

Coastal Sandplain Vegetation at Brisbane Water and Broken Bay – reconstructing the past to plan for the future

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Abstract: The vegetation and floristics of the coastal sandplains on the Umina-Woy Woy Peninsula on the northern foreshores of Broken Bay (lat 33° 30' S, long 151° 15' E), 40 km north of Sydney, are described from historical records, sampling of remnants and analysis of regional scale vegetation.

Of the seven vegetation communities described, Umina Coastal Sandplain Woodland (UCSW) was originally the most extensive type of vegetation over the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain and on the seaward side of the Pearl Beach sandplain, and possibly on the sandplains at Patonga and Little Patonga. Characteristic tree species are *Angophora floribunda* and *Eucalyptus botryooides*; the latter appears to be more common at foreshore sites. Close to the sea and in swales at the base of hillslopes, littoral rainforest elements can be present. Patonga may have had significant inclusions of this vegetation.

As a result of clearing for suburban development and its reduction to small remnants, UCSW and Freshwater Wetlands have been listed as an Endangered Ecological Communities under the *NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act*.

A form of the closely-related Sydney Red Gum (SRG) complex occurs on a different SLU on the south-west side of Pearl Beach. A characteristic tree is *Angophora costata*. Site environmental differences between UCSW and the Sydney Red Gum Complex include their occurrence on iron podsols and humus podsols respectively. Regional vegetation classification and analysis shows that these vegetation units are distinctly different from each other. This is supported by historical evidence from surveyor notation on Crown Survey and land subdivision plans.

Originally the Bangalay – Rough-barked Apple Woodland vegetation component of the Umina Woy Woy sandplain was defined by the NSW Scientific Committee for Umina Coastal Sandplain Woodland. Regional analysis now reveals the Red Gum-Red Bloodwood (RGBW) component now merges with this former community. The Pearl Beach vegetation remains separate. A re-definition of UCSW is now required.

Management, particularly of UCSW, currently involves revegetation and regeneration works in the vicinity of existing reserves. However, because the depletion has been so extensive there is further opportunity to decrease the loss by utilising the wide riparian reserves and laneways where mature trees still exist.

A major conservation concern is the modification and loss of the sandplain vegetation, particularly the wetlands. The historical Crown Survey plans highlight the extent of wetlands as an important ecological feature of the original sandplain landscape. The current study estimated that 83% of wetlands and 79% of riparian vegetation has been lost on the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain since European settlement.

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Introduction

Extensive coastal sandplains are major landform features behind the main beaches on the northern foreshores of Broken Bay (the estuary of the Hawkesbury-Nepean River) and at the southern end of Brisbane Water. The area is on the Central Coast of New South Wales about 40 km north of Sydney.

Before European settlement began in the 19th Century the sandplains supported a variety of sclerophyll vegetation types including woodlands, wetlands, palm forest, and riparian elements associated with slow flowing stream systems and alluvial fans.

The largest sandplain area, the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain (bounded by Brisbane Water and Blackwall Mountain to the

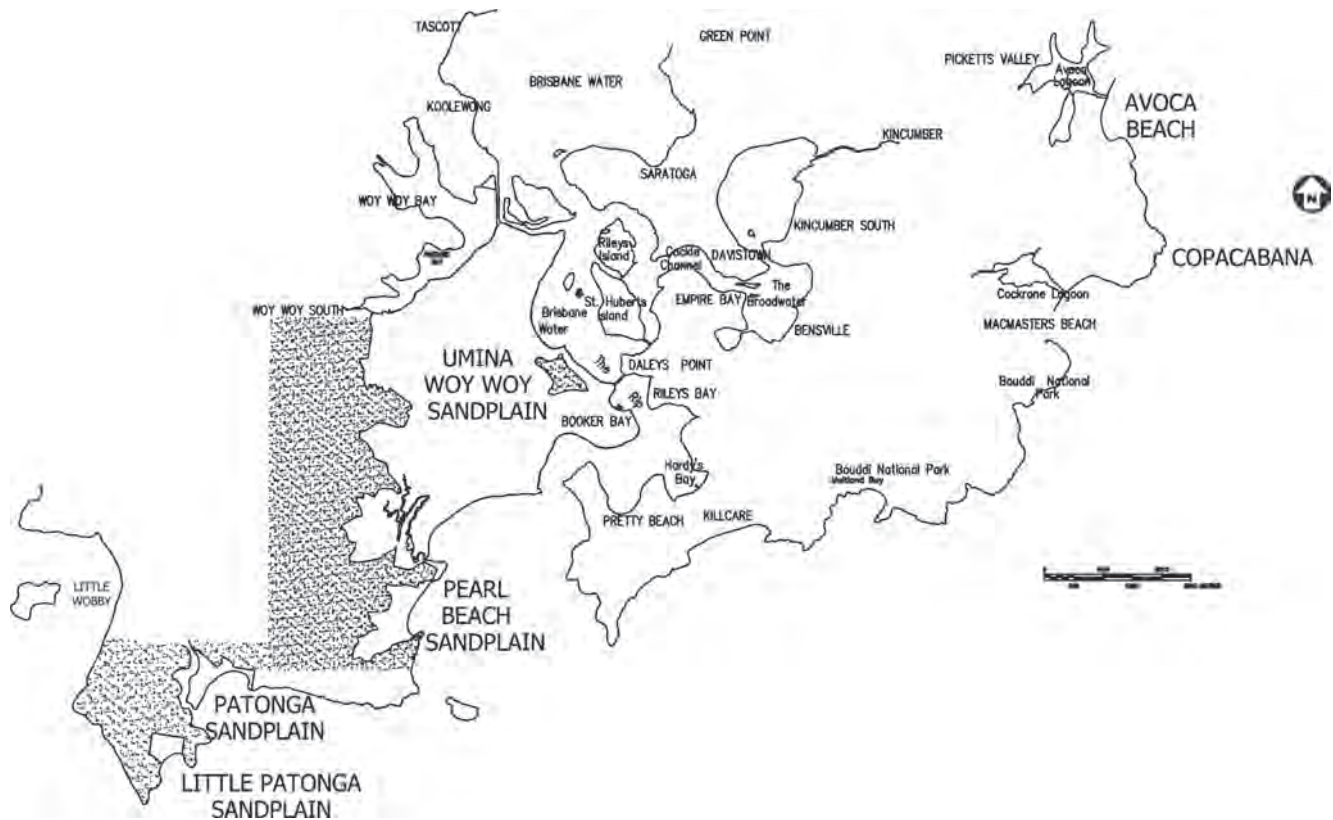


Fig. 1 Location of Brisbane Water sandplain areas to the north of Broken Bay.

north, the Brisbane Water National Park escarpment to the west and Mt Ettalong to the south) once supported more than 1 200 ha of native vegetation (Figure 1). Separate patches of similar habitat occurred at Patonga, Little Patonga and Pearl Beach, and evidence of similar but smaller areas of sandplain vegetation is present at Avoca, Copacabana and Kooilewong.

Since European settlement, clearing of vegetation for rural and suburban development, particularly since the 1950s, has left only fragmented and disconnected remnants as 'refugia' scattered through the area. The Umina Coastal Sandplain Woodland Endangered Ecological Community and Sydney Freshwater Wetlands in the Sydney Basin Bioregion Endangered Ecological Community, listed under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995* provide some legislative cover for some of the small remaining areas of sandplain vegetation. Brisbane Water National Park and some public reserve areas provide additional protection.

Except for brief mentions in the soils-oriented work of Burges & Drover (1953) and Hails (1969), the nature and floristic composition of the Central Coast sandplain vegetation are poorly known. Sandplain vegetation was not recorded adequately in the initial inventory for the Lower Hunter – Central Coast regional mapping (House 2003) and Gosford local government area mapping (Bell 2004), though it has been included in a recent update by Hunter Councils (Somerville 2008).

Griffith et.al. (2000, 2003, 2007) have described the sandplain or 'wallum' vegetation of the NSW North Coast. The sandplain vegetation at Brisbane Water is related to the 'wallum' but does not qualify in the original sense because of the absence of *Banksia aemula* heathlands (it may fit a revised definition, see Griffith et. al. 2003).

Because of the potential changes associated with future developments proposed for the Brisbane Water area coastal sandplains, the few remaining patches of threatened vegetation will require intensive ecological management if they are to survive in the long-term (see Rackham (2006) for similar comments on woodland in Britain). As a basis for management strategies the current study aims to determine the previous vegetation patterns for areas where sandplain vegetation has been almost totally lost, and to identify species and strategies appropriate for restoration projects applicable for areas of cleared land, where rehabilitation of habitat and connection of remnants of native vegetation is required.

Methods

Study Area

The coastal sandplain study area (lat 33° 30' S, long 151° 15' E) encompasses sandplain areas at Umina-Woy Woy, Pearl Beach, Patonga and Little Patonga Beach (in ancient

times, all tributaries of the same catchment), and Avoca, Copacabana and Koolewong. Almost all the sandplain vegetation at Patonga, Little Patonga and Avoca has been removed for urban development. At Copacabana and Koolewong only tiny littoral remnants in a very small area of coastal sandplain remain (the Koolewong remnant may be regrowth on redeposited sands from railway construction). At Umina-Woy Woy and Pearl Beach there are more substantial remnants on what were much more extensive and well developed inner and outer beach ridge systems (Figure 1).

The Umina-Woy Woy sandplain is now characterised by a regular pattern of dunes and swales oriented parallel to the beach, which were created by the prevailing south east swell waves. Historically, dune crests were 5–7 m above sea level with swales 1–1.5 m below that level (Hails 1969). These characteristic geomorphic features are evident on historical air photos (Figure 2) and although highly altered by urban development, in some places can still be discerned at groundlevel.

The sandplains of Umina-Woy Woy began to form about 6000 years b.p. as sea levels began to rise (Thom et al. 1978). The Hawkesbury River system's shelf sand deposits, created by siltation and the presence of the volcanic rock bar off Barrenjoey (White 1999), resulted in the extensive beach dune ridge complex contemporaneous with aggrading of the lower reaches of the Hawkesbury Broken Bay estuary (Albani et al. 1991, 1992).

Radiocarbon dating of shell detritus shows that the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain formed over a period of 4000 years (Thom et al. 1981). The Umina-Woy Woy Sandplain is the widest in New South Wales, up to 3.7 km wide with an average height of 4 m above sea level. Shoreline displacement per year averaged 0.8 m, although the innermost barrier of 1600 m may have prograded at a rate of 4 m per year. Aeolian reworking of the beach barrier rather than seaward progradation also occurred and parts of the sandplain, where there is a shallow nearshore gradient, probably experienced such a phase (Thom et al. 1978).

Unleached ridges (i.e. those with iron podzols) are recent (Holocene), which began to form as early as 7000 years BP and older dunes (ie those with humus podzols) are of Pleistocene age. These latter dunes could be recognised by the presence of *Banksia serrata* and *Angophora costata* (Hails, 1969). Referring to the investigations of Burges & Drover (1953) and Hails (1969), Thom et al. (1978) stated that the whole Woy Woy sandplain is of Holocene age dating from 6240–1380 years BP.

Soil landscape maps by Chapman & Murphy (1989) and Murphy (1993) show the southern part of the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain as part of the Woy Woy Soil Landscape Unit (SLU) (of Recent age) and the north as Tuggerah SLU (aeolian, of Recent and older age). Sandplains at Avoca and Copacabana are also mapped as Woy Woy SLU. Pearl Beach sandplains are mapped as Warriewood SLU (humus podzol soils) and Little Patonga as Cockle Bay SLU (marine and aeolian sands and sandy loams).



Fig. 2. 1941 aerial photo showing the northern part of the Woy Woy-Umina sandplain in the vicinity of the Everglades Wetland. Note the parallel transgressive dunes supporting woodland vegetation to the south and the more forested vegetation on Aeolian dunes to the north.

