

Site 50. Yarrabing Wetlands Reserve, Wantirna

A park beside Dandenong Creek with artificial wetlands, impressive Manna Gums, extensive revegetation and small areas of remnant understorey (including two threatened plant species).

Summary of significant features:

- State significance: populations of two plant species listed as Endangered in Victoria: the Bulging Fireweed (*Senecio campylocarpus*) and the spear-grass, *Austrostipa rudis* subspecies *australis*;
- Locally significant: riparian (streamside) vegetation on the Dandenong Creek habitat corridor;
- Locally significant: viable populations of locally-threatened plant species and the Buff-banded Rail.

Aerial photograph and plan: See page 350, which covers this site and Site 51.

Boundaries

This site is the whole of the Yarrabing Wetlands Reserve, as outlined in orange dashes and labelled 'Yarrabing Wetlands' on the aerial photograph on p. 350. The total area is 1.79 ha.

Land use & tenure: Public park and conservation area, managed by Knox City Council.

Site description

This site lies on the floodplain of Dandenong Creek, except for a narrow strip on the southern edge which is at the foot of the north-facing slope abutting the floodplain. On the floodplain, the elevation is 79 m and the soil is alluvium deposited during floods. On the sloping southern fringe, the land rises to 81 m and the soil is clay loam derived from weathering of the underlying siltstones and sandstones of the Anderson Creek formation.

As can be seen from the property boundaries on the aerial photograph on p. 350, two meanders of the natural course of Dandenong Creek flowed through the reserve before the creek was replaced by a straight channel, which happened around 1970. A depression was left where the more easterly meander had been, and this has been expanded into a larger wetland by excavation a couple of decades ago. This wetland is the most easterly of the three outlined in cyan on the aerial photograph. The reserve's central wetland was constructed in c. 2010 and the western wetland in 2018, both for treatment of urban stormwater. A ditch was dug to connect the central and eastern wetlands.

The eastern wetland and (to a lesser extent) the younger two wetlands have been colonised by indigenous and non-indigenous wetland plants, which arrived by wind and waterbirds. These wild plants are competing with densely planted plants. The eastern wetland was initially planted with only indigenous species. More recent plantings have included aggressive, non-indigenous species such as Jointed Twig-rush (*Machaerina articulata*), which are competing strongly with the indigenous species. The composition of the vegetation in all three wetlands will continue to change, particularly through future droughts.

The reserve includes some large specimens of Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), typical of the vegetation type called Riparian Forest. Their root systems have been compromised by the 2018 wetland excavations and the consequent change in the water table. The impact on the trees' health will become apparent in coming years, particularly during drought.

To the west of the eastern wetland is a patch of indigenous groundcover that includes a range of species of grass and a modest number of wildflower species, including orchids. Among the grasses is the spear-grass, *Austrostipa rudis* subsp. *australis*, which is listed as Endangered in Victoria. The ecological condition of this patch has improved greatly since mowing was reduced more than a decade ago. Knox City Council has planted a few species within the patch and in higher density around the periphery, to expand the area of habitat.

On the slope at the reserve's southern margin, there are two Mealy Stringybarks (*Eucalyptus cephalocarpa*) and a Swamp Gum (*Eucalyptus ovata*), remnants of what would once have been Swampy Woodland. They are now surrounded by a revegetation plot that extends along most of the reserve's southern boundary.

Relationship to other land

Yarrabing Wetlands Reserve is like the nearby Winton Wetlands (Site 51) in most respects and it is separated from it only by EastLink. It represents a small ecological stepping-stone on a major corridor for daily and seasonal movements of flying fauna (particularly waterbirds). The corridor along the creek is recognised in this report as Site 26 (p. 194). Since the previous (2010) edition of this report, revegetation and growth of remnant vegetation have significantly improved the continuity of habitat along the corridor between Yarrabing Wetlands Reserve and Wantirna Rd. That is particularly true of habitat in Site 26 immediately east of the reserve.

Bioregion: Gippsland Plain

Habitat types

Riparian Forest (EVC 18, **Vulnerable** in the Gippsland Plain bioregion), reduced to scattered trees and the abovementioned patch of indigenous understorey.

Canopy trees: *Eucalyptus viminalis* dominates, accompanied by one *E. radiata* and one unidentified hybrid eucalypt.

Sub-canopy trees: Dominated variously by *Acacia mearnsii*, *A. melanoxylon* or *Melaleuca ericifolia*. *Exocarpos cupressiformis* is scarce.

