

DOT BUTLER CONSERVATION RESERVE BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN

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RESERVE INFORMATION

Reserve:	Dot Butler Conservation Reserve
Reserve Number(s):	Crown Reserve R87745 Council Reserve NKV132
Land Tenure:	Crown (SCC has care, control and management)
Community Land Type:	Reserve, Public Recreation



1. BUSHCARE GROUP GOALS

The goals of the Dot Butler Bushcare Group Action Plan are to:

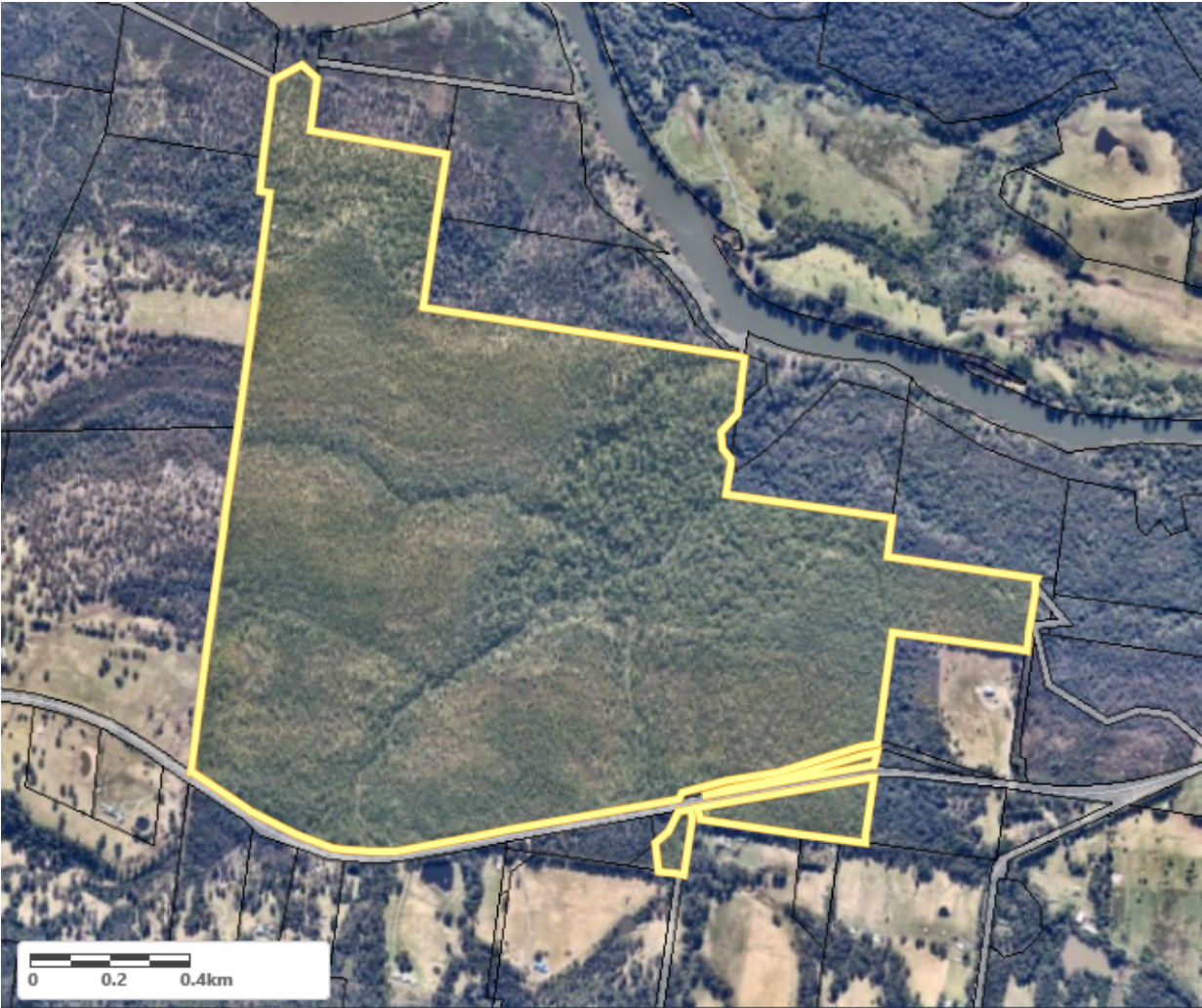
- Learn about post-fire regeneration and the return of animals and communicate these learnings
- Enhance wildlife habitat
- Control weeds using environmentally and culturally sensitive methods
- Initiate and facilitate indigenous-led environmental and cultural activities.

