

**Willis Park Bushland Actions**

Priorities will be given to programs for the long term benefit to the reserve. Natural assets at greatest risk will be given priority to avert irreversible deterioration. All measures cannot be implemented simultaneously - resources may not be available or it may not be appropriate.

1. Bush Regeneration Contractors to underake natural area restoration works with the focus to reintroduce a mesic canopy into the weed infested riparian zone.

2. Bush Regeneration Contractors to complete secondary/follow-up natural area restoration work to re-establish a stable woodland community.

3. Bush Regeneration Contractors to complete natural area restoration works in weed infested riparian zone targeting the removal of Privet, Arundo Grass, Tradescantia, Fishbone Fern, Asparagus Fern, Lantana and Mist Flower.
4. Bush Regeneration Contractors to complete natural area restoration works removing woody weeds particularly Bamboo.

5. Monitor seepage near sewage dissipater.

6. Upgrade track behind The Willis Recreation and Sports Centre Area to form a loop to improve access for passive recreation activities and for bushland restoration works.

7. Willoughby City Council's Bush Regeneration Staff and Fire and Rescue NSW to prepare and conduct a prescribed burn west of property at 325 Eastern Valley Way in area burnt in 1996.

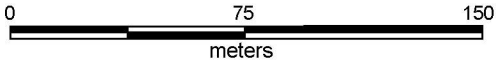
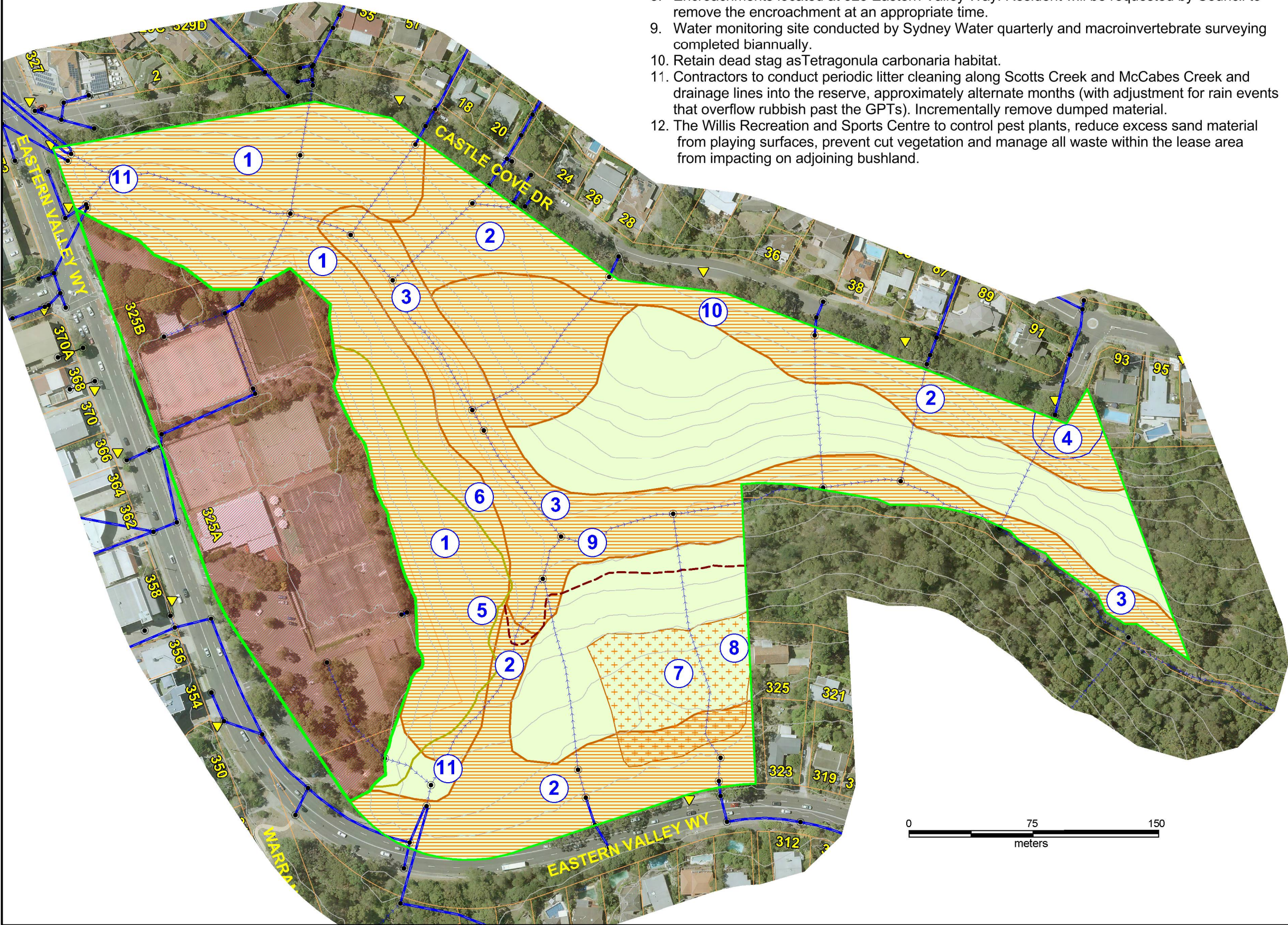
8. Encroachments located at 325 Eastern Valley Way. Resident will be requested by Council to remove the encroachment at an appropriate time.

