



KUITPO FOREST RESERVE

MOUNT PANORAMA, KNOTT HILL & CHRISTMAS HILL NATIVE FOREST RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN

September 2016



Government
of South Australia



ForestrySA



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INTRODUCTION	2
Purpose of Reserve.....	2
Location.....	2
Administration and Access	3
Management Objectives	3
VALUES AND CURRENT USES	4
Conservation	4
Cultural Heritage	5
Recreation.....	5
Figure 1 – Location of Native Forest Reserves in Mount Lofty Ranges.....	7
Community Engagement.....	8
Figure 2 – Christmas Hill Native Forest Reserve	10
NATURAL RESOURCES	11
Climate	11
Geomorphology and Soils.....	11
Hydrology and Topography.....	12
Vegetation	12
Introduced Species.....	14
Fauna	15
Birds	15
Mammals.....	16
Introduced Animals.....	17
Introduced Diseases.....	17
LAND USE.....	18
Acquisition and Name	18
Hardwood Timber Cutting	18
Softwood Afforestation	19
Grazing.....	20
Fire	20
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	21
APPENDIX 1 - FLORA SPECIES LIST	23
APPENDIX 1a – FUNGI SPECIES (ALL OF KUITPO)	35
APPENDIX 2 - FAUNA SPECIES LISTS	37
Birds.....	37
Mammals.....	39
Reptiles and Amphibians.....	39
APPENDIX 3 - LAND TENURE HISTORY.....	40
REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING.....	42

INTRODUCTION

Mount Panorama, Knott Hill and Christmas Hill Native Forest Reserves (NFRs) are located in the Kuitpo Forest Reserve in the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges. The three reserves consists of 453.3 hectares of native vegetation (Mount Panorama 61.1 hectares, Knott Hill 82.3 hectares and Christmas Hill 309.9 hectares).

The Mount Lofty Ranges Forest Reserves Management Plan (ForestrySA 2014) is the overarching plan for management of forest reserves in the Mount Lofty Ranges and describes the management context and planning framework in greater detail. This management plan provides a statement of purpose for the areas based upon an assessment of its natural features, management philosophies and community use. It is intended to replace this plan in the future with a conservation management plan which will cover the management of all conservation areas within forest reserves.

The Management Program identifies priority tasks for the reserves. The natural resources data (Appendices 1-2) provides the latest available information on flora and fauna.

Purpose of Reserve

The Mount Panorama, Knott Hill and Christmas Hill NFRs will be managed and protected to conserve biodiversity by sustaining indigenous plant and animal communities as an enduring and dynamic ecosystem.

ForestrySA currently manages approximately 4 000 hectares of native forest reserve in the Mount Lofty Ranges gazetted under the *Forestry Act 1950*.

Location

The Mount Panorama and Knott Hill NFRs are located approximately 6km west of Meadows (Figure 1). The reserves are integrated with an area of pine plantation managed by ForestrySA and bounded by Peters Creek Road (to the west), Wicks Road (to the south) and Stagecoach Lane (to the north). The western and northern boundaries of Mount Panorama NFR adjoin privately owned land, including a Heritage Agreement area. To the east and south are commercial pine plantations managed by ForestrySA. Knott Hill NFR is has commercial pine plantations to the north, south and west, and privately owned land adjoins the reserve to the east. Both reserves are in the Hundred of Kuitpo, in the City of Onkaparinga Council. Knott Hill NFR comprises Sections 206, 207 and 209 (Figure 2).

An area of Stagecoach Lane adjacent Mount Panorama NFR to the north, has been classified as Category A (native vegetation in almost weed-free condition) roadside reserve by the City of Onkaparinga (Robertson 1996). This roadside reserve provides a link between the reserve, and a Heritage Agreement area adjacent compartment MP2. It also has the potential to be enhanced in some areas and provide a link between Mount Panorama NFR and other native vegetation managed by ForestrySA.

Mount Panorama and Knott Hill NFRs are also shown in the Emergency Services Map Book, Mount Lofty Ranges, (Edition 3, 2014), Grid Reference 055 880 – Map 120D (Mount Panorama) and Grid Reference 035 885 – Map 120B (Knott Hill).

Christmas Hill NFR is located approximately 8km south-west of Meadows, via Brookman Road. The reserve is integrated with pine plantations bounded by Brookman Road on the west and Blackfellows Creek Road to the east. Its southern boundary is contiguous with Kyeema Conservation Park (Figure 1).

The reserve comprises Sections 245, 246, 247, 248, 251, 252, 253, 275 and 285 In the Hundred of Kuitpo in the District Council of Alexandrina (Figure 3). It is also shown in the

Emergency Services Map Book, Mount Lofty Ranges, (Edition 3, 2014), Grid Reference 895 975 – Map 120B.

Administration and Access

The area is under the central management control of the Mount Crawford Forest Office located at 745 Warren Road (Williamstown to Gumeracha) 7km south-east of Williamstown, but is locally managed through the Kuitpo Forest Office, located at 495 Brookman Road, approximately 8km south-west of Meadows (Figure 1).

Pedestrian access to marked trails and fire tracks is permitted during daylight hours except on days when a Total Fire Ban is imposed or where erected signs or notices restrict access to specified areas.

Vehicle access to Knott Hill NFR is via Peters Creek Road at the intersection of Knott Hill Road, approximately 4km north-west of the Kuitpo Forest Information Centre. Mount Panorama NFR is also accessible via Peters Creek Road, approximately 5.5km north-west of the Kuitpo Forest Information Centre. Vehicle access to Christmas Hill NFR is via Christmas Hill or Brookman Connor Roads, approximately 3km south-west of the Kuitpo Forest Information Centre.

Access through NFRs by ForestrySA vehicles and vehicles of contractors employed by ForestrySA on existing tracks and firebreaks, will be permitted for management purposes, including fire prevention and suppression, and pest plant and animal control. Access through NFRs for ForestrySA plantation harvesting transport will be permitted if an acceptable route can be found that minimises disturbance to the biodiversity values of the reserve.

Vehicular access by the public is restricted by provision of the Regulations under the *Forestry Act 1950*.

Management Objectives

ForestrySA manages some of the few remnant areas of native forest, woodland and wetland predominantly in the higher rainfall areas of South Australia, together with their associated fauna. These areas contribute significantly to the natural assets of the State and have been managed as Forest Reserves under the *Forestry Act 1950* by the former Woods and Forests Department (now ForestrySA) which was established in 1882.

The primary management objective for areas of native forest under its control is to conserve and enhance native flora and fauna, and preserve biodiversity for the long-term benefit of the South Australian community.

In managing native forests, ForestrySA:

- recognises that the size and relative isolation of many native forest reserves increases the risk of species loss due to fire, drought or disease, where isolation is a barrier to re-colonisation;
- recognises that native forest reserves contribute to the conservation of valuable remnant habitats for many species and provide, in part, a representation of land cover before clearance and other changes following European settlement;
- recognises ecosystems will continue to change with time;
- will make decisions for the management of ecosystems, communities and processes, based on the information available;

- will use the least disturbed sites as scientific benchmark areas to monitor changes due to natural succession, and as reference sites for restoration of adjacent disturbed areas;
- will vary management programs, as required, to maximise biological diversity; and
- may involve regional co-ordination with neighbouring landowners (private individuals, Local Government and other Government agencies) to maximise the conservation value of an area.

Prior to the early 1950s, most areas were disturbed by activities such as timber cutting, grazing, fire and invasion by introduced plants and animals. Since then, most of these areas have remained relatively undisturbed. Compared with other remnant areas of native vegetation in South Australia, those managed by ForestrySA are often the least disturbed due to their long history of consistent land tenure. Areas of native vegetation may require specific management prescriptions to achieve management objectives, depending upon their disturbance histories.

VALUES AND CURRENT USES

Conservation

- The Mount Panorama, Knott Hill and Christmas Hill NFRs are IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources 2005) Category IV reserves. Category IV reserves are habitat or species management areas, protected and managed mainly for conservation through management intervention to ensure the maintenance of habitats and/or to meet the requirements of species.
- The reserves conserve remnant native vegetation characteristic of the Mount Lofty Ranges region, where it is estimated less than 15% of the original vegetation remains (Long 1999).
- The reserves comprise a total area of 453.3 hectares, conserving diverse habitats and species of flora and fauna. The structural and floristic diversity of the reserves provide habitat for many species of fauna.
- The *Thelymitra cyanapicata* (Dark-tipped sun-orchid), rated Critically Endangered Nationally is present within the Knott Hill locality. Knott Hill NFR provides unique habitat for over 50 species of native orchid, including the main Southern Lofty population of *Caleana major* (Large duck-orchid), rated Vulnerable for the State and Critically Endangered for the Southern Lofties and *Paracaleana minor* (Small duck-orchid), rated Vulnerable for the State and Endangered for the Southern Lofties.
- Compartments KH1 and KH4 of Knott Hill NFR are designated Scientific Benchmark Areas. Scientific Benchmark Areas are selected as representative areas of least disturbance (from activities such as fire and vegetation clearance), enabling reference to other areas within the reserve. Scientific Benchmark Areas are excluded from prescribed burning activities.
- In Christmas Hill NFR the most southerly compartment, CH17, has been managed and protected for its environmental value since the 1960s, having never been established with *Pinus radiata*. Mature trees provide hollows as nesting and breeding sites for fauna. As a consequence of the removal of pine regeneration by prescribed burning from areas

originally softwood plantation, compartments CH1, CH3, CH6 and CH17 have now been designated as Scientific Benchmark Areas under the following criteria:

- CH1 contains trees that have the greatest potential to develop hollows in the shortest time, comprising large diameter, single stemmed trees;
 - CH3 and CH6 contain a large area of *Eucalyptus baxteri* and *E. cosmophylla* that is almost entirely free from pine regeneration from original plantings; and
 - CH17 contains mature trees with hollows.
- Mount Panorama NFR is adjacent to a Heritage Agreement area of approximately 50 hectares, creating a larger reserved linked area of native vegetation. Christmas Hill NFR is contiguous with Kyeema Conservation Park to the south, which is 347 hectares, creating a total of over 800 hectares of protected remnant vegetation.

The reserves provide some unique remnant examples of changes in vegetation associations that occur with changing slope and soil type.

- The reserves contains 400 identified native plant species, including 63 with conservation significance.
- The reserves conserve areas of Stringybark, Cup gum, Rough-bark manna gum, Pink gum and Blue gum plant associations not well represented in this area of the Mount Lofty Ranges.
- The surrounding plantations provide additional habitat for fauna and many insectivorous and seed eating bird species, thereby creating a much larger area for their conservation.

Cultural Heritage

According to Tindale (1974), the reserves are part of the land once used by the Peramangk Aboriginal people, and most likely the Kurna Aboriginal people, as the approximate boundary of both these groups is close to the reserve areas.

Many archeological deposits have cultural significance for Aboriginal people today and many may have scientific significance. Certain sites have landforms that are more likely to contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation than others, such as claypans; rocky outcrops; dunes; and bush or forested areas. A site may also be important for historic events that occurred there. Such places may contain no archeological evidence, but can have great significance to Aboriginal people.

The South Australian Government is responsible for the protection and preservation of sites, objects and remains of sacred, ceremonial, mythological or historical significance to Aboriginal people. Known sites of significance to Aboriginal archaeology, anthropology, history and tradition are listed on the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects (*Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*). There are no known registered sites within Mount Panorama, Knott Hill and Christmas Hill NFRs.

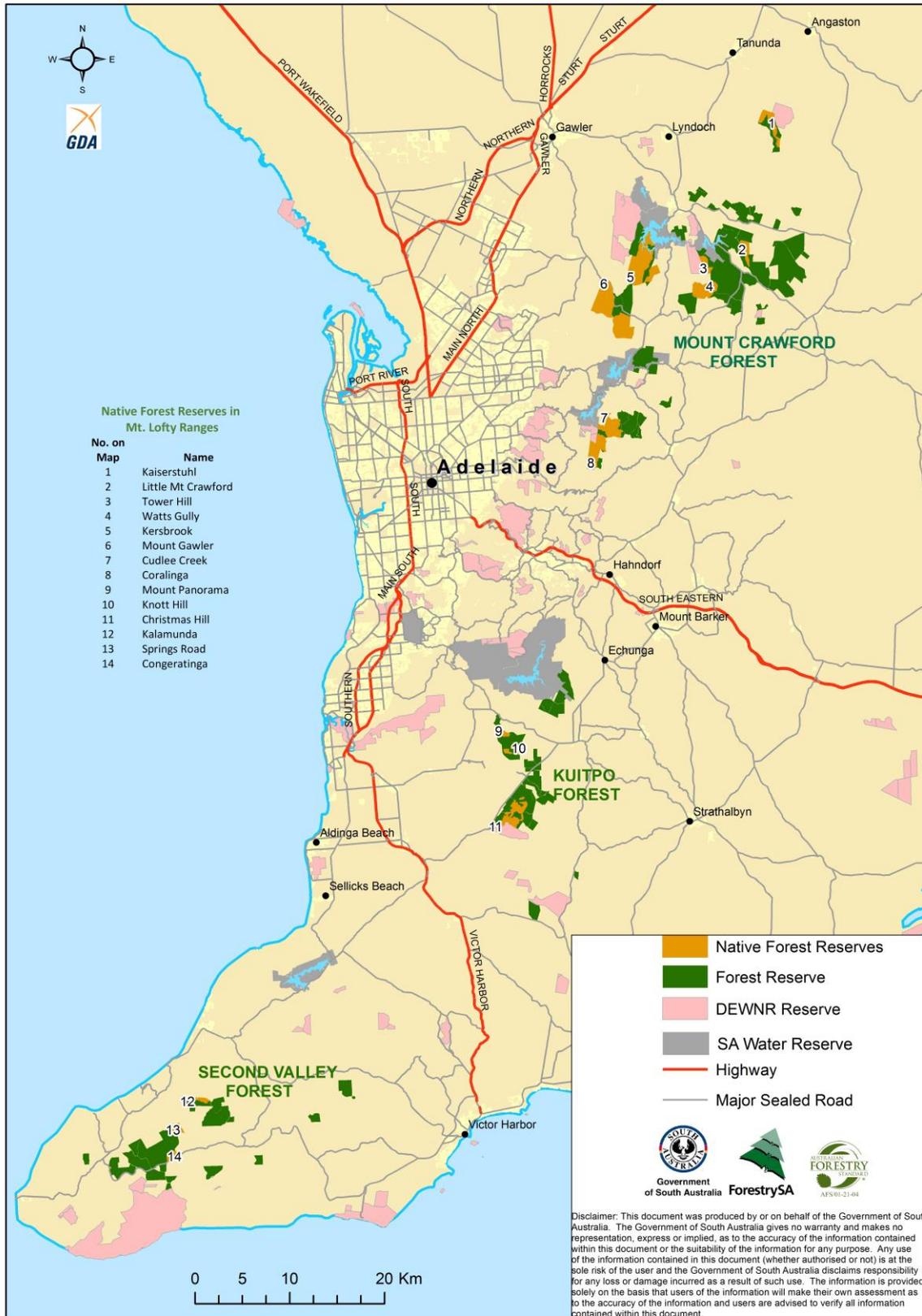
Recreation

The reserve provides opportunities for a range of recreation-based activities, being accessible to large urban and rural population centres. The Heysen Trail passes through Knott Hill and Christmas Hill NFR. This walking trail extends from Cape Jervis in the south to the Flinders