2. SITE ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Actions	Lessons Learnt
<p>As the Dot Butler Reserve was burnt in the 2019-2020 bushfires, a small group of volunteers installed and managed feeding and drinking stations for any animals that survived.</p>	<p>For wildlife still on site after the Currowan bushfire (2019/20 summer), wildlife feeding is likely to have been important for subsequent recovery.</p> <p>Camera monitoring was successful in showing return of species post-fire. Cameras installed at feeding stations and other areas of the reserve detected the presence of wallabies, possums, wombats, bandicoots as well as a number of different bird species. Other sightings included a lace monitor and echidna.</p> <p>It was difficult to predict the food that would be eaten by particular species, and it was apparent that possums ate much of the bird seed while the birds preferred the fruit put out for possums.</p> <p>Some of the uneaten bird seed germinated but died off with no ongoing impact.</p>
<p>Nest boxes suitable for brush-tailed possums, ring-tailed possums, and yellow-bellied gliders were installed after the bushfire.</p>	<p>Placement of boxes in relation to the sun to avoid overheating is very important for occupation rates. The boxes that were occupied generally faced east. The only species found to use the boxes was the brush-tailed possum.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of nest boxes will be required.</p> <p>The Bushcare group benefited from participating in an Australian National University (ANU) study on nest box occupancy after bushfires. To conduct ongoing monitoring, the group needs the correct equipment for checking nest boxes systematically.</p>

<p>Transects have been established to monitor bandicoot activity within an area of the site thought to be likely to have bandicoot habitat and monitoring has commenced.</p>	<p>The group benefited from guidance on how to monitor bandicoot diggings and now has this practical experience. After observing the correlation between diggings and fungi, it is thought that the importance of fungi in bandicoot survival needs further investigating.</p>
<p>The group monitored the return of native vegetation and weed regrowth with the benefit of a professional botanist.</p>	<p>Whilst there has been diversity of specialised growth following the bushfire, the extent of the recovery will take several years to assess and also varies across the site. Ongoing monitoring is needed, particularly to assess the effects of the very dense wattle regrowth.</p>

3. DOT BUTLER BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN MAP



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
1. Set up transects for bandicoot survey and continue monitoring bandicoot diggings.	H	Install 6 transects 200 m long Count diggings along transects as often as feasible, note tree species and fungi associated with diggings where possible.	Ongoing
2. Weed control	M	Hand remove weeds as group moves through reserve to do other activities.	Ongoing
3. Monitor nest boxes	M	Develop and improve techniques to check for fauna utilising boxes. Keep abreast of the latest information on the design of nest boxes and consider replacement or additional boxes.	Ongoing
4. Monitor regeneration including the effects of dense populations of <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> Black wattle.	M	Occasional inspection with a botanist/ecologist. Report to Council's Bushcare and Natural Areas staff.	Ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<i>Community Engagement, Citizen Science</i>			
1. Communicate with the Kangaroo Valley community and more broadly in the Shoalhaven about the importance of protecting remaining local bushland and local endangered species.	H	Encourage community members to join in activities. Open dialogue with local Indigenous communities and Elders about cultural and natural heritage on the site.	Ongoing
2. Use iNaturalist to record findings.	H	Encourage members to use the app. Participate in citizen science using information gathered in the app.	Ongoing
3. Engage with other local Bushcare groups, landholders and environmental organisations regarding a shared approach to protecting the ecosystems found on the Dot Butler Reserve and adjoining properties in Kangaroo Valley.	H	Reach out to members from the Kangaroo Valley Environment Group, Friends of the Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby and neighbours occupying the wildlife corridor adjoining and running east of the Dot Butler Reserve.	Ongoing
4. Research, report on, and initiate actions to reduce the native fauna road toll along Mt Scanzi Road.	H	Engage with residents and frequent road users. Under the guidance of Council staff, initiate a project, possibly with a university, to study the role of vegetation and landforms along roadsides regarding the frequency of wildlife road deaths.	ongoing

5. BUSHCARE GROUP WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

New volunteers must register with Shoalhaven City Council and 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 needed, for example, upon the identification of a new hazard, or of a new control measure for an existing hazard.