9. Water monitoring site conducted by Sydney Water quarterly and macroinvertebrate surveying completed biannually.

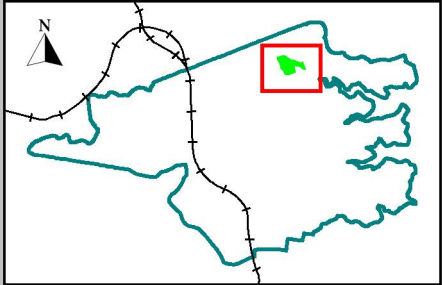
10. Retain dead stag asTetragonula carbonaria habitat.

11. Contractors to conduct periodic litter cleaning along Scotts Creek and McCabes Creek and drainage lines into the reserve, approximately alternate months (with adjustment for rain events that overflow rubbish past the GPTs). Incrementally remove dumped material.

12. The Willis Recreation and Sports Centre to control pest plants, reduce excess sand material from playing surfaces, prevent cut vegetation and manage all waste within the lease area from impacting on adjoining bushland.



**RESERVE ACTION PLAN  
WILLIS PARK**



**Plan details**

Status: Final  
Prepared by: N. Yu  
Drawn by: N.Prasad  
Date printed: 10/02/2021  
Approximate Scale: 1:2000

**Legend**

- 18

Property number
- 12

Action plan activity
- Stormwater node
- Sewer access chamber \*\*
- Approximate fire hydrant location
- Power pole
- 35

5m contours
- Stormwater network - Underground \*
- Stormwater network - Overground / Unknown \*
- Bushland Track / Path \*
- Maintenance Track / Path\*
- Property boundary
- Reserve / bushland
- The Willis Recreation and Sports Centre - Management Area
- Council bush regeneration contractors
- BushCare group
- Proposed prescribed burn area

\* The accuracy of this data is not guaranteed and must be verified prior to use.

**References**

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# Willis Park Action Plan

## Reserve Profile

Willis Park is a 6.8ha bushland reserve located in Scotts Creek catchment east of Eastern Valley Way and south of Castle Cove Drive in Castle Cove and Middle Cove. The Park connects with Council's largest bushland area, North Arm Reserve and provides connectivity for wildlife to move to other bushland.

Willis Park contains steep sandstone slopes that run down into Scotts Creek which flows into North Arm Reserve and exits into Sugarloaf Bay then Middle Harbour. Within the Park an area is licensed by the Willis Recreation and Sports Centre consisting of thirteen tennis courts, two futsal courts, associated club houses and car parking.

PLANT COMMUNITY: The reserve is classified Coastal Sandstone Foreshores Forest [S\_DSFO6] with dominant species of *Eucalyptus piperita*, *Angophora costata*, and *Eucalyptus pilularis*. There are also areas on the mid-slope dominated by *Allocasuarina littoralis* due to soil disturbance and changed fire frequency.

HABITAT: It is predominantly Gully Forest habitat with a range of hollow bearing trees, dense shrub vegetation layer, and sandstone rock ledges. There are several large rock pools and ledges on Scotts Creek providing habitat for aquatic life. However these aquatic areas are highly disturbed after heavy rainfall due to the high stormwater flow into the creek.

