Environmental Management Plan – Stanley Park, Mount Macedon

Prepared for the Macedon Ranges Shire Council and Stanley Park Community Assets Committee

GSW

ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

Environmental Management Plan – Stanley Park, Mount Macedon

Version 1.2, October 2023

This management plan was commissioned by the Macedon Ranges Shire Council. The findings are intended for use by this Council and the Stanley Park Community Assets Committee and should not be used out of context on sites other than Stanley Park.

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Cover image: looking west across the grassland at Stanley Park, June 2023.

Acknowledgements

Macedon Ranges Shire Council acknowledges the Dja Dja Wurrung, Taungurung and Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Peoples as the Traditional Owners and Custodians of this land and waterways. Council recognises their living cultures and ongoing connection to Country and pays respect to their Elders past, present and emerging.

Council also acknowledges local Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander residents of Macedon Ranges for their ongoing contribution to the diverse culture of our community. Stanley Park is located on Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung land and waterways.

Agency and volunteer contributions

Members of the Stanley Park Community Assets Committee and the Macedon Ranges Shire Council made substantive, valuable contributions to this report. The author wishes to acknowledge and recognise the important contribution of current and past members of these organisations to environmental conservation and restoration at Stanley Park.

Community volunteers together with local government make a vital contribution to the protection of biodiversity in the Macedon Ranges. Strong, diverse local communities are essential to the ongoing, long-term protection of local ecosystems and to the achievement of positive biodiversity management outcomes.

Terminology

Plant names referred to in this report follow the scientific and common names given in the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) and the taxonomy of VicFlora (RBGBV 2023). The scientific names for fauna species comes from the Atlas of Living Australia (ALA), which is based on the Australian Faunal Directory (AFD) (DCCEEW 2023), with up-to-date common names taken from the VBA to reflect their current Victorian usage, noting that many species of invertebrates do not have a formally accepted common name in the VBA or ALA.

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1. Introduction

Stanley Park is a small area of natural bushland nested within the Mount Macedon township. The reserve provides important habitat for Macedon Ranges flora and fauna and features the confluence of Turitable and Gurborra creeks, as well as the Turitable Falls that attracts regular visitors.

Macedon Ranges Shire Council commissioned the preparation of this revised Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Stanley Park, superceding the previous 2014 EMP. This 2023 EMP revision provides updated documentation of the site values and gives revised directions for management for at least the next ten years, recognising the important biodiversity and social values of the reserve.

Stanley Park Infrastructure Master Plan 2023

The preparation of this EMP is an important step in the development of a Council-led infrastructure master plan (IMP) for Stanley Park. The master plan development process, which commences in 2023, will assess and design improvements to visitor experience and management of the reserve with consideration for environmental site management issues, community values, public safety and practical land management issues and resource constraints to land management.

Stanley Park Community Assets Committee

The management of Stanley Park is shared by Council and the Stanley Park Community Assets Committee (CAC). The CAC was formed in 2022 to replace the former Stanley Park Committee of Management and is made up of local volunteers. In On August 24 (2021) an Instrument of Delegation was erected by the Macedon Ranges Shire Council under the *Local Government Act 2020* to delegate functions and duties of Council and the CAC that apply to the community asset known as Stanley Park, 15 Salisbury Road, Mount Macedon, Victoria, consisting of Vol 4333, Fol 416; Lot 1 on TP 442741B.

The C7 Instrument of Delegation outlines the contractual governance of Stanley Park between the CAC and Council and includes a schedule of maintenance responsibilities to either Council or the CAC. Council has all responsibility for the maintenance of infrastructure the includes buildings, tracks and public interpretation features and any associated water supply, plumbing and electrical services, as well as mowing regimes and tree hazard management. Council's responsibilities extend to consulting with the CAC on any changes to mowing regimes, and the CAC are required to report maintenance issues to Council. The CAC has all responsibility for maintenance of the garden beds and bushland areas and for litter removal, noting that Stanley Park has no bins. All bushland and garden bed works completed by the CAC are to be completed in accordance with the endorsed (final) version of this EMP and all works must be reported to Council. The CAC is responsible for application for grants to undertake restoration of the environmental values of Stanley Park in accordance with this EMP, which requires Council approval for grant applications for any works that may be required. To support a safer working environment for volunteers and contractors, the CAC provides detail of their annual works plan, including volunteer working bee dates, at the commencement of each year to inform Council tree assessments at appropriate times.

The preparation of this EMP involved consultation with the Stanley Park CAC and Council. Consultation included a field-based workshop in March 2023 and the opportunity to provide written comments to the author prior to and as follow-up to the initial draft EMP. The draft EMP was circulated to key stakeholders including the CAC and Melbourne Water in May 2023.

Under this EMP, Council and CAC will work in collaboration to identify funding opportunities, both internal and external, to progress the EMP objectives.

1.1. Land management objectives

- Protect and enhance the ecological values, waterways and biodiversity of Stanley Park.
- Manage threatening processes and reduce inappropriate human disturbances.
- Provide opportunities for park visitors such as families and bushwalkers that are appropriate given local biodiversity values.

Management actions that are likely to improve the ecological and social values of Stanley Park include the following:

- ecological restoration of degraded areas, which includes weed control and revegetation.
- biomass management that includes judicious planned burning in open grassy areas of the reserve.
- retention of logs and fallen woody debris with careful placement or disposal of excessive materials.
- protection of natural tree hollows with supplementary hollow provision.
- guidance of park visitors via signage and measures such as fencing and strategic planning to reduce the risk of inappropriate human disturbances to native vegetation.

Ongoing flora and fauna monitoring that includes documenting management works and project evaluation are essential to the successful delivery of works and implementation of this plan.

A vision for Stanley Park's bushland areas

By 2050, the ecosystems and conservation values of Stanley Park are protected from major threats and thrive in response to the ecological restoration carried out over recent decades. Local foothill forests support flora and fauna, migratory birds and endangered species that are protected under state and federal government legislation. The community and government provide strong local stewardship of the reserve and put a high value on its protection and maintenance for future generations of people and wildlife. Serious environmental weeds have been eliminated from the site and other weeds kept in check, thus reducing the fire risk in the reserve. The understorey and regenerating canopy trees are developing key habitat resources such as tree hollows, large logs and species-rich ground flora assemblages that support a diversity of herbaceous and woody plants.

The ongoing restoration works along the two waterways, the Turitable Creek and Gurrborra Creek, have led to their restoration. Restoration works along Turitable and Gurrborra Creeks have enhanced the riparian vegetation and as a result improved the overall condition, function and resilience of these waterways.

Visitors to Stanley Park are offered unique opportunities for public education and interpretation of the natural environment and natural processes, that are sensitive to, and compatible with the biodiversity of the reserve

1.2. Assessment methods

This EMP was completed from late summer to late autumn 2023 using a combination of desktop assessment and field survey methods. Desktop analysis includes research into past assessments of the land such as flora and fauna surveys, historic management plans and review of other documents and media held by the CAC. On-ground works and management actions completed under the advice of the previous management plan were also assessed primarily through the workshop.

Data held in the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA), Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) and iNaturalist was reviewed. The Victorian Government's publicly available spatial data was accessed to identify modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs), terrain and surface geology of Stanley Park.

Field surveys were carried out to give an up-to-date assessment of Stanley Park's current ecological features including the flora, vegetation, and biodiversity threats. Field assessments were completed over three visits between February and April 2023 at a time when conditions were satisfactory for the purpose of documenting a large number of plant species at Stanley Park. Additional surveys conducted over multiple seasons from late winter to early summer would enable identification of more species.

Maps provided in this report are based on georeferenced spatial data collected in the field using a GPS accurate to ±5 m in average conditions. The preparation of vegetation (EVC) maps also involved Aerial Photography Interpretation using a Geographical Information System.

2. Background

Stanley Park is approximately 6.3 hectares of land gazetted as 15 Salisbury Road, Mount Macedon (Figures 1 and 2). The property is bounded by Salisbury Road to the north, Waterfalls Road to the west and Bingarra Lane to the east. The site is bounded to the south by the Victorian Emergency Management Institute (VEMI) Conference and Event Centre at 601 Mount Macedon Road.

A network of walking trails within Stanley Park provide links between the two car parks and recreation areas in the reserve's northern reaches to a management vehicle track through the southern section running east-west from Waterfalls Road to Bingarra Lane. The walking trails provide access to areas of native bushland and views above and below Turitable Falls.

The northern and western roadside boundaries of Stanley Park have been landscaped with exotic and non-indigenous native plant species. These reserve roadside perimeter, including its eastern boundary also supports indigenous trees, some of which are remnant. In contrast, the 'core' reserve areas are dominated by native vegetation, much of which has been established through past restoration works spanning more than three decades. The physical assets of the site include a small playground, rotunda with a barbecue, with public parking areas and a toilet block (Figure 2), and open grassy areas close to these assets are managed as turf.

Land use zoning and overlays

Stanley Park is subject to the following zones and overlays under the Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme:

- Zoned as Public Conservation and Resource Zone (PCRZ);
- Schedule 1 to the Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO1) 'Mountain Ranges and Features';
- Schedule 2 to the Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO2) 'Roadside Vegetation';
- Schedule 5 to the Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO5) 'Other Water Supply Catchments'; and
- Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO).

In recent years Stanley Park was rezoned from 'Public Park and Recreation Zone' to 'Public Conservation and Resource Zone' under the Macedon Ranges Biodiversity Strategy and the advice of the (former) Victorian Department of Land, Water, Planning and Environment (DELWP) to achieve better conservation outcomes (MRSC 2018). A recommendation to extend 'Schedule 9 of the Vegetation Protection Overlay' over the site has not been implemented to-date.

2.1. Catchment and landform

Located within the Port Phillip and Westernport Regional Catchment Management Area and the custodial lands of the Wurundjeri Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, Stanley Park lies on the southern slopes of the Mount Macedon massif. The Macedon Range is part of the Central Victorian Uplands (CVU) bioregion, an area that comprises relatively subdued dissected uplands characterised by a variety of foothill forest communities that include dry to mesic forests, grassy woodlands and swampy riparian complexes.

Stanley Park lies at 540–560 m elevation approximately 4.3 kilometres south-west of the Camels Hump and approximately 2.4 km south of Mount Macedon, the two most elevated sites in this landscape. Two waterways flow south through Stanley Park, Turitable Creek and Gurrborra Creek, the latter forming a minor tributary to the former (Figure 1 & 2). The Turitable Creek catchment form part of the headwaters of Riddells Creek, which flows into Jacksons Creek that joins Deep Creek at Sydenham Park in Keilor North, where it forms the Maribyrnong River. These waterways flow into Port Phillip Bay approximately 60 km to the south east with the major streams and creeks meandering from Macedon Ranges through Hume, Brimbank, Moonee Valley, Maribyrnong and Melbourne local government areas (LGA).

Regional and local catchment management

Melbourne Water is the waterway manager of the Port Phillip and Westernport Region. In this role they are the delivery lead of the Healthy Waterways Strategy and associated co-designed catchment program for the Maribyrnong Catchment Region (Melbourne Water 2018a, b). As a tributary of the Jacksons Creek sub-catchment to Maribyrnong River, Turitable Creek is a recognised high priority waterway for 2018–2028 and the upper reaches are recognised for their high and very high waterway condition (Melbourne Water 2018b). In previous years, Melbourne Water has supported the former CoM at Stanley Park to improve waterway condition by funding riparian restoration works such as weed control and revegetation.

Surface geology and climate

Stanley Park is located on an intersection of three surface geologies, as follows, noting that none of these geologies are characteristic of the dominant landform in the area, Mount Macedon, which comprises Late Devonian felsic volcanics such as rhyodacite and is classified broadly as Willimigongon Ignimbrite (DELWP 2023a).

- Late Miocene trachyte lava of the Smokers Creek Volcanic subgroup of the Newer Volcanics province, which is the main geology at Stanley Park and characteristic of notable nearby sites including Camels Hump, Hanging Rock, the Jim Jim and Brock Monument. Sections of Turitable Creek and the nearby Willimigongon Creek straddle the margins of a belt of trachyte lava, which is roughly 3km long and part of an ancient lava flow (Blue Devil Consulting 2017), with Turitable Creek dissecting the trachyte at Stanley Park.
- A small area of metamorphosed sediments (hornfels) derived from the Castlemaine Group (Early Ordovician) mapped from the eastern limit of the reserve and distributed more widely further east of Stanley Park.
- Limited areas of incised colluvium across southern parts of the site and more extensively distributed across neighbouring properties to the south.

The Macedon Ranges has a cool climate with an historical mean maximum temperature of 7.8°C in July at the Macedon Forestry weather station (Bureau of Meteorology 2023a). The historical rainfall in this area ranges between c. 460–1250 mm per annum (mean 825.5 mm) (Bureau of Meteorology 2023a) and precipitation is generally lower than potential evaporation from November to March (Jeffery 1981). The combination of geology and climate, and associated soils are important determinants of vegetation types found at Stanley Park, as discussed in section 3.

2.2. Community interest and local stewardship

The Stanley Park CAC and former Stanley Park COM carries out environmental restoration works and advocates for the protection and responsible management of Stanley Park bushland and waterways, to protect biodiversity and ensure responsible public use of Stanley Park. The long history of active management by the CAC has allowed the group to document the biodiversity and major events over several decades at Stanley Park, making them a rich source of information about the reserve. For example, the group's documentation includes the full range of work activities including restoration and land management successes and challenges, community based environmental advocacy, fauna discoveries and wildflower blooms, and geomorphological changes to the creek resulting from floods and increased flows associated with upstream development and drainage changes.

2.1. Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity

All areas of Stanley Park are an area of Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity, being within an envelope of 200 m from all named waterways. 'Areas of cultural heritage sensitivity' are defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* and relate to landforms and soil types where Aboriginal places are more likely to be found. This means a cultural heritage management plan is required before any high impact activities are undertaken, particularly close to waterways and possibly in other areas.

2.1. Recent survey and land management history

Ecological surveys and management plans completed in the past at Stanley Park are summarised in Table 1. These previous assessments provide background information about the reserve and are important historical reference points that provide context to past land management and are inputs to future management.

Table 1. Summary of previous Stanley Park assessments and management plans.

Title and reference	Scope and findings
Stanley Park Mount Macedon – A plan for development (Earle and Partners 1976)	Forecasted development pressure on the site to accommodate tourism interest from Melbourne, highlighting the need for a sensitive approach to development. Most of the recreational infrastructure currently present on site was in place at this time, including the tennis court and cricket oval (now disused and removed). Provided a simple site plan that emphasised the main ecotonal gradients across three zones: moist gullies, cool well-drained slopes, and drier areas. Provides the earliest known and documented species list for the site. Advocated the installation of a walking track through natural areas and to view the waterfall, and recommended against an arboretum but suggested removing exotic plants from some areas and replanting these areas with desirable, locally indigenous native species. A concept plan for the site largely reflects the current layout of amenities, tracks and broad management zones. The report highlighted the issue of limited funding for development and maintenance of the site, an issue that remains relevant today. A list of non-indigenous native species to attract birds includes species now considered environmental weeds.
An assessment of eucalypt dieback on Turitable Creek (Botanicus Australia 2009)	Assessed the incidence of dieback to *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *E. ovata* in the upper reaches of Turitable Creek above the waterfall, which was recorded by locals up to five months earlier. Affected plants were concentrated on exposed (north-western) creek banks where they occupy shallow (rocky) soils. Dieback was attributed to moisture and heat stress during the peak of summer, compounded by reduced water levels possibly associated with upstream aquifer (groundwater) extraction. Recommendations were made to provide protection from future stressors through planting buffer vegetation and contacting water authorities to address water extraction issues.
Environmental Management Plan – Stanley Park Reserve, Mount Macedon (Atlas Ecology 2014)	Gave a contemporary assessment of the management issues and ecological values. Provided a detailed management plan with specific actions for biodiversity and recreation management and detailed maps. In contrast with the 1976 plan, this contemporary assessment highlighted the presence many invasive species recorded from the site that were either undocumented or not present at the time of the previous assessment. Recorded Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC's) Damp Forest (EVC 9) and Herb-rich Foothill Forest (EVC 23).
Rapid flora and vegetation assessment of grassland section of Stanley Park, Waterfalls Road (Blue Devil Consulting 2016)	Completed a baseline assessment of flora in the grassland area of Stanley Park that appraised the vegetation as derived from a grass and forb-rich woodland/forest or shrubland previously more widespread in the area. Suggested Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47) as the plausible vegetation type on colluvial soils at Stanley Park contrary to the EVC modelling. Highlighted the possibility that the grassland area may qualify as a referrable area of the Commonwealth-listed Threatened Ecological Community *White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland,* and for the potential occurrence of ground-water dependent vegetation within the grassland. Recommended vegetation management included changing from seasonal slashing to burning, strategic weed control, revegetation and, if retaining slashing to undertake slash removal.