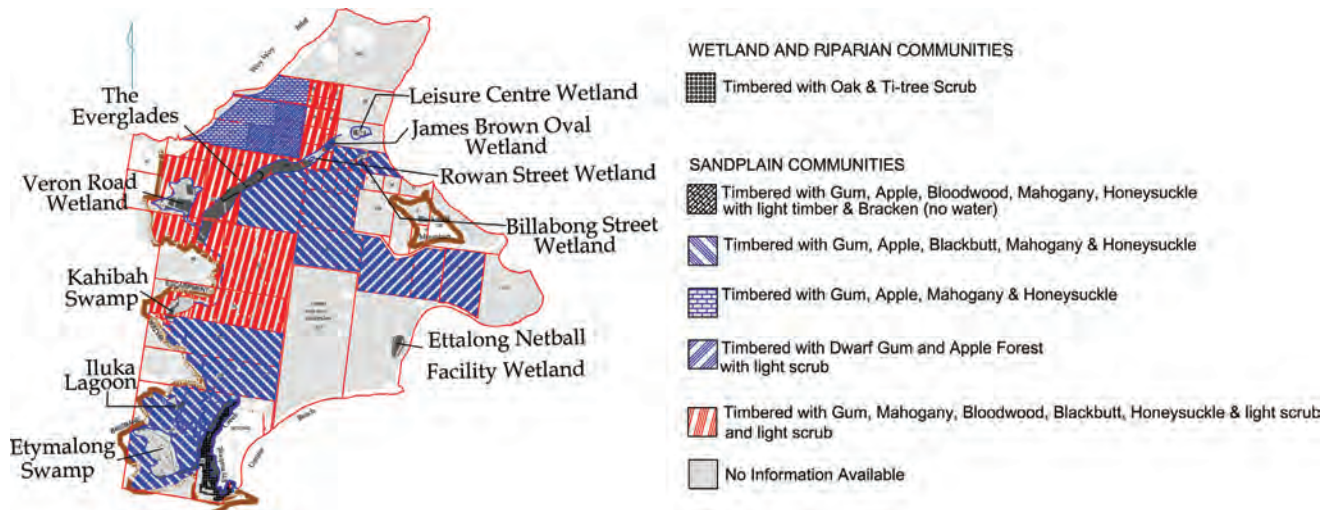


Fig. 3. Map showing the drainage of the umina Woy Woy sandplain with reference sites cited in the text.

Drainage systems and wetlands

On the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain, the major creek systems, Etymalong Creek, Kahibah Creek and Iluka Creek, drained southward from extensive wetland areas at the base of the Brisbane Water sandstone escarpment to Umina Beach at the foot of Mt Ettalong. These wetlands included those in the southern vicinity of the present day Everglades Golf Course, the Kahibah Swamps (present day remnants near McEvoy Oval and Umina High School), Iluka Lagoon further to the south and the previously extensive Etymalong Swamp wetlands (the last is no longer present to-day). Minor drainage occurred at Ettalong and entered the Brisbane Water estuary almost opposite Half Tide Rocks (today the Ettalong Netball facility). Woy Woy Creek drained northeast and entered Brisbane Water (the head of the creek was probably somewhere near the Community Leisure Centre).

Freshwater wetlands formed the sandplain headwaters of these creeks and were formerly much more extensive. The swamps and lagoons at Woy Woy, near Umina High School, Ettalong and Etymalong are not evident to-day (Figure 3). They have been incrementally reduced or totally destroyed as urbanisation and drainage pressures have occurred over the years.

The Pearl Beach sandplain is dissected by three creeks, one known locally as Green Point Creek, (originally Patonga Creek-see Crown Plan 00092-₀₇₁₉) (Figure 8). Pearl Beach Lagoon, the current major water body, lies behind the frontal dune but does not generally support vegetation due to saltwater ingress. In earlier times this lagoon was a much smaller wetland (Crown Plan 00694-₂₁₁₁). A swampy area at the rear of the tennis courts near Opal Close shown on early Portion plans (Crown Plan 9822-₁₅₈) no longer exists (Figure 8).

Patonga does not have any drainage line dissecting the sandplain although the sand plain lies alongside Patonga Creek, a major drainage line entering Brisbane Water. There is a small drainage line, which was part of the swale and dune system, at the base of the escarpment. At Little Patonga Beach there are two tributaries that enter the sandplain from the escarpment and in historical times drained into and formed a small wetland. This area was previously known as Spring Bay (Crown Plan 00694-₂₁₁₁).

Historical Research

Historical Crown Portion plans, often annotated with surveyor's field notes, are a valuable source of historical information on the pre-European soils, geology and the general vegetation type in an area. Reference trees (ie trees with an offset distance and bearing in order that crown portion corners can be re-established) can be useful because trees are also identified by common name and accurately located.

Crown Portion plans for the Umina-Woy Woy, Pearl Beach and Little Patonga sandplains dating between 1836 and 1943 were examined for vegetation details, reference trees and portion boundaries (no crown plans are available for Patonga). Information from these plans was tabulated and plotted on a cadastral map base, and initial vegetation and reference tree maps were compiled. These vegetation maps showed roughly what type of vegetation occurred in each Crown Portion over the sandplain (Figure 3).

Historical photos at the Gosford City Library and State Library of NSW were examined for supporting information on sandplain and wetland vegetation. Broken Bay 1941 series commonwealth aerial photography was used to identify and confirm vegetation patterns over the sandplain areas, as

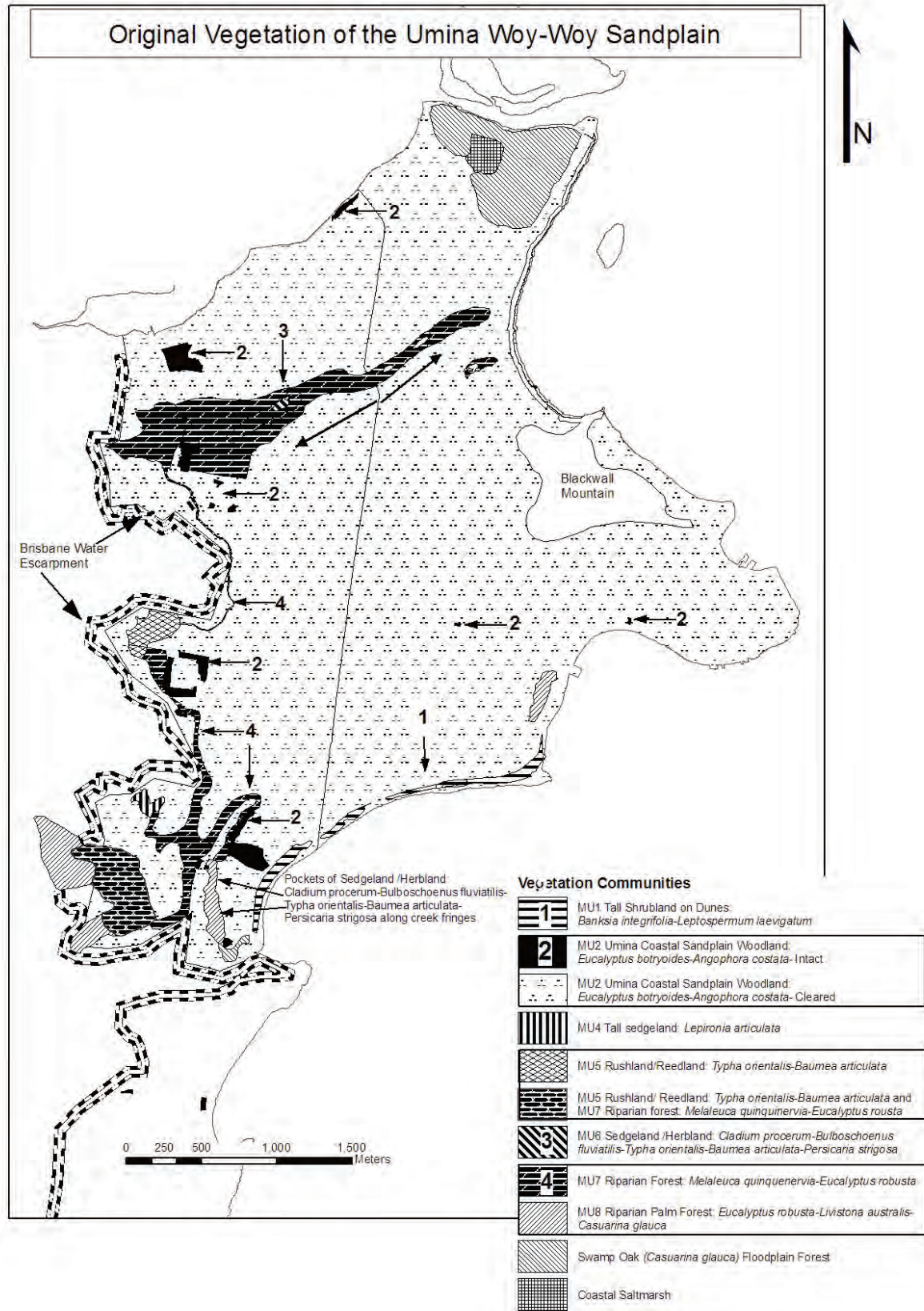


Fig. 4. Map of the original vegetation of the Umina Woy Woy sandplain compiled from various sources including early crown survey plans (vegetation for most of the eastern section was not recorded by the early surveyors). Note the extensive wetland systems that have now been almost completely destroyed.



Fig. 5. The vegetation at the mouth of the creek draining the Pearl Beach lagoon showing Swamp Oak, *Casuarina glauca* and saltmarsh, and b) Green Point Creek with Green Point Headland in the background with Spotted Gum, *Corymbia maculata*. Photos taken in 1925. (Reproduced with permission from Gosford City Council).

well as the numerous wetlands that became obvious from the investigation of the historical Portion Plans. Wetlands and drainage lines on each portion were digitised to show location and checked using historical aerial photography.

Field Mapping and Description

The small vegetation remnants that occur throughout Umina-Woy Woy, Patonga and Copacabana were mapped using a GPS or measuring directly from cadastral boundaries. The Pearl Beach sandplain has substantial vegetation cover, and existing remnants were mapped directly using GPS traversing. In all cases the data gathered was tied to the cadastral database using property boundary corners to improve accuracy.

Current floristic data was recorded between 2006–2009 in 400m² quadrats in relatively undisturbed vegetation remnants. Descriptions of forest/woodland vegetation communities were prepared following the Sydney Natural Vegetation Study, which includes Little Patonga, Patonga and part of the Umina Woy Woy sandplain (Benson & Howell 1994). All of the vegetation units fit into the Coastal Swamp Forest complex unit (Map Unit 27a) of Benson & Howell (1994). Wetland and riparian vegetation types are based on those of Griffith et al. (2000) for the North Coast. For each description, the common name, structure, main species in each strata level, geomorphology/soil landscape unit and occurrence were identified. The descriptions follow Specht (1981) structure classes and for wetlands (Briggs 1981) with supplementary information from Watts (2007).

The 400m² quadrat data were also included in the regional analysis for the Central Coast Hunter Great Lakes Region. The dataset used in the final classification results utilised only native species. Braun Blanquet cover/ abundance scores

Table 1. Vernacular names used by surveyors on historical Crown Portion Plans for subdivisions on the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain (Maiden =Maiden 1889)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Source
'Apple'	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Maiden, local context
'Banksia'	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Maiden
'Blackbutt'	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Maiden, local context
'Bloodwood'	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Maiden, local context
'Bracken'	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Maiden, local context
'Burrawang'	<i>Macrozamia communis</i>	Aboriginal
'Mahogany'	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Maiden
'Honeysuckle'	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Maiden
'Gum'	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Local context
'Ti Tree'	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Maiden, local context



Fig. 6. An early 20th century photo taken between Nelson Street and Britannia Avenue, Umina, showing the sandplain dunes with woodland with thick scrub; *Macrozamia communis* & *Banksia integrifolia* are reasonably identifiable. This vegetation fits descriptions in early Crown surveys. (reproduced with permission from Gosford City Council).

