

FALLS CREEK VEGETATION AND WEED MANAGEMENT POLICY

February 2004 (Updated January 2010)

1. Introduction

Falls Creek Alpine Resort includes both sub-alpine woodland and sub-alpine grassy woodland complexes. Village and facility development over time has resulted in fragmentation of a number of key vegetation communities within the Resort area including both closed and open Heathland, Snowpatch and Alpine Bog communities. A range of weed species have been introduced over the period of development of the resort as well as via the Kiewa Hydro-electric scheme. Many weed species compete with native species and have a negative impact on the environment.

Effective weed control and revegetation programs combined with a community education program are key steps in ensuring effective vegetation management within the Falls Creek resort. This Vegetation and Weed Management Policy has been prepared to ensure that the Falls Creek Resort Management Board's approach to ensuring its environmental objectives for vegetation and weed management, as outlined in the EIP, are met. Through the implementation of this policy, significant gains may be expected in the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

Objective

To preserve biodiversity and maintain and enhance the environment for flora and fauna through appropriate species and habitat protection and the management of threatening processes.

Specific aims of the policy are

- To protect high quality vegetation as defined in the Regional Vegetation Strategy
- To manage, and prevent where possible, degradation of the natural environment through the invasion of environmental weeds
- To develop vegetation links between isolated remnants of critical habitat
- To manage threatening processes listed in Schedule 3 of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act, 1988*
- To move towards indigenous vegetation as a distinct landscape theme within the Village
- To restore areas to their natural condition to achieve long term stability and sustainability

This policy is presented in two sections

- Management of vegetation
- Management of weeds

2. Management of Vegetation

2.1 Status of vegetation

Falls Creek Resort includes both sub-alpine woodland and sub-alpine grassy woodland complexes. Sub-alpine woodland occurs between 1200 and 1400 metres elevation where rainfall exceeds 1400mm per annum and sub-alpine grassy woodland occurs above this altitude. Approximately 90% of sub-alpine woodland remains, while only 71% of the sub-alpine grassy woodland remains¹. Alpine Bog is a listed community under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act (1988). A recent flora assessment of the resort identified eight areas of Alpine Bog of which four were assessed as being modified through altered hydrology and weed invasion.

The village, in addition to native species, has a range of exotic species that have been introduced to 'beautify' the resort and represent a part of the cultural landscape of development over time (eg Silver Birch, Norway Spruce, Daffodils). In the past, disturbed areas in Falls Creek resort have typically been revegetated with an 'alpine' mix which contains *Agrostis capillaries* (Highland Bent Grass), *Trifolium repens* (White Clover), *Festuca rubra* (Chewings's Fescue) and *Lolium perenne* (Perennial rye grass)². This mix does not provide sufficient stability or a long term stable vegetation as they are prone to weed evasion.

2.2 Approach to management

Deterioration in vegetation can occur from a number of causes

- Physical Disturbance (eg building sites, slashing of ski slopes and past grazing of livestock)
- Die-Back of trees caused by
 - Degraded soil
 - Changes in soil moisture regime
 - Competition from weeds, pests or diseases
 - Old age or a poorly structured vegetation community

The severe climatic conditions, severe soil acidity and lack of available nitrogen³ in alpine and sub alpine areas result in short growing seasons, slow plant growth and slow restoration making it even more important to ensure effective vegetation management.

The growing season starts in about October (after the snow melts) and ends as heavy frosts start, usually in about April. This limits the time available for restoring plant growth.

¹ Palmer, Jan (July 1999) Draft Regional Native Vegetation Plan, North East Catchment Management Authority, Wodonga.

² Papst, Warwick, John Morgan, Henrick Wahren and Darren Wilson 'Alpine Rehabilitation and Vegetation Management pp9.1- 9.8– Alpine Ecology Course 2000 2

³ Rowe, Ken, Frank Gibbons and Heather Anderson '6. High Mountains Soils' published in Alpine Ecology Course 2000

Indigenous mountain species are adapted to the natural mountain soil and climatic conditions. They may be relatively slow growing initially, but once established they provide large amounts of vegetative matter and provide better long-term soil protection and stability.

