

BUNDEWALLAH RESERVE BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN

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1. RESERVE INFORMATION

Reserve:	Bundewallah Reserve
Reserve Number(s):	Council Reserve No. NKV172
Land Tenure:	Council owned
Community Land Type:	Community Land – Natural Area

2. BUSHCARE GROUP GOALS

The goals of the Bundewallah Bushcare Group are to:

1. Foster active community participation and support for the restoration of the Bundewallah Reserve.
2. Seek funding to assist with the restoration of the Bundewallah Reserve.
3. Undertake restoration of the Illawarra Sub-tropical Rainforest Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) vegetation on the reserve as a priority.
4. Work with Shoalhaven City Council to improve public walking access to Bundewallah Reserve.

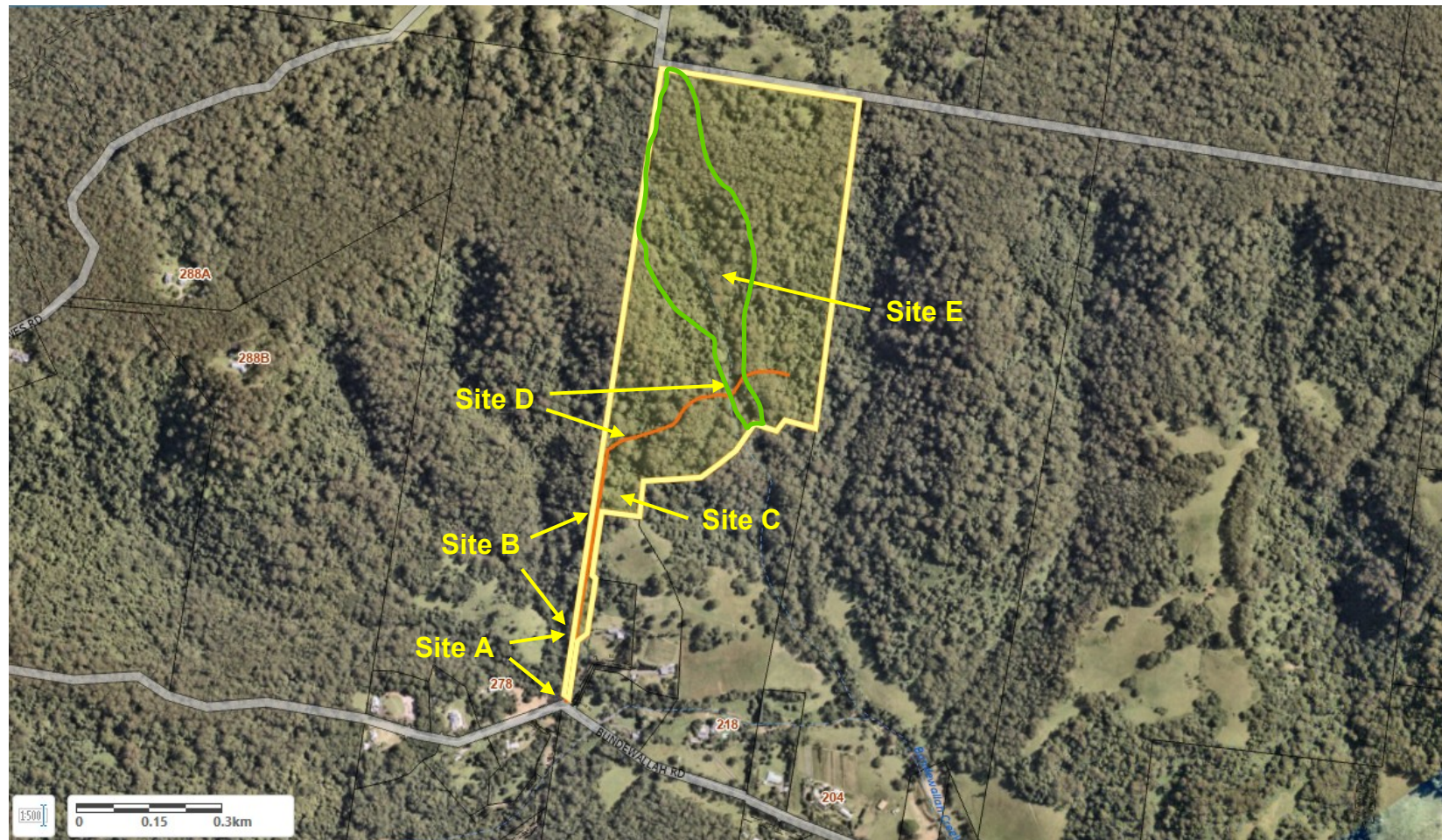
3. SITE ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Actions	Lessons Learnt
Weed Control	<p>Bundewallah Bushcare Group was formed in 2006. Through several years of continuous efforts, Bundewallah Bushcare volunteers have been successful at controlling invasive weeds on Bundewallah Reserve, particularly Lantana, Large-leaved Privet, Tobacco Tree, Mist Flower and Moth Vine especially within the southern areas of the reserve (Sites A, B and D in the maps below) and reducing the impact of these weeds on the area of Illawarra Sub-tropical Rainforest.</p> <p>Due to the large geographic extent being managed by the group and limited resources, it has proved difficult to undertake sufficient follow up workdays at all sites to completely eradicate weeds. The group have been successful with managing those weeds mentioned above at various sites.</p> <p>Significant parts of the Reserve are too steep for the volunteers to work safely on, and these areas require professional bush regenerators to control weed invasion. There is an increasing presence of Crofton Weed, Mistflower and Bidens particularly in Site C, mainly due to the uncontrolled spread of the weeds from adjacent private property. These weeds need immediate attention to prevent widespread impact on the integrity of the reserve.</p>
Revegetation/rehabilitation	<p>While the group have previously conducted revegetation and planting of native plants, this has been of limited success due to the steep terrain and the difficulty in maintaining new plantings. Natural regeneration has been far more successful. Many of the sites where the group conduct weed control have this capacity for natural regeneration and recruitment due to surrounding native vegetation.</p>

