

HFNC tree-planting & weed control work at Wannan Falls Scenic Reserve update November 2011

Rod Bird

Background

The Wannan Falls Public Purposes Reserve (65 ha) and Nigretta Falls Public Purposes Reserve (8 ha) were specified to become Scenic Reserves in the Final Recommendations of the State Government's Land Conservation Council's report for the South-western Area, District 2, in 1982.

This designation came after a long period of public consultation. The first step was the release of base information on climate, landforms, vegetation, fauna, recreation, agriculture, other commercial activities and history. Public input was then sought. HFNC made representations to LCC in 1979 for reservation of these reserves, and others along the Wannan. A draft proposal was then published by the LCC. Further public comment was called for and then the Final Recommendations were published. These were subsequently acted on by the government.

The Final Report (which included reserves such as Dundas Range, Eastern Black Range, Mt Talbot and Giant Rock) specified the following:

- "Scenic Reserves are set aside to preserve scenic features and lookouts of particular significance".
- "Aims of management of these areas should be to maintain the character and quality of the landscape, to maintain the native vegetation and where necessary to protect water quality".
- "Both Wannan and Nigretta Scenic Reserves include parts of the Wannan River Valley which contains representatives of the native plants of the Dundas Tablelands, where public land is now of very limited extent. The management authority should protect the native flora and the streamside environs of these areas".

A list of native flora for the reserve is presented below. The flora list comprises 213 species, including 83 not found in the 18-Acre Reserve (Wannan Flora Reserve opposite the Boomerang gate).

The Wannan Falls Reserve was reserved in 1915, 1924 and 1933, with successive parcels of 10-20 acres added for Public Recreation. A State School plantation of 30 acres was added in 1929. At some time before 1950 the bushland at the present oval was cleared of Manna Gums, *Xanthorrhoea minor* and other heath plants and a cricket pitch was laid. The area was fenced and a track cleared around, purportedly for a race track. Fortunately no exotic grass or clover was sown or, if it was, they failed to thrive (the soil is very infertile), and the flora now is varied and largely free of weeds.

The reserve includes frontage to the Wannan River, including both banks below the Falls, and has been managed by the Southern Grampians Shire Council (SGSC) since 2004.

Several members of HFNC (notably Lionel Elmore and Bill Larmour in the early years and Rod Bird in the mid-1970s) served on the Wannan Nigretta Committee of Management until it lapsed when the management reverted to Dept. of Conservation, Forests & Lands in the 1980s. DCF&L then installed a "Highway Park" (an overnight camp stop) near the oval as part of a State-wide initiative to reduce road fatalities. Parks Victoria managed the area for a time and then management was transferred to SGSC in 2004. A 'Draft Management Directions' was produced by DSE PV and the Shire in April 2005 but Shire workers were not aware of it and its directions were not followed.

We were concerned at the uncontrolled tourism, with *ad hoc* tracks and camping at non-designated areas rampant, degrading the native vegetation. We inspected the reserve with Jim Nolan from the SGSC in Oct. 2004, and followed up later, with emails in Nov. 2004, pointing out the destruction at Wannan and Nigretta, and asking for more explicit signs regarding camping and fires, blocking of tracks and elimination of problem exotic trees and weeds. We undertook to assist in control of some environmental weeds and that was welcomed by the SGSC. After more letters in 2005, 2006 and 2007, the Shire took action in late 2007 to block one track and to provide some small signs at the reserves.

Problems arose in 2009 when staff from the SGSC, acting on a request from a local resident at the Wannan, removed logs from areas either side of the road leading from the oval to the falls. In the process the ground was scalped and native flora trampled or removed. This ill-advised work was most unfortunate since HFNC

had written to the SGSC a few months earlier outlining our concerns and expertise, asking to be consulted before any of the available grant funds were expended on infrastructure works in the reserve. Fortunately another local resident observed the carnage and the work was arrested before it extended further into the reserve. In the wake of this event a local group agitated to have the work continue and wanted to “tidy up” the whole area (i.e. remove all fallen limbs and logs and convert a large part to mown grassland). A Wannon Committee has subsequently been formed, with the assistance of the SGSC.