Title and reference	Scope and findings
Rapid flora and vegetation assessment of the south-eastern section of Stanley Park at the Bingarra Lane entrance to the reserve (Blue Devil Consulting 2016)	An analysis of the current and plausible original (pre-settlement) vegetation using historical post-colonial survey information, government mapped surface geology and on-ground observations based on three 30 × 30 m quadrats in relatively high-quality vegetation. Inferred historic vegetation management included treeless (grassland) areas plausibly created prior to the 1870s and the majority of the site may have had trees removed around the same time. Recommendations for biodiversity enhancement include active site monitoring (consistent with the existing 2014 EMP), biomass management, and strategic weed control focussing on grassy weeds.

Figure 1. Stanley Creek local landscape context, Mount Macedon.

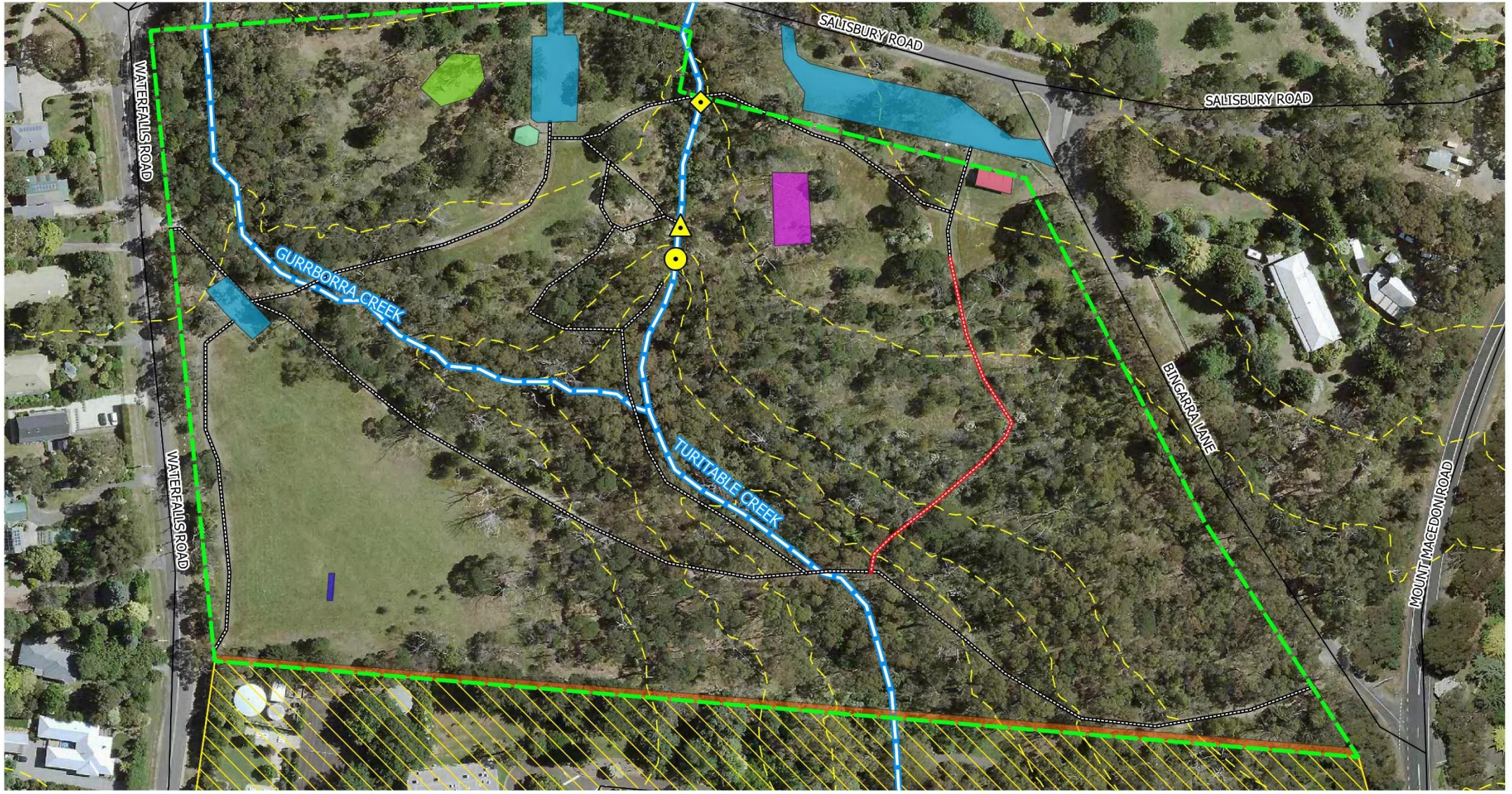

Figure 2. The current amenity and access features at Stanley Park.

3. Biodiversity values

The main biodiversity values identified from Stanley Park to date and presented in this EMP include vascular plant and vertebrate fauna species. Past assessments of native vegetation is also revisited in this section. Other biotas including invertebrate fauna and non-vascular plants such as lichens, mosses and fungi have not been studied in detail at Stanley Park. These forms of biodiversity are relatively cryptic and require further investigation in the future and are a priority action included in section 5.

3.1. Flora and fauna

Based on recent observations and historical records using past ecological assessments, 385 vascular plant taxa have been recorded at Stanley Park, including 213 locally indigenous taxa. All other recorded taxa are either exotic or non-indigenous native species or species with an uncertain taxonomic origin and these include some cultivated taxa planted in landscaped areas. None of the recorded species are listed as threatened under Victorian or Commonwealth legislation except *Melaleuca armillaris* subsp. *armillaris* (Giant Honey-myrtle), which is endangered in Victoria (DELWP 2023b) but becomes weedy outside its native range in Victoria from East Gippsland. A summary of all flora species recorded from the site is provided in Appendix 1.

The Atlas of Living Australia has 58 fauna species from Stanley Park that includes a total of 40 birds, fourteen invertebrates, one each of the gastropods, amphibians, mammals and reptiles (ALA 2023). Appendix 2 provides a summary of all fauna species recorded from Stanley Park including observational records of Council and CAC members that are not currently captured in fauna databases, bringing the total number of species to 91.

Historic fauna records indicate that Stanley Park supports habitat for many species of iconic Australian fauna (ALA 2023). Examples of such species include Australian Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*), Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), Laughing Kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*), Red Wattlebird (*Anthochaera carunculata*) and Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*). In recent years, a pair of the threatened Gang-gang Cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum)* was recorded on site utilising a hollow-bearing eucalypt stag.

Rare and threatened species recorded from Stanley Park are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Rare and threatened species recorded from Stanley Park.

Species	Lifeform / type	Listed status	Record notes
Flora			
Bitter Cryptandra *Cryptandra amara* s.s.	Small shrub	NA – regionally significant	Not recorded in 2023. Reportedly seen by Stanley Park CAC following a planned burn but not seen in recent years. Large densities of this species are known from drier forests near Riddells Creek, but the species has only one record in the VBA from Mount Macedon.
Mountain Panax *Polyscias sambucifolia* ssp. 3	Medium shrub	NA – regionally significant	Recorded in 2023 from several plants on a steep slope of Damp Forest (Zone 3). The forests of Mount Macedon and areas of damp/foothill forests to the west form the western range limit of *Polyscias sambucifolia*. Records of *P. sambucifolia* ssp. 3 in the VBA have not been recorded west of Mount Macedon.
Tall Potato-orchid *Gastrodia procera*	Terrestrial (deciduous) orchid	NA – regionally significant	Not recorded in 2023 but known to occur on the walking track edge along Turitable Creek, downstream of Turitable Falls, and locally next to the Primary school and on a private property on Devonshire Lane. There are very few records of this species from the Macedon Ranges in the VBA.
Fauna			
Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum*	Bird	Endangered (EPBC Act)	Stanley Park CAC recorded a pair using a tree hollow in a stag eucalypt, possibly nesting. See text below for further details on this species.
Mainland Dusky Antechinus *Antechinus mimetes*	Mammal	NA – regionally significant	Recorded in recent years from Council surveys. Mount Macedon provides core habitat for a population but the occurrence at Stanley Park is somewhat disjunct, being at lower elevation and in a peri-urban landscape, making it a notable site for population monitoring.
Nankeen Night-heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*	Bird	NA – regionally significant	Previously recorded by Stanley Park CAC on a camera trap. Historically considered to be 'Near Threatened' (DSE 2013a).
Platypus *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*	Mammal	Vulnerable (FFG Act)	Historically recorded by Stanley Park CAC (~30 years ago) but the local population along Turitable Creek is thought to have declined as a result of reduced creek flows.

Gang-gang Cockatoo

Recently listed as Endangered on the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) in March 2022, Gang-gang Cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*) is endemic to south-east Australia. The species' range includes parts of New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (ACT), Victoria and South Australia and is the faunal emblem of the ACT (DAWE 2022a). Gang-gang Cockatoos are best adapted to cool climates where they occupy temperate eucalypt forests and woodlands and are most common at higher elevations and more southern latitudes. These cockatoos predominantly feed in eucalypt canopies, often in groups of up to 25 individuals, and form monogamous breeding pairs that prefer old growth forests and woodlands for nesting, loafing and roosting.

The Conservation Advice for Gang-gang Cockatoo (DAWE 2022a) identifies a range of habitats and associated features that represent habitat critical to the survival of the species. Habitat Critical includes all foraging habitat during the breeding and non-breeding season, which includes the open forests of Stanley Park where winter canopy foraging is known to occur. Stands of suitable hollow-bearing trees with known or potential Gang-gang Cockatoo hollow chambers (20 cm in floor diameter, 50.5 cm deep and around 7.5 m above the ground) (Davey & Mulvaney 2020, Davey *et al.* 2021) are also part of this definition, including stands that are likely to become hollow-bearing in future years if they are within or adjacent to known breeding areas (DAWE 2022a). At least one hollow-bearing stag at Stanley Park is known to have supported a pair of Gang-gang Cockatoo in the recent past.

3.2. Native vegetation

The description of vegetation types in this report is based on the Victorian Government's Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) topology (DEECA 2023). The EVC framework classifies native vegetation using a range of attributes such as topography, soil, climate and geomorphology but also includes ecological processes that are characteristic of some EVCS such as flood or fire-regulated recruitment processes.

The available EVC modelling (1:25,000 scale) predicts that Stanley Park is characterised by Herb-rich Foothill Forest (EVC 23) and that seven other EVC's are likely to be found within approximately 1.5 km of the reserve, including Damp Forest, Grassy Forest, Grassy Dry Forest, Sedgy Riparian Woodland, Swampy Riparian Woodland, Valley Grassy Forest and Wet Forest (DELWP 2018). The previous 2014 EMP mapped most of the site as Herb-rich Foothill Forest consistent with government EVC modelling but with a corridor of Damp Forest along Turitable Creek (Atlas Ecology 2014). More recently, Foreman (2016 & 2017) undertook a more detailed analysis of the features and history of Stanley Park and proposed Valley Grassy Forest as a referrable vegetation type for the southern grassy portions of the reserve, including a derived-grassland state present in the south-west corner.

Under the current assessment, Stanley Park supports three EVCs described in Table 2 and mapped in Figure 3. The mapping shows one interpretation of the extent of EVCs based on field observations and regional survey experience of the author, noting that the EVC distributions envelope areas currently used as walking paths or built infrastructure. Local terrain and climate suggest that, in contrast with the 2014 EMP, a greater proportion of Stanley Park is likely to have historically comprised relatively open, grassy woodland or forest vegetation most referable to Valley Grassy Forest. It is plausible that areas of shallow soil over trachyte lava may have been more open than areas supporting deeper soils, or possibly comprised a shrubby formation. Furthermore, the effects of land management by Traditional Custodians prior to European settlement cannot be discounted and it is possible that open areas of vegetation were deliberately managed that way for cultural reasons, for example by using fire to limit shrub and tree encroachment.

The main limitation to this EVC assessment are the long-standing effects of historical, post-colonial land disturbances; the limited availability of relevant descriptions of and research into pre-colonial vegetation of the Macedon Range and surrounding areas; and a lack of local examples of extant, high-quality native vegetation in the vicinity of Stanley Park that could provide a benchmark or reference community to compare to Stanley Park.

Table 3. The distribution and characteristics of Ecological Vegetation Classes at Stanley Park.

BCS – Bioregional Conservation Significance in the Central Victorian Uplands bioregion (DSE 2013b). LC – Least Concern, D – Depleted, VU – Vulnerable.
† – Percentage extent is calculated using the full area of Stanley Park (6.34 ha) noting the areas of each EVC include car parks, walking trails and built infrastructure that are not vegetated.

EVC	BCS	Extent †		Distribution and habitat	General description and ecological features
		ha	%		
Herb-rich Foothill Forest (EVC 23)	D	1.47	23	Occurs on the low slopes either side of the southern reach of Turitable Creek and along the riparian corridor of Gurborra Creek. The upper-slope boundaries transition to less mesic vegetation (Valley Grassy Forest); lower-slope boundaries transition to more mesic vegetation (Damp Forest). Site characteristics are relatively fertile, well-drained soils on south-facing aspects and sheltered lower slopes with a north or east aspect.	Mature canopy of *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis* with a small tree/large shrub layer, scattered hollow-bearing stag trees and high cover of herbaceous ground flora often characterised by *Poa labillardierei* var. *labillardierei* with scattered shrubs such as *Olearia lirata*. Herbaceous and woody weeds are common. Localised canopy dieback to eucalypts has allowed the development of a novel canopy alliance between *Acacia mearnsii* and *Exocarpos cuppressiformis* in some areas transitional with Valley Grassy Forest. A relatively swampy area of the site on the upper reach of Gurborra Creek has affinity to Swampy Riparian Woodland (EVC 83), noting EVC 83 occurs on lower reaches of the catchment where stronger more reliable stream-flows and more frequent flooding occurs. EVC 23 is also closely related to EVC 47 suggesting transitional areas may be difficult to distinguish, especially in disturbed sites.
Damp Forest (EVC 29)	LC	0.61	10	Restricted to the creek-flats and adjacent, sheltered steep lower slopes downstream of Turitable Falls. The steep escarpment around the lip of the falls create a microclimate suitable for drought-sensitive plants. The escarpment also creates a relatively sharp transition from drier vegetation. The presence of deep, fertile colluvial soils, high moisture availability and humidity provide the conditions necessary for Damp Forest and characteristic understorey at this location.	Tall, open eucalypt forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* with a younger cohort of mature *E. viminalis* subsp. *viminalis.* The largest canopy trees at Stanley Park occur here including old trees now fallen across Turitable Creek. The creek flats and adjacent low slopes support ground ferns, tree ferns and mesophytic shade-tolerant understorey shrubs. Common understorey species include *Blechnum wattsii, B. nudum, Acacia melanoxylon, Coprosma quadrifida, Cyathea australis, Pomaderris aspera, Olearia argophylla, O. lirata* and *Prostanthera lasianthos*. Notable weeds include cool-climate herbaceous and woody weeds.

EVC	BCS	Extent †		Distribution and habitat	General description and ecological features
		ha	%		
Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47)	V	4.26	67	Common and widespread across the eastern, gentle slopes as well as rocky terraces along the upper escarpment of Turitable Creek that defines the lip of Turitable Falls. The vegetation forms a band encompassing the north-eastern half of Stanley Park. The vegetation includes the grassland found in the south-west of Stanley Park where historic clearing of woody vegetation and seasonal slashing promotes grassland. The grassland is plausibly derived from Valley Grassy Forest and is therefore included in this description of the EVC, noting that it functions as grassland. Historic past land disturbances are uncertain, and this makes determination of the original vegetation extremely difficult. The pre-colonial management of Traditional Custodians may have played an important role in determining vegetation at this site but is currently undocumented and poorly known and may have included the deliberate use of fire to control vegetation growth.	**Woodland/forest areas:** Open-forest or woodland characterised by *Eucalyptus radiata* subsp. *radiata, E. obliqua, E. viminalis* subsp. *viminalis, E. ovata* subsp. *ovata* or non-eucalypt open woodland characterised by *Acacia mearnsii* and *Exocarpos cuppressiformis* in areas of eucalypt canopy dieback. Examples of localised canopy dieback in areas of shallow soil suggests high moisture stress during drought or heatwaves is likely to be an important factor influencing vegetation dynamics at this site. The understorey may be variable but generally comprises a grassy sward with scattered patches of high species richness. The ground layer is characterised by *Austrostipa rudis, Themeda triandra* and lilies such as *Arthropodium strictum* and *Burchardia umbellata* with a range of grassy and other herbaceous weeds and scattered woody weeds. **Derived grassland:** dominated by *Themeda triandra* with interstitial forbs such as *Leptorhynchos squamata* and a diversity of seasonally deciduous lilies. Localised seepage zones are characterised by annual or short-lived sedges such as *Schoenus apogon* suggesting a seasonal or ephemeral wetland zone possibly associated with groundwater discharge. EVC 47 is the most appropriate EVC referrable for the open, grassy and grassy-forested areas of Stanley Park, however the presence of trachyte lava as the parent material through most of the northern part of the site suggests that a relatively open woodland formation may have naturally occurred. EVC 47 has affinities with Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55), which is normally found on slightly more fertile soils and in less mesic situations much further south of Mount Macedon (Oates & Taranto 2001). Low productivity sites where soils are shallow and seasonally droughted may have historically supported open woodland or a woodland-shrubland complex with stunted canopy trees.

