

# **MANAGEMENT PLAN**



## **HARRY SANDON RESERVE**

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## INTRODUCTION

Harry Sandon Reserve is a 7-hectare, predominantly bush reserve in the suburb of Attadale, surrounded by Haig Rd, Stoneham Rd, Bricknell road and Kingsall Rd. The northern end of this reserve contains a small playground and grassland recreation area. The remainder of the area is bushland with both some hard concrete/limestone mixed paths and informal sand tracks. Harry Sandon's size and vegetation condition make it one of the better reserves in the city of Melville. (Jackie Stansfield, 2003) The area is widely used as a passive recreation area for local residents for dog walking, bird spotting and general exercise. This activity is very important to the local residents and must be considered in future management of this area. However, in order to maintain its high ecological significance, this reserve requires active management to help tackle the major problems of weeds, fire, rubbish dumping, unauthorised activities and entry into the bushland and other such management problems.

This management plan is designed to be an inventory of current bushland values and assets, to be used as a benchmark for analysis of these values in the future. It also aims to balance public use and recreation against ecological conservation and restoration, in order to improve the bushland values over time. In all instances the recreational needs for users is balanced against the ecological integrity of the bushland, which is recognised as the primary role of this bushland area in accordance with the City of Melville's Vision 4 - *To recognise and define the presence of natural areas requiring special care, restoring and preserving them to their original state for the pleasure of present and future generations.* (Strategic Plan, Corporate Services 2002.)

This management plan also details an extensive implementation plan for a period of 5 years to be undertaken predominantly by the City of Melville and with support through the Friends of Harry (Community group). This management plan has a time frame of approximately 5 years, and it is envisaged that the recommendations and assigned management actions will be reviewed on a periodic basis in accordance with ongoing assessment of the site.

## SUMMARY

The purpose of this management plan is to improve the ecological integrity and promote the conservation value of the existing vegetation at Harry Sandon Reserve in Attadale.

Harry Sandon Reserve has both an environmental conservation and passive recreation function. The Reserve acts to preserve and protect the native flora and fauna that exist within the bushland ecosystem at the site, and it also presents local residents with a unique site for passive recreation. The Reserve is one of three fragments of remnant bushland within the locality of Attadale, a characteristic that adds to its significance as a site of conservation significance. It is also located less than 2km from the Swan River, representing a section of the natural vegetation corridor stretching from the River to the limestone ridges.

The suburb of Attadale was among the first areas to be settled by Europeans in the early 1800's, and since, the close proximity to the river, topographic features and tractable sands have become ideal land for residential development. For many years Harry Sandon Reserve has experienced the pressures associated with urbanisation such as weed invasion, dumping of household and garden refuse and trampling of native vegetation. These pressures have inevitably led to the decline of native vegetation including trees, shrubs and groundcover and decreased the abundance of fauna using the site as a refuge.

The overall goal of this management plan is to restore and maintain the ecological function of the bushland ecosystem within Harry Sandon Reserve whilst allowing for passive recreation activities to continue. In doing so the management plan will simultaneously increase the level of community awareness and participation, by encouraging local residents to care for and gain 'ownership' of the reserve.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

### ***Land Tenure***

1. *Upgrade Department of Land Administration's vesting for reserves from "A" Class for the purposes of recreation to "A" Class for the purposes of Conservation and Recreation.*

### ***Flora***

2. *That the 5 year management strategy to reduce threatening processes and restore and protect the bushland in Harry Sandon be implemented by the City of Melville in conjunction with the Friends of Harry.*
3. *That the results of the management strategy for Harry Sandon be widely publicised in order to promote environmental action and to help prevent the human induced threatening processes.*
4. *Replant into the bushland to replace senescing species, such as Banksias to provide food and habitat for fauna.*
5. *Undertake collection of native seeds for use in restoration activities in Harry Sandon, in conjunction with the Friends of Harry.*

### ***Weeds***

6. *Weed control and restoration activities should be undertaken in a strategic and ordered manner in accordance with the most recent environmental management practices.*

### ***Fauna***

7. *That protection of habitat and the ecology of Harry Sandon be developed as part of this management plan to protect the local and regional fauna.*
8. *Nest hollows in the form of constructed boxes be placed in trees in the bush reserve to encourage native birds into the area.*
9. *Future tree pruning and fire control measures ensure that worthwhile tree branches and 'scrub' are left for fauna to hide and breed in.*

### ***Ferals***

10. *Cat owners should be encouraged and educated to keep their cats inside at night and to be aware of the potential damage that cats can have on native animals in bushland areas. Design an education program to support this.*
11. *Council will monitor the presence and impact of feral animals in the bushland. If numbers greatly increase or are impacting on the bushland appropriate action will be taken.*

### ***Existing and Proposed Infrastructure***

12. *Track Rationalisation for Harry Sandon Reserve will be reviewed and some paths closed in accordance with best management practice.*
13. *Signage will be used to encourage users to stay on formal paths.*

### **Access**

14. *Tracks will be extended to the road verge edge to provide all users with a positive and safe walking experience.*
15. *Mulch on the bushland side after removing the grass to provide a short-term edge to separate the bushland and the grass.*
16. *Reduce the size of the verges around the perimeter of the park by replanting native species into the area and controlling the grass close to the bushland, whilst allowing for a 2m strip of verge and grass on the roadside.*
17. *Track use will be monitored over time to ensure that the bushland is not further eroding.*

### **Recreation**

18. *9Dog owners should be required to keep their dogs on leads and on paths in Harry Sandon at all times and to pick up their dogs faeces after their dog in all instances. Dog Bins should be provided for this at both ends of the park.*
19. *Recognise the importance of recreational activities in Harry Sandon, which do not impact negatively on the conservation of bushland areas.*
20. *Do not allow for orienteering events to take place in Harry Sandon.*

### **Education and Promotion**

21. *Encourage public education and awareness of bushland processes to foster respect for bushland thus aiding its long-term protection.*
22. *Ensure rangers visit Harry Sandon regularly to deter unsociable behaviour.*
23. *Undertake letterbox drops and warning notices will be issued to neighbours in the hope of curbing unsociable behaviour.*
24. *Ensure community is informed about activities and is educated about processes to help maintain bushland.*
25. *That community education activities and programs foster the importance of ecology and protection of bushland values in Harry Sandon.*
26. *Involve local school based activities in Harry Sandon to promote a positive view of the bushland area.*
27. *Construct an information shelter and notice board in Harry Sandon to inform visitors and users of activities taking place in the bushland. Frequently update information on shelter to keep visitors informed.*

### **Community involvement**

28. *That the City of Melville continues to foster good relations with the Friends of Harry, in order to continue to undertake community education and environmental management.*
29. *City of Melville to encourage the Friends of Harry to undertake training in bushland management so that they can inform users of the park of protection of bushland.*

### ***Monitoring and Research***

30. *Regular ongoing monitoring is to be taken after such processes such as fire, weed removal and re-planting of natives, to assess whether it is successful in re-establishing native plants to the area.*
31. *Undertake surveys of existing vegetation, weeds, fauna and general environment need to be undertaken on a regular basis.*

