



# **Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Reserve Management Plan 2018-2023**

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**GOLDEN PLAINS SHIRE**

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# 1. Introduction

The Crown Land Reserve comprising the Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Reserve and Don Wallace Recreation Reserve is located in the township of Teesdale on the Bannockburn-Shelford Road. The Crown Land Reserve contains a mix of high conservation value assets and active recreation facilities within a 25.8 hectare (63.8 acre) Crown Land parcel under the management of Golden Plains Shire Council. The Reserve is a key conservation and recreational space within the rural township of Teesdale.

The Crown Land parcel contains two distinct parts and uses and these are recognised throughout this document as follows:

- The area managed primarily for conservation and passive recreation is referred to as the **Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Reserve** or **the Reserve**.
- The area managed primarily for active recreation is referred to as the **Don Wallace Recreation Reserve**.
- Where this document refers to the Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Reserve and Don Wallace Recreation Reserve as a whole it is referred to as **the Crown Land Reserve**.

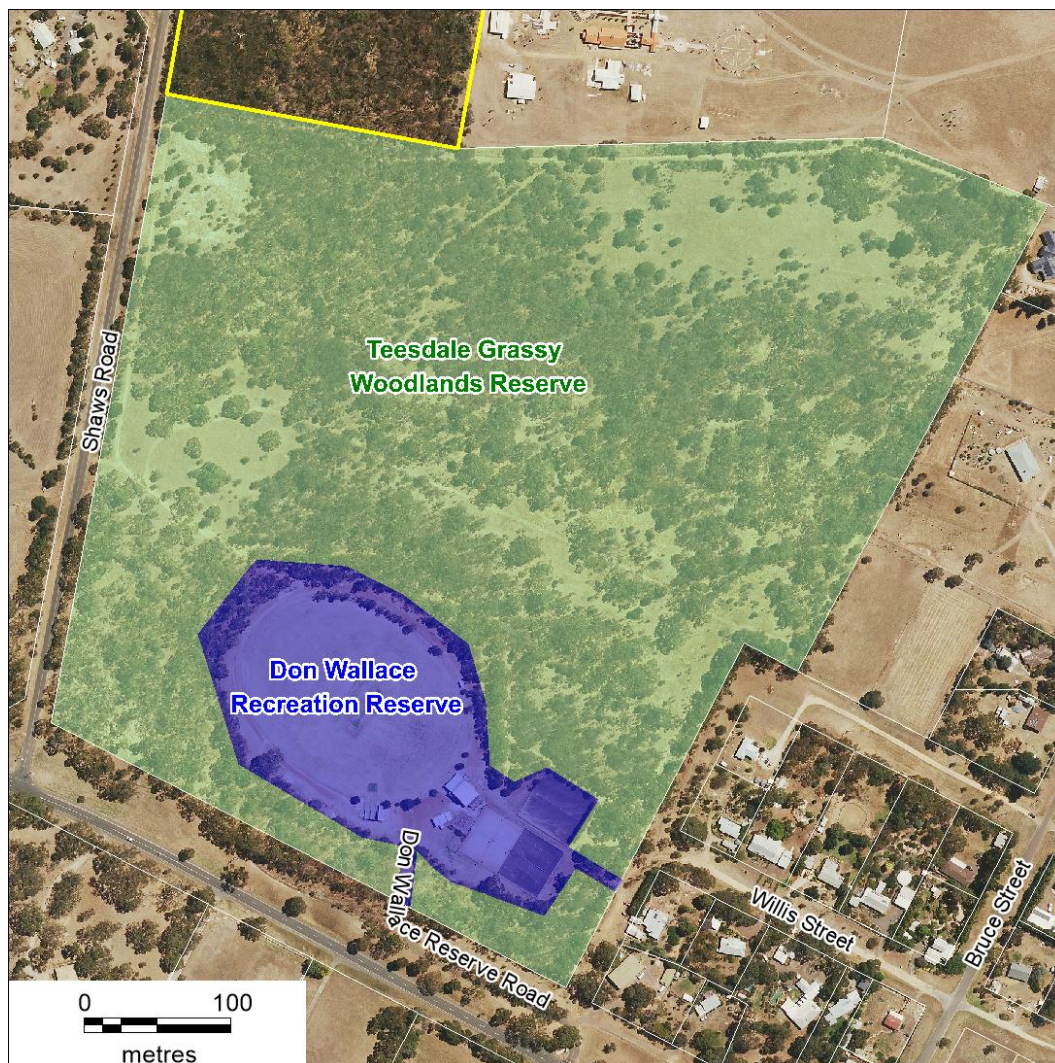


Figure 1: Management Zones

## 2. Background and Context

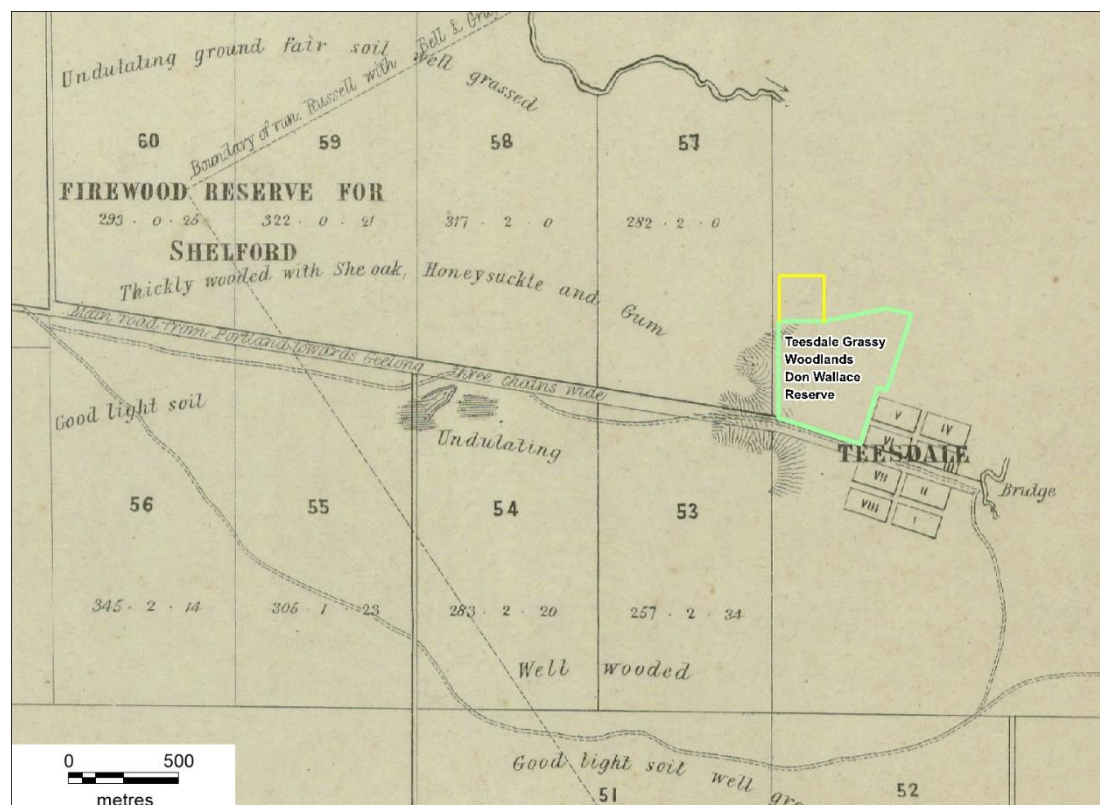
### 2.1. History

The Crown Land Reserve has a long and interesting history.

The area now known as Teesdale was occupied by the Wadawurrung also known as the Wathaurung or Wathaurung prior to European settlement. There is no known available information directly relating to indigenous use of the Reserve but early settler accounts clearly identify that the local area was occupied at the time of arrival of white settlers who then proceeded to dispossess the indigenous population of their country.

Alexander Skene completed his survey of Teesdale in September 1851 and the Teesdale township was gazetted in June 1852.

The original Surveyors General Office survey of 1856 showed the area to the west of Teesdale be “*Thickly wooded with She Oak, Honeysuckle and Gum*”. Honeysuckle or as it now known; Banksia, is now largely absent from the landscape.



**Figure 2: Surveyor General Office survey of Teesdale 1856**

The Crown Land Reserve was originally set aside as the Teesdale Common and comprised 6 lots and a part of an unused road reserve which were much later consolidated into a single parcel. The sixth lot; on the eastern side of the Common was passed on to the Department of Education for a pine plantation and then later sold off into private ownership. The western end of Ware Street was incorporated into the Reserve in 1978.



The Teesdale Common was managed in concert with the Inverleigh Common under a single management body; the *Inverleigh and Teesdale United Town and Common* Committee. In 1932, the citizens of Teesdale applied to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey to secede from the arrangement as the managers had “*not supplied a Bull for our cattle*” and the interests of the town would be better served by “*having local control of our Common*”. The Teesdale Common was proclaimed on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 1933 and a committee of local residents appointed. In its first year 68 head of cattle were agisted. Annual returns to the Crown Lands department show extensive use of the Common for the grazing of cattle and an allocation for the “*cutting of noxious weeds*” on many years. The highest recorded annual agistment was for 134 head of cattle which raised revenue of £20.

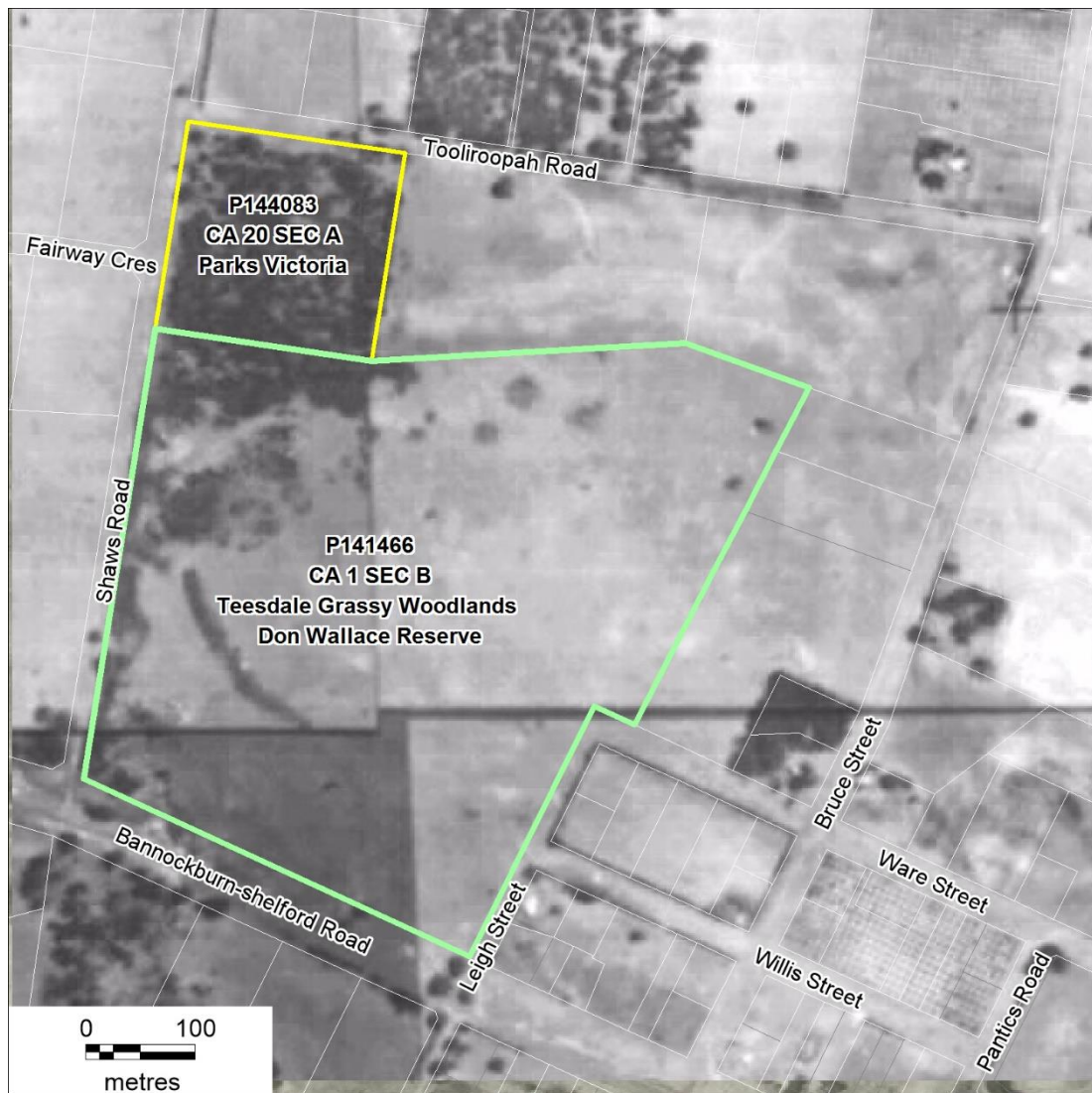
The Common bull caused headaches in the late 1940's with its regular escapades to visit neighbouring cows being reported to the Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey seeking action. The Secretary of Lands warned the Committee that they must “*make satisfactory arrangements to control their bull*” or dispose of the animal.