6. COUNCIL SUPPORT

Supply tools, herbicide, and materials within the constraints of budget

- Purchase of pole camera for monitoring nest boxes
- 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

7. POSSIBLE FUTURE FUNDING

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

Project
Liaise with local Indigenous groups to learn about cultural burns.
Employ a drone expert for survey work.
Trial different strategies for alternate habitat for local fauna.
Identify if the Dot Butler Reserve is still habitat for the yellow-bellied glider given there are four records for the species on the reserve.
Research and initiate trials regarding the effect of <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> (black wattle) in regenerating forests.

8. REVIEW

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

9. REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLANS OR STRATEGIES

Name of document	Year it was produced	Produced by
Bushcare/ Parkcare Policy	2018	Shoalhaven City Council
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

10. RECOMMENDED REVEGETATION SPECIES

Currently there is no need for any revegetation as it is regenerating naturally after the 2019/20 Currowan Bushfire.

11. BUSHCARE SITE WEED LIST

The following weeds have been recorded on the site courtesy of Kevin Mills. The abundance of these weeds is low.

<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Mistflower
<i>Argentina Adenophora</i>	Crofton weed
<i>Bidens Pilosa</i>	Cobbler's pegs
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Common bittercress
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu grass
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella sedge
<i>Erigeron bonariense</i>	Tall fleabane
<i>Facelis retusa</i>	Annual trampweed
<i>Gamochaeta americana</i>	American cudweed
<i>Gamochaeta calviceps</i>	Cudweed
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flatweed
<i>Isolepis prolifera</i>	Budding club-rush
<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Cape gooseberry
<i>Phytolacca octrandra</i>	Inkweed
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Blackberry
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's lucerne
<i>Solanum chenopodioides</i>	Whitetip nightshade
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild tobacco bush
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black nightshade

<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sowthistle
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Stinking roger
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purpletop
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Common verbena