Ranges in the north of the State. Two forest loop trails known as the Onkeeta Trail (10km) and the Tinjella Trail (12km) pass through Knott Hill and Mount Panorama NFR and Christmas Hill NFR respectively. All walking trails are closed on days of declared Total Fire Ban. Barbecues and campfires are prohibited within NFRs.

ForestrySA permits orienteering and rogaining events in suitable locations, as part of the broader community-use management strategy for the NFRs. Orienteering and rogaining are managed to ensure there is no adverse impact on the sustainable management of the reserves. Particularly sensitive areas, including sites with threatened flora and fauna species, significant plant associations and areas posing high risk of damage due to terrain or condition must be avoided during events. Horse riding is prohibited within NFRs.

Figure 1 – Location of Native Forest Reserves in Mount Lofty Ranges



PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Land use within forest reserves is defined through a forest zoning agreement with the Department for Environment – Native Vegetation Council which identifies three main management zones:

- General Forestry Zone – commercial plantation areas are exempt from requirements of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*
- Conservation Zone – includes gazetted native forest reserves and other areas of remnant native vegetation managed for conservation
- Transition Zone – areas of former plantation managed to increase conservation value through removal of pine and other weeds with the ultimate goal to transfer to conservation zone.

Mount Panorama, Knott Hill and Christmas Hill NFRs form part of fourteen NFRs in the Mount Lofty Ranges. Significant biodiversity assets are also contained within other areas of native vegetation outside of native forest reserves managed as conservation zone Annual operational plans are prepared for all forest reserves targeting pest plants and animals.

There is regular engagement with other agencies and community projects to implement integrated work programs and to foster cross agency and community relationships.

Planning for community use covers both commercial plantation forest and native forest areas. Community use of forest reserves is not restricted to specific areas, but determined according to compatibility and level of impact.

The management objectives for Mount Panorama, Knott Hill and Christmas Hill NFRs complement existing state and regional plans, including:

- Our Place. Our Future, State Natural Resources Management Plan, South Australia 2012-2017.
- Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Plan 2014-15 to 2023-24
- Informing Biodiversity Conservation for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Region South Australia.
- Regional Recovery Plan for Threatened Species and Ecological Communities of Adelaide and the Mount Lofty Ranges, South Australia.

ForestrySA maintains certification to the AFS (AS 4708) via the Forest Management System (FMS), which provides a framework of sustainable forest management practices and processes.

A large part of ensuring appropriate management of these forests is to understand, identify, assess and manage environmental aspects and impacts. ForestrySA achieves this through a formal process identified within the FMS and records the details of these in its Risk Register. The controls from this process flow into management procedures and actions on the ground.

Community Engagement

There is regular engagement with other agencies and community projects to implement integrated work programs and to foster cross agency and community relationships. There is also a long working relationship with Urrbrae TAFE who utilise forest areas for study purposes every year while providing ForestrySA with useful on-ground resources. ForestrySA also runs a community focused Friends of the Forest volunteer program which engages community volunteers to undertake various tasks in the forest including feral animal control, weed control, flora and fauna surveys and other monitoring.

Figure 1 – Knott Hill and Mount Panorama Native Forest Reserves

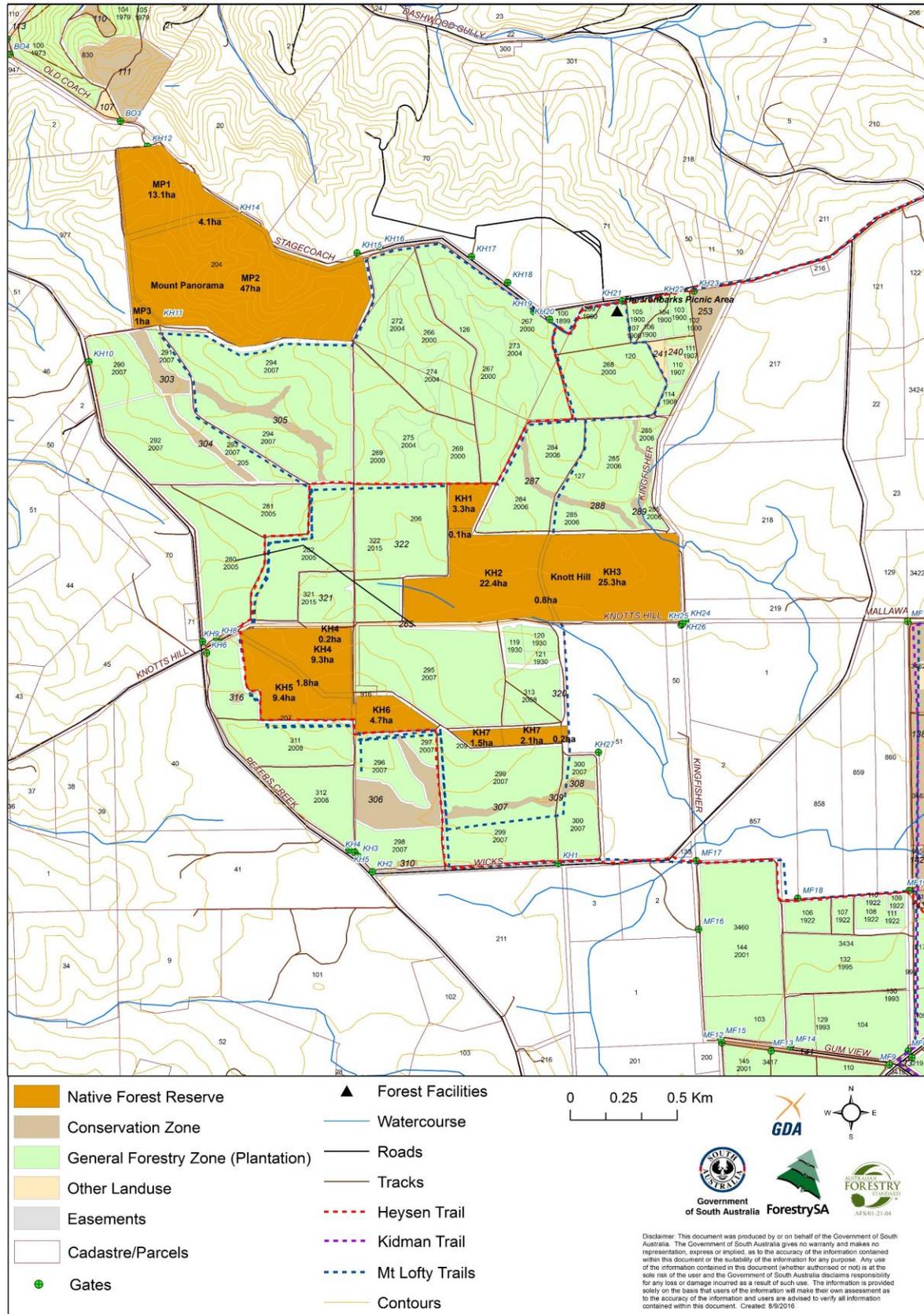
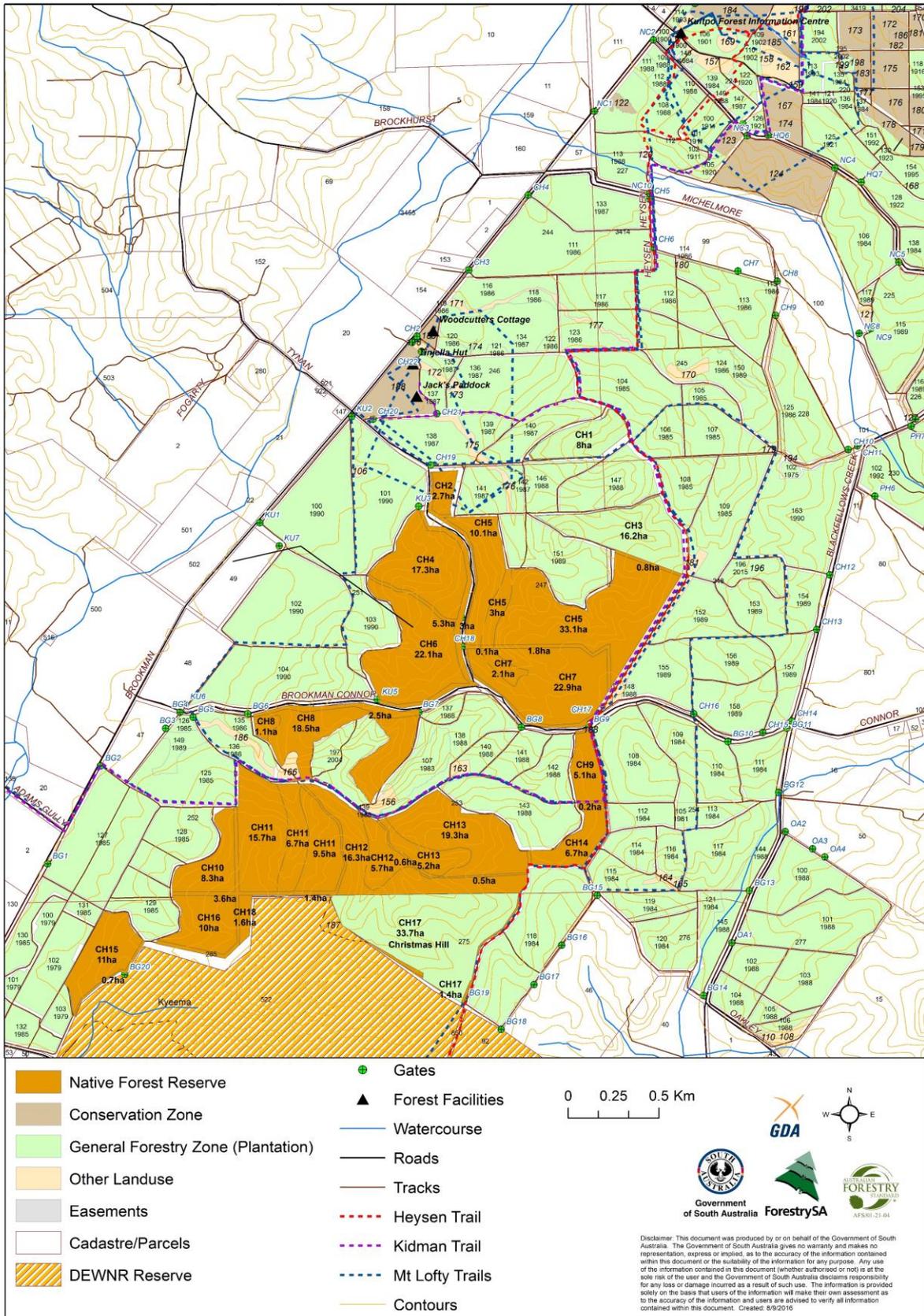


Figure 2 – Christmas Hill Native Forest Reserve



NATURAL RESOURCES

Climate

The area typically experiences a temperate climate with cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers. The area receives an average annual rainfall of 854mm, with the highest mean of 130mm occurring in July. Summers are generally characterised by temperatures above 30°C, but with short periods above 35°C. Daily winter temperatures average around 14°C.

Detailed climatological information has been collected at the Kuitpo Forest Office since 1930.

Geomorphology and Soils

The first soil survey in the region was undertaken for forestry purposes in the declared area of Kuitpo Forest Reserve, and was conducted by Teale in 1918. Subsequent soil surveys described the soils in relation to the major vegetation associations. The soils of the Hundred of Kuitpo were surveyed and published by Rix and Hutton in 1953.

In 1977, Laut et. al. described Mount Panorama and Knott Hill NFRs as occurring in two environmental associations within the Peninsula Uplands Environmental Region: the Mount Wilson and Mount Compass environmental associations.