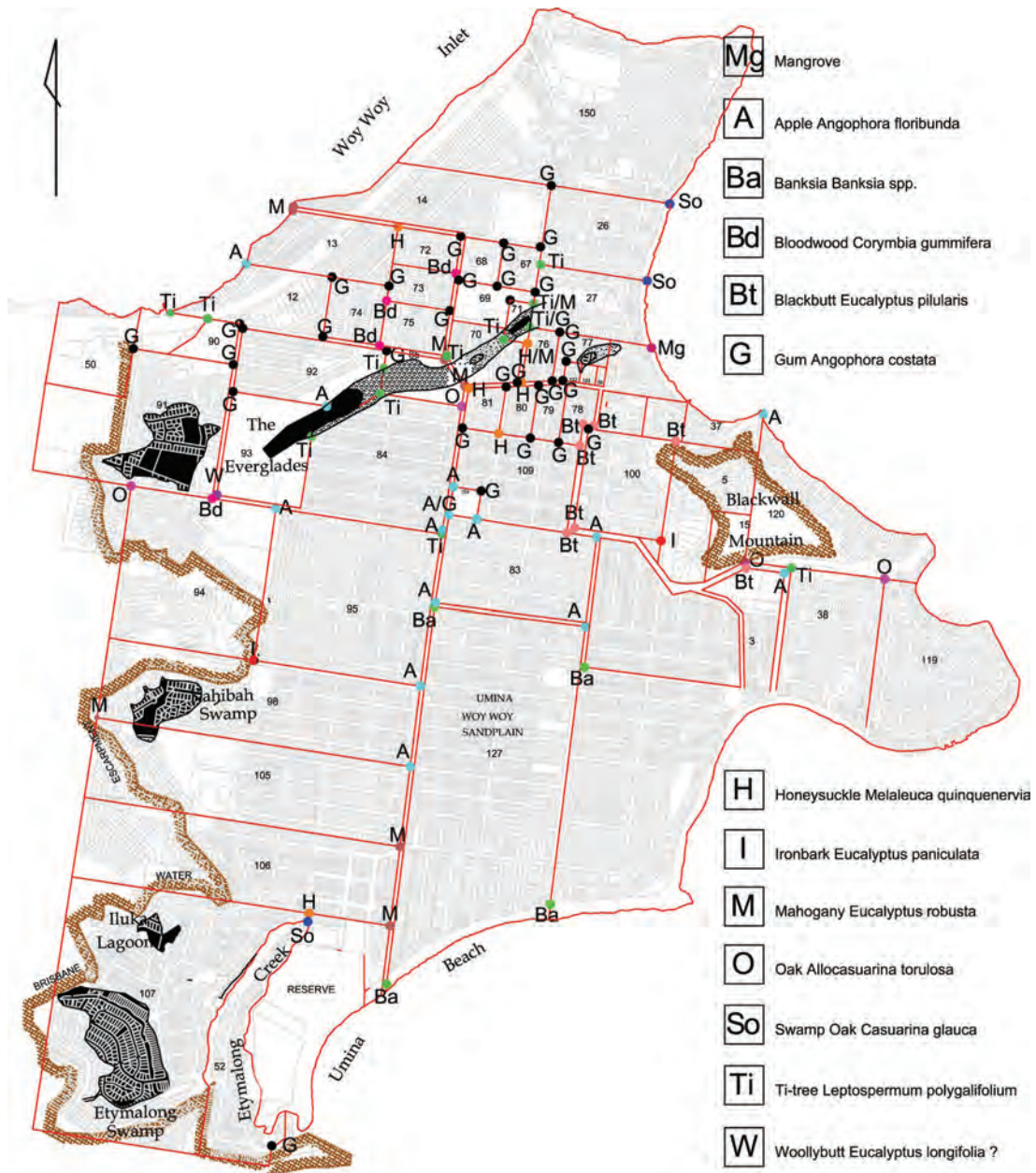


Fig. 7. The location of original surveyor reference trees used to relocate portion corners on the Umina Woy Woy sandplain.

were used and the final classification was undertaken using the DOS version of the PATN software package (Somerville 2008).

While it does not support large tracts of natural vegetation, the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain still supports a large number of remnant native trees that have over the years been protected within the large number of public laneways that still exist behind residential properties. Such trees can be used as indicators for the compilation or ground-truthing of vegetation maps. The locations of many of these indicator trees were recorded using a Magellan global positioning system (GPS).

Soil analysis was undertaken using standard laboratory techniques to determine iron, organic matter and pH. Two soil samples from the soil profile of iron podzols on the Umina Woy Woy sandplain and two samples of humus podzols on the Pearl Beach sandplain were taken. Each soil sample was collected using a hand auger and was measured in the laboratory for pH, iron and organic matter.

The pH was measured by placing 100mL of wet soil into measuring cylinders with deionised water and, after vigorous shaking, measured with a water analyser.

Organic matter was calculated using the percent organic matter and combustion method. Approximately 10g of soil

Table 2. Reference trees and vegetation details shown on Crown Grants – Parish Of Patonga

Portion No.	Date	Plan	Reference Trees	Description
UMINA- WOY WOY SANDPLAIN				
3,4 & 5	1881	717 ₂₁₁₁	Gum, Apple, Ti-tree, Oak, Blackbutt & Banksia	Dwarf Gum & Apple Forest with scrub
12, 13 & 14	1892	3322 ₂₁₁₁	Ti-tree, Gum, Apple, Honeysuckle, Mahogany and Oak	Gum, Apple, Mahogany, Honeysuckle, Bloodwood & Scrub
26	1837	95 ₇₁₉	Gum, Oak & Ti-tree	No details provided
27	1839	105A ₇₁₉	Oak	No details provided
28, 29, 30, 31, 32 & 33	1895	3424 ₂₁₁₁	Gum & Bloodwood	Timbered with Gum, Mahogany, Bloodwood, Honeysuckle & light scrub.
34, 35, 36, 37	1867	124 ₇₁₉	No detail provided	No detail provided
38	1835	65 ₇₁₉	No detail provided	No detail provided
50	1871	979 ₁₅₀₁	Ironbark, Apple & Oak	No detail provided
52	1872	33 ₂₁₁₁	Gum, Ti-tree, Woollybutt, Swamp Oak	Thick scrub. Timbered with Oak and Ti-tree.
66	1894	3360 ₂₁₁₁	Apple & Blackbutt	Swamp
67, 68, 69 & 70	1875	3423 ₂₁₁₁	Gum, Mahogany & Ti-tree	Timbered with Gum, Mahogany, Bloodwood, Blackbutt, Honeysuckle & light scrub. Lagoon & Ti-tree swamp. (Wetlands on Pts. 70 & 71)
71	1875	3425 ₂₁₁₁	Gum, Ti-tree & Honeysuckle	Timbered with Gum, Mahogany, Bloodwood, Blackbutt, Honeysuckle & light scrub. Lagoon & Ti-tree swamp.
72, 73, 74 & 75	1895	3422 ₂₁₁₁	Gum, Mahogany, Bloodwood & Honeysuckle	Timbered with Gum, Apple, Mahogany, Bloodwood, Honeysuckle & light scrub.
76, 77, 78, 79, 80 & 81	1895	3426 ₂₁₁₁	Gum, Ti-tree, Blackbutt & Honeysuckle	Part Pt. 77 shows a swamp with Ti-tree. The remainder shows timbered with Gum, Apple, Blackbutt, Mahogany and Honeysuckle. Part Pt. 78 with Honeysuckle & thick scrub. (Wetland shown on Pt. 77)
83, 84 & 109	1895	3428 ₂₁₁₁	Gum, Blackbutt, Apple, Ti-tree & Oak	Timbered with Gum, Apple, Blackbutt, Mahogany and Honeysuckle. Light scrub. Part Pt. 84 shows lagoon.
85	1895	3429 ₂₁₁₁	Oak, Ti-tree, Gum & Mahogany	Most of Pt. swampy surrounded by Gum, Apple, Ti-tree Mahogany, Blackbutt & Honeysuckle. (Wetland shown).
90	1895	3431 ₂₁₁₁	Gum, Ti-tree, Honeysuckle, Mahogany, Gum, Apple & Turpentine	Timbered with Gum, Mahogany, Blackbutt, Bloodwood, Ti-tree & Honeysuckle
91,92 & 93	1895	3430 ₂₁₁₁	Ti-tree, Apple, Gum, Woollybutt, Bloodwood, Mahogany & Oak	Timbered with Gum, Bloodwood, Blackbutt, Mahogany & Honeysuckle. Part Pt. 91 has Swampy Ti-tree and Pt. 93 has creek & lagoon with Ti-tree & light scrub.
94, 95 & 98	1896	3432 ₂₁₁₁	Apple & Ironbark	Timbered with Gum, Mahogany, Blackbutt, Honeysuckle & Ti-tree with Banksia scrub. Part Pt. 94 with Ti-tree watercourse. Pt. 98 shows Kahibah Lagoon.
100	1876	318 ₂₁₁₁	Gum, Blackbutt and Ironbark	No details provided
104	1895	3360 ₂₁₁₁	Blackbutt & Ironbark	
105,106 & 107	1895	3433 ₂₁₁₁	Apple, Mahogany & Honeysuckle	Thick Honeysuckle & Banksia scrub; Honeysuckle & Ti-tree. Creek shown as swampy watercourse. Timbered with Gum, Apple, Mahogany & Blackbutt just west of Ettymalong Creek. Ettymalong Ck. Shown as swampy watercourse AND Ettymalong Swamp shown.
119		B 648 old roll		missing
121	1836	93 ₇₁₉	Banksia and Apple	No details provided
125	1831	43 ₇₁₉	No details provided	Mangrove flat on Pelican Island only
154	1908	4392 ₂₁₁₁	Apple & Gum	Timbered with Apple, Gum, Blackbutt, Mahogany & Honeysuckle
496	1977	N9063 ₂₁₁₁	No detail provided	No detail provided

PEARL BEACH

8	1837	92 ₇₁₉	No details provided	No details provided
9	1840	158 ₆₄₅	No detail provided	No detail provided
96	1873	79 ₂₁₁₁	Gum & Bloodwood	No detail provided
97	1873	79 ₂₁₁₁	Gum & Bloodwood	No detail provided
101	1876	N319 ₂₁₁₁	Bangalow & Gum	Wetland shown.
132 & 152	1932	9822 ₁₅₈	Gum & Bloodwood	Heavily timbered with gum, Bloodwood, Honeysuckle, Peppermint, Mahogany, Ironbark & thick scrub. Wetland shown.
159		6493 ₂₁₁₁	No detail provided	Heavily timbered with gum, Bloodwood, Honeysuckle, Peppermint, Mahogany, Ironbark & thick scrub.
172		6693 ₂₁₁₁	No detail provided	Heavily timbered with gum, Bloodwood, Honeysuckle, Peppermint, Mahogany, Ironbark & thick scrub.
179	1921	5884 ₂₁₁₁	Oak stump & Apple stump	No detail provided
215 & 216	1932		Mahogany, Gum & Peppermint	Heavily timbered with gum, Bloodwood, Honeysuckle, Peppermint, Mahogany, Ironbark & thick scrub.
337	1943	N7569 ₂₁₁₁	Ironbark, Turpentine & Gum	Timbered with Gum, Bloodwood, Blackbutt, Honeysuckle, Oak & undergrowth.

PATONGA

Public Reserve and lots	No details provided	No details provided	No details provided	No details provided
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LITTLE PATONGA

1 & 2	1880	694 ₂₁₁₁	Apple, Bloodwood, Honeysuckle, Oak. Gum & Turpentine	Moderately timbered with gum and apple tree. Wetland shown.
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was placed into crucibles, which had been cleaned, dried and weighed. Each crucible was placed in a muffle surface on a stainless steel tray and heated to 550°C and allowed to stay in the furnace for 1.5 hours. After combustion the crucibles were removed from the furnace and allowed to cool before they were reweighed. The weight loss, due to combustion, was used to calculate the percentage organic matter in the soil.

Iron was tested using the DTPA method. Ten grams of air dried soil was shaken with with 20ML of DTPA extractant for two hours. The leachate was filtered and iron measured in the filtrate by atomic absorption spectrophotometry (Lindsay & Norvell 1978).

Results*Historical Research and Field Mapping*

Most historical sources give common or vernacular names rather than scientific names to vegetation and plant species. For example early Crown Portion plan vegetation notes refer to “Honeysuckle, Ti-tree Swamp” or “Ti-tree Scrub”. Individual reference trees are variously described as “Honeysuckle, Ti-tree” and “Banksia”.