Community Engagement	<p>Membership of Bundewallah Bushcare is stable. However, new recruits have flagged it is of considerable concern that the average age of our volunteers is over 70 and there is a need to work on getting new, younger members.</p> <p>Youth membership is currently non-existent. Direct community engagement could be improved by way of joint activities with Intrepid Landcare and other youth-based groups in the Shoalhaven.</p> <p>A previous goal of the Bushcare group was to continue to raise awareness of residents and visitors of the ecological values and biodiversity of Bundewallah Reserve through organised workshops, guided walks and printed information.</p>
Group attendance	<p>Attendance levels are acceptable at each working bee. It is currently improving with a core of regulars, with less regular attendance by other members. This creates a good mix of people on each day.</p> <p>The provision of support from a Bushcare Field Officer has previously boosted attendance, but the loss of one of these officers from the Bushcare Team in 2022/23 has been felt keenly by the group and is considered to have led to the loss of some members of our group. Bushcare Field Officers greatly improve the morale of Bushcare Groups and leads to improved outcomes for both group members and within the reserve.</p>

4. SITE MAP AND GROUP ACTION TABLE

MAP 1. Bundewallah Reserve Bushcare showing Illawarra Sub-tropical Rainforest TEC (green area - Site E)



ACTION TABLE - Bundewallah Reserve Bushcare Sites

Priority ratings: H = High, M = Medium, L = Low

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIMING
Site A – Bundewallah Road to Creek 1. Bushcare Group to assist with follow-up control of weeds including Bidens, and Moth Vine, Mist Flower, Lantana and Small and Large-leaved Privet. 2. Revegetation.	M M M M	Spray, hand pull, cut and paint and scrape and paint. All manual weed control or herbicide use to be conducted as per product labels or APVMA permits. Manually dig/pull/cut. Bag seeds and propagules and dispose to appropriate waste receptacles. Revegetate using appropriate local native species – see Section 9 for guidance.	Seasonal
Site B – Creek to 1st cleared area 1. Council and the Bushcare group to maintain track by cut and paint and/or hand pull weeds along track, particularly Lantana, Privet, Tobacco Tree, Crofton Weed, Mist Flower, Moth Vine, and inject or frill Large and Small-leaved Privet where required. 2. Bushcare Group to undertake follow up maintenance of areas where contractors or Council staff have done primary weed control.	H H	Hand pull, cut and paint/scrape and paint. All manual weed control or herbicide use to be conducted as per product labels or APVMA permits. Work from bottom of the Reserve northwards and in achievable chunks.	Spring/Summer Ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIMING
Site C – Open paddock area 1. Council to assist the group with spraying Mist Flower, Crofton Weed and Bidens. 2. Bushcare group to support natural regeneration of rainforest edges.	H	Herbicide use to be carried out as per product labels or APVMA permits.	Once per year
Site D – Rainforest walking track to Creek crossing 1. Bushcare Group to follow up Council's Privet control with hand weeding of Privet and other weeds.	H H	Hand pull, cut and paint/scrape and paint. All manual weed control or herbicide use to be conducted as per product labels or APVMA permits. Work from bottom of the reserve northwards and in achievable chunks.	Spring/Summer On-going
Site E – TEC area above old rainforest track 1. Bushcare Group to monitor area for weed growth.	L	Walk the area occasionally and treat as required.	On-going