### ***Maintenance:***

32. *Continue to undertake bushland maintenance for safety, aesthetics and fuel reduction.*

### ***Aesthetics***

33. *Ensure ongoing maintenance program is implemented on a regular basis.*

### ***Fire***

34. *Continue to uphold the City of Melville Fire Strategy no burn policy and control weeds in Harry Sandon through chemical and hand control methods.*
35. *Maintain accurate records of bush fires in Harry Sandon in order to help manage the areas and reduce weeds following fires.*
36. *Ensure weed control is considered a priority following a fire to ensure that natural regeneration can take place.*

### ***Disease***

37. *Ensure any outbreak or suspected outbreak of disease in Harry Sandon be isolated, identified and controlled as soon as possible to prevent the spread of disease within the Park.*
38. *Users in the park including bush teams and community members should practice good hygiene procedures after visiting so as not to increase the spread of dieback to other bushland areas*

## SECTION ONE- RESOURCE INVENTORY

### 1.1 City of Melville Policy

The City of Melville recognises its natural environment in the City's Strategic Plan (Corporate Services, City of Melville, 2002). Vision 4: The Natural Environment. The natural environment program has two particular objectives aimed at preserving the natural ecosystems with the locality, these are:

- *To recognise and define the presence of natural areas requiring special care, restoring and preserving them to their original state for the pleasure of present and future generations.*
- *To minimise resource use and waste, and promote ecologically sustainable development and activities.*

Additionally the City of Melville also has several policies and programs directly relating to the environment and management of vegetation within the locality. Those relating to Harry Sandon Reserve include:

- Environmental Policy T5
- Parks and reserves (Tree Protection) Policy No 9, City of Melville
- Trees Policy No 9, City of Melville
- City of Melville Bushfire Management Strategy, 1995
- Green Plan for the City of Melville, volume 1-2, Alan Tingay and Associates, 1998

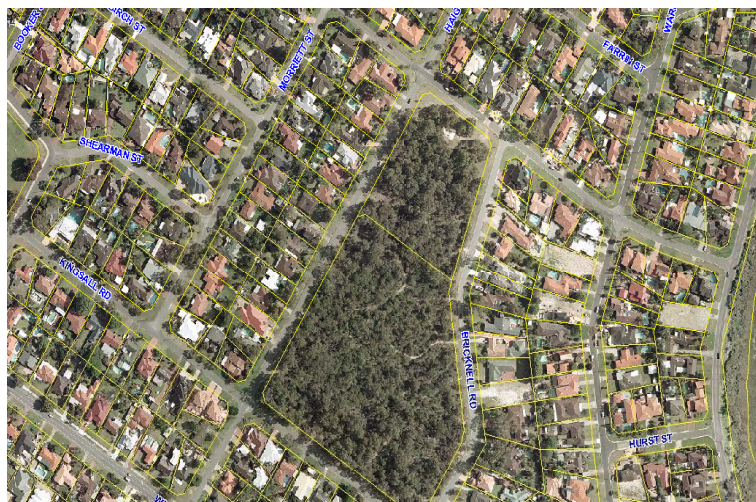
The City of Melville Strategic Vision (2002), policies and programs provide for the management recommendations and decisions considered in this management plan for Harry Sandon Reserve.

### 1.2 Size and Land Tenure

Harry Sandon Reserve is bounded by Haig Road, to the North West, Stoneham Road to the northeast, Bricknall Road to the southeast and Kingsall Road to the south-west in the suburb of Attadale. The surrounding land use is dominated by medium density residential housing.

The Reserve is zoned local open space, and is approximately 7 hectares in size with more than 70% vegetation coverage. It is described by the Green Plan as having a high public profile within the local community. The site is currently vested with and managed by the City of Melville. With practical support from the Friends of Harry (community group).

The Reserve is relatively small in size, however has a high diversity of flora and bird species and a local heritage value for a suburb that has been extensively cleared for residential housing. It is situated approximately 300 - 500m from the Swan River and foreshore reserves. An aerial photograph of Harry Sandon Reserve is provided below.



**FIGURE 1 – Aerial Photograph of Harry Sandon Reserve**

### **1.3 Bushplan vesting and recommendations**

Bushplan recommends that the area's reserve status be upgraded to "Conservation", due to the condition of the reserve and its ecological significance on the Swan Coastal Plain as representative of this soil and vegetation category.

*Strategy: Upgrade Department of Land Administration's vesting for reserves from "A" Class for the purposes of recreation to "A" Class for the purposes of Conservation and Recreation.*

### **1.4 Climate, Soils and Geology**

Harry Sandon is situated in Suburban Perth where the climate is Mediterranean. The area is dominated by short, wet winters of moderate temperature and long, dry hot summer. The vegetation and organisms in this area are adapted to this climate and grow, propagate and survive accordingly.

Harry Sandon Reserve is situated upon the Spearwood Dune System, which runs parallel to the coast and has originated from the leaching of Tamala limestone deposited in the Pleistocene era. The soils are Karrakatta soil type, which are predominantly quartz of various thickness, which is hydrophobic, dry, and devoid of humic matter. The sands are deep yellow/white over limestone outcrop. These soils are easily eroded, friable and depauperate of nutrients. The close proximity to the river has also deposited silty sand of a strong brown colour and leached at the surface. The nature of this silt is seen to range from fine to medium coarseness.

The surrounding landscape near Harry Sandon indicates that this area is not far above sea level. The water table is close to the surface on the western and northern edges of the park. This has had obvious impacts on the vegetation communities found within Harry Sandon, which will be explained in more detail below.

### **1.5 History**

The traditional inhabitants of the Melville area were known as the Beeliar people who occupied the area of the Swan Coastal Plain from the Swan and Canning Rivers to the north, the Darling Range to the east, Mangles Bay to the south and the Indian Ocean to the west.

The Melville area was considered to be a rich hunting ground for the Beeliar people who frequented the area. There is no formal record of any aboriginal site or activity within Harry Sandon, however it is likely that the area in general would have been utilised for hunting and gathering purposes.

The development of Attadale commenced with the first subdivision going on sale in 1896. The area remained relatively free of development until 1956 when the developers crossed Moreing and Wichmann Roads heading east.

Today, with the exception of the Attadale foreshore, three remnant bushland reserves and three developed parklands, the suburb of Attadale has been entirely developed. The Park was formed in 1970 and named after a gardener who had worked with the City of Melville for 20 years. (Appendix A). At first, the area was designated as a sporting ground, however a committee of Harry Sandon Wardens lobbied the council to ensure the area remained as a bush reserve and an oval was relocated to the foreshore of the river, where Tompkins Park is today.

### **1.6 Community Involvement**

In March 2002 local residents formed a group known as the Friends of Harry. The group was formed with the intention of forming a partnership with the City of Melville to actively manage the bushland of Harry Sandon Reserve and increase the level of awareness and involvement among local residents.

