



City of Nedlands

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Hollywood Reserve Management Plan 2013—2018

Final Adopted 25 March 2014

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SUMMARY

This section of the City of Nedlands Natural Areas Management Plan 2013 - 2018 is dedicated specifically to the management of Hollywood Reserve. Detailed information that relates to all natural areas within the City such as mapping methodology, rehabilitation, environmental weed control, climate change, geomorphology and soils, planning information, interpretation, priority flora and fauna, fire management, community involvement, access and feral animal management has been detailed on pages 1 – 76 of the Natural Areas Management Plan 2013 - 2018.

The Hollywood Reserve Management Plan 2013 - 2018 has drawn heavily from the following documents:

- The Hollywood Reserve Management Plan (APACE, 2001),
- The Hollywood Reserve Management Plan Review and Update (Tranen, 2007), and
- Natural Area Initial Assessment - Hollywood Reserve (Orsini, 2008).

A five year Management Plan has been developed that provides management actions and strategies for the conservation and restoration of Hollywood Reserve. A summary of key actions for Hollywood Reserve are listed below.

Table 1: Summary of Hollywood Reserve Management Actions 2013 – 2018

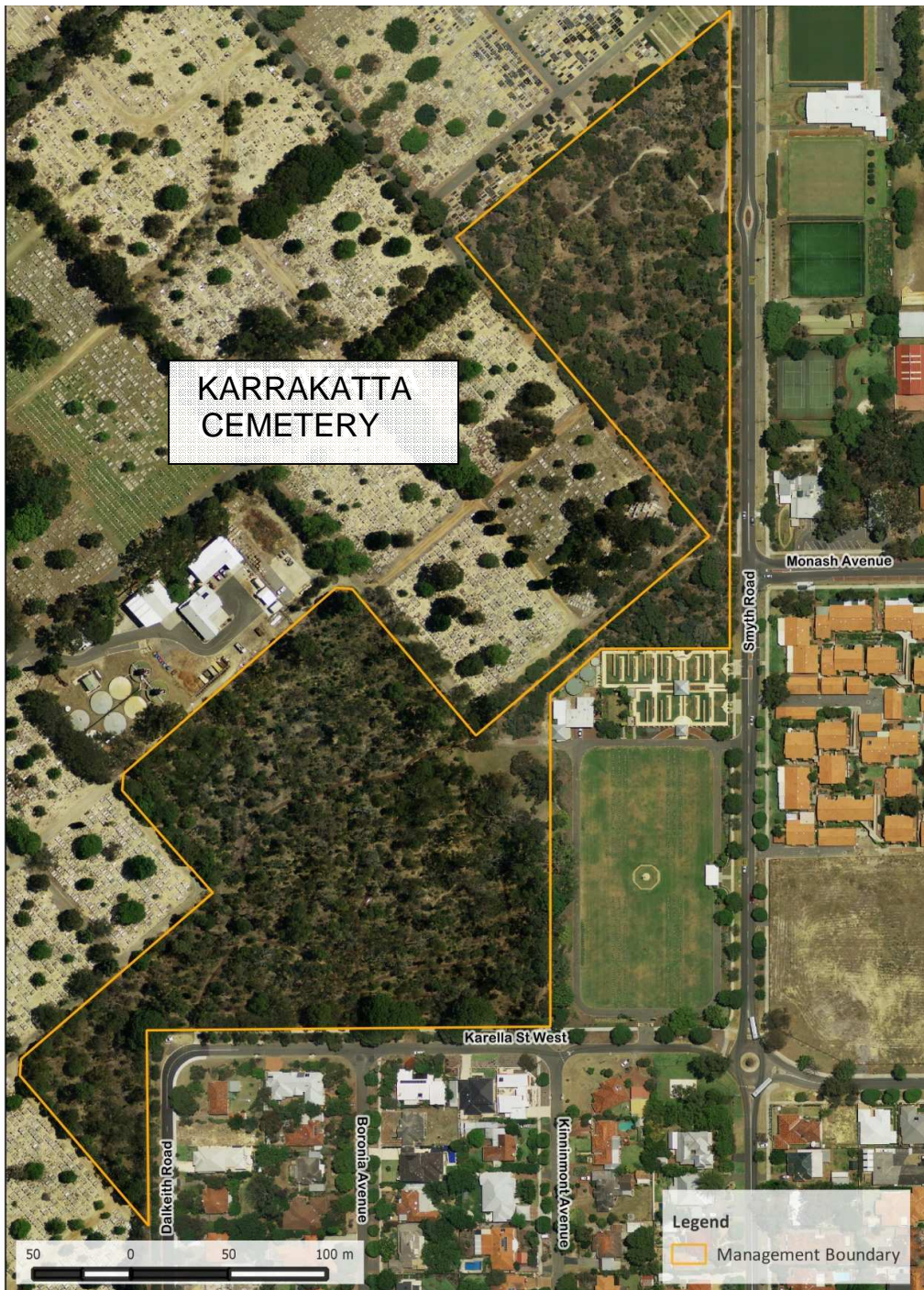
ACTIONS	
BUSHLAND BOUNDARIES	
1.	Manage Hollywood Reserve on the basis three zones.
REHABILITATION	
2.	Focus revegetation at selected degraded sites within Zones.
3.	Focus management on better condition bushland areas within Zones.
4.	The Friends of Hollywood Reserve continue to focus management on Zones 2 and 3.
5.	Only revegetate Zone 1 with similar existing local native species.
REVEGETATION	
6.	Consider only planting overstorey species in areas where Black Flag is present.
7.	Seek advice from DPAW or BGPA in regards to rehabilitation of areas that have dense Black Flag infestations.
8.	Work with local nurseries to grow naturally occurring native herbaceous species.
9.	Use only plant species for rehabilitation if they would have naturally occurred on site especially in Zone 1.
WEED CONTROL	
10.	Continue to collaborate with the Metropolitan Cemeteries Board for weed management on adjacent land.
11.	Do not undertake removal of historically planted non-indigenous Australian native plants (such as Sugar Gums) unless they become invasive.
12.	Control priority weeds in accordance with management notes detailed in Appendix 4.
13.	Continue to control the following weeds as a high priority: Geraldton Carnation Weed, Bridal Creeper, Perennial Veldt Grass, Black Flag, One-leaf Cape Tulip, <i>Babiana angustifolia</i> , Wild Radish, <i>Lupinus</i> sp, Freesia, <i>Gladiolus angustus</i> , <i>Ixia maculata</i> , <i>Vicia sativa</i> ; and Woody Weeds.
14.	Where native vegetation exists, mature Black Flag plants that have the potential to set seed should be hand wiped with herbicides to stop them from seeding.
MONITORING	
15.	Monitor, control and document the distribution of new invasive weeds as they arise.
16.	Annually monitor weeds with the potential to expand rapidly and map changes in their

	distribution if required.
17.	Undertake annual monitoring and control of <i>African Cornflag</i> , <i>Rose Pelargonium</i> , <i>Lachenalia bulbifera</i> , Bridal Creeper, <i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i> ; and <i>Watsonia meriana</i> to ensure they do not spread or reestablish.
FIRE MANAGEMENT	
18.	Undertake annual management of grass weeds to reduce fuel loads.
ACCESS	
19.	Install a removable bollard at the southern entrance to Zone 2 to stop illegal access.
CULTURAL HERITAGE, INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION	
20.	Undertake removal of plaques as required.
21.	Undertake maintenance of the information shelter, picnic table and benches as required.
NATIVE ANIMALS	
22.	Undertake ongoing surveying of native fauna if resources allow.
23.	Minimise fires that may destroy tree hollows.
24.	Retain hollows for refuges in large old and dead trees.
25.	Control feral European Bees as they can displace native animals.
26.	Protect nests of Rainbow Bee-eaters if they are encountered.
27.	Continue the fox control program.
28.	Contribute to regional programs being undertaken for feral bird control by DPAW.
29.	Apply for funding for the installation of additional bat boxes within the Reserve.

BACKGROUND

Hollywood Reserve is located within the City of Nedlands approximately 5 km west of the Perth CBD. It is bordered by Karella Street to the south, the Office of Australian War Graves and Smyth Road to the east and Karrakatta Cemetery to the west. Hollywood Reserve is vested in the City of Nedlands as A Class Reserve 32545 for “Gardens and Parks” and covers an area of 6.41 hectares, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Location of Hollywood Reserve



Implementation of Previous Management Plans

Previous management plans developed for Hollywood Reserve include the Hollywood Reserve Management Plan (APACE 2001) and the Hollywood Reserve Management Plan Review and Update (Tranen 2007). In 1985 Robert Powell also prepared a Management Plan for the Reserve.

Robert Powell recommended that part of Zone 1 and Zone 3 be managed for the conservation of locally occurring flora. The aims of the Management Plan were:

*"To protect indigenous vegetation, to encourage its growth and regeneration and allow it to revert as closely as possible to its natural state; and
To encourage the use of the area by school children and others in such a way as to help them develop familiarity with local vegetation and an understanding of its ecology."*

Hollywood Reserve has been actively managed by the City of Nedlands and the Friends of Hollywood Reserve since 1996. The 2007 Management Plan consolidated information regarding activities undertaken since the development of the 2001 Management Plan along with reviewing and updating the information detailed in the 2001 Plan.

In total, twenty four recommendations were developed in the 2007 Management Plan of which fifteen were implemented, four were partially implemented and five were not implemented (refer to Appendix 5). The five recommendations that were not implemented included three in relation to the installation of memorials within the Reserve which is unlikely to proceed in the near future, one in relation to sourcing *Banksia attenuata* seed from further north on the Swan Coastal Plain; and one in relation to the removal of pine trees along Smyth Road as these are being used for foraging by Carnaby's Cockatoos. The four partially implemented recommendations included one in relation to providing souvenirs to local school children who assist with planting in the Reserve. This recommendation is difficult to implement considering the entire local primary school assists in the Reserve and the cost involved to provide souvenirs to all students. One in relation to the use of local provenance seed. This recommendation is being implemented by the City when they provide plant stock to the Friends of Hollywood Reserve. However, from time to time people plant in the Reserve and it is unknown where this seed has been sourced from. Another recommendation was partially implemented which involved encouraging the planting of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* resistant plant species in an area suspected of being infected with dieback. Following surveying *Phytophthora cinnamomi* was not isolated from the Reserve. Another species of *Phytophthora (multivora)* has since been isolated. The Friends of Hollywood Reserve have planted dieback resistant Jarrah seedlings in the Reserve over the years provided by ALCOA. The last partially implemented recommendation included the removal of Flinders Range Wattles from the Reserve. A significant reduction of Flinders Range Wattles has been undertaken however complete removal is not possible as it would cause too much disturbance and leave large open patches devoid of vegetation if all were removed.

Management Challenges and Success

Over the years significant reduction in the density and/or distribution of the following environmental weeds has occurred:

- Lupins (*Lupinus sp*),
- Geraldton Carnation Weed (*Euphorbia terracina*),
- Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*),
- Freesias (*Freesia alba x leichtlinii*),
- Flinders Range Wattle (*Acacia iteaphylla*),
- Wild Radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*),
- WA Peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*),

- One-leaf Cape Tulip (*Moraea flaccida*); and
- Rose pelargonium (*Pelargonium capitatum*).

Large patches of Freesias and One-leaf Cape Tulip still persist even though they have been significantly reduced over the years. Unfortunately, certain bulbous species have increased their distribution especially in the southern section. These include:

- Yellow ixia (*Ixia maculata*),
- Black Flag (*Ferraria crispa*),
- Oxalis (*Oxalis pes-caprae*); and
- Babiana (*Babiana angustifolia*)

These bulbous weeds require ongoing management which is somewhat problematic due to possible off target damage from the use of herbicides as many plants grow amongst native vegetation. Black Flag in some areas has reduced in density through herbicide spraying however the cover has not reduced especially in the southern section where it forms dense mats amongst established vegetation. These areas cannot be targeted for control by herbicides. Careful consideration should be given to revegetating areas where Black Flag occurs as ongoing management of these areas will be difficult once vegetation re-establishes. Consideration should be given to only planting overstorey species in these areas and liaising with other departments or agencies such as the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPAW) and Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority (BGPA) to determine possible options for the Reserve. Black Flag seeds prolifically and where native vegetation exists mature plants that have the potential to set seed should be hand wiped with herbicides to stop them from seeding.

In the past, Peppermints were planted along the edge of the Reserve adjacent to Karella Street and Dalkeith Road. They are not naturally occurring in Hollywood Reserve and have become an invasive weed in the southern section where they have established dense populations of juvenile trees. Many Peppermints have been removed over the years to stop them from forming dense thickets and out competing native vegetation. Ongoing removal of juvenile Peppermints should continue. However, the mature specimens along Karella Street and Dalkeith Road should be retained as they provide habitat and their removal will cause disturbance to the Reserve.

A similar situation exists with Flinders Range Wattles and Geraldton Wax that have been previously removed from the Reserve. A few mature specimens of these species need to remain as complete removal would leave large open patches devoid of vegetation. However, any juvenile trees should continue to be removed as required.

Management Actions 2013 – 2018

ACTIONS	
REVEGETATION	
1.	Consider only planting overstorey species in areas where Black Flag is present.
2.	Seek advice from DPAW or BGPA in regards to rehabilitation of areas that have dense Black Flag infestations.
WEED CONTROL	
3.	Where native vegetation exists, mature Black Flag plants that have the potential to set seed should be hand wiped with herbicides to stop them from seeding.

SOCIAL CONTEXT

Hollywood Reserve is used daily for its passive recreational value. It is adjacent to Hollywood Primary School, Hollywood Private Hospital, a retirement home and residential areas. Cyclists pass through the park for access between Karella Street and Smyth Road and the park adjacent to the war cemetery is used by local residents who play Petanque.

BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Landscape Elements

Hollywood Reserve is gently undulating and reaches a maximum elevation of twenty-eight metres above sea level. It consists of remnant natural bushland, a mixture of non-indigenous species, a grassed parkland area; and a network of pathways. The Reserve has two sections divided by a narrow walkway referred to as the northern and southern sections. A group of large *Pinus pinea* (Stone Pine) dominate the entrance at Boronia Avenue and along the pathway in the northern section adjacent to Smyth Road.

Soils and Geomorphology

Hollywood Reserve is located on the Spearwood Dune System, comprising Tamala Limestone under a blanket of pale and olive yellow sand. The overlying sand is derived from Tamala Limestone. Soils associated with this unit are typically yellow or grey over deep yellow sand and limestone, and belong to the Karrakatta Soil Association. Karrakatta soils are highly leached and the nutrient is held only in the organic matter associated with them.

Vegetation

Vegetation Complex Heddlie et al (1980)

On a regional scale Hollywood Reserve is mapped as occurring on the Karrakatta – Central and South Vegetation Complex. This complex is also represented at Kings Park and consists predominantly of an Open Forest of Tuart-Jarrah-Marri. In the deeper sands Tuart is replaced by Jarrah, while Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) is more dominant around moister sites.

Floristic Community Type Gibson (1994)

Floristic Community Types (FCTs) classify vegetation into groups of plant species that tend to co-occur in small to medium areas. Hollywood Reserve forms part of Super Group 4 - Uplands Centred on Spearwood and Quindalup Dunes. It has not been sampled or inferred as containing a specific FCT and provided the large number of non-indigenous native plants introduced to the Reserve the FCT may be difficult to identify.

2001 Management Plan – Plant Community Type Identified

In the 2001 Management Plan the plant community was described as a mixture of historical non indigenous plantings within a local plant community structure. The dominant and sub dominant structural native plant species were described as consisting of tall components of Tuart and Jarrah trees, mid storey tree species of Banksia and Sheoak; a lower shrub storey of Grass Trees and Zamia Palms with an understorey of species such as *Conostephium pendulum*, *Acacia willdenowiana* and *Mesomelaena pseudostygia*.

Structural Plant Communities - Natural Area Initial Assessments 2008

Similarly to the 2001 Management Plan the structural plant community identified through the Natural Area Initial Assessments undertaken in 2008 included Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*)/Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*)/Sheoak (*Allocasuarina fraseriana*) Open Forest with mixed shrub and herb/grass layer.

