

Revisiting Tony Price's (1979) account of the native vegetation of Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery, western Sydney

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Abstract: The Duck River Reserve and Rookwood Cemetery in the highly urbanised Auburn district of western Sydney hold small but botanically valuable stands of remnant native vegetation. In the late 1970s, local resident G.A. (Tony) Price, recognised the value of these remnants, both for the species they held and the clues they could give us to the past, and spent three years surveying and collecting plants at these sites. Price recorded the species present and their abundance, and described the habitats in which they were found. He observed the ecology of plant interactions, moisture, shading and fire response, interpolating them into a picture of the landscape and vegetation of the district prior to European settlement. At a time when field botany was inaccessible to many, and the focus of conservation was largely on the broader scale, Price's local scale work at these sites was unusual and important. Though never formally published, Price's 1979 account '*The Vegetation of Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery, Auburn*' has been cited in all subsequent work of consequence for the area. This paper presents and reviews Price's work and discusses his observations in relation to the current vegetation of these areas. Tony Price's contributions also highlight the value and role that ordinary citizens can play alongside professional botanists and plant ecologists in long term data collection, considered observation and environmental management. A copy of Price's original unpublished account has been included as an appendix to this paper.

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Introduction

The Auburn district is approximately 18 km west of Sydney Harbour, on the eastern margin of the Cumberland Plain, that makes up the landscape of most of western Sydney. Agriculture and urbanisation in the 200 years since European arrival has resulted in the loss of an estimated 99% of the original native vegetation cover in the Auburn Local Government Area (NPWS 1997). Small remnants of native vegetation still survive in the perimeters of council parks and along railway corridors and creek banks. The largest stands are in Rookwood Cemetery and in the Duck River Reserve at South Granville where small, but botanically valuable, remnants of four communities listed as Critically Endangered

Ecological Communities under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995* (TSC Act) occur. These are Cooks River/ Castlereagh ironbark forest (CRCIF), Cumberland Plain woodland (CPW), Shale Gravel Transition forest, and Sydney Coastal River Flat Forest – Alluvial Woodland, lining the riverbank of the Duck River Reserve (species assemblages are described in the Final Determinations of the NSW Scientific Committee). The Duck River Reserve and Rookwood Cemetery also encompass important populations of two species listed as Vulnerable, (*Acacia pubescens* and *Epacris purpurascens* var. *purpurascens*) and two populations listed as Endangered (*Pomaderris prunifolia* and *Wahlenbergia multicaulis*) (Greening Australia 1990, Rookwood Plan of Management 1995). The two areas hold

more than 20 floral taxa considered regionally significant because they are either rare or inadequately conserved in Western Sydney e.g., *Asterolasia correifolia*, *Macrozamia spiralis* and *Eucalyptus viminalis* at Duck River and *Dillwynia parvifolia*, *Juncus procerus* and *Gonocarpus longifolius* at Rookwood (Greening Australia 1990, NPWS 1997, James *et al.* 1999). The sites also provide habitat for listed vulnerable animal species such as the grey-headed flying fox, eastern bentwing bat, Cumberland land snail, regent honeyeater and green and golden bell frog. In addition, several bird species rare to the Sydney district, such as the zebra finch, yellow-rumped thornbill, diamond fire-tail finch and double-barred finch; species that feed exclusively on grass seeds but require shrubby cover for nesting have been recorded (EDAW 1996, Smith & Smith 1999, Applied Ecology 2011).

In the late 1970s, local Auburn resident G A (Tony) Price, recognised the value of these remnants both for the species they held and the clues they could give to past vegetation patterns, spent three years surveying and collecting plants in the area. He compiled an extensive list of the existing plant species, recorded ecological observations, and interpolated them into a picture of the landscape and vegetation of the district at the time of European settlement, in his unpublished account *The Vegetation of Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery, Auburn*. An electronic copy of Price's original account is included as Appendix 2 to this paper.

Greville Anthony (Tony) Price (1934–2010) grew up in Auburn and was a high school English/ History teacher and an avid collector of books. He gained his Master of Arts with 1st Class Honours in History from the University of New England in 1964. He was also a student in the (then) School of Biological Sciences at Macquarie University in the 1980s. Aside from short teaching posts in Canberra and Armidale, Tony Price lived in the house on Park Rd, Berala that he owned and his parents owned before him. He died in April 2010 at age 75 (Kathleen Mealing, Laurence Gordon, Margot Wood pers. comm.).

Tony Price was widely consulted for his botanical knowledge, and his ecological work and opinions provided baselines for research, as well as environmental management by councils, catchment authorities, community groups and others, both locally and within the wider district. He was a founding member of the Friends of Duck River Reserve whose activities included: petitioning for interpretative signage; instigating fencing of the area to protect it from minibike riders and overflow parking at the Melita Soccer Stadium; gaining funding for the removal of old car bodies from the reserve; ensuring the retention of trees along the riverbanks; propagating local species and undertaking bush regeneration work.

Tony Price left a small bequest to Macquarie University to support future plant ecology research. This paper was supported by that bequest.

Methods

Duck River and Rookwood site descriptions

The Duck River Reserve covers 16 ha of Parramatta City Council Reserve 20 km west of Sydney's Central Business District on the western banks of Duck River, between Wellington and Everley Roads in South Granville (33°52'04"S, 151°00'48"E). Rookwood Cemetery lies 4km east between Lidcombe and Strathfield (33° 52'25"S, 151° 03'58"E) covering 286 ha of Crown land under the control of the NSW Department of Lands, the majority intensively used as a cemetery. Conservation areas within Rookwood today total approximately 18 ha (DEM 2006).

Topography of the Auburn district is level to slightly undulating. Broad valleys and an alluvial floodplain drain the area that is 20 – 50 m above sea level, with gradients of less than three percent (Branagan *et al.* 1979, Parramatta River 9130–3N and Botany Bay 9130–3S 1: 25 000 topographic maps). Duck River flows into the Parramatta River, draining the suburbs of Auburn, Berala and Birrong to the east, Sefton, Chester Hill, Granville and Clyde to the west and the northern part of Yagoona to the south. Eighty percent of river discharge is generated in wet weather flowing from impermeable urban surfaces and stormwater and carrying high nutrient loads and debris (EDAW 1996). The major drainage lines within Rookwood Cemetery are brick-lined canals (Price 1979).

The geology of the district comprises Ashfield and Bringelly shales of the Wianamatta Group, with a small sandstone outcrop at Duck River (Price 1979). The soils are yellow podsols, comprising silt and clay-sized alluvial materials, with additional areas of disturbed soils present (EDAW 1996). The area is classified as belonging to the Birrong Soil Landscape, characterised by soils that show seasonal waterlogging, low water permeability, low fertility, low water availability, low wet strength with hardsetting surfaces, and subsoils that are often saline (Chapman & Murphy 1989). Soil depth varies but is typically 60 mm to clay and 1.8 m to shale (Glenn Piggott, pers. comm.).

The climate has mild, wet winters and warm, wet summers. Monthly average temperatures show summer maxima of 28.1° C in January, 17.2° C in July; and winter minima of 5.1° C in July, 18° C in January. Annual average rainfall is 983 mm (data from the Bureau of Meteorology, nearest rainfall records from Rookwood (Hawthorne Ave), nearest temperature records from Bankstown Airport).

History

Prior to European occupation, the Auburn district was occupied by the 'woods tribes' or Darug people. The Darug did not depend on fish and shellfish as the coastal indigenous peoples did; instead small animals and the tubers of native vines, lilies and orchids growing in the area comprised an important part of their diet (Granville Historical Society 1992, Kohen 1993).

European settlers referred to the district around Auburn as 'Liberty Plains' with land granted to free settlers from 1793 (Auburn Municipal Council 1982). From the early 1800s, timber was extracted from the area – ironbark and turpentine trees for use in wharves and bridges; stringybarks for railway sleepers and roofing; and other local tree species for general firewood. Later, wattlebark was extracted for use in tanneries that operated along Duck River (Granville Historical Society 1992). As timber availability decreased, orchards and vineyards were tried but were unsuccessful, and the land was subsequently subdivided and sold for dairies, poultry farms and market gardens (Auburn Municipal Council 1982, Granville Historical Society 1992).

The Duck River Reserve is all that has survived from the original 600 acres granted to James Chisholm, a sergeant of the NSW Corps in 1823. It was grazed and sold on to a timber merchant in 1882 and then investors in 1885, before being purchased by Parramatta City Council in 1946 (Price 1979; Greening Australia 1990). Since this time, Parramatta City Council has maintained it as a public open space, while developing adjoining land as rubbish tips and a 'night soil' area, which more recently have become sporting fields and a golf course (EDAW 1996). By the end of the 1800s, there was much heavy industry operating along Duck River including Hudson's, Clyde Engineering and later the Commonwealth Engineering or Comeng site. Factory sites included flour mills, iron works, tool makers and several tanneries from 1877 (Granville Historical Society 1992).

In 1860 the *Government Gazette* newspaper carried an advertisement for '100 acres of land which may be suitable for a General Cemetery', setting out general requirements such as soil 'of considerable depth', 'drainage to an area whence water supply is not obtained for domestic purposes' and close proximity to 'the Great Southern Railway between Sydney and Parramatta' (Sigrist 1989). The government surveyor who subsequently visited the Auburn district reported that 'Cohen's Hyde Park Estate at Liberty Plains was covered with dense ti-tree and wattle scrub and wooded with mahogany, stringy bark and hollybutt, though the best timber had already been cut out' (Rookwood Plan of Management 1993). The land was purchased in lots in 1861 and 1864, and the first burial occurred at Rookwood in 1867. More land was purchased as burials increased in the decades that followed. Rookwood Necropolis is now the largest cemetery in the southern hemisphere (Rookwood Plan of Management 1993).

Material and data sources

Tony Price conducted his fieldwork in 1976, 1977 and 1978 and completed his written account in 1979. He states that he studied the Duck River site most intensively. He collected voucher specimens, utilised the limited number of published field guides that were available at that time and took specimens to the identification counter at the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney for assistance. He recorded abundance estimates on all species, coding them as common (X), occasional (O) or rare (R) but did not record a decision rule as to how species were assigned into these abundance classes. He carefully recorded the habitat/s in which each species was found, dividing these into his eight 'micro-environments': 1. *low woodland, Duck River*; 2. *ti-tree and eucalypt scrub*; 3. *grasslands*; 4. *exposed soils and subsoils*; 5. *drainage lines, edges of permanent sheets of water, creeks etc.*; 6. *permanent and transient sheets of water*; 7. *graves, Rookwood cemetery*; and 8. *dumped soil, edges of roads and tracks*. Price was also interested in the ecological processes that were occurring in the vegetation and made notes on the apparent regeneration and establishment requirements of species: their light and shade tolerances and responses to waterlogging, drought, fire and soil disturbance.

Based largely on his surveys of the remnant native vegetation at Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery, Price reconstructed a picture of pre-European vegetation for the Auburn district. He also drew from his observations of the 'scattered, veteran eucalypts' of the State hospital grounds at Lidcombe, the Carnarvon Golf Course at Berala, and various parks and yards immediately east and west of these sites. He incorporated his knowledge of local land use and fire history and compared his conclusions on the pre-European vegetation with those postulated earlier by Pidgeon (1941) and Kartzoff (1969).

Analysis

An interpretation of Tony Price's 1979 account is presented, drawing from both his species list and written comments for details of vegetation structure, floristic and growth form assemblage, species richness and weed invasion at the sites. An examination of Price's species records was made, tallying richness and growth form and extracting records of species restricted within each of his eight microenvironments. Comparisons are made between the sites, to later studies at these and other western Sydney sites, and to the vegetation of these sites today. Sorensen's index was calculated as a similarity index between the two sites: $\text{Similarity} = 2a/(2a +$

Table 1: Species and family richness (raw numbers with percentages in brackets)

	Total	Rookwood	Duck River	Unique to Rookwood	Unique to Duck River	Occurring both sites
Native species	311 (53%)	212 (53%)	254 (54%)	58	99	154 (50%)
Exotic species	273 (47%)	186 (47%)	213 (46%)	59	87	127 (47%)
All species	584	398 (68%)	467 (80%)	117 (20%)	186 (32%)	281 (48%)
Families	110	89	99	11	21	78

Table 3: Number of plant species in each of nine growth forms found in Price's eight micro-environments.

	trees	shrubs	subshrubs	graminoids	herbs	climbers	ferns	succulents	aquatics	Total
Low Woodland, Duck River	Natives	32	7	14	22	10	2	0	0	107 (80%)
	Exotics	7	1	2	13	3	0	0	0	27 (20%)
	total	39	8	16	35	13	2	0	0	135
Ti-tree and eucalypt scrub	Natives	26	15	31	42	12	1	0	0	179 (78%)
	Exotics	5	1	8	28	2	0	0	0	51 (22%)
	total	31	16	39	70	14	1	0	0	230
Grassland	Natives	11	11	45	37	5	1	0	0	128 (61%)
	Exotics	2	0	28	45	1	0	0	0	81 (39%)
	total	13	11	73	82	6	1	0	0	209
Exposed soils and subsoils	Natives	7	3	10	4	3	0	0	0	41 (71%)
	Exotics	0	0	8	5	0	0	1	0	17 (29%)
	total	7	3	18	9	3	0	1	0	58
Drainage lines, creeks and edges of water	Natives	7	2	26	15	2	2	0	0	82 (42%)
	Exotics	14	1	27	58	6	2	1	2	113 (58%)
	total	21	3	53	73	8	4	1	2	195
Permanent and transient sheets of water	Natives	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	7 (44%)
	Exotics	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	3	9 (56%)
	total	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	4	16
Graves, Rookwood	Natives	11	1	3	4	0	1	0	0	26 (33%)
	Exotics	14	2	5	17	1	0	1	0	53 (67%)
	total	25	3	8	21	1	1	1	0	79
Dumped soil, edges of roads, tracks	Natives	9	2	9	10	1	0	0	0	35 (26%)
	Exotics	3	3	26	60	3	0	1	0	102 (74%)
	total	12	5	35	70	3	0	1	0	137

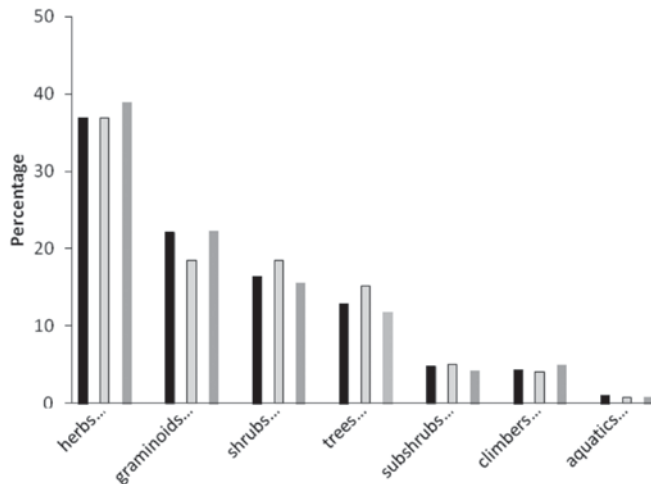


Fig. 1. Proportions of the 9 growth forms derived from Price (1979) as recorded at both sites (total), at Rookwood and Duck River.

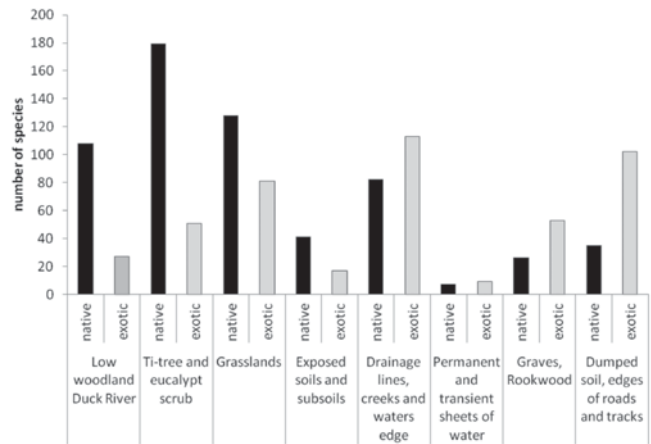


Fig. 2. The number of native and exotic species recorded by Price (1979) in each of his eight 'microenvironments'.



Fig. 3. Rookwood regeneration over graves: Some older sections of the cemetery are being managed to allow native plant regeneration with species present in this area including *Dillwynia parvifolia*, *Daviesia ulicifolia*, *Xanthorrhoea resinosa*, *Macrozamia spiralis*, *Coronidium scorpioides*, *Stylidium graminifolium*, *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*, *Lissanthe strigosa*, *Angophora bakeri*, *Themeda australis*, *Patersonia longifolia*, *Pultenaea villosa*, *Hibbertia aspera*, *Leptospermum trinervium*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Leucopogon juniperinus*, *Lomandra gracilis*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Hakea sericea* seen here growing amongst the headstones.

Table 4a: Numbers of native and exotic species recorded in only 1 of the 8 micro-environments recognised by Price.

	trees	shrubs	subshrubs	graminoids	herbs	climbers	ferns	succulents	aquatics	Totals
Low Woodland, Duck River	1		2	1	7	1				12
	Natives									
	Exotics				2	1				3
Ti-tree and eucalypt scrub	2	13	4	7	9	3				38
	Natives									
	Exotics				2					3
Grassland	1	1	3	15	9					29
	Natives									
	Exotics				7					13
Exposed soils and subsoils		2	1		3					6
	Natives									
	Exotics				1			1		4
Drainage lines, creeks and edges of water	2	9	2	10	9	1	2			35
	Natives									
	Exotics				24	3			1	42
Permanent and transient sheets of water	3	1		2	1					4
	Natives									
	Exotics				4				3	7
Graves, Rookwood		1			1					2
	Natives									
	Exotics				5			1		21
Dumped soil, edges of roads, tracks										
	Natives				4					5
	Exotics				24					33
Totals	6	26	12	36	43	5	2	0	1	131
	Natives									
	Exotics				65	4	0	2	4	126
Combined	18	35	14	64	108	9	2	2	5	257



Fig. 4. Recent Rookwood graves in the foreground to one of the areas Tony Price termed 'ti-tree and eucalypt scrub' now a designated conservation area within the cemetery. Scattered *Eucalyptus resinifera*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Eucalyptus sclerophylla*, *Angophora bakeri* and *Angophora floribunda* overtop *Melaleuca nodosa* and *Melaleuca decora* with its striking mistletoe *Amyema gaudichaudii*. More unusual species in this area include *Rhytidosporum procumbens*, *Hibbertia pedunculata*, *Dillwynia tenuifolia*, *Melaleuca erubescens*, *Bossiaea prostrata*, *Pultenaea retusa*, *Xanthorrhoea resinosa*, *Banksia spinulosa* and *Banksia oblongifolia*.

from dumped soil, edges of roads and tracks (n=137), with many of those being exotic (74%). The low woodland at Duck River held a similar number of species (n=134), but conversely showed the highest percentage of native species (80%).

A total of 257 species (131 native and 126 exotic) were recorded in only one of the eight micro-environments recognised by Price (Table 4a). From an overall total of 584 species, this represents 44% of all species, being generally more restricted or rarer in occurrence. Of note are the 38 native species, of which 13 are shrubs, recorded only in the ti-tree and eucalypt scrub; the 29 natives (15 graminoids) recorded only in the grasslands; the 42 exotic species restricted to the drainage lines (24 of them exotic herbs) and 33 exotic species (with a further 24 exotic herbs) restricted to the disturbed soil environments, as well as an interesting suite of 21 exotic species restricted to graves (Table 4b).

In his 1979 account Price made numerous observations on individual species, their regeneration and establishment requirements, light and shade tolerances and responses

to waterlogging, drought, fire and soil disturbance. He also recorded flowering and fruiting times for the dominant eucalypts. Many of these observations have been subsequently incorporated into the 'Ecology of Sydney Plant Species' series by Benson and McDougall in *Cunninghamia* (1993–2005). Readers can go to this source for more comprehensive information on the ecology of individual plant species.

Discussion

Tony Price's account raises a wide range of issues that are relevant to the conservation and management of remnant bushland in an urban context today. In light of current plant ecological understanding and the vegetation at the sites today I review Price's work below under six headings: a) his picture of the vegetation of the Auburn district as it was prior to European settlement; b) his insights into the ongoing vegetation dynamics occurring at these sites in relation particularly to fire, moisture and light; c) his work as it informs

Table 4b: Species recorded in only 1 of the 8 microenvironments, arranged by growth form. Exotics are indicated by an asterisk.**Species restricted to low woodland, Duck River:**

Trees:	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>
Subshrubs:	<i>Boronia polygalifolia</i> , <i>Pomax umbellata</i>
Graminoids:	<i>Juncus homalocaulis</i>
Herbs:	<i>Brunoniella pumilio</i> , <i>Brunoniella australis</i> , <i>Einadia polygonoides</i> , <i>Brachyscome linearifolia</i> , <i>Cardamine lilacina</i> , <i>Scaevola albida</i> , <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> , * <i>Aptenia cordifolia</i> , * <i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>
Climbers:	<i>Tylophora barbata</i> , * <i>Asparagus plumosus</i>

Species restricted to ti-tree and eucalypt scrub:

Trees:	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> , * <i>Morus nigra</i>
Shrubs:	<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i> , <i>Persoonia laurina</i> , <i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i> , <i>Exocarpos strictus</i> , <i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>spinulosa</i> , <i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i> , <i>Melaleuca erubescens</i> , <i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i> , <i>Monotoca scoparia</i> , <i>Acacia stricta</i> , <i>Acacia suaveolens</i> , <i>Notolaea ovata</i> , <i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>
Subshrubs:	<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i> , <i>Gompholobium minus</i> , <i>Opercularia aspera</i> , <i>Micrantheum ericoides</i>
Graminoids:	<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i> , <i>Digitaria parviflora</i> , <i>Dianella revoluta</i> , <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i> , <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> , <i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i> , <i>Paspalidium aversum</i>
Herbs:	<i>Einadia nutans</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i> , <i>Senecio quadridentatus</i> , <i>Senecio linearifolius</i> , <i>Solenogyne bellioides</i> , <i>Vittadinia dissecta</i> , <i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> , <i>Goodenia heterophylla</i> , <i>Orthoceras strictum</i> , <i>Pterostylis nutans</i> , * <i>Chenopodium album</i> , * <i>Tropaeolum majus</i> ,
Climbers:	<i>Billardiera scandens</i> var. <i>scandens</i> , <i>Cassytha glabella</i> , <i>Cassytha pubescens</i>

Species restricted to grasslands:

Trees:	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
Shrubs:	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> , * <i>Nerium oleander</i>
Subshrubs:	<i>Bossiaea buxifolia</i> , <i>Gompholobium glabratum</i> , <i>Gonocarpus longifolius</i>
Graminoids:	<i>Carex inversa</i> , <i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i> , <i>Sporobolus elongatus</i> , <i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i> , <i>Lomandra cylindrica</i> , <i>Lomandra fluviatilis</i> , <i>Lomandra gracilis</i> , <i>Dichelachne rara</i> , <i>Austrostipa mollis</i> , <i>Aristida ramosa</i> , <i>Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha</i> , <i>Panicum simile</i> , <i>Sorghum leiocladum</i> , <i>Juncus procerus</i> , <i>Juncus sarophorus</i> , * <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , * <i>Phalaris minor</i> , * <i>Poa pratensis</i> , * <i>Briza subaristata</i> , * <i>Chloris gayana</i>

Herbs:	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i> , <i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>pinnatifolius</i> , <i>Linum marginale</i> , <i>Caesia parviflora</i> , <i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>vittata</i> , <i>Zornia dyctiocarpa</i> , <i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i> , <i>Plantago varia</i> , <i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i> , * <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> * <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i> , * <i>Richardia stellaris</i> , * <i>Misopates orontium</i> , * <i>Sparaxis</i> spp., * <i>Silene gallica</i> var. <i>gallica</i> , * <i>Romulea longifolia</i>
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Species restricted to exposed soils and subsoils:

Shrubs:	<i>Acacia longissima</i> , <i>Kunzea ambigua</i> , * <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>
Subshrubs:	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>
Graminoids:	* <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>
Herbs:	<i>Dysphania littoralis</i> , <i>Vittadinia muelleri</i> , <i>Chamaesyce drummondii</i> , * <i>Hypochaeris microcephala</i>
Succulents:	* <i>Aloe</i> spp.

