



**RYDE
FLORA and FAUNA
STUDY
2008**

**RYDE BUSHLAND
RESERVES**

Biosphere Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd

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Flora and Fauna Study 2008 Bushland Reserves RYDE LGA

1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 Rationale of the Flora and Fauna Study

This report was commissioned by City of Ryde Council to determine “base-line” biodiversity levels in thirty five small reserves and parks throughout the Ryde LGA. The 2008 surveys followed the same procedures as previous surveys conducted in 2006 and 2007. Biodiversity assessment included vertebrate and invertebrate animal species, endemic plants and introduced species, either exotic to Australia or non-endemic Australian native plants. Diversity assessment also included a measure of the number of species within a given area (the species richness) and the relative abundance of the species present (or cover of the species within a given area).

This report includes the results of two major surveys carried out in 2008, in autumn and spring and aimed at providing a comprehensive assessment of the current flora and fauna of each reserve. Reference quadrats were established in six reserves and these sites will be “yardsticks” against which the results of subsequent surveys will be compared. Follow-up surveys carried out in subsequent years using the same survey methods will provide comparable information about the status of the animals and plants in each reserve and contribute towards future bushland management decisions.

Ryde LGA contains several bushland reserves that retain representative native flora and fauna. The integrity of each reserve varies greatly as each has been impacted to different degrees by past land management practices. As Sydney’s human population continues to increase, there will be more and more pressures placed on bushland reserves such as weed invasion, feral and domestic animals and greater public usage of the sites. Ryde City Council is being pro-active in identifying these threats so that appropriate management strategies can be employed to protect and enhance these reserves.

1.2 General Findings

The Ryde LGA contains important areas of native or restored bushland. Bushland reserves vary greatly in size and condition. In the 2008 surveys, many of the smaller parks and reserves were surveyed; the smaller reserves were generally highly impacted by clearing, land filling and some have been substantially replanted. The larger reserves, such as Marsfield Park, Glades Bay Park, contain cleared recreation area but

are also large enough to support bushland areas. No reserves were free of urban impacts.

1.2.1 Ryde Flora

Complete plant lists were prepared for each reserve, including weed species. In addition, rigorous tests, in accord with those used by the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change, were applied to determine the correct identification of the vegetation communities in each reserve. In some cases, vegetation communities not previously recognized were supported, and previously proposed vegetation communities failed the tests. Turpentine-Ironbark Forest was confirmed in Marsfield Park, Denistone Park, Wilga Park, Tyrell Park and Yurrah Reserve. Blue Gum High Forest was confirmed in ELS Hall Park. Western Sydney Gully Forest was confirmed in Banjo Patterson Reserve, Boobajool Reserve, Looking Glass Bay and Putney Park. Turpentine-Ironbark Margin Forest was confirmed in Bundara Reserve, Myall Reserve, Stewart Park and Waterloo Park. Mangrove-Saltmarsh complex were confirmed in Glades Bay Park, Looking Glass Bay Park, Morrison Bay Park and Settlers Park while Shale Sandstone Transition Forest was present in Tasman Park.

Many of the reserves had large numbers of exotic or non-native plants in them and several recommendations are proposed to help retain the vegetative features of each reserve.

Several rare or locally significant plants were found and one vulnerable species: *Wilsonia backhousei* was found in Looking Glass Bay Park.

1.2.2 Ryde Fauna

As for previous surveys certain animal groups that originally inhabited parts of the Ryde Local Government Area were now rare or absent from the fauna, others have survived relatively unscathed. The groups most seriously affected by urban development in the Ryde LGA are:

- * terrestrial mammals
- * large reptiles
- * frogs

Terrestrial mammals (such as native rodents, bandicoots and wombats) have almost completely disappeared from the area. The only remaining native terrestrial mammals are:

- * Long-nosed bandicoots (Tasman Park)

The main reason for the widespread loss of terrestrial mammals appears to be through predation by exotic animals, such as foxes, cats and dogs. Land clearing, particularly of

native undergrowth has left the ground-dwelling mammals highly vulnerable to attack by introduced predators.

Large reptiles have been extensively eliminated. This includes goannas, large snakes, dragons (such as Bearded Dragons) and large skinks (such as Blue-tongue lizards). Many of these reptiles appear to have either been deliberately killed (mainly snakes), accidentally killed or killed by domestic animals.

No large reptiles were found in the 2008 surveys.

Frogs have suffered a precipitous decline in Ryde. Most reserves have just one or two species. There appears to be several reasons for the decline of frogs:

- * loss of ephemeral or still-water flooded sites
- * loss of creek catchment habitat
- * poor water quality
- * introduced predatory fish (notable the Plague Minnow, *Gambusia holbrooki*).

Pond-breeding species are now confined to back-yard habitats and have been lost from creek areas. Most tree frogs have disappeared despite the amount of woodland and forest that has been retained. This is a direct consequence of the loss of breeding habitat.

Most other animal groups have shown declines in diversity.

The fauna groups that are still well represented in the area are forest and woodland birds. In some of the larger bushland reserves the tree canopy has been retained and reserves are close enough together so that birds can move freely between bushland areas. The birds that have declined markedly are the small passerines that require mid-canopy cover for protection and wading birds.

Invertebrates also reduced in abundance in the smaller and more urbanised reserves.

1.2.3. Impacts

The types of impacts on the bushland areas varied but included:

- * weed invasion
- * dumping of garden wastes and household rubbish
- * planting of non-native or non-endemic plants
- * uncontrolled fires that alter plant communities
- * contamination of creeks and ground water
- * changes in flow patterns of creeks through storm water control
- * increased erosion of creek banks
- * loss of ephemeral freshwater habitat

- * ground compaction through foot traffic
- * penetration of bushland by walking tracks, roads and easements
- * feral animals, such as foxes, cats, dogs, rats and mice
- * high density of native, predatory birds
- * night-light pollution from street lights and house lights
- * noise and movement disturbance
- * edge effects

Some of these impacts are being addressed by Ryde City Council and an active bush rehabilitation program is currently under way. These programs are required to ameliorate the impacts experienced by the reserves, but are confined to the rehabilitation of flora. The rehabilitation of fauna is much more difficult and more contentious but is not possible without the conservation and management of bushland habitat areas. Fox-baiting programs have been operating in two reserves (Brush Farm Park and Field of Mars Reserve) for a number of years.

2.0 Introduction

Ryde Local Government Area (LGA) contains a number of areas of remnant bushland. Some of these areas were cleared in the past and have partially regenerated while others were not cleared but have been modified and impacted by exotic weeds and changed patterns of water flow. All of these areas are being remediated as part of a Council-wide program of bush regeneration and rehabilitation.

In, February 2006, Biosphere Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd were engaged to undertake a detailed survey of four of these bushland areas; namely Field of Mars Reserve, Brush Farm Park, Lambert Park and Darvall Park. The purpose of those surveys was to catalogue the animal and plants that occur in these reserves and to establish a base line data base for future ecological assessments of these reserves. In February 2007, Biosphere Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd were again engaged by council to survey additional parks; Barton Reserve, Pidding Reserve, Burrows Park and Minga Park in the Buffalo Creek catchment; Pryor Park, Portius Park and Kittys Creek Reserve in the Kittys Creek catchment; Lucknow Park, Ivanhoe Park, Somerset Park, Pembroke Park, Forsyth Park and Forrester Park in the Terrys Creek catchment; and Memorial Park on the Parramatta River.

The 2008 surveys focused on the smaller bushland reserves that had not been surveyed to date. These reserves were scattered across the whole of the LGA and were surveyed using the same methodology as in the 2006 and 2007 surveys.

2.1 Background

Ryde Local Government Area (LGA) contains highly valued bushland. The retention of these bushland areas came about as the result of complicated patterns of land settlement, difficulties with site access and the establishment of public utility easements, and not because of long-term conservation planning by the early city founders. However, regardless of the mechanism for the establishment of the reserves, the bushland areas have become an important component of the Ryde landscape.

Urbanisation

Urban development did not occur at uniform rates around Sydney Harbour. Areas south of Port Jackson were inhabited first because the land on the south side of the harbour was flatter and appeared to be more fertile (Watkin Tench, 1789).

With the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1933, the North Shore area became the focus of rapid urban development. Few farms had been established as fertile land was confined to a few narrow valleys. A road link to the Hawkesbury River was established along the ridge top that ran between Middle Harbour and the Lane Cove River valley. This ridge eventually became the route for the Pacific Highway.

Access to the Ryde area was difficult as it was bounded by the Lane Cove River to the east and the Parramatta River to the south. The Hornsby Plateau slopes steeply southwest into the Ryde area again making passage uncomfortable. The easiest means of entry was by boat along the Parramatta River or by land from Parramatta. Eventually punts were established to provide crossing points across the Parramatta River and it was only then that road networks were established throughout the area.

Initially only river flat areas were opened up for agriculture but orchards and other small scale farms were established in the valley areas. Agriculture was not to remain as the dominant land use for long. The demand for land for housing soon outstripped acreages required for farming and Ryde quickly adopted the heavily-urbanised features that it still retains. The surge of residential dwellings put great pressure on the supply of land and all land that was not in very rugged or inaccessible locations was converted to residential sites or roads.

Remnant Bushland

For Ryde, urbanisation has meant that all of the higher ridge areas were cleared and settled. Major roads were located at the peak of ridges and smaller, lateral roads branched from the main thoroughfares to lower levels. Very little of the original ridge-top vegetation survived land clearing (Howell and Benson 2000). Fortunately, several areas of gully vegetation were not overtaken by the urban sprawl and these remain as green oases in a sea of bricks, tar and cement.

The bushland reserves of Ryde have become an integral part of the nature of this Local Government Area (LGA). Green spaces soften the harshness of buildings and roads and create a much more attractive setting, increasing the value of residential properties nearby and providing a retreat for those wishing to escape suburbia.

In recent years, Councils in Sydney have found that bushland reserves have changed focus in the community. Originally, they were spaces that escaped development and were pleasant places to visit. With the increasing urgency for urban consolidation, a movement towards greater protection of remnant areas has resulted (e.g. Green Web Project for Sydney). Bushland reserves are no longer areas that can be left to their own devices, they need to be managed and maintained. In short, bushland reserves are areas of conservation for both native plants and animals.

For Sydney city councils, a role in fauna and flora conservation has not existed until recently. Councils are seeking to become managers of bushland and the animals and plants that occur within. Ryde City Council has accepted this role and the current flora and fauna study is an integral part of the development of long-term management strategies for these reserves.

2.2 Aims of the Flora and Fauna Study

Although some historic records exist for the flora and fauna of the 35 bushland areas in this year's study, the data does not provide a quantitative basis for a useful comparison of impacts and changes in the bushland areas. Ryde City Council commissioned Biosphere Environmental Consultants to undertake a systematic flora and fauna survey of the bushland reserves. These surveys had three primary aims:

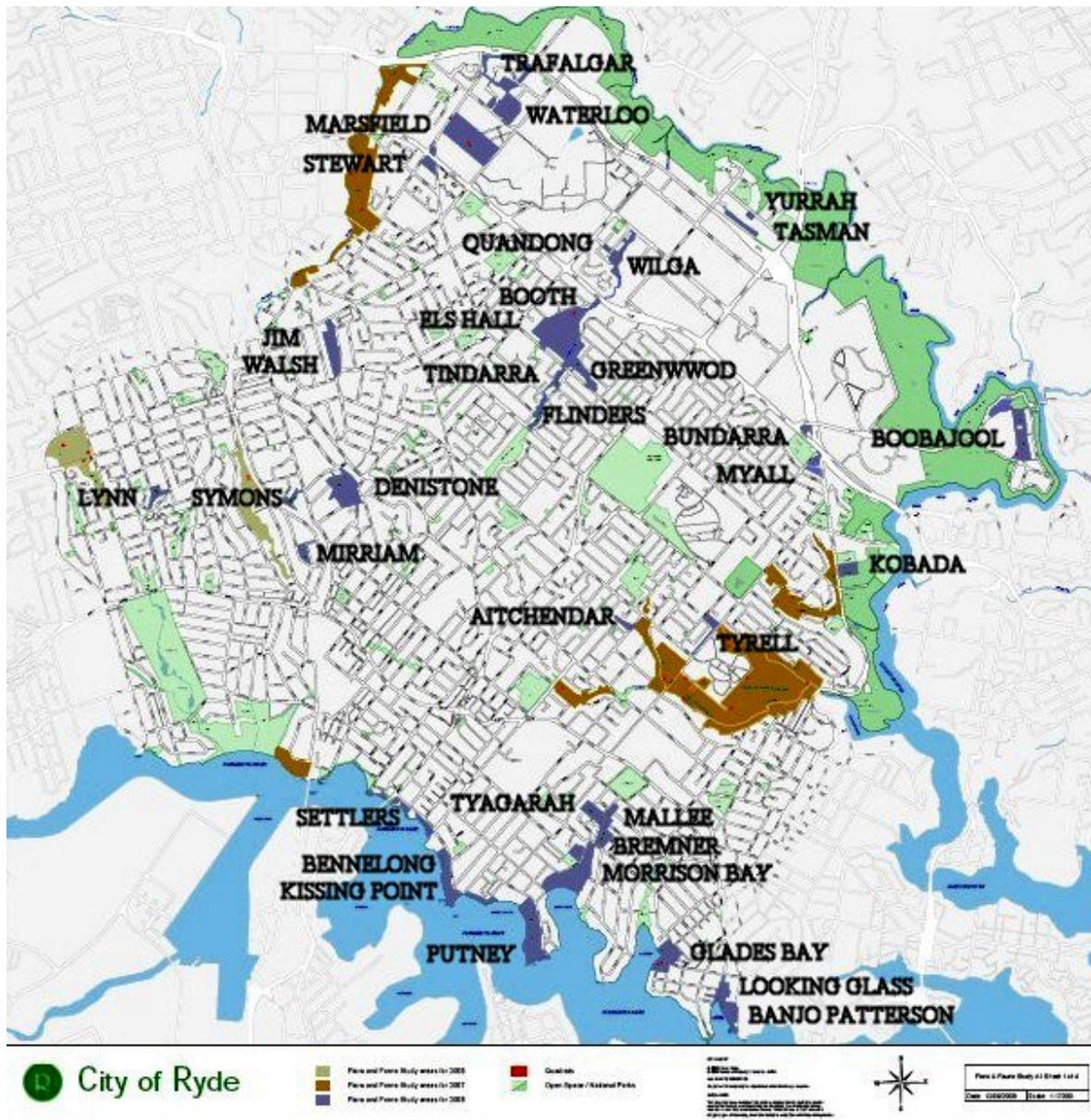
1. to establish a series of reference quadrats in each bushland area,
2. to develop and carry out standardised and repeatable methods of flora and fauna survey in each of these quadrats,
3. to conduct a generalised survey of the rest of the bushland areas with the aim of cataloguing the species of plants and animals present therein, and
4. to provide recommendations that may assist Ryde City Council in the conservation and management of these bushland reserves.

2.3 Description of the Study Area

Thirty five parks and reserves (Figure 1) were included in the 2008 Ryde Flora and Fauna study. These bushland areas were widely scattered across the LGA and varied greatly in size and amount of native bush within them.

Figure 1

Bushland Parks and Reserves included in the 2008 Flora and Fauna Survey



2.3.1 Aitchandar Park

Aitchandar Park is a narrow, linear park that follows the upper section of a tributary of Buffalo Creek at Ryde. Immediately to the east (downstream), the park merges with Barton Reserve. Aitchandar Park is bounded on most sides by suburban fence lines,

the small creek line within it carried water most times of the year and is invested by a narrow line of thick weedy understorey.



2.3.2 Banjo Patterson Reserve

Banjo Patterson Reserve occupies parkland on Bedlam Point at Hunters Hill. Parts of the park were used as recreational space by the hospital in previous years as the park overlooks Looking Glass Bay and the Parramatta River. The park is characterised by large expanse of maintained lawn areas with bushland gardens between. However, more native areas exist along the foreshore and to the north, abutting Looking Glass Bay Park.



2.3.3 Bennelong Park

Bennelong Park occupies a stretch of foreshore along the Parramatta River at Putney. Most of the park consists of open lawn and is used heavily by the local sailing community. Isolated native trees are present along the foreshore and in planted areas.



2.3.4 Boobajool Reserve

Boobajool Reserve is a block of dense woodland located between Pittwater Road and the Lane Cove River National Park at East Ryde. Access to the park is possible from nearby Magdala Park or Gwandalan Reserve. The reserve is not clearly demarcated and merges into bushland in the national park and adjoining reserves.



2.3.5 Booth Reserve

Booth Reserve is a small parcel of land abutting Epping Road at North Ryde. It lies along the northern side of Shrimptons Creek and merges with ELS Hall Park to the south (upstream).



2.3.6 Bremner Park

Bremner Park has a small area of woodland, north of Morrison Road at Putney. It is partly cleared for playing field, a playground and car parking spaces but has ribbons of dense bush along the sandstone escarpments to the north and west of the park.



2.3.7 Bundara Reserve

Bundara Reserve is a triangular park wedged between Epping Road, Delhi Road and M2 Motorway at North Ryde. It contains a fine stand of tall eucalypts and Turpentine and has extensive ground-cover vegetation comprising shrubs, creepers and grasses.



2.3.8 Denistone Park

Denistone Park is a large reserve that contains areas of open recreation parkland as well as areas of dense bushland. It is best accessed from Terry Road at Denistone.

2.3.9 ELS Hall Park

ELS Hall Park at North Ryde is predominately a recreational park; it contains three large playing fields and has many walking tracks, playground areas and a cycleway. Shrimptons Creek passes along the southern boundary of the park and it is here that many bushland areas still remain.



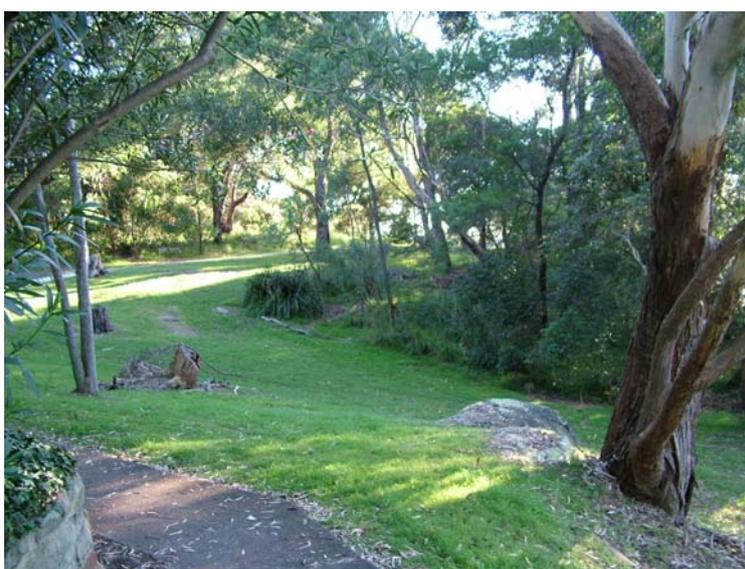
2.3.10 Flinders Park

Flinders Park lies upstream of ELS Hall Park on Shrimptons Creek. Flinders Park is a very narrow park that fringes the creek corridor. In places, it has been cleared to create open grassed areas and recreational spaces. The bushland remnants are quite small and degraded.



2.3.11 Glades Bay Park

Glades Bay Park is a large reserve on the eastern side of Glades Bay. The park can be accessed from several suburban streets and features sandstone walkways and enclosed lawn or gardens areas. Bushland areas occupy the sandstone ledges within the park and create the impression of seclusion in parts of the park.



2.3.12 Greenwood Park

Greenwood Park joins with ELS Hall Park at Shrimptons Creek. Greenwood Park is centered around a small tributary of Shrimptons Creek; the park is regained farmland that had been cleared for agriculture. There are large areas of open space in the park with remnants of native vegetation along the creek line.



2.3.13 Jim Walsh Park

Jim Walsh Park at Eastwood is mainly a recreational park. It features large lawn areas where picnic tables, playground areas and playing fields have been established. Bushland areas tend to be confined to the margins of the park.

2.3.14 Kissing Point Park

Kissing Point Park occupies the foreshore of the Parramatta River at Kissing Point. The park is heavily used by sightseers, fishermen and sailors. The nearby boat ramp is in constant use the weekends and the jetty is a focus for fishermen. Large sections of the park close to Waterview Road have been converted to car park to cater for the large number of park visitors. Bushland areas are small and confined to areas away from public use.



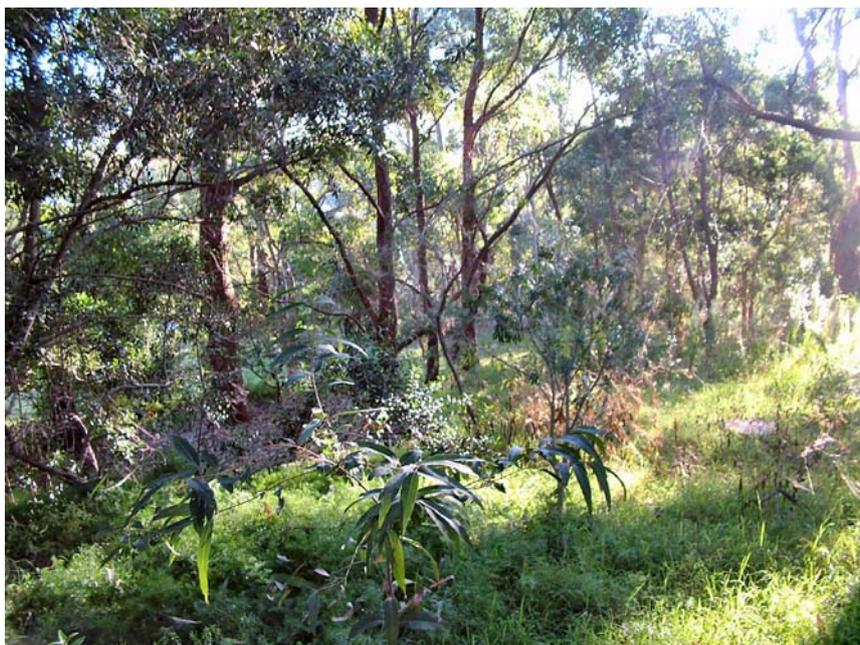
2.3.15 Kobada Park

Kobada Park at Chatswood West occupies a large, rectangular piece of land located between residential blocks. The park overlooks the Lane Cove River valley and is extensively bushland, with only a few areas being cleared to create open space. The boundaries of the park are not well demarcated and the bushland in the park merges with bushland on surrounding allotments.



2.3.16 Looking Glass Bay Park

The bushland at Looking Glass Park is continuous with bushland in Banjo Patterson Reserve. A small water course runs southwards through the middle of the park and discharges into Looking Glass Bay. There are few tracks or trails in the park and the residential fence lines form the boundaries of the park on three sides.



2.3.17 Lynn Park

Lynn Park at Denistone West is a small park located between residential allotments. A small water course that is part of the Archer Creek catchment, passes through the park. The bushland in the park is degraded and weeds are a major threat.

2.3.18 Mallee Reserve

Mallee Reserve is a very small bushland area sandwiched between houses at Putney. It occupies a steep gully site and footpaths and steps have been established around the reserve.



2.3.19 Marsfield Park

Marsfield Park is a large park off Vimiera Rd at Marsfield. A large portion of the park has been cleared to create playing fields but the southern portion of the park still retains extensive areas of intact bushland.



2.3.20 Miriam Park

Miriam Park at Denistone West is a small park that has mixed recreational and bushland values. The bushland is degraded but some areas of intact ground cover vegetation still remain.

2.3.21 Morrison Bay Park

Morrison Bay Park is a large recreation park that occupies a large part of the Parramatta River foreshore at Morrison Bay. The majority of the park consists of large playing fields and open grassed area, as well as playgrounds and car parking areas. Bushland is confined to the fringes of the park.



2.3.22 Myall Reserve

Myall Reserve is a small urban reserve located at the corner of Epping Road and Pittwater Road at North Ryde. The reserve is completely devoted to bushland which is relatively intact, except for weed infestation in the northern area.



2.3.23 Putney Park

Putney Park is a large recreational park fronting the Parramatta River foreshore at Putney Point. The park has heavy recreational and visitor use because of its scenic aspect overlooking the river. Much of the park has been cleared to create open grassed viewing areas, playgrounds and barbeque areas. Bushland remnants still persist along the harbour foreshore and around sandstone ledges within the park.



2.3.24 Quandong Reserve

Quandong Reserve is a tiny reserve located between housing units at Macquarie Park. There is no native bushland remaining here but native vegetation has been planted in the border gardens of the park.



2.3.25 Settlers Park

Settlers Park occupies a large expanse of the Parramatta River foreshore at Meadowbank. The park has limited visitor access because of the steepness of the site and native vegetation grows along the sandstone escarpment and ledges that are a feature of the park.

2.3.26 Stewart Park

Stewart Park is a small reserve of native bushland located near the junction of Epping Road and Vimiera Road at Marsfield. Despite its proximity to a major arterial road, the bushland in this park is relatively intact with tree canopy and ground cover vegetation being relatively undisturbed.

2.3.27 Symons Reserve

Symons Reserve is a small bushland reserve located between Ryedale Road and Denistone Railway Station at Denistone. The park has been cleared at the southern end to create open lawn areas but the northern part of the reserve is mostly bushland comprising tall woodland with a disturbed understorey. Walking tracks bisect the bushland areas.

2.3.28 Tasman Park

Tasman Park is a moderately sized bushland reserve located between the M2 Motorway and units facing onto Fontenoy Road at Macquarie Park. The park is best accessed from Tasman Place but has no formal tracks or paths within it. The bushland is relatively dense and extends the full length of the park.



2.3.29 Tindarra Reserve

Tindarra Reserve is a narrow park that straddles Shrimptons Creek, upstream from ELS Hall Park at North Ryde. The bushland is degraded by weed invasion and public usage. Public paths traverse Tindarra Reserve between Kent Road and Ford Street.



2.3.30 Trafalgar Reserve

Trafalgar Reserve is a small urban reserve on Waterloo Road at Macquarie Park. Most of the native vegetation in this reserve has been planted to create boundary gardens in the park.



2.3.31 Tyagarah Park

Tyagarah Park is a large multi-purpose park at Putney. A large area of the park has been cleared and level to create playing fields and recreational areas. The southern parts of the park have not been cleared and retain remnant bushland that is not easily accessed by the public.



2.3.32 Tyrell Park

Tyrell Park is a very narrow park that occupies land between the Field of Mars Cemetary, Field of Mars Reserve and residential areas at Ryde. Most of the reserve has been cleared to create open recreational spaces.



2.3.33 Waterloo Park

Waterloo Park is an irregular shaped unit of land between housing units at Macquarie Park. Sections of the park have been cleared and replanted as recreational space, while some areas of bushland have survived away from areas of heavy public use.

2.3.34 Wilga Park

Wilga Park is a long, narrow park that runs along the northern side of Shrimptons Creek at Macquarie Park. A well-used public footpath and cycleway runs parallel with the creek and traverses the full length of the reserve. Bushland is confined to the banks of Shrimpton Creek.



2.3.35 Yurrah Reserve

Yurrah Reserve is a small urban park that faces Fontenoy Road at Macquarie Park. The park has been modified to create areas of open space and garden beds. Bushland only occurs in small pockets in the park.



3.0 Methods

3.1 Vegetation Survey Methods

This is the final survey to assess “base-line levels” of native vegetation biodiversity in the City of Ryde. There were a total of 35 parks or reserves surveyed throughout the Lane Cove River and Parramatta River Catchments to complement the 19 reserves and parks that had been surveyed in 2006 and 2007. Of the reserves surveyed in 2008, eleven were surveyed in both autumn and spring and six of these have quadrats. The remaining twenty-four reserves were visited only once for a survey of native vegetation and weeds.

The flora study entailed:

1. A general survey of the plant species in each reserve
2. Quadrat based survey of particular bushland areas in each reserve (using 7 stage Braun-Blanquet technique).

In this survey thirty-five reserves were explored to compile lists of local native plants and non-local native/exotic plant species and to assess the vegetation communities, if possible. In many cases the reserves consisted of landscaped parkland and in those cases a “best guess” of the vegetation community was made judging by soil type and remnant tree canopy, if any, and the vegetation community of nearby native communities. A draft report *Native Plants of the Ryde District-The Conservation Significance of Ryde’s Bushland Plants* (Kubiak, 2005) was used as a baseline species list on which to base observation in this study. Species nomenclature follows *the Flora of NSW* (Harden, G. (Ed.), 1990-1993). The native plant/exotic species lists for each reserve and the six quadrats are located in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 contains vegetation maps of 21 reserves and additional maps for the single visit reserves with endangered Saltmarsh Communities such as Morrison Bay Park, Settlers Park and Kissing Point Park. Maps of Waterloo/Trafalgar Parks and Myall Reserve are included to clarify park boundaries.

Vegetation communities were determined by assessing colour aerial photographs supplied by Council and then ground-truthed. Geology and soil types were also determined. It was stipulated by Council that the methods used for the vegetation survey were to be the same as used by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NSW); using the model by Tozer (2003). Quadrats were to be 400 m² (0.04ha) in area and were placed in areas of high diversity of local native plants that may represent distinctive native vegetation communities. In order to assess abundance a Braun-Blanquet scale was used. While this method involves a subjective or qualitative description, it also provides for a quantitative or measurable documentation for comparison of plant community characteristics, especially species richness. Therefore, an inventory of plant species and approximate species numbers was completed for each quadrat then each species was assigned a Braun-Blanquet Cover Class. Specht Vegetation Structure (Table 6.1 in Recher, Lunney & Dunn, 1986) was used to assess

tree cover; this projected foliage cover was then multiplied by the percentage tree cover within the quadrat.

Finally, species contained in the quadrats were compared to species listed in the map units described by Tozer (2003) for classification purposes. Tozer lists the number of native plants and the number of positive diagnostic native species required to reach a 95% confidence interval in order to match the map unit classification. This information is provided in the individual quadrat descriptions (Appendix 1).

The seven point Braun Blanquet Cover Class score (from Tozer, 2003) was assigned as follows in Table 1:

Table 1
Braun Blanquet Cover Class scores

Braun Blanquet Cover Class	Cover Abundance
1	Rare, few individuals (three or less) and cover <5%
2	Uncommon, (more than three but not consistently throughout the plot) and cover <5%
3	Common (consistent throughout the plot) and cover <5%
4	Very abundant and cover <5% or cover >5% but <20%
5	Cover >20% but <50%
6	Cover >50% but <75%
7	Cover >75% but < 100%

3.2 Fauna Survey Methods

a) Historical Data:

Although the purpose of the study was to create a snap-shot understanding of the fauna of the Ryde LGA, efforts were made to locate historic data for the area. Ryde City Council had a partial fauna data base. These records were not the results of systematic surveys but rather they constitute opportunistic sightings by residents or council staff, bush care volunteers and local conservation groups. As a result, they cannot be regarded as a complete record of the fauna.

In addition, once the surveys commenced contact was made with a number of local residents and council staff working in the LGA. People were asked specific fauna questions and details were noted and later cross-checked.

b) Field Surveys:

The following techniques were used to sample the fauna:

Small Ground Mammals:

Single entrance, baited hair tubes were used in all of the bushland areas. These tubes proved very successful in surveys carried out in other council areas (e.g. Kogarah Bushland Reserves: Biosphere 1997; Rockdale LGA: Biosphere 1999). The tubes are used in preference to traps as they are less stressful on fauna, do not cause undue concern with the general public and are usually not interfered with by passers-by. Hair tubes remained at each site for a minimum of five days. They were then collected and the hair samples forwarded to Dr David Read in Bathurst for hair analysis.