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<p><i>Community Engagement, Citizen Science</i></p> <p>1. Communication – Community Education</p> <p>Communicate with locals and visitors about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the importance of local bushland and other vegetation in providing habitat for native wildlife (including threatened species and threatened ecological communities). threats to these areas such as weeds, erosion, dumping of garden waste and rubbish and vegetation vandalism. 	M	<p>By potential use of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open days and other events. Council brochures. Citizen science programs. Articles in local media/newsletters. Through Council staff, work with schools and other community groups to provide educational opportunities. 	Opportunistically
2. Explanation of Bushcare group goals/activities, and recruitment of new members.	M	Engage with passers-by and provide information to local community.	Opportunistically
<p>3. Interact with other Bushcare Groups to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange information and share knowledge about work practices. Build and share skills, knowledge and relationships. Assist each other. 	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared working bees. Morning teas. Cooperative involvement in community educational events. 	Opportunistically
4. Map/Record local biodiversity.	M	Encourage recording of wildlife observations in Budawang Coast Atlas of Life (see link in Sect. 9 below).	Ongoing

5. BUSHCARE GROUP WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

New volunteers must be inducted via Shoalhaven City Council's 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 risk assessment is to be revised as needs be, 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.

- Training and technical advice.
- Administration support.
- Assistance with grant applications, administration and management.
- Assistance with events.
- Support from Council's Bush Regeneration staff as resources allow.
- Weed bags and large rubbish removal.
- Recognition of the group's stewardship of the areas under this plan and undertaking from Council to communicate with Group and seek groups' participation in any planned works by Council, where appropriate.
- Council to mow the parking area and surrounding area to provide safe off-road parking for at least three vehicles. Council to assist with the control of weeds including Bidens, and Moth Vine, Mist Flower, Lantana and Small and Large-leaved Privet (Site A).
- Council to assist Group with spraying Mist Flower, Crofton Weed and Bidens. Council to clear suspended timber to allow access for weed control (Site C).
- Council to cut and paint Privet within 20 metres each side of the old logging track (Site D). Council to splatter gun larger areas of weeds in Site D and liaise with adjoining landholder to restore vegetation.

7. POSSIBLE FUTURE FUNDING

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

Restoration of the Illawarra Sub-tropical Rainforest TEC remnant (State and Federal grants).
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Improvement of public walking access especially over the creek (Site A) in the south of the reserve including improved signage
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8. REVIEW

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

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLANS OR STRATEGIES

Name of document	Year it was produced	Produced by
Bushcare / Parkcare Policy	2022	Shoalhaven City Council
Generic Community Land Plan of Management – Natural Areas	Revised 2016	Shoalhaven City Council
Local Strategic plan 2021-2026	2021	South East Local Land Services
Broughton Creek Catchment Management Plan	2000	Shoalhaven Catchment Management Committee

9. RECOMMENDED REVEGETATION SPECIES

Botanical name	Common name
OVERSTOREY TREES	
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's Wattle
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame Tree
<i>Dendrocnide excelsa</i>	Giant Stinging Tree
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> /E. <i>botryoides</i>	Southern Blue Gum
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar
<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Red Cedar
SHRUBS	
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two-veined Hickory
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's Wattle
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree
<i>Hymenanthera dentata</i>	Tree Violet
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	Boobialla
<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Muttonwood
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple
<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Trema aspera</i>	Native Peach
UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Kangaroo Vine
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass

New records are continually being made using the Budawang Coast Atlas of Life (BCAL) database. Bushcare Volunteers and community members are encouraged to record their flora and fauna observations in this database.