12. DOT BUTLER RESERVE PLANT COMMUNITIES

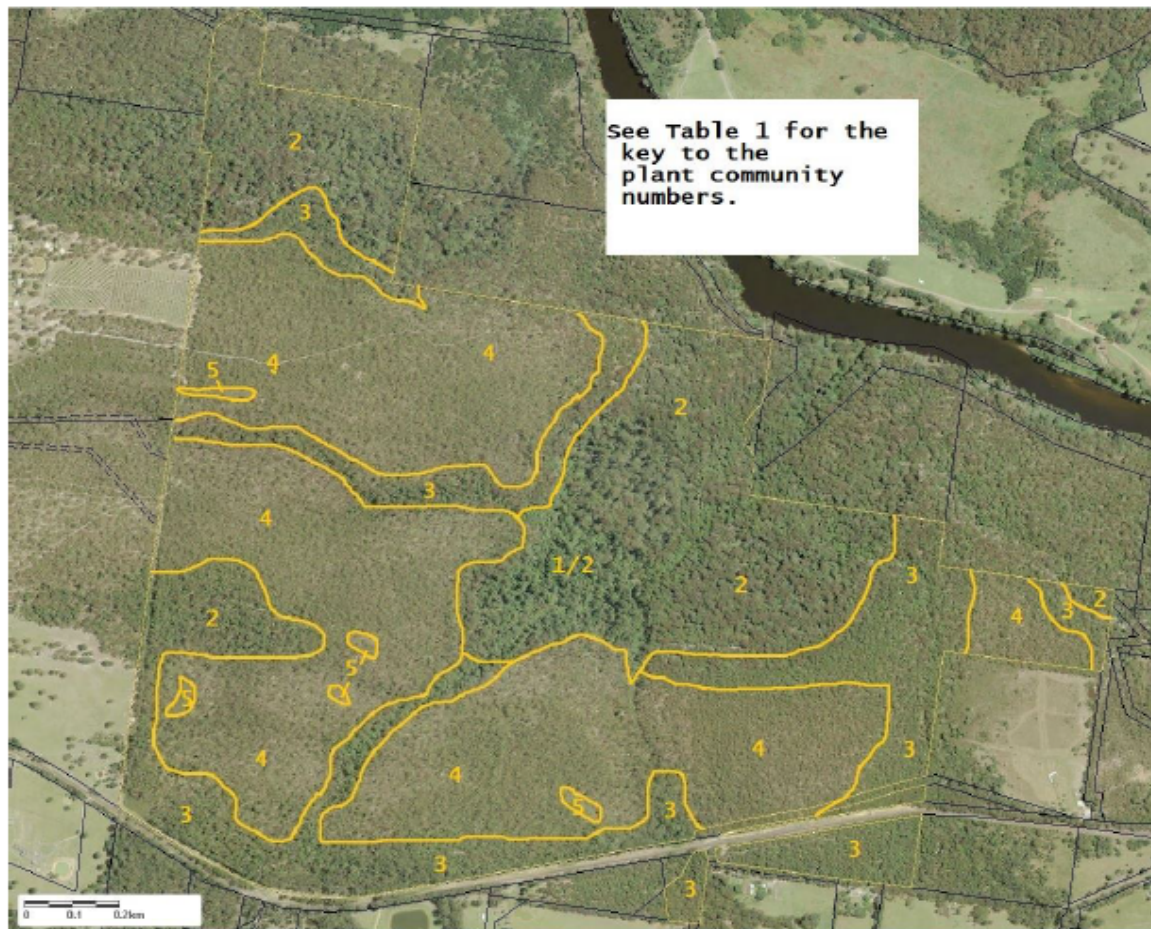


Figure 1 Dot Butler Reserve, showing plant community distribution

Table 1 Plant communities at the Dot Butler Reserve

Name	Key species – botanical name	Common name	Occurrence
1) Ironwood rainforest	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Ironwood Coachwood Watergum	Gullies and creek sides
2) Turpentine – Peppermint	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> <i>Angophora floribunda</i> <i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Turpentine Rough barked apple Sydney peppermint	Gullies and deeper soils on ridges
3) Grey gum – Bloodwood – stringybark forest	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i> <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> <i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> <i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	White stringybark Red bloodwood Grey gum Sydney peppermint	Deeper soils
4) Woodland/forest	<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i> <i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> <i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Hard leaved scribbly gum Grey gum Red bloodwood	Across broad ridges
5) Treeless heathland	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i> <i>Baeckea brevifolia</i> <i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Thyme honey-myrtle Short-leaf heath myrtle Narrow-leaved bottlebrush	Poorly drained shallow soils

13. BUSHCARE SITE SPECIES LIST

The following endemic species have been recorded on the site (Kevin Mills)

OVERSTOREY

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two-veined hickory
<i>Acacia irrorata</i>	Green wattle
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's wattle
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black wattle
<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leaved apple
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough barked apple
<i>Calandrinia pickeringii</i>	Calandrinia
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River oak
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Christmas bush
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red bloodwood
<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>	Native laural
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>	Sassafras
<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>	Blue-leaved stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus saligna x botryoides</i>	Southern blue gum
<i>Eucalyptus scias subsp. scias</i>	Large-fruited red mahogany
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	Hard-leaved scribbly gum
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper fig
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson fig
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable sword sedge
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage tree palm
<i>Melicope micrococca</i>	White Euodia
<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>	Pencil cedar
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Rosewood
<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	Lilly pilly
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water gum