The botanical identity of these names was confirmed as far as possible using 19th Century literature together with likelihood of occurrence in the sandplain ecological context (Table 1). Maiden (1889) indicates Honeysuckle referred to *Banksia serrata* whilst Ti-tree referred to either *Melaleuca quinquenervia* or *Leptospermum polygalifolium*. Field checking of notes on the early plans for the Everglades, Billabong Street (Portion 77) and within the lower reaches of Etymalong Creek suggests both “Ti-tree Swamp” and “Ti-tree scrub” refer to *Melaleuca quinquenervia* even though the latter community does not occur as a “scrub”. Wetlands are variously described either as “lagoon”, Ti-tree swamp, Ti-tree watercourse or swampy watercourse.

Umina – Woy Woy Sandplain

The pattern of distribution of vegetation over the Umina – Woy Woy sandplain compiled from surveyor’s field notes on historical Crown plans (Table 2) indicates a number of variants with different combinations of canopy species, as well as previously unrecognised areas of riparian and wetland vegetation. “Gum, Apple, Blackbutt, Mahogany and Honeysuckle” (interpreted respectively as *Angophora costata*, *Angophora floribunda*, *Eucalyptus pilularis*, *Eucalyptus robusta* and *Banksia serrata*) covered extensive areas of the sandplain. This was associated with an

understorey of thick or light scrub or a “Honeysuckle” and “Banksia scrub”.

The original historical reference trees used to locate portion corners on the Umina Woy Woy sandplain (Figure 7) include 13 species, the most common being Gum (assumed to be *Angophora costata*) followed by Apple (*Angophora floribunda*), Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) and Bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*). The clustering of historical reference trees indicated as “Gum” (presumably *Angophora costata*) north-west, north and south of Everglades (Figure 7), suggest this area supported *Angophora costata* – *Corymbia gummifera* Red Gum-Red Bloodwood (RGRB) forest (part of Coastal Dune forest of Benson & Howell 1994). The surveyor records also indicate that this area supported “Gum, Bloodwood, Blackbutt, Mahogany and Honeysuckle” (*Angophora costata*, *Corymbia gummifera*, *Eucalyptus pilularis*, *Eucalyptus robusta*, *Banksia serrata*). The understorey comprised “Ti-tree” (probably in swales) and “Banksia scrub” (probably on ridges).

A general view of the sandplain vegetation along a transect running inland from Umina Beach is provided in Burges and Drover’s (1952) work on soil podzol development, done before the extensive suburban development of the 1960s and 70s. They reported that *Leptospermum laevigatum* – *Banksia integrifolia* occurred as a frontal dune community about 90 m wide behind Umina Beach. Behind this *Eucalyptus botryoides* was present, gradually merging with *Angophora floribunda* at 140 m from the beach where iron podzol soils occur. This vegetation is readily observed on historical 1941 aerial photographs as open woodland. Hails (1969) recorded that unleached sands of the Umina-Woy Woy Sand plain (i.e. iron podzols) were dominated by a scrub of *Leptospermum laevigatum*, *Angophora floribunda* and *Banksia integrifolia* with “woodland of Bangalay *Eucalyptus botryoides* and dominated by ferns and Bracken”.

Burges and Drover (1953) report that around Woy Woy and Ettalong *Eucalyptus pilularis* (Blackbutt) was common (large remnant trees can still be seen today), and that *Corymbia gummifera* Red Bloodwood and *Eucalyptus botryoides* Bangalay occurred in the vicinity of Woy Woy, Ettalong, and Blackwall. *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) was more common at the southern end of Umina Beach.

Changes in soil type are correlated with the change in vegetation. Where soils change to humus podzols *Angophora costata* replaced *Angophora floribunda*. The change occurred between 1800–2700 m from the beach where the soil B-horizon becomes well developed (Burges & Drover 1953). Hails (1969) recorded that the humus podsolized ridges of the Umina-Woy Woy Sand plain supported a “dune heath and scrub dominated by *Banksia* and *Angophora*. The Red Gum Red Bloodwood Forest, *Angophora costata* – *Corymbia gummifera* dominates this latter soil habitat.

Burges & Drover (1953) and Hails (1969) postulated that the difference between the iron podzols and humus podzol soil

types on the Umina Woy Sand plain can be attributed to the age and consequently the development of the soil profile and the height of the watertable. Watertable depths, at least on humus podzols at Pearl Beach are variable and localised and being sometimes only found at depth. Those on the Umina Woy Woy sandplain tend to be found at a shallower depth.

Comparison with current vegetation

Descriptions of current Sandplain Vegetation Communities and component species based on data from existing vegetation remnants are given in Appendices 1 and 2.

Overall the early vegetation descriptions and remnant vegetation suggests that dune vegetation on the Woy Woy-Umina sandplain commonly included a range of canopy trees. The combination of *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple), with *Eucalyptus botryoides* (Bangalay) in foreshore sites, as described in the Final Determination of the NSW Scientific Committee and listed as the Umina Coastal Sandplain Woodland EEC (UCSW) appears to have been predominant over the south east half of the sandplain.

Vegetation on the northern half of the sandplain appears to have been Red Gum-Red Bloodwood forest, (areas at Hillview St are now regarded as included within UCSW). Red Gum-Red Bloodwood forest RGRB with *Angophora costata*, *Corymbia gummifera*, *Eucalyptus pilularis* and *Banksia serrata* occurred between Kahibah Swamp and the Everglades Golf Course, and on aeolian soils north of the Everglades (Figure 3). Part of this vegetation type was recorded as “Dwarf Gum and Apple Forest” on Portions 3, 4 & 38 and probably extended further south into Portion 126, where windswept conditions predominate.

Fieldwork indicates that the UCSW includes more littoral species than previously recognised. At Umina Beach there are two very large *Ficus rubiginosa* at the rear of the foredune with stands of *Livistona australis* Cabbage Tree Palm, *Ficus coronata* Sandpaper Fig and *Alphitonia excelsa* Red Ash; other littoral species in remnants are found along the foreshore from Woy Woy to Blackwall. Early photos of the Woy Woy foreshore support this view (Government Tourist Bureau 1907, p. 17). Similar littoral elements are also present at Patonga and Copacabana.

Soil differences between UCSW and RGBW communities on the Umina – Woy Woy sandplain

Identification between these two vegetation types UCSW and RGBW may be difficult because of the floristic continuity across the sandplain, and the small size and degraded condition of existing remnants mean that the characteristic species diversity is not well represented at any particular site.

The vegetation patterns on the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain, as indicated in the historical survey plans, support Burges and Drover’s (1953) vegetation types related to soil leaching processes and height above sea level. Both Burges & Drover

(1953) and Hails (1969) recognised that the transgressive dunes gradually progress from an iron podzol to a humus podzol as dune age increases across the sandplain. Iron podzols are related to the younger Holocene dunes and humus podzols to the older Holocene dunes.

Humus podzols develop as humus leaches down through the soil profile and consolidates just above a water table, where a dense organic pan (Coffee Rock) can form. As the humic acids increase and move down through the soil profile, the calcium carbonate, derived from shells and other crustacean material are dissolved over time. This leaching results in the

Table 3. Comparison of iron (Fe) and pH values for soil types with UCSW vegetation (on iron podzols) and SRG vegetation (on humus podzols) using Paired T-Test.

	Results	Mean	SD	t	Sig
UCSW pH	5.85; 5.82	5.84	0.02	8.7	0.07
SRG pH	4.8; 5.11	5.43	0.36		
UCSW Fe (ppm)	507; 331	419	124.5	5.2	0.12
SRG Fe (ppm)	51; 21	36	21.2		
UCSW om (%)	0.23; 0.12	0.18	0.07	-2.8	0.22
SRG om (%)	0.42; 0.21	3.27	2.42		

older sands having iron 'B' horizons at a greater depth and a deeper 'A' horizon of pale grey sand. Where the water table is encountered the iron goes into solution and the organic matter accumulates as "Coffee Rock".

Chemical analysis of the soils associated with the two vegetation types (UCSW & Pearl Beach SRGF) show that the iron content (mean= 419 ppm v 36 ppm) may be used to define the difference. There may be a possibility of using percent organic matter (0.17% v 3.26 %), but the number of readings available are too low to make a significant comparison. A paired T-Test (Table 3) showed no significant difference between the means of the available results at this stage.

Although the soil types differ, there is a high degree of floristic continuity between the two sandplain vegetation types, where small remnants are involved. This situation is also observed at Copacabana where the UCSW vegetation variant (Bell 2004) extends up onto the Narrabeen countryrock. Similarly at Pearl Beach the SRG Complex occurs on Warriewood, Erina and Watagan SLU's. The floristic variation over the Umina-Woy Woy and Pearl Beach sandplains is perhaps not unusual; similar trends have also been shown in the "Kwongan" sandplain area of Western Australia (Pate & Beard 1984) suggesting that sandy soils have a low level of edaphic control over understorey plant species distribution.

Pearl Beach Sandplain

In 1906 Minard Crommelin "sailed down to Pearl Beach in a cedar boat.... The beach was so beautiful with a great number of Cabbage Tree palms, growing along the little creeks and up the valleys and hillsides" (Webb 1994). Timber-getting was a working enterprise in the early 20th Century. One visitor remembers her father removing Turpentine from Pearl Beach. Logs were stacked and left floating in the water, attached to piles from the beach (P. Westlake pers. com. 2005)

The Pearl Beach sandplain is still densely treed and partly densely vegetated. The vegetation map (Figure 8) is based primarily on existing vegetation remnants, as historical surveyor reference trees and vegetation descriptions are poorly documented except for the south western corner of the sandplain. The lagoon at Pearl Beach was originally only a small soak (crown plan 319₂₁₁₁) but was greatly enlarged, prior to 1941, as landowners removed sediment to raise the levels of their adjoining land (P. Westlake, pers comm.). In the 1960s a resident remembered the boulder-strewn section of the creek at the rear of the Pearl Beach sandplain colonised with large colonies of *Pyrrosia rupestris* (Rock Felt Fern) and pockets of *Livistona australis* (Cabbage Tree Palm).

There are differences between vegetation at Pearl Beach and Umina-Woy Woy. Riparian vegetation at Pearl Beach is mainly palm- dominated; at Umina-Woy Woy although isolated areas of similar vegetation occurred (eg at the rear of Etymalong Swamp, the downstream section of Etymalong Creek and the Ettalong Netball Facility) riparian vegetation was mainly Ti-Tree (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*). The main type of sandplain vegetation at Pearl Beach is similar to Sydney Red Gum complex but with *Xanthorrhoea arborea* (Grass Tree) dominated understorey. This type of vegetation is not found at Umina-Woy Woy except in Burrawang Reserve where Murphy (1993) suggests that sands are Aeolian (Tuggerah SLU).

Patonga, Avoca, Copacobana and Koolewong sandplains

Historically neither vegetation nor reference trees were recorded for the Patonga sandplain. Most of the original vegetation had been cleared by the 1940s (Anon 1945). The littoral form of UCSW is still present as a tiny remnant at the southern end of Patonga; it appears to extend to the dune foreshore in historical photos. At Little Patonga Beach, the extent of vegetation clearance is evident on the 1941 air photos.

The Avoca Beach UCSW vegetation has been cleared. Copacobana still supports a narrow remnant dominated by littoral rainforest elements with *Angophora floribunda* and *Eucalyptus botryoides*. The sandplain remnant at Koolewong railway station appears to have re-established on sand altered during railway construction in the 1880s. It is dominated by *Angophora floribunda* and currently (2009) supports a Bandicoot population.

