



biodiversity management plan - 83 booralie road, terrey hills

part 1 - grevillea caleyi & duffys forest management plan

02/07/13

Mark Couston CPESC. - Ass. Dip. Env. Ctrl. (CSU), Grad. Dip. Env. Mgmt. (CSU), Cert. Soil & Water Mgmt. (UWS), MECA.
OEH - Scientific Licence No. S L100777, DPI - Animal Research Authority 04-4786



Executive Summary

This plan has been prepared to accompany a development application and outline the rehabilitation of the watercourse and riparian areas of Neverfail Creek within the site known as 82 Booralie Road, Terrey Hills. The plan has been commissioned by Bayview Links Pty Ltd who have also provided site instructions. Subsequent site inspections and field work were conducted between 14th May & 1st June 2013.

This plan should be read in conjunction with the development plans and associated reports in particular the:

- Flora & Fauna Assessment, Proposed Development at 83 Booralie Road, Terrey Hills (Footprint Green, 2013),
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment - 83 Booralie Road, Terrey Hills (Footprint Green, 2013);
- Landscape Plan (Dobson, 2013)

Existing & Proposed Development

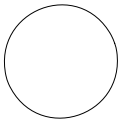
The site is located on the corner of Booralie Road and Laitoki Road, Terrey Hills. The site currently consists of a large open paddock area that extends over the majority of the site with a band of remnant vegetation along the front portion of the site towards Booralie Road. Scattered indigenous and exotic trees also occur along the site's Laitoki Road frontage and the southern portion of the site is covered with dense vegetation primarily consisting of noxious and environmental weed species.

Although degraded in some parts the band of vegetation along the Booralie Road frontage is considered to be a small pocket of the endangered Duffys Forest ecological community and within this area there are 3 endangered Grevillea caleyi plants. Another Grevillea caleyi specimen remains in the Laitoki Road reserve in a modified habitat. As part of the development application this plan is aimed at retaining the endangered ecological community and the endangered species by protecting and rehabilitating their habitats.

The development itself involves construction of a Seniors Housing Development with basement car parking (Rush, 2013) with associated landscaping (Dobson, 2013) and rehabilitation of the riparian area that crosses the southern portion of the site.

Contents

- sheet 1 - this cover page
- sheet 2 - plan objectives, site history, rehabilitation strategy and general site information
- sheet 3 - existing site - vegetation communities
- sheet 4 - existing site – weed densities
- sheet 5 - existing site - floristics
- sheet 6 - stage 1 - prior to earthworks & construction & performance measures
- sheet 7 - stage 1 - prior to earthworks & construction implementation procedure
- sheet 8 - stage 2 - during construction – works, procedures & performance measures
- sheet 9 - stage 3 - completion of construction & stage 4 – maintenance
- sheet 10- specifications



scale at A3
nts

dwg no. rev.
vmpcf2.01 0.1

sheet of
1 10

drawing title
cover page

plan objectives & strategy

Objectives of the plan

The objective of the plan is to retain, protect and rehabilitate the habitats of the endangered Caley's Grevillea (*Grevillea caleyi*) and the endangered Duffys Forest ecological community on and immediately adjacent the site.

Background

Grevillea caleyi is listed as an endangered species in both the *Threatened Species Conservation Act (NSW) 1995* and the *Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (Cwlth) 1999*.

Grevillea caleyi is a spreading shrub and its distribution is restricted to the northern Sydney suburbs of Belrose, Terrey Hills, Duffys Forest and Ingleside. The species typically occurs within the Duffys Forest ecological community found on ridge tops with iron-rich laterite soils.

There are 4 *Grevillea caleyi* plants on and adjacent the subject site. The species is known to regenerate after fires from seed stored in the soil and the number of plants above ground is not considered to be a good guide in estimating the significance of sites. A more accurate estimation of the area occupied by *Grevillea caleyi* is the area of habitat (OEH, 2004).

The Duffys Forest ecological community is listed in the schedules of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act (NSW) 1995* and is also restricted and mainly occurs in the suburbs of Belrose, Terrey Hills, Duffys Forest and Ingleside where it grows in lateritic soils and deeply weathered shale soils that mainly occur on ridge lines. The community is characterised by tree species of *Eucalyptus capitellata*, *Eucalyptus sieberi*, *Eucalyptus oblonga*, and *Angophora costata*.

Site history & potential for recovery

The habitats of *Grevillea caleyi* and the Duffys Forest community on the site are considered to be small in area and are vulnerable to physical disturbances and weed establishment. The *Grevillea caleyi* within the Laitoki Road reserve grows out onto the road pavement and appears to be regularly tip pruned by passing traffic. The Duffys Forest community is also vulnerable to being displaced by the encroaching weeds such as Mountain Cedar Wattle (*Acacia elata*) and Coral Trees (*Erythrina x sykesii*).

