

## Site 56. Flamingo Reserve, Wantirna South

Bushland section of a Council park.

Summary of significant features:

- **Nationally significant:** a small but viable population of the flat-pea, *Platylobium infecundum*, which is Critically Endangered globally;
- **State significance:** a patch of the regionally-endangered vegetation type, Valley Heathy Forest;
- **Regionally significant:** one of only four known populations of the Rough Crane's-bill (*Geranium gardneri*) in the Gippsland Plain biogeographic region;
- **Locally significant:** viable populations of scores of plant species that are threatened with dying out in Knox, including Knox's only wild population of Gold-dust Wattle (*Acacia acinacea*).

### Boundaries

This 1.827 ha site is the property 20A Flamingo Drive, minus its walkway connecting to Flamingo Drive.

**Land use & tenure:** Part of a Council park, managed for nature conservation and public enjoyment.

### Site description

This site lies halfway up the eastern flank of the low ridge between Dandenong Creek and Blind Creek. Elevations are 78–86 m and the shallow slope (6–7% gradient) has a variable aspect between west and south-southwest. The soil is shallow, poorly draining, clay loam over clay subsoil, derived from weathering of the underlying Lower Devonian siltstone of the Humevale formation.

The site's geology has been explored with bores, as evidenced by small mounds of extracted rock in the reserve and by a 1969 Geological Survey map showing a north-south line of bores through the reserve.

The geological exploration and associated use of heavy machinery may have involved clearing the site's vegetation, which would explain why there are no large trees left today. The regrowth is reaching maturity and much of it has a rich understorey in good ecological condition. It belongs to the Ecological Vegetation Class, Valley Heathy Forest, which is regionally-endangered and characteristically rich in species. The prevalence of introduced plant species has markedly declined over the past 26 years of the author's botanical surveys, so that the plant species now having the greatest adverse ecological impact is arguably the small-leaved clematis, *Clematis decipiens*. (The first record of that species in Knox was near Bushy Park Lane, Wantirna South in 1989; It was not detected in Paget's rather thorough surveys of Knox in 1985.)

Most of the reserve's bushland was burned in December 1999 or another fire in December 2002. The fires regenerated several plant species that had previously not been recorded in the reserve, and many other species increased from scarcity to secure numbers. The fires also helped to maintain a rich diversity of wattles, although the locally threatened Myrtle Wattle *Acacia myrtifolia* and Gold-dust Wattle *Acacia acinacea* did not benefit.

