

# Bushcare Action Plan

## Redwood Park

### General Information

#### **Brief description of the park and its significance.**

Redwood Park contains a significant area of endangered dry rain forest, Regional Ecosystem 12.8.21 (semi-evergreen vine thicket). It is a known habitat for the endangered black breasted button quail and the endangered orchid *Sarchocilus weinthalii*. It is also home to the vulnerable powerful owl and koalas

Surrounding the rain forest is mainly open eucalypt forest area with a grassy understory. From the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the area was cleared and extensively grazed. This vegetation is regarded as of no environmental concern, although this may change as the area has a small population of koalas.

#### **Description of community group involved in this park**

Redwood Parkcare Group – Subgroup of Friends of the Escarpment Parks Toowoomba Inc. (FEP)  
Redwood Park Coordinator Hugh Krenske (0418 748 282 / 4635 1758 / hkrenske@210west.org.au );  
assisted by Ray Addison.

Working bees are every Monday and Thursday morning and on the second and fourth Saturday of the month.

FEP has been working in Redwood since July 2011 with about 6 regular active members.

Previously, in the 90s, FEP was involved in cats claw control in the upper section of the park. In 2006-7, FEP was involved in removing coral berry from the bottom section of the park, planting of birdwing vines (*Pararistolochia praevenosa*) and *Hoya australis* vines following poisoning of Madeira vine, cats claw creeper and climbing asparagus.

The nature of the rain forest section of this park and the significant exotic weed infestation demands that we continue to work in and maintain the current area until the extensive weed bank is eliminated. eliminate the extensive weed seed bank, Our target area will extend over time in response to the workforce at the time and to the success we have in eradication of the target weeds. Overall FEP or a similar organization will be required to work indefinitely in the park to maintain the natural forest environment.

#### **Overall management goals over the next five years**

##### **Area 1: Main dry rainforest target area (enclosed with white dots on attached map)**

Eradication of Madeira vine, cats claw creeper, climbing asparagus, coral berry and lantana. This is our primary target area.

##### **Area 2: Gatton Creek**

Removal of all exotic weeds from along Gatton Creek – allow natural regeneration of native plants to occur, especially casuarinas.

### **Areas 3: Redwood Forest Walk**

Eradication of green panic to remove a fire threat from within the rainforest itself as well as make it harder for snakes to hide on the track.

### **Area 4: Small area 100m x 100m between Redwood Forest Walk and Prince Henry Drive about 1km from Bridge Street entrance**

Eradication of climbing asparagus in a 100m x 100m in an area to be marked below Prince Henry Drive where the endangered orchid *Sarcochilus weinthalii* is threatened by *Asparagus africanus*.

### **Area 5: Picnic area – from gully on west to gully on east immediately behind toilet**

Removal of green panic, Rhodes grass, paspalum and other weeds by spraying, spot spraying or digging to allow couch grass to take over the area, for ease of maintenance and overall appeal.

Spray the gully on the eastern side of the picnic area for green panic in order to prepare the area for subsequent planting of lomandra (e.g. on National Tree Day).

### **Area 6: Track from Warrego Highway into picnic area**

Ongoing treatment of green panic, lantana and other weeds along an increasingly wider strip along the entry to the picnic area. This will reduce bushfire risk and enhance the general appearance of the entryway into the park. Replanting of cleaned areas with native grasses and shrubs (National Tree Day).

### **Area 7: Area adjacent to track above Area 1, north of the large crows ash, stretching from the gully on the east to the gully on the west.**

When large groups of volunteers are available, this area can be targeted if the weeding in Area 1 is under control. Some of this area was former habitat for the black breasted button quail. Weeds here include extensive stands of Madeira vine, climbing asparagus, lantana and coral berry. The area immediately above Area 1 is quite steep. 100 metres further on, it plateaus. Here the canopy is lower, the diversity of species drops off, and it is generally drier than the area closer to the creek.

Use large groups of volunteers to manually remove lantana, coral berry and climbing asparagus. Use the cut stump method to treat the cats claw creeper.

Treat the Madeira vine, Cats claw creeper and climbing asparagus according to the directions outlined in management techniques later in this document. Following the successful eradication on the weeds, the area is to be re-planted with a shrubby understory. The canopy trees currently there should recover.