Species restricted to drainage lines, creeks:

Trees:	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> , <i>Casuarina glauca</i> , * <i>Salix babylonica</i> , * <i>Prunus domestica</i> , * <i>Prunus persica</i> ,
Shrubs:	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i> , <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> , <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> , <i>Hovea longifolia</i> , <i>Goodenia ovata</i> , <i>Persoonia linearis</i> , <i>Viminaria juncea</i> , <i>Pomaderris lanigera</i> , <i>Asterolasia correifolia</i> , * <i>Ricinus communis</i>
Subshrubs:	<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i> , <i>Opercularia varia</i>
Graminoids:	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i> , <i>Juncus continuus</i> , <i>Schoenus apogon</i> , <i>Crinum pedunculatum</i> , <i>Cyperus mirus</i> , <i>Amphibromus neesii</i> , <i>Phragmites australis</i> , <i>Joycea pallida</i> , <i>Arundinella nepalensis</i> , <i>Urochloa foliosa</i> , * <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> , * <i>Phormium tenax</i> , * <i>Bromus molliformis</i> , * <i>Bromus rubens</i> , * <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> , * <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> , * <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , * <i>Axonopus fissifolius</i> , * <i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> , * <i>Setaria palmifolia</i> ,
Herbs:	<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> , <i>Centipeda minima</i> , <i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> subsp. <i>cinereum</i> , <i>Einadia trigonos</i> , <i>Isotoma fluviatilis</i> , <i>Goodenia paniculata</i> , <i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> , <i>Persicaria decipiens</i> , <i>Solanum americanum</i> , * <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> , * <i>Spergularia rubra</i> , * <i>Stellaria media</i> , * <i>Bidens subalterans</i> , * <i>Apium graveolens</i> , * <i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i> , * <i>Leucosium aestivum</i> , * <i>Canna indica</i> , * <i>Canna</i> spp., * <i>Brassica fruticulosa</i> , * <i>Brassica juncea</i> , * <i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i> , * <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> , * <i>Fumaria muralis</i> , * <i>Mentha x. piperita</i> , * <i>Hippeastrum puniceum</i> , * <i>Gladiolus cuspidatus</i> , * <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> , * <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> , * <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> , * <i>Plantago coronopus</i> , * <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> , * <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> , * <i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i> ,

- Ferns: *Pellaea falcata*, *Nephrolepis cordifolia*
 Climbers: *Parsonsia straminea*, **Anredera cordifolia*,
 **Lonicera japonica*, **Cardiospermum grandiflorum*
 Aquatics: **Sagittaria platyphylla*

Species restricted to permanent and transient sheets of water:

- Graminoids: *Isolepis inundata*, *Paspalum distichum*,
 **Isolepis prolifera*, **Juncus capitatus*,
 **Scirpus chlorostachys*, **Polypogon monspeliensis*
 Herbs: *Alternanthera denticulata*
 Aquatics: *Typha orientalis*, **Myriophyllum aquaticum*,
 **Eichhornia crassipes*, **Alternanthera philoxeroides*

Species restricted to graves:

- Trees: **Pinus halepensis*, **Pinus pinaster*, **Pinus pinea*,
 **Pinus radiata*, **Tristania conferta*,
 **Eucalyptus melliodora*, **Araucaria bidwillii*,
 **Robinia pseudoacacia*
 Shrubs: *Acacia myrtifolia*, **Ulex europaeus*,
 **Polygala myrtifolia*, **Rhaphiolepis indica*,
 **Lantana montevidensis*
 Subshrubs: **Pelargonium asperum*
 Graminoids: **Paspalum urvillei*, **Crococsmia x. crocosmiiflora*
 Herbs: *Diuris punctata*, **Vinca major*, **Lavandula stoechas*,
 **Oxalis purpurea*, **Allium neapolitanum*,
 **Watsonia aletroides*
 Succulents: **Agave americana*

Species restricted to dumped soil, edges of roads, tracks:

- Shrubs: **Genista linifolia*, **Acacia podalyriifolia*
 Subshrubs: **Solanum linnaeanum*
 Graminoids: *Juncus vaginatus*, **Agapanthus praecox* subsp.
orientalis, **Triticum aestivum*, **Chloris virgata*,
 **Avena fatua*, **Avena ludoviciana*, **Avena sterilis*,
 Herbs: *Suaeda australis*, *Calotis cuneifolia*,
Crassula sieberiana, *Triptilodiscus pygmaeus*,
 **Iris germanica*, **Amaranthus hybridus*,
 **Paronychia brasiliensis*, **Soliva anthemifolia*,
 **Soliva sessilis*, **Capsella bursa-pastoris*,
 **Coronopus didymus*, **Rapistrum rugosum*,
 **Centranthus ruber*, **Myosotis sylvatica*,
 **Cichorium intybus*, **Silybum marianum*,
 **Tragopogon porrifolius*, **Sisymbrium officinale*,
 **Sisymbrium orientale*, **Alyssum maritima*,
 **Euphorbia peplus*, **Chamaesyce prostrata*,
 **Oxalis debilis* var. *corymbosa*, **Oxalis latifolia*,
 **Papaver somniferum* subsp. *setigerum*,
 **Lupinus* spp., **Arctotheca calendula*,
 **Aster subulatus*,

our understanding of weed invasion and native persistence within a suburban matrix; d) some comparisons between the vegetation at the two sites; e) prior and subsequent surveys at the sites and the recording of rare species; and f) the current conservation status of the two sites.

a) Pre-1788 vegetation of Duck River and Rookwood

Benson *et al.* (1999) and Benson & Howell (2002) have suggested sources of information that can give us a picture of the landscape and vegetation at the time of European settlement in Australia. These include historical first-hand descriptions from journals, early letters and reports; material from museum collections and other systematic data collections; old paintings and photographs; and an area's remnant vegetation in context with climate and geology. Price has used the latter to draw a picture of the area as tall woodland or forest with trees that were 60–80 feet (18–24m) high, with an understorey that was grassy, but prone to invasion by shrubs when fire-free intervals were longer. He described Duck River and Rookwood vegetation in 1979 as 'disturbed' from their original vegetation, noting that 'regrowth' and the 'scattered, veteran eucalypts' still standing pointed to past woodland or forest structure. He described the variety of shrub species in the understorey in 1979, noting the range of species 'from plants such as *Kunzea ambigua* and *Pultenaea villosa* that grow well only in the open, somewhat exposed situations, to others such as *Glochidion ferdinandi*, *Breynia oblongifolia* and *Notelaea longifolia*, which are normally plants of wet, shaded forests'. He also noted the occurrence of shrub species more typical of sandstone soils, including *Asterolasia correifolia*, *Banksia spinulosa*, *Pultenaea retusa*, *Pomaderris lanigera* and *Pomaderris ferruginea*. In summary, the native species were predominantly of a suite pertaining to clay based soils but with lesser numbers of species of a sandstone flora, particularly in Rookwood.

Price postulated that pre-1788 the area was dominated by *Eucalyptus moluccana* and *Eucalyptus fibrosa* while commenting on the diversity of tree species present at the sites, noting the presence in lower numbers of 'tree species from the drier west such as *Eucalyptus eugenioides*, *Eucalyptus parramattensis* and *Eucalyptus longifolia*' and that these 'mingle with others from wetter areas such as *Eucalyptus resinifera* and *Syncarpia glomulifera*'. Of the trees he notes also the presence of 'those that grow best near to waterholes', such as *Angophora floribunda* and *Eucalyptus amplifolia* (the latter only at Duck River) and to species more typical of sandy soils 'such as *Angophora bakeri*, *Eucalyptus punctata* and *Eucalyptus sclerophylla*'. Price disputed Kartzoff's (1969) idea of the area as one of blackbutt and Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus pilularis* – *Eucalyptus saligna*) high forest extending as far west as Merrylands and Granville. Rather, he agreed with Pidgeon's (1941) picture of assemblages of forest species typically found on clay shales that she recorded from the Bankstown-Liverpool district. Price's interpretation accords with Benson & Howell's (1990a, b) and Tozer's (2003 & 2010) reconstructions of the vegetation across the Cumberland Plain.

b) Vegetation dynamics – fire, moisture and light

Price described the scenario of ‘too-frequent fires’ reducing species diversity at both sites, noting that species with longer primary juvenile periods need fire-free intervals long enough to be able to flower and fruit before a subsequent fire, so as not to ‘exhaust the gene pools’. He noted the succession dynamics of the vegetation in response to fire frequency, drawing a picture of scrub or shrubby areas ‘reverting’ to eucalypt woodland in the absence of fire, while following fire these areas return to grassland, which in turn, is re-invaded by shrubs and trees if fire is long absent. His conclusions are consistent with current understanding of secondary succession dynamics and disturbance by fire, both locally in Cumberland Plain woodland (see for example, Watson *et al.* 2009) and at a global scale (see Bond *et al.* 2005).

Price noted a bias towards *Melaleuca* species at the expense of eucalypts under regimes of frequent fire. He also noted that tree species that were quicker to reach reproductive maturity, such as *Angophora bakeri*, *Angophora floribunda*, *Eucalyptus eugenioides* and *Eucalyptus globoidea*, or those that had fire resistant bark (*Syncarpia glomulifera*, *Eucalyptus longifolia* and *Eucalyptus resinifera*), were able to ‘persist better’ under frequent fire, compared to those he states were ‘more fire sensitive’. He suggested frequent fire as the cause of the decline in numbers of the once dominant *Eucalyptus moluccana*, seen at Rookwood but not Duck River.

The regular cool hazard reduction grass fires that had previously occurred every 2 years across large areas of Rookwood Cemetery had become less frequent by the mid-1970s according to Price, owing to tightening of the Environment Protection Authority’s air pollution regulations (Price 1979). In 2001 a large, uncontrolled fire occurred in the eastern conservation area (Cemetery Areas 8, 27 and 28) and occasional small arson fires are currently reported by grounds staff at Rookwood cemetery (Glenn Piggott, pers. comm). The Duck River Reserve was not subject to such regular, deliberate burning in its earlier years, and the greater species richness recorded there may reflect this. However, in the 1980s it was noted with concern that some areas of the Duck River Reserve were subject to spot fires as frequently as annually (Price, G.A. cited in Greening Australia 1990). Parramatta City Council (2012) reports that for decades the reserve has been subject to arson fires ‘at least every 2 years somewhere in the reserve’ (David Kuhle, pers. comm.).

Price made reference to the ‘vigorous growth habits’ of the *Melaleuca* species outcompeting other species for light, forming ‘dense stands’ and ‘suppressing competitors’, particularly noting *Melaleuca nodosa*, which he described as ‘aggressive and tolerant’. Even today at these sites, species of *Melaleuca*, particularly *Melaleuca nodosa*, develop large seed loads and recruit continuously, with adequate moisture, to develop a mixture of age cohorts in the field. They are seen colonising bare areas, eventually forming dense thickets and casting shade that suppresses much recruitment beyond the seedling stage (Hewitt unpub. doctoral studies). Price (1979) wrote that ‘few plants other than tough herbs...and a few tufts of tolerant grasses...’ were able to ‘...linger on in the

dense shade’ (of the *Melaleuca*). Price described ‘the struggle to reach the canopy’ with competition for light, and the way in which eucalypts, in contrast to *Melaleuca*, ‘open up’ the canopy somewhat allowing in light. This concurs with Bale *et al.* (1998) who remark that eucalypts have an open canopy structure and leaves of a pendant habit, allowing more direct and scattered light into the subcanopy. It is because of these growth habits that Price, while cautioning against too frequent a fire regime, reported fire as ‘necessary to keep the ti-tree in check’.

‘Niche partitioning’ according to light and moisture levels was evident to Price in the distribution of grass species at the two sites. He wrote: ‘At the most exposed, seasonally driest end of the spectrum in grassy glades *Themeda australis* may be dominant; in moister areas of dappled shade *Microlaena stipoides* is most common; between the 2 extremes there tends to be a mixed stand with *Microlaena stipoides*, *Entolasia marginata*, *Echinopogon ovata* and *Echinopogon caespitosus* more frequent in sheltered sites while in exposed places *Danthonia species*, *Aristida vagans*, *Stipa species*, particularly *Stipa nervosa*, *Dichelachne sciurea* and *Eragrostis brownii* are more common’. He noted also native *Agrostis* species present at the moistest sites while ‘*Dichelachne sciurea*, *Eragrostis brownii* and *Aristida vagans* are more successful at drier sites’ (Price 1979). Price’s idea of niche partitioning in the grassy layer, according to light and moisture levels, warrants further study, and has implications particularly for restoration efforts in grassy woodland communities.

c) Exotic species

The origin of the exotic species that Price recorded at the sites is interesting, with a number of those from Rookwood naturalised from cultural plantings at the site (e.g. 11 tree and palm species are restricted to graves). Exotic species used from the cemetery’s inception to achieve a Victorian-Edwardian gardenesque style included formal avenues of *Phoenix canariensis*, *Pinus* and *Araucaria* species. Other exotics now growing in Rookwood were probably once planted over graves for their religious or Victorian funereal symbolism. These include perfumed species like honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) representing innocence or sweetness of disposition, climbers or vines like Chinese wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*) and morning glory (*Ipomoea indica*) to signify the bonds of love, roses for sinlessness, lilies for purity, and the varied palms and cedars for their biblical and quaranic connotations (Burke & Betteridge 1989). *Pinus* and *Cupressus*, ‘evergreen’ species, have symbolised the afterlife or life everlasting since Roman times. Many of these species now fall into the category of major weeds within the cemetery. UBM (2011) list problematic weeds within the cemetery as hawthorn (*Raphiolepis indica*) and privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), both of which were planted as hedges in the cemetery from the 1870s; *Coreopsis lanceolata*, *Watsonia meriana* ‘*Bulbilifera*’ (widely used as grave planting in the late 1800s), Camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), freesia, bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Crofton weed (*Ageratina adenophora*), blue periwinkle (*Vinca major*),



Fig. 5. The endangered species *Acacia pubescens* is seen here regenerating at Rookwood amongst graves and exotic species (*Rhaphiolepis indica* to the right).

lantana (*Lantana camara* and *Lantana montevidensis*), boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *monilifera*), blackberry (*Rubus spp.*), castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), prickly pear (*Opuntia stricta*) and water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*).

Some Eucalypts from other parts of Australia have naturalised at Rookwood following planting of a few individuals e.g., *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney Blue Gum), *Eucalyptus punctata* (Grey Gum), *Eucalyptus melliodora* (Yellow Box), *Eucalyptus microcorys* (Tallowwood) and *Eucalyptus citriodora* (Lemon-scented Gum).

Some of the exotic tree species Price recorded at Duck River may also originate from deliberate plantings, with some traced to the time immediately following Parramatta City Council's acquisition of the land in 1946, e.g., *Erythrina sykesii* (Indian coral tree), *Salix babylonica* (weeping willow), *Populus nigrus* (poplar) and *Cinnamomum camphora* (camphor laurel) (EDAW 1996).

At the time of Price's work many of the exotic species were only present in drainage lines, on dumped soil and on the edges of roads and tracks (Tables 4a and 4b). This is a picture

commonly seen in urban bushland such as the Duck River and Rookwood sites today, where run-off increases soil nutrients and moisture levels, favouring the growth of weeds (see discussion in Benson & Howell 1990a). By contrast, the areas with the lowest percentage of exotics (Tables 3 and 4a) are the core bushland areas Price termed Duck River woodland and Ti-tree and eucalypt scrub. This, too, is in accordance with what we know about the resilience of unploughed stands of native vegetation and priority effects. In assessing the impact of clearing and grazing history on the species composition of Cumberland Plain woodland remnants, Hill *et al.* (2005) found that clearing with soil disturbance had the highest impact on native species decline and exotic invasion, with grazing alone not dramatically impacting on composition. Price expressed it more colloquially from his own observations (page 10): 'Most of the original species no doubt still occur as clearing with axe and fire without years of laborious grubbing and weeding is somewhat akin to sowing dragon's teeth. The native species able to regenerate from rootstocks, lignotubers and stumps....'.

The abundance and microenvironment data for the exotic species that Price recorded in the 1970s provides a



Fig. 6. A species rich woodland understorey at Duck River Reserve in South Granville where Tony Price recorded many native species. In Summer the pretty green flowers of *Callistemon pinifolius* and the dark blue fruits of *Polyscias sambucifolia* can be seen in the shrub layer. Diverse native groundcovers and herbs include *Brunoniella australis*, *Bossiaea prostrata*, *Vittadinia muelleri*, *Dichondra repens*, *Glycine clandestina*, *Desmodium varians*, *Polymeria calycina*, *Caesia parviflora*, and *Astroloma humifusum*.

comparison with the present. For example, he recorded *Vinca major* as only occasional at Rookwood over graves, and *Rhaphiolepis indica* as rare; both are now considered common and problematic weeds across the site. The major weeds today include a number of significant ones not recorded by Price, including (at Rookwood) *Andropogon virginicus* (Whisky grass), *Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidata* (African olive), *Eragrostis curvula* (African lovegrass), *Hypericum perforatum* (St. John's wort), *Cytisus scoparius* (English broom) and *Grevillea robusta*. At Duck River, *Thunbergia alata* (Black-eyed Susan), *Passiflora edulis* (Common passionfruit), *Ipomoea cairica* (Coastal Morning Glory) and *Acetosa sagittata* (Rambling Dock) are additional exotic vines along the riverbanks. *Olea europaea* and *Eragrostis curvula* in particular have established widely elsewhere in western Sydney since the 1970s (Doug Benson pers. comm. 2012) and indicate the short time spans over which invasion and vegetation change can occur.

d) Differences between Rookwood and Duck River

Price noted that a number of ground orchids (*Diuris*, *Microtis* and *Thelymitra*) associated particularly with the *Themeda* grasslands at Rookwood were not present at Duck River. He suggested that these species had survived at Rookwood and not Duck River, due to different landuse histories, Rookwood with its many decades of protection from stock grazing while still exposed to frequent burning. Native geophytes of grassy woodlands are now rare, although frequently found in cemeteries where they are not at risk from stockgrazing, but still vulnerable to lawnmowers, herbicides and 'tidying up' (Loneragan 1975, Semple-Kerr 1985, McBarron *et al.* 1987, Barrett & Barrett 2001). Sadly, the area of *Themeda* grassland that Price noted as rich in native Liliaceae and Orchidaceae (he mapped it later in 1993) has since disappeared under a monoculture of kikuyu (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) and the neatly rowed headstones of a lawn cemetery.

Price noted the many species in common to both sites, but pointed to higher numbers of naturalised exotics and a suite of native species more commonly found on sandstone substrates, that were collected from Rookwood. Sorensen's index of similarity shows a moderate degree of similarity in species assemblage between the two sites; 0.649 or 65% for all species, 0.662 or 66% for native flora and 0.635 or 64% for exotic flora. By comparison, Analyses of Similarity of quadrat data collected from seven remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland sites across western Sydney (French *et al.* 2000) showed similarities of 25–49% (Bray-Curtis dissimilarity scores of 51–75%). The lower similarity amongst these sites compared with the higher proportion of species shared at Duck River and Rookwood in the late 1970s might have a number of causes. Possibly the sites assessed by French *et al.* (2000) are of different sizes, with different edge effects and different propagule pressures; or that they have been subject to different disturbance factors; or that the intervening decades between Price's surveys and this later work has enabled greater divergence in species composition to have occurred. It would be worthwhile to recalculate similarity indices at Duck River and Rookwood today. Such data may even inform our understanding of species persistence traits against historical filtering by a range of disturbance types.

Most of the difference in species assemblage between Rookwood and Duck River is in the herb, shrub and graminoid growth forms (consistent with the French *et al.* (2000) finding that differences between Cumberland Plain remnant sites were mainly due to differences in understorey species). The Rookwood/ Duck River comparison is unusual, (as noted by Price) in the higher number of exotic tree species at Rookwood, having naturalised from deliberate grave plantings.

Benson and Howell (2002) draw a picture from varied historical sources of Cumberland Plain woodland species assemblages being fairly continuous before European colonisation. Without major geographical boundaries to divide the plain, species would have been distributed reasonably uniformly. This they contrast with coastal rainforest communities that are naturally dissected (by soil and landscape features), resulting in species compositions that can vary markedly from site to site, with many isolated species occurrences. This latter type of variation in species occurrences is more in accordance with the picture Price recorded at Rookwood and Duck River and of the work of French *et al.* (2000), and is consistent with the species compositions given by Benson and Howell (2002) of Cumberland Plain remnants today. The local distribution and frequencies of species has changed and each remnant can



Fig.. 7. Parramatta City Council and the community have a strong commitment to caring for the woodland at Duck River and council recently declared the Duck River Reserve a Wildlife Protection Area prohibiting cats or dogs off leashes.



Fig. 8. Parramatta City Council now maintains tracks and fencing at Duck River to minimise erosion and protect the area from trail bike riders as was initially proposed by the Friends of Duck River under Tony Price.

hold different sets of once widespread species. Remnants differ in composition due to fragmentation, differing disturbance histories and chance survivals in some, with species made rare by virtue of their being confined to just a few sites. This is another reason that these small remnants of native vegetation are of great conservation value.

e) Surveys and rare species

Smith & Smith (1999) compiled a list of plant species recorded in Rookwood up to 1999 (i.e. their own survey plus Price (1979), Mount King Ecological Survey (1992), Quality Environmental Management (1994) and Teresa James (NPWS (1997))). They listed 608 species for Rookwood, 327 native and 281 exotics, including 115 native and 95 exotic species recorded since 1979. The additional species may indicate surveys of more stringent sampling design, but may also indicate vegetation change. Certainly the many additional exotic species recorded in the decades since 1979 indicate additional weed encroachments. It is also noted that while Price recorded a large number of grasses present in the cemetery in the late 1970s he did make a note to the effect that 'graminae, poorly collected, Rookwood', and the list of grasses (now Poaceae) has been added to substantially in later years.

Smith & Smith (1999) noted also that several native species, collected from Rookwood prior to Price's work (known from old herbarium records), were not recorded by him, nor have been since, and are almost certainly no longer there – these include *Tetratheca juncea* and *Bothriochloa biloba* lodged in 1913 and 1935, respectively. There are also a small number of species recorded from Rookwood cemetery before and after Price's surveys that do not appear in his lists e.g., *Dianella revoluta* 1973 & 1995; *Boronia polygalifolia* 1912 & 1997; and *Calotis lappulacea* 1887 & 1992 (lodged records viewed via Australia's virtual herbarium website). It may be that these species did not flower and were therefore cryptic and/ or simply overlooked by Price at the time of his surveys. It should be noted that, at the time of Price's work, plant identification was a considerably greater challenge without access to experts and herbarium collections, and that while Beadle, Carolin and Evans' *Flora of the Sydney Region* (1972) provided a major spur to field botany, there were not the many flora guidebooks or electronic resources that have become available since.

No prior or subsequent flora survey of Duck River has been located that is as comprehensive as that of Price (1979). In herbaria across Australia there exist only a few dozen specimens from Duck River that predate the work of Price, among them material collected by Robert Brown in 1802, Joseph Maiden 1887, A.A. Hamilton 1909, and R. Coveny, D. Benson and H. Bryant 1976 (Australia's virtual herbarium website). And the few surveys since Price (e.g., Greening Australia 1990, NPWS 1997, Applied Ecology 2011), aside from verifying the dominant and common species in the field, all acknowledge that they are largely based on Price's 1979 account.

f) Conservation status of the sites today

The National Trust recognises Rookwood as a cemetery of World Heritage significance for both its cultural and nature conservation values. It is listed on the Register of the National Estate and under the NSW Heritage Act. While there is enormous pressure on all land within the cemetery for burial space, the vegetation conservation areas are also protected under the *Rookwood Necropolis Property Management Plan 2002*, which is a statutory document under the *NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995*. The Plan of Management recognises the regional significance of the remnant indigenous vegetation, and as a part of the fabric of the cemetery to be preserved and maintained (Rookwood Visual Significance Study 2010). Whilst it has not received the same level of external recognition, the Duck River Reserve in the Parramatta Local Government Area at South Granville is zoned 2EC for conservation, with strong council commitment to impact management and overall protection.



Fig. 9. Rookwood roadside native plantings: A number of perimeter and roadside plantings made within the cemetery since 2005 comprise native species grown from seed collected on site and germinated in the Rookwood Necropolis Joint Committee's nursery located on Hawthorne Avenue. In this planting – *Melaleuca thymifolia*, *Melaleuca erubescens*, *Dillwynia sieberi*, *Callistemon linearis*, *Acacia pubescens*, *Acacia longifolia*.



Fig. 10. At the Wellington Road end of the Duck River Reserve a wooden seat dedicated to the memory of Tony Price has been placed looking into the stately *Eucalyptus amplifolia*. Further into the reserve the track winds past *Eucalyptus moluccana*, *Eucalyptus fibrosa*, *Eucalyptus longifolia* and an unusual stand of *Eucalyptus punctata*.

Conclusion

In the 1970s, at a time when major conservation efforts were being directed at broad scale issues such as the protection of mangroves, rainforests and the development of national park systems, Tony Price's work focussed on the details of remnant vegetation in an increasingly modified suburban landscape. He saw value in this for what it revealed about the past landscape, as well as the ongoing ecological patterns. He concentrated on the careful recording of plant species and observing the ecology of plant responses to environmental conditions such as moisture, shading and fire. As a result his work is a valuable record of the presence, distribution and abundance of plant species at Rookwood and Duck River in the late 1970s, useful for comparing with the present and future times, as well as providing a picture of the district's past as seen from that viewpoint in time.

His observations that rare native species could survive in small areas such as parts of cemeteries, in spite of human impact, highlighted the importance of small areas for conservation, and provided local conservation groups with arguments for improved protection and management of such sites. Similarly, his careful observations of the ecology of native and exotic species set the scene for the development of regeneration and management programs by local conservation groups in subsequent decades.



Fig. 11. Tony Price working with other volunteers at Duck River Reserve in January 1998.

Until his death in 2010 Tony Price was still being consulted for his botanical knowledge and ecological opinion which were held in high regard. His work is testament to the value of long term citizen science and community involvement in environmental management. Tony Price joins a long tradition in botany, and the natural sciences more broadly, of citizen contribution and amateur/ professional collaborations (see Gilbert 1982 for interesting examples).

Despite competing landuse priorities at both Duck River and Rookwood, these bushland remnants still survive and certainly remain worthy of protection. As Tony Price was deeply aware, they are important for their inherent conservation values, for the clues they can give us to the past, for the regionally rare and significant flora they hold, for dependent fauna, and as a source of genetic variability for seed banking, horticulture and revegetation projects.

