

2021

Mt Shamrock Quarry Rehabilitation Report



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Naturelinks Landscape Management
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Report prepared by Thomas Fee.

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Cover photo: 2017 direct seeding are in foreground contrasted by 2018 direct seeding area. Photo taken by Thomas Fee for Naturelinks Landscape Management

Report Scope



This report addresses all revegetation and maintenance works carried out by Naturelinks over the period of 2020. Works were undertaken in areas known as Net Gain, Extraction, South-east Extraction and Phase A and B. This report simply offers a summary of all works undertaken in each area as well as outline any issues encountered and management challenges identified throughout the rehabilitation process. Following this a summary of proposed future management actions is detailed.

South-east Extraction Area Rehabilitation & Maintenance Works 2020

Figure 1 below details the area referred to as SE Extraction. Revegetation works were undertaken between 2017-2018 in the South-eastern corner of the operational Quarry area. This area is approximately 3.9 hectares in total and is comprised of three separate Areas (see Figure 2). Areas 1 and 2 [Figure 2 (left)] were revegetated in 2017 and together total approximately 2.7Ha, with the 2018 revegetation area totalling approximately 1.2Ha [Figure 2 (right)]. Restoration works were undertaken in all areas in the form of direct seeding using a sterile cover crop and native seed mix followed by an initial planting of mid and upper story tube-stock. Further details of these works can be found in the 2020 Mt Shamrock Rehabilitation Report (Naturelinks, 2020a).



Figure 1: Total Mt Shamrock South-east Extraction Re-vegetation area (Approx 3.9Ha).



Figure 2: Left – Revegetation Areas 1 & 2 (2017). Right - Revegetation Area 3 (2018).

3100 understorey species were planted through all the revegetation areas over a period of 2 years after direct seeding occurred (2017-2018). During 2020 in-fill planting work were primarily focused on addressing gaps in the mid and upper stories, with only limited resources given to understorey plantings. As discussed in previous reporting (Naturelinks 2020a), significant upper and mid-storey species were lost in the SE Extraction area. As a result of this loss, Naturelink's sought to expand the species available for planting and increase diversity within these areas.

In order to achieve this Naturelinks undertook desktop analysis using Naturekit and located several parcels of native vegetation for all three EVC's 16, 45 and 128 located within 5km of Mt Shamrock. Naturelinks conducted on-ground species surveys in both Lowland Forest EVC 16 vegetation, and Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC 45 within 5km of Mt Shamrock at RJ Chambers Flora and Fauna Reserve and Grassy Forest EVC 128 at Beaconsfield Nature Conservation Reserve.

Species which were found in one or more of these EVC's and existing in similar conditions as that found at Mt Shamrock (considering slope, soil type and aspect) were considered appropriate for consideration for future planting lists for Mt shamrock. Species from EVC's 128 and 45 were sought due to their existence within a broader category of Dry Forests, a category which Lowland Forest does not fall within. Lowland Forests typically exist in areas of high soil fertility and relatively high rainfall compared with Dry Forests.

By utilising species that occur within these EVC's gives us a greater range of species that can tolerate a broader range of site conditions. Species that were present within EVC 16 and also in EVC's 45 and 128 were given highest priority. The below species list is derived of species found to be present in one, both or all EVC's and found within 5km of Mt Shamrock under conditions similar to those experienced at Mt Shamrock. This list is not meant to be exhaustive as there are likely many more species that occur in one or all of these EVC's not mentioned in this list. Table 1 (below) provides both a list of current and additional species and species numbers for SE Extraction for the 2020 planting season.