In 1951 the Senior Inspector inspected the Common for weeds and vermin and found it was in a bad state. He estimated £200 would be needed to put the Common in reasonable condition and as the Committee only had £30 in hand, it is unlikely that much was done.

By the mid 1950's, a change of laws by the Shire of Leigh ordering all stock off the roads at night led many to sell off their stock and interest in the use of the Common waned with some members of the Committee resigning. Community opinion in 1956 favoured retention of the Common but significant fencing work was required to eliminate the risk from wandering cattle. The issue was handed to the Local Land Board who met with Committee representatives who indicated that as the Common was not fenced, the cattle agisted therein obtained most of their feed from the roads in the township. The recommendation from the Land Board was that the Common be abolished; which was carried through in October 1957. The Vermin Destruction and Noxious Weeds Branch were charged with addressing the Furze (Gorse, *Ulex europaeus*) problem but there is no record of work being completed.

A report of the time indicated that the Common had light gravelly soils and vegetation was primarily native grass, Furze and some small Eucalypts.

During the 1960's the Department of Crown Lands investigated subdividing the Crown Land into 6 allotments and a road and selling the allotments by public auction which fortunately did not proceed (Figure 4: Subdivisional plan for the late 1960's). Part of the Crown Land was subdivided and passed to the Education Department for the establishment of a pine plantation. The Department was also approached by various landholders seeking to lease the land for grazing but no evidence was found showing whether this was granted.



**Figure 3: Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Don Wallace Reserve in 1947**

In 1961 the Shire of Leigh approached the Department of Crown Lands seeking to establish a rubbish tip on a site on Shaws Road. The tip operated on the site for many years and was due for closure in 1975. Aerial imagery from 1978 shows the tip had been closed and capped (Figure 5: Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Don Wallace Reserve in 1978).



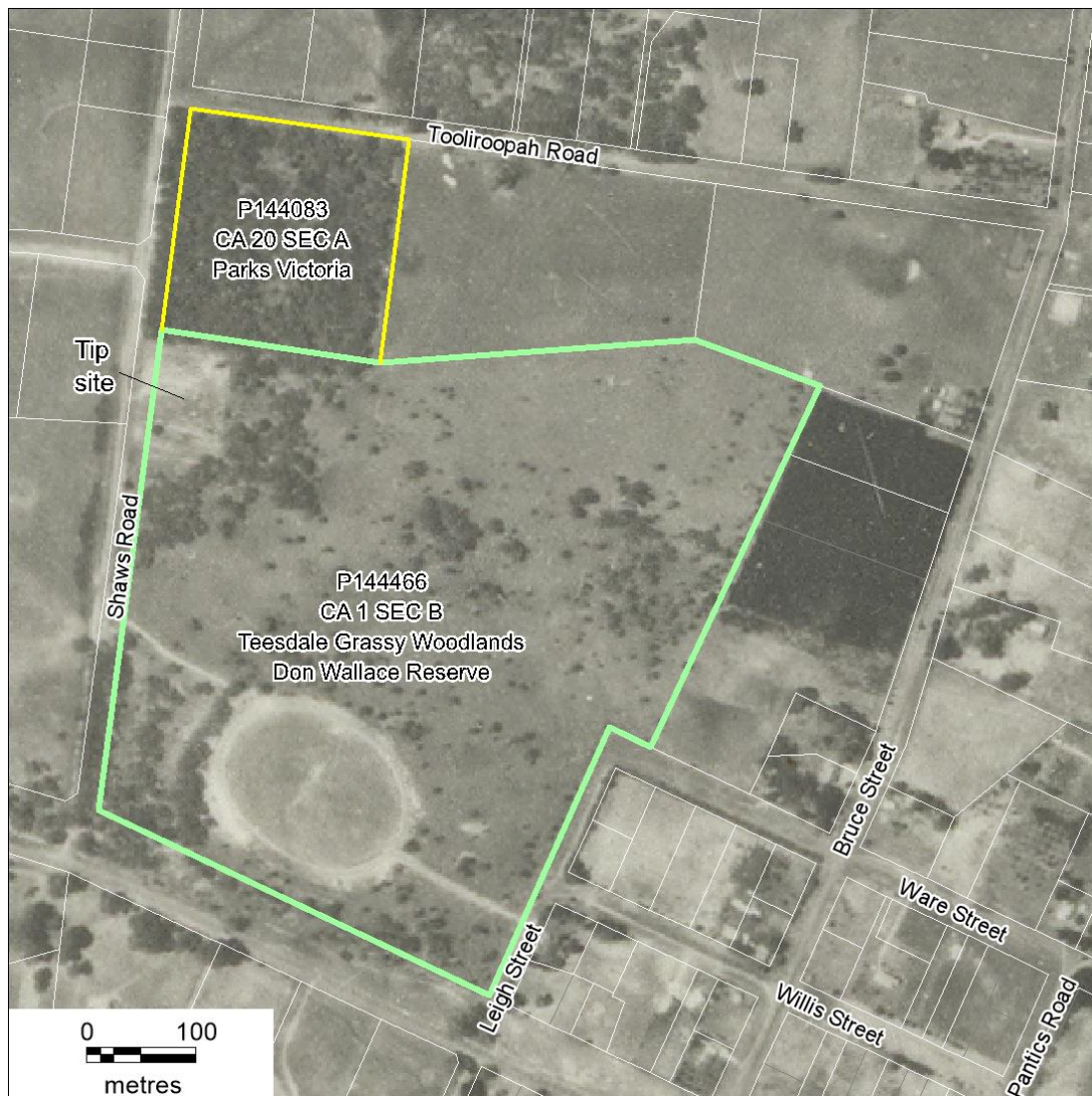
**Figure 4: Subdivisional plan for the late 1960's**

The mid 1970s saw increased interest in the land. With the community wishing to relocate the cricket oval and tennis courts from their flood prone site on Native Hut Creek and the interest in the development of a golf course, in 1974 the Shire of Leigh applied for a lease over the Crown Land for recreational purposes.

Various reports from the time show an increasing interest in the native vegetation of the land and while the development of the oval and tennis courts proceeded, the proposed golf course was deemed inappropriate considering there was another course only 8 kilometres away in Bannockburn.

The presence of extensive and valuable areas of Kangaroo Grass were noted in 1977 and it was recommended that parts of the Crown Land Reserve be set aside for the Protection of Native Flora with the balance being leased to Council for Amusement and Recreation.





**Figure 5: Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Don Wallace Reserve in 1982**

The lease for Amusement and Recreation was established in 1980. This was changed to establish the Shire of Leigh as a Committee of Management in 1986 and the Crown Land Reserve was set aside for Public Recreation. Regulations for the care and protection of the Crown Land Reserve were established in 1989 and included:

- No camping
- No traps, poisons, snares, firearms or any weapon capable of discharging a missile
- No grazing

By 1994, Furze or Gorse had again become an issue and Council was issued an instruction to control the weed. At some point, Gorse control was undertaken with a bulldozer; a very poor practice, which left a lasting legacy of gorse/soil heaps.

Teesdale resident and conservationist; Steve Murphy, approached the newly established Golden Plains Shire in 1995 seeking Council's interest and action in protecting the native vegetation present and establishing a "*Friends of the Teesdale Grasslands*". The request noted the major weed problems; including wildings from the well intentioned boundary plantings of the 1970's and 80's, and the need for regular burning to control the spread of dominating native plants like Drooping She Oak.



Extensive weed control work over the following decade particularly targeting Gorse was a great success in getting the species back under control.

Native vegetation was again threatened in 2005 with a proposal to develop a second oval but this did not proceed.

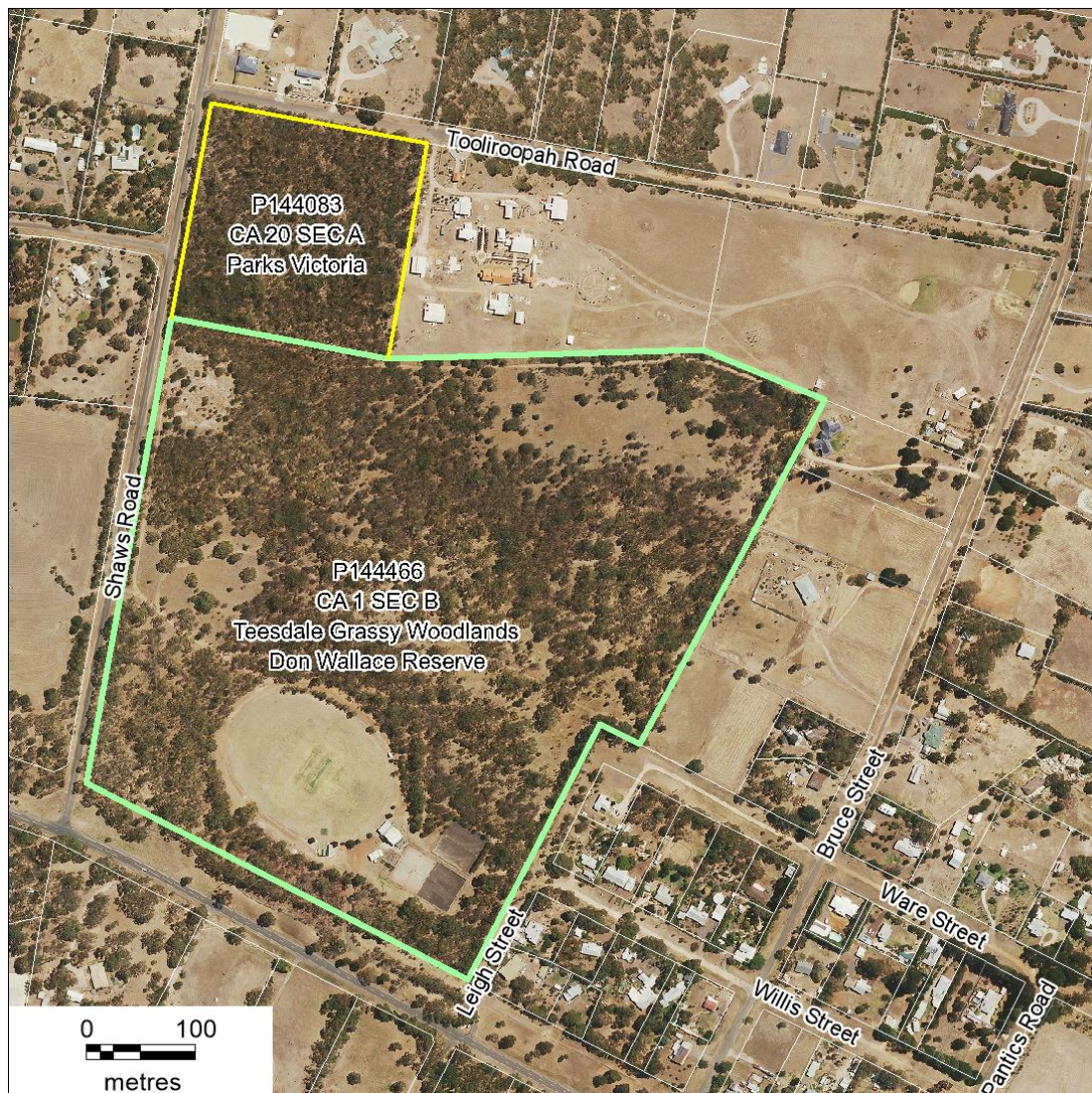


**Figure 6: Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Don Wallace Reserve in 2005**

The Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Don Wallace Reserve Committee of Management was established in 2007 under the Local Government Act 1989 to assist with the management of the native vegetation in the reserve with the Reserves first Management Plan completed in 2008. The Committee has been proactive in continuing to lobby Council and stakeholders, obtaining grants, undertaking works and encouraging residents to engage with and appreciate the Reserve. The Committee was succeeded in 2016 by the *Friends of Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Inc.*

Ongoing efforts to control declared and environmental weeds, revegetation efforts, signs and the establishment and implementation of a Fire Management Plan have placed the Reserve in a good position leading into the new millennia and the challenges that it will bring.