With only pockets of habitat remaining the long term survival of this endangered species and endangered ecological community is questionable without some form of active management.

Strategy

The strategy in this plan aims to carry out bush regeneration weed control in the more viable areas to retain what floristic diversity remains, remove the non-indigenous canopy trees and undertake a committed effort to remove other environmental weeds from the adjacent more degraded habitats. Whilst no revegetation works are proposed within the remaining core *Grevillea caleyi* and the Duffys Forest habitats the adjacent areas are to be revegetated with species known to occur in the Duffys Forest community.

This strategy is consistent with the The *Grevillea caleyi* Recovery Plan (DEC, 2004) for this site referred to in the recovery plan as Site 23, Management Actions for Site 23 referred to weed management being needed in remnant bushland.

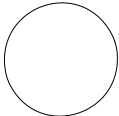
This strategy is consistent with the The *Grevillea caleyi* Recovery Plan (DEC, 2004) for this site referred to in the plan as Site 23 which referred to weed management being needed in remnant bushland.

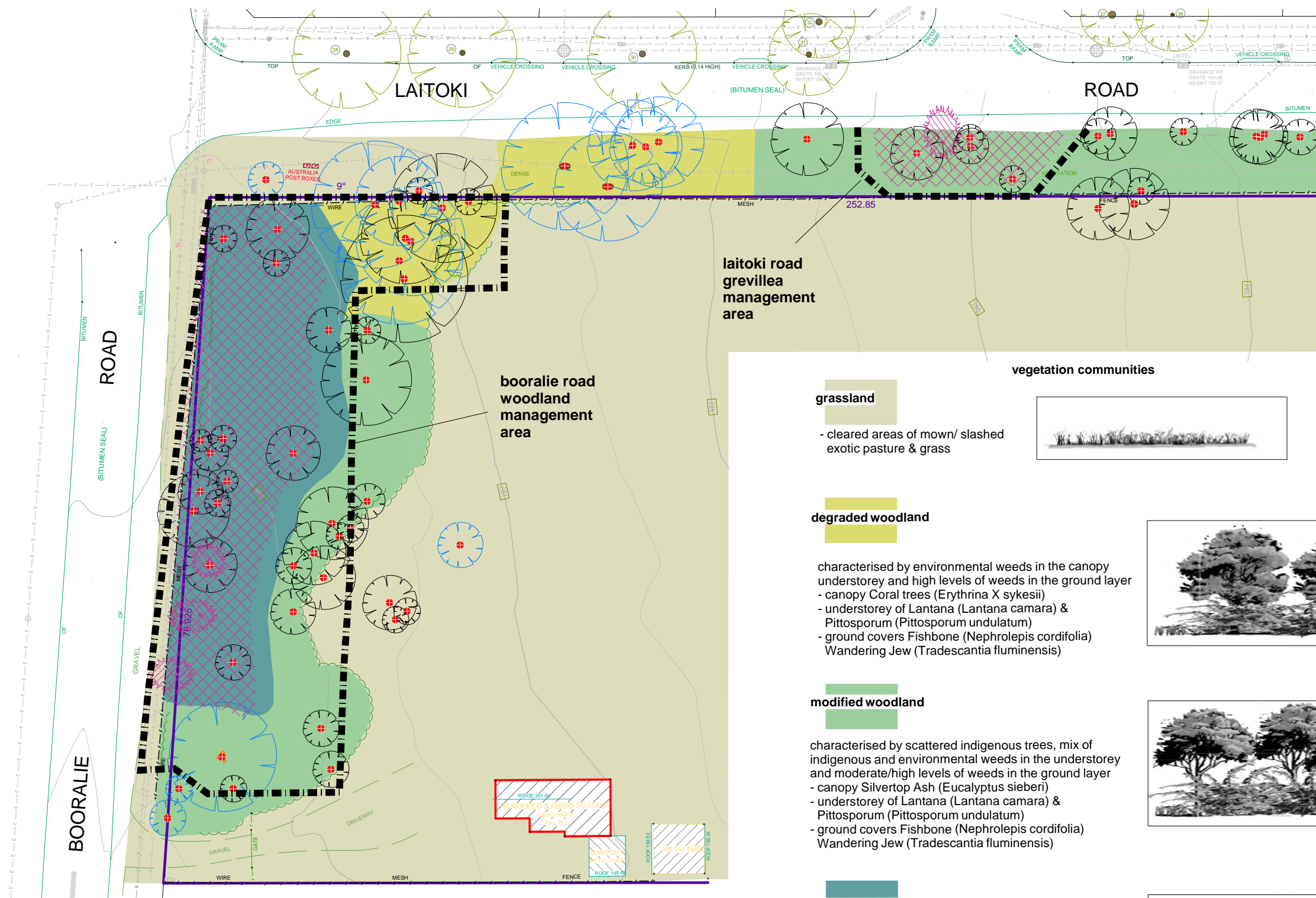
figure 2.1 - plan context with the site at 83 Booralie Road, Terrey Hills