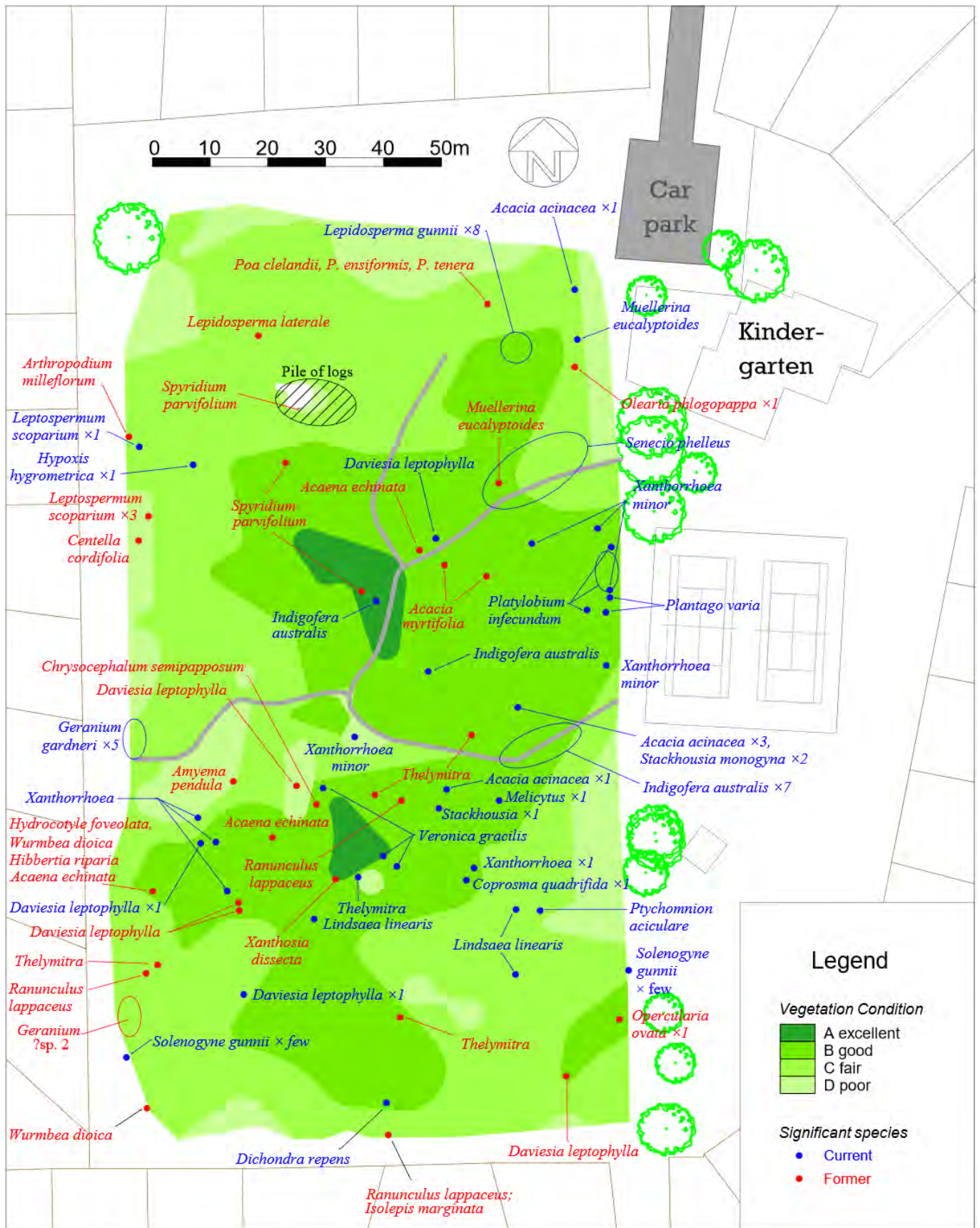
The reserve is particularly notable for the number of plant species that have only been recorded at one or two other sites in Knox, as well as the only natural occurrence of the Gold Dust Wattle (*Acacia acinacea*). However, most of those species other than the Gold Dust Wattle have not been seen in the past decade.

### Relationship to other land

Flamingo Reserve is fairly isolated from other bushland.

Birds and flying insects would generally be able to fly between Flamingo Reserve and the Timmothy Drive Bushland (Site 59, 300 m south). Flamingo Reserve's small size probably detracts substantially from its attractiveness to most birds, as indicated by the poor range of species observed during the author's fieldwork, but the great diversity of eucalypts may attract certain nectar-loving birds during flowering times.

**Bioregion:** Gippsland Plain



**Habitat types**

Valley Heathy Forest (EVC 127, **Endangered**): 1.3 ha, estimated to comprise less than 0.1 ha in excellent ecological condition (rating A), 0.5 ha in good ecological condition (rating B), 0.6 ha in fair ecological condition (rating C) and 0.2 ha in poor ecological condition (rating D).