**Figure 7: Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Don Wallace Reserve in 2017**

## 2.2. Values and Significance

The Crown Land Reserve has significant values within the community and landscape. Apart from its visual amenity, it contains formal recreational facilities for active sports as well as passive recreation opportunities including walking and nature study. It also provides a refuge for native plants and animals.

The Land Conservation Council recommended that the land be permanently set aside under Section 4 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* as a 'Recreation Reserve' for the purposes of organised sports and passive recreation (LCC 1982). Public interest in the land saw the construction of a sporting oval, pavilion and tennis courts. The natural values of the Crown Land Reserve were first noted in the 1970's when it was suggested that areas of the land should be set aside for the protection of native flora and fauna. While this protection never eventuated, the Reserve has progressively naturally regenerated to the vegetated state seen today.

The Reserve, which is located in the Victorian Volcanic Plains bioregion, has regenerated to a Grassy Woodland vegetation community which is considered endangered. Clover Glycine (*Glycine latrobeana*) and Hairy Tails (*Ptilotus erubescens*) which are both listed under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* have been found in the Reserve.



The Reserve shares a common northern boundary with an area of significant Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) woodland managed by Parks Victoria.

Being located within a township and amidst extensively cleared rural farming landscapes, the remaining area of natural vegetation is now of high local conservation significance.

### **2.3. Location and Planning Area**

The Crown Land Reserve is located in the township of Teesdale on the Bannockburn-Shelford Road. The management area encompasses 25.8 hectares (63.8 acres) of Crown Land and is bounded by Shaws Road, Bannockburn-Shelford Road, Leigh Street (partly unmade), Ware Street (unmade), Crown and privately owned land (Figure 7: Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Don Wallace Reserve in 2017).

The Crown Land Reserve falls within the Corangamite Catchment Management Area and the Golden Plains Shire Council local government area.

### **2.4. Legislation and Guidelines**

The land is reserved under Section 4 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*. The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) hold primary responsibility for the Reserve but has delegated management to Golden Plains Shire Council as a Committee of Management under Section 14 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*.

Management of the Reserve is carried out under the direction of the following legislation:

#### **Federal Legislation**

*Environment and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999*

*Native Title Act 1993*

#### **State Legislation**

*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*

*Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*

*Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*

*Fences Act 1968*

*Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*

*Forests Act 1958*

*Heritage Act 1995*

*Local Government Act 1989*

*Planning and Environment Act 1987*

### **2.5. Strategic Direction**

The Crown Land Reserve was originally set aside to provide common land for the people of the township and was largely cleared. Over time a large area of the Reserve has gradually naturally regenerated while some has been converted to sporting facilities.

The key directions of the Crown Land Reserve are to:

- Maintain and enhance conservation values and passive recreation opportunities.
- Maintain and enhance active recreation facilities and opportunities.

### **2.6. Management**

The Crown Land Reserve is managed Crown Land with Golden Plains Shire appointed as the delegated Committee of Management under Section 14 of the

*Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978*. Under this provision, Golden Plains Shire is responsible for the management of the Crown Land Reserve.

Golden Plains Shire Council has delegated responsibility for the management of parts of the Crown Land Reserve to two incorporated groups.

The Crown Land Reserve is managed by two bodies recognising its diverse uses. The *Teesdale Community Sporting Complex Incorporated* is responsible for the management of the Don Wallace Recreation Reserve containing the sporting facilities. The *Friends of Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Incorporated* assists with the management of the Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Reserve containing remnant native vegetation.

Two management areas have been established to recognise the different management requirements and to provide clear delineation of responsibility for each Committee (Figure 1: Management Zones).

#### **2.6.1. Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Reserve**

The Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Reserve; encompassing 22.2 hectares, provides for conservation of the natural environment and passive recreation (Figure 1: Management Zones). This area has important natural values including significant flora and fauna. Recreational access and uses are of low impact in keeping with the conservation objective.

**All management actions within this plan refer to the Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Reserve only unless otherwise specified. No attempt is being made to direct the management of the Don Wallace Recreation Reserve.**

##### *Management objectives*

- Maintain and where possible, improve the extent and quality of the remnant Grassy Woodland EVC on the Reserve.
- Maintain and where possible, improve the quality of the remnant native grasslands on the Reserve.
- Provide for low impact public passive recreation which is not detrimental to the conservation values of the Reserve in line with the objective above.
- Control and/or eradicate pest flora and fauna within and adjacent to the Reserve.

#### **2.6.2. Don Wallace Recreation Reserve**

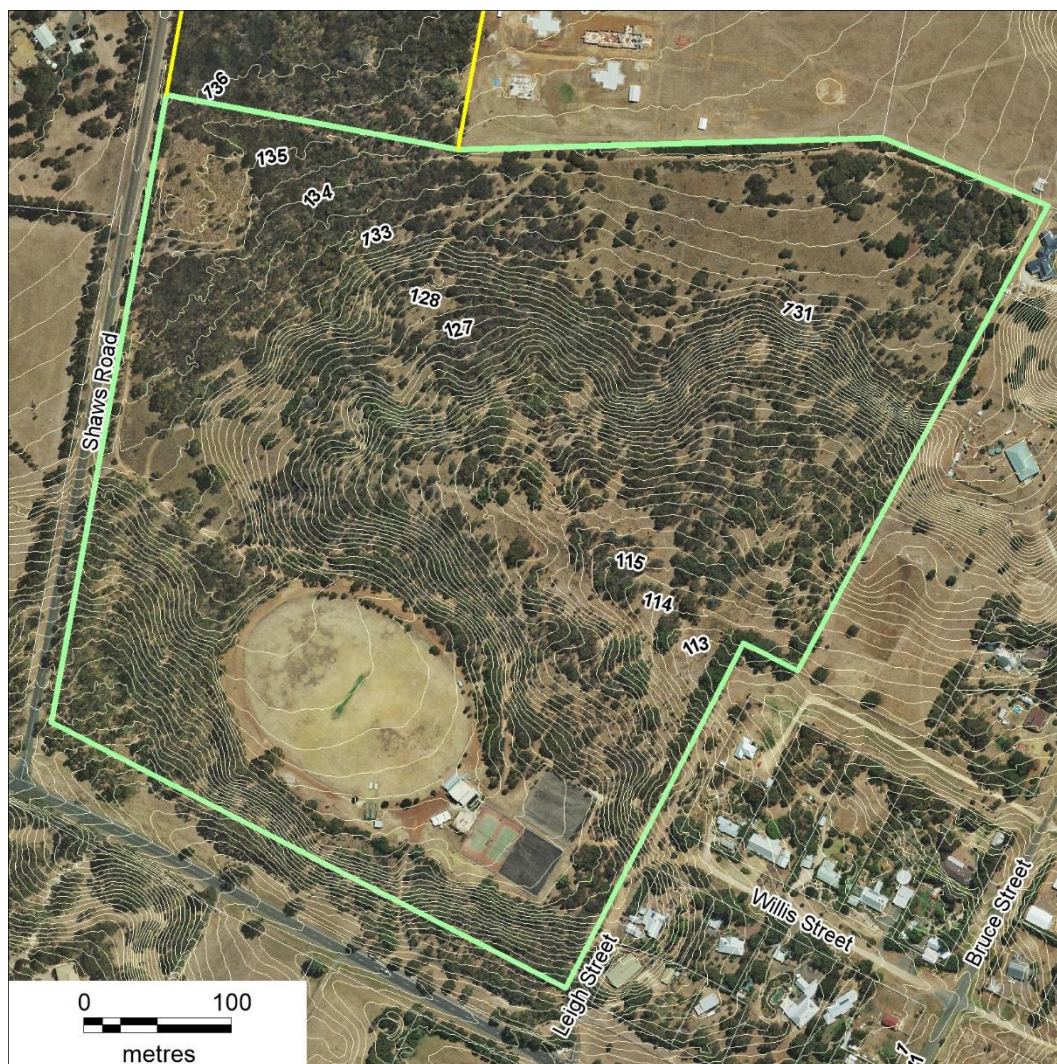
The Don Wallace Recreation Reserve; encompassing 3.5 hectares, provides for structured, active recreation with highly developed infrastructure (Figure 1: Management Zones). A range of recreational facilities and uses are or can be developed in this area. The fence around the recreational facilities in part delineates the management area.

### 3. Natural Resource Management

#### 3.1. Geology and Landforms

The Reserve lies within the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion and owes its origin to lava flows from the north that dammed the Teesdale valley around 2 million years ago. Locally, Native Hut Creek became an inland lake after its ancient creek bed became blocked by a wall of basalt. Native Hut Creek at the time carried coarse Pliocene sands from the north, depositing them in the newly formed lake. During the dryer months the water levels in the lake fell exposing sandy banks to the prevailing north and south westerly winds. These winds created sand dunes to the south and the north of the inland lake.

More recently the creek found a path around the western edge of the basalt flow and the inland lake began to shrink allowing the sandy banks to creep in. Eventually the lake dried up leaving behind huge deposits of sand, clay and buckshot which surround Teesdale today on all but its eastern boundaries.



**Figure 8: Landform and 50 cm contours**

The loose sandy deposits left behind were easily eroded by water running off the plains to the west. Water draining off the plains beyond Shaws Road eroded a wide gully through the Reserve, forming the distinct gully that runs west to east and flattens and broadens as it approaches Native Hut Creek to the east. Teesdale Grassy Woodland today has a wide plain to its north, divided by the gully which is a



significant feature. The Recreation Reserve is built on an ancient sand dune to the south of the gully.

Elevation in the Reserve descends from 136 metres above sea level in the north west corner to 112 metres at the base of the gully near the end of Red Gum Track; a drop of 24 metres.

### 3.2. Soils

Soils within the Reserve consist of greyish brown to reddish sandy loams over a clay base in low areas and a deep sandy base on slopes and elevated areas.

#### *Management actions*

- Maintain tracks and drainage to prevent erosion of soils.