This information is detailed on the Local Biodiversity Projects Natural Area Assessments database for Hollywood Reserve.

Corridor Value

Hollywood Reserve forms ecological linkages with Shenton Bushland and Kings Park. The Bush Forever Report of the Western Australian Planning Commission (2000) identified the Reserve as a regional linkage area. Hollywood Reserve is also listed in the Western Suburbs Greening Plan (Ecoscape 2002) as one of a number of areas of remnant bushland in the Western Suburbs which require protection and careful management, as they provide most of the biodiversity in the region and form important regional linkages.

Bushland Condition

The methodology followed for bushland condition assessments undertaken in 2012/13 is detailed on pages 27 - 30 of the Natural Areas Management Plan 2013 - 2018. Bushland condition is useful in tracking large changes overtime and should continue to be measured each time this Management Plan is reviewed. This allows changes to be regularly monitored and recorded.

Historical Bushland Condition Assessment Data

Bushland condition was not mapped in the 2001 Management Plan. It was mapped in December 2006 for the 2007 Management Plan using the Keighery Scale where it divided the bushland into 20 x 20m polygons.

The bushland condition mapping undertaken in 2006 using the Keighery Scale assessed 14% of the bushland as *Good*, 43% as *Degraded* and 43% as *Very Degraded*. The condition of the bushland was generally found to deteriorate towards the edges, which were more susceptible to weed invasion. This survey was undertaken in December and the condition ratings were allocated strictly on the basis of local native species present. Therefore areas which had been planted with species not known to be native to the local area did not receive a *Good* rating, even though the areas they were located in might have been in *Good* condition.

The bushland condition mapping undertaken in 2008 using the Keighery Scale through the Natural Area Initial Assessments assessed 10% of the bushland as *Good* and 90% as *Degraded*. This survey was undertaken in spring 2008 and like the 2006 mapping the condition ratings were allocated on the basis of local native species present. These maps were not digitised and did not use 20 x 20m polygons.

2012/13 Bushland Condition Assessment

The mapping for the 2013 – 2018 Management Plan was undertaken in spring 2012 by adapting the Keighery Scale and dividing the bushland into 20 x 20m polygons. The use of 20 x 20m polygons allows a systematic, measurable and repeatable means for collecting data overtime. Where each 20 x 20m polygon represents an individual unit with a GPS coordinate. When bushland condition is undertaken in future this method will allow a quantitative assessment to be undertaken to compare changes overtime.

The Keighery Scale was adapted to assess the impact of disturbance on vegetation structure. Each 20 x 20m polygon was provided a rating from *Very Good*, *Good*, *Degraded* to *Completely Degraded*. The main disturbance factors that influenced the condition rating included fire, environmental weeds, selective removal of species (from plant pathogens, frequent fires, grazing and logging for example) and clearing. The existence on non-indigenous plants (through enrichment planting) was not rated as a disturbance unless they were considered invasive.

The majority of the bushland was assessed as *Good* condition with some small *Degraded* and *Very Good* areas. Refer to Table 2 below and the Bushland Condition map in the map section on page 27.

Table 2: Extent of Bushland Condition 2012/13

Very Good	Good	Degraded	Completely Degraded	Total Area
0.04Ha	5.47Ha	0.9Ha	0	6.41Ha

The small area assessed as *Very Good* condition was impacted by some disturbance. However it maintained a local native vegetation structure including a herbaceous layer, a middle and upper storey layer and whilst containing some weeds they were not aggressive and were found in low abundance.

The *Good* condition rated areas consisted of a band of differing levels of *Good* condition bushland. Some of these were more on the degraded side of *Good* condition and others were more on the *Very Good* condition side of *Good* condition. In the *Good* condition bushland areas some introduced native plants may also have formed part of the vegetation structure (such as *Eucalyptus utilis*) and this did not lead to a *Degraded* rating as these areas still retained vegetation structure, and the non-native plants provided structure and were non-invasive.

In areas where Peppermints dominated along with other aggressive weeds these plots were assigned a *Degraded* rating even though there was some remnant native vegetation existing. Likewise the areas dominated by Pinus species along Karella Street and Smyth Road that consisted of very little understorey also were assigned a *Degraded* rating.

Some areas rated as *Good* condition had a high density of aggressive weeds however they still maintained an upper and middle and/or understorey native vegetation layer. Whilst other areas rated as *Good* condition had significantly less dense aggressive weeds and maintained a shrub and upper storey structure they also were rated *Good* condition as they did not contain the elements to consider them as *Very Good* condition such as a native herbaceous layer.

Bushland condition at Hollywood Reserve is unlikely to show large improvements in the next five years from the ratings provided in 2012/13 unless some intensive restoration work is undertaken in the *Degraded* areas. It is also unlikely that some of the *Good* condition bushland areas will become *Very Good* over the next five years even if aggressive weeds are removed. This is because it is difficult to reintroduce a herbaceous layer as many provenance species are difficult to propagate. Notwithstanding, bushland condition is useful in tracking changes overtime and should continue to be measured each time this Management Plan is reviewed. This allows changes to be regularly monitored and recorded.

Native Flora

The current flora of Hollywood Reserve is a mixture of indigenous and non-indigenous native flora and weeds. Many native plants came from further afield such as the wheatbelt and eastern states.

Historical Flora Inventory Data (Appendix 1)

In the 2007 Management Plan 289 native flora species were recorded as occurring in the Reserve. These are listed in Appendix 6 (Native Flora Inventory as listed in the 2007 Management Plan). Of the 289 flora species recorded 91 were identified as local native species and 198 as non-indigenous native species which included 9 Orchids (that were listed as being planted). This flora inventory was compiled from many different lists along with additional species that were noted by TRANEN in 2007 added.

The historical flora inventory data was based on the following surveys/flora lists and may not be 100% representative of the flora that occurs in the Reserve as it consists of several flora lists of merged data:

- City of Nedlands survey 1983,
- APACE 2001,
- TRANEN 2007; and
- Flora lists from 1997 – 1999 by the Friends of Hollywood Reserve.

Flora Inventory as at November 2013 (Appendix 1)

For the development of this Management Plan the historical native flora inventory data was partially reviewed. The original lists have been reorganised so that 'native' has a restrictive definition that means native to the Perth region of the Swan Coastal Plain. This flora list (Appendix 1) was based on surveys undertaken in October/November 2013 by Ian Fordyce with further surveys being required in subsequent years through winter and spring. Currently 113 native flora have been recorded at Hollywood Reserve and 96 weeds (which include some species intentionally planted in the Reserve).

The 2013 Flora Inventory (Appendix 1) includes nine conservation listed flora as outlined in Table 3.

Table 3: Conservation Listed Flora Hollywood Reserve

Conservation Status	Botanical Name	Common Name	Notes
Threatened (Declared Rare)	<i>Acacia denticulosa</i>	Sandpaper Wattle	Widespread in the Reserve
Threatened (Declared Rare)	<i>Eucalyptus crucis</i> subsp. <i>Crucis</i>	(Southern Cross) Silver Mallee	Possibly subsp. <i>lanceolata</i>
P3	<i>Banksia lullfitzii</i>		Only one individual
P3	<i>Melaleuca coccinea</i>	Goldfields Bottlebrush	Only one population
P4	<i>Calothamnus rupestris</i>	Mouse Ears	Widespread in the Reserve
P4	<i>Dodonaea hackettiana</i>	Hackett's Hop Bush	Widespread in the Reserve
P4	<i>Eucalyptus kruseana</i> subsp. <i>kruseana</i>	Bookleaf Mallee	
P4	<i>Grevillea olivacea</i>	Olive Grevillea	
P4	<i>Jacksonia sericea</i>		Widespread in the Reserve

Plant Pathogens

A survey of plant pathogens in 2011 on 26 trees (4 Tuarts, 20 Jarrah's and 2 Marri's) at Hollywood Reserve isolated the following plant pathogens:

- *Phytophthora multivora* (2 Marri's),
- Possible *Armillaria luteobubalina* (2 Tuarts); and
- Stem cankers – caused by fungal pathogens (4 Jarrah's).

All trees displayed symptoms of stress such as crown thinning and epicormic growth, three trees were being attacked by stem boring insects and three were also being attacked by leaf minors. Beneficial mycorrhizal fungi were observed as being more abundant at Hollywood Reserve connecting to the root system of many trees than other irrigated parkland areas that were surveyed.

The identification and management of plant pathogens and other causes of tree decline has been detailed in the Natural Areas Management Plan 2013 - 2018. In summary, strict hygiene protocols are required (of which many are already being implemented) such as ensuring that no soil or plant material is transferred between natural areas or restoration sites, by brushing excess soil off clothing, machinery and equipment, and sterilising with 70% solution of methylated spirits.

Some tree species can be successfully treated by injecting nutrients systemically, which can last for up to three years, so they are not as susceptible to death as a result of plant pathogens. The City implemented some systemic treatments in 2011. These trees are being monitored and follow up treatments may be required in the future. Refer to pages 41 - 44 of the Natural Areas Management Plan 2013 – 2018 for management strategies and hygiene protocols.

Weeds

Of the 95 weeds recorded in Hollywood Reserve (Appendix 1) the distribution of 9 of these and woody weeds were mapped in 2012/13. They are shown in the map section on page 27.

Many non-indigenous native plants listed in Appendix 1 were intentionally planted. These are not necessarily considered weeds as they provide habitat and cover and they should only be removed if they become invasive.

Weed mapping

There was no previous weed mapping undertaken at Hollywood Reserve through Management Plan development and reviews. The weed mapping undertaken in 2012/13 was undertaken in spring using 20 x 20m polygons and DPAW cover classes detailed in their weed mapping Standard Operating Procedure 22.1. Which include:

- Individual plants (mapped as GPS points),
- Less than 5%,
- 6-75%; and
- 76-100%.

This method allows a systematic, measurable and repeatable means for collecting weed cover and density overtime. Where each 20 x 20m polygon represents an individual unit with a GPS coordinate. When weed mapping is undertaken in future this method will allow a quantitative assessment to be undertaken to compare changes overtime.

Target Species for Weed Mapping 2012/13

In 2012/13 the following weeds were mapped Baboon Flower (*Babiana angustifolia*), Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*), Geraldton Carnation Weed (*Euphorbia terracina*), Black Flag (*Ferraria crispera*), Freesia (*Freesia alba x leichtlinii*), Yellow Ixia (*Ixia maculata*), One Leaf Cape Tulip (*Moraea flaccida*); and Woody Weeds.

Limitations of weed mapping

Only the above listed priority weeds could be mapped due to the time and the cost involved with the mapping. Unfortunately there are always going to be some limitations encountered with weed mapping. These include:

Timing of mapping

Mapping should always be undertaken in spring when weeds are active. There are six natural areas that require mapping and they all cannot all be mapped simultaneously. This means that some weeds that may have germinated may not be flowering at the time of survey, may be covered over by taller weeds and therefore not visible when the surveying is undertaken or have been removed

through weeding activities. Also some weeds do not flower every year and therefore may be difficult to identify when the surveying is undertaken.

Weather variations from year to year

Some years can have early rain which will provide an early flowering and germination period. Other years have late rain that extends into spring which provides successive germination events by which time the mapping could have concluded.

Fungi

Dr. Neale Bougher from the CSIRO undertook a brief fungi survey in Hollywood Reserve in June 1999 the species recorded in this survey are detailed in Appendix 2 along with any additional species that have been recorded since 1999.

Dr. Neale Bougher noted the following in regards to the beneficial aspects of fungi:

"Fungi form a crucial part of the natural processes of any bushland. They contribute to the health of the park bushland ecosystem by capturing, storing, releasing and recycling essential nutrients. Some of the major roles of fungi include: (a) mutually beneficial relationships (mycorrhizas) with trees and other plants (b) decomposition of organic matter and releasing mineral nutrients (c) attacking living plants or producing wood rots. Healthy ecosystems have soil with abundant living organisms including fungi involved in nutrient recycling processes and making nutrients available. Native Australian plants have coevolved with microbes and fungi to capture and keep scarce nutrients in the ecosystem.

Mycorrhizal fungi have a symbiotic relationship with plants via two way exchange that occurs in modified roots known as mycorrhiza. Photosynthates (sugars) from the plant are transferred to the fungi in one direction, while soil nutrients such as phosphorus are transported from the fungus to the plant in the other direction. Mycorrhizal networks act like extra root systems for plants, and the mycorrhizal systems are much more effective than roots alone. Decomposer (saprophytic) fungi also increase soil nutrient availability, decompose logs, twigs and leaves and contribute to soil organic matter and soil structure." Logs, twigs and leaves therefore should not be removed."

The fungi list for Hollywood Reserve should be continually updated as new species are recorded.

Native Fauna

A total of 30 native birds, 2 mammals and 4 reptiles have been recorded at Hollywood Reserve.

Of the 30 bird species recorded as occurring in Hollywood Reserve (Appendix 3) three species are protected under the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). These include the Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) which is listed as *Endangered*, the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii*) which is listed as *Vulnerable* and the Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) which is listed as a *Migratory* and a *Marine* species.

The bird list was compiled from past surveys and was updated for the 2001 Management Plan by Mr Aubrey Moore and again for the 2013 – 2018 Management Plan by members of the Friends of Hollywood Reserve and City staff. A total of 35 bird species have been recorded in the Reserve, 5 of these are considered feral birds and 9 species have not been seen for many years however they have still been listed to provide a record of historical sightings.

Mammals

There are two mammals recorded in Hollywood Reserve. These include the Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) and the Goulds Wattle Bat (*Chalinolobus gouldii*).

Herpetofauna (Reptiles & Amphibians)

A total of 4 herpetofauna species have been confirmed at Hollywood Reserve. These include: The Marbled Gecko (*Christinus marmoratus*), the Sands Gould's Monitor (*Varanus gouldii*), the Fence Skink *Cyrtoblepharus buchananii*; and the Western Bobtail (*Tiliqua rugosa*).

The 4 species listed above would only form part of the herpetofauna species at Hollywood Reserve and further informal surveys should be undertaken to update the current species list.

Invertebrates

No native invertebrates have been confirmed onsite. Like herpetofauna, invertebrates should also be informally surveyed and species lists compiled if resources allow.

Introduced Fauna

Please refer to pages 65 – 69 of the Natural Areas Management Plan 2013 - 2018 for details of feral animal control strategies.

Mammals

Hollywood Reserve has the following confirmed introduced mammals: rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*). Other possible (however unconfirmed) introduced fauna include the Cat (*Felis catus*), the House Mouse (*Mus musculus*) and the Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*).

Invertebrates

One introduced invertebrate of concern at Hollywood Reserve includes the European Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera*).

Introduced Birds

There are five known introduced birds within Hollywood Reserve these include the Rock Dove (*Columba livia*), Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), Laughing Dove (*Streptopelia senegalensis*), Rainbow Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus*); and Laughing Kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*).

PLAN FOR MANAGEMENT

Please refer to pages 31 - 43 of the Natural Areas Management Plan 2013 – 2018 for general management principles and weed control that relate to all natural areas.

Management Zones

External Boundaries

For management purposes it is important to distinguish between parkland and bushland zones. At Hollywood Reserve, the boundaries between bushland, parkland areas and adjacent agency land is well defined by lawn areas, pathways and fencing.

Internal Boundaries

The bushland is generally divided into 3 Zones. These include the northern and southern sections and the walkway which links the two sections. Over the years the Friends of Hollywood Reserve have focussed their management in the southern section (Zone 3) and the walkway (Zone 2) these Zones have also been focus sites for planting events with Hollywood Primary School.

Figure 2: Management Zones at Hollywood Reserve.



Management Actions 2013 – 2018

ACTIONS	
1.	Manage Hollywood Reserve on the basis three zones.

Rehabilitation

The improvement of bushland condition at Hollywood Reserve will be achieved by assisting natural regeneration through weed control and reconstruction at selected degraded sites.

The priority for rehabilitation is the consolidation and expansion of better condition bushland in all Zones. The Bradley Method should be followed which focuses on targeting better condition bushland areas within Zones.