The group meets regularly on site to undertake monitoring, weed control, replanting and public education about the reserve and bushland management in general.

Community involvement is an essential component in any management plan and common goals and a strong working partnership between the Friends of Harry and the City of Melville in the future will ensure that effective management of the Reserve continues.

**Strategy:** *That the City of Melville continues to foster good relations with the Friends of Harry, in order to continue to undertake community education and environmental management.*

### **1.7 Recreation:**

The reserve is frequented by many locals undertaking bush walking, general recreation, and dog walking. Children use the area for playing, building cubbies, dirt bike riding and other activities, some of which may be detrimental to the bushland's long-term survival. The area, however, is the largest bushland reserve in Attadale and is located close to public amenities, the foreshore and Wal Hughes bush reserve. It is obvious that it is significant to the locals as an area for recreation and public open space, irrespective of its ecological values.

The long-term effects of these activities will continue to have an impact on the bushland health and sustainability. These activities must therefore be controlled to appropriate activities, which do not impact detrimentally on the bushland. A program of education through working with the Friends group will also be beneficial.

**Strategy:** *Encourage public education and awareness of bushland processes to foster respect for bushland thus aiding its long-term protection.*

## **BUSHLAND ENVIRONMENT:**

### **1.8 Flora:**

The State Government's *Bush Forever* document, which evolved from the System 6 report, identifies Harry Sandon reserve as a site of regionally significant bushland, in need of protection. It is one of three remnants of bushland in the suburb of Attadale and one of the limited number of bushland sites located near the Swan River. Harry Sandon is listed as site number 226 in *Bush Forever*, and is given categorised as site M63 in the System 6 report.

The vegetation of Harry Sandon Reserve is typical of the Karrakatta soils and is thus described as a Karrakatta Vegetation Community Type. This vegetation type is best characterised as *Banksia* low woodland and *Jarrah-Marri* Woodland. The overall condition of the over storey and understorey at the site is described as good to very good, with small areas of localised disturbance.

The vegetation of the region where Harry Sandon Reserve is situated in the Darling Botanical District, Drummond subdistrict and lies near the boundary of the Spearwood and Bassendean Vegetation Systems. This is represented in the reserve by the presence of Bassendean species such as *Kunzea ericifolia* mixing with Karrakatta species such as *Leschenaultia linearoides*. The reserve therefore has a rich diversity of flora despite its relatively small size.

A distinct pattern has emerged in the vegetation assembly in Harry Sandon, which suggests the estuarine/ Bassendean sediments have influenced the distribution of flora in the reserve. The northern side of the park appears to be lower in the landscape, and discussions with local residents indicate that in the past this area was inundated with ground water. (Friends of Harry, Pers comm). This area is dominated by a dense overstorey of large Marri trees and *Jacksonia* species. *Banksias* are less common, and the understorey in this section of the reserve is poor-moderate condition due to the dominance of winter weed species and grasses.

To the south and east of the park, however, the area appears to be slightly higher in the landscape and the presence of Marri's is less frequent, the area on Kingsall Rd being dominated mainly by Jarrah and Banksia species. The understorey here, whilst still being influenced by weeds, is more intact and consists of typical Karrakatta species, such as *Hypocalymma robustum*, *Hibbertia hypericoides*, Jacksonia species, and hakea species. See Appendix 1, List of Flora Species for Harry Sandon reserve.

The major threat to the understorey of the reserve is competition from weeds, impact of frequent fires in the area and damage to the vegetation through the unauthorised access to bushland areas, the creation of new paths by vehicles, park users and domestic animals, and through frequent dumping of green waste and rubbish. Weeds currently dominate 30-50% of the understorey throughout the site, and cover over 80% of the northwestern corner of the park. (See Appendix 4 for bushland condition survey).

Recommendations for management of weeds and restoration of flora can be found in Section 2 of this document.

## **1.9 Fauna**

A survey of plants and animals was completed by Sue Wooler for Harry Sandon Reserve in 1999. The survey identified that the birds common to the reserve are from the southwestern zoogeographic subregion. Harry Sandon Reserve recorded the highest number of bird species (18 species) when compared to the Wal Hughes Reserve and Ern Stapleton Reserve, the nearest bush reserves in Attadale. The Peregrine Falcon (*Falco pererinus*) was sighted at the reserve in previous years, and is declared specially protected fauna by the Department of Conservation and Land Management.

A list of common bird species has been included in the Appendix 2A.

Birds Australia is currently undertaking a year long monthly bird survey for the area, to be completed in 2004. It is hoped that such surveys will be repeated every 3-4 years to keep a record of species found in the area over time.

In 1999 a small survey was undertaken by Jones and Calver (1999) and is attached in Appendix 2B. Results indicate that a number of reptile species are found in Harry Sandon, which may not necessarily be found in other reserves in Attadale. This is influenced by shelter impacts, amount of open spaces available for basking and vegetation cover for protection against predation. (Jones and Calver, 1999). Significant changes to vegetation cover following restoration and impact of changes to shelter cover will likely occur in this reserve over time as the bushland is restored. It is important to keep some areas open and others sheltered to accommodate these organisms.

The impact of feral animals to the area as well as increased urbanisation is likely to have caused the loss of many mammalian organisms native to the area. There are no remaining native mammals at Harry Sandon due to its size and proximity to urbanisation and roads. A survey to determine if any bat species are present should be undertaken in the future, as bat numbers may affect pollination rates of native plants and will also change significantly with the influence of tree hollow and habitat removal.

## **1.10 Education and scientific opportunities**

Local reserves in urban areas, which have relatively intact flora assemblages, can provide good classrooms for education of local community, as well as providing managers with locations to undertake scientific research to improve management practices. Harry Sandon, with its relatively intact size and vegetation is no exception. Opportunities for undertaking activities involving schools and scientific projects should be incorporated into local curriculum's and community activities.

**Strategy:** *Ensure community is informed about activities and given education opportunities to raise awareness of the processes to help maintain bushland.*

### **1.11 Tracks /Access**

The tracks in Harry Sandon can be seen in Appendix 3. It is clear from this map that the area is well covered with formal tracks, these mostly made out of a crushed limestone and concrete mix. These paths are well marked and cover large areas within the park. Despite their age they are well surfaced with hard materials yet have blended into the environment.

Several of the smaller tracks in the area are narrow, informal 'goat' tracks, many of which run parallel to existing concrete paths. These should be rationalised to prevent increased fragmentation of the bushland resulting in further degradation. Justification for this rationalisation can be made by examination of Appendix 4, Bushland Condition map, which clearly indicates the presence of tracks degrades bushland condition over time.

All walking recreation paths should, of course, lead somewhere in order to be worthwhile for visitors wishing to maximise their bushwalking experience, irrespective of activity. Therefore, rationalisation of tracks will ensure all tracks lead somewhere and are linked to existing tracks already in use. Track rationalisation map can be found in Appendix 8.