### **Area 8: This area approximately 1 km from the picnic ground, consists of a large plateau immediately to the north of Redwood Forest Walk. Further north the plateau becomes part of the steeper ridge leading up to Prince Henry Drive.**

Prior to being invaded by Cats claw creeper, this plateau was a regular haunt of the Black Breasted Button Quail. Now the trees and ground are covered by Cats Claw Creeper, Madeira vine and climbing asparagus interspersed with lantana and green panic.

This area is to be sprayed extensively to control and eradicate the cats claw creeper, lantana, madeira vine, climbing asparagus and green panic.

Some replanting with understory shrubbery will be necessary.

**Area 9: This area lies between the Eastern Gully (Area 1) and the firebreak along border with Lockyer Regional Council. It lies between the steep slope and cliffs bordering Gatton Creek and north of the new fire access track. The area was labelled "Cats Claw City" given the huge amount of Cats claw.**

Eradicate the Cats Claw which is the dominant weed from both the ground and the trees, poison the Madeira Vine which has taken a significant hold in the canopy in the lower sections of the area, hand remove the lantana and climbing asparagus.

**Area 10: This is a narrow area east of area 1 lying between Gatton Creek, area 9 and the border with Lockyer Regional Council.**

The weeds in this area include Cats Claw Creeper, Madeira Vine, Lantana and green panic with smaller amounts of privet, celtus and climbing asparagus.

Tasks in this area include spraying the green panic, stem inject the privet and celtus, hand remove the lantana and climbing asparagus, poison the cats claw creeper and madeira vine.

Some re-planting of appropriate native species in this area will be necessary.

**Area 11: This is an area of eucalypt forest lying between Gatton Creek, the fire break bordering Lockyer Regional Council, The entry Track and the Picnic Area.**

This area is mostly iron bark forest with some regeneration of dry rain forest species. The weeds in the area include large stands of lantana, green panic, privet, velvet tree pear and mother of millions. It includes two patches of tiger pear and a small amount of cats claw creeper, madeira vine and red salvia closer to the creek.

Eradicate the privet by either cut stump or stem injection for larger plants, spray out the green panic, mother of millions and red slvia, hand remove the lantana with follow up spraying of regrowth, stem inject the large tree pear, spray the tiger pear and small tree pear

Replant with native grasses including kangaroo and barbed wire grass.

**Area 12: This area lies between the Warrego Highway, the entry track to the picnic area extending west from the gully behind the FEP container for about 50 metres**

This area is listed by the Queensland Government as being 30% of concern and 70% of no concern. Mostly iron bark forest, there are extensive stands of lantana, velvet tree pear and green panic with a small number of other weeds including corky passion vine, privet, cats claw creeper, madeira vine and mother of millions.

Manually cut down the lantana and poison using the cut stump method, spray the green panic and tree pear and remove other less frequent weeds. Repeated spraying of lantana and green panic will be necessary.

Reseed the area with native grasses including

## Other goals

### Environmental benefits of the planned work

- Restore habitat for the black breasted button quail (*Turnix melanogaster*) and other wildlife that hasn't been seen in the park for some time.
- Secure an area free from threats for the endangered orchid *Sarcochilus wenithalii*
- Reduce the fire threat by the removal of lantana and green panic from walking tracks and park entrance.

### Community value/benefits of the planned work

- Provide the community with a pristine area of endangered rain forest, accessible and close to the city centre.
- The walking circuit will benefit older people and young families who do not want to traverse the longer tracks.
- Provide visitors with an educational experience of the ecological significance of the area and the relationships between flora and fauna.
- Provide opportunities for bird watchers.

### Main environmental weeds/problems in the park & proposed management techniques

All poisons mentioned below are to be mixed and applied in accordance with the directions from the Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF). Where new methods are developed, FEP is to take advantage of those methods if they are appropriate.