The number of hair tubes set out depended on the size of the reserve. Table 2 lists the number of hair tubes that were used in each park or reserve.

Table 2
Hair Tube Numbers

Reserve with 10 Hair Tubes Only	Reserves with 25 Hair Tubes
Aitchandar Park	Boobajool Reserve
Banjo Patterson Reserve	Denistone Park
Bennelong Park	ELS Hall Park
Booth Reserve	Glades Bay Park
Bremner Park	Jim Walsh Park
Bundara Reserve	Kobada Park
Flinders Park	Looking Glass Bay Park
Greenwood Park	Marsfield Park
Kissing Point Park	Putney Park
Lynn Park	Stewart Park
Mallee Park	Tasman Park
Miriam Park	
Morrison Bay Park	
Myall Reserve	
Quandong Reserve	
Settlers Park	
Symons Reserve	
Tindarra Reserve	
Trafalgar Park	
Tyrell Park	
Tyagarah Park	
Waterloo Park	
Wilga Park	
Yurrah Reserve	

In addition, animal tracks, burrows, diggings, shed fur or feathers and scats were searched for and collected. Scats and fur samples were collected by bush regeneration staff in the field. If these contained bone or hair samples they were forwarded to Dr Read for analysis.

Arboreal Mammals:

Arboreal mammals were detected mainly by spot-lighting at night. In general, all of the walking tracks in each reserve were walked slowly while panning a spotlight either side of the track. If an animal's eye shine was detected, the location of the animal was approached directly, keeping the spotlight on the animal so that it did not move away. In most cases, the animal could be identified visually. In a few instances (e.g. sugar gliders) the animals were identified by call.

Spotlighting was carried out during the first three hours after dusk. Most reserves could be adequately covered in this time; some of the larger reserves (e.g. Marsfield Park) required more than one night of spotlighting to cover the length of the reserve.

In addition, an examination of trees for scratch marks and drays took place during daylight hours.

Bats:

Flying foxes were detected by spotlighting at night whereas insectivorous bats were detected using ultra-sonic (ANABAT) bat recorders. The recorders are hand-held and carried through the reserves at night while spotlighting was in progress. Recorded bat calls were later analysed using Anabat 5.0 software.

Day Birds:

Birds were surveyed in the early mornings in two ways, in the survey quadrat areas, two mornings of twenty minutes survey time (in each survey period) was devoted to recordings the birds that were seen or heard there. In addition, opportunistic bird surveys were carried out at other times throughout the reserves.

Owls and Night Birds:

Owl surveys were conducted at night using a small portable amplifier. Owl calls were broadcast at night for Southern Boobook Owls, Powerful Owls, Sooty Owls, Masked Owls and Barn Owls. Calls were played at suitable sites each night and the amplifier was aimed away from nearby residences before the sounds were played. A listening period of 2 minutes followed the playing of each tape. If it was possible to visually identify the responding owl, all attempts were made to do so.

Other night birds, such as Tawny Frogmouths, Owlet Nightjars and Night Herons were also spotlighted during night surveys.

Reptiles:

Reptiles were searched for by hand during the day. On two sunny mornings, the quadrat survey areas were walked and all potential reptile shelter sites examined. Where possible, reptiles were caught, identified and immediately released. Other signs of reptiles were searched for, such as the presence of burrows, shed skins and droppings. Opportunistic reptile surveys were carried out throughout the rest of the reserve.

Frogs:

Frog surveys were carried out at night under suitable (wet) weather conditions. Calling frogs were identified; non-calling frogs were caught, identified and released. Searches of the area were carried out using head lamps.

During daylight hours, hand-netting was carried out to search for tadpoles. Tadpoles were immediately returned to the water once identified. If the tadpoles were too small to be readily identified they were kept and reared in captivity until they could be confidently identified and then released.

As most of the quadrats did not include a creek or watercourse, frog searches in the quadrats was confined to two evenings of twenty minutes duration each.

Fish:

Small hand nets were used to sample for fish in Shrimptons Creek in ELS Hall Park, Booth Reserve, Tindarra Reserve, Flinders Park and Greenwood Park; in the drains in Jim Walsh Park, Denistone Park, Symons Reserve, Glades Bay Park, Looking Glass Bay Park, and in the tributary of Buffalo Creek in Aitchandar Park.

Invertebrates:

Invertebrates were also surveyed in the quadrats as well as opportunistically. Invertebrate searches were combined with the reptile searches in each quadrat (i.e. two mornings of twenty minutes search effort per season). Opportunistic searches were carried out throughout the rest of the reserve and this comprised dip-netting creeks, searching undergrowth for spiders, insects and other soft-bodied creatures and using small battery operated night lights for two evenings to collect night-flying insects.

Many of the invertebrates were only identified to order or class.

3.3 Fauna Survey Dates 2008

Table 3
Fauna Survey dates

Reserve	Hair Tubes	Spotlighting	Bats	Birds	Reptiles	Frogs
Settlers Park Bennelong Park Kissing Point Park Putney Park Morrison Bay Park	23-28 March; 8-13 September	24,28 March; 9,11 September	24,28 March; 9,11 September	23, 27 March; 10,12 September	24,28 March; 8,10 September	25, 26 March; 14,15 September
Tyagarah Park Bremner Park Glades Bay Park Banjo Patterson Reserve Mallee Reserve	31 March-4 April; 16-21 September	1, 3 April; 22,24 September	1, 3 April; 22,24 September	2, 4 April; 26,27 September	1, 4 April; 17,20 September	3, 4 April; 20,21 September
Looking Glass Bay Park Boobajool Res. Tyrell Park Aitchandar Park Myall Reserve	7-11 April, 24-29 September	8,10 April 25,26 September	8,10 April 25,26 September	8, 15 April 19,20 September	10,11 April 25,26 September	10,16 April, 13,14 November
Kobada Park Bundara Res. Yurrah Res. Tasman Park Wilga Park	14-18 April; 6-10 October	15,16 April; 16,17 October	15,16 April; 16,17 October	15,16 April; 12,13 October	15,16, April; 17,18 October	17,20 April; 13,14 November
Symons Reserve Miriam Park Denistone Park Jim Walsh Park Lynn Park	21-25 April; 13-17 October	22,23 April; 14,15 October	22,23 April; 14,15 October	21,25 April; 13-17 October	21,25 April; 13-17 October	21,25 April; 13,17 October
Marsfield Park Waterloo Park Trafalgar Res. Quandong Res. Stewart Park	28 April-2 May; 20-24 October	29,30 April; 21,22 October	29,30 April; 21,22 October	30 April, 1 May; 22,23 October	30 April, 1 May; 22,23 October	28 April, 4 May; 23,27 October
Booth Reserve E.L.S. Hall Park Greenwood Park Tindarra Res. Flinders Park	5-9 May; 27- 31 October	6,8 May; 28,30 October	6,8 May; 28,30 October	7,8 May; 29,30 October	7,8 May; 29,30 October	7,8 May; 2,3 November

4.0 Results

4.1 Flora of the Bushland Reserves

4.1.1 Overview of the Vegetation Survey

While biodiversity includes all forms of life in the reserves, this section of the study deals only with the diversity of vegetation. Local native Australian plants and introduced species, either exotic to Australia or non-local Australian native plants were recorded for each reserve. Diversity specifically refers to the number of species within a given area (the species richness) and the relative abundance of the species present (or cover of the species within a given area). Weeds are an important component of the survey as they provide fauna habitat despite often causing a decrease in local native plant diversity by competition or alteration of microhabitat. It is estimated that species diversity has increased by more than 10% throughout Australia due to the introduction of 2800 alien species either for agricultural, horticultural or aesthetic (garden) purposes (Coutts-Smith & Downey, 2006). At the present time, weeds threaten 14 endangered community vegetation types, three of which are found in reserves surveyed this year: Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest and Coastal Saltmarsh in the Sydney Basin (Sandstone/Shale Transition Forest (high sandstone influence was surveyed in 2007).

After the species composition and number of plants in each quadrat had been scored, the vegetation community in each quadrat was determined using the procedure for classification developed by Tozer (2003) (See Table 1 and Appendix 1 for Braun-Blanquet results).

4.1.2 Determination of Vegetation Communities

Due to the large number of reserves, descriptions of the reserves will be dealt with in two sections: the Parramatta River Catchment and the Lane Cove River Catchment then divided further into those reserves surveyed in autumn and spring (including those with quadrats) and the single visit reserves. Vegetation communities listed as an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Threatened Species Act 1995 are given a superscript + and vegetation that has been planted or landscaping is considered as Other Vegetation in the following tables.

4.1.3 Parramatta River Catchment Reserves

Table 4
Vegetation Communities of the autumn/spring survey reserves in the Parramatta River Catchment

Reserve	Previous Classification (OCULUS 1999)	Vegetation Classification (this survey)
Glades Bay Park	Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest; Other Vegetation; Estuarine Complex [†]	Quadrat: Natives: 24/39 Diagnostic species: 10/27 FAILED, but representative of Map Unit 33: Western Sandstone Gully Forest. Mangrove/ Saltmarsh Complex (Coastal Saltmarsh in NSW Sydney Basin) [†] . Other vegetation
Looking Glass Bay Park	Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest; Other Vegetation	Western Sandstone Gully Forest. Mangrove/Saltmarsh Complex (Coastal Saltmarsh in NSW Sydney Basin) [†] (contains Vulnerable <i>Wilsonia backhousei</i> [†]). Other Vegetation
Putney Park	Other Vegetation	Western Sandstone Gully Forest. Other Vegetation

Glades Bay Park borders the Parramatta River in Gladesville. It is partially landscaped but also contains remnants of natural bushland amongst the sandstone outcrops on the lower contours. An interpretive walk, the Wulaba Track, meanders along the stream down to the saltmarsh. One hundred and five native species were observed in the park during the autumn and spring periods, although it is difficult to ascertain species that have been supplemented during landscaping. Aerial photos from 1943 show that extensive planting has taken place in the middle of the park and in more recent times the creek has been reconstructed and planted. There are two endangered Coastal Saltmarsh communities (TSC Act 1995) along the foreshore; four species are found behind 52 Ross Street while a much larger community, containing 11 species, is found along the southern foreshore behind the mangroves (and below the quadrat). Unfortunately, this community is in poor condition due to the threat of many weeds including Alligator Weed (Adam Smith, pers comm.).



Alligator Weed in endangered Coastal Saltmarsh, Glades Bay Park



Mangrove/Saltmarsh, Glades Bay Park

Uncommon plants listed by Kubiak (2005) in the reserve are *Pteris tremula*, *Cleodendrum tomentosum*, *Plectranthus parviflorus*, and the saltmarsh plants *Suaeda australis* and *Triglochin striata*. Other rare or uncommon plants in the reserve that have also been commonly planted in the Ryde municipality are: *Hibbertia scandens*, *Ficus coronata*, *Acmena smithii*, *Callistemon citrinus*, *Melaleuca stypheloides* and *Dichelacne crinita*. A quadrat has been erected just metres above the large patch of saltmarsh. The vegetation of the park is typical of a Western Sydney Gully Forest on Hawkesbury Sandstone but the quadrat does not fulfill the criteria due to an increased litter layer, lack of fire and previous history (sandstone mining?). It contains two rare plants in the municipality (Kubiak, 2005): *Acacia binervata* (Two-veined Hickory) and Cabbage Tree Palm. *Acacia binervata* has not been observed elsewhere during this three-year survey. Other weeds threatening the foreshore are Sticky Weed, Buffalo Grass, Kikuyu, and Ehrharta, Wild Watsonia, Japanese Honeysuckle, Blackberry, Madeira Vine, Turkey Rhubarb and the Class 3 noxious weed, Cape Broom.

Looking Glass Bay Park also borders the Parramatta River in Gladesville and adjoins Banjo Patterson Park. It contains a weedy gully with a creek/drainage line running through it to the bay. There are a few remnants of the Western Sandstone Gully Forest community, such as Blackbutt but the reserve mainly consists of planted native species in an attempt to recreate bushland. The foreshore is partially bordered by Mangroves and there are patches of endangered Coastal Saltmarsh containing *Baumea juncea*, *Isolepis cernua*, *Juncus kraussii*, *Samolus repens*, *Sarcocornia quinqueflora*, *Suaeda australis*, *Sporobolus virginicus*, *Tetragonia tetragonoides*, *Triglochin striata* while *Wilsonia backhousei* (Vulnerable, TSC Act 1995) is found on one of the sandstone benches bordering the river.

Putney Park is a large waterfront park bordering the Parramatta River in Putney. It is primarily a landscaped parkland containing picnic shelters, barbecues and a children's playground. Most of the canopy trees have been planted but there appears to be some remnant Blackbutt. Around some of these mature trees are garden beds with planted native species. Patches of native bushland exist in the south-east of the park. The original vegetation community may have been Western Sandstone Gully Forest. A small degraded and weedy area of remnant and planted native species exists across from the park at the end of Pellisier Road. There is a narrow sandstone outcrop just above the foreshore running along about a third of the park, which contains remnant vegetation such as *Zieria smithii*, *Rapania*, *Cayratia*, *Acacia floribunda*, *Dianella revoluta* and *Breynia* and some small patches of Saltmarsh vegetation such as *Sporobolus virginicus*, *Tetragonia* and *Ficinia nodosa* along the waters' edge.

4.1.4 Other Reserves in the Parramatta River Catchment

Table 5

Vegetation Communities in the Other Reserves in the Parramatta River Catchment

Reserve	Previous Classification (OCULUS 1999)	Vegetation Community (This survey)
Banjo Patterson Reserve	Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest; Other Vegetation	Western Sandstone Gully Forest/ Mangroves/some saltmarsh plants Other Vegetation
Bennelong Park	Other vegetation	Mangroves/ Other Vegetation
Bremner Park	Other vegetation	Sports Oval/ Other Vegetation
Denistone Park	Blue Gum High Forest ⁺ ; Other Vegetation	Quadrat: Natives: 32/33 Diagnostic species: 18/18 FAILED by one native species but representative of Map Unit 15:Turpentine Ironbark Forest ⁺ (Blue Gum dominant). Other Vegetation
Kissing Point Park	Other vegetation	Possibly a remnant of Turpentine Ironbark Forest ⁺ ; Mangrove/ Saltmarsh Complex (Coastal Saltmarsh in NSW Sydney Basin) ⁺ ; Other Vegetation
Lynn Park	Blue Gum High Forest ⁺ ; Other Vegetation	Possibly a remnant Turpentine Ironbark Forest ⁺ (Blue Gum dominant); Other Vegetation
Mallee Reserve	Other vegetation	Possibly remnant Turpentine Ironbark Forest canopy; Other Vegetation
Miriam Park	Blue Gum High Forest ⁺ ; Other Vegetation	Possibly Turpentine Ironbark Forest ⁺ (Blue Gum dominant); Other Vegetation
Morrison Bay Park	Other vegetation	Other Vegetation with Sports Complex; Saltmarsh Complex (Coastal Saltmarsh in NSW Sydney Basin) ⁺ in south-east corner
Settlers Park	Other vegetation; Estuarine Complex ⁺	Mangrove/Saltmarsh Complex (Coastal Saltmarsh in NSW Sydney Basin) ⁺ ; Other Vegetation
Symons Reserve	Blue Gum High Forest ⁺ ; Other Vegetation	Possibly Turpentine Ironbark Forest ⁺ (Blue Gum dominant); Other Vegetation
Tyagarah Park	Other vegetation	Other Vegetation with Sports Oval

4.1.5 Reserves in the West of the Ryde LGA dominated by Blue Gums

Denistone Park is located on a ridge associated with the Hornsby Plateau in the southwest of the Ryde LGA. The deep clay soils on these south-facing slopes are developed from Wianamatta Shale and can support a vegetation community dominated by Blue Gum forest. OCULUS (1999) previously classified the reserves in this area as Blue Gum High Forest (see Tables 2 & 3). Denistone Park is partially landscaped but two-thirds of the northern end of the park contains a core of native bushland dominated by an impressive Open-Forest to Tall Open Forest canopy of Sydney Blue Gums with a mid-storey of regenerating turpentines. There is a patch of Grey Ironbark behind St Therese Primary School. There are a total of 83 native plants including plantings; a low

number compared to the 118 species found in Darvall Park (Biosphere, 2006) with a similar vegetation structure. Plantings of *Melaleuca stypheloides*, *Backhousia myrtifolia*, *Kunzea*, *Callistemon citrinus*, *Acacia binervia*, *A. decurrens* and *A. stricta* dominate the edges. Rare plants in the park are the native vines *Passiflora herbertiana* ssp *herbertiana*, *Calystegia marginata* and *Muehlenbeckia gracillima* while both Grey Gum and the shrub *Maytenis sylvestris* are considered uncommon in the Ryde district (Kubiak, 2005).



The rare *Passiflora herbertiana* ssp *herbertiana*,



Sydney Blue Gums threatened by weeds, Denistone Park

The quadrat is located between an asset protection zone and a track. It fails to meet the criteria for Map Unit 15: Turpentine Ironbark Forest, falling short by one native species, no doubt due to the edge effect. There are 23 weeds within the quadrat and this is also indicative of the degradation occurring as the result of a lack of weed control. Lantana is one of the worst weeds in the park as well as the privets, Mickey Mouse Plant, African Olive and the weedy vines such as Madeira Vine, Turkey Rhubarb, Blackberry and wild passionfruit. There is a well-developed bike track running through the park, however it is fragmenting the park and making the walking tracks dangerously steep and slippery.

Lynn Park is centered upon a steep gully. The Allars Street end is mown while the lawn at Tarrants Avenue has been planted with Turpentine and Prickly-leaved Paperbark including an area behind the houses that has been planted and regenerated but is becoming weedy. The deep clay soil in this gully supports a forest of Blue Gums, many suffering dieback as a result of being covered by Balloon Vine. The reserve was

previously classified as Blue Gum High Forest (OCULUS 1999) but has been highly modified.

Miriam Park is a small and popular park with a playground and benches located between Miriam Road and Reserve Street in West Ryde. It is landscaped and the planted area on the Miriam Street edge has become dominated by weeds, especially Blue Morning Glory. The deep clay soil supports tall remnant Blue Gum, Turpentine and Rough-barked Apple, and was previously classified by OCULUS (1999) as Blue Gum High Forest.

Symons Reserve is near Denistone Station and straddles a drainage line. It has been highly modified and landscaped but contains some remnant Blue Gum in the gully. OCULUS (1999) classified this reserve as Blue Gum High Forest. Blue Morning Glory, Madeira Vine and Lantana threaten the trees.



Weeds threaten Blue Gums, Lynn Park



Weeds threaten Blue Gums, Symons Reserve

4.1.6 Reserves along the Parramatta River Foreshore

Settlers Park is a long park that follows the Parramatta River either side of Ryde Bridge (the area to the west of Ryde Bridge was not surveyed-it had been blocked off for building development). The area just to the east of Ryde Bridge to 25 Waterview Street has been in-filled and landscaped since 1943. There is severe erosion on the steep fill slope below 19-25 Waterview Street. Several native colonies of Grey Mangrove border the reserve and a small area of salt marsh in poor condition, due to litter and weeds, occurs below 25 Waterview Street and at the Princes Street end.



Litter in an endangered Coastal Saltmarsh community, Settlers Park



The weed, *Juncus acutus ssp acutus*, Settlers Park

Species common to the Saltmarsh areas are *Samolus repens*, *Suaeda australis*, *Sarcocornia quinqueflora ssp quinqueflora*, *Ficinia nodosa*, *Juncus kraussii*, *Isolepis cernua* and *Triglochin striata*. The native reed, *Phragmites australis* can be a threat to saltmarsh communities as is Alligator Weed, which was found on the shoreline under the mangroves from the culvert at Regent Street to Princes Street; both plants are indicators of fresh water entering the saltmarsh area from nearby culverts. Several weedy *Juncus acutus ssp acutus* occur at the Princes Street end. Weeds, including Green Cestrum and Pellitory, dominate the grass edge bordering the foreshore.

Bennelong Park is a small landscaped park just north of Kissing Point Park on Waterview Street in Putney. There is a fringe of Swamp She-Oak, New Zealand Spinach with Grey Mangrove lining the shore.

Kissing Point Park, on Waterview Street Putney, is mostly landscaped parkland. A remnant of Narrow-leaved Ironbark is present in the clay soil near the foreshore (just west of Charles Street), which contains a planted understorey as well as native grasses and Pastel Flower. It is badly infested with various weeds especially African Scurf Pea & African Love Grass. Grey Mangrove lines the foreshore near the border with Bennelong Park. There are small patches of Mangrove and saltmarsh along the shore. The rare *Tricoryne elatior* was not sighted, most likely due to its summer flowering period. There is a large infestation of Alligator Weed along the shore and in the lawn just west of the sailing club. The weed *Juncus acutus ssp acutus* occurs sporadically along the foreshore.

Mallee Reserve, south of the Ryde Aquatic Centre, surrounds a weed infested stormwater drainage line, which drains the surrounding streets and connects to Tyagarah, Bremner and Morrison Bay Parks down slope. Most of the vegetation consists of plantings along the edges. The gully contains trees that may be remnants of Turpentine Ironbark Forest vegetation in the past: Sydney Red Gum, Rough-barked Apple, Turpentines and Narrow-leaved Apple on clay soil covering Sandstone outcrops.

The ground layer is dominated by *Tradescantia* while Balloon Vine, Blue Morning Glory and Madeira Vine form a severe threat to the tree canopy.

Tyagarah Park contains a cricket pitch with many planted trees around the edges (not listed). The eastern end has been densely planted but there is only a single remnant *Angophora costata* (Sydney Red Gum) in the canopy. Weeds dominate the edges and the creek line. The soil is shallow clay over sandstone.

Bremner Park is at the southern end of Tyagarah Street in Gladesville. The park is dominated by soccer and cricket pitches. It is possible that the Rough-barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*) and Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) near the change rooms are remnants but the rest of the park has been planted with shale-loving plants common to the Cumberland Plain. *Eucalyptus tereticornis* is considered to be locally rare in Ryde municipality and possibly the northern suburbs of Sydney (Kubiak, 2005). Most of the weeds are found in the drainage line adjoining the driveway into the reserve.

Morrison Bay Park is a large park located off Frances Street in Putney. There is a children's playground with picnic tables on the northwest side of Frances Street. Here, a small patch of bush is being regenerated but is threatened by Kikuyu and Castor Oil Plants, which dominate the steep slope below the bowling club. Most of the canopy trees have been planted here and along the edges of the playing fields on the other side of the street. There is a small area of (endangered) coastal saltmarsh growing in the sand behind 45A and 47A Bayview Street.

Banjo Patterson Reserve is a small park, on the east side of Looking Glass Bay, and located at the end of the Punt Road, Gladesville. It is virtually an extension of Looking Glass Bay Park, which just lies to the west and north. It consists of landscaped open parkland containing a playground and a small area of remnant bushland along the foreshore. Mangroves occur in the intertidal area and there are small patches of Salt Grass.

4.1.7 Lane Cove River Catchment Reserves

Table 6
Vegetation Communities of the autumn/spring survey reserves of the Lane Cove River Catchment

Reserve	Previous Classification (OCULUS 1999)	Vegetation Classification (this survey)
Kobada Park	Sydney Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland; Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest	Quadrat: Natives: 52/43 Diagnostic species: 19/28 FAILED, but representative of Map Unit 31: Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland with Western Sydney Gully Forest on the slopes
Marsfield Park	Turpentine-Ironbark Forest ⁺	Quadrat: Natives: 41/38 Diagnostic species: 19/11 PASS Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺ ; Other Vegetation

Tasman Park	Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest	Quadrat: Natives: 52/38 Diagnostic species: 11/11 PASS Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺ ; Other Vegetation
ELS Hall Park	Blue Gum High Forest ⁺	Quadrat: Natives: 43/38 Diagnostic species: 14/11 PASS Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺ ; Other Vegetation
Boobajool Reserve	Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest	Western Sandstone Gully Forest; Other Vegetation
Bundara Reserve	Turpentine-Ironbark Forest ⁺	Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺ ; Other Vegetation
Stewart Park	Turpentine-Ironbark Forest ⁺	Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺ ; Other Vegetation

4.1.8 Northern Reserves

Marsfield Park lies between Vimera and Culloden Roads in Marsfield. It is not far from Waterloo Park to the north and Stewart Park to the south. The oval at the Vimera Road (northern) end is used for sporting activities while equestrian activities by *Riding for the Disabled* occur at the Culloden Road (southern) end. The southern side contains a wide asset protection zone. Blackbutt dominates the canopy with Sydney Red Gum, Rough-barked Apple and Turpentine with a small patch of Grey Ironbark near the toilet block. There are 79 species within the park and 49 weeds. A quadrat was erected at the eastern end 50m below the sports oval; it contained 42 native species and had 19/11 positive diagnostic species. The clay soil supports species typical to Turpentine Ironbark Margin Communities such as *Leucopogon juniperinus*, Blackthorn, Love Creepers *Glycine clandestina* and *C. tabacina*, and Pastel Flower. Kubiak (2005) notes that Common Cassinia (*Cassinia aculeata*) and the Straight Wattle (*Acacia stricta*) are uncommon in the Ryde district.



Straight Wattle, *Acacia stricta*, Marsfield Park

Previous patchy disturbance to the understorey is indicated by the dominance of Blady Grass. Two garden-type beds on Vimera Road contain rare plants not seen in any other surveyed reserves: Peach Heath (*Lissanthe strigosa*) and *Pultenaea scabra* var *biloba* as well as Narrow-leaved Apple (*Angophora bakeri*), Blackthorn, *Desmodium varians*, Red-leg Grass (*Bothriochloa macra*), Wallaby Grass and *Lomandra filiformis* ssp *coreacea*. These beds are degenerating due to lack of care and contain Rhus, Small-leaf Privet, African Olive and *Briza subaristata*. Within the reserve proper, bush regeneration work is clearing the lantana and other woody weeds, but the Class 3 weed Cape Broom is still present with Bridal Creeper in the Culloden Road end of the bushland. Horse riding needs be contained to established mowed areas as horses' hooves can cause compaction and/or erosion of the fragile shale soil, trampling of the delicate herbaceous layer and the faeces can contribute to an excess of nutrients which promotes weed growth. Rabbits, seen in the spring survey period are also responsible for eating herbaceous seedlings.

Stewart Park is located on the corner of Vimiera and Epping Roads in Marsfield. The shale-derived soil supports a Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest vegetation community that is in good condition due to ongoing bush regeneration. Grey Ironbark, Turpentine, Grey Gum, White Mahogany and Blackbutt are the dominant canopy trees. Grasses dominate the understorey. Within the reserve, the white mahogany is considered rare in Ryde's bushland while uncommon plants are the Grey Gum, Common Cassinia and the Pale Vanilla Lily (Kubiak, 2005).

Tasman Park in the suburb of Macquarie Park is exceptional in its diversity; 119 plants were observed in this 300m long by 50m wide reserve. There is a small asset protection zone behind the units on the northern side while the southern edge borders the M2 Motorway. The western end contains a sandy-clay soil with a woodland canopy of Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum (*Eucalyptus racemosa*), Red Bloodwood, Turpentine and a few Sydney Red Gums. There is maximum diversity in the shrub and ground layers possibly due to a previous fire. A quadrat here contained 50 species and was positive for Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest. Interestingly, a canopy dominated by Red Mahogany, White Stringybark, Grey Ironbark and Turpentine occurs at the eastern end of the park. A more recent burn has occurred here and there is practically a monoculture of Hop Bush sheltering uncommon plants such as *Pultenaea linophylla*, listed as rare in the municipality by Kubiak (2005) and *Daviesia ulicifolia* ssp *ulicifolia*. Bush regeneration in this area is removing woody weeds such as Privet and Lantana. The middle of the park has been disturbed by the dumping of soil and other building rubbish and is covered in Privet, Camphor Laurel and Cape Broom.

There is a high potential for weeds such as Madeira Vine, Turkey Rhubarb, Cape Broom, Lantana and Privet to spread into the reserve from the adjoining M2 Motorway land.

ELS Hall Park This is a large park in Marsfield that is mostly landscaped around three large playing fields. There were a diverse number of species (101) amongst the shrubs and groundcovers. A quadrat was erected at the northern end in a small patch of natural

bushland below Scott Street in forest dominated by Blackbutt with a Turpentine understorey. The soil was a sandy-clay and sandstone benches were beginning to outcrop within the quadrat area. Present within the quadrat is *Trachymene incisa* ssp *incisa*, considered rare in the Ryde district (Kubiak, 2005), with a combination of sandstone and clay-loving shrubs. OCULUS (1999) previously mapped this reserve as Blue Gum High Forest, however, this survey confirmed the relationship of vegetation and geology and the quadrat fulfilled the requirements for Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest. *Stylidium lineare*, *Plectranthus parviflorus* and *Calystegia marginata* are other uncommon plants nearby (Kubiak, 2005). Judging by the number of regenerating Wattles and Hop Bush in the quadrat area, there has been a fire in the last five years; even so, the ground has up to 5cm litter at the present time. Generally in the park, identification of plants local to the park has been made difficult by the numerous plantings. Problem weeds mostly border Shrimptons Creek and the edge of Scott Street and include African Olive, the Privets, Lantana, Madeira Vine, Turkey Rhubarb, English Ivy, Kikuyu, Buffalo Grass, *Ehrharta* and Cape Broom.

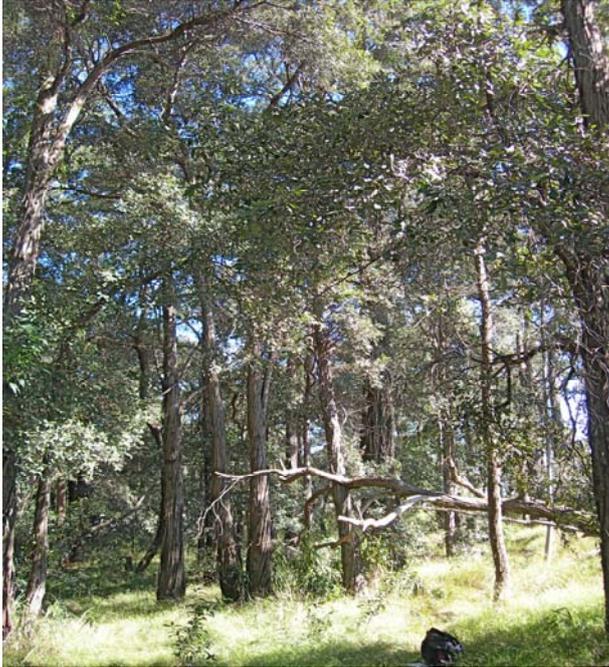


The uncommon *Trachymene incisa* ssp *incisa* in quadrat, ELS Hall Park



Weeds along Shrimptons Creek, ELS Hall Park

Bundara Reserve in North Ryde contains vegetation that is typical of the Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest vegetation community. The canopy is dominated by remnant Grey Ironbark, White Stringybark and Turpentine with a healthy understorey of shale-loving shrubs, creepers and grasses.