In response to the concern of a few of the local residents, the SGSC commissioned a new management plan in 2010 and that is now in place. Hopefully that will help to restrict campers to the overnight camping area and reduce the problem of camp fires and wood removal from the reserve. However, free and unsupervised camping encourages many to stay several nights, thus increasing the pressure on the resource. That leads to spill-over of camps into the wildflower areas.

Positives from the new management plan are that it provides an effective plan for the removal of exotic plant species, more funds for signage, and better communication with local residents. The problem of campers’ fires remains – and that remains a major wildfire threat to adjacent residents.

The Wannon Flora Reserve (“18 Acre Reserve”) on the north side of the Glenelg Highway, opposite the “Boomerang Gate, is a separate entity managed by Parks Victoria.

Works conducted

Removal of exotic trees and shrubs at the Wannon Falls Scenic Reserve

In the 1970s and early 1980s, members of HFNC removed thousands of seedlings of Coastal Tea-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*) that had been planted in the 1960s by the High School on part of the area that had been planted earlier to pines. The shrubs had seeded prolifically in the sandy soil and would have overrun the entire reserve. Other exotic species, including Blue Gum (*E. globulus*) were also planted and some are still present.

In the 1980s, Peter Milne (then with the Lands Department) arranged to poison the Poplars growing in the gorge. This proved rather difficult and some still remain to be removed.

In 1992 the School Plantation area (30 acres adjacent to Morgiana Rd and the Thomas Clark lookout) was cleared of pine by a contractor in winter, leaving very deep ruts throughout. Attempts to smooth over the damage resulted in the scalping of an extensive area of vegetation, creating a situation potentially favorable to weeds. Luckily, the infertile status of the soils helped to reduce the problem. HFNC had to protest a move by Gray St Primary School to replant pines, pointing out the LCC recommendations in 1982 precluded such a move. HFNC subsequently undertook to revegetate the area by planting species endemic to the area (see below). Efforts were made at that time to reduce the numbers of Blue Gums saplings but a few of the large trees remained.

In 2011 the SGSC has had workers poisoning the large *A. prominens* and cutting the smaller trees. They have also attacked most of the *A. longifolia* throughout the eastern block and the *E. globulus* in the former pines area. *A. prominens* west of the oval has produced an enormous amount of litter from pods and leaflets and prevented most ground flora from growing beneath them. These species have been expanding throughout the reserve and are a major threat to the ground flora, as well as increasing the danger of any fire that starts in, or enters, the reserve.

Tree planting at the Wannon Falls Scenic Reserve

The planting of 1182 trees and shrubs was accomplished over 5 years, 1994 to 1999, with seedlings grown from seed collected nearby. The activities engaged in for those years is shown below:

- Sept. 1994 – 450 trees planted (Manna Gum, Blackwood & Drooping Sheoak)
- Sept. 1995 – 300 trees planted (Manna Gum, Black Wattle & Drooping Sheoak)
- Sept. 1996 – 40 shrubs planted (*Allocasuarina paludosa*) and Blue Gums cut down.
- Aug. 1998 – 192 trees planted (Manna Gum, Black Wattle, Blackwood & Drooping Sheoak)
- June 1990 – 200 trees planted (*Bursaria spinosa*) and weeding around trees planted in 1998.

The photos below show working bees of HFNC members in August 1998 – planting indigenous (local) trees on the degraded former Pine Plantation area of Wannon Falls Scenic Reserve.



Weed control at Wannan Falls Scenic Reserve

The weed problem stems mainly from the dumping of garden rubbish in the bush. The proliferation of tracks over the years has encouraged that practice. The closure of most of these tracks, and prohibition of camping in the bush areas, will prevent much of this as well as reducing the direct impact on the present native vegetation.

