

CITY OF



WHITEHORSE

WHITEHORSE URBAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

For Council managed open space, streetscapes and community facilities



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**Antonio Park
Advisory Committee**

**Blackburn and District Tree
Preservation Society**

**Bellbird Dell
Advisory Committee**

**Blackburn Creeklands
Advisory Committee**

**Blackburn Lake Sanctuary
Advisory Committee**

**Box Hill Community
Gardens Inc.**

**Campbells Croft Abbey Walk
Advisory Committee**

**Cootamundra Walk
Advisory Committee**

Greenlink Box Hill Inc.

**Halliday Park
Advisory Committee**

**Nunawading Community
Gardens Inc.**

**Ronald E Gray Reserve
Advisory Committee**

**Wandinong Sanctuary
Advisory Committee**

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**Yarran Dheran
Advisory Committee**



Love Creeper – *Comesperma volubile*

Executive Summary

The *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy for Council Managed Open Space, Streetscapes and Community Facilities* has been prepared to address biodiversity conservation and management actions undertaken by Council. Whitehorse biodiversity has been defined to include all existing indigenous flora (plants), fauna (animals including insects and other invertebrates), fungi, mycorrhizal relationships etc. that are indigenous to the municipality, as well as the modified urban habitats and landscapes that these species rely upon.

Whitehorse is approximately 64 square kilometres in area, and almost 10 percent of that area is managed by Council as community open space; including parks and gardens, streetscapes and community facilities. It has been determined that undertaking strategic vegetation management works that conserve and enhance biodiversity assets and urban habitat across community open space will provide the greatest single benefit to biodiversity within Whitehorse.

Whitehorse is a modified urban landscape; therefore the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy for Council Managed Open Space, Streetscapes and Community Facilities* has defined the specific biodiversity assets that are the focus of the strategy. The strategy considers the indigenous flora and fauna species and vegetation communities that define Whitehorse biodiversity and how these are supported.

The definition of Whitehorse biodiversity is primarily focused on indigenous flora and fauna species and vegetation communities but it also acknowledges that in a suburban modified landscape urban habitat is critical in maintaining indigenous fauna species. The focus of conserving and managing Whitehorse biodiversity is directed towards undertaking a series of practical biodiversity actions that will enhance existing biodiversity management actions. Other actions are considered to be one-off actions and some will have an ongoing commitment and will contribute to biodiversity knowledge and planning across the municipality.

Water management has been identified as of prime importance to biodiversity management. Riparian corridors provide opportunities for linkages across the municipality and into adjoining municipalities. Water is vital to maintaining biodiversity, as all species rely upon access to water.

One of the proposed biodiversity actions will be to develop appropriate monitoring programs. One aspect of monitoring will be the implementation of the strategy itself. A focus will also be on the individual biodiversity actions that are proposed and how effective they are in assisting with conserving and managing Whitehorse's biodiversity assets and habitat elements.

Glossary of Terms

A variety of terms are used throughout this *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* that relate to ecological concepts. These terms are defined below. Biodiversity is defined in Section 2.1

- › Indigenous – refers to plant and animal species that are characteristic of the outer eastern area of Melbourne, which includes the Whitehorse municipality.
- › Endemic – refers to plant and animal species that are exclusive to, or are confined to, the Whitehorse municipality. The emphasis of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* is on indigenous rather than endemic flora and fauna species.
- › Exotic – of foreign origin, not native, introduced from abroad and are not naturalised.
- › Native – refers to plant and animal species that are characteristic of Australia generally.
- › Naturalised – introduced native or exotic plant or animal species that have become acclimatised and can naturally reproduce and spread.
- › Remnant – remaining fragments of the original (indigenous or endemic) vegetation that once characterised the Whitehorse landscape.
- › Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) – indigenous vegetation communities. EVCs are a vegetation classification system, which define plant communities into common types that occur in similar environmental conditions throughout Victoria. Each vegetation type is identified on the basis of its floristic composition (the plant species present), vegetation structure (i.e. woodland, grassland, saltmarsh), landform (i.e. gully, foothill, plain) and environmental characteristics (i.e. soil type, climate).
- › Urban tolerant – plant or animal species that are able to adapt to, and thrive within, the urban landscape.
- › Urban sensitive – plant or animal species that have not been successful in adapting to or thriving within the urban landscape. There may be fragments of urban-sensitive species in pockets of urban landscapes, but they are incredibly sensitive to altering conditions (and are vulnerable to local extinction) as they do not have the ability to thrive in the dominant surrounding urban landscape.
- › Daylighting – returning former smaller creeklines and waterways which have been barrel drained and run underground to the 'daylight'. Opening up former smaller waterways so that they are exposed and available as habitat and liner corridors.
- › Public land – land managed and/or owned by the Council.
- › Biodiversity assets – are considered to be existing indigenous biodiversity (in terms of flora species, vegetation communities/Ecological Vegetation Classes and fauna species). Indigenous biodiversity assets are the primary focus of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*.
- › Urban habitat – is considered to be the habitat elements (mostly planted native and/or exotic trees) that provide habitat and therefore support the continued existence of indigenous fauna species. Urban habitat is a secondary focus of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*.

Life Span of This Document

As the initial *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy for Council Managed Open Space, Streetscapes and Community Facilities* it is recognised that despite all inter-departmental and community input, some aspects of public biodiversity may have been omitted.

To account for any omissions or need for alterations in the direction of this strategy, there will be an annual short assessment of this document (Stepping Stones to Improving Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity) that will be added as an appendix to the original *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy for Council Managed Open Space, Streetscapes and Community Facilities*.

The entire *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy for Council Managed Open Space, Streetscapes and Community Facilities* will be reviewed on a 10 yearly cycle. The lifespan of this *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy for Council Managed Open Space, Streetscapes and Community Facilities* is from 2014 to 2024.

1. Introduction

The *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy for Council Managed Open Space, Streetscapes and Community Facilities* (to be referred to as the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*) has been prepared to address the conservation and management of biodiversity within the Whitehorse municipality.

- › The publically-owned community assets that are managed by Council, this includes community open space such as formal parks and gardens, sportsfields, bushland reserves, streetscapes, as well as the grounds of community facilities such as libraries and childcare centres;
- › The assets that are located on Crown land within the Whitehorse municipality that are managed by government authorities such as Parks Victoria, Melbourne Water or the Department of Transport;
- › The assets that are located in private land, such as in residents' gardens.

Considering the breadth of these domains and the complexities involved in managing biodiversity across all these domains, Council has determined that the most practical and strategic initial approach towards conserving and managing Whitehorse's biodiversity is to focus upon the existing biodiversity that occurs in Community Open Space. Council currently manages many facets of community biodiversity assets; however, the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* will allow the community's public biodiversity assets to be identified, assessed and addressed with suitably prioritised and targeted actions.

A large range of public biodiversity activities are currently managed by Council. Further enhancement through the strategy will be achieved by defining the biodiversity assets and urban habitat that constitute Whitehorse's public biodiversity; and then cataloguing and mapping these assets and habitat. Once the extent of Whitehorse biodiversity has been determined, appropriate management regimes for the variety of Whitehorse biodiversity assets and urban habitat can be developed and implemented. Existing management regimes for known Whitehorse biodiversity assets will continue or be improved upon, as required. One of the objectives for defining, cataloguing and developing appropriate management regimes for the public Whitehorse biodiversity assets is to utilise the knowledge and methods gained from this process to potentially work towards strategically extending biodiversity protection to encompass all of the biodiversity assets and urban habitat within the Whitehorse municipality.

The focus of Whitehorse biodiversity management will primarily be based upon vegetation management as there are limited management options available for fauna management in an urban context. The underlying principle is that vegetation management actions will not only improve vegetation, it will also assist in habitat management and provision for fauna species. This strategy was prepared by the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* Steering Committee in conjunction with the consultancy Practical Ecology Pty Ltd. It also involved consultation with ParksWide field staff, staff from other Council departments, community volunteers from Parkland Advisory Committees and other interest groups.

For ease of reading this *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* for Council Managed Open Space, Streetscapes and Community Facilities is also variously referred to within this document as the Strategy and the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*. Figure 1 below depicts the Whitehorse municipal area, and the surrounding municipalities.

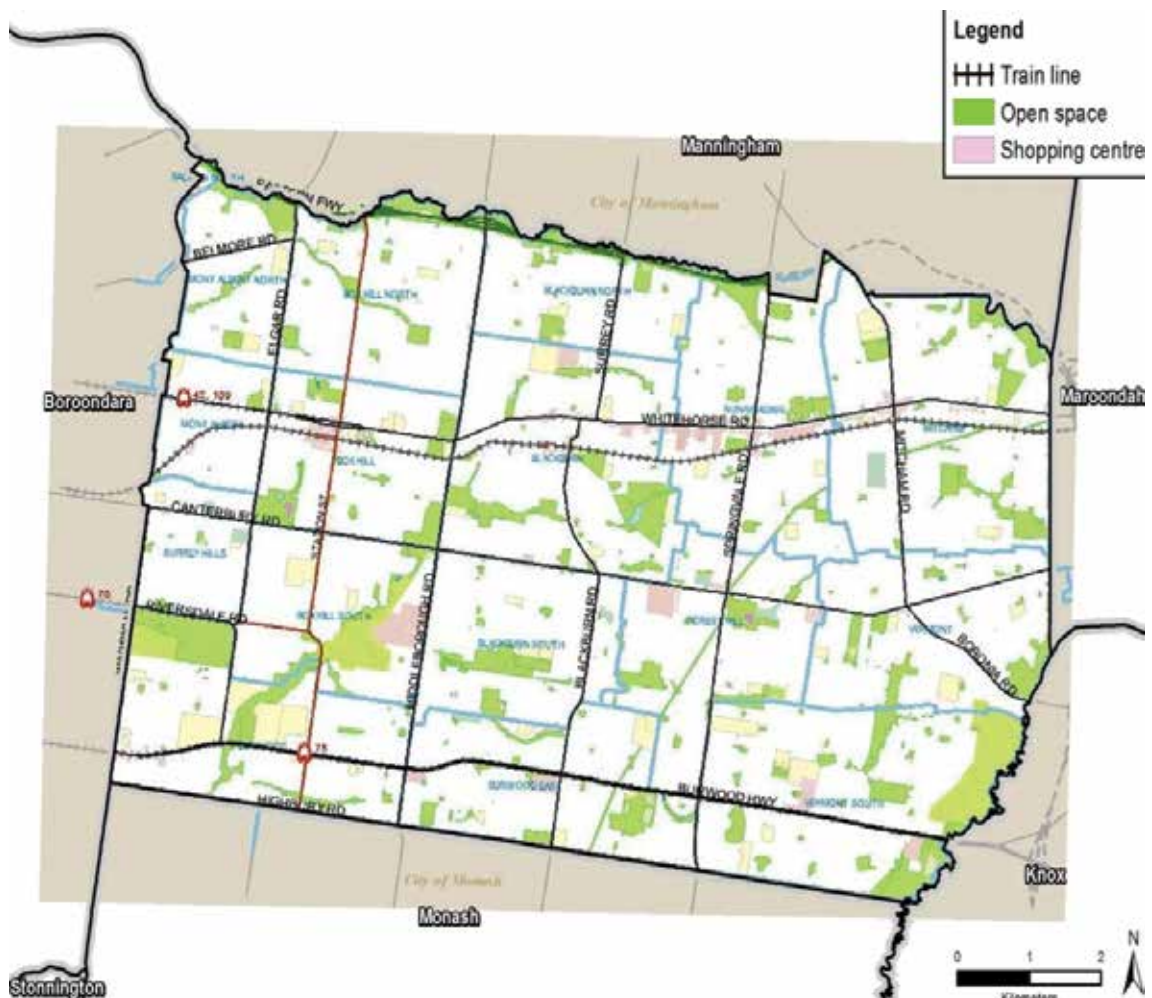


Figure 1: Whitehorse Municipal Area

2. What is Biodiversity?

Generally the term biodiversity applies to plants and animals but it also applies to genetic diversity and ecosystem diversity. The term biodiversity applies across the world.

A key issue when preparing a biodiversity strategy is defining which species/assets are the focus of the strategy. A biodiversity strategy also needs to consider the dominant landscape for which it is being prepared. Biodiversity is a combination of two words; biology and diversity. There are numerous definitions of biodiversity, one of which is provided below.

Definition from Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy; 2010–2030 (Commonwealth of Australia, 2010): *Biodiversity is the variety of all life. Biodiversity occurs in all environments on Earth on land, in rivers and lakes, and in the seas and oceans. There are three levels of biodiversity:*

- › Genetic diversity – the variety of genetic information contained in individual plants, animals and micro-organisms
- › Species diversity – the variety of species
- › Ecosystem diversity – the variety of habitats, ecological communities and ecological processes.

It is considered that one of the obstacles to understanding and then identifying, conserving and managing biodiversity is that it is not defined for specific areas. One of the underlying elements behind the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* is the provision of a definition of 'Whitehorse biodiversity' that considers the existing Whitehorse landscape.

2.1 Defining 'Whitehorse Biodiversity'

Generally the natural focus for a biodiversity strategy is on indigenous plant and animal species; however, in an urban context that has been subject to intense vegetation removal planting and modification it is impossible to focus only on the local indigenous biodiversity values. In an urban landscape, does the term apply only to indigenous species or does it apply to both indigenous and exotic species? While it may be preferable for a biodiversity strategy to focus on conserving and increasing indigenous biodiversity values and eliminating exotic species from bushland reserves and streetscapes, it is not that simple. The indigenous fauna that still resides in urban environments has adapted to the habitat provided by indigenous, native and exotic plants. Urban biodiversity is complex and it needs to consider the inter-relationship between indigenous and exotic landscapes, habitats and flora and fauna species. To capture the complexity of biodiversity in an urban landscape: Whitehorse biodiversity has been defined to include all existing indigenous flora (plants), fauna (animals

including insects and other invertebrates), fungi, mycorrhizal relationships etc that are indigenous to the municipality, as well as the modified urban habitats and landscapes that these species rely upon.

This definition encompasses the dominant modified, urban landscape that constitutes the municipality of Whitehorse: it includes the concept of 'urban habitat', which comprises both indigenous and exotic (remnant, planted and naturalised) flora species. In summary, the prime Whitehorse biodiversity assets consist of:

- › Flora species which are indigenous to the Whitehorse municipality,
- › Fauna species which are indigenous to the Whitehorse municipality
- › The remaining natural landscapes, such as the bushland reserves and riparian environments.

The secondary Whitehorse biodiversity assets that contribute to the maintenance of indigenous flora and fauna species in the modified Whitehorse landscape consist of:

- › The urban habitat that supports indigenous fauna species
- › The general Whitehorse landscape that is characterised by treed suburban areas, that are dominated by both remnant indigenous trees (mostly eucalypts) and planted indigenous, native and exotic tree species.

The definition of Whitehorse biodiversity incorporates the key elements that constitute Whitehorse's biodiversity. That is, those biodiversity assets that distinguish the Whitehorse landscape from the neighbouring municipalities and other municipalities across greater Melbourne.

2.2 What are Public Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets?

Public biodiversity assets refers to the indigenous flora, fauna and vegetation and the planted native and/or exotic habitat for indigenous fauna that exists in Whitehorse's network of community open space. These open spaces include the formal parks and gardens, sports fields and bushland reserves; the streetscapes and the grounds of community facilities such as childcare centres and neighbourhood houses.

2.3 Water and Biodiversity

Water has been identified as a key environmental theme that needs to be addressed within the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*. All flora and fauna species depend on water for their survival. Water management and supply is integral to biodiversity. Without continued water supply, biodiversity would not exist. Council has catchment management responsibilities in relation to stormwater management across the local municipal road network.

Water management is a critical component of many Council departments and as such an inter-departmental response to water management is required. It is the intent of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* that the concept of biodiversity becomes an integral consideration of water management within the City of Whitehorse. Riparian environments are also one of the few lands parcels within urban environments that are largely unsuitable for

development, therefore in terms of biodiversity, riparian environments provide opportunities to develop corridors and habitat that are unlikely to be subject to future development (or other direct land use) pressures. Riparian environments also provide linkages between municipalities and a variety of landforms and land uses. Incorporating water management into biodiversity actions and projects is further elaborated in Section 9 of the strategy.



Superb Fairy Wren

3. Statutory Context

The need for the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* is embedded within global, national and state policies and legislation, and is reinforced by the expectations of the local community.

The global, national and state strategies all acknowledge that biodiversity concerns everyone and is therefore everyone's responsibility. The National Strategy acknowledges the need for shared responsibility across all levels of government, the community and the private sector.

The state strategy *Biodiversity is Everybody's Business (Draft: 2010)* amends but does not replace Victoria's *Biodiversity Strategy* which was released in 1997.

The preparation of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* will provide the policy framework for incorporating biodiversity objectives and considerations into all aspects of Council business. The following diagram represents the principal policies, strategies and legislation that have contributed to the preparation of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*.

Global Context

Australia is a signatory to the *International Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)*

National Context

Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy; 2010–2030

State Context

Biodiversity Assessment Guidelines (2013)
Biodiversity is Everybody's Business (Draft: 2010)
Victoria's Biodiversity Strategy (1997)
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act (1988)
The Victorian Weed Strategy (1999)
Victorian Planning Provisions

A full list of other federal and state government legislation, policies and strategies related to biodiversity within Whitehorse is presented in Appendix 1.

3.1 Whitehorse City Council Policies and Strategies

Figure 2 provides the local context and need for the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*. Biodiversity, sustainability and livability are core concepts within Council and are addressed within many Council policies and strategies. The key policies and strategies that are related to biodiversity

within the Council are listed below. Detailed information regarding these policies and strategies together with other relevant policies is provided in Appendix 2.

Council Vision 2013-2023			
Council Plan			
Four year strategic plan			
Specific Strategic Plans			
The <i>Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy</i> aligns with the Council Plan as well as certain elements of many other Council policies, strategies and action plans. Following are some indicative strategy links.			
Social	Built	Natural	Economic
Health and Wellbeing in Whitehorse 2013-2017 Recreation Strategy	Bicycle Strategy Recreation Strategy Asset Management Strategy 2012	<i>Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy</i> Sustainability Strategy. Open Space Strategy	Economic Development Strategy

4. The Whitehorse Landscape And Biodiversity

To illustrate the value of the biodiversity assets that still remain within the municipality, a brief history of what used to exist within Whitehorse, why this has changed and what still exists now is provided. The information provided illustrates that very little of the former landscape remains, so that what does remain is valuable both in the local and state contexts.

4.1 Aboriginal History of Whitehorse

The Wurundjeri-Balluk Tribe are the traditional custodians of the land on which the City of Whitehorse is located. They have been the traditional custodians for 40,000 years. The tribe is now known as the Wurundjeri, being one of five tribes that make up the Kulin nation.

Historically, the tribe would camp along the banks of the many creeks that flow through the City and named parts of the local area Namenarren or Nunawading. This landscape was radically different from what the municipality now is.

4.2 Natural Landscape of Whitehorse

Whitehorse is approximately 64 square kilometres in area. It is an undulating landscape that was characterised by two dominant vegetation communities and a series of smaller creek lines and waterways. The landscape was predominantly dry and exposed (in the east), with very few lower-lying, swampy areas.

The entire municipality occurs within the Gippsland Plain Bioregion, which has been extensively cleared for both agricultural purposes and the development of suburban areas.

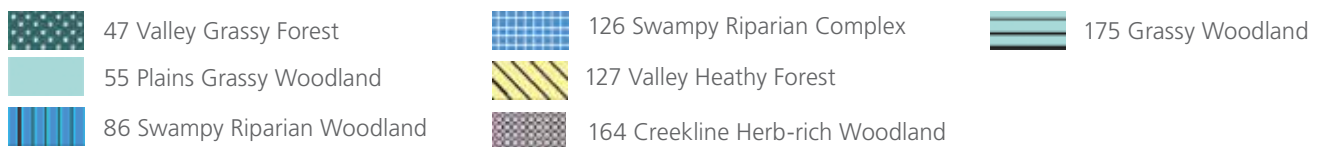
Vegetation communities are defined as Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs), which is a vegetation classification system that defines plant communities into common types that occur in similar environmental conditions throughout Victoria. Each vegetation type is identified on the basis of its floristic composition (the plant species present), vegetation structure (i.e. woodland, grassland, saltmarsh), landform (i.e. gully, foothill, plain) and environmental characteristics (i.e. soil type, climate). The most dominant Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) was EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest. The second most dominant vegetation community was EVC 47: Valley Grassy Forest. Both of these EVCs extended beyond the current Whitehorse municipal boundaries into the neighbouring landscape.

EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest covered approximately 80 percent of the municipality and extended eastwards from what is now Station Street, Box Hill, to the eastern edge of Whitehorse. It is vegetation type that responds to the dry shallow soils that cover most of the municipality. It occurred across the slightly undulating plateau-like area that dominates outer eastern Melbourne.

EVC 47: Valley Grassy Forest occurred to the west of Station Street, and extended to the western edge of the municipality. It occurred on the gently undulating lower slopes and valley floors of the hillier landscape that typifies the Box Hill area. It covers the lower slopes and valley floors with more fertile soils.

Patches of EVC 175: Grassy Woodland and EVC 55: Plains Grassy Woodland occurred amongst the Valley Grassy Forest, in the lower-lying flatter areas. Grassy Woodland occurred in the 'plain-like' depressions amongst these hills, while Plains Grassy Woodland occurred to the west of these hills, in another 'plain-like' area

Fingers of the three wetland EVCs (EVC 83: Swampy Riparian Woodland, EVC 164: Creekline Herb-rich Woodland and EVC 126: Swampy Riparian Complex) occurred along the numerous creek lines across the municipality. The main creek lines are Gardiners Creek, Koonung Creek, Bushy Creek, Mullum Mullum Creek and Dandenong Creek, and some smaller tributaries. Refer to Appendix 4 for descriptions of each of these EVCs. Figure 2 depicts the location of these EVCs (and therefore the general landscape) across the Whitehorse municipality.



Key to Figures 2 and 3

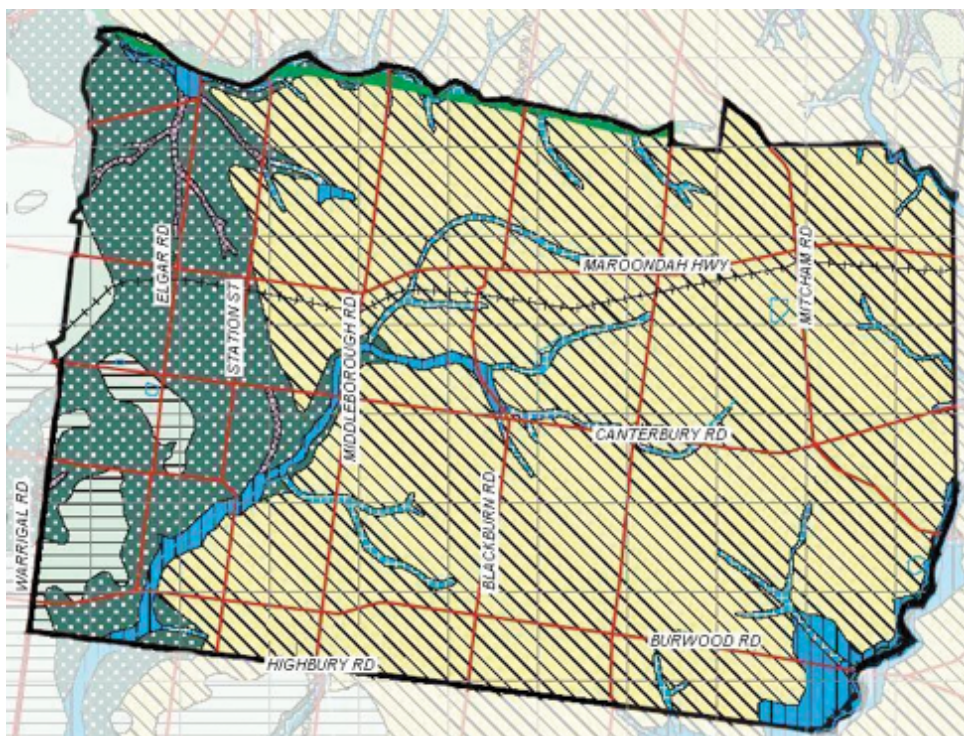


Figure 2. Pre-1750 EVCs in the City of Whitehorse

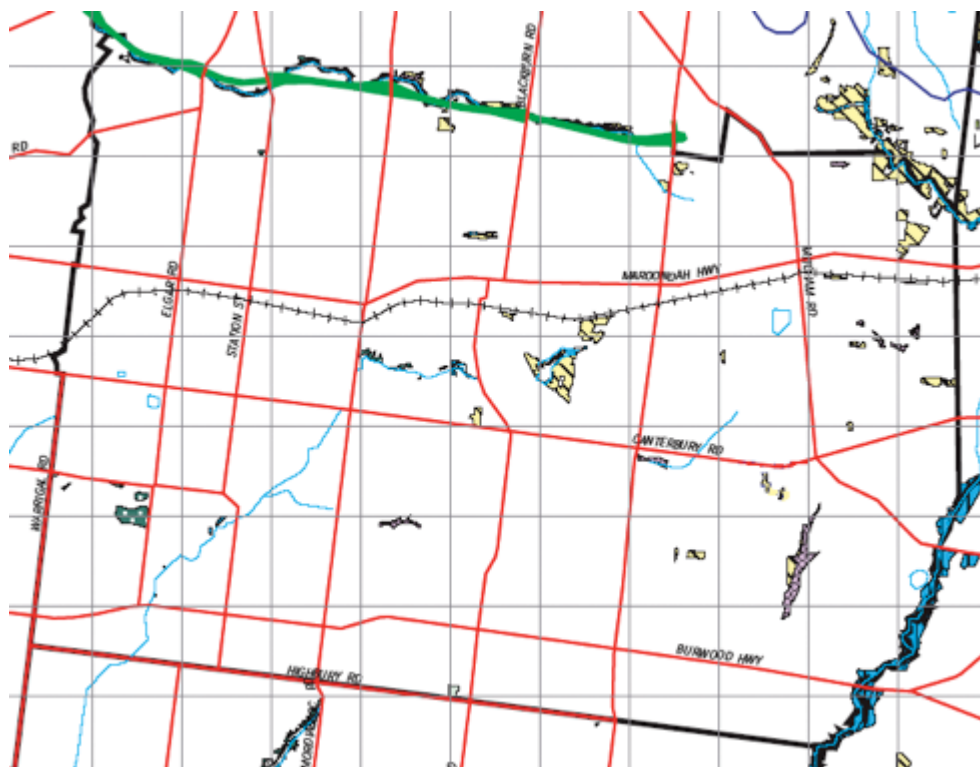


Figure 3. Remnant vegetation within Whitehorse by EVC

4.3 The Remaining Natural Landscape of Whitehorse

As illustrated below in Figure 2, there is very little of the original vegetation remaining, with the core areas being located around the Mullum Mullum Creek in the vicinity of the Eastlink tunnel (Yarran Dheran and Antonio Park bushland reserves), Blackburn Lake Sanctuary, Bellbird Dell, Campbells Croft and Wattle Park. Figure 3 illustrates the remaining patches of these EVCs within the City of Whitehorse.