Mount Panorama NFR is typical of the Mount Wilson association. The area encompassing the reserve has a ridge and valley land type, comprising steep ridges and hills on interbedded meta-sediments and limestone. The reserve is situated on the northern flanks of a section of the Willunga Scarp where rejuvenated block faulting has apparently interacted with prior drainage patterns, probably determined by earlier tectonic movements. The oldest geological formations found in the reserve are Precambrian rocks.

The dominant soils of Mount Panorama NFR are skeletal in type with low fertility on the upper slopes and eroded Myponga Sands on the lower slopes. There is also evidence of glaciation in the exposed areas of the creekline due to the presence of varying sized smooth, rounded pebbles and stones up to 50 kg that have been covered by alluvial sands.

Knott Hill NFR is typical of the Mount Compass association. The area encompassing the reserve is briefly described by Laut et. al. (1977), as hills and ridges of tillite and schist with isolated laterite-capped tableland remnants, broad flood plains and alleviated upland basins. The area has an erosional plain land type, where the former land surface has been reduced to a plain, primarily by stream erosion. The dominant soils of the reserve differ between compartments: KH1-KH3 are predominantly valley floor crabhole soils with inliers of Kuitpo gravelly sand on the highest points and transported Knott Hill sand; KH4-KH7 are predominantly Peters Creek sands, Myponga sands and Knott Hill sands. These differences in soil types are reflected in the different vegetation associations that are present.

In Christmas Hill NFR the majority of native vegetation occurs on the middle, upper slopes and crests of eroded lateritic (iron stone) ridges that were first described by Rix and Hutton in 1953. The soils have developed on remnants of the deformed Mount Lofty Peneplain and occur on flat and undulating ridges at the crests of the Eden and Clarendon Fault Blocks. The soils on the ridges are described as Kuitpo gravelly sandy loams with frequent outcropping of lateritic pebbles as soon as the soil is disturbed. The midslopes are predominantly Burbrook sandy loams with occasional occurrences of Kondoparinga loams. The lower slopes are Echunga sands with alluvial complexes on the valley floors.

There are currently no Mineral Exploration Licences (EL) over the reserves, however there have been in the past. Exploration Licence information can be viewed online at the South Australian Resource Information Geoserver (SARIG) available at <https://sarig.pir.sa.gov.au/Map>.

Hydrology and Topography

All reserves occur approximately 300 to 370 metres above sea level. In Mount Panorama drainage lines flow north-west into Peter Creek, which drains into the Onkaparinga River. In Knott Hill and Christmas Hill drainage lines flow east and south respectively into Meadows Creek, eventually flowing south-east into the Finniss River, which drains into Lake Alexandrina.

Vegetation

The vegetation communities of the management areas have been broadly described in various reports since 1918 and in more detail Specht in 1972. There is extensive general information in the publication, "*The Vegetation of South Australia*."

In 1984 ForestrySA undertook an extensive survey of selected areas of native forests. Two sites were established in Mount Panorama NFR and three in Knott Hill NFR. These sites have provided information about floristic composition of plant communities in each vegetation strata. A formal survey was undertaken by DEWNR in 1986, and a vegetation inventory taken by private collectors in 1987. More recent vegetation surveys have been undertaken as part of data collection prior to prescribed burning and floristic surveys were undertaken by R. Bates in 2006/07.

The majority of the area now known as Christmas Hill NFR, was managed as softwood plantation prior to the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfire. A vegetation inventory was compiled for the reserve by DEWNR and is incorporated in the native plant species list in Appendix 1.

Since the mid 1990s, the Native Orchid Society of South Australia has been monitoring the status of orchids in the Knott Hill NFR and adjacent pine plantations. There are healthy populations of *Caleana major* (Large duck-orchid) (Plate 1), which has a state Vulnerable conservation rating and Critically Endangered for the region, and *Paracaleana minor* (Small duck-orchid), rated Vulnerable for the state and Endangered for the region. According to Bates and Weber (1990), the known largest remaining populations of *C. major* are located in ForestrySA Kuitpo forest reserves. Many other orchid species have been detected with some occurring on slashed firebreaks highlighting the value of maintaining these areas by appropriate slashing methods, at the right time of the year (Plate 2). The long-term viability of the plant populations may be affected if slashing occurs too early in the orchid growing season before the plants have been pollinated and the seed dispersed. Duck-orchids flower late in spring and into summer and may not be pollinated until late January. Slashing should therefore be restricted to late summer (end February) or early autumn (March onwards).



Plate 1: *Caleana major* (Large duck-orchid).



Plate 2: Slashed firebreak within Knott Hill NFR, which supports a population of *Caleana major*.

In Knott Hill NFR (Plates 3 and 4) where the drainage is eastward, *Eucalyptus obliqua* (Messmate stringybark) progresses into *E. fasciculosa* (Pink gum), *E. leucoxylon* (Blue gum) and finally *E. camaldulensis* (Red gum) as the soils become deeper and moister.

In Mount Panorama NFR (Plates 5 and 6), *E. obliqua* is the dominant overstorey tree species, occurring on the lateritic ridges, with occurrences of *E. cosmophylla* (Cup gum) in the shallower soils. This community dominates the western facing scarp of the Willunga Fault.



Plates 3 and 4: Knott Hill NFR.

Plates 5 and 6: Mount Panorama NFR

Vegetation associations within Christmas Hill NFR range from Low Open Woodland to Stringybark Woodland with sclerophyllous understorey (Plates 7 and 8). The vegetation is dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *E. Baxter*, *E. fasciculosa* and *E. cosmophylla*.

Due to the proximity of Christmas Hill NFR to Kyeema Conservation Park, it is generally expected that the plant species in the reserve could be regarded as an extension of those identified in the Conservation Park. However, incidental observations of plants in 1991, in areas originally plantation in the reserve detected 54 plant species, some of which were not recorded in Kyeema Conservation Park. The maintenance of slashed firebreaks adjacent to some compartments has further enhanced plant diversity within the reserve, with the absence of overstorey favouring growth of various native grasses and ground cover species.

All reserves have a typical sclerophyllous understorey comprising species such as *Xanthorrhoea semiplana*, *Hakea* spp., *Leptospermum* spp., *Lepidosperma* spp., *Platylobium obtusangulum*, *Isopogon ceratophyllus*, *Olearia* spp., *Pultenaea* spp. and *Hibbertia* spp. (Appendix 1).



Plate 7: Area of *Eucalyptus cosmophylla* Understorey in Christmas Hill NFR.



Plate 8: *Eucalyptus oblique* woodland in Christmas Hill NFR.

Fungi recordings from field surveys have been undertaken regularly since 1997 by P. Catcheside (SA Museum). While the survey areas were not located within the NFRs, but predominately in hardwood plantations close to the Kuitpo Information centre, the species recorded are included in Appendix 1a.

Introduced Species

A survey of the occurrence and distribution of introduced plants in Mount Panorama NFR was first conducted in 1996 (Machin & Dullaghan) with updates in the late 2000's. The priority weeds for control are Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and Ash (*Fraxinus rotundifolia*) that are concentrated along the creek lines in the south-west section of the reserve. Although weed control has been undertaken, ongoing monitoring and follow up works are required. *Watsonia* (*Watsonia bulbifera*) occurs in small sections in the north-east section of the reserve.

Weed species detected in Knott Hill NFR include, Gorse, Blackberry, South African daisy (*Senecio pterophorus*), Dog rose (*Rosa canina*) and introduced pasture grasses.

In Christmas Hill NFR regeneration from the original softwood plantations (*Pinus radiata*) can be found throughout the reserve. However, a large proportion of compartment CH17 remains relatively free from pine regeneration. The density of pine regeneration has varied according to the intensity of the 1983 wildfire, which destroyed plantation trees and released seed. Most

regeneration occurs in the moister drainage lines where the pines have successfully established, and where Gorse and Blackberry are also present.

Blackberry and Gorse both have the potential to form dense thickets that exclude all indigenous vegetation, and provide shelter to pest animals such as rabbits and foxes. They can, however, also provide important refuges for native animals in areas where alternative habitat may be limited and eradication of large areas should be staged. Weeds can also increase the fire hazard of infested bushland (Muyt 2001).

Wild pine persists in all reserves, predominantly along reserve perimeters, from adjacent commercial plantations. Programs to control wild pine, involving volunteers and/or professional contractors, are ongoing in all native forest reserves.

All invasive weeds are managed in annual work programs mostly implemented by contract labour but occasionally complemented by volunteer Friends of the Forest labour.

Fauna

In 1980, a study on the effects of prescribed burning (primarily on fauna species) commenced in Christmas Hill which involved the Woods and Forests Department; the South Australian Mammal Club; South Australian Ornithological Association; and National Parks and Wildlife SA. The study involved the use of Kyeema Conservation Park (unburnt control) and the adjacent compartment, CH17, as the experimental site for prescribed burning. Sampling of all animal groups was carried out along transect lines, which crossed the boundary track between the two sites. Monitoring commenced twelve months before compartment CH17 received a prescribed burn in October 1981. Sampling continued to monitor the effects of re-colonisation from unburnt to burnt patches of vegetation. In 1983 the entire Christmas Hill area was burnt during the Ash Wednesday wildfire, which dramatically altered the study.

Birds

Bird species recorded from surveys have been detected in a wide variety of feeding and foraging niches, highlighting the value of these reserves as diverse habitat for birds (Appendix 2). Of particular significance is the occurrence of the Yellow-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*), historical records for Black-chinned honeyeater (*Melithreptis gularis*) and the Chestnut-rumped heathwren (*Calamanthus pyrrhopygius*) (detected only in Mount Panorama NFR), all considered Vulnerable in South Australia. The cockatoos feed extensively upon pine-cone seeds sourced from adjacent plantations, but are also dependent upon native vegetation for other food sources, breeding and nesting hollows.

In 1984, in the Christmas Hill area, a survey was undertaken observing birds that had been individually marked and banded before the 1983 wildfire by Edington (1981). Most of the species banded before the wildfire were recorded one year later, indicating that some individuals can survive a very intense wildfire. Whether they survive for a longer period is dependent upon the rate of recovery of the vegetation, and the proximity of unburnt areas that provide both food and shelter. The Nature Conservation Society conduct annual bird surveys as part of the long running Mt. Lofty Ranges Woodland Bird Survey and there are three monitoring sites in Kuitpo – one in Rocky Creek and two in Christmas Hill.

In 1998, a study was done on birds detected within compartment CH17, (not burnt since 1983), and an adjacent area of Kyeema Conservation Park burnt in 1994. There was significant difference in the species detected, suggesting the importance of having and protecting areas with different fire histories. In 2001, a section of the Conservation Park was again burnt in wildfire. As a consequence of these two frequent wildfires, there has been significant impact on

the structure and composition of the vegetation. Christmas Hill NFR is therefore an important area for the recolonisation of fauna into burnt areas as the vegetation recovers.

All of the reserves provide a variety of habitats ranging from low Stringybark woodland, to more open regenerating Red gum woodland. There is a mosaic of other habitats in the vicinity that link these areas of native forest. Different habitats are created by the pine plantations of varying ages and also the surrounding farmland, which is predominantly open woodland with scattered trees. Together these vegetation types enhance the overall habitat diversity of the general area between Mount Panorama in the north and Christmas Hill in the south.

Historical photographs recorded in the Woods and Forests Department Annual Reports from the early 1900's, suggest many of the trees in the management area would have been mature enough to provide an abundant and diverse supply of hollows. These are now scarce in all NFRs. Few eucalypts in the reserves will provide suitable nesting hollows in the near future. Regrowth in the reserves is approximately between 30 and 100 years old, and therefore very early in the process of creating new hollows.

In Christmas Hill NFR in 2000, artificial nestboxes were installed to attract hollow-dependent fauna within the reserve. The project involved the installation of 100 nestboxes to provide breeding and nesting sites for bird and mammal species. Compartments CH2, CH4, CH6, CH11, CH15 and CH16 were selected as they did not contain trees mature enough to provide hollows. Nestboxes were also being installed in compartment CH17 to observe any preference between natural and artificial hollows. Most nestboxes have now deteriorated and the ones that remain require monitoring to check their condition and use.

Mammals

Fourteen native mammal species have been recorded in the area of the reserves, plus numerous introduced species (Appendix 2). The most significant species detected is the Nationally Endangered Southern brown bandicoot (*Isoodon obesulus obesulus*), recorded in Christmas Hill NFR prior to the 1983 Ash Wednesday fires.

Trapping was conducted in Knott Hill and Mount Panorama NFRs in 1985 to determine the impacts on small ground dwelling mammals following the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfire. The survey was conducted by the Woods and Forests Department and detected the Bush rat (*Rattus fuscipes*) and Yellow-footed antechinus (*Antechinus flavipes*). These species have also been recorded in Mount Panorama compartments MP1 and MP2, and are common, small terrestrial species found in dry sclerophyll forests. However, this survey work failed to record the Bandicoot, the Common Brushtail possum (*Trichosurus vulpecular*) and the Swamp rat (*Rattus lutreolus*).

The South Australian Mammal Club continued annual monitoring of small mammals in Christmas Hill NFR until 2000 as part of the monitoring for prescribed burning. It was found that the time taken for ground dwelling mammals to be recaptured varied. For example, by 1995, Antechinus had been detected for four years, whereas the Bush rat had been detected for eleven years. The Common Ringtail possum (*Pseudochinus peregrinus*) was first detected one year after fire. Antechinus have been recorded using nestboxes in Christmas Hill NFR.