Shrubs: *Bursaria spinosa* is steadily increasing in density.

Vines and Ferns: None found.

Groundcover: Mosses are abundant. The hardy grass species, *Microlaena stipoides*, is abundant. In the abovementioned patch, there are substantial numbers of *Austrostipa rudis*, *Juncus amabilis*, *J. sarophorus*, *Lomandra longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*, *Rytidosperma penicillatum*, *R. racemosum*, *Microtis parviflora*, *Senecio ?campylocarpus* and *Thelymitra peniculata*.

Swampy Woodland (EVC 937, **Endangered** in the Gippsland Plain bioregion), reduced to one *Eucalyptus ovata* and two *Eucalyptus cephalocarpa*, and perhaps some of the *Bursaria spinosa* (most of which have been planted).

Floodplain Wetland Complex (EVC 172, **regionally Endangered**): Estimated as 2,300 m², all in fair ecological condition (rating C) when inspected in 2024 but varying considerably over the years.

Trees, shrubs, vines and ferns: Restricted to some fringing *Melaleuca ericifolia* and some overhanging branches of trees and shrubs.

Aquatic and semi-aquatic flora: Variable from year to year and season to season. The more heavily planted areas are generally dominated by the planted species, *Carex appressa*, *C. fascicularis*, *C. gaudichaudiana*, *Machaerina articulata* and *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (the last two of which are acting as environmental weeds). Wild, indigenous *Persicaria decipiens* and *P. praetermissa* are dominant in parts of the eastern wetland. Wild, indigenous *Juncus* species and *Alisma plantago-aquatica* are also abundant in places, as are the wetland weeds, *Juncus articulatus*, *Paspalum distichum* and *Ranunculus repens*.

Plant species

The following plant species have been recorded in the reserve by the author. (No additional species have been recorded by others.) Species not seen by him during the 2020s are indicated by the year of the most recent record in parentheses. The column headed 'Risk' indicates the indigenous species' risk of dying out in Knox as follows: 'C'=Critically Endangered; 'E'=Endangered; 'V'=Vulnerable; and 'N'=Near threatened. In addition, *Austrostipa rudis* subsp. *australis* and *Senecio campylocarpus* are listed as Endangered throughout Victoria.

Indigenous mosses and liverworts

Brachythecium sp., a feather moss
Campylopus clavatus, Broody Swan-neck Moss
Campylopus introflexus, Heath Star Moss
Chiloscyphus semiteres, Green Worms
Hypnum cupressiforme, Common Hypnum
?Rhaphidorrhynchium amoenum, a moss
Thuidiopsis furfurosa, Golden Weft-moss
?Wijkia extenuata, Spear Moss

Risk Wild indigenous vascular species

Acacia dealbata, Silver Wattle (2002)
V *Acacia mearnsii*, Black Wattle
V *Acacia melanoxylon*, Blackwood
Acacia paradoxa, Hedge Wattle
Acaena novae-zelandiae, Bidgee-widgee (2014)
N *Alisma plantago-aquatica*, Water Plantain
V *Alternanthera denticulata*, Lesser Joyweed
C *Amyema pendula*, Drooping Mistletoe (2002)

