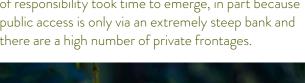




BUILDING BIODIVERSITY

Dr Manon Griffiths Parkland is emerging from decades of neglect. While the surrounding community has long shown a passion for its protection, a collective sense

of responsibility took time to emerge, in part because public access is only via an extremely steep bank and there are a high number of private frontages.



Now locals see untapped potential, including opportunities to improve the health of the environment and community, by restoring this natural place.

This restoration plan provides a framework to transform the gully into a parkland that embraces biodiversity and connects people with the local natural environment. It sets out an approach to re-establish lost natural habitat, encourage wildlife, create a contiguous natural space leading from the river and improve the area as a local amenity. Taking advantage of the gully's proximity to the river, it seeks to improve this neglected park and augment the natural green spaces within the West End peninsula in a structured and consistent way.

While the plan looks at tangible arrangements to protect the natural environment, it is critical that the process is neighbourhood-inspired and led. Building connected natural green spaces has the potential to transform the neighbourhood by improving lifestyle values and enhancing natural open space, outcomes that will be much more attainable if local residents are invested in the parklands.

Finally, the plan will provide a long-term blueprint that can help future residents understand what has been achieved and the strategy behind it, enabling them to contribute to conservation within the parkland in line with the original vision.



THE NEED FOR A NATURAL PARKLAND

Within West End peninsula, large natural areas barely exist. The area's natural values are scarce and scattered, and managing them is critical to protecting the local natural environment. Doing so brings other benefits that are equally important – even relatively small natural areas such as this gully have an amazing capacity to connect people with nature and to provide valuable habitat for wildlife.

Natural spaces address a range of environmental, psychological and social needs, but these need to be balanced by human needs. It is important to consider what we want natural spaces to do and carefully weigh up the trade-offs between ecological function, management costs and human uses.

The aim is to establish ecological values similar to those from before European settlement (to the extent that that's possible), which will help to attract native wildlife into the parklands as an entry point to the higher reaches of the gully. The revegetation is intended to create a continuous understorey of shrubs and small trees to support a diversity of birds, including honeyeaters, fairy wrens, fantails and silvereyes. The gully also provides habitat for water dragons, skinks and snakes.



THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The parkland is located in a broad meander of the tidal reaches of the Brisbane River. It is one of the earliest areas settled by Europeans in Queensland, and is set in one of the most densely populated suburbs of the state.

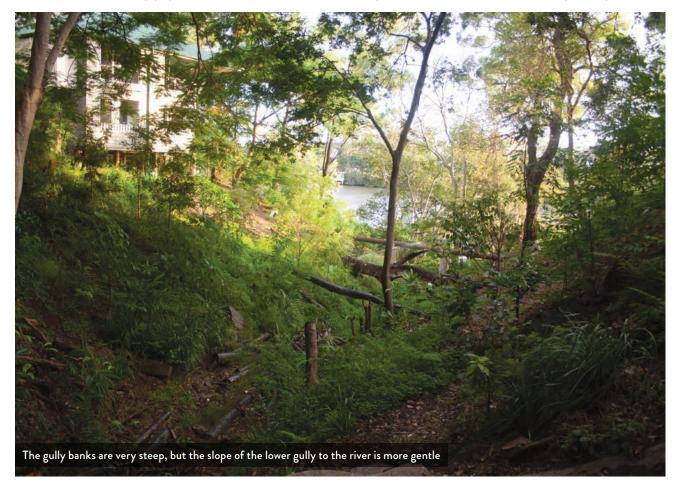
A gully running down to the Brisbane River dominates the parkland. The surrounding ridge country was originally dominated by open forest with spotted gum (Corymbia citriodora), bloodwood (Corymbia sp.) and northern grey ironbark (Eucalyptus siderophloia). The parkland slopes steeply to the gully, while the gully slopes relatively gently to the river. There is a wide environmental management zone along the river that is dominated by open forest, featuring blue gums on alluvial soils and mangrove forests at the river's edge.

Along the river, high biodiversity value areas associated with the natural forest have persisted. However, an understorey of exotic grasses and highly aggressive vines have degraded these values. The deep gully has better quality soil, is sheltered and is naturally suited to replanting with rainforest species.

In addition to small birds and reptiles, the gully provides wonderful habitat for large numbers of insects including butterflies, dragonflies and fireflies. Fireflies are a particular feature, inhabiting the leaf litter for most of the year and emerging in early summer to mate, creating a spectacular display.

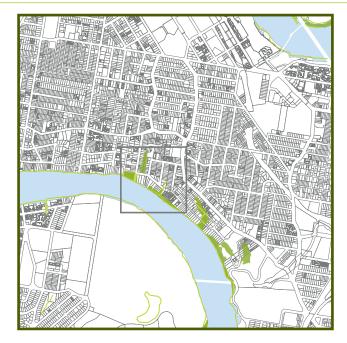
The pre-European landscape of lush rainforest and wetland vegetation was largely cleared more than 100 years ago. Almost all of the original rainforest vegetation is now gone, except for some isolated trees in the gully.