Figure 3. Distribution of Ecological Vegetation Classes at Stanley Park.

4. Land management issues and biodiversity threats

The biodiversity management issues and threats outlined in the 2014 EMP remain relevant today. For the current EMP, an update is provided here, in Table 3 and subsequent sections.

Table 4. Summary of land management issues and biodiversity threats at Stanley Park.

Threat / issue	Land management options/manageability
4.1 Public use disturbances	Medium – allowing public access to areas of bushland inevitably leads to some level of disturbances through antisocial behaviours and prohibited activities. Such activities can be deterred through a range of measures such as signage and barriers but usually not prevented even if people are fully excluded from areas. As Stanley Park is a popular public use area land management is unlikely to completely prevent illegal disturbances.
4.2 Infrastructure maintenance and site development	High – careful design considerations can be used when developing new or upgraded infrastructure that aim to reduce the negative impacts associated with infrastructure in or near sensitive areas of bushland. Designs that prioritise the protection of biodiversity values will help to reduce the impacts associated with site development. The Stanley Park Infrastructure Master Plan (IMP) process will provide a key opportunity to refine public uses at Stanley Park and should be very considerate to the site's values and community interests in biodiversity conservation. The Stanley Park IMP process will provide a key opportunity to assess public uses and strike a balance between social and conservation values of the Park.
4.3 Fauna habitat maintenance	High – land management practices are important for the maintenance and the development of vegetation structure and other habitat features. Site disturbances can impact on fauna habitats, but appropriate land management can direct the trajectory of vegetation development to desired habitat types.
4.4 Weed invasion	High – weeds can be managed directly through weed control and restoration. However, the pressure from weeds at Stanley Park is quite high currently and substantial inputs are required to get the main infestations under control and make weeds more manageable over the long-term. Weed threats have the potential to become intractable without significant investment of time and labour in the early stages of this EMP's implementation. To rationalise weed management, weed control should focus on species ranked as high priority in Appendix 3 before treating other species.
4.5 Pest animals	Medium – pest control can be used to limit pest animal impacts where acute issues are identified. However, landscape scale management programs are the most successful way to control pests although site-based actions may be important for dealing with acute pest issues from time to time (e.g., removing pests that colonise natural tree hollows or nest boxes such as European Honeybees and exotic birds). Domestic dogs and cats are another pest animal issue when off-lead, and this requires ongoing management for the life of this EMP.
4.6 Fire regimes that cause declines in biodiversity	Low – major fire events are likely to be driven by extreme fire weather and exacerbated by pre-fire drought, limiting the extent to which land management at Stanley Park can control extreme fire events. However, in the aftermath of severe fires, land management can include actions that ameliorate the impacts for example, control of herbivores and weeds to allow regenerating plant seedlings establish.
4.7 Climate change	Low – a wide range of climate change-induced effects are likely to occur in the future but very difficult to manage. Land management actions will be most effective at abating climate change impacts when supported by effective long-term monitoring and by having resources mobilised, when necessary, after individual disturbances to allow for emergency relief works.

4.1. Public use disturbances

Public use disturbances include the full range of prohibited or anti-social disturbances that may take place at Stanley Park. Stanley Park CAC have documented past incidents including antisocial activities in recreation areas, rubbish dumping, uprooting of tree-ferns and other damages to vegetation and natural areas. Common issues include members of the public walking off-trail and causing understorey damage (usually to view Stanley Park Falls), off-lead dog walking, vehicle disturbance to grassland areas, as well as high fire risk activities that include people leaving fires unattended or lighting fires on total fire ban days. Disturbances arise due to the site's popularity and the issues are difficult to manage due to limited resources and because these disturbances are frequent.

Infrastructure Master Plan development of Stanley Park provides an opportunity to address public disturbance issues through sensitive re-design of the current layout of public access facilities and some of the trails. Development should be designed to deter or discourage disturbance and promote responsible use of Stanley Park.

4.2. Infrastructure maintenance and site development

Public access at Stanley Park necessitates the use of safety equipment and provision of safe conditions along trails and access points. Safety barriers are installed at the head of Turitable Falls, and a paved walking trail provides all-weather access to the bottom of the waterfall, which some park visitors disregard these for a closer view of the waterfall. At the foot of Turitable Falls during recent high rainfall years, a fence and mulched pathway was installed to reduce disturbance to the surrounding vegetation, which had been degraded by public trampling to avoid wet ground. Other site maintenance activities at Stanley Park include mowing in and around the barbeque and children's playground, and around the edges of the carparks, in areas that attract high patronage.

Given the sensitivity of known biodiversity values present at Stanley Park as shown from past disturbances at the site, all infrastructure upgrade proposals should be confined to the existing developed footprint of the site and no expansion should occur.

There are opportunities to reconfigure the current uses of the developed areas to better manage public access, for example by limiting the amount and location of available parking to reduce fire safety risk (i.e. restrict access to a single car park that can be easily closed or open in response to local fire management directives) and by removing barbeque facilities to reduce the attractiveness and overall time people are likely to spend at the site to limit the overall physical impact of people as a result of less site patronage.

Walking paths can be maintained within bushland areas. However, reinstatement of an historic loop trail through the eastern part of Stanley Park is unlikely to be tenable due to high maintenance costs, noting that a loop trail is safer for pedestrians than using main roads such as Bingarra Lane, unless roadside areas can be upgraded through the use of pedestrian barriers as part of the master plan or other development process.

Site maintenance and upgrade developments also need to consider the disturbance impacts of construction works through standard Council compliance processes, but also through appropriate design of drainage so that sealed surfaces drain away from native vegetation. Where possible, redirect any increased surface flows resulting from development into stormwater drains if the flow rates are likely to significantly affect site hydrology or degrade native vegetation by promoting weed invasion and erosion.

4.3. Fauna habitat maintenance

Faunal habitats at Stanley Park vary in distribution and extent, ranging from in-stream riparian ecosystems through grassland and forested areas. Some of the most important habitat resources of the site include hollows in living and dead trees and in fallen logs, as well as coarse woody debris on the forest floor. Hollows provide important nesting resources for arboreal fauna such as owls, parrots and some mammal species and the coarse woody debris provides important food and shelter for lower organisms in the food web. Other important habitat resources include areas of tussock grass structure and diverse ground-layer plant communities that provide food, shelter and nesting resources for ground dwelling fauna. Riparian and aquatic habitats are a critical resource for wildlife during and outside times of drought as these are high productivity parts of the landscape.

4.4. Weed invasion

Exotic and non-indigenous native species recorded from Stanley Park include species that are naturalised in Victorian ecosystems and function as environmental weeds. Weeds displace native species and alter wildlife habitats, including Australian native species that become weedy when growing outside their natural range. The potential negative effects of weeds to biodiversity varies by weed species, but at Stanley Park perennial species pose the greater threat compared to annual (short-lived) weeds. Of the range of weeds recorded on site, the most invasive group of plants appear to be woody, aquatic/riparian and some grassy/herbaceous species. If Stanley Park is affected at any time by bushfire, weed management issues are likely to worsen because of fire-mediated weed invasion processes.

Specific environmental weed management priorities for Stanley Park are listed in Appendix 3. Noteworthy infestations include large expanses of *Rubus fruticosus* spp. agg. (Blackberry) and *Hedera helix* (English Ivy), which pose the greatest threat to native vegetation, and ongoing control of historically large Broom infestations (*Genista* and *Cytisus* species). Other important infestations are woody and herbaceous weeds known to be highly invasive in the foothill forests of the Macedon Ranges that include many ornamental species planted in local gardens such as *Leycesteria japonica* (Himalayan Honeysuckle)*, Ilex aquifolium* (Holly)*, Iris foetidissima* (Stinking Iris)*, Geranium robertianum* (Herb Robert)*, Cotoneaster franchetii* (Grey Cotoneaster), *Leucanthemum vulgare* (Ox-eye daisy), *Myosotis discolor* (Yellow-and-blue Forget-me-not), *Viburnum tinus* (Viburnum), *Potentilla indica* (Indian Strawberry), *Acer palmatum* (Japanese Maple)*, A. pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore Maple) and a suite of non-indigenous wattles (*Acacia* species), tea-trees (*Melaleuca* spp.) and *Pittosporum undulatum* (Sweet Pittosporum).

Aquatic and riparian weeds are also of high management priority as these weeds alter in-stream habitats and pose a catchment-wide threat to waterways. Notable aquatic weeds at Stanley Park include *Carex pendula* (Giant Sedge), *Crocosmia* X *crocosmiiflora* (Montbretia), *Iris pseudacorus* (Yellow Flag Iris), *Ranunculus repens* (Creeping Buttercup), *Mentha spicata* (Spearmint) and *Hypericum androsaemum* (Tutsan).

Stanley Park also supports a suite of novel weeds regarded here as regionally significant infestations due to their currently restricted Victorian distribution based on VBA records. Species that fit this denomination include *Cedronella canariensis* (Balm of Gilead), *Euonymus europaeus* (Common Spindle Tree), *Euphorbia oblongata* (Balkan Spurge), *Elaeagnus pungens* (Thorny Olive), *Fraxinus excelsior* (English Ash), *Glyceria notata* (Floating Sweetgrass), *Kniphofia uvaria* (Red-hot Poker), *Polygonatum multiflorum* (David's Harp), Giant Sedge and Yellow Flag Iris. Some of these species' identifications need to be confirmed by sending voucher specimens to the National Herbarium of Victoria and this is an action recommended in section 5.

4.5. Pest animal disturbances

Pest animals are likely to be common and widespread in the local landscape around Stanley Park. However, the presence of pest species may not be obvious or easy to detect without a targeted survey. Specific pest animal impacts vary by species and local context, and the following list includes pests that pose a relatively high risk to the environmental values present at Stanley Park through a range of competitive effects, noting these species are not necessarily present all the time and may not currently be present at all but are likely to be present in the local landscape.

Mammals: Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*), House Mouse (*Mus musculus*), Cat (*Felis catus*), Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*).

Birds: Common Blackbird (*Turdus merula*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Common Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

Invertebrates: Black Portuguese Millipede (*Ommatoiulus moreleti*), European Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera*), European Wasp (*Vespula germanica*), Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*).

4.6. Fire regimes that cause declines in biodiversity

Fire regimes that cause declines in biodiversity is a listed key threatening process (KTP) under the Commonwealth EPBC Act. The fire KTP includes the full range of fire-related ecological processes that directly or indirectly cause persistent declines in the distribution, abundance, genetic diversity or function of a species or ecological community (DAWE 2022b). What constitutes a suitable fire regime at Stanley Park and within the surrounding foothills of Mount Macedon is not known and requires detailed analysis to determine. Such a regime will depend on the ecological requirements and fire-sensitivity of resident species as well as the specific goals of land and biodiversity management, noting that at Stanley Park the use of patchy cool season burns to manage biomass in open grassy areas will be more appropriate than using fire in more densely forested areas. With a projected increase in the number of fire danger days and fire weather projected for south-east Australia, the threat of fire-related declines in biodiversity will increase. For threatened flora and fauna, fire threats are likely to intensify due to threat interactions such as bushfires that are preceded by or followed by droughts and the effects of increased post-fire herbivory, predation and disease spread (DAWE 2022b).

4.7. Climate change

Victoria has undergone a temperature increase of 1.2°C since 1910, a decrease in average rainfall and a significant increase in fire danger in spring (DELWP 2019). Under high emissions, Victoria is projected to undergo an increase in the average annual temperature by up to 2.4°C, a decline in cool season rainfall, experience more intense downpours, double the number of hot days and experience longer fire seasons with up to double the number of high fire danger days (DELWP 2019). Climate change is likely to cause changes to regional flora and fauna species distributions, increase risk exposure to individual populations from climate-induced disturbances, and may cause population declines through the effects of reduced habitat suitability.

At Stanley Park, climate-related declines in habitat quality and habitat suitability may be important for ferns and other sensitive ground-flora species that occupy Damp Forest. Climate disturbances may lead to increased erosion caused by heavy rain events and habitat disturbances can also lead to greater weed invasion and potential disease spread. Drought has previously impacted on canopy trees along the upper reach of Turitable Creek, however this was suspected to be due in part to upstream water extraction, which exacerbated drought and severe weather effects at the height of the Millennium Drought (1997-2009) (Botanicus Australia 2009). Eucalypt canopy dieback is evident throughout areas mapped as Valley Grassy Forest (Figure 3) as illustrated by dead trees (stags) and the abundance of understorey shrubs that have become dominant in the wake of eucalypt death, for example *Exocarpos cuppressiformis* (Cherry Ballart) and *Acacia mearnsii* (Black Wattle).

The Stanley Park CAC have documented some of the effects of past climate-related disturbances such as major flood and erosion events driven by El Niño and La Niña climatic processes (Bureau of Meteorology 2023b). The ecological assessment of drought effects at Stanley Park has increased local awareness of the severity of major disturbance events and the importance of local catchment management issues.

5. Management zones and land management prescriptions

The actions set out in this section are intended to be completed over the life of this EMP, provisionally set at ten years ending in 2033. The actions apply to the entire site or otherwise are based on a seven management zones designed to guide management planning and the delivery of on-ground works. Management zones are described in Table 4 and their areas illustrated in Figure 4. These zones are revised from the 2014 EMP and reflect the current state of knowledge about local vegetation communities, land use disturbance history and current ecological processes as well as the relationship between these site attributes and Victorian land management practices in use today.

Practical considerations for restoration and other land management works

If at any time Council and/ or the CAC identifies a need to carry out pest animal control, fencing, revegetation or protect trees from planned disturbances, the *Management standards for native vegetation offset sites* (DELWP 2021) provide a point of reference for basic information on these activities. Planting densities for revegetation can be adopted from the *Native vegetation gain scoring manual* (DELWP 2017) based on the relevant EVC for the planting site to calculate the planting densities, as a starting point and adjusted to local site conditions as appropriate.

Use of stakes and guards around plantings: In principle, all tube-stock plantings should be staked and guarded to provide frost and grazing protection. However, high densities of herbaceous plants may not be appropriate to stake and guard so will need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Guards will make plantings more visible and improve maintenance efficiency while they are in place, but they can lead to waterway pollution and many planting projects fail to plan for guard removal once the plants are established. Guards must be removed and disposed of appropriately as soon as plants are established. The use of plastic is being phased out, including the use of plastic tree guards, so alternative biodegradable options will need to be sourced.

Watering plantings: All plantings should be watered-in twice at planting and then regularly for at least six months unless there is sufficient rainfall. Spring plantings require summer watering to combat the added risk of plant failure during seasonal drought. Take precautions to ensure that soils are not moved into or out of the site via planting equipment due to the risk of disease spread.

Use of mulch around plantings: generally, not necessary around plantings given the high rainfall of Mount Macedon, and assuming some watering occurs at key times in the first year after planting, but mulch could be useful in certain situations where weed growth is likely to be high around individual plants. The main time this is an issue is when planting into fertile or disturbed sites, including those with a history of high weed cover, or projects where resources for post-planting maintenance are low. Mulch adds to soil-

water conservation in the lead up to and during summer drought. Plantings on steep slopes will probably be inappropriate for mulching due to the high risk that mulches wash off site after heavy rain.

Figure 4. Stanley Park management zones.

Table 5. Description of Stanley Park management zones.