Risk Wild indigenous vascular species

- V *Austrostipa rudis* subsp. *australis*, Veined Spear-grass
Austrostipa rudis subsp. *rudis*, Veined Spear-grass
Bursaria spinosa, Sweet Bursaria
Carex inversa, Knob Sedge
- E *Centella cordifolia*, Centella
- V *Crassula helmsii*, Swamp Crassula
- V *Elatine gratioloides*, Waterwort (2014)
- V *Eleocharis acuta*, Common Spike-rush
Eleocharis sphacelata, Tall Spike-rush
Epilobium cf. *billardioreanum* subsp. *intermedium*, a willow-herb
Epilobium hirtigerum, Hairy Willow-herb
- E *Eucalyptus cephalocarpa*, Mealy Stringybark
- V *Eucalyptus ovata*, Swamp Gum
- E *Eucalyptus radiata*, Narrow-leaved Peppermint
- C *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis*, Manna Gum
Eucalyptus hybrid
- E *Euchiton involucreatus*, Common Cudweed
- V *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, Cherry Ballart
- V *Glyceria australis*, Australian Sweet-grass
Gonocarpus tetragynus, Common Raspwort
- E *Hypericum gramineum*, Small St John's Wort (2014)
Isolepis inundata, Swamp Club-rush
- V *Isolepis platycarpa*, a club-rush
Juncus amabilis, Hollow Rush
Juncus bufonius, Toad Rush
Juncus gregiflorus, Green Rush
Juncus pallidus, Pale Rush
- E *Juncus planifolius*, Broad-leaf Rush
- E *Juncus procerus*, Tall Rush
Juncus sarophorus, Broom Rush
- E *Juncus subsecundus*, Finger Rush
Lachnagrostis filiformis, Common Blown-grass
Lemna disperma, Common Duckweed (2014)
- E *Lobelia anceps*, Angled Lobelia
Lomandra longifolia subsp. *longifolia*, Spiny-headed Mat-rush
Lythrum hyssopifolia, Lesser Loosestrife
- E *Melaleuca ericifolia*, Swamp Paperbark
Microlaena stipoides, Weeping Grass
- V *Microtis parviflora*, Slender Onion-orchid
- C *Muellerina eucalyptoides*, Creeping Mistletoe (1997)
- C *Myriophyllum crispatum*, Upright Water-milfoil
Oxalis exilis/perennans, Wood-sorrel
Persicaria decipiens, Slender Knotweed
- V *Persicaria praetermissa*, Spotted Knotweed
Poranthera microphylla, Small Poranthera (2014)

Risk Wild indigenous vascular species

- E *Rytidosperma caespitosum*, Common Wallaby-grass (planted?)
Rytidosperma fulvum, Leafy Wallaby-grass
Rytidosperma geniculatum, Kneed Wallaby-grass
Rytidosperma penicillatum, Slender Wallaby-grass
Rytidosperma pilosum, Velvet Wallaby-grass
Rytidosperma racemosum, Clustered Wallaby-grass
Rytidosperma setaceum, Bristly Wallaby-grass
Schoenus apogon, Common Bog-rush
- E *Senecio campylocarpus*, Bulging Fireweed
- V *Senecio glomeratus*, Annual Fireweed
Senecio quadridentatus, Cotton Fireweed
- V *Solanum laciniatum*, Large Kangaroo Apple
- E *Thelymitra peniculata*, Trim Sun-orchid
- V *Triglochin striata*, Streaked Arrow-grass
- V *Wolffia australiana*, Tiny Duckweed (2014)

Risk Planted species (indigenous or not)

- E *Acacia myrtifolia*, Myrtle Wattle
Acacia paradoxa, Hedge Wattle
- V *Acacia verticillata*, Prickly Moses
Acaena novae-zelandiae, Bidgee-widgee
Arthropodium strictum, Chocolate Lily
Bursaria spinosa, Sweet Bursaria
Carex appressa, Tall Sedge
- E *Carex fascicularis*, Tassel Sedge
- E *Carex gaudichaudiana*, Fen Sedge
Cassinia aculeata, Common Cassinia
- C *Chrysocephalum semipapposum*, Clustered Everlasting
Cycnogeton procerum, Water-ribbons
Dianella longifolia var. *longifolia*, Pale Flax-lily
Dianella revoluta, Black-anther Flax-lily
Dianella tasmanica, Tasman Flax-lily
Dichondra repens, Kidney-weed
- V *Eleocharis acuta*, Common Spike-rush
- E *Eucalyptus melliodora*, Yellow Box
- V *Eucalyptus ovata*, Swamp Gum
- E *Eucalyptus radiata*, Narrow-leaved Peppermint
- C *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis*, Manna Gum
- E *Gahnia sieberiana*, Red-fruit Saw-sedge
Goodenia ovata, Hop Goodenia
- E *Gynatrix pulchella*, Hemp Bush
- C *Hakea nodosa*, Yellow Hakea
- E *Hardenbergia violacea*, Purple Coral-pea
- V *Hemarthria uncinata*, Mat Grass
- C *Imperata cylindrica*, Blady Grass
- C *Isotoma fluviatilis*, Swamp Isotome (2014)
Juncus pallidus, Pale Rush
- E *Juncus pauciflorus*, Loose-flower Rush

Risk Planted species (indigenous or not)