Our recent work on weed control began in October 2003, when it became obvious that some weeds (especially *Sparaxis*, Angled Onion and Freesia) were likely to dominate the reserves unless action was forthcoming. Areas treated for *Sparaxis* and/or Angled Onion included sites on and south of the oval, swimming hole, along the river on both sides above the Falls, near the Boomerang Gate, Morgiana Rd frontage, entrance road nearer the bridge, and Glenelg Highway reserve. Bridal Creeper is growing very vigorously along the river frontage downstream from the Falls. Biological control is required for that pest.

John Cayley and Rod Bird began a weed control program in 2003:

- 23 Oct 2003 – *Sparaxis* spot-sprayed Glyphosate (100 mL/10 L) on the Glenelg Highway and Morgiana Rd bounds to the reserve, and along the Wannan River. Used 12 L on E side and 10 L on W side (total 4 hr).
- 25 Sep 2004 – spot-sprayed 13 L Glyphosate (200 mL/10 L) plus Glean (3 g/10 L) on garden bulbs (Angled Onion, Freesia, Watsonia etc) behind oval and 80 m down the slope. Also Angled Onion near the pine at the Swimming Hole.
- 16 Oct 2004 – spot-sprayed 40 L Glyphosate (15 mL/10 L) and Mestsulfuron Methyl (1 g/10 L) on garden bulbs behind oval and *Sparaxis* on Morgiana Rd, oval, Boomerang gate, picnic area at the swimming hole and across the weir extending as far as the Falls on W bank.
- 22 Oct 2004 – spot-sprayed 15 L on *Sparaxis* (although almost finished flowering) and Phalaris along river and Glenelg Highway E of the bridge, and railway crossing on Wannan-Nigretta Rd.
- 22 Oct 2004 – also sprayed 23 L on *Sparaxis* and *Genista* along Morgiana Rd, *Sparaxis* along Glenelg Highway as far as Jolga Woods. Found 1 African Weed Orchid (AWO) on N side of highway, E of Wannan Reserve..
- Early Oct 2005 – spot-sprayed 10 L Angled Onion and Watsonia behind oval and some *Sparaxis* at W entrance off the highway.
- 6 Oct 2005 – 22 L spot-spray Glyphosate (100 mL/10 L), Ally (1 g/10 L) and wetter (Pulse, 20 mL/10 L) to *Sparaxis* and Phalaris W across river at swimming hole and up to bridge, on the oval, behind the oval (Angled Onion and some *Sparaxis*), along W entry rd from highway (*Sparaxis* and poplar suckers).
- 7 Oct 2007 – manually removed flower heads from a few dozen plants along the E frontage of 18-Acre Res and Nigretta Rd, a few along Morgiana Rd and also at Boomerang Gate and 50 m from entrance on W side. Sites need spot-spraying in Sep 2008 and more attention needs to be paid to area behind the oval and along the river.
- Oct 2009 – Liz Fenton has been tackling Freesia and *Sparaxis* in area around the oval - many hours of spot-spraying. Also, a few *Sparaxis* near Boomerang Gates sprayed and the flowers of ~ 20 plants near the track on the west side ~ 20 m from entrance pulled off (plants to be sprayed next year).
- 18 Oct 2010 – DL & RB (1.00-4.30 pm); LF & RB (4.30-5.00) pm:
 - Angled Onion – (RB) infestation south of oval sprayed (15 L herbicide; 11 L had Roundup & Ally in the mixture, 4 L had Ally without Roundup)
 - *Oxalis purpurea* (RB) – patches near the pitch on the Oval spot-sprayed (mixture as above)
 - Freesia – (DL) spot-sprayed or herbicide-wiped.