Alpine plant species are adapted to a regime of slow growth under poor adverse conditions. Consequently few alpine species are available as colonisers of disturbed sites. Where introduced plants species are used as colonisers in restoration work, it is important to choose species that do not maintain themselves and colonise as environmental weeds.⁴

Key vegetation management principles

- Every effort should be made to ensure 'net vegetation gain' is achieved through development and rehabilitation as described in the Victorian Biodiversity Strategy
- high quality design and rehabilitation techniques must be implemented to ensure sustainability and success
- Disturbance to development sites should be minimised in terms of the area, the time it is exposed, and to a scale that can be successfully rehabilitated in one season
- Highly sensitive areas such as deep organic soils, wetlands, mossbeds, and significant/threatened fauna habitat and steep sites should be avoided in developing new sites.
- Significant buffer strips (>20 metres) should be maintained along drainage lines
- removal of native vegetation should be avoided
- Native species should be used wherever possible in the rehabilitation of sites
- sufficient resources and expertise need to be allocated to manage, maintain and monitor a rehabilitated site for several years

2.3 Operational considerations

The management of Vegetation will be optimised by the following procedures

New Developments

1. Implementation of normal planning requirement to prepare and present a landscape site analysis plan and/or rehabilitation/landscape plan which identifies the existing conditions of the site, the relationship with the surrounding environment and ensures a complete understanding of the site, its environmental processes and, as a result, the rehabilitation potential and process for the site. This is the responsibility of the proponent.

⁴ Australian Alps Rehabilitation Manual, draft

2. Requirement to produce a Site Environmental Management Plan which is aimed at outlining the management of construction to ensure the environmental values of the building site and surrounding landscape are maintained. This will be prepared in association with the FCRMB and will include both written and illustrated components. Further detail is provided in Appendix 1.

Existing disturbed sites

Disturbed sites within the resort will be identified, assessed and prioritised on the basis of:

- i. Description of disturbance including existing vegetation type and structure
- ii. Existing and potential environmental impact
- iii. Visual amenity
- iv. Estimated cost of rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of disturbed sites will include the production and implementation of a rehabilitation plan.

Rehabilitation of disturbed wetlands will be undertaken as resources permit following a comprehensive site investigation and analysis which will address:

- v. methods to reduce water flow velocity and location
- vi. location and extent of erosion control
- vii. planting principles such as species, location, pot size and seeding (if appropriate)

Operations

Removal or trimming of vegetation will only be undertaken with written approval from FCRM or consistent with an approved plan.

3. Management of weeds

3.1 Status of weeds

The exotic flora identified at Falls Creek has been sorted into three schedules that reflect their potential to adversely impact on flora, fauna and landscape values.

Schedule 1: Includes exotic plant species recorded within the Falls Creek Alpine Resort that have demonstrated an ability to invade alpine and sub-alpine vegetation in south-eastern Australia. Many of these plants present a significant risk to biodiversity values in the alpine region.

Schedule 2: Includes exotic plant species recorded within the Falls Creek Alpine Resort, that have not currently exhibited an ability to invade alpine and sub-alpine vegetation in south-eastern Australia but have been assessed as having the potential to do so in the future.

These plants are considered to present a potential risk to biodiversity values in the alpine region.

Schedule 3: Includes all non-invasive exotic plant species, cultivars and hybrid recorded within the Falls Creek Alpine Resort. These species do not present a risk to biodiversity values in the alpine region, however they may have considerable impacts on landscape values.

The schedules are available from FCRMB

3.2 Approach to management

The Regional Weed Control Strategy prepared by the North East CMA has identified the following Regionally Controlled Weeds as high priority weeds for the alpine area: English broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* sp. agg) and St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*). Key environmental weeds of concern are soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), lodge-pole pine (*Pinus contorta*), willow (*Salix spp*) and orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*)⁵. These weeds will be given the highest priority in village control programs as detailed in the Falls Creek Alpine Resort Weed Strategy.

Key principles

- Control of weeds will be guided by the Falls Creek Alpine Resort Weed Strategy.
- Weed management works will employ low-impact techniques wherever possible
- Sites will be rehabilitated using local indigenous species where areas are disturbed and exposed.
- A high level of consideration will be given to public and occupational health and safety in the conduct of weed control programs.