Risk Wild indigenous vascular species

- N *Billardiera mutabilis*, Common Apple-berry
- V *Bossiaea prostrata*, Creeping Bossiaea
- V *Brunonia australis*, Blue Pincushion
- Burchardia umbellata*, Milkmaids
- V *Bursaria spinosa*, Sweet Bursaria
- Caesia parviflora*, Pale Grass-lily
- Carex breviculmis*, Short-stem Sedge
- Cassinia aculeata*, Common Cassinia <sup>2014</sup>
- Cassinia longifolia*, Shiny Cassinia
- E *Cassytha pubescens*, Downy Dodder-laurel
- E *Centella cordifolia*, Centella <sup>2001</sup>
- C ***Chrysocephalum semipapposum*, Clustered Everlasting** <sup>2014</sup>
- Clematis decipiens*, a small-leafed clematis
- V *Coprosma quadrifida*, Prickly Currant-bush
- C *Coronidium scorpioides*, Button Everlasting <sup>1986</sup>
- C *Correa reflexa* var. *reflexa*, Common Correa
- Cotula australis*, Common Cotula
- Crassula decumbens*, Spreading Crassula
- C *Daviesia leptophylla*, Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea
- Deyeuxia quadriseta*, Reed Bent-grass
- Dianella longifolia* var. *longifolia*, Pale Flax-lily (descended from planted plants)
- Dianella revoluta*, Black-anther Flax-lily
- Dichelachne rara*, Common Plume-grass
- Dichondra repens*, Kidney-weed
- V *Dillwynia cinerascens*, Grey Parrot-pea
- V *Drosera aberrans*, Scented Sundew
- V *Drosera auriculata*, Tall Sundew
- C *Epacris impressa*, Common Heath
- Epilobium hirtigerum*, Hairy Willow-herb <sup>2011</sup>
- Eragrostis brownii*, Common Love-grass <sup>2007</sup>
- E *Eucalyptus cephalocarpa*, Mealy Stringybark
- V *Eucalyptus goniocalyx*, Bundy
- C *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*, Red Stringybark
- E *Eucalyptus melliodora*, Yellow Box
- E *Eucalyptus obliqua*, Messmate Stringybark
- V *Eucalyptus ovata*, Swamp Gum (died c. 2012)
- E *Eucalyptus radiata*, Narrow-leaved Peppermint <sup>2014</sup>
- Eucalyptus* sp., a eucalypt <sup>2014</sup>
- Euchiton japonicus*, Creeping Cudweed <sup>2011</sup>
- V *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, Cherry Ballart
- C *Gahnia radula*, Thatch Saw-sedge
- E ***Geranium gardneri*, Rough Crane's-bill**
- V *Geranium* sp. 2, Variable Crane's-bill
- C *Glossodia major*, Wax-lip Orchid <sup>2010</sup>
- Gonocarpus tetragynus*, Common Raspwort
- N *Goodenia lanata*, Trailing Goodenia
- Goodenia ovata*, Hop Goodenia
- E *Hardenbergia violacea*, Purple Coral-pea
- C *Hibbertia australis*, Upright Guinea-flower <sup>2007</sup>
- C *Hovea heterophylla*, Common Hovea
- E *Hydrocotyle foveolata*, Yellow Pennywort

Risk Wild indigenous vascular species

- E *Hypericum gramineum*, Small St John's Wort
- Hypoxis hygrometrica*, Golden Weather-glass
- C *Indigofera australis*, Austral Indigo
- E *Isolepis hookeriana*, Grassy Club-rush
- C *Isolepis marginata*, Little Club-rush <sup>1999</sup>
- Juncus bufonius*, Toad Rush
- E *Juncus subsecundus*, Finger Rush
- Kunzea leptospermoides*, Yarra Burgan
- Lachnagrostis filiformis*, Common Blown-grass <sup>2014</sup>
- V *Lagenophora sublyrata*, Slender Bottle-daisy
- Lepidosperma gunnii*, Slender Sword-sedge
- V *Lepidosperma laterale*, Variable Sword-sedge <sup>2007</sup>
- C *Leptorhynchus tenuifolius*, Wiry Buttons <sup>1985</sup>
- Leptospermum scoparium*, Manuka
- V *Lindsaea linearis*, Screw Fern
- Lomandra filiformis* subsp. *coriacea*, Wattle Mat-rush
- Lomandra filiformis* subsp. *filiformis*, Wattle Mat-rush
- Lomandra longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*, Spiny-headed Mat-rush
- V *Luzula meridionalis*, Common Woodrush <sup>2001</sup>
- Lythrum hyssopifolia*, Lesser Loosestrife
- V *Melicytus dentatus*, Tree Violet
- Microlaena stipoides*, Weeping Grass
- V *Microtis parviflora*, Slender Onion-orchid
- C *Muellerina eucalyptoides*, Creeping Mistletoe
- C *Olearia phlogopappa*, Dusty Daisy-bush <sup>2014</sup>
- V *Opercularia ovata*, Broad-leaf Stinkweed
- V *Opercularia varia*, Variable Stinkweed
- Oxalis exilis/perennans*, Wood-sorrel
- V *Ozothamnus ferrugineus*, Tree Everlasting <sup>2011</sup>
- Pandorea pandorana*, Wonga Vine
- E *Pimelea humilis*, Common Rice-flower
- E *Plantago varia*, Variable Plantain
- E ***Platylobium infecundum*, a flat-pea**
- E *Platylobium obtusangulum*, Common Flat-pea
- C ***Poa clelandii*, Matted Tussock-grass** <sup>1999</sup>
- Poa ensiformis*, Sword Tussock-grass <sup>2001</sup>
- Poa morrisii*, Soft Tussock-grass
- E *Poa tenera*, Slender Tussock-grass <sup>2001</sup>
- Poranthera microphylla*, Small Poranthera
- C *Ranunculus lappaceus*, Australian Buttercup <sup>2016</sup>
- Rytidosperma fulvum*, Leafy Wallaby-grass
- Rytidosperma laeve*, Smooth Wallaby-grass
- E *Rytidosperma pallidum*, Red-anther (or Silvertop) Wallaby-grass
- Rytidosperma penicillatum*, Slender Wallaby-grass
- Rytidosperma pilosum*, Velvet Wallaby-grass
- Rytidosperma racemosum*, Clustered Wallaby-grass
- Rytidosperma setaceum*, Bristly Wallaby-grass