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Appendix 1: List of species recorded, location and abundance data X = common, O = occasional, R = rare

Growth form	Current Family	Current Name	Common Name	Price's species names	Cemetery	Duck River	Low woodland, Duck River	Ti-tree & eucalypt scrub	Grasslands	Exposed soils & subsoils	Drainage lines, permanent water edges	Permanent & transient sheets of water	Graves, RW cemetery	Dumped soil, road & track edges
aquatic	Alismataceae	* <i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Sagittaria	* <i>Sagittaria graminea</i> var. <i>weatherbiana</i>		X					X			
aquatic	Amaranthaceae	* <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed	* <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>								X		
aquatic	Brassicaceae	* <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress	* <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>		O					O			
aquatic	Haloragaceae	* <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrots Feather	* <i>Myriophyllum brasiliense</i>	R							R		
aquatic	Pontederiaceae	* <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	R							R		
aquatic	Typhaceae	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Broadleaf Cumbungi	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	R	O						O		
climber	Apocynaceae	* <i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Moth Vine	* <i>Araujia hortorum</i>	O	O	O	O			O			
climber	Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Common Silkpod	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>		R					R			
climber	Apocynaceae	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	Bearded Tylophora	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>		O	O							
climber	Asparagaceae	* <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	* <i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>	O	X	O	O			X			
climber	Asparagaceae	* <i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	Climbing Asparagus Fern	* <i>Asparagus plumosus</i>		R	R							
climber	Basellaceae	* <i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine	* <i>Anredera cordifolia</i>		X					X			
climber	Bignoniaceae	* <i>Campsis x tagliabuana</i>	Trumpet Creeper	* <i>Campsis x tagliabuana</i>		R	micro-environment not recorded							
climber	Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>		O	R				O			
climber	Caprifoliaceae	* <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	* <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	O	X					X			
climber	Convolvulaceae	* <i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Morning Glory	* <i>Ipomoea indica</i>	O	O					O			O
climber	Convolvulaceae	<i>Polymeria calycina</i>	Dolichos Pea	<i>Polymeria calycina</i>	O	X	X	X		O				
climber	Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Dolichos Pea	* <i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	R	R							R	R
climber	Faboideae	* <i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	R		micro-environment not recorded							

Growth form	Current Family	Current Name	Common Name	Price's species names	Cemetery	Duck River	Low woodland, Duck River	Ti-tree & eucalypt scrub	Grasslands	Exposed soils & subsoils	Drainage lines, permanent water edges	Permanent sheets of water	Graves, RW cemetery	Dumped soil, road & track edges
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuya grass	* <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	X	X		R	X	O	X		O	X
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>	Pearl Millet	* <i>Setaria glauca</i>		R				R				
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African Feather Grass	* <i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	X				X	O	O		X	X
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris	* <i>Phalaris tuberosa</i>		O			O					O
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser Canary Grass	* <i>Phalaris minor</i>		O			O					
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Poa annua</i>	Winter Grass	* <i>Poa annua</i>	O	O			O		O			
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky Bluegrass	* <i>Poa pratensis</i>		R			R					
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beardgrass	* <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	R	R						R		
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Palm grass	* <i>Setaria palmifolia</i>		R					R			
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Setaria parviflora</i>		* <i>Setaria parviflora</i>	X	X	O	O	X		X			O
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass	* <i>Sorghum halepense</i>		R	micro-environment not recorded							
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Sorghum leiocladum</i>	Wild sorghum	* <i>Sorghum leiocladum</i>		R			R					
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Parramatta Grass	* <i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	X	X				X				X
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	* <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	O	R					O			
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Common Wheat	* <i>Triticum aestivum</i>		R							R	
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel Tail Fescue	* <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	X	X			X				X	X
graminoid	Poaceae	* <i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's Tail Fescue	* <i>Vulpia myuros</i>	X	X			X					X
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Amphibromus neesii</i>		<i>Amphibromus neesii</i>		R					R			
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	Purple Wiregrass	<i>Aristida ramosa</i>		R			R					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Threawn	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	X	X		X	X					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>	Speargrass	<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>	R									
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	Reedgrass	<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i>		R								
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Smallflower Wallaby Grass	<i>Danthonia setacea</i>		O			O					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>		<i>Stipa mollis</i>	R				R					

Growth form	Current Family	Current Name	Common Name	Price's species names	Cemetery	Duck River	Low woodland, Duck River	Ti-tree & eucalypt scrub	Grasslands	Exposed soils & subsoils	Drainage lines, permanent water edges	Permanent & transient sheets of water	Graves, RW cemetery	Dumped soil, road & track edges
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>		<i>Stipa pubescens</i>	X	X		X	O					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>nervosa</i>		<i>Stipa nervosa</i>	X	X	R	X	X					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>		<i>Stipa scabra</i>	O			O	O					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red Grass, Red-leg	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	R	R		R	R					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	X	X		R	X		X			
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	R	R		R	R					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch, Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	X	X			X	X	X			X
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>		<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	X	X		O	X					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Shorthair Plumegrass	<i>Dichelachne sciurea</i>	X	X	O	O	X	O	X			O
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>		<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	R									
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Finger Grass	<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>	O	O		O	R					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Bushy Hedgehog-grass	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	X	X	X	X						
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Forest Hedgehog Grass	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	X	X	X	X						
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	Bordered Panic	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	O	O	O	O	R	R	O			O
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	X	X	O	X	X	X				X
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	X	X		X	X	X				X
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i>	Paddock Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i>	O	O			O					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha</i>	Early Spring Grass	<i>Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha</i>	R	R			R					
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	X	X	O	O	O	O	X			O
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Joycea pallida</i>	Silvertop Wallaby Grass	<i>Danthonia pallida</i>	R						R			
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i>	Blowgrass	<i>Agrostis aemula</i>	X	X		O	X	X	X			O
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>		<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>	X	X		O	X	X	X			O
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
graminoid	Poaceae	<i>Notodanthonia longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Wallaby Grass	<i>Danthonia longifolia</i>	R									

micro-environment not recorded

Growth form	Current Family	Current Name	Common Name	Price's species names	Cemetery	Duck River	Low woodland, Duck River	Ti-tree & eucalypt scrub	Grasslands soils & subsoils	Exposed soils & subsoils	Drainage lines, permanent water edges	Permanent & transient sheets of water	Graves, RW cemetery	Dumped soil, road & track edges
herb	Alliaceae	<i>*Nothoscordum borbonicum</i>	Onion weed	<i>*Nothoscordum inodorum</i>	X	O				X				O
herb	Amaranthaceae	<i>*Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Slim amaranth	<i>*Amaranthus hybridus</i>		O								O
herb	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser joyweed	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>		O						O		
herb	Amaryllidaceae	<i>*Hippeastrum puniceum</i>	Snowflake	<i>*Hippeastrum x equestra</i>		R					O			
herb	Amaryllidaceae	<i>*Leucojum aestivum</i>	Daffodil	<i>*Leucojum aestivum</i>		R	R				R			
herb	Amaryllidaceae	<i>*Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>		<i>*Narcissus ?jonquilla</i>		R					R			
herb	Anthericaceae	<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Pale Vanilla-lily	<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>		O	O							
herb	Anthericaceae	<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily	<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	O	X			X					
herb	Anthericaceae	<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>vittata</i>		<i>Caesia vittata</i>	O	O			O					
herb	Anthericaceae	<i>Laxmannia gracilis</i>	Slender Wire Lily	<i>Laxmannia gracilis</i>	O	O			O					
herb	Anthericaceae	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	Common Fringe Lily	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	O	O			O					
herb	Apiaceae	<i>*Apium graveolens</i>	Celery	<i>*Apium graveolens</i>		R					R			O
herb	Apiaceae	<i>*Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	Slender Celery	<i>*Apium graveolens leptophyllum</i>	O	O			O		O			
herb	Apiaceae	<i>*Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	<i>*Foeniculum vulgare</i>	R	X				R	X			R
herb	Apiaceae	<i>*Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>		<i>*Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>	R						R			
herb	Apocynaceae	<i>*Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	<i>*Vinca major</i>	O								O	
herb	Araceae	<i>*Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum Lily	<i>*Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>		R					R			
herb	Asparagaceae	<i>*Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus	<i>*Asparagus officinalis</i>	R	X	R							
herb	Asteraceae	<i>*Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed	<i>*Eupatorium adenophorum</i>	O	O					O			
herb	Asteraceae	<i>*Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed	<i>*Arctotheca calendula</i>	X	X								X
herb	Asteraceae	<i>*Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Chinese Wormwood	<i>*Artemisia vulgaris</i>		X					X			
herb	Asteraceae	<i>*Aster subulatus</i>	Wild Aster	<i>*Aster subulatus</i>	X	X								X
herb	Asteraceae	<i>*Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs	<i>*Bidens pilosa</i>	X	X	O				X			
herb	Asteraceae	<i>*Bidens subalternans</i>	Greater Beggar's Ticks	<i>*Bidens subalternans</i>	O	O					O			

Growth form	Current Family	Current Name	Common Name	Price's species names	Cemetery	Duck River	Low woodland, Duck River	Ti-tree & eucalypt scrub	Grasslands soils & subsoils	Drainage lines, permanent water edges	Permanent & transient sheets of water	Graves, RW cemetery	Dumped soil, road & track edges
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	<i>* Cichorium intybus</i>		R							R
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spears Thistle	<i>* Cirsium vulgare</i>	O	O		O		O			O
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane	<i>* Erigeron bonariensis</i>	O	O		O	O				O
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane	<i>* Erigeron floribundus</i>	O	O				O			O
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Coreopsis	<i>* Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	X			O	X			X	
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Facelis retusa</i>	Annual trampweed	<i>* Facelis retusa</i>	O			O					
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	Purple Cudweed	<i>* Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	X	X		O	X				
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Helianthus annuus</i>	Common Sunflower	<i>* Helianthus annuus</i>		O				O			O
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Catsear	<i>* Hypochaeris glabra</i>	O	O							
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Hypochaeris microcephala</i>	White Flatweed	<i>* Hypochaeris microcephala</i>	R								
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear, Flatweed	<i>* Hypochaeris radicata</i>	X	X		X	X				X
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Silybum marianum</i>	Variiegated Thistle	<i>* Silybum marianum</i>		R							R
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Soliva anthemifolia</i>	Dwarf Jo-jo,	<i>* Soliva anthemifolia</i>	O	O							O
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Soliva sessilis</i>	Jo-jo, Bindyi	<i>* Soliva pterospermax</i>	O	O							O
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sowthistle	<i>* Sonchus asper</i>	O	O		O					O
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sowthistle	<i>* Sonchus oleraceus</i>	X	X		X					O
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify, Oyster Plant	<i>* Tragopogon porrifolius</i>		R							R
herb	Asteraceae	<i>* Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	White Cudweed	<i>* Gnaphalium candidissimum</i>	X					X			
herb	Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome linearifolia</i>		<i>Brachyscome angustifolia</i> A.Cunn. ex DC. var. <i>angustifolia</i>		O							
herb	Asteraceae	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple Burr-daisy	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	O	X							X
herb	Asteraceae	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr-daisy	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	O	O							
herb	Asteraceae	<i>Centipeda minima</i>	Spreading Sheezweed	<i>Centipeda minima</i>	O	O				O			O

Growth form	Current Family	Current Name	Common Name	Price's species names	Cemetery	Duck River	Low woodland, Duck River	Ti-tree & Grasslands eucalypt scrub	Exposed soils & subsoils	Drainage lines, permanent water edges	Permanent sheets of water	Graves, RW cemetery	Dumped soil, road & track edges
herb	Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>		<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	O	X	O	O					O
herb	Commelinaceae	* <i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Jew	* <i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>	O	X		R		X			
herb	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed, Yilibili (D'harawal)	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	X	X	X	X		X			
herb	Crassulaceae	* <i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother-of-millions ?	* <i>Bryophyllum tubiflorum</i>	R	R				R		R	
herb	Crassulaceae	* <i>Crassula multicaeva</i>		* <i>Crassula multicaeva</i>	R	R				R		R	
herb	Crassulaceae	* <i>Sedum praealtum</i>		* <i>Sedum praealtum</i>	R	R				R		R	
herb	Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula siebertiana</i>	Australian Stonecrop	<i>Crassula siebertiana</i>	R	R				R		R	
herb	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera peltata</i>		<i>Drosera peltata</i>	O	O				O			O
herb	Euphorbiaceae	* <i>Chamaesyce prostrata</i>	Red Caustic Weed	* <i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>		R							R
herb	Euphorbiaceae	* <i>Euphorbia pepplus</i>	Petty Spurge	* <i>Euphorbia pepplus</i>	R	R							R
herb	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce drummondii</i>		<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>	O	O			O				
herb	Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Lotus angustissimus</i>	Slender Birds-foot Trefoil	* <i>Lotus angustissimus</i>	X	X		X		X			
herb	Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Birds-foot Trefoil	* <i>Lotus hispidus</i>	O					O			
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	* <i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	X	X		X		X			X
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne, Alfalfa	* <i>Medicago sativa</i>	R	R		R		R			R
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Hexham Scent	* <i>Melilotus indica</i>	O	O				O			O
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Haresfoot Clover	* <i>Trifolium arvense</i>	R	R		R		R			R
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	O	O				O			O
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Yellow Suckling Clover	* <i>Trifolium dubium</i>	X	X		X		X			X

Growth form	Current Family	Current Name	Common Name	Price's species names	Cemetery	Duck River	Low woodland, Duck River	Ti-tree & eucalypt scrub	Grasslands	Exposed soils & subsoils	Drainage lines, permanent sheets of water edges	Permanent & transient cemeteries	Graves, RW cemetery & track edges	Dumped soil, road & track edges
herb	Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Clustered Clover	* <i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	X	X			X	X	X		X	
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	* <i>Trifolium pratense</i>	R	R			R					R
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	* <i>Trifolium repens</i>	X	X			X	O	O		O	
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Vetch	* <i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	O	O			O	O	O		O	
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Vicia sativa</i>		* <i>Vicia sativa</i>	O	O			O	O	O		O	
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch	* <i>Vicia angustifolia</i>	O	O			O	O	O		O	
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Slender Vetch	* <i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	O	O			O	O	O		O	
herb	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	<i>Zornia dyctiocarpa</i>	<i>Zornia</i>	<i>Zornia dyctiocarpa</i>		R			R					
herb	Fumariaceae	* <i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Wall Fumitory	* <i>Fumaria muralis</i>	O	O							O	
herb	Gentianaceae	* <i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	* <i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	X	X			X	X				
herb	Gentianaceae	* <i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>		* <i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	X	X			X	X				
herb	Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium inodorum</i>		* <i>Pelargonium inodorum</i>	O	X	X							
herb	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>		<i>Goodenia</i>	X	X			X	X				
herb	Goodeniaceae	<i>bellidifolia</i>		<i>bellidifolia</i>	X	X			X	X				
herb	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	Forest Goodenia	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	X	X			X	X				
herb	Goodeniaceae	<i>heterophylla</i>		<i>heterophylla</i>	R									
herb	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia paniculata</i>	Branched Goodenia	<i>Goodenia paniculata</i>	X	X							X	
herb	Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale Fan-flower	<i>Scaevola albida</i>		O	O							
herb	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>		<i>Haloragis teragyna</i>	X	O			X					
herb	Hypoxidaceae	<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i>	Golden Weather-grass	<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i>	O	X			X					
herb	Iridaceae	* <i>Freesia hybrid</i>	freesia	* <i>Freesia refracta</i> var. <i>odorata</i>	O	O			O					

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herb	Nyctaginaceae	<i>* Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Four o'clock Flower	<i>* Mirabilis jalapa</i>		R					R			
herb	Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris aurea</i>		<i>Diuris aurea</i>	X			X	X					
herb	Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris maculata</i>	Spotted Doubletail	<i>Diuris maculata</i>	O	O		O	O					
herb	Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris punctata</i>	Purple Donkey Orchid	<i>Diuris punctata</i>	R								R	
herb	Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	Tiger Orchid,	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	R	R		R	R					
herb	Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	Hornet Orchid	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	X	O		X	X					
herb	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Slender Onion Orchid	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	X			X	X					
herb	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	Common Onion Orchid	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	X			X	X					
herb	Orchidaceae	<i>Orthoceras strictum</i>	Bird's-mouth Orchid	<i>Orthoceras strictum</i>	R			R						
herb	Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>		R		R						
herb	Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender Sun Orchid	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	X	R		X	X					
herb	Oxalidaceae	<i>* Oxalis articulata</i>		<i>* Oxalis articulata</i>	R	R							R	
herb	Oxalidaceae	<i>* Oxalis corniculata</i>		<i>* Oxalis corniculata</i>	X	X	O	O	O					R
herb	Oxalidaceae	<i>* Oxalis debilis</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>		<i>* Oxalis debilis</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	R	R								R
herb	Oxalidaceae	<i>* Oxalis latifolia</i>		<i>* Oxalis latifolia</i>	R	R								R
herb	Oxalidaceae	<i>* Oxalis pes-caprae</i>		<i>* Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	R	R					R			R
herb	Oxalidaceae	<i>* Oxalis purpurea</i>		<i>* Oxalis purpurea</i>	R								R	
herb	Papaveraceae	<i>* Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy	<i>* Papaver hybridum</i>		R					R			R
herb	Papaveraceae	<i>* Papaver somniferum</i> subsp. <i>setigerum</i>	Poppy	<i>* Papaver setigerum</i>		R								R
herb	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>		<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	X	X	X	X	O					
herb	Phytolaccaceae	<i>* Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed	<i>* Phytolacca octandra</i>	O	O	O	O			O			
herb	Plantaginaceae	<i>* Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	<i>* Plantago coronopus</i>	R						R			
herb	Plantaginaceae	<i>* Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongues, Plantain	<i>* Plantago lanceolata</i>	X	X		X	X	O	X			X
herb	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago varia</i>		<i>Plantago varia</i>		X		X	X					
herb	Polygonaceae	<i>* Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Wireweed	<i>* Polygonum arenastrum</i>	R						R			

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shrub	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>		R					R			
shrub	Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema gaudichaudii</i>		<i>Amyema gaudichaudii</i>	O	O	O	O						
shrub	Loranthaceae	<i>Dendrophloe viellina</i>		<i>Dendrophloe viellina</i>	O	O	O	O			O			
shrub	Loranthaceae	<i>Muellera eucalyptoides</i>		<i>Muellera eucalyptoides</i>	O	O	O	O						
shrub	Malaceae	* <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.		* <i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	R	R		R					R	
shrub	Malaceae	* <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn	* <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	R			R					R	
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	R		micro-environment not recorded							
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	O	O		O	O					
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon pinifolius</i>	Pine-leaved Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon pinifolius</i>	O	O		O	O					
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	Stiff Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	O	O		O	O					
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	R	O	R	R			O			
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	X	O				X				
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> subsp.	Tantoon	<i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	O	O					O			
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Flaky-barked Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum attenuatum</i>	O	O			X		O			X
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey-myrtle	* <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	O	O			O					
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca decora</i>		<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	X	X	X	X	O	O	O			
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	O	O		O			O			
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca erubescens</i>		<i>Melaleuca erubescens</i>	O	O								
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	Hillock Bush	<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	R		micro-environment not recorded							
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	X	X	X	X	X	O	O			
shrub	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	Thyme myrtle	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	X	O		O	O		X			
shrub	Nyctaginaceae	* <i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.		* <i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	R	R			R					R
shrub	Ochmaceae	* <i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Mickey Mouse Plant	* <i>Ochna serrulata</i>	O	O	O	O						

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shrub	Oleaceae	<i>* Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small Leaved Privet	<i>* Ligustrum sinense</i>	R	O	R	R			O			
shrub	Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea ovata</i>		<i>Notelaea ovata</i>		R		R						
shrub	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breytia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	<i>Breytia oblongifolia</i>	O	X	X	O						
shrub	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus gummii</i>	Scrubby Spurge	<i>Phyllanthus gummii</i>	X	X	X	X						
shrub	Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn, Sweet Bursaria, Kurwan	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	X	X	O	X		O				
shrub	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough fruit	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	O	O	O	O						
shrub	Polygalaceae	<i>* Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Pittosporum	<i>* Polygala myrtifolia</i>	R								R	
shrub	Polygalaceae	<i>* Polygala virgata</i>		<i>* Polygala virgata</i>	O						O		O	
shrub	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	Fern-leaved Banksia	<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	R			R						
shrub	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	X			X						
shrub	Proteaceae	var. <i>spinulosa</i>												
shrub	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Needlebush	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	X	R		O		X				
shrub	Proteaceae	<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i>	Broad-leaf Drumsticks	<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i>	R			R						
shrub	Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia laurina</i>	Laurel Geebung	<i>Persoonia laurina</i>	R			R						
shrub	Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Geebung	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>		R		R						
shrub	Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris ferruginea</i>	Rusty Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris ferruginea</i>		R		R						
shrub	Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris lanigera</i>	Woolly Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris lanigera</i>	unclear entry									
shrub	Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i>	Plum-leaf Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i>	R			R						
shrub	Rosaceae	<i>* Photinia glabra</i>	Japanese Photinia	<i>* Photinia glabra</i>		R				R				
shrub	Rosaceae	<i>* Rosa spp.</i>		<i>* Rosa spp.</i>	O	R							O	
shrub	Rosaceae	<i>* Rubus laciniatus</i>	Cut-leaf Blackberry	<i>* Rubus vulgaris</i>	O	O		R					O	
shrub	Rosaceae	<i>* Spiraea cantoniensis</i>	May Bush	<i>* Spiraea cantoniensis</i>	R	R							R	
shrub	Rutaceae	<i>Asterolasia corrifolia</i>		<i>Asterolasia corrifolia</i>		R								
shrub	Rutaceae	<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i>	Native Fuchsia	<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i>		O	O	O		R				
shrub	Rutaceae	<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Cherry Ballart	<i>Zieria smithii</i>		O		R						
shrub	Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native Cherry	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	R	O	R	O						
shrub	Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>	Pale-fruit Ballart, Dwarf Cherry	<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>		R		R						

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shrub	Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Large-leaf Hop Bush	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>		X	X	X						
shrub	Solanaceae	* <i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i>	Orange Cestrum	* <i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i>	R	R	R				R			
shrub	Solanaceae	* <i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green Cestrum, Green Poisonberry	* <i>Cestrum parqui</i>	site not recorded		R				R			
shrub	Solanaceae	* <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	* <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>		R				R				
shrub	Solanaceae	* <i>Solanum mauritanum</i>	Wild Tobacco Bush	* <i>Solanum mauritanum</i>		R	R				R			
shrub	Solanaceae	* <i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Madeira Winter Cherry	* <i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>		O	R	O						
shrub	Sterculiaceae	<i>Rulingia dasycphylla</i>	Kerawang	<i>Rulingia pannosa</i>	R	X	X	R						
shrub	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice Flower	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	R	X	O	X	X					
shrub	Verbenaceae	* <i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	* <i>Lantana camara</i>	R	O	O						R	
shrub	Verbenaceae	* <i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Trailing Lantana	* <i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	R									
shrub	Fabaceae subfamily	* <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	Queensland Silver Wattle	* <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	R									
shrub	Mimosoideae	* <i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle	* <i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	O				O				O	
shrub	Fabaceae subfamily	<i>Acacia longissima</i>	Long-leaf Wattle	<i>Acacia longissima</i>	R					R				
shrub	Fabaceae subfamily	<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	O	X	O	X		R				
shrub	Mimosoideae	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Boobialla	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>		R	R				R			
shrub	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>		<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	O	O	O	O						
shrub	Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia spiralis</i>		<i>Macrozamia spiralis</i>	O	O	O	O	O					
shrub, vulnerable	Ericaceae subfamily	<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>		<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	O									
subshrub	Stephelioidae	<i>Platysace ericoides</i>		<i>Platysace ericoides</i>	X			X	X				X	
subshrub	Apiaceae	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Rough Guinea Flower	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O				O
subshrub	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>	Wedge Guinea Flower	<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>	R	R		R						
subshrub	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia pedunculata</i>		<i>Hibbertia pedunculata</i>	O	O		O	O					

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subshrub	Ericaceae subfamily	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Native Cranberry	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	X	O				X				
subshrub	Stephelioidae Ericaceae subfamily	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Beard-heath	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	O	O	O	O						
subshrub	Stephelioidae Ericaceae subfamily	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	Peach Heath	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	X	X		X	X					
subshrub	Stephelioidae Fabaceae subfamily	<i>Acacia brownii</i>	Heath Wattle	<i>Acacia brownii</i>	O	O	O	O		O				
subshrub	Mimosoideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	<i>Bossiaea buxifolia</i>		<i>Bossiaea buxifolia</i>	O	O			O					
subshrub	Faboideae	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>		<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	O	O		O	O					
subshrub	Faboideae Subfamily	<i>Chorizema parviflorum</i>	Eastern Flame Pea	<i>Chorizema parviflorum</i>	O	O		O	O					
subshrub	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	<i>Dillwynia parvifolia</i>		<i>Dillwynia parvifolia</i> var. <i>parvifolia</i>	X		X	X	O					
subshrub	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	<i>Gompholobium glabratum</i>	Dainty Wedge Pea	<i>Gompholobium glabratum</i>	O				O					
subshrub	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	<i>Gompholobium minus</i>	Dwarf Wedge Pea	<i>Gompholobium minus</i>	R			R						
subshrub	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>	Heathy Mirbelia	<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>	R						R			
subshrub	Faboideae Fabaceae, Subfamily	<i>Pultenaea retusa</i>	Notched Bush-pea	<i>Pultenaea retusa</i>	R	R			R					R
subshrub	Geraniaceae	* <i>Pelargonium asperum</i>	Rose Geranium	* <i>Pelargonium aspera</i>	R								R	
subshrub	Geraniaceae	* <i>Pelargonium domesticum</i>	Pelargonium	* <i>Pelargonium domesticum</i>	R	R							R	R
subshrub	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus longifolius</i>		<i>Haloragis villosa</i>	R				R					
subshrub	Malvaceae	* <i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne	* <i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	X	X	O	O		O				O

Growth form	Current Family	Current Name	Common Name	Price's species names	Cemetery	Duck River	Low woodland, Duck River	Ti-tree & eucalypt scrub	Grasslands	Exposed soils & subsoils	Drainage lines, permanent water edges	Permanent & transient sheets of water	Graves, RW cemetery	Dumped soil, road & track edges
tree	Fabaceae subfamily	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Sydney Green Wattle	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	X	X	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O
tree	Mimosoideae													
tree	Fabaceae subfamily	* <i>Erythrina cristagalli</i>	Cockspur Coral Tree	<i>Erythrina</i> sp.	R	R				R			R	
tree	Mimosoideae													
tree	Fabaceae, Subfamily	* <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	* <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	X								X	
tree	Faboideae	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Winged Broom-pea	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>		R	R		R					
tree	Fabaceae, Subfamily													
tree	Faboideae	* <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	* <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	O	R			O	O			O	O
tree	Lauraceae													
tree	Lythraceae	* <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	* <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	R	R							R	R
tree	Moraceae	* <i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	* <i>Morus alba</i>		R								
tree	Moraceae	* <i>Morus nigra</i>	Black Mulberry	* <i>Morus nigra</i>		R								
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Argyle Apple	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	R	R	micro-environment not recorded						R	
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	O	R	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill. var. Gum	Tasmanian Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>globulus</i>	R		environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>pseudoglobulus</i>	Victorian Eurabbie	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>st. johnii</i>	O	O	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Flooded Gum	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	O		micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Yellow Gum	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>		R	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus maidenii</i>	Maiden's Gum	* <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>maidenii</i>	R	R	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver-leaved Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	R	R	environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	O	O	environment not recorded						O	