Sydney Turpentine
Ironbark Forest,
Bundara Reserve

For a small reserve containing 73 native species, wedged between Delhi and Epping Roads and the M2 Motorway, this reserve is quite exceptional in the north of the municipality. Aerial photos taken in 1943 show the intact canopy, while the surrounding areas were orchards and market gardens. The last fire in this area was over 30 years ago. Uncommon plants such as Straight Wattle, Lilly Pilly, Crimson Bottlebrush, and Prickly-leaved Paperbark have been planted. *Plantago debilis*, listed as rare (Kubiak, 2005) is common in the reserve; the only other reserves in which this herb has been observed are Lambert and Darvall Parks in the southwest of the municipality (Biosphere, 2006). The strip of land bordering the M2 Motorway has been planted with a variety of species, including hybrid Grevillea and is very weedy with a ground cover of grasses, Sweet Violet and Sacred Bamboo.

Kobada Park is a narrow bushland park, in the northeast of the municipality. It is just east of the Northern Suburbs Crematorium and adjoins Lane Cove National Park on its northern border. It contains diverse Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland dominated by Broad-leaved Scribbly Gum (*Eucalyptus haemastoma*) and Red Bloodwood with a wide variety of sclerophyllous shrubs and many grasses. Within the reserve, *Astroloma pinifolium*, *Baeckia imbricata* and *Styphelia longifolia* and the orchid *Thelymitra pauciflora* are considered to be rare by Kubiak (2005). Overall, Kobada Park had the highest diversity (133 species) of the 6 reserves with quadrats, which is not surprising for a reserve containing this type of vegetation. The quadrat had 52 native species but was 9 short of the required diagnostic species. The site has suffered some degradation no doubt due to high-nutrient runoff and weed entry from land owned by the Northern Suburbs Crematorium.



Weed inundation and dieback in the Northern Suburbs Crematorium, Kobada Park

There was severe dieback of trees in this location and within the quadrat. Unfortunately, a more suitable area had undergone a hazard reduction fire within the previous 6 months and that area was avoided because of the possibility of trampling seedlings. The quadrat contained two common orchids: *Cryptostylis erecta* and *C. subulata* and two uncommon (in Ryde) Hakeas: *H. gibbosa* and *H. teretifolia* (Kubiak, 2005). Western Sandstone Gully Forest is found on the northern slopes running down to Delhi Road. The major weed incursions are associated with the boundary of the Crematorium and the asset protection zone behind the houses on River Avenue where dumping has occurred. Problem weeds are Lantana, Privet and common garden escapes as well as Cape Broom.

Boobajool Reserve, in the east of the municipality, parallels Pittwater Road in North Ryde; the southern border adjoining Lane Cove River National Park lies approximately 90 m to the north of the Coxs Road roundabout and the north boundary adjoins the residence at 261-257 Pittwater Road. The vegetation community is Western Sandstone Gully Forest dominated by Blackbutt, Red Bloodwood and Sydney Red Gum with an understorey of Sweet Pittosporum, Black She-Oak and Old Man Banksia. The area is badly affected by weed encroachment from the slopes of the oval above, dumping of lawn clippings and other wastes behind residential properties to the north and along Pittwater Road to the west. There is noticeable dieback of the tree canopy and the ground is almost impenetrable due to broken branches from dead eucalypts, *Banksia* and weeds. This is reflected in the lack of diversity in the reserve; only 45 species were present. Notable woody weeds are Cassia, Camphor Laurel, Pyracantha, Indian Hawthorn, Mickey Mouse Plant, the Privets, African Olive, Arundo, Pampas Grass, Lantana, Blackberry and Wild *Watsonia* on the road edge.

4.1.9 Other Northern Reserves

Table 7
Single Visit Reserves of the Lane Cove River Catchment

Reserve	Previous Classification (OCULUS, 1999)	Vegetation Classification (this Survey)
Aitchandar Park	Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest; Other Vegetation	Possibly Turpentine Ironbark Forest ⁺ remnant; Other Vegetation
Booth Reserve	Turpentine Ironbark Forest ⁺	Other Vegetation
Flinders Park	Blue Gum High Forest ⁺ ; Other Vegetation	Other Vegetation
Greenwood Park	Blue Gum High Forest ⁺ ; Other Vegetation	Other Vegetation; possibly Turpentine Ironbark Forest ⁺ remnant
Jim Walsh Park	Other vegetation	Other Vegetation
Myall Reserve	Other vegetation	Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺ remnant; Other Vegetation
Quandong Park	Other vegetation	Other Vegetation
Tindarra Reserve	Other vegetation	Other Vegetation
Trafalgar Park	Other vegetation	Other Vegetation
Tyrell Park	Turpentine Ironbark Forest ⁺	Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺ remnant; Other Vegetation
Waterloo Park	Other vegetation	Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺ remnant; Other Vegetation
Wilga Park	Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest; Other Vegetation	Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺ remnant; Other Vegetation
Yurrah Reserve	Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest ⁺	Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺ remnant

Northern Reserves associated with Shrimptons Creek

Flinders Park adjoins Shrimptons Creek and the cycle way through North Ryde. It is north of Santa Rosa Park and connects with Tindarra Reserve. OCULUS (1999) previously recorded the vegetation in this area to be Blue Gum High Forest, however the reserve has been completely cleared of remnant trees and is landscaped. The surrounding area is not directly associated with the Hornsby Ridge but is associated with drier north-facing slopes. Most of the weeds are associated with the creek line. A children's playground is in the park.

Tindarra Reserve runs adjacent to the Shrimptons Creek cycle way and is just south of Kent Road in North Ryde. It is contiguous with Flinders Reserve, Greenwood and ELS Hall Parks. There is a lovely remnant Blue Gum at the entrance but the rest of the reserve is totally planted with shale-loving plants along the creek. Weeds such as Weeping Willow, Coral Tree and the privets are found along the creek. The resident's planting area at the junction with Ford Street contains a wonderful variety of plants, many from Western Australia.

Greenwood Park lies southeast of ELS Hall Park along Kent Road, North Ryde and Shrimptons Creek divides the two parks. At the southern end, the park has a large stormwater culvert and cemented channel entering from under Kent Road and another drain enters from Wilson Street to flow into Shrimptons Creek. This drainage line is

weedy as is the whole of Shrimptons Creek. Flooding occurs along the creek and sedimentation was evident behind 20 Leslie Street. There are remnant Turpentines and Blue Gums at the extreme southern end of the park. A bushcare group is regenerating remnant bushland in Greenwood Park.

Booth Reserve follows the walkway/cycle track along Shrimptons Creek just to the southwest of Epping Road and north from ELS Hall Park. All understorey shrubs have been planted and are not found in ELS Hall Park, but were common landscape plants at the time. The canopy contains an open forest of shale species and was most likely a Turpentine Ironbark Forest Margin community in the past. The reserve has not been maintained so is overgrown with weeds.



Cape Ivy in
Booth Reserve



Weed inundation in
Wilga Park

Wilga Park is a long thin reserve bordering Shrimptons Creek north of Booth Reserve and Epping Road. There is a large area that is turfed and landscaped, contains picnic tables, play equipment and a bike ramp. Most of the native vegetation along the creek has been planted and is weed infested but there is a decent area of natural bushland at the Waterloo Road end and an area near Peach Tree Road (behind the bike ramp) that contains a remnant Sydney Blue Gum and Rough-barked Apple worth preserving. The original vegetation would have been Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest on this shallow clay soil. The base of the creek is sandstone.

Quandong Reserve is a pocket-sized reserve between Lachlan Avenue and Cottonwood Crescent just to the northwest of Wilga Reserve in the suburb of Macquarie Park. The reserve contains play equipment and is landscaped with many plants that are not indigenous to the area.

Trafalgar Park is located on the corner of Trafalgar Place and Waterloo Road, Marsfield and adjacent to Waterloo Park. It contains a playground and the park edges are planted with clay soil-loving trees but they are not local to the area.

Waterloo Park is a large reserve in Marsfield and is highly fragmented as part of it surrounds housing at the end of Taranto Road as well as a large planted sports complex on Waterloo Road. The majority of the reserve is landscaped except for a remnant community that is being regenerated just to the north of the sports complex. The remnant vegetation consists of plants common to the Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest community and vestiges of Sydney Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland (containing *Eucalyptus racemosa*). The soil is shale-derived but has sandstone outcrops up near the M2 Motorway and in the southern section of the remnant area. A drainage line containing *Melaleuca* adjoins a pathway through part of the park ending in an area that is infested with privets, lantana and balloon vine and many other environmental weeds. The area adjoining the M2 Motorway is mostly cleared with planted trees. There are some remnant canopy trees along Vimera Road with planted shrubs, creating a corridor of vegetation.

Yurrah Reserve is a small reserve on Fontenoy Road in Macquarie Park, not far from Tasman Park. The shale-derived soil supports a Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest vegetation community that is currently being regenerated. The dominant trees are Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum, Red Bloodwood with Sydney Turpentine, White Stringybark, Sydney Red Gum and Rough-barked Apple. The edges of the park have been planted. Bush regeneration efforts are removing asparagus fern and fishbone fern.

Jim Walsh Park in Eastwood lies north of Blaxland Road and drains into the Lane Cove River. It lies on the western slopes of the shale ridge that extends north into Marsfield and has shale soil similar to the southern reserves of Terrys Creek: Forrester and Forsythe Parks (Biosphere, 2007). It contains plantings in several disjunct 'nodes', a playground and picnic area. There is an open drainage line running through the park (double pipes) dominated by plantings of native Ironbarks, Swamp She-Oak and the weedy Weeping Willow. A bitumen footpath/bike track runs through the middle of the park. There are a large assortment of mature Eucalyptus plantings throughout the park and some Blue Gums.

4.1.10 Eastern Reserves

Aitchandar Park is a small reserve sandwiched between residences on Bidgee Road and Ivy Street, Ryde. It lies to the north-west and is contiguous to Barton Reserve (Biosphere, 2007). A track enters the park at the end of Niara Street and follows the creek to the storm water drain behind 17 Bidgee Street. Bush regeneration and plantings are evident at this end. The shale soil is shallow, overlying sandstone in the drainage line. The vegetation community consists of trees common to Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest with supplementary plantings. The creek is infested

with small leaf privet balloon vine and morning glory and numerous other common environmental weeds.

Tyrell Reserve is located between John Miller Street and Cressy Road in the suburb of Ryde. There are canopy remnants of the original Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest in the park that is basically an extension of the shale-derived vegetation of the Upper Strangers Creek area in the adjoining Field of Mars Reserve (Biosphere, 2007). The dominant trees are Red Mahogany with a Sydney Turpentine understorey. While many of the shrubs have been planted there are remnants of ground covers in areas that are not mown. Areas that are not maintained are becoming weedy.

Myall Reserve is bisected by a section of Blenheim Road, North Ryde. The reserve backing onto the houses in Clarence Street is in reasonable condition despite the border of Privet, Lantana and Cape Broom lining the edge and the Jasmine covering a large area. A canopy of Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum with White Stringybark, Rough-barked Apple, Sydney Red Gum and Sydney Turpentine dominates this Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest. Towards Pittwater Road the canopy changes to Red Bloodwood as Hawkesbury Sandstone begins to outcrop. Over the road, the Scribbly Gums disappear as the vegetation degenerates due to the presence of an eroding stormwater drain bisecting this small section promoting weeds such as small-leaf Privet and Lantana.

4.2 Vulnerable Plant Species (TSC Act 1995)

Narrow-leaved *Wilsonia* (*Wilsonia backhousei*) is found on a rock platform in Looking Glass Bay Park near the boundary with Banjo Patterson Park. The only population listed by Kubiak (2005) was at Melrose Park, which has not been surveyed. *Wilsonia backhousei* is noted as being rare in the Sydney region with Wamberal Lagoon its northern-most limit.

This species is listed as Vulnerable in Schedule 2 of the NSW Threatened Species Conservation (TSC) Act 1995. A vulnerable species is one “that is likely to become endangered unless the threats to its survival stop” (NPWS 2003). The threats to this plant would be trampling by humans, competing weeds or dumping and by a rise in sea level due to climate change. At present, the location of this plant is not under threat, however, the area needs to be monitored for weed incursions and protected through restricted access. Overall, the population needs to be maintained in accordance with any DECC (NSW) Recovery Plan.

4.3 Plant species of Particular Conservation Status in the Ryde LGA

4.3.1 Plants having particular conservation significance at the regional level (Kubiak, 2005).

- ***Acacia stricta* (Straight Wattle)** grows naturally in the Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forests of Marsfield Park, Stewart Park and Bundara Reserve but it has been planted in other shale soil communities (e.g. Burrows Park and the Field of Mars Reserve). Populations have been threatened in the Ryde district due to development of these forests for residential development. It is vulnerable in Western Sydney (Benson & McDougall, 1991).
- ***Eucalyptus acmenoides* (White Mahogany)** is now rare in the Sydney region due to clearing of shale forests for residential development. Kubiak (2005) considers it to be threatened in the Ryde district. It was observed in Denistone Park and possibly planted in Stewart Park.
- ***Pultenaea scabra* var *biloba* (Rough Bush Pea)** is “very rare in the Ryde district” and only a few plants remain in the Marsfield area as well as a small population in the Field of Mars Reserve. In western Sydney it is “regarded as vulnerable and regionally significant”. The small population at Marsfield Park is threatened by poor health, weed inundation and general disturbance of the small bed in which it is located between Vimera Road and the parking area.
- ***Styphelia longifolia*** is only scattered throughout remnant sandstone bushland areas (Kubiak, 2005) and was observed in the Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland community of Kobada Park. It is considered rare and possibly endangered by high frequency fire (Benson & McDougall, 1995)

4.3.2 Plants having particular conservation significance at a sub-regional level-Northern Sydney (Kubiak, 2005).

- ***Astroloma pinifolium* (Pine Heath)** was observed along the track at Kobada Park in North Ryde. It is considered “extremely rare in the Ryde district and the Lane Cove River area” as well as the northern suburbs of Sydney (Kubiak, 2005). It is also vulnerable in western Sydney (James *et al.*, 1999).
- ***Lissanthe strigosa* (Peach Heath)** A few specimens are located in a garden-type bed between Vimera Road and the parking area for Marsfield Park. Kubiak states that “it is extremely rare in the Ryde district and in the northern suburbs of Sydney”, although it was possibly locally common in the Marsfield area. Weed inundation, rubbish dumping and road or parking area development threatens this area.
- ***Plantago debilis* (Slender Plantain)** is listed as common on the north shore (Robinson, 1991) but Vulnerable in Western Sydney (Benson and McDougall,

1999). Overall, it is endangered in the Ryde district (Kubiak, 2005). This small herb was growing in sunny areas in Bundara Reserve. The only other reserves that this species has been observed in are Lambert Park and Darvall Park in Eastwood.

- ***Trachymene incisa ssp incisa*** was observed near the sandstone benches within the quadrat in ELS Hall Park. Robinson (1991) states that it is uncommon in the Sydney district. Kubiak (2005) observed that it is also found at Field of Mars Reserve, Pidding Park and Wallumatta Nature Reserve.
- ***Pultenaea linophylla*** is considered adequately conserved (Benson & McDougall, 1999) but only a small population was observed in a recently burnt area at Tasman Park; it has not been observed in reserves elsewhere during the three-year survey period. Kubiak (2005) lists it as being present in the Lane Cove River area (including Kobada Park) and outside Epping Boys High School.

4.3.3 Possible locally significant species in Northern Sydney (Kubiak, 2005)

- ***Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple)** – not common due to habitat destruction. Found in shale soil communities.
- ***Baeckea imbricata*** – very rare in Ryde. Found in Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland in Kobada Park.
- ***Calystegia marginata*** – rare in Ryde but a common vine in Denistone Park.
- ***Desmodium rhytidophyllum*** – uncommon. Found in Stewart Park and Marsfield Park.
- ***Eucalyptus paniculata* (Grey Ironbark)** – uncommon. Found in Denistone Park, Marsfield Park, Stewart Park and Bundara Reserve.
- ***Eucalyptus punctata* (Grey Gum)** – uncommon in Ryde. Found in Denistone Park and Stewart Park.
- ***Melaleuca stypheloides* (Prickly-leaved Paperbark)** – Uncommon in Ryde but widely planted in many parks, natural in Denistone Park.
- ***Passiflora herbertiana ssp herbertiana* (Native Passion fruit)** – rare in Ryde. Found in Denistone Park and Brush Farm Park.

4.4 Endangered Ecological Communities

4.4.1 Previous Classification of Blue Gum High Forest

OCULUS (1999) classified 7 of the reserves in this study as Blue Gum High Forest (BGHF): Denistone Park, ELS Hall Park, Lynn Park, Miriam Park, Symons Reserve, Flinders Park and Greenwood Park. They describe BGHF as being found on “deep clay soils on south facing slopes associated with the Hornsby Plateau in Denistone, Eastwood and West Ryde”, however ELS Hall Park, Flinders and Greenwood Parks are all in the north of the municipality and have drier and very shallow clay soil. BGHF is

listed as an endangered community in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Threatened Species Conservation Act (TSC Act) 1995 as well as being listed as critically endangered in the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act) 1999. New criteria for BGHF listing was determined in 2006 by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee which describes this community as being generally found on Wianamatta Shale soils at altitudes higher than 100m ASL on the Hornsby Plateau and northern suburbs of Sydney in areas of higher rainfall above 1100mm/annum (DECC, 2006). According to the City of Ryde website, Ryde has an annual rainfall of 1149mm per annum and Denistone Park is 95 m ASL. Tozer (2003: 17) studied Denistone Park and Darvall Parks and stated “Turpentine Ironbark forest may be dominated by *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum) at the upper end of its rainfall/elevation range”; consequently quadrats were erected in Denistone Park and ELS Hall Park to establish the vegetation community (Darvall Park was surveyed in 2006: Biosphere).

4.4.2 Turpentine Ironbark Forest

Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest has been described by OCULUS (1999) as “probably being the most common forest type in Ryde before European settlement”, much of which has been cleared for agriculture, timber and urban development. The three surveys by Biosphere support that statement. The only reserves that were not Turpentine Ironbark Forest were on the slopes down to Terrys Creek, the eastern section of Parramatta River, the east-facing slopes of Field of Mars Reserve, lower Kittys Creek and the slopes down to the Lane Cover River. The model developed by Tozer (2003), divides this community into two map units: Map Unit 15: Turpentine Ironbark Forest, and Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest (TIMF); both of these “communities are found on the eastern edge of the Cumberland Plain with TIMF being closest to the shale/sandstone boundary”. Tozer (2003, p 17 & p 40) surveyed Darvall Park and Denistone Parks and states that while being at the “upper end of its rainfall/elevation range” they are “floristically more similar to vegetation of the lower rainfall range” (e.g. Turpentine Ironbark Forest). Map Units 15 and 43 are equivalent to Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest (STIF) and are protected under the NSW TSC Act 1995.

4.4.3 Coastal Saltmarsh in the NSW Sydney Basin Bioregion

Coastal Saltmarsh vegetation communities were observed in most of the parks along the Parramatta River: Glades Bay Park, Looking Glass Bay Park, Settlers Park, Kissing Point Park, Putney Park and Morrison Bay Park. Looking Glass Bay Park also contained *Wilsonia backhousei* (Vulnerable, TSC Act 1995). The southern corner of Glades Bay Park contained the largest saltmarsh community but it is threatened by pedestrian traffic, litter wash, mangrove incursion and weed incursion, including Alligator Weed. The most commonly observed species were Samphire, Austral Seablite and Creeping Brookweed but this community also contained New Zealand Spinach, Lesser Joyweed, Sea Rush, Salt Couch, Streaked Arrow-grass, Nodding Club Rush, *Lobelia alata* and *Baumea juncea*. Mangroves, *Phragmites*, litter and weeds, including Alligator Weed, also threaten several saltmarsh communities in Settlers Park. In

previous surveys, the lower reaches of Buffalo and Strangers Creeks in the Field of Mars Reserve and Memorial Park (Biosphere, 2007) also contained a mangrove/saltmarsh community (Biosphere, 2006). Coastal Saltmarsh in the NSW Sydney Basin was listed in the TSC Act as an EEC in 2004.

4.4.4 Mangroves

Settlers Park, Bennelong Park, Kissing Point Park, Glades Bay Park, Looking Glass Bay Park and Banjo Patterson Reserve had stands of Grey Mangrove, important as fish nurseries and water bird habitat as well as for reduction of erosion and maintenance of water quality (DPI, 2008). Comparison of 1943 and 2008 aerial photos (Dept of Lands) shows that most of the mangrove communities mapped in this survey have increased significantly since 1943. The only exception was Morrison Bay Park where the marsh area had been reclaimed after construction of a seawall. Increasing expansion of Mangroves into Saltmarsh areas are expected to continue, which has implications in regards to conservation for these endangered communities (McLoughlin, 2000; Kelleway *et al.*, 2007; DPI, 2008). The Fisheries Management Act (1994) protects mangroves due to their importance as habitat for fish and sea birds.

Both saltmarsh and mangrove communities will most likely be impacted by the effects of climate change. Sea levels have risen by 10.25 cm since 1950 and will continue to rise in the future (CSIRO, 2007). It is expected that even though annual rainfall is expected to decrease, extreme rain events will become more frequent (CSIRO, 2007). Kelleway *et al.* (2007) predict that with a further rise of sea level in the Parramatta River catchment, mangroves will move further upslope as shorelines are inundated, threatening saltmarsh communities. While saltmarsh communities will move further upslope as well, their distribution may be limited by man-made structures (Ross Street, Glades Bay Park, Looking Glass Bay Park) fill slopes (Settlers Park, Kissing Point Park) and weeds (Glades Bay Park, Settlers Park, Looking Glass Bay Park). These predictions are “especially significant for vulnerable species such as *Wilsonia backhousei* (Kelleway *et al.*, 2007).

4.5 Other Native and Endemic Vegetation Communities

4.5.1 Western Sandstone Gully Forest

This community commonly occurs on the protected slopes of sandstone gullies. OCULUS (1999) states that it is “currently considered the most commonly occurring plant community in the Sydney region”. It was the most common vegetation community in the eastern-most parks on slopes down to the Parramatta River (Looking Glass Bay, Banjo Patterson Reserve & Glades Bay Park). Boobajool Reserve and Kobada Park also have Gully Forest on their slopes to the Lane Cove River. In previous surveys, reserves on slopes to Terrys Creek and lower Kittys Creek as well as the east-facing slopes of Field of Mars Reserve contained this community (Biosphere, 2006; 2007).

4.5.2 Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland

Only one reserve, Kobada Park, contained this vegetation community. It is located on the northern ridge above the Lane Cove River. The soil was shallow and sandy with many sandstone benches with a diverse understorey of shrubs, herbs and grasses. This community was also found on the ridges above Terrys Creek in Pembroke Park and the north-facing Somerset Road quadrat area (Biosphere, 2007). Both of these reserves are likely to be adversely affected by anthropogenic climate change, listed as a key threatening process in 2000 (TSC Act 1995). The CSIRO (2007) predicts more frequent droughts and risk of bushfires. Benson (1985) discusses the effects of high frequency fire on sclerophyll vegetation: high-frequency fires are likely to eliminate species that are fire sensitive and do not have enough time to produce seed, be they resprouters such as *Banksia oblongifolia* or *B. serrata* or obligate seeders. If fires occur frequently at the same time of year (e.g. spring or summer), seed will be destroyed, either on the plant or in the soil seed bank. Frequent fires also weaken fire-resistant species such as Eucalypts due to continued challenges to their regenerative capacity.

4.6 Exotic and Non-Local Native Plants

4.6.1 Noxious Weeds

A list of exotic and non-local native plants is found with the native species lists for each reserve (Chapter 5). These lists contain many noxious weeds; common garden escapes, and inappropriately planted non-local native plants. Noxious Weeds are determined from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993 Control Order No 19 (NSW Government Gazette No 166, 2005) and are designated with a superscript number in the list. No Class 1 or 2 Noxious Weeds were observed. Class 3 Noxious Weeds found in this survey were Green Cestrum, Cape Broom and Alligator Weed. Green Cestrum occurred in 15 of the 35 reserves surveyed, Cape Broom in 6 reserves and Alligator Weed in 3 reserves bordering the Parramatta River. These weeds are of Regional Significance and the plants must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed.

Common Class 4 weeds that pose a threat to the vegetation communities are Lantana, Asparagus Fern, Blackberry, Kikuyu, Camphor Laurel, Small-leaved and Large-leaved Privet, *Tradescantia*, *Ehrharta* and African Olive. One weed that is spreading significantly throughout Sydney and was prevalent along the Parramatta River reserves is Pellitory or Asthma Weed. This species is a health hazard, as it is believed that the pollen can exacerbate asthma and hay fever in susceptible individuals as well as being a known skin irritant. The sedge, *Juncus acutus* ssp *acutus* was found in Settlers and Kissing Point Parks is an OH and S hazard due to its sharp tips. It has a propensity to spread in saltmarsh areas along the Parramatta River and is difficult to eradicate (Kelleway *et al.*, 2007). *Lantana camara* is designated a Key Threatening Process in Schedule 3 of the TSC Act (1995) (DECC, NSW 2006). It is identified as a threat to Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest, the most common vegetation community in the municipality. It is common in all reserves and is listed as a Class 4 weed in Ryde

Council's Noxious Weeds list (City of Ryde, 2007). There is a requirement that the growth and spread of Class 4 Noxious Weeds must be controlled according to the measures specified in a management plan published by Council (Ryde City Council, May 2007).

4.6.2 Vines and Scramblers

A major threat to the Blue Gum canopy of several of the southwestern reserves such as Lynn Park, Symons Reserve and Denistone Park comes from vines: Madeira Vine, Blue Morning Glory, Corky Passionfruit, Japanese Honeysuckle and Balloon Vine. Pink Jasmine threatens the understorey at Myall Reserve. These vines cover the canopy and prevent photosynthesis causing death of the tree or shrub. Invasion and establishment of exotic vines and scramblers was declared a key threatening process in Coastal Saltmarsh communities in 2006 (TSC Act 1995). Japanese Honeysuckle, Madeira Vine, Asparagus Fern, Blue Morning Glory, Balloon Vine, Cape Ivy and *Tradescantia* as well as Alligator Weed threaten the largest Mangrove/Saltmarsh community in the municipality, at Glades Bay Park.

5.0 Flora and Fauna of the Bushland Reserves

The species lists for each reserve are compiled below including all flora and fauna. In the reserves where vegetation quadrats were also established, the results of the quadrats are included in Appendix 1.

5.1 AITCHANDAR PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.3.1 Aitchandar Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST AITCHANDAR PARK			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	False Bracken Fern	C
PTERIDIACEAE	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Tender Brake	U
Gymnosperms			
PODOCARPACEAE	<i>Podocarpus spinulosus (p)</i>		S
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens (s.lat.)</i>	Kidney Weed	S
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum (p)</i>	Coachwood	S
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia longifolia (p)</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii (p)</i>	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia (p)</i>	Grey Myrtle	S
	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	S
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna (p)</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides (p)</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina (p)</i>	Water Gum	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
ULMACEAE	<i>Trema tomentosa var. viridis (p)</i>	Poison Peach	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
POACEAE	<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	S
	<i>Stipa ramossissima</i>	Stout Bamboo Grass	

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS AITCHANDAR PARK		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ACERACEAE	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder
ALSTROEMERIACEAE	<i>Alstroemeria pulchella</i>	Parrot Alstroemeria
ARACEAE	<i>Calocasia esculenta</i>	Taro
ARECACEAE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Delairea odorata</i> ⁴	Cape Ivy
	<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i>	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
EUPHOBIAEAE	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Morton Bay Fig
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Buttercup
ROSACEAE	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Logquat
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> ⁴	Balloon Vine
	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese Tallow
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	* <i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple
	<i>Solanum mauritanium</i>	Wild Tobacco
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
ZINGIBERACEAE	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Wild Ginger
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
POACEAE	<i>Arundo donax</i> ⁴	Giant Reed
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Palm Grass

* Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that most likely has been planted

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.1.2 Aitchandar Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>

Aitchandar Park

	House Mouse *	<i>Mus musculus</i>
	Cat *	<i>Felis catus</i>
Birds	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Superb Blue Fairy Wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>
	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Common Starling *	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>
	House Sparrow *	<i>Passer domestica</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>

* non-native species

5.2 BANJO PATTERSON RESERVE (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.2.1 Banjo Patterson Reserve Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Banjo Patterson Reserve			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Avicennia marina</i> var. <i>australasica</i>	Grey Mangrove	C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	C
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Einadia hastata</i>		S
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i> (s.lat.)	Kidney Weed	S
DILLENACEAE	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i> (p)	Golden Guinea Flower	R
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall	U
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	S
MYRSINACEAE	<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	Mutton Wood	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay, Southern Mahogany	
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	

	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	White-feather Honeymyrtle	R
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>ssp.integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
POACEAE	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt Grass	S

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Banjo Patterson Reserve		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Potato Weed
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
CASUARINACEAE	* <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> ssp <i>cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
FABACEAE subfamily MIMOSOIDEAE	* <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	Queensland Silver Wattle
LOGANACEAE	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MELIACEAE	* <i>Melia azadarach</i>	White Cedar
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber Tree
	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum
	* <i>Euclayptus microcorys</i>	Tallow Wood
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea ssp cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
	<i>Grevillea 'Robyn Gordon'</i>	
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
URTICACEAE	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> ⁴	Sticky Weed
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ALLIACEAE	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-corner garlic
ARECACEAE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
IRIDACEAE	<i>Dietes sp.</i>	Dietes

POACEAE	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Swamp Foxtail
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality
Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.2.2 Banjo Patterson Reserve Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	Black Rat *	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
	Rabbit *	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Goulds Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>
	Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucus</i>
	Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximia</i>
	Australian King Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>
	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Halycon sancta</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
Red-whiskered Bulbul *	<i>Pycnotus jocosus</i>	
Common Starling *	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	
Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	

5.3 BENNELONG PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.3.1 Bennelong Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Bennelong Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Avicennia marina</i> <i>var.australasica</i>	Grey Mangrove	C

AIZOACEAE	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	New Zealand Spinach	S
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	C
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> <i>ssp. macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Callistemon sp. (p)</i>	Bottlebrush	
	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay, Southern Mahogany	
	<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma (p)</i>	Scribbly Gum	
	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon (p)</i>	Red Ironbark	
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis (p?)</i>	Forest Red gum	
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera (p?)</i>	Turpentine	S
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough – fruit Pittosporum	S
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia integrifolia (p)</i>	Coast Banksia	C
	<i>Banksia spinulosa var spinulosa (p)</i>	Hair-pin Banksia	
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	C
Angiosperms- Monocotyledons			
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia (p)</i>	Mat Rush	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Bennelong Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
FABACEAE subfamily	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata⁴</i>	Easter Senna
CAESALPINOIDEAE		
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
POACEAE	<i>Digitaria didactyla</i>	Queensland Blue Couch
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that most likely has been planted

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.3.2 Bennelong Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Black Rat *	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>

	Cat *	<i>Felis catus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
	Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctata</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Fairy Martin	<i>Hirundo ariel</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

5.4 Boobajool Reserve (Lane Cove River Catchment)

5.4.1 Boobajool Reserve Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Boobajool Reserve			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern	C
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
PTERIDIACEAE	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Tender Brake	U
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
APIACEAE	<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	Woolly Xanthosia	C
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
BAUERACEAE	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	River Rose	S
CASSYTHACEAE	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Common Devil's Twine	C

CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	C
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle	C
	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	NSW Christmas Bush	C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Woolsia pungens</i>	Snow wreath	C
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Micrantheum ericoides</i>		C
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leafed Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet-scented Wattle	C
	<i>Bossiacea scolopendria</i>		S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leaved Apple	S
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	S
	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	C
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Paperbark Tea-Tree	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i> var <i>ericifolia</i>	Heath-leaved Banksia	C
	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia	C
	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	C
	<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i> ssp <i>buxifolia</i>	Grey Spider Flower	C
	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlebush	C
	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush	C
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
CYPERACEAE	<i>#Gahnia sieberiana</i>		
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		C
	<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>		C
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp <i>multiflora</i>		
	<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	Fish Bones	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>		S
SMILACACEAE	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Native Sarsasparilla	C
XANTHORRHOEACEAE	<i>Xanthorrhoea arborea</i> ?	Broad-leaf Grass-tree	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS BOOBAJOOL RESERVE		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
DAVALLIACEAE	* <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Black-eyed Susan
Boobajool Reserve		
ALTINGIACEAE	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	American Sweetgum
ASTERACEAE	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Bushy Starwort
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BERBERIDACEAE	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred Bamboo
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	
	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> ³	Cape Broom
IRIDACEAE	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> cultivar <i>Bulbillifera</i>	Wild Watsonia
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALACEAE	<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Cotoneaster
	<i>Pyracantha</i> sp.	Pyracantha
	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn
MALVACEAE	<i>Pavonia hastata</i>	Pink Pavonia
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	White Jasmine
	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp <i>cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species <i>aggregate</i> ⁴	Blackberry
URTICACEAE	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> ⁴	Sticky Weed
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
POACEAE	<i>Arundo donax</i> ⁴	Giant Reed
	<i>Cortaderia</i> sp ⁴	Pampas Grass
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria</i> sp	Pigeon Grass

*Indicates an Australian native species that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

#Indicates a species not on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

ADDITIONAL PLANTS ADJACENT/IN LANE COVE NATIONAL PARK

Notelea longifolia
Callistemon linearis
Angophora bakeri
Corymbia gummifera
Leptospermum trinervium
Ceratopetalum gummiiferum
Acacia terminalis
Acacia linifolia
Acacia ulicifolia
Elaeocarpus reticulatis
Grevillea buxifolia
Grevillea sericea ssp *sericea*
Persoonia levis
Xanthosia tridentata
Micrantheum ericoides
Woolsia pungens
Pratia purpurascens
Patersonia glabrata
Billardiera scandens
Actinotus minor
Actinotis helianthi
Gonocarpus teucroides
Phyllanthus hirtellus
Gahnia erythrocarpa
Lomandra obliqua
Causis flexuosa
Lepidosperma gunni
Lepyrodia scariosa
Anisopogon avenaceus
Aristida vagans
Austrostipa pubescens
Entolasia stricta

5.3.2 Boobajool Reserve Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	House Mouse *	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Birds	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
	Goulds Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximia</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Australian King Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>
	Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>
	Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>
	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acaanthiza pusilla</i>
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	

	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Red-whiskered Bulbul *	<i>Pycnotus jocosus</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>

5.4 BOOTH RESERVE (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.4.1 Booth Reserve Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST BOOTH RESERVE			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	False Bracken Fern	C
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	C
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Callistemon citrinus (p)</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Callistemon linearis (p)</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	S
	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	R
	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> <i>ssp. polygalifolium (p)</i>	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	C
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Melaleuca nodosa (p)</i>	Ball Honeymyrtle	
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides (p)</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
RUTACEAE	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria	C

Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Imperata cylindrica var major</i>	Blady Grass	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Booth Reserve		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ARACEAE	<i>Calocasia esculenta</i>	Taro
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Delairea odorata</i> ⁴	Cape Ivy
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	Twiggy Turnip
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Mouse Ear Chickweed
FABACEAE subfamily	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
FABOIDEAE	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic
FABACEAE subfamily	* <i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle
MIMOSOIDEAE		
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MELIACEAE	* <i>Melia azedarach var australasica</i>	White Cedar
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
OLEACEAE	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	Pink Jasmine
	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i> ⁴	Blackberry
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
	<i>Verbena sp</i>	Purple Top
ZINGIBERACEAE	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Wild Ginger
		Jasmine
		Liquid Amber
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
POACEAE	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crowsfoot Grass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that most likely has been planted

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.4.2 Booth Reserve Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Black Rat *	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
	House Mouse *	<i>Mus musculus</i>
	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
	Cat *	<i>Felis catus</i>
Birds	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulcia atra</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Australian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
	Red-browed Firetail	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
House Sparrow *	<i>Passer domestica</i>	
Feral Pigeon *	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
	Southern Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>
Frogs	Striped Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>
	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Plague Minnow *	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>

5.6 BREMNER PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.6.1 Bremner Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Bremner Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i> (p)	Blueberry Ash	C
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia binervia</i> (p)		U
	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (p)	Sydney Green Wattle	

	<i>Acacia falcata</i> (p)		S
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i> (p)	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (p)	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i> (p)	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia stricta</i> (p)	Straight Wattle	U
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> (p)	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>Indigofera australis</i> (p)	Austral Indigo	R
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig	R
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii</i> (p)	Lilly-pilly	U
	<i>Angophora bakeri</i> (p)	Narrow-leaved Apple	S
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (p)	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Callistemon linearis</i> (p)	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	S
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	R
	<i>#Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i> (p)	Hard-leaved Scribbly Gum	
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> <i>ssp polygalifolium</i> (p)	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	C
	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> (p)	Ball Honeymyrtle	
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> (p)	Water Gum	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> (p)	Blackthorn	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Hakea sericea</i> (p)	Bushy Needlebush	C
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (p)	Mat Rush	C
PHORMAIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> (p)	Blue Flax Lily	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Bremner Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Schinus areira</i>	Pepper Tree
ARECACEAE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
	<i>Gomphocarpus</i> sp	Cotton Bush
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
CANNACEAE	<i>Canna indica</i>	Canna Lily
EUPHOBIAEAE	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ⁴	Castor Oil Plant
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Erythrina</i> X <i>sykesii</i>	Coral Tree

MALVACEAE	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Smallflower Mallow
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
	* <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
URTICACEAE	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> ⁴	Sticky Weed
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crowsfoot Grass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that most likely has been planted

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.6.2 Bremner Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Black Rat *	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
Bremner Park		
	House Mouse *	<i>Mus musculus</i>
	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Australian King Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanleuca</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Silver-eye	<i>Zosterops lateralis familiaris</i>
	Red-whiskered Bulbul *	<i>Pycnotus jocosus</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

5.7 BUNDARA RESERVE (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.7.1 Bundara Reserve Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Bundara Reserve			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern	C
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern	C
CYATHEACEAE	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Treefern	C
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	Rough Ground Fern	S
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern	C
THELYPTERIDACEAE	<i>Christella dentata</i>		S
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower	C
APIACEAE	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	S
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>		S
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>		C
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	C
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i> (s.lat.)	Kidney Weed	S
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Grey Guinea Flower	
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Homolanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Straight Wattle	U
	<i>Desmodium varians</i>		
	<i>Glycine microphylla</i>		
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False sarsaparilla	C
	<i>Platylobium formosum</i> ssp <i>formosum</i>	Handsome Flat-Pea	C
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	S
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii</i> (p?)	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (p)	Crimson Bottlebrush	U

	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	S
	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	S
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> ssp <i>pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i> (p)	Tickbush	C
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> (p)	Snow-in-Summer	S
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i> (p)	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristania laurina</i> (p)	Water Gum	C
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	C
OXALIDACEAE	# <i>Oxalis perennans</i>		
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	C
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Slender Plantain	R
PROTEACEAE	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i> ssp <i>salicifolia</i> (p)	Willow-leaved Hakea	S
	<i>Persoonia laurina</i> ssp <i>laurina</i>	Golden Geebung	S
	<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Smooth Geebung	C
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Traveller's Joy	C
	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	C
RUTACEAE	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria	C
SANTALACEAE	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	S
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>		C
THYMELACEAE	<i>Pimelia linifolia</i>	Rice Flower	C
VITACEAE	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Water Vine	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		C
JUNCACEAE	# <i>Juncus usitatus</i>		
LOMANDRACEAE	# <i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> ssp <i>rubiginosa</i> (p)		
	<i>Lomandra cylindrica</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>filiformis</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra glauca</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Dipodium punctatum</i> ?	Hyacinth Orchid	
PHILESIACEAE	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i>	Wallaby Grass	
	<i>Austrostipa ramossissima</i>		
	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed-wire Grass	S
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass	C
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S

	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Imperata cylindrica var major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Broad-leaf Basket Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Slender-leaf Basket Grass	C
	<i>Poa affinis</i>		
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C
SMILACACEAE	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Native Sarsasparilla	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS BUNDARA RESERVE		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
CYATHEACEAE	* <i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Straw Treefern
Gymnosperms		
ZAMIACEAE	<i>Macrozamia sp</i>	
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ARALIACEAE	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
ARECACEAE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
ASTELIACEAE	<i>Cordyline sp</i>	Palm Lily
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
FABACEAE subfamily MIMOSOIDEAE	* <i>Acacia elata</i>	Mountain Cedar Wattle
	* <i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle
MALVACEAE	* <i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus
MYRTACEAE	<i>Syzygium sp</i>	
NANDINACEAE	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred Bamboo
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
	* <i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Firewheel Tree
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
AGAVACEAE	* <i>Doryanthes excelsa (p)</i>	Gynea Lily
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Setaria sp</i>	Pigeon Grass

*Indicates an Australian native species that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) indicates a species that has been planted

#Indicates a species not listed on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.7.2 Bundara Reserve Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximia</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Australian King Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

5.8 DENISTONE PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.8.1 Denistone Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Denistone Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Rasp Fern	S
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	False Bracken Fern	C
SINOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Pellaea falcata var falcata</i>	Sickle Fern	S
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower	C
APIACEAE	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	S
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>		S

ASTELIACEAE	# <i>Cordyline stricta?</i> (no fruit)	Narrow-leaved Palm Lily	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Paper Daisy	C
	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i> var. <i>hispidulus</i>	Rough Groundsel	
	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> ssp <i>orientalis</i>	Indian Weed	S
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> (p)	Forest Oak	C
CELASTRACEAE	<i>Maytenus silvestris</i>		U
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Einadia trigonos</i> ssp <i>trigonos</i>		S
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Calystegia marginata</i>		R
	<i>Dichondra repens</i> (s.lat.)	Kidney Weed	S
DILLENACEAE	<i>Hibbertia</i> sp.		
	<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	Twining Guinea Flower	S
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia binervia</i> (p)	Coast Myall	R
	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (p)	Sydney Green Wattle	
	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leaved Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia stricta</i> (p)	Straight Wattle	U
	<i>Glycine microphylla</i>		
	<i>Glycine tabacina</i> species complex		S
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	S
LAMIACEAE	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>		U
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
	<i>Stephania japonica</i> var <i>discolor</i>	Snake Vine	S
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	S
	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Morton Bay Fig	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> (p)	Grey Myrtle	S
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (p)	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	R
	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (behind school)	Grey Ironbark	S
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	U
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i> (p)	Tickbush	C
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U

	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	C
OXALIDACEAE	# <i>Oxalis perennans</i>		
PASSIFLORACEAE	<i>Passiflora herbertiana</i> ssp <i>herbertiana</i>	Native Passionfruit	R
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough-fruit Pittosporum	S
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Muehlenbeckia gracillima</i>	Slender Lignum	R
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Traveller's Joy	C
	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	C
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry	R
RUBIACEAE	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	Jasmine Morinda	S
RUTACEAE	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria	C
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>		C
ULMACEAE	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>viridis</i>	Poison Peach	
VITACEAE	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender Grape	
	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Water Vine	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
ARECACEAE	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage-tree Palm	R
CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>		
	<i>Gahnia melanocarpa?</i>	Sawsedge	U
JUNCACEAE	# <i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush	
	# <i>Juncus usitatus</i>		
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHILESIACEAE	# <i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> (p Terry Rd)	Mauve Flax Lily	S
POACEAE	<i>Austrostipa ramossissima</i>		
	# <i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Fingergrass	
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass	C
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	S
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Slender-leaf Basket Grass	S
	<i>Poa affinis</i>		

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS DENISTONE PARK		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
DAVALLIACEAE	* <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Odontonema strictum</i>	Red Justicia
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Pistachia vera</i>	Pistachio
	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i> ⁴	Rhus Tree

ARACEAE	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Fruit Salad Plant
ARALIACEAE	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
ARECACEAE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickheads
	<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i>	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Cat's Claw Creeper (33 Marlowe Ave.)
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother of Millions
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
FUMARIACEAE	<i>Fumaria muralis ssp muralis</i>	Wall fumitory
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALVACEAE	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Smallflower Mallow
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea ssp cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel
PASSIFLORACEAE	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Common Passionfruit
	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Passionfruit
PHYTOLACCACEAE	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
ROSACEAE	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Wild Strawberry
	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> ⁴	Balloon Vine
SOLANACEAE	* <i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple
	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Madeira Winter Cherry
STERCULACEAE	* <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flametree
ULMACEAE	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
	<i>Verbena sp</i>	Purple Top
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet

Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i> ⁴	Climbing Asparagus
LILIACEAE	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Ribbon Plant
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
POACEAE	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Summer Grass
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Palm Grass

*Indicates an Australian native species that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) indicates a species that appears to have been planted

#Indicates a species not listed on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.8.1 Denistone Park Flora

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	House Mouse *	<i>Mus musculus</i>
	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
Birds	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
	Goulds Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>
	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
	White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
	Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atrus</i>
	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximia</i>
	Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>
	Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>
	Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>
	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctata</i>
	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>	
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	
Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	
Eastern Whip-bird	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	

	Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus splendens</i>
	White-browed Scrub-wren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>
	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Common Starling *	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>
	House Sparrow *	<i>Passer domestica</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.9 ELS HALL PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.9.1 ELS Hall Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
E.L.S. Hall Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern	C
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	False Bracken Fern	C
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
APIACEAE	<i>Centella asiatica</i>		S
	<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	Native Parsnip	C
	<i>Trachymene incisa ssp incisa</i>		U-R
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Paper Daisy	C
	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis ssp orientalis</i>	Indian Weed	S
CASSYTHACEAE	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Common Devil's Twine	
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis (p)</i>	Black She-Oak	C
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Einadia hastata</i>		S
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Calystegia marginata</i>		R
	<i>Dichondra repens (s.lat.)</i>	Kidney Weed	S

CUNONIACEAE	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	NSW Christmas Bush	C
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Hibbertia scandens (p?)</i>	Golden Guinea Flower	R
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Epacris pulchella ?</i>	NSW Coral Heath	C
	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
	<i>Woolsia pungens</i>	Snow Wreath	C
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
	<i>Micrantheum ericoides</i>		C
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>		S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia decurrens (p?)</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	
	<i>Acacia falcata</i>		S
	<i>Acacia floribunda (p?)</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leafed Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet-scented Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Love Creeper	C
	<i>Glycine microphylla</i>		
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Hardenbergia	C
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C
	<i>Platylobium formosum ssp formosum</i>	Handsome Flat-Pea	C
	<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	Graceful Bush-Pea	C
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	S
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Goodenia hederacea ssp hederacea</i>	Violet-leaved Goodenia	C
LAMIACEAE	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>		U
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii (p?)</i>	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Callistemon citrinus (p?)</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Callistemon linearis (p?)</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	S
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera ssp resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	S
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium ssp polygalifolium</i>	Lemon-scented Tea-Tree	C

	<i>Leptospermum trinerium</i>	Paperbark Tea-Tree	C
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> (p?)	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
OXALIDACEAE	# <i>Oxalis perennans</i>		
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple Berry	C
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	C
	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> (p?)	Rough-fruit Pittosporum	S
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var <i>spinulosa</i>	Hair-pin Banksia	C
	<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i> (p?)	White Spider Flower	
	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlebush	C
	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush	C
	<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Smooth Geebung	C
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	C
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Pomaderris discolor</i> (p?)	Pomaderris	
RUBIACEAE	<i>Opercularia aspera</i>	Thin Stink Weed	C
	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Pomax	C
RUTACEAE	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria	C
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>		C
STYLIDACEAE	<i>Stylidium lineare</i>	Heath Trigger Plant	U
ULMACEAE	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>viridis</i>	Poison Peach	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>		S
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		C
JUNCACEAE	# <i>Juncus subsecundus</i>		
LOMANDRACEAE	# <i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> ssp <i>rubiginosa</i>		
	<i>Lomandra cylindrica</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
	<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	Fish Bones	C
PHILESIACEAE	# <i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var <i>revoluta</i>	Mauve Flax Lily	S
POACEAE	<i>Aristida ramosa</i> var <i>ramosa</i>	Three-awn Speargrass	
	<i>Austrodanthonia tenuior</i>	Wallaby Grass	
	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	Tall Speargrass	C
	# <i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Fingergrass	
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass	C
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C

	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	S
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Slender-leaf Basket Grass	S
	<i>Panicum simile</i>	Two Colour Panic	S
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C
SMILACACEAE	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Native Sarsasparilla	C
TYPHACEAE	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Bull-rush	

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS ELS HALL PARK		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ARACEAE	<i>Calocasia esculenta</i>	Taro
ARALIACEAE	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASPHODELACEAE	<i>Aloe vera</i>	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Bipinnate Beggar's Ticks
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Delairea odorata</i> ⁴	Cape Ivy
	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Potato Weed
	<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i>	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
CASUARINACEAE	* <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> ssp <i>cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother-Of-Millions
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> ³	Montpelier Broom
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Slender Vetch
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALACEAE	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophylla</i>	Cotoneaster
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MELIACEAE	* <i>Melia azedarach</i> var <i>australasica</i>	White Cedar
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
	* <i>E. microcorys</i>	Tallow Wood
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp <i>cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
PASSIFLORACEAE	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	White Passionfruit
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species	Blackberry

	aggregate	
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
TROPAEOLACEAE	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium
ULMACEAE	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	Elm
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
	<i>Verbena sp.</i>	Purple Top
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i> ⁴	Climbing Asparagus
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
POACEAE	<i>Axonopus affinis</i>	Narrow-leaf Carpet Grass
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Blowfly Grass
	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Digitaria didactyla</i>	Queensland Blue Couch
	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Summer Grass
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Paspalum quadrifarium</i>	Tussock Paspalum
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria sp</i>	Pigeon Grass
	<i>Sporobolus indicus var capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass

*Indicates an Australian native species that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

Indicates a species not on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

(p)Indicates a species that may have been planted

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.9.2 ELS Hall Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	House Mouse *	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Birds	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
	White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
	Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atrus</i>
	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctata</i>

	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Plague Minnow	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>
	Short-finned Eel	<i>Anguilla australis</i>

5.10 FLINDERS PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.10.1 Flinders Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Flinders Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	C
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Callicoma serratifolia (p)</i>	Black Wattle	C
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia floribunda (p)</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia linifolia (p)</i>	Flax-leafed Wattle	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>		R
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina (p)</i>	Water Gum	C
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Spotted Knotweed	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia ericifolia var ericifolia (p)</i>	Heath-leaved Banksia	C
	<i>Banksia integrifolia (p)</i>	Coastal Banksia	

	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var <i>spinulosa</i> (p)	Hair-pin Banksia	C
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (p)	Mat Rush	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> (p)	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
TYPHACEAE	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Bull-rush	

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Flinders Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ACERACEAE	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder
ARACEAE	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Fruit Salad Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
FABACEAE subfamily	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
FABOIDEAE		
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALACEAE	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
MUSACEAE	<i>Musa</i> sp	Banana
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
	* <i>E. microcorys</i>	Tallow Wood
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
STERCULACEAE	* <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flametree
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Brazilian Water Milfoil
POACEAE	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Palm Grass
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that most likely has been planted

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.10.2 Flinders Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
	Goulds Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>
Birds	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>
	Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	
Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Plague Minnow	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>

5.11 GLADES BAY PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.11.1 Glades Bay Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Glades Bay Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern	C
ASPLENICACEAE	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Bird's Nest Fern	
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Rasp Fern	S

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	Rough Ground Fern	S
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	False Bracken Fern	C
PTERIDACEAE	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Tender Brake	U
THELYPTERIDACEAE	<i>Christella dentata</i>		S
Gymnosperms			
CUPRESSACEAE	# <i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	Port Jackson Cypress	
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Avicennia marina</i> var <i>australasica</i>	Grey Mangrove	C
APIACEAE	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	S
	<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	Pennywort	C
ARACEAE	# <i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	Conjevoi	
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Paper Daisy	C
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	C
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	C
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Einadia hastata</i>		S
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i> (s.lat.)	Kidney Weed	S
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Rough Guinea Flower	C
	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Golden Guinea Flower	R
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
	<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	Tree Broom Heath	S
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	C
	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two-veined Hickory	R
	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	
	<i>Acacia falcata</i>		S
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leafed Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>Glycine microphylla</i>		
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla	C
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	S
LAMIACEAE	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	Hairy Clerodendrum	U
	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>		U

LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig	R
	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	S
MYRSINACEAE	<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	Mutton Wood	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii</i> (p)	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	S
	# <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> ssp. <i>polygalifolium</i>	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	C
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> (p)	Ball Honeymyrtle	
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (p)	Broad-leaved Paperbark	
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i> (p)	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> (p)	Water Gum	C
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	C
OXALIDACEAE	# <i>Oxalis perennans</i>		
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	C
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
POLYGONACEAE	# <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	White Pepper	
	# <i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Knotweed	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	U
	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia	
	<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i>	Grey Spider Flower	C
	<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i>	White Spider Flower	C
	<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider Flower	C
	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlebush	C
RUTACEAE	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria	C
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C
VITACEAE	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender Grape	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
ARECACEAE	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage-tree Palm	R
AGAVACEAE	# <i>Cordyline stricta?</i>	Narrow-leaf Palm Lily	
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
CYPERACEAE	<i>Bulboschoenus caldwellii</i>		S
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		C
JUNCACEAE	# <i>Juncus usitatus</i>		
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHILESIACEAE	# <i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C

POACEAE	<i>Austrostipa ramosissima</i>		
	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed-wire Grass	S
	<i>Dichelacne crinita</i>	Long-haired Plume Grass	U
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass	C
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Love Grass	
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Blown Grass	S
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	S
	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>		
	<i>Poa affinis</i>		
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C
SMILACACEAE	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Native Sarsaparilla	C

SALTMARSH BEHIND 52 ROSS ST			
AIZOACEAE	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	New Zealand Spinach	S
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> ssp <i>quinqueflora</i>	Samphire	S
	<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite	U
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus kraussii</i> ssp <i>australiensis</i>	Sea Rush	S

SALTMARSH IN SOUTHERN CORNER			
AIZOACEAE	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	New Zealand Spinach	S
AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed	C
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> ssp <i>quinqueflora</i>	Samphire	S
	<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite	U
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Lobelia alata</i>		S
PRIMULACEAE	<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed	C
CYPERACEAE	<i>Baumea juncea</i>		S
	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Nodding Club Rush	R
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus kraussii</i> ssp <i>australiensis</i>	Sea Rush	S
JUNCAGINACEAE	<i>Triglochin striata</i>	Streaked Arrow-Grass	U
POACEAE	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Sand Couch	S

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS GLADES BAY PARK		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
CYATHEACEAE	* <i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Straw Treefern
DAVALLIACEAE	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
SINOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Pellaea viridis</i>	Cliffbrakes
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Alternanthera pholoxeroides</i> ³	Alligator Weed
ARACEAE	<i>Calocasia esculenta</i>	Taro
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant

Glades Bay Park		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Bushy Starwort
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickheads
	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Potato Weed
	<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i>	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother-Of-Millions
EUPHOBIAEAE	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>	Long-stalked Phyllanthus
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> ³	Cape Broom
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic
FABACEAE subfamily MIMOSOIDEAE	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringe-leaf Wattle
FUMARIACEAE	<i>Fumaria muralis ssp muralis</i>	Wall Fumitory
LAMIACEAE	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Stagger Weed
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALVACEAE	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Smallflower Mallow
MELIACEAE	* <i>Melia azedarach</i> var <i>australasica</i>	White Cedar
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
	* <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany
	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel
	<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	Large Flower Wood Sorrel
PASSIFLORACEAE	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Common Passionfruit
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> ⁴	Balloon Vine
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
STERCULACEAE	* <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame Tree
ULMACEAE	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
URTICACEAE	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> ⁴	Sticky Weed
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
	<i>Verbena sp</i>	Purple Top

Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Sedge
	<i>Isolepis prolifer</i>	
FABACEAE	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	Black Bean
IRIDACEAE	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> cultivar	Wild Watsonia
	<i>Bulbillifera</i>	
LILIACEAE	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Ribbon Plant
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus cognatus</i>	
POACEAE	<i>Arundo donax</i> ⁴	Giant Reed
	<i>Briza minor</i>	Shivery Grass
	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Digitaria didactyla</i>	Queensland Blue Couch
	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Summer Grass
	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard Grass
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria sp.</i>	Pigeon Grass
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass

*Indicates an Australian native species that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that may have been planted

#Indicates a species not on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.11.2 Glades Bay Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	House Mouse *	<i>Mus musculus</i>
	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
	Rabbit *	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Birds	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
	White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximia</i>
	Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>

	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctata</i>
	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Common Starling *	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>
	House Sparrow *	<i>Passer domestica</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.12 GREENWOOD PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.12.1 Greenwood Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Greenwood Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	False Bracken Fern	C
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower	C
APIACEAE	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	S
ARACEAE	<i>#Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	Conjevoi	
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Paper Daisy	C
	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> ssp <i>orientalis</i>	Indian Weed	S

BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	C
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Calystegia marginata</i>		R
	<i>Dichondra repens (s.lat.)</i>	Kidney Weed	S
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle	C
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leafed Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>		C
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	S
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> <i>ssp polygalifolium</i>	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	C
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides (p)</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough-fruit Pittosporum	S
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
POLYGONACEAE	<i>#Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Knotweed	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Hakea salicifolia ssp salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved Hakea	S
	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlebush	C
RUTACEAE	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria	C
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
CYPERACEAE	<i>Gahnia sp.</i>	Sawsedge	S
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Short-hair Plume Grass	
	<i>#Digitaria parviflora</i>	Fingergrass	
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Hedgehog Grass	
	<i>Imperata cylindrica var major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Weeping Grass	S

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS Greenwood Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
CYATHEACEAE	* <i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Straw Treefern
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ACERACEAE	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder
ALSTROEMERIACEAE	<i>Alstroemeria pulchella</i>	Parrot Alstroemeria
ARALIACEAE	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
ARECACEAE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Delairea odorata</i> ⁴	Cape Ivy
	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Potato Weed
	<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i>	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
	<i>Xanthium sp.</i>	Cockle Burr
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	Twiggy Turnip
CANNACEAE	<i>Canna indica</i>	Canna Lily
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
CASUARINACEAE	* <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>ssp cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
EUPHOBIAEAE	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Slender Vetch
FABACEAE subfamily MIMOSOIDEAE	* <i>Acacia elata</i>	Mountain Cedar Wattle
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALVACEAE	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Smallflower Mallow
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MELIACEAE	* <i>Melia azedarach</i> var <i>australasica</i>	White Cedar
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
	* <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallow Wood
	* <i>Melaleuca armarillis</i>	Giant Honey Myrtle
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp <i>cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
PASSIFLORACEAE	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Common Passionfruit
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Buttercup

ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> ⁴	Balloon Vine
	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese Tallow
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
TROPAEOLACEAE	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
	<i>Verbena sp.</i>	Purple Top
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet
ZINGIBERACEAE	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Wild Ginger
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
IRIDACEAE	<i>Dietes sp.</i>	Dietes
LILIACEAE	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Ribbon Plant
POACEAE	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum quadrifarium</i>	Tussock paspalum
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria sp.</i>	Pigeon Grass
	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> var <i>capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass

* Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

Indicates a species not listed on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

(p) Indicates a species that has most likely been planted

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

5.12.2 Greenwood Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>

	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.13 JIM WALSH PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.13.1 Jim Walsh Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Jim Walsh Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	C
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens (s.lat.)</i>	Kidney Weed	S
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood	S
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Golden Guinea Flower	R
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
FABACEAE	<i>Glycine microphylla</i>		
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig	R
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>#Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaf Ironbark	
	<i>#Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Gum	
	<i>#Eucalyptus parramattensis</i> <i>ssp parramattensis</i>	Drooping Red Gum	
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>#Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark	
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	C
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
JUNCACEAE	<i>#Juncus usitatus</i>		
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	S

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS Jim Walsh Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ALTINGIACEAE	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	American Sweetgum
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Pistachia vera</i>	Pistachio

ARECACEAE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Bushy Starwort
	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	Brighteyes
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallow Wood
	* <i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
	* <i>Melaleuca armarillis</i>	Bracelet Honeymyrtle
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath-leaved Banksia
	* <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
SALICACEAE	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
STERCULACEAE	* <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flametree
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

#Indicates a species not on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.13.2 Jim Walsh Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	House Mouse *	<i>Mus musculus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>

	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctata</i>
	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

5.14 KISSING POINT PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.14.1 Kissing Point Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Kissing Point Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
Gymnosperms			
PODOCARPACEAE	<i>Podocarpus spinulosus (p)</i>	Plum Pine	S
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Avicennia marina var australasica</i>	Grey Mangrove	C
	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower	C
AIZOACEAE	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	New Zealand Spinach	S
ARALIACEAE	* <i>Polyscias elegans (p)</i>	Celerywood	
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	C
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Einadia hastata</i>		S
	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora ssp.</i>	Samphire	S

	<i>quinqueflora (saltmarsh)</i>		
	<i>Suaeda australis (saltmarsh)</i>	Austral Seablite	U
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	S
DILLENACEAE	<i>Hibbertia scandens (p)</i>	Golden Guinea Flower	R
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Bearded Heath	S
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	C
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia binervia (p)</i>	Coast Myall	R
	<i>Acacia falcata (p)</i>	Sickle-leaved Wattle	S
	<i>Acacia floribunda (p)</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia longifolia (p)</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia implexa (p)</i>	Hickory	R
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>#Acacia pubescens (p)</i>		
	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>		S
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Running Postman	C
LAMIACEAE	<i>Westringia fruticosa (p)</i>	Coast Westringia	
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus rubignosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii? (p)</i>	Lillypilly	U
	<i>#Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	
	<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma (p)</i>	Scribbly Gum	S
	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	U
	<i>#Eucalyptus sideroxylon (p)</i>	Red Ironbark, Mugga	
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis (p)</i>	Forest Red Gum	R
	<i>Kunzea ambigua (p)</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>#Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-Tree	
	<i>Melaleuca liniariifolia</i>	Snow in summer	S
	<i>#Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark	
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	C
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria spinosa ssp spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	C
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia integrifolia (p)</i>	Coast Banksia	U
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea linifolia (p)</i>	Rice Flower	C
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
CYPERACEAE	<i>Ficinia nodosa (saltmarsh)</i>	Knobby Club-Rush	U
	<i>Isolepis cernua (saltmarsh)</i>	Nodding Club Rush	R
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus kraussii (saltmarsh)</i>	Sea Rush	S
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>#Lomandra filiformis ssp coriacea</i>		