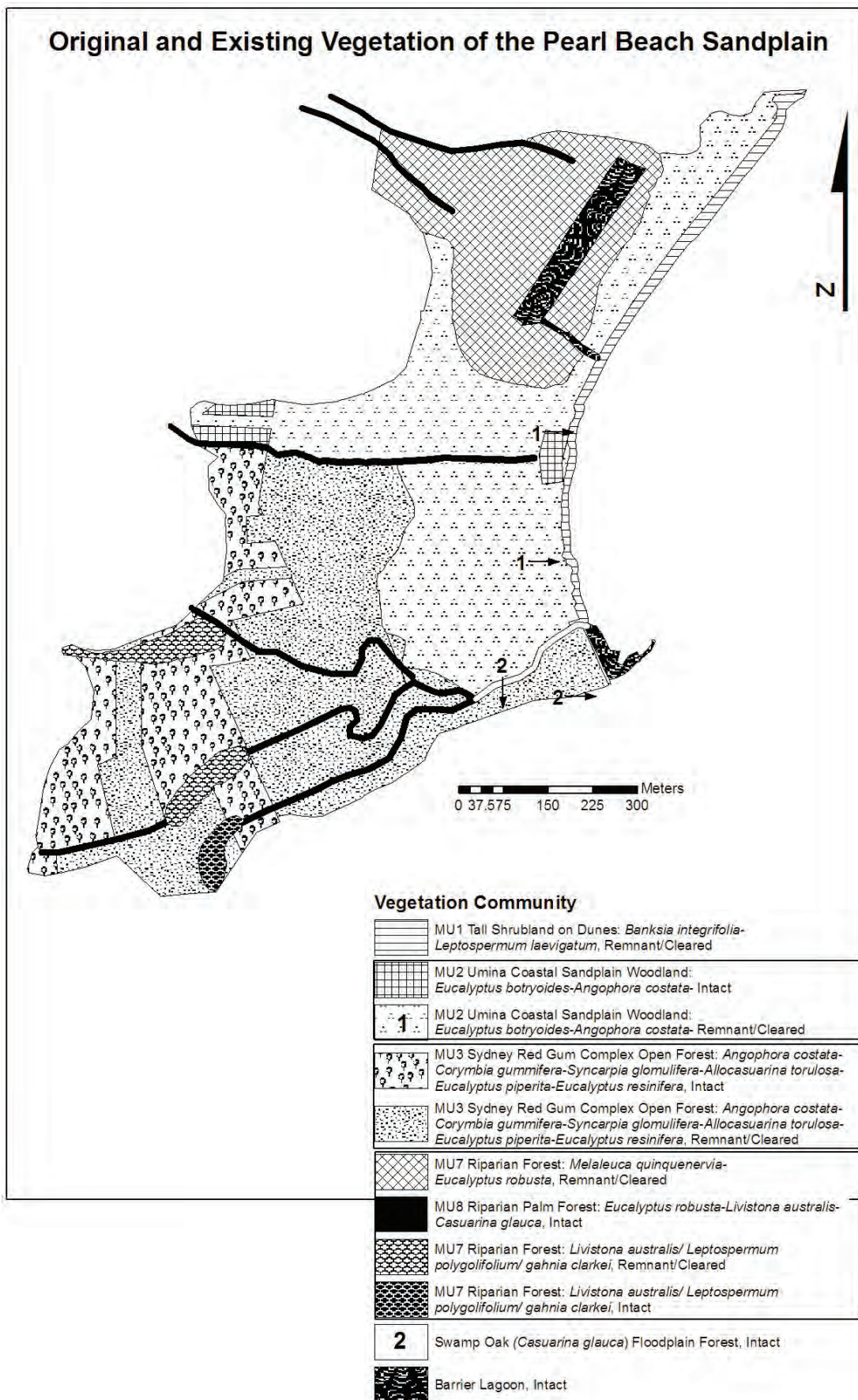


Fig. 8. Map of Pearl Beach showing original and existing vegetation compiled primarily from field survey of existing remnants.

Loss of Wetland areas

Early survey records show extensive natural swamp vegetation once existed along the drainage lines on the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain. The innermost beach ridges enclosed swamps with *Phragmites australis* reeds, sedges and *Melaleuca* (Swamp Paperbark or Ti-tree), *Eucalyptus robusta* (Swamp Mahogany) and *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak).

Prior to 1990 Iluka Lagoon was mostly dominated by *Lepironia articulata*, whilst *Baumea articulata* covered the majority of Kahibah Swamp and much of Etymalong Swamp and Etymalong Creek with patches in the Pearl Beach Lagoon (pers. obs). Etymalong Swamp also supported pockets of Swamp Mahogany *Eucalyptus robusta* and Broad-leaved Paperbark *Melaleuca quinquenervia*. Up until 2000 the Everglades Lagoon supported more diverse wetland vegetation with *Melaleuca quinquenervia* forest and sedgeland/herblands of *Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*, *Cladium procerum* and *Persicaria strigosa* (Swamp Dock) (pers. obs.).

Table 4. Estimated extent of loss of Coastal Freshwater Wetlands and Riparian Forest on the Umina Woy Woy sandplain since European settlement

?=Losses likely but difficult to determine

Location	Original Area (ha)	Area lost	Percent Lost
COASTAL FRESHWATER WETLANDS			
Etymalong Swamp	18.07	18.07	100
Iluka Lagoon	1.89	0.58	31
Veron Road Wetlands	12.17	11.73	96
Kahibah Swamp	6.33	4.36	69
The Everglades	4.71	?0	?0
James Brown Oval Wetland	0.30	0.30	100
Rowan Street Wetland	0.30	0.30	100
Billabong Street Wetlands	0.31	0.31	100
Ettalong Netball Facility	2.50	2.50	100
Woy Woy Leisure Centre	2.63	2.63	100
Total	49.21	40.78	83
RIPARIAN FOREST			
Etymalong Creek	9.82	3.12	32
Iluka Creek	1.11	1.11	100
Kahibah Creek	1.91	1.91	100
Kahibah Swamp/Veron Road Wetlands	3.49	3.49	100
The Everglades/Roberts Park	17.60	15.84	90
Rowan Street/Woy Woy Community Centre	2.60	2.60	100
James Brown Oval	0.98	0.98	100
Woy Woy Leisure Centre	2.15	2.15	100
Total	39.76	31.20	78

Most of the natural swamp vegetation has been destroyed by extensive drainage alteration and reclamation works (Table 4). For example the Veron Road (Kahibah Swamp) and Ettalong Wetlands had been mostly reclaimed by 1941, and during the 1960s the drainage lines were deepened, widened and straightened with a cut-off channel constructed on Etymalong Creek (McLauren Road), with the beginning of residential influx. Reclamation of remaining wetlands occurred in 1985–95 despite many local residents and Gosford City Council making a strong stand against the residential development over the Etymalong Swamp (Bruce Kerr Pty Ltd vs Gosford City Council, 1985; 1988).

Although Iluka Lagoon has not been reclaimed, it has suffered dramatically from the effects of upstream development through siltation, which has virtually caused the local extinction of *Lepironia articulata*. In the 1980s, prior to upstream development, this wetland was more or less a pristine tall sedgeland (and the only wetland of its type on these sandplains), but today (2009) this freshwater wetland supports mostly weeds, and needs recovery action.

Within drainage lines and Kahibah Swamp, changes in local hydrology caused by reclamation are causing Cumbungi, *Typha orientalis*, to displace *Baumea articulata* and *Blechnum indicum*. Some of these changes have coincided with excavation of creeks to remove the aquatic vegetation and move storm runoff away more quickly to reduce the risk of flooding to private property. About 83% of wetlands and 79% of riparian vegetation has been lost on the Woy Woy Umina Peninsula alone (Table 4).

Regional floristic analyses

Whilst it may be difficult to determine the difference between these two main vegetation types, UCSW and RGBW described above, based on visual assessment and analysis at a local scale, statistical analyses was used at a more regional scale.

In a recent regional vegetation classification based on an analysis of over 4600 sites across the Hunter, Central and Lower North Coast region, a total of 21 sites in of the Umina community and 9 in the Pearl Beach community were included. (Somerville 2008). Sites on the Umina -Woy Woy sandplain all merge together as one unit but are separate from those at Pearl Beach. These units lie within a broader group of sclerophyllous open forest, woodland and heath communities mostly occurring on coastal sands and sandstones, but the dendrogram (Figure 9) shows these communities are relatively widely separated based on floristics sampled at the regional scale. It should be noted here that not all sites included in the original classification of the Umina and Pearl Beach communities were used in the regional classification due to the process used to include or exclude sites from that analysis.

The Umina -Woy Woy sandplain community is equivalent to the Old Man Banksia/ Rough-barked Apple/ Bangalay

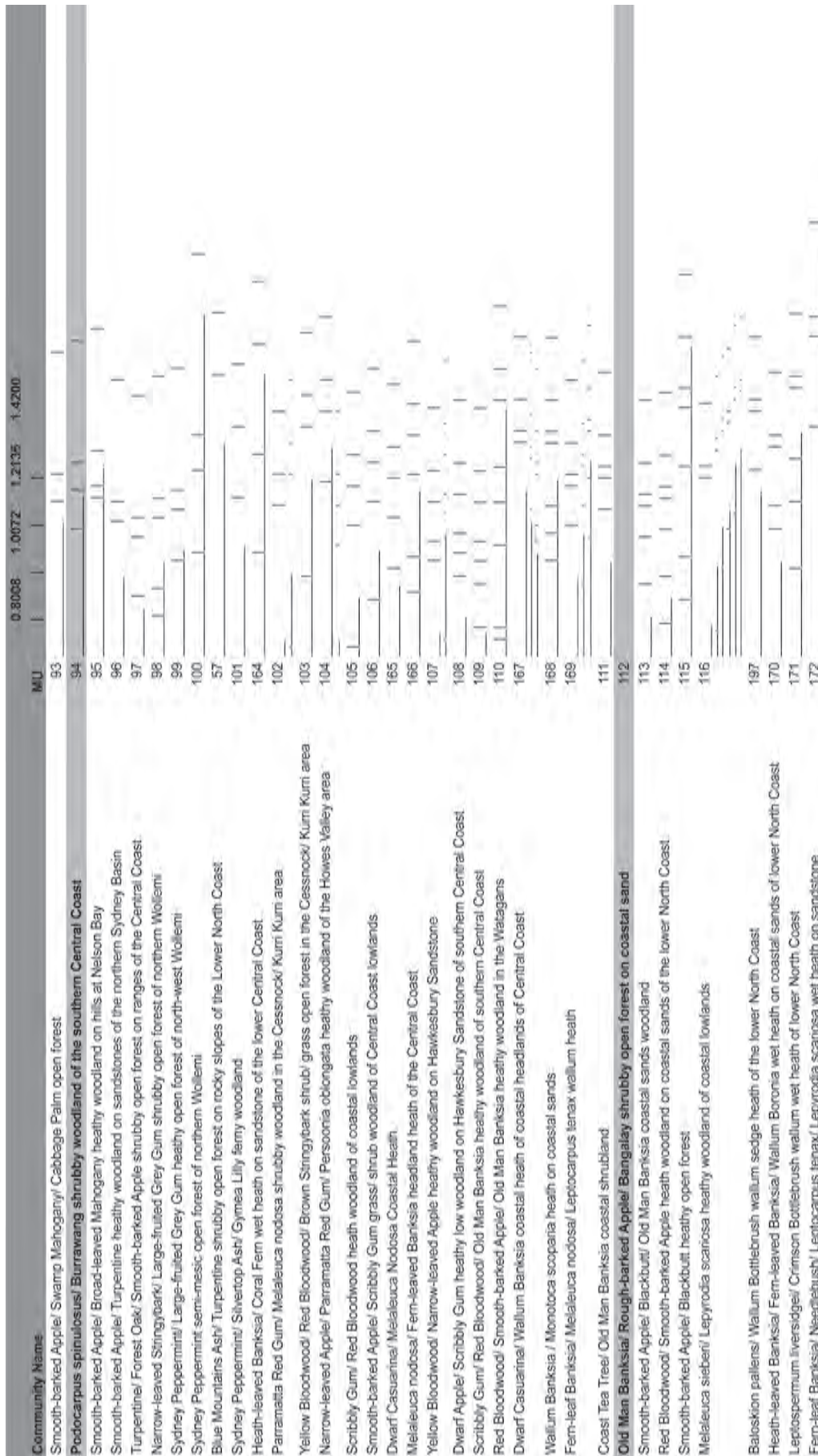


Fig. 9. Dendrogram showing regional vegetation units recognised in PATN analyses.

shrubby open forest on coastal sand (MU 112) identified in the regional classification. The UCSW sites occur mainly on the Umina sandplain on Quaternary (on both Tuggerah and Woy Woy SLUs) sands at an average elevation of 2 m. The diagnostic canopy species of MU 112 were *Angophora floribunda* (67% of 21 sites), *Eucalyptus botryoides* (43%), *Corymbia gummifera* (33%), with *Allocasuarina littoralis* occurring at over 85% of sites. Diagnostic understorey species included *Banksia serrata* (95%) and *Macrozamia communis* (91%), along with *Glochidion ferdinandi* and *Monotoca elliptica*.