- Madeira vine – Mature plants stretch many metres into the forest canopy
  - Spray lower foliage with fluroxypyr/water to remove lower foliage.
  - Locate ground based tuber masses and spray with fluroxypyr in diesel. Retreat if necessary
  - Pick up and dispose of fallen tubers. These are easy to identify once they have started to regrow. Bag tubers and dispose of properly.
  - Spray large amounts of regrowth from fallen tubers with fluroxypyr/water.
  - From January to March, locate any canopy vines by sighting the white flower (lamb tails). Locate their ground connection, mark with white tape and process as above,
  - Support biological strategies developed by Biosecurity Queensland
- Cats claw creeper (infestations include both canopy plants and heavy ground cover)
  - Foliar spray the infestations covering the ground; alternatively roll up the mass of cats claw and dispose of. Spot spray any regrowth.
  - Use cut stump method to kill canopy plants – also remove a section 50cm-100cm to allow identification of treated areas.
  - Use Fluroxypyr/diesel mix according to DPI specifications and apply as basal bark spray
  - Foliar spray any regrowth
  - Between November and February, locate any canopy flowering cats claw, cut and poison the feeder trunks, usually quite large.
  - Be prepared to continue this process for more than five years

- Support biological strategies developed by Biosecurity Queensland
- Climbing Asparagus
  - Remove plants by cutting below the corm
  - Where plants are difficult to remove, apply diesel on the corm or if the corm is unable to be located as is the case in scree, use a mixture of fluroxypyr and diesel according to the DPI specifications. This strategy should be considered when treating Area 4 to protect *Sarchochilus wenithalii* most of which is growing on trees in scree slopes.
- Coral Berry (covers a lot of the forest floor preventing natural regeneration of local native species).
  - Treat by pulling the plants from the ground when approximately 15cm high. Any fruiting plants should be bagged and disposed of properly.
  - Be prepared to regularly treat target areas over a period of five to seven years until the seed bank is depleted. Also be aware that the fruit is deposited by birds and so infestation in recovered areas can readily re-appear.
- Green Panic – mainly along pathways and in and around picnic area.
  - Spray with glyphosate once the sap is flowing.
  - Remove the dead growth from the track by using a line trimmer. This will require support from TRC rangers.
- Other weeds include lantana, privet, Brazilian nightshade and are encountered less frequently and easily controlled when found.

### **Other threats to the park/concerns/general comments**

Develop a strategy to restrict bicycle riders and horse riders from traversing the walking tracks to enable walkers to traverse safely.

### **Implications**

#### **Implications of the planned work**

Will the planned work/achieved management goals require adjustments to the rangers' work routine?

The following TRC assistance will be required:

- Assistance with the design and construction of the walking circuit
- Assistance with fallen trees from time to time as they prevent access to the tracks
- Ongoing mowing of picnic area and along access track to the park
- Delivery of mulch when required and if available
- Filling of water containers when required
- Trimming or mowing of the area inside the park entry (fire trail) prior to events being held in the park to provide adequate off road parking
- Assistance with controlling the wash out on the entry track just near the large water tank. This may involve installing a covered pipe to take the water away in times of heavy rain

Will it change the bushfire threat to the surrounding area?

The planned work will reduce fuel load and therefore fire threat to the work areas.

### **Ongoing maintenance requirements and responsibilities**

*Are you planning to hand over the park/area to TRC after you have achieved mentioned management goals or is the community group prepared to perform ongoing maintenance on a long-term basis.*

FEP expect to continue regular working bees and perform ongoing maintenance of the selected areas over the next 5 to 10 years or as long as FEP remains a functioning community group.

## **Communication**

### **Suggested Infrastructure**

#### **Circuit Walk**

In Area 1, develop a safe walking circuit for use by able older people and young families. Enhance this track by including interpretive signage about the ecological significance of the area. Proposed as part of a grant application and built by Conservation Volunteers Australia work crews if successful.

#### **Name of picnic area**

Rename the picnic area to “Bernays Picnic Ground” to honour one of the first volunteer rangers appointed to look after the escarpment environment in 1910. This park was named Redwood Park after the then mayor in 1911.

#### **Notice Board**

Private funds are available for the installation of a covered information and notice board with provision to store relevant brochures to commemorate the first volunteer ranger, Mr Edwin Bernays.

#### **Covered shelter over one or more picnic tables**

Construct one or more shelters over the picnic tables to permit a more comfortable meeting and eating environment.