Whitehorse was once completely covered in bushland. Today the remaining bushland within Whitehorse covers approximately 117 hectares. That is a loss of approximately 98 percent of the original Whitehorse landscape.

A further illustration of the loss of biodiversity is presented in Table 1, which outlines the original area that each EVC once covered in Whitehorse, and the amount (in area) that now remains of each EVC.

Table 1. EVCs originally found within the bounds of the City of Whitehorse.

EVC Name	Approximate original coverage of Whitehorse (%)	Original Approximate Total Area (ha)	Area now remaining in ha	Conservation Status
127: Valley Healthy Forest	80%	5120	58	E
47: Valley Grassy Forest	9%	576	12	V
175: Grassy Woodland	4%	256	1	E
83: Swampy Riparian Woodland	3%	192	22	E
164: Creekline Herb-rich Woodland	2%	128	19	E
126: Swampy Riparian Complex	1%	64	5	E
55: Plains Grassy Woodland	1%	64	?	E
		6400ha	~117ha	E

E = Endangered V = Vulnerable



Valda Avenue Wetlands

4.4 The Suburban Whitehorse Landscape

Whitehorse can be viewed as two generally distinct suburban areas; the more formal exotic landscape character in the west and the bushland and native character in the east of the municipality. Interestingly the divide for these two distinct suburban areas occurs along the similar divide between the two most dominant EVCs presented in Figure 1.

Currently the municipality has approximately 335 open space reserves covering approximately 690 hectares of land, or 10.7 per cent of the municipality. Of the total open space, approximately 590 hectares is Council owned and managed, which equates to about 324 reserves.

These reserves range from bushland reserves to formal gardens. The remaining open space is owned and managed by other agencies such as Melbourne Water and Parks Victoria. There are approximately 75,000 street trees within the municipality. The system of open space in Whitehorse supports a range of vegetation including remnant indigenous vegetation and mature exotic and native trees that provide habitat for wildlife. The linear reserves along the waterways throughout Whitehorse provide habitat corridors along the Gardiners, Koonung, Bushy, Mullum Mullum and Dandenong Creeks. The north and western areas of Whitehorse drain to the Yarra River catchment while the south-eastern area of the Municipality drains to the Dandenong Creek catchment.

The waterways and their tributaries largely define the location of many of the open space reserves; particularly the system of linear riparian reserves, which provide connections to the regional reserves along the Yarra River and Dandenong Creek.



Antonio Park – Everlastings

The waterways are one of the main open space links into adjoining municipalities continuing for kilometres towards Melbourne on the main Yarra Trail and south to Dandenong.

The waterways provide extensive natural habitat and bushland spines that are either currently or have the potential to become links to a large number of the Whitehorse bushland reserves.

4.5 What Biodiversity is Missing from Whitehorse

The Whitehorse municipality covers approximately 64 square kilometres. Of this area, approximately 10.7 per cent (or 690 hectares) is comprised of open space. Council manages approximately 85 per cent of this open space (about 590 hectares). In addition, Council also manages the majority of streetscapes and the grounds of other community facilities such as childcare centres and neighbourhood houses; an additional 5 per cent (approximately) of the total municipal area. From these totals, it is estimated that Council manages approximately 15 per cent of the entire area of the municipality.

Approximately 85 per cent of the original landscape in the Whitehorse area has been developed into an urban landscape consisting of roads, private residences, businesses, shopping precincts and other land uses. In other words, 85 per cent of the original landscape has been substantially removed and replaced, which has created a modified urban landscape.

In the context of a modified urban landscape, there are numerous biodiversity elements which are now missing which can never be replaced. Some of these missing biodiversity elements may not have been directly removed or replaced through urban development, however the surrounding urban landscape with its dominance of exotic planted vegetation (in gardens and streetscapes) and domestic animals has ensured that there have been on-going impacts on indigenous flora and fauna species, which has resulted in the loss of those 'less-urban' tolerant species.

These species can never be returned to suburbia, as they are not adapted to urban conditions, therefore they are not considered in the Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy.

Missing flora, fauna and habitat components.

The majority of indigenous fauna species are considered to be missing due to the loss of habitat. The missing habitat components within much of suburbia include:

- › Large old trees
- › Hollow bearing trees
- › Forests and woodlands with a grassy understorey and clumps of shrubs
- › Coarse woody debris
- › Riparian corridors shading streams and aquatic habitats
- › Wetlands
- › Large patches and connecting corridors.

This information highlights the importance of conserving and maintaining the indigenous flora and fauna species that remain, especially within the existing bushland and open space network. Identifying, conserving and managing these remaining biodiversity habitat elements will provide the base for long term strategies and actions to increase biodiversity assets within, across, and beyond, the Whitehorse municipality.

4.6 What Whitehorse Biodiversity Remains

Table 1 and Figure 2 present information regarding the amount and location of 'bushland' or natural landscape that still remains within Whitehorse. Approximately 2 percent of the original vegetation communities/EVCs remain in Whitehorse scattered in approximately 30 bushland reserves; with some other 'bushland' areas also occurring in open space (such as parks and gardens) that contain bushland patches. Appendix 10 outlines Whitehorse's current bushland reserves and bushland areas within other open space.

The most important element of biodiversity is intact bushland areas as they still contain a diverse range of indigenous flora species and provide habitat for indigenous fauna species. They also contain other more cryptic elements of biodiversity such as insects, fungi and microrrhizial soil relationships.

While there are only small fragments of bushland remaining within Whitehorse, one of the main habitat elements that still exists across most of the municipality are the scattered remnant eucalypts which persist in open space, some community land, along some road sides, along the creek lines and in private gardens.

The type of eucalypt remaining and its position within the landscape are often clues to the original vegetation community. In an urban setting other biodiversity assets and/or urban habitat include:

- › Scattered remnant trees (primarily eucalypts but also other indigenous tree species such as wattles, sheoaks and cherry ballarts)
- › Patches of remnant shrubs (predominantly wattles)
- › Patches of indigenous groundstorey species (indigenous grasses and herbaceous species)
- › Indigenous fauna (primarily 'urban-tolerant' birds, bats, skinks and possums)
- › Riparian strips (creeks and/or waterways), mostly with highly modified indigenous vegetation
- › Riparian fauna (primarily frogs, fish and wetland birds)
- › The habitat that supports indigenous fauna (primarily planted exotic or native trees, and artificial habitat such as rock walls or other garden features).

All of these biodiversity assets and urban habitat are essential to maintaining and managing the remaining biodiversity within Whitehorse.

They provide the foundation from which biodiversity corridors can be identified and enhanced. To provide an idea of the extent of indigenous flora and fauna species that still occur in the Whitehorse municipality, lists of indigenous flora and fauna species are provided in Appendices 5 to 8, which include lists of threatened indigenous flora and fauna species.

4.7 The Future of Whitehorse Biodiversity

Any biodiversity strategy needs to take account of the future especially given that landscape conditions will alter through impacts such as on-going development, habitat removal and climate change.

A key initial action proposed as a core component of this *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* is to compile an *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat*. Many Whitehorse biodiversity assets are already known but the information is spread across many Council departments or community groups; maintained as personal knowledge by individuals or is contained within Council reports and documents.

Identifying and cataloguing existing Whitehorse biodiversity assets will provide an inventory of complete (bushland reserves) and/or partial (such as large old trees; other eucalypts, or exotic habitat) biodiversity assets and urban habitat. This inventory may be considered for incorporation into the Whitehorse Asset Management System.

Such an inventory would ensure that once a biodiversity asset and/or habitat element has been recognised and catalogued, it will be more difficult to unintentionally remove it. The *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* will partially assist in managing the on-going impacts of development and habitat removal.

The *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* will also include the planted native and exotic habitat that many remaining indigenous fauna species now rely upon. In relation to climate change, it is predicted that the future will be drier with less rainfall and more extreme weather events. It is likely there will be long-term changes to vegetation structure and therefore to indigenous flora species.

There will also be changes in indigenous fauna depending on their habitat requirements. It is difficult to predict what the long-term impacts of climate change will be upon Whitehorse's biodiversity. This section of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* simply recognises that there are likely to be impacts that will be accounted for in future reviews of this Strategy. Council through the Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2011 recognises the importance of preparation for environmental change.

5. What is Council Managed Open Space?

As outlined previously, the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* is concerned with the conservation and management of public biodiversity assets and urban habitat within Whitehorse; the biodiversity assets in community open space, which includes Council managed open space, streetscapes and community facilities.

The focus in the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* is on community open space and facilities as they constitute almost 10 per cent of the total area of the municipality. Identifying, conserving and managing (or continuing the existing management of) all of the biodiversity assets and habitat elements across such a large proportion of the municipality will make the largest, substantial contribution to Whitehorse biodiversity that can be undertaken by the one organisation.

As community open space and facilities are spread across the entire municipality, the continued management of biodiversity across this area will provide the opportunity to spread biodiversity management so that a range of local residents are exposed to biodiversity management activities. This is viewed as a key component of engaging local residents about what constitutes Whitehorse biodiversity; and the management actions, tools and programs that can be used to stabilise and ultimately increase Whitehorse's biodiversity assets and urban habitat.

A register of known community open space and the associated biodiversity assets and elements that are likely to occur in this land is presented in summarised form in Table 2 below. The information presented in Table 2 does not cover the entire extent of community open space and facilities within the Whitehorse municipality. Detailed refining of the Community Open Space register is required to confirm the site by site applicability of potential biodiversity opportunities. Refining the register of relevant sites would be incorporated with the development of the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat*.

Details of land that may potentially be considered community open space is provided in Appendix 11. This list includes a range of Council owned and/or managed buildings, parks and reserves, significant roadside vegetation reserves, road median strips, shopping centre garden beds and nature strips (street scapes).

Table 2. Categories of Council Managed Open Space

Asset/Facility	Biodiversity Values
Parks and Gardens	
Bushland reserves	Remnant bushland containing suite of biodiversity values including indigenous plants, fauna including insects and other invertebrates, soil fungi/bacteria, mosses and lichens
Open space reserves playgrounds	Some contain remnant trees, especially Large Old Trees, Revegetation beds Remnant shrubs (i.e.: patches of Wattles) 'No mow' patches of indigenous understorey vegetation, Exotic habitat (in the form of planted native and/or exotic trees, especially larger trees)
Linear corridors/reserves	Potential Habitat/biodiversity corridors Large old Trees Indigenous revegetation beds Large old planted native and/or exotic trees (exotic habitat) Riparian strips
Sports facilities	
Tennis clubs	Remnant trees Planted native and/or exotic trees (exotic habitat)
Bowling clubs	
Nature strips	Remnant trees, Planted native and/or exotic trees (exotic habitat)
Street trees	Potential for biodiversity corridor (strategic locations only)
Golf Course	
Morack Golf Course	Remnant trees, Planted native and/or exotic trees (exotic habitat) Wetland habitat? Open space for foraging
Community facilities – Children	
Maternal and childcare centres	Remnant trees, Planted native and/or exotic trees (exotic habitat)
Planted native and/or exotic trees (exotic habitat)	
Childcare centres	
Kindergartens	
Pre-schools	
Community facilities – Halls	
Scout halls	Remnant trees, Planted native and/or exotic trees (exotic habitat)
Neighbourhood houses	
Halls for hire	
Senior citizens centres	
Community houses	
Community facilities – Council	
Town halls	Remnant trees, Planted native and/or exotic trees (exotic habitat) Indigenous landscaping
Whitehorse Civic Centre	
Whitehorse Operations Centre	
Civic facilities	
Libraries (toy libraries)	
Community arts centre	
Council nursery	

6. Whitehorse Biodiversity Principles and Objectives

General principles that underpin present and future biodiversity directions were identified during the development of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*. These principles together with the objectives that have been developed from them are detailed below.

The principles are intended to guide not only the outcomes of this strategy but also to provide a basis for assessing and considering new issues that may arise in the future.

The principles and objectives have resulted in a number of integrated actions that provide a consistent practical plan for conserving, managing and increasing Whitehorse's biodiversity.

Actions

Through discussion in community and staff workshops and from the various contributions of participants in the development of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*, a range of biodiversity actions have been identified.

These actions are consistent with the principles and objectives detailed above. The actions have been assessed technically from an ecological perspective to ensure they will promote favourable outcomes. These actions are categorised, prioritised and discussed in Section 9 of this document.

Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting has been devised that will track the implementation of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*. The monitoring of specific biodiversity actions will be addressed in the design and development of each individual action.

Currently measures do not exist to gain a 'bigger picture' assessment of the health of biodiversity in Whitehorse's Community Open Space. Measures to gain an assessment of the health of Whitehorse's urban biodiversity will be developed once the strategy has been embedded and implementation of the specific biodiversity actions has commenced. This measure is presented as one of the actions proposed in Section 9 of this document; which will evaluate the broader effectiveness of all (or many of) the proposed actions in managing and conserving Whitehorse's biodiversity assets and habitat elements.

Principles	Objectives
Conserve and maintain existing Whitehorse biodiversity, focusing on indigenous flora and fauna species while recognising the importance of native and exotic vegetation to habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Increase the focus on replenishing and supplementing indigenous planting. › Increase the understanding of native and exotic vegetation and habitat.
Facilitate a greater understanding and appreciation of the value of biodiversity in the local community, as well as encouraging ownership and involvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Provide opportunities for community volunteers to be involved in biodiversity management. › Investigate options for community biodiversity data to be maintained and stored in a suitable environment. › Educate the local community by example in biodiversity conservation and management.
Enhance the indigenous landscape character of the City of Whitehorse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Conserve the greatest number of indigenous ecosystems in the City of Whitehorse. › Increase indigenous flora through strategic planting and management.
Recognise the importance of vegetation management, as it underpins habitat and therefore fauna conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Improve the understanding of the importance of native and exotic flora as habitat for indigenous fauna species. › Create an inventory of current City of Whitehorse biodiversity assets and habitat elements. › Identify opportunities for the conservation and management of vegetation recognised as urban habitat.
Willingly explore new approaches, adopt best practice standards and focus on practical actions with foreseeable outcomes. Ensure budgets are used efficiently and practically for the greatest biodiversity outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Implement biodiversity conservation and management actions with a focus on a maximum return through utilisation of existing programs. › Monitor and report on biodiversity conservation and management within the City of Whitehorse as well as the effectiveness of the <i>Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy</i>.
Data on biodiversity assets is collected, documented, maintained and implemented for the greatest benefit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Improve knowledge and understanding of the biodiversity assets in the City of Whitehorse, to protect and manage it effectively and appropriately. › Collect useful data, and base decisions and actions on considered judgements.
Recognise that water management is critical to conserving and maintaining the City of Whitehorse's biodiversity assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Integrate water management and its implications for Whitehorse biodiversity. › Achieve a greater knowledge of the impact that water management has on conserving and managing biodiversity assets. › Improve cross-Council and inter-agency integration in water management.
Work in collaboration and in partnership with other agencies, Council Officers and the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Develop a greater understanding of the critical role that Council has as custodian of Whitehorse's biodiversity assets. › Improve inter-agency, cross-council and cross-discipline integration in biodiversity conservation and management.



Pope Road, Blackburn

7. Current Whitehorse Biodiversity Management

Council is already actively involved in the process of conserving and managing many of the known Whitehorse biodiversity assets and urban habitat elements that occurs in community open space.

The *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* is recognised as an important document that provides direction and consistency to enhance existing biodiversity management activities and to diversify and expand upon the base that already exists through current biodiversity management practices. A number of current Council programs support biodiversity and provide a strong basis from which to enhance biodiversity outcomes across the municipality. A range of the key biodiversity management activities are summarised, but are not limited, to those listed below:

- › ParksWide bushland program integrating with other management areas
- › Trained, experienced and committed Bushland Team members
- › Bush regeneration contractors in priority sites
- › Community involvement through Parkland Advisory Committees
- › Community nurseries
- › Blackburn and District Environment Protection Fund support for community groups
- › Monitoring program annually implemented in bushland areas
- › Recognition of ‘no mow’ areas and flexible maintenance programs
- › Staff awareness of environmental values
- › Experimental practices such as Goat Pulse grazing trial
- › Canopy infill planting
- › Indigenous planting themes
- › Consideration of habitat in tree management works

- › Fire management with consideration to environmental values in bushland
- › Blackburn Lake Sanctuary Education Program
- › Community education including presentations, weed leaflet etc.
- › Woody weed removal program
- › Pest animal control including foxes, bees and wasps
- › Cooperation with students undertaking environmental projects in parks including at tertiary level
- › Street tree policy that identifies and supports corridor planting
- › Professional communications team to inform local residents
- › Strong linkages between operational and planning aspects of parks management
- › The preparation and implementation of service delivery standards,
- › The review of the Urban Forest Strategy.

8. Protecting Whitehorse's Biodiversity Assets

Although Whitehorse retains significant biodiversity assets and urban habitat elements, there are ongoing threats to these biodiversity assets and urban habitat elements, and there are also opportunities for enhancing them.

8.1 Opportunities

Opportunities for enhancing Whitehorse's public biodiversity assets and urban habitat are presented in more detail as the proposed actions outlined in Section 9. The actions have been defined into one of three categories:

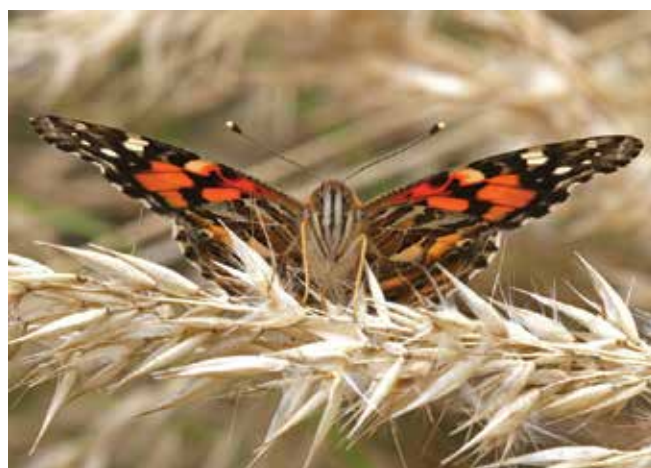
- › Enhancement of current Council biodiversity management programs
- › One-off actions that will increase knowledge of and planning towards conserving and managing Whitehorse's public biodiversity assets and urban habitat elements
- › On-going actions that will increase the public Whitehorse biodiversity values (especially indigenous fauna and threatened flora and fauna species) that require an on-going resource commitment. If there is no on-going resource commitment for these actions then it is recommended that they do not commence.

The current status of these actions, and a brief analysis of the benefits (or not) to public Whitehorse biodiversity assets resulting from these actions will also be provided. The information in Section 9, Table 4 presents the proposed timeframe for each of the proposed actions.

8.2 Threats

The extent of the threats to Whitehorse's public biodiversity assets and urban habitat elements are not yet fully understood as a complete inventory of Whitehorse public biodiversity assets and urban habitat elements does not yet exist. This in itself is a threat to the conservation and management of Whitehorse biodiversity. Some of the general threats to Whitehorse biodiversity that are known and recognised include:

- › Modification to biodiversity values is an on-going process that will continue through inevitable landscape changes such as on-going development and further habitat removal including street tree removal for safety and/or as a result of natural attrition
- › The complexity of managing biodiversity, on some aspects of which the science is not well understood
- › Weeds in an urban context are a continual challenge especially along exposed frontages or access ways where seed is readily introduced
- › Habitat removal and the associated difficulty of accurately monitoring fauna species to assess its full impacts
- › Human disturbance in the form of noise, light, exotic plants and animals
- › Dogs with not only the potential for attack indigenous fauna but the associated threats of dog scent and faecal pollution
- › Cats are not only known predators but they also potentially carry diseases
- › Lack of community awareness resulting in such activities as the dumping of garden rubbish
- › Attracting and maintaining bushland and/or nursery volunteers is an on-going issue.
- › Unrestricted access can result in compaction and vegetation degradation
- › Drainage concentrations alter plant communities by increasing nutrient loads which favours weed growth.



Australian Painted Lady Butterfly

9. Biodiversity Actions

The core of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* is the actions that will make a positive difference to biodiversity. It is recognised that there are three types of biodiversity actions within Whitehorse:

- › Actions that are already occurring, that can be enhanced
- › One-off actions that can be undertaken to increase biodiversity knowledge and outcomes,
- › Larger actions that would be on-going (both in a budgetary and time context).

All biodiversity actions proposed below are subject to budgetary provisions.

Time frames for the proposed biodiversity actions are included in Table 4. The time frames are defined as:

- › Short term (one to two years)
- › Medium term (three to four years)
- › Long term (five to ten years).

A key action (refer to Section 9.9.1) proposed within the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* is the development of an Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat.

This is identified as a one-off action and it significantly forms the basis of other biodiversity management actions such as biodiversity mapping and biodiversity corridor planning. The development of the Inventory ensures that all current biodiversity assets and urban habitat elements in community open space are recognised and managed for their biodiversity values. The proposed biodiversity actions are summarised broadly in the Table 3 below.

Table 3. Summary of Proposed Biodiversity Actions

Biodiversity Action
Development of a canopy management policy
Identify potential extension areas of bushland regeneration
Threatened flora species list
Identify experimental management practices
Work with other authorities to improve Whitehorse biodiversity
Woody weed management
Volunteer management framework
Council operational processes and policies
Parks design
Biodiversity inductions
Ground level habitat/coarse woody material fuel reduction guidelines
Expand the existing infill tree planting program to improve canopy cover
Biodiversity research liaison committee
Development of an <i>Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat</i>
List of 'biodiversity hotspots'
Develop a biodiversity corridors plan
Identify potential 'no mow' areas

Biodiversity Action
Vegetation management plans for large tracts of land with alternative uses
Community reporting and data gathering
List of environmental weeds
Flora and fauna photos
Threatened flora species management
Threatened fauna species management
Hollows management project
Biodiversity engagement – logos and signage
Development of monitoring program
Water sensitive urban design
Litter traps

9.1 Current Management Actions that can be Enhanced

Council currently manages various aspects of Whitehorse biodiversity. The *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* sets a direction for addressing and encompassing any existing gaps in the management of Whitehorse biodiversity in community open space.

The following biodiversity actions acknowledge the biodiversity management programs already occurring across municipal community open space, as are identified in Section 7. The proposed biodiversity actions outlined below present a brief summary on the biodiversity management already occurring, what the identified gaps in biodiversity management are and how the project will enhance the existing management actions.

9.1.1 Development of a Canopy Management Policy

The existing *City of Whitehorse Streetscape Policy and Strategy (2002)* is being reviewed as the Urban Forest Strategy. A component of the *Urban Forest Strategy* incorporates biodiversity management and recognises the role of planted indigenous, native and/or exotic trees in providing habitat for indigenous fauna species.

A *Canopy Management Policy* is being developed in conjunction with the *Urban Forest Strategy* and will provide specific tree management guidelines that relate to biodiversity assets and/or urban habitat.

This action is interdependent upon the proposed *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat*. Once the extent and location of existing Whitehorse biodiversity assets and urban habitat has been identified, assessed and mapped urban habitat specific management guidelines can be identified to ensure an on-going contribution to local biodiversity, without compromising function or public safety. The *Canopy Management Policy* will consider new and existing

trees and associated risk and other management issues. It will apply to the range of community open space such as parks and gardens, street trees, childcare centres, etc. The policy will be formed with reference to risk management principles and practices.

9.1.2

Identify Potential Extension Areas of Bushland Regeneration

ParksWide has a current management practice of 'considered slow bushland expansion' into weedy areas that still contain indigenous flora species and are directly adjacent to existing bushland areas. This practice is supported by Vegetation Quality Maps that have been prepared for a number of bushland reserves including Antonio Park, Yarran Dheran and Blackburn Lake Sanctuary.

Monitoring has to date identified in both Yarran Dheran and Antonio Park that bushland areas have been extended. Former grassy weed patches have been actively managed and are now areas with a high cover of indigenous grasses (predominantly Weeping Grass *Microlaena stipoides*). While these areas have a high indigenous cover, they contain a low diversity of indigenous species.

The *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* enables a more systematic approach to potential bushland expansions. Once the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* has been prepared, strategic directions can be determined as to where the greatest biodiversity outcomes will be gained. Potential bushland extensions require a consideration of the costs of maintenance.

9.1.3

Threatened Flora Species List

There is currently no central inventory of the extent and location of threatened flora species within Whitehorse.

The *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* will identify the locations of threatened species and provide a central inventory for threatened flora species.

A list of known threatened flora species (provided through previous field surveys and submitted to the Viridans database; the Flora Information System) within Whitehorse is provided in Appendix 6. As this list is compiled from numerous field surveys undertaken since the beginning of the 1900s, it is anticipated that some of the threatened flora species listed in Appendix 6 may now be locally extinct in the Whitehorse area.

A component of the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* would be to identify/verify the current threatened flora species that still exist within the Whitehorse municipality, and revise the list presented in Appendix 6. Management of these species would require the development of specific plans and protocols in addition to budgetary provision; as such this project is also listed in Section 9.3.



Drooping Mistletoe *Amyema pendula*

9.1.4

Identify Experimental Management Practices

Adaptive management that reflects changing site conditions or resourcing, and incorporates new and/or altered indigenous vegetation management practices, is a core component of bushland management.

As a relatively new field of 'horticultural' management, indigenous vegetation management techniques are constantly being tested. Bushland managers need to be aware of developments in the field and be adaptive where required and to what is suitable for local sites.