## Statement of Significance

Willis Park is classified as bushland as defined in State Environmental Planning Policy No 19 (\*Vol 1, 1.4), and is protected under State and Commonwealth Legislation (\*Vol 1, 1.5.2). It is designated as a Wildlife Protection Area under the *Companion Animals Act* 1988. The bushland is zoned E2 Environmental Conservation, and the recreation area RE1 Public Recreation in the Willoughby Local Environment Plan (WLEP) 2012.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE: The Gamaragal clan originally occupied this area. There are no recorded Aboriginal Heritage Sites in the Park however Willis Park does connect with North Arm Reserve which contains many important Aboriginal sites.

NATUAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: Willis Park is significant due to its connectivity with other surrounding bushland reserves. The dense vegetated gullies provide optimal habitat for native fauna such as Australian Boobooks and Swamp Wallabies.

HISTORIC CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE: Chinese market gardens were operating on what is now known as Eastern Valley Way in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Around this time large septic tanks were installed in the Park, where the futsal courts are now located, as part of the Chatswood – Willoughby sewerage scheme. The tanks remained in use until 1927 when Willoughby then connected to the Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall System.

The first permanent inhabitant of this area was Dr Henry Willis whom the Park is named after and he constructed Innisfallen Castle in 1903/4, located further east adjacent to North Arm Reserve in Castle Cove.

With the increase in population and the need for improved access to the area, Eastern Valley Way was constructed in 1939. Where the Way crosses Scotts Creek there was a stone retaining wall with culverts installed. The wall and culverts are located on the Park boundary and are now listed on the Local Government Heritage Register for their construction techniques and archaeological potential.

HABITAT SIGNIFICANCE: The Park contains some significant hollow bearing trees and the steep, inaccessible banks and lack of tracks provide refuges for wildlife despite significant weed incursions. It is importantly adjacent to Willoughby's largest bushland area, North Arm Reserve. The Park provides a continuous link for wildlife to move east/west and north/south and is also important habitat for

aquatic species in Scotts Creek. Significant species found in this reserve include Swamp Wallaby, Long-nosed Bandicoot, Short beaked Echidna, Large Bent-winged Bat, Superb Lyrebird, Buff-banded Rail, Satin Bowerbird and the Powerful Owl.

## Reserve Impacts

Willis Park is a highly disturbed area, particularly below The WillisRecreation and Sports Centre and also along sewer lines that have had past improvement works. High infestations of weeds can be found along the slope below the recreation area extending down to the creek line. Concentrations of Arundo Grass, Privet (broad & small leaf) and Tradescantia for example, can be found along most of the creekline.

In the early 2000s sewer improvement work was completed throughout the Park with the upgrade of the Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall System. A temporary road was constructed to allow trucks and machinery to enter the Park south of the recreation lease area. From here work was completed along ridge lines. When completed all areas impacted were revegetated with native plants. These plants are now well established and provide important habitat.

High stormwater flows after heavy rain are a significant issue impacting Scotts Creek and the Park. Stormwater from Chatswood flows underground in pipes and exits into the creek at Willis Park. The high movement of water after rain scours the creek bank eroding away soil and moving it downstream where it enters Sugarloaf Bay. Weeds like Privet, Lantana and Arundo Grass have taken advantage of these degraded areas and have colonised sections of the creek. High stormwater flows also move large amounts of rubbish down Scotts Creek and accumulate along the creek bank and also at the creek mouth to Sugarloaf Bay in the estuary zone throughout the mangroves.

ENCROACHMENTS: 325 Eastern Valley Way. Resident will be requested by Council to remove the encroachment at an appropriate time.

## Fauna Habitat Issues

Threats to wildlife and habitat include: predation by foxes, rats, feral and/or domestic cats, and loss of tree hollows to invasive feral European honey bees. Past earth work for sewer improvements has significantly reduced and degraded the native vegetation and led to extensive weed invasion. Pollution incidents and sediments flowing into Scotts Creek impact the available freshwater habitat. There is also illegal removal of native vegetation several properties adjacent to the reserve.

## Achievements

Extensive bushland regeneration gains have been made including: significant new canopy plantings, weed management in riparian zones and revegetation plantings along Eastern Valley Way. Upgrades and improved maintenance access to sewer lines. Rock armouring at key stormwater discharge points has reduced erosion.

