



NARRAWALLEE BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN 2020

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RESERVE INFORMATION

Reserves: Matron Porter Drv Reserve, Narrawallee Beach Reserve, Narrawallee Inlet Reserve, Victor Ave Reserve, Surfers Ave North and Surfers Ave South reserves, Bannister Head Rd Reserve/Scout Track

Reserve Number: SNW797, SUL947, SNW797, SNW801, SMM802, SNW803

Land Tenure: Crown (Council Trust Manager), Council freehold,

Community Land Type: Natural Area, Park

1. BUSHCARE GROUP GOALS

The goals of the Narrawallee Bushcare Action Plan are to:

Aim:

Undertake bushland restoration and regeneration activities to protect and improve local natural biodiversity.

Goals:

- Control weeds within the healthier, more resilient areas of bushland, and encourage native plant regeneration.
- Identify more disturbed/degraded bushland areas and develop strategies for restoration of local species.
- Support building understanding and awareness in the local community of the nature and value of local bushland, and potential negative impacts of poor residential garden practices on bushland.

2. SITE ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Actions	Lessons Learnt
<p>In healthier/more resilient areas we've achieved significant reduction of weed biomass to the effect they are now at maintenance level.</p>	<p>Targeting weed removal before seed is set, to maximise outcome.</p> <p>Recording areas weeded and carrying out follow up to minimise weed reinfestation.</p>
<p>Successful planting of native species in niches where weed biomass has been removed.</p>	<p>Planting up native species in areas of weed removal reduces incidence of weed reinfestation and increases species diversity.</p>
<p>Identifying <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> (buffalo grass) as the next emergent weed requiring action, and initiating strategies to control.</p>	<p>Developing a method for buffalo grass control, which supports minimal need for broad scale spraying, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • localised hand removal of buffalo around existing native plants • planting native species in spare niches where Buffalo has been hand removed or spot sprayed.
<p>Use of buffer planting with species such as <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> and <i>Dianella caerulea</i> to improve weed control and delineate bush areas.</p>	<p>Recognition that buffer planting is effective in weed suppression to stop invasion from grass in recreation areas.</p>
<p>Building greater group knowledge of native and exotic plant identification and characteristics.</p>	<p>More effective bush regeneration skills and management processes.</p>

3. NARRAWALLEE BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN MAPS



Overview of Narrawallee Bushcare Areas



Area 1 - Narrawallee Headland



Area 2 - Northern Narrawallee Beach



Area 3 - Matron Porter Reserve



Area 4 - Victor Ave to end of Surfers Ave cul-de-sac.



Area 5 - Scout track

4. SHOALHAVEN BUSHCARE GROUP ACTIVITIES TABLE

Priority should be rated as H = High (started within 12 months); M = Medium (started 1-3 years); L = Low

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
Area 1: Narrawallee Headland and inlet			
<p>1. On-going control of environmental weeds throughout the area, and therefore fortifying existing remnant vegetation. Targeting the following weed species:</p> <p><i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> – Ground Asparagus <i>Acetosa sagittata</i> – Turkey Rhubarb <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> – Buffalo Grass <i>Ochna Cerruliata</i> – Mickey Mouse Plant <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotunda</i> – Bitou Bush <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i> – Boneseed <i>Bidens pilosa</i> – Cobblers pegs <i>Senna pendula spp. pendula</i> – Easter Senna <i>Eharta erecta</i> – Panic veldtgrass <i>Sporobolus africanus</i> – Parramatta grass</p>	H	<p>1. Use hand removal and spot chemical spraying as per the best management control practice for each weed species.</p> <p>2. Bagging and green waste recycling of weeds as required.</p>	Ongoing



GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
2. Buffer planting of <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (Lomandra) and <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> (Saltbush) to delineate park and natural area edges and improve stability.	M	<p>Bushcare Group to identify appropriate local native, low-growing plant species, with advice from Council Bushcare Support Officer.</p> <p>Council to supply plants of local provenance where possible and Bushcare Group to plant and maintain.</p>	Ongoing
3. Removal of domestic rubbish off-site, eg bottles, cans, plastic, wrappers.	M	Collecting and sorting to appropriate recycling bins.	Ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
Area 2: Northern Narrawallee Beach			
<p>1. On-going control of environmental weeds throughout the area, and therefore fortifying existing remnant vegetation. Targeting the following weed species:</p> <p><i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> – ground asparagus <i>Lillium formosanum</i> – formosan lily <i>Acetosa sagittata</i> – turkey rhubarb <i>Conyza albida</i> – fleabane <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> – buffalo grass <i>Ochna serrulata</i> – Mickey Mouse plant <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotunda</i> – bitou bush <i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> – spider plant <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i> – boneseed <i>Bidens pilosa</i> – cobblers pegs <i>Senna pendula spp. pendula</i> – Easter Senna <i>Euphorbia paralias</i> – sea spurge <i>Araujia sericifera</i> – moth vine <i>Osteospermum spp.</i> – African daisy/sailor boy daisy <i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> – mother of millions <i>Agapanthus praecox subsp. orientalis</i> – <i>Agapanthus</i> Aloe species – Aloes <i>Delairea odorata</i> – cape ivy</p>	H	1. Use hand removal and spot chemical spraying, as per best control practice for each weed species.	Ongoing
2 Dune and track edge stabilisation with low-growing fibrous rooted plant species of local provenance.	M	<p>Bushcare Group to identify appropriate species, with advice from Council Bushcare Support Officer.</p> <p>Council to supply plants of local provenance where possible and</p>	Ongoing



GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
		Bushcare Group to plant and maintain.	
3 Planting native species of local provenance in open niche areas and areas of weed removal.	M	<p>Bushcare Group to identify appropriate local native species that will not affect current water-views, with advice from Council Bushcare Support Officer.</p> <p>Council to supply plants of local provenance where possible and Bushcare Group to plant and maintain.</p>	Ongoing
4 Removal of domestic rubbish off-site, eg bottles, cans, plastic, wrappers.	M	Collecting and sorting to appropriate recycling bins.	Ongoing



GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<p>Area 3: Matron Porter Reserve</p>			
<p>1. On-going control of environmental weeds throughout the area, thereby fortifying existing remnant vegetation. Targeting:</p> <p><i>Lonicera japonica</i> – Japanese honeysuckle <i>Ipomoea cairica</i> – coastal morning glory <i>Tropaeolum majus</i> – nasturtium <i>Crassula</i> species – Crassulas <i>Aristea ecklonii</i> – blue stars <i>Geranium</i> species – crane’s-bills <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> – blackberry <i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> – spider plant <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> – ground asparagus <i>Lillium formosanum</i> – Formosan lily <i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i> – montbretia <i>Epidendrum radicans x secundum</i> hybrid – crucifix orchid <i>Acetosa sagittata</i> – turkey rhubarb <i>Conyza albida</i> – fleabane <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> – buffalo Grass <i>Ochna serrulata</i> – Mickey Mouse plant <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotunda</i> – bitou bush <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i> – boneseed <i>Bidens pilosa</i> – Cobblers peg <i>Senna pendula spp. pendula</i> – Easter Senna <i>Euphorbia paralias</i> – sea spurge <i>Araujia sericifera</i> – moth vine <i>Osteospermum</i> species – African daisy/sailor boy daisy <i>Nephrolepsis cordifolia</i> – fishbone fern <i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i> – <i>Agapanthus</i> <i>Freesia</i> hybrid – freesia <i>Liriope</i> species – Liriope and other garden escapees.</p>	<p>H</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use hand removal and spot chemical spraying, as per best management control for each weed species. 2. Focus works on more resilient areas radiating out to more degraded areas. 3. In degraded areas, focus on removal of seed source and reducing seed spread into more resilient zones. 	<p>Ongoing</p>



GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
2. Management of <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> – sweet Pittosporum	M	Review the action of selective removal of sweet Pittosporum undertaken since 2010 and obtain any new permissions as may be required under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*	2020-21
3. Seek to inform and educate local community, in particular local residents on the bushland interface.	M	Make use of opportunities to communicate with local community to raise understanding of impact on native bushland of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residential garden practices • dumping garden refuse, and • native vegetation vandalism. 	Ongoing
4. Removal of domestic rubbish off site, eg bottles, cans, plastic, wrappers.	M	Collecting and sorting to appropriate recycling bins.	Ongoing
<p>* Council and the Bushcare group recognise that <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> is identified as a species that is listed as being part of the Bangalay Sand Forest Complex by the NSW Scientific Committee. However, in 2010, after consideration of the 'Review of Environmental Factors for the Narrawallee Foreshore Reserves – <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>' as per recommendations of Dept of Environment, Climate Change and Water, it was determined that selective removal of individual plants was suitable to this particular location due to the fact that the species was dominating the mid- and upper- strata of the vegetation.</p>			

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
Area 4: Victor Ave to Surfers Ave Cul-de-Sac			
<p>1. Ongoing control of environmental weeds fortifying existing remnant vegetation, targeting the following weed species:</p> <p><i>Lonicera japonica</i> – Japanese honeysuckle <i>Ipomoea cairica</i> – coastal morning glory <i>Tropaeolum majus</i> – nasturtium <i>Crassula</i> species – Crassula <i>Aristea ecklonii</i> – blue stars <i>Geranium</i> species – crane’s-bills <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> – blackberry <i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> – spider plant <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> – ground asparagus <i>Lillium formosanum</i> – Formosan lily <i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i> – Montbretia <i>Epidendrum radicans x secundum</i> hybrid – crucifix orchid <i>Acetosa sagittata</i> – turkey rhubarb <i>Conyza albida</i> – fleabane <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> – buffalo grass <i>Ochna serrulata</i> – Mickey Mouse plant <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotunda</i> – bitou bush <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i> – boneseed <i>Bidens pilosa</i> – cobbler’s pegs <i>Senna pendula spp. pendula</i> – Easter Senna <i>Euphorbia paralias</i> – sea spurge <i>Araujia sericifera</i> – moth vine <i>Osteospermum</i> species – African daisy/sailor boy daisy <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> – butterfly bush <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i> – Indian hawthorn <i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i> – Agapanthus <i>Ipomoea cairica</i> – coastal morning glory <i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> – seaside daisy <i>Aloe</i> species – Aloes <i>Paspalum urvillei</i> – giant Paspalum <i>Vinca major</i> – blue periwinkle <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> – Paddy’s lucerne</p>	H	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is a highly disturbed degraded area, effective management of much of which is beyond resources of bushcare volunteers, hence ongoing Council assistance will be sought for management. 2. Use hand removal and spot chemical spraying, as per best management control for each weed species. 3. Focus works on more resilient areas radiating out to more degraded areas. 4. In degraded areas, focus on removal of seed source and reducing seed spread into more resilient zones. 5. Seek assistance from the Council Bushcare Coordinator in conjunction with Council, for ongoing management of the area. 	Ongoing



GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
2. Seek community consultation with residents who live on the bushland interface, regarding bushcare activities and replanting plans.	M	<p>Make use of opportunities to communicate with local community. Seeking to raise understanding of importance of bushland corridors for native animals, and impact on native bushland of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residential garden practices • dumping garden refuse • native vegetation vandalism. <p>Communicating by way of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • letterbox drop • use of Council brochures, eg 'Bush Friendly Neighbour' • Information day/Weed walk; initiate personal approach to passersby. 	Ongoing
3 Planting locally provenant native species in open, niche areas and areas of weed removal.	M	<p>Bushcare Group to identify appropriate local native species, that will not affect current water-views, with advice from Council Bushcare Support Officer.</p> <p>Council to supply plants of local provenance where possible and Bushcare Group to plant and maintain.</p>	Ongoing
4 Removal of domestic rubbish off site, eg bottles, cans, plastic, wrappers.	M	Collecting and sorting to appropriate recycling bins.	Ongoing



GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<p>Area 5: Scout track</p>			
<p>CURRENT AND EXISTING ACTIONS</p> <p>1. On-going control of environmental weeds throughout the area thereby fortifying existing remnant vegetation. Targeting the following weed species:</p> <p><i>Lonicera japonica</i> – Japanese honeysuckle <i>Crassula</i> species – Crassula <i>Aristea ecklonii</i> – blue stars <i>Geranium</i> species – crane’s-bills <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> – blackberry <i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> – spider plant <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> – ground aparagus <i>Lillium formosanum</i> – Formosan lily <i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i> – Montbretia <i>Epidendrum radicans x secundum</i> hybrid – crucifix orchid <i>Acetosa sagittata</i> – turkey rhubarb <i>Conyza albida</i> – fleabane <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> – buffalo grass <i>Ochna serrulata</i> – Mickey Mouse plant <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotunda</i> – bitou bush <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i> – boneseed <i>Bidens pilosa</i> – cobbler’s pegs <i>Senna pendula spp. pendula</i> – Easter Senna <i>Osteospermum</i> species – African daisy/sailor boy daisy <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> – Indian hawthorn <i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i> – Agapanthus <i>Ipomoea cairica</i> – coastal morning glory <i>Hedychum gardnerianum</i> – ginger lily <i>Aloe</i> species – Aloes <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> – caterpillar grass <i>Cortaderia</i> species – pampas grass <i>Lantana camara</i> – Lantana <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> – fishbone fern <i>Hedera helix</i> – English ivy <i>Monstera deliciosa</i> – Swiss cheese plant <i>Lagunaria patersonii</i> – Norfolk Island hibiscus <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> – Paddy’s lucerne</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>1. Use hand removal and spot chemical spraying, as per best control practice for each weed species.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>





GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
2. Take appropriate remediation action, with Councils assistance, after recent tree removal (Feb 2020).	H	<p>Species enrichment and replacement.</p> <p>Seek discussion with Council and agreement regarding further remediation actions.</p>	Ongoing
3. Seek community consultation with residents on the bushland interface, regarding bushcare activities and replanting plans.	M	<p>Make use of opportunities to communicate with local community.</p> <p>Seeking to raise understanding of importance of bushland corridors for native animals, and impact on native bushland of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residential garden practices • dumping garden refuse • native vegetation vandalism. <p>Communicating by way of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • letterbox drops • use of Council brochures, eg 'Bush Friendly Neighbour' • Information day/Weed walk; initiate personal approach to passersby. 	Ongoing
4. Removal of domestic rubbish off-site, eg bottles, cans, plastic, wrappers.	M	Collecting and sorting to appropriate recycling bins.	Ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<i>Community Engagement, Citizen Science</i>			
1. Communication about importance of local bushland and impact of environmental weeds.	Medium	By conducting/use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Day/s • Weed Walk/s • Distribution of Council brochures • NatureMapr Citizen Science App • Recruiting information for Bushcare Volunteers • Bioblitz workshops with school groups and community • Articles in local media such as newsletters • Domestic rubbish audit 	Ongoing
2. Explanation of bushcare group activities and goals, and recruitment of new members.	Medium	Engage with passers-by and provide information.	Ongoing
3. Interact with other Bushcare Groups to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seek to maintain and build wildlife corridors • exchange information and share knowledge about work practices, and • build relationships. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared working bees • Morning teas • Group facilitation and counselling by Bushcare Support Officer. • Cooperative involvement in community education events 	Ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
4. Map local biodiversity.	Medium	Log information in NatureMapr and other appropriate citizen science apps.	Ongoing
5. Domestic rubbish audit co-ordination with Tread Lightly Inc.	Medium	Collect, record and report rubbish to Tread Lightly Inc.	Ongoing

6. BUSHCARE GROUP WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

New volunteers must be inducted in Shoalhaven City Councils corporate induction process and volunteers must comply with the Volunteer Induction Handbook.