#### **Highway signage**

Improved highway signage both at the park entrance and 500m before the entrance.

#### **Revegetation**

Replant open areas with suitable local native plants – trees, shrubs, vines and grasses.

#### **Plant walk and guide book**

Develop a plant walk with a guide booklet. This part of the project is well underway with many plant species in the park already identified and tagged.

## **Action Plan**

**Area 1: Main dry rainforest target area (enclosed with white dots)**

Maintain areas worked on, extending into new areas as volunteer numbers improve or as existing areas require less work.

Periodically remove new **coral berry plants**. As other weeds are encountered, remove them by manual weeding. There are still some major **Madeira vines** in the forest canopy. Use the control strategy outlined above. Periodically pick up sprouting fallen tubers, or if too many, spray as outlined above. There is an extensive amount of **cats claw creeper**, both covering the ground and extending into the canopy. Use control method outlined.

There are a couple of places where lantana seems to be more invasive. When the lantana in these areas is killed, considerable replanting will be required. Provide to the Crow's Nest nursery seed from existing plants for the purpose of regenerating some of these bare areas.

**Area 2: Gatton Creek**

FEP to maintain this area as part of their normal work. Continue to spray the creek area for exotic weeds, ensuring that any native regeneration is not touched. A large variety of weeds are found here. Generally treat with roundup as per DPI specifications

**Area 3: Redwood Forest Walk**

The main walking track is threatened by extensive outbreak of green panic. It is proposed that during the growing season of green panic, the area is sprayed twice each year until the weed is eradicated from the area.

As a further measure to protect walkers from snakes, it would be appreciated if rangers could use a line trimmer to remove the debris from the walking track

**Area 4: Scree slope – endangered orchid**

This small area is approximately 1km from the Bridge Street entry and lies between Prince Henry Drive and Redwood Forest Walk. The proposed area, yet to be selected and marked is home to the endangered orchid *Sarchocilus weinthalii* which is under considerable threat from climbing asparagus. As the weed is growing in scree, it is envisaged that volunteers will use small spray bottles with a mix of fluroxypyr and diesel and use the basal bark control technique.

It is also proposed that we enlist a younger group of volunteers twice a year to take on this task under appropriate guidance. These volunteers could be sourced from the environmental groups at USQ or from one of the boarding schools.

**Area 5: Picnic area**

Periodically spot spray, use a wand, paint brush or wicker to poison the green panic, Rhodes grass and paspalum growing in the picnic area. Allow the couch grass to grow or seed bare areas with suitable native grasses.

Spray the gully on the eastern side of the picnic area for green panic in order to prepare the area for subsequent planting of lomandra (e.g. on National Tree Day).

**Area 6: Entry track into the park**

Periodically and at the correct stage of growth, spray the weeds, including extensive areas of green panic on both sides of the track. Extend the control area north of the track to prepare ground for National Tree Day planting.

Accumulate mulch in preparation for National Tree Day. It may be necessary to shift one of the water tanks to a more appropriate elevated position for later watering

Although this section of the park is not an endangered eco system (listed as “of concern”), this work will improve the visual appeal of the entry way to the picnic area. Already there is some natural regeneration of native softwood species.

**Area 7: Immediately north of the large crows ash**

On occasions larger volunteer groups offer their services on a one off or occasional basis. This includes church groups, weed busters and the overflow volunteers on National Tree Day.