The previous burn site has been maintained. This burn has assisted in asset protection and increased ecological diversity. The track behind The Willis Recreation and Sports Centre Area has been upgraded to form a loop, improving access for passive recreation activities and for bushland restoration works.

## Bushland Management Goals – Willis Park

This bushland Reserve Action Plan has identified the following management aims from the Urban Bushland Plan of Management 2014 as priority objectives:

5.3b: To create and or maintain conditions in which creek and drainage lines are protected from increased erosion and/or sedimentation due to urban impacts.

5.4b: To maintain the integrity of bushland reserves through the reduction of encroachments and other boundary impacts.

6.2f: To preserve and increase ecological links across the LGA and regionally to assist the movement of fauna.

6.2g: Maintain natural habitat formations and supplement with manufactured structures where natural habitat has been depleted.

6.3b: To implement weed control programs which are based on regeneration and restoration principles and which increase bushland resilience to further weed infestation.

7.1g: To manage fire such that the fire regime and implementation of the burn is beneficial to flora and fauna diversity and habitat.

10.1b: To ensure that leases and licences for activities undertaken in, or adjoining, or impacting on, bushland areas are compatible with the sustainable management of bushland.

## Bushland Management – General Principles for all Reserves

a. Bushland regeneration is a long term process requiring staged weed removal to ensure establishment of native plant communities. Work will proceed from good bush to degraded areas with techniques that encourage regeneration.

b. If possible, weed refuse and natural debris composted on-site.

c. If natural regeneration is deemed inadequate, supplementary plantings to mimic local plant communities and landscapes will be used with local provenance species.

d. Standing dead trees and forest litter (including logs/branches) to be kept for wildlife habitat unless deemed a risk to safety.

e. Monitor, maintain and enhance vegetation connectivity for wildlife habitat within the reserve and reserve networks.

f. *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (a root rot pathogen) is listed as a key threatening process in NSW. Bushland workers are to use hygiene protocols to minimise risk.

g. Report and record all reserve encroachments. Monitor for tree vandalism and/or removal and report to Council Compliance for appropriate action.

h. Monitor wildlife habitat and supplement where necessary.

i. Monitor feral animal activity and implement appropriate management actions where necessary.

j. Encourage the community to report wildlife sightings via the Wildlife Watch Program.

k. Bushfire management will be achieved through implementation of a strategic hazard reduction program consistent with the Bushfire Risk Management Plan.

l. Species diversity will be maintained by an ecological burn program in a mosaic pattern.

m. Monitor and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. Bushland staff to notify Aboriginal Heritage Office prior to a burn to identify sites and implement protection measures.

n. Preserve natural features for educational purposes and continue to inform the community of bushland issues through onsite activities and signage. Maintain appropriate signage.

o. Formal tracks to be maintained and unwanted tracks to be closed to prevent damage to habitat and to impede access of feral animals, unless used for access by bushland workers.

p. Establish photo points to monitor work and review annually.

q. Protection of habitat is required for flora and fauna species found in reserves listed under State and Commonwealth legislation as threatened species.

r. The collection of rubbish from bushland is carried out by Council contractors and bushland field staff as required.

## Native Animal Species List for Willis Park

Willis Park provides habitat for a number native animals. A list of these species can be found at:

[https://www.willoughby.nsw.gov.au/files/sharedassets/public/ecm/willoughby-y-council-website/publications-reports-master-plans-strategies-action-plans/publications-reports-master-plans-strategies-action-plans-1-native-fauna-of-bantry-bay\\_sugarloaf-bay\\_catchments.pdf](https://www.willoughby.nsw.gov.au/files/sharedassets/public/ecm/willoughby-y-council-website/publications-reports-master-plans-strategies-action-plans/publications-reports-master-plans-strategies-action-plans-1-native-fauna-of-bantry-bay_sugarloaf-bay_catchments.pdf)