The Pearl Beach SRG community equates to *Podocarpus spinulosus*/ Burrawang shrubby woodland of the southern Central Coast (MU 94), which is also rare at the regional scale. The Pearl Beach SRG community is restricted within the regional classification to a group of sites at the rear of the Pearl Beach sandplain on both Quaternary sands (Warriewood SLU) and Triassic sandstones (Erina and Watagan SLU's) at an average elevation of 31 m. The diagnostic canopy species of MU94 were *Angophora costata* (78% of 8 sites), *Corymbia gummifera* (78%), *Livistona australis* (78%), *Syncarpia gummifera* (67%), *Eucalyptus piperita* (44%) and *Allocasuarina torulosa* (33%). *Macrozamia communis* (100%) and *B. serrata* (67%) are again prominent in the understorey; however *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* (100%), *Podocarpus spinulosus* (89%), *Pultenaea flexilis* (89%) and *Xanthorrhoea arborea* (78%) are also diagnostic features of this community.

Beyond the Umina Woy Woy sandplain the nearest communities in the regional classification are those typically occurring on Quaternary sands, mainly coastal shrubland, woodland and heath communities, including Wallum communities found further north near Newcastle and the lower North Coast. All the related communities have a number of factors in common, including the occurrence on low lying sands and the presence of *Banksia aemula*. On the other hand, the Pearl Beach SRG community appears to have affinities to more hinterland communities of woodland and open forests, on Triassic sandstones of the Sydney Basin.

Discussion

Historical Crown Portion plans, early aerial photography and early photos were found to be useful in determining pre-settlement patterns in sandplain vegetation. Although not all Crown plans could be located, an overall picture of the original vegetation pattern emerged combining current remnants with historical data.

Before being cleared for suburban development, vegetation over the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain was Umina Coastal Sandplain Woodland (UCSW) in the south merging with Red Gum Red Bloodwood (RGBW). Similar vegetation extended onto the seaward side of the Pearl Beach sandplain and possibly on the sandplains at Patonga and Little Patonga.

Within UCSW, littoral elements are present adjacent to the sea; Patonga may have had significant inclusions of this vegetation. Swale vegetation also has mesophyllous elements such as *Ceratopetalum apetalum* and *Callicoma serratifolia*.

The Bangalay- Rough-barked Apple Woodland is the vegetation component defined originally by the NSW Scientific Committee for Umina Coastal Sandplain Woodland. Regional analysis now reveals the RGBW component, located north of the Everglades, merges with this former community, but the Pearl Beach vegetation will always be separate. A re-definition of UCSW is now required.

Given the very large extent of vegetation loss on these sandplains (Table 4), this is a good reason for re-establishing increased areas of Sandplain Woodland and riparian and wetland vegetation on the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain. The species lists and descriptions provided in this paper will assist the re-establishment programs. A particular effort should be made to re-establish some areas of lost UCSW vegetation; there are many remnant trees that once formed part of this vegetation community that could be incorporated into and re-established as a viable reserve, in line with the new proposed re-development strategy currently under review by the NSW Government. For example the early records show *Eucalyptus pilularis* (Blackbutt) was previously widespread on the sandplains, but is now almost locally extinct. It requires re-establishing in areas where it used to grow using seed from the few existing over mature trees that still survive near Blackwall Mountain. Since many of drainage reserves are very wide and the numerous rear laneways still exist there is capacity for further restoration. Identifying areas along the wide drainage reserves and any laneways as connecting corridors for wildlife, should be part of the planning process during redevelopments on the Umina Woy Woy sandplain areas.

Management issues for sandplain vegetation include continued revegetation and regeneration of the existing wetlands, including the small remnant in Billabong Street Woy Woy . Priority projects should be

- (1) the recovery of *Lepironia articulata* at Iluka Lagoon because this species has almost but disappeared locally.
- (2) to increase the extent of UCSW vegetation at the reserve in Dulkara Avenue by placing additional mulch from UCSW trees, 300 mm thick, over the existing grass to allow the UCSW vegetation to expand
- (3) Undertake weed removal/bush regeneration at the McEvoy Oval UCSW remnant
- (4) Cover the exotic grass cover at Umina Oval with 300 mm thick UCSW mulch to allow expansion of the native vegetation.

Improvements to riparian management began when management practices changed in the late 1990s. The introduction of 'threatened' species legislation such as the *NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act* and the listing of

Freshwater Wetland and Umina Coastal Sandplain Woodland as “endangered ecological communities” has played a major role in highlighting vegetation in need of restoration. Local Land Care groups and professional bush regeneration companies under the direction of Gosford City Council began to restore these vegetation communities. Mechanical excavation of riparian aquatic vegetation has ceased and only selected trees are now removed from banks to reduce the flood risk to private property. There is now a concentrated effort to restore and manage vegetation at Etymalong Creek, Iluka Lagoon, Umina Oval, Kahibah Creek, the Everglades, Umina High School, Blackwall, Pearl Beach and the Hillview Street and Burrawang Reserves. Management plans are available for most of these sites. Some small billabong areas, left isolated by the previous straightening of Etymalong and Iluka Creeks, have also been protected and are being restored. This invaluable work has had a major impact in restoring native vegetation and eradicating weeds.

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Appendix 1

Descriptions of current Sandplain Vegetation Communities based on data from existing vegetation remnants, observations and historical sources

Coastal Holocene Dunes

Tall Shrubland: *Banksia integrifolia* – *Leptospermum laevigatum*

Structure: Tall shrubland

Habitat: Holocene foredunes exposed to strong sea borne winds.

Distribution: The best example is at Patonga but also occurs behind Ocean Beach, Umina Beach and Ettalong.

Floristic composition: *Banksia integrifolia* Coast *Banksia* and *Leptospermum laevigatum* Coastal Ti-tree are the main canopy species with a subcanopy of *Monotoca elliptica*, *Pittosporum undulatum*, *Clerodendrum tomentosum*, *Alphitonia excelsa* and *Breynia oblongifolia*. Understorey species include *Lomandra longifolia*, *Hydrocotyle bonariensis* and *Hibbertia scandens*.

Related mapping units: MU 34 Coastal Sand Wallum Woodland Heath (House 2003); E50a Coastal Sand Foredune Scrub (Bell 2004).

Umina Coastal Sandplain Woodland (UCSW) Woodland: *Eucalyptus botryoides* – *Angophora floribunda* (Fig. 10)

Structure: Woodland with shrubby and cycad understorey

Habitat: Holocene Sands (Woy Woy SLU) on soils with iron podzols.

This is Umina Coastal Sandplain Woodland and for the purpose of this study includes littoral elements found in swales, because they are not able to be mapped across a disturbed landscape. It also includes the vegetation on aeolian sands (Tuggerah SLU).

Distribution: Mostly cleared, now only found as remnants at Umina Oval, Pearl Beach, Blackwall, Patonga and Copacabana. Mostly on Holocene sediments (Woy Woy SLU). On Aeolian sand (Tuggerah SLU) in Burrawang Reserve (Hillview Street, Woy Woy).

Floristic composition: The canopy is dominated by *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) and *Eucalyptus botryoides* (Bangalay) with a low tree layer of *Allocasuarina littoralis* and *Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *integrifolia* close to the foreshore. On foreshore sites and in swales at the base of hillslopes, littoral rainforest elements with *Ficus rubiginosa* as a canopy tree with sub canopy trees such as *Acmena smithii*, *Callicoma serratifolia*, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, *Clerodendrum tomentosum*, *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*, *Euroschinus falcata*, *Glochidion ferdinandi*, *Guioa semiglaucula*, *Livistona australis*, *Schizomera ovata* and *Leptospermum polygalifolium*. can be present.

In other locations *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *Angophora floribunda* extended almost to the foreshore along with *Casuarina glauca* (Herfort, no date). *Banksia integrifolia*, *Breynia oblongifolia* and *Exocarpus cupressiformis* make up a second mid stratum layer together with other littoral species such as *Pittosporum revolutum*, *Synoum glandulosum*, *Acronychia oblongifolia*, *Rapanaea variabilis*, *Rhodomyrtus psidioides* and *Pittosporum multiflorum* (prev. *Citriobatus pauciflorus*) at Copacabana. The groundlayer is generally comprised of *Macrozamia communis*, *Lepidosperma longitudinale*, regenerating littoral species and ferns such as *Pteridium esculentum*, *Pellaea falcata*, *Doodia aspera* and *Adiantum hispidulum*. *Cissus antarctica* and *Eustrephus latifolius* are the main climbers.

Aeolian dune ridges on the Tuggerah SLU occur at the northern end of the sandplain in Woy Woy. These sand ridges have more of a forest vegetation (see Fig. 2) dominated by *Angophora costata* and

Corymbia gummifera (RGBW). Understorey trees are *Banksia serrata*, *Allocasuarina littoralis* and groundplants include *Acacia suaveolens*, *Banksia serrata*, *Breynia oblongifolia*, *Lomandra longifolia* and *Pteridium esculentum*.

In the sand dune swales here, woodland is dominated by *Angophora floribunda*, *Banksia serrata*, *Eucalyptus robusta*, and *Melaleuca quinquenervia*. The understorey plants mainly comprise *Banksia serrata*, *Monotoca elliptica*, *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, *Angophora floribunda*, *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Dodonaea triquetra*, *Acacia longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*, *Macrozamia communis*, *Lomandra longifolia* and *Pteridium esculentum*.

The only area on the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain where this aeolian dune and swale vegetation remains is the Burrawang Reserve (Hillview Street, Woy Woy). It is the most important reserve on the sandplains for this reason. Although floristically and visually this vegetation looks similar to the Sydney Red Gum complex at Pearl Beach, it lacks the distinctive *Xanthorrhoea* Grass Tree understorey and the co-dominants of *Eucalyptus resinifera* and *Syncarpia glomulifera*.

Vegetation on coastal aeolian dunes is incorporated with Umina Coastal Sandplain Woodland in the regional PATN analysis.

Related mapping units: MU 33 Coastal Sand Apple Blackbutt Forest (House, 2003); Umina Sands Coastal Woodland E 33bi (Bell, 2004)



Fig. 10. Woodland dominated by *Angophora floribunda* and *Eucalyptus botryoides* with *Banksia serrata* as a sub-dominant. *Macrozamia communis* is conspicuous in the ground layer

Sydney Red Gum Complex (SRGC)

Open Forest: *Angophora costata* – *Corymbia gummifera* – *Syncarpia glomulifera* – *Allocasuarina torulosa* – *Eucalyptus piperita* – *Eucalyptus resinifera* (Fig.11)

Structure: Forest with a shrubby, cycad and grass tree understorey

Habitat: found on humus podzols on Holocene Sands (Warriewood SLU). Riparian elements along narrow riparian habitats or alluvial fans occur on both humus podzols and iron podzols on Holocene Sands (Warriewood and Woy Woy SLUs). The sandplain sites merge with those found on the Triassic Hawkesbury Sandstones.

Distribution: Pearl Beach in Brisbane Water National Park, the Crommelin Native Arboretum and the Crommelin Biological Research Station.

Riparian remnants only found as small pockets at the rear of Pearl Beach, at the rear of the Pearl North Estate (which was previously part of the Etymalong Swamp) and at the Crommelin Native Arboretum and Crommelin Research Station. It once also occurred at the Ettalong Netball Facility Wetland

Floristic Composition: *Angophora costata* Sydney Red Gum, *Corymbia gummifera* Red Bloodwood, *Syncarpia glomulifera* Turpentine, *Allocasuarina torulosa* Forest Oak, *Eucalyptus piperita* Sydney Peppermint and *Eucalyptus resinifera* Red Mahogany are all canopy dominants. The lower tree layer is made up of *Allocasuarina torulosa*, *Syncarpia glomulifera* and *Banksia serrata*. A number of species make up the mid stratum layers such as *Synoum glandulosum*, *Leptospermum polygalifolium*, *Pultenaea daphnoides*, *Persoonia levis*, *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*, *Dillwynia floribunda*, *Pultenaea flexilis*, *Dodonaea triquetra* and *Podocarpus spinulosus*. The ground layer is always distinctive and dominated by *Macrozamia communis* and *Xanthorrhoea arborea*. *Lomandra longifolia*, *Themeda australis* and *Entolasia stricta* also occur.