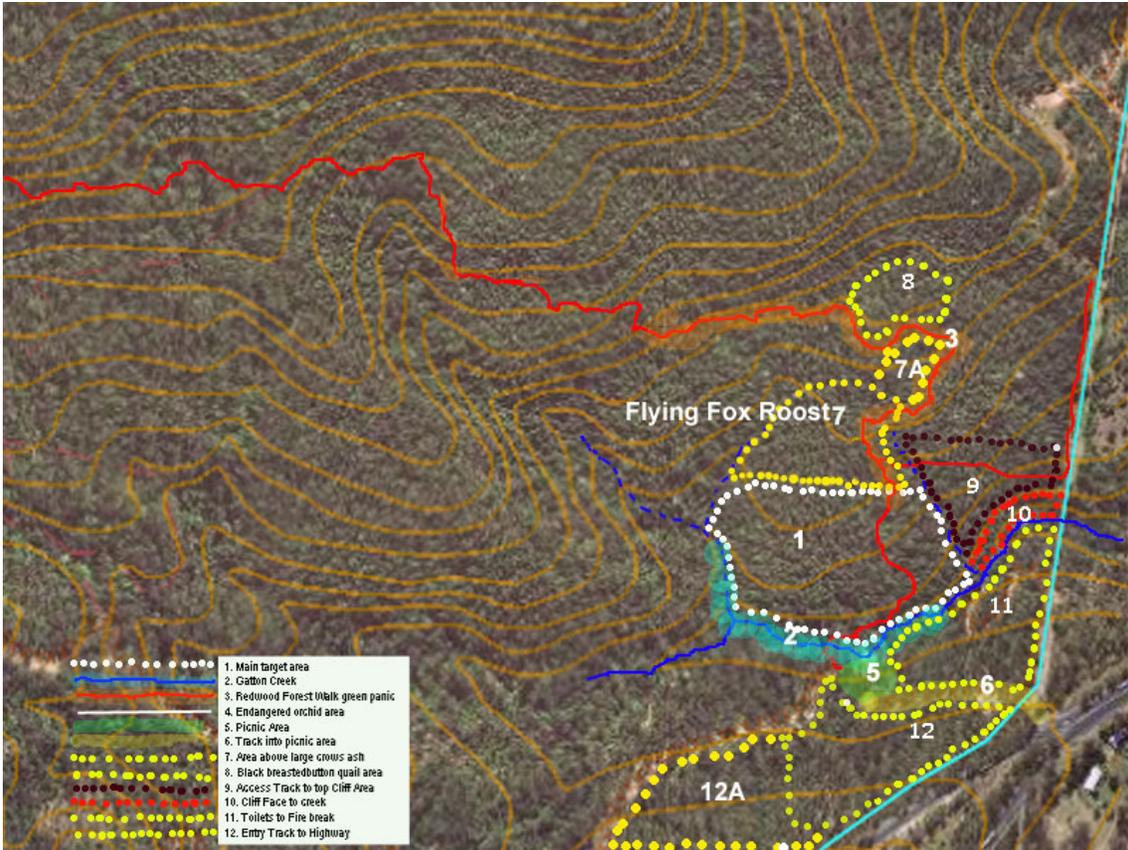
Significant infestations of coral berry, climbing asparagus and other weeds are suitable for these larger adhoc groups as the weeds are easily identified and removed manually. Also existing infestations of cats claw creeper and Madeira vine will be sprayed periodically by FEP members in order to provide a buffer zone between our main target area and infestations further north.

Attachments

Map of control areas

Plant lists

Bird Lists



## Plant List

This plant list was provided by Dr Bill Macdonald from the Queensland Herbarium and applies onto the semi-evergreen vine thicket in Redwood Park.

Family	Species
Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum formosum</i>
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>
Adiantaceae	<i>Pellaea nana</i>
Adiantaceae	<i>Pellaea paradoxa</i>
Amaranthaceae	<i>Nyssanthus diffusa</i>
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Proiphys cunninghamii</i>
Anacardiaceae	<i>Euroschinus falcata</i>
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhodospaera rhodantha</i>
Annonaceae	<i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Cynanchum bowmanii</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Hoya australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia micradenia</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia pleiadenia</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia lanceolata</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia leichhardtii</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia paulforsteri</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia rotata</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia velutina</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Secamone elliptica</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Tylophora grandiflora</i>
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium attenuatum</i>
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia</i> sp. aff. <i>O. elliptica</i>
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea floribunda</i>
Blechnaceae	<i>Doodia aspera</i>
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis arborea</i>
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis sarmentosa</i>
Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus subspicata</i>
Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia pittosporoides</i>
Celastraceae	<i>Elaeodendron australe</i>
Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus bilocularis</i>
Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus disperma</i>
Celastraceae	<i>Siphonodon australis</i>
Commelinaceae	<i>Aneilema acuminatum</i>
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>
Dracaenaceae	<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros australis</i>
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros fasciculosa</i>
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>
Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum</i> sp. (Splityard Creek L. Pedley 5360)
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha capillipes</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha eremorum</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Baloghia inophylla</i>