- Sparaxis (LF, RB) – along entry road from Boomerang gates (50 plants), outside entrance (50 plants) and on Morgiana Rd (20 plants)
- Oct 2010 – other workers:
 - Liz Fenton has spent dozens of hours at this reserve trying to control Freesia and other pest plants, and protecting this marvellous wildflower reserve from unauthorised camping, dumping of rubbish, wood collecting and other damaging activities.
 - Freesia – 3 Conservation Volunteers each spent 3 hrs on 14 Oct and 2 hrs on 15 Oct wiping Freesia with Ally/Pulse/dye near the oval.
- 15 Oct 2011 – RB, LF & Lauren (DSE) (each 2-hr) – herbicide-wiped Angle Onion and Freesia south of the oval and on the fringe of the oval. While progress has been made since 2010 (and much due to Liz Fenton's consistent efforts here) there is still a significant weed problem. No AWO were seen in the area near Morgiana Rd.
- 17 Oct 2011 – RB (total spray 9 L, 2 hr)
 - sprayed *Sparaxis* (Ally + Pulse) at 3 places (2 on east side) on Morgiana Rd adjacent to the reserve.
 - sprayed *Cytisus* clump on corner of entrance to Thomas Clark lookout (clumps both sides of Morgiana Rd).
 - sprayed Angled Onion along the top section of the creek that runs from Morgiana Rd to the Wannan.
- 2011 – Jenny Hurse from SGSC has arranged for release of a plant rust to tackle the Bridal Creeper problem.
- 2011 – Liz Fenton has spent many hours treating Freesia on and near the oval.

Our work pre-2004 suffered from the failure to add a wetter when dealing with *Sparaxis* and other bulbs. Also, we did not hit the plants before the main flowering period when they are most susceptible to herbicide. However, we appear to have seriously reduced the infestations of these pest plants, although the problem will persist for many years while soil seed reserves remain. New weeds (such as African Weed Orchid) will also need to be attacked.

Grevillea rosmarinifolia, *Watsonia* and *Gazania* are now invading our road reserves. These plants start from home gardens and plantings near the road and town streets. They have the potential to invade and dominate our nature reserves. At this stage they can be stopped, if the will is there to do so. However, *Sparaxis* (Harlequin Flower) cannot now be eradicated from the roadsides in SW Victoria. All we can do about the *Sparaxis* problem is to prevent its spread into nature reserves and, possibly, currently unaffected roadside reserves. Keep it out!

Wannon Falls Scenic Reserve Indigenous Vascular Flora

W1 (west) & W2 (east) of the Wannon River

Surveys by Rod Bird & Cliff Beauglehole from 1975-1985

with further records from 1986-95 (#), 1996-05 (\$), 2006-10 (Δ)
& 2011-2015 (†)

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Oct 2011

GENUS	SPECIES	VERNACULAR	W2 east	W1 west
Acacia	melanoxylon	Blackwood	m	f
Acacia	paradoxa	Hedge wattle	m	f
Acacia	verticillata	Prickly moses	m	m
Acaena	echinata	Sheep's burr	m	m
Acaena	novae-zelandiae	Bidgee-widgee	m	m
Acrotriche	serrulata	Honey pots	r	
Adiantum	aethiopicum	Maiden hair	m	
Allocasuarina	paludosa	Scrub she-oak	#	
Allocasuarina	pusilla	Dwarf she-oak	#	
Allocasuarina	verticillata	Drooping she-oak	r	
Alternanthera	denticulata	Lesser joyweed	p	p
Amyema	pendula	Drooping mistletoe	p	p
Apium	prostratum	Sea cellery	m	p
Apodasmia	brownii	Course twine-rush	m	
Arthropodium	fimbriatum	Nodding lily	p	
Arthropodium	milleflorum	Pale vanilla-lily	p	
Arthropodium	strictum	Chocolate lily	m	
Asplenium	flabellifolium	Neckless fern	m	m
Astroloma	humifusum	Cranberry heath	m	
Austrodanthonia	caespitosa	- wallaby-grass	p	
Austrodanthonia	geniculata	Kneed wallaby-grass	p	
Austrodanthonia	setacea	Bristly wallaby-grass	p	
Austrostipa	hemipogon	Spear grass	p	
Austrostipa	mollis/semibarbata	Fibrous spear grass	p	
Austrostipa	pubinodis	Tall speargrass	p	
Banksia	marginata	Silver banksia	r	Δt
Baumea	juncea	Bare twig-rush	p	
Blechnum	minus	Soft water-fern	#	*#
Blechnum	nudum	Fish-bone water-fern	#	*#
Bossiaea	prostrata	Creeping bossiaea	r	
Brachyloma	ciliatum	Fringed brachyloma	m	
Brachyscome	decipiens?	Daisy	Δe	
Brunonia	australis	Blue pincushion	m	
Bulbine	bulbosa	Bulbine lily	f	
Burchardia	umbellata	Milkmaids	p	
Bursaria	spinosa	Sweet bursaria	f	r
Caesia	calliantha	Blue grass-lily	f	r
Caladenia	carnea	Pink fingers	\$	
Caladenia	deformis	Blue fairies	#	
Caladenia	pusillus	Tiny fingers	rΔ	
Calochilus	robertsonii	Purple beard-orchid	#	
Carex	appressa	Tall sedge	p	p*
Carex	breviculmis	Short-stem sedge	p	
Carex	gaudichaudiana	Fen-sedge	p	p
GENUS	SPECIES	VERNACULAR	W2 east	W1 west