3.3 Operational considerations

1. Priority in weed control programs will be given to the progressive control and eradication of Schedule 1 environmental weeds with those identified as the high priority weeds being highest priority.
2. The Weed control strategy will incorporate mapping of weed infestations and subsequent control effort
3. Only species in Schedule 3 will be permitted to be retained for their cultural landscape values.
4. Areas disturbed as a consequence of control works will be revegetated where necessary with indigenous species
5. Exotic species not currently considered to be Schedule 1 environmental weeds will be monitored within the resort

⁵ also identified by Environment Australia as an Alert Weed

annually and assessed. Where necessary, control programs will be implemented

6. A high priority will be given to the eradication of new weed species that are identified in the resort.

4. Implementation

Implementation of the Vegetation and Weed Management Policies will be achieved through the following

- Comprehensive distribution of this document to village stakeholders
- Ready access to information about revegetation approaches and access to stocks of indigenous species
- Resources committed to the Falls Creek Alpine Resort Weed Strategy
- Assistance to stakeholders and developers with the preparation of site management plans
- Ready availability of Weed Schedules and indigenous plant lists

Appendix One

Landscape site analysis plan

The landscape site analysis plan must include the following:

- Photographic representation of the current state of the site focussing on specifics of areas for rehabilitation and revegetation.
- Recommendations for all aspects of the rehabilitation and revegetation of the site.
- Be of a scale of either 1:100 or 1:200
- Site Orientation
- Prevailing winds
- Soil characteristics such as depth and composition
- Property boundaries and site area
- Landscape features such as rock outcrops and built structures
- Type and vegetation structure within and surrounding the site including location of existing trees. If the site is highly disturbed the existing plant colonisers are to be noted
- Slope / Topography of site
- Location of water courses and drainage lines within and surrounding the site
- An analysis plan of all trees and their condition, including species, spread and height of trees, ecological and aesthetic value of the trees
- Location of any existing compacted soil to be cultivated to enhance revegetation
- Proposed planting principles - species, quantity of species, rate of seeding and proposed location
- Type and extent of stabilisation methods.
- Extent of earthworks and reshaping of landscape to a condition that integrates with the surrounding landscape
- A maintenance program that includes tasks, when each task will be completed (timeline) and the duration of maintenance period (minimum 3 yrs)

Rehabilitation/landscape plan

The Rehabilitation/landscape plan will be provided preferably at 1:100 or 1:200 scale and will address:

- The control and removal of all exotic species from the site prior to any works
- Provide adequate site drainage to control water runoff

- Prior to construction of any development, site topsoil (seedbank) should be stored separately and reapplied following the completion of works
- Any existing compacted soil or that compacted by the proposal should be cultivated to enhance revegetation potential.
- Proposed planting principles - species, quantity of species, rate of seeding
- Indicate type and extent of stabilisation methods. If using organic mulch ensure that it is certified seed free. Steep batters must be treated with organic erosion control matting. If the area is exposed, bitumen tacking of other stabilising material may be used.
- Ensure that planting concepts is indicative of existing and surrounding vegetation community in both species and structure.
- Show extent of earthworks and reshaping of landscape and to a condition that integrates with the surrounding landscape. Stabilisation must be undertaken immediately after or in conjunction with earthworks
- Revegetation projects should aim to achieve a 70 percent cover of live plant material at the end of the second season after the main rehabilitation work
- Plants and seeds are to be collected locally
- If site is previously disturbed and 'alpine mix' exists a non evasive exotic grass is recommended to be established, unless the alpine mix is isolated and can be removed prior to development
- provide a maintenance program that includes tasks, when each task will be completed and duration of maintenance period (minimum 3 yrs)
- Include any details that will assist in the approval process
- Refer to Appendix 1 for a suitable plant list for rehabilitation.

Site Environmental Management Plan

The Site Environmental Management Plan will be prepared with the assistance of FCRMB and should address:

Project and construction activities description

Erosion and Sediment control plan (preferably at 1:100 or 1:200 scale) to illustrate how stormwater pollution is controlled on site and will be used throughout the design and construction stages of the project. This plan will require:

- a. Property boundaries
- b. Soil type
- c. Existing and proposed contours
- d. existing and proposed overland drainage lines
- e. existing vegetation and buffer
- f. entry access points
- g. location of stockpile sites, building materials and waste storage sites
- h. location of all proposed temporary drainage
- i. location of proposed final of erosion and sediment controls and descriptions, including sediment traps, pumps out devices if required
- j. site fencing
- k. maintenance regime of erosion and sediment controls
- l. who is responsible for establishment, maintenance and removal of erosion and sediment control systems