This rehabilitation plan explores activities that can potentially re-establish inner city forests and refuges for wildlife



THE SUB-REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Brisbane City Plan (2014) identifies a small area on the West End peninsula at Highgate Hill as an area of high biodiversity value. Further, the City Plan has zoned an important wildlife corridor along the river as a riparian zone. This plan is a starting point to explore ways to extend biodiversity.





Green areas identified in City Plan 2014 as 'high biodiversity value'

Environmental management zone

RELEVANT LOCAL GREEN SPACES



BRYDON STREET PARK

A semi-natural setting

BEACONSFIELD STREET

Replanting forest as part of removing rubber trees

DAUPHIN TERRACE

Maintain native open forest typical of pre-clearing Highgate Hill

CHESTER STREET

Chester Street gully running behind private residences is heavily treed and provides an opportunity to improve wildlife connectivity into other parts of Highgate Hill

BRISBANE RIVER RIPARIAN CORRIDOR

BCC is encouraged to enforce Plan provisions

DR MANON GRIFFITHS PARKLAND

Plant native forest including riparian rainforest, focus on wildlife and water quality

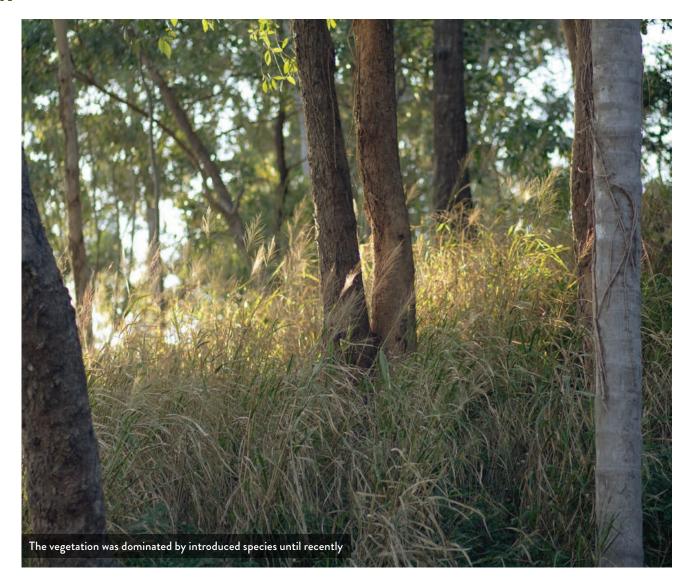
THE CURRENT STATE OF THE PARK

Most of the park had succumbed to a range of invasive species. Dominant trees have included Chinese celtis (Celtis sinensis), loquat trees (Eriobotrya japonica) and Cocos palms (Syagrus romanzoffiana). Introduced grasses and vines such as Guinea grass (Megathyrsus maximus), cat's claw creeper (Dolichandra unguis-cati), asparagus fern (Asparagus aethiopicus), Madeira vine (Anredera cordifolia) and coral berry (Rivina humilis) cover the patches of open forest – the ground 'storey'. It is only recently that these invasives have started to be removed and large sections, especially on the steep slopes of the riverbank, remain heavily infested.

Nonetheless, the park has some intact natural bushland, including open forest, mangrove and an area of regenerated rainforest.

Overall, much of the park is not a very welcoming place for wildlife, offering very little food, water or safe habitat. Whilst there are some trees which favour birds like noisy miners, kookaburras and crows, there is an absence of vegetation 'layers', notably a layer of tall shrubs and small trees, which would favour small birds like whipbirds, fairy wrens and silvereyes.

The best-preserved parts of the park are on the west of the gully, and along the Brisbane River corridor. Along the banks of the river is a fringe of mangrove forest consisting of an over-storey of grey mangrove and some river mangrove. There are also several large introduced trees throughout the site.



STEPS TO IMPROVE THE PARK'S HABITAT

Early work on the park has focused on three objectives:

- Clearing invasives
- · Planting the understorey
- · Shoring up the embankment.

This is being done one section at a time to minimise erosion and to make the work manageable both in terms of the work required and the availability of plants.

The understorey is planned to create relatively dense corridors of species that provide cover for small birds and encourage insects, rather than covering a wide area more sparsely. This is especially important along the line of the gully itself as it can provide a connection to the higher gully.

Compatible species are being planted together where practical to convert individual patches into suitable habitat quickly.

Clearing invasives has also uncovered a fairly large number of dormant native species such as native peach (*Trema tomentosa*), numerous wattle species (*Acacia sp.*), scrambling lily (*Geitonoplesium cymosum*), scurvy weed (*Commelina cyanea*), blood vine (*Austrosteenisia blackii*), native basil (*Plectranthus graveolens*), little spurflower (*Plectranthus parviflorus*) and many native grasses. These are being encouraged and are useful indicators of the natural state of the parkland.