In 2005 bandicoot diggings were confirmed in Kyeema Conservation Park, adjoining Christmas Hill NFR, during a survey across 32 sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges and Fleurieu Peninsula to clarify bandicoot distributions across the region (Long 2005). It is suspected could also be present again in CH17 but in low numbers. Further monitoring has been undertaken by Urrbare TAFE in 2011 who conducted a Biological Survey within compartment CH17 of Christmas Hill NFR, however no evidence of bandicoots were identified. A further Biological Survey is planned for

October 2016 within Mount Panorama NFR and surrounding areas, with known local populations confirmed north of Mount Panorama NFR in patches of scrub along Dashwood Gully Road.

Bats were surveyed in the Kuitpo area in 2005 using an ANABAT recorder. The two survey sites were located close to the Kuitpo Forest Information Centre. Over 200 bat calls were registered and seven different bat species were recorded. The survey results are included in Appendix 2.

Fourteen reptile and two amphibian species have been recorded for the reserves, including the Heath goanna (*Varanus rosenbergi*), recorded in Christmas Hill NFR, which has a Vulnerable conservation rating for South Australia (Appendix 2). Other species detected include the Common grass skink (*Lampropholis guichenoti*), which can be readily seen active amongst leaf litter and grass, and two burrowing skinks, the Three-toed earless skink (*Hemiergis decresiensis*) and Bouganville's skink (*Lerista bouganvillii*), both frequently found under rocks and logs.

Introduced Animals

Introduced mammals recorded in the management areas include: Brown hare (*Lepus capensis*); European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*); Fallow deer (*Cervus dama*); Goat (*Capra hircus*), Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and the House mouse (*Mus musculus*) (Appendix 2).

Introduced Diseases

Many pathogens are known to cause root-rot disease in Australian flora species, but the introduced *Pythophthora cinnamomi* (Pc) has had the greatest effect and poses the greatest threat. Dieback caused by *Pythophthora cinnamomi* is listed as a key threatening process under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Commonwealths of Australia 2014).

Pc is a soil-borne microscopic water mould. It grows in a thread-like fashion through the roots and trunks of infected plants. The only outward sign of its presence is sickness, or death, of the infected plant. Infestation is permanent – spores are long-lived and can remain dormant in cool, dry soils, until conditions are right for fungal growth. It is dispersed by water and other vectors, such as native animals, vehicles and bushwalkers. Yaccas and banksias are particularly sensitive and have been regarded as indicator species.

In 1977, Pc was confirmed in Knott Hill NFR in compartment KH2 and in the adjacent pine plantations. The infestation was associated with a sawdust heap, established in the area in the early 1960s. The origin of this heap is not known, but may have been the waste dumped from the sawmill opposite the Kuitpo Forest Information Centre on Peters Creek Road.

In 1996, significant dieback of numerous *Xanthorrhoea* spp. was noted in creek lines during a survey of the occurrence and distribution of introduced plants in Mount Panorama NFR. In 2001, approximately one hectare of dead yaccas was detected adjacent a horse riding trail being used in the northern area of Mount Panorama NFR, in compartment MP1. Soil samples were taken and subsequently analysed. The pathogen was not confirmed, but this does not necessarily rule out the presence of the disease. In 2005 numerous dead *Banksia marginata* were observed in the northern area adjacent to the track dividing compartments MP1 and MP2

Investigation and soil testing confirmed the presence of Pc in the northern section of Christmas Hill NFR in 1980. Following the Ash Wednesday wildfire in 1983, a large amount of vehicle activity occurred whilst harvesting burnt plantation trees in this part of the Kuitpo Forest Reserve. Following the re-establishment of some of the wetter areas, Pc symptoms were noticed in some young plantations. Another suspected Pc infestation was noted in 2005 along Blackfellows Creek Road (DEH 2005).

The whole of the Mount Lofty Ranges is deemed to be a High Risk Area, where Pc is known to be present, or is likely to become established (Phytophthora Technical Group 2003). Within the region DEWNR have designated Risk Management Zones. The NFRs in Kuitpo fall within Moderate Risk Management Zones, apart from the areas surrounding the suspected and known Pc sites, which are classed as High Risk Zones. The adoption of management strategies appropriate to the zone, and any activities in that zone, can minimise the spread of Pc. These strategies, as outlined in the "Phytophthora Management Guidelines" (Government of South Australia 2006), must be incorporated into the planning of high-risk activities.

LAND USE

Acquisition and Name

Knott Hill NFR takes its name from the area dedicated to Dr John Knott, an early settler in the Kangarilla District. He is credited with pioneering the road over Mount Panorama to "the Meadows". This road extends along the northern boundary of Mount Panorama NFR and is now known as Stagecoach Lane, reflecting its earlier use.

Mount Panorama NFR was named for its proximity to nearby Mount Panorama, the most elevated local feature at 350m above sea level.

The name Christmas Hill is derived from the peak of the same name on the north-eastern boundary of the reserve.

Land tenure prior to acquisition by ForestrySA is included in Appendix 3.

Hardwood Timber Cutting

Extracts from "*Kangarilla Historical Records*" (1956) and the Woods and Forests Department Annual Reports from the late 1890s, indicate that Kuitpo Forest was one of the first areas to be cleared and planted with plantation timber. In 1897 the Kuitpo Forest area was covered by dense Stringybark woodland. However, in 1898 the Woods and Forests Department sent William Durward to the area to commence clearing. The first plantings were undertaken in 1898, when 18 acres of *E. sideroxylon* ssp. *sideroxylon* (Red ironbark) were established adjacent to Stagecoach Lane. These plantings were heritage listed in 1998.

Timber was originally cut using pitsaws, although the first steam driven mill was established in 1895. Mills were portable and drawn around by horse to the timber supply, rather than hauling wood to the mill. The hauling of logs was usually undertaken over short distances, possibly by horse or bullock-drawn "timber jinkers". The early products from timber cutting of eucalypt were predominantly railway sleepers, floor bearers and joists from Red gum. Building timber, roofing shingles, post and rails for fences, were cut from Stringybark, the most abundant species.

Most of the land between Knott Hill and Mount Panorama NFRs was cleared and planted with pines (*Pinus radiata*) by 1921. At this time, the clearing process first involved manually cutting larger trees of commercial value, then the remaining trees to create space in which to plant pine. Areas were occasionally burnt to remove understorey vegetation. Christmas Hill NFR is in an area originally known as the 'Tinjella Tract', and was extensively harvested for hardwood timber. Large eucalypts were selectively cut in the early 1900s and taken by bullock wagon to Willunga, then to Adelaide by rail. Smaller trees were also cut for local use as timber, fence posts, fence rails and domestic firewood.

After *Pinus radiata* was established in Christmas Hill in the late 1920s, logs from the remaining larger felled eucalypts were subsequently removed by horse and sled. A timber mill was known

to have been established opposite the reserve on Brookman Road between 1920 and 1940, reflecting the intensity of timber cutting from this area of Kuitpo Forest. Much of the natural eucalypt regeneration among the early plantations was also selectively, and repeatedly, cut as fuel for brick kilns. This cutting resulted in much of the regeneration on the slopes being multi-stemmed coppice form, rather than single stemmed.

The size of many original native trees is evident from historical photographs taken at Knott Hill by Walter Gill in 1904. The eucalypts that are present today are predominantly multi-stemmed coppice regeneration, usually less than 40cm in diameter and generally less than 10m high. It is clear from such photographs that the earliest trees to establish in the reserves had broad spreading structures, occupying considerable space. The wide spacing of the original trees supports the general descriptions from early settlers of easy movement through the forests. Shading and competition for moisture and nutrients from these large trees would have reduced the density of the understorey, hence facilitating travel. The high density of stems apparent today would increase shading and competition for both moisture and nutrients, thereby influencing the composition and structure of the understorey.

The native forest areas at Kuitpo were extensively cut-over for wood up until the mid 1970s, when fuel sources began changing to electricity and oil.

Softwood Afforestation

Excluding compartment CH17 in Christmas Hill, most of the area of Kuitpo Forest was planted with *Pinus radiata* between 1927 and 1934. Unlike many other areas that were afforested, the Christmas Hill area was not burnt to open up the understorey for planting. Pine seedlings were planted wherever openings occurred in the native vegetation.

Pine seedlings were individually fertilised with superphosphate at varying intervals after planting. Most of the fertiliser was applied to trees in the gullies and lower slopes. The shallow lateritic (ironstone) soils on the ridges, and the absence of fertiliser allowed the native vegetation to dominate the ridge sites. Additionally, laterite binds phosphate so that it becomes less available to the pines. At the time of Ash Wednesday, large pines up to 80cm in diameter and 30-35m high occurred in the gullies and lower slopes. The ridges were predominantly dense native vegetation with sparsely scattered pines usually less than 30cm diameter. At this time, the gullies were the only areas regarded as economically viable plantations.

In Knott Hill NFR, compartment KH1 was originally planted with *Pinus laricio* (Corsican pine) in 1914, but now also contains a variety of understorey species. As the area occurs on a lateritic ridge and has not been fertilised (as records indicate), the original plantations did not grow to dominate the site. Consequently, the native understorey developed in the absence of a dense shaded cover from the pine plantation. This compartment, zoned Transition, was reserved for inclusion into the NFR in 1999 due to the diversity of species present.

Compartment KH4 in Knott Hill contains a small 0.2 ha, experimental plot of densely planted *Pinus pinea* (Stone pine) established in 1916. There is currently no plan to remove these trees from the reserve as there is the risk of disturbance to the significant native understorey within the area. A rubbish dump was established in this compartment in the 1970s, but its use was terminated in the late 1980s. Some experimental plantings of introduced eucalypts also occurred in this compartment. Their poor growth is a consequence of both poor soil type and lack of fertiliser. Compartments KH5 and KH6 were cleared and planted with pines in 1915 and 1916. Due to the poor soil and elevated position they never produced trees of any significant quality or quantity, and hence were never replanted as second rotation sites. Consequently, these compartments continued to regenerate with native species. In 1998, the remaining pines were felled in these compartments. Compartments KH2 and KH3 were not cleared of native vegetation as they were

regarded to be generally unfavourable for establishment with pines. In 2001 a water-monitoring flume was established in the south-eastern corner of compartment KH3 to monitor run-off from plantations.

Following Ash Wednesday in 1983, areas that were previously pine plantation were fertilised and seeded from the air with a mixture of clovers to help minimise erosion.

Grazing

It is likely that the first activities by early settlers comprised small-scale farming and extensive grazing throughout the management areas. There are currently no grazing leases in place for any of the NFRs.

Fire

Ash Wednesday (16 February 1983) is the only extensive wildfire known to have occurred throughout the Kuitpo Forest area since the 1950s. It destroyed the southern and central section of the forest reserve, including Kyeema Conservation Park adjacent to Christmas Hill NFR, but was contained before reaching Knott Hill and Mount Panorama in the north. However, a wildfire did occur in these areas in 1936 and 1955, but the exact boundaries of the fires are unclear. It is likely that the NFR areas were not extensively affected by these fires as compartment KH1 in Knott Hill NFR containing *Pinus laricio* planted in 1914, appears not to have been affected.

The native vegetation that has perpetuated within this compartment provides a unique example of vegetation composition with a long absence of fire. However, fire scars on stumps in both the Mount Panorama and Knott Hill NFRs would suggest that no areas have remained totally unburnt. Comments on vegetation maps produced by the Woods and Forest Department in 1916, indicate areas as "burnt", suggesting that fires have been a continual process in these landscapes.

ForestrySA manages the reserves for conservation and protection from bushfires. Fire protection work in the Mount Panorama, Knott Hill and Christmas Hill NFRs has consisted of track maintenance and the implementation of a prescribed burning program to create a mosaic of mixed age vegetation classes and reduce fuel loads. ForestrySA has supplied fire history information (including prescribed burns) to DEWNR and it is available online at 'NatureMaps'.

ForestrySA is also a member of the Mt Lofty Ranges Fire Cooperative, which includes DEWNR, SA Water, and the CFS. This cooperative seeks to integrate prescribed burning programs and to coordinate bushfire responses in the region.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The management actions proposed will be carried out in accordance with guidelines contained in the relevant procedural policies. In determining priority for management of the reserve's natural or physical resources, it is considered that:

- 1 = High priority; threat has a high capacity to degrade the resource.
- 2 = Medium priority.
- 3 = Low priority; threat has a low capacity to degrade the resource.

