a site visit.



MID MURRAY COUNCIL

ROADSIDE MARKER SYSTEM



The Roadside Marker System identifies areas of significant remnant 'local native' vegetation..

The vegetation that occurred in an area prior to settlement is referred to as the 'locally indigenous' or 'local native' vegetation. This may, depending on the site—include trees, shrubs, groundcovers, grasses and/or climbers.

Roadside remnants of the original 'local native' vegetation are a biological and community asset. These stands are not only beautiful, they also:

- ◆ act as a wind buffer, helping to control erosion, and provide vital shade
- ◆ help to reduce nuisance dust, both from unmade roads and from activities on properties
- ◆ help to combat spray drift—fine-leaved species are particularly effective
- ◆ actually reduce fire-hazard if managed well
- ◆ Provide habitat for other species—this is often the only available habitat—and thereby enhance biodiversity throughout the area. Often these species are vital to the control of insect & other pests.
- ◆ Provide a vital seed resource—again often the only one available for local revegetation

Roadside Native Vegetation at risk.....

There are often considerable pressures on roadside remnants to be considered if they are to be managed correctly.

These may include:-

- ◆ **Road Works** - road grading, sealing, stockpiling, and drainage & water table maintenance
- ◆ **Road Reserve Maintenance** - slashing and spraying, woody-weed poisoning and/or removal
- ◆ **Service Provision** - trenching and other soil disturbances in order to lay pipes or cables for utilities such as ETSA, Telstra, SA Water, etc
- ◆ **Public Access** - walking, cycling & horse trails, picnicking, parking
- ◆ **Undesirable Use** - vandalism, dumping, wildflower picking, unauthorised seed collection.

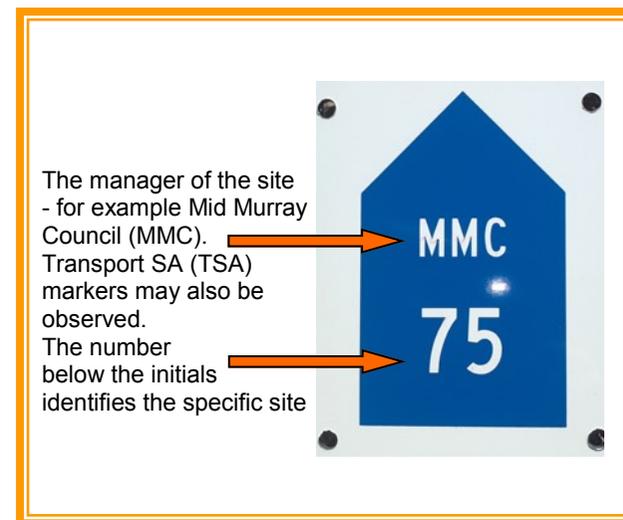
If you should happen to see any damage to a site or its markers please contact:

**Mid Murray Council
Infrastructure Services
8540 0060**

or

**Mid Murray Local Action Planning
Project Manager Aimee Linke - 0427 590 344**

The **blue shield design** for RMS marker signs, and the information displayed on the sign, is consistent throughout the state.



An example of a site being marked using a dropper and sign