- E *Juncus procerus*, Tall Rush
Kunzea sp. (Upright form), Forest Burgan
- C *Leptospermum continentale*, Prickly Tea-tree
Leptospermum scoparium, Manuka
- E *Linum marginale*, Native Flax (2014)
Lobelia pratensis, Poison Lobelia (2014)
Lomandra longifolia subsp. *longifolia*, Spiny-headed Mat-rush
- C *Lomandra multiflora*, Many-flowered Mat-rush (2014)
Machaerina articulata, Jointed Twig-rush
Marsilea ?drummondii, Common Nardoo
- E *Melaleuca ericifolia*, Swamp Paperbark
Melaleuca sp., a honey-myrtle
- C *Melaleuca squarrosa*, Scented Paperbark (2014)
- V *Melicactus dentatus*, Tree Violet (2014)
- C *Montia australasica*, White Purslane
- C *Myriophyllum crispatum*, Upright Water-milfoil
- C *Myrsine howittiana*, Muttonwood
- E *Olearia lirata*, Snowy Daisy-bush
- C *Olearia myrsinoides*, Silky Daisy-bush
- C *Ornduffia reniformis*, Running Marsh-flower
- C *Ottelia ovalifolia*, Swamp Lily (2014)
- V *Ozothamnus ferrugineus*, Tree Everlasting
- C *Patersonia occidentalis*, Long Purple-flag
- E *Phragmites australis*, Common Reed (2014)
- E *Platylobium obtusangulum*, Common Flat-pea
Poa ensiformis, Sword Tussock-grass
- E *Poa labillardierei*, Common Tussock-grass
- E *Pomaderris lanigera*, Woolly Pomaderris
- C *Pomaderris racemosa*, Cluster Pomaderris
- V *Prostanthera lasiantha*, Victorian Christmas-bush
- C *Ranunculus glabrifolius*, Shining Buttercup
- E *Rytidosperma pallidum*, Red-anther (or Silvertop) Wallaby-grass
- V *Spyridium parvifolium*, Australian Dusty Miller (2014)
Themeda triandra, Kangaroo Grass

Wild introduced species

- Agrostis capillaris*, Brown-top Bent
- Aira ?caryophyllea*, Silvery Hair-grass
- Anthoxanthum odoratum*, Sweet Vernal-grass
- Bellis perennis*, English Daisy (2014)
- Briza maxima*, Large Quaking-grass
- Briza minor*, Lesser Quaking-grass
- Bromus catharticus*, Prairie Grass
- Bromus hordeaceus*, Soft Brome
- Callitriche stagnalis*, Pond (or Common) Water-starwort
- Cassinia sifton*, Sifton Bush
- Cenchrus clandestinus*, Kikuyu Grass
- Centaureum erythraea*, Common Centaury (2014)
- Cirsium vulgare*, Spear Thistle (2014)

Wild introduced species

- Coprosma repens*, Mirror-bush
- Cotula coronopifolia*, Water Buttons (2014)
- Crataegus monogyna*, Hawthorn (2014)
- Crepis capillaris*, Smooth Hawksbeard (2014)
- Cynodon dactylon*, Couch
- Cyperus eragrostis*, Drain Flat-sedge
- Dactylis glomerata*, Cocksfoot
- Digitaria sanguinalis*, Summer-grass (2014)
- Echinochloa ?crus-galli*, Common Barnyard Grass (2014)
- Ehrharta erecta*, Panic Veldt-grass
- Ehrharta longiflora*, Annual Veldt-grass
- Epilobium ciliatum*, Glandular Willow-herb (2014)
- Erigeron sumatrensis*, Fleabane
- Eriobotrya japonica*, Loquat
- Fraxinus angustifolia*, Desert Ash
- Fumaria bastardii*, Bastards Fumitory
- Galium aparine*, Cleavers
- Gladiolus undulatus*, Wild Gladiolus
- Hedera helix/hibernica*, Ivy
- Holcus lanatus*, Yorkshire Fog
- Hypericum tetrapterum*, Square-stem St John's Wort
- Hypochaeris radicata*, Cat's Ear
- Isolepis levynsiana*, Tiny Flat-sedge (2014)
- Juncus articulatus*, Jointed Rush
- Lactuca serriola*, Prickly Lettuce (2014)
- Laurus nobilis*, Bay Laurel
- Leontodon saxatilis*, Lesser Hawkbit
- Lolium × hybridum*, Hybrid Rye-grass
- Lolium perenne*, Perennial Rye-grass (2014)
- Lotus subbiflorus*, Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil
- Lysimachia arvensis*, Pimpernel (2014)
- Melaleuca styphelioides*, Prickly Paperbark
- Oxalis ?incarnata*, Pale Wood-sorrel (2014)
- Oxalis pes-caprae*, Soursob (2014)
- Oxalis purpurea*, Large-flower Wood-sorrel
- Paspalum dilatatum*, Paspalum
- Paspalum distichum*, Water Couch
- Plantago lanceolata*, Ribwort
- Polygonum aviculare*, Hogweed (2014)
- Prunella vulgaris*, Self-heal
- Pseudoscleropodium purum*, Neat Feather-moss
- Ranunculus repens*, Creeping Buttercup
- Romulea rosea*, Common Onion-grass
- Rubus anglocandicans*, Blackberry
- Rumex conglomeratus*, Clustered Dock
- Salix ?× rubens*, White Crack Willow
- Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*, River Club-rush
- Setaria parviflora*, Slender Pigeon Grass (2014)
- Sisyrinchium micranthum*, Blue Pigroot
- Solanum nigrum*, Black Nightshade (2014)
- Sonchus asper*, Rough Sow-thistle (2014)
- Sonchus oleraceus*, Sow-thistle
- Symphotrichum subulatum*, Aster-weed
- Taraxacum* sect. *Taraxacum*, Garden Dandelion
- Torilis arvensis*, Spreading Hedge-parsley