OBJECTIVE: Conservation Management		Priority for Action
Goals	Performance Indicator(s)/Action(s)	
Manage the reserves for the conservation of biodiversity.	No loss of species identified within survey results.	1
Undertake surveys of the reserves to build on knowledge base. Monitor remaining nestboxes in Christmas Hill to determine conditions and use	Periodic surveys undertaken to identify and monitor species diversity. Nestboxes monitored	1
New survey information is provided to DEWNR for inclusion in Biological Database of SA	Survey data is supplied to DEWNR and is available to ForestrySA and other agencies/groups/individuals for retrieval	1

OBJECTIVE: Community Use		Priority for Action
Goals	Performance Indicator(s)/Action(s)	
Provide visitors with appropriate information regarding the reserves values.	Educational material available at reserve and/or Kuitpo Forest Information Centre Signs erected at appropriate locations.	2
Maintain walking trails to acceptable specified standards.	Condition of walking trails and signage in the reserve. Trails should be free from erosion, clear and accessible.	3

OBJECTIVE: Protection		Priority for Action
Goals	Performance Indicator(s)/Action(s)	
Implement management actions to reduce the spread of <i>Phytophthora</i> , other plant pathogens and weed seeds within the reserves.	Area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> does not increase. No new pathogens or weed species introduced.	1
Minimise the impact of wildfire using a range of fire protection measures available to ForestrySA, including implementing prescribed burning programs.	Annual wildfire prevention programs are completed. Firebreaks are maintained. Prescribed burning implemented with associated monitoring. Public access and use is restricted in periods of high fire danger	1
Erect Fire Track signage to assist navigation within reserves	Signs erected at appropriate intersections	2

OBJECTIVE: Protection		
Goals	Performance Indicator(s)/Action(s)	Priority for Action
Identify activities with the potential for deleterious environmental impacts and facilitate monitoring programs, including activities resulting from forest operations in adjacent areas.	Impacts of permitted activities are monitored and reported by recreation users or ForestrySA.	1
Closure of unauthorised mountain bike trails through compartments of NFR.	Work in collaboration with mountain bike groups to promote environmental reasons for closure. Continue to monitor unauthorised access and consider reroutes to avoid NFRS and the construction of new trails within plantation forest.	1
Reduce the impacts resulting from fragmentation and/or edge effects between and adjacent to sections of NFR.	Possible options identified with Forest Resources for rehabilitation of adjoining areas. Where possible adjoining landholders engaged in conservation works (through existing community natural resource management programs)	2
Minimise the impact of introduced plants and/or animals on the conservation values of the reserves.	A reduction in the distribution and number of introduced plant and animal species in the reserve. Annual weed control program in place.	2
	Continue implementation of wild pine control programs within the reserves	1
Continue to maintain external fences	Boundary fence line is in a serviceable condition.	3

OBJECTIVE: Rehabilitation		
Goals	Performance Indicator(s)/Action(s)	Priority for Action
Rehabilitate and/or revegetate degraded areas within the reserves.	Number of hectares rehabilitated relative to the previous years.	2
Rehabilitate tracks and/or firebreaks no longer required for access.	Number of tracks and/or firebreaks relative to previous years.	3

OBJECTIVE: Stakeholder Involvement		
Goals	Performance Indicator(s)/Action(s)	Priority for Action
Maintain links with other natural resource and environmental agencies, and community groups – their programs, activities and/or projects.	Established and/or maintained links with other agencies and groups.	2
Maintain communication with adjacent landholders and pursue opportunities for co-operative management.	Number of complaints received regarding management.	As required
Encourage involvement by volunteers and community groups in the control of pest plants and animals, and rehabilitation and monitoring of sites within the reserves.	Participation of volunteers and community groups.	1

APPENDIX 1 - FLORA SPECIES LIST

Mount Panorama – MP; KH - Knott Hill; Christmas Hill - CH

* introduced species

Weed	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status			CH	MP	KH	Family
			AUS	SA	AMLR				
*	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra wattle					●		Leguminosae
*	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Early black wattle					●		Leguminosae
*	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sallow wattle						●	Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood				●	●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle wattle				●	●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo thorn				●	●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia provincialis</i>	Swamp wattle				●	●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden wattle				●	●	●	Leguminosae
*	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Weed wattles				●			Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia spinescens</i>	Spiny wattle					●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses				●	●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's burr				●	●	●	Rosaceae
	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Biddy-biddy				●	●	●	Rosaceae
	<i>Acaena ovina</i>	Downy sheep's burr				●		●	Rosaceae
	<i>Acaena X anserovina</i>	Hybrid burr				●		●	Rosaceae
*	<i>Acer sp.</i>	Sycamore				●			Sapindaceae
*	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sorrel				●	●	●	Polygonaceae
	<i>Acianthus caudatus</i>	Mayfly orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	Mosquito orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Acrotriche fasciculiflora</i>	Mount Lofty ground-berry			RA	●	●		Epacridaceae
	<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Cushion ground-berry				●	●	●	Epacridaceae
	<i>Adenanthos terminalis</i>	Yellow gland-flower			RA		●	●	Proteaceae
	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common maiden-hair				●	●	●	Adiantaceae
	<i>Agrostis venusta</i>	Pretty blown-grass				●		●	Gramineae
*	<i>Aira cupaniana</i>	Small hair-grass					●		Gramineae
*	<i>Aira sp.</i>	Hair-grass				●		●	Gramineae
	<i>Ajuga australis f. B (R.L.Taplin 972)</i>	Austral bugle			VU		●		Labiatae
	<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana ssp. muelleriana</i>	Common oak-bush				●	●	●	Casuarinaceae
	<i>Allocasuarina striata</i>	Stalked oak-bush				●	●	●	Casuarinaceae
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping sheoak				●	●	●	Casuarinaceae
	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lessser joyweed			NT	●		●	Amaranthaceae
	<i>Amphibromus archeri</i>	Pointed swamp wallaby-grass		R	RA		●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Amphibromus macrorhinus</i>	Long-nosed swamp wallaby-grass		R	VU			●	Gramineae
	<i>Amphibromus nervosus</i>	Veined swamp wallaby-grass			NT	●		●	Gramineae
	<i>Amphipogon strictus</i>	Spreading grey-beard grass				●	●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Box mistletoe						●	Loranthaceae
	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Box mistletoe					●		Loranthaceae
	<i>Amyema pendulum ssp. pendula</i>	Drooping mistletoe			NT		●	●	Loranthaceae
	<i>Amyema preissii</i>	Wire-leaf mistletoe			NT		●	●	Loranthaceae
*	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel					●	●	Primulaceae
*	<i>Anagallis sp.</i>	Pimpernel				●			Primulaceae
*	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass				●	●	●	Gramineae

Weed	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status			CH	MP	KH	Family
			AUS	SA	AMLR				
	<i>Apalochlamys spectabilis</i>	Showy firebush		U	VU			●	Compositae
	<i>Aphanes</i> sp.	Piert						●	Centrolepidaceae
	<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	Slender aphelia			RA	●		●	Centrolepidaceae
	<i>Aphelia pumilio</i>	Dwarf aphelia				●	●	●	Centrolepidaceae
	<i>Apium prostratum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i>	Native celery						●	Umbelliferae
	<i>Apodasmia brownii</i>	Coarse twine-rush			RA			●	Restionaceae
*	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed				●	●		Compositae
*	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed						●	Compositae
	<i>Argentipallium blandowskianum</i>	Woolly everlasting			RA		●	●	Compositae
	<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Nodding vanilla-lily				●	●	●	Liliaceae
	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Common vanilla-lily				●	●	●	Liliaceae
*	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal creeper					●	●	Asparagaceae
	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common woodruff				●	●		Rubiaceae
*	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Aster weed						●	Compositae
	<i>Astroloma conostephioides</i>	Flame heath				●	●	●	Epacridaceae
	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry heath				●	●	●	Epacridaceae
	<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Soft spear grass				●	●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Long-shaft spear-grass			LC	●	●		Gramineae
	<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.	Spear-grass					●		Gramineae
*	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded oat					●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver banksia				●	●	●	Proteaceae
	<i>Banksia ornata</i>	Desert banksia					●	●	Proteaceae
	<i>Baumea acuta</i>	Pale twig-rush		R	VU			●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed twig-rush			RA			●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare twig-rush				●	●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>	Soft twig-rush			RA	●	●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Baumea tetragona</i>	Square twig-rush			NT			●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Billarderia cymosa</i>	Apple-berry				●	●	●	Pittosporaceae
	<i>Billarderia uniflora</i>	One-flower Apple-berry				●			Pittosporaceae
	<i>Billardiera sericophora</i>	Sweet apple-berry				●	●	●	Pittosporaceae
	<i>Billardiera uniflora</i>	One-flower apple-berry			VU			●	Pittosporaceae
	<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft water-fern			NT			●	Blechnaceae
	<i>Boronia coerulescens</i> ssp. <i>coerulescens</i>	Blue boronia					●	●	Rutaceae
	<i>Boronia filifolia</i>	Slender boronia			RA			●	Rutaceae
	<i>Boronia parviflora</i>	Swamp boronia		R	EN			●	Rutaceae
	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping bossiaea				●	●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Brachyscome</i> sp.	Daisy				●	●		Compositae
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large quaking-grass				●	●	●	Gramineae
*	<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser quaking-grass				●	●		Gramineae
*	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great brome					●		Gramineae
*	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	Brome				●			Gramineae
	<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue pincushion				●	●	●	Goodeniaceae
	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine lily				●	●	●	Liliaceae
	<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids				●	●	●	Liliaceae
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet bursaria				●	●	●	Pittosporaceae
	<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue grass-lily				●	●	●	Liliaceae
	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	Pink fingers				●	●	●	Orchidaceae

Weed	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status			CH	MP	KH	Family
			AUS	SA	AMLR				
	<i>Caladenia pusila</i>	Pigmy caladenia			NE	●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia reticulata</i>	Veined spider-orchid			VU			●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia</i> sp.	Spider orchid					●		Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia tentaculata</i>	King spider orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Calaladenia leptochila</i>	Narrow-lip spider-orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Caleana major</i>	Large duck-orchid		V	CR			●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Callistemon rugulosus</i>	Scarlet bottlebrush						●	Myrtaceae
*	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common water starwort				●		●	Callitrichaceae
	<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>	Purplish beard-orchid				●		●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Calochilus</i> sp.	Beard-orchid					●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common fringe-myrtle				●	●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Cardamine papillata</i>	Annual bitter-cress			RA	●		●	Cruciferae
	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall sedge				●		●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Carex bichenoviana</i>	Notched sedge			RA			●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Short-stem sedge				●	●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel sedge			RA			●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Rush sedge				●	●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Cassytha glabella</i> f. <i>dispar</i>	Slender dodder-laurel				●	●	●	Lauraceae
	<i>Cassytha melantha</i>	Coarse dodder-laurel				●			Lauraceae
	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Downy dodder-laurel				●	●	●	Lauraceae
*	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	She-oak				●			Casuarinaceae
*	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common centaury						●	Gentianaceae
*	<i>Centaurium</i> sp.	Centuary				●	●		Gentianaceae
	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Asian centella			NT			●	Umbelliferae
	<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	Common sneezeweed				●		●	Compositae
	<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	Pointed centrolepis				●	●	●	Centrolepidaceae
	<i>Centrolepis cephalophormis</i> ssp. <i>cephalophormis</i>	Cushion centrolepis		R				●	Centrolepidaceae
	<i>Centrolepis fascicularis</i>	Tufted centrolepis			VU			●	Centrolepidaceae
	<i>Centrolepis polygyna</i>	Wiry centrolepis						●	Centrolepidaceae
	<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> ssp. <i>strigosa</i>	Hairy centrolepis				●	●	●	Centrolepidaceae
*	<i>Cerastium</i> sp.	Chickweed				●	●	●	Caryophyllaceae
*	<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Tree lucerne				●			Leguminosae
	<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	Blue squill				●	●	●	Liliaceae
	<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Annual rock-fern				●	●	●	Adiantaceae
	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> ssp. <i>sieberi</i>	Narrow rock-fern					●		Adiantaceae
	<i>Cheiranthra alternifolia</i>	Hand flower				●	●	●	Pittosporaceae
	<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i>	Clammy goosefoot				●			Chenopodiaceae
	<i>Chorizandra enodis</i>	Black bristle-rush						●	Cyperaceae
*	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed				●		●	Compositae
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common everlasting				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Chrysocephalum baxteri</i>	Fringed everlasting					●	●	Compositae
*	<i>Cicendia</i> sp.	Cicendia				●		●	Gentianaceae
*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle					●		Compositae
	<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old man's beard					●		Ranunculaceae
	<i>Comesperma calymega</i>	Blue-spike milkwort				●	●	●	Polygonaceae
	<i>Conospermum patens</i>	Slender smoke-bush			RA			●	Polygonaceae
	<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i> ssp. <i>angustissimus</i>	Australian bindweed					●		Convolvulaceae