**Strategy:** *Track Rationalisation Park will be reviewed and some paths closed in accordance with best management practice.*

### **1.12 Maintenance and Aesthetics**

Bushland maintenance currently consists of monthly mowing of verges and parkland on northern side. Playground equipment is maintained and checked for safety and aesthetics. The bushland areas are constantly undergoing maintenance through the Friends groups and bushland council crew. Weed control, tree pruning for aesthetics and safety are frequent activities.

Tree pruning and removal occurs once a year to reduce the amount of dead wood in the reserve. This is undertaken for safety, fuel reduction and also for aesthetics, as Harry Sandon has a large extent of woody material, which in some cases looks unsightly and may not always serve any ecological purpose. Also, if left adjacent to paths, could pose safety hazards to users and possibly encourage antisocial behaviour such as lighting fires amongst dry brush and wood.

Veld grass spraying is an annual event undertaken under supervision by employed contractors. Veld grass cover is reduced yearly for both ecological and fire safety reasons.

**Strategy:** *Continue to undertake bushland maintenance for safety, aesthetics and fuel reduction.*

## SECTION 2 MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND PROPOSED STRATEGIES

### 2.1 Flora

Existing flora in Harry Sandon is typical of the Karrakatta and Bassendean soils. Proximity to urban areas, climate change, introduction of weeds and frequent fires, rubbish dumping and other human and feral animal activities have degraded the vegetation in Harry Sandon and will continue to do so unless actively managed.

Unfortunately bushland managers cannot remain complacent, as bushland will degrade over time unless these threatening processes are managed. The flora of Harry Sandon therefore needs to be actively managed for the future restoration of the bushland and prevention of further degradation.

In pristine bushland areas, restoration occurs naturally through natural propagation and self-seeding in open areas within the bushland. However, in urban bushland areas, weeds often out compete native seeds from growing successfully and therefore regenerating the bushland. Harry Sandon has only a small amount of natural regeneration due to the presence of vigorous weeds, which out compete the native plants. This is also complicated by the fact that the majority of over storey vegetation in Harry Sandon is old and starting to senesce or die of old age. (J Stansfield, Pers comm.) Senescing plants don't produce large quantities of viable seed. Unless active management is undertaken, species such as banksias will die without replacing themselves and Harry Sandon will be left devoid of these species. Therefore, a specific targeted approach to ongoing management needs to be written for Harry Sandon and implemented over time to prevent this degradation from occurring.

A survey of bushland condition in accordance with Keighery "Guidelines for monitoring a Bushcare project" can be found in Appendix 4. Specific management strategies will be implemented in accordance with these ratings, especially in bushland areas rated as "Good".

A detailed 5-year management strategy is included in Section 3 of this management plan.

**Strategy:** *that the 5 year management strategy to reduce threatening processes and restore and protect the bushland in Harry Sandon be implemented by the City of Melville in conjunction with the Friends of Harry Sandon.*

**Strategy:** *that the results of the management strategy for Harry Sandon be widely publicised in order to promote environmental action and to help prevent the human induced threatening processes.*

**Strategy:** *replant into the bushland to replace senescing species, such as Banksias to provide food and habitat for fauna.*

**Strategy:** *Undertake collection of native seeds for use in restoration activities in Harry Sandon.*

### 2.2 Weeds

Weeds are plants found in bushland areas, which should not be present because they are not naturally found occurring there. Most weeds have a negative effect on the biodiversity and density of native plants in a bushland area, due to a wide range of impacts they have on flora. The weeds in Harry Sandon reserve are no exception. Bush Forever indicates that over 30% of the plants found in Harry Sandon are weed species. The presence of weeds such as grasses amongst remnant vegetation also increases the chances of fire; due to the high fuel loading and bedding they produce.

Common weeds found in Harry Sandon are listed on the map in Appendix 5.

Most common weeds include:

Veld grass- *Erharta calcina*

Couch grass- *Lynodon dactylon*

Soldier Boys- *Lachinalia spp.*

Freesia species- *Freesia affinis leichtlinii*

Guildford Grass- *Romulea rosea var. australis*

Rose pelargonium- *Pelargonium capitatum*

Specific control mechanisms for these weed species are outlined in the schedule of works, in Appendix 6. Weed control should be implemented over a number of years in conjunction with active bushland management, education and bushland conservation.

**Strategy:** *Weed control and restoration activities should be undertaken in a strategic and ordered manner in accordance with the most recent environmental management practices.*

### 2.3 Fauna

Local native fauna as mentioned above, is limited in Harry Sandon to small species of amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates. Birds, which can move through bushland areas and green links provided by trees, are more common. Harry Sandon reserve is probably not large enough to support many native mammals. The proximity of roads and other introduced mammals means any surviving native mammals would be at risk. Smaller mammals, which may not move around so much, such as bats and native rodents, may still be found in areas within the park. Therefore protection of local habitats for these organisms should be considered. Long term, habitat in urban bushland decreases with arson, increased weed cover, vegetation trampling and plant damage. Removal of tree branches reduces nest hollows for birds and bats, and removal of logs can decrease protection for small reptiles. In order to maintain fauna in the reserve, habitat must be actively provided and protected by maintaining suitable logs and fallen branches, nest hollows in trees, and protection for understorey plants that provide shelter for smaller reptiles and invertebrates. Protection against fire is also a vital component in the protection of habitat.

**Strategy:** *That protection of habitat and the ecology of Harry Sandon be developed as part of this management plan to protect the local and regional fauna.*

**Strategy:** *Nest hollows in the form of constructed boxes be placed in trees in the bush reserve to encourage native birds into the area.*

**Strategy:** *Future tree pruning and fire control measures ensure that worthwhile tree branches and 'scrub' are left for fauna to hide and breed in.*

Pest species common in bushland areas are usually described as plants or animals, which are not native to the area having an influence (whether positive or negative) on the bushland they are found in. Common animal pests found within Harry Sandon include: foxes, cats, domestic dogs, introduced bird species, such as Kookaburra and Rainbow lorikeet, rats and mice. These fauna have obvious negative impacts on bushland in urban areas. The most significant of which are domesticated animals like cats and dogs.

It is well documented that cats kill and damage native animals in bushland areas. Unfortunately cats cannot be controlled in the same manner as dogs. Community support for cat curfews at night and around bushland areas should be considered for areas like Harry Sandon to help reduce the impact.

**Strategy:** *Cat owners should be encouraged and educated to keep their cats inside at night and to be aware of the potential damage that cats can have on native animals in bushland areas. Design an education program to support this.*

Foxes have been located along the foreshore of the river near Harry Sandon. It does not appear there are currently any fox lairs in Harry Sandon. Ongoing monitoring will ensure that should foxes be observed in the area, Council will act accordingly.

Current rabbit activity in Harry Sandon is limited. A small number of old rabbit burrows have been located. No rabbits have been seen during recent bush crew activities in the bushland. Should the rabbit population become a problem, Council will undertake a rabbit control programme.