## Native Plant Species List for Willis Park

<b>FORK FERNS</b>	<i>Dracophyllum secundum</i>	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>
PSLOTACEAE	<i>Epacris crassifolia</i>	<i>Conospermum longifolium</i>
<i>Psilalum nudum</i>	<i>Epacris longiflora</i>	<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i>
<b>CONIFERS</b>	<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i>
CUPRESSACEAE	<i>Leucopogon amplexicaulis</i>	<i>Grevillea sericea</i>
<i>Callitris rhomboides</i>	<i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i>	<i>Grevillea speciosa</i>
PODOCARPACEAE	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>
<i>Podocarpus spinulosus</i>	<i>Monotaxis elliptica</i>	<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>
<b>FERNS</b>	<i>Syphelia longifolia</i>	<i>Hakea propinqua</i>
ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Tetratheca ercfolia</i>	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	<i>Woollea pungens</i>	<i>Hakea sericea</i>
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Monotaxis linifolia</i>	<i>Isopogon anethifolius</i>
<i>Blechnum ambiguum</i>	<i>Phyllanthus nirubellus</i>	<i>Lambertia formosa</i>
<i>Blechnum cartbagineum</i>	<i>Rhynchospora pinifolius</i>	<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	FABACEAE-FABOIDEAE	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>	<i>Persoonia lanceolata</i>
<i>Doodia caudata</i>	<i>Bossiaea scolopendria</i>	<i>Persoonia levis</i>
CYTHACEAE	<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>
<i>Cyathaea australis</i>	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	<i>Perophyte puchella</i>
<i>Cyathaea cooperi</i>	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>
<i>Cyathaea leichhardtiana</i>	<i>Gompholobium latifolium</i>	<i>RANUNCULACEAE</i>
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Hediotopsis incisa</i>	<i>Hovea linearis</i>	<i>RANUNCULACEAE</i>
<i>Hypolepis muellieri</i>	<i>Phyllaea physocarpa</i>	<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Pultenaea tuberculata</i>	<i>Pomaderris intermedia</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Pultenaea ferruginea</i>	<i>RUBIACEAE</i>
GLEICHENIACEAE	<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	<i>Synochrodites jasminoides</i>
<i>Blechnum caricarpa</i>	<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>	<i>Opercularia hispida</i>
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	<i>Pultenaea stipularis</i>	<i>Opercularia hispida</i>
<i>Gleichenia rupestris</i>	<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	<i>RUTACEAE</i>
<i>Sicherus lobatus</i>	FABACEAE-MIMOSIDAEAE	<i>Boronia ledifolia</i>
<i>Sicherus flabellatus</i>	<i>Acacia binervia</i>	<i>Boronia pinata</i>
HYMENOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	<i>Cratogeomys</i>
<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>	<i>Acacia elata</i>	<i>Phabalium dentatum</i>
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	<i>Nematolopsis squamea v. squamea</i>
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	<i>Phabalium squamulosum</i>
<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	<i>Zeria pilosa</i>
OSMUNDACEAE	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	<i>SAPINDACEAE</i>
<i>Todea barbara</i>	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	<i>Dotsonaea triquetra</i>
POLYPODIACEAE	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	<i>STYLIDIACEAE</i>
<i>Microsorium scandens</i>	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	<i>Stylidium productum</i>
<i>Neogrammitis billardierei</i>	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	<i>THYMELAEACEAE</i>
<i>Platyrium bifurcatum</i>	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	<i>GOODENIACEAE</i>	<i>VITACEAE</i>
PTERIDIACEAE	<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i>	<b>MONOCOTS</b>
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	<i>Scalivola ramosissima</i>	<i>ANTHRACEAE</i>
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	<i>Selliera cordatum</i>	<i>Tricoryne simplex</i>
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	<i>Vellisia spathulata</i>	<i>ARECACEAE</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	<i>HALORAGACEAE</i>	<i>Livistona australis</i>
SCHIZAEACEAE	<i>Gonocarpus leucoides</i>	<i>BLANDFORDIACEAE</i>
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	<i>LANACEAE</i>	<i>Blandfordia nobilis</i>
<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i>	<i>Colera panifolia</i>	<i>COMBRETACEAE</i>
THYLIPTERIDIACEAE	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	<i>Commelina cyanaea</i>
<i>Christella dentata</i>	<i>LOGANIACEAE</i>	<i>CYPERACEAE</i>
<b>DICOTS</b>	<i>Logania abiflora</i>	<i>Carex inversa</i>
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Mitrasacme polymorpha</i>	<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	<i>LORANTHACEAE</i>	<i>Caustis pentandra</i>
AOACEAE	<i>Amyma congener</i>	<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>