MID-STOREY

Shrubs and small trees

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Golden wattle
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet wattle
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine wattle
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly moses
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black she oak
<i>Androcalva fraseri</i>	Brush kurrajong
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	Common aotus
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Ironwood
<i>Baekea brevifolia</i>	Short-leaf heath myrtle
<i>Banksia paludosa</i>	Swamp banksia
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old man banksia
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin banksia
<i>Bossiaea ensata</i>	Sword bossiaea
<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>	Variable bossiaea
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee bush
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	blackthorn
<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved bottlebrush
<i>Calomeria amaranthoides</i>	Plume bush
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall sedge
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common cassina
<i>Claoxyon australe</i>	Brittlewood
<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	Hairy clerodendrum
<i>Coronidium elatum</i>	Tall everlasting
<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	Bitter cryptandra
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Gorse bitter pea
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Flax-lily
<i>Dillwynia ramosissima</i>	Bushy parrot pea
<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	Twisted parrot pea
<i>Diospyros australis</i>	Black plum
<i>Dodonaea tripetra</i>	Large-leaved hop-bush
<i>Dubosia myoporoides</i>	Corkwood
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry ash
<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	Heath
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey gum
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	bolwarra
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>	Pale-fruited ballart
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall saw sedge
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese tree
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>	Golden tips
<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i>	Grevillea
<i>Hakea laevipes</i>	Finger hakea
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Silky hakea
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding heart
<i>Hovea longifolia</i>	Rusty-pod hovea
<i>Howittia trilocularis</i>	Blue howitta
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral indigo
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common rush

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	White kunzea
<i>Lambertia Formosa</i>	Mountain devil
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly teatree
<i>Leptospermum parvifolium</i>	Small leaved teatree
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Yellow teatree
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Paperbark teatree
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Juniper beard-heath
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>	Holly Lomatia
<i>Ludwigia peploides spp montevidensis</i>	Water primrose
<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	Red-flowered paperpark
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved paperbark
<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	Thyme honey-myrtle
<i>Mirbelia rubifolia</i>	Heathland mirbelia
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	Prickly broom-heath
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	Brush muttonwood
<i>Notelaea venosa</i>	Native olive
<i>Olearia viscidula</i>	Brush daisy-bush
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>	Thin stinkweed
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Everlasting
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale knotweed
<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Broad-leaved geebung
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved geebung
<i>Persoonia mollis</i>	Soft geebung
<i>Petrophile pendunculata</i>	Stalked conesticks
<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>	Shrubby spurge
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough-fruited pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet pittosporum
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	Shrubby platysace
<i>Platysace linearifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved platysace
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>	Prickly shaggy pea
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	Pomaderris
<i>Pomaderris ferruginea</i>	Rusty Pomaderris
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Pomax
<i>Prostanthera incana</i>	Velvet mint-bush
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Large-leaved bush pea
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	Bronze bush pea
<i>Ricinocarpos pinifolius</i>	Wedding bush
<i>Sannantha pluriflora</i>	Tall baeckea
<i>Schoenus villosus</i>	Hairy bog-rush
<i>Senna barronfieldii</i>	senna
<i>Solanum Americanum</i>	Glossy nightshade
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo apple
<i>Solanum celatum</i>	Nightshade
<i>Solanum pungetium</i>	Jagged nightshade
<i>Solanum vescum</i>	Kangaroo apple
<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i>	Scrub beefwood
<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>	Brush pepperbush
<i>Trema tomentosa var. aspera</i>	Native peach

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>	Mountain water gum
<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly zieria

Ferns

Botanical	Common
<i>Alsophila australis subsp.</i>	Australis rough tree fern
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common ground fern
<i>Diplazium austral</i>	Austral lady fern
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Bat's wing fern
<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>	Downy ground fern
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	Harsh ground fern
<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Tender brake
<i>Sphaeropteris cooperi</i>	Straw tree fern
<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i>	Umbrella fern
<i>Todea Barbara</i>	King fern

UNDERSTORY

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	Broom spurge
<i>Aneilama acuminatum</i>	Pointed aneilema
<i>Aneilema biflorum</i>	aneilema
<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>	Curley wig
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Indian pennywort
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy weed
<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>	Button everlasting
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Cyathochaeta diandra</i>	Sedge
<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	Sedge
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney weed
<i>Drosera spathulata</i>	Rosy sundew
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted hedge grass
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	Bordered panic
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry panic
<i>Eragrostis sp.</i>	Love grass
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Native crane's- bill
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	Creeping raspwort
<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i>	Germander raspwort
<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i>	Rocket goodenia
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	Ivy goodenia
<i>Goodenia heterophylla</i>	Variable goodenia
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop goodenia
<i>Gratiola pendunculata</i>	Brookweed
<i>Haemodorum corymbosum</i>	Rush leaved blood-lilly
<i>Helichrysum leucopsidium</i>	Satin everlasting
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Rough guinea flower
<i>Hibbertia empertrifolia</i>	Guinea flower
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect guinea flower
<i>Hydrocotyle geraniifolia</i>	Water pennywort