Growth form	Current Family	Current Name	Common Name	Price's species names	Cemetery	Duck River	Low woodland, Duck River	Ti-tree & eucalypt scrub	Grasslands	Exposed soils & subsoils	Drainage lines, permanent water edges	Permanent sheets of water	Graves, RW cemetery	Dumped soil, road & track edges
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	X	X						X	X	
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	O	O	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	* <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	O	O	micro-environment not recorded		O				O	
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Eucalyptus smithii</i>	Ironbark Peppermint, Gully Gum	<i>Eucalyptus smithii</i>	R		micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	* <i>Tristania conferta</i>	Brush Box	* <i>Tristania conferta</i>	O								O	
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leaved Apple	<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	X			O		O	X		O	
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum, Smooth-barked Gum	<i>Angophora costata</i>	O	O	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Apple	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	R	X	micro-environment not recorded	R		O	X			
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	* <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	X	O		O		O			X	O
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	<i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i>	R		micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	X	O	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus acaciiformis</i>	Wattle-leaved Peppermint	<i>Eucalyptus acaciiformis</i>	O	O	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	Cabbage Gum	<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	O	O	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	O	O	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark, Muggago (D'harawal)	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>		R	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>	River Peppermint	<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>		R	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Thin-leaved Stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	X	X	micro-environment not recorded	O		O	O		O	O

Growth form	Current Family	Current Name	Common Name	Price's species names	Cemetery	Duck River	Low woodland, Duck River	Ti-tree & eucalypt scrub	Grasslands soils & subsoils	Exposed soils & subsoils permanent water edges	Drainage lines, permanent water edges	Permanent sheets of water	Graves, RW cemetery	Dumped soil, road & track edges
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus eximea</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	<i>Eucalyptus eximea</i>	R		micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	Red Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	X	X	X	X		O				
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globoides</i>	White Stringybark	<i>Eucalyptus globoides</i>	X	O	O	X	O	O				
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	Woollybutt	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	X	X	X	X						
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Box, Terryergro	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	R	X	X	X		O				
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	(D'harawal) Grey Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	O	R		O						
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Red Gum	<i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i>	R			R						
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	R	R	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	R	O	O	O						
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X				
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	X	X	micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	Hard-leaved Scribbly Gum	<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	O			O						O
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	O	O		R						
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. - a <i>scribbly gum</i>		<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. - a <i>scribbly gum</i>	R		micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum, Buringo (D'harawal)	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	O	R	R	R	O					O
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Ribbon Gum	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	R		micro-environment not recorded							
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Flax-leaved Paperbark, Budjurr (Gadigal)	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	O	O								O
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinquevneria</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca quinquevneria</i>	O					O				
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly-leaved Tea Tree	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	O	X	X	X	O					O

Growth form	Current Family	Current Name	Common Name	Price's species names	Cemetery	Duck River	Low woodland, Duck River	Ti-tree & eucalypt scrub	Grasslands	Exposed soils & subsoils	Drainage lines, permanent water edges	Permanent sheets of water	Graves, RW cemetery	Dumped soil, road & track edges
tree	Myrtaceae	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	X	R	X	X	O					
tree	Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Large Mock-olive	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	X	X	O	X	O					
tree	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	X	R	R							
tree	Pinaceae	* <i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo pine	* <i>Pinus halepensis</i>	O								O	
tree	Pinaceae	* <i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Cluster Pine	* <i>Pinus pinaster</i>	O								O	
tree	Pinaceae	* <i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	* <i>Pinus pinea</i>	O								O	
tree	Pinaceae	* <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine	* <i>Pinus radiata</i>	O								O	
tree	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	O	O	O	O						
tree	Salicaceae	* <i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	* <i>Salix babylonica</i>	O									
tree	Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	R	R	R	R			O			
tree	Oleaceae	* <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Large Leaved Privet	* <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	R	R	R	R						
		Number of exotics			185	214	27	51	81	17	113	9	53	102
		Number of natives			211	253	107	179	128	41	82	7	26	35
		Total species			396	467	134	230	209	58	195	16	79	137

Appendix 2

The Vegetation of Duck River and
Rookwood Cemetery, Auburn
 (with a list of species)

G.A. Price

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- Map I (Included in text) Location of sample areas
 Map II (at rear) Duck and Haslems Creeks
 Map III Duck River sample area (at rear)
 Map IV Rookwood sample area (at rear)

The argument: The Auburn area carries the remnants of a much disturbed flora representative of that normally found in the wetter parts of the Wianamatta shales of the Cumberland Basin but there is also the remnants of a sandstone flora, particularly at Rookwood. The original type of vegetation was probably a tall woodland or dry sclerophyll forest in which the dominant trees were those of the drier parts of the Cumberland Basin (an Eucalyptus moluccana-E.fibrosa ssp. fibrosa Association) but a number of the subdominant tree species and many of the understorey plants were species of moister environments. There are no longer any stands of the original tall woodlands and the disturbed vegetation has been shaped largely by man and fire into grasslands (dominated by either native or exotic associations of grasses and herbs), ti-tree and eucalypt scrub (with Kunzea scrub a variant on exposed sub-soils) but in one area the scrub has evolved into a low woodland.

The Vegetation of Duck River and
Rookwood Cemetery, Auburn
G.A. Price

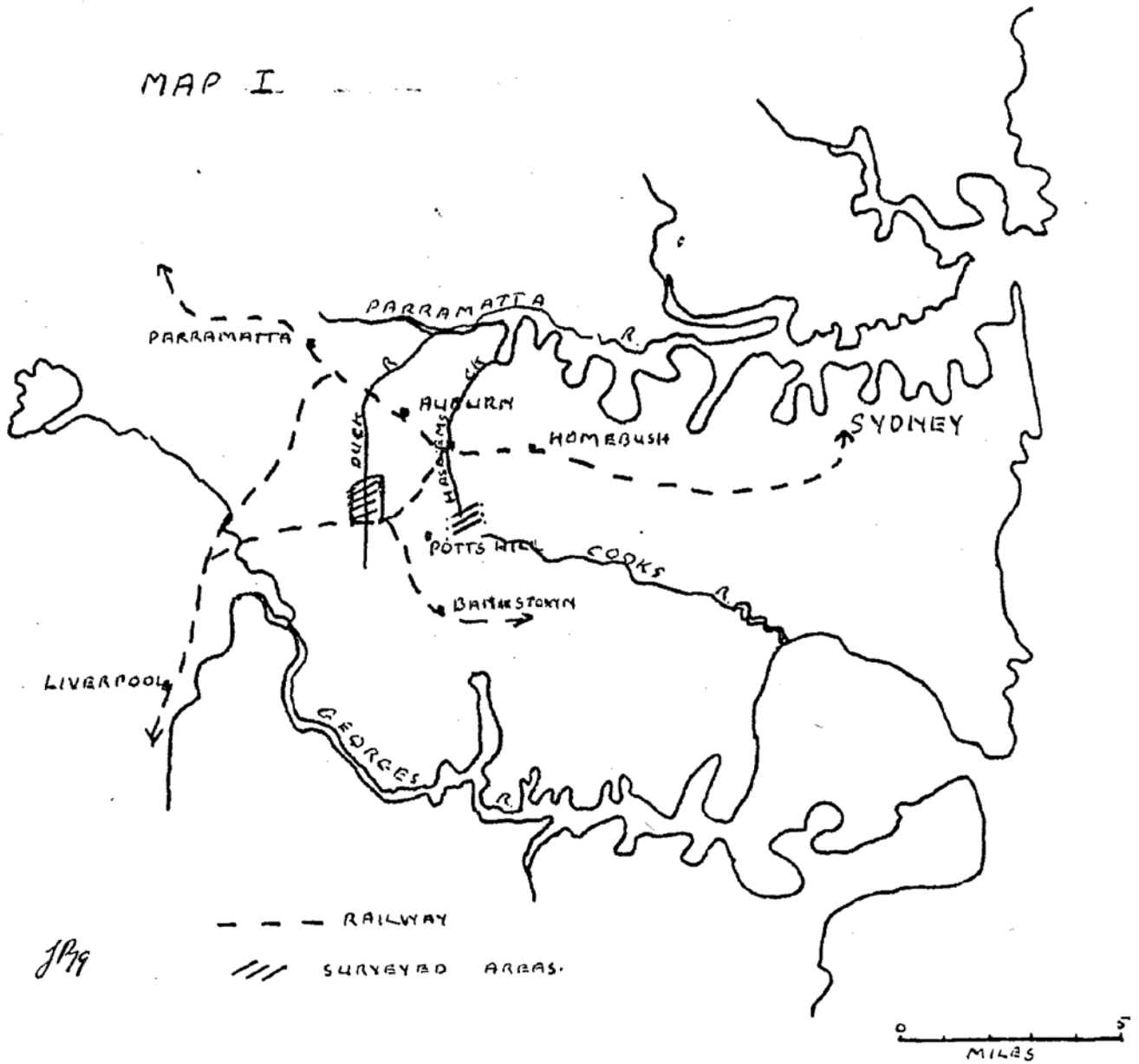
I. Location

The parts of the Rookwood Cemetery and the Duck River which have been surveyed are in the mid ~~#~~-western suburbs of Sydney 12-14 miles W.S.W. of the city (see Map I). Both are part of the southwestern portion of the Parramatta River Basin but the southern end of the Rookwood Cemetery extends over the divide between Haslem's and the Freshwater Creeks into the upper reaches of the Cooks River.

II. Landform, Geology and Soils

The Duck River and Haslem's Creek basins (see map II) form a V-shaped wedge of country that pivots in the south east on the sandstones exposed in the high country about Potts Hill by the warping and differential erosion that has helped form the M Cumberland Basin. Outliers of sandstone-like rocks occur north of Potts Hill at such places as Phillips Hill (not seen) and the Presbyterian burial ground near Georges Avenue (a silicified siltstone). The Duck River has also cut down into a quite large stratum of sandstone that underlies and extends some distance beyond the survey area there. But none of the sandstones north of Potts Hill is massive, each apparently having a quite high clay content, and none has any obvious effect on the shape of the land. The dominant bedrock is the soft, easily eroded shales of the Wianamatta Series that are so deeply weathered that they are exposed only in railway cuttings (Rookwood, Regents Park, Chullora) and so little above base level that the land is nearly flat or gently undulating.

Both basins are poorly defined by gentle undulations little more than forty metres above sea level. The broad, almost flat plain rising gradually to the east and west and imperceptibly to the low undulations that still cut across the creeks' courses is largest on Duck River and encompasses the whole of the survey area there. The area in the Rookwood cemetery and the old State Hospital grounds is nearer to or on the southern and eastern watershed of Haslem's creek so the country is more undulating. However, fingers of flat land extend well upstream into the cemetery from Lidcombe and are broader in the Carnarvon Golf Course (once part of the Hopstival). The Duck River seems to have had a permanent flow these past three years though often it has been little more than a trickle of factory effluent and street drainage though that is pure enough these days to support freshwater fish and tortoise and the breeding of ducks on the deeper, broader reaches. Nonetheless, 'the river' above its tidal basin is simply a stormwater channel for all that its natural banks have been kept in Auburn and Granville. Its level can change abruptly and flooding may occur below Chisolm Road after heavy storms once the catchment has become saturated. Haslem's Creek is a series of stormwater channels that flow after rain, even the most



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ephemeral gullies in the State Hospital grounds and the Cemetery having been bricked.

Soils everywhere seem to be deep, as much as up to six to eight feet on even the Duck River sandstones, and seem always to be underlain by much decaying rock. To the eye, topsoils seem alike whatever the base rock and are a grey, vertically jointed, podsol-like 'A' horizon up to some 12-18 inches deep that protects a softer, more easily erodable subsoil. Subsoils seem more variable in colour and texture but seem always to be clays - deep, tough, elastic red clays at 296 Park Road and on the northern slopes of Freshwater Creek, a yellowish-white and somewhat more crumbly clay once much valued by local tile and pipeworks on the Duck River sandstones. Since all the soils seem to have a high clay content they are prone to crack widely and deeply in exposed places in dry weather, many of these fractures apparently persisting for years (Duck River, 296 Park Road) and sometimes become accentuated by erosion to give a peculiar raised and block-like appearance to the surface. In wet seasons all soils become saturated and most water runs off the surface rather than percolating into the subsoil. Fertility is moderate though I have not had any samples analysed. Yet, for all this apparent uniformity in the soils the remnants of a sandstone flora occur in the headwaters of Haslem's Creek and at Potts Hill but are less well represented on the Duck River. However, most of the species collected are those that are normally found on Wianamatta shales.

III. Climate

The average annual rainfall and temperature figures (see page 3) are those of an area with mild wet winters and warm wet summers and put the sample area towards the milder, wetter end of the spectrum of climatic change that occurs from east to west in the Sydney Basin. Rainfall is sufficiently high for there once to have been a 'tall woodland' or 'forest' yet sufficiently variable, given the nature of the soils, for tree species from the drier west such as Eucalyptus moluccana, E. eugenioides, E. parramattensis and E. longifolia to mingle with others from wetter areas such as E. resinifera and Syncarpia glomulifera. Shrub species also range from plants such as Kunzea ambigua, Pultenaea villosa that grow well only in open, somewhat exposed situations to others such as Glochidion ferdinandi, Breynia oblongifolia and Notolaea longifolia which are normally plants of wet, shaded forests.

However, average figures of the sort given above are often less important for plants than the extremes they mask. Even over the past ~~three~~^{five} years rainfall has been sufficiently variable for the totals for the years to be roughly 'average' though the soils have been waterlogged for months on end (as in the winter, spring, and early summer of 1976) and then to have gradually dried out and cracked deeply (late summer, early autumn of 1977). Exposure to sun and wind, particularly to the hot dry

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north-westerlies in summer and cold dry south westerlies in winter can compound these problems of soil moisture and the stress that they can ~~cause~~ cause in plants. In the spring of 1977, for example, soils were deeply cracked and even the toughest of herbs and grasses were beginning to fail where the aspect was north westerly one without shelter. Yet scarcely fifty yards away in sheltered woodland soft species such as the maiden hair fern (Adiantum aethiopicum) were growing well in a topsoil which was still moist. Probably similar variations in temperature extremes can occur. Frost, for example, seems only to occur in open grasslands at Duck River and trees and shrubs there provide a great deal of shelter from chill southerlies in winter.

The survey was made during a cycle of wetter than average years and it may be that during droughts some of the plants adapted to moister environments might fail as the one colony of Pomaderris ferruginea on Duck River almost did during the dry spring of 1977. However, there would probably always be moister, more sheltered niches in which ^{such} species might survive or re-establish. Of course, it may be that at least some of the aberrant distributions given in the species list owe little or no thing to changes in rainfall and are due simply to the disturbed ecology of the bushland areas about Sydney and the changes in the habits of migratory birds and so on that this has caused.

IV. The micro-environments and their vegetation

(a) The creeks, waterholes, seasonally flooded lands and drainage lines The permanent and transient sheets of water

Only in the deeper reaches of the Duck River is water permanent and deep enough for there to be soft, quite delicate but as yet unidentified water plants which survive despite repeated, quite violent flushing during every heavy fall of rain. Soft but pliant knotweeds (Polygonum decipiens, P. lapathifolium) and alligator weed (Alternanthera philoxeroides) rooted in the banks about low water level also seem able to regenerate after floods from a straggle of stripped stems by the following growing season, the alligator weed so successfully that it takes over much of the water surface by mid summer despite the CSIRO's control programme.

The areas of semi-permanent and transient sheets of water are equally difficult environments where changes in the depth of the water, the length of time it persists and the strength of its flow, if any, can be critical for the plants that grow there. Bull-rushes (Typha orientalis) grow well in the dams on Carnarvon Golf Course and the semi-permanent pond in the old shallow clay pit behind the Woolworth's factory on Duck River. A succession of wet seasons has also allowed quite small colonies to spread onto a few sites that are simply moist but the river in flood is too violent for them to have colonised the normally still waters behind the Princes Road weir. Sagittaria (Sagittaria graminea var weatheriana) has also adapted to the changing levels of the water in the Duck River clay pits.

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Data relating to Climate

Average figures are not published for stations near Murrumbidgee, so those for Sydney (12-14 miles to the east and by thesea) and Parramatta (4 miles to the west) are given.

- line 1 Average Daily maximum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
- line 2 Average daily minimum temperature
- line 3 Average daily mean temperature
- line 4 Average index of mean relative humidity
- line 5 Average daily 3 p.m. relative humidity
- line 6 average monthly and Yearly rainfall in inches and points

		SYDNEY 35° 51' 151° 13' 138 FT											
No of Years	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
10	78.6	78.7	76.6	72.0	67.0	62.8	68	64.3	68.3	71.7	74.5	76.9	71.1
0	65.1	65.5	62.9	57.7	52.4	48.1	46.4	47.6	51.4	55.9	57.8	63.2	56.3
0	71.8	72.1	69.8	64.9	59.7	55.5	54.1	56.0	59.9	63.8	67.1	70.1	63.7
0	68	71	72	71	70	68	67	64	62	63	65	68	66
0	62	64	63	62	61	59	57	53	53	56	59	62	59
0	386	315	444	565	498	368	489	241	277	280	254	363	4480
		PARRAMATTA 33° 49' 151° 00' 169 FT											
14	83.2	8		74.7	69.0	64.0	62.7	66.2	71.3	75.4	78.8	82.1	74.1
4	62.1	6		62.6	46.7	42.0	40.5	41.6	46.3	51.5	56.3	60.4	51.7
4	72.7	7		37	57.9	53.0	51.6	53.9	58.8	63.5	67.5	71.3	62.9
4	67			2	73	67	70	67	65	64	64	64	68
8	333	33			298	276	322	210	212	234	241	287	3480

The monthly rainfall received and the number of days on which rain fell are available for the Clyde Wagon Maintenance Works (roughly the crossing of the main Western Railway line on Duck River) and the Potts Hill Reservoir. However, rainfall figures are in millimetres. The average annual rainfall at Clyde is 994mm, that at Potts Hill 908mm.

Figure	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year's Total
No. of Days	13	6	4	5	10	13	4	7	5	11	8	2	108
mm	120.3	71.0	28.0	188.0	268.9	128.2	3.6	76.4	23.4	77.4	33.9	5.5	1280.53
mm	17	8	14	15	10	13	3	9	5	14	9	3	120
mm	118.0	72.8	26.0	136.7	182.0	128.1	3.6	92.4	20.4	66.2	31.2	6.9	1241.3
No. of Days	4	11	4	10	3	13	4	9	8	10	9	8	103
mm	29.4	105.1	129.8	91.5	8.8	204.4	140.9	170	303	76.7	54.2	5.6	893.7
No. of Days	7	13	15	12	4	13	6	8	10	11	11	4	115
mm	35.6	115.2	155.4	101.8	6.0	203.8	154.2	163	308	78.8	57.7	15.9	969.7
No. of Days	14	13	13	6	4	7	9	5	8	17	12	4	112
mm	248.7	163.4	239.6	17.0	24.2	115.0	114.4	4.6	43.0	235.0	65.2	19.0	1289.1
No. of Days	14	8	15	8	5	7	11	5	7	21	13	4	128
mm	243.7	170.2	244.7	28.9	23.7	112.7	128.3	7.2	39.7	189.2	93.2	24.4	1784.9
No. of Days	11	9	8	2	8	9	2	2	12	3	7	6	79
mm	55.4	118.8	129.4	8.4	110.2	89.0	1.4	14.0	49.4	6.6	15.4	30.0	628
No. of Days	10	9	7	3	10	12	3	3	14	5	8	6	90
mm	72.8	150.8	87.4	15.2	115.6	101.8	2.0	13.4	54.0	6.5	24.2	18.0	659.7
No. of Days	13	6	13	8	9	13	4	4	13				
mm	238.0	188	280	67.0	84.6	275.2	15.3	9.2	36.1				
No. of Days	13	9	15	10	9	13	4	7	14				
mm	247.4	357	384	80.1	80.2	315.4	10.1	15.6	77.6				

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But I doubt that the water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes) and parrot's feather (Myriophyllum brasiliense) in the small, quite shallow pond in ~~at~~ the tip at Georges Avenue, Rookwood, are anything but recent jetsam from an aquarium that must fail. The quickly maturing rushes and sedge-like plants (Juncus capitatus , J. continuous , J. planifolius ; Scirpus prolifer , S. inundatus , S. chlorostachyus) that grow in and about the edge of this and other somewhat more transient sheets of water seem better adapted to the alternately flooded and sun-baked and cracked soils that occur in such areas. Goodenia paniculata , a fleshy rooted native perennial is competitive in somewhat similar situations if the water is less persistent. Other rushes, sedges and herbs grow well where bulldozing, digging, wheeltruts and erosion cause the soil to be under water too long for most other plants to survive. Some are drought-resistant perennials, others quick-growing annuals that can mature and seed surprisingly quickly, Cyperus tenellus being able to go through this cycle on uneven paths and grasslands during a long spell of wet weather. The seeds of other plants such as Senecio hispidulus and Erigeron floribundus can also be washed into these short-lived pools, germinate profusely after the water recedes, and then survive with varying degrees of success.

The edges of creeks and waterholes; other drainage lines

The Duck River has a profile that has been shaped by the great fluctuations in the volume of water it has to carry. The bed is deeply incised ten to twenty feet below the plain and is either permanent pools, exposed clays and rock or shifting beds of silt and road gravel all confined between low inner banks. On one side or the other there is often a broad bench or long slope back to the outer rim of the creek and here moisture levels, humidity and perhaps nutrients tend to be at their highest particularly if the banks are wooded and shaded. But the flow of water can be sufficiently violent to flatten shrubs and even undercut and topple trees particularly where the river's course has become unstable due to the east bank of the golf course having been reclaimed. Most woody plants, therefore, now perch ^{about} ~~at~~ the rim of the upper bank though upstream a few survivors and skeletons suggest that trees and tall shrubs once grew down to the inner bank. Back on the plain the natural drainage pattern has been truncated but not entirely replaced by culverts and stormwater channels. The forty foot contour on map III outlines the course of four such gullies, each of them broad and U-shaped, rarely more than four to six feet deep, but still long enough to carry up to eighteen inches of water in heavy storms and to remain moist with seepage for some time after particularly where there is any shelter. Those on the west bank still flow into impermanent waterholes on their lower reaches of the sort that probably formed the swimming holes that once were found on Haslem's creek before they were replaced by stormwater channels and the waterworks of the Carnarvon Golf course.

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These drainage lines seem to have been deliberately cleared of tall shrubs and trees particularly in the Cemetery where the scrub tends to occur in regimented stands well back from their edges. But the brickwork of the channels there often as not has blocked local surface drainage water which has eroded new natural lines alongside them.

Most of the plants collected can be found growing about these watercourses as well as in many other places. But others grow only on them, ^{though} ~~but~~ for a variety of reasons. On the Duck River Hakea sericea and Persea linearis are riverside plants probably because only there are they much protected from the fires that have killed them off on the plain. Much the same reason may explain why the only specimens of Goodenia ovata, Asterolasia correifolia, Leucopogon lanceolatus, Pomaderris lanigera, Pomaderris ferruginea, and Hovea longifolia occur on the banks of the river or the deep drainage easement on its west bank. Or it may be that some of these species are there simply because birds coming into drink have passed seeds which they have brought in from outside the sample area. Floodwaters, too, have ^{probably} introduced a number of species to the banks of the river such as the Arum Lily (Zantedeschia aethiopica), the swamp lily (Crinum pedunculatum), the hippeastrum (Hippeastrum x equestre, Dutch hybrid (?), the snow flake (Leucocjum aestivum) and the Madeira vine (Anredera cordifolia). Other species, particularly many of the exotics, grow on these sites because they appear to need the moister soils, higher humidity and enriched soils found there if they are to survive or to be competitive.

So aggressive are some of these exotics that they they tend to be dominants which suppress and exclude many native plants. Where soils are moister on Duck River creepers such as jasmine (Lonicera japonica), the balloon vine (Cardiospermum grandiflorum) and occasionally Myrsiniophyllum asparagoideis form layer on layer of runners so quickly that few herbs and small shrubs other than the reed (Phragmites australis), fennel (Foeniculum vulgare), and watsonia (Watsonia bulbifera) escape through this canopy whilst the larger shrubs and trees are weakened by it, particularly by the fires that the creepers carry up into their crowns. Where shade is dense the wandering jew (Tradescantia albiflora) also forms dense mats. A little higher up the banks prairie grass (Ceratochloa unioloides) can be equally aggressive in season as can kikuyu (Pennisetum clandestinum) wherever it spills over the banks from playing fields. A somewhat different range of exotics tends to be dominant on cleared drainage lines that are only seasonally moist, there usually being a Paspalum-couch (Paspalum dilatatum-Cynodon dactylon) association of mainly exotic grasses and herbs on such sites. The two dominants in this association show a wide range of tolerance, ^{either} ~~either~~ being competitive on soils that are continuously moist, both being capable of pioneering quite dry exposed sites particularly where the soil has been disturbed, but each seeming to be at its most vigorous where the soils are quite moist for much of its growing season. However, the two more important herbs

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that form a substratum in this association on the Duck River (Scutellaria racemosa and Lotus angustissimus) seem to be moisture loving species that survive dry seasons either as seeds or as a fleshy root system. In Rookwood cemetery this association (but without skullcap, apparently) is often replaced by stands of Watsonia tulbifera so dense that they exclude most other plants. But this species also fails where soils are under water for any length of time and gradually thins out upslope to occasional scattered plants.

Apart from the common reed (Phragmites australis), which is found only within the banks of the Duck River, most of the native species that prefer moist soils seem tolerant of a range of habitats. Even quite soft, moisture loving herbs such as the pale knotweed (Polygonum decipiens) and the common ranunculus (Ranunculus lappaceus) can grow in places that are simply damp and sheltered whilst watercress (Cotula coronopifolia) can grow if the soils are simply seasonally damp. Shrubs and trees such as Casuarina glauca, Callistemon salignus, Melaleuca linariifolia and Leptospermum flavescens seem tolerant of sites near permanent or seasonal water, damp sites, or even slopes in the case of the swamp oak. Tree species that obviously grow and reproduce best where there is permanent water (Angophora floribunda on Duck River) or about impermanent waterholes (the fine stand of Eucalyptus amplifolia about the gully at Wellington road) seem even more adaptable and able to extend out onto the undulating plain (New Street and St. Johns Road for the red gum, Kibo Reserve and Kingsland Road for the Angophora). Given the range of habitats to which all these species can adapt probably none formed dominant stands on the permanent and seasonal water courses but were simply more common in the original woodlands at these places. The stands of swamp oak in the Cemetery and those of Angophora floribunda and the red gum on Duck River seem recent and are probably due to disturbance.

(b) Exposed soils and subsoils.