Wild introduced species

Ulex europaeus, Gorse (Furze)
Veronica arvensis, Wall Speedwell
Vulpia bromoides, Squirrel-tail Fescue

Wild introduced species

Watsonia meriana var. *bulbillifera*, Bulbil Watsonia
 (2014)

Listed as Endangered under Victorian law

Austrostipa rudis subsp. *australis* (a subspecies of Veined Spear-grass): As well as the more common subspecies *rudis*, some plants inspected in August 2024 slightly west of the eastern wetland have the distinctive long glumes of the Endangered subspecies *australis*. Population size cannot be determined until most or all plants have fertile material to allow identification to subspecies level.

Senecio campylocarpus (Bulging Fireweed): Small numbers of this species appear around the reserve in most years. The population size in 2024 could not be reliably determined due to indistinguishability of some plants from the common species, *Senecio quadridentatus*, in winter.

Fauna of special significance

Buff-banded Rail is uncommon in Knox. Breeding was observed in the reserve in 2012 and 2013. The species has also been recorded in the reserve in 2014, 2021 and 2022. Allowing for how inconspicuous the species is in the sort of undergrowth the reserve has, it is probably more frequently present than these records might suggest.

Fauna habitat features

- Some of the mature eucalypts have hollows suitable for nesting or roosting by native birds, bats, possums or invertebrates;
- The large Manna Gums (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) may provide nest sites for bird species that only breed in particularly tall trees;
- The juxtaposition of the tall trees (including dead ones) and the adjacent open grassy expanses makes good habitat for smaller birds of prey such as Black-Shouldered Kites;
- The wetlands provide habitat for frogs, invertebrates, waterbirds and microscopic pondlife.

Significance ratings

The following is an assessment of the site's biological significance against the Department of Energy, Environment & Climate Action's standard criteria (Amos 2004).

Ecological Integrity and Viability

Criterion 1.1.1 attributes **Local** significance to 'All parts of riparian systems with riparian vegetation present', which applies to this site.

Criterion 1.2.6 accords **Local** significance to sites that fit the description 'Important at local scale - Link between individual remnant habitat blocks or within subcatchment'. This applies to Yarrabing Wetlands Reserve's role as part of the Dandenong Creek habitat corridor.

Threatened Vegetation Types

Yarrabing Wetlands Reserve cannot be assessed in the normal way against the standard criteria relating to patches of native vegetation. Criterion 3.2.3 applies to a 'remnant patch', defined as a continuous area of at least 0.25 ha in which the cover of native understorey is at least 10% throughout. That applies to two areas in the reserve but in each case, planted plants and their descendants make up a significant fraction of the native understorey. Amos (2004) did not consider or discuss planted plants or their descendants at all. On one hand, it would be unreasonable to treat young revegetation the same as naturally-occurring vegetation; on the other hand, Victorian government policy is that rehabilitation of degraded native vegetation, including an element of planting, can be equivalent to remnant vegetation when considered as 'offsets' for vegetation removal. The situation at Yarrabing Wetlands Reserve is intermediate between these cases.

An additional complication is that some of the native vegetation in each 'remnant patch' at Yarrabing Wetlands Reserve is in a wetland that has been constructed. The Victorian Government has taken the view that wetlands in excavated depressions should not be deemed to represent a wetland EVC (which is regionally-endangered), even if all the flora and fauna are naturally-occurring and indistinguishable from a wholly-

natural wetland. The eastern wetland in the reserve (which forms part of a 'remnant patch') is partly in an excavated depression and partly in the natural formation of the original Dandenong Creek channel.