general site information

Landform Morphology	Simple slope, incised gully
Aspect	South
Geology	Hawkesbury Sandstone
Soil Landscape	Somersby Soil Landscape
Watercourse	Neverfail Gully Creek flowing to the south west
Catchment	Kierans Creek
Receiving Waters	Cowan Creek / Hawkesbury River
Vegetation	Forest and Cleared Lands containing Environmental Weeds & Exotic Species





vegetation communities

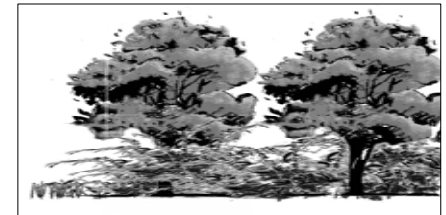
grassland

- cleared areas of mown/ slashed exotic pasture & grass



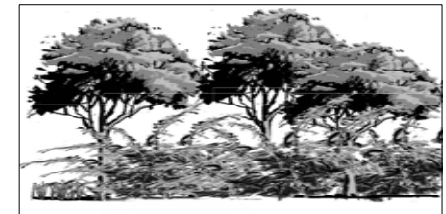
degraded woodland

- characterised by environmental weeds in the canopy understorey and high levels of weeds in the ground layer
- canopy Coral trees (*Erythrina X sykesii*)
 - understorey of Lantana (*Lantana camara*) & Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)
 - ground covers Fishbone (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*) Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)



modified woodland

- characterised by scattered indigenous trees, mix of indigenous and environmental weeds in the understorey and moderate/high levels of weeds in the ground layer
- canopy Silvertop Ash (*Eucalyptus sieberi*)
 - understorey of Lantana (*Lantana camara*) & Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)
 - ground covers Fishbone (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*) Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)



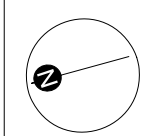
Endangered Duffys Forest Community

- natural habitat characterised by indigenous species
- canopy Silvertop Ash (*Eucalyptus sieberi*), Old Man Banksia (*Banksia serrata*), Red Bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*).
 - understorey of Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)
 - ground covers predominately indigenous species with some exotic weeds



legend

- indigenous trees
- non indigenous trees
- Grevillea caleyi plants
- potential Grevillea caleyi habitat
- boundaries of management areas