Cool grass and scrub fires are constantly exposing the topsoil but in most seasons it is quickly protected from damage by regeneration from roots, stems and seeds. Where it is not ^{where} or the subsoil is brought to the surface by erosion or interference the habitat becomes a far more difficult one for plants. Soils that become compacted, baked hard by the sun, and polished by the wind and the rain offer few footholds other than the fractures that occur in these vertically structured soils. Subsoils are even more difficult for plants to colonise, particularly the subsoils on the Duck River sandstone s. That rock breaks down into a finely divided clay that is sufficiently unstable on slopes for the surface run-off and perhaps even the impact of raindrops to undermine seedlings

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or to overwhelm them with debris. The red clays are also easily eroded. On such sites each pioneering plant must result from a delicate balance that allows for the chance lodgement of a seed on bare and often sloping ground, its nurture by rains sufficient to keep it moist yet not that heavy that they undermine or swamp the seedling, and shelter that neither suppresses it nor allows a few days of bright sunshine to desiccate the seedbed.

Yet plants can adapt to these exacting requirements and the tougher and more prolific among them can build up into quite large populations. If there is a source of seed even seedlings of tree species such as Eucalyptus eugenioides, M. amplifolia and Angophora floribunda take on the bared subsoil of the breakways in the clay pits and gullies on Duck River, 1978 having been a particularly good year for the germination of angophoras. However, shrub species are more usual with those species with seed that has adaptations that ensure it is spread wide perhaps being the first to colonise such areas. Cassinia arcuata, which has wind blown seed, is often the most common and tallest shrub and it may be that once established it attracts birds which bring in seed of the tougher wattles (Acacia falcata, A. longifolia, A. brownii, A. pubescens) and pea-flowered plants (Pultenaea villosa being the most common though Daviesia ulicifolia and Dillwynia juniperina may be present). Scattered tufts and tussocks of tough native and exotic grasses are also well-represented (Danthonia purpurascens, Entolasia stricta, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Eragrostis brownii, Dichelachne sciurea, Paspalum dilatatum, Cynodon dactylon), possibly because their seed is windblown or spread by animals, and there may be other ground cover such as ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Astiloma humifusum and Hardenbergia violacea. But Kunzea ambigua, though often ultimately dominant on such soils, maybe absent if there are no fruiting specimens nearby as the seed seems spread mainly by windthrow or water. Hakea sericea is an equally prolific species, if present, though how so large-seeded a species the seedlings of which are rarely found more than a few ~~yards~~ yards from their parents came to be so widespread in the district is a nice question. Indeed, many of the native species that grow in these exposed sites are so light-demanding and their seedlings so intolerant of overmoist and shady conditions that they may once have been chance survivors in the original woodland. But nowadays it is the very clearing and burning that once may have caused an explosive increase in their numbers and spread them wide that threaten their very existence.

No doubt in the fullness of time the soils on these disturbed areas once reverted to an eucalypt woodland. Today that succession need not occur but may be checked by fire, further clearing, or be the interposition of a new and perhaps more stable phase, that of grasslands which include a high proportion of exotic species. On parts of the clay pits on the east bank of Duck River a form of the paspalum couch and herb association and a mixed pasture of those and native grasses such as

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Dichelachne sciurea and Eragrostis brownii may well establish if the area is ever kept free of mini bikes. However, wherever Cassinia arcuata grows well in these pits and on parts of nearby sewerage and drainage easements it and its associates, Pultenaea villosa and the wattles, seem to be able to keep the grasses sufficiently in check for further shrub seedlings to take. It may be that these areas, once the soil profile becomes more mature, could in turn be invaded by Melaleucas or even eucalypts and ultimately become woodlands. But wherever the genes of Kunzea ambigua are present the sites with disturbed soil profiles would seem first to become Kunzea scrub, which is the typical vegetation type on much of the southern slope of the Crematorium Hill and the rim of a small clay pit on Duck River at Princes Road.

Kunzea ambigua with its prolific regeneration, its need for intense light, its spreading habit of growth and dense canopy, its height, and the large amount of litter it sheds, quickly becomes dominant in these scrubs. Other taller shrubs such as the wattles, occasional Melaleucas, particularly Melaleuca nodosa, Hakea sericea and Casuarina littoralis seem able to remain part of the community by their natural increase in height but are able to reproduce only where the ground is more open. Small shrubs such as Cassinia arcuata, Pultenaea villosa, Daviesia ulicifolia and the ground cover of ~~Antolasia~~ Astroloma humifusum, Hardenbergia violacea, Danthonia purpureascens, Antolasia stricta and so on at best linger on before gradually being suppressed unless they are able to colonise the edges of the scrub. Tree species are rare in the existing scrubs, but are so everywhere in the Cemetery and on the allotment on Duck River where the fragments of it occur. Seedlings of Angophora floribunda do occur cheek by jowl with the Kunzea at Princes road and eucalypt seedlings can establish on the soils of breakways but I have not seen them do so in direct competition with the scrub. However, the Kunzea, wattles and the like are relatively short-lived and the scrub would gradually be opened up by deaths, windthrow and fires to the invasion of other species, particularly once the soil profile became more mature. Seedling eucalypts might only establish by chance, of course, but most seem to do that anyway. Ultimately they would tend to dominate and suppress the scrub and it would revert to eucalypt woodland in much the same way as some of the ti-tree scrubs are now doing.

(c) The Plain and Undulating Land

Here the micro-environment seems dependent on and differs in each vegetation type. And the structure and composition of the vegetation, within the range of possibilities nature allows, is determined nowadays very much by man and fire.

At Rookwood 'the bush' and the 'burial grounds' have always been incompatible and 'the bush' also irreconcilable with the Victorians' concept of 'a necropolis' as a beautiful garden of lawns, shrubberies,

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avenues of trees, ponds and fountains. Yet the bushland survived as manageable Themeda grasslands and depauperate scrubs along swampy drainage lines and gullies and out of sight over the watershed towards Chullora. It did so and now even encroaches onto the older burial grounds only because of a latterday preference for cremation that has left some waste land and impoverished the various denominational trusts. But fire, until recently, became the trusts' one economic tool of management and grasslands, scrubs, shrubberies and avenues have been indiscriminately burned for many years. Grasslands and scrubs survived, established an uneasy equilibrium with one another, and seemed likely to become permanent vegetation types until grave-digging became mechanised and bulldozers were able to make short shrift of both. The old State Hospital grounds (which once included the Carnarvon Golf Course) have been even more completely cleared of all but a few veteran trees and shrubs, perhaps because 'The Old Men's Home' was expected to be self-sufficient in vegetables, milk and cheese. However, it may well be that these areas and the cemetery were at least partly cleared for grazing much earlier as they were all ~~part~~ part of the 1340 acres of the 2640 granted Richard Hyde Potts which were ~~re-purchased~~ ^{re-purchased} by the crown ~~by~~ (about 1860?).

On Duck River the relation between the present vegetation types and the past use of the land is much clearer. On Map III grasslands give way abruptly to gum and ti-tree scrub at the old property boundaries, the one stand of tall woodland that has re-established over some seventy years is on an unusable part of the Hillston market garden, and the one other area of low woodland is on an isolated part of a property on the west bank. Once the whole of the survey area was part of a 600 acre grant given in 1823 to James Chisolm, variously sergeant in the NSW corps, proprietor of the Thistle inn in George street, businessman and then grazier. The grant ultimately became part of a larger estate, 'Everley', named after Chisolm's property at Redfern, but whether or not it was much cleared and worked in with the Chisolm family's other properties at Narellan, Goulburn and the Bland I can't say. But increasingly it became more profitable to subdivide and sell the land though, being low lying and near the river, it was surveyed into farmlets (see Diagram I) and not into suburban allotments of the sort that seemed likely for a time to turn the ridge towards Auburn into another middle class Arcadia like Strathfield. In 1882-3 all but eight of the twenty-one allotments into which the survey area was subdivided were sold to J.A. Curtis who, perhaps significantly, was a Sydney timber merchant and he, in turn, sold all but 8½ acres to Robert Chadwick in 1885. The various members of the Chadwick family (some of whom are sometimes described in the transfer documents as 'surveyors') held this property intact until 1922-4 when the southern allotments were sold out it was not until 1946 that they parted with the area which now includes the best preserved areas of bushland. That bush, I would guess, survived so long simply because it was on this large and possibly speculative

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holding. The market gardeners, dairymen and the like usually could ill-afford to let their land lie idle.

If the exact chronology of all this destruction is in doubt its outcome is not. No stand of the original vegetation survived not even on the Millston property where the fine group of eucalypts has regenerated since 1902 from a cleared but badly placed chicken farm. Most of the original species no doubt still occur as clearing with axe and fire without years of laborious grubbing and weeding is somewhat akin to sowing dragons' teeth. The native species able to regenerate from rootstocks, lignotubers and stumps range through the full gamut of growth forms from ferns, soft herbs, creepers and shrubs to all the dominant trees. Many of these and other species also seed profusely and would have found a cleared and burned seabed ideal for their regeneration. Proof of the native species' tough, enduring qualities lie both in the proportion they still form of the species list and the way in which they still exclude all but a few exotics from most stands of regenerated scrub. What was destroyed, and that probably quite quickly and perhaps irredeemably, was the structure and composition of the original vegetation. For what was once probably an area of tall woodland or dry sclerophyll forest dominated by ~~an~~ ^{eucalyptus} *E. moluccana*-*E. fibrosa* association has been reduced to mainly the grasslands and depauperate eucalypt and melaleuca scrubs shown on the maps. Both are unstable, the grasslands being prone to invasion by shrubs and trees, the scrub having a propensity to revert into woodland. But fires are frequent, as often as once in two years if sufficient dead litter accumulates about the base of grass tussocks to fuel ~~start~~ the cool grass that are most common. Most woody plants lack the chance to re-establish and raise their crowns above the flames before they are burned back once more. Those that are tall enough to be unaffected rarely have the girth to be free of the risk of being axed back to fire sensitive regeneration from stumps. Systematic clearing may have first formed the grasslands and scrubs but nowadays vandalism seems sufficient to keep them indefinitely as the dominant vegetation types in most places.

(1) The Grasslands

1. Grasslands in which almost pure stands of *Themeda australis* are dominant occur where the land has been cleared a long time and little interfered with other than by firing. In the Cemetery the largest areas are in the unused parts of the Independent and Methodist burial grounds but the species has also re-established its dominance on the ^{western} slopes of the Presbyterian burial ground no. 2 despite the massive disturbance there when it was in use between 1890 and 1910. On Duck River the one large stand of *Themeda australis* is back a little from Wellington Road and is more an open, low parkland with a scattered upperstorey of eucalypts and ti-tree. Elsewhere on the River most colonies of the grass are small and in open glades in the scrubs and woodlands. The two variants

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of the species at Rookwood form discrete though adjoining populations, the one a much more robust, broader-leaved and more glaucous form, the other a finer, greener and smaller one which is the only form found on Duck River. Both are vigorous perennials that flower and seed prolifically in early summer unless burned in spring, a dry season seeming only to affect the height of the tussocks. Tussocks are closely spaced, leaves arch over between them to almost touch, root systems are fibrous and aggressive so that there is little light or surface moisture in an undisturbed stand for the seedlings of competing species or, indeed, for those of Themeda. Yet other species are often associated with the stands, many of them ground orchids (Diplazis, Microtis & Thelymitra spp.), mainly at Rookwood), herbs with bulbs or corms (Hypoxis hygrometrica and naturalised South African plants such as Romulea longifolia, Freesia refracta, and Ixia, Watsonia and Tritonia spp., the latter three only at Rookwood), Patersonia longifolia (Rookwood), Xanthorrhoea and Lomandra spp.; and a few low shrubs that can survive if fires are not too frequent to stop them regenerating from rootstocks (Lissanthe strigosa, Chorizema parviflorum, Boschnia burifolia, P. latysace ericoides, last species Rookwood only).

These grasslands persist only because they are often burned. Yet fire, when followed by wet weather probably helps to establish the seedlings of shrubs and trees which, were they able to survive and to build up into large populations, would ultimately suppress the light-demanding Themeda australis. But in the cemetery, so far, the balance seems to favour the grasses. Seedlings of some of the old avenue plantings such as Pinus radiata, and Eucalyptus saligna do establish but seem to have been no more able than the more common of the native eucalypts (Eucalyptus resinifera and E. tereticornis) in ~~growing~~ growing into fruiting and flowering specimens as distinct from transient populations of saplings. Angophora bakeri with its rough, more fire-resistant bark and its early flowering and fruiting habit might be more successful were it more widespread but, for whatever reason, it is not. Leptospermum attenuatum therefore is the one shrub species that has built up large populations of mature specimens but these are mainly in the burial grounds and in any case seem naturally to be scattered and to form crowns sufficiently open to be tolerant of the grass. Melaleuca nodosa probably poses the greatest potential threat to these grasslands being a species that is able to re-generate on a wide range of sites, one that is fast growing, quick to flower and well able to build up a population of lignotubers that regenerate after fire and provide an environment suited to the establishment of other shrub species in which far more shade-tolerant grasses than Themeda are soon suppressed. But fires in the cemetery keep the stands to heights barely more than one or two metres high and probably help confine them to the moister soakage lines. Some of the more common associates of Melaleuca nodosa in these small scrubs are themselves less of a threat to the grasslands as they are more fire-sensitive, this though the pinnate acacias (Acacia parramattensis, A. dealbata, A. pubescens) sucker from the old root system after fire and the heath-like pea flowered species such

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Pultenaea villosa and P. microphylla re-generate profusely from seed. Yet they survive in the scrubs and in more sheltered places about the edges of the grasslands and withⁱⁿ the kerbing of graves where the odds against their being burned are higher and could increase quite rapidly in numbers if fires were less frequent.

In the open parklands on Duck River the situation is more complex as the eucalypts (Eucalyptus molucana, E. fibrosa ssp. fibrosa, E. eugenioides, E. longifolia, E. resinifera) and the ti-tree (Melaleuca decora) must once have been able to regenerate successfully for them to form an upper storey to the stand of Themeda australis. However, few gum or ti-tree seedlings appear to have established for quite some time and the stand comes close to having an even-aged appearance and may be the first phases of regeneration after these allotments were cleared when grasses may or may not have been as common as they are now. Most eucalypts are roughly fifteen to twenty-five feet high unless they have been axed or cut back by fire. The ti-trees also old most of the plants being from perhaps eight to fifteen feet high though the population of smaller stems with diameters from 3-5cm is of indeterminate age as such fire-sensitive specimens can regenerate many times when damaged. The lack of young eucalypts is partly due to the absence of many mature, fruiting specimens but even where these are found there are no seedlings and few young plants. The ti-tree, though also slow to mature, does now flower freely and set seed and it may be there are no seedlings because the quite exacting conditions they need if they are to establish are not being met. Young plants of Melaleuca decora are rare everywhere in the district but the one congested, even-aged stand of several hundred specimens I have come across is on a site at Rookwood so seasonally moist that I would guess regeneration might be abundant in a period of quite wet weather on a suitable seed bed. But the most favourable seedbeds in these parklands are within the occasional small scrubs which already have a fairly full complement of shrubs. Here the canopy is closed and casts sufficient shade to exclude all grasses other than scattered tufts of shade-tolerant species such as Entolasia marginata, E. striata and Microlasia stipoides and there is much bare ground. Once the canopy is opened up by fire, the accumulated store of seed is better able to germinate on ground that has a mulch of scorched and partly burned ti-tree and gum leaves and the seedlings are the better able to survive as there is broken shade and no established^{cut} root system near the surface. The nearby grasslands, when burned, are often deficient in seed, the ground tends to bare and unshaded at first, and such plants that do establish can be quickly overwhelmed by the leaves of the regenerating tussocks and deprived of moisture by their established, quite aggressive root systems. Clearly there is no one, simple explanation why the blanes has been tilted in favour of the grasses in these parklands. But here, as at Rookwood, they form a micro-environment favourable to fire and, being in public places near residential areas

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areas, are probably being burned so often that the tree and shrub species that otherwise would supplant the grasses are now unable to re-establish their dominance.

ii. No one species of grass is dominant on cleared lands where the original grasses have been much disturbed by grazing, clearing, levelling and so on. Usually the mix is of native species (Dichelachne sciurea, Eragrostis brownii, E. philippica, Agrostis aemula, A. avenacea, Aristida vagans, and Danthonia spp., particularly Danthonia purpureascens) with a larger proportion of exotics, particularly of the species that are dominant on the cleared, seasonally wet drainage lines (Paspalum dilatatum, Cynodon dactylon, Briza minor, Setaria geniculata). Themeda australis, if it occurs, tends to form small isolated colonies or solitary tussocks as it is killed off by over-grazing and does not easily re-establish on disturbed soils. The density of the sward varies with the season and the moisture status of the site and may be very close on drainage lines even in dry seasons but quite sparse and open in exposed places. Usually there are herbs, some of them such as Centaurium tenuiflorum, C. erythraea, Linum kikyuu, trigium and Misopates orontium tolerant of a wide range of sites, others such as Lotus angustissimus, Scutellaria racemosa and so on forming a substorey to the grasses on moist soils. A variety of emergents such as the dock (Rumex crispus), Verbena bonariensis, thistles (Sonchus spp., Cirsium vulgare) and rushes (Juncus spp.) also occur. Grasses such as Vulpa bromoides, V. myuros and Sporolobus africanus near tracks and kikuyu (Pennisetum clandestinum) near dumped spoil can build up quite sizeable local populations or even, in the case of kikuyu, exclude most competitors.

There seems to be an uneasy balance between the species in these stands. Differences in their growth habit and their seasonal flush of flowering no doubt help the low annual, Briza minor, and the stiffer native perennial, Dichelachne sciurea, build up such large populations in a pasture which in winter often seems to be almost entirely coarse, leafy tussocks of Paspalum. But their quick response to the first warm spring rains would probably be of little avail in the long run were the more aggressive but more warmth demanding Paspalum not checked from becoming rank and choking out most of its competitors by repeated burning. The composition of the grassland also changes with the moisture status of the site and might therefore also vary over a cycle of wet or dry years. The moistest sites are very much the preserve of the exotic grasses and herbs with only Agrostis spp. among the native grasses being at all common though both Dichelachne sciurea and Microaena stipoides may be present. But native species such as Dichelachne sciurea, Eragrostis brownii and Aristida vagans are much more successful on dry sites and are able to bloom and set seed prolifically in a dry season such as that of 1978/9 when the Paspalum and couch remain stunted and scarcely able to renew their crowns let alone form culms. In such

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area s, indeed, these grasslands may be susceptible to invasion by Themeda australis. For that grass seems to be re-establishing on the dry exposed soils along the southern boundary and along the tracks through the old dairy on Wellington Road at Duck River. And if such an invasion is possible during the recent cycle of wet years it is conceivable that in the past the grass could also re-establish its dominance on the well-drained slopes of the older burial grounds in the Cemetery.

Most of these areas seem to have been disturbed too recently for there to be much evidence of their having been invaded by shrubs or trees. However, about Everley Road on the east bank of Duck River a population of wattles (Acacia falcata, A. longifolia, A. parzomattensis) and pea-flowered species (Pultenaea villosa, Teline monspessulana) have built up among the grasses on dumped heaps of spoil. The same species and others from the rim of bushland along the river (Eucalyptus moluccana, E. eugenioides or E. globoidea, Angophora floribunda, Lomandra longifolia, and even Clematis aristata) are invading the grasses that have taken over the western end of the old Hillston market garden. However, both areas have been free from fire for at least three years, probably more. And though they suggest that grassland is only a transient vegetation type in this district the succession to woodland must surely be a very slow one as even the Hillston property, isolated though it is by the creek and road, has nonetheless suffered a quite violent fire in recent years that has killed or seriously weakened a number of large eucalypts, cut back the regenerating trees, and led to the formation of a fairly mature second generation of wattles and pea-flowered species.

(2) Scrubs and low woodlands

Ti-tree and eucalypt scrub (or variants on it in which such species as Angophora bakeri and Syncarpia glaucofulva are also dominants) is the most common type of vegetation on land that has been partly cleared or which has been recolonised by shrubs and trees. In places on the west bank of Duck River the eucalypts have become dominant and are tall enough to form a low woodland.

At their simplest the scrubs are dense stands dominated by one or another of the three more important ti-trees, Melaleuca decora, M. nodosa and M. styphelioides. Scrubs in which the dominant storey is almost solely of Melaleuca nodosa are not as common as might be expected of this aggressive and tolerant species, the only one that is visibly and actively colonising new ground at present, but they do occur in Rookwood and as small stands on the Duck River. However, they are rarely taller than perhaps nine to fifteen feet and, as the stems and crowns are quite fire-sensitive, are at constant risk of being cut back by the flames, often to ground level. Melaleuca styphelioides is also fire sensitive

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and an indifferent coloniser (and therefore, perhaps, has been eliminated from Rookwood) which is rarely a dominant shrub. But when freed from fire, as it has been by the exposed sub-soils of the deep drainage easement on the west bank of Duck River, it can form tall scrubs which so far are up to about fifteen to twenty feet high. Melaleuca decora, like M. nodosa is almost ubiquitous and often is dominant in taller scrubs up to fifteen to twenty feet high. Height for height it seems to be able to build up a stem with a greater diameter and perhaps a greater thickness of fire-resistant bark than either M. nodosa or M. styphelioides, its crown seems to have a distinctly better ability to re-establish if scorched and, despite its thick-stemmed, umbrageous habit in the open, can form slender stems and narrow crowns in dense stands that enable it to grow up into the canopy even of woodlands in competition with other species, particularly the eucalypts. More usually the scrubs are not monospecific stands of a dominant ti-tree but mixes of several of the species mentioned and the saplings of some of the rough-barked and fibrous barked trees that are most conveniently described as being 'ti-tree and eucalypt scrubs'. The trees (Eucalyptus fibrosa spp. fibrosa, E. resinifera, Angophora bakeri, Syncarpia glomulifera, the latter two in Rookwood only; E. longifolia and E. meluocana) normally do not form fairly pure stands, the one exception being that in the Presbyterian cemetery dominated by Angophora bakeri, a species which has reproduced so freely from seed and suckered so aggressively from the base after fires as to have formed a low scrub four to eight feet high. Elsewhere, the tree species have growth forms and a frequency that range from low, fire-sensitive growth from occasional lignotubers that may be part of the groundstorey in a scrub, through specimens that are co-dominants with Melaleuca decora in taller scrubs, to stands on the west bank of Duck River up to thirty five to forty feet high that are becoming dominants in their own right and forming either grassy low woodlands, usually where Melaleuca decora is an important element in the stand, or low shrubby woodlands where it is not.

The scrubs owe their form and their very existence to the ti-trees. The innate vigour, adaptability and persistence of the three main species have enabled them to profit most from the clearing of the original woodlands so that nowadays they are almost ubiquitous, dominant in most stages of the succession, and the species to whose ecology others, even the eucalypts, have to adapt if they are to survive. However, when young the ti-trees are rarely so dense that they are able to exclude or suppress other plants and usually there is a wide range of low shrubs, herbs and grasses present. Wiry panic (Antolasia stricta) is the grass most able to adapt to them but the shade tolerant meadow rice grass (Microlaena stipoides) is almost as common and usually there may be specimens of most of the native grasses collected present. Scattered herbs of open grassy places and the woodlands may also occur - such plants as the ground orchids (Microtis spp., Diuris spp., Thelymitra spp.)

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and the trigger flower (Stylidium graminifolium) at Rookwood, various Lomandra spp. Dianella spp., ~~xxx~~ daisies (Senecio hispidulus, Vernonia cinerea, Solenchne bellioides, Calotis cuneifolia), ~~xxx~~ creepers such as Glycine spp. and Myrsiphyllum asparagoides and so on. Shrubs of open places such as the wattles, various pea-flowered species (Pultenaea spp., Daviesia ulicifolia, Dillwynia juniperina, Indigofera australis), Pimelea linifolia, daisies (Olearia microphylla, Melichrysum disomifolium), blackthorn (Bursaria spinosa), bottlebrushes (Callistemon linearis, C. pinifolius, even C. salignus) and the low growing Melaleucas (M. erubescens, M. thymifolia) are usually more common than specimens of species that prefer moister or more shady habitats such as Polyscias sambucifolius, Pittosporum undulatum and Breynia oblongifolia. but once the ti- tree becomes fire-free it may form a dense stand of even-aged stems, even if originally the scrub was a piecemeal aggregation of many generations of seedlings about a core of fruiting specimens and not the outcome of one profuse germination in an unusually good season, and those stems may form a canopy so complete as to suppress most other plants unable to match their rates of growth. In some almost pure stands of Melaleuca nodosa on Duck River, for example, the canopy is rarely more than six to ten feet high and few plants other than tough herbs such as Dianella caerulea, ~~xxx~~ Lomandra spp. and a few tufts of tolerant grasses can linger on in the dense shade and the accumulation of litter. Low stands of Melaleuca decora and M. styphelioides can be equally intolerant of ground plants and low shrubs. But most scrubs are more diverse and more structured, the dense canopy of an upper storey of M. decora tending to be broken up by eucalypts and the taller wattles so there may be sufficient light for there to be a second storey of a few of the more fire-sensitive shrubs, including M. nodosa and M. styphelioides, and a little more ground cover.

Fire, to the extent that it helps keep the ti-tree in check, does much to diversify and restructure the scrubs. Even the densest of them may burn and have their canopies cut back, by a cool grass or litter fire if only about eight feet high or if there is a secondary storey of shrubs, by a crown fire if taller, and once the floor is opened up to light it forms a very favourable seedbed that is susceptible to invasion by other plants. Often all that results is an ephemeral though flourishing ground cover of fire weeds from seed which has been washed or blown to the site or brought there by birds. On Duck River, where the store of such seed seems somewhat greater than that in most parts of Rookwood, the most common plants to appear are short-lived herbs such as Pelargonium inodorum, Polymeria carycina, Senecio hispidulus, Solanum spp. and occasional Phytolacca octandra but shrub species may also establish, Cassinia arcuata, Melichrysum disomifolium, Olearia microphylla, Pimelea linifolia, Pultenaea villosa, Acacia falcata, and Acacia longifolia being among the more common ones.