Appendix 1

Plants species suitable for rehabilitation

Scientific Name	Common Name	Comments
GROUND COVERS		
<i>Asperula gunnii</i>	Mountain Woodruff	Prefers moist shade, delicate white flowers
<i>Colobanthus affinis</i>	Alpine Colobanth	Unusual cup shaped capsule
<i>Leptinella filicula</i>	Cotula	Hardy, fast growing, frond-like leaves
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	Creeping Raspwort	Moisture loving, creeping, small red flowers
<i>Goodenia hederaceae</i>	Ivy Goodenia	Hangs like lace, profuse yellow flowers, prefers shade
<i>Hydrocotyle laxifolia</i>	Stinking Pennywort	Geranium like foliage, fast growing, prefers moist
<i>Noepaxia australasica</i>	White Puslane	Profuse fragrant white flowers, fast growing, prefers moist
<i>Scaevola hookeri</i>	Creeping Fan Flower	Delicate mauve fan flower, hardy
<i>Schizalema frageosum</i>	Alpine Pennywort	Geranium like foliage, fast growing, prefers moist
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Pennywort	Profuse daisy-like white flowers, hardy
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Speedwell	Fast growing, prefers moist, small veined mauve flowers
FLOWERS		
<i>Brachyscome decepiens</i>	Field Daisy	Soft petalled daisy
<i>Brachyscome nivalis</i> spp. <i>nivalis</i>	Snow Daisy	White daisies, finely dissected foliage
<i>Brachyscome rigidula</i>	Hairy Cut-leaf Daisy	Creeping mauve daisy
<i>Brachyscome spathulata</i>		Taller mauve daisy, solitary heads
<i>Bracteantha subundulata</i>	Orange Everlasting	Brilliant gold/orange everlasting
<i>Celmisia</i> sp.	Snow Daisy	Pink in bud, large white daisy, rosette
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting	Clusters of small yellow everlasting
<i>Craspedia</i> sp.	Billy Button	Large yellow/orange flowers, green/blue foliage
<i>Derwentia derwentiana</i>	Derwent Speedwell	Long spike of white fragrant flowers to 75cm tall
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax Lilly	Deep blue/yellow centered flowers, blue berries
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Crane's Bill	Fast growing, small white flowers
<i>Leptorhyncos squamatus</i>	Scaly Button	Miniature yellow buttons

<i>Helichrysum rutidolepsis</i>	Curling Everlasting	Fast growing mat, yellow everlasting
<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Native Dandelion	Yam daisy, showy solitary yellow flower
<i>Oreomyrrhis eripoda</i>	Australian Caraway	Edible seed, frond-like foliage
<i>Plantago euryphylla</i>	Plantain	Flat rosette with ribbed veins
<i>Podolepis robusta</i>	Alpine Podolepis	Clusters of large yellow everlasting
<i>Rhodanthe anthemoides</i>	Chamomile Sunray	Pink outer bracts, white everlasting
<i>Ranunculus plebeius</i>	Forest Buttercup	Erect branched stems
<i>Ranunculus victoriensis</i>	Victorian Buttercup	Waxy bright yellow flowers
<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>	Two-flowered Knawel	Cushion plant, lime green
<i>Senecio gunnii</i>	Mountain Fireweed	Blue foliage, purple below, colonizer of bare ground
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	Variable Groundsell	Clusters of soft yellow daisies, hardy
<i>Senedio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsell	Fast growing, bushy, small golden daisies
<i>Senecio pectinatus</i>	Alpine Groundsell	Large bright yellow daisies, stalks striped
<i>Stylyium graminifolium</i>	Grass Trigger Plant	Deep magenta pink flower spikes, insect 'triggers'
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	Showy Violet	Flower almost white to deep violet
<i>Wahlenbergia gloriosa</i>	Royal Bluebell	Deep blue/purple bluebell
DWARF SHRUBS		
<i>Asterolasia trymaliodes</i>	Alpine Star Bush	Yellow star shaped flowers, succulent type foliage
<i>Grevillea australis</i>	Alpine Grevillea	Fragrant small cream flowers, will bonsai
<i>Hovea purpurea</i>	Alpine Hovea	Purple pea flower
<i>Hymenanthera dentate</i>	Tree Violet	Fragrant small yellow flowers, tasty purple berries
<i>Kunzea meulleri</i>	Yellow Kunzea	Profuse yellow long stamen flowers, fine foliage
<i>Luecopogon hookerii</i>	Mountain Beard Heath	Small fragrant white flowers, tasty red berries
<i>Olearia frostii</i>	Bogong Daisy Bush	Soft pink daisies fade to white, fleshy foliage
<i>Olearia phlogopappa var subrepanda</i>	Dusty Daisy Bush	Profuse white daisies
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i>		Fragrant cream flower clusters in axils
<i>Podocarpus lawrencei</i>	Mountain Plum Pine	Slow growing, pine scented foliage, male and female
TALL SHRUBS		