Growing and protecting native plants to recreate habitat will encourage a wide spectrum of wildlife including small birds, butterflies, insects, lizards and frogs, and possibly recover bandicoots, which until recently occupied the park.



REVEGETATION PLAN



Area 1 – Western slope would suit a mix of species but predominantly those species which are open forest or 'dry rainforest' species as they are hardy and can tolerate drier conditions. Meaningful rehabilitation planting is already underway.

Area 2 – The gully is moister and suited to creek and rainforest species.

Area 3 – River forest corridor consists of existing open forest. The plan is to plant shrubs and groundcovers to maximise diversity for insects and birds, and enhance the biodiversity values of the Brisbane River corridor.

Area 4 – Native garden zone has largely been cleared. Dense flowering native shrubs should be established for wildlife.

Area 5 - Eroded slope is a highly degraded steep slope, impacting on Brisbane River water quality. It is recommended that Brisbane City Council rehabilitate the higher parts of this site using contractors. It is largely outside of scope of this plan.

REHABILITATING THE PARKLAND



AREA 1 – WESTERN SLOPE
NATURAL OPEN FOREST



The western section of the Park provides a glimpse of the forest that once dominated the ridge country in Highgate Hill. For many years the adjoining land owners have been managing and restoring the slope as remnant forest.

Replanting and management has been a long term commitment. The neighbouring property owners have enhanced the area's biodiversity by removing weeds and establishing midstorey vegetation, providing shelter for smaller birds from more aggressive ones such as noisy miners.

AREA 2 – THE GULLY INNER CITY RAINFOREST



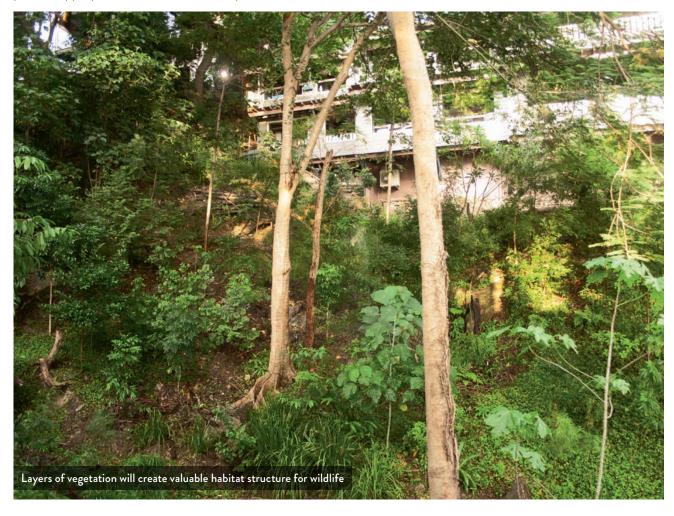
The deep gully is the heart of the parkland. The gully cuts deeply into the hill-side and leads directly to the Brisbane River. An ephemeral waterway traverses the gully, which was once likely dominated by lush rainforest. Over the past 100 years progressive clearing transformed the gully into a weed-dominated reserve.

The site's deep gully lends itself to establishing rainforest vegetation. Planting layers of vegetation will create valuable habitat structure for other wildlife.

The waterway experiences severe flooding during summer storms that has resulted in severe erosion. Priority has been and will continue to be given to stabilising the creek banks using wetland ground cover species such as matrush, gahnia and sedges.

Removal of highly aggressive weeds from this park has been a priority, including cat's claw creeper, Madeira vine, Cocos palms and Chinese celtis. Brisbane City Council has greatly assisted in recent times by removing 14 Cocos palms.

For many years the local community has actively cleared weeds that once dominated the gully and planted appropriate riverine rainforest species and these are thriving. Further clearing of weeds has revealed multiple native rainforest species and given them a chance to thrive.





AREA 3 – RIVER FOREST CORRIDOR IMPORTANT BIODIVERSITY ASSET



Forests along the Brisbane River are the most important biodiversity asset in Highgate Hill.

Establishing a multi-layer structure for the corridor will increase its value for wildlife and enhance habitat for native fauna such as small birds. The 20-metre strip along the river provides a natural corridor for wildlife movement, including migration.

In addition to rehabilitation in the park, landholders in the Rosecliffe Gardens Townhouses have been actively managing this area. Brisbane City Council should consider providing some additional assistance for the enhanced ecosystem services for this critically important zone.

AREA 4 – NATIVE GARDEN ZONE **UNDERGOING TRANSITION**



The area below the townhouses had largely been cleared or contained invasive plants. Gradually the exotic plant species are being replaced by suitable native species to enhance the habitat values and amenity of this area.