Table 1. Holcim, Mt Shamrock SE Extraction 2021 species list		
Upper Story (canopy)		
Species	Common Name	Numbers
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate	200
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata</i>	Narrow-leaved Peppermint	200
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus gonicalyx</i>	Long-leaf Box	100
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaf Peppermint	150
Upper - Mid Story (tall shrubs)		
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	0
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Dogwood	0
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Long-leaf Cassinia	50
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>		100
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	400
<i>Hakea decurrens subsp. physocarpa</i>	Bushy Needlewood	35
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>		0
<i>Hakea ulicina</i>	Furze Hakea	24
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia, Warrock	100
<i>Banksiaspinulosa var. cunninghamii</i>	Hairpin Banksia	100
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	200
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle	150
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle	100
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak	150
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	100
Lower-mid story (small shrubs)		
<i>Pultanea scabra</i>	Rough Bush-pea	50
<i>Davesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitter-pea	50
<i>Davesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter Pea	30
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	50
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle	100
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	100
<i>Grevillea alpina (Southern Hill form)</i>		0
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath	0
<i>Ampeira xiphioclada</i>	Broom Spurge	4
<i>Pimelea flava subsp. flava</i>	Yellow Rice-flower	51
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	0



Groundcover/Climbers		
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock Grass	100
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily	50
<i>Dianella admixta var. revouluta</i>	Black Anther Flax-lily	0
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	Matted Flax-lily	0
<i>Poa rodwayii</i>		0
<i>Platelobium obtusangulum</i>	Common Flat-pea	0
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>	Holly Lomatia	0
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Trailing Speedwell	0
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Common Apple-berry	0
<i>Solongoyne sp.</i>		0
<i>Hovea sp.</i>		0
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower	0
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	0
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Common Tussock Grass	100
<i>Lomandra filiformis subsp....</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	0
<i>Tetrahena juncea</i>	Forest Wire Grass	0
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine	0
<i>Austrostipa rudis ssp. rudis</i>		0
<i>Lomandra longifolia var.exilis</i>		0
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	100

Prior to 2020 a total of 2960 tree and shrub species have been planted overall, with a further 2900 trees, shrubs and understory species planted throughout South-east Extraction area in 2020 (above), 350 of which were understory species. To date approximately 5500 upper and mid story species have been planted in South-east Extraction area. Survival data was not collected this year and will be reported on in 2021's annual works report.

Management activities undertaken in the SE Extraction revegetation areas included multiple broadleaf runs through the entire site and multiple perennial grass control runs also. Large infestations of perennial grasses located within irrigated areas were brushcut prior to treatment, with regrowth treated in areas with high rates of perennial grasses. Brushcutting of overgrown areas allows for a reduction of biomass prior to spraying, allowing for both the use of less herbicide on-site and to achieve a higher quality of spray by reducing off target damage, as there are often native grasses present throughout these areas. Some of these areas were planted with understory species post spray in order to establish a native understory following weed control activities. Figure 3 highlights the area where brushcutting and follow-up weed control occurred (left) and where infill understory planting took place (right).



Figure 3: (Left) brushcut and follow-up grass treatment areas. Understory planting area (right)

Extraction and Phase C Revegetation and Maintenance

Extraction and Phase C areas have steadily required less attention as areas become more established. Infill planting in this zone was limited to small number of trees with priority going towards understory plantings in areas previously dominated by perennial grassy weeds. As was discussed in management actions for South East Extraction above, brushcutting and follow-up spray of select areas was undertaken with infill plantings occurring in June 2020 (see table 2 for all species planted). Figure 4 shows the area where the majority of understory weed control and subsequent plantings occurred.

Table 2. Extraction Planting List

Species	Common Name	Quantity
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily	450
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Purple Sheath Tussock Grass	250
<i>Poa larbillardieri</i>	Common Tussock Grass	400
<i>Tetrahena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass	200
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	350
<i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i>	Green Scent-bark	100
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum	50
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris	50
<i>Oleria lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy Bush	50



Figure 4. Location of majority of understory plantings in extraction area.