Occasionally these seedlings may come up so profusely about the edges of a scrub as to choke the site and are gradually thinned out by lack of moisture and light as they compete with one another and with the regenerating basal suckers and crown shoots of the ti-tree. The plants, therefore, may be short-lived, but depending on when they establish and the seasons that follow some (usually the Cassinia, Pimblea, and some of the Helichrysum and Olearia) may bloom in their first year, others in their second or in following years, the wattles being the last to mature and often the only ones that are able to grow up into and diversify the canopy. More rarely, at least nowadays, eucalypt seedlings can invade the scrub of ti-tree in much the same way, there being occasional tall stands of Melaleuca decora in Rookwood where young, quite slender stemmed, ~~xxx~~ small crowned and very fire sensitive specimens of Eucalyptus resinifera are fighting for a place in the canopy.

But fire can also simplify the scrubs if it is too violent or too frequent. On the west bank of the Duck River in the summer of 1975 (I would guess) a scrub fire killed off many of the emerging eucalypt dominants with stems of less than 10 cm. D.B.H. and reduced many others to lignotuberous regeneration that is now simply the equal of the original understorey of ti-tree. Populations of some of the fire-sensitive wattles and pea-flowered species also seem to be rebuilt only slowly after fires which in any case need to be at least less frequent than once every two years if the gene pool of even the most prolific and quick-maturing species is not to be put at risk and exhausted. Nevertheless, the interplay between fire and the natural growth habits of the ti-tree can also help create new opportunities for other species to recolonise even the densest, mono-specific scrub. By constantly pruning off the lowest branches, by weeding out weaker specimens, and by stimulating the more vigorous ti-trees to grow up wards the ground is gradually opened up to light and in this dappled shade a dense groundstorey can gradually develop, one that is probably the richer in species and growth forms of eucalypts are common in these tall shrubs and low woodlands as their canopy is more open than that of the ti-trees.

Grasses are the most common ground cover wherever Melaleuca decora is an important constituent of the tall scrubs and low woodlands, perhaps because^{of} fire and because of the shade cast by the canopy, or perhaps because of some past factor in the succession that eludes me. At its simplest, the sward is made up of species distributed in ways that correlate nicely with the moistness and the light status of the different sites. At the most exposed, seasonally driest end of the spectrum in grassy glades kangaroo grass (Themeda australis) may be dominant; in moister areas of dappled shade meadow rice grass (Microlaena stipoides) is most common; between the two extremes there tends to be a mixed stand with meadow rice grass, margined panic (Eriolasia marginata) and ~~xxxxx~~ hedgehog grasses (Ehbinopogon ovatus and E. caespitosus) more frequent in sheltered sites and wallaby grasses (Danthonia spp.) three awned speargrasses (mainly

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Aristida vagans), a pair grasses (Stipa spp., particularly Stipa nervosa var. nervosa) and short haired plume grass (Dichelachne stauera) and loves grasses (Brachyotus brownii and B. philippica) more common in more exposed places. Some species show a wide range of tolerance along this spectrum, the wiry panic being one of the few grasses able to grow on exposed bare soils and yet able to tolerate the dense shade about a substorey of ti-tree whilst short-haired plume grass is almost ubiquitous. But many sites are too disturbed for these adaptations to have sorted the grasses out. Themeda australis and Stipa nervosa, for example, persist as constituents of the sward in shady woodlands though they seem unable to flower. Stands of Microlaena stipoides and Antolasia marginata can survive in neat circles about the stumps of cut ti-tree in open glades or as larger stands in areas of felled and cleared scrub, somewhat thinned and weakened it is true and unable to flower freely or grow well in dry seasons and therefore susceptible to being invaded, often by exotics such as Paspalum dilatatum, Lotus angustissimus and Scutellaria racemosa. More usually, the few herbs that occur in these swards are natives such as Dichondra repens, Polymeria calycina, Hardenbergia violacea, Brunoniella australis, Viola betonicifolia, Lobelia alata, Scaevola albida, Myoporum debile, Tylophora carcata, and even the maiden hair fern (Adiantum aethiopicum). But all are far more common where the grasses are sparsest.

The understorey of shrubs and tall herbs, ^{in the low woodlands} include a number of shade tolerant or moisture seeking species, many of them having seeds that are probably spread by birds. The cheese tree (Glochidion ferdinandi), Uralanthus stillingifolius, the pittosporums (Pittosporum undulatum, P. revolutum), the lantana (Lantana camara), the privets (mainly Ligustrum sinense) are some of the less successful colonists; Meynia oblongifolia, Phyllanthus gastroemii, Asparagus officinalis, Myrsiphyllum asparagoides, Rapanea variabilis, Notolea oblongifolia with their ability to survive or even multiply after fires by suckering are some of the more successful ones. However, shrubs with a wide range of tolerance may establish, many of them being fire weeds and plants of the scrubs and exposed places such as the wattles, Pimelea linifolia, Helichrysum diemifolium, Olearia microp hylla, Multansea villosa, Daviesia ulicifolia, Indigofera australis, the hop bush (Dodonaea triquetra) and even occasional Cassinia arcuata. Usually such plants are scattered specimens but in a few places on Duck River that appear to have been fire free some of them have built up into a dense substratum of shrubs beneath the eucalypts. One such stand is a mixture ^{some 5-6ft high} of hopbush, Dillwynia, Helichrysum with occasional Epacrids. Others include small stands of species that elsewhere are only occasional plants in the scrubs, the one population of the fire-sensitive Lasiopetalum parviflorum having been built up by seedcarried by flows of water, others of Rulingia pannosa apparently being less ephemeral as the species both seeds prolifically and suckers from

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its rootstocks after fire. However, fires seem to have been too frequent in most places for a continuous low stratum of shrubs to form. Probably constant burning has also gradually reduced the remnants of an older, tall shrub and low tree stratum to isolated specimens, the kurrajong (Brachyachiton populneum), forest oak (Casuarina torulosa), black she-oak (Casuarina littoralis) and the dogwood (Jacksonia scoparia) being on the verge of extinction. However, the native cherry (Exocarpus cupressiformis) regenerates well though there are only a few mature specimens.

The composition of the dominants in the woodlands and scrubs has also been altered, probably mainly by fire, and in ways other than the obvious bias towards Melaleucas at the expense of the trees. The two dominant species in the original grey box-broad leaved ironbark (Eucalyptus moluccana-E. fibrosa) association are also the last to mature into fruiting specimens and are, at some stages in their growth, among the most fire sensitive specimens. Thus a single fire either killed outright many stems ^{of these species} of a thickness less than 10cm DBH or reduced them to lignotubers whilst most of the red mahogany (E. resinifera) and the woollybutt (E. longifolia) survived, the crowns of the woollybutt usually being the ones least damaged. The broad-leaved ironbark is nonetheless well represented in most stands since the stems of a slightly larger girth have more insulation between the cambium and the deep furrows in the bark that seem to be the achilles heel of the young saplings. But stems of the grey box remain susceptible to severe fire damage much longer and, once cut back to a lignotuber or stump, most specimens have great difficulty in rebuilding a crown now fires are so common despite the rapid increases in height they can make. In the scrubs at Rookwood there are now only several stems left. In those at Duck River there are many more but very few are fruiting specimens. A careful check over three years of the stand at the southern end of the Rosneath Golf Course and a more cursory one of part of that on the west bank suggests that the grey box does not flower until it is about twenty five feet high and then only indifferently, if at all, unless the crown is healthy, vigorous, well-developed and free from much competition. Only specimens with a girth of roughly 18-24" DBH or more and with good crowns from 40-60ft high (but again in open situations) seem to flower and fruit well but then do so so prolifically and with such a fine indifference to the state of the season that this must be one reason for the original dominance of the species. The broad-leaved ironbark seems much more of a sporadic bloomer with the size of the crop of blossom, if any, probably dependent more on the status of the site and the health of the individual stem than the state of the season. However, there seems to be a scatter of specimens with crowns that may have, or soon will have, the potential to flower and others that may be recent regeneration and not simply degenerate lignotubers. But I cannot fairly say after three years of searching that I have seen seedlings of the grey box (which, interestingly, proved difficult to grow in the nursery as they are

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are susceptible to attack by mildew).

The shift to tree species which are quick to mature and fruit or have fire resistant barks has probably most favoured the angophoras which are becoming dominants in some places, Angophora floribunda along the banks of Duck River and Angophora bakeri on moist drainage lines in the Presbyterian burial ground. Both species have a striking ability to colonise exposed sites, to quickly build up lignotubers, to sucker profusely after fires, to form stems that are soon protected by fire-resistant bark, are able to flower and fruit at heights of only five to eight feet, and set mature seed within four to six months. The turpentine (Syncarpia glomulifera) and red manogany (E. resinifera) though not so well endowed (see table over) nonetheless are sufficiently fire resistant to have become two of the most common tree species at Rookwood, the turpentine perhaps being the more common because of its ability to sucker from the root system and form thickets once the mainstem is damaged. The woollybutt (S. longifolia) also has a surprisingly fire-resistant crown and bark and these attributes as well as a rapid rate of growth, particularly when the tree is cut, and an ability to flower when young have helped the species become more common on Duck River than it probably once was. More fire-sensitive species such as the stringybarks (E. eugenioides, E. globoidea) and the red gums (E. amplifolia, E. parramattensis, E. tereticornis) seem nonetheless to have been able to increase their numbers because they are quick to mature and bloom prolifically, the stringybarks once their foliage is mature at heights of about 10-12 feet, the gums somewhat sooner at even 6-8ft., and because their seedlings seem well able to establish on difficult sites such as bare subsoils or grasslands. Adaptations of this sort which no doubt once helped them compete with the box and ironbark seem now to allow them to multiply at the expense of those species, particularly the grey box.

(2) Tall woodlands

Both sample areas have been so long cleared of their original vegetation that even the best stands of trees such as those about the Hillston property on Duck River are regrowth. But the fragmentary evidence provided by regeneration of this sort and by the few veteran eucalypts elsewhere suggests that both were once areas of tall woodlands or dry sclerophyll forests some 60-80ft. high in which the dominants were species of the drier clay soils of the Sydney Basin, the grey box and broad-leaved ironbark (an E. moluccana-E. fibrosa association). However, their ^{associations} were both species of the drier areas such as E. longifolia, E. tereticornis, E. eugenioides, species of

SPECIES NATIVE TO DUCK R & ROOKWOOD

incl. those that have naturalised.

Flowering Time	When introduced	Time taken for buds to mature	When fruit mature	Time taken for fruit to mature	Notes
late summer-early autumn	About flowering time	12 months	late spring-summer	6 months	If thick forest - hard to remove. Budding probably variant clones in the field.
Summer	About flowering time	12 months	Spring-summer	7 months	An occasional specimen tends to have the buds, leaf of <i>B. pilularis</i> & <i>B. rotundifolia</i> but does not flower
late summer-early autumn	Spring	5-6 months	Spring	4-5 months	Bark surprisingly fine resistant though often shed after drought. Vertically hanging leaves make crown relatively fine resistant. Sowers well, diff. cost 1/2 cent
Summer	About flowering time	12 months	Spring-summer- autumn	7 months 5 months	Can flower when P-10ft. High. Plants have different bud & fruit forms
Variable - usually late winter-early spring	About flowering time - later	12 months	Collected late autumn, late winter	6-7 months	Some unusual variants evident whenever growing vigorously. Some specimens clearly belong to one or other of species but others have buds & fruits that could be partly said to belong to either - some of the latter populations flower Sept/Oct (E. glaberrima?) others in Dec/Jan (E. reginae?)
Summer	Spring & later	16 months	Collected winter	6-8 months	Flowers at 1.5m tall
late Spring	About flowering time	12 months	late autumn-winter	4 months	Planted on undulating land, near St. Flowers at 6-10ft.
late Spring - early Summer	?	12 months?	collected late winter, no date given	?	Planted via. <i>S. pilularis</i> , on a clump site on west of Hill
early Spring	About flowering time?	12 months	autumn	5-6 months	3-4 plants on Duck Ave; flowering at 6-12ft.
Summer	Spring	2-3 months	late summer-early autumn	2-3 months	Common, creek banks; Duck River. Occasional on undulating land & residential areas; occasional undulating land and creek banks, Rookwood.
Summer	Spring	2-3 months	late summer-early autumn	2-3 months	Not yet seen West of cemetery
late Spring	?	?	collected late winter	?	Kilbo Reserve; Education Dept's land Kingsland Rd - Water Rd; Riverside; Rowena's Creche etc. Seeds to fruit take approx 6 weeks. Naturalized occasionally in Rookwood, planted Duddick's but also possibly native to latter area
late Summer-early autumn- late winter-early spring	Variable - About flowering time?	12 months	Summer?	9-12 months?	Planted a naturalized Rookwood, but possibly also native there
variable - usually late winter-early spring	?	?	collected in late winter	?	Several specimens in the field, opposite Reserve; variety of it, another of 2 species. Anywhere seeds, <i>B. pilularis</i> & <i>B. reginae</i> , Rookwood.
variable - usually late winter-early spring	late Spring	3-5 months	Summer	6 months	Commonly planted. Specimens in the field, Kingsland Rd, near the water, have crown beyond bank might be native.
variable - usually late winter-early spring	Summer	17-18 months	Summer	6-8 months	Commonly planted; dense thickets of seedlings, Rookwood, R.C. Burial ground & siphons & sand trees. Also naturalized Cup E on railway cuttings
variable - usually late winter-early spring	late Spring	9-10 months	Autumn	6 months	Planted; but naturalized on goods yard, Regent's Park Railway Station.
late winter	?	?	?	?	Mined, often dying off by 2 growing slowly, but naturalized in Rookwood
variable - usually late Spring	Variable - late winter, late autumn	Not clear, but possibly 6 months	collected in late winter	?	Much planted; naturalized in Rookwood and on Es. deep for 1st. (same thickets of young seedlings to 12-18ft). Develops oak-like shape. Occasional planting; naturalized at Rookwood, Presbyterian cemetery near
variable - usually late winter-early summer	Spring?	4-5 months	Variable - winter, spring	4-6 months?	Much planted; naturalized Presbyterian cemetery near

Species	Distribution			Status	Nature of site	TREE SPECIES and their		V	F
	DC	RA	R			Nature of bark	Flowering Time		
<i>Eucalyptus maculosa</i>	VC	O	R	D	All sites	Sub-fibrous	late summer-early autumn	✓	✓
<i>chromosa</i> ssp. <i>chromosa</i>	VC	-	R	D	All sites	Laminated & fissured	Summer	✓	✓
<i>longifolia</i>	C	O	C	S	All sites	Sub-fibrous	late summer-early autumn	✓	✓
<i>sinifera</i>	C	-	C	SD	All sites	Stringy	Summer	✓	✓
<i>globosa</i>	O?	-	O	SD	All sites	Stringy	Variable - usually late summer-early spring	✓	✓
<i>regeneroides</i>	C?	-	O	SD	All sites	Stringy	Summer	✓	✓
<i>implifolia</i>	O	O	-	SD	Damp & undulating	Gum	late Spring	✓	✓
<i>grammifera</i>	-	-	R	S	Damp & undulating	Gum	Late Spring - Early Summer	?	?
<i>teretioris</i>	R	R	O	S	Damp & undulating	Gum	early Spring	✓	✓
<i>opifera</i> <i>trifida</i>	C	R	R	SD	Damp & undulating	Sub-fibrous to hard rough	Summer	✓	✓
<i>opifera</i> <i>terre</i>	-	-	C	SD	Damp & undulating	Stringy to rough & hard	Summer	✓	✓
<i>recipes</i> <i>multifera</i>	R?	O	C	SD	All sites	Stringy	late Spring	?	?
<i>punctata</i>	O?	-	P	S?	sheltered	Gum	late Summer-early autumn	✓	✓
<i>angulata</i>	P	-	O?	S?	undulating	Iron Bark	late winter-early Spring	?	?
<i>pterophylla</i>	-	R	R	S?	damp & undulating	Gum	?	?	?
<i>sideroxylon</i>	R?	P	P	-	undulating	Iron Bark	Variable - usually autumn-early winter-early Spring	✓	✓
<i>citrodora</i>	P	P	N	-(SD)	undulating	Gum	Variable - usually autumn-early winter-early Spring	✓	✓
<i>stobulus</i> ssp. <i>maidenii</i>	P	N	P	-	undulating	Gum	Variable - late autumn-early Spring	✓	✓
<i>mellicorax</i>	P	-	N	-	undulating	Box	late winter	✓	✓
<i>microcorys</i>	P	P	N	-(SD)	undulating	Stringy	Variable - late autumn-early Spring	✓	✓
<i>saligna</i>	P	P	N	-(SD)	damp & undulating	Gum	Variable - Summer to late autumn	✓	✓
<i>stans</i> <i>compacta</i>	P	P	N	-	all sites	Gum-like	Variable - Summer to late autumn	✓	✓

very common
common
occasional
rare

DC = Duck River
RA = Residential area
R = Common Golf Course, State Hospital, Cemetery
P = Plentiful
N = Naturalised

D = dominant
S = subordinate
SD = become dominant in some regeneration

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wetter areas such as Angophora floribunda and E. resinifera and species of the sandstone soils and their ecotones such as the ~~xx~~ Angophora bakeri, the grey gum (E. punctata) and the scribbly gum (E. sclerophylla).

The structure of the original vegetation is least in doubt for all that most of the veteran eucalypts have the small butts and much branched and spreading crowns of open woodland trees that have always been free of much competition throughout lifetimes that must be of at least one hundred years to judge from the yardstick of the eight grey box and their three offspring about 296 Park Road - at least fifty years in the growing at a little over a foot a year and fifty years in which their height and contour are known to have changed but little. But remnants of this sort are probably atypical. Wherever competition among the trees has been fierce, as it has been on parts of the Millston property, the form of the dominants in the stand has become that of forest trees with long slender butts and shallow small crowns whilst that of the remaining closely spaced specimens is of long slender, scarcely branched poles. Competition has also forced many of the box and ironbark on the west bank of Duck River to adopt much the same growth habit though these specimens, of course, are far from being the sixty to eighty feet high of the older stands of box on the Millston property and the ironbarks in the State Hospital grounds.

The composition of the original stands of eucalypts is more of an open question but in the least disturbed regeneration on Duck River the grey box and broad leaved ironbark are usually dominant. Eastwards of the river both species are also well represented among the occasional ^{at} veterans that survive in parks and gardens and no doubt the E. meluccana-E. fibrosa association once extended into the very disturbed scrubs at Rookwood, as it still does into the low woodlands to the south at Rotts Hill, for all that there now seem to be only two grey box in the areas of the cemetery examined. Probably many of the subordinate tree species were also ~~xx~~ once scattered indiscriminantly throughout the whole area as the woollybutt, red mahogany, two stringybarks and the rough barked apple still are. But nowadays some species seem to survive by chance in one area and not in the other. The three species of red gum, for example, grow on sites not obviously different from one another yet E. parramattensis is an occasional tree in Rookwood and one that is found to the west about Fairfield but does not now at least (see Maiden) seem to grow on Duck River where the common red gum is amplicifolia (a species that seems absent from Rookwood) and where there are now only three sapling forest red gum (E. tereticornis) though this species is common enough in the cemetery. The turpentine (Syncarpia glomulifera), like the forest red gum, extends westwards along the ridge from Rookwood towards the southern Railway line but survives only in the shrubberies between the railways on the Rosneath Golf course on Duck River. More open to doubt ~~is~~ the status and former distribution of the trees which normally are species of sandstone areas and their ecotones. The narrow-leaved apple (Angophora bakeri)

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and the small stand of scribbly gum (E. sclerophylla) at Rookwood are probably natives that are part of the remnants of a sandstone flora there, with the scribbly gum perhaps also occurring near the site reserve with turpentine, forest red gum, rough barked apple and box. But the two small stands of the grey gum in the heart of the low woodlands on the west bank of Duck River are puzzling, to say the least, but look to be the peers of the other native tree species, are in an area where no one would have reason to plant them, and therefore must be tentatively looked on as an unusual occurrence of this, the most fire-sensitive of all the species collected that survives in this one, sheltered spot. Grey ironbark (E. paniculata) may also have once been native to Rookwood but has been so much planted there and then naturalised that its status must remain an open question. Other eucalypts to have naturalised at Rookwood are more obviously exotics, some having established only a few specimens (the blue gum, E. saligna, the grey gum, E. punctata, the yellow box, E. melliodora) whilst others are sufficiently invasive to form dense thickets, the tallowood (E. microcorys) mainly in the horse paddocks at the State Hospital and the lemon scented gum (E. citriodora) in old burial grounds and even railway cuttings. But the very success of these species, nonetheless, is a nice comment on the status of the sites as ones able to support forest trees tolerant of clay-based soils.

The interpretation put forward here differs from that of Kartzoff (Nature and a city) who suggests that the 'high forest' of blackbutt and Sydney blue gum (an E. pilularis-E. saligna association) may have extended as far west as Merrylands and Granville. Certainly some of the species within that association as he lists them are present - the turpentine, the rough-barked apple, the red mahogany, the white stringybark, the grey gum and the scribbly gum. But most, other than those of the sandstones and their ecotones, are ~~xxxxxxxx~~ given by Alma Ridgeon as being species of the 'shales' of 'the Cumberland Basin' and are quite consistent with the 'forest types' and 'subsidiary species' she recorded for the 'Bankstown-Ipswich District' (Table 10, page 152 of article in bibliography). The area, no doubt is transitional both in the amount of rainfall it receives and the proportion of its soils derived from sandstones particularly along the ridge towards Rotts Hill where so many of the remnants of the original vegetation are. But the box and ironbark are dominant in the least disturbed regeneration, they are the species best suited to the soils and have slender quick growing habits of growth that would make them competitive with any of Kartzoff's 'forest trees' - indeed, the ironbark in the nursery is surprisingly tolerant of shade, has the leaf disposition and form of 'forest' trees such as E. paniculata, and the veterans on Joseph Street with girths up to five to seven feet are among the most massive and impressive trees in the district. Probably, therefore, it is not unreasonable to assume the E. moluccana-albiflora association, or a variant of it in which forest red gum was an important ~~xxxxxx~~ component, extended as far east as Homebush. Perhaps the grey box

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is near to its eastern limits here particularly if it is susceptible to 'wet feet' as Kartzoff suggests. But the 'stagginess' he ^{thinks} to be indicative of this weakness is mainly found in older specimens, not vigorous and healthy younger ones, and may be a complex phenomenon in a species that in old age seems more dependent on forming new growth as laterals off massive limbs rather than the extension of the main leaders and which seems very susceptible to pruning by cold southerlies - for the species is also near its southern limits in the County of Cumberland and some exposed species have quite russet foliage by the end of winter. Nor is the ~~low~~ the only species that seems to adapt with difficulty to clearing and disturbance, many specimens of E. eugenioides being equally staggish with diverted street drainage suspect as one possible cause. But I can offer no explanation for the failure of the oldest stand of A. fibrosa in the State Hospital grounds other than old age or ~~injury~~, for the almost general decay among many planted specimens of A. botryoides. Indeed, the only two native tree species obviously affected by the ebb and flow of the seasons these past three years have been the cabbage gum and the wollybutt, ^{the hailstorm and} the dry spring and early summer of 1976/7 having almost totally destroyed the developing inflorescences of both species and finally killed off several failing specimens of the cabbage gum.

The one stand of regenerated trees that is almost a tall woodland has been included in the Rosneath Golf course and has as a substorey a few scattered Melaleuca decora and a ground cover of exotic and native grasses and ground herbs that are regularly mowed.

V. The Future

Those stands of bushland that have not been made natural reserves probably have little or no future. In the cemetery the largest area of scrub is sandwiched between the Anglican and Catholic burial grounds, the two that are being most actively extended to cope with Sydney's much larger, ageing population. The Crematorium management, apparently anxious to establish its boundaries, has surveyed and begun extending walls towards the heath-like low scrub to its west. The areas of scrub and grassland in the Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Independent burial grounds are the least needed but also at risk because the grounds seem to be developed and bulldozed haphazardly rather than systematically. On Duck River, Auburn council is about to begin to turn the scrub on the east bank south of Everley Road into playing fields and the Millston property, now held on a life occupancy, will soon revert to council.

The low woodland, scrubs and grassland on the west bank of Duck River north of the intended playing fields on the north side of Everley Road has been reserved as natural bushland. But there are no rangers, cutting of

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trees and burning off is indiscriminate and the better areas of woodland to the south are gradually being opened up to vehicles so that stolen cars may be the more discretely stripped and burned and the circuit for mini-bike riders extended. If Parramatta Council were to open up the riverside walk that was to be made when Auburn council received its grants to build a Botanic Gardens on the river just north of Unisola road vandalism of this sort might be checked during the day. However, as the stand may soon have the only examples of most of the different habitats, types of vegetation (other than Kunzea scrub and tall woodland), and many of the species representative of the disturbed vegetation in the Auburn area, a more active form of management is probably desirable. Since the area is a reserve, it has to remain open to the public and probably to vehicles. Parramatta council's efforts to close off Everley road failed and were, in any case, somewhat pointless as vehicles have always had access to the park from Wellington road. But were rangers (council apparently has some) to visit the area after 3 p.m. weekdays, during school holidays and at weekends much vandalism could be checked. Fires would still occur and probably it is desirable that they should on a small and controlled scale to avoid a crown fire that could destroy the area of low woodland. But fires need to be less frequent than they are if the vegetation is not to be damaged and if it is to be attractive enough for people to use the riverside walk. Perhaps the best compromise would be to use fire as a tool of management, burning a mosaic of small areas over several seasons and using the many paths as checks to cool grass fires. Burning in late winter or early spring might give a better regeneration of seedlings. Such a programme could possibly be worked in with one to re-introduce native plants of the sort that Baulkham Hills Shire Council is experimenting with in reserves at Carlingford.

The areas of tall woodland and the trees on the Millston property probably will probably survive best if included in the Auburn Municipal Golf Course.

VI. The species collected

Of the 568 species collected (representative of 101 families) 292 (51%) seem to have been native to a district in which the clay-based soils nonetheless carry the remnants of a sandstone flora, particularly about Rookwood. Included among the 276 exotics are a number of Australian species. (see tables on next page).