All Zones require annual weed control of priority weeds and Zone 2 and 3 require ongoing annual maintenance in the form of revegetation activities and weed control. These Zones should continue to be a focus of the Friends of Hollywood Reserve. Zone 1 has a higher proportion of local provenance plants and is more representative of the natural plant community that originally existed in the Reserve. The degraded edges of Zone 1 should therefore only be reconstructed with similar species that already exist in Zone 1 to maintain this community of plants.

Management Actions 2013 – 2018

ACTIONS	
1.	Focus revegetation at selected degraded sites within Zones.
2.	Focus management on better condition bushland areas within Zones.
3.	The Friends of Hollywood Reserve continue to focus management on Zones 2 and 3.
4.	Only revegetate Zone 1 with similar existing local native species.

Revegetation

Species Selection

Ideally species used for revegetation in reconstruction sites would consist of the entire collection of plants that naturally occur at Hollywood Reserve such as those that occur on the Karrakatta Central and South Vegetation Complex. However this is not always possible as not all species can be propagated. Also there are many non-native species that have been planted over the years.

Hollywood Reserve has many naturally occurring native herbaceous species. Some of which are found in low abundance and therefore consideration should be given to ensure their survival onsite. If possible they should also be propagated for revegetation at reconstruction sites. Some species that fit into this category include:

- *Hovea pungens*,
- *Acacia willdenowiana*,
- *Conostylis setigera*,
- *Mesomelaena pseudostygia*,
- *Thysanotus sp*,
- *Burchardia umbellata*,
- *Conostephium pendulum*; and
- *Conostephium preissii*.

Management Actions 2013 – 2018

ACTIONS	
1.	Work with local nurseries to grow naturally occurring native herbaceous species.
2.	Use only plant species for rehabilitation if they would have naturally occurred on site especially in Zone 1.

Environmental Weed Control

A total of 28 priority weeds have been listed for management in Hollywood Reserve (Table 4). Each priority weed has been provided management notes and the Invasive Plant Prioritisation Process rating (DEC, 2008). Priority weeds will be managed according to management notes provided on DPAW's Florabase website at <http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au> and are detailed in Appendix 4. Priority weeds have been selected from:

- The Swan Region Assessment 2008 (Invasive Plant Prioritisation Process (DEC)),
- 30 highest priority weeds for the Swan Region 2008,
- State and federal weed lists; and
- Their ability to be controlled without causing disturbance.

Table 4: Priority Weeds for Control – Hollywood Reserve (Ratings taken from DEC Invasive Plant Prioritisation Process 2008 (Swan Region)).

Species name	Common Name	Notes	Rating
1. <i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Range Wattle	Requires ongoing monitoring and control.	FAR (Further Assessment Required)
2. <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint	Requires ongoing monitoring and control. Retain mature specimens along Karella Street.	High
3. <i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat	Ongoing control required in conjunction with grass spraying program.	Very High
4. <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	Requires ongoing monitoring and control. Only two small populations found.	Very High
5. <i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	Requires ongoing monitoring and control.	High
6. <i>Brassica barrelieri</i> subsp. <i>oxyrrhina</i>	Smooth Stem Turnip	Ongoing hand weeding required.	Medium
7. <i>Babiana angustifolia</i>	Baboon Flower	Control in conjunction with bulb spraying.	Medium/High
8. <i>Chamaelucium uncinatum</i>	Geraldton Wax	Ongoing removal of juvenile seedlings.	Medium
9. <i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African Cornflag	Ongoing monitoring and control for reinfestation.	Medium
10. <i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	Ongoing control required.	Very High
11. <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass	Ongoing control required in conjunction with grass spraying program.	FAR
12. <i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	Geraldton Carnation Weed	Ongoing hand weeding required.	Very High
13. <i>Ferraria crispa</i>	Black Flag	Ongoing control required.	Very High
14. <i>'Freesia alba x leichtlinii</i>	Freesia	Ongoing control required.	Very High
15. <i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Climbing Fumitory	Hand weeding required if resources allow.	Medium/High
16. <i>Gladiolus angustus</i>	Long Tubed Painted Lady	Ongoing control required.	High
17. <i>Ixia maculata</i>	Yellow Ixia	Ongoing control required.	FAR
18. <i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass	Control required.	High
19. <i>Lachenalia bulbifera</i>	Soldiers	Ongoing monitoring and control required. Hand remove populations in degraded sites.	High
20. <i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	Narrowleaf Lupin	Ongoing hand weeding required.	Unrated
21. <i>Lupinus cosentinii</i>	Sandplain Lupin	Ongoing hand weeding required.	Unrated
22. <i>Moraea flaccida</i>	One-leaf Cape Tulip	Ongoing control required.	Very High
23. <i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Rose Pelargonium	Ongoing monitoring and control required.	Medium/High
24. <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	Ongoing hand weeding required.	FAR
25. <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper	Requires ongoing monitoring for re-infestation/ resprouting.	Very High
26. <i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Sparaxis	Ongoing control required.	Very High
27. <i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Control required.	FAR
28. <i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Watsonia	Requires ongoing monitoring for reinfestation.	Very High

Strategy

Priority weeds should be controlled in all Zones and in accordance with management notes in Appendix 4. Of the priority weeds listed in Table 4 the following weeds are considered the highest priority for management:

- Geraldton Carnation Weed,
- Bridal Creeper,
- Perennial Veldt Grass,
- Black Flag,
- One-leaf Cape Tulip,
- *Babiana angustifolia*,
- Wild Radish,
- *Lupinus* sp,
- Freesia,
- *Gladiolus angustus*,
- *Ixia maculata*,
- *Vicia sativa*; and
- Woody Weeds.

Sugar Gums

Sugar Gums have been historically planted at Hollywood Reserve and are considered a highly invasive weed. However, they are not posing any immediate management issue through the germination of juvenile seedlings and therefore they are not currently recommended for management.

Collaboration with adjacent landowners

Some weeds on the adjacent Karrakatta Cemetery have the potential to invade Hollywood Reserve such as Geraldton Carnation weed and Lupins. Through collaboration with the Metropolitan Cemeteries Board, these weed infestations have been effectively managed in the past. The City and the Friends of Hollywood Reserve should continue to collaborate with the Metropolitan Cemeteries Board for weed management on adjacent land.

Monitoring

Of the 95 weeds identified as occurring within Hollywood Reserve, the distributions and densities of 9 weeds were mapped along with woody weeds. These should continue to be mapped every five years as part of management plan reviews.

Highly invasive weeds with the potential to expand their distributions should be monitored and mapped annually (if they have increased their distribution) so that their current distribution can be monitored and controlled as required. These species include Black Flag, One-leaf Cape Tulip, Bridal Creeper; and Freesias. New invasive weeds should also be mapped as they arise and controlled as necessary.

Species that either have small populations or have previously been removed from the bushland require annual monitoring and control. These include:

- African Cornflag,
- Rose Pelargonium,
- *Lachenalia bulbifera*,
- Bridal Creeper,
- *Sparaxis bulbifera*; and
- *Watsonia meriana*.

Management Actions 2013 – 2018

ACTIONS	
WEED CONTROL	
1.	Continue to control the following weeds as a high priority: Geraldton Carnation Weed, Bridal Creeper, Perennial Veldt Grass, Black Flag, One-leaf Cape Tulip, <i>Babiana angustifolia</i> , Wild Radish, <i>Lupinus</i> sp, <i>Freesia</i> , <i>Gladiolus angustus</i> , <i>Ixia maculata</i> , <i>Vicia sativa</i> ; and Woody Weeds.
2.	Continue to collaborate with the Metropolitan Cemeteries Board for weed management on adjacent land.
3.	Do not undertake removal of historically planted non-indigenous Australian native plants (such as Sugar Gums) unless they become invasive.
4.	Control priority weeds in accordance with management notes detailed in Appendix 4.
MONITORING	
5.	Monitor, control and document the distribution of new invasive weeds as they arise.
6.	Annually monitor weeds with the potential to expand rapidly and map changes in their distribution if required.
7.	Undertake annual monitoring and control of <i>African Cornflag</i> , <i>Rose Pelargonium</i> , <i>Lachenalia bulbifera</i> , <i>Bridal Creeper</i> , <i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i> ; and <i>Watsonia meriana</i> to ensure they do not spread or reestablish.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire management actions for all natural areas has been detailed on pages 45 - 50 of the Natural Areas Management Plan 2013 – 2018 and the fire history map shown in the map section on page 27 of this Management Plan. The City recently undertook bushfire risk assessments in all of City's natural areas using Australian Standard AS 3959 (*Buildings in Bush Fire Prone Areas*) and ISO AS/NZ 31000-2009 (Risk Management - Principles and Guidelines). As a result of these assessments the following actions are to be implemented for Hollywood Reserve:

- Install a 3m wide Fire Access Way (FAW) along the MCB boundary; and
- Install/maintain/upgrade a 2m wide Fire Access Way (FAW) along the War Graves boundary.

In addition to the above listed actions fire bans should be maintained at all times and reduction of fuel loads through grass weed control along with annual maintenance of fire access ways are also ongoing fire hazard reduction strategies that need to be implemented for Hollywood Reserve.

Management Actions 2013 - 2018

ACTIONS	
1.	Undertake annual management of grass weeds to reduce fuel loads.

ACCESS

The "*Objectives for Access*" have been detailed for all natural areas on pages 51 – 54 of the Natural Areas Management Plan 2013 - 2018. The fences and path network at Hollywood Reserve are considered appropriate with rehabilitation having been completed on most informal tracks over recent years. The majority of the path network provides for disability access from both Karalla Street and Smyth Road entrances.

Illegal access was reported in Zone 1 in 2012 where a car drove down the narrow walkway. A removable bollard should therefore be installed to limit illegal access to Zone 1. The path network in Zone 3 was upgraded in accordance with the City's Natural Area Path Network Policy in 2011. Based

on current funding the path network in Zones 1 and 2 are due to be upgraded in 2021/22 in accordance with the Corporate Business Plan and the City's Natural Area Path Network Policy.

Management Actions 2013 - 2018

ACTIONS	
1.	Install a removable bollard at the southern entrance to Zone 2 to stop illegal access.

CULTURAL HERITAGE, INTERPRETATION & EDUCATION

Cultural Heritage, Interpretation and Education has been detailed for all natural areas on pages 55 - 62 of the Natural Areas Management Plan 2013 - 2018. There are several signs, plaques, memorials and benches within Hollywood Reserve and one picnic table and information shelter.

There are many plaques displaying plant names along the pathways in the Reserve. They were installed along pathways to educate people of the types of plants found within the Reserve. However, many of the plants are now dead and the plaques are out of date and require removal.

Signage was reported to be of a high standard in the 2007 Management Plan and following consultation with the Friends of Hollywood Reserve it is still considered adequate for the Reserve.

There are many benches throughout the Reserve and one picnic table at the Boronia Street entrance. The majority of these are in a degraded state. The information shelter is located at the Boronia Street entrance to the Reserve. The information shelter allows information to be displayed including work undertaken by the Friends of Hollywood Reserve, a map of the Reserve and other information to inform and educate the general public. There is also a stock of informative brochures supplied by The Friends of Hollywood Reserve available at the Boronia Street and Monash Avenue entrances to the Reserve. Ongoing maintenance of the information shelter, benches and picnic table should be undertaken as required.

Walking trails linking all bushlands in the Western Suburbs (including Hollywood Reserve) are in the process of being developed for the Whadjuk Trails Project. This project is a collaboration between Lotterywest, natural area friends groups across the Western Suburbs, WESROC Councils, the BGPA and the Cities of Stirling and Fremantle. A website displaying information about the trails including Hollywood Reserve is in the process of being developed where people can download a map and App of sections of the trail network. Interpretive signage will also be installed through the Reserve detailing the cultural and environmental significance of Hollywood Reserve this will be developed in conjunction with the Friends of Hollywood Reserve.

Management Actions 2013 – 2018

ACTIONS	
1.	Undertake removal of plaques as required.
2.	Undertake maintenance of the information shelter, picnic table and benches as required.

NATIVE ANIMALS

Background

There are 36 confirmed native animal species in Hollywood Reserve (30 birds, 2 mammals and 4 reptiles). Ongoing surveying of native fauna within Hollywood Reserve should be undertaken if resources are available.

At present all these species are managed indirectly through improving bushland condition and control of feral animals which have the potential to predate, compete with or displace native animals. This is discussed under the section on feral animal management on pages 65 – 69 of the Natural Areas Management Plan 2013- 2018.

Strategy for Protection of Native Animals

*Goulds Wattle Bat (*Chalinolobus gouldii*)*

Gould's Wattle Bat is common throughout mainland Australia, except for Cape York Peninsula. They generally roost in colonies in a variety of habitats including buildings and tree hollows.

Bat boxes are installed throughout Hollywood Reserve. Goulds Wattle Bats have been recorded using the bat boxes. The City should continue the supply and installation of bat boxes when funding allows.

Brushtail Possum

Brushtail Possums are among the most adaptable of the native mammals they live in a variety of habitats often favouring open forest and woodland areas with older trees that provide hollows.

Due to the adaptability of the Brushtail Possum, no specific measures are proposed to manage them onsite. However, hollows in larger old and dead trees should be retained as refuges and the ongoing control of feral European Honey Bees should be undertaken as they can displace native animals from hollows.

Birds

Of the 30 native bird species identified in Appendix 3 three species are protected under the EPBC Act. These include the Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) which is listed as *Endangered*, the Forest Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii*) listed as *Vulnerable* and the Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) which is listed as a *Migratory* and a *Marine* species.

Carnaby's Cockatoos have a roost site at Perry Lakes (R15) and Hollywood Hospital (R3) and they often stop via Karrakatta Cemetery in the late afternoon to drink from the water fountains near the corner of Smyth and Aberdare Roads. Red Tailed-black Cockatoos have a roost site near McGillivray Oval in Mount Claremont. Both species are regularly seen foraging at Hollywood Reserve. Rainbow Bee-eaters migrate annually in summer and nest in Perth's sandy soils. They have been seen nesting and foraging at Hollywood Reserve and Karrakatta Cemetery. If nests are encountered in the bushland they should be protected so that any restoration work undertaken does not disturb their nests. Feral fox control should also be implemented as they can predate on their nests.

Feral birds

Feral birds compete with native birds for foraging material and nesting hollows. Some also carry diseases which have the potential to infect native bird populations such as the Rainbow Lorikeets that carry Beak and Feather disease. DPAW have been undertaking a five year regional feral bird control program focussing on Rainbow Lorikeets and Long-billed Corellas. They are currently seeking funding from Local Governments to continue this program.

The protection of the mammals and birds at Hollywood Reserve can be achieved through:

- Minimising fires that may destroy tree hollows,
- Retaining hollows for refuges in large old and dead trees,
- Controlling feral European Bees as they can displace native animals,
- Protecting nests of Rainbow Bee-eaters if they are encountered,
- Installation of bat boxes,
- Continuation of the fox control program; and
- Contributing to regional program being undertaken by DPAW for feral bird control.

Management Actions 2013 – 2018

ACTIONS	
1.	Undertake ongoing surveying of native fauna if resources allow.
2.	Minimise fires that may destroy tree hollows.
3.	Retain hollows for refuges in large old and dead trees.
4.	Control feral European Bees as they can displace native animals.
5.	Protect nests of Rainbow Bee-eaters if they are encountered.
6.	Continue the fox control program.
7.	Contribute to regional programs being undertaken for feral bird control by DPAW.
8.	Apply for funding for the installation of additional bat boxes within the Reserve.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The objectives and strategies for Community Involvement for all the City's Community Friends Groups are detailed on pages 63 - 64 of the Natural Areas Management Plan 2013 - 2018. In summary the activities of bushland community groups should continue to be supported by the City through the implementation of the Community Friends Group Policy and assistance provided to help friends groups remain sustainable through advertising and the volunteer referral centre.

History of the Formation of the Friends of Hollywood Reserve

During the period from 1963 – 1972 the City of Nedlands conducted various negotiations with a view to obtaining an area of land on the Smyth Road side of Karrakatta Cemetery for parks and gardens purposes. Various proposals were put to the City, including one from Mr Bartlett-Day, an early resident of Boronia Avenue, for a natural bushland park. Mr Bartlett-Day campaigned consistently for a period of time to have the bushland declared an "A" Class Reserve. He was assisted by strong support from the local community.