While ParksWide and its contractors already incorporate adaptive management principles into bushland management, the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* provides the opportunity to ensure this practice is enshrined within the Whitehorse bushland and biodiversity management approach.

9.1.5

Work with Other Authorities to Improve Whitehorse Biodiversity

As outlined in Section 5.5, there are approximately 690 hectares of open space within Whitehorse. Council manages approximately 590 hectares of this open space, while the remaining 100 hectares (approximately) is managed by other authorities such as Parks Victoria, Melbourne Water and VicRoads.

Council already has established and well developed working relationships with authorities. The land that these authorities manage is not under ParksWide's control however liaising with other organisations will potentially lead to enhanced biodiversity outcomes within Whitehorse.

The *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* provides an opportunity to reinforce the potential benefits for biodiversity outcomes through fostering and maintaining good working relationships with external authorities.



Eucalyptus Leaf Skeleton

9.1.6 Woody Weeds

Woody weeds are recognised as a significant threat to indigenous flora within Whitehorse; however, it is also known that some woody weeds provide important habitat for indigenous fauna species. Woody weeds are a threat to biodiversity but they may also be an essential element of urban habitat, as they support faunal biodiversity.

A component of the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* will be to recognise and locate significant exotic urban habitat elements, which may include some woody weeds. Within bushland reserves, thickets of woody weeds need to be identified, assessed for their habitat values and recorded. Categories need to be defined that identify woody weeds as either urban habitat or as threats to biodiversity. A woody weed assessment form is required that recognises the need to consider woody weeds for their potential (or known) habitat values. When assessing the potential biodiversity values of woody weeds, the determination of woody weed control programs needs to recognise that community perceptions, neighborhood interests and aesthetics are also important management considerations.

The management of woody weeds involves paradigms that need to be addressed and resolved within the context of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*.

9.1.7 Volunteer Management Framework

Volunteer involvement is a critical aspect in biodiversity management and the skills, commitment and capacity of volunteers needs to be nurtured through suitable programs.

Council maintains an active Volunteer Coordination role at an organisational level. Volunteer management continues to develop to support the ongoing work of volunteers within parks at both strategic and operational levels. At an operational level a Volunteer Management Framework will be developed that recognises the importance of volunteers in regards to the conservation and management of Whitehorse's biodiversity.

Important components of the framework will include incorporating occupational health and safety requirements for volunteers and biodiversity inductions (refer to Section 9.1.9).

9.1.8 Council Operational Processes and Policies

Council's parks maintenance business and programs are undertaken in community open space/Council managed land. In the undertaking of Council business there may be opportunities to identify specific operational changes that

could have a direct benefit for biodiversity. For example herbicide may be used in some situations when it is not the most appropriate option for biodiversity.

The need to establish a representative committee that reviews management practices and identifies opportunities through continuous improvement has been identified within ParksWide. The ParksWide Continuous Improvement Committee which includes field and management team members meets regularly to discuss a range of operational matters. The implementation of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* provides the opportunity to incorporate biodiversity into the Continuous Improvement Committee agenda.

9.1.9 Parks Design

Parks design is concerned with the structural aspects of parks, such as path locations, asset placement or planting, that considers both maintenance access and enhancing existing habitat. Parks design is the conscious identification of the use of each open space, together with which objectives need to be achieved and what the maintenance implications of decisions are.

- › Uses could include: sportsfield, bushland reserve or playground. Many open space reserves have multiples uses.
- › Objectives could include fuel reduction management, biodiversity management, public safety and recreational needs.

Guidelines are to be developed that apply to the range of open space uses and objectives, to facilitate management that is proactive and incorporates the various biodiversity, maintenance and/or recreational requirements.

9.1.10 Biodiversity Site Inductions

Biodiversity inductions are to be incorporated into general work practices (including contracts) once *the Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* has been completed and has resolved which open space reserves (and street scapes and other community facilities) contain biodiversity assets and/or urban habitat.

Biodiversity inductions would be either general or specific (depending on the audience, the nature of the works and the works location) and they would apply across Council staff, contractors and volunteers.

The inductions would identify Council's aim to conserve and improve upon the existing biodiversity assets within the municipality. They would also outline the specific biodiversity assets or elements within that location, what the threats to those assets and/or urban habitat are, and how those threats can be managed through specific workplace controls.

9.1.11

Ground Level Habitat/Coarse Woody Material Fuel Reduction Guidelines

Fuel reduction and biodiversity management are two potentially competing elements within Whitehorse's bushland reserves. A key component of seasonal fuel reduction works is the removal of fallen branches around the periphery of reserves that are adjacent to residential areas or in other strategic locations.

Fallen branches and logs (referred to as coarse woody material) provide important ground level habitat and shelter for a variety of species including reptiles, insects and amphibians.

There are no documented guidelines directing the amount or nature of coarse woody material that should be removed and in which areas of each bushland reserve. Decisions are being made on the ground, during the direction and implementation of fuel reduction works. This has resulted in differing interpretations and has therefore contributed to varied amounts of coarse woody material remaining in situ across the network of Whitehorse bushland reserves.

This removal of coarse woody material has resulted in the reduction (in some bushland reserves) of habitat for lizards and insects, which has consequences for all fauna species that depend on them for survival.

Currently the retention of some ground timber is only being practiced in bushland reserves, yet as identified in the definition of Whitehorse biodiversity, habitat for indigenous fauna is not restricted to just bushland reserves. Habitat also incorporates planted native and/or exotic trees growing in other more formal parks and gardens across Whitehorse.

To address this situation, guidelines regarding the nature of coarse woody material removed as a component of fuel reduction works will be prepared as an action once the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* has been completed.



Koala

9.1.12

Expand the existing Infill Tree Planting Program to improve Canopy Cover

ParksWide currently operates an infill tree planting program that is aimed at replenishing and improving canopy cover in open space areas, however this program is limited and could be further expanded to become a cornerstone program.

The implementation of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* provides the opportunity to expand on the current work and expand the biodiversity enhancement aspect of this program.

The compilation of the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* and the complementary *Biodiversity Corridors Plan* will provide the opportunity to strategically identify areas within the municipality where biodiversity values can be enhanced by a structured infill tree planting program.

This program will also apply to other community facilities such as childcare centres and neighbourhood houses where relevant to enhancing existing biodiversity assets and/or urban habitat.

A longer term aspect of this program could be to create specific 'infill density' templates to simulate biodiversity niches.

The focus of this program will be upon expanding indigenous biodiversity assets; however, in certain areas of the municipality, the program may focus on infilling native and/or exotic trees species if they have been identified as important biodiversity elements that require enhancing.

Unsuitable growth habits mean that not all indigenous tree species are suitable as potential street trees. Suitable native species or selected exotics may be used, to increase habitat for indigenous fauna species, where indigenous trees are inappropriate. This activity will also be linked to the Urban Forest Strategy.

9.1.13

Biodiversity Research Liaison Committee

There are several tertiary education institutions located within Whitehorse one of which offers environmental science and management courses.

To capitalise on the resources already available within Whitehorse, the need to establish a research liaison committee between these institutions and Council has been recognised.

The role of the committee would be to provide a central collection point for research ideas that are biodiversity related to be dispersed to the educational institutions, to enable facilitation by Honours, Masters or Doctorate research students.

9.2

New Biodiversity Actions; One-off Commitments

In conjunction with enhancing existing biodiversity management actions that are undertaken by Council, a number of one-off biodiversity projects and/or actions have been identified that will consolidate existing biodiversity knowledge or fill in the gaps regarding missing pieces of Whitehorse biodiversity information.

Many of the proposed actions (including enhancing existing actions and proposed on-going activity) are inter-linked. A key activity in this respect that underpins other activities is the preparation of the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat*.

9.2.1

Development of an Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat

As outlined in Section 4.6 and presented in Appendix 3 there are many biodiversity assets or urban habitat elements located across community open space within the municipality that contribute to Whitehorse's biodiversity.

Biodiversity assets include the bushland reserves, creeks and other waterways, wetlands, riparian corridors and the known nesting trees for threatened species. Urban habitat includes larger old trees (both indigenous species and planted native and/or exotic species that are used by indigenous fauna) and more obscure habitat such as rock walls or particular streetscapes that attract and/or support a multitude of indigenous bird and/or bat species.

The location and extent of many of these assets are already known however there is no central database to manage this information, and ensure that it is easily accessible within Council. Some of this knowledge is also contained within the 'working knowledge' of individual staff members, contractor or community members. Other aspects of this knowledge may be contained in Council strategies and registers such as the Open Space Strategy (2002) and the Register of Significant Trees.

To ensure that Whitehorse's biodiversity is conserved and well managed, it is essential that all current knowledge is developed into one central database. There will also be an emphasis on ground-truthing of identified parks and reserves, to ensure the maximum accuracy and detail of information regarding Whitehorse's public biodiversity is captured at the one time.

Appendix 11 provides a list of community open space that is managed by Council. This list is not complete and requires further investigation to confirm the presence of biodiversity assets or urban habitat.

The *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* will also determine the quality of existing biodiversity assets and urban habitat, and potentially provide

cost estimates to maintain and improve existing or any new biodiversity assets or urban habitat. Interactions with the data collection for the Whitehorse Asset Management Plan will also be investigated. In conjunction with compiling the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat*, the management threats and improvement opportunities for each asset or habitat element can also be compiled.

The *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* also provides a base line monitoring tool that can be used to assist in determining whether the objective of conserving and maintaining Whitehorse's current biodiversity is being achieved or not. This critical piece of work will underpin many other activities that are awaiting an informed basis from which to be initiated.

9.2.2

List of 'Biodiversity Hotspots'

This action is strongly connected to both the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* and the Biodiversity Corridors Plan.

The *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* will identify and categorise biodiversity assets and urban habitat across the municipality. A component of categorising biodiversity assets and urban habitat would involve determining the importance or contribution of each biodiversity asset and urban habitat element towards conserving Whitehorse's biodiversity. The criteria for determining importance or contribution would be prepared as a component of the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* action.

Once these importance or contribution determinations have been defined, a list (and map) of Whitehorse biodiversity hotspots can be compiled.

Biodiversity hotspots:

'are areas that support natural ecosystems that are largely intact and where native species and communities associated with these ecosystems are well represented. They are also areas with a high diversity of locally endemic species, which are species that are not found or are rarely found outside the hotspot.'

The current, planned or potential management activities in hotspots place the natural values at risk, and it is likely this risk will increase in the future in the absence of active conservation management. Because the natural values of hotspots are largely intact, undertaking action now to maintain these values has the potential to provide value-for-money in contributing to our efforts in biodiversity conservation. (Australian Government; online).'

Once the map of Whitehorse biodiversity hotspots has been produced, it will be possible to develop the critical linkages/habitat corridors, and then develop a canopy infill (or similar) program to enhance the linkages via canopy stepping stones. The map of biodiversity hotspots could be a separate action or a component of the Biodiversity Corridors Plan.

9.2.3

Develop a Biodiversity Corridors Plan

Once the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* had been compiled it will be possible to map all of the recorded biodiversity assets and urban habitat elements.

The map would indicate the location of all of the Whitehorse biodiversity assets and urban habitat and identify what type of asset or habitat element they are. The mapping would also differentiate between indigenous biodiversity assets and exotic/planted native/woody weed urban habitat.

Once public Whitehorse biodiversity assets and urban habitat elements have been mapped across the municipality, it will be possible to identify biodiversity nodes and therefore linkages/corridors across the municipality and outwards into adjacent municipalities.

Many of the potential nodes and linkages are already known such as bushland reserves, riparian strips and streetscapes between some nearby bushland reserves.

A dedicated Whitehorse Biodiversity Corridors Plan could also be used to consider subsequent Planning issues and funding applications to enhance the identified biodiversity nodes and linkages/corridors. The Whitehorse Biodiversity Corridors Plan would interact with the Urban Forest Strategy and other related documentation.

9.2.4

Identify Potential 'No Mow' Areas

ParksWide has previously undertaken investigations of areas within the Whitehorse open space network that have been identified as containing indigenous grasses and herbaceous species. These investigations resulted in delineating sections of some parks, removing mowers and then re-surveying them to determine the extent and quality of indigenous groundstorey vegetation, and whether or not to maintain these areas as 'no mow' areas, or return them to mown grass.

These investigations resulted in approximately 10 'no mow' areas being added to the list of managed Whitehorse bushland sites. There is the potential that more of these areas exist within the open space network; however, it requires the impetus to investigate and determine appropriate sites that could be added to the 'no mow' list. It is envisaged that any 'ground-truthing' for the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* would also involve noting any potential 'no mow' investigation areas along with information from ParksWide personnel and bushland contractors.

9.2.5

Vegetation Management Plans for large tracts of Land with Alternative Uses

Currently one known large tract of Council-managed land with a principal alternative use is the Morack Public Golf Course. There is the potential that other large tracts of Council managed land may be identified during the process of compiling the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat*. Once identified consideration can be given to whether Vegetation Management Plans are appropriate for these sites as a means of conserving and managing their biodiversity assets and/or urban habitat, while still satisfying their core purpose.

9.2.6

Biodiversity Engagement – Logos and Signage

The *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* directs the conservation and management of public biodiversity assets, as a means of ensuring that the largest possible area of Whitehorse's biodiversity is identified, conserved and managed. Together with the concept of managing public Whitehorse biodiversity is the intention of engaging local residents about the existence, identity and management of their local biodiversity assets through observation. Once the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* has been compiled and mapped, and the corresponding Biodiversity Corridor Plan and List of Whitehorse Biodiversity Hotspots has been produced, there is opportunity for a range of publications or web-based material, to be available to residents, to engage the community in what public biodiversity assets are located nearby or within the municipality.

In conjunction with identifying public biodiversity assets, a range of logos could be developed that identify the variety of Whitehorse biodiversity assets and urban habitat across the municipality within accessible community open space. Logos would potentially be installed at community open space that was not restricted for safety and other reasons.

Installing logos across the municipality would allow the information available in the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat*, the Biodiversity Corridor Plan and the List of Whitehorse Biodiversity Hotspots, to be more accessible and recognisable on the ground. Logo signage would provide local residents with visual examples of what Whitehorse biodiversity actually means and look like.

To complement the publications and logos information could also be made available; either through permanent brief signage/visual interpretation or temporary signage set out by the Whitehorse bushland team/bushland contractors that alerted residents to biodiversity management works, what was occurring and why. These simple engagement strategies rely on observational skills and curiosity, rather than undertaking



Golden-green Stag Beetle

more focused educational activities. Generally, undertaking biodiversity educational activities require structured programs that are beyond the scope of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*.

9.2.7 Development of Monitoring Program

Two monitoring programs will be developed as a component of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*. Monitoring is required for each of the specific biodiversity projects that have been proposed, as well as the monitoring required that considers the overall success (or failure) of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*. As noted previously there are three types of proposed biodiversity actions:

- › Enhancement of existing Council biodiversity management programs
- › One-off biodiversity actions
- › On-going actions that require on-going budgetary commitments.

Subject to budget provision and community consultation it is foreseen that all of the enhancement and One-off biodiversity

actions will be undertaken. However it is possible that not all of the on-going biodiversity actions will be implemented. Considering this, and that the detail of each particular biodiversity action has not yet been designed, it is not possible to state the exact monitoring that will be undertaken as a component of each biodiversity action. The monitoring will focus upon the questions: have the specific biodiversity actions been implemented and how are they progressing?

The broader monitoring program will be focused upon questions such as; has the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* been successful or not in conserving and managing Whitehorse's biodiversity assets and urban habitat elements? Is Whitehorse biodiversity being maintained at current levels, increasing or decreasing in amount and variety?

9.2.8 Community Reporting and Data Gathering

Citizen science is scientific research conducted, in whole or in part, by amateur or non-professional scientists. Citizen science makes an important contribution to biodiversity conservation and management through the myriad of conservation activities

and research undertaken by volunteers including Earthwatch, Nature Watch, 'Friends of' groups and bird watchers to name a few.

The implementation of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* provides the opportunity to acknowledge the support and work of volunteers towards biodiversity conservation, and to develop programs that ensure voluntary work and research is captured and managed. This would enable knowledge that is obtained through citizen science to be harnessed and used appropriately.

The initial focus would be upon managing existing citizen science research and data collection. The project will focus on identifying opportunities for community members, especially bird watchers, to record their data in a pre-existing centralised system. The main components will include identifying requirements for the data to be collected and stored, so that the integrity of data is maintained. Another component of the project will be to devise guidelines to ensure the biodiversity knowledge gathered from future 'citizen science' projects can also be collected, stored and maintained.

9.2.9

Environmental Weeds List

Council has produced an environmental weeds brochure but does not yet have a documented, accessible listing of relevant local environmental weeds. Developing this list is an activity that would have application across Council potentially including the Planning Department. The list could also be available for residents to enable identification of environmental weeds within gardens or nurseries.

A component of the environmental weed list would be to identify woody weed species that contribute to habitat for indigenous fauna. The habitat elements and potential indigenous fauna species that used the habitat should be listed so that an assessment can be made of the habitat values of woody weeds if they are nominated for removal.

9.2.10

Flora and Fauna Photos

ParksWide maintains a photographic library of flora, fauna and conservation photos that are used for Council purposes such as education, promotion and publications.

The photos have the potential to be stored and given the prominence and ready access they require, including for use by all Council departments and potentially the public, in the longer term, however a mechanism for storing and accessing these photos needs to be devised. The *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* provides the opportunity to identify the educational biodiversity resource that is contained within the photo library and that its ready access should be available within Council. This project may require the involvement of a range of Council departments.

9.3

On-going Biodiversity Actions

The actions outlined in this section of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* make long-term contributions to the conservation, management and enhancement of Whitehorse biodiversity. These actions however cannot be easily commenced and then stopped when funding ceased. They are long-term actions that require on-going budgetary commitments. If an on-going budgetary commitment is not available, it is preferable that these actions did not commence.

9.3.1

Threatened Flora Species Management

There are two aspects to this activity, the identification of threatened flora species including their extent and location (as previously identified in Section 9.1.3) and the on-going management of these species.

The initial component would be undertaken as part of the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* which will identify the locations of threatened species, and provide a central inventory for threatened flora species records.

The threatened flora species list would provide information on which threatened species have been recorded within Whitehorse, but not their locations, on any publically available data. Locational information would be restricted, as some threatened species, such as orchids, are vulnerable to collection or removal.

Once this information is available, ParksWide would assess and develop management protocols to conserve and potentially increase the viability and extent of these species. This would require the development of a specific threatened species management budget which requires an on-going commitment.

It is proposed that basic management guidelines for each species could be developed that are generic, and then developed for particular reserves/habitats if there are special requirements. A list of known threatened flora species within Whitehorse is provided in Appendix 6.

9.3.2

Threatened Fauna Species Management

The *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* is primarily concerned with identifying indigenous flora assets and planted native and/or exotic habitat elements. The emphasis is upon identifying habitat for indigenous fauna, rather than upon surveying for indigenous fauna species, as this is an ongoing process that relies on both long-term field surveys and incidental observations.

Some information on threatened fauna species, obtained from both field surveys and incidental observations is currently available.



Eastern Yellow Robin



Southern Brown Tree-Frog

The list of known threatened fauna species (provided through previous field surveys submitted to the Viridans database; the Atlas of Victorian Wildlife) within Whitehorse is provided in Appendix 8. As this list is compiled from various field surveys undertaken since the beginning of the 1900s, it is likely that some (or many) of the threatened fauna species listed in Appendix 8 will now be locally extinct in the Whitehorse area.

Initially, anecdotal information provided by consultants, Council staff and community members will be used to determine if this list contains fauna species that are now considered to be locally extinct within Whitehorse. Once a threatened fauna list has been verified, ParksWide can assess and develop management protocols to conserve and potentially increase the viability and extent of these species. This would require the development of a specific threatened species management budget, which would need an on-going commitment. It is proposed that basic management guidelines for each species could be developed that are generic, and then developed for each particular reserve/habitat if there are any special requirements.

A list of current known threatened fauna species provided through previous field surveys (submitted to the Viridans database; the Atlas of Victorian Wildlife) within Whitehorse is provided in Appendix 8.

9.3.3

Hollows Management

A hollows management project would involve the identification and mapping of hollows habitat across the municipality. Once the location of hollows is confirmed, surveys could be undertaken to determine what indigenous fauna species utilise which hollows, and what the breeding success rates are. The surveys would also determine what other pest animal species utilise the hollows. Pest animal species can include exotic birds, wasps and feral bees.

To ensure these hollows were available for indigenous fauna, regular on-going monitoring of all hollows would have

to be initiated and maintained. This would also involve the elimination of pest animals which can be distasteful to some people.

Hollows management may include the installation of artificial hollows in the form of nest boxes. There are a multitude of nest boxes available for different fauna species. Nest boxes require on-going and regular maintenance and inspection for pest animals, ant infestations and structural soundness.

The time and personnel required to undertake regular inspections and maintenance needs to be provided in an on-going budget. If there is no budget provision for the project then it should not proceed, as ceasing inspections and maintenance will result in the loss of individual indigenous fauna species. Such a project may possibly be undertaken by volunteers but it would require regular management, health and safety oversight, administration and coordination through Council.

9.4

Biodiversity and Water Management Actions

An emphasis on Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) projects has been determined to be critical for improving biodiversity outcomes across the municipality. WSUD is critical for improving the water quality of the creeks, wetlands and other waterways that occur within and that flow out of the municipality.

All indigenous fauna species utilise riparian habitat, most fauna species utilise it on a daily basis and the remaining few species utilise riparian habitat at least occasionally. Improving water quality improves a necessary resource for indigenous fauna species, which will then improve overall Whitehorse biodiversity values.

It is acknowledged that while water management is important to biodiversity conservation and management, it also impacts on other aspects of Council business, and as such is managed across various departments. Any projects that relate to water management for biodiversity, will involve other Council departments and also potentially Melbourne Water.

While it is important that the need for water management and WSUD to improve biodiversity outcomes is outlined within the Whitehorse Biodiversity Strategy, it also needs to be acknowledged that the development of biodiversity focused water management projects or actions has significant challenges.

The images of Whitehorse in Figures 2 and 3 broadly depict a number of waterways across the municipality that no longer exist above ground. Many of these waterways, or sections of them, have been diverted into pipes in the past. This includes major streams that Melbourne Water manages, and the tributaries that feed into these streams and are part of the Council managed stormwater system.

9.4.1 Water Sensitive Urban Design

The introduction of WSUD potentially including 'daylighting' of strategic waterways is one of a number of projects that are proposed within the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*, which ranges from one-off actions to on-going actions.

This action is dependent on the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* and the corresponding Biodiversity Corridor Plan and List of Whitehorse Biodiversity Hotspots having been completed. Mapping would assist in identifying strategic waterways that should be investigated for daylighting. This would produce a list of suitable barrel drained waterways that could be 'daylighted' or otherwise managed structurally for biodiversity enhancement purposes.

The 'daylighting' of major waterways is a significant undertaking requiring capital expenditure. As these waterways are generally managed by Melbourne Water, they are therefore not an asset over which Council has control. The *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* will identify local catchment waterways over which Council does have management responsibility and these may be considered for suitable treatments.

In addition to 'daylighting', a range of other WSUD opportunities with environmental benefits may be considered for sites. WSUD options, subject to site specific factors, potentially include raingardens, wetlands and open swales.

Waterways and drainage infrastructure that may be identified for 'daylighting' or other WSUD treatments, would be subjected to engineering assessment, to determine



Blackburn Lake Sanctuary

the feasibility of undertaking WSUD works. In addition to biodiversity benefits, other considerations include land use within the catchment, pipe size, access for installation and ongoing maintenance. If suitable waterways are identified, then further detailed work would be involved in planning, designing, funding and implementing WSUD treatments including 'daylighting'. This is a long-term, on-going project.

9.4.2 Litter Traps

Litter traps are installed in waterways to remove pollutants and hazards for water based indigenous fauna such as wetland birds, water rats, frogs, aquatic insects and fish. Litter traps, to intercept pollutants, are only one element of a suite of interrelated water quality measures that also include education, enforcement, reviewing bin locations and other measures. Currently there are several litter traps installed across the municipality in various waterways.

An on-going funding program for litter traps is presently supported by Council. This program has been developed following an assessment of strategic waterways and catchments for protection in Council's Stormwater Management Plan. The identification of the strategic waterways and catchments, where installing litter traps would make a specific positive contribution to the conservation and management of Whitehorse biodiversity would be a refinement and continuation of the present program. If litter trap funding is continued on an on-going basis, input into the process of site selection is necessary to obtain the maximum biodiversity outcome. Biodiversity is a consideration, as for the undertaking of WSUD works, which can be planned for in the design and construction of litter traps and where possible priority biodiversity locations can be targeted. Ideally monitoring should be incorporated into the installation of these strategic litter traps to ensure they are providing maximum biodiversity benefits.



Peacock Jumping Spider

9.5 Examples of Biodiversity Education Strategies

While the focus of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* is on undertaking targeted achievable management actions that will have a direct impact it is acknowledged that focused community engagement or educational activities will be required in the longer-term, this is beyond the current scope of stabilising the public Whitehorse biodiversity assets and urban habitat elements.

The information provided below is an example of potential community educational/engagement activities that could be undertaken in the longer term:

- › General educational material (redevelopment of indigenous plant booklet, parkland maps, flora and flora posters, specific information for adjoining residents, weed education program, etc.)
- › Investigate a variety of other education strategies such as open days, competitions, and school programs:
- › Expanded education programs based on the Blackburn Lake Sanctuary Education Program
- › Integration with Council's broader sustainability programs
- › Investigate neighbouring councils programs and incorporate where appropriate. Share resources and knowledge and operate regionally where applicable
- › Create a biodiversity@whitehorse.vic.gov.au email address, for residents to address biodiversity identification and management issues
- › Initiate a Whitehorse biodiversity website and/or newsletters
- › Create a Whitehorse biodiversity 'welcome pack' for new residents
- › Create stronger programs with schools to educate improvements of schools grounds, especially those next to existing bushland.

9.6 Timeframes

The biodiversity actions presented in Section 9 have been selected as the most appropriate actions that Council can undertake to maintain and potentially improve upon the existing public Whitehorse biodiversity assets and urban habitat contained with community open space. Table 4 presents the projected timeframes for undertaking these actions. The information presented in Table 4 will form a component of monitoring the status of the actions (not commenced, on-going or completed) and for tracking the implementation of proposed actions, for the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* review in 2024.