### 3.3. Flora

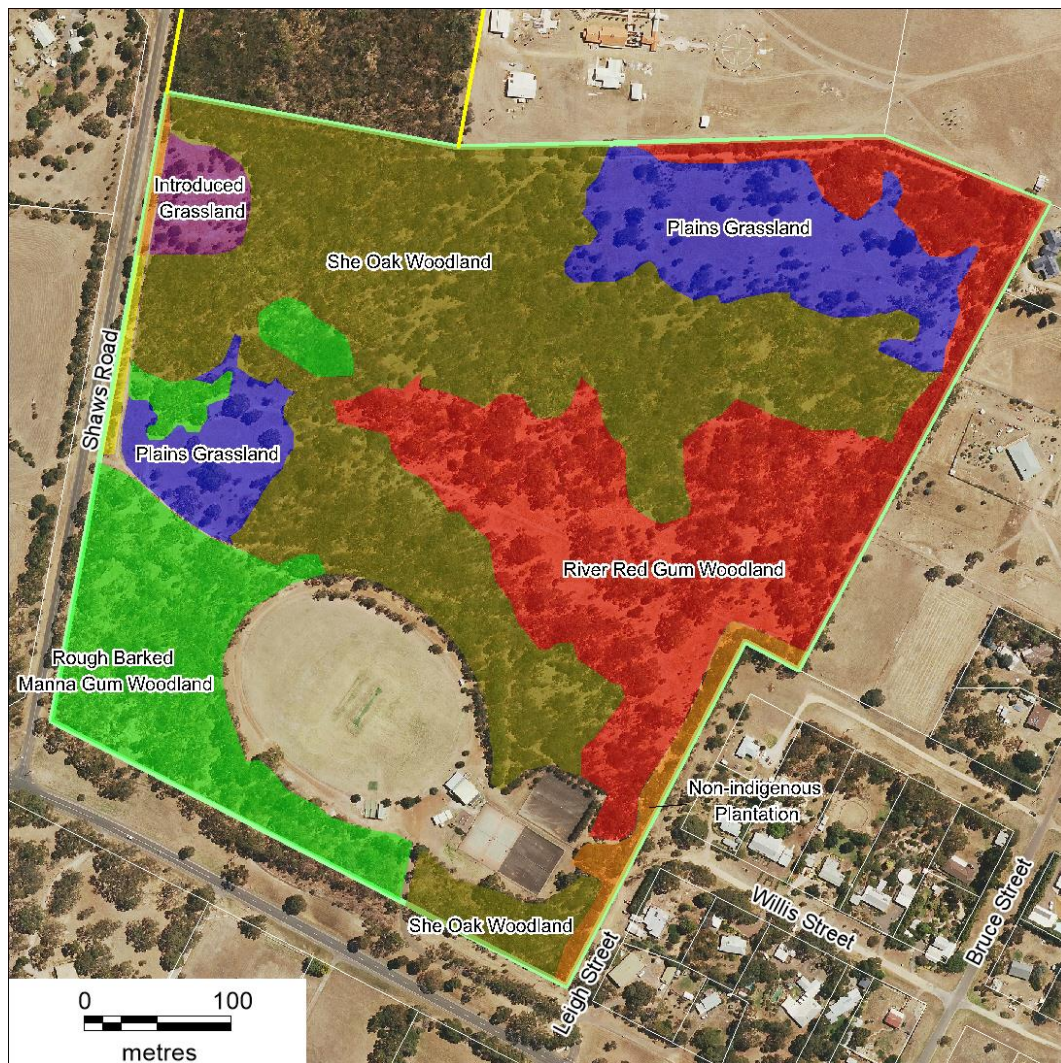
The Reserve contains a significant area of endangered Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC 175) Grassy Woodland. Grassy Woodland (EVC 175) consists of a variable open eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall or occasionally Sheoak/Acacia woodland to 10 m tall over a diverse ground layer of grasses and herbs. The shrub component is usually sparse. It occurs on sites with moderate fertility on gentle slopes or undulating hills on a range of geologies (DSE 2005).

The EVC in the Reserve is dominated by Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) of both the smooth and rough barked variety and River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) with dense areas of Drooping She-oak (*A. verticillata*). Detail mapping of the vegetation associations has been undertaken as part of planning for fire management in the Reserve (Figure 9: Vegetation Mapping)

Understorey species consist of Hedge Wattle (*Acacia paradoxa*), Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*) and occasional Lightwood (*Acacia implexa*). Ground cover is diverse ranging from open grassland of Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*) and various Spear (*Stipa* spp) and Wallaby grass (*Danthonia* spp) species to a diversity of small herbs including Cranberry Heath (*Astroloma humifusum*), Common Everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*), Creamy Candles (*Stackhousia monogyna*) and two species of Rice Flower (*Pimelea curviflora* and *Pimelea humilis*).

The *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act* 1988 listed species Clover Glycine (*Glycine latrobeana*) and Hairy Tails (*Ptilotus erubescens*) have been recorded in the Reserve. The Reserve may also provide habitat for other Vulnerable, Rare or Threatened (VROT) species. Plains Yam-daisy (*Microseris lanceolata*) is also present in the Reserve in grassland areas.

A total of 212 flora species have been recorded in the Reserve (Appendices 1 & 2). Officially, a total of 132 flora species (Appendix 1 – Victorian Biodiversity Atlas Flora Species List) have been recorded on the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas from flora surveys within the Reserve. However, the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas does not record the occurrence of Murnong or Yam Daisy (*M. lanceolata*) which is known to occur and a number of other flora species. Unofficially, 176 species of flora have been recorded in the Reserve by recorded by the Friends of Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Inc. or other naturalists. The flora species list and the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas records need to be reconciled and updated to ensure a full and comprehensive listing of known flora in the Reserve.



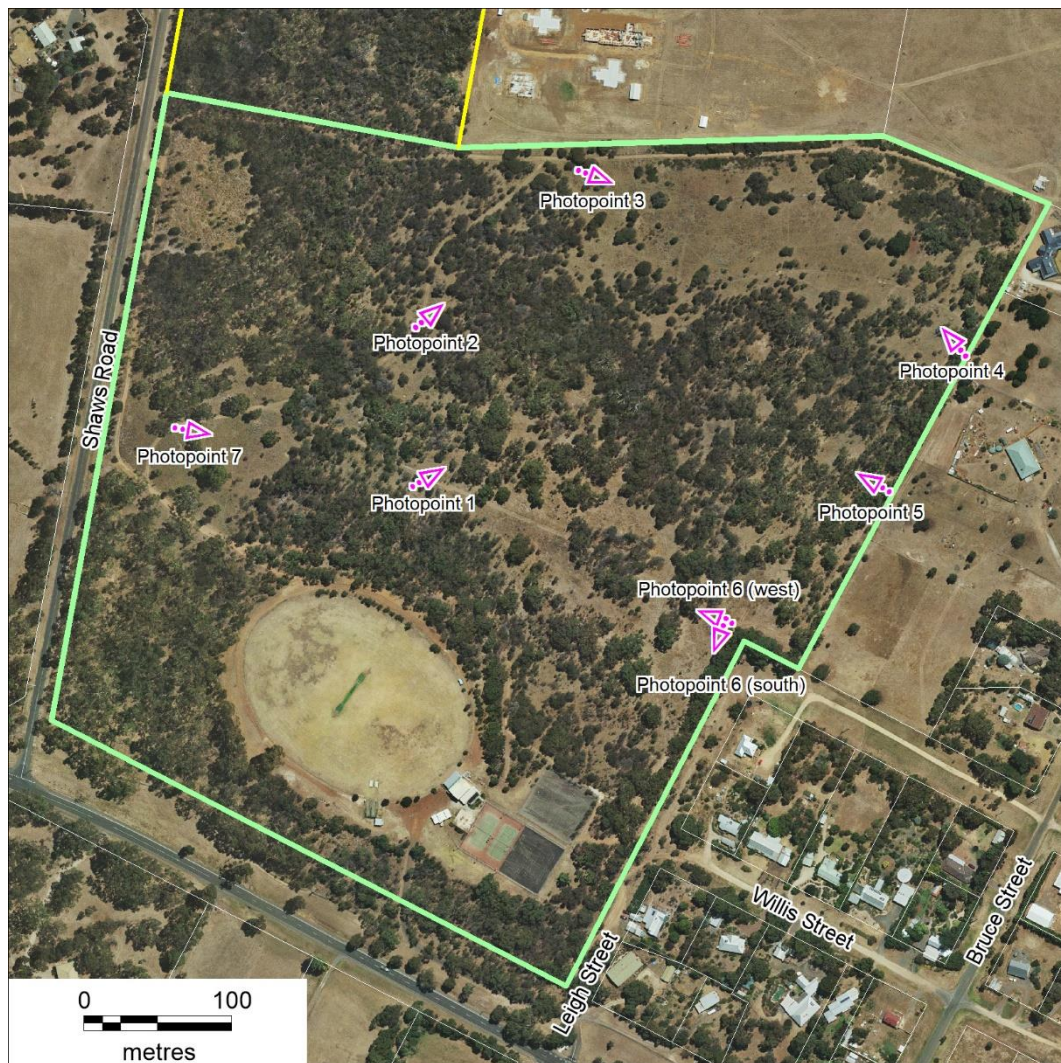
**Figure 9: Vegetation Mapping**

A series of photo points have been established in the Reserve to provide a photographic record of vegetation change and the results of management actions (Figure 10: Photo Points, Appendix 5: Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Photo Points). Photo points associated with fuel reduction and ecological burns have also been established.

Photographic evidence shows the progressive recovery of woodland vegetation and the gradual loss of native grassland areas. This may be the natural recovery of the reserve following the removal of grazing as it progresses back to the vegetated state noted in 1856. Photopoints also show the control and removal of weeds; particularly Gorse (*U. europaeus*)

Photo points should be assessed and recorded annually at around the same time each year to provide the most accurate and comparable record of change over time.

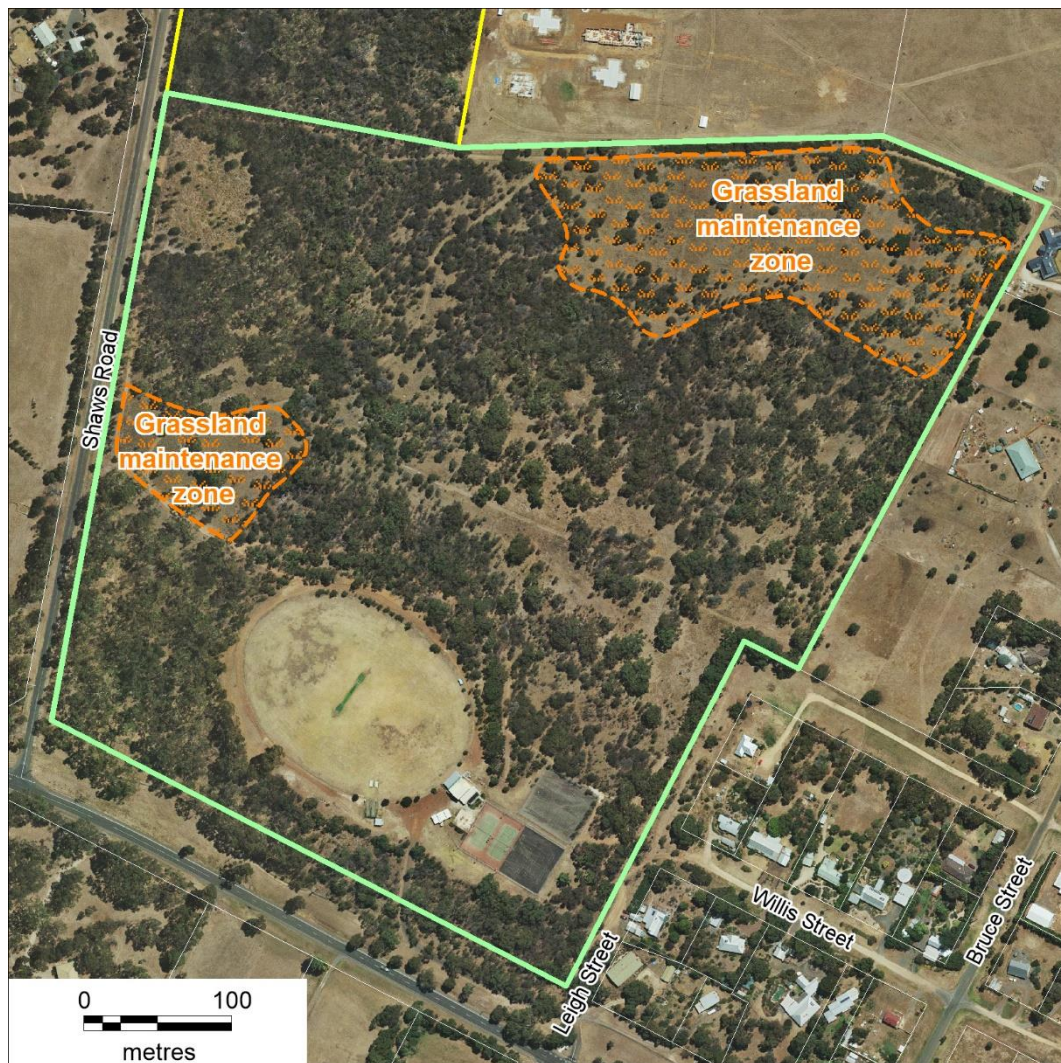




**Figure 10: Photo Points**

It is important to maintain remnant grassland areas to retain biodiversity through the application of fire, control of declared and environmental weeds and manual removal of encroaching native tree and shrub species. To this end, grassland maintenance zones have been established where efforts to retain grassland diversity will be directed (Figure 11: Grassland maintenance zones).





**Figure 11: Grassland Maintenance Zones**

The old tip site on Shaws Road has been capped with soil but is heavily overrun with *Phalaris* and other pasture species. An attempt to revegetate the area has only been partially successful and more work is required.