<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	<i>Amyma miquelii</i>	<i>Gahnia carkeri</i>
APACEAE	<i>MALVACEAE</i>	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	<i>Lasiosipetum ferrugineum</i>	<i>Picina nodosa</i>
<i>Actinotus minor</i>	<i>MYRSINACEAE</i>	<i>Phoradendron filiforme</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Platyasce lanceolata</i>	<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>	<i>Schoenus imberbis</i>
<i>Platyasce linearifolia</i>	<i>MOSACEAE</i>	<i>Schoenus turbinatus</i>
<i>Platyasce staphensoni</i>	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	<i>IRIDACEAE</i>
<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	<i>Parsonsia glabrata</i>
<i>Xanthosia tridentata</i>	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	<i>Paterosnia sericea</i>
APOCYNACEAE	<i>MYRSINACEAE</i>	<i>JUNCACEAE</i>
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>
<i>Mitrasena suaveolens</i>	<i>MYRTACEAE</i>	<i>LOWNACEAE</i>
<i>Triphora barbata</i>	<i>Acronia smithii</i>	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>
ARALIACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i>	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>
<i>Astrotrocha latifolia</i>	<i>Angophora crassifolia</i>	<i>Lomandra glauca</i>
<i>Astrotrocha floccosa</i>	<i>Angophora hispida</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle stiboripoides</i>	<i>Austromyrtus tenuifolia</i>	<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>
<i>Phylacis gummifera</i>	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	<i>ORCHIDACEAE</i>
ASTERACEAE	<i>Darwinia fascicularis</i>	<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>
<i>Cassinia denticulata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globoides</i>	<i>Dendrobium linguliforme</i>
<i>Grobanthus dissimilifolius</i>	<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	<i>Pterostichia tridentata</i>
<i>Senecio heptadus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus lehmanniana</i>	<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>
<i>Spegebeckia orientalis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	<i>Pterostylis sp.</i>
AVICENNIACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>Rimacola elliptica</i>
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	<i>Sarcophilus parviflorus</i>
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	<i>PHORMIACEAE</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
LAURACEAE	<i>Kunzea capitata</i>	<i>Dianella prunna</i>
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygallifolium</i>	<i>POICEAE</i>
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	<i>Leptospermum squarrosum</i>	<i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i>
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	<i>Digitalia parviflora</i>
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	<i>Synsphaea glomifera</i>	<i>Oxyechia quadrata</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	<i>Tristanopsis laurina</i>	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>
CASUARINACEAE	<i>OLEACEAE</i>	<i>Echinopogon ovalis</i>
<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	<i>Eriolasia marginata</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	<i>OVACEAE</i>	<i>Eriolasia marginata</i>
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	<i>Oxalis sp.</i>	<i>Eragrostis bromii</i>
CHEENOPODIACEAE	PHYLANTHACEAE	<i>Eragrostis trachycarpa</i>
<i>Adriplex australasica</i>	<i>Poranthera corymbosa</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
CUNILINACEAE	PITTOCOPIACEAE	<i>Opilmenus imbecillis</i>
<i>Baueria rubroides</i>	<i>Blandfordia scandens</i>	<i>Opilmenus aemulus</i>
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Ptilosporum revolutum</i>	<i>Panicum effusum</i>
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	<i>Ptilosporum undulatum</i>	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Poa affinis</i>
CERATOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Veronica calycina</i>	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	POLYCALACEAE	<i>Tetrarrhena lutea</i>
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	<i>Conespermia ericium</i>	<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Hibbertia linearis</i>	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	<i>RESTONACEAE</i>
<i>Hibbertia nitida</i>	PRIMULACEAE	<i>Leprodia scariosa</i>
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	<i>Samolus repens</i>	<i>SWINACEAE</i>
ELAEAGNACEAE	PROTEACEAE	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>
<i>Eleocharis reticulata</i>	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	<i>XANTHORHOEACEAE</i>
ERICACEAE-EPACRIDOIDEAE	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea arborea</i>
<i>Acrotriche divaricata</i>	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea media</i>
<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea resinosa</i>
<i>Hemalanthus populifolius</i>	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	