Weed management action priorities were given to broadleaf control with multiple treatments occurring throughout both Extraction and Phase C areas throughout 2020. Phase C has seen a return of some Thistle species, Blackberry Pampas Grass and Broome species throughout the site. These were treated with follow-up to occur in 2021. Perennial grass species were also controlled throughout the site. Appendix 2 details most common and priority species targeted throughout the site along with their threat rating. The threat rating is based on Cardinia Shire Weed Management Strategy 2019-29 (2019). This takes information from the DELWP Advisory list of environmental weeds in Victoria 2018 and applies the threat rating to weeds known to be present in Cardinia Shire. This allows us to identify priority weeds on-site as detailed below.

Net Gain Management

For ease of management, Net Gain has been split into north and South zones (see Figure 4). The primary focus in Net Gain has been the improvement of understory quality in the Southern section of Net Gain. This has been achieved by bi-monthly weed control visits to specific areas targeting all weeds in the area. Good natural recruitment of native grasses has seen a steady replacement of natives in areas where weeds have consistently been treated. As the Northern section is significantly larger, primary focus is on maintaining low levels of high threat weeds. Biomass control has also been undertaken through annual slashing and brushcutting of exotic grasses. Prior to this any tree or shrub recruits are marked out prior to slashing works. Appendix 1 highlights in more detail all management actions undertaken in Net Gain.

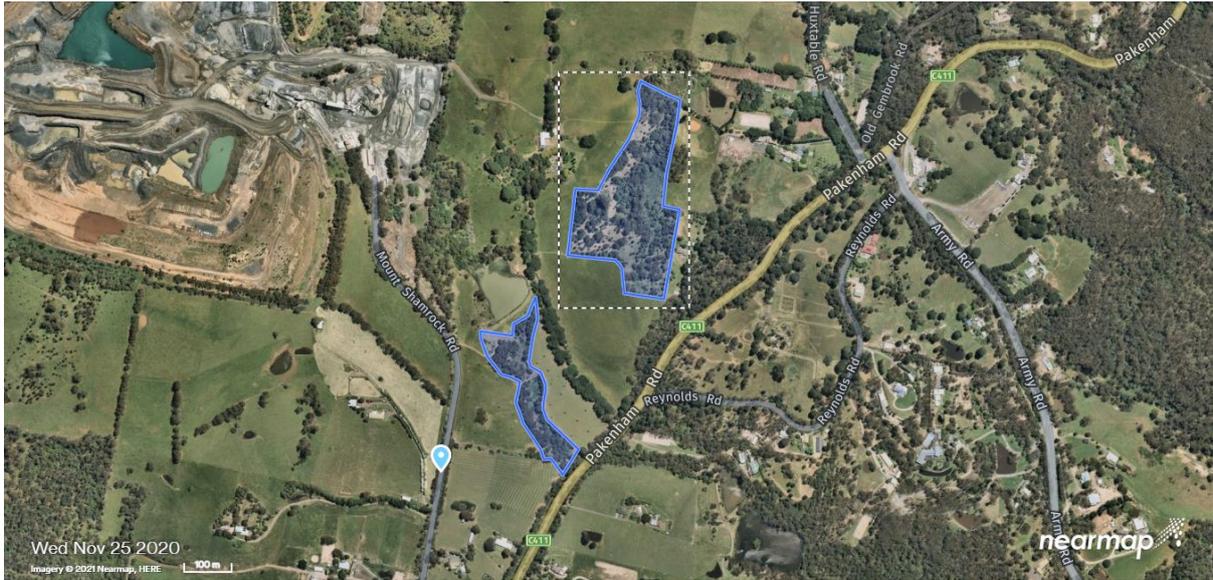


Figure 4. Net Gain Northern and Southern sections

Phase A and B Planting and Maintenance

Significant dieback of previous plantings occurred in Phase A and B revegetation areas outside of the operational Quarry areas (see figure 4). Details of potential causes are outlined in an alternate report along with proposed corrective actions (Naturelinks 2020b). The Northern area was first planted in 2019, with in-fill occurring in 2020 to the tune of 600 plants. The southern zone was then planted in September 2020 with 700 tree and shrub species. Table 2 below details species planted and numbers. Initial planting utilised recycled cardboard guards, however, consistent damage from wildlife in these zones has necessitated the change towards Roo proof Tree Guards to be utilised in most recent plantings.