Table 4. Biodiversity Actions including Timeframes

Project	Time Frame		
	Short Term (1–2 Years)	Medium Term (3–4 Years)	Long Term (5–10 Years)
Development of a Canopy Management Policy	•		
Identify potential extension areas of bushland regeneration		•	
Threatened flora species list			•
Identify experimental management practices	•		
Work with other authorities to improve Whitehorse biodiversity		•	
Woody weed management	•		
Volunteer management framework		•	
Council operational processes and policies	•		
Parks design		•	
Biodiversity inductions		•	
Ground level habitat/ coarse woody material fuel reduction	•		
Guidelines			
Expand the existing infill tree planting program to improve canopy cover	•		
Biodiversity research liaison committee			•
Development of an <i>Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat</i>		•	
List of 'Biodiversity Hotspots'		•	
Develop a biodiversity corridors plan		•	
Identify potential 'no mow' areas		•	

Project	Time Frame		
	Short Term (1–2 Years)	Medium Term (3–4 Years)	Long Term (5–10 Years)
Vegetation management plans for large tracts of land with alternative uses			•
Community reporting and data gathering		•	
Flora and fauna photos		•	
Threatened flora species management			•
Threatened fauna species management			•
Hollows management project			•
Biodiversity engagement – logos and signage			•
Development of monitoring program			•
Water sensitive urban design	•	•	•
Litter traps	•	•	•



Tau Emerald Dragonfly

10.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* has been prepared to address the conservation and management of biodiversity within Whitehorse.

The purpose is to define, document and direct the conservation and management of Whitehorse's biodiversity. The principles that underpin the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* and the objectives for biodiversity outcomes (refer to Section 6) over the next decade are reflected in the biodiversity actions that are presented in Section 9 of the strategy.

It is necessary, however, to develop a mechanism for measuring outcomes, and improvement in the conservation and management of Whitehorse's public biodiversity assets and urban habitat. There are three aspects to providing a mechanism for accountability of outcomes:

- › Monitoring specific aspects of the actual *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* including the biodiversity actions and Whitehorse biodiversity more generally
- › Evaluating the success or failure of specific aspects, and the general health of Whitehorse biodiversity
- › Reporting on the outcomes of the strategy including the biodiversity actions and the health of Whitehorse biodiversity generally, in community open space.

This strategy is the first *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy* to be prepared therefore there are no standard benchmarks or comprehensive data for monitoring, assessment and reporting purposes, i.e. what indicators should be measured, what will they be compared with and how can conclusions be formed?

Until the strategy has been implemented to a significant degree and specific actions are rolled out, it is not possible to detail specific monitoring and evaluation programs that will be implemented as an action of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*. The design and development phase of the actions as identified in Section 9 will necessarily involve the development of detailed measures appropriate to specific actions. Over time, data on measures will be gathered and assessments undertaken and reported.

A range of monitoring methods have been identified for bushland parks through the key performance indicator program which was specifically designed for bushland sites. This program includes measures such as habitat hectare assessments, flora surveys, quadrats, bird surveys and vegetation action plan reviews. These measures rely on comparisons over time to determine if the outcomes are improving or declining.

Reporting will generally be addressed within the *Annual Stepping Stones to Improving Public Whitehorse Biodiversity Report*. The focus of this report in earlier years will be monitoring, assessing and reporting on the implementation of the *Whitehorse Urban Biodiversity Strategy*. A template is provided in Appendix 9 to report on the implementation of the Strategy, this will form part of the *Annual Stepping*

Stones to Improving Public Whitehorse Biodiversity Report.

Specific monitoring measures for individual actions will, where available, be evaluated and also presented in this annual report. It is envisaged that detailed monitoring and assessment will increase over time as actions bed in, and further actions are rolled out. Refinements to any monitoring measures will be outlined in the *Annual Stepping Stones to Improving Public Whitehorse Biodiversity Report*.

To enable the outcomes of various specific monitoring activities to be blended into an overall assessment of the health of Whitehorse biodiversity it will be necessary to review the various monitoring components in the longer term.

To this end a specific action has been included in Section 9 to enable a suitable process to be developed with the benefit of accumulated data collection and specific outcomes from actions. The most important measure involved with monitoring, evaluating and reporting is to identify that: Whitehorse's public biodiversity assets and urban habitat are being conserved, managed and improved/increased.

Less tangible measures include:

- › Are Whitehorse residents becoming engaged with their public biodiversity?
- › The importance of water and riparian land in conserving biodiversity becoming a Council-wide focus
- › Corridor planning has considered connectivity across the municipality, and with neighbouring municipalities.



Rainbow Lorikeet

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Appendix 1 – Biodiversity Related Policy and Legislation

Policies and Strategies

Victoria

Biodiversity Assessment Guidelines (2013)
 Growing Victoria Together
 Invasive Plants and Animals Policy Framework
 Living with Fire: Victoria's Bushfire Strategy
 Our Environment Our Future – Sustainability Action Statement 2006
 Our Forests, Our Future – Balancing Communities, Jobs and the Environment
 Our Water Our Future
 Our Water Our Future: The Next Stage of the Government's Water Plan
 Regional Catchment Strategies
 Securing Our Natural Future – Victoria's Land and Biodiversity White Paper (2009)
 Sustainability Charter for Victoria's State Forests
 Sustainable Water Strategies
 Victorian Greenhouse Strategy
 Victorian Greenhouse Strategy
 Victorian Pest Management – A Framework for Action
 Victorian River Health Strategy
 Victoria's Salinity Management Framework

Commonwealth and National

Australian Pest Animal Strategy
 Australian Weeds Strategy
 Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy
 Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (consultation draft)
 Australia's Strategy for the National Reserve System
 Council of Australian Governments Water Reform Framework
 Directions for the National Reserve System – A Partnership Approach
 Framework for a National Cooperative Approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management
 Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment
 National Action Plan on Salinity and Water Quality
 National Approach to Firewood Collection and Use in Australia
 National Biodiversity and Climate Change Action Plan
 National Conservation Strategy for Australia
 National Framework for Environmental Management Systems in Australian Agriculture
 National Framework for the Management and Monitoring of Australia's Native Vegetation
 National Framework for NRM Standards and Targets
 National Forest Statement
 National Local Government Biodiversity Strategy
 National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation
 National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity
 National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development
 National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity

National Water Initiative
National Water Quality Management Strategy
Wetlands Policy of the Commonwealth Government of Australia

International

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)
Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific (SPREP)
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (Apia Convention)
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC

Legislation

Victoria

Biological Control Act 1986
Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994
Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability Act 2003
Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987
Constitutions Act 1975
Corporations Act 2001
Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978
Domestic (Feral and Nuisance) Animals Act 1994
Environmental Effects Act 1978
Environment Protection Act 1970
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988
Forestry Rights Act 1958
Forests Act 1958
Land Act 1958
Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986
Local Government Act 1989
Parks Victoria Act 1998
Planning and Environment Act 1987 (and the Victorian Planning Provisions)
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986
Reference Areas Act 1978
Road Management Act 2004
Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004
Victorian Environment Assessment Council Act 2001
Water Act 1989
Water Industry Act 1994
Wildlife Act 1975

Commonwealth

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Native Title Act 1993
Natural Heritage Trust of Australia Act 1997 Codes of Practice

Quarantine Act 1908
Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002
Water Act 2007

Codes of Practice

Victoria

Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land 2006

Appendix 2 – Whitehorse Policies And Strategies

Council's *Vision for Whitehorse 2013-2023* states that Whitehorse will continue to 'be' a vibrant, active community; boast a regionally significant economy; be recognised as the most liveable part of Melbourne; and become a leader in sustainable practices.' It details the goals and aspirations for the future of the Whitehorse community through five key strategic directions including:

- › Support a healthy, vibrant, inclusive and diverse community.
- › Maintain and enhance our built environment to ensure a liveable and sustainable city.
- › Protect and enhance our open spaces and natural environments.
- › Strategic leadership and open and accessible government.
- › Support a healthy local economy.

While the protection and enhancement of biodiversity would strengthen Council's ability to achieve its aim of creating a liveable and sustainable city; biodiversity is largely addressed in its aim of protecting and enhancing open space environments which includes:

- › Improving the City's major open spaces.
- › Creating green corridors between bushland areas.
- › Retaining, planning and improving the valuable local small open spaces.
- › Lobbying for conversion of unused public land into open spaces.
- › Retaining and expanding existing tree canopy.
- › Education for the community that values the natural environment, indigenous flora and fauna.
- › Supporting and encouraging community groups in their participation for the care and improvement of open spaces.

A number of key strategies have been adopted to accelerate Whitehorse's commitment to achieving environmental sustainability. Changes in biodiversity are almost always caused by multiple, interacting influences that work over time. The main drivers for loss of biodiversity are:

- › Increased habitat loss
- › Fragmentation and degradation
- › Introduction of invasive species
- › Changed aquatic environment and water flows
- › Changed fire regimes
- › Climate change

Whitehorse City Council has core functions that have a direct impact on native vegetation biodiversity which include land use planning, granting development approvals, owning and managing parks and reserves and managing risks. Whitehorse City Council uses its position to:

- › Regulate land use to enhance biodiversity
- › Utilise available powers to influence community behaviour through implementing biodiversity friendly regulations and planning provisions. For example by enforcing community law 39 which does not permit any landowner to have vermin or noxious weeds on their land without a permit (Whitehorse City Council, 2006)
- › Promote and demonstrate environmentally, ecologically and socially responsible behaviour
- › Offer community education programs and staff training
- › Provide incentives for sustainable natural resource management on private land.

Council has the ability to influence these factors including the statutory planning system. There are many strategies; policies and plans in place that impact on biodiversity. Connections between these documents and the various relevant biodiversity issues and actions could be improved. Crucial documents are the *Whitehorse City Council Statement and Council Plan, Planning Scheme, Sustainability Strategy and EcoVision, Open Space Strategy, Streetscape Strategy* along with *Individual Park and Reserve Management Plans*.

Whitehorse City Council Plan 2013–2017

The main role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing biodiversity is to set in place a comprehensive framework of policy and controls to guide decision making regarding new use and development through planning schemes. A National and State policy framework for biodiversity is established and set out in the State Planning Policy Framework (SPPF) of all planning schemes.

According to the Council Plan, “We aspire to be an inclusive, vibrant, prosperous and *sustainable community*”. Strategic direction 3 is “To protect and enhance our open space and natural environments”, and the strategic objective is to “Increase in the amount of quality open space and improvement in the sustainability of our natural environment. Council aims to achieve this through the following strategies:

- › Continue to develop a municipality which retains, enhances and increases open space and sustainable streetscapes.
- › Identify environmental priorities that preserve biodiversity.
- › Consider and plan for climate change impacts on our natural environment.
- › Community education and awareness programs to raise awareness of the benefits of trees and vegetation in an urban environment.
- › Enhance Council’s tree planting program.

In the **Review of the Whitehorse Planning Scheme 2010 Report**, biodiversity issues were identified by residents as an important aspect for consideration within the plan; “residents felt that there needed to be a greater emphasis on vegetation retention and the expansion of biodiversity corridors

throughout the City. The protection and provision of open space was considered important. It has been suggested that a biodiversity policy/strategy is required to address ecology management aspects.” (Whitehorse City Council, 2010, p. 26, 57, 61).

The Municipal Strategic Statement Clause 21.05

states: Council’s **Whitehorse EcoVision** for Ecological Sustainability identifies a wide range of existing and future programs which Council is committed to including those associated with renewable energy; energy audits; *biodiversity protection*; recycling; waste reduction; water conservation; water quality; sustainable transport; air quality; and human services. These programs and others are aimed at the City achieving ecological sustainability which is a fundamental principle to be implemented by the land use planning system. Ecological sustainable development is “using, conserving and enhancing the community’s resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased” (National Strategy for Ecological Sustainable Development 1992 [NSESD]).

One of the key objectives of the **Whitehorse Planning Schemes** is to facilitate environmental protection and improvements to known assets including water, flora, fauna and biodiversity assets. The Department of Planning and Community Development insists that Planning Schemes in Victoria must seek to achieve the following relevant objectives as set out in Section 4(1) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987. These objectives are:

- › To provide for the fair, orderly, economic and sustainable use and development of land.
- › To provide for the protection of natural and man-made resources and the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity.
- › To balance the present and future interests of all Victorians.

Whitehorse Sustainability Strategy 2008–2013

The key objectives are:

- › Reduce Council’s ecological footprint (through resource efficiencies, addressing climate change, water supply issues and protecting natural habitat)
- › Provide leadership in environmental sustainability, in our community and in our workplace
- › Facilitate sustainable behaviour change across the Whitehorse community
- › Engage, educate and empower the Whitehorse community to ensure its sustainability into the future
- › Deliver current and future Council services so they are sustainable
- › Manage all Council assets in a sustainable manner, including the renewal of existing assets
- › Advocate for sustainable initiatives and improvements on behalf of the community to government and non-government organisations
- › Provide financial sustainability in Council operations.

Within this strategy greater biodiversity is listed as a “clear benefit” resulting from the implementation of the Sustainability Strategy (WCC 2008, p.10). **The Whitehorse Sustainability Report 2010-2011** reiterates the need to protect and enhance biodiversity. Due to the complexity nature of issues that impact on biodiversity, there is an opportunity here to develop a robust monitoring and evaluation plan which includes the collection of baseline data. Ongoing monitoring and analysis would enable Council to be able to make strong links between its actions and effectiveness at preserving and enhancing biodiversity. As a fundamental aspect of ecological sustainability, biodiversity provides ecosystems with resilience and adaptability. Therefore monitoring and evaluation plan of biodiversity would also strengthen Councils ability to make stronger and more direct claims to its effectiveness of achieving sustainability.

The Whitehorse Sustainability Strategy (WSS) identifies the need to, “...develop further biodiversity planning to ensure connectivity of open space and biodiversity” and calls for an updated Municipal Strategic Statement to include stronger biodiversity protection and enhancement provisions.

The Open Space Strategy recommends the development of a Biodiversity Strategy as high priority (Whitehorse City Council 2008, p.70). In Part 1, Section 6.2.1 Recommendation 6.2.1.1:

- › Prepare a Biodiversity Strategy for public open space in Whitehorse to establish an overall framework for development of individual Vegetation Management Plans or actions for each bushland area or waterway. This Strategy will consider the adjoining land and corridor values; however, its focus and recommendations will be on public land.

This recommendation was identified as “high priority” to be carried out by Council (Open Space Planning and ParksWide) as lead agency with input from Melbourne Water, Parks Vic and Vic Roads.

Individual Park and Reserve Management Plans are used by ParksWide Department to carry out operational tasks in the management of Biodiversity assets. ParksWide maintains bushland through specialist contractors and in-house bushland teams. A Biodiversity Strategy would facilitate a coordinated approach to promote the conservation of biodiversity within the various parks, reserves and waterways.

There are a number of existing Council reference documents that impact Biodiversity management:

- › Site specific Master Plans
- › Vegetation Management Action Plans
- › Bushland Reserves Fire Management Strategy 2010
- › Site specific Fire Management Plans
- › Open Space Strategy
- › Streetscape Policy and Strategy

Master Plans and Management Plans exist for various parks, reserves and gardens. As such documents are being updated there is an opportunity to strengthen specific aims, objectives and actions related to biodiversity.

Council's Whitehorse Mapping GIS Online system provides indigenous flora lists for contractors, consultants and residents

who want to grow indigenous plants (i.e. plant species that grew in the municipality prior to European settlement). Indigenous plants have adapted to soil types and weather patterns of specific areas, which means they grow better and have greater disease resistance. Indigenous plantings assist in maintaining biodiversity by preventing the loss of genetic diversity, ensuring the ability of local species to continue to evolve and by restoring local habitats and ecosystems.

Other relevant documents sit within ParksWide, Parks, Planning and Recreation, Community Laws, Engineering and Environmental Services, Planning and Communications which all have policies; plans and strategies that could play a role in conserving biodiversity. Some of these are:

- › Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2011
- › EcoVision 2008-2013
- › Energy Action Plan 2009-2014
- › Water Action Plan 2008-2013
- › Waste Management Plan 2011-2016
- › Integrated Transport Strategy (Reviewed 2011)
- › Road Safety Strategy 2013
- › Whitehorse Bicycle Strategy Draft Report 2007
- › Housing and Neighbourhood Character Review 2013
- › Health and Wellbeing in Whitehorse 2013-2017
- › Whitehorse City Council Community Law No.1 2006
- › Asset Management Strategy 2012
- › Open Space Asset Management Plan (Draft 2014)

These documents have implications on biodiversity. There is the potential within such documents to acknowledge these links or develop plans to address biodiversity issues. For example, The Climate Change Adaption Plan could include an analysis and action plan that addresses the potential impact that climate change has on natural ecosystems. Climate change will compound the other issues facing the natural areas within Whitehorse. It is likely that, increased intensity and frequency of storms will make the river and creek systems (drainage system) more vulnerable to erosion, and the lakes and dams prone to sedimentation (*Dept. of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population, and Communities 2010, p.20*). Longer hotter summers may strain already drought-stressed plants and could lead to more wildfires. These are issues that affect both biodiversity and land management requirements.

Appendix 3

Whitehorse's Biodiversity Categories

Whitehorse's biodiversity assets encompass a broad spectrum of categories that range from 'biologically diverse' examples (such as bushland reserves, patches of bushland or wetlands), to singular items of biodiversity (such as Large Old remnant eucalypts growing in isolation within formal parks).

Biodiversity assets also include exotic and/or planted large old trees that provide habitat for indigenous fauna. Determining biodiversity categories expands potential biodiversity assets into single categories that assist in 'breaking down' and illustrating the complexity of defining, identifying

and managing biodiversity. Prior to compiling the database, the categories of biodiversity assets need to be defined.

Potential categories could include:

Bushland parks

What EVCs?

What remnant trees belong to which EVC?

Open space including that containing remnant vegetation

Remnant trees?

Other indigenous vegetation (ie: shrubs)

Potential patches of indigenous grasses

Large old indigenous trees (defined by diameter at breast height)

Open space

Bushland

Street scapes

Other community facilities

Indigenous canopy trees

Open space

Street scapes

Other community facilities

Large old exotic and native trees (trees of significance, and other trees?)

Streetscapes

Open space

Other community facilities

Private trees may be incorporated at a later date

Street trees

Native (not indigenous)

Planted nature strips

Median strips

Revegetation beds

What are the biodiversity values?

How would you 'rate' it to judge whether it has any biodiversity values or not?

Linear reserves/corridors

What other linear corridors exist in Whitehorse?

Bicycle/walking trails

Creeks/riparian strips

Gardiners Creek

Koonung Creek

Bushy Creek

Mullum Mullum Creek

Dandenong Creek

Numerous smaller tributaries

Wetlands

Blackburn Lake Sanctuary

Appendix 4 – Whitehorse EVC Descriptions

Descriptions of the Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) recorded within Whitehorse are presented below in order from the most to least dominant (in terms of original coverage) EVCs.

1. EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest	(80% approximate original coverage of Whitehorse)
2. EVC 47: Valley Grassy Forest	(9%)
3. EVC 175: Grassy Woodland	(4%)
4. EVC 83: Swampy Riparian Woodland	(3%)
5. EVC 164: Creekline Herb-rich Woodland	(2%)
6. EVC 126: Swampy Riparian Complex	(1%)
7. EVC 55: Plains Grassy Woodland	(1%)

EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest	
Original Total Area (ha)	5120ha (approximately); or around 80 per cent original coverage of Whitehorse
Area now remaining (ha)	58ha
Conservation Status	Endangered
Description	A low, open forest with a sedgy/grassy understorey with a component of small ericoid shrubs and grass-trees. It is diverse and somewhat variable in structure and floristics across its range, partially as a result of conservation management history. It is believed to have occupied a large proportion of the low plateau-like area of outer eastern Melbourne. It is now largely cleared with few intact remnants.
Altitude	40-300m
Topography	Gently undulating lower slopes and valley floors.
Geology	Silurian and Devonian sediments.
Soils	Loams and clays often with underlying impeded drainage, but dry in summer.
Present distribution	Isolated remnants scattered throughout eastern Melbourne, mainly from Dandenong through Nunawading and Kilsyth.

Floristics

The overstorey comprises various combinations of Yellow Box *Eucalyptus melliodora* or Bundy *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* with Silverleaf Stringybark *Eucalyptus cephalocarpa*, Messmate *Eucalyptus obliqua* and Narrow-leaf Peppermint *Eucalyptus radiata* (or Red Stringybark *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha* and Red Box *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* subsp. *vestita* in drier sites). Shrub layer varies and often reflects management history and can be virtually non-existent in some examples. Common species include Black Wattle *Acacia mearnsii*, Spreading Wattle *Acacia genistifolia*, Myrtle Wattle *Acacia myrtifolia* and Prickly Tea-tree *Leptospermum continentale*. The ground layer is diverse, and in relatively intact examples, is grassy/sedgy and herb-rich, with a range of ericoid shrubs. Many of the species are shared with Valley Grassy Forest and Grassy Dry Forest, while some have affiliations with Heathy Woodland or Lowland Forest. Common species include Kangaroo Grass *Themeda triandra*, Weeping Grass *Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides*, Thatch Saw-sedge *Gahnia radula*, Small Grass-tree *Xanthorrhoea minor*, Cranberry Heath *Astroloma humifusum*, Honey-pots *Acrotriche serrulata*, Silvertop Wallaby-grass *Joycea pallida*, Reed Bent-grass *Deyeuxia quadriseta*, Grass Trigger-plant *Stylidium* sp. 2, Yam Daisy *Microseris scapigera* spp. agg. and Variable Sword-sedge *Lepidosperma laterale*.

Structure	Low open forest, understorey sedgy/grassy, with component of small ericoid shrubs and grass-trees.
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Additional Comments

Valley Heathy Forest represents vegetation that is transitional between various forms of Lowland Forest or Heathy Woodland and Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Dry Forest. Soil and moisture factors are critical in delimiting the vegetation. It consists of a combination of ericoid and sclerophyllous species normally associated with lower nutrient sites in EVCs such as Grassy Dry Forest. It also has a diversity of grasses and herbs associated with more fertile soils of Valley Grassy Forest sites. On the higher rainfall eastern edge of the study area, Valley Heathy Forest merges into Lowland Forest. It is much smaller in stature than Lowland Forest and lacks the abundance of wire-grasses and Proteaceae species of the latter. Further sampling and analysis are required to clarify its status.

EVC 47: Valley Grassy Forest

Original Total Area (ha)	576ha (approximately); or around 9per cent original coverage of Whitehorse
Area now remaining (ha)	12ha
Conservation Status	Vulnerable
Description	The tall, open overstorey consists of a variety of eucalypts, usually species that prefer moister or more fertile conditions, over a sparse shrub cover. In season, a rich array of herbs, lilies, grasses and sedges dominate the ground layer but at the drier end of the spectrum the ground layer may be sparse and slightly less diverse, but with the moisture-loving species still remaining
Altitude	40-300m.
Topography	Lower slopes and gully floors.
Geology	Mostly on Silurian sediments.
Soils	Relatively fertile loam to clay loams, sometimes sandy clays.

Present distribution	Scattered through Yan Yean, Hurstbridge, Eltham, Warrandyte, Kilsyth, Lysterfield and Beaconsfield areas.
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Floristics

The overstorey is usually dominated by Candlebark *Eucalyptus rubida* and Yellow Box *Eucalyptus melliodora*, sometimes with Narrow-leaf Peppermint *Eucalyptus radiata* and Messmate *Eucalyptus obliqua* in moister sites (along gradient into Herb-rich Foothill Forest), or Red Stringybark *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha* and Bundy *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* in drier sites (along gradient into Grassy Dry Forest). Red Box *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* is usually absent except in narrow ecotonal sites within Grassy Dry Forest. A range of *Acacia* species of dry forest/woodland habitats can be present including Black Wattle *Acacia mearnsii*, Golden Wattle *Acacia pycnantha*, Lightwood *Acacia implexa* and Hedge Wattle *Acacia paradoxa*. Blackwood *Acacia melanoxylon*. Cherry Ballart *Exocarpus cupressiformis* and *Cassinia* spp. may also occur. The ground layer of relatively intact examples is diverse, grassy, and rich in herbs and geophytes. Dominant grass species include Kangaroo Grass *Themeda triandra*, Weeping Grass *Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides*, Veined Spear-grass *Austrostipa rudis*, Wallaby-grasses *Austrodanthonia* spp. and Grey Tussock-grass *Poa sieberiana*. Other species include Grass Lily *Caesia* spp., Sheep's Burr *Acaena echinata*, Milkmaids *Burchardia umbellata*, Chocolate Lily *Arthropodium strictum* s.l., Kidney-weed *Dichondra repens*, Milkmaids *Burchardia umbellata*, Austral Bear's Ears *Cymbonotus preissianus*, Small-leaved Clematis *Clematis microphylla*, Pale Vanilla-lily *Arthropodium milleflorum*, Tall Sundew *Drosera peltata* subsp. *peltata*, Finger Rush *Juncus subsecundus* and Australian Buttercup *Ranunculus lappaceus*. A range of species, presumed formerly widespread within this EVC are now rare components eg. Matted Flax-lily *Dianella amoena*, Showy Podolepis *Podolepis jaceoides*, Hound's Tongue *Cynoglossum suaveolens*, Yam Daisy *Microseris scapigera* spp. agg., Variable Billy Buttons *Craspedia variabilis*, Rough Burr-daisy *Calotis scabiosifolia*, Pink Bindweed *Convolvulus erubescens*, Small-leaf *Glycine* *Glycine microphylla*, Clover *Glycine Glycine latrobeana* and Slender Tick-foil *Desmodium varians*.

Structure	Woodland (to open forest), with understorey variously with a component of shrubs and small trees, but primarily grassy and herb rich in relatively intact remnants.
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Additional Comments

Valley Grassy Forest has a floristic composition intermediate between Herb-rich Foothill Forest on the damper sites and Grassy Dry Forest on the drier sites. It has a drier suite of species and a more open canopy than Herb-rich Foothill Forest and more species characteristic of fertile soils than are present in Grassy Dry Forest. Mesic shrubs in Valley Grassy Forest are absent except in atypical situations such as seepage gullies. It has affinities with Plains Grassy Woodland which is normally found on slightly more fertile soils and in less mesic situations.