Ten families include some 312 (55%) of the species collected, those being best represented being the Gramineae, Compositae, Papilionaceae, Lythraceae and Mimosaceae. The latter three families, no doubt, would be well represented in most samples of Australian vegetation other than those made in rainforests. Monocotyledonous families are particularly well represented partly because the soils favour the growth of grasses, sedges and rushes, partly because a number of species, particularly orchids

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Table - Families with most species

Family	No. of species			Family	No. of Species		
	Total	Natives	Exotics		Total	Natives	Exotics
<u>Gramineae</u>	93	44	49	<u>Liliaceae</u>	13	8	5
<u>Compositae</u>	50	22	28	<u>Cruciferae</u>	12	1	11
<u>Papilionaceae</u>	44	21	23	<u>Euphorbiaceae</u>	10	7	3
<u>Myrtaceae</u>	40	31	9	<u>Orchidaceae</u>	9	9	-
<u>Rubrosaceae</u>	16	12	4	<u>Xanthorrhoeaceae</u>	7	7	-
<u>Ericaceae</u>	16	1	15	<u>Amaryllidaceae</u>	7	-	7
<u>Uppereaceae</u>	15	13	2	<u>Chenopodiaceae</u>	8	6	2
<u>Umbelliferae</u>	13	3	10	<u>Caryophyllaceae</u>	7	1	6

**Table
Distribution of indigenous and exotic species between the major taxa**

	No of Families	No. of Species			No. of Species on Duck R.			No. of Species only at Rookwood		
		Total	Indig- enous	Exotic	Total	Indig- enous	Exotic	Total	Indig- enous	Exotic
1207										
MOSS PHYTE	2	4	3	1	3	3	-	1	-	1
ALGAE	3	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
1207 SPERMATOPHYTES	79	376	201	175	311	168	143	65	33	32
1207 DICOTYLEDONOUS	17	183	88	95	144	67	77	39	21	18
1207 Gymnosperms	101	568	292	276	458	238	220	110	54	56

**Table
Distribution of species among the families**

No. of species														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	over 50
25	18	16	7	2	4	3	2	3	1	6	-	1	2	1

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have survived at Rookwood where the land probably has not been grazed for a long time, and partly because of the number of bulbs that have naturalised.

The native species listed are recorded by Beadle *et alia* as being adapted to habitats that range from wet sclerophyll forests through to the dry parts of the Cumberland Plain but are mainly those that could be expected to be growing in the area. Many of those adapted to the moister environments tend to have a limited distribution (Tylophora barbata, Rittosporum undulatum, Glochidion ferdinandi, Pandorea pandorana) or to be represented by solitary specimens or colonies (Parsonia straminea, Oplismenus imbecillis). But others are common (Ureyenia ~~undulata~~^{oblongifolia}) or occur indiscriminately in most habitats (Notolaea longifolia). The native species recorded by Beadle *et alia* as normally growing on sandstone soils and their ecotones are best represented in Rookwood where a number of species occur that appear not to be growing on Duck River. (see appendix II). Other species are found in both places or on Duck River only (e.g. Eucalyptus punctata, Asterolasia correifolia, Pultenaea retusa, Pomaderris lanigera and P. ferruginea).

The exotic species among the Australian natives are mainly garden plants that have naturalised (Melaleuca armillaris, M. quinquenervia, Eucalyptus citriodora, E. globulus ssp. maidenii, E. melliodora, E. microcorys, E. saligna, Tristania conferta, Acacia podalyriifolia, A. cycnantha, A. saligna). The exotics from outside Australia include many of the species likely to establish in a closely settled area of Sydney with clay soils. However, a number that are invasive weeds in the moister environment of the garden here have difficulty in establishing in much of the bushland (Cinnamomum camphora, Rittosporum undulatum, Ligustrum lucidum and L. sinense, Ochna serrulata). Unusual distributions include the ice reed (Lepenia cordifolia) at the base of the eucalypts at the southern end of Rosneath Golf Course; Gnaphalium candidissimum and Hydrocotyle bonariensis on moist drainage lines at Rookwood; Suaeda australis beneath pine trees at Rookwood; the number of South African bulb species that have naturalised in the cemetery, particularly Watsonia bulbifera which is an invasive weed there and may become one on Duck River.

Roughly 115 species were collected at Rookwood that do not seem to grow on Duck River. Of these eleven were tree and palm species (Pinus spp., Araucaria sp., Eucalyptus spp., Tristania sp., Phoenix sp.) that have been able to naturalise because the area is a cemetery; eight were South African bulbs found there for the same reason; twenty five normally grow on soils derived from sandstones and their ecotones; some of the orchids, rushes, sedges and sedge-like plants (thirteen species) may occur there because the area has not been grazed for many years.

Many species are listed as occurring only on Duck River but these may well be present in Rookwood as I have only collected there from September to mid November, 1978 but have spent much time over three years collecting on Duck River.

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Appendix I - List of Species

Nomenclature is as in N.S.W. Beadle et alia, Flora of the Sydney Region, 1972 edition, if the species is listed in that text; the relevant page number is given in brackets. Other Eucalyptus species are cited as by Johnson and Barryatt, appendix to W.F. Blakely, A Key to the Eucalypts, 3rd. ed., 1955. Other species have been identified from a variety of works such as J.M. Black, Flora of South Australia. I had access to no satisfactory flora for South Africa and have used the keys in the Oxford Dictionary of Gardening and L.H. Saxley's Manual of Horticulture.

Many species, particularly those with unusual distributions, have been identified for me by the botanists of the ^{Herbarium of the} Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney.

Plant families within the major taxa and their subdivisions have been arranged alphabetically for my own convenience. Naturalised species are marked with an asterisk. Plants shown in brackets were found as seedlings in the bush but have not naturalised and were not included when the tables in the text were drawn up.

The distribution of the species through the different micro-environments referred to in the text and the frequency with which species occur, if known, has been shown by the following symbols

- 0 - Rookwood cemetery, Statehospital Grounds, Carnarvon Golf Course, Kibo Reserve, waste land belonging to the ~~main~~ Education Department, Kingsland and Waters Road (ie. east of the main southern railway)
- 1 - Duck River; rarely, west of the southern railway
- 2 - Low woodland, Duck River
- 2 - ti-tree and eucalypt scrub
- 3 - grasslands
- 4 - exposed soils and subsoils
- 5 - drainage lines and edges of permanent sheets of water, creeks etc.
- 6 - permanent and transient sheets of water
- 7 - graves, Rookwood Cemetery
- 8 - dumped soil, edges of roads, tracks
- 1 - common
- 2 - occasional
- 3 - rare (one to several specimens seen)

The tables in the last section of the text, for want of time, were drawn up from a rough draft of this appendix and therefore probably don't agree exactly with it. However, the differences aren't such that they would change the argument in the text.

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<u>PERODOPHYTA</u>	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>ADIANTACEAE</u>										
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> L. (69)		X	R				X			
<i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i> (Burm.f) SW. sens. lat. (71)	X	X	X	X	0					
<i>Pellaea falcata</i> (R. Br.) Fee var. falcata (70)		X					R			
<u>PSYDIACTACEAE</u>										
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (Forst. f) Cockayne		0					0		R	
<u>CHELANACEAE</u>										
<i>Chephrolepis cordifolia</i> (L.) Presl. Jones and Clemsch, Aust. Ferns, 226	R						R			
<u>GYMNOSPERMACEAE</u>										
<u>ARAUCARIACEAE</u>										
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> Hook.	R								R	
(<i>Araucaria columnaris</i> (Forster) Hook.)	R									
<u>PINACEAE</u>										
<i>Pinus halepensis</i> Miller	0								0	
<i>Pinus pinaster</i> Sol. Ex Ait. (96)	0								0	
<i>Pinus pinea</i> L.	0								0	
<i>Pinus radiata</i> Don (96)	0								0	
<u>MONACEAE</u>										
<i>Macrozamia spiralis</i> (Salisb.) Miq. (96)	0	0	0	0	0					
<u>ANGIOSPERMAE</u>										
<u>DICOTYLEDONES</u>										
<u>ACANTHACEAE</u>										
<i>Brunoniella australis</i> (R. Br.) Bremek.		X	X							
<i>Brunoniella pumilio</i> (R. Br.) Bremek (504)		0	0							
<u>AECAGACEAE</u>										
<i>Asplenium cordifolia</i> (L.) Schwantes (130)		0	0							
<u>MARANTHACEAE</u>										
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> R. Br. (196)		0						0		
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (Mart.) Griseb. (196)		X						X		
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> L. sens. lat.		0								0
<u>SCROPHULARIACEAE</u>										
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> (Sieb. ex DC.) L. (391)	0	0	0	0	R					
<u>POCYNACEAE</u>										
<i>Persea oleander</i> (L.) (Black, IV 695)		R			R					
<i>Parsonia straminea</i> (R. Br.) F. Muell. (416)		R						R		
<i>Pinus major</i> L. (417)	0								0	
<u>ASCLEPIADACEAE</u>										
<i>Xarajia hortorum</i> Fournier (419)	0	0	0	0	0		0			
<i>Tylophora barbata</i> R. Br. (419)		0	0							

	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>BIGNONIACEAE</u>										
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> (Andr.) Steen (502) <i>y Campsis x Tasliabiana</i>	O	R					U			
<u>BASELLACEAE</u>										
<i>xAndredera cordifolia</i> (Ten.) Steen (197)	X						X	#		
<u>BORAGINACEAE</u>										
(<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>)	R									R
<u>CACTACEAE</u>										
<i>xOpuntia stricta</i> (Haw.) Haw. (235)	R						R	#		R
<u>CAESALPINIACEAE</u>										
<i>xCassia coluteoides</i> Coll. (277)	R	R					R	#		R
<u>CAMPANULACEAE</u>										
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i> Carolin (434)	X	X	X	X	X	U				
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> (Forst. et f.) Schrad. (434)	X	X	X	X	X					
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> Sweet (434)	R			R						
<u>CAMPULACEAE</u>										
<i>xLonicera japonica</i> Thunb. (429)	O	X					X			
(<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>)		R								
<u>CARYOPHYLLACEAE</u>										
<i>xGerastium glomeratum</i> Thill. (175)	O				U					
<i>xPetrochagia nanteuillii</i> (Burnet) Ballet, Heywood (177)	X	X		X	X					
<i>xPetrochagia velutina</i> (Guss.) Ball et Heywood (177)	O	X		X	X					
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> (L.) L. (177)	O	O								
<i>xSilene anglica</i> L (178)	X	X			X					
<i>xParonychia brasiliensis</i> DC. (178)	O									O
<i>xSpergularia rubra</i> (L.) J.etC. Presl. sens. lat. (177)	O	O					O			
<i>xStellaria media</i> (L.) Vill. (176)	O						O			
<u>CASSYTHACEAE</u>										
<i>Cassytha glabella</i> R. Br. (152)	X			X						
<i>Cassytha paniculata</i> R. Br. (152)	X	X		X						
<u>CASUARINACEAE</u>										
(<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> Miq.)										
<i>Casuarina glauca</i> Sieb & ex Spreng (353)	X	O					X			
<i>Casuarina littoralis</i> Salisb. (352)	R			R						
<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> Ait. (352)	R	R	R	R						R
<u>CHENOPODIACEAE</u>										
<i>xChenopodium album</i> L. (192)	O	O		O						
<i>Chenopodium polygonoides</i> (Murr.) Aellen	O	O								
<i>Chenopodium trigonon</i> Roem. et Schult.	O	O				#	O			
<i>Dysphania littoralis</i> R. Br. (194)	O					O				
<i>Khagodia hastata</i> R. Br. (192)	O	X	X	X						
<i>Khagodia nutans</i> R.Br.	O	O		O						
<i>Suaeda australis</i> (R. Br.) Moq.	R									R
<u>CELASTRACEAE</u>										
<i>xXylocarpus cunninghamii</i> (F. Muell.) Loos. (360)	X	X	O	X						

	U	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XSonchus asper (L.) Hill (481)	U	U		U						O
XSonchus olearaceus L.	X	X	U	X						
XTragopogon porrifolius L. (479)		R								R
Vernonia cinerea Less. (450)		X	X	X						
Vittadinia muelleri N.T. Burbidge (456)	U					U				
Vittadinia triloba (Gaudich.) DC.	U			U						
<u>CONVOLVULACEAE</u>										
Dichondra repens Forst. et.f. (494)	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Xiponaea incisa (Dunn.) Merrill (493)	U	U	X	X	X	X	X	U		O
Polymeria calycina R. Br. (494)	U	X	X	X	U		U			
<u>CRASSULACEAE</u>										
XStryphnium tubiflorum	R	R						R		R
XCrassula multicava	R	R						R		R
Crassula sieberana (Schultes) Druce (173) K?										R
XSedum praetium	R	R						R		R
<u>CRUCIFERAE</u>										
XBrassica fruticulosa Cyr. (163)		U						U		
XBrassica juncea (L.) Czernjaew		U						U		
XBrassica rapa L. ssp. campestris (L.) Clapham (163)		U						U		
XCapsella bursa-pastoralis (L.) Medik. (165)		U								O
Cardamine intermedia Hook. (165)		U	U							
XCoronopus didymus (L.) Sm. (167)	U	U								O
XLepidium bonariense L. (166)	U	U			U					O
XRapistrum rugosum (L.) All. (167)	U									O
XRorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (L.) Hayek (164)		U						U		O
XSisymbrium officinale (L.) Scop. (163)		R								R
XSisymbrium orientale L. (162)		R								R
(Sisymbrium maritimum)		R								R
<u>DILLENIACEAE</u>										
Hibbertia aspera DC. (230)	U	U		U	U	U				O
Hibbertia diffusa R. Br. ex DC. (229)		R		R						
Hibbertia pedunculata R.Br. ex DC.	U	U		U	U					
<u>DROSERACEAE</u>										
Drosera peltata Sm ex Willd. (174)	U	U						U		O
<u>EPACRIDACEAE</u>										
Astroloma humifusum (Cav.) R. Br. (402)	X	U				X				
Leucopogon lanceolatus (Sm.) R. Br. var. lanceolatus (405)	X	U	X	X				U		
Leucopogon juniperinus R. Br. (406)	U	U	U	U						
Lissanthe strigosa (Sm.) R. Br. (404)	X	X		X	X					
Lonotoca scoparia (Sm.) R.Br. (404)	R									R
Spacris purpurascens R.Br. var purpurascens (409)	U				U					

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	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>SUPHORBIACEAE</u>										
<i>Sraynia oblongifolia</i> J. Muell. (251)	U	X	X	0						
<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> Boiss. (247)		U				U				
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> L. (247)	R	R								R
<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Ait. (247)		R								R
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> (J. Muell.) F.M. Bailey (251)		R	R							
<i>Micrantheum ericoides</i> Desf. (248)	X			X						
<i>Omalanthus stillingiifolia</i> W. Muell. ⁽²⁵³⁾	R	R	R	R						
<i>Phyllanthus gastroemii</i> J. Muell. (249)	X	X	X	X						
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i> Brongn. (247)	X	X	X	X	30					
<i>Triclinus communis</i> L. (251)	R	R					R			
<u>URTIACEAE</u>										
<i>Urtaria muralis</i> Sond. ex Koch (159)	U	U					U			
<u>URTICACEAE</u>										
<i>Urtica erythraea</i> Rafn. (421)	X	X		U	X					
<i>Urtica tenuiflora</i> (Hoffm. et Link) Hitchc. (421)	X	X		U	X					
<u>VERVAINACEAE</u>										
<i>Veronica aspera</i> Ehr. ex Willd. (202)	R									R
<i>Veronica domesticum</i> L. H. Bailey	R	R								R R
<i>Veronica inodorum</i> Willd. (202)	U	X	X	X						
<u>GOODENIACEAE</u>										
<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i> Sm (441)	X	X			X					
<i>Goodenia heterophylla</i> Sm. (441)	R			R						
<i>Goodenia hederacea</i> Sm. (441)	X	X		X	X					
<i>Goodenia ovata</i> Sm (441)		R					R			
<i>Goodenia paniculata</i> Sm. (441)	X	X					X			
<i>Scaevola albida</i> (Sm.) Druce (442)		U	U							
<u>HALORAGACEAE</u>										
<i>Haloragis tetragyna</i> (Labill.) Hook.f. ⁽²⁰⁷⁾	X	U		U	X					
<i>Haloragis villosa</i> Schindler (207)	R				R					
<i>Myriophyllum brasiliense</i> Cambess. (208)	X							R		
<u>HYPERICACEAE</u>										
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i> Thunb.	U	X	U	U	U					U
<u>LABIATAE</u>										
<i>Lavandula</i> (vera ?)	R									R
<i>Scutellaria racemosa</i> Pers. (512)		X			X		X			
<i>Stachys arvensis</i> (L.) L. (513)	U	X			X		X			
<i>Mentha X piperita</i> L. var. (511)		U					U			
<u>LINACEAE</u>										
<i>Linum marginale</i> A. Cunn. ex Planch. (198)	U	U			U					
<i>Linum trigynum</i> L. (198)	X	X		X	X					
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L. (198)		R					R			
<u>LABURACEAE</u>										
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) Nees (152)	U	R			30		U		U	U
<u>LOBELIACEAE</u>										
<i>Lobelia alata</i> Labill. (436) ex Benth.	X	X	X	X	R					
<i>Isotoma fluviatilis</i> (R.Br.) F. Muell.		R					R			

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<u>LORANTHACEAE</u>	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Ameyma gaudichaudii</i> (DC.) Tiegh. (370)	0	0	0	0						
<i>Dendrophthoe vitellina</i> (F. Muell.) Tiegh.	0	0		0			0			
<i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i> (DC.) Barlow (371)	0	0	0	0						
<u>LYTHNACEAE</u>										
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> L. (203)	0	0					0	0		
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	R	R							R	R
<u>MALVACEAE</u>										
<i>Malva parviflora</i> L. (243)	0	0			0		0			0
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i> (L.) G. Don (243)	0	0			0		0			0
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L. (245)	X	X	0	0			0			0
<u>MIMOSACEAE</u>										
<i>Acacia baileyana</i> F. Muell (273)	R	R		R						R
<i>Acacia brownii</i> (Poir.) Steud ex DC (265)	0	0	0	0		0				
<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (Wendl.) Willd. (273)	0	X	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
<i>Acacia falcata</i> Willd. (268)	X	X	0	X	0	0	0		0	0
<i>Acacia glaucescens</i> Willd. (272)	R	R	R	R	R		R			R
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (Andrews) Willd. var. <i>longifolia</i> (272)	X	X	0	X	X	0	0		0	0
<i>Acacia longissima</i> Wendl. (271)	R					R				
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i> (Sm.) Willd. (267)	0								0	
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i> Tindale (273)	X	X	0	X	X		0		0	0
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> A. Cunn. ex G. Don (267)	R									R
<i>Acacia pubescens</i> (Vent.) R. Br. (274)	0	X	0	X		R				
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Benth. (269)	0				0				0	
<i>Acacia saligna</i> , (269)	X			0	0				X	
<i>Acacia stricta</i> (Andrews) Willd.		R		R						
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i> (Sm.) Willd. (270)	R			R						
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> (Salisb.) Court (263)	0	0	0	0		0			0	
<u>MORACEAE</u>										
<i>Morus nigra</i>		R		R						
<i>Morus alba</i>		R		R			R			
<u>MYOPORACEAE</u>										
<i>Myoporum insulare</i> R. Br. (505)		R	R				R			
<i>Myoporum debile</i> R. Br. (505)		0	0	0						
<u>MYRSINACEAE</u>										
<i>Rapanea variabilis</i> (R. Br.) Mez. (431)	0	0	0	0						
<u>MYRTACEAE</u>										
(<i>Callistemon</i> <i>x</i> <i>citrinus</i> (Curtis) ⁽³⁴⁶⁾ Sm.)										
<i>Callistemon linearis</i> DC. (346)	0	0		0	0					
<i>Callistemon pinifolius</i> DC. (346)	0	0		0	0					
<i>Callistemon rigidus</i> R. Br. (355)	0	0		0	0					
<i>Callistemon salignus</i> (Sm.) DC. (345)	R	0	R	R			0			
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i> (Sm.) Bruce (344)	X	0				X				
<i>Leptospermum attenuatum</i> Sm. (341)	X 0				X		0		X	
<i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> Sm. (342)	0	0					0			

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<u>MELALEUCAE</u> (cont.)	U	U	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Melaleuca arnillaris</i> Sm. (347)	U	U			U					
<i>Melaleuca cecora</i> (Salisb.) Britten	X	X	X	X	U	U	U			
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> Sm. (347)		U					U			
<i>Melaleuca frutescens</i> (Benth.) Otto (348)	U	U		U						
(<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i> Sm.) (348)	K									
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> Sm. (348)	U	U					U			
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> Coland. ex Gaertn. (347)	X	X	X	X	X	U	U			
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> Sm. (347) (not at Rookwood Cemetery)	U	X	X	X	U		U			
<i>Melaleuca quinquecervia</i> (Cav.) S.T. Blake	U				U					
<i>Melaleuca teretifolia</i> Sm (348)	X	U		U	U			X		
<i>Angophora bakeri</i> C. Hall (311)	X				U		U	X	U	
<i>Angophora floribunda</i> (Sm.) Sweet	X	X	R	R	R	U	X			
(<i>Angophora costata</i> (Gaertn.) Bruce)	U	U								
<i>Syncarpia glauculifera</i> (Sm.) Niedenzu (310)	X	R	X	X	U					
<i>Christiana conferta</i> R. Br. (310)	U									U

(Eucalypts cited as in Hoadle et alia or K.D. Johnson and K. Murratt, Taxonomy and Nomenclature of Eucalypts, Forest Research Inst. Leaflet 92)

(<i>Eucalyptus acaciaformis</i> Deane et Maiden) (U)	(U)									
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> Naudin (324)	U	R	R			U	U			
(<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> Sm.)	(U)	(U)								
(<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i> F. Müll. ex Benth.)	(U)	(U)								
(<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> F. Muell.)	(U)	(U)								
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea girardi</i> ra Hook.	X	(U)		U		U			X	U
(<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> F. Muell.) (318)	(R)									
(<i>Eucalyptus eximia</i> Schau.) (334)	(R)									
(<i>Eucalyptus elata</i> Dehnh.) (327)	(U)									
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> Sieb. ex Spreng. (330)	X	X	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> F. Muell. ssp. fibrosa (317)	X	X	X	X			U			
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i> Blakely (331)	X	U?	U	X		U?	U		U	
(<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill. ssp. globulus (-))	(R)									
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill. ssp. maidenii	X									X
(<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill. ssp. st. johnii)	(U)	(U)								
(<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> W. Hill ex Maiden) (322)	(U)									
(<i>Eucalyptus gunnifera</i> (Gaertn.) Koch. (335))	(U)									
(<i>Eucalyptus leucopylon</i> F. Muell.)	(R)									
<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> Link. (315)	X	X	X	X						U
(<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> Hook. (315))	(X)	(U)								
(<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> F. Muell.)	(R)									
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> A. Cunn. ex Schau. (332)	U	U							U	
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> F. Muell.	X	X							X	X
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> Roxb. (337)	R	X	X	X			U			

	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>MYRTACEAE</u> (cont.)										
(<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> Maiden et Blakely) (U)	(U)									
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> Sm. (318)	O	R		O					O	
<i>Eucalyptus paramattensis</i> C. Hall (324) SM				R					R	
var. sphaerocalyx										
(<i>Eucalyptus pildaris</i> Sm.) (337)	(R)	(R)								
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> DC. (321)	R	O	O	O					R	
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> Sm. (333)	X	X	X	X			X			
(<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> Sm.) (332)	(X)	(X)								
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sm. (336)	O	(O)			O				O	
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i> A. Cunn. ex Woolls ^{(Mull.) L. Johnson + D. B. Ford}	O				O					O
woolls										
A Cunn. ex Woolls										
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> /sep. <i>sideroxylon</i> (O)	O			R						
(<i>Eucalyptus smithii</i> R.T. Baker) (341) (R)										
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. - a scribbly gum?	R									
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> Sm. (324)	O	R	R	R	O				O	O
(<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> Labill. (317)		(R)								
<u>NYCTAGINACEAE</u>										
<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	R	R			R				R	
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L. (211)		R					R			
<u>COHNACEAE</u>										
<i>Ochna serrulata</i> (Homchst.) Walp.	O	O	O	O						
<u>OLEACEAE</u>										
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> Ait. (415)	R	R	R	R						
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> Lour. (415)	R	O	R	R			O			
<i>Notelea longifolia</i> Vent. (415)	X	X	O	X	XO					
<i>Notelea ovata</i> R. Br. (415)		R		R						
<u>ONAGRACEAE</u>										
<i>Epilobium cinereum</i> A. Rich. (205)	O						O			
<u>OXALIDACEAE</u>										
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L. (199)	X	X	O	O	O					
<i>Oxalis articulata</i> Sav. (199)	R	R							R	R
<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i> DC. (198)	R	R								R
<i>Oxalis latifolia</i> H.B. et K. (199)	R	R								R
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> L. (198)	R	R					R		R	R
<i>Oxalis purpurea</i> L. (198)	R								R	
<u>PAPAVERACEAE</u>										
<i>Papaver hybridum</i> L. (158)		R					R			R
<i>Papaver setigerum</i> DC (158)		R								R
<u>PAPILIONACEAE</u>										
<i>Bossiaea buxifolia</i> A. Cunn. (301)		O			O					
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i> R. Br. (301)	O	O		O	O					
<i>Chorizema parviflorum</i> Benth. (282)	O	O		O	O					
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> Andr. (285)	O	X	O	O	O	R				R
<i>Desmodium varians</i> Endl. (295)		X	X	X						
<i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> Hook (194)	X	X		X		O				
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i> (L.) Verd.	R	R		X	X				R	R
<i>Dillwynia parvifolia</i> R.Br. var. <i>parvifolia</i> (Agg)	X		X	X	X					
<i>Erythrina</i> sp.	R	R					R		R	