<i>Bossiaea foliosa</i>	Leafy Bossiaea	Profuse yellow pea flowers, fine reddish foliage
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitterpea	Triangular pea pods
<i>Grevillea victoriae</i>	Royal Grevillea	Red flowers, attracts birds
<i>Ozothamnus alpinus</i>	Alpine Everlasting	Profuse fragrant everlasting, red buds, white flowers
<i>Ozothamnus secundiflorus</i>	Cascading Everlasting	Cascading sprays of white fragrant everlasting
<i>Ozothamnus sterlingii</i>	Ovens Everlasting	Profuse fragrant white everlasting
<i>Olearia phlogopappa var flavescens</i>	Dusty Daisy Bush	Profuse white daisies, fast growing
<i>Orites lancifolia</i>	Alpine Orites	Slow growing, robust
<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i>	Tall Rice-flower	Red bracts around clusters of creamy flowers
<i>Phebalium squamulosum</i>	Forest Phebalium	Slow growing, early flowering
<i>Podolobium ellipticum</i>	Mountain Shaggy Pea	'egg and bacon' yellow and brown pea flowers
<i>Prostanthera cuneata</i>	Alpine Mint Bush	Orchid-like white yellow-purple flowers
<i>Prostanthera lasianthus</i>	Christmas Bush	Mauve flowers, fragrant foliage
<i>Prostanthera monticola</i>	Mint Bush	Large green/brown flowers
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Mint Bush	Minty aroma, plum-purple flowers
<i>Tasmannia xerophila</i>	Alpine Pepper	Black berries, leaves hot to taste
<i>Westringia senifolia</i>	Mountain Westringia	Compact shrub, white flowers
TREES		
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> spp <i>hedraia</i>	Snow Gum	Colourful tree, white flowers, hardy
MOSS BED AND WATERWAY PLANTS		
<i>Baeckea gunniana</i>	Alpine Baeckea	Fragrant white flowers, fragrant foliage, will bonsai
<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>	Alpine Water-fern	Small fern
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	Soft Water-fern	Reddish young fronds
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Black Stem Water-fern	Fish bone fern
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	Alpine Bottlebrush	Pale yellow brush flowers, moist position
<i>Celmisia sericophylla</i>	Silky Daisy	Long silky leaves, big white daisy
<i>Epicarus paludosa</i>	Swamp Heath	Shrub to 1.5m, scented flowers
<i>Isolepis auklandica</i>	Club Sedge	Fine-leaved small tussock, fast growing
<i>Juncus sarophus</i>	Rush	To 1m tall
<i>Leptospermum myrtifolium</i>	Swamp Tea-tree	Small tree
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield Fern	Hardy fern

<i>Polystichum commune/juniperinum</i>		Communal moss
<i>Richea contentis</i>	Candle Heath	Mat, slow growing 200mm high
GRASSES AND RELATIVES		
<i>Luzula spp</i>	Woodrush	Grass-like leaves fringed by white hairs
<i>Poa helmsii</i>	Tall Mountain Tussock Grass	Large tussock
<i>Poa heimata</i>	Soft Snow Grass	Fine soft leaves, low tussock
<i>Ulcinia compacta</i>	Sedge	Small tussock

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Schedule 1 - Environmental weed species at Falls Creek as at Summer 2001