EVC 175: Grassy Woodland

Original Total Area (ha)	256ha (approximately); or around 4 per cent original coverage of Whitehorse
Area now remaining (ha)	1ha
Conservation Status	Endangered
Description	A variable open eucalypt (or occasionally Sheoak) woodland over a diverse ground layer of grasses and herbs. The shrub component is usually sparse. It occurs on sites with moderate fertility on plains or undulating hills on a range of geology. Previously widespread and locally extensive but now largely cleared for agriculture. Remnants are generally heavily grazed or altered by fire regimes.

Altitude	20-100m south and east of Melbourne, 200-400m north-east of Melbourne.
Topography	Undulating to flat plain.
Geology	Mainly Tertiary sediments but also Ordovician and Silurian sediments and granite/granodiorite.
Soils	Variable, ranging from duplex soils to humic grey soils to ferruginous sands and sandy clays.
Present distribution	The main area of distribution is the Mornington Peninsula and adjacent areas from about Seaford and Braeside southward but also north-west of Melbourne in the Sunbury and Toolern Vale areas, the coastal plain east of Westernport Bay between Lang Lang and Bass, north of Inverloch and Wonthaggi and Phillip Island. Examples of this EVC on the Mornington Peninsula are at Mount Martha Park, Woods Reserve, Moorooduc South and Lorikeet Reserve, Mount Eliza.
Floristics	
<p>The overstorey is variously dominated by Drooping Sheoak <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> and Black Sheoak <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> or eucalypt species eg. Narrow-leaf Peppermint <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>, Coast Manna Gum <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i>, Snow Gum <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>, Swamp Gum <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>. Other eucalypts in more ecotonal habitats include Messmate <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>, Mealy Stringybark <i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>, Grey Box <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> or Bundy <i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>. Other woody species variously include Black Wattle <i>Acacia mearnsii</i>, Blackwood <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>, Hedge Wattle <i>Acacia paradoxa</i>, Cherry Ballart <i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>, Prickly Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum continentale</i>, Sweet Bursaria <i>Bursaria spinosa</i>, Black Sheoak <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>, Common Flat-pea <i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i> and Common Heath <i>Epacris impressa</i>. The very diverse ground cover variously includes Weeping Grass <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>, Kangaroo Grass <i>Themeda triandra</i>, Soft Tussock-grass <i>Poa morrisii</i>, Grey Tussock Grass <i>Poa sieberiana</i>, Velvet Wallaby-grass <i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i>, Bristly Wallaby-grass <i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>, Wetland Wallaby-grass <i>Notodanthonia semiannularis</i>, Reed Bent-grass <i>Deyeuxia quadrisetia</i>, Veined Spear-grass <i>Austrostipa rudis</i>, Milkmaids <i>Burchardia umbellata</i>, Tall Sundew <i>Drosera peltata</i> subsp. <i>auriculata</i>, Ivy-leaf Violet <i>Viola hederacea</i> subsp. <i>hederacea</i>, Yellow Rush-lily <i>Tricoryne elatior</i>, Chocolate Lily <i>Arthropodium strictum</i>, Kidney-weed <i>Dichondra repens</i>, Shade Raspwort <i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>, Common Raspwort <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>, Variable Stinkweed <i>Opercularia varia</i>, Common Rice-flower <i>Pimelea humilis</i>, Small Poranthera <i>Poranthera microphylla</i>, Common Apple-berry <i>Billardiera scandens</i>, Love Creeper <i>Comesperma volubile</i>, Common Bottle-daisy <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>, Annual Fireweed <i>Senecio glomeratus</i>, Honeypots <i>Acrotiche serrulata</i>, Spiny-headed Mat-rush <i>Lomandra longifolia</i>, Wattle Mat-rush <i>Lomandra filiformis</i>, Black-anther Flax-lily <i>Dianella revoluta</i>, Small Grass-tree <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i>, Austral Bracken <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> and Thatch Saw-sedge <i>Gahnia radula</i>. Sweet Pittosporum <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> is also often present, outside its natural range.</p>	
Structure	Woodland, open-woodland with grassy/herbaceous understorey.

EVC 83: Swampy Riparian Woodland	
Original Total Area (ha)	192ha (approximately); or around 3 per cent original coverage of Whitehorse
Area now remaining (ha)	22ha
Conservation Status	Endangered
Description	Once a common vegetation type along broad drainage lines with slight gradients and on levees near streams, the EVC Swampy Riparian Woodland has been largely altered, particularly by drainage for agriculture.
Altitude	5-270m.
Topography	Riparian zone of low gradient streams, including levees and wetland systems associated with the verges of channels and ponds.
Geology	Quaternary alluviums.
Soils	Silt-rich river sands and gravels.
Present distribution	Low energy streams of the coastal plains and lower foothills inland from Port Phillip (Scotchmans Creek, Gardiners Creek and Ruffey Creek) to the south-east of Melbourne and Westernport Bays, Mornington Peninsula, Pakenham-Cardinia area, Kooweerup Swamp, and north-east of the study area.
Floristics	
<p>The overstorey is dominated by Swamp Gum <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> or in higher elevations Mountain Swamp Gum <i>Eucalyptus camphora</i>. The lower strata are variously locally dominated by Swamp Paperbark <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>, Woolly Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> and Common Reed <i>Phragmites australis</i>. A range of shrub species occurs on the stream levees (eg. Hop Goodenia <i>Goodenia ovata</i>, Sweet Bursaria <i>Bursaria spinosa</i>, Victorian Christmas-bush <i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>, Wattles <i>Acacia</i> spp. and Hemp Bush <i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>), in mixture with Spiny-headed Mat-rush <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> and Common Tussock-grass <i>Poa labillardierei</i>.</p>	
Structure	Woodland occurring on stream banks and including riparian elements such as reeds, sedges, rushes, tussock grasses and aquatic herbs.
Additional Comments	This EVC is currently under-sampled due to the lack of intact remnants. Swampy Riparian Woodland has some affinities with Riparian Forest but is found on lower gradient streams. The vegetation is almost a linear wetland bound by levees and lacks the tall Manna Gum <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i> overstorey and broad-leaved shrub component of Riparian Forest. It is also closely related to Swampy Woodland that occurs on swampy flats, sometimes adjacent to Swampy Riparian Woodland. Most forms of Swampy Woodland are rarely inundated by flood waters, but can be subject to seasonal waterlogging and temporary inundation from surface runoff.

EVC 164: Creekline Herb-rich Woodland	
Original Total Area (ha)	128ha (approximately); or around 2 per cent original coverage of Whitehorse
Area now remaining (ha)	19ha
Conservation Status	Endangered
Description	A woodland of low-gradient swampy gullies with a grassy/sedgy to rushy ground layer including a component of species associated with wetland habitats.
Altitude	20-180m.
Topography	Low-gradient swampy gullies within relatively open grassy vegetation (usually in association with Valley Grassy Forest).
Geology	Various.
Soils	Alluvial sands, silts and clays.
Present distribution	Isolated patches at Mt. Martha and in the foothills north-east of Melbourne (eg. Eltham – Hurstbridge area)
Floristics	<p>The overstorey is dominated by Swamp Gum <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> or Yarra Gum <i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i>, with Candlebark <i>Eucalyptus rubida</i> also frequent in less boggy sites.</p> <p>A range of other eucalypt species such as Red Stringybark <i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>, Yellow Box <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>, Narrow-leaf Peppermint <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> and Messmate <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> may also be present. The understorey variously includes scattered shrubs such as Blackwood <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>, Silver Wattle <i>Acacia dealbata</i>, Sweet Bursaria <i>Bursaria spinosa</i>, Prickly Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> and Burgan <i>Kunzea ericoides</i>. Species of the ground layer include Common Tussock-grass <i>Poa labillardierei</i>, Soft Tussock-grass <i>Poa morrisii</i>, Slender Tussock-grass <i>Poa tenera</i>, Common Maidenhair <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>, Bidgee-widgee <i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>, Centella <i>Centella cordifolia</i>, Austral Brooklime <i>Gratiola peruviana</i>, Joint-leaf Rush <i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>, Angled Lobelia <i>Lobelia anceps</i>, Prickfoot <i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i> and Lanky Goodenia <i>Goodenia elongata</i>. Thatch Saw-sedge <i>Gahnia radula</i> and Austral Bracken <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> are present at some sites.</p>
Structure	Woodland to open woodland with a variable shrub component, a grassy/sedgy (to rushy) ground layer with a component of species affiliated with wetland habitats.
Additional Comments	<p>A range of the component herbaceous flora is now regionally very rare to threatened in this habitat (eg Lanky Goodenia <i>Goodenia elongata</i>, Prickfoot <i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>, Pale Swamp Everlasting <i>Helichrysum aff. rutidolepis</i> (Lowland Swamps) and Billy-buttons (<i>Craspedia</i> spp.). Creekline Herb-rich Woodland has become very restricted within the study area. Most sites are very weedy and degraded and the above description is a collective interpretation based on chance survival of component species. Ecologically, Creekline Herb-rich Woodland is intermediate between Valley Grassy Forest and Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland. Further sampling and analysis is required to clarify its status.</p>

EVC 126: Swampy Riparian Complex	
Original Total Area (ha)	64ha (approximately); or around 1 per cent original coverage of Whitehorse
Area now remaining (ha)	5ha
Conservation Status	Endangered
Description	<p>Swampy Riparian Complex occurs on poor drainage areas located in topographically protected high rainfall country.</p> <p>The complex consists of emergent eucalypts over a shrub layer with a ground layer primarily ferny to sedgy in character, including mixtures of wet forest and poor-drainage species.</p> <p>This complex has previously been used in other study areas as a default unit to encompass a number of floristic entities such as Creekline Herb-rich Woodland, Swampy Woodland, Gully Woodland, Shrubby Gully Forest and Swamp Forest.</p> <p>Overall, the composition and ecology of the vegetation types included in Swampy Riparian Complex are poorly defined due to a lack of intact extant examples.</p> <p>For this study, Gully Woodland, Swampy Woodland, Creekline Herb-rich Woodland and Shrubby Gully Forest have been separated out, where possible. Swamp Forest has not been recorded from the study area, but has been mapped (pre-1750) in the higher rainfall country in the Warragul area to the east.</p>
Altitude	10-60m
Topography	Undulating to flat plain.
Geology	Quaternary sediments.
Soils	Fertile, duplex consisting of sand and silt or loam over clay.
Present distribution	South-east of Melbourne in the Keysborough-Dandenong-Lyndhurst area. Also on the basalts of Phillip Island, French Island and the Corinella area.

EVC 55-03: Gippsland Plains Grassy Woodland	
Original Total Area (ha)	64ha (approximately); or around 1 per cent original coverage of Whitehorse
Area now remaining (ha)	?ha
Conservation Status	Endangered
Description	<p>An open, grassy eucalypt woodland in low (mostly <700mm per annum) rainfall areas occurring on fertile soils on flats and gently undulating plains at low elevations. The understorey consists of a few sparse shrubs over a diverse grassy, herb-rich ground layer. Widespread and extensive in the past but has now been largely cleared for agriculture, and more recently for urban development resulting in few relatively intact remnants remaining in the Port Phillip/Westernport area. Plains Grassy Woodland is a very variable EVC and includes a range of communities. The original floristics of many is now conjectural. Within the study area there are at least three formally recognised floristic communities of Plains Grassy Woodland and undoubtedly others do exist.</p>
Altitude	10-60m
Topography	Undulating to flat plain.
Geology	Quaternary sediments.
Soils	Fertile, duplex consisting of sand and silt or loam over clay.
Present distribution	South-east of Melbourne in the Keysborough-Dandenong-Lyndhurst area. Also on the basalts of Phillip Island, French Island and the Corinella area.

Floristics	
<p>The overstorey is dominated by River Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> with Black Wattle <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> and Blackwood <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> often present. Other trees include Rough-barked Manna Gum <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i>, Drooping Sheoak <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> and Black Sheoak <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>. There may be scattered shrubs of Hedge Wattle <i>Acacia paradoxa</i>, with less common occurrences of Grey Parrot-pea <i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i> and Prickly Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum continentale</i>. The ground layer is usually grassy and herbaceous with sedges and lilies also present. Frequent grasses are Weeping Grass <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>, Kangaroo Grass <i>Themeda triandra</i>, Stiped Wallaby-grass <i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i>, Kneed Wallaby-grass <i>Austrodanthonia geniculata</i>, Purplish Wallaby-grass <i>Austrodanthonia tenuior</i>, Veined Spear-grass <i>Austrostipa rudis</i>, Common Tussock-grass <i>Poa labillardierei</i>, Common Love-grass <i>Eragrostis brownii</i> and Mat Grass <i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>. Other species include Common Bog sedge <i>Schoenus apogon</i>, Yellow Rush-lily <i>Tricoryne elatior</i>, Twining Fringe-lily <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>, Vanilla-lilies <i>Arthropodium</i> spp., Sheep's Burr <i>Acaena agnipila</i>, Scaly Buttons <i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i>, Narrow Plantain <i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>, Slender Bottle Daisy <i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>, Yellow Pennywort <i>Hydrocotyle foveolata</i>, Kidney-weed <i>Dichondra repens</i>, Star Cudweed <i>Euchiton involucreatus</i>, Small Poranthera <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> and Trailing Speedwell <i>Veronica plebeia</i>. Narrow Rock Fern <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> is also sometimes present.</p>	
Structure	Woodland to open woodland over a grassy and herbaceous ground layer.
Additional Comments	Few intact remnants remain due to the pressures of agriculture; housing and industrial development and most sites are highly disturbed.

Appendix 5 – Whitehorse Indigenous Flora List

The species listed below have been recorded in the Whitehorse municipality over many years and by numerous botanists and other parties who have submitted their flora survey data.

It is likely some of these records are old, and that some of these species listed below are locally extinct. The records are also only as accurate as the plant identification skills of the surveyor, therefore it is likely some species will have been misidentified (refer to *Violaceae*; Ivy-leaf Violet as an example)

Key:

- # Denotes native species that have (or may) become naturalised
- r, e, v Threatened species (in Victoria)
- E, V Threatened species (Federally listed under the EPBC Act)
- f Listed under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act*

Mosses

Bartramiaceae	
<i>Breutelia affinis</i>	Common Breutelia
	Smooth-stalk Feather-moss
	Common Feather-moss

Brachytheciaceae	
<i>Brachythecium salebrosum</i>	Smooth-stalk Feather-moss
<i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>	Common Feather-moss
<i>Rhynchostegiella muriculata</i>	Feather Moss
<i>Rhynchostegium tenuifolium</i>	Feather Moss
Bryaceae	
<i>Bryum s.l. spp.</i>	Thread Moss
<i>Gemmabryum dichotomum</i>	Broody Bryum
<i>Gemmabryum pachythemum</i>	Acorn-fruited Thread-moss
<i>Rosulabryum billarderi</i>	Common Thread-moss
<i>Rosulabryum capillare</i>	Capillary Thread-moss
Ditrichaceae	
<i>Pleuridium nervosum</i>	Earth Moss
Fissidentaceae	
<i>Fissidens leptocladus</i>	Limestone Pocket-moss
<i>Fissidens taylorii</i>	Pygmy Pocket-moss
<i>Fissidens tenellus</i>	Tiny Pocket-moss
Funariaceae	
<i>Entosthodon apophysatus</i>	Cord Moss
<i>Funaria hygrometrica</i>	Common Cord-moss
Hypnaceae	
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>	Common Plait-moss
Hypopterygiaceae	
<i>Cyathophorum bulbosum</i>	False Fern Moss
Lembophyllaceae	
<i>Lembophyllum divulsum</i>	Catkin Moss
Leucobryaceae	
<i>Campylopus australis</i>	Swan-neck Moss
<i>Campylopus clavatus</i>	Broody Swan-neck Moss
<i>Rhynchostegiella muriculata</i>	Heath Star Moss
<i>Campylopus pyriformis</i>	Dwarf Swan-neck Moss
Orthotrichaceae	
<i>Orthotrichum tasmanicum</i> var. <i>tasmanicum</i>	Common Bristle-moss
Polytrichaceae	
<i>Dawsonia longiseta</i>	Small Dawsonia
<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i>	Juniper Haircap
<i>Polytrichum spp.</i>	Haircap
Pottiaceae	
<i>Barbula subcalycina</i>	Beard Moss
<i>Tortula papillosa</i>	Screw Moss
<i>Weissia controversa</i>	Green-tufted Stubble-moss
Ptychomniaceae	
<i>Ptychomnion aciculare</i>	Paper Moss
Sematophyllaceae	
<i>Sematophyllum homomallum</i>	Bronze Signal-moss
<i>Wijkia extenuata</i>	Spear Moss
Splachnaceae	
<i>Tayloria octoblepharum</i>	Dung Moss
Thuidiaceae	
<i>Thuidiopsis furfurosa</i>	Golden Weft-moss
<i>Wijkia extenuata</i>	Weft Moss

Liverworts

Cephaloziellaceae	
<i>Cephaloziella exiliflora</i>	Crimson Coalwort
Chaetophyllopsidaceae	
<i>Chaetophyllopsis whiteleggei</i>	Grey Woollywort
Frullaniaceae	
<i>Frullania falciloba</i>	Rufous Scalewort
<i>Frullania pentapleura</i>	Khaki Scalewort
<i>Frullania probosciphora</i>	Chocolate Scalewort
<i>Frullania</i> spp.	Scalewort
Geocalyceae	
<i>Chiloscyphus gippslandicus</i>	RuFuzzy Crestwort
<i>Chiloscyphus novaezeelandiae</i>	Kiwi Crestwort
<i>Chiloscyphus semiteres</i> s.l.	Common Crestwort
<i>Chiloscyphus</i> spp.	Crestwort
Marchantiaceae	
<i>Lunularia cruciata</i>	Crescent Moonwort
Metzgeriaceae	
<i>Metzgeria furcata</i>	Forked Veilwort
<i>Metzgeria</i> spp.	Veilwort
Pseudolepicoleaceae	
<i>Temnoma townrowii</i>	Brown Woollywort

Ferns and Allies

Adiantaceae	
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair
<i>Adiantum</i> spp.	Maidenhair
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Bristly Cloak-fern
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>	Narrow Rock-fern
Aspleniaceae	
<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i> subsp. <i>flaccidum</i>	Weeping Spleenwort
Blechnaceae	
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	Hard Water-fern
<i>Doodia caudata</i>	Small Rasp-fern
Culcitaceae	
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern
Davalliaceae	
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
Dennstaedtiaceae	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken
Dicksoniaceae	
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern
Dryopteridaceae	
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern
Gleicheniaceae	
<i>Sticherus tener</i> s.s. (<i>r</i>)	Tasman Fan-fern
Hymenophyllaceae	
<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>	Common Filmy-fern
Lindsaeaceae	
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern
Lycopodiaceae	
<i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i>	Pygmy Clubmoss Fern

Ophioglossaceae	
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Austral Adder's-tongue

Monocotyledons

Alismataceae	
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain
Anthericaceae	
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> s.l.	Pale Vanilla-lily
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> s.s.	Pale Vanilla-lily
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i> s.l.	Chocolate Lily
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i> s.s.	Chocolate Lily
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	Blue Stars
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	Common Fringe-lily
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i> subsp. <i>tuberosus</i>	Common Fringe-lily
Asphodelaceae	
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily
Centrolepidaceae	
<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	Slender Aphelia
<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	Pointed Centrolepis
Colchicaceae	
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids
<i>Wurmbea dioica</i>	Common Early Nancy
<i>Wurmbea dioica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>	Common Early Nancy
<i>Wurmbea</i> spp.	Early Nancy
Cyperaceae	
<i>Bolboschoenus</i> spp.	Club Sedge
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge
<i>Carex fascicularis</i>	Tassel Sedge
<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge
<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Flat Sedge
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-sedge
<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit Saw-sedge
<i>Isolepis cernua</i> var. <i>cernua</i>	Nodding Club-sedge
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-sedge
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little Club-sedge
<i>Isolepis</i> spp.	Club Sedge
<i>Isolepis stellata</i>	Star Club-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>	Slender Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma</i> spp.	Sword Sedge
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-sedge
<i>Schoenus maschalinus</i>	Leafy Bog-sedge
Hemerocallidaceae	
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily
<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily
<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily

<i>Dianella admixta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily
<i>Dianella longifolia s.l.</i>	Pale Flax-lily
<i>Dianella longifolia var. longifolia s.l.</i>	Pale Flax-lily
<i>Dianella revoluta s.l.</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily
<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta s.l.</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily
<i>Dianella spp.</i>	Flax Lily
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily
<i>Thelionema caespitosum</i>	Tufted Lily
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush-lily
Hypoxidaceae	
<i>Hypoxis glabella var. glabella</i>	Tiny Star
<i>Hypoxis glabella/vaginata spp. agg.</i>	Tiny/Yellow Star species aggregate
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i>	Golden Weather-glass
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica var. hygrometrica</i>	Golden Weather-glass
<i>Hypoxis vaginata var. vaginata</i>	Yellow Star
Juncaceae	
<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	Hollow Rush
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush
<i>Juncus fockei</i>	Slender Joint-leaf Rush
<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	Green Rush
<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>	Joint-leaf Rush
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush
<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Broad-leaf Rush
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush
<i>Juncus radula</i>	Hoary Rush
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Broom Rush
<i>Juncus sp. (subgenus Genuini)</i>	Rush
<i>Juncus spp.</i>	Rush
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Billabong Rush
<i>Juncus vaginatus</i>	Clustered Rush
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Common Woodrush
<i>Luzula meridionalis var. densiflora</i>	Common Woodrush
<i>Luzula meridionalis var. meridionalis</i>	Common Woodrush
Juncaginaceae	
<i>Triglochin procera s.l.</i>	Water Ribbons
<i>Triglochin procera s.s.</i>	Common Water-ribbons
<i>Triglochin spp.</i>	Water Ribbons
<i>Triglochin striata</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass
Lemnaceae	
<i>Landoltia punctata</i>	Thin Duckweed
Orchidaceae	
<i>Acianthus caudatus</i>	Mayfly Orchid
<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	Small Mosquito-orchid
<i>Caladenia carnea s.s.</i>	Pink Fingers
<i>Caladenia carnea sensu Willis (1970)</i>	Pink Fingers
<i>Caladenia catenata s.l.</i>	Pink Fingers/White Fingers
<i>Caladenia flavovirens</i>	Summer Spider-orchid (r)

<i>Caladenia oenochila</i>	Wine-lipped Spider-orchid (v)
<i>Caladenia phaeoclavia</i>	Brown-clubbed Spider-orchid
<i>Caladenia praecox</i>	Early Hood-orchid
<i>Caladenia spp.</i>	Caladenia
<i>Caladenia tentaculata</i>	Mantis Orchid
<i>Caladenia venusta</i>	Large White Spider-orchid (r)
<i>Calochilus paludosus</i>	Red Beard-orchid
<i>Calochilus robertsonii s.l.</i>	Purple Beard-orchid
<i>Corunastylis archeri</i>	Elfin Midge-orchid
<i>Corunastylis despectans</i>	Sharp Midge-orchid
<i>Corunastylis morrisii</i>	Bearded Midge-orchid
<i>Corybas unguiculatus</i>	Small Pelican-orchid
<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	Large Tongue-orchid
<i>Cyanicula caerulea</i>	Blue Fairy
<i>Dipodium punctatum s.l.</i>	Hyacinth Orchid
<i>Dipodium roseum s.s.</i>	Rosy Hyacinth-orchid
<i>Diuris behrii</i>	Golden Cowslips (v)
<i>Diuris lanceolata s.l.</i>	Golden Moths
<i>Diuris orientis</i>	Wallflower Orchid
<i>Diuris pardina</i>	Leopard Orchid
<i>Diuris spp.</i>	Diuris
<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	Tiger Orchid
<i>Diuris X palachila</i>	Broad-lip Diuris (r)
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus s.l.</i>	Parson's Bands
<i>Glossodia major</i>	Wax-lip Orchid
<i>Leptoceras menziesii</i>	Hare Orchid
<i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i>	Brown-beaks
<i>Microtidium atratum</i>	Yellow Onion-orchid
<i>Microtis oblonga</i>	Sweet Onion-orchid
<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Slender Onion-orchid
<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	Common Onion-orchid
<i>Orthoceras strictum</i>	Horned Orchid
<i>Pheladenia deformis</i>	Bluebeard Orchid
<i>Prasophyllum australe</i>	Austral Leek-orchid
<i>Prasophyllum brevilabre</i>	Short-lip Leek-orchid
<i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i>	Green Leek-orchid (v)
<i>Prasophyllum odoratum s.l.</i>	Scented Leek-orchid
<i>Prasophyllum patens s.l.</i>	Broad-lip Leek-orchid
<i>Prasophyllum pyriforme s.s.</i>	Silurian Leek-orchid (e)
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood (f) (V) (v)
<i>Pterostylis curta</i>	Blunt Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis falcata s.s.</i>	Large Sickle Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis longifolia s.l.</i>	Tall Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis melagramma</i>	Tall Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis parviflora s.s.</i>	Tiny Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis pedoglossa</i>	Prawn Greenhood (v)
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroonhood
<i>Pterostylis spp.</i>	Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis squamata</i>	Common Ruddyhood
<i>Pterostylis X ingens</i>	Sharp Greenhood (r)
<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	Red-beaks