Because of these complexities, the biological significance rating of the reserve's vegetation types is here regarded as uncertain. A lenient treatment would yield a State significance rating whereas a harsh treatment would yield no significance at all.

As the reserve's planted plants mature, reproduce and establish a lasting existence among the remnant plants, the argument for treating the composite vegetation as a 'remnant patch' will strengthen.

Threatened Plants

The Bulging Fireweed (*Senecio campylocarpus*) and the spear-grass, *Austrostipa rudis* subsp. *australis*, are listed under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act* as Endangered in Victoria. They also occur interstate. Any known habitat for such a species (as at Yarrabing Wetlands Reserve) meets criterion 3.1.2 for **State** significance.

Some of the other locally-threatened plant species listed above have viable populations, thereby meeting criterion 3.1.5 for **Local** significance.

Threatened Fauna

The Buff-banded Rail is uncommon and probably threatened in Knox. Based on the repeated observations of the species in the reserve, including breeding in two years, the habitat for the species in the reserve meets criterion 3.1.5 for **Local** significance.

Threats

- Human-induced climate change, which is predicted to cause more severe droughts, heatwaves and storms, as well as substantially lower rainfall (particularly in winter);
- Decline of tree health due to the effects of climate change;
- Displacement of indigenous wetland flora and fauna by environmental weeds, exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. The most impactful species of environmental weeds appear to be Water Couch (*Paspalum distichum*), Jointed Rush (*Juncus articulatus*), Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and possibly the planted species, Jointed Twig-rush (*Machaerina articulata*) and River Club-rush (*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*);
- Loss or decline of plant species that have such small populations that they are vulnerable to inbreeding, poor reproductive success or chance events such as being scratched out by a dog or struck by a falling tree limb.

Strategic planning

- The previous (2010) edition of this report led to Yarrabing Wetlands Reserve being covered by Schedule 2 of the Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO2), based on the threatened EVCs, the significant plant species, the habitat for native fauna and the riparian location. Since 2010, the main changes affecting the original basis for applying ESO2 have been that: (a) the patch of predominantly wild, indigenous groundcover west of the eastern wetland has regenerated well, including the appearance of the Endangered spear-grass, *Austrostipa rudis* subsp. *australis*; and (b) there has been extensive revegetation and construction of wetlands, improving the reserve's habitat value for fauna. Despite those changes, no changes are recommended for ESO2, which remains appropriate;
- The land is zoned Urban Floodway (UFZ).

Information sources used in this assessment

- Site description and mapping in 'Vegetation Survey of Linear Reserves – A Management Strategy for Riparian and Floodplain Vegetation' by Reid, Moss and Lorimer (1997), and the underlying field data. The fieldwork included vegetation mapping, compilation of lists of indigenous and introduced plant species, incidental fauna observations, and checks for fauna habitat, ecological threats, management issues and populations of scarce or threatened plant species;
- A survey of the site by Dr Lorimer on 14th June 2002 to update the earlier survey and fill gaps between the above data and the requirements of the first edition of this report;
- The 1998 'Scoresby Transport Corridor Environment Effects Statement', particularly Supplement Volume H: Flora and Fauna by Williams L.M., Yugovic J.V., McGuckin J., Humphrey P. and Larwill S. (1998);

- Information about plantings obtained for earlier editions of this report from Council and the website of the First Friends of Dandenong Creek;
- A detailed assessment of the site's vegetation by Dr Lorimer in January and June 2014, to serve as baseline monitoring data and mapping – see '*Monitoring of Bushland Reserves in Knox – 2014 Review*';
- Another detailed assessment of the site's vegetation by Dr Lorimer on 19th December 2020 as the second wave of monitoring – see '*Monitoring of Bushland Reserves in Knox – 2020 Review*';
- A brief inspection of the site by Dr Lorimer on 6th August 2024, recording indigenous plant species, mapping significant plant species and noting other features relevant to this report (not intended to be thorough);
- Records of flora and fauna observations stored in the Atlas of Living Australia (noting that all the records of indigenous plants are of planted plants);
- Aerial and satellite imagery from between 1946 and 2025;
- The Victorian Government's 'NatureKit' website;
- Maps of geology, topography and strategic planning information produced by agencies of the Victorian Government.