Taxon	Common name	Family
<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sheep Sorrel	Polygonaceae
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Asteraceae
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Brown-top Bent	Poaceae
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	Poaceae
<i>Alstroemeria aurea</i>	Yellow Alstroemeria	Alstroemeriaceae
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	Poaceae
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	Ranunculaceae
<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	Daisy	Asteraceae
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	Betulaceae
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Tickseed	Asteraceae
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster	Rosaceae
<i>Crococsmia x</i>	<i>crococsmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
Iridaceae		
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English Broom	Fabaceae
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	Glandular Willow-herb	Onagraceae
<i>Hieraceum auranticum</i>	Hairy Hawkweed	Asteraceae
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	Asteraceae
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	Juncaceae
<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i>	Shasta Daisy	Asteraceae
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Birds-foot Trefoil	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus cv.</i>	Lupin	Fabaceae
<i>Malus x domestica</i>	Apple	Rosaceae
<i>Mentha spp.</i> (includes <i>M. spicata</i> , <i>M. sylvestris</i> , <i>M. MInt</i>)		Lamiaceae
<i>pulegium</i> , <i>M. x rotundifolia</i> , <i>M. viridis</i> , <i>hybris</i> and <i>cv.'s</i>)		
<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>	Monkey Musk	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not	Boraginaceae
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy Grass	Poaceae
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Lodgepole Pine	Pinaceae
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	Rosaceae
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	'Nigra' Purple Cherry Plum	Rosaceae
<i>Prunus x domestica</i>	Plum	Rosaceae
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculaceae
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus sp. Aff.</i>	Armeniaca Blackberry	Rosaceae
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Sallow	Salicaceae
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Rough Sow-thistle	Asteraceae
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan, Mountain Ash	Rosaceae

Taraxacum sp.	Dandelion	Asteraceae
Trifolium pratense	Strawberry Clover	Fabaceae
Trifolium repens	White Clover	Fabaceae
Verbascum thapsus	Great Mullein	Scrophulariaceae
Verbascum virgatum	Twiggy Mullein	Scrophulariaceae
Vinca minor	Periwinkle	Apocynaceae

Schedule 2 - Potential environmental weed species at Falls Creek as at Summer 2001

Taxon	Common name	Family
Abies ?nordmanniana	Caucasian Fir	Pinaceae
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple	Aceraceae
Acer sp.	Maple	Aceraceae
Ajuga reptans	Bugle	Lamiaceae
Anthemis tinctoria	Chamomile	Asteraceae
Berberis darwinii	Berberis	Berberidaceae
Berberis thunbergii cv.	Berberis	Berberidaceae
Calluna sp.	Heather	Ericaceae
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-in-summer	Caryophyllaceae
Cotoneaster ? microphyllus	Cotoneaster	Rosaceae
Cotoneaster sp.	(prostrate) Cotoneaster	Rosaceae
Crataegus sp.	Hawthorn	Rosaceae
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot	Poaceae
Dierama sp.	Wand-flower	Iridaceae
Digitalis sp.	Flooglove	Scrophulariaceae
Erigeron karvinskianus	Seaside Daisy	Asteraceae
Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry	Rosaceae
Fragaria x ananassa	Strawberry	Rosaceae
Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. angustifolia	Desert Ash	Oleaceae
Hedera helix	Ivy	Araliaceae
Hemerocallis sp.	Day Lily	Liliaceae
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog	Poaceae
Hyacinthoides hispanica	Spanish Blubell	Hyacinthaceae
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	English Blubell	Hyacinthaceae
Hypericum calycinum	Rose of Sharon	Clusiaceae
Ilex ? aquifolium	Holly	Aquifoliaceae
Lilium lancifolium	Tiger Lily	Liliaceae
Lonicera cv.	(Golden) Honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
Lonicera sp.	(vine) Honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	Lythraceae
Mahonia sp.	Mahonia	Berberidaceae
Malus cv.	Apple	Rosaceae
Muscari armeniaca	Grape Hyacinth	Hyacinthaceae
Narcissus pseudonarcissus	Daffodil	Amoryllidaceae
Narcissus tazetta	Johnquil	Amoryllidaceae

Parthenocissus quinquefolia	American Ivy	Vitaceae
Picea abies	Norway Spruce	Pinaceae
Picea pungens	Blue Spruce	Pinaceae
Pinus strobus	White Pine	Pinaceae
Polygonatum sp.	Solomon's Seal	Liliaceae
Prunus avium	Cherry	Rosaceae
Prunus persica	Peach	Rosaceae
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Oregon	Pinaceae
Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae
Salix fragilis var. fragilis	Crack Willow	Salicaceae
Sedum ?rupestre	Stonecrop	Crassulaceae
Spurgularia rubra	Red Sand-spurrey	Caryophyllaceae
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	Caprifoliaceae
Tanacetum parthenium	Feverfew	Asteraceae
Vinca major Blue	Periwinkle	Apocynaceae
Viola odorata	Sweet Violet	Violaceae
Viola riviniana	Dog Violet	Violaceae