Based on the activities included in this action plan, a new site hazard and risk assessment will be completed. Volunteers are to be inducted on this revised risk assessment with the adoption of this plan. The 'site hazard and risk assessment' is to be revised as need be, for example, upon the identification of a new hazard, or of a new control measure for an existing hazard.

7. COUNCIL SUPPORT

Supply tools, herbicide and materials within the constraints of budget

- Training and technical advice
- Administration support
- Assistance with grant applications, administration and management.
- Assistance with events
- Assistance from Council's Bush Regenerator staff as resources allow
- Weed bag and large rubbish removal
- Recognition of groups stewardship of the areas under this plan and undertaking from Council to communicate with Group and seek groups' participation in any works planned by Council.

8. POSSIBLE FUTURE FUNDING

The following projects will be considered as funding opportunities become available:

Project
Primary weeding of Area 4, Victor Ave to Surfers Ave cul-de-sac.
Signage: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of fixed signage in the areas cared for by the group, highlighting work contribution of bushcare group/s and providing recruitment information.• Provision of portable sign for use during group's weekly work.

9. REVIEW

This plan will be reviewed six years from its adoption but can be reviewed sooner if agreed.

10. REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLANS OR STRATEGIES

Name of document	Year	Produced by
Local Strategic Plan 2016-2021	2016	South East Local Land Services
Generic Community Land Plan of Management – Natural Areas	Revised 2016	Shoalhaven City Council
Foreshore Reserves Policy	2005	Shoalhaven City Council
Bushcare/Parkcare Policy	2018	Shoalhaven City Council
Scout Track Reserve Narrawallee – Site Assessment and Bushland Regeneration Plan 2010	2010	Wendy Fuller
Narrawallee Foreshore reserve – Culling of <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	2010	Alison Hunt and Associates
Management Strategy Southern Foreshore Reserve, Narrawallee Beach	2005	Shoalhaven City Council

11. BUSHCARE SITE SPECIES LIST

The following endemic species have been recorded for the sites:

SPECIES:	COMMON NAME
OVERSTOREY	
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black she-oak
<i>Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old man Banksia
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp she-oak
<i>Diospyros australis</i>	Black plum
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay/Mahogany
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany/Bangalay
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silver-top ash
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper fig
<i>Glochidion ferdinandii</i>	Cheese Tree
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Bastard or Scentless Rosewood
MID-STOREY	
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory, lightwood
<i>Acacia longifolia subs sophorae</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle/Coast Wattle
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black wattle
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Breynia/Native Privet/Coffee Bush
<i>Correa alba var. alba</i>	White Correa/Coastal Correa
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia
<i>Hibbertia monogyna</i>	Leafy Guinea Flower
<i>Homolanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain devil
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal Teatree/Victoria Teatree
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coastal Beard Heath/Bearded Heath
<i>Macrozamia communis</i>	Burrawang
<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	Pidgeon Berry
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive
<i>Myoporum bonariense ssp australe</i>	Boobialla
<i>Notolea ovata</i>	
<i>Olearia viscidula</i>	Wallaby wallaby weed, viscid daisy bush
<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Broad-leaf Geebung/Smooth Geebung
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaf Geebung/Pine-leaf Geebung
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Riceflower
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough-fruit Pittosporum/Hairy or Yellow Pittosporum /Brisbane Laurel
<i>Santalum obtusifolium</i>	Blunt sandalwood
<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	Devil's Needles
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Bastard rosewood
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Native Rosemary/Coastal Rosemary