AREA 5 - ERODED SLOPE
OUT OF SCOPE



The western slope near Derby Street is highly degraded and steep. The area requires extensive rehabilitation and the removal of road waste material dumped (some of which was dumped by Brisbane City Council).

The area experiences substantial flooding during summer storms that has resulted in severe erosion. The priority is to stabilise the banks, however the higher parts of this area are too degraded to be part of this plan. Brisbane City Council are encouraged to rehabilitate this area in the future.

WEED MANAGEMENT

Aggressive environmental weeds dominate some areas. This is especially a problem in difficult-to-access areas of the park. Identifying and controlling aggressive weeds is a priority and, while work has been ongoing for a number of years, there are still areas that are completely infested, particularly along the steep river banks.

It is important to be aware that some native plants look similar to weeds, while others that are actually useful native plants may even be mis-described as weeds, such as creeping phyllanthus and pennywort.

VINES

CLIMBING ASPARAGUS FERN (Asparagus aethiopicus)

Asparagus fern is a long-lived climber native to sub-Saharan Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. It has long, woody stems with abundant prickles and a complex root system that radiates out in all directions from a solid base. It is extremely hardy and will resprout quickly if the roots are not removed.

CAT'S CLAW CREEPER (Dolichandra unguis-cati)

Native to Central America, cat's claw creeper is a rampant climber with stems that eventually become very robust and woody. It climbs mature trees and slowly smothers them. Removal, complete with roots, is ideal but mature vine on a tree can be cut near the base

MADEIRA VINE (Anredera cordifolia)

An evergreen climber native to South America, Madeira vine smothers trees and other vegetation it grows on and can easily break branches and bring down entire trees on its own.

The plant spreads via the tubers, which detach very easily, making it important to dig up and dispose of the tubers.

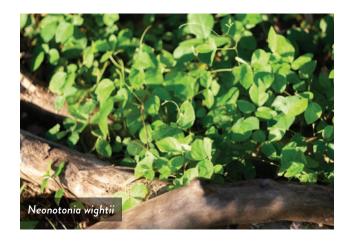
Madeira Vine can climb 40 metres into the tree canopy. Mature vines can be controlled by scraping the bark and painting the exposed area with herbicide.

GLYCINE (Neonotonia wightii)

A climbing plant with twining stems up to 4.5 metres long, its stems, leaves and fruit vary from relatively hairless to having a dense covering of rusty velvet hairs.







BALLOON VINE (Cardiospermum grandiflorum)

A climbing plant with stems that are usually covered with stiff hairs when they are young. It has small white flowers in clustera and distinctive large, balloon-shaped, papery capsules that have three compartments, each containing a single hard seed.

GRASSES AND GROUNDCOVERS GUINEA GRASS (Megathyrsus maximus)

Guinea Grass is a large (up to three metres), longlived perennial bunch grass that is native to Africa and Yemen. Ubiquitous in the parkland, it is easy to remove by digging below its roots.

BUTTERFLY HEAVEN (Dyschoriste depressa)

A long-lived herbaceous plant from southern Africa with upright stems that grows up to 60 cm tall. Its stems are usually square in cross-section and are hairless or finely hairy. It spreads aggressively, so it needs quick attention when found.



SHRUBS

MICKEY MOUSE PLANT (Ochna serrulata)

A South African native that grows to between one and two metres, it is woody and difficult to remove when mature. It is common higher up the from the river, mainly in Area 3.

CORAL BERRY (Ardisia crenata)

An easily recognisable small shrub with a single stem, Coral Berry is native to Asia. It has dark green, thick, glossy leaves and flowers that are white or red and form clusters. It can be easily removed and the roots tend to come with the stem.

TREES

CHINESE CELTIS (Celtis sinensis)

Chinese celtis is a tree that grows to 20 metres tall, with deciduous leaves and grey bark. Its alternately-arranged leaves have glossy upper surfaces and bluntly



toothed margins in their upper halves. Its flowers are small, with inconspicuous petals and a feathery stigma.

Most have been removed from the gully, but they continue to sprout and need active management, including poisoning of stumps.

COCOS PALM (Syragrus romanzoffiana)

Cocos palms are large palm trees with a single smooth grey trunk growing up to 20 metres tall. Their fronds can be up to five metres long. The fruits attract fruit bats, but are also dangerous to them –while feeding on the nectar, bats damage their thin membranous wings on the tough flower spikes, enough to cause death.

Most of them have been removed from the parkland, except for a couple of juveniles in Area 3. Nonetheless, they are prolific seeders, so their seeds are still common enough that new shoots are constantly sprouting.



HABITAT CREATION - KEY PRINCIPLES

TARGET REPLANTING TO IMPROVE HABITAT FOR EXISTING SPECIES

The Brisbane River is an important wildlife corridor for small birds. As a first step, the values of the Brisbane River biodiversity corridor should be improved, then the park's forests should be connected to the riparian corridor.

WORK WITH GROWING CONDITIONS

Local conditions such as soil type, amount of sunlight, steepness and erosion issues should heavily influence the choice of plants.