Schedule 3 - Non-invasive exotic flora of Falls Creek as at Summer 2001

Taxon	Common name	Family
Aira caryophyllea*	Silvery Hair-grass	Poaceae
Agapanthus praecox ssp.	Orientalis Agapanthus	Alliaceae
Alchemilla mollis	Lady's Mantle	Rosaceae
Alchemilla xanthochlora	Lady's Mantle	Rosaceae
Allium schoenoprasum	Chives	Alliaceae
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock	Polygonaceae
Abies sp.	Fir	Pinaceae
Achillea cv. (large yellow flowers)	Yarrow	Asteraceae
Allium sp.	Onion	Alliaceae
Anchusa ? azurea	Anchusa	Boraginaceae
Anchusa sp.	Anchusa	Boraginaceae
Anthemis cotula	Mayweed	Asteraceae
Apium graveolens	Celery	Apiaceae
Artemisia sp.	Wormwood	Asteraceae
Aster novi-belgii	Michaelmas Daisy	Asteraceae
Aster sp.	Aster	Asteraceae
Avena sativa	Oat	Poaceae
Barbarea verna	Early Cress	Brassicaceae
Bellis perennis	Common lawn daisy	Asteraceae
Bergenia cordifolia	Bergenia	Saxifragaceae
Bromus diandrus	Great Brome	Poaceae
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft Brome	Poaceae
Callistemon cv.	Bottlebrush	Myrtaceae
Campanula sp. 1	Campanula	Campanulaceae
Campanula sp. 2	Campanula	Campanulaceae

Campanula sp. 3	Campanula	Campanulaceae
Cedrus atlantica	Altas Cedar	Pinaceae
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	Pinaceae
Centaurea montana	Perennial Cornflower	Asteraceae
Centaurea sp.	Centaurea	Asteraceae
Cerastium fontanum	Chick-weed	Caryophyllaceae
Chamaecyparis sp.	Ornamental Cypress	Cupressaceae
Chenopodium album	Fat Hen	Chenopodiaceae
Colchicum autumnale	Autumn Crocus, Meadow Saffron	Colchicaceae
Convallaria majalis	Lily-of-the-valley	Liliaceae
Correa alba var. alba	White Correa	Rutaceae
Corydalis sp. 1	Corydalis	Fumariaceae
Corydalis sp. 2	Corydalis	Fumariaceae
Crassula sp.	Crassula	Crassulaceae
Critesion murinum	Blue Barley-grass	Poaceae
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Cedar	Taxodiaceae
Cydonia japonica	Japanese Quince	Rosaceae
Cynara scolymus	Globe Artichoke	Asteraceae
Dianthus sp. 1	Pink	Caryophyllaceae
Dianthus sp. 2	Pink	Caryophyllaceae
Dianthus sp. 3	Pink	Caryophyllaceae
Echinacea sp.	Echinacea	Asteraceae
Echinochloa sp.	Barnyard Grass	Poaceae
Eryngium sp.	Eryngium	Apiaceae
Eucalyptus sp.	Gum	Myrtaceae
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue	Poaceae
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	Poaceae
Garrya elliptica	Catkin Bush	Garryaceae
Geum cv. #1	Avens	Rosaceae
Geum cv. #2	Avens	Rosaceae
Geum cv. (#3 yellow)	Avens	Rosaceae
Geum sp.	Avens	Rosaceae
Gladiolus cv.	Gladiolus	Iridaceae
Grevillea hybrid	Grevillea	Proteaceae
Hebe sp. #1	Veronica	Scrophulariaceae
Hebe sp. #2	Veronica	Scrophulariaceae
Helleborus sp.	Hellebore	Helleboraceae
Heuchera sp. 1	Heuchera	Saxifragaceae
Heuchera sp. 2	Heuchera	Saxifragaceae
Iberis sp.	Candytuft	Brassicaceae
Iris	'Dutch' Hybrid Iris	Iridaceae
Iris germanica	Iris	Iridaceae
Iris sp.	(aquatic) Iris	Iridaceae
Iris sp. 1	Iris	Iridaceae
Iris sp. 2	Iris	Iridaceae
Juglans regia	Persian Walnut	Juglandaceae