<i>Thelymitra aristata</i>	Great Sun-orchid
<i>Thelymitra flexuosa</i>	Twisted Sun-orchid
<i>Thelymitra hiemalis</i>	Winter Sun-orchid (f) (e)
<i>Thelymitra ixioides s.l.</i>	Spotted Sun-orchid
<i>Thelymitra ixioides s.s.</i>	Spotted Sun-orchid
<i>Thelymitra juncifolia</i>	Rush-leaf Sun-orchid
<i>Thelymitra media s.s.</i>	Tall Sun-orchid
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora s.l.</i>	Slender Sun-orchid
<i>Thelymitra rubra</i>	Salmon Sun-orchid
<i>Thelymitra spp.</i>	Sun Orchid
Poaceae	
<i>Agrostis s.l. spp.</i>	Bent/Blown Grass
<i>Agrostis spp. agg. aff. hiemalis</i>	Forest Bent
<i>Amphibromus archeri</i>	Pointed Swamp Wallaby-grass
<i>Anthosachne scabra s.l.</i>	Common Wheat-grass
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Spear-grass
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass
<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Supple Spear-grass
<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Tall Spear-grass
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	Veined Spear-grass
<i>Austrostipa rudis subsp. australis</i>	Veined Spear-grass (r)
<i>Austrostipa rudis subsp. rudis</i>	Veined Spear-grass
<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	Fibrous Spear-grass
<i>Austrostipa spp.</i>	Spear Grass
<i>Bromus spp.</i>	Brome
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch
<i>Deyeuxia quadrisetata</i>	Reed Bent-grass
<i>Deyeuxia spp.</i>	Bent Grass
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass
<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	Common Plume-grass
<i>Dichelachne sciurea spp. agg.</i>	Short-hair Plume-grass
<i>Dichelachne sieberiana</i>	Rough Plume-grass
<i>Dichelachne spp.</i>	Plume Grass
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Common Love-grass
<i>Glyceria australis</i>	Australian Sweet-grass
<i>Hemarthria uncinata var. uncinata</i>	Mat Grass
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass (#)
<i>Lachnagrostis aemula s.l.</i>	Leafy Blown-grass
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis s.l. Common Blown-grass</i>	Common Blown-grass
<i>Lachnagrostis spp.</i>	Blown Grass
<i>Microlaena spp.</i>	Weeping Grass
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
<i>Pentapogon quadrifidus var. quadrifidus</i>	Five-awned Spear-grass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Poa australis spp. agg.</i>	Tussock Grass
<i>Poa clelandii</i>	Noah's Ark
<i>Poa ensiformis</i>	Sword Tussock-grass
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass
<i>Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass

<i>Poa morrisii</i>	Soft Tussock-grass
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass
<i>Poa spp.</i>	Tussock Grass
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass
<i>Rytidosperma bipartitum s.l.</i>	Leafy Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i>	Hill Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma fulvum</i>	Copper-awned Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i>	Knead Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma laeve</i>	Smooth Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>	Silvertop Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma penicillatum</i>	Weeping Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i>	Velvet Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum var. racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma semiannulare</i>	Wetland Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum var. setaceum</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma spp.</i>	Wallaby Grass
<i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i>	Purplish Wallaby-grass
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
Potamogetonaceae	
<i>Potamogeton tricarinatus s.l.</i>	Floating Pondweed
Restionaceae	
<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	Slender Twine-rush
Typhaceae	
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaf Cumbungi
Xanthorrhoeaceae	
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush
<i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat-rush
<i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush
<i>Lomandra glauca s.l.</i>	Pale Mat-rush
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
<i>Lomandra longifolia subsp. longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Dwarf Mat-rush
<i>Lomandra spp.</i>	Mat-rush
<i>Xanthorrhoea minor subsp. lutea</i>	Small Grass-tree

Dicotyledons

Amaranthaceae	
<i>Alternanthera denticulata s.s.</i>	Lesser Joyweed
Apiaceae	
<i>Apium spp.</i>	Celery
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prickfoot
<i>Xanthosia dissecta s.l.</i>	Cut-leaf Xanthosia
<i>Xanthosia dissecta s.s.</i>	Native Parsley
Araliaceae	
<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i>	Small Pennywort
<i>Hydrocotyle foveolata</i>	Yellow Pennywort

<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort
<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.	Pennywort
Asteraceae	
<i>Allittia cardiocarpa</i>	Swamp Daisy
<i>Brachyscome decipiens</i>	Field Daisy
<i>Calotis scabiosifolia</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>	Rough Burr-daisy
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia
<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	Drooping Cassinia
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia
<i>Cassinia</i> spp.	Cassinia
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting
<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i> s.s.	Button Everlasting
<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula
<i>Craspedia glauca</i> spp. agg.	Common Billy-buttons
<i>Euchiton involucratus</i> s.l.	Common Cudweed
<i>Euchiton involucratus</i> s.s.	Star Cudweed
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i> s.l.	Clustered/Creeping Cudweed
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i> s.s.	Creeping Cudweed
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Annual Cudweed
<i>Euchiton</i> spp.	Cudweed
<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.	Cudweed
<i>Helichrysum luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed
<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>	Slender Bottle-daisy
<i>Lagenophora</i> spp.	Bottle Daisy
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Common Bottle-daisy
<i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons
<i>Leptorhynchus tenuifolius</i>	Wiry Buttons
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> var. <i>albicans</i>	Hoary Sunray
<i>Microseris scapigera</i> s.l.	Yam Daisy
<i>Millotia tenuifolia</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i>	Soft Millotia
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snowy Daisy-bush
<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i>	Silky Daisy-bush
<i>Olearia</i> spp.	Daisy Bush
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting
<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	Grey Everlasting
<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i>	Rosemary Everlasting
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Annual Fireweed
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i> subsp. <i>glomeratus</i>	Annual Fireweed
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i> s.l.	Rough Fireweed
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i> s.s.	Rough Fireweed
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel
<i>Senecio phelleus</i>	Stony Fireweed
<i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>	Beaked Fireweed
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed
<i>Senecio</i> spp.	Groundsel
<i>Senecio squarrosus</i> s.s.	Leafy Fireweed
<i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i> spp. agg.	Slender Fireweed
<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>	Small Wrinklewort
<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>	Smooth Solenogyne
<i>Solenogyne gunnii</i>	Hairy Solenogyne
<i>Sonchus</i> spp.	Sow Thistle
<i>Taraxacum</i> spp.	Dandelion

Bignoniaceae	
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> subsp. <i>pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine
Brassicaceae	
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>	Basalt Peppercross (f) (E) (e)
<i>Lepidium pseudohyssopifolium</i>	Native Peppercross (k)
<i>Lepidium</i> spp.	Peppercross
Brunoniaceae	
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion
Campanulaceae	
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia
<i>Lobelia rhombifolia</i>	Tufted Lobelia
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i> s.l.	Tufted Bluebell
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell
<i>Wahlenbergia gymnoclada</i>	Naked Bluebell
<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Branching Bluebell
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> spp.	Bluebell
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell
Caryophyllaceae	
<i>Sagina</i> spp.	Pearlwort
<i>Stellaria</i> spp.	Starwort
Casuarinaceae	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak
<i>Allocasuarina</i> spp.	Sheoak
Chenopodiaceae	
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry Saltbush
<i>Atriplex</i> spp.	Saltbush
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Nodding Saltbush
Convolvulaceae	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> subsp. <i>roseata</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
Crassulaceae	
<i>Crassula decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Spreading Crassula
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i> s.l.	Sieber Crassula
<i>Crassula</i> spp.	Crassula
<i>Crassula tetramera</i>	Australian Stoncrop
Dilleniaceae	
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Hibbertia obtusifolia
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Hibbertia riparia
<i>Hibbertia stricta</i> s.l.	Hibbertia stricta s.l.
Droseraceae	
<i>Drosera aberrans</i>	Scented Sundew
<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Tall Sundew
<i>Drosera binata</i>	Forked Sundew
<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Scarlet Sundew
<i>Drosera peltata</i> subsp. <i>peltata</i> spp. agg.	Pale Sundew
<i>Drosera</i> spp.	Sundew
<i>Drosera aberrans</i>	Scented Sundew
<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Tall Sundew
<i>Drosera binata</i>	Forked Sundew
<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Scarlet Sundew

<i>Drosera peltata</i> subsp. <i>peltata</i> spp. agg.	Pale Sundew
<i>Drosera</i> spp.	Sundew
Brassicaceae	
<i>Tetralochea ciliata</i>	Pink-bells
Ericaceae	
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Honey-pots
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath
<i>Epacris gunnii</i>	Ace of Spades
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	Common Beard-heath
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>virgatus</i>	Common Beard-heath
Fabaceae	
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitter-pea
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i> s.l.	Grey Parrot-pea
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i> s.s.	Grey Parrot-pea
<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i>	Smooth Parrot-pea
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot-pea
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine
<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>	Common Wedge-pea
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea
<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	Common Hovea
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral-pea (#)
<i>Lotus</i> spp.	Trefoil
<i>Platylobium formosum</i> spp. agg.	Handsome Flat-pea
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	Common Flat-pea
<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i> subsp. <i>gunnii</i>	Golden Bush-pea
<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>	Rough Bush-pea
<i>Sphaerolobium minus</i>	Eastern Globe-pea
<i>Sphaerolobium vimineum</i> s.l.	Leafless Globe-pea
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Golden Spray
Gentianaceae	
<i>Gentianella polysperes</i>	Early Forest-gentian (r)
Geraniaceae	
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Soft Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium retrorsum</i> s.l.	Grassland Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> s.l.	Austral Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium</i> sp. 2	Variable Crane's-bill
<i>Pelargonium inodorum</i>	Kopata
Goodeniaceae	
<i>Goodenia humilis</i>	Swamp Goodenia
<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	Trailing Goodenia
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia
Haloragaceae	
<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>	Shade Raspwort
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> subsp. <i>micranthus</i>	Creeping Raspwort
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort
Hypericaceae	
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i> spp. agg.	Small St John's Wort

Lamiaceae	
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i> var. <i>lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas-bush
<i>Prostanthera melissifolia</i>	Balm Mint-bush
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaf Mint-bush
<i>Westringia</i> spp.	Westringia
Lauraceae	
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Slender Dodder-laurel
<i>Cassytha melantha</i>	Coarse Dodder-laurel
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i> s.s.	Downy Dodder-laurel
<i>Cassytha</i> spp.	Dodder Laurel
Lentibulariaceae	
<i>Utricularia dichotoma</i> s.s.	Fairies' Aprons
<i>Utricularia tenella</i>	Pink Bladderwort
Linaceae	
<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native Flax
Loranthaceae	
<i>Amyema pendula</i>	Drooping Mistletoe
<i>Amyema pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i> (s.s.)	Drooping Mistletoe
<i>Amyema</i> spp.	Mistletoe
<i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i>	Creeping Mistletoe
Lythraceae	
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Small Loosestrife
Malvaceae	
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i> s.l.	Hemp Bush
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i> s.s.	Hemp Bush
<i>Malva</i> spp.	Mallow
Menyanthaceae	
<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Running Marsh-flower
Mimosaceae	
<i>Acacia acinacea</i> s.l.	Gold-dust Wattle
<i>Acacia aculeatissima</i>	Thin-leaf Wattle
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle
<i>Acacia gunnii</i>	Ploughshare Wattle
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood
<i>Acacia leprosa</i> s.s.	Cinnamon Wattle (k)
<i>Acacia lineata</i>	Streaked Wattle (r)
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Acacia mucronata</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle
<i>Acacia oxycedrus</i>	Spike Wattle
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle
<i>Acacia verniciflua</i> s.l.	Varnish Wattle
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> subsp. <i>cephalantha</i>	Needle-leaf Prickly Moses
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> subsp. <i>verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses

Myoporaceae	
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla (#)
Myrtaceae	
<i>Angophora spp.</i>	Apple
<i>Callistemon spp.</i>	Bottlebrush
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum
<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa s.l.</i>	Silver-leaf Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa s.s.</i>	Mealy Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaf Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx s.l.</i>	Bundy
<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx s.s.</i>	Bundy
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum
<i>Eucalyptus ovata var. ovata</i>	Swamp Gum
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box
<i>Eucalyptus radiata s.l.</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon subsp. sideroxylon</i>	Mugga (r)
<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Eucalypt
<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa subsp. tricarpa</i>	Red Ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis</i>	Manna Gum
<i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i>	Yarra Gum (r)
<i>Kunzea ericoides spp. agg.</i>	Burgan
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree
<i>Melaleuca spp.</i>	Honey-myrtle
Onagraceae	
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>	Variable Willow-herb
<i>Epilobium billardierianum subsp. billardierianum</i>	Smooth Willow-herb
<i>Epilobium billardierianum subsp. cinereum</i>	Grey Willow-herb
<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	Hairy Willow-herb
Orobanchaceae	
<i>Euphrasia collina subsp. trichocalycina</i>	Purple Eyebright (r)
Oxalidaceae	
<i>Oxalis corniculata s.l.</i>	Yellow Wood-sorrel
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Shady Wood-sorrel
<i>Oxalis exilis/perennans</i>	Shady/Grassland Wood-sorrel
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood-sorrel
<i>Oxalis spp.</i>	Wood Sorrel
Phyllanthaceae	
<i>Poranthera microphylla s.l.</i>	Small Poranthera
<i>Poranthera microphylla s.s.</i>	Small Poranthera
Pittosporaceae	
<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	Common Apple-berry
<i>Billardiera scandens s.l.</i>	Common Apple-berry
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria
<i>Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria

Plantaginaceae	
<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Narrow Plantain
<i>Plantago varia</i>	Variable Plantain
Polygalaceae	
<i>Comesperma ericinum</i>	Heath Milkwort
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper
Polygonaceae	
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water Pepper
<i>Persicaria spp.</i>	Knotweed
<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed
<i>Rumex spp.</i>	Dock
Portulacaceae	
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane
Proteaceae	
<i>Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
<i>Banksia spinulosa var. cunninghamii</i>	Hairpin Banksia
<i>Grevillea spp.</i>	Grevillea
<i>Hakea decurrens subsp. physocarpa</i>	Bushy Needlewood
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea
<i>Hakea sericea s.l.</i>	Bushy Needlewood
<i>Hakea teretifolia subsp. hirsuta</i>	Dagger Hakea
<i>Hakea ulicina</i>	Furze Hakea
<i>Persoonia juniperina</i>	Prickly Geebung
Ranunculaceae	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Mountain Clematis
<i>Clematis microphylla s.l.</i>	Small-leaved Clematis
<i>Clematis microphylla s.s.</i>	Small-leaved Clematis
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Australian Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>	Buttercup
Rhamnaceae	
<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>	Hazel Pomaderris
<i>Pomaderris lanigera</i>	Woolly Pomaderris
<i>Pomaderris racemosa</i>	Cluster Pomaderris
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Dusty Miller
Rosaceae	
<i>Acaena agnipila</i>	Hairy Sheep's Burr
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee
<i>Acaena ovina</i>	Australian Sheep's Burr
<i>Acaena spp.</i>	Sheep's Burr
<i>Rosaceae spp.</i>	Rosid
<i>Rubus spp.</i>	Bramble
Rubiaceae	
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush
<i>Opercularia ovata</i>	Broad-leaf Stinkweed
<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable Stinkweed
Rutaceae	
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa
<i>Correa reflexa var. reflexa</i>	Common Correa
<i>Correa reflexa var. speciosa</i>	Eastern Correa

Santalaceae	
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart
Solanaceae	
<i>Nicotiana maritima</i>	Coast Tobacco (e)
<i>Nicotiana spp.</i>	Tobacco
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple
<i>Solanum spp.</i>	Nightshade
<i>Solanum vescum</i>	Gunyang
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large Kangaroo Apple
<i>Solanum spp.</i>	Nightshade
<i>Solanum vescum</i>	Gunyang
Stackhousiaceae	
<i>Stackhousia monogyna s.l.</i>	Creamy Stackhousia
Stylidiaceae	
<i>Levenhookia dubia</i>	Hairy Stylewort
<i>Stylidium armeria</i>	Common Triggerplant
<i>Stylidium despectum</i>	Small Triggerplant
<i>Stylidium graminifolium s.l.</i>	Grass Triggerplant
<i>Stylidium graminifolium s.s.</i>	Grass Triggerplant
Thymelaeaceae	
<i>Pimelea curviflora s.s.</i>	Curved Rice-flower
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice-flower
Veronicaceae	
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	Austral Brooklime
<i>Gratiola pubescens</i>	Glandular Brooklime
<i>Veronica gracilis</i>	Slender Speedwell
<i>Veronica subtilis</i>	Thread Speedwell
Violaceae	
<i>Melicytus dentatus s.l.</i>	Tree Violet
<i>Viola betonicifolia subsp. betonicifolia</i>	Showy Violet
<i>Viola cleistogamoides</i>	Hidden Violet
<i>Viola hederacea sensu Entwisle (1996)</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet
<i>Viola hederacea sensu Thiele and Prober</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet
<i>Viola hederacea sensu Willis (1972)</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet
<i>Viola spp.</i>	Violet

Appendix 6 – Whitehorse Threatened Flora List

The species listed below have been recorded in the Whitehorse municipality over many years and by numerous botanists and other parties who have submitted their flora survey data.

It is likely some of these records are old, and that some of these species listed below are locally extinct. A component of the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* would be to verify this list and remove the species that are now locally extinct.

Key:

- r** Rare species (in Victoria)
- v** Vulnerable species (in Victoria)
- e** Endangered species (in Victoria)
- k** Poorly known (in Victoria)
- V** Vulnerable species (Federally listed under the EPBC Act)
- E** Endangered species (Federally listed under the EPBC Act)
- f** Endangered species (Federally listed under the EPBC Act)

Fern and Allies

Gleicheniaceae	
<i>Sticherus tener s.s.</i>	Tasman Fan-fern (r)
Santalaceae	
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart

Monocotyledons

Orchidaceae	
<i>Caladenia flavovirens</i>	Summer Spider-orchid (r)
<i>Caladenia oenochila</i>	Wine-lipped Spider-orchid (v)
<i>Caladenia venusta</i>	Large White Spider-orchid (r)
<i>Diuris behrii</i>	Golden Cowslips (v)
<i>Diuris X palachila</i>	Broad-lip Diuris (r)
<i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i>	Green Leek-orchid (v)
<i>Prasophyllum pyriforme s.s.</i>	Silurian Leek-orchid (e)
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood (f) (V) (f)
<i>Pterostylis pedoglossa</i>	Prawn Greenhood (v)
<i>Pterostylis X ingen</i>	Sharp Greenhoods (r)
<i>Thelymitra hiemalis</i>	Winter Sun-orchid (f) (e)
Poaceae	
<i>Austrostipa rudis subsp. australis</i>	Veined Spear-grass (r)

Dicotyledons

Brassicaceae	
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>	Basalt Peppercross (f) (E) (e)
<i>Lepidium pseudohyssopifolium</i>	Native Peppercross (k)
Gentianaceae	
<i>Gentianella polysperes</i>	Early Forest-gentian (r)
Mimosaceae	
<i>Acacia howittii</i>	Sticky Wattle (r) (#)
<i>Acacia leprosa s.s.</i>	Cinnamon Wattle (k)
<i>Acacia lineata</i>	Streaked Wattle (r)
Myrtaceae	
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon subsp. sideroxylon</i>	Mugga (r)
<i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i>	Yarra Gum (r)
<i>Melaleuca armillaris subsp. armillaris</i>	Giant Honey-myrtle (r) (#)
Orobanchaceae	
<i>Euphrasia collina subsp. trichocalycina</i>	Purple Eyebright (r)
Solanaceae	
<i>Nicotiana maritima</i>	Coast Tobacco

Appendix 7 – Whitehorse Indigenous Fauna List

The species listed below have been recorded in the Whitehorse municipality over many years and by numerous zoologists and other parties who have submitted their fauna survey data and/or incidental observations. It is likely some of these records are old, and that some of these species listed below are locally extinct.

Key:

- r, e, v** threatened species (in Victoria)
E, V threatened species (Federally listed under the EPBC Act)
f listed under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act*

Mammals

Canidae	
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Dingo/Dog (feral).
Macropodidae	
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
Muridae	
<i>Rattus sp.</i>	Unidentified Rattus
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water Rat
Ornithorhynchidae	
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
Peramelidae	
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (E) (n)
Petauridae	
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider
Phalangeridae	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
Phascolarctidae	
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
Pseudocheiridae	
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum
Pteropodidae	
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox (F) (V) (v)
Tachyglossidae	
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
Vespertilionidae	
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattle Bat
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattle Bat
<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large Forest Bat
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat
<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>	Little Forest Bat
<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern Forest Bat
<i>Eptesicus sp.</i>	Unidentified Eptesicus
Vombatidae	
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Common Wombat

Birds

Accipitridae	
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk
<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk (f) (v)
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite (f) (v)
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier
Aegothelidae	
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar
Alcedinidae	
<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	Azure Kingfisher (n)
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher
Anatidae	
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler (v)
<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian Shelduck
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck (f) (e)
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead (v)
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck (v)
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck
<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck
Anhingidae	
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Darter
Apodidae	
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail
Ardeidae	
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret (f) (v)
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern (f) (e)
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night Heron (n)
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron
Artamidae	
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong
<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Woodswallow
Cacatuidae	
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella

<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Long-billed Corella
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo
Campephagidae	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	White-winged Triller
Charadriidae	
<i>Eseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing
<i>Charadriidae sp.</i>	Unidentified dot or plover
Cinclosomatidae	
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird
<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush (n)
Climacteridae	
<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
Columbidae	
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove (f) (n)
Coraciidae	
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird
Corvidae	
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven
<i>Corvus sp.</i>	Unknown Raven
Cuculidae	
<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo
<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	Eastern Koel
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo
<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
Dicaeidae	
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
Dicruridae	
<i>Rhipidura albiscarpa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
Falconidae	
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon
Hirundinidae	
<i>Hirundo ariel</i>	Fairy Martin
<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	Tree Martin
<i>Hirundo</i>	Welcome Swallow
Laridae	
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull

Maluridae	
<i>Superb Fairy-wren</i>	Malurus cyaneus
Meliphagidae	
<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell Miner
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater (f) (E) (c)
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater
Motacillidae	
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian Pipit
Muscicapidae	
<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush
Neosittidae	
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella
Oriolidae	
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole
Pachycephalidae	
<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	Crested Shrike-tit
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
Pardalotidae	
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill
<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler (f) (v)
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Pardalote
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill
<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill
<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Western Gerygone
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Passeridae	
<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Beautiful Firetail
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch
Pelecanidae	
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican
Petroicidae	
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin

<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin
Phalacrocoracidae	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant (n)
Podargidae	
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
Podicipedidae	
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe
<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe
Procellariidae	
<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	White-headed Petrel
Psittacidae	
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar
<i>Platycercus elegans elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet
<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot (f) V (e)
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot (f) (E) (e)
<i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	Western Ringneck
Ptilonorhynchidae	
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird
Psittacidae	
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar
<i>Platycercus elegans elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet
<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
Rallidae	
<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Australian Spotted Crake
<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake (f) (v)
<i>Gallinula ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Native-hen
<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen
Recurvirostridae	
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt
Scolopacidae	
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe (n)

Strigidae	
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl (f) (v)
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook
Sylviidae	
<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Clamorous Reed Warbler
<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola
<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Little Grassbird
<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark
Threskiornithidae	
<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill (v)
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis
<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill
Turnicidae	
<i>Turnix varia</i>	Painted Button-quail
Tytonidae	
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl (f) (v)
Zosteropidae	
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye

Reptiles

Hylidae	
<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Common Long-necked Turtle
Elapidae	
<i>Austrelaps superbus</i>	Lowland Copperhead
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake
<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Tiger Snake
Scincidae	
<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>	Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard
<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Common Blue-tongued Lizard
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Delicate Skink
<i>Bassiana duperreyi</i>	Eastern Three-lined Skink
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Garden Skink
<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	Glossy Grass Skink (n)
<i>Pseudemoia sp.</i>	Unidentified grass skink
<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>	Weasel Skink
<i>Egernia whitii (group)</i>	White's Skink

Frogs

Hylidae	
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog (f) (V) (e)
<i>Litoria ewingii (southern)</i>	Southern Brown Tree Frog (southern)
<i>Litoria ewingii</i>	Southern Brown Tree Frog
<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>	Verreaux's Tree Frog
Myobatrachidae	
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Froglet
<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	Southern Bullfrog
<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	Southern Toadlet (v)
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis SCR</i>	Spotted Marsh Frog SCR
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Marsh Frog
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Striped Marsh Frog
<i>Geocrinia victoriana</i>	Victorian Smooth Froglet

Fishes

Anguillidae	
<i>Anguilla australis</i>	Short-finned Eel
Galaxiidae	
<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>	Broad-finned Galaxias
Percichthyidae	
<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	Golden Perch (v)
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray Cod (f) (V) (e)
Terapontidae	
<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Silver Perch (f) (c)

Crustaceans

Parastacidae	
<i>Cherax destructor</i>	Common Yabby
<i>Engaeus victoriensis</i>	Foothill Burrowing Cray

Appendix 8 – Whitehorse Threatened Fauna List

A component of the *Inventory of Whitehorse Biodiversity Assets and Urban Habitat* would be to verify this list and remove the species that are now locally extinct

Key:

r	Rare species (in Victoria)
v	Vulnerable species (in Victoria)
e	Endangered species (in Victoria)
n	Near threatened species (in Victoria)
c	Critically endangered species (in Victoria)
V	Vulnerable species (Federally listed under the EPBC Act)
E	Endangered species (Federally listed under the EPBC Act)
f	Listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act

Mammals	
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (E) (n)
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox (f) (V) (v)
Birds	
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk (f) (v)
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite (f) (v)
<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	Azure Kingfisher (n)
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler (v)
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck (f) (e)
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead (v)
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck (v)
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret <i>Ardea modesta</i> (f) (v)
<i>Ixobrychus mintutus</i>	Little Bittern (f) (e)
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night Heron (n)
<i>Cinlosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush (n)
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove (f) (n)
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater (f) (E) (c)
<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler (f) (v)
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant (n)

<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot (f) (V) (e)
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot (f) (V) (e)
<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake (f) (v)
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe (n)
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl (f) (v)
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill (v)
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl (f) (v)
Reptiles	
<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	Glossy Grass Skink (n)
Frogs	
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog (f) (V) (e)
<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	Southern Toadlet (v)
Fishes	
<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	Golden Perch (v)
<i>Maccullochella peelii peelii</i>	Murray Cod (f) (V) (e)
<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Murray Cod (f) (V) (e)

Appendix 9 – Monitoring Template

The following template of monitoring measures for proposed biodiversity actions is provided as a component of the annual Stepping Stones to Improving Public Whitehorse Biodiversity report:

- 1) What is their status?
 - a. Not commenced, on-going or completed?
- 2) What are the defined goals for each project or action?
 - a. Goals will be defined for each of the projects or actions prior to them commencing
- 3) Have these goals been achieved?
 - a. Yes or no?
 - i. If yes, what has been achieved?
 - ii. If no, why?
- 4) What have been the project or action outcomes?
 - a. Have the outcomes contributed towards the four main objectives of the Whitehorse Biodiversity Strategy?
- 5) Has the action contributed towards the conservation and management of Whitehorse's biodiversity?
 - a. Yes or no?
 - b. How?
- 6) Has the action contributed towards ensuring 'connections' with the neighbouring municipalities?
 - a. Yes or no?
 - b. How?
- 7) Has the action provided local community engagement opportunities?
 - a. Yes or no?
 - b. How?
- 8) Has the action contributed towards the integration of water and biodiversity management?
 - a. Yes or no?
 - b. How?