He had spent a lot of time with his daughter studying wildflowers in the park. When she died, in honouring the time that he had spent with her there began to plant trees and shrubs in the Reserve. The Hollywood High School Parents and Citizens Association proposed the establishment of cycle tracks. A suggestion was also made that a playground be established.

In 1972 the City of Nedlands was verbally advised of the vesting of eighteen acres for parks and gardens and subsequently the Reserve was named Hollywood Reserve. In 1974, the official vesting took place. A plan was produced in April 1975 and adopted by the City of Nedlands, with the exception of the playground, allowing for development of the Reserve as a native wildflower park. Veldt Grass was cleared, the Reserve fenced, trees planted around the perimeter and a bore was sunk.

One acre of land was set aside for the W.A. Native Orchid Study and Conservation Group for the transplantation and propagation of native orchids. They requested for their use a damp area of approximately 20 feet by 30 feet, a small area of granite boulders to be supplied by the City of Nedlands and a small gravel area 30 feet by 30 feet by 3 inches deep. The W.A. Native Orchid Study and Conservation Group were authorised by the City of Nedlands to commence development on the 3rd of June 1976. In that same month a petition was received from fifty-four residents of the Hollywood Ward objecting to the proposal.

In 1976, an attempt was made to hand the land over to the Karrakatta Cemetery Board. Local residents expressed vehement opposition to the proposal and it was subsequently dropped. In 1988 there was a further attempt by the State Government to transfer the Reserve to the Metropolitan Cemeteries Board. The outcome was the same as it had been previously.

The Friends of Hollywood Reserve formed in 1996 to protect the bushland from being developed and preserve it for conservation and recreation purposes. The development of the Reserve did not proceed, and from 1997 the Friends of Hollywood Reserve and the City of Nedlands have co-managed restoration and conservation efforts within Hollywood Reserve.

Friends of Hollywood Reserve Activities

The Friends of Hollywood Reserve are very active in the management of Hollywood Reserve and meet every second Sunday of the month from 9 – 12 noon. Projects the Friends of Hollywood Reserve are involved in include:

- Revegetation,
- Environmental weed management,
- Guided walks,
- Community education,
- Development of management actions for Hollywood Reserve; and
- Flora surveys.

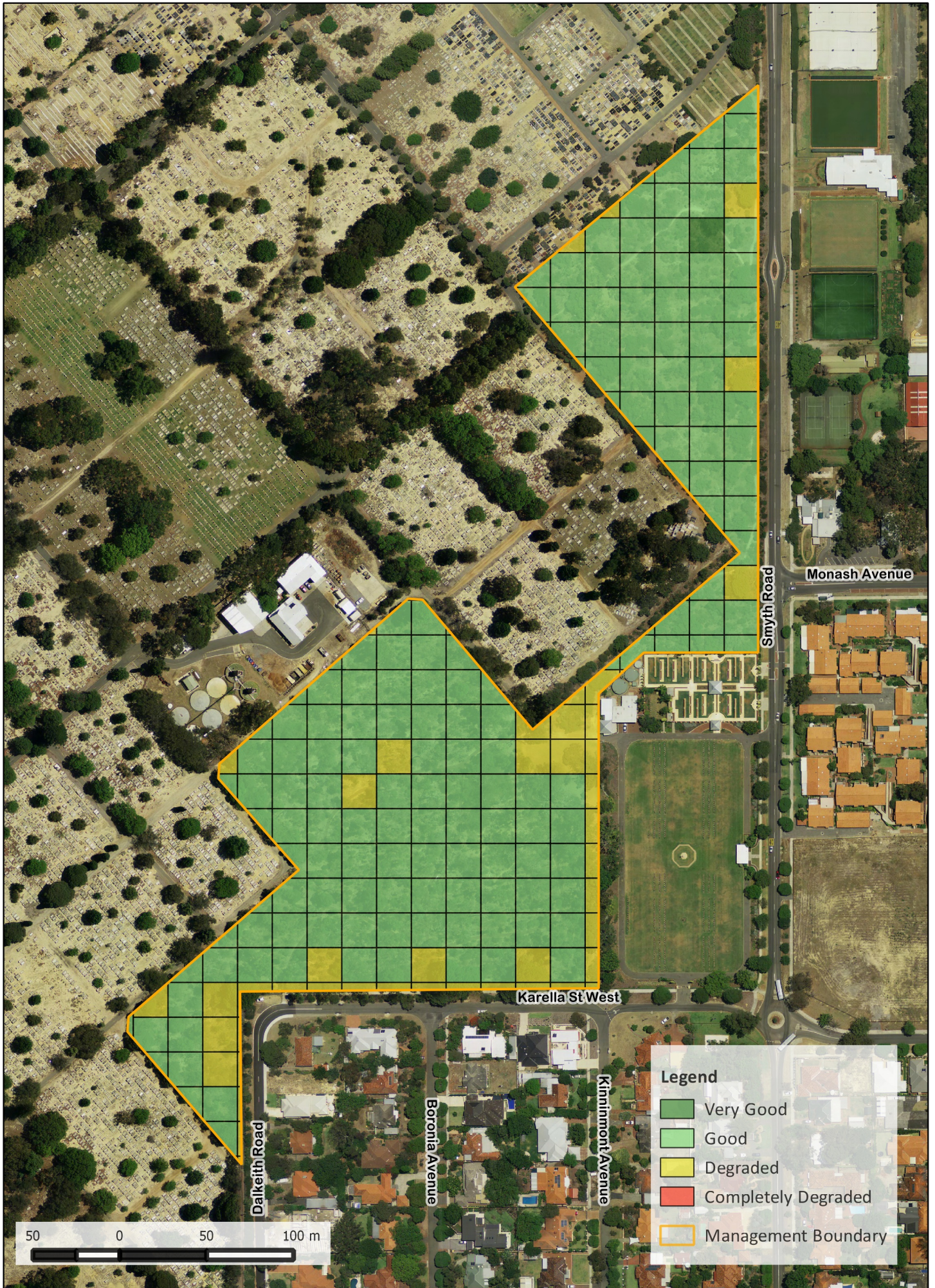
The Friends of Hollywood Reserve are keen to involve anyone interested in caring for Hollywood Reserve. The contact details for the Friends of Hollywood Reserve are:

Secretary Trish Hewson
12 Boronia Avenue Nedlands 6009 WA
9386 4476

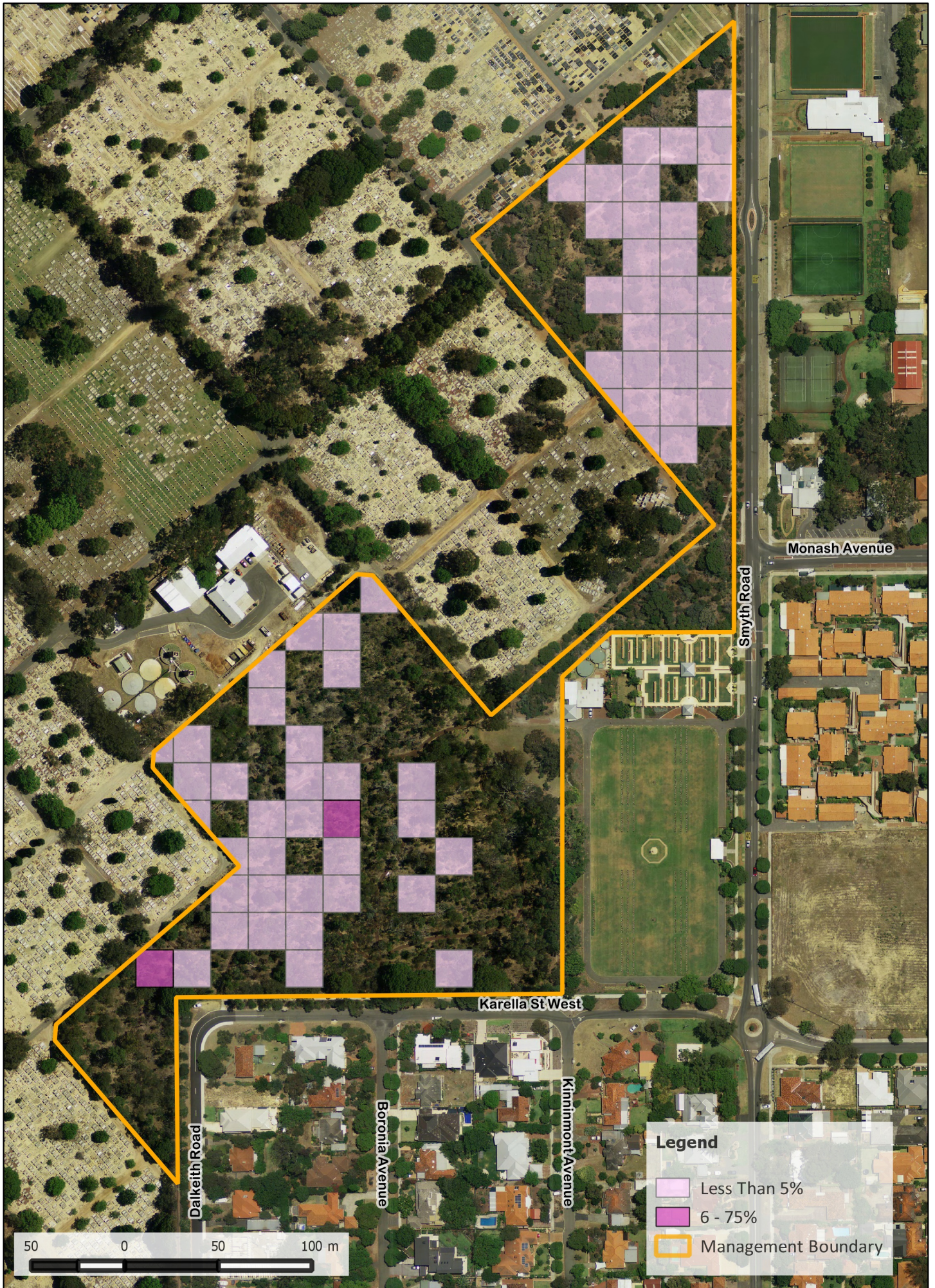
Urban Bushland Council

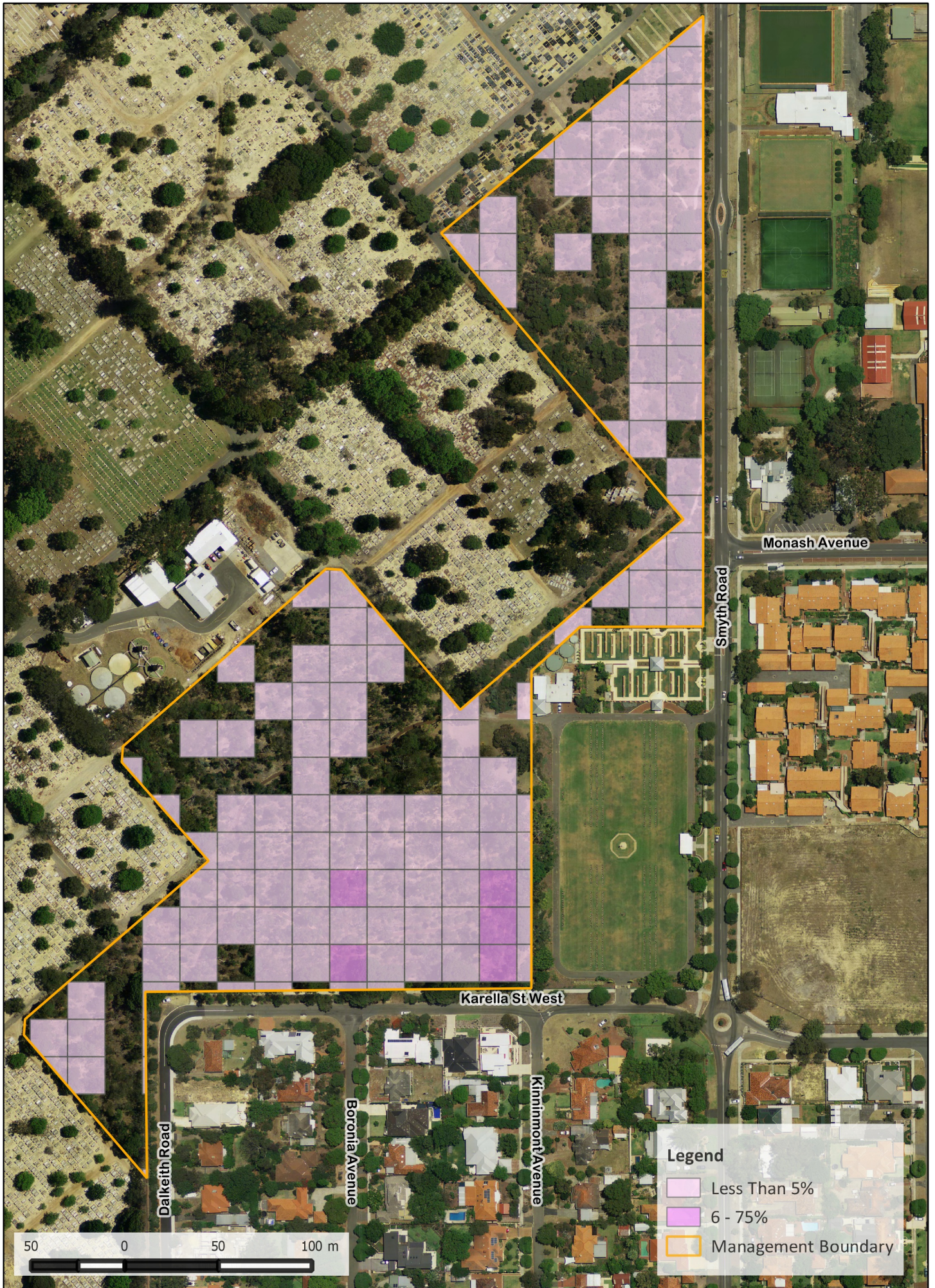
<http://www.bushlandperth.org.au/member-groups/3-north-of-the-river/51-friends-of-hollywood-reserve>