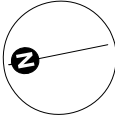


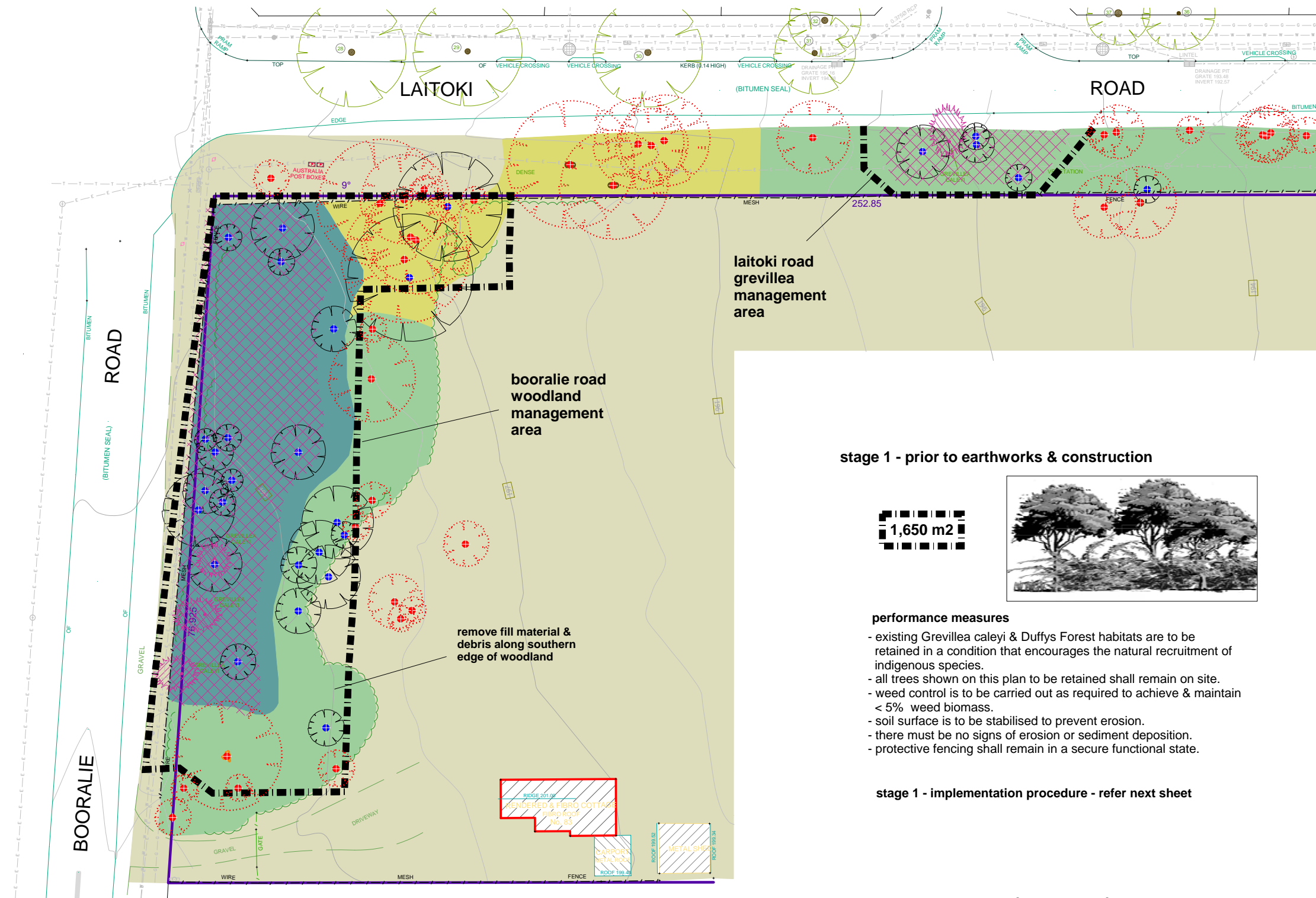
characteristic exotic & non-indigenous native species

Booralie Rd frontage	Laitoki Road reserve	Genus species	Common Name
	✓	Acacia baileyana	Cootamundra Wattle
✓		Acacia elata	Mountain Cedar Wattle
✓		Ageratina adenophora	Crofton Weed
✓	✓	Araujia sericiflora	Moth Vine
✓	✓	Asparagus aethiopicus	Asparagus Fern
✓	✓	Bidens pilosa	Cobbler's Peg
✓		Brachychiton acerifolius	Illawarra Flame Tree
	✓	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Laurel
✓		Conyza sp.	Fleabane
✓		Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass
	✓	Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora	Montbretia
✓		Cytisus scoparius	Scotch Broom
✓	✓	Ehrharta erecta	Panic Veldtgrass
	✓	Erythrina X sykesii	Coral tree
✓		Euphorbia peplus	Petty Spurge
✓	✓	Hedychium gardnerianum	Ginger Lily
✓		Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda
✓	✓	Lantana camara	Lantana
	✓	Ligustrum lucidum	Large Leaf Privet
✓	✓	Ligustrum sinense	Small Leaf Privet
✓		Lilium formosanum	Formosan Lily
✓	✓	Nephrolepis cordifolia	Fishbone Fern
✓		Onopordum acanthium	Scotch Thistle
✓	✓	Pennisetum clandestinum	Kikuyu Grass
✓		Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm
✓		Phyllanthus tenellus	-
	✓	Phytolacca octandra	Ink Weed
✓		Ricinus communis	Castor Oil Plant
✓		Schefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree
✓	✓	Senna pendula	Cassia
	✓	Setaria gracilis	Slender Pigeon Grass
✓		Setaria spp.	Pidgeon Grass
✓	✓	Solanum mauritianum	Wild Tobacco Tree
✓		Solanum nigrum	Blackberry Nightshade
	✓	Tradescantia fluminernsis	Wandering Jew
	✓	Tropaeolum majus	Nasturtium
✓		Vicia sativa	Vetch