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<u>PAPILIONACEAE (cont.)</u>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Glycine clandestina</i> Wendl. (306)	U	X	X	X					
<i>Glycine tabacina</i> Benth. (306)	U	U	U	U					
<i>Gompholobium glabratum</i> Sieb. ex DC. (284)	U			U					
<i>Gompholobium minus</i> Sm. (284)	R		R						
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> (Schneev.) Stearn (305)	X	X	X	X	X	U			U
<i>Hoovea longifolia</i> K. Br. ex Nit. (300)	U					U			
<i>Indigofera australis</i> Willd. (304)	U	U	U	U					U
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i> K.Br. (294)	R	R		X					
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i> Vent. (305)	X	U	X	U	U				
<i>Lupinus</i> sp.	R								R
<i>Lotus hispidus</i> Desf. ex DC (296)	U			U					
<i>Lotus angustissimus</i> L. (296)	X	X	X	X					
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> L. var. <i>vulgaris</i> (Benth.) Shin. (299)	XX	XX		XX					XX
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L. (299)	R	R		R					R
<i>Mesolotus indica</i> (L.) All. (298)	U	U		U					U
<i>Mirbelia rubrifolia</i> (Andr.) G. Don (281)	R					R			
<i>Oxylobium ilicifolium</i> (Andr.) Bosc (283)	U		U						
<i>Pultenaea retusa</i> Sm. (286)	R	R		R					R
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i> Willd. (290)	X	X	R	U	U	X		U	U
<i>Rabouinia pseudoacacia</i> L. (304)	X						X		
<i>Rheline nonspessulana</i> (L.) U. Koch (302)	U	U		U	U				U
<i>Rheline linifolia</i> (L.) Wedd et Berth	U								U
<i>Rh trifolium arvense</i> L. (298)	R	R		R					R
<i>Rh trifolium dubium</i> Sibth. (296)	X	X		X		X			X
<i>Rh trifolium campestre</i> Schreb. (296)	U	U		U	U				U
<i>Rh trifolium glomeratum</i> L. (297)	X	X		X	X				X
<i>Rh trifolium pratense</i> L. (297)	R	R		R					R
<i>Rh trifolium repens</i> L. (297)	X	X		X		U			U
<i>Rhaphanoclea grandiflora</i> (L'Her. ex Nit.) Pers. (304)	R		R			R			
<i>Rhicia angustifolia</i> L. (304)	U	U		U	U				U
<i>Rhicia hirsuta</i> (L.) S.F. Gray (305)	U	U		U	U				U
<i>Rhicia nativa</i> L. (304)	U	U		U	U				U
<i>Rhicia tetrapetala</i> (L.) Schreb. (305)	U	U		U	U				
<i>Rhizobium sinensis</i>						R			
<i>Viminaria juncea</i> (Schrad.) Hoffm. (294)	R								
<i>Rhizobium sinensis</i>									
<i>Rhizobium europaeus</i> L. (302)	U								U
<i>Sornia dyctiocarpa</i> DC. (295)	R		R						
<u>LYTHACEAE</u>									
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i> L. (187)	U	U	U	U		U			
<u>URTICACEAE</u>									
<i>Billardiera scandens</i> Sm. (2332)	R	U		U					
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> Cav. (251)	X	X	U	X	U				
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> Nit. (251)	U	U	U	U					
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> Vent. (251)	U	U	U	U					

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	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Plantaginaceae</u>										
xPlantago coronopus L. (433)	R						R			
xPlantago lanceolata L. (432)	X	X			X	0	X			X
xPlantago varia R. Br. (433)		X			X					
<u>Polygonaceae</u>										
xPolygonum arenastrum	R						R			
xPolygonum aviculare L. sens lat. (184)	0	0				0				0
Polygonum decipiens R. Br. (185)	0	X					X			
Polygonum x lapathifolium L. (185)	R	R					R			
Rumex brownii Campd. (183)	0	0			0					0
xRumex crispus L. (184)	X	X			0		X			0
xRumex conglomeratus Murray (183)	0	0			0		0			0
<u>Polygalaceae</u>										
xPolygala myrtifolia L. (170)	R									R
xPolygala virgata Thunb. (170)	0						0			0
<u>Portulacaceae</u>										
xPortulaca oleracea L. (181)	X	R			X					X R
<u>Primulaceae</u>										
xPrimula arvensis L. (430)	X	X					X			X
(Primula malacoides)		R								
<u>Proteaceae</u>										
xSanksia asplenifolia Salisb. (220)	R				R					
xSanksia spinulosa Sm. (typ ^e leaf ⁽²¹⁸⁾ form)	X				X					
Isopogon anemonifolius (Salisb.) Knight R var anemonifolius	R				R					
Persoonia laurina Pers.	R				R					
Persoonia linearis Andr.		R					R			
Hekea sericea Schrad. (221)	X	R			0		X	R		
<u>Ranunculaceae</u>										
Clematis aristata R. Br. ex DC. (154)	R	0	R	0						
Clematis glycinoides DC. (154)		0	R	0						
Ranunculus lappaceus Sm. (155)	R			R			R			
<u>Salicaceae</u>										
xSalix b ^o nylonica L. (354)		0					0			
<u>Simarubaceae</u>										
xPomaderris ferruginea Sieb ex Fenzl. (365)	R			R			R			
xPomaderris lanigera (A ndr.) Sims (366)	R						R			
Pomaderris prunifolia Fenzl in Haeg.	R			R						
<u>Scabiaceae</u>										
Opercularia aspera Gaertn. (425)	0	X	0	X	0					
Opercularia diphylla Gaertn. (425)	0	X	0	X	0					
Opercularia varia Hook f. (425)		R					R			
Romax umbellata (Gaertn.) Soland. ex R. Mich. (424)	X			X						
xRichardia stellaris (Cham. et Schlecht) Staud.	0	0			0					
<u>Rosaceae</u>										
xCotoneaster sp.	R	R		R						R
xRottinia glabra		R					R	R		

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<u>ROSACEAE</u> (cont.)	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
xPrunus persica		R					R			
xPrunus domestica		R					R		R	
xAphelocypis radica (L.) Lindl.	R	R								
xRosa spp.	O	R					R		O	R
xRubus vulgaris Meise et Wees (260)	O	O		R			O		O	
xSpiraea cantoniensis	R	R							R	R
<u>(RUBIACEAE)</u> - see previous page										
<u>RUTACEAE</u>										
Asterolasia coraeifolia Benth. (382)		R					R			
Boronia polygalifolia Sm. (376)		O	O							
Correa reflexa (Labill.) Vent. var reflexa (380)		O	O	O		R				
Zieria smithii Andr. (379)		O		R			O			
<u>(SALICACEAE)</u> - see previous page										
<u>SANTALACEAE</u>										
Brocarpus cupressiformis Labill. (373)	R	O	R	O						
Brocarpus strictus R. Br. (373)		R		R						
<u>SAPINDACEAE</u>										
xCardiospermum grandiflorum Swartz. (588)	X						X			
Dodonaea triquetra Wendl. (386)	X	X	X							
<u>SOLANACEAE</u>										
xCestrum parqui L'Her. (489)			R				R			
xCestrum aurantiacum Lindl. (489)	R	R	R				R			
xLycium ferocissimum Miers (490) (xPetunia hybrid)		R				R				
xSolanum mauritianum Scop. (487)		R	R				R			
Solanum nodiflorum Jacq. (488)		R					R			
xSolanum nigrum L. (488)	O	X	X	X						
xSolanum pseudocapsicum (488)		O	R	O						
xSolanum sodomaeum L. (489)		R								R
<u>SCROPHULARIACEAE</u>										
xIsopates orontium (L.) Rafin.	O	O			O					
xVeronica persica Roir. (499) (Gymbalaria muralis Baumg.)	O	O					O			O
<u>STERCULIACEAE</u>										
(Brachychiton acerifolium (A. Gunn. ex G. Don) S. Masell. 239)										
Brachychiton populneum R. Br. (239)		R	R	R						
Lasiopetalum parviflorum Rudge (240)	R	X	XX	R						
Hurlingia pannosa R. Br. (239)	R	X	X	R						
<u>STAPHYLEACEAE</u>										
Stachousia viminea Sm. (262)	X	X		X	X					
<u>STYLIDIACEAE</u>										
Stylidium graninifolium Swartz ex Willd. (437)	X			X	X				X	
<u>THYMELAEACEAE</u>										
Pimelea linifolia Sm. (210)	R	X	O	X	X					
<u>TROPICOLABAEAE</u>										
xTropaeolium majus L. (202)	R	R		R						

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<u>UMBELLIFERAE</u>	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
x <i>Apium graecolens</i> L. (396)		R					R			
x <i>Apium leptophyllum</i> (Pers.) F. Muell.	O	O			O		O			O
x <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	R	X				R	X			R
x <i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i> Lam. (394)	R						R			
Platysace ericoides (Sieb. ex Spreng.) C. Norman	X			X	X					X
<u>VALERIANACEAE</u>										
x <i>Cetranthus ruber</i> DC (Black IV 801)		O								O
<u>VERBENACEAE</u>										
x <i>Lantana camara</i> L.	R	O	O							
x <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> (Spreng.) Briq.	R									R
X <i>Verbena bonariensis</i> L.	X	X		O	O		X			O
<i>Verbena officinalis</i> L.	O	O					O			
<u>VIOLACEAE</u>										
> <i>Viola betonicifolia</i> Sm. (168)		O	O	R						

SUBDIVISION MONOCOTYLEDONES

AGAVACEAE

x <i>Agave americana</i> L.	R									R
x <i>Phormium cookianum</i>		R					R			

ALISMACEAE

x <i>Sagittaria graminea</i> Michx. var. <i>weatherbiana</i> (Fern.) Bogin (one large colony)		X					X			
---	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

A MARYLLIDACEAE

x <i>Allium neapolitanum</i> Cyr.	R									R
x <i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	R	R								R
x <i>Crinum pedunculatum</i> R. Br.		R					R			
x <i>Leucojum aestivum</i>		R					R			
x <i>Narcissus</i> (jonquilla?) (540)		R	R				R			
x <i>Nothoscordum inodurum</i> (Ait.) Nicholson	X	O					X			O
x <i>Hippeastrum x equestre</i> (Dutch Hybrid)		O					O			

CANNACEAE

X <i>Canna indica</i> L.		R					R			
x <i>Canna</i> sp.		R					R			

ARACEAE ARIOIDEAE

x <i>Antedeschia aethiopica</i> (L.) Spreng.		R					R			
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>COMMELINACEAE</u>										
xTradescantia albiflora Kunth. (525)	O	X		R			X			
<u>CENTROLEPIDACEAE</u>										
Centrolepis strigosa (R. Br.) Noem. et Schult. (591)	R						R			
<u>CYPERACEAE</u>										
Carex inversa R. Br. (617)		O			O					
Cyathochaeta diandra Nees (604)	X		O	O	X				X	
(Cyperus brevifolius (Rottb.) Hieron. (603))		O			O		O			
xCyperus eragrostis Lam. (600)	O	O			O		O			
Cyperus viridis C.S. Clarke (601)							R			
Cyperus tenellus L. f. (601)	O						O			O
Lepidosperma laterale R. Br. (612)	O	X		X	O					
Lepidosperma lineare R. Br. (612)	R			R						
Gahnia aspera (R. Br.) Spreng. (614)		O		O			O			
Gahnia melanocarpa R. Br. (614)		O		O						
Ptilanthelium distans (R. Br.) ⁽⁶¹¹⁾ Ruzenth O					O					O
Schoenus apogon Noem. et. Schult. (610)	O						O			
xScirpus chlorostachys	R								R	
Scirpus inundatus (R.Br.) Poir.	O								O	
xScirpus proliferus Rottb. (606)	O								O	
<u>HYPOXIDACEAE</u>										
Hypoxis hygrometrica Labill. (552)	O	X			X					
<u>GRAMINEAE</u> (Poorly collected, Rookwood)										
(Note that arrangement is not alphabetical but as in Seadler <u>et alia</u>)										
xBromus diandrus Roth. (632)	R	R		R	R					R
xBromus molliformis L.		R						R		
xBromus rubens L.		R						R		
xGeratochloa unioloides H.B.K. (632)	O	X			O		X			O
xVulpia myuros (L.) Gmel. (633)	X	X			X					X
xVulpia bromoides (L.) S.F. Gray (633)	X	X			X					X
xPoa annual L. (634)	O	O			O		O			
xPoa affinis R. Br. (635)	R	R			R		R			
Poa sieberana Spreng. var. sieberana (636)	O	O		O	O	O				
xPoa sieberana-pratensis L. (635)		R			R					
xDactylis glomerata L. (637)		O			O					
xBriza maxima L. (637)	O	O		O	O		O			O
xBriza minor L.	X	X		O	X		X			O
xBriza triloba Nees (637)		R			R					
xLolium multiflorum Lam (639)	X	X			O	O	O			X
xLolium perenne L.	X	X			O	O	O			X
xTriticum aestivum L. (640)		R								R
Phragmites australis (Cav.) Trin. et Steud. (641)		X					X			

GRAMINEAE (cont.)	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
xCordata selleana (Schult.) A schers et Craebn. (641)	R						R			
Eragrostis brownii Nees ex Steud. (643)	X	X			X	X				X
xEragrostis curvula (Schrud.) Nees	R						R			
Eragrostis leptostachya Steud. (642)	O				O					
Eragrostis philippica Jedwabnick (642)	O				O					
xEleusine indica (L.) Gaertn. (644)	O				O		R			O
xEleusine tristachya (Lam.) Lam.	O				O					O
xSporobolus africanus (Poir.) Kobyns et Tournay (645)	X	X					X			X
Sporobolus elongatus R. Br. (645)	O	O			O					
xChloris gayana Kunth. (646)	R				R					
Chloris truncata R. Br. (645)	X				X		X			
xChloris virgata Swartz (646)	R									R
xCynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. (646)	X	X			X	X	X			X
xAvena barbata Brot. (647)	X	X			O		X			X
xAvena fatua L.	R									R
xAvena ludoviciana Dur.	R	R								R
xAvena sativa L. (647)	R									R
xHolcus lanatus L. (648)	R						R			
Amphibromus neesii Steud. (648)		R					R			
Danthonia longifolia R. Br. (650)	R									
Danthonia pallida R. Br. (649)	R						R			
Danthonia purpurascens J. Vickery (651)	X	X		O	O	X				O
Danthonia racemosa R. Br. (651)	R			R						
Danthonia setacea R. Br. (650)	O				O					
Agrostis aemula R. Br. (652)	X	X		O	X		X			O
Agrostis avenacea Gmel. (652)	X	X		O	X		X			O
Deyeuxia quadriceta (Labill.) Beauv. (653)	X	X		O	X					
Echinopogon ovatus (Forst. f.) Beauv. (654)	X	X	X	X						
Echinopogon caespitosus C.E. Hubbard (654)	X	X	X	X						
Dichelachne sciurea (R.Br.) Hook (655)	X	X	O	O	X	O	X			O
Dichelachne para (R. Br.) J Vickery	R				R					
xPolypogon monspeliensis (L.) Desf. (655)	R	R						R		
Stipa mollis R. Br. (656)	R				R					
Stipa nervosa J. Vickery var. nervosa	X	X	R	X	X					
Stipa pubescens R. Br. (657)	X	X		X	O					
Stipa scabra Lindl.	O			O	O					
Aristida racemosa R. Br. (658)	R				R					
Aristida vagans Cav. (658)	X	X		X	X					
xPhalaris tuberosa L. (661)	O				O					O
xPhalaris minor Retz. (661)	O				O					
Microlaena stipoides (Labill.) R. Br. (661)	X	X	X	X			X			
xEhrharta longiflora Sm. (661)	R						R			
Arundinella nepalensis Trin. (662)	R						R			
Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koel. (664)	O				O		O			
Digitaria parviflora (R. Br.) Hughes (664)	O			O						
Digitaria pinguinalis (L.) Scop. (664)	O				O					O

PLANTAE (cont.)	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> (Walt.) ⁽⁶⁶⁵⁾ Ruritze	U	R					U			
<i>Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha</i> (Stapf. ex Thell.) Black (665)	R	R			R					
<i>Xanopus affinis</i> A. Chase (665)		R					R			
<i>Brachiaria foliosa</i> (R. Br.) Hughes (665)		R					R			
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> Poir. (666)	X	X	R	U	X	X	X		X	X
<i>Paspalum paspaloides</i> (Michx.) Scribn.	U							U		
<i>Paspalum quadrifarium</i> Lam. (666)	U					R	O			
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i> Steud. (666)	R								R	
<i>Paspallidium aversum</i> J. Vickers (667)	R			R						
<i>Entolasia marginata</i> (R.Br.) Hughes (667)	O	O	O	R		R	O			
<i>Entolasia stricta</i> (R. Br.) Hughes (667)	X	X	O	X	^	X				O
<i>Panicum simile</i> Domin (669)	R				R					
<i>Opismenus imbecillis</i> (R. Br.) Koen. et Schult. (670)	R									
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> (L.) Beauv. (671)	U				U					O
<i>Setaria glauca</i> (L.) Beauv. (671)	R						R			
<i>Setaria geniculata</i> (Lam.) Beauv. (671)	X	X	O	O	X		X			O
<i>Setaria palmifolia</i> (Koen.) Stapf	R						R			
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> Hochst. ex Chiov. (672)	X	X		R	X	U	X		O	X
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i> Trin. (672)	X				X		O		X	X
<i>Lyperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Beauv. var. major (Hees) C.M. Hubbard (674)	X	X	O	O	O	U	X			
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers. (675)	R									
<i>Sorghum leiocladum</i> (Hack.) C.M. Hubbard	R				R					
<i>Bothriochloa macra</i> (Steud.) S.T. Blake (675)	R			R	R					
<i>Cynopogon refractus</i> (H. Br.) A. Chenu (676)	R	R	R	R	R					
<i>Tenedia australis</i> (R. Br.) Stapf	X	X	R	O	X	R	R			O
<u>RYLAND GRASS - see back several pages.</u>										
<i>Crococsmia X crocosmiiflora</i> (Mort. ex Lenoire) N.S. Br. (545)	R								R	
<i>Iris germanica</i> L. (541)		R								R
<i>Ixia (capillaris?)</i>	O				O				O	
<i>Ixia filiflora</i> L. (544)	O				O				O	
<i>Ixia (X maculata?)</i>	O				O				O	
<i>Gladiolus cuspidatus</i> Jacq. (546)	O	O					O			
<i>Creosia refracta</i> (Jacq.) Klatt var. <i>prostrata</i> (Klatt) Baker (544)	O	O		O	O					
<i>Konilea longifolia</i> (Salisb.) Baker (542)	X	X			X					
<i>Sisyrinchium micranthum</i> Cav.	O	O					O			O
<i>Styrax</i> sp.		R			R					
<i>Watsonia bulbifera</i>	X	X			O		X			
<i>Watsonia aletroides</i>	R								R	
<i>Watsonia hybrida</i>	X			X					X	
<i>Watsonia (marginata?)</i>	O			O					O	
<i>Watsonia lineata</i> (Salisb.) Ker-Gawl. (545)	X			X					X	O
<i>Patersonia longifolia</i> R. Br. (543)	X			X	X				X	

<u>JUNCACEAE</u>	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
xJuncus articulatus L. (588)		U					U	U		
xJuncus bufonius L. (587)		U					U	U		
xJuncus capitatus Weig. (587)		U						U		
Juncus continuus		U					U			
Juncus fockei Buchen (588)	R				R		R			
Juncus Homalocaulis F. Muell. ⁽⁵⁸⁷⁾ Benth	R	R								
Juncus planifolius R. Br. (588)	R	R					R	R		
Juncus procerus Riley (589)	R	R			R					
Juncus sarop horus L.A.S. Johnson (589)	R	R			R					
Juncus sp. nov.	R				R					
Juncus subsecundus N.A. Wakefield (589)	R						R			
Juncus usitatus L.A.S. Johnson (589)	X	X			X		X			
Juncus vaginatus R. Br. (589)	R									R
<u>LILIACEAE</u>										
xAloe sp.	R	R					R			
Arthropodium milleflorum (DC.) Macbride (532)		U	U	U						
xAsparagus officinalis L. (531)	R	X	R	X						
xAsparagus plumosus Baker (530)		R	R							
xAsparagus sprengeri Regel (530)	R	R	R	R						
Caesia vittata R. Br. (533)	U	U				U				
Caesia p arviflora (533)	U	X				X				
Dianella caerulea Sims (533)	X	X	R	U	X	R				
Dianella laevis R. Br. (534)	U				U	U				
Dianella revoluta R. Br. (534)		U			U					
xMyrsiphyllum asparagoides (L.) Willd. ⁽⁵³¹⁾	U	X	U	U			X			
Laxmannia gracilis R. Br. (535)	U	U			U	U				
Thysanotus tuberosus R. Br. (532)	U	U			U	U				
<u>ORCHIDACEAE</u>										
Diuris aurea Sm. (565)	X				X	X				
Diuris brevilobata Rogers (566)	X	U			X	X				
Diuris maculata Sm. (565)	U	U			U	U				
Diuris sulphurea R. Br. (566)	R	R			R	R				
Diuris punctata Sm. (565)	R									R
Microtis parviflora R. Br. (567)	X				X	X				
Microtis unifolia (Forst. f.) Reichb.f. X					X	X				
Orthoceras strictum R. Br. (566)	R				R					
Pterostylis nutans R. Br. (579)		R			R					
Thelymitra pauciflora R. Br. (564)	X	R			X	X				
<u>PLUM</u>										
xPhoenix canariensis	R				R		R			R
<u>PRILESIACEAE</u>										
Eustrephus latifolius R. Br. (539)	R	U	U	U						
<u>POUNDERRIACEAE</u>										
Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms. ⁽⁵³⁶⁾	R									R
<u>TYPHACEAE</u>										
Typha orientalis Pers. (556)	R	U						U		

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<u>XANTHORRHOACEAE</u>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lomandra cylindrica Lee (549)	0			0					
Lomandra filiformis (Thunb.) J. Britt. ssp. concaea ^{concaea} Lee (549)	0	0	0	0					
Lomandra fluviatilis (R. Br.) Lee (550)	0			0					
Lomandra Lomandra gracilis (R. Br.) Lee X				X					
Lomandra multiflora (R. Br.) J. Britt.	0		0						
Lomandra longifolia Labill. (549)	0	0	0						
Xanthorrhoea resinosa ^{Pers.} ssp. concava Lee (547)	0	0	X	0	0	0		0	

Appendix II - list of
species collected only at Rookwood

S = species normally growing on soils derived from sandstones or their eozones

PTERIDOPHYTES

OLIGOSPERMES

xNephrolepis coriifolia

CYCADOPHYTES

ARAUCARIACEAE

xAraucaria bidwillii

(Araucaria columnaris)

PINACEAE

xPinus halepensis

xPinus pinaster

xPinus pinea

xPinus radiata

ANGIOSPERMES

DICOTYLEDONES

APOCYNACEAE

xVinca major

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

xParonychia brasiliensis

~~xXanthoxylum~~

CASSETIACEAE

CASSIACEAE

Cassyna glabella

CASUARINACEAE

Casuarina littoralis

CHENOPODIACEAE

Suaeda australis

COMPOSITAE

xCoreopsis lanceolata

xGnaphalium candidissimum

xHypochaeris microcephala var. albiflora

CRASSULACEAE

Crassula sieberana

CRUCIFERAE

xRapistrum rugosum

ERACINACEAE

Eracis purpurascens var. purpurascens

S Monotoca scoparis

EUPHORBACEAE

S Micranthemum ericoides

GEMMIFERAE

xPelargonium asperum

GOODENIACEAE

Goodenia heterophylla

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MALVACEAE

- Malva villosa
- xMyriophyllum brasiliense

LABIATAE

- xLavandula (vera?)

MIMOSACEAE

- Acacia longissima
- S Acacia myrtifolia
- xAcacia podalyrifolia
- xAcacia pycnantha
- xAcacia saligna
- S Acacia suaveolens

MYRTACEAE

- S Angophora bakeri
(Callistemon ^{citrinus} ~~salignus~~)
- xEucalyptus citriodora
- xEucalyptus mollidora
- xEucalyptus microcoxys
- S Eucalyptus paniculata
- Eucalyptus parramattensis
- S? Eucalyptus sclerophylla
- x Eucalyptus saligna
- S? Eucalyptus species - a scribbly gum?
(Melaleuca hypericifolia)
- xMelaleuca quinquenervia
- xRistania conferta

DRACACEAE

- Epilobium xcinereum

OXALIDACEAE

- xOxalis purpurea

PAPILIONACEAE

- Billywya parvifolia var. parvifolia
- Comp holocium minus
- xLupinus sp.
- S Mirbelia rubrifolia
- Crylocium ilicifolium
- xCocinia pseudoacacia
- xTeline linifolia
- xTephrosia grandiflora
- xUlex europaeus
- Viminaria juncea
(Visteria sinensis)

PHLOMACEAE

- S Marianthus procumbens

PLANTAGINACEAE

- xPlantago coronopus

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POLYGALACEAE

- xPolygala myrtifolia
- xPolygala virgata

POLYGONACEAE

- xPolygonum arenastrum

PROTEACEAE

- S banksia aepeniifolia
- S banksia spinulosa
- S Isopogon anemonifolius var anemonifolius
- persoonia laurina

RUBIACEAE

- Pomaderris prunifolia

ROSACEAE

- xRhaphiolepis indica

RUBIACEAE

- Romax umbellata

STYLIDIACEAE

- stylidium graminifolium

UMBELLIFERAE

- xHydrocotyle bonariensis
- S Platysace ericoides

RESIDUUM MONOCOTYLEDONES

AMARYLLIDACEAE

- xAllium neapolitanum

CENTROLEPIDACEAE

- S? Centrolepis strigosa

CYPERACEAE

- S Cyathochaeta diandra
- Cyperus tenellus

S? Lepidosperma lineare

S Schoenus apogon

- S Ptilantheium ^{est} dactyloides
- xScirpus chlorostachys
- Scirpus inundatus
- xScirpus prolifer

GRAMINEAE

- xVena sterilis
- xHolcus lanatus
- Danthonia pallida
- Stipa mollis
- Arundinella nepalensis
- xPaspalum urvillei
- panicum simile
- xPennisetum macrochaetum

IRIDIACEAE

- x*Procumbia* *Procumbiflora*
- x(*Ixia capillaris*?)
- Ixia flexuosa*
- x(*Ixia* *maculata*?)
- S *Patersonia longifolia*
- x*Tritonia lineata*
- x*Watsonia albertoides*
- x*Watsonia* (*marginata*?)
- x*Watsonia hybrida*

JUNCACEAE

- x*Juncus capitatus*
- Juncus continuus*
- Juncus rockei*
- Juncus* sp. nov.
- Juncus subsecundus*

LILIACEAE

- S? *Dianella laevis*

ORCHIDACEAE

- Diuris aurea*
- Diuris punctata*
- Microtis parviflora*
- Microtis unifolia*
- S? *Orthoceras strictum*

PALMACEAE

- x*Phoenix cairiensis*

PONTEDERIACEAE

- Michneria crassipes*

POACEAE

- Lolandra cylindrica*
- Lolandra gracilis*

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..... Ridgeon

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