#### *Management actions*

- Reconcile and update the Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Reserve flora species list and the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas using the services of a professional botanist
- Map and record on the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas, any new flora species found within the Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Reserve.
- Maintain remnant grassland areas by removing encroaching native trees and shrubs (Figure 12 - Grassland maintenance zones)
- Continue to annually monitor established photo points in the Reserve (Figure 10: Photo Points).
- Undertake further revegetation of the old tip site on Shaws Road with indigenous species.

### 3.4. Fauna

The Reserve has a small population of Eastern Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus giganteus*). Birds are plentiful throughout the Reserve with the Eastern Yellow Robin (*Eopsaltria australis*) regularly seen. This species is often considered as an indicator of high ecosystem quality.

A week long small mammal survey using Elliot traps was undertaken in 2008 using equipment and expertise of the Geelong Field Naturalists Club and Trevor Pescott. No native fauna were recorded.

Wildlife cameras have recorded Common Brushtail Possums (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*) and Bush Rat (*Rattus fuscipes*) in the Reserve.

Sugar Gliders (*Petaurus breviceps*) were observed in the Reserve during a fuel reduction burn in 2016.

No comprehensive fauna survey has been undertaken in the Reserve for invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles or birds.

#### *Management Actions*

- Undertake comprehensive fauna surveys in the Reserve using the assistance of a Tertiary institution or other body.

## **4. Cultural Resource Management**

### **4.1. Indigenous Cultural Heritage**

There are no recorded indigenous archaeological sites and no identified sites or features within the Reserve. Indigenous places have been recorded in the vicinity of the Reserve and these include stone arrangements, scarred trees and artefact scatters. No survey for Indigenous cultural places within the Reserve has yet been undertaken.

It is an offence to do an act that will harm Indigenous cultural heritage or is likely to harm indigenous cultural heritage.

Management of the Reserve in accordance with relevant legislation will respect the aspirations and rights of the Traditional Owners and the Local Aboriginal Community.

#### *Management Actions*

- Undertake a survey for indigenous cultural heritage places and areas of indigenous cultural heritage sensitivity using the services of a qualified cultural heritage advisor or Registered Aboriginal Party. Review the Management Plan in light of any findings of the survey.

### **4.2. Post-settlement Cultural Heritage**

The Reserve has little existing evidence of post-settlement cultural heritage. The primary acknowledgement is through the naming part of the Crown Land Reserve after local identity, Don Wallace. The Crown Land Reserve should retain this link through its name. No sites of significance are listed on the Heritage Victoria inventory.



## **5. Reserve Management**

### **5.1. Threatening Processes**

A range of threatening processes have been identified for the Reserve including:

- Climate change
- Horse riding off tracks
- Inappropriate fire regimes
- Uncontrolled dogs
- Unrestricted vehicle access
- Spread of declared and environmental weeds
- Grazing by rabbits

### **5.2. Climate Change**

Climate change poses a long term risk to the Reserve.

The Victorian Government's 'State of the Environment' Report, released in 2013, states that:

- Average temperatures in Victoria have risen by approximately 0.8°C since the 1950s and the severity, duration and frequency of heatwaves have increased
- Between 1997 and 2009, Victoria experienced a record-breaking 13-year drought, the longest recorded period of rainfall deficits on record
- Over the past two decades, there has been a large decline in autumn rainfall, a small decline in winter and spring rainfall, a small increase in summer rainfall, and reduced frequency of very wet years
- Victoria experienced its highest summer rainfall on record in 2010–11. The record rainfall led to major flooding that affected a third of Victoria .

Under current climate projections, the Teesdale area can expect:

- Higher average temperature with more extreme temperature days
- Longer and hotter summers with an increase in heat wave conditions
- Decrease in average rainfall; more particularly, cool season rains
- Increased intensity in severe rainfall events.

These changes have the potential to adversely affect native flora and fauna as well as increasing fire risk.

Increase in fire risk will result in increased pressure to undertake works to mitigate the threat with potentially adverse impacts on native vegetation.

Actual impacts are hard to predict. Monitoring and analysis over an extended period of time may provide insights into changes occurring in the Reserve as a result of climate change. Management of the Reserve may then be adjusted to address these changes.

### **5.3. Planning Scheme Protection**

The Crown Land Reserve is zoned as Public Park and Recreation (PPRZ) under the Golden Plains Shire Council Planning Scheme.

Native vegetation is protected under the provisions of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

The Reserve is not zoned under a Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO) or Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO) within the Golden Plains Shire Council Planning Scheme. These overlays may provide additional protection to the natural

values of the Reserve. It has recently been zoned under the Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO).

Council approved the inclusion of the Reserve within the Environmental Significance Overlay in 1997 (S. Murphy, pers. comm.) but this appears to have not been included in the current overlay and will need to be considered in the next review of this overlay.

#### *Management Actions*

- Investigate applying a Vegetation Protection Overlay and/or Environmental Significance Overlay when the Golden Plains Planning Scheme is next reviewed.

### **5.4. Fire**

The Reserve poses little fire risk to the town if well managed. Continued control of Gorse (*U. europaeus*) and other woody and herbaceous weeds has significantly reduced the amount of flammable fuel available. The primary fire risk in the Reserve is now derived from invasive introduced grasses which provide high fine fuel loads and combustible biomass.

The presence of summer active native grasses such as Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*) provide green grass during summer and low fuel loads compared to introduced grasses and act to minimise the fire risk. Additionally, the Country Fire Authority (CFA) has burnt sections of the Reserve to reduce fuel loads, remove woody weeds and protect township assets from the risk of wildfire.

A trial grazing a section of the Reserve (Figure 12) to control high fuel load introduced grasses was undertaken in 2017 with funding provided by the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority. This program is planned to continue each year with spring grazing to reduce fuel loads until no longer required.

Access for fire suppression equipment is via the internal access tracks and these require regular maintenance to prevent them from becoming over grown. There is vehicle access to Ware Street and Leigh Streets on the south-eastern edge of the Reserve, and from the western side of the oval and from Shaws Road on the western edge of the Reserve.

A Fire Management Plan for the Reserve has been developed in consultation with Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP), Parks Victoria and the CFA. The Plan directs the use of fire as a management tool with regards to appropriate fire regimes for identified vegetation communities and assists with the management of wildfire.

#### *Management Actions*

- Implement the Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Don Wallace Reserve Fire Management Plan.
- Undertake a burning program in consultation with DELWP and the local CFA brigades to encourage biodiversity and protect township assets.
- Undertake a regular program of track maintenance and clearance to ensure access for emergency vehicles.

## 5.5. Grazing

The Crown Land Reserve has a long history of grazing during its time as a Common but has not had any grazing since the late 1950's. Grazing as a means of management of introduced grasses, maintenance of native grasslands and reduction in fuel loads has been considered at various times but the cost of fencing, availability of appropriate stock (i.e. sheep) and the provision of water have precluded its introduction.

Funding; made available in 2017 through the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority, was used to erect a livestock fence around 2.2 hectares of the Reserve for the purpose of crash grazing the site (Figure 12). The program aims to reduce the introduced grass burden through pre-summer grazing. The success of the program will be monitored by photopoints.

### *Management Actions*

- Implement a targeted and tightly controlled grazing program with sheep in the Reserve.

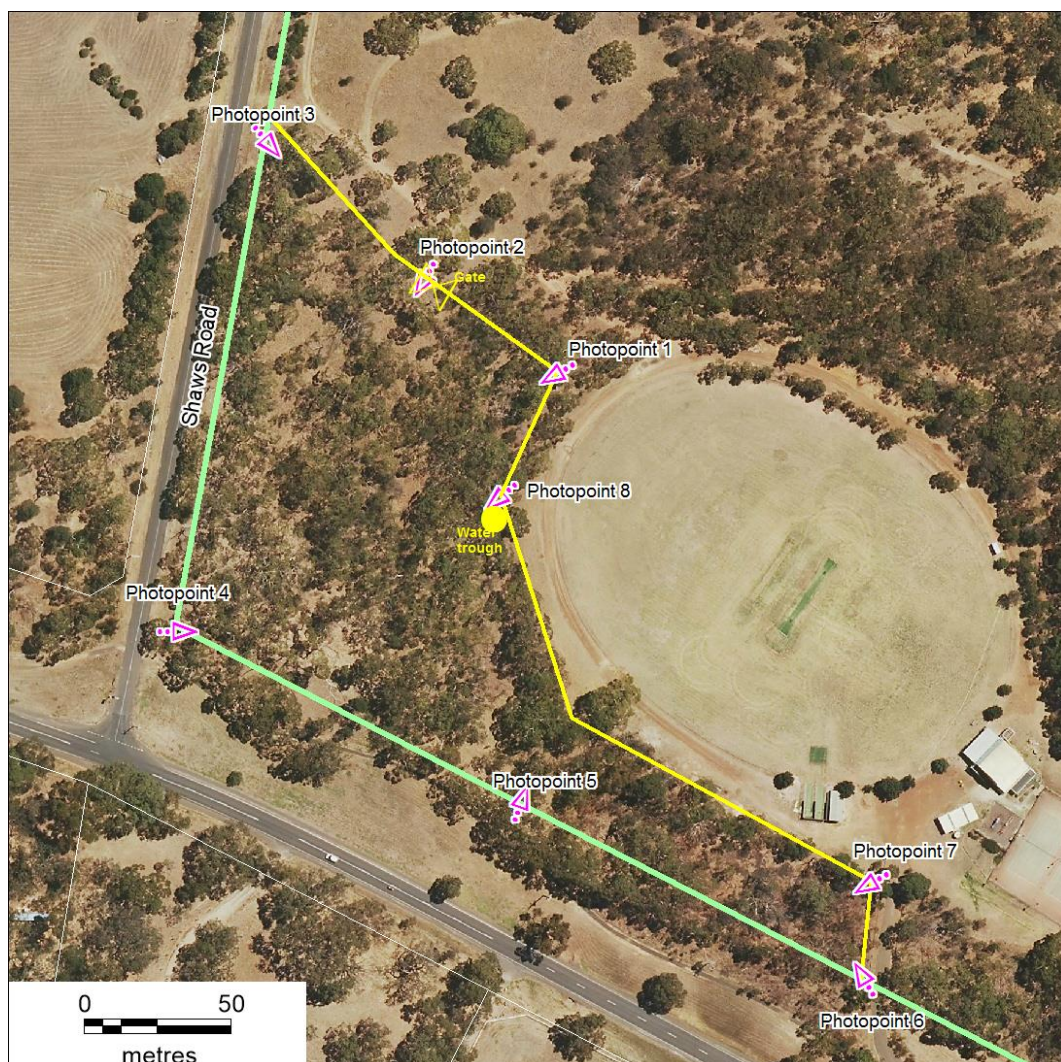


Figure 12: Grazing Trial Area

## 5.6. Pest Plants

Pest plants are a threat to the conservation values of the Reserve by out competing and replacing native species. A variety of non-native woody, grassy and herbaceous



species are present in the Reserve and control works are required to ensure that these species do not take over large areas. After many years of persistent effort, declared weeds are now under effective control. As a result, the primary threat to biodiversity in the Reserve is now introduced grasses which out-compete natives and contribute significantly to fire hazard.

The following declared weeds have been found in the Reserve:

- Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
- Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
- Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
- Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)
- Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
- Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)
- Montpellier Broom (*Genista monspessulana*)
- One Leaf Cape Tulip (*Moraea flaccida*)

Ongoing annual control is required to control these species with the aim of eradicating them from the Reserve.

A suite of environmental weeds are present in the Reserve.

- Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*)
- Annual Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta longiflora*)
- Panic Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta erecta*)
- Quaking Grass (*Briza major*)
- Sydney Golden Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*)
- Sallow Wattle (*Acacia saligna*)
- Bracelet Honey-myrtle (*Melaleuca armilaris*)
- Southern Mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryoides*)
- Sydney Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*)

Woody environmental weeds are largely under control with an annual hand pull or cut and paint required to maintain this level of control. Grassy and herbaceous environmental weeds are widespread and efforts should be directed at protecting biodiversity assets (e.g. native grasslands) from these species and minimising fuel loads.

#### *Management Actions*

- Monitor and prevent the establishment and spread of new declared or environmental weeds in the Reserve.
- Undertake control of declared weeds annually with the aim of eradicating these species from the Reserve.
- Undertake control of woody environmental weeds annually with the aim of eradicating these species from the Reserve.
- Undertake control of grassy environmental weeds annually as resources permit with the aim of protecting biodiversity assets (e.g. native grasslands) and reducing their impact and spread in the Reserve.
- Liaise with adjacent landholders to encourage the control of pest plants and animals.
- Progressively remove native, non-indigenous boundary plantations and replace with locally sourced indigenous species.