Zone	Name	Area (ha)	Primary features	Major management issues and restoration aims
1	Grassland	0.93	Treeless vegetation dominated by Kangaroo Grass with seasonal seepage zones. Plausibly derived from Valley Grassy Forest, although uncertain whether this grassland area could have potentially been managed by Traditional Custodians as an open ecosystem in pre-colonial times. The site is not currently part of any Council mowing regime, but is grazed year-round by kangaroos, and may be suitable for ecological burns. An historic cricket pitch remains on the site.	General weed issues mainly due to exotic grasses; tree and shrub encroachment is likely to occur gradually over time in the absence of routine burning or slashing; some grazing and slashing-sensitive ground flora have probably been lost through historical disturbance regimes (e.g. taller herbs). A planted individual of *Eucalyptus brookeriana* (a non-indigenous species from forests of central and south-western Victoria) is recruiting seedlings along the southern reserve boundary. Revegetation using taller, grazing-sensitive herbs will only be purposeful if the disturbance regime can be changed from slashing to burning, and suitable species list can be developed later if burning the grassland becomes standard practice.
2	Western Forested Slopes	1.07	Zone 2 includes a gradient between drier, open (western) slopes with lower-lying mesic slopes and is characterised mainly by *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis* and mixed stands of *Acacia mearnsii*, *Exocarpos cuppressiformis* and stag eucalypts. The zone largely comprises Herb-rich Foothill Forest grading into the drier slopes that support Valley Grassy Forest. It includes Gurborra Creek and slopes leading down to the lower reach of Turitable Creek.	Riparian weeds are proliferous along Gurborra Creek as well as a range of weeds invading from neighbouring land to the south. Notable weeds include *Hedera helix, Rubus fruticosus, Genista monspessulana, Viburnum tinus, Cotoneaster franchetii, Carex pendula, Euonymus europaeus, Viola odorata, Iris foetidissima* and *Cedronella canariensis* plus some cultivated exotic species on the fenceline boundary with VEMI (mainly *Hesperocyparis* and *Ulmus* spp.). Eucalypt canopy dieback along the transition between zones 1 & 2 should be monitored to identify any eucalypt recruitment, and the existing stag trees should be protected. Nest boxes may be of value to install throughout zone 2. Weeds should be replaced using a mix of robust tussock grasses and graminoids on lower-lying areas that receive the greatest surface flows (e.g. *Poa labillardierei, Carex appressa*), and on drier upper slopes by a mix of cool and warm-season grasses and graminoids (*Themeda triandra, Austrostipa* spp., *Carex breviculmis, Dianella revoluta* var. *revoluta*) and herbs (*Veronica gracilis, Asperula scoparia, Hydrocotyle laxiflora, Dichondra repens, Geranium* sp. 2, *Opercularia ovata*) and possibly some shrub patches (e.g. where existing shrub cover is low. Note that the drier upper slopes may be appropriate for strategic planned burns to manage weeds and biomass and planting should aim to exploit such disturbances. Focal planting species include

Zone	Name	Area (ha)	Primary features	Major management issues and restoration aims
3	Sheltered Riparian Slopes	1.13	Zone 3 comprises the Turitable Creek corridor north to south through Stanley Park, creekline terraces and sheltered, steeper, south-facing slopes characterised by Damp Forest. Large specimens of *Eucalyptus obliqua* dominate with young regrowth of *E. viminalis*. The junction between Turitable and Gurborra Creeks are included where these support Damp Forest.	Infrastructure upgrades should seek to preserve the existing infrastructure footprint and avoid disturbance to creekline environs. The two major locations being the footbridge across Turitable Creek, the Turitable Falls lookout and the trail and lower lookout to the falls. New paths should not be created and trail widening avoided. Environmentally sensitive paths and pedestrian barriers should be required where these features cross into sensitive areas of bushland. Aquatic/riparian weeds and other cool-climate weeds are a major issue; focal species for control include *Hedera helix, Rubus fruticosus, Carex pendula, Ilex aquifolium, Leycesteria formosa, Iris pseudacorus, Mentha spicata, Ranunculus repens, Geranium robertianum, Leucanthemum vulgare, Myosotis discolor, Crocosmia* X *crocosmiiflora, Hypericum androsaemum* plus minor infestations of numerous other high priority weeds (see Appendix 3). A high cover of *R. fruticosus* requires ongoing multi-year control to get it to a manageable state such that maintenance is easier and revegetation may be possible. Planting to replace weeds should include dense graminoids, possibly tussock grasses, sedges and ferns (e.g. *Dianella tasmanica, Poa ensiformis, Polystichum proliferum, Histiopteris incisa, Blechnum nudum, B. wattsii, Carex appressa*). Shrubs are trees are probably not necessary to plant except where obvious canopy gaps are likely to promote vigorous ground-layer weed ground and could be slowed by increasing the amount of shade. Localised patches of pasture weeds that thrive on damp soils are the ideal candidate areas for dense plantings of desirable ground layer plants.
4	Eastern Forested Slopes	0.93	Ecologically transitional between Valley Grassy Forest and Herb-rich Foothill Forest. Slopes of zone 4 carry support a mixed eucalypt canopy dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *E. radiata* subsp. *radiata* with several large hollow-bearing stags and a variable quality understorey of grasses, herbs and shrubs. An historic walking trail passes through the zone that is now overgrown after decommissioning due to excessive safety maintenance requirements.	Weeds are invading from VEMI land to the south and the Bingarra Road reserve to the east, comprising many common exotic shrubs as well as non-indigenous native species, and a soil seedbank of hard-seeded weeds is likely to predominate throughout the zone. Target weed species include *Viburnum tinus, Chrysanthemoides monilifera, Genista monspessulana, Iris foetidissima, Acacia howittii, A. longifolia* subsp. *longifolia, A. pravissima, A. prominens, Rubus fruticosus, Hedera helix.* Planned burns may be advantageous in Zone 4 to promote germination of hard-seeded weeds for control, and subsequent revegetation of desirable species. It is also possible that weed management disturbances promote some exotic grass species including *Anthoxanthum odoratum,* so any weed management work should consider the need to manage for herbaceous weeds that benefit from woody weed control. Species suited to planting or even direct seeding in this zone include *Themeda triandra, Austrostipa rudis, A. semibarbata, Poa sieberiana, Microlaena stipoides, Veronica gracilis, Asperula scoparia, Hydrocotyle laxiflora*

Zone	Name	Area (ha)	Primary features	Major management issues and restoration aims
				and it should be anticipated that some natural regeneration of desirable understorey species is possible and even likely at least in higher quality areas of the site.
5	Eastern Grassy Slopes	0.89	A disturbed area referable to Valley Grassy Forest where tree canopy health has declined in previous decades, although some remnant canopy trees persist today. Associated with canopy dieback to the older eucalypt cohort, the main structural dominants are young eucalypts, wattles and *Exocarpos cuppressiformis.* The understorey is grassy with some higher quality, diverse patches along the rocky escarpment near Turitable Falls and towards the southern limit of the zone away from mown areas and disturbed areas near amenities and infrastructure.	The northern part of this zone is subject to infrastructure management that is likely to include sensitive asset maintenance or upgrades associated with the pending Stanley Park master plan process. Infrastructure upgrades should be confined to the existing footprint and where possible allow currently slashed areas to be re-integrated into bushland to buffer remnant vegetation from any increase to public use activities in this part of the site. Consider use of the carpark on the corner of Salisbury Road and Bingarra Lane as the primary entry/exit to Stanley Park to increase management efficiency and limit reserve impacts associated with over-use of zone 6. Herbaceous weeds (mainly pasture grasses) are the primary management issue on this site that can be regulated through ecological burns combined with weed control and revegetation. Any planned burns will need to be designed to minimise direct and indirect fire risks to fauna species likely to occupy this zone, of interest being Antechinus species, ground-foraging birds and reptiles. Relict plantings of inappropriate native species can be removed, including *Melaleuca ericifolia* and *M. parvistaminea,* and any other high priority woody weeds being targeted at Stanley Park. Revegetation should focus on increasing the cover of *Themeda triandra* but should also aim to generally increase species richness and diversity over time, both through targeted planting and natural regeneration. Strategic burns may be desirable over time to help direct the vegetation development. Re-establishment of a eucalypt canopy is not essential in this zone but could be a future management objective if understorey restoration is not viable or ineffective at the end of this management plan's term.

Zone	Name	Area (ha)	Primary features	Major management issues and restoration aims
6	Western Grassy Slopes	1.03	Comprises an open woodland referable to Valley Grassy Forest, that supports public open space with some planted edges that buffer nearby zones 2, 3 & 7. *Eucalyptus viminalis* and *E. ovata* subsp. *ovata* dominate but planted ornamental are common mainly along Salisbury Road and near the carpark. The playground, rotunda and walking paths occupy zone 6. Intact ground flora is mixed with herbaceous weeds. Rocky terraces on the slopes down to Turitable Falls are high use public areas but still carry indigenous flora.	A large portion of the zone is used for public open space, which may be reduced through the Stanley Park Infrastructure Master Plan process to limit public use of the site and associated disturbances to native vegetation (e.g., close the carpark and discontinue barbeque facilities). Slashing could be relaxed and even replaced with seasonal burning, or revegetation to further limit public open space impacts associated with soil compaction and off-trail activities. Weed management issues are limited in this zone and the need for active management depends on whether slashing/turf management is maintained and the desired public uses of the area. If re-integrated into bushland, most areas of this zone will require some active management of herbaceous weeds, occasional woody weeds and the removal/replacement of non-indigenous native or exotic taxa planted on the Salisbury Road reserve and areas east of the existing carpark. Weed removal would necessitate some degree of revegetation that would need to be assessed at a later time. Natural canopy regeneration would also be likely and should be encouraged as a more cost-effective way to revegetate canopy species.
7	Swampy Gully	0.35	A low-relief drainage-line with inflows sourced from upslope roadsides and upper reaches of Gurborra Creek on private land. Seasonally waterlogged clay soils show evidence of tunnel and gully erosion. The margins of the creek support predominantly *E. viminalis* subsp. *viminalis* canopy.	Tunnel and gully erosion are concentrated in this zone and should be monitored. Council in consultation with Melbourne Water may wish to investigate suitable erosion control options to limit soil loss along Gurborra Creek. The weedy ground layer is dominated by pasture grasses such as *Dactylis glomerata* and some aquatic/riparian species such as *Potentilla indica, Carex pendula, Lotus uliginosus* and *Nasturtium offiicinale.* Restoration works should aim to replace weeds with dense clumps of tussock grasses and graminoids (e.g. *Carex appressa, Poa labillardierei, Dianella tasmanica*) with some interstitial herbs that can spread vegetatively and are suited to seasonally waterlogged soils along the main creek corridor (e.g. *Haloragis heterophylla, Veronica gracilis, Viola hederacea*) and species with drier tolerances to peripheral areas (*Asperula scoparia, Hydrocotyle laxiflora, Acaena novae-zelandiae, Geranium* sp. 2, *Opercularia ovata*). Some patches of shrubs suited to local conditions may be appropriate such as *Leptospermum continentale* in sodden areas and *Bursaria spinosa* subsp. *spinosa* on drier ground.

5.1. Priority actions

The actions outlined in Table 5 address the major land management issues and biodiversity threats at Stanley Park described in section 4. High priority actions are focussed on weed management and reflects the current high cover of weeds that threaten site values. Most biodiversity management actions are designated to the Stanley Park CAC in accordance with the C7 Instrument of Delegation described in section 1, noting that Council will need to be the leading agency to complete any planned burns that may be required.

Table 6. Recommended land management actions for the life of this EMP.

Priority ratings: High – begin action within 1-2 years, Medium – 2-5 years, Low – 5-10 years or later but should be completed during the term of this EMP.

Item	Action	Priority level	Leading group
A Pest plant and animal management			
A1	Develop a multi-year work plan to control *Rubus fruticosus* (Blackberry) and *Hedera helix* (English Ivy) throughout Stanley Park. Priority land management zones are 2, 3 & 4. Control of Blackberry and English Ivy can be staged across multiple years but should aim to get the total cover of each species below 5% over the life of this EMP, and under 10% within five years. For Blackberry, control should be completed from late spring through mid-summer, during days of local public activity and seasonal work should be completed prior to fruit set. English Ivy control can treatment is likely to be most effective when plants are not only actively growing, but are unstressed and have new growing tips/young growth present on the stems and this may necessitate closer monitoring than the treatment of Blackberry.	High	CAC with Council approval
A2	Develop a multi-year work plan to control aquatic weeds along Turitable Creek. This should be completed in consultation with and support from Melbourne Water and may be eligible for funding. Successful restoration works on the waterways at Stanley Park will complement other actions being completed up and down stream by Council and Melbourne Water. Focal weeds include all troublesome aquatic and riparian species, key examples along Turitable Creek are primarily difficult to control herbaceous and include *Carex pendula, Crocosmia* X *crocosmiiflora, Iris pseudacorus, Mentha spicata, Geranium robertianum, Ranunculus repens* and woody weeds *Salix* X *reichardtii, Leycesteria formosa, Hypericum androsaemum.*	High	Melbourne Water via Council and CAC
A3	**Other priority weeds:** Throughout each management zone control priority weeds listed in Appendix 3, with emphasis on species ranked as high priority for control. Planning for this action may need to rationalise which zones are high priority and an overall ranking of each species within each zone based on the current situation at the time of assessment. The priority level given in Appendix 3 is a starting point for assessing each zone, noting that other weeds present at Stanley Park could become problematic following disturbance, and that new weeds may establish over time, including species not previously recorded from the site. Based on the current site condition and seriousness of weed threats, the highest priority zones for weed management include zones 2, 3, 4 followed by zones 5 and 7.	High	CAC in consultation with Council
A4	Collect high quality specimens of all species denoted as 'regionally significant infestation' in section 4.4 and Appendix 1, noting that some species may not reproduce for several years but flowers and fruits are essential to accurate identification. Supply specimens to the National Herbarium of Victoria at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, to confirm the species identification and ensure a pressed specimen is lodged to increase knowledge of the species distribution. These weeds should be eliminated following completion of this task (see following action).	High	Consultant
A5	After completion of act A4, eradicate all weed species denoted as 'regionally significant infestations', taking a multi-year approach to control where resources are limited. Each infestation should be monitored over time to check that control works are successful and to identify any plants that may re-establish.	High	CAC in consultation with Council

Item	Action	Priority level	Leading group
A6	Engage the landholder at VEMI to undertaken weed control on neighbouring land, taking steps to raise awareness of the management issues and need for long-term, ongoing weed management to address weed management issues.	High	Council and Melbourne Water
A7	Control high priority weeds on roadsides surrounding Stanley Park, focussing on the road reserve north-east along Bingarra Road and south adjacent to VEMI.	High	Council
A8	Raise awareness with local community and nurseries about the weed threats posed by species available at local nurseries, for example through the production of an information pamphlet and articles in local media, and through direct consultation with local nurseries. Focal weeds include cool-climate species that are commonly planted in gardens of Mount Macedon and surrounding areas, many of which are poorly understood as weeds in Australia and have the potential to increase their range and distribution if left unrestricted and able to be sold by nurseries for horticultural uses.	Low	Council in consultation with DEECA, relevant industry bodies & local nurseries
A9	Following any incidental land disturbances, investigate the need for any targeted revegetation and weed control. The aim of revegetation is to restore the original Ecological Vegetation Class in the area. Refer to Appendix 4 for suitable plant species to use in revegetation.	High / ongoing	CAC
A10	Document the occurrence of pest animals through targeted surveys and incidental records and investigate the level of threat these pose and if active pest control is required. The main threats likely to be of interest to management include European Honeybee, European Wasp, exotic birds, rabbits, foxes, cats, domestic dogs, and deer. Any pest animals that occupy naturally occurring hollows or nest boxes are a high priority for control.	High / ongoing	Council
A11	Minimise the introduction of new pests and diseases by establishing appropriate hygiene procedures for Council, contractors and volunteers. Raise awareness of pest and disease issues among working groups by sharing educational materials such as the 'Arrive Clean, Leave Clean' guidelines (DoE 2015).	Medium	Council
A12	Consult with Parks Victoria and Melbourne Water to raise awareness about upper-catchment weed threats to Stanley Park and other the ecosystems in the middle to lower catchments of Turitable Creek.	Medium	Council in consultation with key Parks Victoria and Melbourne Water
B Threatened species and habitat management			
B1	Develop a threatened species management program for Gang-gang Cockatoo that includes monitoring methods and practical on-ground actions to increase habitat suitability for the species, for example by installing specially designed nest boxes. The design and delivery of on-ground solutions should be based on guiding actions set out in the Conservation Advice for the species (DAWE 2022). Wherever possible, engage the local community on this work through the agency of citizen science with the aim of increasing community awareness and appreciate for Gang-gang Cockatoo and local forest-dependent fauna. This action could be undertaken as a Council-wide activity.	Low	Council in consultation with external agencies and input from CAC
B2	Investigate options for increasing the density of tree hollows. Preliminary options include nest box installation or the use of novel hollow-creation methods such as HollowHog. Ecological thinning is not considered necessary or appropriate at the current time as the mesic forest types present along drainage-lines and sheltered slopes are likely to undergo natural thinning that will assist the process of hollow-development, noting that natural hollow development processes take hundreds of years.	Low	CAC in consultation with Council
B3	Retain fallen trees, logs, and branches to increase the amount of coarse woody debris habitat. If any ecological thinning is conducted, ensure that thinned materials are kept on site to enhance habitat values for common fauna species that will benefit from this resource. For any fallen woody material that is to be removed from tracks or trails, and for large quantities of upper branch materials being felled within bushland areas (leaves, twigs and minor branches) it is desirable to burn-off or remove these materials from the site as mulch or whole material to avoid creating physical barriers to the understorey, which impedes on-ground works.	Ongoing	Council