In riparian locations remnant palms suggest *Livistona australis*, Cabbage Tree Palm was a tall emergent with canopy trees of *Eucalyptus piperita*, Sydney Peppermint, *Syncarpia glomulifera* Turpentine and *Eucalyptus paniculata* Grey Ironbark. Understorey trees included *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, *Trochocarpa laurina*, *Persoonia pinifolia*, *Livistona australis*, *Omalanthus populneus* and *Leptospermum polygalifolium*. Where swampy conditions occurred large trees of *Leptospermum polygalifolium* were present with a dense canopy and with an equally dense sedgeland of *Gahnia clarkei* beneath. Ferns included *Hypolepis*

muelleri and *Calochlaena dubia*. At the rear of the previous Etymalong Swamp pockets of dense palm forest occur with little or no understorey.

Related mapping units: Not shown by House (2003); Hawkesbury Apple Peppermint Forest e25 of Bell (2004)

Coastal Freshwater Swamps

Tall Sedgeland: *Lepironia articulata*

Structure: Dense cover of tall sedges up to 2 m high.

Habitat: Deep acid waters over Holocene sands (Woy Woy SLU).

Distribution: This type of reedland was found only in Iluka Lagoon. Prior to the 1990s the lagoon was in fairly good condition but since the development around Homan Close, it has become degraded through siltation. Despite concentrated efforts by the Iluka Landcare Group to revive the vegetation, it has almost become locally extinct.

Floristic composition: Mainly occurs as a monospecific stand of *Lepironia articulata*. Currently very disturbed and in need of recovery.

Related mapping units: MU 33 Coastal Sand Apple Blackbutt Forest (House 2003; Umina Lepironia Sedgeland E45 of Bell (2004).

Rushland/Reedland: *Typha orientalis* – *Baumea articulata*

Typha orientalis is now dominant in part of the Kahibah Swamp wetland with pockets of *Hypolepis muelleri* and *Persicaria strigosa*, with occasional trees of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* and *Glochidion ferdinandi*. This vegetation has recently colonised the northern end of the wetland. Residential subdivision has caused silt to enter which was later colonised by *Typha orientalis*. Although a native species *Typha* is not retained by the Authorities because it increases the risk of flooding.

Prior to 1990 this wetland was dominated by *Baumea articulata* with *Blechnum indicum* and *Hypolepis muelleri* and the previous vegetation persists at the southern end of the wetland where the impacts are less, although originally this area appeared to be mainly open water (**Figure 12**). Small pockets of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* and *Eucalyptus robusta* are now colonising the western edge on silt entering the wetland through drainage pipes.

This type of vegetation along with Common Reed, *Phragmites australis*, was also present in the meandering Etymalong, Kahibah and Iluka Creeks.

Related mapping units: MU 40 Swamp Oak Rushland Forest by House (2003) and Coastal Sand Swamp Forest E37ai of Bell (2004).



Fig. 11. Sydney Red Gum Forest with *Xanthorrhoea arborea* as a conspicuous element amongst thick scrub in the understorey



Fig. 12. Wetlands were a significant feature of the vegetation on the Umina-Woy Woy sandplain. This is Kahibah Swamp (part of Portion 98) in 1956. (Reproduced with permission from Gosford City Council).

Sedgeland/Herbland: *Cladium procerum* – *Bolboschoenus fluviatilis* – *Typha orientalis* – *Baumea articulata* – *Persicaria strigosa*

The Everglades Lagoon supports a more mixed type of wetland vegetation although it is heavily modified (Figure 13). The sedges comprise *Cladium procerum*, *Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*, *Typha orientalis* Cumbungi, *Baumea articulata* with herbs of *Persicaria strigosa*. Drainage works have changed the water levels at the lagoon leaving the large root systems of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* trees exposed. This wetland is now invaded by the exotic *Alternanthera philoxeroides* Alligator Weed.

Related mapping units: MU 40 Swamp Oak Rushland Forest of House (2003) and Freshwater Typha Wetland E46a of Bell (2004)

Riparian Forest: *Melaleuca quinquenervia* – *Eucalyptus robusta*



Figure 13 Sedgeland/Reedland/Herbland at the Everglades showing *Persicaria strigosa* with *Bolboschoenus fluviatilis* behind. Pockets of *Cladium procerum* and *Baumea articulata* are sporadic.

On the eastern edge of the Everglades Lagoon is a remnant forest of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* Broad-leaved Paperbark but around the fringes of this and other wetlands and along the drainage lines the species occurs with *Eucalyptus robusta* Swamp Mahogany. Smaller understorey trees are *Omalanthus populneus*, *Ficus coronata* and *Glochidion ferdinandi*. The understorey vegetation comprises *Carex appressa* and *Carex fascicularis*.

Riparian Forest with an understorey of *Baumea articulata* was once present in Etymalong Swamp but now only occurs as a narrow fringe beside residential properties.

Related mapping units: MU 33 Coastal Sand Apple Blackbutt Forest and MU 40 Swamp Oak Rushland Forest (House 2003) and Coastal Sand Swamp Forest of Bell (2004).

Riparian Palm Forest: *Eucalyptus robusta* – *Livistona australis* – *Casuarina glauca*

Along the lower reaches of Etymalong Creek a palm dominated riparian forest is found. This is the Coastal Sand Swamp Forest variant of Bell (2004). The forest type occurs at three sites on the Umina Woy Woy sandplain but originally may have occurred along drainage lines in some areas of the Pearl Beach sandplain. The Palm Forest on the alluvial fan behind Burdett Place Umina Beach (Figure 14) is included with this description.

Structure: Palm forest with a fern, sedge and reed understorey.

Habitat: Holocene sands (Woy Woy SLU) and subject to inundation. Ponds and soaks obvious. The vegetation community behind Burdett Place Umina was burnt out in the 2007 wildfire and has recovered.

Floristic Composition: The canopy is dominated by *Eucalyptus robusta* (Swamp Mahogany), *Livistona australis* (Cabbage Tree Palm) and *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak) and occasionally *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple). Sub-dominant trees include *Glochidion ferdinandi* (Cheese Tree), *Pittosporum undulatum* (Pittosporum), *Ficus coronata* (Sandpaper Fig) and *Alphitonia excelsa* (Red Ash). Dense pockets of small Cabbage Tree Palms and Sandpaper Fig trees make up part of the ground layer. The fern and sedge ground layer includes *Hypolepis muelleri* (Harsh Ground Fern), *Calochlaena dubia* (Common Ground Fern), *Blechnum indicum* (Swamp Water Fern) and *Cyclosorus interruptus*, whilst the sedges and reeds comprise *Cladium procerum*, *Schoenus imberbis*, *Gahnia clarkei* and *Phragmites australis* the Common Reed. Upslope of soaks the ground layer is mainly *Viola hederacea* (Native Violet), *Commelina*



Figure 14 Burnt palms, *Livistona australis* at the rear of Burdett Place, Umina (rear of Old Etymalong Swamp).

cyanea, *Oplismenus aemulus* (Basket Grass) and *Entolasia marginata*. Regenerating plants of *Astrotricha floccosa* and *Alphitonia excelsa* are common behind Burdett Place.

Related mapping units: MU 37 Swamp Mahogany-Paperbark Swamp Forest of House (2003) and MU 37eii Coastal Sand Swamp Forest-Cabbage Tree variant of Bell (2004).

No description for the Coast Banksia shrubland along the frontal dunes is provided. Whilst the canopy is still intact, most of the area is either weedy or has been replaced by plantings with some areas undergoing bush regeneration. This community extended along Umina and Ocean Beaches, Pearl Beach and Patonga Beach, although at Patonga the shrubland tended to be mixed with UCSW. Historical photos show UCSW, along with species such as *Casuarina glauca* Swamp Oak, extended along the foreshore of Woy Woy Channel.

There are still large remnant trees of *Ficus rubiginosa* along the public foreshore of the Woy Woy Channel and Brisbane Water, suggesting pockets of littoral rainforest may once have been present but as no evidence of associated vegetation remains, no description can be provided.

Appendix 2

Plant species recorded from sandplain remnants at Umina and Pearl Beach showing Vegetation communities (mapunits), together with occurrence in area burnt in 1992 wildfire at Pearl Beach in 1988 (pre-fire) and 2004 (post-fire)

Coastal Holocene Dunes

- 1) Tall Shrubland: *Banksia integrifolia* – *Leptospermum laevigatum*
- 2) Umina Coastal Sandplain Woodland (UCSW)
Woodland: *Eucalyptus botryoides* – *Angophora floribunda*
- 3) Sydney Red Gum Complex (SRC)
Open Forest: *Angophora costata* – *Corymbia gummifera* – *Syncarpia glomulifera* – *Allocasuarina torulosa* – *Eucalyptus piperita* – *Eucalyptus resinifera*

Coastal Freshwater Swamps

- 4) Tall Sedgeland: *Lepironia articulata*
- 5) Rushland/Reedland: *Typha orientalis* – *Baumea articulata*
- 6) Sedgeland /Herbland: *Cladium procerum* – *Bolboschoenus fluviatilis* – *Typha orientalis* – *Baumea articulata* – *Persicaria strigosa*
- 7) Riparian Forest: *Melaleuca quinquenervia* – *Eucalyptus robusta*
- 8) Riparian Palm Forest *Eucalyptus robusta* – *Livistona australis* – *Casuarina glauca*