## 5.7. Pest Animals

Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) are present throughout the district, but their impact of on native fauna in the Reserve is unknown. Predation by foxes of native fauna is listed as a potentially threatening process under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*. Control of foxes through poisoning in the Reserve is problematic due to the close proximity of local residences and dogs. Additionally, residents regularly use the Reserve to exercise their dogs, which are usually unrestrained and at risk of picking up fox baits. The use of 1080 within the confines of a township area is considered an unacceptable risk to domestic dogs and therefore is not an option for the control of foxes.

Rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) are present throughout the Reserve, but the impact of their grazing on native flora in the Reserve is unknown but is likely to be detrimental. Grazing of native vegetation by rabbits is listed as a potentially threatening process under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*. Disturbed areas around rabbit warrens are often infested with exotic grasses.

Control of rabbits is undertaken annually through fumigation and the destruction of warrens. Ongoing efforts have seen a reduction in active warrens but sandy loam soils provide excellent warren sites and re-establishment of warrens is an ongoing problem. The control of rabbits is a high priority. The use of Ferrets (*Mustela putorius furo*) for control of rabbits is not permitted due to the risk of these animals not being recovered.

Wandering pet and feral cats (*Felis catus*) have been seen in the Reserve and present a threat to small fauna, particularly native birds. It is a legislated requirement to register a domestic cat and the Golden Plains Shire Council is actively encouraging residents to register and control their domestic cats.

### *Management actions*

- Control rabbits to minimise their impact on the Reserve through an annual fumigation and warren destruction program.
- Control foxes to minimise their impact on the Reserve and surrounding properties through fumigation and destruction of fox dens as required.
- Control cats through opportunistic cat trapping as required.

## 5.8. Vehicle Access

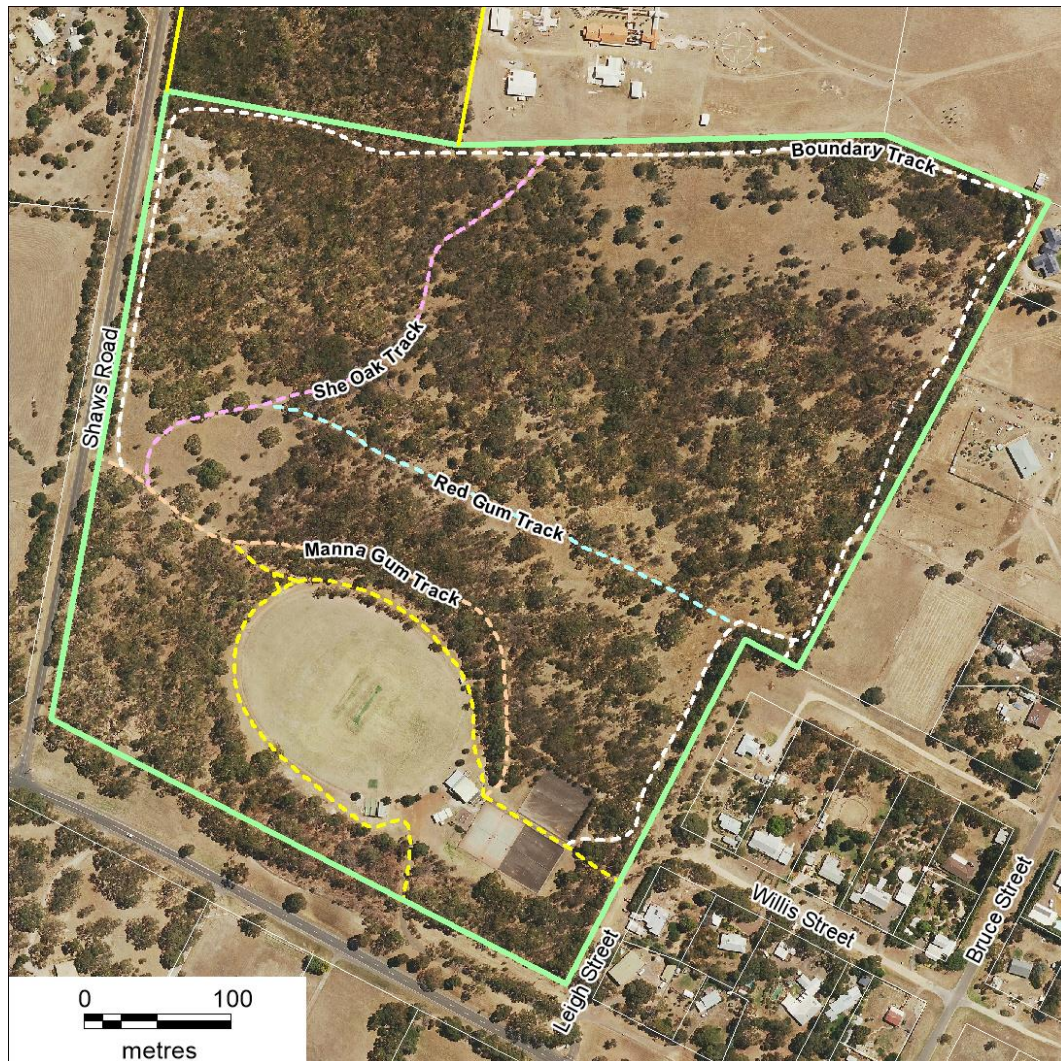
There is a network of vehicle tracks (Figure 13: Access Tracks) throughout the Reserve that have developed over time. These tracks provide essential access for the public and for management of the Reserve. Some of the old tracks are now heavily overgrown and are no longer needed, while others require ongoing maintenance to ensure future access.

The tracks to be maintained in the Reserve are named and signposted.

The current tracks have been developed by grading the soil to one side creating a mineral earth surface and profile that is lower than the surrounding landscape which has contributed to channelling and erosion. Grading of the tracks hasn't been undertaken for many years resulting in sections becoming overgrown in some areas.

Tracks that have a grassy surface are slashed annually in the lead up to the fire season to ensure pedestrian and vehicle access.

Future track maintenance needs to take into consideration the need to control erosion and prevent weed spread.



**Figure 13: Access Tracks**

Management of fire in the Reserve requires that the access tracks are clear and safe for fire fighters and their vehicles. Track clearing is carried out annually to maintain CFA access.

#### *Management Actions*

- Undertake track surface maintenance as required using minimal impact techniques and small machinery only (e.g. Bobcat) to ensure minimal channelling and soil erosion and prevent the spread of weeds.
- Undertake vegetation trimming on access tracks to maintain CFA access.

### **5.9. Pedestrian Access**

Access to the Reserve is via vehicle gates at either end of the oval and adjacent to the tennis courts on Boundary Track (Figure 13: Access Tracks), via a pedestrian entrance on Shaws Road and pedestrian access gate on Ware Street and on Boundary Track by the tennis courts.



Pedestrian access gates or entries have been installed at all entrances and residents and visitors are encouraged to enjoy the Reserve.

Tracks should be maintained in a condition such as to minimise risk to pedestrians recognising that the tracks exist in a natural environment and are generally of a natural compacted surface.

Tracks that have a grassy surface are slashed annually in the lead up to the fire season to ensure pedestrian and vehicle access.

### **5.10. Fencing**

The Crown Land Reserve is fenced on all boundaries to varying levels of repair. The fences serve to prevent unauthorised vehicle and stock access and to define boundaries. There is an internal fence around the oval and tennis courts that defines part of the boundary of the Don Wallace Recreation Reserve. Where the Reserve abuts adjacent private land use, fences should be kept in a good state of repair. The boundary fence between the Parks Victoria parcel and the Reserve was in a poor state of repair and has been removed by Parks Victoria. There are remnants of old internal fences around amenity plantings along the boundary of the Reserve that should be removed.

Under the *Fences Act* 1968, Council is not required to contribute to the cost of any shared boundary fence.

A fence suitable to contain stock was installed around the grazing trial area (Figure 12: Grazing Trial Area) in 2017.

#### *Management Actions*

- Maintain the existing fences between private landholders and the Reserve in a good state of repair.
- Remove old internal fences around amenity plantings.
- Repair boundary fences around the perimeter of the Reserve that are not bounded by private land when funding allows.
- Upgrade the perimeter fence to a rabbit proof structure when funding allows.

### **5.11. Signs**

Signs are installed in the Reserve to identify the reserve, identify access tracks and to indicate authorised uses.

#### **5.11.1. Directional Signs**

Timber directional signs have been installed at track junctions to guide reserve users.

#### *Management actions*

- Maintain directional signs as required

#### **5.11.2. Regulatory Signs**

Regulatory icons (e.g. no motorbikes) are installed on entrances.

#### *Management actions*

- Install regulatory signs at entrances to the Reserve indicating authorised uses as required

### 5.11.3. Interpretative Signs

Education material and signs will encourage a greater understanding of the value of the Reserve and better inform users of management aims and actions.

Two large interpretive signs have been installed; one at the eastern entrance to Manna Gum track and the other by the She Oak Track and Manna Gum Track intersection, to educate and interpret the natural values of the Reserve as well as providing a map. Four changeable A4 size track-side signs that are used to alert reserve users to events and activities in the reserve have been installed.

The development of signed nature walks highlighting particular vegetation types, plants or features can educate and stimulate interest in natural history and should be considered.

#### *Management Actions*

- Install additional interpretive signage to further enhance the reserve user experience as required.

### 5.12. Revegetation

Some areas of the Reserve are suitable for revegetation particularly with ground cover and understorey species. The non-indigenous plantings along the Reserve boundary will require revegetation when these plantings are removed as does the old Tip site. Supplementary planting of understorey species in areas where Gorse (*U. europaeus*) has been removed will provide habitat benefits for small birds and animals. The existing native grassland areas within the Reserve should be protected and excluded from any revegetation works with the exception of ground cover and herbaceous species.

The old tip site on Shaws Road has been capped with soil but is heavily overrun with *Phalaris* and other pasture species. An attempt to revegetate the area has only been partially successful and more work is required.

Community groups such as the Teesdale Primary School are often seeking revegetation sites and the Reserve is suitable for these purposes.

All revegetation works must be undertaken with the approval of and under the supervision of the Friends of Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Inc.

Revegetation must be with locally sourced indigenous species matched to the EVC of the Reserve.

#### *Management Actions*

- Encourage and assist with revegetation efforts within the Reserve.
- Continue revegetation of the old tip site on Shaws Road with indigenous species.



## **6. Authorised Uses**

### **6.1. Vehicle Access**

Vehicle access to the Reserve is possible through gates and along existing tracks. Signs are in place at major entrance points indicating that authorised vehicles only are allowed.

Vehicle access except for management purposes (e.g. maintenance, wildfire control) is not permitted.

If unauthorised vehicle access into the Reserve becomes an issue, investigate additional appropriate control methods (e.g. locked gates) to further unauthorised access.

### **6.2. Landfill/Tip Site**

The Reserve once had an open landfill or tip site that has now been closed and capped with soil. The site is slowly being revegetated.

The establishment of further landfill sites within the Reserve is not permitted.

### **6.3. Firewood Collection**

It is Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) policy that Crown Land reserves are not available for firewood collection by the public. Therefore, the collection of firewood for personal or commercial use is not permitted in the Reserve.

If the collection of firewood becomes problematic, appropriate signs should be installed.

### **6.4. Rubbish Dumping**

The dumping of rubbish in the Reserve is not permitted. Any rubbish dumped in the Reserve will be removed by Council.

If the dumping of rubbish becomes problematic, appropriate signs should be installed.

### **6.5. Recreation**

Passive recreation in the form of walking, cycling and horse riding and enjoyment of the natural heritage of the Reserve are common uses. Some of these uses have the potential to adversely impact on the natural values of the Reserve and must be managed. It is important to encourage appropriate recreational use to engender a sense of public ownership and pride that will lead to support of the management aims for the Reserve.

#### **6.5.1. Horse Riding**

Horse riders regularly use the Reserve for casual riding. Most riders are responsible and remain on the formed tracks thereby limiting their impact. Horses have the potential to damage track surfaces, create new tracks and introduce weeds through their droppings.

Horse riding is permitted on formed tracks. If off track horse riding becomes an issue, signs should be installed to encourage riders to use existing formed tracks.