Appendix 10 – Whitehorse Bushland Reserves

Table 5. Summary of Whitehorse’s Existing Bushland Areas

Reserve	Size of Bushland Patch in Reserve	Area of entire Reserve (hectares)	Description	Ecological Vegetation Class
Yarran Dheran and Yarran Dheran North	Large	7.9517	Remnant areas mixed with extensiver-vegetation and native plantings and mown park	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest.
Campbells Croft/ Abbey Walk	Medium	10.2869	Largely mown/pine trees with smaller remnant areas	EVC 83: Swampy Riparian Woodland
Antonio Park/ Antonio New Lands	Large	7.221	Remnant area adjacent to mown park/ playground	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest
Bellbird Dell	Large	16.6724	Remnant area and revegetation and native plantings adjacent to mown park/ playground	Eastern edge of reserve: EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest. Along creek (majority of reserve): EVC 164: Creekline Herb-rich Woodland
Joseph Street Reserve	Small	1.2461	Remnant bushland total and old plantings	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest
Somers Trail/ Simpson Park	Small	0.6546	Largely mown with small remnant area	EVC 164: Creekline Herb-rich Woodland
Highbury Park	Small	3.9631	1/3 remnant adjacent to mown grass/playgrounds	EVC 175: Grassy Woodland
Koonung Creek Reserve/ Elgar Park	Small		Mown park area with revegetation areas and remnant	EVC 47: Valley Grassy Forest
Heatherdale Reserve	Small	2.1547	Largely mown/ sports fields with remnant areas	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest
Ronald E Gray Reserve	Small	3.6137	Remnant area adjacent to mown park/ playground	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest

Reserve	Size of Bushland Patch in Reserve	Area of entire Reserve (hectares)	Description	Ecological Vegetation Class
Memorial Park/	Small	?	Largely mown park, revegetation beds, small remnant area	COULD NOT CONFIRM FOR MEMORIAL PARK
Bushy Creek (South East)	Small	?	Linear Trail	VC 47: Valley Grassy Forest
Bushy Creek (North West)	Small	?	Linear Trail	VC 47: Valley Grassy Forest
Stephens Reserve	Small	1.4169	Small grassland areas re-generated from mown parkland	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest
Wandinong Sanctuary	Small – Medium	1.6837	Remnant area and vegetation adjacent to mown park/ playground	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest
Wurundjeri Walk	Small – Medium	15.58	Largely mown with small remnant areas	Approx. half of reserve EVC 164: Creekline Herb-rich Woodland Other half of reserve EVC 47: Valley Grassy Forest
Blackburn Lake Sanctuary Wurundjeri Walk	Large	25.7686	Remnant area and vegetation and native plantings adjacent to mown park/ playground	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest.
Cootamundra Walk	Small – Medium	1.3261	Remnant area and vegetation adjacent to mown park/ playground	Approx. half of reserve EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest Other half of reserve EVC 126: Swampy Riparian Woodland
Moresby Dale	Small	?	Small remnant area, largely mown	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest
Dagola Reserve	Small	?	Largely mown with small remnant areas and revegetation areas	COULD NOT

Reserve	Size of Bushland Patch in Reserve	Area of entire Reserve (hectares)	Description	Ecological Vegetation Class
Charles Rooks Reserve	Small	?	Largely mown with small remnant areas and revegetation areas	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest
Blackburn Creeklands	Small	10 ha (in total)	Largely mown with small remnant areas and revegetation areas	COULD NOT CONFIRM FOR BLACKBURN REEKLANDS
Kalang Park	Small	10 ha (in total)	Largely mown with small remnant areas and revegetation areas	EVC 126: Swampy Riparian Woodland along the creek; EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest and EVC 47: Valley Grassy Forest away from creek
Furness Park	Small	10 ha (in total)	Largely mown with small remnant areas and revegetation areas	EVC 126: Swampy Riparian Complex
Blacks Walk	Small	10 ha (in total)	Largely mown with small remnant areas and revegetation areas	EVC 47: Valley Grassy Forest
Trove Park	Small	0.2071	Remnant bushland total	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest
Buckanbe Park	Small	0.3265	Largely mown with small remnant area	EVC 127: Valley Heathy Forest
Lookout Trail Park	Small	?	Largely re-claimed tip site, small areas mown native plantings, minimal remnant	EVC 126: Swampy Riparian Woodland
Gardiners Creek Reserve	Small	?	Largely mown park, revegetation beds, small remnant area	Not known
Poole Street Reserve	Small	0.77	0.47ha remnant patch with intact canopy and slashed understorey within larger reserve	Not known
Esplanade Reserve	Small	0.4	0.05ha 'no mow' patch within larger reserve	Not known

Size of Reserve

The size category for the bushland patches within reserves has been determined based on area, and definitions of each size category are presented below:

Large – reserve is greater than 4 hectares in size and mostly contains patches of remnant vegetation (with some areas of lawn and/or revegetation beds).

Medium – reserve is greater than 4 hectares in size, but mostly contains lawn and revegetation areas with some patches of remnant vegetation.

Small – reserve can be of any size. Larger reserves that only contain a few small patches of remnant vegetation amongst large areas of lawn and/or revegetation beds; or reserves of up to two hectares in size that contain some remnant vegetation along with lawn, playgrounds and/or revegetation beds.

Appendix 11 – Community Open Space

The following list presents known Council assets, or community open space. These include buildings, parks and reserves and other facilities/land. This list would require detailed refining and site by site confirmation to determine the applicability of biodiversity opportunities.

Council Owned and/or Managed Buildings

Building	Description	Address
B065	Box Hill – Garage	Box Hill Vic 3128
B064	Box Hill – House	Box Hill Vic 3128
B180	Mitcham – House	Mitcham Vic 3132
B537	Surrey Hills – Garage	Surrey Hills Vic 3127
B536	Surrey Hills – Dwelling	Surrey Hills Vic 3127
B152	Blackburn Road, Burwood East	Blackburn Road Burwood East Vic 3151
B171	Forest Hill – House	Forest Hill Vic 3131
B535	Box Hill – Garage	Box Hill Vic 3128
B529	Box Hill	Box Hill Vic 3128
B183	Forest Hill, House	Forest Hill Vic 3131
B335	Mitcham – Garage	Mitcham Vic 3132
B201	Mitcham – House	Mitcham Vic 3132
B337	Antonio Park Picnic Shelter	22 To 40 Deep Creek Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B220	Antonio Park Public Toilets	22 To 40 Deep Creek Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B050	Aqualink Box Hill – Equipment Store	31 Surrey Drive Box Hill Vic 3128
B051	Aqualink Box Hill – Machinery Shed	31 Surrey Drive Box Hill Vic 3128

B502	Aqualink Box Hill – Main Building	31 Surrey Drive Box Hill Vic 3128
B503	Aqualink Nunawading – Main Building	6 Fraser Place Forest Hill Vic 3131
B528	Aqualink Nunawading – Plant Room	6 Fraser Place Forest Hill Vic 3131
B031	Incorporated Building	Blackburn South Vic 3130
B169	Ballyshanassy Reserve Pavilion	465 Highbury Road Burwood East Vic 3151
B310	Barriburn Pre-School	337 Morack Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B279	Bayswater Nunawading Homing Pigeon Club	66 Dunlavin Road Nunawading Vic 3131
B396	Bellbird Dell Information Board	123 A Terrara Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B138	Bennettswood Ballet Storage	175 A Burwood Hwy Burwood Vic 3125
B532	Bennettswood Neighbourhood House – Shed	7 Greenwood St Burwood Vic 3125
B145	Bennettswood Neighbourhood House	7 Greenwood St Burwood Vic 3125
B140	Bennettswood Reserve North Pavilion	175 Burwood Hwy Burwood Vic 3125
B139	Bennettswood Reserve South Pavilion	175 Burwood Hwy Burwood Vic 3125
B156	Benwerrin Pre-School	120 To 122 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151
B291	Billabong Reserve Pavilion	414 A Burwood Highway Vermont South Vic 3133
B292	Birralee Pre-School	21 Weeden Drive Vermont South Vic 3133
B004	Blackburn (The Pines) Senior Citizens Centre	25 Central Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B003	Blackburn Childrens Services Centre	15 Central Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B158	Blackburn Cycling Club	Rear 300 BURWOOD HWY BURWOOD EAST VIC 3151
B008	Blackburn Lake Sanctuary Visitor Centre	80 Central Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B001	Blackburn Library	21 Blackburn Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B406	Blackburn North Maternal and Child Health Centre	21 66 To 104 Springfield Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B392	Blackburn North Square Hall	2 B 66 To 104 Springfield Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B032	Blackburn South Hall	2 Holland Road Blackburn South Vic 3130

B234	Boondara Road Reserve – Garage	23 Boondara Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129
B342	Boondara Road Reserve – Shelter	23 Boondara Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129
B137	Bowling Clubrooms – Bennettswood	179 Station Street Burwood Vic 3125
B013	Bowling Clubrooms – Blackburn	63 To 65 Pakenham Street Blackburn Vic 3130
B023	Bowling Clubrooms – Blackburn North	93 Springfield Road Blackburn North Vic 3130
B021	Bowling Clubrooms – Blackburn North – Shed	93 Springfield Road Blackburn North Vic 3130
B020	Bowling Clubrooms – Blackburn North – Toilet Block	93 Springfield Road Blackburn North Vic 3130
B073	Bowling Clubrooms – Box Hill	835 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B072	Bowling Clubrooms – Box Hill – Machinery Shed	835 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B368	Bowling Clubrooms – Box Hill – Shed	835 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B369	Bowling Clubrooms – Box Hill – Shelter	835 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B227	Bowling Clubrooms – Mitcham	1 Bowling Green Lane Mitcham Vic 3132
B349	Bowling Clubrooms – Vermont South – Shed	30 B Livingstone Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B301	Bowling Clubrooms – Vermont South – Store	30 B Livingstone Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B222	Bowling Clubrooms ? Heatherdale	114 Heatherdale Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B038	Box Hill Ballet Hall	Front 1022 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B079	Box Hill Band Hall	411 Middleborough Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B085	Box Hill City Oval – Coaches Box and Curator's Store	1153 to 1155 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B081	Box Hill City Oval – Kiosk	1153 to 1155 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B087	Box Hill City Oval – North Pavilion	1153 to 1155 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B088	Box Hill City Oval – Presidents Function Room	1153 to 1155 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B403	Box Hill City Oval – Ron and Barbara Gibbs Entrance Ticket Box	1153 to 1155 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B083	Box Hill City Oval – Scoreboard	1153 to 1155 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B401	Box Hill City Oval – Shelters	1153 to 1155 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128

B402	Box Hill City Oval – South Pavilion	1153 to 1155 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128	B353	Bungalook Nursery – Office	55 To 57 Swan Street Blackburn South Vic 3130
B080	Box Hill City Oval – Toilet	1153 to 1155 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128	B355	Bungalook Nursery – Shed	55 To 57 Swan Street Blackburn South Vic 3130
B066	Box Hill Community Arts Centre	470 Station Street Box Hill Vic 3128	B354	Bungalook Nursery – Store	55 To 57 Swan Street Blackburn South Vic 3130
B331	Box Hill Community Arts Centre – Mens Shed	470 Station Street Box Hill Vic 3128	B093	Burgess Family Centre	15 Barwon Street Box Hill North Vic 3129
B034	Box Hill Gardens Multi Purpose Toilet Block	16 Irving Avenue Box Hill Vic 3128	B333	Burgess Family Centre – Sheds	15 Barwon Street Box Hill North Vic 3129
B076	Box Hill Library	1038 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128	B506	Burwood Neighbourhood House including activity room	1 Church Street Burwood Vic 3125
B518	Box Hill Mall – Cafe Structure at corner of Main Street and Market – will become kiosk		B067	Central Box Hill Childrens Services Centre	517 Station Street Box Hill Vic 3128
B517	Box Hill Mall – Cafe Structure at front of 25 Market Street		B148	Chinese Community Social Service Centre	14 Livingstone Close Burwood Vic 3125
B390	Box Hill Mall – Cafe Structure at front of 3 Market Street		B208	Church Street Flats	2 To 24 Church St Mitcham Vic 3132
B058	Box Hill Mall – Township Cleaner Amenity Block		B384	City of Whitehorse Civic Centre and Council Chambers – Shed 1	379 to 399 Whitehorse Road Nunawading Vic 3131
B242	Box Hill Miniature Steam Railway – Kiosk	521 Belmore Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129	B385	City of Whitehorse Civic Centre and Council Chambers – Shed 2	379 to 399 Whitehorse Road Nunawading Vic 3131
B531	Box Hill Miniature Steam Railway Barbeque Shelter	521 Belmore Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129	B383	City of Whitehorse Civic Centre and Council Chambers – Shed 3	379 to 399 Whitehorse Road Nunawading Vic 3131
B238	Box Hill Miniature Steam Railway Public Toilets	521 Belmore Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129	B507	Civic Centre, Council Chambers and Nunawading Library	379 to 399 Whitehorse Road Nunawading Vic 3131
B241	Box Hill Miniature Steam Railway Shed	521 Belmore Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129	B040	Clota Cottage Neighbourhood House	31 Clota Ave Box Hill Vic 3128
B243	Box Hill Miniature Steam Railway Signal Office	521 Belmore Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129	B533	Clota Cottage Neighbourhood House – Shed	31 Clota Ave Box Hill Vic 3128
B240	Box Hill Miniature Steam Railway Station Building and Platform	521 Belmore Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129	B508	Boarding Houset	Box Hill Vic 3128
B239	Box Hill Miniature Steam Railway Workshop / Clubrooms	521 Belmore Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129	B042	Boarding House – Garage	Box Hill Vic 3128
B039	Box Hill Senior Citizens and Meals on Wheels (Carrington Centre)	79 to 81 Carrington Road Box Hill Vic 3128	B375	Boarding House – Shed	Box Hill Vic 3128
B135	Box Hill South Family Centre	1228 Riversdale Road Box Hill South Vic 3128	B226	Dr Stanley Cochrane Memorial Kindergarten	257 to 259 Mitcham Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B504	Box Hill South Neighbourhood House and Garage	47 Kitchener Street Box Hill South Vic 3128	B260	EACH (Eastern Access Community Health) – # 10 Silver Grove	8 to 10 Silver Grove Nunawading Vic 3131
B505	Box Hill Town Hall and Hub	1022 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128	B259	EACH (Eastern Access Community Health) – # 6 Silver Grove	6 Silver Grove Nunawading Vic 3131
B404	Brentford Square Shopping Arcade Roof		B262	EACH (Eastern Access Community Health) and U3A – # 14 Silver Grove	14 Silver Grove Nunawading Vic 3131
			B265	EACH (Eastern Access Community Health) Storage – # 8 Silver Grove	8 To 10 Silver Grove Nunawading Vic 3131

B159	East Burwood Hall	310 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151	B172	Forest Hill Hall	402 to 404 Canterbury Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B153	East Burwood Pre-School	25 Statesman Avenue Burwood East Vic 3151	B177	Forest Hill Reserve Pavilion	4 Fraser Place Forest Hill Vic 3131
B154	East Burwood Pre-School – Store	25 Statesman Avenue Burwood East Vic 3151	B366	Forest Hill Reserve Scoreboard	384 to 400 Canterbury Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B168	East Burwood Reserve – Bill Sewart Athletics – Equipment Shed	Rear 330 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151	B147	Frances Cato Building (Wattle Park Childrens Services Centre and Wattle Hill Kindergarten)	19 Livingstone Close Burwood Vic 3125
B166	East Burwood Reserve – Bill Sewart Athletics Track Pavilion	Rear 330 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151	B247	Friend Street Kindergarten	5 Friend Street Mont Albert North Vic 3129
B163	East Burwood Reserve – North Pavilion / Highland Pipe Band	Rear 320 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151	B399	Gardiners Creek Early Settlers Shelter	15 Sinnott Street Burwood Vic 3125
B165	East Burwood Reserve – Nunawading Basketball Centre	330 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151	B395	Gardiners Creek Shelter	192 to 196 Burwood Hwy Burwood Vic 3125
B167	East Burwood Reserve – Scoreboard	Rear 310 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151	B077	Boarding House	Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B164	East Burwood Reserve – The Whitehorse Club	320 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151	B078	Boarding House – Carport	Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B160	East Burwood Reserve Public Toilets	298 To 336 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151	B370	Boarding House – Shed	Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B162	East Burwood South Pavilion and Sports Club Social Rooms	Rear 310 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151	B111	Greenlink Nursery	41 Wimmera Street Box Hill North Vic 3129
B289	Eastmont Pre-School	32 Frank Street Vermont Vic 3133	B112	Greenlink Nursery – Shade House	41 Wimmera Street Box Hill North Vic 3129
B029	Eley Park Community Centre	87 Eley Road Blackburn South Vic 3130	B113	Greenlink Nursery – Shade House	41 Wimmera Street Box Hill North Vic 3129
B246	Elgar Park North Pavilion ? Hockey/ Cricket	659 Elgar Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129	B151	Guide Hall – Bennettswood / Burwood	19 Station Street Burwood Vic 3125
B244	Elgar Park South Pavilion	653 to 661 Elgar Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129	B026	Guide Hall – Blackburn South	83 Eley Road Blackburn South Vic 3130
B057	Elland Avenue Children’s Service’s Centre	6 Elland Avenue Box Hill Vic 3128av	B249	Guide Hall – Box Hill North	73 Rostrevor Parade Mont Albert North Vic 3129
B061	EPA Monitor Station	981 Canterbury Road Box Hill Vic 3128	B012	Guide Hall – Laburnum	11 Garie Street Blackburn Vic 3130
B332	Exeloo E2 Box Hill Gardens	717 to 731 Station St Box Hill Vic 3128	B252	Guide Hall – Nunawading	13 C Luckie Street Nunawading Vic 3131
B410	Exeloo E3 Blackburn Shops		B284	Guide Hall – Vermont District	11 Nunkeri Street Vermont Vic 3133
B415	Exeloo E6 Brentford Square		B096	Hagenauer Reserve Pavilion – Athletics	530 Elgar Road Box Hill North Vic 3129
B281	Florence Road Pre-School	2 Florence Road Surrey Hills Vic 3127	B097	Hagenauer Reserve Pavilion – Shed	530 Elgar Road Box Hill North Vic 3129
B405	Forest Hill Chase Customer Service Centre	130 270 Canterbury Road Forest Hill Vic 3131	B095	Hagenauer Reserve Pavilion – Store	530 Elgar Road Box Hill North Vic 3129
B170	Forest Hill Family Centre	35 Bennett Street Forest Hill Vic 3131	B133	Hall – Box Hill Lions Club	1230 Riversdale Road Box Hill South Vic 3128

B228	Halliday Park Public Toilets and Services Building	308 to 332 Mitcham Road Mitcham Vic 3132	B328	Larch Street Kindergarten – Shed	16 Larch Street Blackburn Vic 3130
B341	Halliday Park Shelter	308 to 332 Mitcham Road Mitcham Vic 3132	B400	Lookout Trail Park – Lookout Tower	642 to 648 Burwood Highway Vermont South Vic 3133
B230	Heatherdale Pre-School	12 Purches Street Mitcham Vic 3132	B225	Lucknow Street Children’s Services Centre	37 Lucknow Street Mitcham Vic 3132
B381	Heatherdale Recreation and Bowls – Front Shed	114 Heatherdale Road Mitcham Vic 3132	B193	Mahoneys Reserve North Pavilion	144 Mahoneys Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B380	Heatherdale Recreation and Bowls – Rear Shed	114 Heatherdale Road Mitcham Vic 3132	B194	Mahoneys Reserve South Pavilion	146 Mahoneys Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B223	Heatherdale Reserve Pavilion	116 to 124 Heatherdale Road Mitcham Vic 3132	B325	Market Street Waste Store	Rear 15 Market Street Box Hill Vic 3128
B155	Highbury Park Public Toilets	400 Blackburn Road Burwood East Vic 3151	B030	Mirrabooka Reserve Pavilion	111 Orchard Grove Blackburn South Vic 3130
B036	Holbury Childrens Centre	29 Raleigh Street Blackburn South Vic 3130	B207	Mitcham Community House	19 Brunswick Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B184	Horticultural Centre – Function Rooms	66 to 82 Jolimont Road Forest Hill Vic 3131	B205	Mitcham Family Centre	15 Brunswick Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B187	Horticultural Centre – Glass House (Steel Frame)	56 to 62 Jolimont Road Forest Hill Vic 3131	B428	Mitcham Mall – Shelter	1 to 9 Edward Street Mitcham Vic 3132
B523	Horticultural Centre – Steel Shade House and Shed	56 to 62 Jolimont Road Forest Hill Vic 3131	B221	Mitcham Mall Car Park	1 to 9 Edward Street Mitcham Vic 3132
B025	Indra Pre-School	38 Edinburgh Road Blackburn South Vic 3130	B413	Mitcham Mall – Exeloo E9	
B261	Jaycees Hall – # 2 Silver Grove	12 Silver Grove Nunawading Vic 3131	B033	Mitcham Senior Citizens (Leased)	14 to 18 Station Street Mitcham Vic 3132
B009	Kalang Park Pavilion	11 Kalang Street Blackburn Vic 3130	B409	Mont Albert Village Exeloo E4	1 G Hamilton St Mont Albert Vic 3127
B017	Katrina Pre-School	69 Katrina Street Blackburn North Vic 3130	B509	Morack Public Golf Course – Caretakers House and Carport	333 Morack Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B100	Kerrimuir Neighbourhood House	57 Linda Avenue Box Hill North Vic 3129	B316	Morack Public Golf Course – Clubhouse	201 Morack Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B010	King Street Shop	16 A King Street Blackburn Vic 3130	B315	Morack Public Golf Course – Driving Range Shelter	199 Morack Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B530	Kingsley Gardens Barbeque Shelter	805a Whitehorse Rotad Mont Albert Vic 3127	B359	Morack Public Golf Course – Maintenance Carport	199 to 335 Morack Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B018	Koonung Cottage Community House	109 Koonung Road Blackburn North Vic 3130	B510	Morack Public Golf Course – Proshop and Canopy	201 Morack Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B019	Koonung Cottage Community House – Shed	109 Koonung Road Blackburn North Vic 3130	B314	Morack Public Golf Course Maintenance Lunchroom	199 to 335 Morack Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B022	Koonung Park Pavilion	85 to 103 Springfield Road Blackburn North Vic 3130	B313	Morack Public Golf Course Maintenance Workshop	199 to 335 Morack Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B266	Laburnam Angling Club – Garage	4 Silver Grove Nunawading Vic 3131	B007	Morton Park Pavilion	35 Central Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B258	Laburnum Angling Club # 4 Silver Grove	4 Silver Grove Nunawading Vic 3131	B005	Morton Park Pavilion – Kiosk	35 Central Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B015	Larch Street Kindergarten	16 Larch Street Blackburn Vic 3130	B006	Morton Park Pavilion – Scoreboard	35 Central Road Blackburn Vic 3130

B327	Morton Park Pavilion – Shelter	35 Central Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B254	Mountainview Cottage	25 Mountainview Road Nunawading Vic 3131
B257	Nunawading and District Lapidary Club # 2 Silver Grove	2 Silver Grove Nunawading Vic 3131
B371	Nunawading and District Motorcross Club	650 Burwood Highway Vermont South Vic 3133
B263	Nunawading Community Centre	16 to 20 Silver Grove Nunawading Vic 3131
B430	Nunawading Community Gardens Garage	56 to 62 Jolimont Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B278	Nunawading Gymnastics and Sports Club	411 Whitehorse Road Nunawading Vic 3131
B373	Nunawading Motor Cross Club – Carport	650 Burwood Highway Vermont South Vic 3133
B264	Nunawading Senior Citizens Club and Meals on Wheels	22 Silver Grove Nunawading Vic 3131
B424	Nunawading Shops Exeloo E5	
B178	Nunawading Swimming Club Clubrooms	10 Fraser Place Forest Hill Vic 3131
B196	Nunawading Toy Library	19 Norma Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B362	Nunawading Toy Library Shed	19 Norma Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B519	Ormond Avenue Flats	Ormond Avenue Mitcham Vic 3132
B520	Ormond Avenue Flats	Ormond Avenue Mitcham Vic 3132
B521	Ormond Avenue Flats	30 to 38 Ormond Ave Mitcham Vic 3132
B182	Parkmore Pre-School	41 Jolimont Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B094	Parkside Pre-School	524 Elgar Road Box Hill North Vic 3129
B188	ParksWide Nursery – Glass House 1 (Brick Frame)	56 to 62 Jolimont Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B189	ParksWide Nursery – Glass House 2 (Brick Frame)	56 to 62 Jolimont Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B191	ParksWide Nursery – Igloo 1	56 to 62 Jolimont Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B192	ParksWide Nursery – Igloo 2	56 to 62 Jolimont Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B190	ParksWide Nursery – Potting Shed, Offices, Lunchroom	56 to 62 Jolimont Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B186	ParksWide Nursery – Shade House (Steel Frame)	56 to 62 Jolimont Road Forest Hill Vic 3131