Local residents have started working in patches or zones, such as along the river adjacent to the townhouses, along the waterway and at the top end of the gully, planting species that are best suited to each zone, based on the list at the end of this document.

ENCOURAGE NATURAL REGENERATION

Protecting the native species currently growing in the park is vital. This involves promoting natural regeneration by removal of invasive weeds which are engulfing native plants and replacing them with native species that thrive in similar conditions.

BUILD ON EXISTING WORK

Rainforest plantings in the gully have been occurring for 20 years, along with plantings of wetland species such as lomandra along the ephemeral waterway. Along the river in open eucalypt forest, plantings of flowering native shrubs such as tea-trees (Leptospermum sp.), hoveas, grevilleas, wattles and bottlebrushes will encourage a greater variety of small birds into the park. It should be noted that, across the park, microhabitats have a big impact on how well different species of plants will grow.







A STAGED APPROACH

The exotic grasses and invasive weeds that dominate parts the park can be useful habitat. For example, low thickets of vines and prickly weeds can serve as shelter for small birds when feeding and nesting. Therefore, it is important that weeds are replaced gradually so that the 'habitat' value of the park is not diminished. It is also important to consider the type of structure needed when replacing a weed patch e.g. a thicket for shelter/breeding or an open grassy area for feeding on

insects. Replacing weed infestations with functional habitat takes time, usually years. Prioritising the worst environmental weeds including Madeira vine, cats claw creeper, balloon vine, Guinea grass, Cocos palms and Chinese celtis trees will help.

CREATE A LAYERED VEGETATION

It is important to plant shrubs close together, so there is minimal space between them once they reach a mature size. Where there are tall trees, especially grey

ironbark, understorey plants will provide protection for smaller birds from predatory and aggressively competitive birds. Density from the ground up is the key to providing habitat for smaller birds, lizards and frogs. Ground covers, such as dianella, lomandra and commelina provide important ground habitat.

PROTECT EXISTING NATIVE GROUND COVERS

Existing ground covers and grasses such as native many-flowered matrush (Lomandra multiflora), native flax (Dianella caerulea) blood vine (Austrosteenisia blackii), scrambling lily, native basil (Plectranthus sp.), weeping meadow grass (Microlaena stipoides), basket grass (Oplismenus aemulus/O. imbecilis), and graceful grass (Ottochloa gracillima) which all grow well in the park's moist, shady conditions. These lower level plants are a food source and provide habitat for insect food. Vines and prickly thorny plants help create a quick protective cover over a habitat area.



OTHER APPROACHES TO IMPROVING HABITAT

PRUNING

Light pruning of shrubs, especially during the early stages of growth, will lead to denser foliage, providing greater protection for small birds.

MULCHING

Mulch conserves water for plant growth and provides nutrients, as well as being a good source of insect food.

However, resident bush turkeys will move the mulch during mound-building season.

As an alternative to normal mulch, scurvy weed (Commelina diffusa) has proven to be a valuable groundcover, providing a 'green mulch' in the gully. This fast-spreading native is used to seal up an area of bare soil after weed control and has helped inhibit weed

regrowth. It quickly provides habitat for invertebrates on the forest floor. It has weak stems with soft fleshy leaves which trail along the ground, taking root as it spreads. While it is an aggressive spreader, it tends to die back during the dry season.

LIVING WITH BUSH TURKEYS

Plants need to be protected from turkeys by either installing a physical barrier around each plant until established or placing largish rocks around the base on newly planted shrubs.

MAINTENANCE OF NATURAL FEATURES

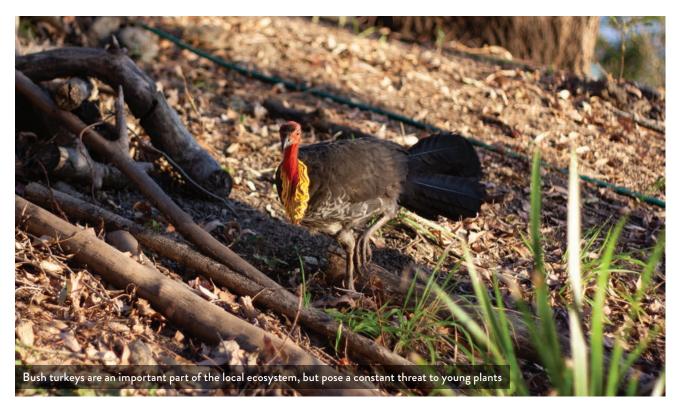
Logs, rocks and dead trunks (unless unsafe) should be left on the ground as these provide homes, perches and food sources for animals, and assist with erosion issues.

EROSION CONTROL

Where there are eroded areas, planting into the natural slope and using plant material and rocks to slow down the flow of water will help to shore them up. Small trees, shrubs and ground covers with spreading roots such as lomandra will stabilise the soil and absorb water.