#### **6.5.2. Motorbike Riding**

Motorbikes very rarely access the Reserve. They have the potential to damage tracks, disturb soil and disturb other users. Motorbikes are not an acceptable use of

reserves of this type and this activity is not permitted in the Reserve. Regulatory signs have been installed at most entry points indicating that motor bikes are not permitted.

If motorbike use of the Reserve becomes an issue, investigate additional appropriate control methods (e.g. locked gates) to further restrict motorbike access.

#### **6.5.3. Walking**

Walking for fitness or recreation is a common use and should be encouraged to develop a community appreciation of the natural values of the Reserve. Off track walking has created new tracks and damaged vegetation which has required installation of signs or the placing barriers (e.g. fallen timber) across the track to impede access. Walkers should be encouraged to use existing tracks and these should be maintained to ensure walker safety.

If off track walking in the Reserve becomes an issue, signs should be installed to encourage walkers to remain on existing formed tracks.

#### **6.5.4. Cycling**

Cycling as a recreational activity is sometimes undertaken in the Reserve but should be restricted to existing formed tracks. The development of challenging mountain or BMX type tracks should be discouraged as these have the potential to create erosion and damage vegetation.

If off track cycling becomes problematic, signs should be installed to encourage cyclists to use existing formed tracks.

#### **6.5.5. Dogs**

Many walkers use the Reserve to walk their dogs and preventing this use would result in a reduction in community support for the Reserve. Uncontrolled dogs have the potential to disturb or even kill native wildlife and may annoy other Reserve users.

Ideally, dogs in the Reserve should be leashed but it is not possible to police such an action.

If dogs off leash and not in effective control becomes an issue, signs should be installed stating "Dogs on leash or under effective control at all times".

#### **6.5.6. Camping**

No sites exist for the provision of camping and the development of camp sites would severely impact on the ecological values of the Reserve. Camping is not permitted in the Reserve.

If camping is found to be occurring in the Reserve, appropriate signs should be installed.

#### **6.5.7. Fires**

Recreational fires (e.g. camp fires) present a risk of fire escape and impact on the ecological value of the Reserve through firewood collection therefore fires are not permitted in the Reserve.

If fires are being lit in the Reserve, appropriate signs should be installed.



#### **6.5.8. Education**

The Reserve as a significant local area of remnant vegetation could provide educational opportunities for local school children. Being within walking distance of the Teesdale Primary School, it is readily accessible. The school currently uses the tracks within the Reserve for their cross-country running program.

##### *Management Actions*

- Encourage use of the Reserve by the Teesdale Primary School for educational purposes.
- Allow the school to continue to use the Reserve for their cross-country running program.

#### **6.5.9. Research**

The Reserve is an important remnant of Grassy Woodland and as such would be of interest for research into the appropriate management of the flora and fauna of this ecosystem type. All research projects on flora and fauna operate under a permit system managed by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP). Opportunities exist for the education of local school children and the community through participation in research in the Reserve. Appropriate research, minimising impacts on the flora and fauna of the Reserve should be permitted.

##### *Management actions*

- Allow appropriate research into the flora and fauna of the Reserve.

## 7. Implementation

Management Action	Priority (High, Medium or Low)	Timeframe (ongoing, annually, as required or date e.g. December 2009)	Responsibility (Friends Group, Golden Plains Shire, DELWP)
<b>Soils</b>			
Maintain tracks and drainage to prevent erosion of soils.	High	As required	Golden Plains Shire
<b>Flora</b>			
Reconcile and update the Reserve flora species list and the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas using the services of a professional botanist	High	July 2018	Golden Plains Shire
Map and record on the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas, any new flora species found within the Reserve.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
Maintain remnant grassland areas by removing encroaching native trees and shrubs (Figure 10: Grassland maintenance zones)	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
Continue to monitor established photo points in the Reserve.	High	Annually	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
<b>Fauna</b>			
Undertake a comprehensive fauna survey in the Reserve using the assistance of a Tertiary institution or other body.	Medium	Every 5 years	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
<b>Indigenous Cultural Heritage</b>			
Undertake a survey for Aboriginal places and areas of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity using the services of a qualified cultural heritage advisor. Review the Management Plan in light of any findings of the survey.	Low	2020	Golden Plains Shire
<b>Planning Scheme Protection</b>			
Investigate applying a Vegetation Protection Overlay and/or Environmental Significance Overlay when the Golden Plains Planning Scheme is next reviewed.	High	Next review of Planning Scheme	Golden Plains Shire
<b>Fire</b>			
Implement the Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Fire Management Plan.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Undertake a burning program in consultation with DEWLP and the local CFA brigade to encourage biodiversity and protect township assets.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Undertake a regular program of track maintenance and clearance to ensure access for emergency vehicles.	High	As required	Golden Plains Shire
<b>Grazing</b>			
Investigate and if suitable and the opportunity arises, implement targeted and tightly controlled grazing program with sheep in the Reserve.	Medium	As required	Friends & Golden Plains Shire



Management Action	Priority (High, Medium or Low)	Timeframe (ongoing, annually, as required or date e.g. December 2009)	Responsibility (Friends Group, Golden Plains Shire, DELWP)
<b>Pest Plants</b>			
Monitor and prevent the establishment and spread of new declared or environmental weeds in the Reserve.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
Undertake control of declared weeds annually with the aim of eradicating these species from the Reserve.	High	Annual & Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Undertake control of environmental weeds annually as resources permit with the aim of reducing their impact and spread in the Reserve.	High	Annual & Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
Undertake control of grassy environmental weeds annually as resources permit with the aim of protecting biodiversity assets (e.g. native grasslands) and reducing their impact and spread in the Reserve.	High	Annual & Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
Liaise with adjacent landholders to encourage the control of pest plants.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
Progressively remove native, non-indigenous boundary plantations and replace with locally sourced indigenous species	Medium	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
<b>Pest Animals</b>			
Control rabbits to minimise their impact on the Reserve through an annual fumigation and warren destruction program.	High	Annual & Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Control foxes to minimise their impact on the Reserve and surrounding properties through fumigation and destruction of fox dens as required.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Control cats through opportunistic cat trapping as required	Low	As required	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
<b>Vehicle Access</b>			
Undertake track surface maintenance as required using minimal impact techniques and small machinery only (e.g. Bobcat) to ensure minimal channelling and soil erosion and prevent the spread of weeds.	Medium	As required	Golden Plains Shire
Undertake vegetation trimming on access tracks to maintain CFA access.	High	Annual	Golden Plains Shire
<b>Fencing</b>			
Maintain the existing fences between private landholders and the Reserve in a good state of repair.	Medium	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Remove old internal fences around amenity plantings.	Low	Ongoing	Friends
Repair boundary fences around the perimeter of the Reserve that are not bounded by private land when funding allows.	Low	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire & Friends

<b>Management Action</b>	<b>Priority</b> (High, Medium or Low)	<b>Timeframe</b> (ongoing, annually, as required or date e.g. December 2009)	<b>Responsibility</b> (Friends Group, Golden Plains Shire, DELWP)
Upgrade the perimeter fence to a rabbit proof structure when funding allows.	High	Ongoing	Friends
<b>Directional Signs</b>			
Maintain directional signs as required.	Low	As required	Golden Plains Shire
<b>Regulatory Signs</b>			
Install regulatory signs at entrances to the Reserve indicating authorised uses as required.	Low	As required	Golden Plains Shire
<b>Interpretive Signs</b>			
Install additional interpretive signage to further enhance the reserve user experience as required.	Low	Ongoing	Friends
<b>Revegetation</b>			
Encourage and assist with revegetation efforts within the Reserve.	Low	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
Continue revegetation of the old tip site on Shaws Road with indigenous species.	High	Annually	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
<b>Education</b>			
Encourage use of the Reserve by the Teesdale Primary School for educational purposes.	High	Ongoing	Friends
Allow the school to continue to use the Reserve for their cross-country running program.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire & Friends
<b>Research</b>			
Allow appropriate research into the flora and fauna of the Reserve.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire & Friends

## 8. References

DSE (2005) *EVC/Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment, Victorian Volcanic Plain Bioregion, Grassy Woodland*, Department of Sustainability and Environment, Melbourne.

DSE (2007) *Victorian Volcanic Plains*, retrieved April 2007 from <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/dse/nrence.nsf/LinkView/9FC783CB1E249AFDCA256EE70008F58C1C26CB3A9ABC1C2FCA256EE700148D0B>

LCC (1982) *Ballarat Study Area Final Recommendations*, Land Conservation Council, Melbourne.

Agricultural lands in the Parish of Carrah, County of Grant / J.A. Fynmore, Temp. Assist Surveyor, Feby. 7th 1856 ; Surveyor General's Office, April 15th 1856 (J. B. Philip lith). Victoria. Surveyor General's Office, Melbourne Accessed via Trove <http://trove.nla.gov.au>



## 9. Appendix 1 – Victorian Biodiversity Atlas Flora Species List

Extracted - Date: 25/07/2017 10:04 AM

Site ID	Site Name	Site Location	Survey Start Date	Survey/Observation Name	Observer
796497	SW446	Teesdale She-oak Reserve, next to Red Gum Track	04/11/2011	Bushfire Commission Hazard Mapping Surveys; SW data; 3733	Matthew Dell
796498	SW447	Teesdale She-oak Reserve, west of Bruce St.	04/11/2011	Bushfire Commission Hazard Mapping Surveys; SW data; 3734	Matthew Dell
397786	S1005600	Centre about 1 km WNW of TEESDALE	01/01/1993	S1005600	Tim D'Ombra
815862	281	TEESDALE	06/11/2002	Tim D'Ombra Flora Survey; SPL; 281	Tim D'Ombra et. al

Scientific Name	Common Name	Victorian Advisory List	Conservation Status	Taxon Origin	Last Record
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle				6/11/2002
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle				4/11/2011
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle				6/11/2002
<i>Acaena agnipila</i>	Hairy Sheep's Burr				1/01/1993
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr				6/11/2002
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> subsp. <i>caryophyllea</i>	Silvery Hair-grass		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed		*	Introduced	6/11/2002
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath				4/11/2011
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Pacific Azolla				1/01/1993
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia				1/01/1993
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids				4/11/2011
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria				4/11/2011
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily				4/11/2011
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Winged Slender-thistle		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge				4/11/2011
<i>Cassinia</i> sp. aff. <i>arcuata</i> (Midlands)	Drooping Cassinia				6/11/2002
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak				4/11/2011
<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	Slender Centaury		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Green Rock-fern				4/11/2011

Scientific Name	Common Name	Victorian Advisory List	Conservation Status	Taxon Origin	Last Record
Chrysanthemoides monilifera	Boneseed		*	Introduced	6/11/2002
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle		*	Introduced	6/11/2002
Clematis microphylla s.l.	Small-leaved Clematis				1/01/1993
Convolvulus arvensis	Common Bindweed		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
Convolvulus erubescens s.l.	Pink Bindweed				6/11/2002
Erigeron sumatrensis	Tall Fleabane		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
Cryptandra tomentosa s.l.	Prickly Cryptandra				6/11/2002
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue				6/11/2002
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
Rytidosperma caespitosum	Common Wallaby-grass				1/01/1993
Rytidosperma duttonianum	Brown-back Wallaby-grass				4/11/2011
Rytidosperma geniculatum	Knead Wallaby-grass				4/11/2011
Rytidosperma racemosum var. racemosum	Slender Wallaby-grass				4/11/2011
Rytidosperma setaceum	Bristly Wallaby-grass				4/11/2011
Dichelachne crinita	Long-hair Plume-grass				4/11/2011
Arthropodium strictum s.l.	Chocolate Lily				6/11/2002
Dillwynia sericea	Showy Parrot-pea				1/01/1993
Diuris lanceolata s.l.	Golden Moths				1/01/1993
Diuris sulphurea	Tiger Orchid				4/11/2011
Drosera auriculata	Tall Sundew				4/11/2011
Drosera peltata subsp. peltata spp. agg.	Pale Sundew				1/01/1993
Drosera aberrans	Scented Sundew				1/01/1993
Ehrharta calycina	Perennial Veldt-grass		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
Eragrostis brownii	Common Love-grass				4/11/2011
Eucalyptus botryoides	Southern Mahogany		#	Native but some stands may be alien	6/11/2002
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red-gum		X		4/11/2011
Eucalyptus cladocalyx	Sugar Gum		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
Galenia pubescens var. pubescens	Galenia		*	Introduced	6/11/2002
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine	Vulnerable	VU vu L		1/01/1993
Gonocarpus tetragynus	Common Raspwort				4/11/2011
Goodenia geniculata	Bent Goodenia				4/11/2011
Haloragis heterophylla	Varied Raspwort				6/11/2002