Figure 5. Phase A and B dieback in-fill planting areas 2020.



Table 2. Phase A & B Infill Planting List

Species	Common Name	Quantity
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate	250
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaved Peppermint	150
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum	100
<i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i>	Green Scent Gum	50
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle	100
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea	100
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	100
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle	100
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses	50
<i>Acacia stricta</i>		50
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	50
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Dogwood	50
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak	50
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	50
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>		50

Supplementary watering of these plantings have been undertaken and will continue into 2021. An average of approximately 80% survival of 2020 plantings has been recorded in species counts undertaken in January. Large areas of Scotch Thistle, Blackberry and some localised patches of Chilean Needlegrass were located in the southern planting area. It is recommended that weed control of these species occur as part of a maintenance regime along with pre-treating these areas prior to any future plantings.

Future Management Recommendations

Considering that 2020 saw an ambitious planting season, 2021 will focus more on locking in gains from our weed control actions and continue to stage our eradication of certain weeds and reduce cover of perennial grasses in key areas. Naturelinks has been successfully controlling most weeds throughout our work areas with some zones requiring less attention over time and most broadleaf weeds are controlled to <1% cover across our work areas. As mentioned in previous reports Naturelinks began controlling perennial grasses amongst native grass understorey in areas where exotic grasses dominated. Works to date have been successful and Naturelinks will continue its push to eradicate large sections of perennial exotic grasses and slowly replace these with more robust and appropriate understorey species. Figure 5 shows priority areas for future understorey management of exotic grasses. This will include follow-up works on previously treated areas to ensure quality gains within these zones does not reduce over time. Wherever possible we will seek to use slashing of these grass areas with machinery and personnel provided by the Quarry. Following successful control, it is proposed that infill planting of appropriate species occur in 2022.



Figure 6. Proposed focal areas for Grass Control in 2021.



Reference List

Naturelinks Landscape Management (2020a). Mt Shamrock Quarry Rehabilitation Report 2019.

Naturelinks Landscape Management (2020b). Holcim - Mt Shamrock Quarry Phase A & B Planting – Dieback Report.