	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> spp <i>filiformis</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Mauve Flax Lily	S
PHILESIACEAE	<i>Eustrephis latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	C
POACEAE	<i>Austrostipa ramossissima</i>	Stout Bamboo Grass	
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt Grass	S
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Kissing Point Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Gymnosperms		
PINACEAE	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine Tree
PODOCARPACEAE	<i>Podocarpus elata</i>	Plum Pine
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Alternanthera pholoxeroides</i> ³	Alligator Weed
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Bipinnate Beggar's Ticks
	<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane
	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	Twiggy Turnip
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Blue Psoralea, African Scurfpea
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Slender Vetch
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MORACEAE	* <i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Argyle Apple
	* <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum
	* <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallow Wood
	* <i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
	* <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> ssp. <i>armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey Myrtle
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp <i>cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
PASSIFLORACEAE	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Common Passionfruit
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue

POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Madeira Winter Cherry
URTICACEAE	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> ⁴	Sticky Weed
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i> ⁴	Climbing Asparagus
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Trad
IRIDACEAE	<i>Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
	<i>Watsonia bulbifera</i>	Watsonia
JUNACEAE	<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp <i>acutus</i>	Sharp Rush
POACEAE	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass
	<i>Briza subaristata</i>	
	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Rhodes Grass
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass
	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	Rye Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> var <i>capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass

* Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that has been planted

Indicates a species that is not on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.14.2 Kissing Point Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
	Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
	Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicuatus</i>
	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>

	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

5.15 KOBADA PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.15.1 Kobada Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Kobada Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern	
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Calochaena dubia</i>	False Bracken Fern	
GLEICHENIACEAE	<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i>	Umbrella Fern	S
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern	C
	<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>	Lacy Wedge Fern	
SINOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Cheilanthes seiberi</i> ssp. <i>seiberi</i>	Mulga Fern	C
	<i>Pellaea falcata</i> var. <i>falcata</i>	Sickle Fern	S
THELYPTERIDACEAE	<i>Christella dentata</i>		S
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
APIACEAE	<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	Flannel Flower	C
	<i>Actinotus minor</i>	Lesser Flannel Flower	C
	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	S
	<i>Platysace linearifolia</i>	Carrot Tops	C
	<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	Woolly Xanthosia	C
	<i>Xanthosia tridentata</i>	Rock Xanthosia	C
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
	<i>Astrotricha longifolia</i>		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Cudweed	
	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Paper Daisy	C
	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i> var. <i>hispidulus</i>	Rough Groundsel	
BAUERACEAE	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	River Rose	S
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	C

CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens (s.lat.)</i>	Kidney Weed	S
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Bauera rubiodes</i>	River Rose	C
	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	NSW Christmas Bush	C
DILLENACEAE	<i>Hibbertia linearis</i>	Showy Guinea Flower	C
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Astroloma pinifolium</i>		U
	<i>Epacris microphylla</i>	Coral Heath	S
	<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	Bearded Heath	S
	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>	Lance Beard-heath	
	<i>Styphelia longifolia</i>	Five-Corners	U-R
	<i>Woolsia pungens</i>	Snow Wreath	C
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Amperea xiphioclada var papillata</i>	Broom Spurge	C
	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	C
	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Micrantheum ericoides</i>		C
	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leaved Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet-scented Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>	Variable Bossiaea	C
	<i>Dillwynia retorta sp complex</i>		C
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla	
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C
	<i>Phyllota phyllicoides</i>		C
	<i>Pultenaea stipularis</i>		C
	<i>Pultenaea elliptica</i>		
	<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Golden Spray	
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Dampiera stricta</i>		
	<i>Goodenia sp.</i>		
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i>	Germander Raspwort	C
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Lobelia dentata</i>		C
	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leaved Apple	S
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	
	<i>Baeckea diosmifolia</i>		S
	<i>Baeckea imbricata</i>		R
	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>		

	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	C
	<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum	
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint	C
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Paperbark Tea-tree	C
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina (p?)</i>	Water Gum	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple Berry	
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia ericifolia var ericifolia</i>	Heath-leaved Banksia	C
	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	
	<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>		C
	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia	C
	<i>Banksia spinulosa var spinulosa</i>	Hair-pin Banksia	C
	<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i>	Grey Spider Flower	C
	<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider Flower	C
	<i>Hakea dactyloides (s.str.)</i>	Broad-leaved Hakea	S
	<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>		U
	<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Dagger Hakea	U
	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlebush	C
	<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain Devils	C
	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush	
	<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Smooth Geebung	C
	<i>Petrophile pulchella</i>		S
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Pomaderris discolor</i>	Pomaderris	
RUBIACEAE	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Pomax	C
RUTACEAE	<i>Boronia ledifolia</i>	Sydney Boronia	
	<i>Zieria pilosa</i>		C
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>		
CYPERACEAE	<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>	Curly Wigs	C
	<i>Gahnia sp.</i>		S
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		C
JUNCACEAE	<i>#Juncus usitatus</i>		
LILIACEAE	<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	
	<i>Laxmannia gracillis</i>	Slender Wire-lily	
	<i>Tricoryne simplex</i>	Yellow Rush-lily	
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra cylindrica</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra gracilis</i>		
	<i>Lomandra filiformis ssp. filiformis</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra glauca</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C

	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp <i>multiflora</i>		C
	<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	Fish Bones	C
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Acianthus fornicatus</i>	Pixie Orchid	C
	<i>Calochilus paludosus</i>	Red Beardie	S
	<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>	Tartan Tongue Orchid	C
	<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	Large Tongue Orchid	S
	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	Common Onion Orchid	
	<i>Pterostylis acuminata</i>		S
	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender Sun Orchid	U- R
POACEAE	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Three-awn Speargrass	C
	<i>Austrodanthonia tenuior</i>	Wallaby Grass	
	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>		
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass	C
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Love Grass	
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	S
	<i>Panicum simile</i>	Two Colour Panic	S
	<i>#Paspalidium distans</i>		
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
RESTIONACEAE	<i>Hypolaena fastigata</i>	Tassel Rope-rush	
	<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>		
	<i>Saropsis fastigata</i>	Tassel Rush	
SMILACACEAE	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Native Sarsasparilla	C
XANTHORRHOACEAE	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> sp.	Broad-leaf Grass-tree	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS KOBADA PARK		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Black-eyed Susan
APIACEAE	<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>	Pennywort
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane
	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickheads
	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Seaside Daisy
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Cassia
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> ³	Cape Broom

	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Slender Vetch
FABACEAE subfamily MIMOSOIDEAE	* <i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle
	* <i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall
MALACEAE	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn
MALVACEAE	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Smallflower Mallow
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea ssp cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
ROSACEAE	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Wild Strawberry
	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster
	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate	Blackberry
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
STERCULACEAE	* <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flametree
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Sedge
LILIACEAE	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Ribbon Plant
POACEAE	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Whisky Grass
	<i>Bambusa sp.</i>	Bamboo
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Shivery Grass
	<i>Cortaderia sp</i> ⁴	Pampas Grass
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum quadrifarium</i>	Tussock Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Setaria sp.</i>	Pigeon Grass
	<i>Sporobolus indicus var capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass

* Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that has been planted

Indicates a species not listed on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.15.2 Kobada Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>

	Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximia</i>
	Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>
	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctata</i>
	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>
	Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>
	White-browed Scrub-wren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
	Black-belleid Marsh Snake	<i>Hemisaspis signata</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.16 LOOKING GLASS BAY PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.16.1 Looking Glass Bay Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Looking Glass Bay Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern	C
CYATHEACEAE	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Treefern	C
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	False Bracken Fern	C
Gymnosperms			
CUPRESSACEAE	# <i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	Port Jackson Pine	

Looking Glass Bay Park			
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
AIZOACEAE	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i> (saltmarsh)	New Zealand Spinach	S
AVICENNIACEAE	<i>Avicennia marina</i> var <i>australasica</i>	Grey Mangrove	C
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	C
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Native Bluebell	C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	C
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	C
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Einadia hastata</i>		S
	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> ssp <i>quinqueflora</i> (saltmarsh)	Samphire	S
	<i>Suaeda australis</i> (saltmarsh)	Austral Seablite	U
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i> (s.lat.)	Kidney Weed	S
	+ <i>Wilsonia backhousei</i> (saltmarsh)	Narrow-leaved Wilsonia	R
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle	C
	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	NSW Christmas Bush	C
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	C
	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Straight Wattle	U
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	# <i>Glycine microphylla</i>		
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	S
MYRSINACEAE	<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	Mutton Wood	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle	S
	# <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay, Southern Mahogany	
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	R
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	# <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (p)	Broad-leafed Paperbark	

	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	C
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	C
	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough-fruit Pittosporum	S
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PRIMULACEAE	<i>Samolus repens (saltmarsh)</i>	Creeping Brookweed	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	C
	<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider Flower	C
	<i>Hakea salicifolia ssp salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved Hakea	S
	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlebush	C
	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Geebung	C
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Pomaderris sp.</i>	Pomaderris	
ULMACEAE	<i>Trema tomentosa var. viridis</i>	Poison Peach	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
CYPERACEAE	<i>Baumea juncea (saltmarsh)</i>	Bare Twig-rush	S
	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Nodding Club Rush	R
	<i>Sporobolus virginicus (saltmarsh)</i>	Sand Couch, Salt-grass	S
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus kraussii (saltmarsh)</i>	Sea Rush	S
	<i>#Juncus usitatus</i>		
JUNCAGINACEAE	<i>Triglochin striata (saltmarsh)</i>	Streaked Arrow-grass	U
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHILESIACEAE	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS LOOKING GLASS BAY PARK		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
DAVALLIACEAE	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ALSTROEMERIACEAE	<i>Alstroemeria pulchella</i>	Parrot Alstroemeria
ARACEAE	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Fruit Salad Plant
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Bushy Starwort
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickheads
	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Potato Weed
	<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i>	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion

BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Cerstium glomeratum</i>	Mouse Ear Chickweed
	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
EUPHOBIAEAE	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ⁴	Castor Oil Plant
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FUMARIACEAE	<i>Fumaria sp</i>	Fumitory
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber Tree
	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallow Wood
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea ssp cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
	<i>Grevillea Robyn Gordon</i>	
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> ⁴	Balloon Vine
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
ULMACEAE	<i>Celtis sp.</i>	
URTICACEAE	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> ⁴	Sticky Weed
VERBENACEAE	<i>Verbena sp</i>	Purple Top
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	Climbing Asparagus
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
LILIACEAE	<i>Alstroemeria sp.</i>	Peruvian Lily
POACEAE	<i>Arundo donax</i> ⁴	Giant Reed
	<i>Bambusa sp.</i>	Bamboo
	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldtgrass
	<i>Lolium sp.</i>	Rye Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria sp</i>	Pigeon Grass
	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Palm Grass
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass

+ Listed as vulnerable under Schedule 2, Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995

Indicates a species not listed on Kubiak's (2005) plant list; (p) Indicates a species that has most likely been planted; * Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality; Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.16.2 Looking Glass Bay Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Brush-tail Possum
	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>	Ring-tail Possum
	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse *
	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog *
	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit *
Birds	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying Fox
	<i>Anas supercilliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck
	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>	White Ibis
	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie Lark
	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing
	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	Koel
	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
	<i>Pardalotus punctata</i>	Spotted Pardalote
	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>	Noisy Miner
	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater
	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike
	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna *
<i>Passer domestica</i>	House Sparrow *	
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Turtle-dove *	
Reptiles	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Garden Skink
	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Grass Skink
	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	Eastern Water Skink
Frogs	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
Fish		Nil

5.17 LYNN PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.17.1 Lynn Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Lynn Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			

CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens (s.lat.)</i>	Kidney Weed	S
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	
LAMIACEAE	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>		U
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	U
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
PITTIOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
VITACEAE	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender Grape	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
POACEAE	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	Tall Speargrass	C
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Lynn Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
DAVALLIACEAE	<i>*Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ARACEAE	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Fruit Salad Plant
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FUMARIACEAE	<i>Fumaria sp</i>	Fumitory
LAMIACEAE	<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>	
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MYRTACEAE	<i>*Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	Large Flower Wood Sorrel
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Buttercup
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> ⁴	Balloon Vine
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco
STERCULACEAE	<i>*Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flametree
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern

COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
POACEAE	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Phyllostachys</i> ssp ⁴	Rhizomatous Bamboo

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality
Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.17.2 Lynn Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	House Mouse *	<i>Mus musculus</i>
	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
Birds	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas supercilliosa</i>
	Dusky Moorhen	<i>Grallina tenebriosa</i>
	Eurasian Coot*	<i>Fulcia atra</i>
	Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrion porphyrion</i>
	White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>
	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	
Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	
Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
	Striped Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.18 MALLEE RESERVE (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.18.1 Mallee Reserve Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Mallee Reserve			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	C
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia binervia</i> (p)	Coast Myall	U
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i> (p)	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (p)	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i> (p)	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii</i> (p)	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Angophora bakeri</i> (p)	Narrow-leaved Apple	S
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i> (p)	Tickbush	C
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> (p)	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i> (p)	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> (p)	Water Gum	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> (p)	Blackthorn	C
	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> (p)	Rough-fruit Pittosporum	S
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i> ssp <i>salicifolia</i> (p)	Willow-leaved Hakea	S
	<i>Hakea sericea</i> (p)	Bushy Needlebush	C
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> (p)	Hop Bush	C
ULMACEAE	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>viridis</i> (p)	Poison Peach	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (p)	Mat Rush	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> (p)	Blue Flax Lily	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Mallee Reserve		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
CYATHEACEAE	* <i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Straw Treefern

Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ACERACEAE	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Schinus areira</i>	Pepper Tree
ARECACEAE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Potato Weed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
CANNACEAE	<i>Canna indica</i>	Canna Lily
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Mouse Ear Chickweed
CASUARINACEAE	* <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> ssp <i>cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
EUPHOBIAEAE	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ⁴	Castor Oil Plant
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> ³	Cape Broom
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALACEAE	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster
	<i>Pyracantha sp.</i>	Pyracantha
MALVACEAE	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Smallflower Mallow
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp <i>cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
	* <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> ⁴	Balloon Vine
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
URTICACEAE	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> ⁴	Sticky Weed
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
ZINGIBERACEAE	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Wild Ginger
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass
	<i>Phyllostachys</i> ssp ⁴	Rhizomatous Bamboo
	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> var <i>capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that most likely has been planted

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.18.2 Mallee Reserve Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	House Mouse *	<i>Mus musculus</i>
	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
Birds	Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximia</i>
	Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.19 MARSFIELD PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.19.1 Marsfield Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Marsfield Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair Fern	C
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower	C
APIACEAE	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	S
	<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	Pennywort	C
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia	U
	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Paper Daisy	C
	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough Groundsel	
	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> ssp <i>orientalis</i>	Indian Weed	S
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	C

CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	S
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Rough Guinea Flower	C
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	Peach Heath	R
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	C
	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>		S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leaved Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Straight Wattle	U
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>#Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil	
	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>		U
	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Love Creeper	C
	<i>Glycine microphylla</i>		
	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Love Creeper	S
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla	C
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C
	<i>Platylobium formosum</i> ssp <i>formosum</i>	Handsome Flat-Pea	C
	<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	Graceful Bush-Pea	C
	<i>Pultenaea scabra</i> var <i>biloba</i>	Rough Bush Pea	R
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	S
HALOGORACEAE	<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	Germander Raspwort	C
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leaved Apple	S
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	S
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	C
OXALIDACEAE	<i>#Oxalis perennans</i>		
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple Berry	C
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	C
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i> ssp <i>salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved Hakea	S
	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlebush	C
	<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>	Pine-leaf Geebung	S
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	C
RUBIACEAE	<i>Opercularia aspera</i>	Thin Stink Weed	C
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C

SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Veronica	C
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>		
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		C
LOMANDRACEAE	# <i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> ssp <i>rubiginosa</i>		
	# <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp <i>coriacea</i>		
	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp <i>filiformis</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp <i>multiflora</i>		C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var <i>revoluta</i>	Mauve Flax-Lily	S
POACEAE	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Three-awn Speargrass	C
	<i>Austrodanthonia tenuior</i>	Wallaby Grass	
	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	Tall Speargrass	C
	# <i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red-leg Grass	
	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed-wire Grass	S
	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>		S
	<i>Dichelacne micrantha</i>	Short-hair Plume Grass	
	<i>Dichelacne rara</i>		
	# <i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Fingergrass	
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass	C
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Blown Grass	S
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Broad-leaf basket Grass	S
	# <i>Paspalidium distans</i>		
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS MARSFIELD PARK		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ARALIACEAE	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
ARECACEAE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Vine
ASTELIACEAE	<i>Cordyline</i> sp	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
	<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane
	<i>Delairea odorata</i> ⁴	Cape Ivy

	<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i>	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
BERBERIDACEAE	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred Bamboo
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
CANNACEAE	<i>Canna Lily</i>	Indian Shot
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
EUPHOBIAEAE	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ⁴	Castor Oil Plant
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> ³	Montpellier Broom
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MELIACEAE	<i>Melia azedarach var australasica</i>	White Cedar
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
MUSACEAE	<i>Musa sp</i>	Banana
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Large leaf Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small leaf Privet
PHYTOLACCACEAE	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Common Plantain
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> ⁴	Balloon Vine
	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese Tallow
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
	<i>Verbena sp.</i>	Purple Top
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> ⁴	Bridal Creeper
POACEAE	<i>Axonopus affinis</i>	Narrow-leaf Carpet Grass
	<i>Briza subaristata</i>	
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love Grass
	<i>Lolium sp.</i>	Rye Grass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria sp</i>	Pigeon Grass
	<i>Sporobolus indicus var capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

#Indicates a species not on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.19.2 Marsfield Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	Black Rat*	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
	Rabbit *	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas supercilliosa</i>
	White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
	Dusky Moorhen	<i>Grallina tenebricosa</i>
	Eurasian Coot*	<i>Fulcia atra</i>
	Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Australian kestrel	<i>Falco cenchuroides</i>
	Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
	White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidorynas nigra</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>
	Eastern Whipbird	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Common Starling *	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
House Sparrow *	<i>Passer domestica</i>	
Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.20 MIRIAM PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.20.1 Miriam Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Miriam Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
ASTERACEAE	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> ssp <i>orientalis</i>	Indian Weed	S
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	C
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Calystegia marginata</i>		R
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	R
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	C
PITTIOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	C
ULMACEAE	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>viridis</i>	Poison Peach	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Miriam Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ALSTROEMERIACEAE	<i>Alstroemeria pulchella</i>	Parrot Alstroemeria
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
Miriam Park		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
BERBERIDACEAE	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred bamboo
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MYRTACEAE	* <i>E. microcorys</i>	Tallow Wood
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis</i> sp	
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
ULMACEAE	<i>Celtis</i> sp.	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew

POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.20.2 Miriam Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
	Dusky Moorhen	<i>Grallina tenebriosa</i>
	Eurasian Coot*	<i>Fulcia atra</i>
	Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.21 MORRISON BAY PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.21.1 Morrison Bay Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Morrison Bay Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			

AIZOACEAE	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> (foreshore)	New Zealand Spinach	S
CASSYTHACEAE	<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Slender Devil's Twine	
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> ssp <i>cunninghamiana</i> (p)	River She-Oak	
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> ssp <i>quinqueflora</i> (in drain)	Samphire	S
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i> (p)	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i> (p)	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (p)	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Callistemon linearis</i> (p)	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	S
	* <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> (p)	Lemon-scented Gum	
	# <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> (p)	Grey Box	
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (p)	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	# <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> (p)		
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i> (p)	Tickbush	C
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (p)	Broad-leaved Paperbark	
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> (p)	Water Gum	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> (p)	Rough-fruit Pittosporum	S
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	# <i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Fingergrass	
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Love Grass	
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C

Morrison Bay Park			
SALT MARSH behind 45A and 47A Bayview St			
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> ssp <i>quinqueflora</i>	Samphire	S
CYPERACEAE	# <i>Cyperus laevigatus</i>		
JUNCAEAE	<i>Juncus kraussii</i> ssp <i>australiensis</i>	Sea Rush	S
POACEAE	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt Grass	S

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS Morrison Bay Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother-Of-Millions
EUPHOBIAEAE	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ⁴	Castor Oil Plant
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MYRTACEAE	<i>Melaleuca armarillis</i>	
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea ssp cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i> ⁴	Blackberry
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
ULMACEAE	<i>Umus sp.</i>	Elm
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Sedge
	<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i>	
POACEAE	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass
	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crowsfoot Grass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu

* Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

Indicates a species that is not listed on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

(p) Indicates a planted species

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.21.2 Morrison Bay Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Black Rat*	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
Birds	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
	White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
	Eurasian Coot*	<i>Fulcia atra</i>
	Mallard *	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>
	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
	Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>
	Feral Pigeon *	<i>Columba livia</i>
	Galah	<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>
	Little Corella	<i>Cacatua pastinator</i>
	Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	
Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
House Sparrow *	<i>Passer domestica</i>	
Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.22 MYALL RESERVE (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.22.1 Myall Reserve Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Myall Reserve			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
Myall Reserve			
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern	C

THELYPTERIDACEAE	<i>Christella dentata</i>		S
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower	C
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	C
CASSYTHACEAE	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>		C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	C
	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	C
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens (s.lat.)</i>	Kidney Weed	S
DILLENiaceae	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>		C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi var ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Homolanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
	<i>Micrantheum ericoides</i>		C
	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	Thyme Spurge	C
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia falcata (p ?)</i>		C
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	S
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>#Glycine microphylla</i>		
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla	C
	<i>Platylobium formosum ssp formosum</i>	Handsome Flat Pea	C
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Corymbia gummiifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	C
	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	S
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Billardiera scandens var scandens</i>	Dumplings	C
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	C
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia ericifolia var ericifolia (p)</i>	Heath-leaved Banksia	C
	<i>Banksia integrifolia (p)</i>	Coast Banksia	U
	<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i>	Grey Spider Flower	C
	<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider Flower	C
	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Needlebush	C
	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush	C
	<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Smooth Geebung	C
	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Geebung	C
	<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>	Pine-leaf Geebung	S
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Traveler's Joy	C
	<i>Clematis glycinoides var glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	C
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C

THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> ssp <i>linifolia</i>	Rice Flower	C
XANTHORRHOEACEAE	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> sp.	Grass Tree	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		C
	<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>		C
LOMANDRACEAE	# <i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> ssp <i>rubiginosa</i>		
	<i>Lomandra cylindrica</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>filiformis</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	3-awn Spear Grass	C
	# <i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Finger Grass	S
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosis</i>	Hedgehog Grass	C
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping grass	C
	<i>Panicum simile</i>		S
	<i>Poa affinis</i>		
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Myall Reserve		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
DAVALLIACEAE	* <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ARACEAE	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Fruit Salad Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Lactuca</i> sp	Wild Lettuce
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel
	<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Cotoneaster
MALVACEAE	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Smallflower Mallow
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	Pink Jasmine
	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
PASSIFLORACEAE	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Common Passionfruit
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue

ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
STERCULACEAE	* <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flametree
ULMACEAE	<i>Celtis orientalis</i>	Hackberry
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
ZINGIBERACEAE	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Wild Ginger
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
IRIDACEAE	<i>Dietes sp.</i>	Dietes
	<i>Freesia sp.</i>	Freesia
LILIACEAE	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Ribbon Plant
POACEAE	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Rhodes Grass
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p)Indicates a species that has most likely been planted

#Indicates a species not listed in Kubiak's 2005 plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.22.2 Myall Reserve Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
Birds	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
Reptiles	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

5.22 PUTNEY PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.22.1 Putney Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Putney Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Batswing Fern	S
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
SINOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga Fern	C
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
AIZOACEAE	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	New Zealand Spinach	S
APIACEAE	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	S
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Paper Daisy	C
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	C
	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	C
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	C
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Einadia hastata</i>		S
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Calystegia marginata</i>		R
	<i>Dichondra repens (s.lat.)</i>	Kidney Weed	S
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle	C
	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood	S
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	C
	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>		S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Myall Wattle	
	<i>Acacia falcata</i>		S
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia pubescens (p)</i>		
	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet-scented Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla	C
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Lobelia alata</i>		S
MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Stephania japonica var discolor</i>	Snake Vine	S
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	

	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	S
MYRSINACEAE	<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	Mutton Wood	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	C
	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay, Southern Mahogany	
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	R
	# <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (p)	Broad-leafed Paperbark	
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i> (p)	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	C
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Persicaria</i> sp.		
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	C
	<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i>	Grey Spider Flower	C
	<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider Flower	C
RUBIACEAE	<i>Opercularia aspera</i>	Thin Stink Weed	C
RUTACEAE	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria	C
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>		C
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Rice Flower	C
VITACEAE	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender Grape	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
CYPERACEAE	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club Rush	
	<i>Gahnia</i> sp (p)		
LILIACEAE	<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	Swamp Lily	
	<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	Gynea Lily	
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>filiformis</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra glauca</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Mauve Flax Lily	S
POACEAE	<i>Aristida ramosa</i> var. <i>ramosa</i>	Three-awn Speargrass	
	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Three-awn Speargrass	C
	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>		
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Love Grass	
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	# <i>Poa labillardieri</i>		
	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> (foreshore)	Salt Grass	S

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS Putney Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
DAVALLIACEAE	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
Gymnosperms		
ARAUCARIACEAE	* <i>Araucaria bidwilli</i>	Bunya Pine
PINACEAE	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Pine Tree
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
AGAVACEAE	<i>Agave americana</i>	American Aloe
ARACEAE	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Fruit Salad Plant
ARALIACEAE	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella Tree
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Coreopsis
	<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i>	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother-Of-Millions
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
	<i>Tephrosia sp.</i>	
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
FABACEAE subfamily MIMOSOIDEAE	* <i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle
	* <i>Acacia elata</i>	Mountain Cedar Wattle
	* <i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringe-leaf Wattle
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALACEAE	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	
	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn
MALVACEAE	<i>Hibiscus sp.</i>	Hibiscus
	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Smallflower Mallow
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Climbing Fig
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum
	* <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallow Wood
	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brushbox
OLEACEAE	<i>Olea europaea ssp cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
ULMACEAE	<i>Celtis sp.</i>	
	<i>Ulmus parviflora</i>	Chinese Elm
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana

Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
LILIACEAE	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Ribbon Plant
POACEAE	<i>Avena sp.</i>	Wild Oats
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Digitaria didactyla</i>	Queensland Blue Couch
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Ehrharta
	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crowsfoot Grass
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass
	<i>Lolium sp.</i>	Rye Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria sp</i>	Pigeon Grass
	<i>Sporobolus indicus var capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass

* Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality;

(p) Indicates a plant that appears to have been planted:

Indicates a species not on Kubiak's (2005) plant list;

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.22.2 Putney Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	Black Rat*	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
	Dog *	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
	Rabbit *	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
Birds	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
	Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucus</i>
	White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Common Starling *	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	

Reptiles	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

5.24 QUANDONG PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.24.1 Quandong Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Quandong Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina sp.</i>		
MYRTACEAE	<i>Callistemon sp.</i>		
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>		
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia integrifolia (p)</i>	Coastal Banksia	

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS QUANDAONG PARK		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
BERBERIDACEAE	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred Bamboo
SALICACEAE	<i>Populus sp.</i>	Poplar
STERCULIACEAE	* <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame Tree

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.24.2 Quandong Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Nil	
Birds	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>

	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Common Starling *	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

5.25 SETTLERS PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.25.1 Settlers Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Settlers Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
PTERIDIACEAE	<i>Pteris tremula</i> (foreshore)	Tender Brake	U
	# <i>Pteris vittata</i> (foreshore)		
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
AIZOACEAE	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i> (foreshore)	New Zealand Spinach	S
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Avicennia marina</i> var <i>australasica</i>	Grey Mangrove	C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	C
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> ssp <i>quinqueflora</i> (saltmarsh)	Samphire	S
	<i>Suaeda australis</i> (saltmarsh)	Austral Seablite	U
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall	
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla	
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	S
MYRSINACEAE	<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	Mutton Wood	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Callistemon</i> sp.	Bottlebrush	
	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C

Settlers Park			
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
CYPERACEAE	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i> (saltmarsh)	Knobby Club Rush	S
	<i>Isolepis cernua</i> (saltmarsh)	Nodding Club Rush	R
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus kraussii</i> ssp <i>australiensis</i> (saltmarsh)	Sea Rush	S
JUNCAGINACEAE	<i>Triglochin striata</i> (saltmarsh)	Streaked Arrow-Grass	U
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Phragmites australis</i> (foreshore)	Native Reed	
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C
	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal Tea-tree	
	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
POLYGONACEAE	<i>#Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (culvert)	Knotweed	
PRIMULACEAE	<i>Samolus repens</i> (saltmarsh)	Creeping Brookweed	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i> var <i>ericifolia</i>	Heath-leaved Banksia	C
	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	
	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var <i>spinulosa</i>	Hair-pin Banksia	C
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Settlers Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
CYATHEACEAE	* <i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Straw Treefern
DAVALLIACEAE	* <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Alternanthera pholoxeroides</i> ³	Alligator Weed
APIACEAE	<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>	Pennywort
ARACEAE	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Fruit Salad Plant
ARALIACEAE	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
	<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane
	<i>Delairea odorata</i> ⁴	Cape Ivy
	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine

BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	Twiggy Turnip
	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Flickweed
CACTACEAE	<i>Opuntia sp.</i>	
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother-Of-Millions
EUPHOBIAEAE	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ⁴	Castor Oil Plant
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALACEAE	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea ssp cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis pes-capre</i>	Soursob
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Buttercup
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> ⁴	Balloon Vine
	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese Tallow
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
TROPAEOLACEAE	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium
URTICACEAE	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> ⁴	Sticky Weed
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
	<i>Verbena sp.</i>	Purple Top
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Sedge
IRIDACEAE	<i>Watsonia bulbifera</i>	Watsonia
JUNCEAE	<i>Juncus acutus ssp acutus</i>	Sharp Rush
POACEAE	<i>Avena sp.</i>	Wild Oats
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Sporobolus indicus var capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

#Indicates a species not on Kubiak's (2005) list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.25.2 Settlers Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Black Rat*	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
Birds	Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>
	Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.26 STEWART PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.26.1 Stewart Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Stewart Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower	C
APIACEAE	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	S
	<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	Pennywort	C
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>		S
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia, Dogwood	U
	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Paper Daisy	C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	C
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Einadia hastata</i>		S
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens (s.lat.)</i>	Kidney Weed	S
DILLENACEAE	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Rough Guinea Flower	C
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S

EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> <i>var.ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia binervia</i> (p)		R
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i> (p)	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leaved Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Straight Wattle	U
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>		U
	# <i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil	
	<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	Love Creeper	
	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Love Creeper	S
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla	C
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C
	<i>Platylobium formosum</i> ssp <i>formosum</i>	Handsome Flat-Pea	C
	<i>Pultenea villosa</i> (p)		U
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	S
HALAGORACEAE	<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i>	Germander Raspwort	C
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> (p?)	White Mahogany	R
	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	S
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	U
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> (p)	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	C
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	C
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i> ssp. <i>salicifolia</i> (p)	Willow-leaved Hakea	S
	<i>Lambertia formosa</i> (p)	Mountain Devil	C
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Traveller's Joy	C
	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	C
RUTACEAE	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria	C
SANTALACEAE	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	S
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>		C
STERCULIACEAE	<i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i> var. <i>ferrugineum</i>	Rusty Petals	C

Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
LILIACEAE	<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Pale Vanilla Lily	(U-R)
LOMANDRACEAE	# <i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> ssp <i>rubiginosa</i> (p)		
	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>filiformis</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp <i>multiflora</i>		C
PHILESIACEAE	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> (p)	Blue Flax Lily	C
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Mauve Flax Lily	S
POACEAE	<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	Three-awn Speargrass	
	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Three-awn Spreargrasss	C
	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	Tall Speargrass	C
	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>		
	# <i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Smallflower Fingergrass	
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i> var. <i>caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass	C
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Basket Grass	S
	<i>Panicum simile</i>	Two Colour Panic	S
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS STEWART PARK		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
IRIDACEAE	<i>Freesia</i> sp.	Freesia
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (p)	Brush Box
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp <i>cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel
PASSIFLORACEAE	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Common Passionfruit
	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Passionfruit
	<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	White Passionfruit
SIMAROUBACEAE	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven
	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Madeira Winter Cherry

Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
LILIACEAE	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Ribbon Plant
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Pennisetum clandestina</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria sp.</i>	Pigeon Grass

* Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that has most likely been planted

#Indicates a species not listed on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.26.2 Stewart Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.27 SYMONS RESERVE (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.27.1 Symons Reserve Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Symons Reserve			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
MYRSINACEAE	<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	Mutton Wood	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
VITACEAE	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender Grape	

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Symons Reserve		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
CYATHEACEAE	* <i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Straw Treefern
Gymnosperms		
ARAUCARIACEAE	* <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ARACEAE	<i>Calocasia esculenta</i>	Taro
	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Fruit Salad Plant
BALSAMINACEAE	<i>Impatiens sp.</i>	Impatiens
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
Symons Reserve		
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus elastic</i>	Indian Rubber Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
POACEAE	<i>Arundo donax</i> ⁴	Giant Reed
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Phyllostachys ssp</i> ⁴	Rhizomatous Bamboo

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality
Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.27.2 Symons Reserve Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas supercilliosa</i>
	Eurasian Coot*	<i>Fulcia atra</i>
	Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
	White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove *	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
	Striped Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.28 TASMAN PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.28.1 Tasman Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Tasman Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern	C
SINOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> ssp <i>sieberi</i>	Mulga Fern	C
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE			
	<i>Brunoniella pumilio</i>	Dwarf Trumpet	S
	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower	C
ANTHERICACEAE	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i> ssp <i>tuberosus</i>	Fringe Lily	C

APIACEAE	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	S
	<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	Pennywort	C
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
ASTERACEAE	<i>Olearia microphylla</i>	Bridal Daisy Bush	S
	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Paper Daisy	C
	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i> var. <i>hispidulus</i>	Rough Groundsel	
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (p)	Black She-Oak	C
	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	C
CASSYTHACEAE	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Common Devil's Twine	C
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i> (s.lat.)	Kidney Weed	S
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i> (p)	NSW Christmas Bush	C
DILLENiaceae	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Rough Guinea Flower	C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	C
	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Micrantheum ericoides</i>		C
	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i> (ex <i>P. thymoides</i>)	Thyme Spurge	C
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>		S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (p)	Sydney Green Wattle	
	<i>Acacia falcata</i>		S
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leafed Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>Bossiaea obcordata</i>	Spiny Bossiaea	C
	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> ssp <i>ulicifolia</i>		S
	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Love Creeper	C
	# <i>Glycine microphylla</i>		
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla	C
	<i>Hovea linearis</i> (s.str.)		S
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C
	<i>Platylobium formosum</i> ssp <i>formosum</i>	Handsome Flat-Pea	C
	<i>Pultenaea elliptica</i>		C
	<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	Graceful Bush-Pea	C
	<i>Pultenaea linophylla</i>		R
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	S
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i> ssp <i>hederacea</i>	Violet-leaved Goodenia	C
HALAGORACEAE	<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i>	Germander Raspwort	C

LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	C
	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	S
	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Ironbark	S
	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum	S
	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	S
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> ssp. <i>polygalifolium</i>	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	C
	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Paperbark Tea-tree	C
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive	C
OXALIDACEAE	# <i>Oxalis perennans</i>		
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple Berry	C
	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> (p)	Rough-fruit Pittosporum	S
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia	C
	<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider Flower	C
	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i> ssp. <i>salicifolia</i> (p)	Willow-leaved Hakea	S
	<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain Devil	C
	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush	C
	<i>Persoonia laurina</i>	Golden Geebung	S
	<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Smooth Geebung	C
	<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>	Pine-leaf Geebung	S
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i> var. <i>glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	C
RUBIACEAE	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	Jasmine Morinda	S
RUTACEAE	<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i>		S
	<i>Leionema dentatum</i>		S
SANTALACEAE	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart	S
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>		C
STERCULIACEAE	<i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i> var. <i>ferrugineum</i>	Rusty Petals	C
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Rice Flower	C
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	C
VITACEAE	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender Grape	
	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Water Vine	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
ANTHERICACEAE	<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	Pale Grass Lily	S
	# <i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>vittata</i>	Blue Grass Lily	
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma gunni</i>		S
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		C

IRIDACEAE	<i>Patersonia glabrata</i>	Leafy Purple Flag	C
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra cylindrica</i>		S
	<i>#Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>correacea</i>		
	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>filiformis</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra gracilis</i>		S
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>multiflora</i>		C
	<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	Fish Bones	C
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>	Tartan Tongue Orchid	C
	<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	Large Tongue Orchid	S
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Mauve Flax Lily	S
POACEAE	<i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i>	Oat Spear Grass	C
	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Three-awn Speargrass	C
	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	Tall Speargrass	C
	<i>#Deyeuxia decipiens</i>	Reed Bent Grass	
	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Bent Grass	S
	<i>Dichelacne micrantha</i>	Shorthair Plume Grass	
	<i>#Dichelachne subaequiglumis</i>	Plume Grass	
	<i>#Digitaria parviflora</i>	Fingergrass	
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass	C
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	S
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Slender-leaf Basket Grass	S
	<i>Panicum simile</i>	Two Colour Panic	S
	<i>#Paspalidium distans</i>		
	<i>Poa affinis</i>		
	<i>#Tetrarrhena turfosa</i>	Ricegrass	
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C
SMILACACEAE	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Native Sarsasparilla	C
XANTHORRHOEACEAE	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> sp. (not in flower)		

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Tasman Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ARACEAE	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Fruit Salad Plant
ARALIACEAE	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
	<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane
	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear

	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BERBERIDACEAE	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred Bamboo
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Golden Dodder
	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> ³	Cape Broom
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Slender Vetch
FUMARIACEAE	<i>Fumaria muralis</i> spp <i>muralis</i>	Wall Fumitory
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MUSACEAE	<i>Strelitzia</i> sp	Bird of Paradise
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp <i>cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel
	<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	Large Flower Wood Sorrel
PASSIFLORACEAE	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	Blue Passionflower
	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Common Passionfruit
	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Passionfruit
PHYTOLACCACEAE	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed
PINACEAE	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
	<i>Macadamia</i> sp.	Macadamia
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
	<i>Verbena</i> sp	Purple Top
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> ⁴	Bridal Creeper
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
IRIDACEAE	<i>Dietes</i> sp.	Dietes
LILIACEAE	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Ribbon Plant
POACEAE	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Rhodes Grass
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria</i> sp.	Pigeon Grass
	<i>Sporobolus indicus var capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass

*Indicates an Australian native species that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that has been planted; #Indicates a species that is not on Kubiak's (2005) plant list; Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.28.2 Tasman Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	Long-nosed bandicoot	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>
	Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>
	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Goulds Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>
	Little Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus vulturnis</i>
	White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
	Southern Boobook Owl	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
	White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidorynas nigra</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	
Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>	
Australian Brush-Turkey	<i>Alectura lathami</i>	
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
	Golden Crown Snake	<i>Cacophis squamulosus</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.29 TINDARRA RESERVE (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.29.1 Tindarra Reserve Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Tindarra Reserve			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	C
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus (p)</i>	Blueberry Ash	C
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia parramattensis (p)</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii (p)</i>	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	R
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua (p)</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium ssp polygalifolium (p)</i>	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	C
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina (p)</i>	Water Gum	C
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis glycinoides (p)</i>	Old Man's Beard	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS Tindarra Reserve		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
CYATHEACEAE	* <i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Straw Treefern
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ARACEAE	<i>Calocasia esculenta</i>	Taro
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
CANNACEAE	<i>Canna indica</i>	Canna Lily
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
CASUARINACEAE	* <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana ssp cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily	<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>	Coral Tree

FABOIDEAE		
FABACEAE subfamily	<i>*Acacia podalyrifolia</i>	Mount Morgan Wattle
MIMOSOIDEAE		
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Morton Bay Fig
	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
MUSACEAE	<i>Musa sp.</i>	Banana
MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
SALICACEAE	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
TROPAEOLACEAE	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
POACEAE	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that most likely has been planted

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.29.2 Tindarra Reserve Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
	Striped Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>
Fish	Plague Minnow	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>

5.30 TRAFALGAR PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.30.1 Trafalgar Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Trafalgar Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (p)	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	
	* <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> (p)	Broad-leaved Ironbark	
	* <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> (p)	Spotted Gum	
	* <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (p)	Tallow-Wood	
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (p)	Sydney Blue Gum	S

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates species that most likely have been planted

5.30.2 Trafalgar Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
Reptiles	Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>
	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

5.31 TYAGARAH PARK (PARRAMATTA RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.31.1 Tyagarah Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Tyagarah Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> (p)	Coffee Bush	C
	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	C
	<i>Omalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (p)	Sydney Green Wattle	
	<i>Acacia falcata</i> (p)		S
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i> (p)	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (p)	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i> (p)	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i> (p)	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i> (p)	Tickbush	C
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> (p)	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> (p)	Turpentine	S
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i> (p)	Mock Olive	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> (p)	Blackthorn	C
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Tyagarah Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily MIMOSOIDEAE	* <i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringe-leaf Wattle
LIVISTONA	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	
MALACEAE	<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Cotoneaster
	<i>Pyracantha</i> sp.	Pyracantha
MORACEAE	<i>Morus albus</i>	White Mulberry
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet

	<i>Olea europaea ssp cuspidata</i> ⁴	African Olive
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
IRIDACEAE	<i>Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass
	<i>Phyllostachys ssp</i> ⁴	Rhizomatous Bamboo
	<i>Sporobolus indicus var capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass

* Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) Indicates a species that most likely has been planted

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.31.2 Tyagarah Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Ring-tail Possum	<i>Pseudecheirus peregrinus</i>
	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
Birds	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	
Reptiles	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Weasel Skink	<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>
Frogs	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.32 TYRELL PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.32.1 Tyrell Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Tyrell Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower	C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina</i> sp.		
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i> (s.lat.)	Kidney Weed	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla	C
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	S
	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow Bottlebrush	U
	<i>#Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaf Ironbark	
	<i>#Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	
	<i>Eucalyptus oblonga</i>	Common Sandstone Stringybark	
	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	U
	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> ssp <i>polygalifolium</i>	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	C
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leafed Paperbark	
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	C
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	C
RUTACEAE	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria	C
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>		C
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella prunina</i>		
POACEAE	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	S

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS Tyrell Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
ARACEAE	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Fruit Salad Plant
ARECACEAE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane
	<i>Gnaphalium sp.</i>	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
CAESALPINIACEAE	<i>Bauhinia aculeata</i>	Bauhinia
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula var glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush
	* <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ?	Ribbon Gum
	* <i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Salpichroa organifolia</i>	Pampas Lily of the Valley
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Madeira Winter Cherry
	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Brazilian Nightshade
STERCULACEAE	# <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> ssp <i>populneus</i>	Kurrajong
ULMACEAE	<i>Celtis orientalis</i>	Hackberry
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
LILIACEAE	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Ribbon Plant
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

#Indicates a species not on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.32.2 Tyrell Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Red Fox *	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Birds	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>

	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acidotheres tristis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

5.33 WATERLOO PARK (LANE COVER RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.33.1 Waterloo Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Waterloo Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	Rough Ground Fern	S
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
APIACEAE	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	S
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Paper Daisy	C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (?p)	Black She-Oak	C
	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest Oak	C
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i> (s.lat.)	Kidney Weed	S
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i> (p)	Black Wattle	C
	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i> (p)	NSW Christmas Bush	C
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i> (p)	Blueberry Ash	C
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Micranthemum ericoides</i>		C
	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia falcata</i> (p)		S
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i> (p)	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia linifolia</i> (p)	Flax-leafed Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (p)	Sydney Golden Wattle	C

	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia suaveolens (p)</i>	Sweet-scented Wattle	C
	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Love Creeper	C
	<i>Indigofera australis (p)</i>	Austral Indigo	R
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda (p)</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	C
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	S
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii (p)</i>	Lillypilly	U
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Angophora hispida (p)</i>	Dwarf Apple	
	<i>Callistemon citrinus (p)</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	U
	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	C
	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	S
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	S
	<i>Eucalyptus piperita (p?)</i>	Sydney Peppermint	C
	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Snappy Gum	S
	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	S
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna (p)</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua (p)</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> <i>ssp polygalifolium (p?)</i>	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	C
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides (p)</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	U
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina (p)</i>	Water Gum	C
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var <i>spinulosa (p?)</i>	Hair-pin Banksia	C
	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i> ssp <i>salicifolia (p)</i>	Willow-leaved Hakea	S
	<i>Hakea sericea (p?)</i>	Bushy Needlebush	C
	<i>Hakea teretifolia (p)</i>	Dagger Hakea	
	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush	C
ULMACEAE	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>viridis (p)</i>	Poison Peach	
VITACEAE	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Water Vine	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed	S
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		C
LILIACEAE	<i>Laxmannia gracilis (s.str.)</i>	Slender Wire Lily	C
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Anisopogon avenaceus ?</i>	Oat Speargrass	C

	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Three-awn Speargrass	C
	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	Tall Speargrass	C
	# <i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Fingergrass	
	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass	C
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	S
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Slender-leaf Basket Grass	S
	<i>Panicum simile</i>	Two Colour Panic	S
	# <i>Paspalidium distans</i>		
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Waterloo Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Pteridiophytes		
CYATHEACEAE	* <i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Straw Treefern
Waterloo Park		
DAVALLIACEAE	* <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Black-eyed Susan
ARACEAE	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Fruit Salad Plant
ARALIACEAE	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
ARECACEAE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Phoenix Palm
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Mist Flower
	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Bushy Starwort
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane
	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickheads
	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
BERBERIDACEAE	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred Bamboo
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Mouse Ear Chickweed
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Golden Dodder
	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Blue Morning Glory
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
FABACEAE subfamily FABOIDEAE	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Slender Vetch
FABACEAE subfamily MIMOSOIDEAE	* <i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle

	* <i>Acacia elata</i>	Mountain Cedar Wattle
	* <i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringe-leaf Wattle
	* <i>Acacia podalyrifolia</i>	Mount Morgan Wattle
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel
MALVACEAE	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Smallflower Mallow
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
MYRTACEAE	* <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
	* <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallow-wood
	* <i>Eucalyptus viminalis?</i>	Ribbon Gum
	* <i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	Lemon-scented Tea-tree
	* <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey-Myrtle
	* <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Brush Cherry
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Mickey Mouse Plant
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel
	<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	Large Flower Wood Sorrel
PHYTOLACCACEAE	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
	<i>Grevillea hybrids</i>	
ROSACEAE	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Wild Strawberry
	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> ⁴	Balloon Vine
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
	<i>Verbena sp</i>	Purple Top
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
LILIACEAE	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Ribbon Plant
	<i>Lilium formosum</i>	Formosum Lily
POACEAE	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass
	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria sp</i>	Pigeon Grass
	<i>Sporobolus indicus var capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality

(p) indicates a species that appears to have been planted

#Indicates a species not on Kubiak's (2005) plant list

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.33.2 Waterloo Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
Birds	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
	White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
Reptiles	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

5.34 WILGA PARK (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.34.1 Wilga Park Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST Wilga Park			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
ASTERACEAE	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> ssp <i>orientalis</i>	Indian Weed	S
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Einadia hastata</i>		S
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Calystegia marginata</i>		R
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leafed Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	C
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Northern Cranesbill	S
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C

	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	S
	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	C
	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark	S
	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Leptospermum parvifolium</i>		U
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> <i>ssp polygalifolium</i>	Lemon-scented Tea-tree	C
	<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	(planted)	R
	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in Summer	S
	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Ball Honeymyrtle	
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	C
ULMACEAE	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>viridis</i>	Poison Peach	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		C
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS		
Wilga Park		
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons		
ACERACEAE	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Plant
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs
	<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane
	<i>Delairea odorata</i> ⁴	Cape Ivy
	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Potato weed
	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	Cudweed
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear
	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
BASELLACEAE	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> ⁴	Madeira Vine
CASUARINACEAE	* <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> <i>ssp cunninghamiana</i>	River She-Oak
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> ⁴	Common Morning Glory
EUPHOBIAEAE	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
FABACEAE subfamily CAESALPINOIDEAE	<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> ⁴	Easter Senna
LAMIACEAE	* <i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne

MYRTACEAE	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
OLEACEAE	<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	Ash
	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
PROTEACEAE	* <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry
SALICACEAE	<i>Populus sp.</i>	Poplar
	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow
SOLANACEAE	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> ³	Green Cestrum
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
VERBENACEAE	<i>Lantana camara</i> ⁴	Lantana
	<i>Verbena sp.</i>	Purple Top
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons		
ASPARGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> ⁴	Trad, Wandering Jew
POACEAE	<i>Arundo donax</i> ⁴	Giant Reed
	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass
	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Setaria sp.</i>	Pigeon Grass
	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Palm Grass
	<i>Sporobolus indicus var capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality
Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

5.34.2 Wilga Park Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
Frogs	Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Fish	Nil	

5.35 YURRAH RESERVE (LANE COVE RIVER CATCHMENT)

5.35.1 Yurrah Reserve Flora

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST			
Yurrah Reserve			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	CS
Pteridiophytes			
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken	C
SINOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga Fern	C
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ARALIACEAE	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax	C
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-Oak	C
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens (s.lat.)</i>	Kidney Weed	S
DILLENiaceae	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Rough Guinea Flower	C
	<i>Hibbertia sp.</i>		
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Heath	S
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Green Wattle	C
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses	C
	<i>Glycine microphylla</i>		
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	C
	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	S
	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	C
	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White stringybark	S
	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum	S
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tickbush	C
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	S
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	C
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia spinulosa var spinulosa</i>	Hair-pin Banksia	C
	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlebush	C
	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush	C
	<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>	Pine-leaf Geebung	S
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Traveler's Joy	C
	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Old Man's Beard	C
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	C
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma gunni</i>		S
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		C
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	C

PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
POACEAE	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>		S
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>		C
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	C
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	C
	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass	S
	<i>Poa affinis</i>		

EXOTIC AND NON-LOCAL NATIVE PLANTS			
Yurrah Reserve			
FAMILY	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME	
Pteridiophytes			
DAVALLIACEAE	<i>*Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern	
Angiosperms-Dicotyledons			
ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's Pegs	
	<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane	
	<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	Cudweed	
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear	
	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	
	<i>Taraxacum officiale</i>	Dandelion	
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle	
BERBERIDACEAE	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred Bamboo	
FABACEAE subfamily MIMOSOIDEAE	<i>*Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringe-leaf Wattle	
LAMIACEAE	<i>*Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coast Westringia	
LAURACEAE	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> ⁴	Camphor Laurel	
MALVACEAE	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne	
OCHNACEAE	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> ⁴	Ochna, Mickey Mouse Plant	
OLEACEAE	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ⁴	Broad-leaved Privet	
	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> ⁴	Small-leaved Privet	
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis</i> sp.		
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue	
PROTEACEAE	<i>*Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate ⁴	Blackberry	
Angiosperms-Monocotyledons			
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ⁴	Asparagus Fern	
	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> ⁴	Bridal Creeper	
POACEAE	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass	
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Ehrharta, Panic Veldtgrass	
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	
	<i>Setaria</i> sp.	Pigeon Grass	
	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> var <i>capensis</i>	Parramatta Grass	

*Indicates an Australian native plant that is not indigenous to Ryde municipality.

Superscript numbers pertain to listed noxious weeds listed in the Weed Control Order No 19 (2005) of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

5.35.2 Yurrah Reserve Fauna

Animal Group	Species	Common Name
Mammals	Cat*	<i>Felis catus</i>
	Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Birds	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephalus</i>
	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
	Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
Reptiles	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Grass Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
	Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Frogs	Nil	
Fish	Nil	

6.0 Discussion

6.1 Environmental Problems

Landscaping and Lack of Maintenance

In the majority of the smaller reserves, weed abundance ranged from an equal ratio of weeds/natives to a greater number of weeds than natives. Many of these reserves have been landscaped to improve amenity and there has evidently been little or no maintenance other than mowing. These reserves are becoming unsightly due to the domination of weed species. This was not the case in those reserves undergoing bush regeneration.

Inappropriate Species Planting

It was common in the past few decades to landscape with attractive native species such as Coastal Banksia, Heath-leaved Banksia, Hair-pin Banksia, Lilly-Pilly, Sydney Wattle, Poison Peach, Snow-in-Summer, Prickly-leaved Paperbark, Crimson Bottlebrush and trees such as River She-Oak, Spotted Gum and Tallow-wood. In several reserves these plantings are adjacent to remnant bushland causing confusion about whether or not the species belongs within that community. In many cases they do not belong there. There has also been a limited number of species planted, usually tree species and often species within a single family (e.g. MYRTACEAE); these reserves have lost ecological integrity due to lack of diversity of families. Often species are planted far apart, or there is just a canopy layer with little or no understorey; this discourages foraging fauna so necessary for pollination of the plants.

6.2 The value of Bush Regeneration

Many small reserves have been cleared of vegetation and planted to make amenable parks for public use. Some of these reserves do not appear to have a program of maintenance, other than mowing. The consequences are that weeds take over and threaten canopy species. Small reserves, such as Stewart and Tyrell Parks, Yurrah and Bundara Reserves, prove that the discontinuance of mowing in areas where there is native ground cover combined with bush regeneration actually increases vegetation diversity and amenity.

6.3 Plant Community Assessment

As with the previous surveys by Biosphere (2006, 2007), the Tozer model has been instrumental in providing information on the diversity or lack of diversity of vegetation within the reserves. Six parks were chosen for quadrats, three of the parks were diverse enough to pass the test while three of the quadrats failed because the number of species did not provide a 95% confidence level for the community. In the case of this survey it simply means that the reserves did not have enough diversity within the community. In all cases this was due to environmental degradation, which was ascertained by a systematic survey of the whole reserve.

Common causes for degradation were fragmentation, stormwater/nutrient input from close proximity to rivers, creeks or stormwater drains, high or low frequency of fire, dumping of refuse, edge effect, lack of maintenance and weed control and continuation of threatening processes such as noxious weed invasion e.g. by vines and Lantana. The survey this year also showed that diversity was lower in the quadrats than in previous years, mainly due to the effects of weed inundation because of lack of maintenance of the reserves. An increased rate of the introduction of alien species is one of seven major factors causing the decline of biodiversity (Coutts-Smith & Downey 2008) and as some of the species lists show that there are more exotic plants in the reserves than local natives. Other environmental problems were litter and weed dispersal due to proximity to the Parramatta River system or storm water drains or that vegetation regeneration is in need of a trigger such as fire (Table 8).

Table 8
Environmental Problems in the six quadrats surveyed this year.

Quadrat Name	Number of native species/required number	Number of positive diagnostic species/required number	Vegetation Community	Environmental Problem
Kobada Park	52/43	19/28	Representative of Map Unit 31: Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland	Weed inundation adjacent (Northern Suburbs Crematorium)
Tasman Park	51/38	11/11	Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺	Weed inundation adjacent (RTA Land)
ELS Hall Park	43/38	14/11	Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest	Adjacent weeds associated with Shrimpton's Creek
Marsfield Park	41/38	19/11	Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest ⁺	Rabbits; adjacent weeds, soil compaction due to horse riders
Denistone Park	32/33	18/18	Representative of Map Unit 15: Turpentine Ironbark Forest ⁺	Lack of maintenance of park causing extreme weed inundation, especially from vines & lantana; fragmentation from bike riding track
Glades Bay Park	24/39	10/27	Representative of Map Unit 33: Western Sandstone Gully Forest	Weed inundation due to stormwater/nutrients in creek line & along river. Fire required to trigger germination of natives on south side

For instance, in the Turpentine Ironbark Forest Communities the highest number of native species and diagnostic species in the quadrat was Darvall Park (Biosphere 2006): 46 & 28 respectively; compared to Denistone Park with 32 native species & 18 diagnostic species. The quadrat at Darvall Park and the other quadrats at Brush Farm Park and Burrows Park (Biosphere 2006) had undergone bush regeneration work and were all in various secondary succession phases whereas the Denistone Park quadrat had not been regenerated and showed signs of degradation due to weed inundation, as does the whole park. All strata of vegetation are affected by exotic vine species. The Blue Gums in this park are spectacular and it would be a shame to lose them.

In the Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest, the Upper Strangers Creek quadrat (Biosphere 2007) had recently had a fire and had 69 species with 21 diagnostic species. There had been no work done on the Wellington Road quadrat (Biosphere 2006) and it even had 47 species and 17 diagnostic species. Of the three quadrats this year, Tasman Park had the greatest number of species (51) while Marsfield Park had the greatest number of diagnostic species (19) and ELS Hall Park somewhere in between (43 & 14). There may have been previous fires in Tasman Park and ELS Hall Park, while Marsfield Park was undergoing bush regeneration. Tasman Park lies adjacent to weed infestation, both within the park and on M2 land adjacent.

Of the Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland communities, Kobada Park had 52 native species but 9 fewer required diagnostic species, no doubt due to its proximity to the weed infested border with the Northern Suburbs Crematorium. This is in comparison to the Somerset quadrat (Biosphere 2007), post burn, with 69 species and 36 of the required 28 diagnostic species. There is likely to be a significant increase of species richness in the area of Kobada Park that has recently been burnt.

Of the Western Sandstone Gully Forests, the Glades Bay quadrat is extremely low in both species and diagnostic species compared to Wolfe Rd (Biosphere 2007), post burn, with 60 species and 40 of the required 27 diagnostic species. This is highly suggestive that an ecological burn would greatly improve the condition in this part of Glades Bay Park. As Glades Bay Park also has the highest number of weed species of the parks with quadrats, intensive weed control would be required before a burn takes place. Many of the weeds occur through proximity to the creek and the Parramatta River. A fire could also rejuvenate Boobajool Reserve, but only after weed removal and stabilisation of the slope below the oval is completed.

6.4 Vulnerable, Endangered, Rare and Significant Plant Species and Communities

Vulnerable, endangered, rare and significant plant species need to be mapped so they can be protected. Bush regeneration and weed removal on an ongoing basis should be employed to protect these valuable plants.

Species such as *Styphelia longifolia*, susceptible to the key threatening process of high frequency fire, need to be protected. Those species and communities listed in the schedules of the TSC Act (1995) need to be maintained as per DECC protocols.

Mangrove and saltmarsh communities should be monitored to assess adverse effects from rising sea levels, a possible result of the key threatening process of human-caused climate change.

Most vegetation communities have been surveyed to support bushland plans of management for the protection and enhancement of these valuable communities. A significant proportion of Ryde's bushland is listed as endangered under the TSC Act 1995. Council is required to report on these species and communities in its annual State of the Environment Report and to ensure a 'seven part test' is carried out if any development may cause an impact on the community according to s5A of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* (1979). Decisions in regards to Mangroves need to be made after liaison with the Department of Primary Industries so there is compliance with the Fisheries Management Act 1994. Other development or activity issues that affect all vegetation communities can be guided through State Environmental Planning Policies, Regional Environmental Plans and Local Environment Plans.

6.5 Environmental and Noxious Weed Control

Environmental noxious weeds are prevalent throughout the catchments and the control of these weeds is the ongoing responsibility of Council. Bush regeneration by professionals and volunteers can assist with this responsibility. Three Class 3 environmental weeds are prevalent in the reserves surveyed this year: Green Cestrum, Cape Broom and Alligator Weed. It is the responsibility of Council to suppress and destroy these weeds. Green Cestrum is the most common of the three weeds, and this has been true for previous surveys as well (Biosphere 2006, 2007). Alligator Weed is found in three reserves adjacent to the Parramatta River. It is an indicator of fresh water entering the river system and all three infestations are in areas adjacent to storm water drains. This weed is difficult to remove and a concerted and continuous plan of action needs to be implemented. Two other weeds of note associated with saltmarsh areas are Pellitory (*Parietaria judaica*) and Sharp Rush (*Juncus acutus spp acutus*). Pellitory is a weed that is a health hazard and it has increased its range significantly over the last 15 years. If this weed is not controlled immediately it can only increase in potential to become a bigger problem, as it has done in other areas of the Parramatta River. There are only a few infestations of Sharp Rush and these can easily be controlled.

Many vines are environmental weeds and they are a major threat to groundcovers, shrubs and tree species, especially in the southeastern reserves. The Blue Gums in Lynn, Symons and Denistone Parks are already compromised.

Creek lines, such as Shrimptons Creek and various stormwater drains, such as the drainage system running from Mallee Reserve down to Morrison Bay Park, are a major cause of weed problems due to constant disturbance, increased water and nutrient loading, and weed propagule introduction. These areas could be rehabilitated to create effective wildlife corridors, if weed clearance and replanting of local native species is done over a long period and in a mosaic pattern to protect currently utilised fauna habitat. Council needs to develop a plan of management for these areas, as this survey clearly shows planting and lack of ongoing maintenance does not work.

6.6 Landscaping and Planting

Landscaping and planting of inappropriate species was again a concern in most reserves. Many landscaped plants are utilised because they are attractive or easy to grow; these only introduce species that do not naturally occur in the reserve. While many of them do not become weed species, they do alter the ecology of the area in that they may not provide adequate food or habitat for local fauna. Again, it cannot be stressed strongly enough, that if planting is to take place, it must be from native plant seed sourced within the catchment. Records should also be kept of plantings within any bushland reserve to protect the integrity of the native vegetation. An example is given below (ideas from Danny Hirschfeld); this record needs an accompanying map of the reserve with designated work/planting zones.

PLANTING RECORDING SHEET - IN OR ADJACENT TO AREAS OF REMNANT VEGETATION.									
Planting Location									
Date	Site Zone	Species	No. Planted	Pot size	Seed Batch No.	Provenance	Planted by	Propagator/ Supplier	Comments/ Survival rate

Many of the landscaped parks consist only of canopy trees that do not supply a continuous canopy from ground level to tree canopy to protect foraging fauna. Trees need to be planted no more than 15 m apart (the mature canopy cover will suffice as a rule of thumb) and there needs to be a contiguous shrub and ground cover under the trees.

6.7 Fauna Overview

Mammals:

Native terrestrial mammals were absent from almost all of the reserves, the only exception being Tasman Reserve. Native arboreal mammals were more common with usually only one or two

species of possum present in each reserve. The most common mammals detected were Brush-tailed Possums, Ring-tailed Possums and Grey-headed Flying Foxes. The ground fauna was dominated by exotic mammals, such as black rats, cats, dogs and foxes.

Birds:

Fifty nine species of day birds and three species of night birds were found in the reserves. Many of the birds found were those commonly found in open woodland whereas ground-nesting or ground-frequenting birds were conspicuously absent. It is assumed that their absence is due to the high number of exotic predators in these small parks.