characteristic indigenous native species

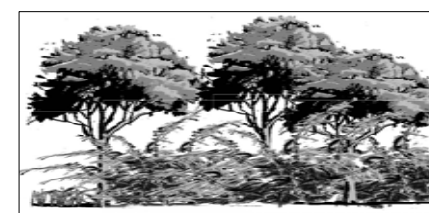
Booralie Rd frontage	Laitoki Road reserve	Genus species	Common Name
	✓	Acacia parramattensis	Parramatta Wattle
✓	✓	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-oak
✓	✓	Banksia serrata	Old Man Banksia
	✓	Calochlaena dubia	Common Ground Fern
✓		Ceratopetalum gummiferum	Christmas Bush
✓		Commelina cyanea	Scurvy Weed
✓	✓	Corymbia gummifera	Red Bloodwood
✓		Cyathochaeta diandra	-
✓	✓	Dianella caerulea	Blue Flax Lily
✓		Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed
✓		Dodonaea triquetra	Hop Bush
✓		Echinopogon caespitosus	Tufted Hedgehog Grass
✓		Elaeocarpus reticulatus	Blueberry Ash
✓		Entolasia stricta	Wiry Panic
✓		Eucalyptus capitellata	Brown Stringybark
✓		Eucalyptus haemastoma	Scribbly Gum
	✓	Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt
✓	✓	Eucalyptus sieberi	Silver Top/Black Ash
✓	✓	Grevillea caleyi	Caley's Grevillea
✓		Grevillea sericea	Pink Spider Flower
✓		Hibbertia scandens	Climbing Guinea Flower
✓	✓	Homalanthus populifolius	Bleeding Heart
✓		Lambertia formosa	Mountain Devil
	✓	Melaleuca armillaris	Bracelet Honey-myrtle
✓	✓	Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass
✓	✓	Pittosporum undulatum	Native Daphne
✓		Smilax glyciphylla	Sweet Sarsaparilla
✓		Solanum aviculare	Kangaroo Apple





stage 1 - prior to earthworks & construction

1,650 m2



performance measures

- existing Grevillea caleyi & Duffys Forest habitats are to be retained in a condition that encourages the natural recruitment of indigenous species.
- all trees shown on this plan to be retained shall remain on site.
- weed control is to be carried out as required to achieve & maintain < 5% weed biomass.
- soil surface is to be stabilised to prevent erosion.
- there must be no signs of erosion or sediment deposition.
- protective fencing shall remain in a secure functional state.

stage 1 - implementation procedure - refer next sheet

legend



trees to be retained



trees to be removed



Grevillea caleyi plants



potential Grevillea caleyi habitat



boundaries of management areas & temporary tree protection fencing

vegetation community



grassland



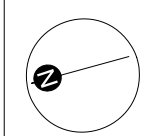
modified woodland



degraded woodland



Endangered Duffys Forest community



prepared by
mark couston

scale at A3
1: 500

date
02/07/13

dwg no.
vmpgp2.01

rev.
0.1

sheet of
6 10

project
**grevillea caleyi & duffys forest
mngt plan - 83 booralie road,
terrey hills**

drawing title
**stage 1 - prior to construction & earthworks
- works & performance measures**

stage 1 - prior to earthworks & construction

stage 1 - performance measures (reproduced from previous sheet)

1,650 m2

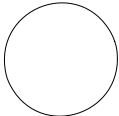


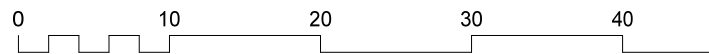
performance measures

- existing Grevillea caleyi & Duffys Forest habitats are to be retained in a condition that encourages the natural recruitment of indigenous species.
- all trees shown on this plan to be retained shall remain on site.
- weed control is to be carried out as required to achieve & maintain < 5% weed biomass.
- soil surface is to be stabilised to prevent erosion.
- there must be no signs of erosion or sediment deposition.
- protective fencing shall remain in a secure functional state.

stage 1- implementation procedure (refer previous sheet for stage 1 plan)