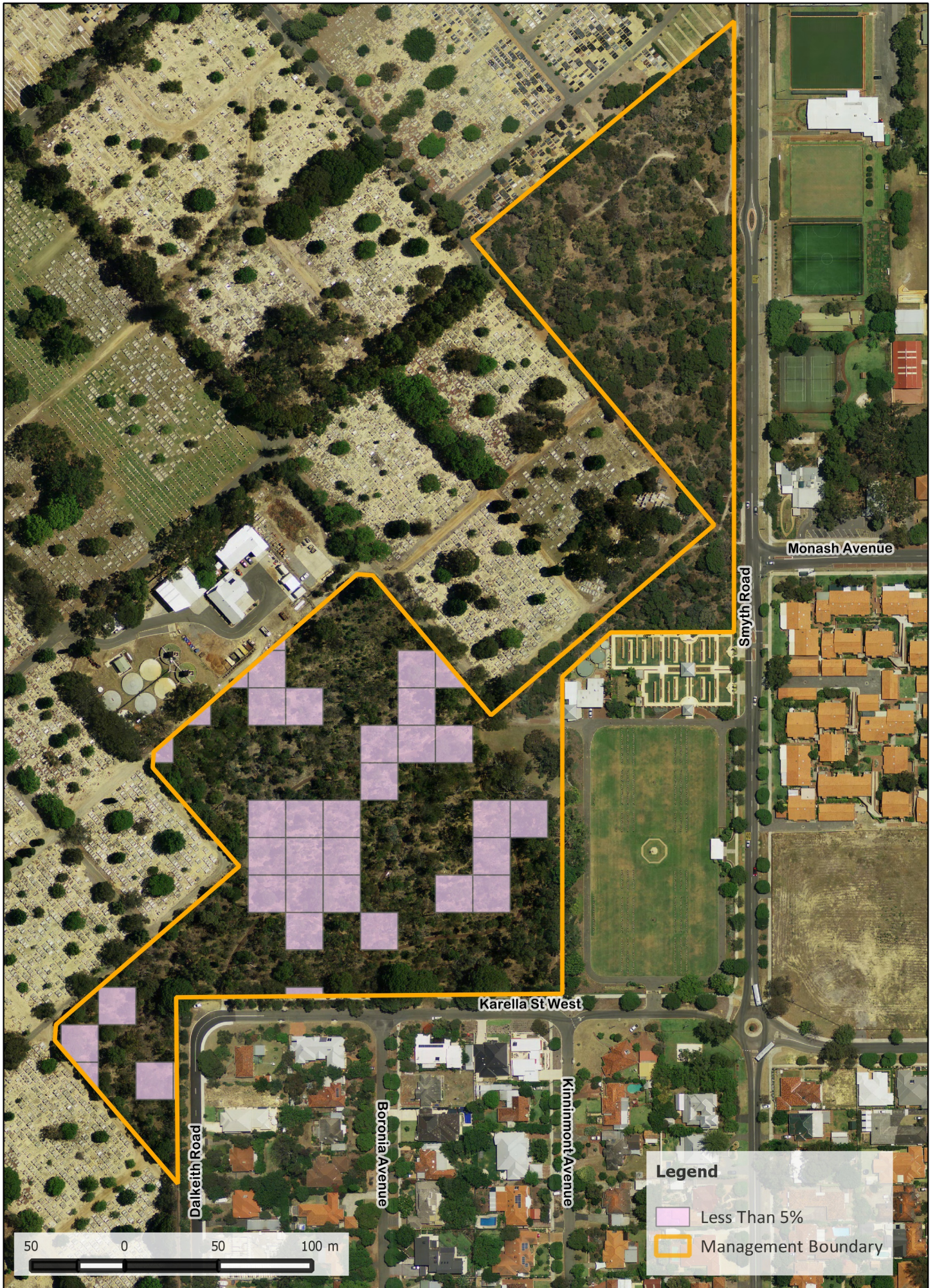
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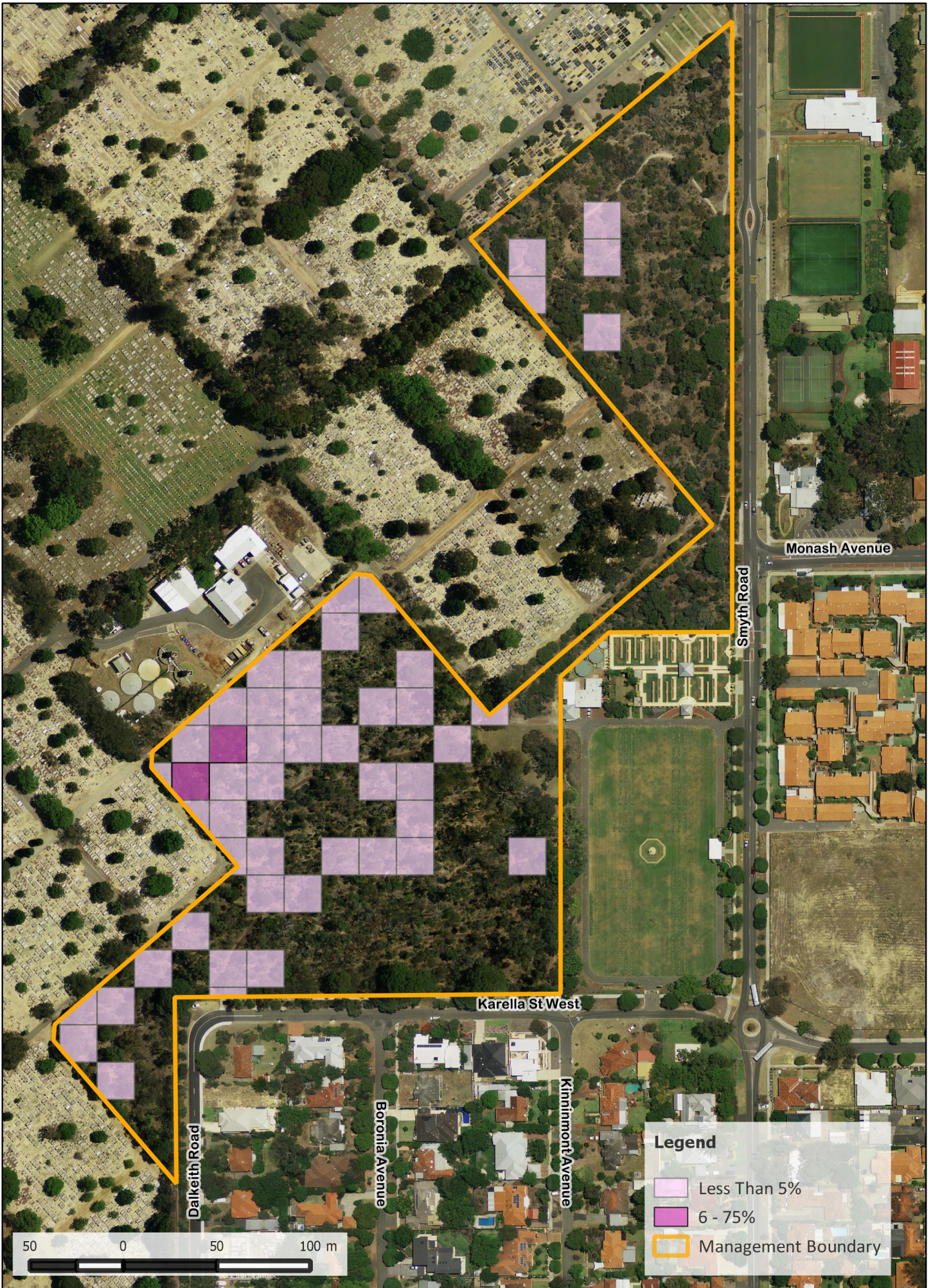