GENUS	SPECIES	VERNACULAR	W2	W1
Carpobrotus	modestus	Inland pigface	m	m
Centella	cordifolia	Centella	p	p
Centrolepis	aristata	Pointed centrolepis	p	
Centrolepis	strigosa	Hairy centrolepis	p	
Chaemaesicilla	corymbosa	Blue stars	f	
Cheilanthes	austrotenuifolia	Rock fern	m	m
Chenopodium	glaucum	Glaucous goosefoot	p	p
Chorizandra	enodis	Black bristle-rush	Δ	
Convolvulus	angustissimus	Pink bindweed	f	
Coprosma	quadrifida	Prickly current-bush	r*	
Corybas	diemenicus	Veined helmet-orchid	m	f
Cotula	coronopifolia	Water buttons	p	p
Crassula	helmsii	Swamp crassula	p	p
Crassula	sieberiana	Sieber crassula	p	p
Cyperus	gunnii	flat-sedge	p	
Cyperus	lucidus	Leafy flat-sedge	p	p
Cyrtostylis	reniformis	Small gnat orchid	#	
Dianella	admixta/revoluta	Black-anther flax-lily	r	
Dianella	brevicaulis	Small-flower flax-lily	\$	
Dianella	callicarpa	Swamp flax-lily	Δt	
Dianella	longifolia	Pale flax-lily	r	
Dianella	tasmanica	Tasman flax-lily	f	f
Dichelachne	crinita	Long-hair plume-grass	f	
Dichondra	repens	Kidney-weed	p	
Diuris	chryseopsis	Golden moths	r	
Diuris	orientis	Wall-flower orchid	p	
Diuris	sulphurea	Tiger orchid	Δe	
Doodia	caudata	Small rasp-fern	f*	f
Drosera	peltata	Pale sundew	m	m
Drosera	peltata s auric.	Tall sundew	m	
Drosera	whittakeri	Scented sundew	#	
Einadia	nutans	Nodding saltbush	m*	m
Eleocharis	acuta	Common spike-rush	p	p
Elymus	scaber	Common wheat-grass	m	
Epilobium	billardierianum	Variable willow-herb	p	
Epilobium	hirtigerum	Hairy willow-herb	p	
Eragrostis	brownii	Common love-grass	p	
Eragrostis	infecunda	Southern cane-grass	Δt	
Eriochilus	cucullatus	Parson's bands	#	
Eryngium	ovinum	Blue devil	p	
Eucalyptus	camaldulensis	River red gum	m	f
Eucalyptus	viminalis ssp. cyg	Manna gum	m	f
Euchiton	collinus	Creeping cudweed	Δt	
Euchiton	involutus	Common cudweed		p
Exocarpos	cupressiformis	Cherry ballart	f	f
Ficinia	nodosa	Knobby club-rush	Δt	m
Gahnia	radula	Thatch saw-sedge	m	m
Geranium	solanderi	Austral crane's bill	m	m
Glossodia	major	Wax-lip orchid	r	
Glyceria	australis	Australian sweet-grass	p	
Glycine	latrobeana	Clover glycine	r	
Gonocarpus	tetragynus	Raspwort	p	
Goodenia	geniculata	Bent goodenia	p	
Goodenia	humilus	Swamp goodenia	p	
Goodenia	lanata	Trailing goodenia	Δt	
Goodia	medicaginea	Western golden-tip	r*	
Gratiola	peruviana	Austral brooklime	p	p
Hemarthria	uncinata	Mat grass	p	p
Hibbertia	riparia	Erect guinea-flower	Δ	