One threatened bird species, namely the Powerful Owl, was detected in Marsfield Park. The bird detected there appeared to be foraging and no roosting sites were found for these birds in the park. This suggests that the owl has flown in from a nearby site and it may periodically visit Marsfield Park (and other nearby parks) during its nightly forays, and return to its roosting site during the day.

Many of these parks and reserves contained a high numbers of exotic birds. In some of the smaller parks, exotic species, such as Common Starling, Common Myna and Feral Pigeon, dominate the bird fauna.

Reptiles:

Seven lizard species and one snake were found during these surveys. The majority of lizards found were small, ant-eating species that can hide quickly in short grass or under fallen branches. Larger lizards, such as Water Dragons, were relatively scarce, while Eastern Blue-tongues were not encountered at all. The Black-bellied Marsh Snake, found at Kobada Park, is a small, lizard-feeding snake that is not normally noticeable in the grass and leaf litter. The Golden Crown Snake, found at Tasman Reserve, is also a skink-feeder; both of these small snakes are easy victims of exotic predators such as foxes and cats.

Frogs:

Three species of frogs were found in the surveys. None of the frogs were abundant. The Striped Marsh Frog and Common Eastern Froglet were found in most reserves where water was present.

Fish:

The introduced Plague Minnow *Gambusia holbrooki* was common in Shrimptons Creek and was also present in most of the other reserves that had small creeks or channels in them.

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Appendix 1

Vegetation Quadrat Results

DENISTONE PARK QUADRAT

This quadrat, on Wianamatta Shale, is located behind houses and the area is disturbed by walking/bike track and weed inundation. Sydney Blue Gums dominate this Open Forest of with an understorey of Turpentines. *Calystegia marginata* is rare in Ryde municipality (Kubiak, 2005) but very common in this park. The vegetation within this quadrat only just failed a 95% confidence level for Map Unit 15: Turpentine Ironbark Forest. Native species are one fewer than required (32/33) but positive diagnostic species are satisfactory (18/18).

Native Plant Species in 400m ² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	1
<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	1
<i>Calystegia marginata</i>	4
<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	1
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	2
<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	1
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	2
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	1
<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	3
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	3
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	4
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	4
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	2
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	3
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	3
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	3
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	1
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	1
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var <i>stipoides</i>	3
<i>Notelea longifolia</i>	1
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	2
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	5
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	1
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	2
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	1
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	2
<i>Poa affinis</i>	2
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	3
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> ssp <i>orientalis</i>	2
<i>Stephania japonica</i> var <i>discolor</i>	1
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> ssp <i>glomulifera</i>	5
<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var <i>viridis</i>	2

Weed Species in 400m² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	1
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	1
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	1
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	3
<i>Celtis australis</i>	1
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1
<i>Duchesnia indica</i>	1
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	4
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	1
<i>Lantana camara</i>	1
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	1
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	1
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	2
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	3
<i>Olea europaea ssp cuspidata</i>	1
<i>Oxalis</i> sp. prob. <i>corniculata</i> complex	1
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	4
<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>	1
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	2
<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i>	1
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	1
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	2
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	4

ELS HALL PARK QUADRAT

This quadrat is located just below Scott St Marsfield in an area of natural bushland in this otherwise large sporting complex and landscaped park. The soil contains some clay with Hawkesbury Sandstone outcrops. Blackbutt forest dominates the canopy with a Turpentine and shrub understorey. Judging by the number of regenerating wattles and Hop Bush, this area has most likely had a fire in the last 5 years. *Trachymene incisa* is considered uncommon to rare in the municipality (Kubiak 2005) but is common within the quadrat. The quadrat fulfils the criteria for Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest with 14/11 positive diagnostic species and 43/38 native plants.

Native Plant Species in 400m² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	3
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	2
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	2
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	2
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	1
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	2
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	1
<i>Cassytha pubesens</i>	1
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	3
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var <i>revoluta</i>	3
<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	2
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	3
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	1
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	2

<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	3
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	6
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	1
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i> var <i>hederacea</i>	3
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	2
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var <i>major</i>	3
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	1
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	1
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	4
<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	2
<i>Lomandra cylindrica</i>	1
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var <i>stipoides</i>	2
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	2
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	2
<i>Panicum simile</i>	2
<i>Paspalidium distans</i>	2
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	3
<i>Platylobium latifolium</i>	2
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	1
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	3
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	3
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	3
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	2
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	1
<i>Smilax glyciophylla</i>	1
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	1
<i>Themeda australis</i>	1
<i>Trachymene incisa</i>	3
<i>Xanthosia tridentata</i>	1

Weed Species in 400m² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	1
<i>Axonopus affinis</i>	1
<i>Briza major</i>	2
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	3
<i>Lantana camara</i>	1
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	1
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate	1
<i>Setaria</i> sp	1
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	1
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	3

GLADES BAY QUADRAT

This quadrat, on Hawkesbury Sandstone, is dominated by the Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) with an understorey of Two-veined Hickory (*Acacia binervata*) and Cabbage Tree Palm (*Livistona australis*), both considered rare in Ryde's bushland (Kubiak, 2005). The vegetation community is typical of Map Unit 33: Western Sydney Gully Forest but does not fulfill the criteria due to lack of diversity (24 native species/39 required; 10/27 positive diagnostic species). The low diversity of this quadrat is probably due to the high litter layer and a lack of fire as well as a history of disturbance (mining of sandstone nearby).

Native Plant Species in 400m ² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	3
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	1
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	2
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	3
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	3
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	3
<i>Eleocharis reticulata</i>	1
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	3
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	6
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	1
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	3
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	3
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	3
<i>Livistona australis</i>	2
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	5
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	3
<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	1
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	3
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	1
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	1
<i>Poa affinis</i>	1
<i>Polyscias sambuccifolia</i>	3
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	5
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	1

Weed Species in 400m ² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	2
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1
<i>Digitaria didactyla</i>	2
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	1
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	2
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	3
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	1

KOBADA PARK QUADRAT

This quadrat is located below the southern edge of Northern Suburbs Crematorium and approximately 50 m from Fairyland Ave. The land owned by the Crematorium is overly moist and covered with weeds. This is causing dieback of the Scribbly Gums within the quadrat and generally affecting the biodiversity of the vegetation. This quadrat, on Hawkesbury Sandstone, is representative of, but does not fulfil all requirements for Map Unit 31: Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland (Tozer 2003). It contains 52 native species [43 required] but only 19 of the required 28 positive diagnostic species.

Native Plant Species in 400m ² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	1
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	1
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	1
<i>Actinotis minor</i>	2
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	1
<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	3
<i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i>	4/5
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	4
<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	1
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	1
<i>Boronia ledifolia</i>	3
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	4
<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>	2
<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	1
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	1
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	2
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	5
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	4
<i>Gahnia</i> sp (not in flower)	1
<i>Glochideon fernandii</i>	1
<i>Gonocarpus teuceroides</i>	3
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	2
<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>	4
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	3
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	1
<i>Juncus</i> sp (not in flower)	1
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	1
<i>Lambertia formosum</i>	1
<i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i>	1
<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>	2
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	2/3
<i>Leptospermum squarrosum</i>	1
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	3
<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>	3/4
<i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i>	1
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	3
<i>Lomandra glauca</i>	1
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	1
<i>Micrantheum ericoides</i>	3
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	3
<i>Persoonia lanceolata</i>	1

<i>Persoonia levis</i>	1
<i>Phyllota phyllicoides</i>	1
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	1
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	1
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	1
<i>Pultenea elliptica</i>	1
<i>Saropsis fastigata</i>	?
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	1
<i>Woolsia pungens</i>	3
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> sp (not in flower)	1
<i>Xanthosia tridentata</i>	1
Weed Species in 400m² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Lantana camara</i>	1
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	2
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	1
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	1
<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i>	2

MARSFIELD PARK QUADRAT

This quadrat is located just below the fill-slope of the oval on Vimera Rd Marsfield. Rough Barked Apple (*Angophora floribunda*) dominates the canopy with Blackthorn (*Bursaria spinosa*) and a grassy and herbaceous understorey dominated by Blady Grass. The quadrat fulfils the criteria for Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest with 42/38 native species and 19/11 positive diagnostic species.

Native Plant Species in 400m² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	3
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	1
<i>Angophora costata</i>	1
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	4
<i>Aristida vagans</i>	3
<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	5
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	1
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	2
<i>Bursaria spinulosa</i>	4
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	2
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	3
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	2
<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	1
<i>Dodonea triquetra</i>	3
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	1
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	2
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	2
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	1
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	1
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	1
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	1
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	1

<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	3
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	1
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	3
<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	3
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	6
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	4
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp <i>filiformis</i>	1
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp <i>multiflora</i>	1
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	4
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	3
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>	1
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	3
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	3
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	2
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	3
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	1
<i>Pratia purpurescens</i>	4
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	4
<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	1
<i>Themeda australis</i>	2
Weed Species in 400m² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	1
<i>Lantana camara</i>	2
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	1
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	2
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	1
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	1
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	1

TASMAN PARK QUADRAT

This quadrat is extremely diverse with 51 native species. The sandy clay soil supports a woodland canopy of *Eucalyptus racemosa* (a clay-loving Scribbly Gum) with an understorey of Turpentine. There may have been a fire about 5 years ago and as a result there is an excellent diversity in the shrub and ground strata. The quadrat fulfils the criteria for Map Unit 43: Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest with 51 of 38 native plants and 11/11 positive diagnostic species.

Native Plant Species in 400m² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	4
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	1
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	3
<i>Angophora costata</i>	1
<i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i>	2
<i>Aristida vagans</i>	2
<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	3
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var <i>spinulosa</i>	2
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	3

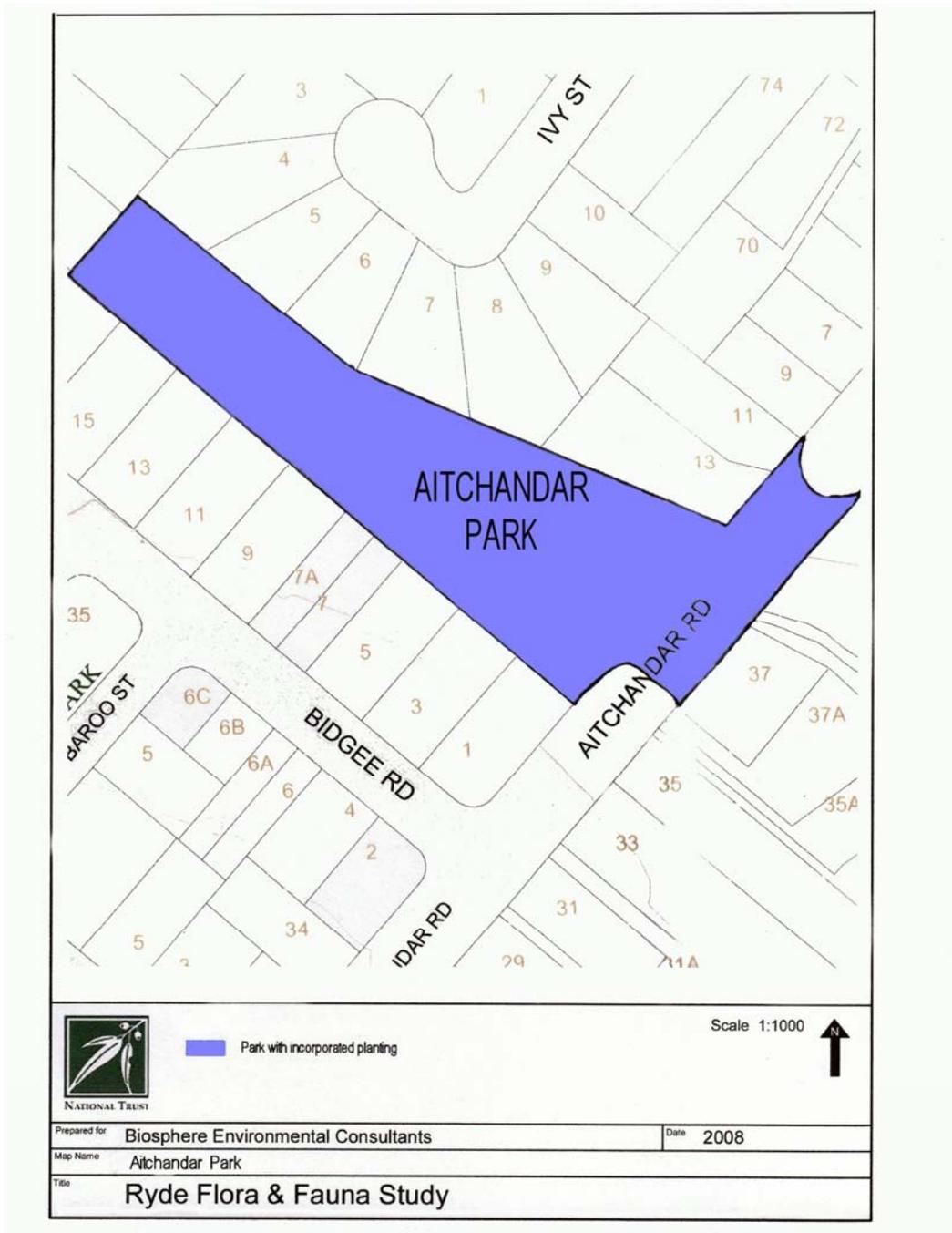
<i>Bossiaea obcordata</i>	1
<i>Brunoniella pumilio</i>	3
<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var <i>vittata</i>	2
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i> var <i>glycinoides</i>	1
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	4
<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>	3
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	3
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	3
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	6
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	1
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	1
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i> ssp <i>hederacea</i>	1
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	2
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	2
<i>Hovea linearis</i>	1
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	3
<i>Lepidosperma gunni</i>	1
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	2
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> ssp <i>polygalifolium</i>	1
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	1
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	1
<i>Lomandra cylindrica</i>	3
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp <i>filiformis</i>	1
<i>Lomandra gracilis</i>	1
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	3
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp <i>multiflora</i>	3
<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	1
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	3
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var <i>stipoides</i>	4
<i>Patersonia glabrata</i>	1
<i>Persoonia laurina</i>	2
<i>Persoonia levis</i>	1
<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	3
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	2
<i>Platylobium formosum</i> ssp <i>formosum</i>	4
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	3
<i>Pratia purpurescens</i>	3
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	3
<i>Pultenaea elliptica</i>	1
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	3
<i>Themeda australis</i>	3
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> sp	3

Weed Species in 400m ² Quadrat	
Scientific name	Braun-Blanquet Cover Scale
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	1
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	2
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	1
<i>Strelitzia</i> sp	1

Appendix 2

Vegetation Community Maps

Map 1 Aitchandar Park



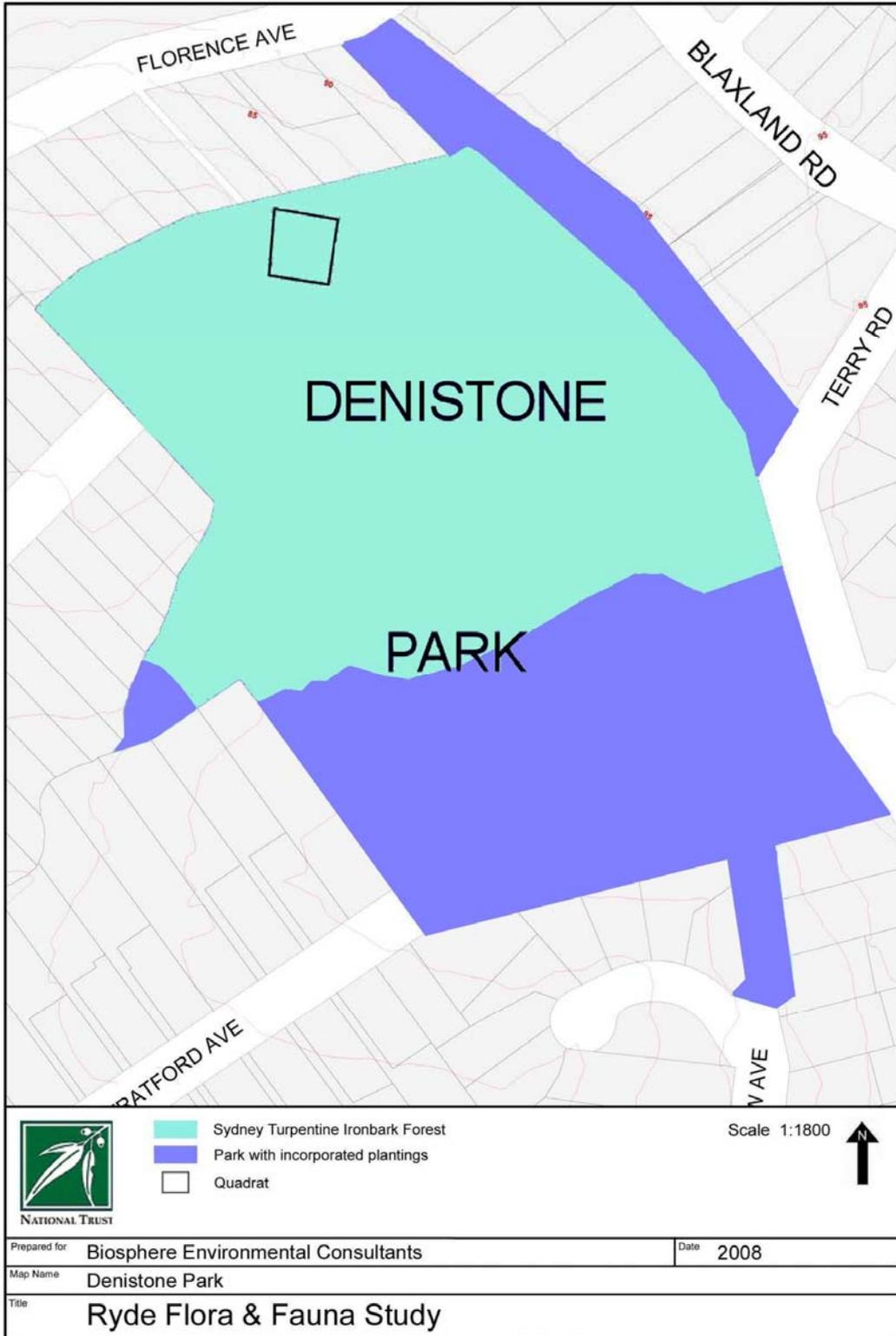
Map 2 Boobajool Reserve



Map 3 Bundara Reserve



Map 4 Denistone Park



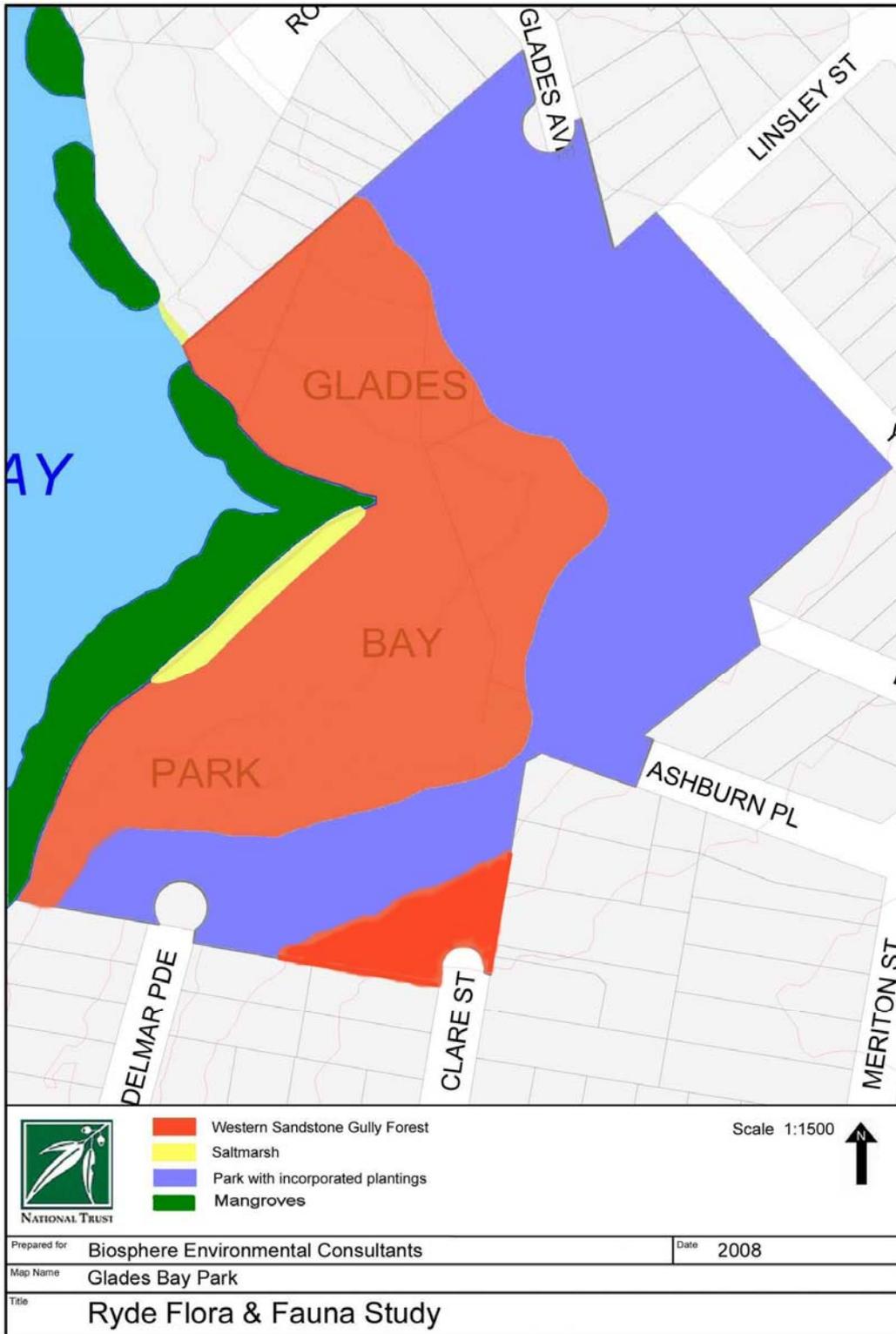
Map 5
Booth Reserve, ELS Hall Park, Greenwood Park, Tindarra Reserve



Map 6 Flinders Park and Tindarra Reserve



Map 7 Glades Bay Park



Map 8 Jim Walsh Park



 Park with incorporated planting

Scale 1:1000



Prepared for	Biosphere Environmental Consultants	Date	2008
Map Name	Jim Walsh Park		
Title	Ryde Flora & Fauna Study		

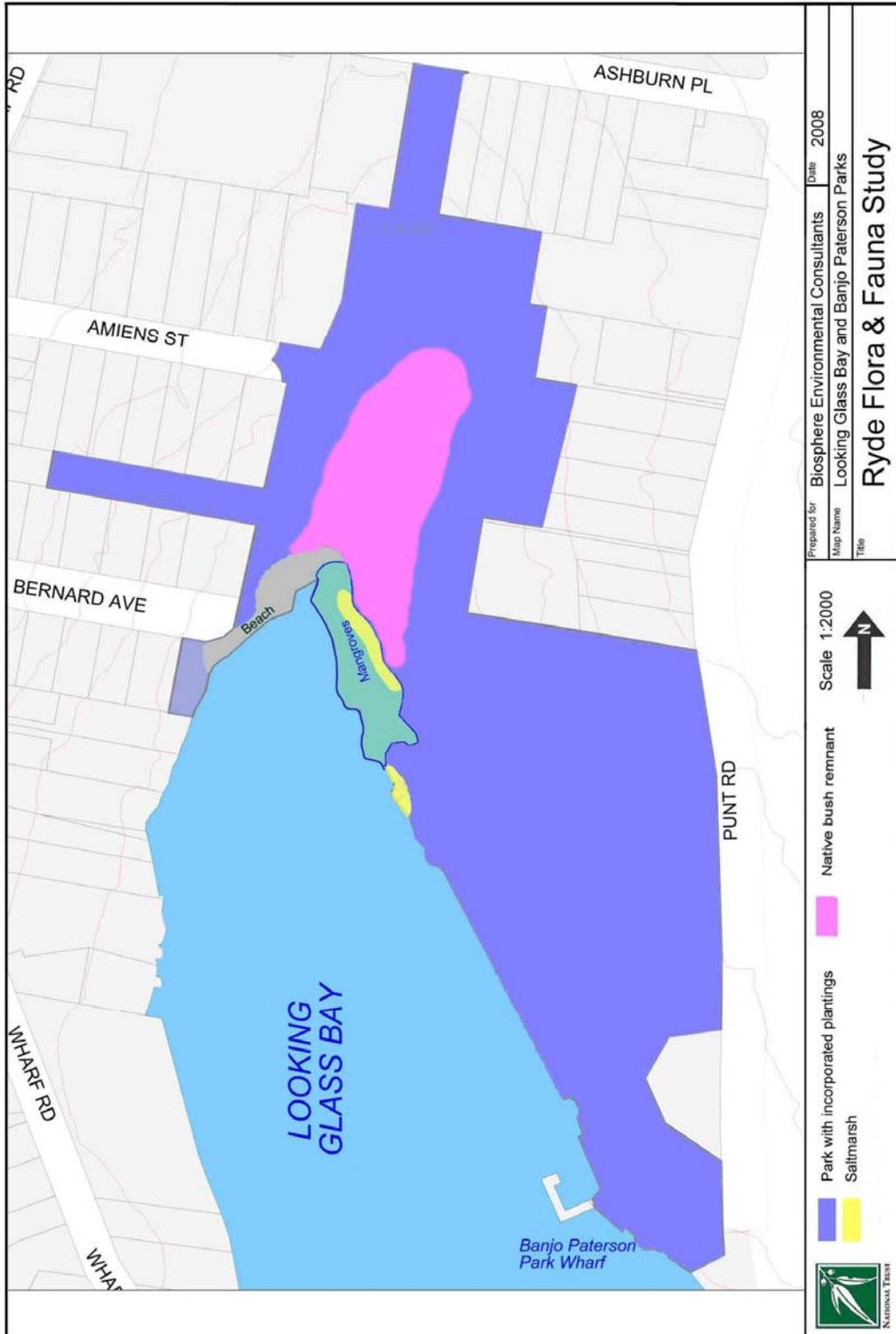
Map 9 Kissing Point Park and Bennelong Park



Map 10 Kobada Park



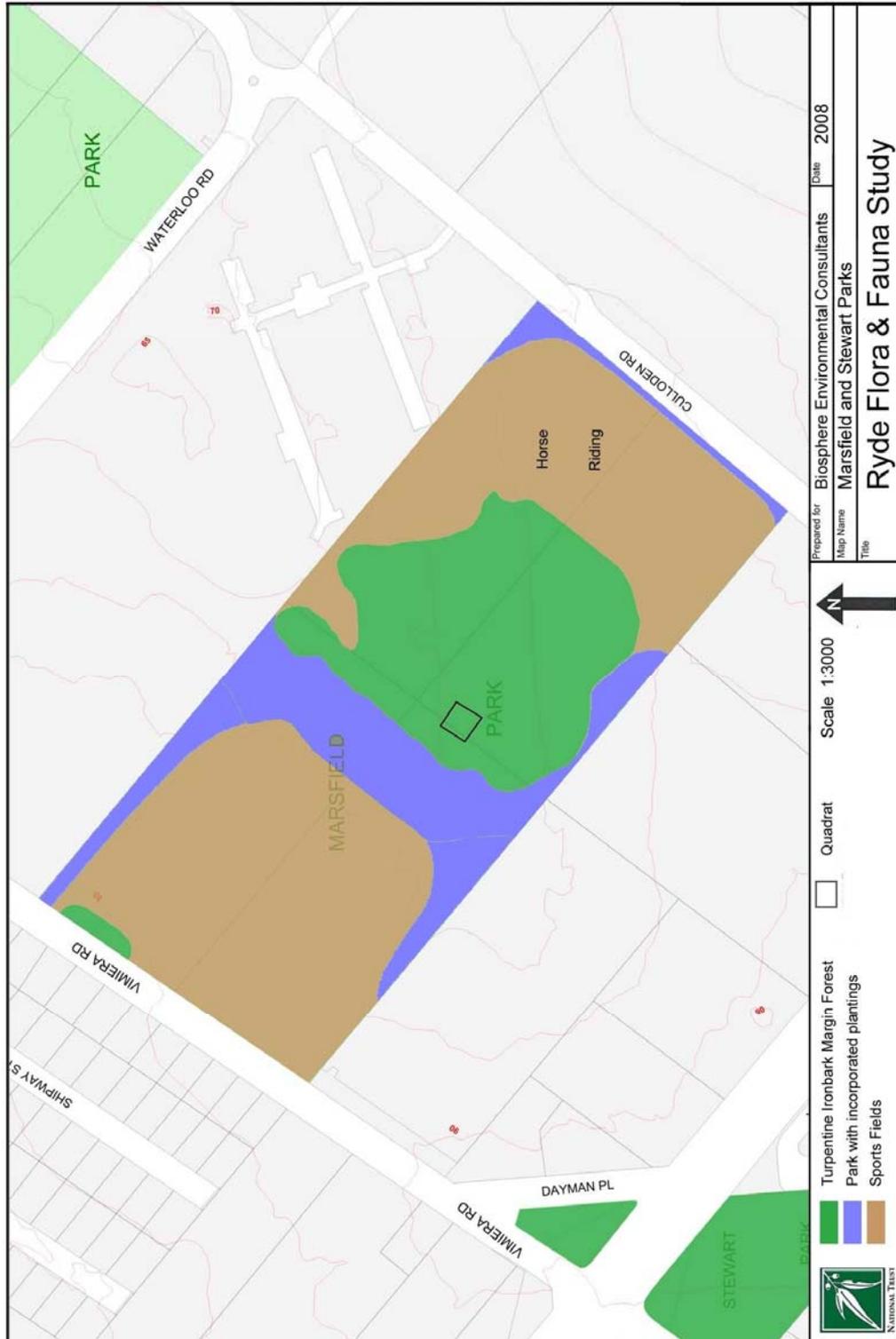
Map 11 Looking Glass Bay Park and Banjo Patterson Reserve



