

Duck Bay Rice Grass (*Spartina*) Removal — Saltmarsh and Fish Habitat Recovery in North-West Tasmania

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Australia

Quality score: 33/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

After Australian Government-funded herbicide control of invasive rice grass (*Spartina anglica*) at Duck Bay, fish species rose from 5 to 11 and catches about twentyfold within three years; native saltmarsh returned (Austral Ecology).

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	3/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	1/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	1/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-09-30

[Circular Head Landcare Group / University of Tasmania](#) — accessed 2026-09-30

[Austral Ecology \(Prahalad et al.\)](#) — accessed 2026-09-30

[University of Tasmania](#) — accessed 2026-09-30

[Pulse Tasmania](#) — accessed 2026-09-30

Cite this — Evidoria. *Duck Bay Rice Grass (*Spartina*) Removal — Saltmarsh and Fish Habitat Recovery in North-West Tasmania*. Persistent ID: f17b92a4-a385-406e-b74e-2d4ab2ffaa9f.