GENUS	SPECIES	VERNACULAR	W2 east	W1 west
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GENUS	SPECIES	VERNACULAR	W2	W1
Hydrocotyle	laxiflora	Stinking pennywort	p	
Hypericum	gramineum	Small St John's wort	p	
Hypoxis	glabella	Yellow star	m	
Hypoxis	glabella v glab.	Tiny star		f
Isolepis	inundata	Swamp club-rush	p	p
Juncus	amabilis	Hollow-rush	p	p
Juncus	bufonius	Toad rush	m	
Juncus	flavidus	Gold rush	Δt	
Juncus	holoschoenus	Joint-leaf rush	p	
Juncus	kraussii	Sea rush	p	
Juncus	pallidus	Pale rush	m	m
Juncus	pauciflorus	Loose-flower rush	p	p
Juncus	procerus	Tall-rush	p	p
Juncus	subsecundus	Finger rush	Δt	
Kennedia	prostrata	Running postman	m	
Lachnagrostis	adamsonii	Adamson's blown-grass	Δt	
Lachnagrostis	filiformis	Common blown-grass	f	
Lemna*	minor	Common duckweed	p	
Lepidosperma	congestum	Clustered sword-sedge	m	f
Lepidosperma	curtisiae	Narrow sword-sedge	p	
Lepidosperma	laterale	Broad sword-sedge	p	
Lepidosperma	longitudinale	Pithy sword-sedge	p	
Leptorhynchus	squamatus	Scaly buttons	p	
Leptospermum	lanigerum	Woolly tea-tree	m	m
Leptospermum	myrsinoides	Heath tea-tree	r	
Leptospermum	obovatum	River tea-tree	m	m
Leucopogon	virgatus	Bearded heath	f	
Lilaeopsis	polyantha	Australian lilaeopsis	p	p
Lobelia	anceps	Angled lobelia	p	m
Lobelia	pedunculata	Matted pratia	p	m
Lomandra	filiformis	Wattle mat-lily	f	
Lomandra	longifolia	Spiny-headed mat-lily	Δt	
Lomandra	micrantha/sororia	Small-flowered mat-lily	p	
Lomandra	multiflora	Many-flowered mat-lily	p	
Lythrum	hyssopifolia	Small loosestrife	p	
Melicytus	dentatus	Tree violet	m	m
Mentha	australis	River mint	p	p
Microlaena	stipoides	Weeping grass	p	
Microseris	spp.	Yam daisy	†e	
Microtis	unifolia	Common onion-orchid	#	
Millotia	myosotidifolia	Broad-leaf millotia		p
Mimulus	repens	Creeping monkey-face	p	p
Notelaea	ligustrina	Privet mock-olive	p?	
Opercularia	varia	Variable stinkweed	p	p
Oxalis	perennans	Grassland wood-sorrel	m	m
Oxalis	exilis	Shady wood-sorrel	Δt	
Ozothamnus	ferrugineus	Tree everlasting	f	r
Parietaria	debilis	Shade pellitory	p	
Pelagonium	australe	Austral stork's bill	f	f
Pelagonium	rodneyanum	Magenta stork's bill	m	m
Pellaea	falcata	Sickle fern	m*	
Persicaria	prostrata	Creeping cudweed	p	p
Phragmites	australis	Common reed	m	m
Pimelea	humilis	Common rice-flower	m	
Platylobium	obtusangulum	Flat-pea	f	
Pleurosorus	rutifolius	Blanket fern	f*	f
Poa	labillardierei	Common tussock grass	m	m
Poa	sieberiana	Grey tussock grass	p	
Poranthera	microphylla	Small poranthera	Δt	