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking pennywort
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's wort
<i>Isotoma axillaris</i>	Rock isotoma
<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Common rush
<i>Laxmannia gracilis</i>	Slender wire-lily
<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>	Lepyrodia
<i>Leucopogon affinis</i>	Lance beard-heath
<i>Lobelia purpuranscens</i>	whiteroot
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>	Mat-rush
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny mat-rush
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many-flowered mat-rush
<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	Twisted mat-rush
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping grass
<i>Mitrasacme polymorpha</i>	Varied miterwort
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	Basket grass
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Oxalis
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga vine
<i>Panicum simile</i>	Panic grass
<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	Silky purple flag
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender knotweed
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water pepper
<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	Thyme spurge
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender rice-flower
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Cockspur flower
<i>Poranthera corymbosa</i>	Clustered poranthera
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small poranthera
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel flower
<i>Ptilothrix deusta</i>	sedge
<i>Pultenaea linophylla</i>	Halo bush pea
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale fan flower
<i>Senecio bipinnatisectus</i>	Commonwealth weed
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed grounsel
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian weed
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy stackhousia
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest starwort
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass triggerplant
<i>Stylidium laricifolium</i>	Giant trigger plant
<i>Tetrateca thymifolia</i>	Pink bells
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo grass
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Stinging nettle
<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Cup speedwell
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native violet
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Australian bluebell
<i>Xanthorrhoea concava</i>	Grass tree
<i>Xanthorrhoea resinifera</i>	Grass tree
<i>Xanthosia tridentata</i>	Xanthosia
<i>Zieria Pilosa</i>	Hairy zieria

Ferns

Botanical	Common
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common maidenhair fern
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough maidenhair
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace fern
<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	Sickle spleenwort
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Bristly cloak fern
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga fern
<i>Christella denata</i>	Binung fern
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	Hares foot fern
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Prickly rasp fern
<i>Doodia caudata</i>	Small rasp fern
<i>Hymenophyllaceae cupressiforme</i>	Common filmy fern
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw fern
<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>	Lacy wedge fern
<i>Lomaria nuda</i>	Fishbone water fern
<i>Macrozamia communis</i>	Burrawang
<i>Oceaniopteris cartiaginea</i>	Gristle fern
<i>Pellaea calidirupium</i>	Hot rock fern
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle fern
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common bracken
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	Rock felt fern
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	Forked combed fern

Orchids

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Acianthus fornicates</i>	Large mosquito orchid
<i>Caladenia spp.</i>	White fingers
<i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i>	Common helmet orchid
<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	Large tongue orchid
<i>Dendrobium linguiforme</i>	Tongue orchid
<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	Rock orchid
<i>Dendrobium striolatum</i>	Streaked rock orchid
<i>Eriochilus cucllatus</i>	Parson's bands
<i>Liparis reflexa</i>	Yellow rock orchid
<i>Pectorrhiza tridentata</i>	Tangle orchid
<i>Pterostylis sp.</i>	Greenhood

Vines and Epiphytes

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	Climbing apple berry
<i>Calystegia marginata</i>	Forest bindweed
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Slender dodder-laurel
<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender grape
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Water vine
<i>Clematis aristate</i>	Traveller's joy
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Australian bindweed
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling lily
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Vanilla glycine
<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>	Sweet morinda
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native sarsaparilla
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	Twining guinea flower
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Climbing guinea flower
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet coral pea
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky coral pea
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	Common milk vine
<i>Marsdenia suaveolens</i>	Scented marsdenia
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey-rope vine
<i>Passiflora herbertiana</i>	Native passionfruit
<i>Polymeria calycina</i>	Swamp bind weed
<i>Ripogonum album</i>	White supplejack
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>	Rose-leaf bramble
<i>Smilax austral</i>	Austral sarsaparilla
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Thornless sarsaparilla
<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Snake vine
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	Bearded tylophora