To see an up-to-date record of sightings, register with BCAL by using the following link: <https://budawangcoast.org.au/>

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

10. BUSHCARE SITE SPECIES LIST

The following flora species and weed list (Section 13) have been recorded on the site (largely recorded by Kevin Mills as part of the Illawarra Vegetation Studies '*Plants and vegetation of Bundewallah Reserve, Berry, Shoalhaven Region, NSW, 2019*):

Botanical name	Common name
OVERSTOREY TREES	
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Acrorychia oblongifolia</i>	Common Acrorychia
<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	Native Quince
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame Tree
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak
<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood
<i>Cinnamomum oliveri</i>	Oliver's Sassafras
<i>Citronella moorei</i>	Churnwood
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood
<i>Diploglottis australis</i>	Native Tamarind
<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>	Native Laurel
<i>Cryptocarya microneural</i>	Murrogun, Brown Jack
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>	Sassafras
<i>Eucalyptus quadrangulate</i>	Coastal White Box
<i>Eucalyptus saligna/ E. botryoides</i>	Southern Blue Gum
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree
<i>Guioa semiglauca</i>	Guioa
<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Small-leaved Fig
<i>Litsea reticulata</i>	Bolly Gum
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar
<i>Melicope micrococca</i>	White Euodia
<i>Pennantia cunninghamii</i>	Brown Beach
<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>	Crabapple
<i>Scolopia braunii</i>	Flintwood
<i>Sloanea australis</i>	Maiden's Blush
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Scentless Rosewood
<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Red Cedar

Botanical name	Common name
SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES	
<i>Abrophyllum ornans</i>	Native Hydrangea
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two-veined Hickory
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's Wattle
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle
<i>Baloghia inophylla</i>	Brush Bloodwood
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple Berry
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle
<i>Cassinia trinerva</i>	Three-veined Cassinia
<i>Claoxylon australe</i>	Brittlebush
<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	Hairy Clerodendrum
<i>Commersonia fraseri</i>	Brush Kurrajong
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Coprosma
<i>Diospyros australis</i>	Black Plum
<i>Diospyros pentamera</i>	Myrtle Ebony
<i>Elaeocarpus kirtonii</i>	Pigeonberry Ash
<i>Elaeodendron australe</i>	Red Olive-berry
<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	NSW Coral Heath
<i>Ehretia acuminata</i>	Koda
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	Bolwarra
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> var. <i>ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree
<i>Leucopogon parvifolius</i>	Coast Beard Heath
<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Cockspur Thorn
<i>Notelaea venosa</i>	Large Mock Olive
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice Flower
<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>	Orange Thorn
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough Fruit Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Cockspur Flower
<i>Polyosma cunninghamii</i>	Featherwood
<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>	Pencil Cedar
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris
<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Cockspur Thorn
<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	Hillock Bush
<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	Morinda
<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	Boobialla
<i>Myrsine howittiana</i>	Brush Muttonwood
<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Muttonwood
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Pill Flower, Dogwood
<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>	Hairy Psychotria
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush
<i>Rubus moluccanus</i> var. <i>trilobus</i>	Broad-leafed Bramble
<i>Rubus nebulosus</i>	Bush Lawyer
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>	Rose-leaf Bramble