Item	Action	Priority level	Leading group
	Tree and branch felling activities are mandatory around all publicly accessible areas as well as the specific sites where the Stanley Park CAC are conducting ground-works, so this action must take care to balance the interests of public safety with accessibility.		
B4	Investigate poorly documented aspects of biodiversity at Stanley Park, including but not limited to invertebrate fauna (e.g., insects, spiders, molluscs) and non-vascular plants (e.g., mosses, lichens and fungi). Where possible engage local citizen scientists to collect and share observations using online, publicly accessible biodiversity database and identification systems such as iNaturalist.	Medium	CAC
C Fire management			
C1	Avoid the use of planned burns unless a clear and strong ecological benefit will result, which is unlikely to have negative effects on the known flora and fauna species and ecological communities. Planned ecological burns may be appropriate for strategic weed control as well as biomass management in open ecosystems, particularly where the aim is to promote species recruitment and deplete the weed seed-bank, noting there are risks associated with doing this if adequate resources are not available for post-burn weed control. Conversely, a high severity wildfire at Stanley Park would likely promote a significant flush of weeds that would be difficult to manage at scale. Fire management guidelines are given below for specific areas. Do not carry out any planned burns in Zone 3 due to the fire-sensitive ground flora.	Ongoing	Council
C2	If any bushfires occur at Stanley Park undertake post-fire assessments of fire severity and identify post-fire risks to biodiversity. Concentrate effort on wildlife rescue, plant protection from herbivory (e.g., fencing sensitive plants to exclude grazing threats), weed and pest animal control, and actions that prevent disease spread (e.g. mandate hygiene controls to prevent contaminated vehicles or equipment from entering the site).	High / as required	CAC in consultation with Council
C3	Zone 1 (Grassland): fire may be an appropriate substitute to slashing on this site as it removes biomass and creates optimal inter-tussock space for smaller/sensitive herbaceous plant species. However, kangaroo grazing is known to lower the overall biomass accumulation rate, while natural seasonally wet seepage zones in the grassland may reduce the ability to carry out fires at the preferred time of year due to high fuel moisture content. A series of grassland test burns could be completed to test a) the practical ability to burn the grassland at appropriate times (late summer/early autumn, late winter/early spring, and/or late spring/early summer), noting the need to work within municipal fire safety regulations and any permit requirements that may be necessary, and b) the ecological outcomes of planned burns to maintain or enhance the grassland condition by promoting desirable species and disfavouring weeds. Note that the grassland area does not appear to support large grazing-sensitive herbs that were – if present historically – probably extirpated by stock grazing. If fire is successfully reintroduced to the grassland and becomes the regular biomass management regime then it will be appropriate to reintroduce sensitive grassland herbs, however this is a low priority action at the site.	Low	Council in consultation with CFA and CAC, and Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung's Narrap Team
C4	Zone 5 (eastern grassy slopes): Planned burns may be appropriate to remove dense grass thatch from the ground layer to maintain ground-flora species diversity and seedling natural regeneration processes as well as regulate populations of grassy weeds. Fire should be patchy and aim for a cool burn timed to avoid major insect, bird and ground mammal breeding times and should aim to preserve coarse woody debris that provides important habitat. Multiple small burns over several years would provide an appropriate staged approach where minimal or no areas overlap from year-to-year, noting the need to assess and balance the critical habitat preferences of known ground-dwelling fauna species that may be sensitive to vegetation structure, such as Agile and Dusky Antechinus, reptiles and some bird species.	High	Council in consultation with CFA and CAC
C5	Zones 2, 4, 6 & 7: Fire may be used strategically for weed management or to prepare a site for restoration treatments (e.g. erosion control, planting). Due to the damp, seasonally waterlogged nature of some of these areas it may be difficult to complete burning in some seasons or years, and fire may only be appropriate in some, possibly opportunistic situations. Any proposal to burn should be assessed on the likely positive benefits and associated risks to biodiversity.	Medium	Council in consultation with CFA and CAC

Item	Action	Priority level	Leading group
D Ecological monitoring and research			
D1	Develop standard monitoring and reporting procedures for Council and volunteer habitat restoration work that includes photo-point monitoring, detailed documentation of physical on-ground works that include work outputs in volunteer labour and materials, and a relatively simple method of assessing project success over time, for example documenting planting survivorship and vegetation structural change. Such monitoring is essential to inform future management planning and will assist with future funding-grant applications and funding-grant reporting requirements.	High	CAC in consultation with Council
D2	Monitor the effects of major climatic events, including but not limited to droughts, floods or high rainfall events and storms; identify any biodiversity decline caused by such events; identify possible threat abatement actions. Stanley Park CAC has documented physical impacts of natural disturbances over past decades. A full compilation of disturbance events and associated impacts could be made in a site database that would serve future land managers and volunteers as an information source showing what incidents happened, what impacts were observed and the human response to these crises. All documentation should be shared among key stakeholders where requested.	Ongoing / as required	CAC in consultation with Council
D3	Building upon the CAC's previous fauna surveys, undertake targeted fauna surveys for reptiles, amphibians, birds, mammals and invertebrates using a variety of permitted survey techniques such as spotlighting, camera trapping, paver and tile surveys and anabat detection. Document all findings in relevant government databases and project reports. Volunteers should be limited in number and the focus of targeted surveys is on scientific investigation to improve knowledge of the biodiversity of Stanley Park and to inform appropriate land management.	Medium	Council and CAC in consultation with relevant survey experts
D4	If Stanley Park is subject to wildfire or planned burns ensure that post-burn flora surveys are completed for several years over multiple seasons, to identify a suite of species that are fire-stimulated or fire-dependent and estimate the population size and reproductive success of these populations using structured survey methods. This will present an important opportunity to search for new species at the site and to better understand the population ecology of resident species.	High / as required	CAC in consultation with Council
E Erosion management			
E1	Monitor all known erosion sites recorded from track margins, culverts and along gullies, and document any newly forming gullies or evidence of tunnel erosion. Photopoints can be installed at all known erosion sites to monitor erosion impacts over time. Locations and extent of erosion at Stanley Park can be mapped in the future where resources are available.	Low	Council or CAC
E2	Investigate erosion control options for high-risk sites where major biodiversity impacts could occur. During major flood events it is unlikely that erosion control will be possible, but monitoring surface flows during these events may identify any at-risk locations or stress points along local waterways and on sloping ground. Erosion control measures generally include water-slowing barriers to disperse flows, increase infiltration before surface flows reach gullies, and other implements that help reduce soil loss and capture suspended sediments. Common implements include sediment traps and coir bunding.	Low	Council
E3	Consult with Melbourne Water for any amendments to drainage infrastructure, waterway crossings and culverts, stormwater connections or paths/tracks alongside the waterways to ensure works don't exacerbate any erosion or have adverse impacts on the waterways in Stanley Park.	High, as required	Council
E4	Avoid the construction of new pedestrian or vehicle tracks on sloping ground or across local waterways, which would otherwise increase soil disturbance and potential runoff from compacted surfaces.	Ongoing / as needed	Council
E5	Retain any trees, branches and logs that fall within existing native vegetation except where some clearance is required for safety or egress, noting that the build-up of coarse woody debris within Turitable Creek is likely to be a natural influence on stream geomorphological development that will at times result lead to new erosion where the debris alters stream-flows or drainage.	Ongoing	Council

Item	Action	Priority level	Leading group
F Access controls and prohibited or inappropriate activities			
F1	Maintain all Council gates, barrier structures and signage to prevent site illegal access and discourage inappropriate activities.	High (ongoing)	Council
F2	Investigate safe options for local community members to report on illegal activities taking place, for example to document and report any illegal fires, dumping of rubbish, vandalism to Council property and vegetation, and any other impacts to flora and fauna. Encourage site users and local residents to report incidents directly to Crime Stoppers where appropriate. Note that under no circumstances should anyone endanger themselves by confronting antisocial people.	Medium	Council
F3	Through the Stanley Park Infrastructure Master Plan process explore options for appropriate signage, physical barriers and other infrastructure to control public access and use at Stanley Park, with emphasis on addressing past problems that continue to prove difficult to manage.	High	All stakeholders
G Community engagement			
G1	Offer local community members opportunities to be involved in flora and fauna monitoring and environmental health assessments, for example through targeted surveys (see action G3) and the Victorian Waterwatch program. The Birds in Schools program and other BirdLife Australia bushfire recovery initiatives may have resources available to support the development of a monitoring program for threatened bird species. Citizen scientists can contribute personal records of flora and fauna into publicly accessible databases such as iNaturalist, eBird, Birdlife's Birdata, EchidnaCSI, Melbourne Water's FrogCensus, VBA Go (currently being updated), and can set up a project for Stanley Park using iNaturalist or the ALA's BioCollect feature.	Low	Council in consultation with CAC
G2	Increase community knowledge and awareness of Stanley Park's biodiversity and environmental values through guided field excursions and presentations, preferably through the auspices of the Stanley Park CAC.	Low	CAC and Council
G3	Support the work of Stanley Park CAC in their effort to protect and maintain the environmental values of Stanley Park. Support can be provided by developing promotional materials about the site, assistance in educating local residents about land management issues, or support through project collaboration.	High	Council

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Appendix 1. Plant species recorded from Stanley Park.

This species list includes all vascular plant taxa reported in previous ecological assessments of Stanley Park as well as the current assessment based on surveys completed in summer and autumn 2023. The flora species list provided in the 2013 EMP is a summary of records taken from 1976 to 2013. The surveys of Foreman refer to specific areas of Stanley Park and were not a full census of plants across the reserve. Species records from other databases such as the Atlas of Living Australia have not been included in this compilation.

The species names used in the table below reflect the taxonomy currently in use by the VBA (DELWP 2023) and VicFlora (2023)[A] in the interest of entering these records into the VBA. Where a record has been identified only to genus level, the specific epithet is denoted as 'spp.' (species, plural). In many cases there are multiple entities given in the table that use the same species name but with variations of suffix, for example 's.s.' (*sensu stricto*), 's.l.' (*sensu lato*) or other text such as a phrase name 'sensu Thiele & Prober'. These entities reflect a variety of historic or current taxonomic or database concepts that are necessary for the maintenance of database accuracy, and in general, these multiples should not been seen as separate species but simply older uses of a species concept that is an important link between old and new records. The use of these names is maintained in the list below to accurately represent older records as they were reported in the original source or to ascribe an appropriate database entity given the age of the record, noting that none of the records in this appendix have previously been entered into the VBA, which can now be completed efficiently using the information below.

Declared noxious weed status applies to the Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority region under the Victorian *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1996* (Agriculture Victoria 2023). The determination of 'Regionally Significant Infestation' for exotic species is based on the frequency of Victorian records of the taxon, and whether the species has previously been recorded from the Macedon Ranges local government area.

[A] Species records provided by the Stanley Park CAC that were not recorded from other sources.

[B] 'David's Harp' is the common name for *Polygonatum multiflorum* given in the Advisory List of Environmental Weeds in Victoria (White et al. 2022).

Taxonomic updates: Recent taxonomic changes made to the plant species included on the list below include the following: *Astroloma humifusa* = *Styphelia humifusum*, *Cynoglossum suaveolens* = *Hackelia suaveolens*, *Derwentia derwentiana* = *Veronica derwentiana*, *Euchiton collinus* = *Euchiton japonicus* and *Hypoxis vaginata* = *Pauridia vaginata*,

Origin:

#	Non-indigenous Victorian taxa
*	Exotic or non-indigenous Australian taxa
ø	Uncertain origin (assigned by VicFlora 2023)
?	Taxon identification uncertain and requires further investigation

Origin	Taxon name	Common Name	VBA taxon number	EMP 1976	EMP 2014	Foreman 2016-17	EMP 2023
	Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle	500025		×		
	Acacia dealbata subsp. *dealbata*	Silver Wattle	505875				×
#	*Acacia howittii*	Sticky Wattle	500044		×		×
#	*Acacia longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*	Sallow Wattle	500053		×		×
	Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	500056	×	×	×	×
	Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	500057	×	×	×	×
	Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	500072		×		
#	*Acacia pravissima*	Ovens Wattle	500077				×
#	*Acacia prominens*	Gosford Wattle	503649				×
	Acacia stricta	Hop Wattle	500091	×	×		
	Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	500100	×	×	×	
	Acacia verticillata subsp. *verticillata*	Prickly Moses	504213				×
	Acaena echinata	Sheep's Burr	500106		×		
	Acaena novae-zelandiae	Bidgee-widgee	500105	×	×	×	×
	Acaena X *anserovina*	Hybrid Burr	505148			×	
	Acaena X *ovina*	Australian Sheep's Burr	500107			×	
*	*Acer palmatum*	Japanese Maple	505163				×
*	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore Maple	500108				×
*	*Acetosella vulgaris*	Sheep Sorrel	502966		×	×	×
	Acrotriche prostrata	Trailing Ground-berry	500122		×		×
	Acrotriche serrulata	Honey-pots	500123		×	×	×
	Adiantum aethiopicum	Common Maidenhair	500129	×	×		×
*	*Agapanthus* spp.	Agapanthus	508104		×		
*	*Agrostis capillaris*	Brown-top Bent	500153		×	×	×
*	*Aira caryophyllea* subsp. *caryophyllea*	Silvery Hair-grass	500164			×	
*	*Aira elegantissima*	Delicate Hair-grass	500166			×	
*	*Aira* spp.	Hair Grass	508024		×		×
	Ajuga australis [A]	Austral Bugle	500168				
	Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water Plantain	500174	×	×		
*	*Allium triquetrum*	Angled Onion	500179		×		×
*	*Amaryllis belladonna*	Belladonna Lily	503643		×		
	Amyema pendula	Drooping Mistletoe	500220			×	

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	Amyema pendula subsp. *pendula* (s.s.)	Drooping Mistletoe	505169				×
	Anthosachne scabra s.l.	Common Wheat-grass	500146			×	
*	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	Sweet Vernal-grass	500236		×	×	×
*	*Aphanes arvensis*	Parsley Piert	500239			×	
*	*Arbutus unedo*	Irish Strawberry Tree	500253				×
*	*Arctotheca calendula*	Cape Weed	500255		×	×	×
*	*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*	False Oat-grass	500265			×	
	Arthropodium milleflorum s.l.	Pale Vanilla-lily	500269		×	×	
	Arthropodium milleflorum s.s.	Pale Vanilla-lily	505125				×
	Arthropodium strictum s.l.	Chocolate Lily	501038		×	×	
	Arthropodium strictum s.s.	Chocolate Lily	505126				×
	Asperula scoparia subsp. scoparia	Prickly Woodruff	500284		×	×	×
	Asplenium flabellifolium	Necklace Fern	500288		×		
	Austrostipa densiflora	Dense Spear-grass	503271			×	
	Austrostipa mollis	Supple Spear-grass	503279			×	
	Austrostipa pubinodis	Tall Spear-grass	503288			×	×
	Austrostipa rudis	Veined Spear-grass	503289		×	×	
	Austrostipa rudis subsp. *rudis*	Veined Spear-grass	504942			×	×
	Austrostipa semibarbata	Fibrous Spear-grass	503291			×	×
	Bedfordia arborescens	Blanket Leaf	500382		×		
*	*Bellis perennis*	English Daisy	500384		×	×	×
	Billardiera mutabilis	Common Apple-berry	504291		×	×	×
	Blechnum minus	Soft Water-fern	500407				×
	Blechnum nudum	Fishbone Water-fern	500408		×		×
	Blechnum wattsii	Hard Water-fern	500413	×	×		×
	Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea	500440	×	×	×	×
*	*Briza maxima*	Large Quaking-grass	500495		×	×	
*	*Briza minor*	Lesser Quaking-grass	500496		×	×	
*	*Bromus catharticus*	Prairie Grass	500498		×		
*	*Bromus catharticus* var. *catharticus*	Prairie Grass	505582			×	×
*	*Bromus diandrus*	Great Brome	500500			×	
*	*Bromus hordeaceus*	Soft Brome	500501			×	