**Strategy-** *Council will monitor the presence and impact of feral animals in the bushland. If numbers greatly increase or are impacting on the bushland appropriate action will be taken.*

## **2.4 Track Management:**

Harry Sandon is well covered with paths that loop completely around the whole of the park, see map on Page 7 or Appendix 7.

Existing concrete paths are in good condition, however, the introduction of weeds and erosion adjacent to the paths has widened them excessively. Bushland plants have been damaged and lost through this process. It is important that track widths are maintained by barriers or plants and restoration of vegetation is undertaken otherwise tracks will increase the overall fragmentation of the bushland and the loss of biodiversity.

The volume of small sand tracks in Harry Sandon indicates that there should be some track rationalisation in the park, especially in good condition bushland areas. Informal access in urban bushland leads to a myriad of problems, including damage to natural vegetation, loss of vegetation, increase in erosion, introduction of weeds and general degradation of these areas.

Rationalisation of paths in Harry Sandon can be found on Appendix 7. This map outlines the proposed change to tracks in Harry Sandon. The plan takes into account the consideration of public enjoyment, the linking of the walking experience, the reduction of the amount of 'doubling up' of tracks and helps protect against further environmental damage. Users will be encouraged to stay on existing paths by low- key signage. Tracks that are closed will be revegetated over time with native local plant species.

One path on the eastern side of existing main path will remain as sand, as the track is currently narrow and provides a different walking experience. This track will be monitored over time to ensure that it is not getting wider, and a decision to resurface may therefore need to be made in the future.

**Strategy:** *Track use will be monitored over time to ensure that the bushland is not further eroding.*

**Strategy:** *Signage will be used to encourage users to stay on formal paths.*

## **2.5 Access**

Path entry statements within the park need reviewing. The edges of the tracks in all cases around the perimeter of the park stop short of the roads and park visitors are required to walk on sand or weedy areas to reach the road verge. After consideration for tracks was discussed with the Friends of Harry Sandon on this matter, visitors were divided about the necessity of connecting the paths to the road verges. (Public meeting was held at 9am on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2003 on site. Community members were invited via an advertisement in the Melville Times inviting interested people to attend).

Overall feeling produced from meeting was the necessity to protect the park from vehicles etc but to allow the park to remain as 'untouched' as possible, and as natural as possible.

This plan therefore recommends the connection of the paths to the verges, in a low-key manner and only to the width of the walking path. (See Appendix 7). The hard paths are present to encourage users to travel through the park, and the new connection will ensure wheelchairs, prams and bikes can enter the park without hindrance. The paths are not wide enough to accommodate cars, and the establishment of either a low bollard, fence or barrier will detract vehicles wider than wheelchairs from accessing the paths.

**Strategy:** *Tracks will be extended to the road verge edge to provide all users with a positive and safe walking experience.*

Harry Sandon reserve, as seen from the aerial map provided on page 7, has a large area of grassy verge found around the whole of the perimeter of the park. Whilst this does provide locals with additional places to park when visiting the park, it is not ideal as it causes a number of problems in relation to the bushland environment. These problems include the grass becoming a weed and spreading further into bushland areas from the verges, high maintenance costs for frequent mowing, and damage to fringing vegetation adjacent to the verge which often gets accidentally mowed. It is also important to note that the extensive size of the verges, especially on the western side on Haig Road, is a prime location for bushland species to be restored to form part of the bushland. Whilst verges are required for pedestrian access and parking, decreasing the size of the verge by replanting more bushland species might help reduce the maintenance required on the grass. The grass could also be controlled if the verge is separated in some manner from the bushland species, perhaps by a low barrier, fence, mulch or path.

**Strategy:** *Mulch on the bushland side after removing the grass to provide a short-term edge to separate the bushland and the grass.*

**Strategy:** *Reduce the size of the verges around the perimeter of the park by replanting native species into the area and controlling the grass close to the bushland, whilst allowing for a 2m strip of verge and grass on the road side.*

## **2.6 Recreation:**

Passive recreation such as walking and bird watching are activities that should be encouraged in the bushland, provided users stay on existing paths and dispose of litter thoughtfully. Future plans to increase community education in Harry Sandon through noticeboards, etc, may help to encourage appropriate behaviour from residents and visitors, and enhance visitor experience.

Children frequently use bushland areas for recreational activities. Again, if controlled, these activities should be encouraged. Education of local schools through curriculum based activities will help to encourage an interest in bushland and its protection.

**Strategy:** *Involve local school based activities in Harry Sandon to promote a positive view of the bushland area.*

However, in recent times activities such as fires, and destructive jumps and rubbish dumping have been occurring. These activities are potentially dangerous to park users, (through the lighting of fires and holes to trip unsuspecting walkers). A boundary between such activities taking place that foster a passion for the bushland and the development of antisocial behaviours like arson, digging holes and laying traps, should be determined. In all instances it is advised that locals be aware of where their children are playing and be responsible for activities, which may be occurring in bushland areas. Normal law enforcement strategies will be applied in instances which progress to stages where either bushland or visitor safety is compromised.

**Strategy:** *Ensure rangers visit parks regularly to help deter inappropriate behaviour in Harry Sandon.*

**Strategy:** *Letterbox drops and warning notices will be issued to neighbours in the hope of curbing inappropriate behaviour.*

Dog walking is a common pastime for locals in this area. Dogs can negatively impact on bushland areas by trampling vegetation, especially newly establishing ground covers and small tube stock. They create disturbances that are ideal to stimulate weed growth. Even though dog owners are required to pick up excrement left by their dogs, it is well documented that owners don't follow dogs off leads into the bush to pick up faeces. There is also an issue of scent and territorial behaviours of native animals reacting to that of dog's waste. Dogs are an additional vector for weed dispersal. They disturb native animals including birds, lizards and mammals and can interfere with natural breeding cycles. Dogs can pass on diseases to native animals.

As the reserve is an "A" class reserve listed for the purposes of recreation, consideration of the impacts of dogs must be a priority to ensure these activities can occur without damage to the bushland. The impacts of dogs on urban bushland can be reduced by the restriction of dogs on leads in this reserve. Nearby grassland reserves are more suitable for recreating dogs and bushland values are not compromised in these areas.

**Strategy:** *Dog owners should be required to keep their dogs on leads and on paths in Harry Sandon at all times and to pick up their dogs faeces after their dog in all instances. Dog Bins should be provided for this at both ends of the park.*

In recent times, activities such as orienteering have taken place using Harry Sandon as part of the route for navigation. These activities cause significant damage to vegetation and the bushland by damaging plants, forming new, inappropriate tracks, compacting soil, introducing weeds and creating open areas, which can be attacked by water or wind erosion. It is obvious that these activities should not be encouraged in bushland areas of this precious nature.