Task No.	Task	To be Carried Out By
1.1	The boundaries of the areas to be managed by this plan are to be marked out on the ground using star pickets.	Project Manager
1.2	A Project Ecologist is to be engaged to oversee specific tasks identified in this plan.	Project Manager
1.3	A site induction program shall be developed that will include the awareness and identification of ecologically sensitive areas including the <i>Grevillea caleyi</i> and Duffys Forest habitats.	Project Manager
1.4	The site induction program shall be delivered to all contractors and consultants prior to them undertaking any works or inspections on the site.	Project Manager
1.5	There are a number of dead eucalypts in the Management Areas and the soil within the Management Areas shall be sampled and analysed for the presence of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> . Depending upon the findings of the analysis, the levels of management & hygiene controls for people and equipment entering the Management Areas will need to conform with National Best Practice Guidelines.	Project Manager
1.6	A qualified and experienced arboricultural consultant is to tag/mark all trees identified as being removed within the Management Areas and additional trees as shown on the preceding sheet 6 (refer tree details in Arboricultural Report).	Consulting Arboriculturalist
1.7	A qualified and experienced arboricultural contractor is to be engaged to remove trees tagged / marked for removal.	Project Manager
1.8	Under the supervision of the Project Ecologist, trees that are within the Management Area and identified for removal shall be removed to ground level and stumps shall be treated with Glyphosate herbicide by the arboricultural contractor to prevent reshooting.	Arboricultural Contractor
1.9	Tree removal should be undertaken by the arboricultural contractor ensuring no damage to the <i>Grevillea caleyi</i> plants or habitats, the Duffys Forest habitats and vegetation of and other trees identified as being retained.	Arboricultural Contractor
1.10	Indigenous trees that have been removed shall be mulched with the mulch stockpiled on site for future use as part of this plan. Branches from indigenous trees between 60-200mm dia. shall be stockpiled on site for future use as micro-habitat within the Management Areas.	Arboricultural Contractor
1.11	A qualified and experienced bush regeneration contractor who is a member of the Australian Association of Bush Regenerators (refer specifications) shall be engaged to undertake works associated with this plan unless specified otherwise.	Project Manager
1.12	Under the supervision of the Project Ecologist, the soil fill material and other debris shall be removed from along the southern boundary of the Booralie Road Woodland.	Project Manager / Bush Regeneration Contractor
1.13	Tree Protection Fencing shall be installed around the Management Areas as shown on the Tree Protection Plan and specifications in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment and in accordance with this plan.	Project Manager
1.14	Consideration shall be given to the pre-ordering of plant stock based upon the numbers and species identified in this plan (refer specifications).	Bush Regeneration Contractor
1.15	Indigenous plants within the development areas that are capable of being transplanted (eg. Common Ground Fern, Bladey Grass) can be transplanted into the Management Areas	Bush Regeneration Contractor
1.16	Initial weed control - All introduced exotic and non-indigenous species within the Management Areas and within 2m of the boundaries of the Management Areas shall be treated using standard bush regeneration weed control techniques (refer specifications).	Bush Regeneration Contractor
1.17	Secondary weed control using standard bush regeneration weed control techniques (refer specifications) may be necessary in Stage 1 to achieve the Stage 1 performance measures.	Bush Regeneration Contractor
1.18	Stockpiled mulch shall be spread over areas of exposed soil that are outside the <i>Grevillea caleyi</i> and Duffys Forest habitats (refer previous sheet) to minimise weed establishment.	Bush Regeneration Contractor
1.19	Stockpiled branches or logs shall be spread randomly across Management Areas outside the Grevillea caleyi habitats (refer previous sheet).	Bush Regeneration Contractor
1.20	The bush regeneration contractor must maintain records, details and photographs of the work undertaken during this period for inclusion in final reports.	Bush Regeneration Contractor
1.21	A site audit is to be conducted by the Project Ecologist ensuring all the Stage 1 tasks have been carried out and the Stage 1 performance measures have been achieved. The audit report shall be submitted to the Project Manager	Project Ecologist
1.22	Stage 2 works shall not commence until satisfactory completion of Stage 1 performance measures.	Bush Regeneration Contractor

