

ANNUAL NUTRIENT SURVEY for Local Government Authorities



City of Swan Nutrient Management Score Card

The Swan and Canning River systems, and many wetlands, are suffering from regular, and sometimes toxic, algal blooms. These blooms occur due to excessive inputs of nutrients, particularly phosphorus and nitrogen, combined with low water flows and warm temperatures. Local authorities are responsible for nutrient use and management on turfed areas and in reserves, in drainage systems and in local planning decisions and thus have the opportunity to lead the community by setting examples in best practice.

Each year Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in Perth are surveyed on their nutrient practices by the Phosphorus Awareness Project of the South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare (SERCUL). The survey is broken up into different sections including nutrient monitoring, fertiliser applications, nutrient management, nutrient education, water quality monitoring and development control. The results from the questions asked in the survey have been used to provide a Score Card for each LGA that responded and clearly show how the LGA is performing and where and how improvements can be made. LGAs should also refer to the Annual Nutrient Survey for Local Government Authorities Results 2021 report (www.sercul.org.au/fertilisewise) for further recommendations on how to implement nutrient Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Please note that not all of the questions asked in the survey were used to determine the overall best management practice score. Any additional information about nutrient practices provided by an LGA is summarised at the end of this scorecard.



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE SCORE 2021

100%
BMPs

Overall BMP: **100% EXCELLING**

The City of Swan should be commended for having all the assessed nutrient Best Management Practices in place. Further improvement could be made in the areas of nutrient monitoring and fertiliser applications.

RESPONSE KEY:

■ BMP has been achieved ■ BMP has NOT been achieved ■ Not Applicable Response not assessed

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) KEY:

■ Excelling ■ Above Average ■ Average ■ Below Average ■ Unsatisfactory

NUTRIENT MONITORING

QUESTION	RESPONSE	SECTION BMP
Are regular soil tests &/or leaf tissue analyses conducted in grassed and turf areas?	YES	EXCELLING
Is analysis conducted by a lab affiliated with ASPAC?	YES	
Is plant available phosphorus in the soil measured using an appropriate test?	YES	
Are rates of phosphorus determined by soil testing and Phosphorus Retention Index (PRI) results?	YES	

The City conducts soil tests, leaf tissue analysis and moisture testing of sports fields and soil tests of irrigated parks. It is recommended that it also conduct leaf tissue analysis and moisture testing of irrigated parks. If fertiliser is applied to dry grass areas then soil tests and leaf tissue analysis should be conducted in these areas.

FERTILISER APPLICATIONS

QUESTION	RESPONSE	SECTION BMP
Are there foreshore reserves and parks in the LGA?	YES	EXCELLING
Is fertiliser added to foreshore reserves and parks?	NO	
Does the fertiliser contain phosphorus?	N/A	
Is it a controlled release, low water soluble fertiliser?	N/A	

The City does not apply fertiliser to foreshore areas and it is recommended that this practice continue. The City applies fertiliser containing nitrogen at levels above the recommended single application rate of 40kg/ha to active and passive areas and applies some of it year round. It is recommended that the City not exceed the recommended single application rate of nitrogen and only applies fertiliser in autumn and spring.

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

QUESTION	RESPONSE	SECTION BMP
Are structural BMPs in place to reduce nutrients entering waterbodies?	YES	EXCELLING
Are non-structural measures in place to prevent nutrients from grass clippings entering waterbodies via stormwater drains?	YES	
Are there deciduous trees in parks and streetscapes?	YES	
Are non-structural measures in place to prevent nutrients from deciduous leaves entering waterbodies via stormwater drains?	YES	
Are there non-structural measures in place to prevent nutrients from sediment entering waterbodies via stormwater drains?	YES	
Is a Nutrient and Irrigation Management Plan (NIMP) implemented for streetscapes?	YES	
Is there a policy to use local native plants as the first choice in public (LGA) and private (developers) landscaping?	YES	

It is recommended that the City continue to implement its current practices. It is recommended that no further deciduous trees be planted on road verges or near waterbodies.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

QUESTION	RESPONSE	SECTION BMP
Are there provisions in the Town Planning Scheme or Planning Policies to enforce environmental conditions on development?	YES	EXCELLING
Do you impose conditions on development which include Nutrient and Irrigation Management Plans (NIMPs)?	YES	
Do you have mechanisms in place to regulate sediment management?	YES	

It is recommended that the City continue to implement their current practices, including the reporting of results to the community.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

QUESTION	RESPONSE	SECTION BMP
Are wetlands regularly monitored for nutrient levels?	YES	EXCELLING
Are stormwater drains regularly monitored for nutrient levels?	YES	
Are compensating basins regularly monitored for nutrient levels?	YES	

It is recommended that the City continue to implement their current practices, including monitoring developments for compliance. If developers are found not to be in compliance they should be prosecuted.

NUTRIENT EDUCATION

QUESTION	RESPONSE	SECTION BMP
Are dog poo bins and bags provided in parks and foreshore reserves?	YES	EXCELLING
Are measures taken to educate the public about not feeding bread to waterbirds in foreshore reserves and parks?	YES	
Are ratepayers provided with advice on best practice in fertiliser management according to soil type?	YES	

It is recommended that the City continue to implement their current practices.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED

The City of Swan has used biological water treatment products like Biostim to treat algal blooms in lakes and compensation basins in a manner that is safe to fish and other aquatic organisms. These products stimulate beneficial bacteria through the provision of trace elements that allow the bacteria to outcompete harmful or odour-causing micro-organisms, including cyanobacteria or blue-green algae, in consuming nutrients in the water. Therefore nitrogen and phosphorus levels in the water column are reduced and prevented from embedding in the sediments.

The City also harvested the biomass of sedges and rushes growing on floating islands at Emu Lake to stimulate the take-up of nutrients from the water by the plants. The City also revegetates the shore of lakes and basins to reduce water-borne nutrients in various catchments and sub-catchments.