Family	Species
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia fasciculifera</i>
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha capillipes</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha eremorum</i>
Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia laevis</i>
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum formosum</i>
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon connatus</i>
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon subdentatus</i>
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>
Commelinaceae	<i>Aneilema acuminatum</i>
Ulmaceae	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>
Sapindaceae	<i>Arytera divaricata</i>
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium attenuatum</i>
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>
Sapindaceae	<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i>
Pittosporaceae	<i>Auranticarpa rhombifolia</i>
Fabaceae	<i>Austrostenisia blackii</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Baloghia inophylla</i>
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis arborea</i>
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis sarmentosa</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Casearia multinervosa</i>
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia acris</i>
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>
Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus subspicata</i>
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Claoxylon australe</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cleistanthus cunninghamii</i>
Vitaceae	<i>Clematicissus opaca</i>
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>
Dracaenaceae	<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton insularis</i>
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Cynanchum bowmanii</i>
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium gracilicaule</i>
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium monophyllum</i>
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>
Urticaceae	<i>Dendrocnide excelsa</i>
Urticaceae	<i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i>
Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia pittosporoides</i>
Fabaceae	<i>Derris involuta</i>

Euphorbiaceae	Breynia oblongifolia
Euphorbiaceae	Claoxyton australe
Euphorbiaceae	Cleistanthus cunninghamii
Euphorbiaceae	Croton insularis
Euphorbiaceae	Drypetes deplanchei
Euphorbiaceae	Excoecaria dallachyana
Euphorbiaceae	Mallotus claoxyloides
Euphorbiaceae	Mallotus philippensis
Euphorbiaceae	Homalanthus nutans
Euphorbiaceae	Phyllanthus subcrenulatus
Euphorbiaceae	Tragia novae-hollandiae
Fabaceae	Austrosteenisia blackii
Fabaceae	Derris involuta
Fabaceae	Erythrina numerosa
Flacourtiaceae	Casearia multinervosa
Lamiaceae	Clerodendrum floribundum
Lamiaceae	Plectranthus parviflorus
Lamiaceae	Spartothamnella juncea
Lamiaceae	Vitex lignum-vitae
Malvaceae	Abutilon oxycarpum
Meliaceae	Melia azedarach
Meliaceae	Turraea pubescens
Menispermaceae	Stephania japonica
Menispermaceae	Tinospora smilacina
Mimosaceae	Acacia fasciculifera
Mimosaceae	Acacia maidenii
Moraceae	Ficus coronata
Moraceae	Ficus macrophylla subsp. macrophylla
Moraceae	Ficus obliqua
Moraceae	Ficus virens var. sublanceolata
Moraceae	Ficus watkinsiana
Moraceae	Maclura cochinchinensis
Moraceae	Streblus brunonianus
Moraceae	Trophis scandens subsp. scandens
Myrsinaceae	Embelia australiana
Myrsinaceae	Myrsine variabilis
Myrtaceae	Gossia acmenoides
Myrtaceae	Gossia bidwillii
Myrtaceae	Rhodamnia dumicola
Oleaceae	Jasminum didymum subsp. racemosum
Oleaceae	Jasminum simplicifolium subsp. australiense
Oleaceae	Notelaea longifolia
Oleaceae	Olea paniculata
Orchidaceae	Dendrobium gracilicaule
Orchidaceae	Dendrobium monophyllum
Orchidaceae	Dendrobium speciosum
Orchidaceae	Dockrillia bowmanii
Orchidaceae	Dockrillia teretifolia
Orchidaceae	Peristeranthus hillii
Orchidaceae	Plectorrhiza tridentata
Philesiaceae	Eustrephus latifolius
Philesiaceae	Geitonoplesium cymosum
Phytolaccaceae	Monococcus echinophorus
Pittosporaceae	Auranticarpa rhombifolia