REWILDING

When the revegetation is relatively mature, the opportunity will arise to reintroduce species that were previously native to the area. This will likely start with the northern brown bandicoot (*Isoodon macrourus*), with hopes to expand to other species if successful.



IMPROVING ACCESS

Currently there is no public access to the parkland. The slope down from Derby Street is the only boundary of the parkland that abuts public land, but it is very steep and highly dangerous.

While it is not reasonable or feasible to provide access from Derby Street, this plan recommends that Brisbane City Council consider providing access from the Brisbane River by installing a small boat/kayak pontoon. Such a pontoon could be installed when council attends to the erosion control works desperately needed near the mouth of the ephemeral creek. This is discussed further in the section on a stormwater harvesting structure on page 23.

The Dr Manon Griffiths Parkland is very steep and somewhat dangerous in parts. Pathways enable safe access for rehabilitation activities. Since settlement in the area by Europeans, locals have formed paths to the river for fishing and swimming activities. Wherever possible, existing paths have been 'reclaimed' to provide access. In addition, historic works within the gully (such as the sewerage pipelines) have created safe walking tracks for movement around the park.

As part of the regeneration of the parkland, these paths are being flattened and widened, and steps are being constructed where necessary to allow both safe movement while doing rehabilitation and more general access for the wider community.



NECESSARY WORKS

Along with the weed clearing and revegetation, there are some works that need attention from council. This includes the removal of five mature Chinese celtises, which has been booked in by council for completion in 2021, and the replacement or repair of the head wall on the Derby St stormwater drain that flows into the gully.

However, the most urgent need is the repair of the stormwater drain that runs at an angle to the mouth of the gully, between Areas 2 and 3 of the diagrams in this book. It is seriously eroded and will continue to collapse until it is repaired. Council has its repair slated for the financial year 2021/22 and it will be a major operation, probably involving access from the river via a barge.



STORMWATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE

The impending repair of the collapsed stormwater drain offers the opportunity for council to build a stormwater harvesting system on site for a relatively modest cost. Council engineers have extensive experience designing and building these structures, and this site is ideal for one. This would create aquatic habitat and attract new species such as striped marsh frogs (Limnodynastes peronii). Permanent water would also provide habitat for native mosquito-eating fish such as blue eyes, improve habitat for water dragons and provide an important source of water for native birds (if surrounded by thick shrubs), adding to the biodiversity and amenity of the area. Importantly, it would also improve the quality of the water flowing into the Brisbane River and reduce the speed and intensity of flood waters, contributing to overall river health.

The works also offer the opportunity to provide some public access to the parkland through construction of a kayak pontoon.



SPECIES TO PLANT



Plants need to be suited to the specific park circumstances – including soil, aspect and shading. However, there are a wide variety of native plants that will grow in most situations.

As a starting point, the Queensland Herbarium produces regional ecosystem pre-clearing mapped vegetation. The following plant list has been derived from this information. This plant list is not exhaustive but is an indication of pre-European shrubs and groundcovers that once occurred in the area.

AREA1 - WESTERN SLOPE

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Trees	
Acacia disparrima subsp.	Hickory wattle
Allocasuarina torulosa	Forest she oak
Corymbia intermedia	Pink bloodwood
Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany
Eucalyptus carnea	Broad-leaved white mahogany
Eucalyptus grandis	Flooded/rose gum*
Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood
Eucalyptus propinqua	Small-fruited grey gum
Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney blue gum
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark
Lophostemon confertus	Brush box*
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Wheel-of-fire tree*
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Piccabeen palm or bangalow palm*
Terrestrial Ferns	
Adiantum formosum	Maiden hair fern*
Cyathea cooperi	Common/rough tree fern
Histiopteris incisa	Bat's-wing fern

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Epiphytic Ferns	
Davallia pyxidata	Hare's foot fern
Pyrrosia confluens	Felt fern
Orchids	
Dipodium punctatum	Hyacinth orchid
Terrestrial Orchids	
Calanthe triplicata	Christmas orchid
Spiranthes sinensis	Ladies tresses
Epiphytic Orchids	
Cymbidium canaliculatum	Black cymbidium
Dendrobium gracilicaule	Spotted orchid
Shrubs	
Acacia irrorata	Green wattle
Corchorus cunninghamii	Native jute
Sophora fraseri	Bush sophora
Macadamia ternifolia¹	Maroochy nut

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Grasses	
Alloteropsis semialata	Cockatoo grass
Entolasia stricta	Wiry panic
Imperata cylindrica	Blady grass
Poa cheelii	Blue grass
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo grass*
Vines	
Austrosteenisia blackii	Blood vine
Clematis glycinoides	Headache vine
Marsdenia coronata	Slender milkvine
Pandorea jasminoides	Bower of beaut
Sedges	
Lepidosperma laterale	Variable swordsedge
Schoenoplectus mucronatus	Club rush
Herbs	
Acomis acoma	Crepe myrtle
Alpinia caerulea	Native ginger
Dianella caerulea	Flax lily*
Aquatic Herbs	
Juncus usitatus	Common rush