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	Bulbine bulbosa	Bulbine Lily	500510	×	×	×	
	Burchardia umbellata	Milkmaids	500512		×	×	×
	Bursaria spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	505690	×	×		
	Bursaria spinosa subsp. *spinosa*	Sweet Bursaria	500515			×	×
	Caladenia moschata [A]	Musk Hood-orchid	500535				
#	*Callistemon citrinus*	Crimson Bottlebrush	500562				×
*	*Callistemon rugosulus*	Scarlet Bottlebrush	500563				×
*	*Callitriche stagnalis*	Common Water-starwort	500574		×		×
	Calochlaena dubia	Common Ground-fern	500887				×
*	*Cardamine hirsuta* s.s.	Common Bitter-cress	505022		×		
*	*Carduus tenuiflorus*	Winged Slender-thistle	500621		×		×
	Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	500623				×
	Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	500627		×	×	×
*	*Carex pendula*	Giant Sedge	505781		×		×
	Carex spp.	Sedge	508194		×		
	Cassinia aculeata subsp. *aculeata*	Common Cassinia	500666		×	×	×
	Cassinia longifolia	Shiny Cassinia	500668	×	×	×	×
⌀	*Cassinia sifton*	Drooping Cassinia	500667	×	×		×
*	*Cedronella canariensis*	Balm of Gilead	505361				×
*	*Centaurium erythraea*	Common Centaury	500702			×	×
*	*Centaurium* spp.	Centaury	508208		×		
*	*Centaurium tenuiflorum*	Slender Centaury	500705			×	×
	Centrolepis aristata	Pointed Centrolepis	500711			×	×
	Centrolepis strigosa subsp. *strigosa*	Hairy Centrolepis	500716			×	
*	*Cerastium glomeratum* s.l.	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed	500719			×	
*	*Chasmanthe floribunda*	African Cornflag	500729		×		
*	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*	Boneseed	500770		×		
*	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *monilifera*	African Boneseed	504359				×
*	*Cirsium vulgare*	Spear Thistle	500782		×	×	×
	Clematis aristata	Mountain Clematis	500788	×	×	×	×
	Comesperma volubile	Love Creeper	500801		×	×	
	Coprosma hirtella	Rough Coprosma	500817		×		

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	Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant-bush	500822		×	×	×
	Correa reflexa	Common Correa	500832		×	×	×
*	*Cotoneaster franchetii*	Grey Cotoneaster	504765				×
*	*Cotoneaster* spp.	Cotoneaster	508262		×		
	Craspedia variabilis	Variable Billy-buttons	504650		×		
	Crassula closiana	Stalked Crassula	500864			×	
	Crassula decumbens var. *decumbens*	Spreading Crassula	500860				×
	Crassula sieberiana s.s.	Sieber Crassula	504378				×
*	*Crepis capillaris*	Smooth Hawksbeard	500869				×
*	*Crocosmia* X *crocosmiiflora*	Montbretia	500875		×		×
	Cryptandra amara [A]	Bitter Cryptandra	504317				
	Cyathea australis	Rough Tree-fern	500895	×	×		×
*	*Cyclamen* spp.	Cyclamen	N/A				×
*	*Cynodon dactylon* var. *dactylon*	Couch	504554		×		×
*	*Cynosurus echinatus*	Rough Dog's-tail	500912		×	×	×
*	*Cyperus eragrostis*	Drain Flat-sedge	500918		×		×
*	*Cytisus scoparius*	English Broom	500947		×	×	
*	*Dactylis glomerata*	Cocksfoot	500948		×	×	×
	Deyeuxia quadriseta	Reed Bent-grass	501023			×	
	Dianella admixta	Black-anther Flax-lily	505555		×		
	Dianella longifolia var. *longifolia* s.l.	Pale Flax-lily	504420		×		×
	Dianella revoluta var. *revoluta* s.l.	Black-anther Flax-lily	504413			×	×
	Dianella tasmanica	Tasman Flax-lily	501030	×	×		×
	Dichelachne crinita	Long-hair Plume-grass	501033				×
	Dichelachne rara	Common Plume-grass	503792			×	
	Dichondra repens	Kidney-weed	501036		×		×
	Dicksonia antarctica	Soft Tree-fern	501039	×	×		×
	Dillwynia cinerascens s.l.	Grey Parrot-pea	501050	×	×	×	
	Dillwynia cinerascens s.s.	Grey Parrot-pea	505931				×
	Dillwynia sericea	Showy Parrot-pea	501058		×		
	Diuris spp. [A]	Diuris	508349				
	Drosera auriculata	Tall Sundew	501102		×	×	

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*	*Ehrharta erecta*	Panic Veldt-grass	501128		×	×	×
*	*Ehrharta longiflora*	Annual Veldt-grass	501129			×	
* **?**	*Elaeagnus pungens*	Thorny Olive	N/A				
	Epilobium billardiereanum	Variable Willow-herb	501174		×		
	Epilobium billardiereanum subsp. *cinereum*	Grey Willow-herb	504445				×
*	*Epilobium ciliatum*	Glandular Willow-herb	501176				×
	Epilobium hirtigerum	Hairy Willow-herb	501179				×
	Eragrostis parviflora	Weeping Love-grass	501193			×	
*	*Erigeron bonariensis*	Flaxleaf Fleabane	500812		×		
#	*Eucalyptus brookeriana*	Brooker's Gum	501256				×
	Eucalyptus obliqua	Messmate Stringybark	501304	×	×	×	×
	Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	501307			×	
	Eucalyptus ovata subsp. *ovata*	Swamp Gum	505179		×		×
	Eucalyptus radiata subsp. *radiata*	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	503828	×	×	×	×
	Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum	501323	×			
	Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. *viminalis*	Manna Gum	504463		×		×
	Euchiton japonicus s.l.	Clustered/Creeping Cudweed	504652			×	
	Euchiton japonicus s.s.	Creeping Cudweed	501466		×		×
* ?	*Euonymus europaeus*	Common Spindle Tree	505943				×
*	*Euphorbia oblongata*	Balkan Spurge	903604				×
*	*Euphorbia peplus*	Petty Spurge	501332		×		
	Exocarpos cupressiformis	Cherry Ballart	501350	×	×	×	×
*	*Fraxinus excelsior*	English Ash	505681				×
*	*Fumaria bastardii*	Bastard's Fumitory	501379				×
*	*Fumaria capreolata*	White Fumitory	501380				×
*	*Fumaria* spp.	Fumitory	508447		×		×
	Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	501394		×		×
	Gahnia sieberiana	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	501395		×		×
	Gahnia spp.	Saw Sedge	508460	×			
*	*Galium aparine*	Cleavers	501402		×	×	×
*	*Galium murale*	Small Goosegrass	501412			×	
	Gastrodia procera [A]	Tall Potato-orchid	503750				

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*	*Gaudinia fragilis*	Fragile Oat	501417			×	
*	*Genista linifolia*	Flax-leaf Broom	501421				×
*	*Genista monspessulana*	Montpellier Broom	501422		×	×	×
	Geranium potentilloides var. *potentilloides*	Soft Crane's-bill	505340		×		×
	Geranium retrorsum s.l.	Grassland Crane's-bill	501432			×	×
*	*Geranium robertianum*	Herb Robert	505338				×
	Geranium sp. 2	Variable Crane's-bill	505343		×	×	×
∅	*Geranium* sp. 5	Naked Crane’s-bill	505346				×
*	*Glyceria declinata*	Manna Grass	501452				×
*	*Glyceria notata*	Floating Sweet-grass	503755				×
	Glycine clandestina	Twining Glycine	501455		×		
	Gonocarpus humilis	Shade Raspwort	501484			×	
	Gonocarpus tetragynus	Common Raspwort	501489	×	×	×	×
	Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	501507	×	×	×	×
	Goodia lotifolia s.s. [A]	Common Golden-tip	505076				
#	*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*	Rosemary Grevillea	501550		×		×
*	*Grevillea rosmarinifolia* hybrids	Rosemary Grevillea hybrids	507475				×
	Hackelia suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue	500910		×	×	×
*	*Hakea salicifolia* subsp. *salicifolia*	Willow-leaf Hakea	505748				×
	Haloragis heterophylla	Varied Raspwort	501584		×		
	Hardenbergia violacea	Purple Coral-pea	501596		×	×	×
*	*Hedera helix* s.s.	English Ivy	904054		×	×	×
	Hedycarya angustifolia	Austral Mulberry	501600	×	×		×
*	*Helminthotheca echioides*	Ox-tongue	502511		×		×
*	*Hesperocyparis glabra*	Smooth Arizona Cypress	505729				×
*	*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*	Monterey Cypress	500888				×
*	*Hesperocyparis* spp.	Cypress	903581		×		
	Histiopteris incisa	Bat's Wing Fern	501691				×
*	*Holcus lanatus*	Yorkshire Fog	501692		×	×	×
	Hydrocotyle foveolata	Yellow Pennywort	501720			×	
	Hydrocotyle laxiflora	Stinking Pennywort	501723		×	×	×
*	*Hypericum androsaemum*	Tutsan	501739				×

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	Hypericum gramineum	Small St John's Wort	501741			×	×
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*	Smooth Cat's-ear	501747			×	
*	*Hypochaeris radicata*	Flatweed	501748			×	×
*	*Ilex aquifolium*	English Holly	501759		×	×	×
	Indigofera australis subsp. *australis*	Austral Indigo	501761	×	×		×
*	*Iris foetidissima*	Stinking Iris	505849				×
* ?	*Iris pseudacorus*	Yellow Flag Iris	503784				×
	Isolepis fluitans	Floating Club-sedge	501775		×		×
*	*Isolepis levynsiana*	Tiny Flat-sedge	500936			×	
	Isolepis spp.	Club Sedge	508581			×	
	Juncus amabilis	Hollow Rush	501803				×
⌀	*Juncus bufonius*	Toad Rush	501810			×	×
*	*Juncus capitatus*	Capitate Rush	501813			×	×
	Juncus holoschoenus	Joint-leaf Rush	501821		×		
	Juncus pallidus	Pale Rush	501830		×		
	Juncus pauciflorus	Loose-flower Rush	501831				×
	Juncus planifolius	Broad-leaf Rush	501833		×		×
	Juncus subsecundus	Finger Rush	501843			×	×
*	*Kniphofia uvaria*	Red-hot Poker	503820				×
	Kunzea sp. (Upright form)	Forest Burgan	507067				×
*	*Lapsana communis* subsp. *communis*	Nipplewort	501869				×
*	*Leontodon saxatilis* subsp. *saxatilis*	Hairy Hawkbit	501895			×	×
*	*Lepidium africanum*	Common Peppercress	501896		×		×
	Leptorhynchos squamatus	Scaly Buttons	501946	×	×	×	×
	Leptorhynchos tenuifolius	Wiry Buttons	501947		×		
	Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	501956				×
	Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree	501958	×	×		
*	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	Ox-eye Daisy	500772			×	×
*	*Leycesteria formosa*	Himalayan Honeysuckle	501999				×
*	*Ligustrum vulgare*	European Privet	504689		×	×	
	Linum marginale	Native Flax	502017		×		×
*	*Lolium rigidum*	Wimmera Rye-grass	502037			×	

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	Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	502042		×	×	
	Lomandra filiformis subsp. *coriacea*	Wattle Mat-rush	504709			×	×
	Lomandra filiformis subsp. *filiformis*	Wattle Mat-rush	504710			×	×
	Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	502046	×			
	Lomandra longifolia subsp. *exilis*	Cluster-headed Mat-rush	504713				×
	Lomandra longifolia subsp. *longifolia*	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	504714		×	×	×
	Lomandra spp.	Mat-rush	508684			×	
*	*Lonicera japonica*	Japanese Honeysuckle	502053				×
*	*Lotus subbiflorus*	Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil	502060			×	×
*	*Lotus uliginosus*	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	502061				×
	Luzula meridionalis	Common Woodrush	503841			×	
	Luzula meridionalis var. *flaccida*	Common Woodrush	502070				×
*	*Lysimachia arvensis*	Pimpernel	500223			×	
*	*Lysimachia arvensis* var. *arvensis*	Scarlet Pimpernel	505170		×		
*	*Lysimachia minima*	Chaffweed	500224			×	
*	*Medicago polymorpha*	Burr Medic	502140		×		
#	*Melaleuca armillaris* subsp. *armillaris*	Giant Honey-myrtle	502145				×
#	*Melaleuca ericifolia*	Swamp Paperbark	502147		×	×	×
*	*Melaleuca nesophila*	Showy Honey-myrtle	505679				×
#	*Melaleuca parvistaminea*	Rough-barked Honey-myrtle	502154				×
*	*Melaleuca styphelioides*	Prickly Paperbark	507288				×
*	*Mentha spicata*	Spearmint	502171				×
*	*Mentha* spp.	Mint	508729		×		
	Microlaena stipoides var. *stipoides*	Weeping Grass	502179		×	×	×
	Microseris walteri	Yam Daisy	503887		×		
	Microtis parviflora	Slender Onion-orchid	502187		×		
	Microtis spp.	Onion Orchid	508739				×
	Microtis unifolia	Common Onion-orchid	502189		×	×	
*	*Modiola caroliniana*	Red-flower Mallow	502213		×		
*	*Moenchia erecta*	Erect Chickweed	502214			×	
*	*Myosotis arvensis*	Field Forget-me-not	505282			×	
*	*Myosotis discolor*	Yellow-and-blue Forget-me-not	502245			×	×

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*	*Myosotis* spp.	Forget-me-not	508762		×		
*	*Nasturtium officinale*	Watercress	502948				×
	Olearia argophylla	Musk Daisy-bush	502299	×	×		×
	Olearia lirata	Snowy Daisy-bush	502312	×	×	×	×
	Opercularia varia	Variable Stinkweed	502344			×	×
*	*Oxalis corniculata* s.l.	Yellow Wood-sorrel	502379	×			
*	*Oxalis corniculata* s.s.	Creeping Wood-sorrel	503906		×		
	Oxalis exilis	Shade Wood-sorrel	502381		×	×	
*	*Oxalis incarnata*	Pale Wood-sorrel	502383				×
	Oxalis perennans	Grassland Wood-sorrel	502386			×	×
*	*Oxalis pes-caprae*	Soursob	502387			×	
	Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	501616				×
	Pandorea pandorana subsp. *pandorana*	Wonga Vine	502399				×
*	*Paspalum dilatatum*	Paspalum	502430		×		×
	Pauridia vaginata	Yellow Star	503778		×		
	Pelargonium australe	Austral Stork's-bill	502442		×		×
	Pelargonium inodorum	Kopata	502446		×		
	Pelargonium rodneyanum	Magenta Stork's-bill	502448	×	×		×
	Pentapogon quadrifidus var. *quadrifidus*	Five-awned Spear-grass	502456			×	
	Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	502523		×	×	×
	Pimelea spp.	Rice Flower	508895	×			
*	*Pinus radiata*	Radiata Pine	502539		×		×
*	*Pittosporum tenuifolium*	Kohuhu	505796				×
#	*Pittosporum undulatum*	Sweet Pittosporum	502543		×		×
*	*Plantago coronopus*	Buck's-horn Plantain	502553		×	×	×
*	*Plantago lanceolata*	Ribwort	502561		×	×	×
*	*Plantago major*	Greater Plantain	502562		×		×
	Plantago varia	Variable Plantain	502566		×	×	
*	*Poa annua* s.s.	Annual Meadow-grass	903839		×	×	×
*	*Poa bulbosa*	Bulbous Meadow-grass	502582			×	
	Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	502600		×		
	Poa labillardierei var. *labillardierei*	Common Tussock-grass	504694			×	×

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*	*Poa pratensis*	Kentucky Blue-grass	502606			×	
	Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	502608		×		
	Poa sieberiana var. *hirtella*	Grey Tussock-grass	504834			×	
	Poa sieberiana var. *sieberiana*	Grey Tussock-grass	504835			×	×
	Poa spp.	Tussock Grass	508909	×			
* ?	*Polygonatum multiflorum*	David's Harp [B]	516876				×
*	*Polygonum aviculare* s.s.	Hogweed	504000		×		×
	Polyscias sambucifolia	Elderberry Panax	502643	×	×		
	Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. 3	Mountain Panax	504635				×
	Polystichum proliferum	Mother Shield-fern	502645		×		×
	Pomaderris aspera	Hazel Pomaderris	502650	×	×	×	×
	Poranthera microphylla s.l.	Small Poranthera	502683		×	×	
	Poranthera microphylla s.s.	Small Poranthera	507704				×
*	*Potentilla indica*	Indian Strawberry	501113				×
	Prostanthera lasianthos	Victorian Christmas-bush	502743	×	×		×
*	*Prunella vulgaris*	Self-heal	502757		×	×	×
*	*Prunus cerasifera*	Cherry Plum	502758				×
*	*Prunus cerasifera* 'Nigra'	Purple-leaf Cherry-plum	505232				×
*	*Prunus lusitanica*	Portugal Laurel	505235				×
*	*Prunus* spp.	Prunus	508936			×	
	Pteridium esculentum subsp. *esculentum*	Austral Bracken	502777	×	×	×	×
	Pterostylis melagramma	Tall Greenhood	504131		×		
	Pultenaea daphnoides	Large-leaf Bush-pea	502844		×		
*	*Quercus robur*	English Oak	502884		×		×
	Ranunculus lappaceus	Australian Buttercup	502894		×	×	
*	*Ranunculus repens*	Creeping Buttercup	502906		×		×
*	*Romulea rosea*	Onion Grass	502942		×	×	×
*	*Rubus fruticosus* spp. agg.	Blackberry	502952		×	×	×
	Rubus parvifolius	Small-leaf Bramble	502956	×	×		×
	Rumex brownii	Slender Dock	502968			×	×
*	*Rumex conglomeratus*	Clustered Dock	502969				×
*	*Rumex crispus*	Curled Dock	502970		×		×