Weed	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status			CH	MP	KH	Family
			AUS	SA	AMLR				
*	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaf fleabane				●		Compositae	
*	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	Fleabane				●		Compositae	
*	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	New Zealand mirror-bush					●	Rubiaceae	
	<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>	Button everlasting				●	● ●	Compositae	
	<i>Correa reflexa var. reflexa</i>	Common correa					● ●	Rutaceae	
*	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass				●	●	Gramineae	
	<i>Corybas diemenicus</i>	Veined helmet-orchid				●		Orchidaceae	
	<i>Corybas dilatatus</i>	Common helmet-orchid					● ●	Orchidaceae	
	<i>Corybas incurvus</i>	Slaty helmet-orchid			NT	●		Orchidaceae	
	<i>Corybas unguiculatus</i>	Small helmet-orchid		R	CR		●	Orchidaceae	
*	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted gum				●		Myrtaceae	
	<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common cotula					●	Compositae	
*	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water buttons				●	●	Compositae	
	<i>Craspedia sp.</i>	Billy-buttons					● ●	Compositae	
	<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>	Billy-buttons				●	● ●	Compositae	
	<i>Crassula closiana</i>	Staked crassula				●	● ●	Crassulaceae	
	<i>Crassula decumbens var. decumbens</i>	Spreading crassula				●	● ●	Crassulaceae	
	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp crassula					●	Crassulaceae	
*	<i>Crassula natans var. minus</i>	Water crassula					●	Crassulaceae	
	<i>Crassula peduncularis</i>	Purple crassula		R	R	●		Crassulaceae	
	<i>Crassula tetramera</i>	Australian stonecrop					●	Crassulaceae	
*	<i>Crataegus sinaica</i>	Hawthorn				●		Rosaceae	
*	<i>Crepis sp.</i>	Hawksbeard					●	Compositae	
	<i>Cryptandra tomentosa</i>	Heath cryptandra					●	Rhamnaceae	
	<i>Cyanicula deformis</i>	Bluebeard orchid					●	Orchidaceae	
	<i>Cymbonotus preissianus</i>	Austral bear's-ear			RA		● ●	Compositae	
	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet hound's-tongue			NT	●	● ●	Boraginaceae	
	<i>Cyperus gunnii ssp. gunnii</i>	Flecked flat-sedge			NT		●	Cyperaceae	
	<i>Cyperus tenellus</i>	Tiny flat-sedge				●	● ●	Cyperaceae	
	<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i>	Small gnat-orchid				●	● ●	Orchidaceae	
*	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English broom					●	Leguminosae	
	<i>Dampiera dysantha</i>	Shrubby dampiera					●	Goodeniaceae	
	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native carrot					● ●	Umbelliferae	
	<i>Daviesia brevifolia</i>	Leafless bitter-pea				●	● ●	Leguminosae	
	<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf bitter-pea				●	● ●	Leguminosae	
	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia ssp. incarnata</i>	Gorse bitter-pea				●	● ●	Leguminosae	
	<i>Deyeuxia densa</i>	Heath bent-grass		R	RA		● ●	Gramineae	
	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed bent-grass				●	● ●	Gramineae	
	<i>Deyeuxia sp.</i>	Reed bent-grass					●	Gramineae	
	<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta</i>	Black-anther flax-lily				●	● ●	Liliaceae	
	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair plume-grass					●	Gramineae	
	<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>	Loose plume-grass			VU	●	●	Gramineae	
	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	Plume-grass					●	Gramineae	
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney weed				●	● ●	Convolvulaceae	
	<i>Dillwynia hispida</i>	Red parrot-pea				●	● ●	Leguminosae	
	<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy parrot-pea				●	● ●	Leguminosae	
*	<i>Diplotaxis sp.</i>	Brassica weed					● ●	Cruciferae	
	<i>Dipodium roseum</i>	Pink hyacinth orchid				●	●	Orchidaceae	

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			AUS	SA	AMLR				
*	<i>Disa bracteata</i>	South-African orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
*	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkweed				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Diuris aff. corymbosa</i>	Wallflower donkey-orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Diuris brevifolia</i>	Short-leaf donkey orchid		E	VU	●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Diuris orientis</i>	Bulldog orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Diuris pardina</i>	Spotted donkey-orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Tall sundew				●	●	●	Droseraceae
	<i>Drosera binata</i>	Forked sundew		R	VU			●	Droseraceae
	<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Scarlet sundew				●	●	●	Droseraceae
	<i>Drosera macrantha ssp. planchonii</i>	Climbing sundew				●	●	●	Droseraceae
	<i>Drosera peltata</i>	Pale sundew				●	●	●	Droseraceae
	<i>Drosera pygmaea</i>	Tiny sundew				●		●	Droseraceae
	<i>Drosera whittakeri ssp. whittakeri</i>	Scented sundew				●	●	●	Droseraceae
*	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane				●	●		Boraginaceae
*	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial veldt grass						●	Gramineae
*	<i>Ehrharta longifolia</i>	Annual veldt grass					●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common spike-rush				●		●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Elocharis gracilis</i>	Slender spike-rush			RA			●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Elymus scaber var. scaber</i>	Native wheat-grass				●	●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common heath				●	●	●	Epacridaceae
	<i>Epilobium billardierianum ssp. billardierianum</i>	Robust willow-herb				●	●	●	Onagraceae
	<i>Epilobium billardierianum ssp. cinereum</i>	Variable willow-herb			NT			●	Onagraceae
	<i>Epilobium billardierianum ssp. x intermedium</i>	Variable willow-herb						●	Onagraceae
	<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	Hairy willow-herb				●		●	Onagraceae
	<i>Epilobium pallidiflorum</i>	Showy willow-herb			RA			●	Onagraceae
	<i>Epilobium sp.</i>	Willow-herb					●		Onagraceae
	<i>Erachrostis parviflora</i>	Weeping love-grass			RA			●	Gramineae
	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Bentham's love-grass					●	●	Gramineae
*	<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree heath						●	Ericaceae
	<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>	Parson's bands				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
*	<i>Erodium sp.</i>	Heron's-bill						●	Geraniaceae
	<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>	Blue devil		V	EN	●		●	Umbelliferae
	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown stringybark					●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis var. camaldulensis</i>	River red gum				●	●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	Cup gum				●	●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink gum		R	NT	●	●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. leucoxylon</i>	South Australian blue gum				●	●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate stringybark				●	●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus ovata ssp. ovata</i>	Swamp gum			VU	●	●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. cygnetensis</i>	Rough-bark manna gum				●	●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. viminalis</i>	Manna gum		R	VU			●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Euchiton collinus</i>	Creeping cudweed				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Star cudweed				●		●	Compositae
	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Annual cudweed				●		●	Compositae
	<i>Euryomytus ramosissima ssp. ramosissima</i>	Rosy baeckea				●	●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	Common eutaxia					●		Leguminosae
	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native cherry				●	●	●	Santalaceae
*	<i>Ferula communis</i>	Fennel				●			Umbelliferae

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			AUS	SA	AMLR				
	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby club-rush					●	●	Cyperaceae
*	<i>Fraxinus rotundifolia</i> ssp. <i>rotundifolia</i>	Desert ash				●	●		Oleaceae
*	<i>Freesia</i> sp.	Freesia					●	●	Iridaceae
*	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i> ssp. <i>capreolata</i>	White-flower fumitory					●	●	Fumariaceae
	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit cutting-grass			NT	●	●	●	Cyperaceae
*	<i>Galenia pubescens</i>	Coastal galenia				●			Aizoaceae
*	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers					●	●	Rubiaceae
*	<i>Galium divaricatum</i>	Slender bedstraw					●	●	Rubiaceae
	<i>Galium migrans</i>	Loose bedstraw					●		Rubiaceae
*	<i>Galium murale</i>	Small bedstraw				●	●	●	Rubiaceae
	<i>Galium</i> sp.	Bedstraw				●			Rubiaceae
*	<i>Gastridium phleoides</i>	Nit-grass					●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>	Potato orchid		R	EN			●	Orchidaceae
*	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier broom				●		●	Leguminosae
	<i>Genoplesium rufum</i>	Red midge-orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Genoplesium rufum</i> (Type 2)	Red midge-orchid						●	Orchidaceae
*	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaf geranium						●	Geraniaceae
	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>potentilloides</i>	Downy geranium					●	●	Geraniaceae
	<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>	Grassland geranium					●	●	Geraniaceae
	<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i>	Austral geranium				●	●	●	Geraniaceae
*	<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>	Gladiolus						●	Iridaceae
	<i>Glossodia major</i>	Purple cockatoo				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Glyceria australis</i>	Australian sweet grass			VU	●		●	Gramineae
*	<i>Glyceria declinata</i>	Manna grass						●	Gramineae
*	<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Cotton bush					●		Asclepiadaceae
	<i>Gompholobium ecostatum</i>	Dwarf wedge-pea				●	●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Gonocarpus mezianus</i>	Broad-leaf raspwort					●	●	Haloragaceae
	<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> ssp. <i>micranthus</i>	Creeping raspwort		R	VU			●	Haloragaceae
	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Small-leaf raspwort				●	●	●	Haloragaceae
	<i>Goodenia blackiana</i>	Native primrose				●	●	●	Goodeniaceae
	<i>Goodenia geniculata</i>	Bent goodenia				●	●	●	Goodeniaceae
	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop goodenia				●	●	●	Goodeniaceae
	<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	Austral brooklime				●		●	Scrophulariaceae
	<i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i> var. <i>lavandulacea</i>	Spider flower				●	●	●	Proteaceae
	<i>Hakea carinata</i>	Erect hakea				●	●	●	Proteaceae
	<i>Hakea rostrata</i>	Beaked hakea				●	●	●	Proteaceae
	<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf hakea				●	●	●	Proteaceae
	<i>Haloraqis heterophylla</i>	Variable raspwort			RA		●	●	Haloragaceae
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native lilac					●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Hibbertia exutiacies</i>	Prickly guinea-flower				●	●	●	Dilleniaceae
	<i>Hibbertia prostrata</i>	Bundled guinea-flower						●	Dilleniaceae
	<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Bristly guinea-flower			LC	●	●	●	Dilleniaceae
	<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>	Silky Guinea-flower			NT	●	●	●	Dilleniaceae
	<i>Hibbertia virgata</i>	Twiggy guinea-flower			NT		●	●	Dilleniaceae
*	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog				●	●	●	Gramineae
*	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog				●	●		Gramineae
*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	Barley					●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>	Dwarf sunray				●	●	●	Compositae

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			AUS	SA	AMLR				
	<i>Hybanthus floribundus</i> ssp. <i>floribundus</i>	Shrub violet					●	●	Violaceae
	<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i>	Tiny pennywort				●	●	●	Umbelliferae
	<i>Hydrocotyle foveolata</i>	Yellow pennywort				●	●	●	Umbelliferae
	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy pennywort			NT	●		●	Umbelliferae
	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking pennywort					●		Umbelliferae
	<i>Hydrocotyle pterocarpa</i>	Wing pennywort			EN			●	Umbelliferae
	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's wort				●	●	●	Guttiferae
	<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	Matted St. John's wort		R	VU	●		●	Guttiferae
*	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St John's wort						●	Guttiferae
*	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough cat's ear				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	Tassel rope-rush					●	●	Restionaceae
	<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	Ruddy ground-fern		R	VU	●		●	Dennstaedtiaceae
	<i>Hypoxis glabella</i> var. <i>glabella</i>	Tiny star				●	●	●	Hypoxidaceae
	<i>Hypoxis vaginata</i> var. <i>vaginata</i>	Yellow star				●		●	Hypoxidaceae
	<i>Isoetes drummondii</i> ssp. <i>drummondii</i>	Plain quillwort		R	RA			●	Isoetaceae
	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Nodding club-rush					●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Isolepis fluitans</i>	Floating club-rush			NT	●		●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Isolepis hookeriana</i>	Grassy club-rush				●		●	Cyperaceae
*	<i>Isolepis hystrix</i>	Sedge				●		●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp club-rush				●	●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little club-rush				●	●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Isolepis platycarpa</i>	Flat-fruit club-rush						●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Isolepis stellata</i>	Star club-rush			RA			●	Cyperaceae
*	<i>Isolepis trachysperma</i>	Club-rush				●	●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>	Horny cone-bush				●	●	●	Proteaceae
	<i>Ixodia achillaeoides</i> ssp. <i>alata</i>	Hills daisy				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	Rush		V	EN			●	Juncaceae
*	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed rush					●	●	Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus australis</i>	Austral rush		R	RA			●	Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush				●	●	●	Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus caespiticius</i>	Grassy rush				●	●		Juncaceae
*	<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Dwarf rush				●		●	Juncaceae
*	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Weed rush					●	●	Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus flavidus</i>	Yellow rush			RA	●		●	Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>	Joint-leaf rush				●	●	●	Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale rush				●	●	●	Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower rush				●		●	Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Rush				●	●	●	Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger rush				●	●	●	Juncaceae
	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running postman				●	●	●	Leguminosae
*	<i>Kickxia</i> sp.	Toadflax						●	Scrophulariaceae
	<i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i>	Blown grass				●	●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common blown-grass				●	●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>	Slender bottle-daisy		V	VU	●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Lagenophora huegelii</i>	Coarse bottle-daisy					●	●	Compositae
	<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Bottle-daisy			VU		●		Compositae
	<i>Lasiopetalum baueri</i>	Slender velvet-bush			RA	●			Sterculiaceae
	<i>Laxmannia orientalis</i>	Dwarf wire-lily				●	●	●	Liliaceae