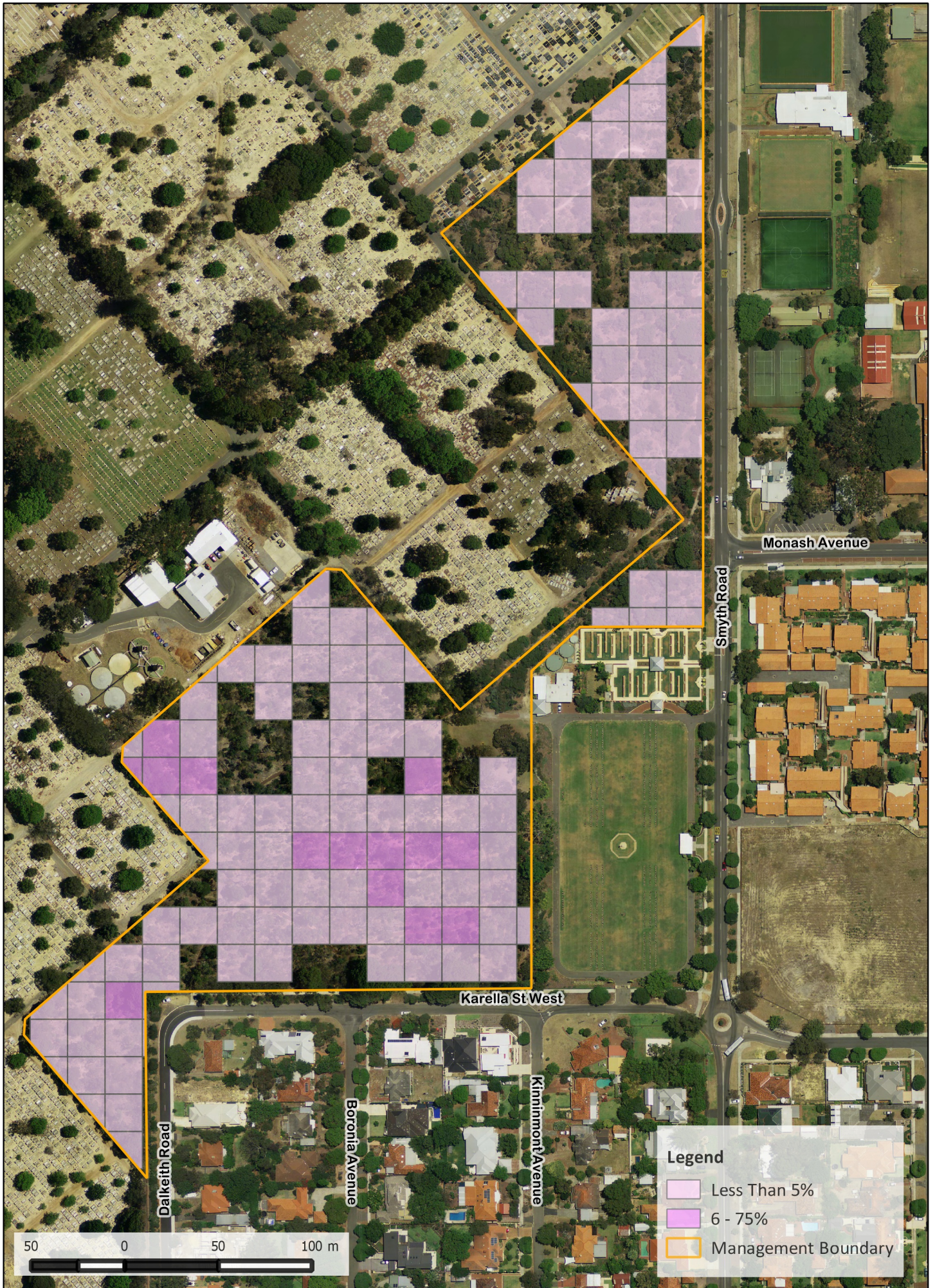




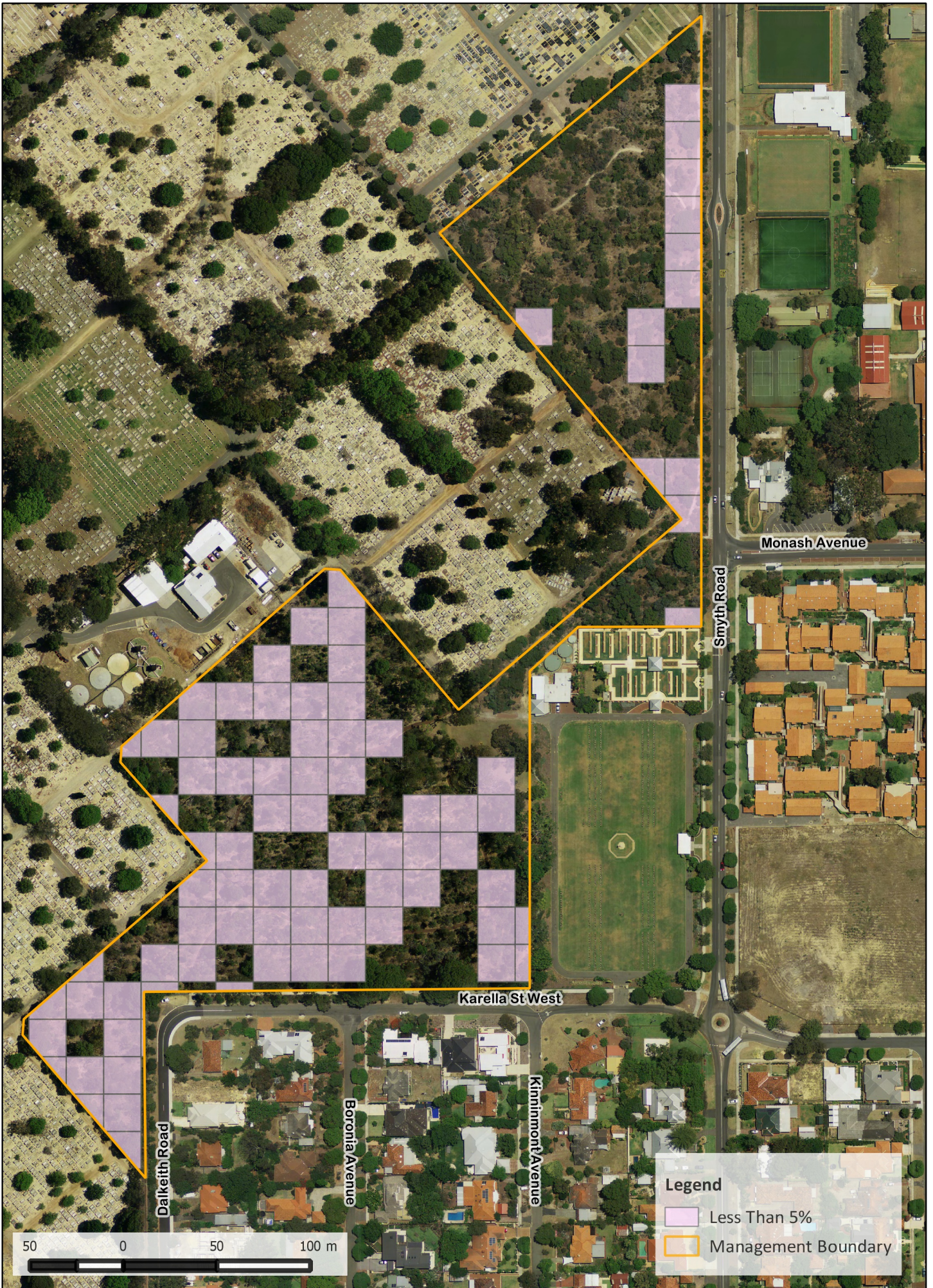


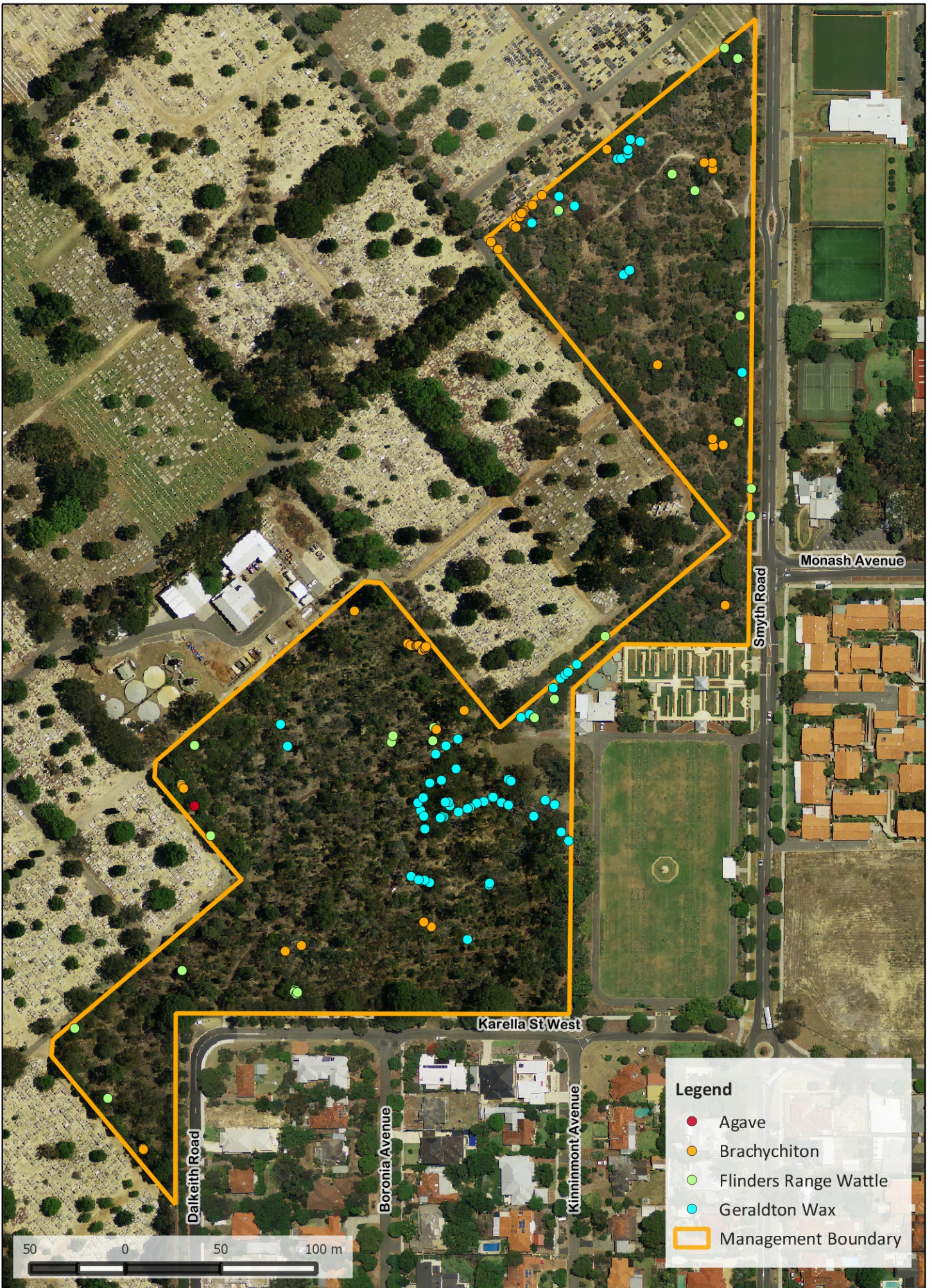


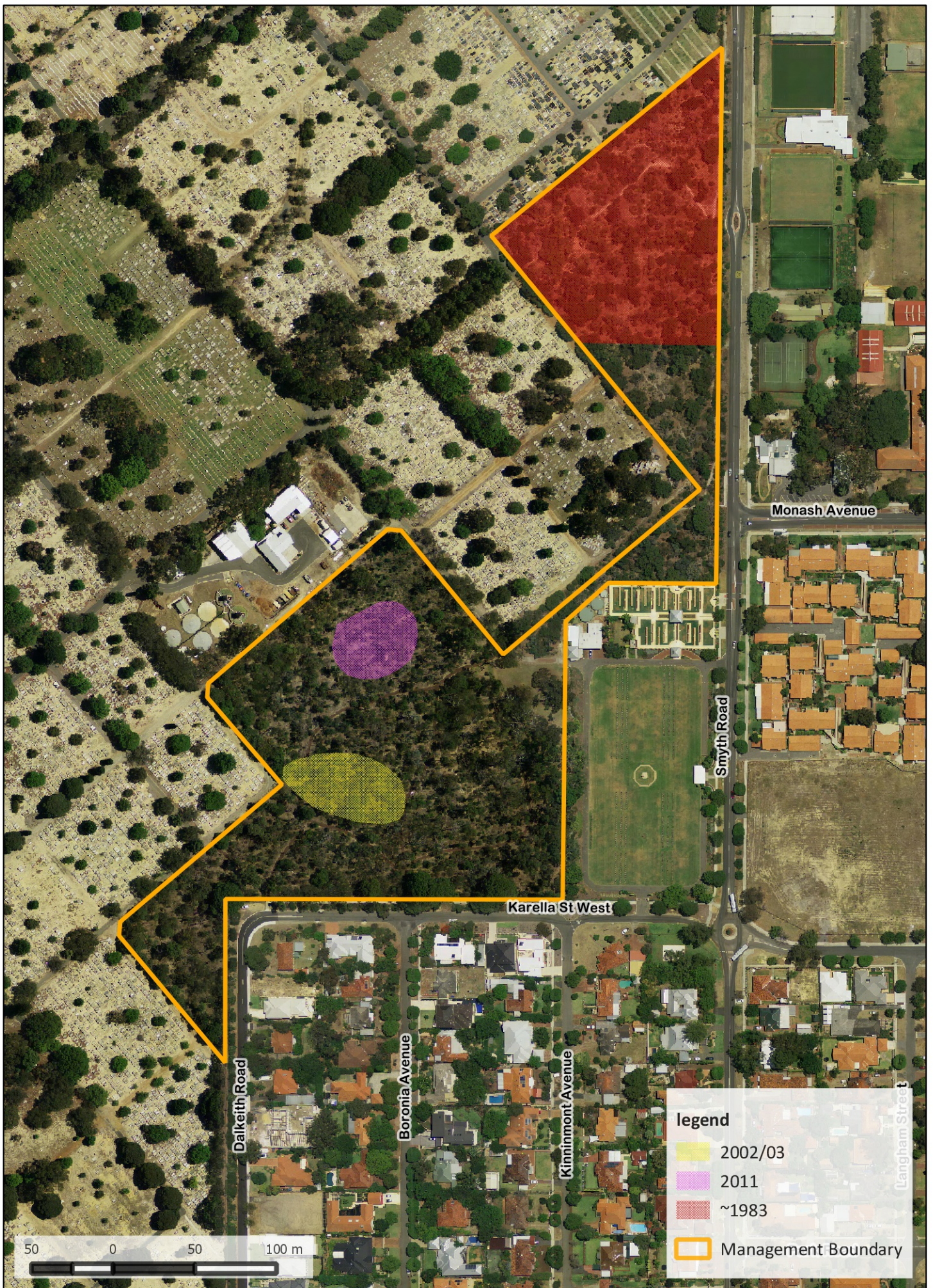




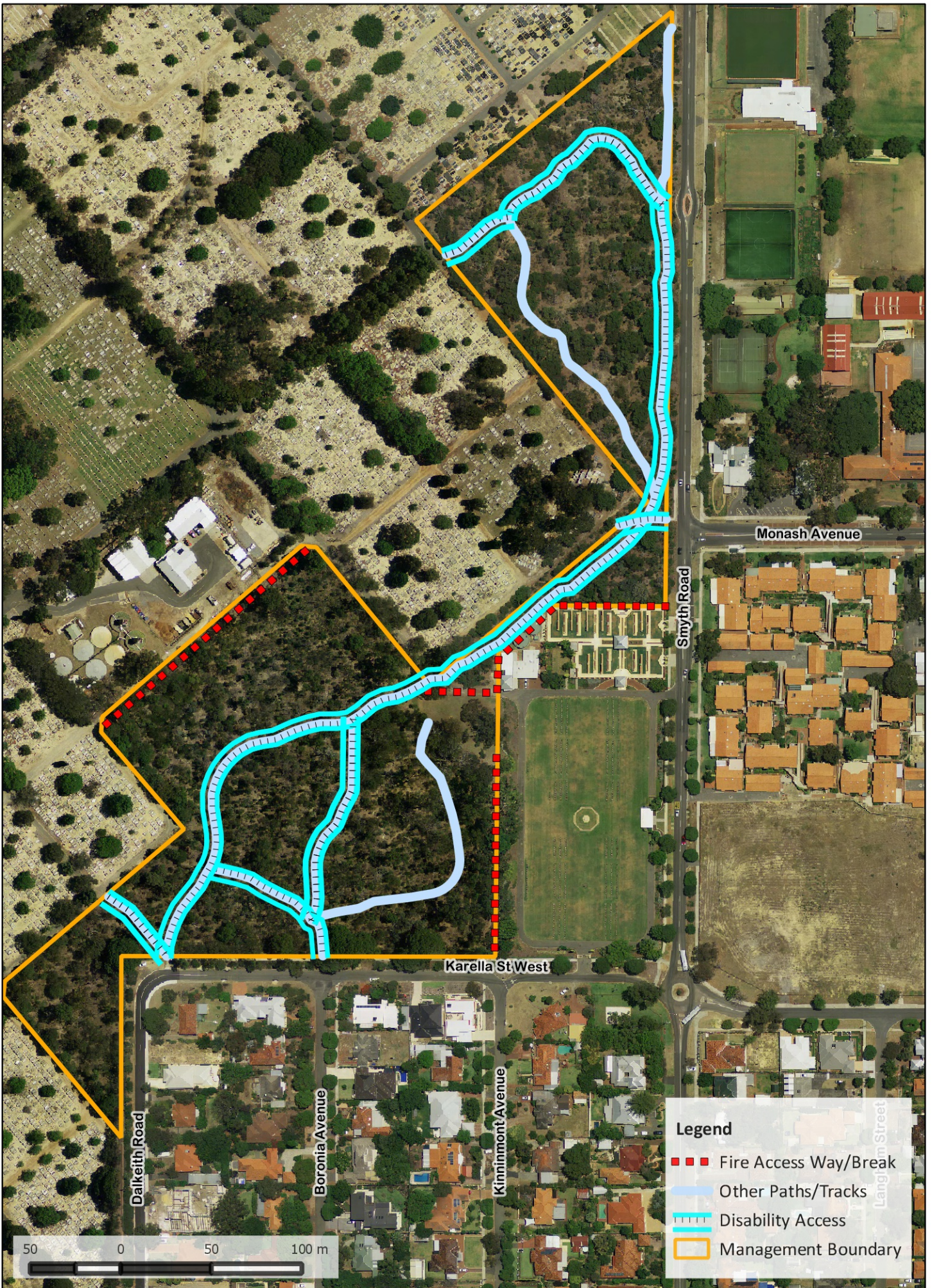








Map 11: Fire History



Map 12: Access and Pathways

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Appendix 1: Flora of Hollywood Reserve (Ian Fordyce 2013)

Native Flora (includes some that were planted)

Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
<i>Acacia cochlearis</i>	Rigid Wattle	
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Coastal Wattle	
<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>	Dune Moses	
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	Prickly Moses	
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle	
<i>Acacia willdenowiana</i>	Grass Wattle	
<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>	Woolly Bush	
<i>Alexgeorgea nitens</i>		
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	Sheoak	
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	Dwarf Sheoak	
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i>	Cat's Paw	
<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	Mangles Kangaroo Paw	
<i>Astroloma pallidum</i>	Kick Bush	
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Slender Banksia	
<i>Banksia dallanneyi</i>	Couch Honeypot	
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	Bull Banksia	
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Firewood Banksia	
<i>Banksia nivea</i>	Honeypot Dryandra	
<i>Banksia sessilis</i>	Parrot Bush	
<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Australian Bluebell	
<i>Burchardia congesta</i>	Milkmaids	
<i>Burnettia nigricans</i>	Elephant Ear Orchid	
<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>	Lesser Bottlebrush	
<i>Callitris preissii</i>	Rottnest Island Pine	
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	One-sided Bottlebrush	
<i>Calothamnus rupestris</i>	Mouse Ears	P4
<i>Caesia micrantha</i>	Pale Grass-lily	
<i>Caladenia arenicola</i>	Carousel Spider Orchid	
<i>Caladenia flava</i>	Cowslip Orchid	
<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>	Pink Fairy Orchid	
<i>Conospermum stoechadis</i>	Common Smokebush	
<i>Conospermum triplinervium</i>	Tree Smokebush	
<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>	Pearl Flower	
<i>Conostephium preissii</i>		
<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>	Prickly Conostylis	
<i>Conostylis candicans</i>	Grey Cottonheads	
<i>Conostylis setigera</i>	Bristly Conostylis	
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	
<i>Cryptostylis ovata</i>	Slipper Orchid	

Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
<i>Darwinia citriodora</i>	Lemon -scented Darwinia	
<i>Daviesia divaricata</i>	Marno	
<i>Daviesia nudiflora</i>		
<i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i>		
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>divaricata</i>	Blue Flax Lily	
<i>Diuris longifolia</i>	Common Donkey Orchid	
<i>Dodonaea hackettiana</i>	Hackett's Hop Bush	P4
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Jarrah	
<i>Gastrolobium capitatum</i>	Bacon And Eggs	
<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>	Hairy Yellow Pea	
<i>Grevillea crithmifolia</i>		
<i>Grevillea preissii</i>	Spider Net Grevillea	
<i>Grevillea vestita</i>		
<i>Guichenotia ledifolia</i>	Guichenotia	
<i>Haemodorum paniculatum</i>	Mardja	
<i>Haemodorum spicatum</i>	Mardja	
<i>Hakea prostrate</i>	Harsh Hakea	
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	Native Wisteria	
<i>Hemiandra pungens</i>	Snakebush	
<i>Hibbertia cuneiformis</i>	Cutleaf Hibbertia	
<i>Hibbertia huegelii</i>		
<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	Yellow Buttercups	
<i>Hovea pungens</i>	Devil's Pins	
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	Swan River Myrtle	
<i>Isolepis cernua?</i>	Nodding Club Rush	
<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>	Grey Stinkwood	
<i>Jacksonia sericea</i>		P4
<i>Jacksonia sternbergiana</i>	Stinkwood	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	
<i>Laxmannia squarrosa?</i>		
<i>Leschenaultia linarioides</i>	Yellow Leschenaultia	
<i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i>		
<i>Lepidosperma angustatum</i>		
<i>Leucopogon propinquus</i>		
<i>Lomandra caespitosa</i>	Tufted Mat Rush	
<i>Lomandra hermaphrodita</i>		
<i>Lomandra preissii</i>	Large Mat Rush	
<i>Lyginia barbata</i>		
<i>Macropidia fuliginosa</i>	Black Kangaroo Paw	
<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	Zamia	
<i>Marianthus erubescens</i>		
<i>Melaleuca huegelii</i>	Chenille Honeymyrtle	
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>	Grey Honeymyrtle	
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Rottnest Island Tea tree	

Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
<i>Melaleuca systema</i>	Coastal Honeymyrtle	
<i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i>		
<i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i>	Semaphore Sedge	
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Blueberry Tree	
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coastal Daisybush	
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Purple Flag	
<i>Persoonia saccata</i>	Snottygobble	
<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	Pixie Mops	
<i>Petrophile macrostachya</i>		
<i>Philothea spicata</i>	Pepper and Salt	
<i>Phyllanthus calycinus</i>	False Boronia	
<i>Pimelea rosea</i>	Rose Banjine	
<i>Pithocarpa cordata</i>	Tangle Daisy	
<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>	Prince of Wales Feather	
<i>Rhagodia baccata</i>	Berry Saltbush	
<i>Ricinocarpos glaucus</i>	Wedding Bush	
<i>Scaevola anchlussifolia</i>	Silky Fan Flower	
<i>Scaevola canescens</i>	Grey Scaevola	
<i>Scaevola repens</i>		
<i>Schoenus grandiflorus</i>	Large Flowered Bog Rush	
<i>Schoenus sp.</i>		
<i>Sowerbaea laxiflora</i>	Purple Tassels	
<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>	Blueboy	
<i>Templetonia retusa</i>	Cockies Tongues	
<i>Thysanotus arenarius?</i>		
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Autumn Lily	
<i>Verticordia plumosa</i>	Plumed Featherflower	
<i>Xanthorrhoea gracilis</i>	Graceful Grass Tree	
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Grass Tree	

Weed Inventory (updated from 2007 Management Plan)

Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
<i>Acacia denticulosa</i>	Sandpaper Wattle	Threatened
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Range Wattle	
<i>Acacia merinthophora</i>	Zig-zag Wattle	
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint	
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Wild Onion	
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat	
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat	
<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>	Old Man Saltbush	
<i>Babiana angustifolia</i>	Baboon Flower	
<i>Banksia laricina</i>	Rose Banksia	
<i>Banksia lullfitzii</i>		P3
<i>Banksia speciosa</i>	Showy Banksia	
<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>	Desert Kurrajong	
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Blowfly Grass	
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese Cockspur	
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Captain Cook Bottlebrush	
<i>Calothamnus planifolius</i>		
<i>Chamaelucium uncinatum</i>	Geraldton Wax	
<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African Cornflag	
<i>Conyza albida</i>	Tall Fleabane	
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane	
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red-flowered Gum	
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Mediterranean Cyprus	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch	
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	
<i>Eremaea beaufortiioides</i>		
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musky Crowsfoot	
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>	Caesia	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. Obtuse	River Red Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus crucis</i> subsp. <i>crucis</i> [possibly subsp. <i>lanceolata</i>]	(Southern Cross) Silver Mallee	Threatened
<i>Eucalyptus erythrocorys</i>	Illyarrie	
<i>Eucalyptus kruseana</i>	Bookleaf Mallee	P4
<i>Eucalyptus lane-poolei</i>	Salmon White Gum, Red-freckled Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	Bushy Yate	
<i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i>	Mottlecah	

Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Honey Box, Yellow Box	
<i>Eucalyptus preissiana</i>	Bell-fruited Mallee	
<i>Eucalyptus tetragona</i>	Tallerack	
<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	Coral Gum	
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	Geraldton Carnation Weed	
<i>Ferraria crispa</i>	Black Flag	
<i>Freesia alba x leichtlinii</i>	Freesia	
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Whiteflower Fumitory	
<i>Gazania sp.</i>	Gazania	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's Foot Cranesbill	
<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	Pink Gladiolus	
<i>Gladiolus angustus</i>	Long Tubed Painted Lady	
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	White Plume Grevillea	
<i>Hakea laurina</i>	Pincushion Hakea	
<i>Hakea petiolaris</i>	Sea Urchin Hakea	
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Barley Grass	
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Catsear, Flatweed	
<i>Ixia maculate</i>	Yellow Ixia	
<i>Ixia flexuosa</i>		
<i>Jasminum sp</i>	Poet's Jasmine	
<i>Lachenalia bulbifera</i>		
<i>Lachenalia quadricolor?</i>	Cape Cowslip	
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass	
<i>Leschenaultia biloba</i>	Blue Leschenaultia	
<i>Lupinus cosentinii</i>	Sandplain Lupin	
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel	
<i>Melaleuca fulgens</i>	Scarlet Honeymyrtle	
<i>Melaleuca coccinea</i>	Goldfields Bottlebrush	P3
<i>Melaleuca megacephala</i>		
<i>Melaleuca nematophylla</i>	Wiry Honeymyrtle	
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	Mindiyed	
<i>Moraea flaccid</i>	One-leaf Cape Tulip	
<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	Jonquil	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob	
<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Rose Pelargonium	
<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>		
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Pinaster Pine	
<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter Grass	
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtleleaf Milkwort	
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Natal Red-Top Grass	
<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Guildford Grass	
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper	
<i>Silene gallica</i>	French Catch-fly	

Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow Thistle	
<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>		
<i>Sparaxis tricolor</i>	Tricolor Harlequin Flower	
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow Leaf Clover	
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's Foot Clover	
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover	
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Garden Nasturtium	
<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	Ursinia	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's Tail Fescue	
<i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i>	Cape Bluebell	
<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Bulbil Watsonia	

Appendix 2 Fungi Inventory

Species	Other Identifiers	Habitat	Life Mode
<i>Amanita sp.</i>		Litter/ground	Mycorrhizal
<i>Calocera sp.</i>		Dead wood	Saprotrophic
<i>Clitocybe sp.</i>		Litter/ground	Saprotrophic
<i>Crepidotus sp.</i>		Dead wood	Saprotrophic
<i>Exidia glandulosa</i>	Grey Jelly Fungus	Dead wood	Saprotrophic
<i>Galerina sp.</i>		Litter/ground	Saprotrophic
<i>Galerina unicolor</i>		Litter/ground/moss	Saprotrophic
<i>Gymopilus austrosapineus</i>		Dead wood	Saprotrophic
<i>Gyroporus cynescens group</i>		Litter/ground	Mycorrhizal
<i>Lepiota sp.</i>		Litter/ground	Saprotrophic
<i>Limacella illinata</i>		Litter/ground	Saprotrophic
<i>Mycena sp.</i>	Dark grey cap, ammonia odour	Litter/ground	Saprotrophic
<i>Mycena sp.</i>	Yellowish gills, sweet odour	Dead wood	Saprotrophic
<i>Mycena subgalericulata</i>		Dead wood	Saprotrophic
<i>Pisolithus microcarpus</i>	Stink Bomb Fungus	Litter/ground	Mycorrhizal
<i>Pluteus astromarginatus</i>		Dead wood	Saprotrophic
<i>Psathyrella sp.</i>		Litter/ground	Saprotrophic
<i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i>	Scarlet Bracket Fungus	Dead wood	Saprotrophic
<i>Ramaria sp.</i>	Coral Fungus	Litter/ground	Mycorrhizal
<i>Rhizopogon roseolus</i>	Truffle - like fungus in pines	Dead wood	Mycorrhizal
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	Split Gill Fungus	Dead wood	Saprotrophic
<i>Scleroderma cepa</i>	Earthball Fungus	Litter/ground	Mycorrhizal
<i>Sepedonium sp.</i>	Parasitising a Boletus sp.	Other fungi (mushrooms)	Parasitic
<i>Suillus granulatus</i>	Slippery Jack - in pines	Litter/ground	Mycorrhizal
<i>Tremella aurantia</i>	Orange Jelly Fungus	Dead wood	Saprotrophic
?	Stinkhorn fungi	Noted by Friends of Hollywood Reserve in 2013	

Identified by Dr. Neale Bougher, CSIRO 24 June 1999 (for the 2001 Management Plan)

Appendix 3 Fauna Inventory

Bird Inventory (Updated from the 2001 Management Plan)

Species	Common Name	Comments 1
* <i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)	
* <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	
* <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	Not seen for about 12 years
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	
<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Cockatoo	
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	
* <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	
<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple Crowned Lorikeet	One pair seen about 16 years ago
<i>Bernardius zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck	
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook	
* <i>Dracelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	
<i>Climacteris rufa</i>	Rufous Treecreeper	Not seen for 14 years
<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Western Gerygone	Not seen for 12 to 13 years
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote	Never seen
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	
<i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i>	Western Spinebill	Not seen for 4-5 years
<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	
<i>Lishmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	
<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>	White-cheeked Honeyeater	
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	Seen occasionally, about 10 years ago
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black Faced Cuckoo Shrike	
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	Not seen for 14 years
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willy Wagtail	
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie Lark	
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	
<i>Cecropis nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	One flock seen 12 years ago

Comments supplied by Mr Aubrey Moore, Friends of Hollywood Reserve, in September 1999

* Feral birds

Mammals and Reptiles Inventory

Mammals		Introduced
Brush-tail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	
Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	*
Goulds Wattle Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	*
Reptiles		
Marbled Gecko	<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	
Sands Gould's Monitor	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	
Fence Skink	<i>Cyrtoblepharus buechananii</i>	
Western Bobtail	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	

Appendix 4

Priority Weed Management Notes (taken from Florabase)

Species Name	Common Name	Management Strategy	Timing (optimal)
1. <i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Range Wattle	Hand pull seedlings. Fell mature plants.	Mar - July
2. <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint	Hand pull seedlings.	All Year
3. <i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat	Spray at 3-5 leaf stage with Fusilade Forte at 16 ml/10 L and wetting agent. Repeat treatment over following 2 years. Prevent seed production and seedbank inputs each year. For small infestations hand removal may be feasible.	Aug - Nov
4. <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	Dig out juvenile seedlings in degraded areas. Spray 0.2 g metsulfuron methyl + Pulse in 15 L water (or 2.5 - 5g /ha + Pulse). Best results achieved when flowering. Biological control agents available such as the Leafhopper and the Rust.	July - Aug
5. <i>Babiana angustifolia</i>	Baboon Flower	Spot spray metsulfuron methyl 0.2 g/15 L + Pulse or 2.5 - 5g/ha + Pulse. Apply just on flowering at corm exhaustion.	June - Sept
6. <i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	Hand pull seedlings. For mature plants try stem injection with 50-100% glyphosate or apply 250 ml Access in 15 L of diesel to basal 50 cm of trunk (basal bark) or cut and paint with 50% glyphosate.	Sept - April
7. <i>Brassica barrelieri subsp. oxyrrhina</i>	Smooth Stem Turnip	Manually remove populations.	June - Oct
8. <i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i>	Geraldton Wax	Hand pull small seedlings or cut to base and paint with 50% glyphosate. Control seedlings following fire.	All Year
9. <i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African Cornflag	Dig out isolated plants.	June - Sept
10. <i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	For small infestations, cut out plants ensuring crown removal. Do not slash. Alternatively spray with Fusilade Forte 13 ml/L or 3.3-6.6 L/ha + wetting agent on actively growing and unstressed plants. Use higher rate in dense undergrowth or on older less vigorous plants. Follow-up in subsequent years. Use unplanned fires to spray regrowth and seedlings within 4-6 weeks of germination.	June – Sep (herbicide) and Nov – Feb (manual)
11. <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass	Hand remove small infestations. Alternatively spray with Fusilade Forte 30 ml/10 L or 1.6 L/ha (based on 500 L water/ha) + wetting agent before flowering stem emerges, or at 3-5 leaf stage.	Aug - Oct
12. <i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	Geraldton Carnation Weed	Manually remove populations. Undertake control after any fire event.	June – Nov
13. <i>Ferraria crista</i>	Black Flag	Hand remove very small populations in degraded sites. Sift soil to find all corms. Spray 2,2 DPA 10 g/L + Pulse when flowering. In degraded sites try glyphosate 1% + metsulfuron methyl 0.2 g/15 L + Pulse. Takes a number of years to control populations.	Aug - Sept
14. <i>Freesia alba x leichtlinii</i>	Freesia	Spot spray metsulfuron methyl 0.2 g/15 L + Pulse or 2.5-5 g/ha + Pulse. Apply just on flowering at corm exhaustion.	July – Aug
15. <i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Climbing Fumitory	Hand remove seedlings in good bushland areas.	July – Aug

Species Name		Common Name	Management Strategy	Timing (optimal)
16.	<i>Gladiolus angustus</i>	Long Tubed Painted Lady	Spot spray metsulfuron methyl 0.2 g/15 L + glyphosate 1% + Pulse in degraded sites.	July/Aug
17.	<i>Ixia maculata</i>	Yellow Ixia	Spot spray metsulfuron methyl 0.2 g/15 L + Pulse or 2.5-5 g/ha + Pulse. Apply just on flowering at corm exhaustion. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides.	July - Sept
18.	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass	Prevent seed set. Hand removal small isolated infestations. In selective situations spray with 16 ml/10 L (800 ml/ha) Fusilade Forte + spray oil any time before flowering. A lower rate of 13 ml/10 L Fusilade Forte can be used in winter at the 2-8 leaf stage before stem elongation.	June - Aug
19.	<i>Lachenalia bulbifera</i>	Soldiers	Two small patches in degraded areas – dig out making sure to remove all bulbils.	July - Aug
20.	<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	Narrowleaf Lupin	Manually remove populations.	June - Oct
21.	<i>Lupinus cosentinii</i>	Sandplain Lupin	Manually remove populations.	June - Oct
22.	<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	One-leaf Cape Tulip	Spot spray metsulfuron methyl 0.2 g/15 L or chlorsulfuron 0.2 g/15 L + Pulse or 2.5-5 g/ha + Pulse or 2,2 DPA 55 g/10 L + Pulse. Apply just on flowering at corm exhaustion.	July - Aug
23.	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Rose Pelargonium	Only control when native vegetation has established. Hand pull isolated plants taking care to remove the entire stem as it can reshoot from below ground level. Spot spray metsulfuron methyl 5 g/ha + Pulse. Easily controlled after fire.	June - Oct
24.	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish	Manually remove populations.	June - Oct
25.	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper	Hand pull seedlings ensuring removal of all root material. Stem inject older plants using 50% glyphosate or basal bark with 250 ml Access in 15 L of diesel to bottom 50 cm of trunk during summer. Avoid root disturbance until trees are confirmed dead.	Dec - March
26.	<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Sparaxis	Spot spray metsulfuron methyl 0.2 g/15 L + Pulse or 2.5-5 g/ha + Pulse. Apply just on flowering at corm exhaustion.	September
27.	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Hand remove small/isolated populations. Lontrel 10 mL/10 L + wetting agent provides effective control in early growth stages, otherwise apply metsulfuron methyl 0.1 g/10 L + wetting agent.	July - Sept
28.	<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Watsonia	Dig out isolated plants.	June - Sept

Appendix 5 Implementation of the 2007 Management Plan

RECOMMENDATIONS		Implemented Yes/No/ Partially
PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI		
1.	That the presence of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> be investigated, especially in Zone 30q.	Yes
2.	That Dieback-resistant species from Table 3 be used for any seeding and planting in areas suspected of being infected with <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> .	Partially
WEED CONTROL		
3.	That weed growth be monitored in the area burnt in late 2006 and controlled as necessary.	Yes
4.	That Flinders Range Wattle (<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>) be removed from the Reserve.	Partially
5.	That Geraldton Wax (<i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i>) be monitored and controlled if necessary.	Yes
6.	That <i>Acacia saligna</i> be monitored and controlled if it becomes weedy.	Yes
7.	That White Cedar (<i>Melia azedarach</i>) be controlled by basal bark herbicide treatment.	Yes
8.	That Fleabane (<i>Conyza</i>) species be controlled by hand pulling and/or herbicide treatment.	Yes
9.	That weed spraying only be carried out by contractors who have good reputations in the industry for working in native bushland, that contracts be longer term, and not awarded solely on the basis of the lowest price.	Yes
10.	That priority continue to be given to working from good areas of local native vegetation outwards into degraded areas.	Yes
PTILOTUS POLYSTACHYUS		
11.	That seeds of <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> be collected and used for direct seeding, to provide a cover crop, and help keep weeds out.	Yes
LOCAL PROVENANCE		
12.	That wherever possible seed or cuttings used for revegetation activities be sourced locally, or if they are unavailable, from within the Swan Coastal Plain, from as close to the Reserve as possible.	Partially
13.	That Friends of Hollywood trial <i>Banksia attenuata</i> sourced from further north on the Swan Coastal Plain, which is said to be hardier than that found locally.	No
PATHWAYS		
14.	That tracks which are not well frequented and do not serve a particular purpose be closed by covering with mulch or brushing.	Yes
15.	That funding be applied for to upgrade some paths to a higher standard, and that path specifications be critically reviewed.	Yes
SEATING AND TABLE		
16.	That a picnic table and benches be installed near the Boronia Avenue entrance.	Yes
FENCING AND GATES		
17.	That gates be checked and adjusted so that they can be opened and closed easily, and consideration be given to fitting self-closing mechanisms to the ones not intended for vehicular access.	Yes

SIGNAGE		
18.	That no further plant name plaques be installed.	Yes
19.	That existing plant name plaques be removed if memorials are placed in the Reserve.	No
MEMORIALS		
20.	That the City hold discussions with the Metropolitan Cemeteries Board and Friends of Hollywood Reserve regarding the installation of low impact memorials in the Reserve.	No
FRIENDS OF HOLLYWOOD RESERVE		
21.	That regular meetings, at least monthly, be held between the City of Nedlands and Friends of Hollywood Reserve, outside of normal City office hours if necessary.	Yes
22.	That consideration be given to providing additional funds to Friends of Hollywood Reserve, by allocation of funds received from the installation of memorials (if this proposal is adopted) and/or by applying for grants.	No
SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT		
23.	That local school involvement be continued and consideration be given to providing small souvenirs to promote the students' interest.	Partially
REMOVAL OF PINES ALONG SMYTH ROAD		
24.	That discussions be held with Western Power on the possible removal of pine trees along Smyth Road.	No