¹ Listed as Vulnerable under the NC Act
* Already planted

AREA 2 - GALLERY RAINFOREST

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Rainforest trees	
Alectryon tomentosus	Hairy alectryon
Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya pine*
Araucaria cunninghamii	Hoop pine*
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Piccabeen palm or bangalow palm*
Argyrodendron trifoliolatum	Brown tulip oak
Beilschmiedia elliptica	Grey walnut
Beilschmiedia obtusifolia	Hard bolly gum
Brachychiton discolor	Lacebark tree*
Castanospermum australe	Black bean*
Cleistanthus cunninghamii	Omega
Cordyline petiolaris, C. rubra	Palm lillies*
Cryptocarya laevigata	Red-fruited laurel*
Cryptocarya obovata	Pepperberry tree*
Cryptocarya triplinervis	Brown laurel*
Diospyros australis	Black plum

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Diospyros geminata	Scaly ebony
Diospyros pentamera	Myrtle ebony
Dissiliaria baloghioides	Hauer
Eucalyptus grandis	Flooded/rose gum*
Ficus macrophylla	Moreton bay fig*
Ficus virens	White fig*
Ficus watkinsiana	Watkin's fig
Flindersia australis	Crow's ash*
Flindersia schottiana	Bumpy ash
Grevillea robusta	Silky oak*
Harpullia pendula	Tulip wood*
Jagera pseudorhus var. pseudorhus	Foambark tree*
Lophostemon confertus	Brush box*
Mallotus discolor	White kamala
Medicosma cunninghamii	Pink heart
Neolitsea dealbata	Bolly gum

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Pittosporum multiflorum	Orange thorn*
Podocarpus elatus	Brown pine*
Rhodamnia argentea	Malletwood
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native guava
Rhodosphaera rhodanthema	Deep yellowwood*
Stenocarpus sinuatus	Wheel-of-fire tree*
Sterculia quadrifida	Peanut tree*
Syzygium australe	Creek satinash*
Syzygium francisii	Giant water gum*
Toechima tenax	Pitted-leaf steelwood*
Toona ciliata	Red cedar*
Vitex lignum-vitae	Lignum vitae
Waterhousea floribunda	Weeping satinash*

^{*} Already planted

AREA 2 - GALLERY RAINFOREST

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Shrubs	
Acacia maidenii	Maiden's wattle
Acacia ulicifolia	Prickly moses
Alchornea ilicifolia	Native holly*
Alyxia ruscifolia	Chain fruit*
ackhousia myrtifolia	Cinnamon myrtle*
reynia oblongifolia	Coffee bush*
abingstonia similis*	
Capparis arborea	Native caper
arissa ovata	Native current*
ommersonia bartramia*	
ordyline petiolaris	Palm lily*
ordyline rubra	Red-fruited palm lily*
icus coronata	Sandpaper fig*
Nelaluca salicina	Willow bottlebrush*
ittosporum revolutum	Yellow pittosporum
Psychtra longafolia	Hairy psychtra
rochocarpa laurina	Tree heath
/ilkiea macrophylla	

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Grasses & sedges	
Dianella caerulea	Flax lily*
Lomandra hystrix	Long leaved matrush*
Lomandra multiflora	Many-flowered matrush*
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping shade grass*
Oplismenus aemulus	Creeping beard grass*
Ottochloa gracillima	Slender shade grass*
Ferns	
Adiantum formosum	Maiden hair fern*
Adiantum hispidulum	Rough maiden hair fern*
Asplenium australasicum	Birds nest fern
Blechnum cartilagineum	Gristle fern*
Calochlaena dubia	Soft bracken fern*
Christella dentata	Binung*
Doodia aspera	Rasp fern
Drynaria rigidula	Basket fern
Microsorum scandens	Climbing fern
Pellaea falcata	Sickle fern
Platycerium bifurcatum	Elkhorn fern
Platycerium superbum	Staghorn fern
Pyrrosia rupestris	Rock felt fern

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Herbaceous plants	
Alpinia caerulea	Native ginger
Commelina diffusa	Native wandering jew
Goodenia rotundifolia	Star goodenia
Oxalis chnoodes	Yellow sorrel*
Pseuderanthemum variabile	Love flower*
Vines	
Austrosteenisia blackii	Blood vine*
Cayratia clematidea	Slender grape
Cissus antarctica	Native grape
Dioscorea transversa	Native yam
Embelia australiana	Embelia
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat berry
Geitonoplesium cymosum	Scrambling lily*
Hibbertia scandens	Snake vine
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga wonga vine
Parsonsia straminea	Monkey rope
Rubus moluccanus	Bramble
Smilax australis	Barbwire vine
Stephania japonica	Tape vine