Weed	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status			CH	MP	KH	Family
			AUS	SA	AMLR				
	<i>Lemna disperma</i>	Common duckweed						●	Lemnaceae
*	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i> ssp. <i>taraxacoides</i>	Lesser hawkbit					●	●	Compositae
	<i>Lepidosperma canescens</i>	Hoary rapier-sedge			LC		●		Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i>	Black rapier-sedge				●	●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Spreading sword-sedge						●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i>	Little sword-sedge					●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Tall sword sedge			LC		●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy sword-sedge						●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i>	Wire rapier-sedge				●	●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky sword-sedge					●		Cyperaceae
	<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	Fringed hare-orchid							Orchidaceae
	<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	Slender twine-rush			RA			●	Restionaceae
	<i>Leptoceras menziesii</i>	Hare orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i> ssp. <i>squamatus</i>	Scaly buttons					●	●	Compositae
	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly tea-tree				●	●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath tea-tree				●	●	●	Myrtaceae
	<i>Leucopogon concurvus</i>	Scrambling beard Heath				●	●	●	Epacridaceae
	<i>Leucopogon hirsutus</i>	Hairy beard-heath		R	VU			●	Epacridaceae
	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>	Lance beard-heath			RA		●	●	Epacridaceae
	<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	Common beard-heath				●	●	●	Epacridaceae
	<i>Levenhookia dubia</i>	Hairy stylewort					●	●	Stylidiaceae
	<i>Levenhookia pusilla</i>	Tiny stylewort				●	●	●	Stylidiaceae
	<i>Limosella australis</i>	Australian mudwort			VU			●	Scrophulariaceae
	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw fern			NT		●	●	Lindsaeaceae
	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i> ssp. <i>subulata</i>	Peach heath				●	●	●	Epacridaceae
	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled lobelia						●	Campanulaceae
	<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>	Tall lobelia				●	●	●	Campanulaceae
	<i>Lobelia rhombifolia</i>	Tufted lobelia			RA			●	Campanulaceae
	<i>Logania recurva</i>	Recurved logania			RA		●		Loganiaceae
*	<i>Logfia gallica</i>	Slender cudweed					●	●	Asteraceae
*	<i>Lolium</i> sp.	Ryegrass					●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Soft tussock mat-rush					●		Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra fibrata</i>	Mount Lofty mat-rush				●	●		Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp. <i>tuberculata</i>	Small-flower mat-rush				●	●	●	Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i>	Hard mat-rush				●	●	●	Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Small mat-rush				●	●	●	Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra sororia</i>	Small mat-rush			NT	●		●	Liliaceae
	<i>Luzula densiflora</i>	Wood-rush			RA	●	●	●	Juncaceae
	<i>Luzula flaccida</i>	Pale wood-rush		V	VU	●		●	Juncaceae
	<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Common wood-rush				●	●		Juncaceae
	<i>Luzula ovata</i>	Clustered wood-rush		R	EN		●	●	Juncaceae
	<i>Luzula</i> sp.	Wood-rush					●		Juncaceae
	<i>Lysiana exocarpi</i> ssp. <i>exocarpi</i>	Harlequin mistletoe					●		Loranthaceae
	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Lesser loosestrife				●	●	●	Lythraceae
*	<i>Malus</i> sp.	Apple				●			Rosaceae
	<i>Marianthus bignoniaceus</i>	Orange bell-climber			NT	●	●		Pittosporaceae
*	<i>Medicago</i> sp.	Medics				●			Leguminosae
	<i>Melaleuca decussata</i>	Totem poles				●		●	Myrtaceae

Weed	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status			CH	MP	KH	Family
			AUS	SA	AMLR				
*	<i>Melilotus sp.</i>	Tall medic					●		Fabaceae
	<i>Mentha diemenica</i>	Slender mint		R	VU		●		Labiatae
*	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal						●	Labiatae
	<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping rice-grass				●	●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam daisy					●		Compositae
	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam daisy				●		●	Compositae
	<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	Notched onion-orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis atrata</i>	Yellow onion-orchid		R	CR	●		●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis frutetorum</i>	Onion orchid				●	●		Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis orbicularis</i>	Swamp onion-orchid		V	EN			●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Slender onion-orchid			LC	●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis rara</i>	Sweet onion-orchid		R	CR			●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis unifolia complex</i>	Onion-orchid					●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Millotia tenuifolia var. tenuifolia</i>	Soft millotia				●	●		Compositae
*	<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	Erect chickweed				●	●	●	Caryophyllaceae
	<i>Montia australasica</i>	White purslane		R	RA			●	Portulacaceae
	<i>Montia fontana ssp. chondrosperma</i>	Waterblinks		V	EN			●	Portulacaceae
*	<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	One-leaf cape tulip				●		●	Iridaceae
	<i>Myosotis australis</i>	Austral forget-me-not			RA		●	●	Boraginaceae
	<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i>	Tiny milfoil		R	VU			●	Haloragaceae
	<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	Fox-tail mulga-grass				●	●	●	Gramineae
*	<i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i>	Olive				●	●		Oleaceae
	<i>Olearia ciliata var. ciliata</i>	Fringed daisy-bush					●	●	Compositae
	<i>Olearia grandifolia</i>	Mount Lofty daisy-bush			LC		●		Compositae
	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy daisy-bush				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Olearia tubiflora</i>	Rayless daisy-bush				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Opercularia ovata</i>	Broad-leaf stinkweed			RA		●	●	Rubiaceae
	<i>Opercularia scabrada</i>	Stalked stinkweed					●		Rubiaceae
	<i>Opercularia turpis</i>	Twiggy stinkweed				●	●	●	Rubiaceae
	<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable stinkweed				●	●	●	Rubiaceae
	<i>Orthoceras strictum</i>	Horned orchid				●		●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Ottelia ovalifolia ssp. ovalifolia</i>	Swamp lily		R	RA			●	Hydrocharitaceae
	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native sorrel				●	●	●	Oxalidaceae
*	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob					●	●	Oxalidaceae
	<i>Paracaleana minor</i>	Small duck-orchid		V	EN			●	Orchidaceae
*	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum					●		Gramineae
	<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	Short purple-flag			VU			●	Iridaceae
	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Long purple-flag			RA	●	●	●	Iridaceae
	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Australian pelargonium			RA			●	Geraniaceae
*	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu					●	●	Gramineae
*	<i>Pentachistis pallida</i>	Pussy-tail				●	●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender knotweed				●		●	Polygonaceae
	<i>Persoonia juniperina</i>	Prickly geebung						●	Proteaceae
*	<i>Petrorhagia sp.</i>						●	●	Caryophyllaceae
*	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris						●	Gramineae
*	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser canary-grass					●		Gramineae
*	<i>Phalaris sp.</i>	Canary-grass					●	●	Gramineae
*	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy grass					●	●	Gramineae

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			AUS	SA	AMLR				
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed					●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Phyllangium distylis</i>	Tiny mitrewort		R	VU			●	Loganiaceae
	<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	Wiry mitrewort				●	●	●	Loganiaceae
	<i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i>	Pigmy clubmoss		R	RA			●	Isoetaceae
	<i>Pimelea flava</i> ssp. <i>dichotoma</i>	Diosma riceflower						●	Thymelaeaceae
	<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Low riceflower				●	●	●	Thymelaeaceae
	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> ssp. <i>linifolia</i>	Slender riceflower				●	●	●	Thymelaeaceae
	<i>Pimelea octophylla</i>	Woolly riceflower				●		●	Thymelaeaceae
	<i>Pimelea phyllicoides</i>	Heath riceflower					●	●	Thymelaeaceae
	<i>Pimelea uniflora</i>	?				●			Thymelaeaceae
*	<i>Pinus halapensis</i>	Aleppo pine						●	Pinaceae
*	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo pine					●		Pinaceae
*	<i>Pinus laricio</i>	Corsican pine						●	Pinaceae
*	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime pine				●			Pinaceae
*	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone pine						●	Pinaceae
*	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata pine				●	●	●	Pinaceae
*	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet pittosporum				●			Pittosporaceae
	<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Narrow-leaf plantain			NT			●	Plantaginaceae
	<i>Plantago hispida</i>	Native hairy plantain						●	Plantaginaceae
*	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	Ribwort				●	●	●	Plantaginaceae
*	<i>Plantago major</i>	Plantain				●			Plantaginaceae
	<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	Holly flat-pea				●	●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Platysace heterophylla</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i>	Slender platysace					●	●	Umbelliferae
	<i>Plumatichilos plumosum</i>	Bearded greenhood						●	Orchidaceae
*	<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter grass				●	●	●	Gramineae
*	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous meadow-grass					●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Poa clelandii</i>	Matted tussock-grass				●			Gramineae
	<i>Poa crassicaudex</i>	Thick-stem tussock-grass				●			Gramineae
	<i>Poa labillardieri</i> var. <i>labillardieri</i>	Common tussock-grass						●	Gramineae
	<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender tussock-grass			NT			●	Gramineae
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small poranthera				●	●		Euphorbiaceae
	<i>Prasophyllum australe</i>	Austral leek-orchid		R	EN			●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Prasophyllum elatum</i>	Tall leek-orchid				●			Orchidaceae
	<i>Prasophyllum odoratum</i>	Scented leek-orchid						●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal				●		●	Labiatae
	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed				●			Compositae
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken fern				●	●	●	Dennstaedtiaceae
	<i>Pterostylis foliata</i>	Slender greenhood		R	RA		●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis foliata</i>	Slender greenhood		R	RA	●			Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis longifolia</i>	Tall greenhood					●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Dwarf greenhood				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding greenhood				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroon-hood				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>	Blood greenhood					●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Pultenaea acerosa</i>	Bristly bush-pea			LC			●	Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Large-leaf bush pea				●	●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea involucreta</i>	Mount-lofty Bush-pea				●			Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea largiflorens</i>	Twiggy bush-pea				●	●		Leguminosae

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	<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted bush-pea				●	●	●	Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea trinervis</i>	Three-nerve bush-pea				●			Leguminosae
	<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	Black fire-orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
*	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Pin oak				●			Fabaceae
	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Native buttercup				●	●		Ranunculaceae
*	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Pricklefruit buttercup				●			Ranunculaceae
	<i>Ranunculus sessiliflorus var. sessiliflorus</i>	Annual buttercup						●	Ranunculaceae
*	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish					●		Cruciferae
*	<i>Romulea minutiflora</i>	Onion grass						●	Iridaceae
*	<i>Romulea rosea var. australis</i>	Common onion-grass				●			Iridaceae
*	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose					●	●	Rosaceae
*	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Blackberry				●	●		Rosaceae
*	<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Blackberry						●	Rosaceae
	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender dock				●			Polygonaceae
	<i>Rutidosis multiflora</i>	Small wrinklewort				●		●	Compositae
	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common wallaby-grass				●	●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma fulvum</i>	Leafy wallaby-grass						●	Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i>	Kneed wallaby-grass					●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i>	Velvet wallaby-grass				●			Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma racemosum var. racemosum</i>	Slender wallaby-grass			LC		●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma semiannulare</i>	Wetland wallaby-grass			VU			●	Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Small-flower wallaby-grass						●	Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i>	Short-awn wallaby-grass		R	RA			●	Gramineae
*	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Willow				●			Salicaceae
*	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow				●			Salicaceae
*	<i>Sanguisorba minor ssp. muricata</i>	Sheep's burnett				●			Rosaceae
	<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale fanflower				●	●	●	Goodeniaceae
	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common bog-rush				●	●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Schoenus breviculmis</i>	Matted bog-rush					●	●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Schoenus laevigatus</i>	Bog-rush		R	VU			●	Cyperaceae
	<i>Sebaea ovata</i>	Yellow sebaea				●			Gentianaceae
	<i>Selaginella gracillima</i>	Tiny selaginella			VU			●	Selaginellaceae
	<i>Senecio dolichocephalus</i>	Woodland groundsel				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Senecio glomeratus ssp. longifructus</i>	Creek groundsel				●			Compositae
	<i>Senecio glomeratus ssp. glomeratus</i>	Swamp groundsel				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough groundsel			LC	●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Fine-tooth groundsel			NT	●			Compositae
	<i>Senecio phellus</i>	Woodland groundsel				●			Compositae
	<i>Senecio picridioides</i>	Purple-leaf groundsel				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>	Groundsel				●			Compositae
*	<i>Senecio pterophorus var. pterophorus</i>	African daisy				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton groundsel				●	●	●	Compositae
	<i>Senecio squarrosus</i>	Squarrose groundsel			RA			●	Compositae
*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black nightshade				●		●	Solanaceae
	<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>	Smooth solenogyne			NT		●	●	Compositae
	<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>	Smooth solenogyne			NT	●			Compositae
*	<i>Sonchus sp.</i>	Sow-thistle				●			Compositae
*	<i>Sparaxis sp.</i>	Harlequin flower				●			Iridaceae

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	<i>Sphaerolobium minus</i>	Leafless globe-pea		R	VU			●	Leguminosae
	<i>Spyridium thymifolium</i>	Thyme-leaf Spyridium				●			Rhamnaceae
	<i>Stackhousia aspericocca</i>	Bushy candles				●	●	●	Stackhousiaceae
	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy candles						●	Stackhousiaceae
	<i>Stylidium calcaratum</i>	Spurred trigger-plant				●		●	Stylidiaceae
	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass trigger-plant				●	●	●	Stylidiaceae
	<i>Stylidium inundatum</i>	Hundreds and thousands						●	Stylidiaceae
	<i>Stylidium perpusillum</i>	Tiny trigger-plant			VU			●	Stylidiaceae
	<i>Tetradlea pilosa ssp. pilosa</i>	Hairy pink-bells				●	●	●	Tremandraceae
	<i>Thelymitra albiflora</i>	White sun-orchid				●			Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	Lemon sun-orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra arenaria</i>	Forest sun-orchid				●			Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra benthamiana</i>	Leopard sun-orchid			RA		●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra brevifolia</i>	Short leaf sun-orchid				●			Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra camea</i>	Small pink sun-orchid		R	RA	●			Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra cyanapicata</i>	Dark-tipped sun-orchid	CR	E	CR			●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra flexuosa</i>	Twisted sun-orchid		R	NT	●		●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra grandiflora</i>	Great sun-orchid		R	RA	●	●		Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra holmesii</i>	Blue star sun-orchid		V	EN			●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra inflata</i>	Plum sun-orchid		V	EN	●			Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra juncifolia</i>	Spotted sun-orchid						●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra juncifolia</i>	Spotted sun-orchid				●			Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra luteociliium</i>	Yellow-tuft sun-orchid				●	●		Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra mucida</i>	Plum sun-orchid		R	E			●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender sun-orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra rubra</i>	Salmon sun-orchid				●	●	●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra ssp. 'Pale capsules'</i>	Sun-orchid				●			Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra x macmillanii</i>	Crimson sun-orchid						●	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra x truncata</i>	Hybrid sun-orchid				●			Orchidaceae
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass				●	●	●	Gramineae
	<i>Thysanotus juncifolius</i>	Rush fringe-lily						●	Liliaceae
	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining fringe-lily				●	●	●	Liliaceae
	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow rush-lily				●	●	●	Liliaceae
	<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf clover				●			Leguminosae
*	<i>Trifolium sp.</i>	Clover				●	●		Leguminosae
	<i>Triglochin alcockiae</i>	Water-ribbons		R	VU	●			Juncaginaceae
	<i>Triglochin nana</i>	Dwarf arrowgrass						●	Juncaginaceae
	<i>Triglochin procea</i>	Water-ribbons			NT	●		●	Juncaginaceae
*	<i>Ulex europeus</i>	Gorse				●	●	●	Leguminosae
*	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	Elm				●			Ulmaceae
	<i>Utricularia tenella</i>	Pink bladderwort			RA			●	Lentibulariaceae
*	<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	White cudweed				●		●	Compositae
*	<i>Vicia sp.</i>	Vetch				●			Leguminosae
	<i>Villarsia umbricola var. umbricola</i>	Lax marsh-flower			RA	●		●	Menyanthaceae
	<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Native broom		R	VU		●	●	Leguminosae
*	<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue periwinkle				●			Apocynaceae
	<i>Viola cleistogamoides</i>	Shy violet			RA	●	●	●	Violaceae
	<i>Viola sieberiana</i>	Tiny violet				●	●	●	Violaceae