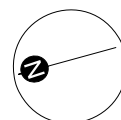




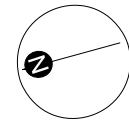
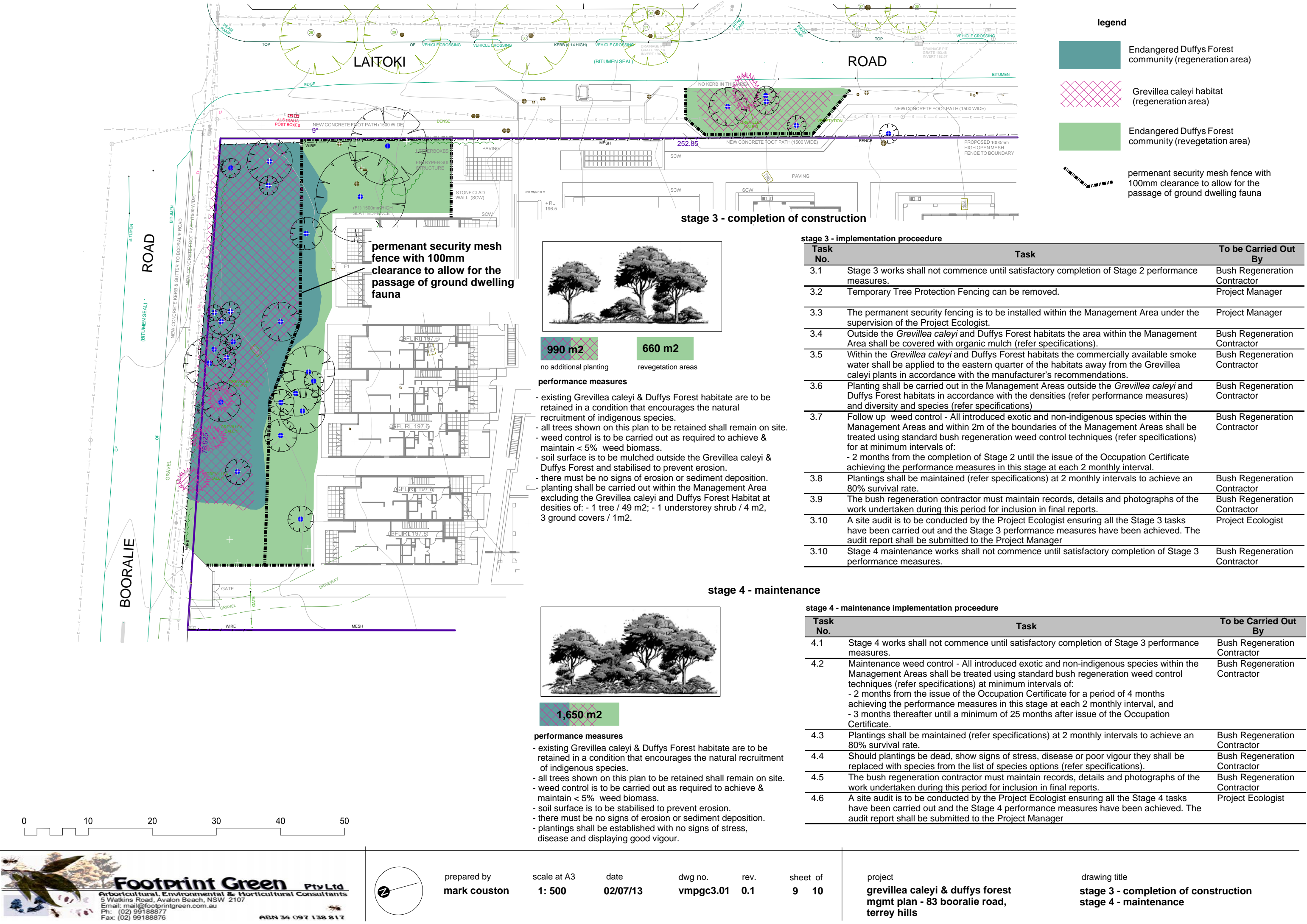
ROAD

Task No.	Task	To be Carried Out By
2.1	Stage 2 works shall not commence until satisfactory completion of Stage 1 performance measures.	Bush Regeneration Contractor
2.2	The site induction program shall be delivered to all contractors and consultants prior to them undertaking any works or inspections on the site.	Project Manager
2.3	Temporary Tree Protection Fencing shall be maintained in a functional state around the Management Areas.	Project Manager
2.4	Secondary weed control - All introduced exotic and non-indigenous species within the Management Areas and within 2m of the boundaries of the Management Areas shall be treated using standard bush regeneration weed control techniques (refer specifications) at minimum intervals of: - 1 month after the completion of Stage 1 for a period of 6 months achieving the performance measures in this stage at each month; - 2 monthly intervals after 6 months until the completion of construction achieving the performance measures at each 2 monthly interval.	Bush Regeneration Contractor
2.5	Outside the <i>Grevillea caleyi</i> and Duffys Forest habitats organic mulch (refer specifications) can be used to minimise weed establishment where there are no signs of natural regeneration.	Bush Regeneration Contractor
2.6	Consideration shall be given to the supply of plant stock based upon the planting densities (refer sheet 9) and species identified in this plan (refer specifications).	Bush Regeneration Contractor
2.7	The bush regeneration contractor must maintain records, details and photographs of the work undertaken during this period for inclusion in final reports.	Bush Regeneration Contractor
2.8	A site audit is to be conducted by the Project Ecologist ensuring all the Stage 2 tasks have been carried out and the Stage 2 performance measures have been achieved. The audit report shall be submitted to the Project Manager	Project Ecologist
2.9	Stage 3 works shall not commence until satisfactory completion of Stage 2 performance measures.	Bush Regeneration Contractor