**Risk Wild indigenous vascular species**

- Rytidosperma tenuius*, Purplish Wallaby-grass  
*Schoenus apogon*, Common Bog-rush  
 V *Senecio glomeratus*, Annual Fireweed <sup>2011</sup>  
*Senecio hispidulus*, Rough Fireweed  
*Senecio minimus*, Shrubby Fireweed <sup>2014</sup>  
 E *Senecio phelleus*, Rock Fireweed  
 V *Senecio prenanthoides*, Common Fireweed  
*Senecio quadridentatus*, Cotton Fireweed  
 V *Solanum laciniatum*, Large Kangaroo Apple <sup>2011</sup>  
 V *Solenogyne gunnii*, Hairy Solenogyne  
 V *Spyridium parvifolium*, Australian Dusty Miller <sup>2014</sup>  
 E *Stackhousia monogyna/subterranea*, Candles  
 E *Thelymitra ?peniculata*, Trim Sun-orchid  
*Themeda triandra*, Kangaroo Grass  
 V *Veronica gracilis*, Slender Speedwell  
 E *Viola hederacea*, Ivy-leaf Violet  
*Wahlenbergia gracilis*, Sprawling Bluebell <sup>2001</sup>  
 E *Wurmbea dioica*, Common Early Nancy  
 E *Xanthorrhoea minor*, Small Grass-tree  
 V *Xanthosia dissecta*, Cut-leaf Xanthosia <sup>2011</sup>

**Risk Planted species**

- C *Acacia acinacea*, Gold-dust Wattle  
 C *Acacia genistifolia*, Spreading Wattle  
 V *Acacia pycnantha*, Golden Wattle  
 E *Acacia stricta*, Hop Wattle  
 V *Acacia verticillata*, Prickly Moses  
*Callistemon* sp., a bottlebrush (not indigenous)  
*Dianella longifolia* var. *longifolia*, Pale Flax-lily  
*Dianella tasmanica*, Tasman Flax-lily  
 E *Eucalyptus cephalocarpa*, Mealy Stringybark  
 E *Eucalyptus radiata*, Narrow-leaved Peppermint  
 C *Indigofera australis*, Austral Indigo  
 C *Leptorhynchos tenuifolius*, Wiry Buttons  
 C *Leptospermum continentale*, Prickly Tea-tree  
*Lomandra longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*, Spiny-headed Mat-rush  
 C *Lomandra multiflora*, Many-flowered Mat-rush <sup>2011</sup>  
*Poa ensiformis*, Sword Tussock-grass

**Wild introduced species**

- Acacia baileyana*, Cootamundra Wattle  
*Acacia floribunda*, White Sallow-wattle  
*Acacia iteaphylla*, Flinders Range Wattle <sup>2011</sup>  
*Acacia longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*, Sallow Wattle  
*Agrostis capillaris*, Brown-top Bent <sup>2014</sup>  
*Aira caryophyllea*, Silvery Hair-grass  
*Aira elegantissima*, Delicate Hair-grass <sup>2001</sup>  
*Allium triquetrum*, Angled Onion  
*Anthoxanthum odoratum*, Sweet Vernal-grass