AREA 3 - RIVER FOREST CORRIDOR

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Shrubs	
Acacia fimbriata	Brisbane wattle*
Acacia maidenii	Maiden's wattle
Acacia irrorata	Green wattle
Acacia ulicifolia	Prickly moses
Alyxia ruscifolia	Chain fruit*
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee bush*
Babingstonia similis*	
Banksia spinulosa*	
Callistemon sp.	Bottlebrush*
Capparis arborea	Native caper
Carissa ovata	Native current*
Grevillea sp. e.g. Grevillea banksii*	
Hovea acutifolia	Purple pea flower*
<u>Indigofera australis</u>	Austral indigo*
Leptospermum polygalifolium	Wild may*
Melaluca salicina	Willow bottlebrush*
Ozothamnus diomifolius	

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Grasses & sedges	
Cymbopogon refracts	Barbed wire grass
Dianella caerulea	Flax lily*
Lomandra confertifolia	Little matrush
Lomandra hystrix	Long leaved matrush*
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping shade grass*
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo grass*
Ferns	
Drynaria rigidula	Basket fern
Microsorum scandens	Climbing fern
Pellaea falcata	Sickle fern
Herbaceous plants	
Goodenia rotundifolia	Star goodenia
Plectranthus parviflorus	Common spur flower
Plectranthus graveolins	Bush basil (aka. native coleus, mountain plectranthus)
Pseuderanthemum variabile	Love flower*
Wahlenbergia stricta	Bluebell

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Vines	
Austrosteenisia blackii	Blood vine*
Cayratia clematidea	Slender grape
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat berry
Geitonoplesium cymosum	Scrambling lily*
Smilax australis	Barbwire vine

^{*} Already planted

AREA 4 - NATIVE GARDEN ZONE

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Shrubs	
Acacia fimbriata	Brisbane wattle*
Acacia maidenii	Maiden's wattle
Acacia irrorata	Green wattle
Acacia ulicifolia	Prickly moses
Alchornea ilicifolia	Native holly*
Alyxia ruscifolia	Chain fruit*
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee bush*
Banksia spinulosa*	
Callistemon sp.	Bottlebrush*
Capparis arborea	Native caper
Carissa ovata	Native current*
Commersonia bartramia*	
Cordyline petiolaris	Palm lily*
Cordyline rubra	Red-fruited palm lily*
Ficus coronata	Sandpaper fig*
Grevillea sp. e.g. Grevillea banksii*	
Hovea acutifolia	Purple pea flower*
Indigofera australis	Austral indigo*

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Leptospermum polygalifolium	Wild may*
Melaluca salicina	Willow bottlebrush*
Ozothamnus diomifolius	
Pittosporum revolutum	Yellow pittosporum
Plectranthus parviflorus	Common spur flower
Pavetta australinsis	Pavetta
Psychtra longafolia	Hairy psychtra
Sannantha similis	
Trochocarpa laurina	Tree heath
<u>Wilkiea macrophylla</u>	
Grasses & sedges	
Cymbopogon refracts	Barbed wire grass
Dianella caerulea	Flax lily*
Lomandra confertifolia	Little matrush
Lomandra hystrix	Long leaved matrush*
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping shade grass*
Oplismenus aemulus	Creeping beard grass*
Ottochloa gracillima	Slender shade grass*
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo grass*

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Ferns	
Adiantum formosum	Maiden hair fern*
Adiantum hispidulum	Rough maiden hair fern*
Asplenium australasicum	Birds nest fern
Blechnum cartilagineum	Gristle fern*
Calochlaena dubia	Soft bracken fern*
Christella dentata	Binung*
Doodia aspera	Rasp fern
Microsorum diversifolium	Kangaroo fern
Pterosaurs umbrosa	Jungle brake
Drynaria rigidula	Basket fern
Microsorum scandens	Climbing fern
Pellaea falcata	Sickle fern
Platycerium bifurcatum	Elkhorn fern
Platycerium superbum	Staghorn fern
Pyrrosia rupestris	Rock felt fern

^{*} Already planted

AREA 4 - NATIVE GARDEN ZONE

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
Herbaceous plants	
Alpinia caerulea	Native ginger
Commelina diffusa	Native wandering jew
Goodenia rotundifolia	Star goodenia
Pseuderanthemum variabile	Love flower*
Viola banksii	Native violet*
Wahlenbergia stricta	Bluebell
Vines	
Austrosteenisia blackii	Blood vine*
Cayratia clematidea	Slender grape
Cissus antarctica	Native grape
Dioscorea transversa	Native yam
Embelia australiana	Embelia
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat berry
Geitonoplesium cymosum	Scrambling lily*
Pandorea pandorana	Wonga wonga vine
Rubus moluccanus	Bramble
Smilax australis	Barbwire vine
Stephania japonica	Tape vine

^{*} Already planted