Appendix 1. Details of Net Gain Management Actions

Spreadsheet	ClientPoNumber	Month Update (Brief Description of Work undertaken this month)
Net Gain - Jan	4599044951	22/01/2020 Spot spray in northern section around orchid beds. Broadleaf and perennial grass control in southern zone WEEDS: Anthoxanthum aristatum Dactylis glomerata Hypochaeris glabra Lotus creticus Paspalum dilatatum Plantago lanceolata Sonchus asper s.l. CHEMICALS: Lontrel Mixed 5ml/L BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Weedmaster Duo 10ml/L mixed
Net Gain - Feb	4599044951	19/02/2020 Checked landslip - Plantings are doing well. All works conducted in southern section. Hand weeded and sprayed around plantings, and sensitive remnant areas. 28/02/2020 Pack spray southern section top and bottom half hitting perennial grasses and annual broadleaf with non selective and selective herbicide. WEEDS: Agrostis capillaris s.l. Anthoxanthum odoratum Dactylis glomerata Ehrharta erecta var. erecta Festuca arundinacea Galium aparine Holcus lanatus Paspalum dilatatum Phalaris aquatica Plantago lanceolata Solanum nigrum s.l. Sonchus asper s.l. Sonchus oleraceus CHEMICALS: BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Weedmaster Duo 10ml/L mixed Spot On Blue - Herbicide Dye CONCENTRATE Mixed 4ml per litre Lontrel Mixed 5ml/L Weedmaster Duo 10ml/L mixed BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Spot On Blue - Herbicide Dye CONCENTRATE Mixed 4ml per litre
Net Gain - March	4599044951	24/03/2020 Pack spraying around plantings and high threat weeds in southern zone. WEEDS: Brassica fruticulosa Bromus arenarius Dactylis glomerata Ehrharta erecta var. erecta Holcus lanatus Sonchus oleraceus Vicia disperma CHEMICALS: BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Kamba M 6ml/L Weedmaster Duo 10ml/L mixed Spot On Blue - Herbicide Dye CONCENTRATE Mixed 4ml per litre
Net Gain - April	4599044951	01/04/2020 Willow removal from top swamp north section. Handweed and spot spray in top swamp area 17/04/2020 Tanker spray of Lontrel in areas with large broadleaf infestations becoming a problem in northern section of Net gain WEEDS: Hypochaeris radicata Lonicera japonica Onopordum acanthium ssp. acanthium Plantago lanceolata Salix fragilis Sonchus asper s.l. Sonchus oleraceus Taraxacum officinale spp. agg. CHEMICALS: BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Lontrel Mixed 5ml/L Weedmaster Duo 10ml/L mixed Spot On Blue - Herbicide Dye CONCENTRATE Mixed 4ml per litre BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Lontrel Mixed 3ml/L Spot On Blue - Herbicide Dye CONCENTRATE Mixed 4ml per litre
Net Gain - May	4599044951	29/05/2020 spot spray around sensitive areas in southern and northern section 29/05/2020 Tanker spray of thistles etc at Northern section WEEDS: Arctotheca calendula Galium aparine Hypochaeris radicata Onopordum acanthium ssp. acanthium Plantago lanceolata Senecio jacobaea Sonchus asper s.l. Sonchus oleraceus Taraxacum officinale spp. agg. CHEMICALS: BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Lontrel Mixed 3ml/L BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Kamba M 6ml/L Weedmaster Duo 10ml/L mixed Spot On Blue - Herbicide Dye CONCENTRATE Mixed 4ml per litre
Net Gain - June	4599044951	24/06/2020 brushcutting and chainsaw work tidying up fallen tree in Southern section. Backpack thistle run and perennial grasses in northern section. Deer observed on-site and damaging vegetation WEEDS: Dactylis glomerata Holcus lanatus Onopordum acanthium ssp. acanthium Plantago lanceolata Taraxacum officinale spp. agg. CHEMICALS: BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Lontrel Mixed 5ml/L Weedmaster Duo 10ml/L mixed Spot On Blue - Herbicide Dye CONCENTRATE Mixed 4ml per litre
Net Gain - July	4599044951	29/07/2020 Handweeding and backpack spray in southern zone. WEEDS: Cirsium spp Phalaris aquatica CHEMICALS: BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Kamba M 6ml/L Weedmaster Duo 10ml/L mixed Spot On Blue - Herbicide Dye CONCENTRATE Mixed 4ml per litre