UNDERSTOREY	
<i>Actinotus minor</i>	Small Flannel Flower
<i>Actites megalocarpus</i>	Dune thistle
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Coastal Pigface
<i>Centalla asiatica</i>	Indian pennywort
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Native Wandering Jew/Scurvy Weed/Creeping Christian /True Blue
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	Swamp Lily/River Lily/Crinum Lily
<i>Criptostylus erecta</i>	Bonnet orchid
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough tree fern
<i>Cymbidium suave</i>	Tree Orchid/Snake Orchid/Scented or Sweet Cymbidium
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch/Dog's Tooth Grass/Bermuda Grass
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
<i>Dipodium punctatum</i>	Hyacinth Orchid
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Native Geranium
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	Mat grass
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady grass
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	A club-sedge
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club Rush
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Lomandra/Spiny-headed Mat-rush/Mat-Rush/Swordgrass
<i>Lomandra micrantha tuberculata</i>	Small-flowered Mat-Rush/Lomandra
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping grass
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass
<i>Oxalis rubens</i>	Dune wood-sorrel
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Native Storksbill/Native or Wild Geranium/Pelargonium
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Cockspur Flower
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush
<i>Scaevola calendulacea</i>	Dune, Beach or Scented Fan Flower/ Hand Flower
<i>Schelhammera undulata</i>	Lilac Lily
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed
<i>Solanum opacum</i>	Green berry nightshade
<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	Devil's needles
<i>Spinifex sericea</i>	Spinifex
<i>Sporobolus virginicus var. virginicus</i>	Sand couch
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	Warrigal Cabbage/New Zealand Spinach
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo grass
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Trailing speedwell

VINES, CREEPERS, MISTLETOES	
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple Berry/Apple Dumplings/Mylong
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Slender Devil's Twine/Dodder Laurel/Dodder Vine
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Common Devil's Twine/Snotgollions
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Kangaroo Grape
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i> var. <i>glycinoides</i>	Forest Clematis, Old Man's Beard
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Travellers' Joy Vine, Old Man's Beard
<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining glycine
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	Small leaf glycine
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsparilla/Hardenbergia/Purple Twining Pea/Purple Coral
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Golden Guinea Flower/Climbing or Twining Guinea Flower/Snake Vine
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Running Postman
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	Common Milk Vine
<i>Muellerina celastroides</i>	Mistletoe
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Native Sarsaparilla
<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	Snake vine
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	Bearded Tylophora

New records are continually being made using the Budawang Coast Nature Map (BCNM).

To see recent sightings, register with BCNM and follow the following links:

[Home](#) > [Maps](#) > [Narrawallee Bushcare](#) > [Plants](#)

Records of other taxa can also be viewed using the BCNM platform.

12. BUSHCARE SITE WEED LIST

The following weeds have been recorded on the site over the past decade:

Scientific name	Common Name
<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey rhubarb
<i>Agapanthus praecox subsp. orientalis</i>	Agapanthus
<i>Aloe</i> species	Aloe species
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Moth vine
<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>	Blue stars
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton weed
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Ground asparagus
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Climbing asparagus fern
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobbler's pegs
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother-of-millions
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Mossman River grass
<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Spider plant
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i>	Boneseed
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundata</i>	Bitou bush
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle
<i>Conyza</i> species	Fleabane
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror bush
<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>	Large-leaf Cotoneaster
<i>Crassula</i> species	Crassula
<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape ivy
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic veldtgrass
<i>Epidendrum radicans x secundum hybrid</i>	Crucifix orchid
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea spurge
<i>Freesia</i> species	Freesia
<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Gazania
<i>Geranium</i> species	Geranium
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Ginger lily
<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>	American pennywort
<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>	Smooth flatweed
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Catsear/flatweed
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Coastal morning glory
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
<i>Lilium formosanum</i>	Formosa lily
<i>Liriope</i> species	Liriope
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone fern
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Mickey Mouse plant
<i>Osteospermum</i> species	African daisy/sailor boy daisy
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Giant paspalum
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Common passionfruit
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf milkwort
<i>Rapheolepis umbellata</i>	Japanese hawthorn

Scientific name	Common Name
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate	Blackberry
<i>Senecio madagascarensis</i>	Fireweed
<i>Senna multiglandulosa</i>	Downy senna
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Easter cassia
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's lucerne
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sowthistle
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Parramatta grass
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater periwinkle