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*	*Rumex obtusifolius* subsp. *obtusifolius*	Broad-leaf Dock	502973				×
	Rytidosperma caespitosum	Common Wallaby-grass	500961		×	×	
	Rytidosperma geniculatum	Kneed Wallaby-grass	500965			×	×
	Rytidosperma laeve	Smooth Wallaby-grass	500967			×	
	Rytidosperma penicillatum	Weeping Wallaby-grass	500974			×	
	Rytidosperma pilosum	Velvet Wallaby-grass	500975			×	
	Rytidosperma racemosum var. *racemosum*	Slender Wallaby-grass	500977		×	×	×
	Rytidosperma setaceum var. *setaceum*	Bristly Wallaby-grass	504379			×	
	Rytidosperma spp.	Wallaby Grass	508313	×			
*	*Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia*	Rusty Sallow	505112				×
	Sambucus gaudichaudiana	White Elderberry	502999		×		
	Schoenus apogon	Common Bog-sedge	503039			×	×
	Senecio bathurstianus	Dissected Fireweed	504958			×	
	Senecio glomeratus	Annual Fireweed	503107		×		
	Senecio glomeratus subsp. *glomeratus*	Annual Fireweed	507141			×	×
	Senecio hispidulus s.s.	Rough Fireweed	504959		×		×
	Senecio linearifolius	Fireweed Groundsel	503115		×		
	Senecio minimus	Shrubby Fireweed	503119		×	×	×
	Senecio phelleus	Stony Fireweed	507176		×	×	×
	Senecio prenanthoides	Beaked Fireweed	503126		×	×	×
	Senecio quadridentatus	Cotton Fireweed	503124		×	×	×
	Senecio spp.	Groundsel	509058	×			
*	*Silene gallica*	French Catchfly	503151				×
	Solanum laciniatum	Large Kangaroo Apple	503179		×		
*	*Solanum nigrum* s.s.	Black Nightshade	505322		×		
	Solenogyne dominii	Smooth Solenogyne	503195			×	×
	Solenogyne gunnii	Hairy Solenogyne	503196			×	
*	*Sonchus oleraceus*	Common Sow-thistle	503204		×	×	×
*	*Spergularia media* s.l.	Coast Sand-spurrey	503218			×	
	Stellaria pungens	Prickly Starwort	503255	×	×		×
	Stylidium armeria subsp. *armeria*	Common Triggerplant	528632		×		
	Styphelia humifusa [A]	Cranberry Heath	500304				

Origin	Taxon name	Common Name	VBA taxon number	EMP 1976	EMP 2014	Foreman 2016-17	EMP 2023
*	*Taraxacum officinale* spp. agg.	Garden Dandelion	503336		×		
	Tetrarrhena juncea	Forest Wire-grass	503348	×	×		×
	Thelymitra aristata [A]	Great Sun-orchid	503362				
	Thelymitra ixioides s.s.	Spotted Sun-orchid	505005		×		
	Thelymitra pauciflora s.l.	Slender Sun-orchid	503382		×	×	
	Thelymitra spp.	Sun Orchid	509134				×
	Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	503387	×	×	×	×
*	*Tradescantia fluminensis*	Wandering Jew	503416		×		
*	*Tragopogon dubius*	Goat's Beard	528496		×		
*	*Trifolium cernuum*	Drooping-flower Clover	503426			×	
*	*Trifolium dubium*	Suckling Clover	503427			×	
*	*Trifolium glomeratum*	Cluster Clover	503429			×	
*	*Trifolium ornithopodioides*	Birdsfoot Clover	503451			×	
*	*Trifolium repens* var. *repens*	White Clover	503435		×		
*	*Ulmus procera*	English Elm	505716				×
*	*Ulmus* spp.	Elm	509197				×
	Veronica derwentiana [A]	Derwent Speedwell	502415				
	Veronica gracilis	Slender Speedwell	503506		×	×	
*	*Viburnum tinus*	Laurestinus	504042		×		×
*	*Vicia hirsuta*	Tiny Vetch	503516				×
*	*Vicia sativa*	Common Vetch	503518			×	
*	*Vinca major*	Blue Periwinkle	503524		×		×
	Viola hederacea sensu Entwisle (1996)	Ivy-leaf Violet	505058			×	
	Viola hederacea sensu Thiele & Prober	Ivy-leaf Violet	505794		×		×
	Viola hederacea sensu Willis (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet	503528	×			
*	*Viola odorata*	Common Violet	503531		×		×
*	*Vulpia bromoides*	Squirrel-tail Fescue	503544			×	
*	*Vulpia muralis*	Wall Fescue	503548			×	
	Wahlenbergia gracilenta s.s. [A]	Hairy Annual-bluebell	504124				
	Wahlenbergia multicaulis [A]	Branching Bluebell	503560				
	Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. *stricta*	Tall Bluebell	503559	×	×	×	
*	*Watsonia meriana* var. *bulbillifera*	Bulbil Watsonia	503562		×		

Origin	Taxon name	Common Name	VBA taxon number	EMP 1976	EMP 2014	Foreman 2016-17	EMP 2023
	Wurmbea dioica	Common Early Nancy	503581		×		
*	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*	White Arum-lily	503599				×

Appendix 2. Fauna species recorded from Stanley Park.

The species list includes all taxa recorded in the ALA from Stanley Park at species or intraspecific rank as of 1 February 2023 (ALA 2023). The source of these records includes eBird Australia, iNaturalist Australia, Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA), NatureShare and Melbourne Water Frog Census. Additional species records have been included that that are not yet documented in the ALA (denoted as a local record) and these were supplied by Council or the Stanley Park CAC. The nomenclature reflects the taxonomy in use by the ALA with common names reflecting the current names used in the VBA, noting many invertebrates do not currently have a formal common name adopted by the ALA or the VBA.

Common Name	Species Name	Source
Mammals		
Agile Antechinus	*Antechinus agilis*	Local record
Bare-nosed Wombat	*Vombatus ursinus*	Local record
Common Brush-tailed Possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	Local record
Black-tailed Wallaby	*Wallabia bicolor*	Local record
Bush Rat	*Rattus fuscipes*	Local record
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	*Macropus giganteus*	Local record
Eastern Ring-tailed Possum	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	Local record
Koala	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	Local record
Mainland Dusky Antechinus	*Antechinus mimetes*	ALA (2023)
Platypus	*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*	Local record
Swamp Rat	*Rattus lutreolus*	Local record
Short-beaked Echidna	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	Local record
Sugar (Krefft's) Glider	*Petaurus breviceps*	Local record
Reptiles		
Common Blue-tongued Lizard	*Tiliqua scincoides*	Local record
Weasel Skink	*Saproscincus mustelinus*	Local record
Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink	*Lampropholis guichenoti*	ALA (2023)
Amphibians		
Ewing's Tree Frog	*Litoria ewingii*	ALA (2023)
Pobblebonk Frog	*Limnodynastes dumerilii*	Local record
Birds		
Australasian Swamphen	*Porphyrio melanotus*	Local record
Australian King-Parrot	*Alisterus scapularis*	Local record
Australian Magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	ALA (2023)
Australian Raven	*Corvus coronoides*	Local record
Australian White Ibis	*Threskiornis molucca*	Local record
Australian Wood Duck	*Chenonetta jubata*	ALA (2023)
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Local record
Bassian Thrush	*Zoothera lunulata*	Local record
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	Local record
Blue-winged Parrot	*Neophema chrysostoma*	Local record
Brown Quail	*Synoicus ypsilophorus*	Local record
Brown Thornbill	*Acanthiza pusilla*	ALA (2023)
Brush Bronzewing	*Phaps elegans*	Local record
Collared Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	Local record
Common Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	ALA (2023)
Common Bronzewing	*Phaps chalcoptera*	ALA (2023)
Common Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	ALA (2023)
Crested Pigeon	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	ALA (2023)
Crimson Rosella	*Platycercus elegans*	ALA (2023)
Eastern Rosella	*Platycercus eximius*	ALA (2023)
Eastern Spinebill	*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*	ALA (2023)
Eastern Yellow Robin	*Eopsaltria australis*	ALA (2023)
Galah	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	ALA (2023)
Gang-gang Cockatoo	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	Local record
Golden Whistler	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	ALA (2023)
Grey Currawong	*Strepera versicolor*	ALA (2023)
Grey Fantail	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	ALA (2023)
Grey Shrike-thrush	*Colluricincla harmonica*	ALA (2023)
Kookaburra	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	ALA (2023)
Little Black Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	Local record

Common Name	Species Name	Source
Little Raven	*Corvus mellori*	ALA (2023)
Long-billed Corella	*Cacatua tenuirostris*	ALA (2023)
Magpie-lark	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	ALA (2023)
Masked Lapwing	*Vanellus miles*	Local record
Nankeen Night Heron	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	ALA (2023)
New Holland Honeyeater	*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*	ALA (2023)
Pacific Black Duck	*Anas superciliosa*	ALA (2023)
Pied Currawong	*Strepera graculina*	ALA (2023)
Rainbow Lorikeet	*Trichoglossus molucannus*	Local record
Red Wattlebird	*Anthochaera carunculata*	ALA (2023)
Red-browed Finch	*Neochmia temporalis*	ALA (2023)
Rose Robin	*Petroica rosea*	Local record
Rufous Whistler	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	Local record
Rufous Fantail	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	Local record
Scarlet Robin	*Petroica boodang*	ALA (2023)
Silvereye	*Zosterops lateralis*	ALA (2023)
Southern Boobook	*Ninox boobook*	Local record
Spotted Pardalote	*Pardalotus punctatus*	ALA (2023)
Striated Thornbill	*Acanthiza lineata*	ALA (2023)
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	*Cacatua galerita*	ALA (2023)
Superb Fairy-wren	*Malurus cyaneus*	ALA (2023)
Tawny Frogmouth	*Podargus strigoides*	Local record
Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	Local record
Welcome Swallow	*Hirundoneoxena*	ALA (2023)
White-eared Honeyeater	*Nesoptilotis leucotis*	ALA (2023)
White-fronted Scrubwren	*Sericornis frontalis*	ALA (2023)
White-naped Honeyeater	*Melithreptus lunatus*	ALA (2023)
White-throated Treecreeper	*Cormobates leucophaea*	ALA (2023)
Willie Wagtail	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	ALA (2023)
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	*Caligavis chrysops*	ALA (2023)
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	ALA (2023)
Gastropods		
Grey Field Slug	*Deroceras reticulatum*	ALA (2023)
Invertebrates		
assassin bug	*Gminatus australis*	ALA (2023)
Banded Sugar Ant	*Camponotus consobrinus*	ALA (2023)
Corn Earworm Moth	*Helicoverpa armigera*	ALA (2023)
Eastern Ringed Xenica	*Geitoneura acantha*	ALA (2023)
Emerald Tau Dragonfly	*Hemicordulia tau*	ALA (2023)
fairy longhorn moth	*Nemophora sparsella*	ALA (2023)
Helena Emperor Moth	*Opodiphthera helena*	Local record
jumping spider	*Jotus frosti*	ALA (2023)
Satin-green Forester Moth	*Pollanisus viridipulverulenta*	Local record
Slender Ringtail	*Austrolestes analis*	ALA (2023)
Southern Tigertail Dragonfly	*Eusynthemis guttata*	ALA (2023)
-	*Arsipoda chrysis*	ALA (2023)
-	*Peltoschema orphana*	ALA (2023)
-	*Phyllotocus rufipennis*	ALA (2023)
-	*Scaptia abdominalis*	ALA (2023)
-	*Stenoderus suturalis*	ALA (2023)

Appendix 3. Priority weed species at Stanley Park.

Priority weeds are classed by lifeform in the table below. The list includes woody weeds (trees, shrubs and woody climbers), sedges, perennial herbs and grasses, geophytes and some shorter-lived herbs. However, most annual herb and grass species are excluded from the list and should be managed on a case-by-case basis where they are shown to be persistently over-abundant or a management issue for individual restoration projects and where sufficient resources are available for control. Two species of short-lived perennial grasses, *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (Sweet Vernal-grass) and *Holcus lanatus* (Yorkshire Fog) are included as priority weeds as these species can increase in abundance during productive, high rainfall periods and decrease during dry years and under drought, so may pose a high threat to ground flora and ground layer habitats at times.

Explanatory notes: Species with RC or RR next to the taxon name are declared regionally controlled or regionally restricted noxious weeds as determined by the Victorian *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1996* (applicable to the Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Area) (Agriculture Victoria 2023). The determination of 'Regionally Significant Infestation' is based on the number of Victorian records of the taxon and whether it has previously been recorded from the Macedon Ranges local government area. The priority for control column gives a priority of low or high for the life of this EMP. Historically recorded weed species that weren't observed in 2023 have not been given a priority rating, and while unlikely to be absent at the current time they may be present in the soil seed bank and can re-establish in the future, and should be considered a priority for control if recorded in the future.

For further information on the risk rating of individual weed species and for appropriate methods for control and eradication, consult the latest version of the *Advisory List of Environmental Weeds in Victoria* (White *et al*. 2022) and the Victorian Government's *Weeds at the Early Stages of Invasion* project resources, including the *Early Invader Manual* (Blood et al. 2019). The previous EMP also provides appropriate control methods for many of the species listed below.

Taxon Name	Common Name	Priority for control	Current distribution, local ecology and priority considerations
Shrubs, trees and woody climbers			
Acacia howittii	Sticky Wattle	High	Recorded near the eastern boundary with VEMI (Zone 4).
Acacia longifolia subsp. *longifolia*	Sallow Wattle	High	Recorded near the eastern boundary with VEMI (Zone 4).
Acacia pravissima	Ovens Wattle	High	Recorded near the eastern boundary with VEMI (Zone 4).
Acacia prominens	Gosford Wattle	High	Recorded near the eastern boundary with VEMI on Mount Macedon Road.
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	High	Rare; seedlings recorded on sheltered slopes (Zones 2, 3)
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple	High	Rare; seedlings recorded on sheltered slopes (Zones 2, 3)
Arbutus unedo	Irish Strawberry Tree	Low	A single mature specimen (planted) occupies the reserve boundary along Salisbury Road (Zone 6)
Cedronella canariensis	Balm of Gilead	High	Regionally significant infestation. This species has not previously been recorded from the Macedon Ranges (Zones 2, 3).
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. *monilifera* **RC**	African Boneseed	High	Scattered seedlings (Zones 3, 4)
Cotoneaster franchetii	Grey Cotoneaster	High	Gurborra Creek (Zone 2)
Cytisus scoparius **RC**	English Broom	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Elaeagnus pungens	Thorny Olive	High	Regionally significant infestation. A single plant recorded once along Turitable Creek on southern/western alluvial terrace (Zone 3)

Taxon Name	Common Name	Priority for control	Current distribution, local ecology and priority considerations
Euonymus europaeus	Common Spindle Tree	High	Regionally significant infestation. This species has not previously been recorded from the Macedon Ranges (Zones 2, 3).
Fraxinus excelsior	English Ash	High	Regionally significant infestation, scattered young plants (Zones 2, 3).
Genista linifolia [RC]	Flax-leaf Broom	High	One clump near the old tennis court (Zone 5).
Genista monspessulana [RC]	Montpellier Broom	High	Scattered widely, mixed ages but generally young plants (predominantly zones 2, 3, 4).
Grevillea rosmarinifolia hybrids	Rosemary Grevillea hybrids	High	Plants are likely to be naturalised from garden cultivars (Zone 1).
Hakea salicifolia subsp. salicifolia	Willow-leaf Hakea	Low	Northern site edge along Salisbury Road (Zones 5, 6)
Hesperocyparis glabra	Smooth Arizona Cypress	Low	Along the boundary with VEMI (Zones 1, 2)
Hesperocyparis macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	Low	Along the boundary with VEMI (Zones 1, 2)
Hedera helix	English Ivy	High	Climber also capable of smothering the ground layer
Hypericum androsaemum	Tutsan	High	Restricted to Turitable Creek from the base of Turitable Falls (Zone 3)
Ilex aquifolium	English Holly	High	Sheltered slopes (Zones 2, 3, 4)
Leycesteria formosa	Himalayan Honeysuckle	High	Sheltered slopes close to waterways (Zones 2, 3)
Ligustrum vulgare	European Privet	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	High	Climber, recorded once on the east side of Turitable Creek in southern part of Zone 3.
Melaleuca armillaris subsp. *armillaris*	Giant Honey-myrtle	High	An endangered Victorian species that is invasive outside its natural habitat in coastal East Gippsland. Saplings and mature plants (Zones 4, 5)
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Melaleuca hypericifolia		Low	Old plantings on roadsides and one large old plant recorded in damp forest (Zone 3) on the east side of Turitable Creek
Melaleuca nesophila	Showy Honey-myrtle	Low	Ornamental plantings along Waterfalls or Salisbury Roads.
Melaleuca parvistaminea	Rough-barked Honey-myrtle	High	Near the old tennis court (Zone 5)
Melaleuca styphelioides	Prickly Paperbark	Low	Planted along Salisbury Road
Pinus radiata	Radiata Pine	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum	High	Common and widespread, generally small plants (mainly Zones 2, 3, 4, 7)
Prunus cerasifera	Cherry Plum	High	Scattered widely, few plants.
Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'	Purple-leaf Cherry-plum	High	Rare.
Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	High	Seedlings near watercourses (Zone 3).
Quercus robur	English Oak	Low	Single plant near the old tennis court (Zone 5).
Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.	Blackberry	High	Common, widespread (concentrated in Zones 2, 3, 4)
Salix X *reichardtii* [RR]	Pussy Willow	High	Single plant recorded upstream of Turitable Falls near the lookout (Zone 3)
Viburnum tinus	Laurestinus	High	Common, widespread (concentrated in Zones 2, 3, 4)
Sedges			
Carex pendula	Giant Sedge	High	Regionally significant infestation. Common along watercourses and slightly upslope areas (Zones 2, 3, 7)
Cyperus eragrostis	Drain Flat-sedge	Low	Mainly confined to track margins.