NATURELINKS Holcim-Mt Shamrock Quarry Rehabilitation Report 2020

Net Gain - August	4599044951	18/08/2020 Handweed and monitoring of plantings and site 18/08/2020 Site start allowance for Andrew and Kirby WEEDS: <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> <i>Ehrharta erecta</i> var. <i>erecta</i> <i>Hedera helix</i> 1
Net Gain - September	4599044951	11/09/2020 Pack spray of perennial grasses in southern zone 11/09/2020 SSA 11/09/2020 Tanker spraying Thistles and high threat weeds in northern section 14/09/2020 Tanker spraying Thistles and high threat weeds in northern section WEEDS: <i>Anthoxanthum odorosum</i> <i>Brassica fruticulosa</i> <i>Cirsium arvense</i> <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> <i>Ehrharta erecta</i> var. <i>erecta</i> <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> <i>Holcus lanatus</i> <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> spp. agg. CHEMICALS: Spot On Blue Dye Mixed 4ml per litre BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Weedmaster Duo 10ml/L mixed Spot On Blue Dye Mixed 4ml per litre BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Kamba M 8ml/L Lontrel Mixed 5ml/L
Net Gain - October	4599044951	12/10/2020 SSA 12/10/2020 Thistle and broadleaf spray in northern section. Pampas Grass spray on dam wall in southern zone. Broadleaf run in Southern section targeting Angled Onion, Blackberry and Spear Thistle WEEDS: <i>Allium triquetrum</i> <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg. <i>Rumex bidens</i> <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> spp. agg. CHEMICALS: BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Kamba M 6ml/L Weedmaster Duo 20ml/L mixed Spot On Blue Dye Mixed 4ml per litre Brushwet Surfactant Mixed 1 ml/L Associate 0.1gm/L Clopyralid 300 Herbicide (Clopyralid) Mixed 5ml/L
Net Gain- November	4599044951	24/11/2020 Brushcutting areas unable to reached by recent slashing in areas with tall annual weeds in preparation for future spray works. 24/11/2020 Handweed in north and south section around plantings that have become overgrown. 24/11/2020 Planting 100 <i>Banksia</i> , plants were ready from the nursery late in season and used to replace those damaged and destroyed by deer. Planting all in northern section of site. 25/11/2020 Brushcut corner area near top gate southern section in preparation for future spray works. 25/11/2020 Handweed southern section top half around plantings. WEEDS: <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> <i>Banksia marginata</i> <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> <i>Ehrharta erecta</i> <i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Net Gain - December	4599044951	11/12/2020 Southern Section: Handweed around plantings top half eastern side of creekline, pack spray non selective bottom half western side of creekline. 17/12/2020 Handweeding weedy grasses in top half of Net Gain -South. Spot sprayed broadleaf and grasses in southern half of Net Gain South. WEEDS: <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> <i>Bromus</i> sp <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> <i>Ehrharta erecta</i> <i>Holcus lanatus</i> <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> <i>Sonchus asper</i> s.l. CHEMICALS: Weedmaster Duo 10ml/L mixed BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Spot On Blue Dye Mixed 4ml per litre BS1000 Surfactant Mixed 1ml/L Weedmaster Duo 10ml/L mixed Spot On Blue Dye Mixed 4ml per litre
TOTAL		



Appendix 2. Common Weeds found at Mt Shamrock Quarry

RP = Regionally Prohibited, RC = Regionally Controlled, WONS = Weeds of National Significance, R = Restricted in the whole of the state.

**Threat ratings (where rated) are derived from the risk rating score in the DELWP Advisory list of environmental weeds in Victoria 2018.

Scientific name	Common name	State classifications (where listed in a noxious weed category)	Cardinia Shire Threat rating (2019) **Threat rating (Low, Medium, Medium High, High, Very high)
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass		
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed		M
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Angled Onion	R	H
<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	Twiggy Turnip		
<i>Bromus sp</i>	Bromus species		
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	Noxious (RC)	MH
<i>Cratageus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Noxious (RC)	H
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> <i>var. dactylon</i>	Couch		
<i>Cyperus erogrostis</i>	Drain Flat-sedge		M
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass		H
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkwort		
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot		
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt-grass		H
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath		VH
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Tall Fleabane		
<i>Erigeron spp</i>	Fleabane		
<i>Festuca arundinaceae</i>	Tall Fescue		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers		H
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaf Broome	Noxious (RC)	VH
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broome	Noxious (RC)	VH
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy		VH
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Ox-tongue		
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog		H
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear		
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle		VH
<i>Malva nicaeensis</i>	Mallow-of-Nice		
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> ssp. <i>acanthium</i>	Scotch Thistle		
<i>Oxalis Pes-carpae</i>	Soursob	R	VH
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum		
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowoomba Canary-grass		L



<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort		
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Wireweed		
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish		
<i>Solanum nigrum s.l</i>	Black Nightshade		
<i>Sonchus asper ssp. asper</i>	Rough Sow-thistle		
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow-thistle		
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup		VH
<i>Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.</i>	Blackberry	Noxious (RC) WONS	VH
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Willow	WONS, R	VH
<i>Senecio jacobeanus</i>	Ragwort	Noxious (RC)	MH
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variegated Thistle		
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade		M
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	Noxious (RC), WONS	H