**Wild introduced species**

- Asparagus scandens*, Asparagus Fern  
*Avena barbata*, Bearded Oat <sup>2014</sup>  
*Billardiera fusiformis*, Bluebell Creeper  
*Briza maxima*, Large Quaking-grass  
*Briza minor*, Lesser Quaking-grass  
*Bromus diandrus*, Great Brome  
*Cardamine flexuosa/hirsuta*, a bitter-cress <sup>2014</sup>  
*Cassinia sifton*, Sifton Bush  
*Cenchrus clandestinus*, Kikuyu Grass <sup>2014</sup>  
*Centaureum erythraea*, Common Centaury  
*Cerastium glomeratum* s.l., Common Mouse-ear Chickweed  
*Chlorophytum comosum*, Spider Plant <sup>2014</sup>  
*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *monilifera*, Boneseed <sup>1986</sup>  
*Cirsium vulgare*, Spear Thistle <sup>2011</sup>  
*Coleonema pulchellum*, Pink Diosma  
*Coprosma repens*, Mirror-bush  
*Correa* hybrids  
*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*, Cotoneaster  
*Cotoneaster pannosus*, Cotoneaster  
*Crassula multicava*, Shade Crassula  
*Crataegus monogyna*, Hawthorn <sup>1986</sup>  
*Crepis capillaris*, Smooth Hawksbeard <sup>1986</sup>  
*Dactylis glomerata*, Cocksfoot <sup>2011</sup>  
*Ehrharta erecta*, Panic Veldt-grass  
*Ehrharta longiflora*, Annual Veldt-grass  
*Erigeron bonariensis*, Flaxleaf Fleabane <sup>1986</sup>  
*Erigeron sumatrensis*, Fleabane  
*Fumaria bastardii*, Bastard's Fumitory <sup>2014</sup>  
*Galium aparine*, Cleavers  
*Genista monspessulana*, Montpellier Broom <sup>2007</sup>  
*Grevillea lavandulacea*, Lavender Grevillea <sup>2011</sup>  
*Hakea salicifolia*, Willow-leaf Hakea  
*Hedera helix/hibernica*, Ivy  
*Holcus lanatus*, Yorkshire Fog <sup>2011</sup>  
*Hypochaeris radicata*, Cat's Ear  
*Ipheion uniflorum*, Spring Starflower  
*Kennedia rubicunda*, Dusky Coral-pea <sup>2011</sup>  
*Lactuca serriola*, Prickly Lettuce <sup>2014</sup>  
*Leontodon saxatilis*, Lesser Hawkbit  
*Ligustrum lucidum*, Large-leaved Privet  
*Lobelia erinus*, Lobelia <sup>2011</sup>  
*Lonicera japonica*, Japanese Honeysuckle <sup>1986</sup>  
*Lysimachia arvensis*, Pimpernel  
*Medicago polymorpha*, Burr Medic <sup>1999</sup>  
*Melaleuca armillaris*, Bracelet Honey-myrtle <sup>2011</sup>  
*?Morus alba*, White Mulberry  
*Olea europaea*, Olive  
*Oxalis incarnata*, Pale Wood-sorrel  
*Oxalis pes-caprae*, Soursob  
*Passiflora cinnabarina*, Red Passion-flower <sup>2011</sup>  
*Phytolacca octandra*, Red-ink Weed <sup>2011</sup>  
*Pinus radiata*, Monterey Pine <sup>2011</sup>  
*Pittosporum undulatum*, Sweet Pittosporum  
*Plantago lanceolata*, Ribwort

Wild introduced species

*Poa infirma*, Early Meadow-grass  
*Polygala myrtifolia*, Myrtle-leaf Milkwort  
*Pseudoscleropodium purum*, Neat Feather-moss  
*Ranunculus muricatus*, Sharp Buttercup<sup>2001</sup>  
*Romulea rosea*, Common Onion-grass  
*Rosa rubiginosa*, Sweet Briar  
*Rubus anglocandicans*, Blackberry  
*Salix* sp., unidentified willow<sup>2014</sup>  
*Setaria parviflora*, Slender Pigeon Grass<sup>1985</sup>  
*Solanum nigrum*, Black Nightshade  
*Sonchus oleraceus*, Sow-thistle

Wild introduced species

*Stellaria media*, Chickweed<sup>2014</sup>  
*Symphotrichum subulatum*, Aster-weed<sup>2011</sup>  
*Syzygium smithii*, Lilly Pilly  
*Taraxacum* sect. *Taraxacum*, Garden Dandelion<sup>2011</sup>  
*Tradescantia fluminensis*, Wandering Trad<sup>2011</sup>  
*Trifolium dubium*, Suckling Clover  
*Ulex europaeus*, Gorse (Furze)  
*Viburnum tinus*, Laurustinus  
*Vicia tetrasperma*, Slender Vetch  
*Vulpia bromoides*, Squirrel-tail Fescue

## Notes concerning some of the significant plant species

Listed as Critically Endangered under Victorian law

*Platylobium infecundum* (a flat-pea) – Four patches, probably containing more than four individuals.