Juniperus communis cv.	Juniper	Cupressaceae
Juniperus cv.	Juniper	Cupressaceae
Juniperus sp.	Juniper	Cupressaceae
Kniphofia cv.	Red-hot-poker	Liliaceae
Knophofia sp.	Red-hot-poker	Liliaceae
Laburnum sp.	Laburnum	Fabaceae
Lamium galeobdon ssp. argentatum	Nettle	Lamiaceae
Lavatera sp.	Mallow	Malvaceae
Ligularia sp.	Daisy	Asteraceae
Lilium cv.	Lily	Liliaceae
Lilium sp.	Lily	Liliaceae
Linum usitatissimum	Flax	Linaceae
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alyssum	Brassicaceae
Lolium perenne	Rye Grass	Poaceae
Lunaria annua	Honesty	Brassicaceae
Lychnis coronaria	Dusty Miller	Caryophyllaceae
Melilotus alba	White Melilot	Fabaceae
Nandina domestica	Sacred Bamboo	Berberidaceae
Navaretia squarrosa	Californian Stinkweed	Polemoniaceae
Nigella damascena	Love-in-a-mist	Helleboraceae
Origanum sp.	Marjoram	Lamiaceae
Osteospermum fruticans	Veldt Daisy	Asteraceae
Paeonia sp.	Peony	Paeoniaceae
Papaver orientalis	Oriental Poppy	Papaveraceae
Pastinaca sativa	Parsnip	Apiaceae
Penstemon sp.	Penstemon	Scrophulariaceae
Persicaria cuspidata	Persicaria	Polygonaceae
Persicaria maculosa	Persicaria	Polygonaceae
Petroselinum crispum	Persicaria	Polygonaceae
Phalaris minor	Lesser Canary-grass	Poaceae
Philadelphus sp.	Philadelphus	Saxifragaceae
Phlox sp.	Phlox	Polemoniaceae
Photinia glabra	Red-leaf Photinia	Rosaceae
Picea cv.	Spruce	Pinaceae
Pieris sp.	Pearl-flower	Ericaceae
Pisum sativum	Garden Pea	Fabaceae
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort	Plantaginaceae
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	Poaceae
Poa pratensis	English Meadow-grass	Poaceae
Polemonium cv.	Polemonium	Polemoniaceae
Polygonum arenastrum	Prostrate Knotweed	Polygonaceae
Polygonum aviculare	Wireweed	Polygonaceae
Polygonum cuspidatum	Polygonum	Polygonaceae
Populus sp.	Poplar	Salicaceae
Populus alba	White Poplar	Salicaceae
Primula cv.	Primula	Primulaceae

Primula sp.	Primula	Primulaceae
Primula x variabilis cv.	Primula	Primulaceae
Prunus sp. 1	Plum	Rosaceae
Punica granatum	Pomegranite	Punicaceae
Raphanis raphanistrum	Wild Radish	Brassicaceae
Rheum x cultorum	Rhubarb	Polygonaceae
Rhododendron sp.	Rhododendron	Ericaceae
Rhododendron sp.	Rhododendron	Ericaceae
Rhododendron sp.	'viraya' Rhododendron	Ericaceae
Rosa cv. #1	Rose	Rosaceae
Rosa sp.	Rose	Rosaceae
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock	Polygonaceae
Salix sp.	Willow	Salicaceae
Salvia officinalis	Garden Sage	Lamiaceae
Salvia sp.	Sage	Lamiaceae
Scabiosa caucasica	Pincushion Flower	Dipsacaceae
Scabiosa sp.	Scabious	Dipsacaceae
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Sequoia	Taxodiaceae
Sidalcea sp.	Sidalcea	Malvaceae
Silene sp.	Catch-fly	Caryophyllaceae
Solanum tuberosum	Potato	Solanaceae
Solidago sp.	Goldenrod	Asteraceae
Stachys byzantina	Lamb's-ears	Lamiaceae
Symphytum officianale	Comfrey	Boraginaceae
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	Oleaceae
Taxus sp.	Yew	Taxaceae
Thalictrum sp.	Thalictrum	Ranunculaceae
Thuja sp.	Thuja	Cupressaceae
Thymus sp.	Thyme	Lamiaceae
Trachystemon orientalis	Trachystemon	Boraginaceae
Tradescantia virginiana	Spiderwort	Commelinaceae
Trifolium arvense	Hairs-foot Clover	Fabaceae
Trifolium dubium	Suckling Clover	Fabaceae
Triticum aestivum	Bread Wheat	Poaceae
Tulipa cv.	Tulip	Liliaceae
Veronica arvensis	Wall Speedwell	Scrophulariaceae
Veronica sp.	Veronica	Scrophulariaceae
Viola tricolor	Heartsease	Violaceae
Vulpia bromoides	Squirrel-tail Fescue	Poaceae
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria	Fabaceae