**Strategy:** *Recognise the importance of recreational activities in Harry Sandon, which do not impact negatively on the conservation of bushland areas.*

**Strategy:** *Do not allow for orienteering events to take place in Harry Sandon.*

## **2.7 Aesthetics:**

The aesthetic values of bushland are vital in urban environments. Perception of urban bushland as dumping grounds for garden refuse and green waste is a constant battle for urban bush land managers. Harry Sandon is frequently a site for dumping, and left waste materials detract from the bushland aesthetics and further encourage this type of inappropriate behaviour.

Ongoing maintenance programs to assess grass heights, playground equipment cleanliness and frequent removal of rubbish will help to improve aesthetics and encourage appropriate behaviour from residents and visitors. It is hoped that regular maintenance and a presence within the park by council staff will also help to raise the profile of urban bushland as important ecological environments for all users.

**Strategy:** *Ensure an ongoing maintenance program is implemented on a regular basis.*

## 2.8 Monitoring and Research

The importance of monitoring in bush reserves such as Harry Sandon cannot be underestimated. Urban bushland reserves are exposed to all number of influences both from the community and the natural environment, and constant assessment and re-evaluation of these changes on a regular basis is imperative to ensure that the area is effectively managed for future conservation and sustainability.

Friends of Harry (active bushland management group for the area) currently undertake activities in the park approximately twice a month. Activities such as seed collection, weed mapping and assessment, rubbish control and weed control activities are common. This group is invaluable for providing the City of Melville with information pertaining to the ongoing maintenance of the park, and for maintaining a sustainable and environmental profile for the reserve.

Monitoring records need to be taken to ensure that information for management is updated and relevant.

**Strategy:** *Surveys of existing vegetation, weeds, fauna and general environment need to be undertaken on a regular basis.*

**Strategy:** *Regular ongoing monitoring is to be taken after events such as fire, weed removal and re-planting of natives, to assess whether it is successful in re-establishing native plants to the area.*

## 2.9 Education

The Friends of Harry have frequent information sessions with the council in Harry Sandon to learn about weeds and general bushland management. Friend's members are also active in talking to the community who use the area and make people aware of the importance of bushland conservation and management. Handouts and information flyers are often mailed to residents around the park to inform them of these activities.

Despite these activities there is still a considerably large number of unauthorised and socially unacceptable activities occurring in Harry Sandon reserve. Activities such as littering, green waste dumping, dumping of concrete and building materials are frequent. Vegetation damage (tree breakage and vandalism) is common, as well as the formation of informal tracks in areas of good bushland leading to flora destruction and trampling. Deliberately lit fires are common. In order to counteract these activities, a more face-to face approach to education is required.

It is proposed a series of educational activities be undertaken through letter drops and regular meetings to help educate users, discourage this activity and promote 'friendly watchers' for the park, to help protect it. The installation of a signage board/information shelter is proposed for Harry Sandon. This shelter will help advertise the park's worth and importance and will allow the Friends and council to provide information to the general public using the area. Such a shelter would help foster a strong active Friends group and help solidify major concerns amongst the community about various management topics.

**Strategy:** *Construct an information shelter/notice board in Harry Sandon to inform visitors and users of activities taking place in the bushland. Frequently update information to keep visitors informed.*

**Strategy:** *City of Melville to encourage the Friends of Harry to undertake training in bushland management so that they can inform users of the park of protection of bushland.*

## 2.10 Fire

Fire has been an important element of the bushland ecosystems of the south west of Western Australia for thousands of years. As a result, most native plants and animals can recover from infrequent fires. However, long-term impacts of frequent urban fires suggest that over time weed species out compete native plants for regenerating after fire and result in a decrease in biodiversity of native species. These impacts have resulted in urban bushland managers concluding that fire events in urban areas are unfortunately common and potentially devastating. Infrequent fires can result in certain species regenerating, such as Banksia species, however given that over 80% of fires in urban areas are deliberately lit (FESA, Pers Comm) bushland managers have no control over the frequency or temperature of bushland fires. The City of Melville has a no- burn policy, which applies to all bushland areas. Firebreaks are maintained around the perimeter of these areas and weed control is tackled using other methods like chemical control rather than burning, (City of Melville Fire Strategy).

**Strategy:** *Continue to adhere to the COM Fire Strategy no burn policy and control weeds in Harry Sandon through chemical and hand control methods.*

Harry Sandon reserve bushland has been shaped in the past by infrequent summer fires and possibly by Aboriginal mosaic burning. Since urbanisation of Attadale, there have been a number of frequent fires in this reserve. The most recent was in January 2003.

**Strategy:** *Accurate records of bush fires in Harry Sandon should be maintained in order to help manage the areas and reduce weeds following fires.*

Fire events can potentially benefit ongoing management of bush reserves through provision of useful information and possible investigative experimentation. For example, seedling regeneration and weed emergence can be studied to find ways in which fires can be used to decrease weed spread after future fires. Propagation speeds and influences can also be examined. It is worth ensuring that such studies can be undertaken in the unfortunate event of a fire in Harry Sandon reserve.

**Strategy:** *Ensure weed control is considered a priority following a fire to ensure that natural regeneration can take place.*

## 2.11 Disease maintenance.

Diseases are often present in low numbers in the soil. Following a disturbance these diseases can become more prevalent and begin to impact on the bushland area. Armillaria and Phytophthora cinnamomi (dieback) are two common diseases in bushland areas.

A preliminary study of dieback in Harry Sandon by Glevan (1999) indicates that Phytophthora cinnamomi is present in the soil. The infestation may be an old one and it appears that it is not spreading any further. The overall health of the vegetation is otherwise good. No presence of Armillaria, Autumn Death syndrome or Mundella Yellows have been recorded in the area.

Care must be taken to ensure that these diseases do not get widespread in Harry Sandon. They therefore should be frequently assessed for during maintenance programs. Once any outbreak has occurred it must be controlled as soon as possible.

**Strategy:** *Ensure any outbreak or suspected outbreak of disease in Harry Sandon be isolated, identified and controlled as soon as possible to prevent the spread of disease within the Park.*

**Strategy:** Users in the park including bush teams and community members should practice good hygiene procedures after visiting so as not to increase the spread of dieback to other bushland areas.