Threatened in the South East Coastal Plain biogeographic region

*Geranium gardneri* (Rough Crane's-bill) – A brief inspection in 2024 readily found a cluster of more than a dozen and one isolated plant, all on the bushland's western edge.

Locally threatened

*Acacia acinacea* (Gold-dust Wattle) – Unique in Knox; a viable population. The 2020 population estimate was fifty individuals but a brief inspection in 2024 suggested that a significant fraction have died.

*Acacia aculeatissima* (Thin-leaf Wattle) – Widespread and fairly abundant, much more so than prior to the ecological burns.

*Arthropodium milleflorum* (Pale Vanilla-lily) – Only recorded in 2001, when three individuals were found in the mown strip adjoining the western edge of the bushland. Possibly out-competed by Weeping Grass since mowing was ceased there.

*Chrysocephalum semipapposum* (Clustered Everlasting) – Two individuals were observed in 2001 and 2007, then one in 2011 and 2014, then none in 2020 or 2024.

*Correa reflexa* (Common Correa) – Fairly abundant. The reserve is only of few places left in Knox where the local form has not become out-competed by hybrids with garden species and cultivars, but that process has begun in the reserve.

*Glossodia major* (Common Waxlip) – Only recorded in 2010 (two individuals). Most botanical surveys in the reserve have not been during the species' flowering season, so it may have been repeatedly overlooked.

*Hydrocotyle foveolata* (Yellow Pennywort) – Colonies arise in some years and not others, depending on disturbances such as fire. In 2024, a cluster of dozens was seen near the middle of the bushland's western edge.

*Isolepis marginata* (Little Club-rush) – A single individual of this opportunistic annual species was seen on the slashed southern perimeter of the bushland in 1998. It has not been seen since but this tiny, annual species is prone to reappear sporadically in favourable years when soil containing its seeds is laid bare, particularly after fire.

*Poa clelandii* (Matted Tussock-grass) – One small patch was found in 1999 (from which a herbarium specimen was taken) but this species could not be found again.

*Ranunculus lappaceus* (Australian Buttercup) – Only one plant has been seen in the past two decades (and not consistently), on the western fringe of the bushland. It could not be found in 2024.

*Senecio phelleus* (Rock Fireweed) – One of only two known occurrences in Knox. The 2020 survey detected 65–70 individuals of a dark-green form and 22 of the typical, light-green form. Specimens have been lodged at the National Herbarium of Victoria for taxonomic assessment.

*Spyridium parvifolium* (Australian Dusty Miller) – 1–14 individuals were recorded in surveys up to (and including) 2014. None were seen in the 2020 and 2024 searches.

## Fauna of special significance

No significant species were found, but some lizards, numerous skippers and a good diversity of native ants was noticed incidentally. Each of these groups of fauna deserve further investigation.

## Fauna habitat features

- A substantial number of logs and branches on the ground which, combined with dense groundcover, provide good habitat for reptiles;
- The high density and diversity of shrubs significantly improves the habitat for native invertebrates and birds. The prickliness of many of the shrubs helps protect birds from cats;
- The trees are not fully grown and have not yet developed many hollows usable for nests or roosting;
- The abundant saw-sedge and native grasses are supporting abundant skippers.

## 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).

### *Endangered Vegetation Types*

Valley Heathy Forest is listed as regionally Endangered and the representation in Flamingo Reserve easily meets the definition of a 'remnant patch' adopted by the standard criteria, i.e. a continuous area of at least 0.25 ha in which the cover of native understorey is at least 10% throughout. It follows from Appendix 3 of *Victoria's Native Vegetation Management – a Framework for Action* (NRE 2002a) that the site's native vegetation is of at least High conservation significance. This translates to **State** significance under criterion 3.2.3.

### *Threatened Plants*

The flat-pea, *Platylobium infecundum*, has a small but viable population in Flamingo Reserve. That species is listed under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act* as Critically Endangered and it does not occur outside Victoria. As a result, the habitat provided for *Platylobium infecundum* qualifies for **National** significance under criterion 3.1.2.