Map 12 Lynn Park



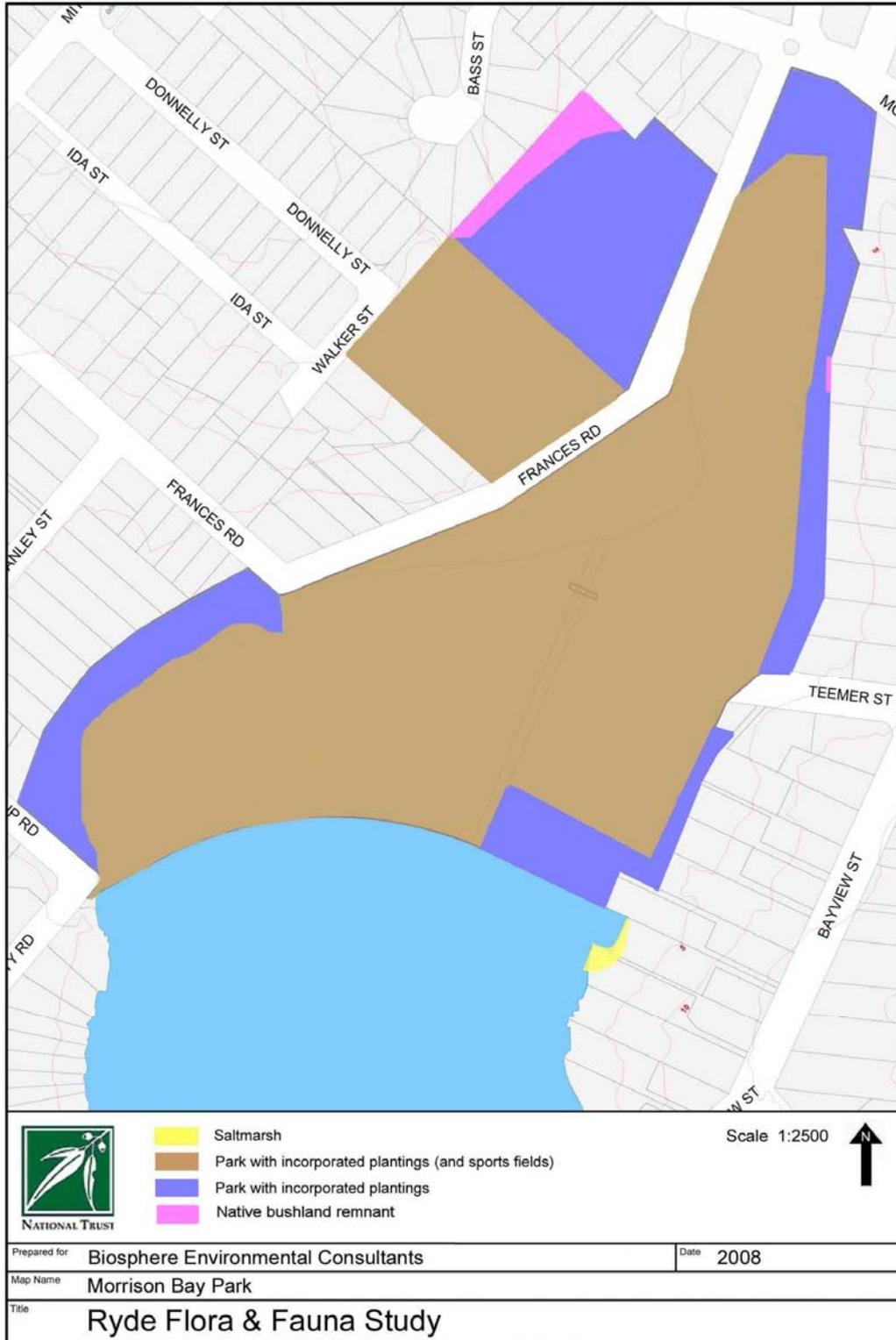
Map 13 Marsfield Park



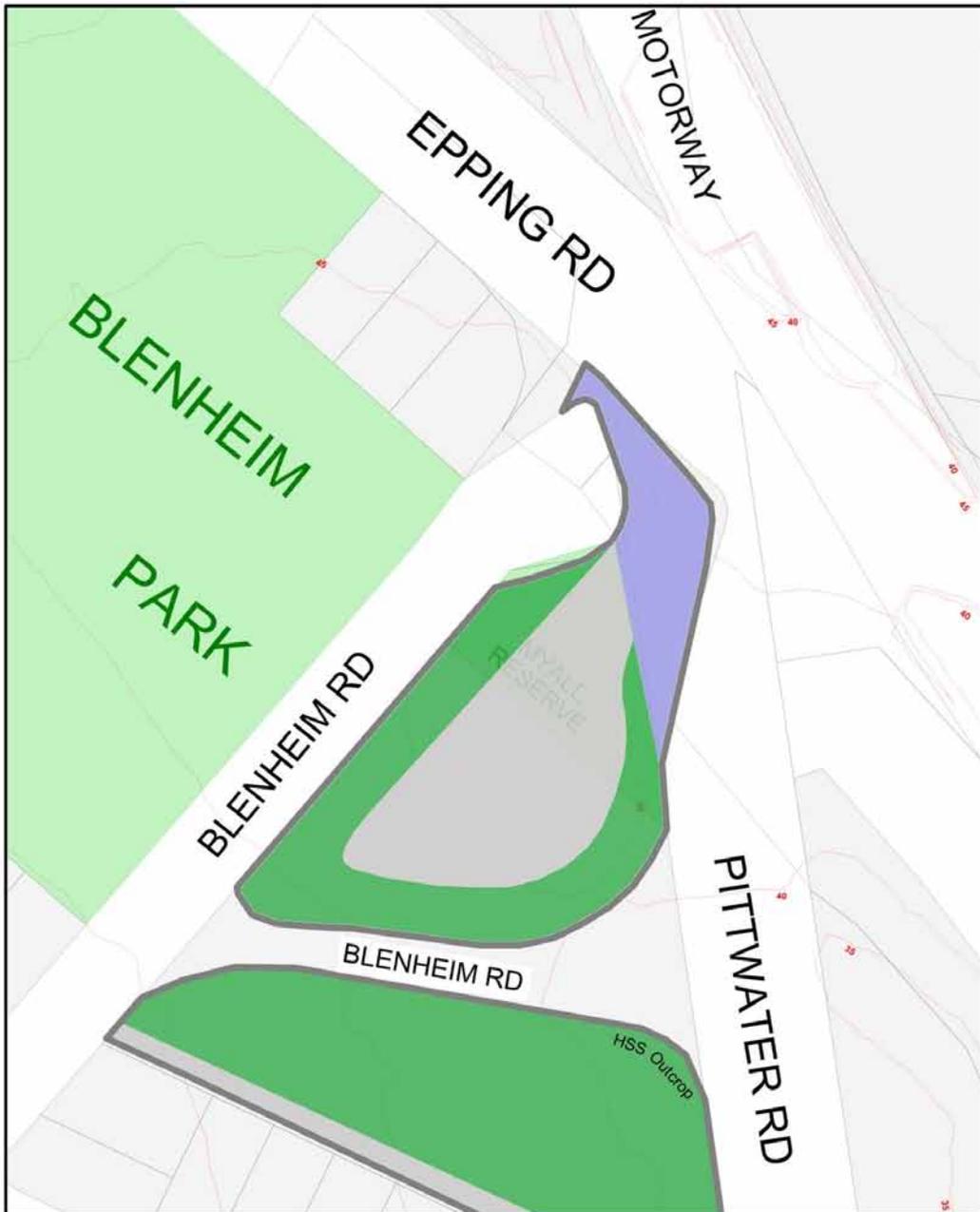
Map 14 Mirim Park and Symons Reserve



**Map 15
Morrison Bay Park**



**Map 16
Myall Reserve**



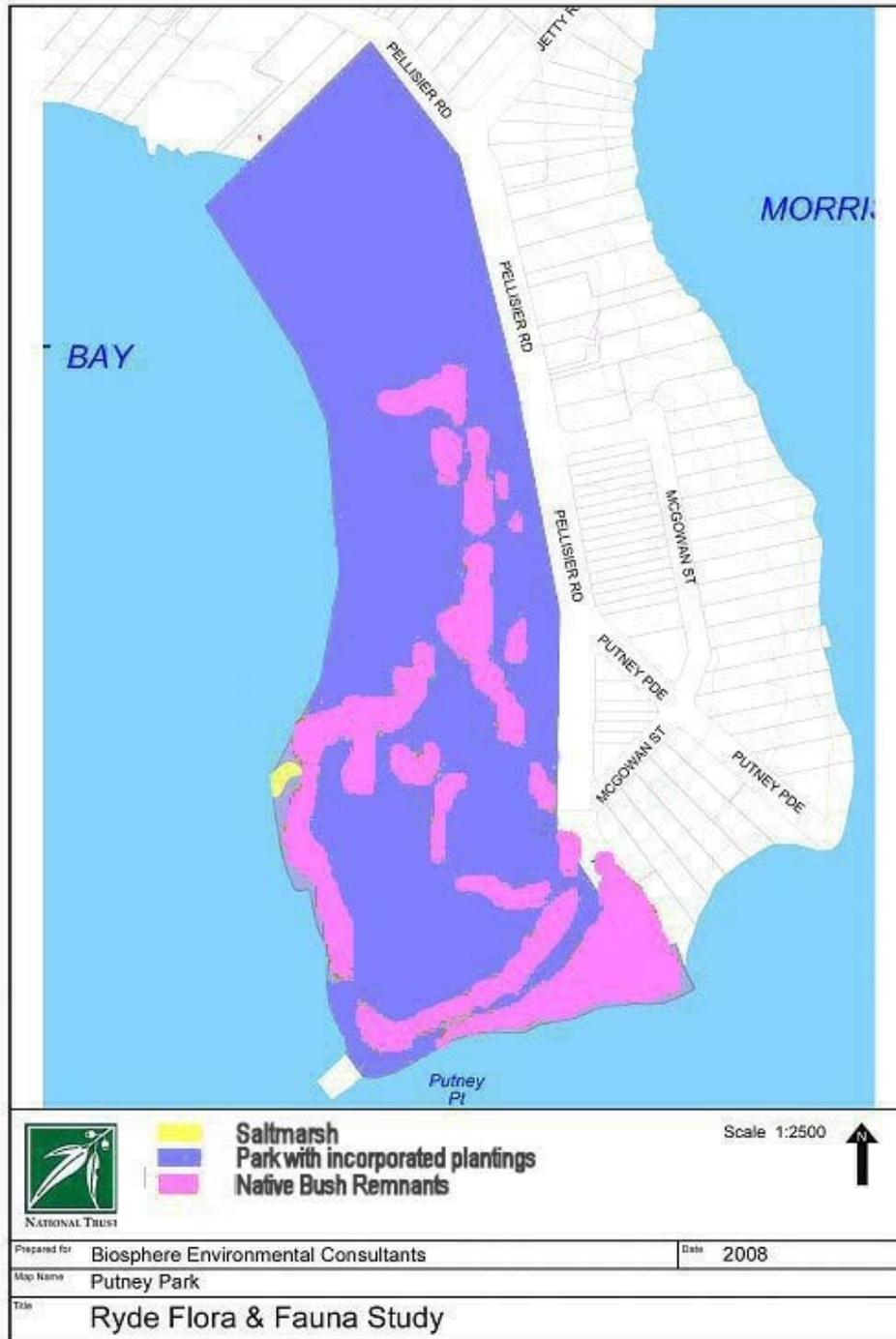
- Turpentine Ironbark Margin Forest
- Weed dominated
- Park with incorporated plantings

Scale 1:1200

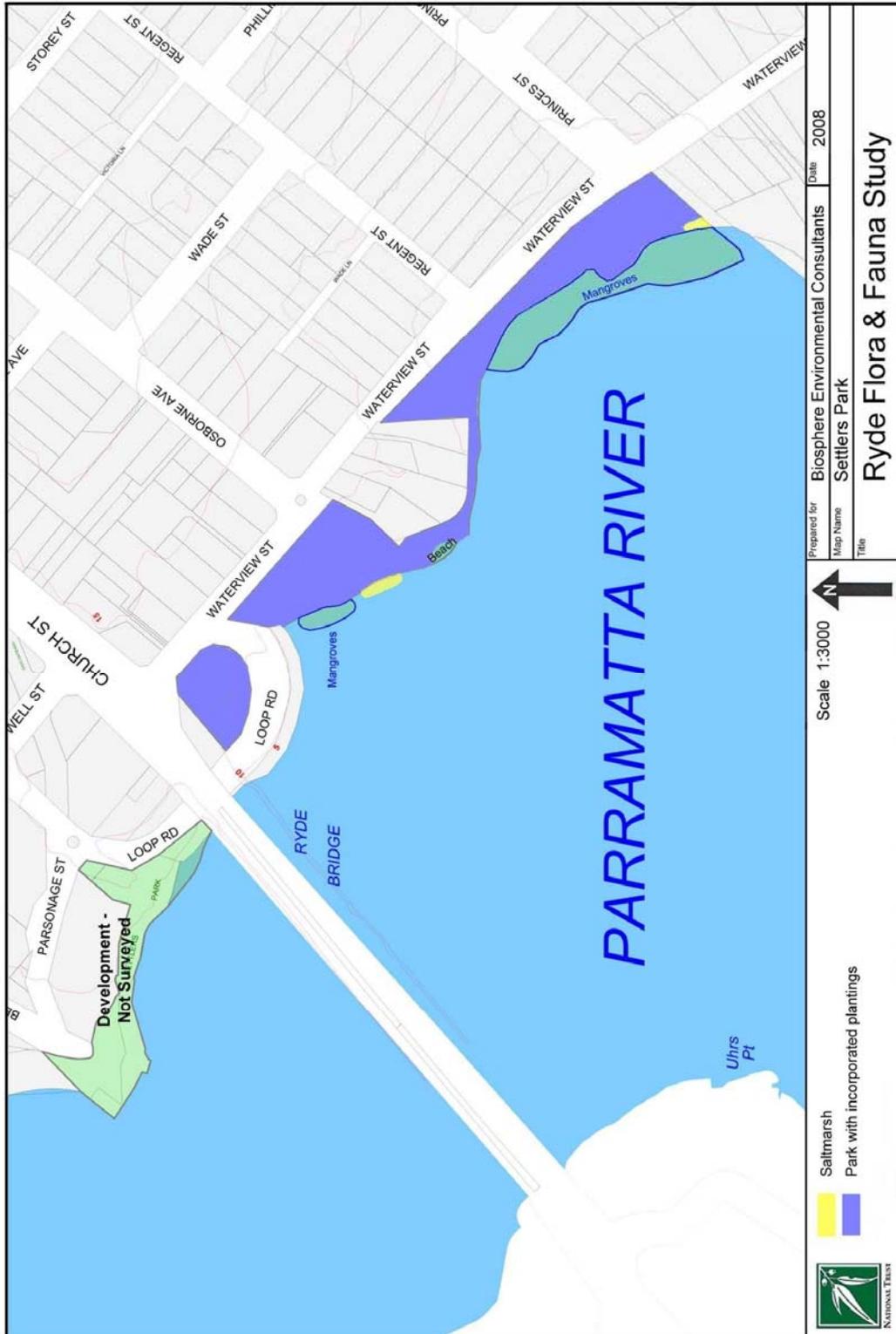


Prepared for	Biosphere Environmental Consultants	Date	2008
Map Name	Myall Reserve and Surroundings		
Title	Ryde Flora & Fauna Study		

Map 17 Putney Park



Map 18 Settlers Park



Map 19 Stewart Park



Map 20 Tasman Park and Yurrah Reserve



Map 21
Tyagarah Park, Mallee Reserve and Bremner Park



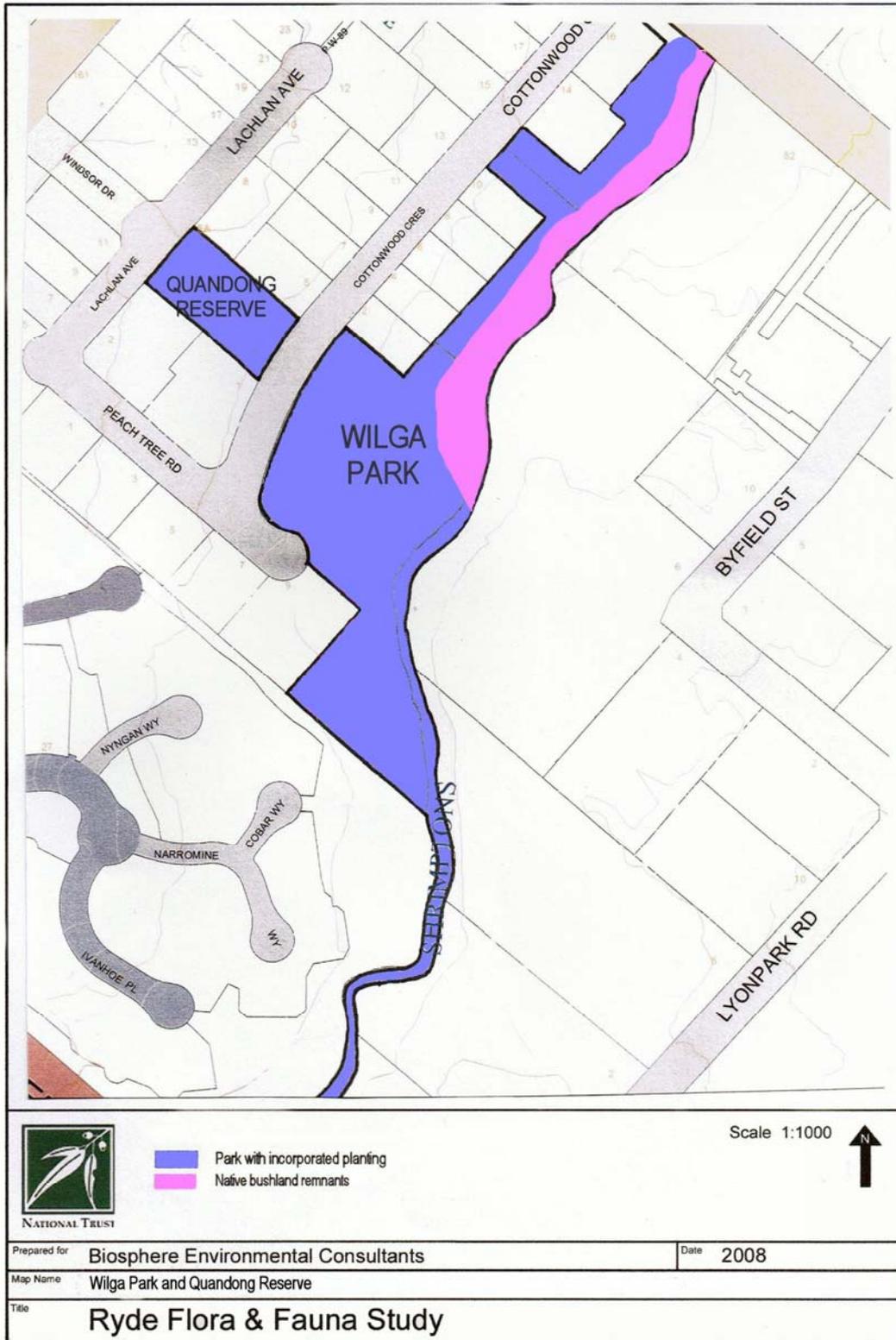
Map 22 Tyrell Park



Map 23
Waterloo Park and Trafalgar Reserve



Map 24 Wilga Park and Quandong Reserve



Appendix 3 Fauna Detected in Quadrat Sites during 2008

DENISTONE QUADRAT

Survey Type	Survey Dates	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3	Date 4
Hair tube	21-25 Apr 13-17 Oct	<i>M. musculus</i> (2)	<i>M. musculus</i> (1)		
Spotlight	22 April 23 April 14 October 15 October	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (1)	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (2) <i>P. peregrinus</i> (2) <i>Canis lupus</i> (1)	<i>P. peregrinus</i> (3)	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (1) <i>Canis lupus</i> (2) <i>P. poliocephalus</i> (3)
Anabat	22 April 23 April 14 October 15 October	Nil	<i>C. gouldii</i> (1)	<i>C. gouldii</i> (1)	<i>C. gouldii</i> (2)
Birds	22 April 23 April 14 October 15 October	R Lorikeet 5 SC Cockatoo 5 Kookaburra 1 Grey Fantail 3 E Whipbird 2 Sup B Wren 4 Brown Thbill 1 Noisy Minor 5 Spot Pardal 1 Magpie 1 Pied Curra 1	SC Cockatoo 7 R Lorikeet 6 Wh-br SWren2 B Fac CuckSh1 Grey Fantail 2 Ruf Whistler 1 E Whipbird 1 Sup B Wren 8 Brown Thbill 1 Noisy Minor 7 Spot Pardalot 1 Magpie 1 Grey Butchbd 1 Pied Currawg 1 Spot Turt-Dov1	S Cr Cockatoo 3 Rainb Lorikeet 7 Crim Rosella 1 Koel 1 Kookaburra 3 Willie Wagtail 1 E Whipbird 1 Sup fairy Wren 6 Brown Thornb 1 Noisy Minor 8 East Spinebill 1 Spot Pardalote 1 Magpie 2 Pied Currawg 6 Aust Raven 2	S Sc Cockatoo 4 R Lorikeet 5 Koel 1 Kookaburra 2 Sup fairy Wren 3 Red WattleBd 1 Noisy Minor 6 Spot Pardalote 1 Grey ButcherB 1 Magpie 1 Pied Currawng 3
Reptiles	21 April 25 April 13 October 17 October	<i>E. quoyi</i> 1 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 2	<i>E. quoyi</i> 4 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 2 <i>L. delicata</i> 1	<i>E. quoyi</i> 4 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 7 <i>L. delicata</i> 2	<i>E. quoyi</i> 2 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 2
Frogs	21 April 25 April 13 October 17 October	<i>C. signifera</i> 5		<i>C. signifera</i> 2	<i>C. signifera</i> 5

ELS HALL QUADRAT

Survey Type	Survey Dates	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3	Date 4
Hair tube	5-9 May 27-31 Oct	Nil	<i>M. musculus</i> (1)	Nil	Nil
Spotlight	6 May 8 May 28 October 30 October	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (1) <i>P. poliocephalis</i> (6)	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (2) <i>P. peregrinus</i> (2)	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (1) <i>P. peregrinus</i> (3) <i>P. poliocephalis</i> (10)	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (2) <i>P. peregrinus</i> (2) <i>P. poliocephalis</i> (14)

Anabat	6 May 8 May 28 October 30 October	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Birds	7 May 8 May 29 October 30 October	White Ibis 4 R. Lorikeet 11 S.C. Cockatoos 8 Wel Swallow 5 Noisy Miner 8 Spot Pardalote 1 Pied Currawong 1 Aust Raven 2	White Ibis 3 R. Lorikeets 12 S.C. Cockatoos 6 Noisy Miner 5 Spot Pardalote 1 Pied Currawong 1	White Ibis 6 S.C. Cockatoo 10 R. Lorikeet 10 Wel Swallow 3 Black Face CS 1 Noisy Miner 8 Spot Pardalote 1 Pied Currawong 2 Aust Raven 2	White Ibis 5 Spot turtle dove 1 S.C. Cockatoo 12 R. Lorikeet 2 Noisy Miner 8 Spot Pardalote 1 Grey Butch Bird 1 Pied Currawong 1 Aust Raven 1
Reptiles	7 May 8 May 29 October 30 October	<i>L. delicata</i> 6 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 1	<i>L. guichenoti</i> 3 <i>L. delicata</i> 9 <i>E. quoyi</i> 2	<i>L. guichenoti</i> 6 <i>L. delicata</i> 6	<i>E. quoyi</i> 1 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 2
Frogs	7 May 8 May 2 November 3 November	<i>C. signifera</i> 2	Nil	<i>C. signifera</i> 2	<i>C. signifera</i> 9

GLADES BAY QUADRAT

Survey Type	Survey Dates	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3	Date 4
Hair tube	31 Mar-4 Apr 16-21 Sept.	<i>M. musculus</i> 2	<i>M. musculus</i> (1)		<i>M. musculus</i> 2
Spotlight	1 April 3 April 22 September 24 September	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (1) <i>P. peregrinus</i> (1) <i>P. poliocephalus</i> (8)	<i>P. poliocephalus</i> 3	<i>P. peregrinus</i> (1) <i>P. poliocephalus</i> (5)	<i>P. poliocephalus</i> (6)
Anabat	1 April 3 April 22 September 24 September	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Birds	8 April 15 April 19 September 20 September	R. Lorikeets 10 C. Rosella 2 Kookaburra 1 Spot Pardalote 1 Noisy Miner 5 Common Mynah 4 Grey Butch bird 2 Currawong 1 Aust Raven 5	S.C. Cockatoo 4 R. Lorikeets 12 Noisy Miner 6 Spot Pardalote 1 Currawong 2 Grey Butch bird 1 Aust Raven 2	S.C. Cockatoo 10 R. Lorikeet 6 Chan-bil cuckoo 1 Kookaburra 1 Noisy Miner 8 Spot Pardalote 1 Grey Butchbird 2 Aust Magpie 1	S.C. Cockatoo 2 Common Koel 1 Noisy Miner 12 Spot Pardalote 1 Grey Butchbird 1 Aust Magpie 2 Pied Currawong 3
Reptiles	10 April 11 April 25 September 26 September	<i>L. delicata</i> 3 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 1	<i>L. guichenoti</i> 1 <i>L. delicata</i> 3	<i>L. guichenoti</i> 4 <i>L. delicata</i> 10	<i>L. delicata</i> 10

Frogs	10 April 16 April 13 November 14 November	<i>C. signifera</i> 2	Nil	Nil	<i>C. signifera</i> 2
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KOBADA PARK QUADRAT

Survey Type	Survey Dates	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3	Date 4
Hair tube	14-18 April 6-10 October	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spotlight	15 April 16 April 16 October 17 October	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (1) <i>P. poliocephalus</i> (3)	<i>P. poliocephalus</i> (5)	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (1) <i>P. poliocephalus</i> (5)	<i>P. peregrinus</i> (3) <i>P. poliocephalus</i> (9)
Anabat	15 April 16 April 16 October 17 October	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Birds	15 April 16 April 12 October 13 October	<i>C. Rosella</i> 2 <i>R. Lorikeets</i> 5 <i>S.C. Cockatoo</i> 3 <i>East. Rosella</i> 2 <i>Kookaburra</i> 1 <i>Noisy Miner</i> 3 <i>East Spinebill</i> 1 <i>Spot Pardalote</i> 1 <i>Grey butchbird</i> 1	<i>R. Lorikeets</i> 10 <i>S.C. Cockatoo</i> 5 <i>Black Face C.S.</i> 1 <i>Noisy Miner</i> 3 <i>Spot Pardalote</i> 1 <i>Grey butchbird</i> 1 <i>Aust Magpie</i> 2 <i>Pied Currawong</i> 1	<i>S.C. Cockatoo</i> 12 <i>R. Lorikeet</i> 8 <i>C. Rosella</i> 1 <i>Rufous Whistler</i> 1 <i>Noisy Miner</i> 5 <i>Spot Pardalote</i> 1 <i>Grey Butchbird</i> 1 <i>Aust Magpie</i> 1 <i>Aust Raven</i> 1	<i>S.C. Cockatoo</i> 5 <i>R. Lorikeet</i> 10 <i>Rufous Whistler</i> 1 <i>Noisy Miner</i> 10 <i>Spot Pardalote</i> 1 <i>Redbrow finch</i> 3 <i>Grey Butchbird</i> 1
Reptiles	15 April 16 April 17 October 18 October	<i>L. delicata</i> 9 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 2	<i>L. guichenoti</i> 4 <i>L. delicata</i> 16	<i>L. guichenoti</i> 3 <i>L. delicata</i> 7	<i>L. guichenoti</i> 3 <i>L. delicata</i> 7
Frogs	17 April 20 April 13 October 14 October	<i>C. signifera</i> 6	Nil	<i>C. signifera</i> 12	<i>C. signifera</i> 2

MARSHFIELD PARK QUADRAT

Survey Type	Survey Dates	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3	Date 4
Hair tube	28 April-2 May 20-24 October	<i>R. rattus</i> 2	<i>R. rattus</i> (1)	<i>R. rattus</i> 2	<i>R. rattus</i> (1)
Spotlight	29 April 30 April 21 October 22 October	<i>P. peregrinus</i> (2) <i>Canis lupus</i> (2) <i>O. cuniculus</i> (2) <i>P. poliocephalus</i> (5)	<i>P. poliocephalus</i> (2)	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (1) <i>P. poliocephalus</i> (2)	<i>P. poliocephalus</i> (10)
Anabat	29 April 30 April 21 October 22 October	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Birds	30 April 1 May 22 October 23 October	R. Lorikeet 5 S.C. Cockatoo 2 Kookaburra 1 New Holland HE 3 Wel Swallow 3 Noisy Miner 4 Grey Butchbird 1 Aust Magpie 2 Pied Currawong 2 Aust Raven 2	R. Lorikeets 8 C. Rosella 1 Kookaburra 3 Noisy Miner 5 Willy Wagtail 2 Grey Butchbird 1 Aust Magpie 1 Aust Raven 1	Aust White Ibis 1 S.C. Cockatoo 5 R. Lorikeet 2 C. Rosella 2 Common Koel 1 Kookaburra 1 Noisy Miner 5 House Sparrow 5 Aust MagpieLark2 Aust Magpie 2 Aust Raven 4 Pied Currawong 4	Aust white Ibis 7 Spot TurtleDove 1 S.C. Cockatoo 1 R. Lorikeet 5 Noisy Miner 12 Pied Currawong 3 Aust Raven 1
Reptiles	30 April 1 May 22 October 23 October	<i>E. quoyi</i> 2 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 1 <i>L. delicata</i> 3	<i>E. quoyi</i> 5 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 1 <i>L. delicata</i> 7	<i>E. quoyi</i> 1 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 1	<i>E. quoyi</i> 2 <i>L. delicata</i> 6
Frogs	28 April 4 May 23 October 27 October	<i>C. signifera</i> 5	Nil	<i>C. signifera</i> 2	<i>C. signifera</i> 5

TASMAN PARK QUADRAT

Survey Type	Survey Dates	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3	Date 4
Hair tube	14-18 April 6-10 October	Nil	Nil	Nil	<i>P. nasuta</i> (1)
Spotlight	15 April 16 April 16 October 17 October	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (1) <i>P. peregrinus</i> (1) <i>P. poliocephalis</i> (8)	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (1) <i>P.peregrinus</i> (1) <i>P. breviceps</i> (2) <i>P. poliocephalis</i> (10)	<i>T.vulpecula</i> (1) <i>F. catus</i> (2)	<i>T. vulpecula</i> (1) <i>P.peregrinus</i> (1) <i>P. poliocephalis</i> (5)
Anabat	15 April 16 April 16 October 17 October	<i>C. gouldi</i> (5)	<i>C. gouldi</i> (2) <i>V. vulturnis</i> (2)	<i>C. gouldi</i> (5) <i>V. vulturnis</i> (5)	<i>C. gouldi</i> (2) <i>V. vulturnis</i> (6)
Birds	15 April 16 April 12 October 13 October	R. Lorikeets 4 S.C. Cockatoos 4 Kookaburra 2 Willie Wagtail 4 Superb bluewren5 Red Wattlebird 1 Spot Pardalote 2 Silver eyes 7 Aust Magpie 3 Aust Raven 1	WhitefacedHeron1 R. Lorikeets 4 Noisy Miner 4 Superb bluewren5 Willie Wagtail 6 White Cheek HE 1 Spot Pardalote 1 Silver eyes 8 Aust Magpie 1	Masked Lapwing2 R. Lorikeet 5 C. Rosella 1 Kookaburra 3 Blackface C.S. 1 East Spinebill 1 Red Wattlebird 1 Silver eyes 9 AustMagpieLark1 Pied Currawong 4 Aust Raven 2	R. Lorikeet 6 Kookaburra 1 Willie Wagtail 2 Superb fairy wr 1 Noisy Miner 5 East Spinebill 1 Spot Pardalote 1 CommonMynah 2 Magpielark1 Grey Butchbird 1 Aust Magpie 4 Pied Currawong 1 Aust Raven 1
Reptiles	15 April 16 April 17 October 18 October	<i>L. guichenoti</i> 5	<i>L. guichenoti</i> 2 <i>L. delicata</i> 10	<i>L. guichenoti</i> 2 <i>L. delicata</i> 2	<i>E. quoyi</i> 2 <i>L. guichenoti</i> 1
Frogs	17 April 20 April 13 October 14 October	<i>C. signifera</i> 5	Nil	<i>C. signifera</i> 2	<i>C. signifera</i> 5