Taxon Name	Common Name	Priority for control	Current distribution, local ecology and priority considerations
Perennial grasses			
Agrostis capillaris	Brown-top Bent	Low	-
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass	Low	Abundant throughout the reserve and difficult to eliminate without significant investment. Control of this species should only occur after higher priority weed infestations are controlled and should be staged up from small-scale trials areas.
Arrhenatherum elatius var. *bulbosum*	False Oat-grass	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Bromus catharticus var. *catharticus*	Prairie Grass	Low	-
Cynodon dactylon var. *dactylon*	Couch	Low	-
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot	Low	-
Ehrharta erecta	Panic Veldt-grass	Low	Common in forest understoreys
Glyceria declinata	Manna Grass	Low	-
Glyceria notata	Floating Sweet-grass	Low	Regionally significant infestation.
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog	Low	-
Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum	Low	-
Poa bulbosa	Bulbous Meadow-grass	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Poa pratensis	Kentucky Blue-grass	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Geophytes (usually seasonally deciduous herbs with a bulb or corm)			
Allium triquetrum [RR]	Angled Onion	Low	Riparian areas
Amaryllis belladonna	Belladonna Lily	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Chasmanthe floribunda	African Cornflag	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Crocosmia X *crocosmiiflora*	Montbretia	High	Common along watercourses and creek flats
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	Low	Rare, observed once from Zone 2
Oxalis incarnata	Pale Wood-sorrell	Low	Scattered widely through damp forested areas.
Oxalis pes-caprae [RR]	Soursob	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Polygonatum multiflorum	David's Harp	High	Requires identification to species level. Regionally significant infestation comprising a single plant growing on a terrace adjacent to Turitable Creek shortly downstream of the footbridge near Salisbury Road (Zone 3).
Watsonia meriana var. *bulbillifera*	Bulbil Watsonia	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Perennial herbs			
Acetosella vulgaris	Sheep Sorrel	Low	-
Agapanthus spp.	Agapanthus	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Euphorbia oblongata	Balkan Spurge	High	Regionally significant infestation. Small infestation near the roadside culvert where Turitable Creek runs south under Salisbury Road.
Hypochaeris radicata	Flatweed	Low	-
Iris foetidissima	Stinking Iris	High	Scattered in sheltered forest areas, often concentrated under mature shrubs.
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Flag Iris	High	Requires identification to species level. Regionally significant infestation. Grows on Turitable Creek (Zone 3)
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-hot Poker	High	Regionally significant infestation. Recorded once upslope of Turitable Creek (west side) near the fenced boundary with VEMI (Zone 2 near edge with 3).
Leontodon saxatilis subsp. *saxatilis*	Hairy Hawkbit	Low	-
Lotus uliginosus	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	Low	-

Taxon Name	Common Name	Priority for control	Current distribution, local ecology and priority considerations
Mentha spicata	Spearmint	High	Common along Turitable Creek (Zone 3)
Modiola caroliniana	Red-flower Mallow	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Nasturtium officinale	Watercress	High	Restricted to boggy areas of Zone 7.
Plantago coronopus	Buck's-horn Plantain	Low	-
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort	Low	-
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	Low	-
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	High	Common on boggy creek flats adjacent to Turitable Creek (Zone 3)
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock	Low	-
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock	Low	-
Rumex obtusifolius subsp. *obtusifolius*	Broad-leaf Dock	Low	-
Taraxacum officinale spp. agg.	Garden Dandelion	Low	-
Tradescantia fluminensis	Wandering Jew	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Tragopogon dubius	Goat's Beard	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Trifolium repens var. *repens*	White Clover	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Vinca major	Blue Periwinkle	Low	Recorded once under a planted, mature specimen of *Arbutus unedo* (Zone 6).
Viola odorata	Common Violet	High	Recorded once under understorey shrubs on the downslope side of the walking trail through Zone 2.
Zantedeschia aethiopica	White Arum-lily	High	A single plant recorded on creek flats on the east side of Turitable Creek (Zone 3)
Annual and biennial herbs			
Geranium robertianum	Herb Robert	High	Common along Turitable Creek and adjacent damp/sheltered sites (Zones 3, 5).
Leucanthemum vulgare [RC]	Ox-eye Daisy	High	-
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not	-	Not recorded in 2023.
Myosotis discolor	Yellow-and-blue Forget-me-not	Low	Common in sheltered forest understoreys (mainly Zones 2, 3, 4).
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade	-	Not recorded in 2023.

Appendix 4. Plant species suitable for use in ecological restoration at Stanley Park.

The list below lists suitable plant species by lifeform and includes trees, shrubs, scramblers and climbers, ferns, graminoids, grasses and herbs. Species that are likely to be very difficult to obtain or use in revegetation are not included in the list (i.e. species that require specialist knowledge to propagate and supply such as terrestrial orchids and very small annual herbs). Species on the list that don't appear to be available from local nurseries are still included because they are an important component of local habitats and restoration efforts, and may still successfully re-establish through natural regeneration.

When doing revegetation to replace herbaceous or woody weeds it is often the case that dense patches of herbaceous plants provide the best guard against future weed invasion. With this in mind, planting projects can reduce the amount of species and number of total plants from the shrub and tree lifeforms and focus increase the density of robust grass and graminoid tussocks and any other herbaceous plants that spread vegetatively and are known to persist or do well in disturbed environments. Many species of ferns may be suitable for sheltered riparian settings such as creekline terraces. For revegetation in grassland or open grassy areas of Valley Grassy Forest select only herbaceous species for planting (i.e. exclude trees and upright shrubs and choose species that are suited to the active biomass disturbance regime).

Shortened forms of EVC names: DF – Damp Forest; HRFF – Herb-rich Foothill Forest; VGF – Valley Grassy Forest.

Taxon Name	Taxon Common Name	Suitable habitat and planting considerations
Canopy trees		
Eucalyptus obliqua	Messmate Stringybark	DF, HRFF
Eucalyptus ovata subsp*. ovata*	Swamp Gum	HRFF, VGF (swampy sites)
Eucalyptus radiata subsp*. radiata*	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	HRFF, VGF
Eucalyptus viminalis subsp*. viminalis*	Manna Gum	DF, HRFF, VGF
Upright shrubs		
Acacia dealbata subsp*. dealbata*	Silver Wattle	DF, HRFF, VGF
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	HRFF, VGF
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	DF, HRFF, VGF
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	VGF
Acacia stricta	Hop Wattle	HRFF, VGF
Acacia verticillata subsp*. verticillata*	Prickly Moses	DF, HRFF, VGF including riparian sites
Bedfordia arborescens	Blanket Leaf	DF
Bursaria spinosa subsp*. spinosa*	Sweet Bursaria	HRFF, VGF
Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant-bush	DF, HRFF
Exocarpos cupressiformis	Cherry Ballart	HRFF, VGF
Hedycarya angustifolia	Austral Mulberry	DF
Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree	HRFF, VGF (swampy or seasonal seepage areas)
Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree	HRFF, VGF (riparian sites)
Olearia argophylla	Musk Daisy-bush	DF, HRFF
Olearia lirata	Snowy Daisy-bush	DF, HRFF
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	DF, HRFF
Polyscias sambucifolia subsp. 3	Mountain Panax	DF, HRFF
Pomaderris aspera	Hazel Pomaderris	DF, HRFF
Prostanthera lasianthos	Victorian Christmas-bush	DF, HRFF
Pultenaea daphnoides	Large-leaf Bush-pea	HRFF, VGF
Low shrubs		
Acrotriche prostrata	Trailing Ground-berry	HRFF, VGF
Acrotriche serrulata	Honey-pots	HRFF, VGF

Taxon Name	Taxon Common Name	Suitable habitat and planting considerations
Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea	HRFF, VGF
Coprosma hirtella	Rough Coprosma	DF, HRFF
Correa reflexa	Common Correa	HRFF, VGF
Dillwynia cinerascens	Grey Parrot-pea	HRFF, VGF
Dillwynia sericea	Showy Parrot-pea	HRFF, VGF
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	DF, HRFF, VGF
Indigofera australis subsp. *australis*	Austral Indigo	HRFF, VGF
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	HRFF, VGF
Scrambler or climber		
Billardiera mutabilis	Common Apple-berry	HRFF, VGF
Clematis aristata	Mountain Clematis	DF, HRFF, VGF
Comesperma volubile	Love Creeper	HRFF, VGF
Hardenbergia violacea	Purple Coral-pea	HRFF, VGF
Rubus parvifolius	Small-leaf Bramble	HRFF, VGF (rocky sites and embankments)
Ferns		
Adiantum aethiopicum	Common Maidenhair	DF, HRFF, VGF (sheltered, damp slopes)
Blechnum minus	Soft Water-fern	DF, HRFF (riparian sites)
Blechnum nudum	Fishbone Water-fern	DF, HRFF (riparian sites)
Blechnum wattsii	Hard Water-fern	DF (sheltered, damp sites and riparian terraces)
Calochlaena dubia	Common Ground-fern	DF, HRFF (sheltered low slopes)
Cyathea australis	Rough Tree-fern	DF, HRFF
Dicksonia antarctica	Soft Tree-fern	DF (sheltered low slopes or riparian sites)
Histiopteris incisa	Bat's Wing Fern	DF (riparian sites)
Polystichum proliferum	Mother Shield-fern	DF (sheltered, damp sites and riparian terraces)
Pteridium esculentum subsp. *esculentum*	Austral Bracken	DF, HRFF, VGF (better drained substrates)
Graminoids (excluding grasses)		
Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	DF, HRFF, VGF (riparian sites)
Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	DF, HRFF, VGF (damp microsites but tolerant of drier communities)
Dianella longifolia var. *longifolia*	Pale Flax-lily	HRFF, VGF
Dianella revoluta var. *revoluta*	Black-anther Flax-lily	HRFF, VGF
Dianella tasmanica	Tasman Flax-lily	DF, HRFF
Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	HRFF, VGF (seasonally waterlogged areas)
Gahnia sieberiana	Red-fruit Saw-sedge	DF, HRFF (sheltered low slopes or riparian sites)
Isolepis fluitans	Floating Club-sedge	DF, HRFF, VGF (riparian)
Juncus amabilis	Hollow Rush	HRFF, VGF
Juncus pallidus	Pale Rush	HRFF, VGF
Juncus pauciflorus	Loose-flower Rush	DF, HRFF (sheltered, damp sites and riparian terraces)
Lomandra filiformis subsp. *coriacea*	Wattle Mat-rush	HRFF, VGF
Lomandra filiformis subsp. *filiformis*	Wattle Mat-rush	HRFF, VGF
Lomandra longifolia subsp. *exilis*	Cluster-headed Mat-rush	HRFF, VGF
Lomandra longifolia subsp. *longifolia*	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	HRFF, VGF (rocky sites and escarpments)
Luzula meridionalis var. *flaccida*	Common Woodrush	DF, HRFF, VGF
Grasses		
Anthosachne scabra	Common Wheat-grass	HRFF, VGF
Austrostipa densiflora	Dense Spear-grass	VGF
Austrostipa mollis	Supple Spear-grass	VGF
Austrostipa pubinodis	Tall Spear-grass	HRFF, VGF
Austrostipa rudis subsp. *rudis*	Veined Spear-grass	HRFF, VGF
Austrostipa semibarbata	Fibrous Spear-grass	HRFF, VGF
Deyeuxia quadriseta	Reed Bent-grass	HRFF, VGF

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Dichelachne crinita	Long-hair Plume-grass	VGF
Dichelachne rara	Common Plume-grass	HRFF, VGF
Microlaena stipoides var. *stipoides*	Weeping Grass	DF, HRFF, VGF
Poa labillardierei var. *labillardierei*	Common Tussock-grass	DF, HRFF, VGF
Poa sieberiana var. *hirtella*	Grey Tussock-grass	HRFF, VGF
Poa sieberiana var. *sieberiana*	Grey Tussock-grass	HRFF, VGF
Rytidosperma caespitosum	Common Wallaby-grass	HRFF, VGF
Rytidosperma geniculatum	Kneed Wallaby-grass	HRFF, VGF
Rytidosperma laeve	Smooth Wallaby-grass	HRFF, VGF
Rytidosperma penicillatum	Weeping Wallaby-grass	DF, HRFF, VGF
Rytidosperma pilosum	Velvet Wallaby-grass	HRFF, VGF
Rytidosperma setaceum var. *setaceum*	Bristly Wallaby-grass	VGF (drier sites)
Tetrarrhena juncea	Forest Wire-grass	DF, HRFF
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	HRFF, VGF
Herbs		
Acaena echinata	Sheep's Burr	HRFF, VGF
Acaena novae-zelandiae	Bidgee-widgee	DF, HRFF, VGF
Acaena X *ovina*	Australian Sheep's Burr	HRFF, VGF
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water Plantain	DF, HRFF (aquatic)
Arthropodium milleflorum	Pale Vanilla-lily	HRFF, VGF
Arthropodium strictum	Chocolate Lily	HRFF, VGF
Asperula scoparia subsp. *scoparia*	Prickly Woodruff	HRFF, VGF
Bulbine bulbosa	Bulbine Lily	HRFF, VGF
Burchardia umbellata	Milkmaids	HRFF, VGF
Craspedia variabilis	Variable Billy-buttons	HRFF, VGF
Dichondra repens	Kidney-weed	DF, HRFF, VGF
Geranium potentilloides var. *potentilloides*	Soft Crane's-bill	DF, HRFF
Geranium sp. 2	Variable Crane's-bill	HRFF, VGF
Glycine clandestina	Twining Glycine	DF, HRFF, VGF
Gonocarpus humilis	Shade Raspwort	DF, HRFF
Gonocarpus tetragynus	Common Raspwort	HRFF, VGF
Hackelia suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue	HRFF, VGF
Haloragis heterophylla	Varied Raspwort	HRFF, VGF
Hydrocotyle laxiflora	Stinking Pennywort	HRFF, VGF
Leptorhynchos squamatus	Scaly Buttons	HRFF, VGF
Leptorhynchos tenuifolius	Wiry Buttons	HRFF, VGF
Linum marginale	Native Flax	HRFF, VGF
Microseris walteri	Yam Daisy	HRFF, VGF
Opercularia varia	Variable Stinkweed	HRFF, VGF
Pelargonium australe	Austral Stork's-bill	HRFF, VGF (rocky sites)
Pelargonium rodneyanum	Magenta Stork's-bill	VGF
Plantago varia	Variable Plantain	HRFF, VGF
Ranunculus lappaceus	Australian Buttercup	HRFF, VGF
Senecio bathurstianus	Dissected Fireweed	DF, HRFF, VGF (sheltered, rocky sites)
Senecio minimus	Shrubby Fireweed	DF, HRFF
Senecio phelleus	Stony Fireweed	HRFF, VGF
Senecio prenanthoides	Beaked Fireweed	DF, HRFF, VGF
Solenogyne dominii	Smooth Solenogyne	HRFF, VGF
Solenogyne gunnii	Hairy Solenogyne	HRFF, VGF
Stellaria pungens	Prickly Starwort	DF, HRFF, VGF (sheltered, well-watered rocky sites)
Stylidium armeria subsp. *armeria*	Common Triggerplant	HRFF, VGF
Veronica gracilis	Slender Speedwell	HRFF, VGF

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Viola hederacea sensu Thiele & Prober	Ivy-leaf Violet	DF, HRFF, VGF
Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. *stricta*	Tall Bluebell	HRFF, VGF