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian Weed
<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	Devil's Needles
<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i>	Scrub Beefwood
<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	Whalebone Tree
<i>Symplocos thwaitesii</i>	Buff Hazelwood
<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry
<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>	Brush Pepperbush
<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>viridis</i>	Native Peach
<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>	Mountain Water Gum
<i>Wilkiea huegeliana</i>	Veined Wilkiea
<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria
UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)	
<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i>	Filmy Maidenhair Fern
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	Giant Maidenhair Fern
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough Maidenhair Fern
<i>Aneilema acuminatum</i>	Pointed Aneilema
<i>Arthropteris beckeri</i>	Hairy Climbing Fishbone Fern
<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>	Jointed Fern
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Birds Nest Fern
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern
<i>Asplenium polyodont</i>	Sickle Spleenwort
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern
<i>Blechnum patersonii</i>	Strap Fern
<i>Callitriche muelleri</i>	Rounded Water Starwort
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground Fern
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	Bergalia Tussock
<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender Grape
<i>Christella dentata</i>	Binung Fern
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree Fern
<i>Cyathea leichhardtiana</i>	Prickly Tree Fern
<i>Cyperus laevigatus</i>	Smooth Flat Sedge
<i>Davallia solida</i> var. <i>pyxidata</i>	Hare's Foot Fern
<i>Dendrobium pugioniforme</i>	Dagger Orchid
<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	Rock Orchid
<i>Dennstaedtia davallioides</i>	Lacy Ground Fern
<i>Deparia petersenii</i> subsp. <i>congrua</i>	Japanese Lady Fern
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree fern
<i>Diplazium australe</i>	Austral Lady Fern
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Rasp Fern
<i>Doodia caudata</i>	Small Rasp Fern
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass
<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Saloop, Berry Saltbush
<i>Einadia trigonos</i>	Fishweed
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	Bordered Panic
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Cranesbill

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>	Settler's Flax
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Native Mulberry
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort
<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>	Downy Ground Fern
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	Harsh Ground Fern
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common Rush
<i>Lastreopsis acuminatum</i>	Shiny Sheild fern
<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>	Trim Sheild fern
<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i>	Creeping Sheild fern
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	Lobelia Pratia
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	Kangaroo Fern
<i>Microsorium scandens</i>	Fragrant Fern
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Basket Grass
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle Fern
<i>Pellaea nana</i>	Dwarf Sickle Fern
<i>Peperomia tetraphylla</i>	Peperomia
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water Pepper
<i>Platycterium bifurcatum</i>	Elkhorn
<i>Plectorrhiza tridentata</i>	Tangle Orchid
<i>Polia crispata</i>	Polia
<i>Polyphlebium venosum</i>	Veined Bristle Fern
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common Bracken
<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Tender Brake
<i>Pteris umbrosa</i>	Jungle Brake
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	Rock Felt Fern
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Swamp Dock
<i>Sarcocochilus hillii</i>	Little Gem Sarcocochilus
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Stinging Nettle
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Creeping Speedwell
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Violet
UNDERSTOREY (vines and climbers)	
<i>Aphanopetalum resinosum</i>	Gum Vine
<i>Apocissus hypoglauca</i>	Five-leaf Water Vine
<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender grape
<i>Celastrus australis</i>	Staff Vine
<i>Cephalalaria cephalobotrys</i>	Climbing Panax
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Water Vine
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Traveller's Joy
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Fieldia australis</i>	Fieldia
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Glycine
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Climbing Guinea Flower
<i>Legnephora moorei</i>	Round-leaf Vine
<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Sandhill Sword Sedge

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Marsdenia flavescens</i>	Hairy Milk Vine
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	Common Milk Vine
<i>Palmeria scandens</i>	Anchor Vine
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Common Silkpod
<i>Piper hederaceum</i>	Giant Pepper Vine
<i>Ripogonum album</i>	White Supplejack
<i>Smilax australis</i>	Austral Sarsaparilla
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Thornless Sarsaparilla
<i>Stephania japonica var discolor</i>	Snake Vine
<i>Trophis scandens</i>	Burny Vine
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	Bearded Tylophora
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet

11. BUSHCARE SITE THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY LIST

A Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) is recorded for the site:

Illawarra Sub-tropical Rainforest occurs in Site E.

12. BUSHCARE SITE THREATENED SPECIES LIST

No threatened native flora or fauna species records were found for this site.

13. BUSHCARE SITE WEED LIST

The following weeds have been recorded on the sites.

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Mist Flower
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal grass
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Moth Vine
<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	Narrow-leaf Carpet Grass
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs
<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu Grass
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Mouse-ear Chickweed
<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>	Slender Celery
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Conyza spp.</i>	Fleabane
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flatweed

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Isolepis prolifera</i>	Budding Club-rush
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Large Leaf Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small Leaf Privet
<i>Lolium sp.</i>	Ryegrass
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Blue Pimpernel
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Passionfruit
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribbed Plantain
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry
<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>	Turkey Rhubarb
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Easter Cassia
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Tree Tobacco
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Madeira Winter Cherry
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purpletop