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	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	Annual bluebell				●		●	Campanulaceae
	<i>Wahlenbergia litticola</i>	Coast bluebell				●			Campanulaceae
	<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Yellow-wash bluebell				●	●		Campanulaceae
	<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Tadgell's bluebell			RA	●		●	Campanulaceae
	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta ssp. stricta</i>	Tall bluebell				●	●	●	Campanulaceae
*	<i>Watsonia bulbifera</i>	Watsonia				●	●		Iridaceae
	<i>Wurmbea dioica ssp. dioica</i>	Early nancy				●		●	Liliaceae
	<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. semiplana</i>	Yacca				●	●	●	Liliaceae
	<i>Xanthosia huegeli</i>	Hairy xanthosia				●	●	●	Umbelliferae
	<i>Xanthosia tasmanica</i>	Southern xanthosia		R	RA	●			Umbelliferae

Conservation Status: AUS= *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* (EPBC) 1999, SA= Schedules of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* (NPW) 1972, AMLR (Adelaide & Mount Ranges NRM Region) = Gillam, S. and Urban, R. (2014) Regional Species Conservation Assessment Project, Phase 1 Report: Regional Species Status Assessments, Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Region. Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia.

EPBC Status Codes: EX = extinct; CR = critically endangered; EN = endangered; VU = vulnerable
 NPW Status Codes: X = extinct, E = endangered; V = vulnerable, R = rare.
 MLR Regional Status Codes: RE = regionally extinct; CR = critically endangered; EN = endangered; VU = vulnerable; RA = rare; NT = near threatened; LC = least concern; DD = data deficient, NE = Not Evaluated.

APPENDIX 1a – FUNGI SPECIES (ALL OF KUITPO)

<i>Agaricus austrovinaceus</i>
<i>Agaricus campestris</i>
<i>Amanita muscaria</i>
<i>Amanita ochrophylla</i>
<i>Amanita xanthocephala</i>
<i>Antrodiella citrea</i>
<i>Boletus</i> sp.
<i>Calocera guepiniooides</i>
<i>Calocera sinsesis</i>
<i>Chamonixia</i> sp.
<i>Clavulina</i> sp.
<i>Clavulina vinaceocervina</i>
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>
<i>Cortinarius archeri</i>
<i>Cortinarius australiensis</i>
<i>Cortinarius lavendulensis</i>
<i>Cortinarius sanguineus</i>
<i>Cortinarius subarcheri</i>
<i>Crepidotus cesatii</i>
<i>Crepidotus nephrodes</i>
<i>Crepidotus prostratus</i>
<i>Dermocybe austroveneta</i>
<i>Dermocybe cramesina</i>
<i>Dermocybe kula</i>
<i>Dermocybe sanguinea</i>
<i>Descomyces albellus</i>
<i>Discinella terresttris</i>
<i>Exidia</i> sp.
<i>Geastrum</i> sp.
<i>Gymnopilus eucalyptorum</i>

<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>
<i>Gymnopus pampeanus</i>
<i>Hemimycena</i> sp.
<i>Heterotextus flavus</i>
<i>Hydnangium carneum</i>
<i>Hydnum repandum</i>
<i>Hygrocybe miniata</i>
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>
<i>Hysterangium inflatum</i>
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>
<i>Laccaria proxima</i>
<i>Leotia lubrica</i>
<i>Lepista nuda</i>
<i>Leucopaxillus eucalyptorum</i>
<i>Macrolepiota</i> sp.
<i>Marasmiellus affixus</i>
<i>Mollisia</i> sp.
<i>Mycena</i> sp
<i>Mycena subgalericulata</i>
<i>Omphalotus nidiformis</i>
<i>Phellodon niger</i>
<i>Postia pelliculosa</i>
<i>Pycnoporus cinnabarinus</i>
<i>Rhizopogon rubescens</i>
<i>Russula clelandii</i>
<i>Russula lenkunya</i>
<i>Russula mariae</i>
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>
<i>Stereum illudens</i>
<i>Suillus granulatus</i>
<i>Suillus luteus</i>
<i>Tarzetta</i> sp.
<i>Tapinella panuoides</i>
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
<i>Tremella fuciformis</i>
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>
<i>Tricholoma coarctatum</i>
<i>Xerula</i> sp
<i>Zelleromyces daucinu</i>

Source: P. Catcheside, 1997-2012

APPENDIX 2 - FAUNA SPECIES LISTS

Birds

*introduced species

	Species	Common Name	AUS	SA	AMLR
	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill			NT
	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill			
	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill			
	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill			
	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill			
	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk			
	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owletnightjar			RA
	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird			
	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird			
	<i>Anthus novaeseelandia</i>	Richard's Pipit			
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle			
	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow			
	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow			
	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo			
	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo			NT
	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid cuckoo			RA
	<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	E	E	EN
	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo		V	VU
*	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch			
	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo			NT
	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze Cuckoo			RA
	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush			
	<i>Coracina novaehollandia</i>	Black-faced Cuckooshrike			
	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos whitaeta</i>	White-Winged Chough		R	RA
	<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	White-throated Treecreeper			NT
	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven			
	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra			
	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sitella			VU
	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird			
	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite			
	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah			
	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nakeen Kestrel			
	<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Crested Shriketit		R	EN
	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet			
	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet			
	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark			
	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie			
	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite			VU
	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle			
	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow			
	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater			
	<i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	Superb Fairy-wren			
	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater			NT

	Species	Common Name	AUS	SA	AMLR
	<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater			CR
	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater			VU
	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater			
	<i>Neochima teporalis</i>	Red-Browed Finch			
	<i>Neophema elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot		R	VU
	<i>Neophema petrophila</i>	Rock Parrot			
	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis fuliginosa</i>	Golden Whistler			
	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler			NT
	<i>Paradalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote			
	<i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote			NT
	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy martin			
	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin			NT
	<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin			VU
	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing			
	<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing			RA
	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater			
	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera pyrrhoptera</i>	Crescent Honeyeater			
	<i>Platycercus elegans x flaveolus</i>	Adelaide Rosella			
	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth			NT
	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot			NT
	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail			
	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail			
	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrub-wren			
	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong			
*	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling			
	<i>Todiramphus sanctus santus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher			NT
	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet			
*	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common Blackbird			
	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush		R	EN
	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye			

Conservation Status: AUS= *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC) 1999*,
SA= Schedules of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act (NPW) 1972*,
AMLR (Adelaide & Mount Ranges NRM Region) = Gillam, S. and Urban, R. (2014) *Regional Species Conservation Assessment Project, Phase 1 Report: Regional Species Status Assessments, Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Region*. Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia.

Mammals

* introduced species

	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status		
			AUS	SA	AMLR
	<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed antechinus		V	RA
*	<i>Cervus dama</i>	Fallow deer			
	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat			
	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate wattled bat			
	<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern-brown bandicoot	EN	V	EN
*	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Brown hare			
	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western grey kangaroo			
*	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse			
	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser long-eared bat			
*	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European rabbit			
	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala			
	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common ringtail possum			
	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush rat			NT
	<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp rat		R	RA
	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked echidna			NT
	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common brushtail possum		R	RA
	<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large forest bat			
	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern forest bat			

Reptiles and Amphibians

Species	Common Name	Conservation Status		
		AUS	SA	AMLR
<i>Aprasia striolata</i>	Lined worm lizard			
<i>Bassiana duperryi</i>	Eastern three-lined skink			
<i>Egernia whitii</i>	White's skink			
<i>Hemiergis decresiensis</i>	Three-toed earless skink			
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Garden skink			
<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>	Bougainville's skink			
<i>Limnodynastes dmerlii</i>	Bull frog			
<i>Phyllodactylus marmoratus</i>	Marbled gecko			
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Eastern bearded dragon			
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied black snake			
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern brown snake			
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Brown toadlet		R	VU
<i>Pyogopus lepidopus</i>	Common scaly-foot			
<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	Sleepy lizard			
<i>Tiliqua scincoids</i>	Eastern bluetongue lizard			
<i>Varanus roserbergi</i>	Heath goanna		V	CR

Conservation Status: AUS= *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC) 1999*,
 SA= *Schedules of the National Parks and Wildlife Act (NPW) 1972*,
 AMLR (Adelaide & Mount Ranges NRM Region) = Gillam, S. and Urban, R. (2014) *Regional Species Conservation Assessment Project, Phase 1 Report: Regional Species Status Assessments, Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Region*. Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia

APPENDIX 3 - LAND TENURE HISTORY

Mount Panorama and Knott Hill NFR

TENURE	LESSEE/OWNER	TERM
Sections 204, 205, 206		
Miscellaneous Lease 713	Mortimer Stuckey	1/10/1883 – 11/12/1889
Miscellaneous Lease 713A	John McTaggart	12/12/1889 – 30/9/1897
Dedicated as Forest Reserve		21/10/1897
Sections 207, 209		
Miscellaneous Lease 717	William Oakley	1/10/1883 – 30/9/1887
Annual Licence 6218	Licensee not known	1/10/1887 – 29/8/1900
Dedicated as Forest Reserve		30/8/1900

Christmas Hill NFR

TENURE	LESSEE/OWNER	TERM
Sections 245 and 246:		
ptn. Miscellaneous Lease 729	Charles A. Michelmore	1/10/1883 – 27/8/1885
Miscellaneous Lease 2807	Charles A. Michelmore	1/10/1885 - 1886
Transferred to:	Charles Bell	1886
Perpetual Lease 7843	Charles Bell	1/7/1903 - 1912
Perpetual Lease 7843A	William E.T. Richards	1912
Section 245		
Perpetual Lease 7843A	James Hugh Hollis	1913 – 16/10/1917
Section 246		
Perpetual Lease 7843B	Cyril A. Whittlesea	1913 – 16/10/1917
Purchased by:	Woods and Forests Dept.	17/10/1917
Sections 247 and 248:		
ptn. Miscellaneous Lease 729	Charles A. Michelmore	1/10/1883 – 27/8/1885
Miscellaneous Lease 2808	Charles A. Michelmore	1/10/1885 - 1886
Perpetual Lease 7842	Charles Bell	1/7/1903 - 1912
Perpetual Lease 7842A	William E.T. Richards	1912
Perpetual Lease 7842B	Charles A. Whittlesea	1913 – 16/10/1917
Purchased by:	Woods and Forests Dept.	17/10/1917
Section 248		
Miscellaneous Lease 729	Charles A. Michelmore	1/10/1883 – 27/8/1885
Miscellaneous Lease 2813	Charles Bell	1/10/1885 – 30/6/1903
Perpetual Lease 7842 (as for Section 247)	Charles Bell	1/7/1903 - 1912
Section 251:		
Miscellaneous Lease 740	James Snell	1/10/1883 – 30/6/1886
Miscellaneous Lease 3114	William D. Clare	1/7/1886 – 9/2/1888
Miscellaneous Lease 4386	Charles Bell	1/4/1888 – 30/6/1903
Perpetual Lease 7842 (as for Section 247)	Charles Bell	1/7/1903 - 1912

TENURE	LESSEE/OWNER	TERM
Sections 252, 275 and 285:		
Miscellaneous Lease 730	M. Stuckey	11/10/1883 - 1892
Transferred to:	Charles Bell	1892 – 30/9/1897
Reserved in Govt. Gazette	Forest Reserve No. 48	21/10/1897
Section 275		
Forest Lease 603	George T. Bell	1/7/1898 – 29/4/1905
Section 252		
Forest Lease 669	William F. King and George A. Halsey	1/8/1907 – 7/11/1907
Forest Lease 675	Anthony F. Johnson jnr.	8/10/1908 – 24/12/1908

Section 253:		
Miscellaneous Lease 2811	Ezra Branford	1/10/1885 - 1886
Transferred to:	Alfred Stevens	1886 - 1899
Transferred to:	Charles Bell	1899
Perpetual Lease 7842	Charles Bell	1/7/1903 – 25/8/1912
Transferred to:	William E.T. Richards	26/8/1912 – 10/6/1914
Transferred to:	James H. Hollis	11/6/1914
Purchased by:	Woods and Forests Dept.	17/10/1917

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