Species	Family	Map unit	Pearl Beach Prefire (1988) Postfire (2004)	Species	Family	Map unit	Pearl Beach Prefire (1988) Postfire (2004)
<i>Abrophyllum ornans</i>	Escalloniaceae	2		<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Lauraceae	2, 3, 5	88,04
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Fabaceae	6		<i>Cassytha spp.</i>	Lauraceae	3	
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	Fabaceae	2, 3		<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Casuarinaceae	2, 5, 7	
<i>Acacia irrorata</i>	Fabaceae	5		<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Vitaceae	2, 5	
<i>Acacia irrorata</i> subsp. <i>irrorata</i>				<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Apiaceae	5	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Fabaceae	1, 2, 3, 7	88,04	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Cunoniaceae	2, 3, 4, 5	88,04
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>				<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Cunoniaceae	3	88,04
<i>Acacia oxycedrus</i>	Fabaceae	2, 3	88	<i>Chiloglottis spp.</i>	Orchidaceae	3	
<i>Acacia prominens</i>	Fabaceae	5		<i>Christella dentata</i>	Thelypteridaceae	3	88
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Fabaceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Vitaceae	2	
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Fabaceae	2, 3	88	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Vitaceae	1, 2, 3, 5	88,04
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Fabaceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Cladium procerum</i>	Cyperaceae	5, 6, 7	
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Myrtaceae	1, 2, 3	88	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Ranunculaceae	2, 3	88,04
<i>Acronychia oblongifolia</i>	Rutaceae	2		<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	Verbenaceae	2, 3	88,04
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Adiantaceae	2, 3, 5	88,04	<i>Comesperma ericinum</i>	Polygalaceae	2	
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Adiantaceae	2		<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Commelinaceae	1, 2, 3, 5	88,04
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Casuarinaceae	2		<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i>	Rutaceae	3	88
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Casuarinaceae	3, 5	88,04	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Myrtaceae	2, 3	88,04
<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	Araceae	5		<i>Cotula australis</i>	Asteraceae	5	
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Rhamnaceae	1, 2, 8		<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	7	
<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	Euphorbiaceae	3	88	<i>Crowea exalata</i> subsp. <i>exalata</i>	Rutaceae	3	88
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Myrtaceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Cyatheaceae	3	88,04
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Myrtaceae	2, 3, 7, 8	88,04	<i>Cyathea leichhardtiana</i>	Cyatheaceae	3	88
<i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i>	Poaceae	3	88,04	<i>Cyathochaeta diandra</i>	Cyperaceae	3	
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Ericaceae	3	88,04	<i>Cymbidium suave</i>	Orchidaceae	3	88
<i>Astrotricha floccosa</i>	Araliaceae	3		<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Poaceae	3	88
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Azollaceae	6		<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	3, 6	88
<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i> subsp. <i>meiostachyum</i>	Restionaceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Cyperaceae	5	
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Proteaceae	5		<i>Cyperus exaltatus</i>	Cyperaceae	5	
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Proteaceae	2, 3		<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	Cyperaceae	5	
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Proteaceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	Goodeniaceae	3	88,04
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Baueraceae	3	88	<i>Desmodium brachypodium</i>	Fabaceae	3, 5	88
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Cyperaceae	5, 6		<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	Phormiaceae	2	88,04
<i>Baumea teretifolia</i>	Cyperaceae	5		<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>producta</i>	Phormiaceae	3	
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Pittosporaceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Dianella congesta</i>	Phormiaceae	1, 2	
<i>Blechnum camfieldii</i>	Blechnaceae	3	88,04	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Phormiaceae	2	
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Blechnaceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Poaceae	5	
<i>Blechnum indicum</i>	Blechnaceae	5, 8		<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Convolvulaceae	3	88
<i>Blechnum watsii</i>	Blechnaceae	3	88	<i>Digitaria breviglumis</i>	Poaceae	2	
<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>	Cyperaceae	5, 6, 7		<i>Dillwynia floribunda</i>	Fabaceae	3	88,04
<i>Bossiaea ensata</i>	Fabaceae	3	88	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	Dioscoreaceae	3	88
<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>	Fabaceae	3	88,04	<i>Dipodium punctatum</i>	Orchidaceae	3	88
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Sapindaceae	2, 3, 5	88,04
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Pittosporaceae	3	88,04	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Blechnaceae	2	
<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Anthericaceae	5		<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	2, 3	88,04
<i>Caladenia capillata</i>	Orchidaceae	3	88	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Cyperaceae	3, 5	88
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Cunoniaceae	2		<i>Empodisma minus</i>	Restionaceae	3	
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Myrtaceae	3	88,04	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	Poaceae	3, 5	
<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Myrtaceae	3	88	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Poaceae	2, 3	88
<i>Calochilus gracillimus</i>	Orchidaceae	3	88	<i>Epacris longiflora</i>	Ericaceae	3	88
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Dicksoniaceae	3, 5, 8	88	<i>Epacris microphylla</i>	Ericaceae	3	88
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Cyperaceae	5, 6, 7		<i>Eriostemon australasius</i>	Rutaceae	2	
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Cyperaceae	7		<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Myrtaceae	2, 7	
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Aizoaceae	1		<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Myrtaceae	2, 3, 7	88,04
				<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Myrtaceae	3	88,04

<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Myrtaceae	3	88,04	<i>Lepironia articulata</i>	Cyperaceae	4	
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Myrtaceae	3		<i>Leptomeria acida</i>	Santalaceae	3	88,04
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Myrtaceae	2, 5, 6,8		<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Myrtaceae	2, 3, 5	
<i>Eucalyptus umbra</i>	Myrtaceae	3	88,04	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Myrtaceae	2, 3,5,7	88,04
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	Eupomatiaceae	2		<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Myrtaceae	2	
<i>Euroschinus falcata</i> var. <i>falcata</i>	Anacardiaceae	2		<i>Livistona australis</i>	Arecaceae	3, 5, 7,8	88,04
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Luzuriagaceae	1, 2, 3, 5	88,04	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Lobeliaceae	5	
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Santalaceae	2		<i>Lobelia dentata</i>	Lobeliaceae	2	
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Moraceae	6, 7		<i>Logania albiflora</i>	Loganiaceae	3	88,04
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Moraceae	2, 7		<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>	Lomandraceae	2	
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Cyperaceae	3, 5	88,04	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Lomandraceae	1, 2, 3	88,04
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Luzuriagaceae	1, 3	88	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Lomandraceae	3	88,04
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Geraniaceae	5		<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	Lomandraceae	3	88,04
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	Gleicheniaceae	3, 5	88,04	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> subsp. <i>montevidensis</i>	Onagraceae	6	
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> var. <i>ferdinandi</i>	Euphorbiaceae	2, 3, 5,	88,04	<i>Macrozamia communis</i>	Zamiaceae	2, 3, 5, 6	88,04
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Fabaceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Maytenus silvestris</i>	Celastraceae	3	
<i>Gompholobium latifolium</i>	Fabaceae	2, 3	88	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Myrtaceae	5,8	
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Haloragaceae	2		<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Myrtaceae	2, 5, 6	
<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	Haloragaceae	3	88	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae	7	
<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i>	Proteaceae	5		<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Poaceae	1, 3, 5	88
<i>Guioa semiglauca</i>	Sapindaceae	2		<i>Mitrasacme polymorpha</i>	Loganiaceae	2, 3	88
<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>	Araceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	Ericaceae	2, 3	88,04
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Fabaceae	2, 3	88	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	Rubiaceae	2, 5	
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	Poaceae	3		<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	Myoporaceae	5	
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Dilleniaceae	3	88	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Myrsinaceae	2, 3	88,04
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	Dilleniaceae	3,8	88,04	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Oleaceae	3	88
<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>	Dilleniaceae	2, 3	88	<i>Opercularia aspera</i>	Rubiaceae	2	
<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i> subsp. <i>empetrifolia</i>	Dilleniaceae	3	88	<i>Opercularia hispida</i>	Rubiaceae	2	
<i>Hibbertia fasciculata</i>	Dilleniaceae	2		<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Poaceae	2	
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Dilleniaceae	2		<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Oxalidaceae	1	
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Dilleniaceae	1, 2, 3	88	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Bignoniaceae	1,2, 3	88,04
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	4	88,04	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Poaceae	3	
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Euphorbiaceae	3, 5, 6,7	88	<i>Parsonia straminea</i>	Apocynaceae	2, 3, 5, 7	88
<i>Hovea lanceolata</i>	Fabaceae	2		<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Poaceae	6	
<i>Hybanthus monopetalus</i>	Violaceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Paterosonia sericea</i>	Iridaceae	3	88,04
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Apiaceae	2		<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Adiantaceae	1, 2, 7	
<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	Apiaceae	2, 5		<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Polygonaceae	5, 6	
<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>	Apiaceae	5		<i>Persicaria strigosa</i>	Polygonaceae	3, 5, 6, 7	88,04
<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	Apiaceae	5		<i>Persoonia lanceolata</i>	Proteaceae	3	
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	3, 5	88,04	<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Proteaceae	3	88
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i>	Poaceae	1, 2, 3,8		<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Proteaceae	1, 3	88
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Fabaceae	3	88	<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>	Proteaceae	3	88,04
<i>Isachne globosa</i>	Poaceae	5		<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>	Philydraceae	3, 5	88
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Cyperaceae	5, 6		<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Poaceae	4, 6	
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Cyperaceae	1, 2	88	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	2, 3	88,04
<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Juncaceae	3, 5	88	<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>	Pittosporaceae	2, 3	88,04
<i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i>	Juncaceae	5		<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Pittosporaceae	1, 2	
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Juncaceae	6		<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Pittosporaceae	1, 2, 3,	88,04
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Fabaceae	2, 3	88,04			5,7	
<i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i> var. <i>ferrugineum</i>	Sterculiaceae	3	88	<i>Platylobium formosum</i> subsp. <i>formosum</i>	Fabaceae	2, 3	88,04
<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i> subsp. <i>microsora</i>	Dryopteridaceae	3	88	<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	Apiaceae	2, 3	
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Cyperaceae	3		<i>Platysace linearifolia</i>	Apiaceae	3	88,04
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Cyperaceae	3	88,04	<i>Poa affinis</i>	Poaceae	5	
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Cyperaceae	2		<i>Podocarpus spinulosus</i>	Podocarpaceae	3	88,04

<i>Pomaderris ferruginea</i>	Rhamnaceae	3	88,04	<i>Viola caleyana</i>	Violaceae	6	
<i>Pomaderris intermedia</i>	Rhamnaceae	2	88	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Violaceae	3, 6	88,04
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Rubiaceae	2, 3	88,04	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Campanulaceae	3, 6	88
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	Lobeliaceae	3	88	<i>Wilkiea huegeliana</i>	Monimiaceae	1, 2	88
<i>Prostanthera linearis</i>	Lamiaceae	3	88,04	<i>Woollsia pungens</i>	Ericaceae	3	88,04
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Acanthaceae	2, 3, 5	88,04	<i>Xanthorrhoea arborea</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	3	88,04
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteo-album</i>	Asteraceae	5		<i>Xanthorrhoea media</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	3	88,04
<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>	Rubiaceae	3	88	<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	Apiaceae	3	88,04
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	1, 2, 3	88,04	<i>Xylomelum pyriforme</i>	Proteaceae	3	88,04
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Orchidaceae	3	88	INTRODUCED SPECIES			
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Fabaceae	3	88,04	* <i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Asteraceae		88
<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	Fabaceae	3, 5	88,04	* <i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Poaceae		88
<i>Pultenaea linophylla</i>	Fabaceae	5		* <i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Poaceae		88,04
<i>Ranunculus inundatus</i>	Ranunculaceae	5		* <i>Asparagus officianalis</i>	Asparagaceae		
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Myrtaceae	2		<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Sterculiaceae		
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Myrtaceae	2		* <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae		88,04
<i>Ricinocarpos pinifolius</i>	Euphorbiaceae	2, 3	88,04	* <i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Poaceae		
<i>Rubus moluccanus var. trilobus</i>	Rosaceae	2, 5		* <i>Erechtites valerianifolia</i>	Asteraceae		
<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>	Menispermaceae	3	88	* <i>Geranium molle subsp. molle</i>	Geraniaceae		
<i>Scaevola ramosissima</i>	Goodeniaceae	3	88	* <i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>	Apiaceae		
<i>Schelhammera undulata</i>	Uvulariaceae	3	88,04	* <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Asteraceae		88,04
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	Schizaeaceae	3	88,04	* <i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbenaceae		88,04
<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i>	Schizaeaceae	3		* <i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Oleaceae		
<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>	Cunoniaceae	2, 5	88,04	* <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Caprifoliaceae		88,04
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Cyperaceae	6		* <i>Melastoma affine</i>	Melastomaceae		
<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>	Cyperaceae	2, 3	88,04	* <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Davalliaceae		88,04
<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	Selaginellaceae	2, 3	88,04	* <i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Ochnaceae		88,04
<i>Senecio diaschides</i>	Asteraceae	2		* <i>Panicum effusum</i>	Poaceae		88
<i>Senecio lautus subsp. lanceolatus</i>	Asteraceae	2		* <i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Poaceae		88
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis subsp. orientalis</i>	Asteraceae	5		* <i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Passifloraceae		88,04
<i>Smilax australis</i>	Smilacaceae	3	88	* <i>Poa annua</i>	Poaceae		88
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Smilacaceae	1, 2, 3	88,04	* <i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>	Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae)		88,04
<i>Solanum elegans</i>	Solanaceae	3, 5		* <i>Setaria sp.</i>	Poaceae		88
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Solanaceae	3		* <i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Malvaceae		88
<i>Stephania japonica var. discolor</i>	Menispermaceae	1, 2, 5		* <i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Commelinaceae		88
<i>Sticherus flabellatus var. flabellatus</i>	Gleicheniaceae	3	88,04				
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Stylidiaceae	3	88				
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Myrtaceae	3	88,04				
<i>Synoum glandulosum subsp. glandulosum</i>	Meliaceae	2, 3	88,04				
<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>	Myrtaceae	3, 7	88				
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	Aizoaceae	1					
<i>Tetradlea ericifolia</i>	Tremandraceae	2					
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Poaceae	2, 3	88,04				
<i>Todea barbara</i>	Osmundaceae	3	88				
<i>Trema tomentosa var. viridis</i>	Ulmaceae	4, 6					
<i>Triglochin procerum</i>	Juncaginaceae	6, 7					
<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Juncaginaceae	8					
<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>	Ericaceae	1, 2, 3					
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Typhaceae	5, 6					
<i>Villarsia exaltata</i>	Menyanthaceae	5					
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Fabaceae	3	88,04				