1,650 m² Management Area



stage 2 - during construction - works,
procedures & performance measures



prepared by
mark couston

scale at A3
1: 500

date
02/07/13

dwg no.
vmpgc3.01

rev.
0.1

sheet of
9 10

project
**grevillea caleyi & duffys forest
mgmt plan - 83 booralie road,
terrey hills**

drawing title
**stage 3 - completion of construction
stage 4 - maintenance**

specifications

bush regeneration

Bushland Regeneration is the activities carried out to provide conditions that facilitate the natural recruitment or germination of endemic flora species. It primarily involves the progressive control of weed species in a systematic manner of primary weed control, follow-up weed control (often several follow –up sessions) and maintenance over an identified works area. Typically work areas progress from areas of little weeds and expand to adjacent works areas. It is recommended that these activities are undertaken by specialised and experienced bush regeneration contractors.

bush regeneration contractors

Bush regeneration contractors are companies or individuals who have experience and qualifications in bush regeneration activities. Contractors must provide an experienced site supervisor with minimum qualifications of a TAFE Certificate II in Bush Regeneration or Conservation & Land Management and must be eligible for membership to Australian Association of Bush Regenerators.

erosion & sediment controls

All erosion and sediment controls such as berms, sediment fences, rumble zones sediment basins and site drainage flow paths must be designed and constructed in accordance with Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction. 4th Edition (Landcom, 2004), New South Wales Government.

herbicide usage

Glyphosate based herbicides can be used in conjunction with weed control techniques and is to be used in accordance with the product label and registration. Herbicide usage must be undertaken in a manner or method that does not cause harm to endemic species or new plantings and there is no contamination of surface or ground waters.

organic mulch

Organic mulch material shall consist of a 75mm (unless otherwise specified) deep layer of chipped wood material of similar standard to Forest Blend® and is to be free of non-organic material, contaminated chemicals such as hydrocarbons and weed seed.

plant maintenance & replacement

All plantings shall be maintained, (watered, weeded) so as to display good health and vigour. Apart from typical seasonal variations, plantings showing poor vigour, stress or disease will be replaced.

plant stock

All plant material will be tubestock or maxi-cell with the exception of native grasses where viro-cells can be used.

Plants used must be grown from seed or cuttings taken from provenance stock. Greening Australia or local commercial nurseries specialising in native species can be contacted as they have a range of seed from the local provenance. Provided that orders are placed in advance, consignment propagation can be carried out from local stock.

planting

Planting is to be carried out using standard horticultural practices. Because of the nature of the site and environmentally sensitive lands downstream, no fertiliser is to be used in conjunction with planting, however if considered necessary, water retaining crystals can be used. All tree & shrub plantings are to be planted with staked translucent or cardboard grow tubes.

planting species options & diversity

It is recognised that some species listed on this plan may be difficult to propagate or may not be readily available. To overcome this, a range of species options are listed.

- In order to introduce diversity and avoid a mass monoculture of plantings, there must be a minimum of:
- 6 canopy species in roughly equal numbers,
 - 10 understorey species in roughly equal numbers, and
 - 7 ground cover species in roughly equal numbers.

weed control

Weed control is to be undertaken using standard bush regeneration techniques such as hand weeding or with the use of Glyphosate based herbicides when necessary (eg. cut & paint, stem scrape, spot spraying).

weed material disposal and temporary storage on site.

Weed material containing seed or weed material capable of spreading vegetatively shall be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriate location where it will not cause further environmental damage.

Temporary storage of weed material prior to disposal can occur on site where it is stored, outside drainage lines, on an impervious surface and it is covered with a material that adequately contains the weed debris.

species options for revegetation

(refer species diversity specification opposite)

ground covers

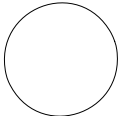
Genus species	Common Name
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax Lily
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Climbing Guinea Flower
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
<i>Smilax australis</i>	Sarsaparilla
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Sweet Sarsaparilla
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass

understorey shrubs

Genus species	Common Name
<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-Leaved Wattle
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia
<i>Boronia ledifolia</i>	Ledum/Sydney Boronia
<i>Bossiaea obcordata</i>	Spiny Bossiaea
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush
<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	Pink Spider Flower
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	Broad-leaved Hakea
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Willow-leaved Hakea
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Dagger Hakea
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Kunzea capitata</i>	-
<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain Devil
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple
<i>Xanthorrhoea media</i>	Grass Tree

tree species

Genus species	Common Name
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Wattle
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Christmas Bush
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>	Brown Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silver Top/Black Ash
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey-myrtle



prepared by
mark couston

scale at A3
nts

date
02/07/13

dwg no.
vmpgf2.01

rev.
0.1

sheet of
10 10

project
grevillea caleyi & duffys forest
mgmt plan - 83 booralie road,
terrey hills

drawing title
specifications