Rutaceae	Dinosperma erythrococtum
Dioscoreaceae	Dioscorea transversa
Ebenaceae	Diospyros australis
Ebenaceae	Diospyros fasciculosa
Ebenaceae	Diospyros geminata
Sapindaceae	Diploglottis cunninghamii
Orchidaceae	Dockrillia bowmanii
Orchidaceae	Dockrillia teretifolia
Blechnaceae	Doodia aspera
Euphorbiaceae	Drypetes deplanchei
Celastraceae	Elaeodendron australe
Sapindaceae	Elatostachys xylocarpa
Myrsinaceae	Embelia australiana
Fabaceae	Erythrina numerosa
Erythroxyloaceae	Erythroxyllum sp. (Splityard Creek L. Pedley 5360)
Anacardiaceae	Euroschinus falcata
Philesiaceae	Eustrephus latifolius
Rubiaceae	Everistia vacciniifolia var. nervosa
Euphorbiaceae	Excoecaria dallachyana
Santalaceae	Exocarpos latifolius
Moraceae	Ficus coronata
Moraceae	Ficus macrophylla subsp. macrophylla
Moraceae	Ficus obliqua
Moraceae	Ficus virens var. sublanceolata
Moraceae	Ficus watkinsiana
Rutaceae	Flindersia australis
Rutaceae	Flindersia collina
Philesiaceae	Geitonoplesium cymosum
Myrtaceae	Gossia acmenoides
Myrtaceae	Gossia bidwillii
Proteaceae	Grevillea robusta
Sapindaceae	Harpullia pendula
Rubiaceae	Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora
Euphorbiaceae	Homalanthus nutans
Apocynaceae	Hoya australis subsp. australis
Pittosporaceae	Hymenosporum flavum
Oleaceae	Jasminum didymum subsp. racemosum
Oleaceae	Jasminum simplicifolium subsp. australiense
Moraceae	Maclura cochinchinensis
Euphorbiaceae	Mallotus claoxyloides
Euphorbiaceae	Mallotus philippensis
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia micradenia
Apocynaceae	Marsdenia pleiadenia
Celastraceae	Maytenus bilocularis
Celastraceae	Maytenus disperma
Meliaceae	Melia azedarach
Annonaceae	Melodorum leichhardtii
Phytolaccaceae	Monococcus echinophorus
Rubiaceae	Morinda canthoides
Myrsinaceae	Myrsine variabilis
Oleaceae	Notelaea longifolia
Amaranthaceae	Nyssanthus diffusa
Oleaceae	Olea paniculata
Asteraceae	Olearia sp. aff. O. elliptica

Pittosporaceae	Hymenosporum flavum
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum multiflorum
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum revolutum
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum undulatum
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum viscidum
Plumbaginaceae	Plumbago zeylanica
Poaceae	Oplismenus aemulus
Polypodiaceae	Pyrrosia confluens var. confluens
Polypodiaceae	Pyrrosia rupestris
Proteaceae	Grevillea robusta
Ranunculaceae	Clematis glycinoides
Rhamnaceae	Alphitonia excelsa
Rubiaceae	Everistia vacciniifolia var. nervosa
Rubiaceae	Psydrax odorata forma australiana
Rubiaceae	Psydrax odorata forma buxifolia
Rubiaceae	Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora
Rubiaceae	Morinda canthoides
Rubiaceae	Pavetta australiensis
Rubiaceae	Psychotria loniceroides
Rutaceae	Acronychia laevis
Rutaceae	Dinosperma erythroccum
Rutaceae	Flindersia australis
Rutaceae	Flindersia collina
Rutaceae	Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum
Santalaceae	Exocarpos latifolius
Sapindaceae	Alectryon connatus
Sapindaceae	Alectryon subdentatus
Sapindaceae	Alectryon tomentosus
Sapindaceae	Arytera divaricata
Sapindaceae	Atalaya salicifolia
Sapindaceae	Cupaniopsis parvifolia
Sapindaceae	Diploglottis cunninghamii
Sapindaceae	Elatostachys xylocarpa
Sapindaceae	Harpullia pendula
Sapotaceae	Planchonella cotinifolia
Sapotaceae	Planchonella pohlmaniana
Smilacaceae	Ripogonum brevifolium
Smilacaceae	Smilax australis
Solanaceae	Solanum stelligerum
Sterculiaceae	Brachychiton discolor
Sterculiaceae	Sterculia quadrifida
Strychnaceae	Strychnos psilosperma
Ulmaceae	Aphananthe philippinensis
Ulmaceae	Trema tomentosa
Urticaceae	Dendrocnide excelsa
Urticaceae	Dendrocnide photinophylla
Vitaceae	Cayratia acris
Vitaceae	Cayratia clematidea
Vitaceae	Cissus antarctica
Vitaceae	Clematicissus opaca
Vitaceae	Tetragium nitens