GENUS	SPECIES	VERNACULAR	W2 east	W1 west
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GENUS	SPECIES	VERNACULAR	W2	W1
Pseudognaphalium	luteoalbum	Jersey cudweed	p	p
Pteridium	esculentum	Austral bracken	m	m
Pterostylis	concinna	Trim greenhood	Δ	
Pterostylis	foliata	Slender greenhood	rΔg	
Pterostylis	nana	Dwarf greenhood	f	
Pterostylis	nutans	Nodding greenhood	f	
Pterostylis	pedunculata	Maroon-hood	m*	
Pterostylis	striatum	Striped greenhood	rΔe	
Ptilotus	macrocephalus	Feather-heads	r	
Rubus	parvifolius	Small-leaf bramble	p	r
Rumex	brownii	Slender dock	p	
Sambucus	gaudichaudiana	White elderberry	f	f
Schoenoplectus	pungens	- club-rush	*\$	p
Schoenoplectus	tabernaemontani	River club-rush	Δt	f
Schoenus	apogon	Common bog-sedge	m	
Selliera	radicans	Swamp weed	p	m
Senecio	glomeratus	Annual fireweed	r	
Senecio	hispidulus	Rough fireweed	r	
Senecio	minimus	Shrubby fireweed	Δt	
Senecio	pinnatifolius	Variable groundsel	m	m
Senecio	quadridentatus	Cotton fireweed	m	f
Senecio	squarrosus	Leafy fireweed	m	
Senecio	tennuifolius	Slender fireweed	Δt	
Siloxerus	multiflorus	Small wrinkle-wort	p	
Solanum	laciniatum	Kangaroo apple	#	Δt
Solenogyne	dominii	- Solenogyne	Δe	
Sporobolus	virginicus	Salt couch	p	p
Stylidium	graminifolium	Grass trigger-plant	m	
Stylidium	inundatum	Hundreds and thousands	p	
Tetratea	ciliata	Pink bells	f	
Thelymitra	antennifera	Rabbits-ears	Δ	
Thelymitra	aristata	Great sun-orchid	r*	
Thelymitra	ixioides	Dotted sun-orchid	#	
Thelymitra	pauciflora	Slender sun-orchid	m	
Thelymitra	rubra	Salmon sun-orchid	Δe	
Themeda	triandra	Kangaroo grass	m	m
Thysanotus	patersonii	Twining fringe-lily	f	
Tricoryne	elatior	Yellow rush-lily	p	
Triglochin	procera	Water ribbons	m	m
Triglochin	striata	Streaked arrow grass		p
Typha	domingensis	Bulrush	m	m
Urtica	incisa	Scrub nettle	p	p
Veronica	calycina	Hairy speedwell	Δt	
Villarsia	umbricola	Lax marsh-flower	p	
Viminaria	juncea	Golden spray	r	
Viola	hederacea	Ivy-leaf violet	m	
Viola	sieberiana	Tiny violet	Δt	
Wahlenbergia	multicaulis	Tadgell's bluebell	f	f
Wahlenbergia	stricta	Tall bluebell	r	
Wurmbea	dioica	Early nancy	m	
Xanthorrhoea	minor	Small grass-tree	m	
GENUS	SPECIES	VERNACULAR	W2	W1
	Number of native species on each unit		209	81
	Number of native species at Wannan Falls Scenic Res		213	

m = many (>100), f = few (>10), r = rare (<10), p = present; * = specimen collected
 # = incidental new records from Rod Bird, 1986-1995 \$ = incidental new records from Rod Bird, 1996-2005
 Δ = incidental new records from Rod Bird, 2006-2010 † = incidental new records from Rod Bird, 2011-2015
 Δt = survey by Tim D'Ombrain *et al.* in April-May 2010 Δe = new records by Elizabeth Fenton from 2008-2010
 †e = new records by Elizabeth Fenton from 2011 Δg = new record (*P. foliata*) by Glenys Dixon in 2010