Appendix 6 Flora Inventory 2007 Management Plan

Species Occurring Naturally in Hollywood Reserve

Genus	Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>cyclops</i>	Coastal Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>huegelii</i>		MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>pulchella</i>	Prickly Moses	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>saligna</i>	Orange Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>willdenowiana</i>	Grass Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Adenanthos</i>	<i>cygnorum</i>	Woolly Bush	PROTEACEAE
<i>Alexgeorgia</i>	<i>nitens</i>	Alexgeorgea	RESTIONACEAE
<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>fraseriana</i>	Fraser's Sheoak	CASUARINACEAE
<i>Anigozanthos</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Cat's Paw	HAEMODORACEAE
<i>Anigozanthos</i>	<i>manglesii</i>	Mangles Kangaroo Paw	HAEMODORACEAE
<i>Astroloma</i>	<i>pallidum</i>		EPACRIDACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>attenuata</i>	Slender Banksia	PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>menziesii</i>	Firewood Banksia	PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>prionotes</i>	Acorn Banksia	PROTEACEAE
<i>Bossiaea</i>	<i>eriocarpa</i>	Common Brown Pea	FABACEAE
<i>Burchardia</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	COLCHICACEAE
<i>Caesia</i>	<i>parviflora</i>	Small Grey Lily	
<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>flava</i>	Cowslip Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	Pink Fairy Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Conostephium</i>	<i>pendulum</i>	Pearl Flower	EPACIRDACEAE
<i>Conostephium</i>	<i>preissii</i>		EPACIRDACEAE
<i>Conostylis</i>	<i>aculeata</i>	Prickly Conostylis	HAEMODORACEAE
<i>Conostylis</i>	<i>candicans</i>	Grey Cottonheads	HAEMODORACEAE
<i>Conostylis</i>	<i>setigera</i>	Bristly Conostylis	HAEMODORACEAE
<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>calophylla</i>	Marri	MYRTACEAE
<i>Corynotheca</i>	<i>micrantha</i>	Sand Lily	ANTHERICACEAE
<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>divaricata</i>		FABACEAE
<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>juncea</i>		FABACEAE
<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>nudiflora</i>		FABACEAE
<i>Dianella</i>	<i>divaricata</i>	Flax Lily	PHORMIACEAE
<i>Diuris</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	Common Donkey Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Drosera</i>	<i>erythrorhiza</i>	Red Ink Sundew	DROSERACEAE
<i>Drosera</i>	<i>pallida</i>	Pale Sundew	DROSERACEAE
<i>Drosera</i>	<i>stolonifera</i>		DROSERACEAE
<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>sessilis</i>	Parrot Bush	PROTEACEAE
<i>Eriostemon</i>	<i>spicatus</i>	Pepper and Salt	RUTACEAE
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>pinnatifidum</i>	Native Carrot	APIACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>marginata</i>	Jarrah	MYRTACEAE
<i>Gompholobium</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	Hairy yellow Pea	FABACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>vestita</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Haemodorum</i>	<i>paniculatum</i>	Bloodroot	HAEMODORACEAE
<i>Haemodorum</i>	<i>spicatum</i>		HAEMODORACEAE
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>prostrata</i>	Harsh Hakea	PROTEACEAE

Genus	Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>comptoniana</i>	Native Wisteria	FABACEAE
<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>huegelii</i>		DILLENIACEAE
<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>hypericoides</i>	Yellow Buttercups	DILLENIACEAE
<i>Hovea</i>	<i>trisperma</i>	Common Hovea	FABACEAE
<i>Hybanthus</i>	<i>calycinus</i>	Native Violet	VIOLACEAE
<i>Hypocalymma</i>	<i>robustum</i>	Swan River Myrtle	MYRTACEAE
<i>Isotropis</i>	<i>cuneifolia</i>	Grannys Bonnets	FABACEAE
<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>sericea</i>		FABACEAE
<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>sternbergiana</i>	Stinkwood	FABACEAE
<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>prostrata</i>	Running Postman	FABACEAE
<i>Lechenaultia</i>	<i>linarioides</i>	Coast Lechenaultia	GOODENIACEAE
<i>Lepidosperma</i>	<i>angustatum</i>		CYPERACEAE
<i>Leucopogon</i>	<i>propinquus</i>		EPACRIDACEAE
<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>caespitosa</i>	Tufted Mat Rush	DASYPOGONACEAE
<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>preissii</i>	Large Mat Rush	DASYPOGONACEAE
<i>Desmocalus</i>	<i>flexuosa</i>		RESTIONACEAE
<i>Lyginia</i>	<i>barbata</i>		RESTIONACEAE
<i>Macrozamia</i>	<i>riedlei</i>	Zamia Palm	ZAMIACEAE
<i>Mesomelaena</i>	<i>pseudo stygia</i>		CYPERACEAE
<i>Mesomelaena</i>	<i>tetragona</i>	Semaphore Sedge	CYPERACEAE
<i>Nemcia</i>	<i>capitata</i>	Bacon and Eggs	FABACEAE
<i>Nuytsia</i>	<i>floribunda</i>	W.A. Christmas Tree	LORANTHACEAE
<i>Orthrosanthus</i>	<i>laxus</i>	Morning Iris	IRIDACEAE
<i>Patersonia</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Purple Flag	IRIDACEAE
<i>Persoonia</i>	<i>saccata</i>	Snottygobble	PROTEACEAE
<i>Petrophile</i>	<i>linearis</i>	Pixie Mops	PROTEACEAE
<i>Petrophile</i>	<i>macrostachya</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Phyllanthus</i>	<i>calycinus</i>	False Boronia	EUPHORBIACEAE
<i>Pimelia</i>	<i>rosea</i>	Rose Banjine	THYMELACEAE
<i>Pterostylis</i>	<i>vittata</i>	Banded Greenhood	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Ptilotus</i>	<i>polystachyus</i>	Prince of Wales Feather	AMARANTHACEAE
<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>canescens</i>	Grey Scaevola	GOODENIACEAE
<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>holosericea</i>	Silky Fan Flower	GOODENIACEAE
<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>paludosa</i>		GOODENIACEAE
<i>Schoenus</i>	<i>grandiflorus</i>	Large Flowered Bog Rush	CYPERACEAE
<i>Schoenus</i>	<i>sp.</i>		CYPERACEAE
<i>Sollya</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	Australian Bluebell	PITTOSPORACEAE
<i>Sowerbaea</i>	<i>laxiflora</i>	Purple Tassels	ANTHERICACEAE
<i>Stirlingia</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	Blueboy	PROTEACEAE
<i>Tetraria</i>	<i>octandra</i>		CYPERACEAE
<i>Thysanotus</i>	<i>?asper</i>	Hairy Fringe Lily	ANTHERICACEAE
<i>Thysanotus</i>	<i>?sparteus</i>	Twining Fringed Lily	ANTHERICACEAE
<i>Thysanotus</i>	<i>thyrsoideus</i>	Fringed Lily	ANTHERICACEAE
<i>Tricoryne</i>	<i>elatior</i>	Yellow Autumn Lily	ANTHERICACEAE
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>preissii</i>	Balga	XANTHORRHOEACEAE

Native Species Planted in Hollywood Reserve (as listed in the 2007 Management Plan)

Genus	Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>alata</i>	Winged Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>cochlocarpa</i>		MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>crassiuscula</i>		MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>denticulosa</i>	Sand Paper Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>dictyoneura</i>		MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>drummondii</i>		MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>forrestiana</i>		MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>glaucoptera</i>	Clay Bush Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Range Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>lasiocalyx</i>		MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>lasiocarpa</i>	Dune Moses	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	Sydney Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>myrtifolia</i>		MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>podalyrifolia</i>	Mt. Morgan Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>rossei</i>		MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>spectabilis</i>	Mudgee Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>steedmanii</i>	Steedman's Wattle	MIMOSACEAE
<i>Adenanthos</i>	<i>cuneatus</i>	Stick-in-jug	PROTEACEAE
<i>Adenanthos</i>	<i>flavidiflorus</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Agonis</i>	<i>flexuosa</i>	W.A. Peppermint	MYRTACEAE
<i>Anigozanthos</i>	<i>flavidus</i>	Yellow Kangaroo Paw	HAEMODORACEAE
<i>Anigozanthos</i>	<i>viridis</i>	Green Kangaroo Paw	HAEMODORACEAE
<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>humilis</i>		
<i>Araucaria</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	ARAUCARIACEAE
<i>Astartea</i>	<i>fasicularis</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>nummularia</i>		CHENOPODACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>ashbyi</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>baxteri</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>burdettii</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>coccinea</i>	Scarlet Banksia	PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>cricifolia</i>	Heath Banksia	PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>grandis</i>		
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>hookeriana</i>	Hooker's Banksia	PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>laricina</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>lullfitzii</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>media</i>	Southern plains Banksia	PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>speciosa</i>	Showy Banksia	PROTEACEAE
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>victoriae</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Beaufortia</i>	<i>squarrosa</i>	Sandplain Bottlebrush	MYRTACEAE
<i>Borya</i>	<i>nitida</i>	Pincushion Plant	DASYPOGONACEAE
<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>acerifolia</i>	Flame Tree	STERCULIACEAE
<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>gregorii</i>	Desert Kurrajong	STERCULIACEAE
<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>populneus</i>	Kurrajong	STERCULIACEAE

Genus	Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Brachysema</i>	<i>aphyllum</i>	Leafless Brachysema	FABACEAE
<i>Brachysema</i>	<i>lanceolatum</i>	Swan River Pea Bush	FABACEAE
<i>Brachysema</i>	<i>praemorsum</i>	Cut Leaf Brachysema	FABACEAE
<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>deformis</i>	Blue Fairy Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>filimentosa</i>	Red Spider Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>huegelii</i>		ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>latifolia</i>		ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>longiclavata</i>	Clubbed Spider Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>macrostylis</i>	Leaping Spider Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>petersonii</i>	Spider Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>sericea</i>	Silky Blue Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Caleana</i>	<i>nigrita</i>	Flying Duck Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Callistemon</i>	"captain cook"		MYRTACEAE
<i>Callistemon</i>	"harkness"		MYRTACEAE
<i>Callistemon</i>	"kings park special"		MYRTACEAE
<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>linearis</i>	Narrow leaved Bottlebrush	MYRTACEAE
<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>phoeniceus</i>	Fiery Bottlebrush	MYRTACEAE
<i>Callitris</i>	<i>preissii</i>	Rottneest Island Pine	CUPRESSACEAE
<i>Calothamnus</i>	<i>quadrifidus</i>	One Sided Bottlebrush	MYRTACEAE
<i>Calothamnus</i>	<i>rupestris</i>	Cliff Net Bush	MYRTACEAE
<i>Calothamnus</i>	<i>validus</i>	Pigface	MYRTACEAE
<i>Carpobrotus</i>	<i>aequilateralis</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Cassia</i>	<i>artemisioides</i>	Silver Cassia	CAESALPINACEAE
<i>Chamelaucium</i>	<i>axillare</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Chamelaucium</i>	<i>uncinatum</i>	Geraldton Wax	MYRTACEAE
<i>Chorizema</i>	<i>cordatum</i>	Heart Leaf Flame Pea	FABACEAE
<i>Chorizema</i>	<i>illicifolium</i>	Holly Flame Pea	FABACEAE
<i>Cryptostylis</i>	<i>ovata</i>	Slipper Orchid	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>vaginatus</i>		CYPERACEAE
<i>Dampiera</i>	<i>cuneata</i>		GOODENIACEAE
<i>Dampiera</i>	<i>diversifolia</i>		GOODENIACEAE
<i>Darwinia</i>	<i>citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Darwinia	MYRTACEAE
<i>Darwinia</i>	<i>meeboldii</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Darwinia</i>	<i>neildiana</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Darwinia</i>	<i>oldfieldii</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Darwinia</i>	<i>pauciflora</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>boronifolia</i>		SAPINDACEAE
<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>ceratocarpa</i>		SAPINDACEAE
<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>lobulata</i>		SAPINDACEAE
<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>arctotidis</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>formosa</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>lindleyana</i>		
<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>mucronulata</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>nobilis</i>	Great Dryandra	PROTEACEAE
<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>praemorsa</i>	Cut Leaf Dryandra	PROTEACEAE

Genus	Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>pterifolia</i>	Fern Leaf Dryandra	PROTEACEAE
<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>tridentata</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Eremaea</i>	<i>beaufortioides</i>		
<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>decipiens</i>		MYOPORACEAE
<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>maculata</i>	Native Fuchsia	MYOPORACEAE
<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>nivea</i>		MYOPORACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>botryioides</i>	Bangalay	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>caesia</i>	Gungurru	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>campaspe</i>	Silver Top Gimlet	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	Argyle Apple	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>corrugata</i>	Rough Fruited Mallee	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>crucis</i>	Southern Cross Silver Mallee	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>cypellocarpa</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>diversicolor</i>	Karri	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>doratoxylon</i>	Spear Wood Mallee	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>erythrocorys</i>	Illyarrie	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>formanii</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>forrestiana</i>	Fuschia Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>grossa</i>	Coarse Leaved Mallee	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>kingsmillii</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>kruseana</i>	Bookleaf Mallee	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>lane-pooleii</i>	Salmon White Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>lehmannii</i>	Bushy Yate	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>leptopoda</i>	Tammin Mallee	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>leucoxylon var. rosea</i>	Pink Flowered White Wood	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>loxophleba</i>	York Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>macrocarpa</i>	Mottlecah	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>platypus</i>	Round Leaved Moort	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>punctata</i>	Grey Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>pyriformis</i>	Pear Fruited Mallee	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>rudis</i>	Flooded Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>sepulcralis</i>	Weeping Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>spathulata</i>	Swamp Mallee	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>stoatei</i>	Scarlet Pear Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>tetragona</i>	Tallerack	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>tetraptera</i>	Square Fruited Mallee	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>torquata</i>	Coral Gum	MYRTACEAE
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>woodwardii</i>		MYRTACEAE

Genus	Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Eutaxia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>		FABACEAE
<i>Eutaxia</i>	<i>obovata</i>		FABACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	"Robyn Gordon"		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>banksii</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>bipinnatifida</i>	Stiff Leaved Grevillea	PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>biternata</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>brachystachya</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>brownii</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>caleyi</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>fasciculata</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>leucopteris</i>	White Plume Grevillea	PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>nudiflora</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>obtusifolia</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>pauciflora</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>pinaster</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>robusta</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>thelemanniana</i>	Spider Net Grevillea	PROTEACEAE
<i>Guichenotia</i>	<i>ledifolia</i>		STERCULIACEAE
<i>Guichenotia</i>	<i>macrantha</i>		STERCULIACEAE
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>bucculenta</i>	Red Pokers	PROTEACEAE
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>cucullata</i>	Hoodleaf Hakea	PROTEACEAE
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>francisiana</i>	Grass Leaved Hakea	PROTEACEAE
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>laurina</i>	Pin Cushioned Hakea	PROTEACEAE
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>multilineata</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>petiolaris</i>	Pin Cushion Hakea	PROTEACEAE
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>victoriae</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Hemiandra</i>	<i>pungens</i>	Snakebush	
<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>cuneiformis</i>	Cutleaf Hibbertia	DILLENIACEAE
<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>stellaris</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Hovea</i>	<i>pungens</i>		
<i>Hypocalymma</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	White Myrtle	MYRTACEAE
<i>Isopogon</i>	<i>latifolius</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>coccinea</i>		FABACEAE
<i>Kunzea</i>	<i>baxteri</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Kunzea</i>	<i>pulchella</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>citrinum</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>sericeum</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Lhotskyia</i>	<i>ericoides</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Macropidia</i>	<i>fuliginosa</i>	Black Kangaroo Paw	HAEMODORACEAE
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>brachystachya</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>diosmifolia</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>filifolia</i>	Wiry Honey Myrtle	MYRTACEAE
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>fulgens</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>incana</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>lateritia</i>	Robin Red Breast	MYRTACEAE
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>megacephala</i>		MYRTACEAE

Genus	Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>pentagona</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>violaceae</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Myoporum</i>	<i>parvifolium</i>		MYOPORACEAE
<i>Petrophile</i>	<i>biloba</i>	Granite Petrophile	PROTEACEAE
<i>Petrophile</i>	<i>longifolia</i>		PROTEACEAE
<i>Pimelia</i>	<i>ferruginea</i>		THYMELACEAE
<i>Pimelia</i>	<i>floribunda</i>	White Banjine	THYMELACEAE
<i>Regelia</i>	<i>velutina</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Ricinocarpus</i>	<i>glaucus</i>		EUPHORBIACEAE
<i>Ricinocarpus</i>	<i>tuberculatus</i>	Wedding Bush	EUPHORBIACEAE
<i>Templetonia</i>	<i>retusa</i>	Cockie's Tongues	FABACEAE
<i>Thryptomene</i>	<i>baeckeaceae</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Thryptomene</i>	<i>denticulata</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Thryptomene</i>	<i>saxicola</i>	Rock Thryptomene	MYRTACEAE
<i>Thryptomene</i> s			
<i>Verticordia</i>	<i>chrysantha</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Verticordia</i>	<i>mitchelliana</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Verticordia</i>	<i>monodelpha</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Verticordia</i>	<i>nitens</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Verticordia</i>	<i>plumosa</i>		MYRTACEAE
<i>Xylomeleum</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	Sand Plain Woody Pear	PROTEACEAE