Poaceae	Oplismenus aemulus
Bignoniaceae	Pandorea floribunda
Apocynaceae	Parsonsia lanceolata
Apocynaceae	Parsonsia leichhardtii
Apocynaceae	Parsonsia paulforsteri
Apocynaceae	Parsonsia rotata
Apocynaceae	Parsonsia straminea
Apocynaceae	Parsonsia velutina
Rubiaceae	Pavetta australiensis
Adiantaceae	Pellaea nana
Adiantaceae	Pellaea paradoxa
Orchidaceae	Peristeranthus hillii
Euphorbiaceae	Phyllanthus subcrenulatus
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum multiflorum
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum revolutum
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum undulatum
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum viscidum
Sapotaceae	Planchonella cotinifolia
Sapotaceae	Planchonella pohlmaniana
Orchidaceae	Plectorrhiza tridentata
Lamiaceae	Plectranthus parviflorus
Plumbaginaceae	Plumbago zeylanica
Araliaceae	Polyscias elegans
Amaryllidaceae	Proiphys cunninghamii
Acanthaceae	Pseuderanthemum variabile
Rubiaceae	Psychotria loniceroides
Rubiaceae	Psydrax odorata forma australiana
Rubiaceae	Psydrax odorata forma buxifolia
Polypodiaceae	Pyrrosia confluens var. confluens
Polypodiaceae	Pyrrosia rupestris
Myrtaceae	Rhodamnia dumicola
Anacardiaceae	Rhodosphaera rhodanthema
Smilacaceae	Ripogonum brevifolium
Apocynaceae	Secamone elliptica
Celastraceae	Siphonodon australis
Smilacaceae	Smilax australis
Solanaceae	Solanum stelligerum
Lamiaceae	Spartothamnella juncea
Menispermaceae	Stephania japonica
Sterculiaceae	Sterculia quadrifida
Moraceae	Streblus brunonianus
Strychnaceae	Strychnos psilosperma
Vitaceae	Tetragium nitens
Menispermaceae	Tinospora smilacina
Euphorbiaceae	Tragia novae-hollandiae
Ulmaceae	Trema tomentosa
Moraceae	Trophis scandens subsp. scandens
Meliaceae	Turraea pubescens
Apocynaceae	Tylophora grandiflora
Lamiaceae	Vitex lignum-vitae
Rutaceae	Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum

## Redwood Park Bird Walk – 15 October 2011

This is not a complete list, but a list of birds seen in Redwood on the 15<sup>th</sup> October.

Grey Goshawk (Pair)  
Brown Cuckoo-Dove  
Peaceful Dove  
Bar-shouldered Dove  
**Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Pair)**  
Little Lorikeet  
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo  
Channel-billed Cuckoo  
Laughing Kookaburra  
Sacred Kingfisher  
Dollarbird  
White-throated Treecreeper  
Spotted Pardalote  
White-browed Scrubwren  
Brown Gerygone  
White-throated Gerygone  
Lewin's Honeyeater  
Yellow-faced Honeyeater  
White-naped Honeyeater  
Brown Honeyeater  
Scarlet Honeyeater  
Eastern Yellow Robin  
Eastern Whipbird  
Varied Sittella  
Rufous Whistler  
Grey Shrike-thrush  
Black-faced Monarch  
Leaded Flycatcher  
Rufous Fantail  
Grey Fantail  
Spangled Drongo  
Cicadabird  
Varied Triller  
Olive-backed Oriole  
Figbird  
Torresian Crow  
Regent Bowerbird  
Red-browed Finch  
Silvereye