Scientific Name	Common Name	Victorian Advisory List	Conservation Status	Taxon Origin	Last Record
Chrysocephalum apiculatum s.l.	Common Everlasting				4/11/2011
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
Melicytus dentatus s.l.	Tree Violet				1/01/1993
Hypericum gramineum s.l.	Small St John's Wort				4/11/2011
Hypochaeris radicata	Flatweed		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
Pauridia glabella/vaginata spp. agg.	Tiny/Yellow Star species aggregate				1/01/1993
Juncus acutus subsp. acutus	Spiny Rush		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
Kennedia prostrata	Running Postman				4/11/2011
Leontodon saxatilis subsp. saxatilis	Hairy Hawkbit		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
Leptorhynchos squamatus	Scaly Buttons				4/11/2011
Leptorhynchos tenuifolius	Wiry Buttons				1/01/1993
Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush				6/11/2002
Malva parviflora	Small-flower Mallow		*	Introduced	6/11/2002
Microtis unifolia	Common Onion-orchid				4/11/2011
Oxalis corniculata s.l.	Yellow Wood-sorrel				1/01/1993
Oxalis perennans	Grassland Wood-sorrel				4/11/2011
Pelargonium australe	Austral Stork's-bill				4/11/2011
Pentameris airoides subsp. airoides	False Hair-grass		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
Picris angustifolia	Native Picris				1/01/1993
Pimelea curviflora s.l.	Curved Rice-flower				6/11/2002
Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower				4/11/2011
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort		*	Introduced	6/11/2002
Poa rodwayi	Velvet Tussock-grass				4/11/2011
Prostanthera nivea var. nivea	Snowy Mint-bush	Rare	r #	Native but some stands may be alien	6/11/2002
Pterostylis nutans	Nodding Greenhood				1/01/1993
Pterostylis pedunculata	Maroonhood				1/01/1993
Romulea minutiflora	Small-flower Onion-grass		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
Romulea rosea	Onion Grass		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
Rosa rubiginosa	Sweet Briar		*	Introduced	6/11/2002
Acetosella vulgaris	Sheep Sorrel		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
Schoenus apogon	Common Bog-sedge				4/11/2011



Scientific Name	Common Name	Victorian Advisory List	Conservation Status	Taxon Origin	Last Record
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> s.l.	Black Nightshade		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
<i>Sonchus asper</i> s.l.	Rough Sow-thistle		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i> s.l.	Creamy Stackhousia				4/11/2011
<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	Kneed Spear-grass				1/01/1993
<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Supple Spear-grass				4/11/2011
<i>Austrostipa oligostachya</i>	Fine-head Spear-grass				4/11/2011
<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	Fibrous Spear-grass				4/11/2011
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i> s.l.	Slender Sun-orchid				1/01/1993
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass				4/11/2011
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush-lily				1/01/1993
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Suckling Clover		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>repens</i>	White Clover		*	Introduced	1/01/1993
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>	Spur Velleia				1/01/1993
<i>Veronica gracilis</i>	Slender Speedwell				6/11/2002
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i> s.l.	Tufted Bluebell				1/01/1993
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i> s.l.	Annual Bluebell				1/01/1993
<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	Common Plume-grass				1/01/1993
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Common Woodrush				1/01/1993
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Dwarf Mat-rush				4/11/2011
<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Bronze Bluebell				6/11/2002
<i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i> s.s.	Leafy Blown-grass				4/11/2011
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i> s.l.	Black-anther Flax-lily				4/11/2011
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum				1/01/1993
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pyoriana</i>	Coast Manna-gum				4/11/2011
<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>	Slender Sword-sedge				4/11/2011
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat-rush				4/11/2011
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush				4/11/2011
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> s.s.	Curved Rice-flower				4/11/2011
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	Veined Spear-grass				4/11/2011
<i>Senecio picridioides</i>	Hawkbit Fireweed				4/11/2011

Scientific Name	Common Name	Victorian Advisory List	Conservation Status	Taxon Origin	Last Record
Geranium sp. 3	Pale-flower Crane's-bill	Rare	r		4/11/2011
Convolvulus angustissimus	Blushing Bindweed				4/11/2011
Breutelia affinis	Common Breutelia				4/11/2011
Rosulabryum billardieri	Common Thread-moss				4/11/2011
Campylopus clavatus	Broody Swan-neck Moss				4/11/2011
Didymodon torquatus	Beard Moss				4/11/2011
Erigeron spp.	Fleabane		*	Introduced	4/11/2011
Festuca spp.	Fescue				4/11/2011
Austrostipa spp.	Spear Grass				4/11/2011
Thelymitra spp.	Sun Orchid				4/11/2011
Wahlenbergia spp.	Bluebell				4/11/2011
Gemmabryum spp.	Thread Moss				4/11/2011

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## 10. Appendix 2 – Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Flora List

List compiled from separate lists by Mark Trengrove, Elissa Kerasstis (Greening Australia), Andrew Couzens (Geelong Green Task Force), Steve Murphy and Catherine Baker and Council Natural Resource Officer observations

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle *
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Late black wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge wattle
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden wattle
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Sallow Wattle
<i>Acaena agnipilla</i>	Sheeps burr
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheeps burr
<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sheep Sorrel *
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Brown-top Bent *
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silvery Hair Grass *
<i>Aira cupaniana</i>	Hair Grass *
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She Oak
<i>Anthrosachne scabra</i>	Common Wheat-grass
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Amphipogon strictus</i>	Grey beard grass
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel
<i>Anagallis arvensis var. caerulea</i>	Blue Pimpernel
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass *
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed *
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily
<i>Asperula conferata</i>	Common Woodruff
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry Saltbush
<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	Spear Grass
<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Soft Spear Grass
<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	Spear Grass
<i>Austrostipa oligostachya</i>	Five-head Spear Grass
<i>Austrostipa rudis var. rudis</i>	Spear Grass
<i>Austrostipa scabra ssp. falcata</i>	Spear Grass



Species Name	Common Name
<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	Spear Grass
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat *
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea
<i>Bracteantha viscosa</i>	Sticky Everlasting
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass *
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking Grass *
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome *
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome *
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue pincushion
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milk maids
<i>Bursaria spinosa var macrophylla</i>	Sweet Bursaria
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue grass lily
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon beauty heads
<i>Carex brevicaulis</i>	Sedge
<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	Drooping Cassinia
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Dogwood
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Centaury/Pink stars *
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i>	Blue stars
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi ssp. sieberi</i>	Narrow Rock-fern
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass
<i>Chrysanthemoides monolifera</i>	Boneseed *
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle *
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis
<i>Convolvulus augustissimus ssp. augustissimus</i>	Blushing Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Common Bindweed *
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Pink Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Pink Bindweed
<i>Cryptandra tomentosa</i>	Prickly cryptandra
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hounds Tongue
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot *
<i>Dianella longifolia var.</i>	Pale Flax-lily
<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume Grass
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
<i>Dillwynia hispidula</i>	Red Parrot Pea

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Diplotaxis sp</i>	Wild Mustard
<i>Diuris lanceolata</i>	Golden Moths
<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	Tiger Orchid
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>cuneata</i>	Wedge-leaf Hop-bush
<i>Drosera peltata</i>	Pale Sundew
<i>Drosera whittakeri</i>	Scented Sundew
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass *
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass *
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass *
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Nodding Saltbush
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush
<i>Ennaepogon nigricans</i>	Pappus Grass
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Common Love-grass
<i>Erigeron</i> spp	Fleabane *
<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>	Blue Devil
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	Rough Bark Manna Gum
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>viminalis</i>	Smooth Bark Manna Gum
<i>Galenia pubescens</i>	Carpet Weed/Galenia *
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom
<i>Geranium sp</i>	Native Geranium
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common raspwort
<i>Goodenia geniculata</i>	Bent Goodenia
<i>Hibbertia stricta</i>	Erect Guinea flower
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog Grass *
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Barley Grass
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Native St Johns wort *
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Flatweed *
<i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i>	Small Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge
<i>Leptorynchos squamatus</i>	Scaly buttons

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> ssp. <i>tricolor</i>	Hoary Sun-ray
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye Grass *
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat Rush
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat Rush
<i>Lomandra glauca</i>	Pale Mat Rush
<i>Lomandra micrantha</i>	Small Flowered Mat Rush
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Small Mat-rush
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Lesser Loosestrife
<i>Malva</i> sp.	Mallows *
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey-myrtle
<i>Melicytis dentatus</i>	Shrub Violet
<i>Microleana stipoides</i>	Weeping grass
<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Plains Yam Daisy
<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	Notched Onion orchid
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow wood sorrel
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood sorrel
<i>Pelargonium rodneyanum</i>	Magenta storks bill
<i>Pentapogon quadrifidus</i> var. <i>quadrifidus</i>	Five-awned Spear Grass
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Canary Grass
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	Curved rice flower
<i>Pimelia humilis</i>	Common rice flower
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort *
<i>Plantago varia</i>	Native plantain
<i>Poa morrisii</i>	Velvet Tussock Grass
<i>Poa rodwayi</i>	Velvet Tussock Grass
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Slender Tussock Grass
<i>Prasophyllum</i> sp	Leek orchid
<i>Prostanthera nivea</i> var. <i>nivea</i>	Snowy mint bush
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteo-album</i>	Jersey Cudweed
<i>Pterostylis concinna</i>	Trim Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding Greenhood
<i>Ptilotus erubescens</i>	Hairy Tails
<i>Ptilotus macrocephalus</i>	Feather heads



Species Name	Common Name
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Turnip-weed *
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Italian Buckthorn *
<i>Romulea rosea</i> var. <i>australis</i>	Onion Grass *
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar *
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby Grass
<i>Rytidosperma carphoides</i>	Short Wallaby Grass
<i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i>	Hill Wallaby Grass
<i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i>	Kneed Wallaby Grass
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Bristly Wallaby Grass
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog Rush
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Groundsel
<i>Senecio picridioides</i>	Hawkbit Fireweed
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variegated thistle
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo apple
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow Thistle *
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Rat's Tail Grass *
<i>Sporobolus elongatus</i>	Slender Rat's Tail Grass *
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Candles
<i>Stipa</i> spp	Spear grasses (several species)
<i>Stylidium gramineum</i>	Grassland Trigger Plant
<i>Thelymitra ixiodes</i>	Spotted Sun Orchid
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender Sun Orchid
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe Lily
<i>Tricorne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush Lily
<i>Trifolium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i>	Haresfoot Clover *
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Yellow suckling clover *
<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>repens</i>	White Clover *
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse *
<i>Velleia paradoxa</i>	Spur Velleia
<i>Veronica gracillis</i>	Slender speedwell
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Tufted Bluebell
<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Yellowish Bluebell
<i>Wurmbea dioica</i>	Early Nancy

## 11. Appendix 2 – Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Fauna List

No formal species list has been compiled for the Reserve. This list is compiled by on-ground observation. \* denotes introduced species.

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat *
<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Brown Hare *
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Common Blue-tongued Lizard
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox *
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Black Wallaby

## 12. Appendix 4 – Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Birds List

List derived from observations in the Reserve by Glen White, Teesdale resident

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo
<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze Cuckoo
<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon
<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	Crested Shrike-tit
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Australian Golden Whistler
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	Australian White Ibis
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis

### 13. Appendix 5 – Teesdale Grassy Woodlands Photo Points



Photo point 1: August 2000



Photo point 1: June 2016



Photo point 2: August 2000



Photo point 2: June 2016



Photo point 3: August 2000



Photo point 3: June 2016





Photo point 4: August 2000



Photo point 4: June 2016



Photo point 5: August 2000



Photo point 5: June 2016



Photo point 6 (south): August 2000



Photo point 6 (south): June 2016





Photo point 6 (west): August 2000



Photo point 6 (west): June 2016



Photo point 7: August 2000



Photo point 7: June 2016