### SECTION 3 STRATEGIC PLAN

YEAR	TASK/STRATEGY	RESPONSIBILITY
Yearly	Ensure ongoing maintenance program is implemented on a regular basis for safety, aesthetics and prevention of anti-social behaviour.	COM, depot
Yearly	Review weed map for plan to remove weeds over time.	COM, Friends
Yearly	Continue to uphold the COM Fire Strategy no burn policy and control weeds in Harry Sandon through chemical and hand control methods.	COM
Yearly	Undertake veld grass and grass weed spraying in winter to prevent spreading	Contractor
Ongoing	Replant species into bushland as per restoration plan-concentrating on good bushland areas first.	COM, Friends, other
Ongoing	Undertake seed collection of native seeds to use in restoration activities in Harry Sandon.	Friends, seed collection group
Ongoing	Protect existing habitats through all management activities for fauna	COM
Ongoing	Ensure rangers visit Harry Sandon regularly to deter unsociable behaviour.	COM
Ongoing	Monitoring of general health of bushland and impact of users over time through yearly review	COM, contractor
Ongoing	Ensure any outbreak or suspected outbreak of disease in Harry Sandon be isolated, identified and controlled as soon as possible to prevent the spread of disease within the Park.	COM, contractor
Ongoing	Users in the park including bush teams and community members should clean their shoes after visiting so as not to increase the spread of dieback to other bushland areas.	ALL
When required	Update fire records after new fires to record results and impacts over time.	COM
Year 1	Tracks will be extended to the road verge edge to provide more users with a positive and safe walking experience.	COM
Year 1	Upgrade the vesting purpose to "Conservation and Recreation".	COM
Year 1	Undertake surveys of existing vegetation, weeds, fauna and general environment..	COM, Friends
Year 1	Track rationalisation. Park will be reviewed and some paths closed in accordance to best management practice.	COM
Year 1	Signage will be used to encourage users to stay on formal paths	COM
Year 1	Dog owners should be required to keep their dogs on leads on paths in Harry Sandon at all times and to pick up after their dog in all instances. Dog Bins should be provided for this at both ends of the park.	COM
Year 1	Recognise the importance of recreational activities in Harry Sandon, which do not impact negatively on the conservation of bushland areas.	COM
Year 1	Do not allow for orienteering events to take place in Harry Sandon.	COM
Year 1	Undertake letterbox drops and warning notices will be issued to neighbours in the hope of curbing unsociable behaviour.	COM
Year 1	Specific weed control: Hand weed <i>Fumaria</i> , bamboo Spray <i>Lachinalia reflexa</i> (Soldierboys) Spray grasses	COM, Friends

<i>Year 1</i>	<i>Undertake weed control in burnt area (2003)</i>	<i>COM</i>
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Year 1/2	<i>Construct an information shelter and notice board in Harry Sandon to inform visitors and users of activities taking place in the bushland. Frequently update information on shelter to keep visitors informed.</i>	COM
Year 2	<i>Monitor track use and review (yearly)</i>	COM
Year 2	<i>Review of presence of rabbits and foxes in Harry Sandon and impacts on restoration activities.</i>	Contractor
Year 2	<i>Campaign locals to keep cats out of bushland areas.</i>	COM
Year 2	<i>Mulch on the bushland side after removing the grass to provide a short term edge to separate the bushland and the grass.</i>	COM
Year 2	<i>Reduce the size of the verges around the perimeter of the park by replanting native species into the area and controlling the grass close to the bushland, whilst allowing for a 2m strip of verge and grass on the road side.</i>	COM, Friends
Year 2	<i>Encourage public education and understanding of bushland processes to foster respect for bushland, aiding long-term protection.</i>	COM
Year 2	<i>Involve local school based activities in Harry Sandon to promote a positive view of the bushland area.</i>	Liaison Friends member in conjunction with COM
Yearly	<i>Continue to undertake bushland maintenance for safety, aesthetics and prevention of antisocial behaviour.</i>	COM, Depot
Yearly	<i>Ensure ongoing maintenance program is implemented on a regular basis.</i>	COM
Year 2	<i>Weed control for year 2: Hand weed bulbous weeds, morning glory, Agave, pelargonium</i>	Com, Friends
Year 2-3	<i>That community education activities and programs foster the importance of ecology and protection of bushland values in Harry Sandon.</i>	COM
Year 2-3	<i>City of Melville to encourage the Friends of Harry to undertake training in bushland management so that they can inform users of the park of the need of protection of bushland.</i>	COM
Year 3	<i>That the results of the management strategy for Harry Sandon be widely publicised in order to promote environmental action and to help prevent human threatening processes.</i>	COM
Year 3	<i>Monitor track use and review (yearly)</i>	COM
Year 3	<i>Install nest hollows in suitable trees within Harry Sandon reserve</i>	COM, Friends
Year 3	<i>Reduce the size of the verges around the perimeter of the park by continuing to replant native species into the area and controlling the grass close to the bushland, whilst allowing for a 2m strip of verge and grass on the roadside.</i>	COM
Year 3	<i>Weed control: Target oxalis, Watsonia, amaryllis and emergent weeds.</i>	COM, Friends
Yearly	<i>Review weed map for plan to remove weeds over time.</i>	Com, Friends
Year 4	<i>Monitor track use and review</i>	COM
Year 4	<i>Check track surfaces and erosion</i>	COM
Year 4	<i>Remove all woody weeds, including olive and pepper trees.</i>	Com, Friends
Year 5	<i>ENTIRE REVIEW AND REWRITE OF MANAGEMENT PLAN</i>	COM

### 3. 2 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	<i>2003/04</i>	<i>2005/06</i>	<i>2007/08</i>	<i>2008/09</i>	<i>2010/2011</i>
<i>Maintenance</i>	2000	2020	2042	2062	2085
<i>Friends support/training /handouts</i>	2000	2040	2080	2120	2160
<i>Weed control-Veld grass</i>	1000	1040	1080	1126.45	1172
<i>Ongoing</i>	2000	2040	2080.80	2120	2160
<b><i>TOTAL</i></b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>7282.80</b>	<b>7428.45</b>	<b>7577</b>

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	<i>2003/04</i>	<i>2005/06</i>	<i>2007/08</i>	<i>2008/09</i>	<i>2010/2011</i>
<i>Bushland condition and weed map review</i>	100	550	0	550	550
<i>Track Entry Completion</i>	2000	0	0	0	0
<i>Seed Collection, treatment and planting costs</i>	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
<i>Mulching verge to control grass (+ spraying)</i>	1000	1000	1000	0	0
<i>Signage/ shelter</i>	\$3000	\$3000	1000	0	0
<i>New plan review</i>	0	0	0	0	5000.00
<i>Bird nesting boxes</i>	0	1000.00	0	0	0
<b><i>TOTAL</i></b>	<b>5600</b>	<b>6050</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>2550</b>	<b>7550</b>

#### Funding Ideas

Funding for the implementation of this management plan should primarily come from the City of Melville. There is however scope to receive funding from other sources, as they become available.

Funding is often available for community groups from organizations such as the Lotteries Commission, WALGA, etc. It would be beneficial for City of Melville staff and Friends of Harry Sandon to research and pursue various other funding opportunities if or when they arise.

Current Opportunities include:

- Coles Grants for 2003-05-01
- Westpac rehabilitate your back Garden Grants.
- Gordon Reid Funding
- SCULP Funding

## REFERENCES

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Our City, Our Future- City of Melville Strategic Plan 2002, Corporate Services, City of Melville

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*City of Melville Bushfire Management Strategy, 1995*

- Parks and reserves (Tree Protection) Policy No 9, City of Melville
- Trees Policy No 9, City of Melville

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Department of Conservation and Environment (1983) *Conservation Reserves for WA as recommended by the Environmental Protection Authority – 1983, The Darling System – System 6: Parts 1 and 2.*

Wooller S. (1999) 'Attadale Remnant Bushland – Surveys of Plants and Birds' Murdoch University, November 1999, Perth.