*Platylobium infecundum* had not been scientifically described in 2010 when the previous edition of this report was written. As a result, the reserve's significance level has risen from State to National.

The site has a viable population of Rough Crane's-bill (*Geranium gardneri*). Australasian herbaria hold only four specimens of this species from anywhere else in the South East Coastal Plain (or Gippsland Plain) biogeographic region and two of them are from the same place as each other. This indicates that the species is very rare regionally. These conditions meet criterion 3.1.4 for **Regional** significance.

Many of the locally-threatened plant species listed above have viable populations, thereby meeting 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, partly due to the abovementioned droughts and storms;
- Displacement of indigenous flora and fauna by environmental weeds, exacerbated by debilitation of the native vegetation by the impacts of climate change. The clematis, *Clematis decipiens*, is indigenous within a few tens of kilometres of the reserve but here, it has rapidly proliferated over the past decade and is now smothering indigenous shrubs and threatening plants beneath by shading them;
- Dumping of soil and garden waste by neighbours;
- Trampling of vegetation by dogs and people, and scratching out of plants by dogs;
- Loss or decline of plant species that are present in such small numbers that they are vulnerable to inbreeding, poor reproductive success or chance events such as digging by dogs or being struck by a falling tree limb.

## Strategic planning

- The previous (2010) edition of this report led to this site being covered by Schedule 2 of the Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO2), based on the State significance, the locally rare and threatened plants and the endangered EVC. Since 2010, the main changes affecting the original basis for applying ESO2 have been that: (a) the site's significance rating has risen to National as a result of *Platylobium infecundum* being scientifically described and then listed as Critically Endangered under Victorian law; and (b) the regionally-rare Rough Crane's-bill has been identified in the site. Despite those changes, no amendment is recommended regarding ESO2;
- The lot to the east of this site, including tennis courts, lawn and a kindergarten, are covered by Schedule 1 of the Vegetation Protection Overlay Schedule 1 of the Knox Planning Scheme, based on the description of Site 4 of the report by Water Ecoscience (1998). The small amount of native vegetation on that lot gains some planning protection from that overlay and the state-wide baseline controls over removal of native vegetation (clause 52.17);
- The whole reserve is zoned Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ).

## Information sources used in this assessment

- Data from four quadrats (numbers N13176-N13179) compiled by Andrew Paget in July 1985;
- Vegetation monitoring data, as described in the Dr Lorimer's reports in the series, '*Monitoring of Bushland Reserves in Knox*', in 1999, 2002, 2007, 2014 and 2020. The reports were prepared for Knox City Council and each one contains:
  - For two monitoring plots (quadrats), a list of indigenous and introduced vascular plants accompanied by their abundances on a Braun-Blanquet scale;
  - Lists of plant species (indigenous and introduced) observed in the site as a whole;
  - Maps and assessments of the population sizes and distributions of plant species that are scarce or significant;
  - An assessment of environmental weed impacts and other matters affecting vegetation management;
  - A list of fauna observed incidentally; and
  - A series of photographs from six fixed points, highlighting aspects of the reserve's vegetation;
- Site surveys by Dr Lorimer on 1/10/01 and 29/11/01 for the report, '*Fire in Knox Bushland Reserves 2001*' by Lorimer (2001). The report included:
  - An update to the reserve's list of plant species;
  - Detailed mapping of rare species populations and the ecological condition of the vegetation;
  - A description of the vegetation's structural and floristic composition;
  - Incidental fauna observations;
  - Checks for fauna habitat, ecological threats and management issues; and
  - Development of a strategy for ecological burning of the reserve, in consultation with Council and the Scoresby Fire Brigade;
- A thorough assessment of the site's vegetation, ecology and management in 2011 for Dr Lorimer's '*2011 Bushland Management Plan for Flamingo Reserve, Wantirna South*', for Knox City Council;
- An inspection of the site by Dr Lorimer on 21st August 2024, compiling an inexhaustive list of wild, indigenous plant species and checking for any significant changes in features relevant to this report since his 2020 monitoring study;
- Records of flora and fauna observations stored in the Knox City Council's biodiversity database;
- Records of flora and fauna observations stored in the Atlas of Living Australia;
- 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.