Keighery (Guidelines for monitoring a Bushcare project) \*\*

Public meeting was held at 9am on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2003 on site.

Report for Melville Council, Reptile survey in 3 bushland Reserves. (Harry Sandon, Wal Hughes and Ern Stapleton), by Barbara Jones, Michael Calver, Murdoch University and Melville. 1999

Review of Dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomii*) in Harry Sandon, Glevan (1999)

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Article from newspaper about the naming of Harry Sandon Reserve.**

Kindly supplied by Margaret Pieroni- Friends of Harry

# Park's name a tribute to tree lover

To Mr Harry Sandon, gardener with the Melville City Council for 20 year, trees were more than his life's work, they were his life's love.

When he retired this year, the council did not present him with a gold watch for long and dutiful service. It named a park in his honour.

The reserve is at the junction of Haig, Swan, and Bricknell streets, Attadale. And it means more to Mr Sandon than any watch or travelling rug ever could.

He is 61, thin, brown and wizened from a life in the sun. His poor health excludes all but a short stint in the pocket-sized garden of his Manning home.

But when he joined the council, after his discharge from the army, the job of building up the city's gardens was largely his responsibility.

In those days the council had two trucks and a water cart—and no nursery. According to Mr Sandon, walking through some parts of the Melville district was like walking through the heart of dense bush.

"They didn't spend much money on gardens then," he said. Melville Oval at Stock-road had been developed and there were the tennis courts at Point Walter.

"When I finally got my nursery, it was a quarter-acre of land at Stock-road. Adjoining this was land for the man who made the cement blocks and kerbs.

"We played a never-ending game of draughts, encroaching on each others plot.

"When his slabs were carted away, I would plant trees on his land and when my trees were taken away he would put his slabs on my land."

## EXPERIMENTS

Though box, peppermint and jacaranda trees were standards, he experimented with others. He introduced varieties from New Zealand and started writing to a man in N.S.W. who sent him seeds from all over the world.

He had to find a street tree which was small because pruning costs are high in an area as big as Melville.

"Why do I love trees?" he asked. "Before the war I was a farmer so I have always had my hands in soil.

"And it gives me a feeling of satisfaction to see a tree grow—especially if I planted it as a seed, and especially if it was a difficult variety."

Dozens of books on gardening are on his library shelves. One, he said proudly, had cost him \$16.



Mr Harry Sandon, in the riverside garden of his Manning home.

Retired 6/3/70

JEE:IJH

26th March, 1970

Mr. H. Sandon,  
31 River Parade,  
MANNING, W.A. 6152.

Dear Harry,


My Council has resolved to recognise the long and faithful service to them by your goodself and has nominated a new sporting reserve to be developed in Attadale next year as the "Harry Sandon Reserve".

Before officially declaring this would you please advise if you have any objection to this proposal.

I trust that you are keeping well as far as it is possible and I personally would like to thank you for your guidance and assistance while in the employ of the Council.

Kind regards.

Yours faithfully,

  
.....  
Town Clerk.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Flora Survey of Harry Sandon 1999**

**Sue Wooller, 1999 Attadale remnant Bushland Survey Plants and birds**

## **Flora of Harry Sandon Park**

Plant families present are listed in alphabetical order and species listed in alphabetical sequence within each family.

Species in bold are those not recorded in an earlier survey.

Species underlined were reported in an earlier survey, but not recorded in the 1999 survey.

An asterisk in the last column indicates a weed species.

## HARRY SANDON PARK FLORA

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	SUBSPECIES	COMMON NAME	ORIGIN	WEED
Anthericaceae	<i>Tricoryne</i>	<i>elatior</i>		Yellow Autumn Lily	Local	
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus</i>	<i>edulis</i>		<u>Pigface</u>	<u>Overseas</u>	
Anthericaceae	<i>Corynotheca</i>	<i>micrantha</i>	<i>micrantha</i>		Local	
	<i>Thysanotus</i>	<i>sparteus</i>			Local	
Asteraceae (Compositae)	<i>Arctotheca</i>	<i>calendula</i>		Cape weed	Overseas	*
	<i>Gazania</i>	<i>X hybrida</i>		<b>Gazania</b>	Overseas	*
	<i>Helipterum</i>	<i>roseum</i>		<u>Common Everlasting</u>	<u>WA</u>	
	<i>Hypochaeris</i>	<i>glabra</i>		Flatweed	Overseas	*
	<i>Senecio</i>	<i>lautus</i>	<i>maritimus</i>	Coastal Groundsel	Overseas	*
	<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>oleraceus</i>			Overseas	*
Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus</i>	<i>raphanistrum</i>		Wild Radish	Overseas	*

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	SUBSPECIES	COMMON NAME	ORIGIN	WEED
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria</i>	<i>media</i>		Chickweed	Overseas	*
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>fraseriana</i>		Common Sheoak	Local	
	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>humilis</i>		Dwarf Sheoak	Local	
Colchicaceae	<i>Burchardia</i>	<i>umbellata</i>		Milkmaids	Local	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>indica</i>		Morning Glory	Overseas	*
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma</i>	<i>angustatum</i>			Local	
	<i>Mesomelaena</i>	<i>pseudostygia</i>			Local	
	<i>Mesomelaena</i>	<i>stygia</i>		Telegraph rush	Local	
	<i>Tetraria</i>	<i>octandra</i>			Local	
Dasygonaceae	<i>Dasygon</i>	<i>bromeliifolius</i>		Pineapple Bush	Local	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>huegelii</i>			Local	
	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>hypericoides</i>			Local	

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	SUBSPECIES	COMMON NAME	ORIGIN	WEED
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera</i>	<i>erythrorhiza</i>		Red Ink Sundew	Local	
Epacridaceae	<i>?Astroloma</i>	<i>macrocalyx</i>		Swan Berry	Local	
	<i>Conostephium</i>	<i>pendulum</i>		Pearl Flower	Local	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>peplus</i>		Petty Spurge	Overseas	*
	<i>Phyllanthus</i>	<i>calycinus</i>		False Boronia	Local	
Fabaceae (Papilionaceae)	<i>Bossiaea</i>	<i>eriocarpa</i>			Local	
	<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>nudiflora</i>			Local	
	<b>Gompholobium</b>	<b>tomentosum</b>		<b>Hairy Yellow Pea</b>	Local	
	<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>comptoniana</i>		Native Wisteria	Local	
	<i>Hovea</i>	<i>trisperma</i>		Common Hovea	Local	
	<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>furcellata</i>		Grey Stinkwood	Local	
	<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>sternbergiana</i>		Stinkwood	Local	
	<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>prostrata</i>		Running Postman	Local	
	<i>Nemcia</i>	<i>reticulata</i>			Local	
	<i>Oxylobium</i>	<i>capitatum</i>			?	
	<i>Oxylobium</i>	<i>reticulatum</i>		Bacon and Eggs	WA	
					WA	