B014	Pope Road Kindergarten	52 to 54 Pope Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B352	Pope Road Kindergarten – Shelter	52 to 54 Pope Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B412	Rangeview – Exeloo	481 to 483 Mitcham Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B231	Rangeview Pre-School	3 Rupert St Mitcham Vic 3132
B534	Redland Drive Reserve Barbeque Shelter	608 to 612 Mitcham Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B146	Rentoul Hall	16 Livingstone Cl Burwood Vic 3125
B326	Schwerkolt Cottage – Exeloo E1 and E2	2 to 10 Deep Creek Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B214	Schwerkolt Cottage – Smoke House	2 to 10 Deep Creek Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B219	Schwerkolt Cottage – The Barn	2 to 10 Deep Creek Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B422	Schwerkolt Cottage – The Equipment Display Building (Tractor)	2 to 10 Deep Creek Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B218	Schwerkolt Cottage – The Smithy	2 to 10 Deep Creek Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B217	Schwerkolt Cottage – Wine Cellar	2 to 10 Deep Creek Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B512	Schwerkolt Cottage and Verandah	2 to 10 Deep Creek Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B513	Schwerkolt Cottage Complex – Historical Museum, Implement Shed and Verandah	2 to 10 Deep Creek Road Mitcham Vic 3132
B233	Scout Hall – 10th/13th Box Hill	23 Boondara Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129
B115	Scout Hall – 11th Box Hill	31 Tyne Street Box Hill North Vic 3129
B150	Scout Hall – 1st Bennettswood	21 Station Street Burwood Vic 3125
B179	Scout Hall – 1st Forest Hill	15 Sapphire Street Forest Hill Vic 3131
B232	Scout Hall – 1st Heatherdale	34 Purches Street Mitcham Vic 3132
B045	Scout Hall – 1st Mont Albert	32 Alexander Street Box Hill Vic 3128
B253	Scout Hall – 1st Nunawading	5 Mark Place Nunawading Vic 3131
B195	Scout Hall – 1st Tally Ho	148 Mahoneys Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B267	Scout Hall – 1st Tunstall	43 A Springvale Road Nunawading Vic 3131

B382	Scout Hall – 1st Tunstall – Tin Shed	43 B Springvale Road Nunawading Vic 3131	B250	Strabane Chapel Hall	27 to 29 Strabane Ave Mont Albert North Vic 3129
B206	Scout Hall – 1st/3rd Mitcham	17 Brunswick Road Mitcham Vic 3132	B197	Strathdon House	449 To 467 Springvale Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B011	Scout Hall – 2nd Blackburn	34 Pakenham Street Blackburn Vic 3130	B199	Strathdon House – Garage	449 To 467 Springvale Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B432	Scout Hall – 2nd Mitcham	53 A Cochrane Street Mitcham Vic 3132	B360	Strathdon House – Shed	449 To 467 Springvale Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B283	Scout Hall – 2nd Vermont	13 Nunkeri Street Vermont Vic 3133	B429	Strathdon House – Windmill	449 To 467 Springvale Road Forest Hill Vic 3131
B149	Scout Hall – 3rd Bennettswood	8 A Rees Street Burwood Vic 3125	B376	Surrey Park Apex Gazebo	354 Elgar Road Box Hill Vic 3128
B237	Scout Hall – 6th / 4th Box Hill	543 Elgar Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129	B054	Surrey Park Model Boat Club	25 Standard Avenue Box Hill Vic 3128
B134	Scout Hall – 9th Box Hill	1228 A Riversdale Road Box Hill South Vic 3128	B053	Surrey Park North Central – Baseball	23 Surrey Drive Box Hill Vic 3128
B027	Scout Hall – Milpara	85 Eley Road Blackburn South Vic 3130	B056	Surrey Park South Central Clubrooms ? Dog Obedience	25 Surrey Drive Box Hill Vic 3128
B099	SES Building	Ses 1 Ailsa Street Box Hill South Vic 3128	B052	Surrey Park South West Pavilion – Football / Cricket	31 Surrey Drive Box Hill Vic 3128
B117C	SES Building – Office Portable	Ses 1 Ailsa Street Box Hill South Vic 3128	B055	Surrey Park Swimming Club Clubrooms	31 Alexander Street Box Hill Vic 3128
B514	Simpson Park Community Facility (includes public toilets and verandah)	22 to 60 Cochrane St Mitcham Vic 3132	B334	Tassells Park Outdoor Shelter	123 Woodhouse Grove Box Hill North Vic 3129
B035	Sir Edgar and Lady Coles Pre-School	20 Neil Court Blackburn South Vic 3130	B141	Tennis Clubrooms – Bennettswood	264 Burwood Highway Burwood Vic 3125
B330	Sir Edgar and Lady Coles Pre-School – Store	20 Neil Court Blackburn South Vic 3130	B002	Tennis Clubrooms – Blackburn	5 Central Road Blackburn Vic 3130
B411	Skate Park Exeloo E8	327 Middleborough Road Box Hill South Vic 3128	B345	Tennis Clubrooms – Bluebell Hill	18 Harding Street Surrey Hills Vic 3127
B016	Slater Reserve Basketball Stadium	11 Grosvenor Street Blackburn North Vic 3130	B157	Tennis Clubrooms – East Burwood	300 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151
B397	South Parade Rotunda	1 South Parade Blackburn Vic 3130	B028	Tennis Clubrooms – Eley Park	83 To 105 Eley Road Blackburn South Vic 3130
B062	Sparks Reserve North Pavilion – Archery	122 Albion Road Box Hill Vic 3128	B329	Tennis Clubrooms – Eley Park – Store	83 To 105 Eley Road Blackburn South Vic 3130
B367	Sparks Reserve South (Rugby) Pavilion – Shelter	999 Canterbury Road Box Hill Vic 3128	B224	Tennis Clubrooms – Heatherdale	69 Purches Street Mitcham Vic 3132
B063	Sparks Reserve South Pavilion ? Rugby	999 Canterbury Road Box Hill Vic 3128	B379	Tennis Clubrooms – Heatherdale – Store	69 Purches Street Mitcham Vic 3132
B423	Sportlink Vermont South	2 Hanover Road Vermont South Vic 3133	B024	Tennis Clubrooms – Koonung Park	99 Springfield Road Blackburn North Vic 3130
B538	Springfield Park Pavilion	2 Springfield Road Box Hill North Vic 3129	B098	Tennis Clubrooms – North Box Hill	24 Elizabeth Street Box Hill North Vic 3129
B245	St Johns Ambulance Pavilion	657 Elgar Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129	B511	Tennis Clubrooms – Nunawading and Scout Hall – 1st Koonung Creek (Nicoll Reserve)	6 Lane Street Nunawading Vic 3131

B285	Tennis Clubrooms – Vermont	12 Nunkeri Street Vermont Vic 3133
B346	Tennis Clubrooms – Vermont – Shelter	12 Nunkeri Street Vermont Vic 3133
B300	Tennis Clubrooms – Vermont South	30 A Livingstone Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B280	Tennis Clubrooms and Public Toilets – Mitcham	68 Dunlavin Road Nunawading Vic 3131
B320	Terrera Park Pavilion 1 (Social Rooms)	127 A Terrara Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B321	Terrera Park Pavilion 2	127 A Terrara Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B322	Terrera Park Pavilion 3	127 A Terrara Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B323	Terrera Park Pavilion 4	127 A Terrara Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B324	Terrara Pre-School	15 Walbrook Drive Vermont South Vic 3133
B317	Utility Sub-Station	199 To 335 Morack Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B282	Utility Sub-Station	18 A Harding Street Surrey Hills Vic 3127
B248	Utility Sub-Station	5 A Friend Street Mont Albert North Vic 3129
B235	Utility Sub-Station	25 Boondara Road Mont Albert North Vic 3129
B114	Utility Sub-Station	901 Station Street Box Hill North Vic 3129
B108	Utility Sub-Station	2 A Springfield Road Box Hill North Vic 3129
B136	Utility Sub-Station	217 A Station Street Box Hill South Vic 3128
B161	Utility Sub-Station	316 Burwood Highway Burwood East Vic 3151
B418	Utility Sub-Station (Electricity)	27 Bank Street Box Hill Vic 3128
B290	Vermont Primary School Kindergarten	10 Nurlendi Road Vermont Vic 3133
B527	Vermont Reserve Pavilion	556 To 566 Canterbury Road Vermont Vic 3133
B286	Vermont Reserve Scoreboard	556 To 566 Canterbury Road Vermont Vic 3133
B417	Vermont Reserve Ticket Box	556 To 566 Canterbury Road Vermont Vic 3133
B389	Vermont South Children's Services Centre	35 Livingstone Road Vermont South Vic 3133

B302	Vermont South Club – Bowling/Tennis	30 B Livingstone Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B306	Vermont South Community House	1 Karobran Drive Vermont South Vic 3133
B309	Vermont South Community House – Shed (next to Workshop)	1 Karobran Drive Vermont South Vic 3133
B522	Vermont South Community House – Shelter (next to Community House)	1 Karobran Drive Vermont South Vic 3133
B356	Vermont South Community House – Shelter (next to Studio)	1 Karobran Drive Vermont South Vic 3133
B308	Vermont South Community House	1 Karobran Drive Vermont South Vic 3133
B351	Vermont South Community House – Shed beside Studio	1 Karobran Drive Vermont South Vic 3133
B350	Vermont South Community House – Workshop	1 Karobran Drive Vermont South Vic 3133
B358	Vermont South Cricket Club Pavilion (Log Cabin)	2 A Hanover Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B305	Vermont South Library	1 Pavey Place Vermont South Vic 3133
B357	Vermont South Pavilion (Brick Building)	2 Hanover Road Vermont South Vic 3133
B277	Walker Park Pavilion and Grandstand	407 Whitehorse Road Nunawading Vic 3131
B343	Walker Park Scoreboard	413 to 425 Whitehorse Road Nunawading Vic 3131
B344	Walker Park Ticket Box	413 to 425 Whitehorse Road Nunawading Vic 3131
B251	Warekila Pre-School	38 Kett Street Nunawading Vic 3131
B037	Warrawong Multi Purpose Room	32 Richmond Street Blackburn South Vic 3130
B414	Wattle Park Tram Stop Exeloo E7	
B070	Watts Street Car Park	5 Watts Street Box Hill Vic 3128
B071	Watts Street Children's Services Centre	10 to 12 Watts Street Box Hill Vic 3128
B129	Wembley Park – Former Reverberatory Incinerator	1000 Canterbury Road Box Hill South Vic 3128
B425	Wembley Park – Public Toilets	1000 Canterbury Road Box Hill South Vic 3128
B128	Wembley Park – Ticket Box	1000 Canterbury Road Box Hill South Vic 3128

B426	Wembley Park North East Pavilion – Soccer	1000 Canterbury Road Box Hill South Vic 3128	Adrian Danaher Reserve	Ellad Close, Vermont	3124
B125	Wembley Park Pavilion (includes Grandstand)	1000 Canterbury Road Box Hill South Vic 3128	Albion Road Reserve	Albion Road, Box Hill	813
B274	Whitehorse Centre	379 to 399 Whitehorse Road Nunawading Vic 3131	Amaroo Court Reserve	Padgham Court Reserve, Box Hill North	2341
B393	Whitehorse Community Resource Centre	69 to 79 Mahoneys Road Forest Hill Vic 3131	Anjaya Court Reserve	Anjaya Court, Blackburn	1404
B524	Whitehorse Operations Centre (Depot) – Administration Office and Amenities Areas	1 Ailsa Street Box Hill South Vic 3128	Ansett Crescent Reserve	Ansett Crescent, Forest Hill	7086
B526	Whitehorse Operations Centre (Depot) – Perimeter Stores and Canopy	1 Ailsa Street Box Hill South Vic 3128	Antonio New Lands Park	Manorwood Place, Mitcham	19,189
B525	Whitehorse Operations Centre (Depot) – Workshops, Store and Canopy	1 Ailsa Street Box Hill South Vic 3128	Antonio Park	Deep Creek Road, Mitcham	72,186
B296	Whitehorse Recycling and Waste Centre – Drott Shed	638 to 640 Burwood Highway Vermont South Vic 3133	Apex Park	Daniel Street and Faelen Street, Burwood	2617
B295	Whitehorse Recycling and Waste Centre – Pit Canopy	638 to 640 Burwood Highway Vermont South Vic 3133	Artists Park	Prince Street and Foch Street, Box Hill South 6963	
B416	Whitehorse Recycling and Waste Centre – Pump Shed	638 to 640 Burwood Highway Vermont South Vic 3133	Ashmole Park	Strabane Avenue and Hawkins Avenue, Mont Albert North	1800
B515	Whitehorse Recycling and Waste Centre – Recycle Shed and attached Canopy	638 to 640 Burwood Highway Vermont South Vic 3133	Ashted Road Reserve	Ashted Road, Box Hill	793
B293	Whitehorse Recycling and Waste Centre – Office	638 to 640 Burwood Highway Vermont South Vic 3133	Avon Avenue Reserve	Avon Avenue, Mitcham	5203
B092	Whitehorse Reserve Drama House	1158 to 1160 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128	Ballina Terrace Reserve	Ballina Terrace, Vermont South	6386
B090	Whitehorse Reserve Drama House Store	1158 to 1160 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128	BallyShannassy Park	Highbury Road, Burwood East	35,769
B091	Whitehorse Reserve Pavilion	1158 Whitehorse Road Box Hill Vic 3128	Banksia Waratah Reserve	Banksia Street and Waratah Avenue, Burwood	3964
B516	Woodhouse Grove Kindergarten and Playgroup	110 to 112 Woodhouse Grove, Box Hill North Vic 3129	Barossa Avenue Reserve	Barossa Avenue, Vermont South	2041
B203	Yarran Dheran Depot (Store)	1 A Ashburton Drive Mitcham VIC 3132	Barter Crescent Reserve	Barter Crescent, Forest Hill	245
B202	Yarran Dheran Information Centre	1 A Ashburton Drive Mitcham VIC 3132	Beatty Street Reserve	Beatty Street, Mont Albert	1895
B398	Youth Connexions Office	Suite 2 1 Main Street Box Hill VIC 3128	Bellbird Dell (VicRoads land)	N/A	20,900
			Bellbird Dell Reserve	Terrara Road, Vermont South	192,839
			Bellbird Dell Reserve (north section only)	Nurlendi Road, Vermont	68,435
			Belmore Road Reserve	Bellmore Road, Mont Albert North	1327
			Bennettswood Bowling Club	Station Street, Burwood	5735
			Bennettswood Reserve	Burwood Highway, Burwood	52,121

Parks and Reserves

Site Name	Street Address	Area m ²
Abbey Walk	Heatherdale Road, Vermont	37,400
Abrahams Court Reserve	Abrahams Court and Hansen Close, Burwood	408

Bennettswood Tennis Club	Burwood Highway, Burwood	5074
Benwerrin Reserve	Benwerrin Drive and Burwood Highway, Burwood East	8352
Berry Avenue Reserve	Berry Avenue, Mitcham	3787
Billabong Park	Weeden Drive, Vermont South	10,312
Bindy Park	Vicki Street, Blackburn South	1032
Blackburn Bowling Club (Restricted)	Pakenham Street, Blackburn	7436
Blackburn Lake Sanctuary	Lake Road and Central Road, Blackburn	235,759
Blackburn Triangle	Wirreanda Court, Blackburn	6822
Blacks Walk	Middleborough Road, Blackburn	63,625
Boisdale Street Reserve	Boisdale Street, Surrey Hills	13,070
Bolton Park	Middleborough Road, Box Hill	10,063
Box Hill Bowls Club	Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	3516
Box Hill City Oval	Middleborough Road and Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	38,768
Box Hill Crescent Reserve	Box Hill Crescent and Elgar Road, Mont Albert North	4759
Box Hill Gardens	Irving Avenue and Station Street, Box Hill	64,500
Branksome Grove (North) Reserve	Branksome Grove and Canterbury Road, Blackburn South	750
Branksome Grove Reserve	Branksome Grove, Blackburn South	2625
Bright Place Walkway	Bright Place, Blackburn South	300
Brunswick Park	Brunswick Road, Mitcham	7482
Buckanbe Park	Grey Street and Glenburnie Road, Vermont	17,917
Burwood East Reserve	Burwood Highway, Burwood East	160,587
Bushy Creek Reserve (East)	Station Street to Dorking Road, Box Hill North	21,240
Bushy Creek Reserve (West)	Elgar Road to Woodhouse Grove, Box Hill North	12,895

Bushy Park	Highbury Road and Burwood Highway, Vermont South	271,900
Cam Street Reserve	Cam Street, Burwood East	150
Campbells Croft Reserve	Boronia Road, Vermont	115,600
Candlebark Park	Candlebark Lane, Nunawading	1399
Canowindra Close Reserve	Canowindra Close, Vermont South	1363
Casella Hollow	Quarry Road and Sunninghill Court, Mitcham	6614
Catherine Court Reserve	Catherine Court, Forest Hill	113
Charles Rooks Reserve	Rooks Road, Nunawading	18,509
Charlesworth Park	Mullens Road and Livingstone Road, Vermont South	14,028
Charlton Street Reserve	Charlton Street and Raymond Street, Blackburn North	690
Cherrybrook Close Walkway	Cherrybrook Close, Nunawading	150
Civic Centre Whitehorse Library	Whitehorse Road, Nunawading	55,064
Clota Avenue Reserve	Clota Avenue, Box Hill	1439
Cloverdale Close Reserve	Cloverdale Close, Burwood East	3432
Cobham Corner	Wooddale Grove, Mitcham	1856
Cobradah Reserve	Cowra Street, Vermont	3475
Cochrane Close	Doncaster East Road, Mitcham	1200
College Way Reserve	College Way, Burwood	1375
Collina Glen (east)	Between Dawe Road and Casella Street, Mitcham	13,349
Collina Glen (west, 3 small individual reserves)	Between Dalmore Ave and Dawe Road, Mitcham	5651
Combarton Park	Combarton Street and Collins Street, Box Hill	8182
Combarton Street Reserve	Combarton Street, Box Hill	1,221
Community Garden	Sinnott Street, Burwood	994
Community Gardens	Slater Avenue, Blackburn North	450

Community Gardens (Forest Hill)	Jolimont Road, Forest Hill	19,645	Elmhurst Basin	Elmhurst Road and Whitehorse Road, Blackburn	13,537
Condev Court Reserve	13 Condev Court, Vermont	183	Elmore Walk	Laburnum Street and South Parade, Blackburn	932
Condor/Sutherland Place Park	Sutherland Place and Condor Place, Burwood	2530	Eram Park	Eastern Freeway, Box Hill North	78,831
Cootamundra Walk	Williams Road to Ashlar Crescent, Blackburn	51,635	Erskine Walk	Erskine Street, Nunawading	2250
Dagola Reserve	Dagola Avenue, Nunawading	15,739	Esdale Street Reserve	Esdale Street, Nunawading	766
Dalroy Bend Reserve	Dalroy Crescent, Vermont South	5517	Esplanade Reserve	Esplanade, Mitcham	2800
Dandenong Creek Linear Reserve (Parks Victoria)	Morack Road, Vermont South (south of Morack Golf Course)	21,800	Feathertop Chase Reserve	Feathertop Chase Reserve	3545
Dandenong Valley Parklands	Boronia Road, Vermont	41,250	Feiglin Park	Burnt Street, Nunawading	2034
Davy Lane (VicRoads land)	Henley Avenue, Vermont South	37,800	Felicia Dale	Cantebury Road, Forest Hill	26,950
Delacombe Reserve	Delacombe Drive, Vermont South	5918	Ferris Avenue Reserve	Ferris Avenue, Mitcham	692
Devlin Rise	Devlin Street, Vermont	3813	Figtree Walkway	Figtree Lane, Burwood	147
Donaldson Reserve	Rochdale Drive, Burwood East	1,368	Florence Reserve	Florence Road, Surrey Hills	749
East Burwood Tennis Club (Restricted)	Burwood Highway, Burwood East	7215	Florence St /Central Road walkway	Central Road, Nunawading	414
Eastern Freeway Linear Reserve	Eastern Freeway, Nunawading	11,250	Forest Hill Reserve	Cantebury Road and Springvale Road, Forest Hill	95,904
Eastern Freeway Linear Reserve (VicRoads)	Eastern Freeway, Blackburn North	37,950	Frank Sedgman Reserve	Paul Avenue and Elizabeth Street, Box Hill North	25,916
Eastern Freeway Trail Reserve (near Joseph St)	Joseph Street, Blackburn North	10,125	Frank Street Reserve	Frank Street, Vermont	2728
Eastern Freeway Trail Reserve (near Middlefield Dr)	Middlefield Drive, Blackburn North	7275	Fuchsia Street Reserve		3060
Eastmont Reserve	Andrew Street, Vermont	3337	Fulton Road (East) Reserve	32 Richmond Street, Blackburn South	2160
Edinburgh Patch	Edinburgh Road, Blackburn South	6,577	Fulton Road (West) Reserve	Fulton Road, Blackburn South	2193
Eley Park	Eley Road, Blackburn South	65,545	Fulton/Worrall Reserve	Fulton Crescent and Worrall Street, Burwood	4708
Eley Road Reserve	Eley Road, Box Hill South	21,057	Furness Park	Main Street and Heath Street, Blackburn	34,160
Elgar Park	Elgar Road and Belmore Road, Mont Albert North	113,861	Galea Court Reserve	Gelea Crescent, Vermont South	3796
Elgar/Whitehorse Road Reserve	Elgar Road and Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	329	Gardiners Creek Reserve (North)	Station Street, Box Hill South (area estimate only)	52,000
Elizabeth Street Reserve	Elizabeth Street, Box Hill North	314	Gardiners Creek Reserve adjacent to Box Hill Golf Course	Adjacent to Box Hill Golf Course (area estimate only)	58,000

Gardiners Creek Reserve Regional (North)	Burwood Highway, Burwood	148,750
Gardiners Creek Reserve Regional (South)	Highbury Road, Burwood	21,000
Gawler Chain	Francesca Street to Costello Street, Mont Albert North	40,682
Glen Ebor Reserve	Oliver Avenue and Glen Ebor Avenue, Blackburn	1376
Glen Valley Park	Glen Valley Road, Forest Hill	5519
Granya Court Reserve	Granya Court, Blackburn South	1,513
Greenglade Court Reserve	Renfrew Street and Greenglade Court, Blackburn North	1920
Gregory MWS Reserve	Gregory MWS, Forest Hill	118
Hagenauer Reserve	Willow Street and Elgar Road, Box Hill North	38,903
Halliday Park	Mitcham Road, Mitcham	48,476
Halligan Park	Tyne Street and Medway Street, Box Hill North	6000
Hally Street Reserve	The Ridge, Blackburn	368
Hanover Reserve	Hanover Road, Vermont South	19,366
Harding Street Reserve	Harding Street, Surrey Hills	6661
Harding Street Tennis Club (Restricted)	Harding Street, Surrey Hills	1255
Hartland Park	Hartland Road, Vermont South	1880
Hatfield Court Reserve	Hatfield Court, Vermont South	3042
Hawthorn Road Reserve	Hawthorn Road, Forest Hill	760
Heathcote Drive Reserve	Heathcote Drive, Forest Hill	3528
Heatherdale Hill	Patrick Court, Mitcham	750
Heatherdale Recreation and Bowls Club (Restricted)	Heatherdale Road, Mitcham	11,379
Heatherdale Reserve	Heatherdale Road, Mitcham	80,303
Heatherdale Reserve Retarding Basin	Purches Street, Mitcham	18,928
Heatherdale Tennis Club (Restricted)	Heatherdale Road, Mitcham	7462

Highbury Park	Highbury Road, Burwood East	39,594
Holbury Reserve	Sandra Street, Forest Hill	3669
Holland Gully	Royton Street to Blackburn Road, Burwood East	33,845
Holland Road Reserve	Holland Road, Blackburn South	964
Hotham Retreat Reserve	Hotham Retreat, Burwood East	256
Hunters Knoll	Hunter Drive, Blackburn South	7277
Hurter Street Link	Dobell Street and Holland Road, Blackburn South	5484
Jackson Avenue Reserve	Jackson Avenue, Mont Albert North	6510
James Street Link	Tyrrell Avenue, Blackburn	1390
Jamieson Reserve	Lake Road, Blackburn	7472
Jean Street Reserve	Jean Street, Forest Hill	2164
Jeffery Street Reserve	Jeffery Street, Blackburn	2218
John Stubbs Reserve	Thomas Street and Station Street, Box Hill South	9853
Joseph Street Reserve	Joseph Street, Blackburn North	12,105
Jubilee Street Reserve	Jubilee Street, Nunawading	906
Junction Road Corner	Junction Road, Nunawading	6400
Junction Road Site	Junction Road, Nunawading	124,566
Justina Elonara Walkway	Elonara Road, Vermont South	513
Justina Street Reserve	Justina Street and Jubilee Street, Blackburn	1504
Kalang Park	Kalang Street, Blackburn	86,456
Kara Walk Reserve	Kara Walk, Vermont South	168
Keats Street Reserve	Burwood Highway, Burwood East	4611
Kett Street Walkway	Kett Street, Nunawading	800
Killara Street Reserve	Killara Street, Box Hill North	1784
Kingsley Croft	Kingsley Avenue, Vermont	656
Kingsley Gardens	Whitehorse Road and Kingsley Road, Mont Albert	23,893
Koonung Creek Linear Reserve	Eastern Freeway, Nunawading	12,000
Koonung Creek Linear Reserve (Joseph St Reserve North)	Eastern Freeway, Blackburn North	68,018

Koonung Creek Parklands	Eastern Freeway, Box Hill North	12,413	Mansfield Street Walkway	Mansfield Street, Blackburn South	300
Koonung Creek Reserve (including Valda Ave Wetlands and Winfield Reserve)	Eastern Freeway, Mont Albert North	93,524	Masons Road Reserve	32 Masons Road, Blackburn	232
Koonung Park	Springfield Road, Blackburn North	62,698	Masons Road Retarding Basin (Melbourne Water)	Masons Road, Blackburn	29,100
Laburnum Lot	Hillside Crescent, Blackburn	8250	Masons Road Triangle	Masons Road, Blackburn	832
Laidlaw Reserve	Laidlaw Court, Vermont	1959	Matheson Road Reserve	Matheson Road, Forest Hill	1943
Lawrence Reserve	Cam Street, Burwood East	2072	McKenna Road Reserve	McKenna Road, Forest Hill	386
Lemon Grove Reserve	Lemon Grove, Nunawading	2392	Melissa Reserve		2504
Licola Reserve	Licola Street, Vermont South	15,724	Memorial Park	Station Street, Box Hill North	36,297
Lincoln Street Reserve	Lincoln Street, Burwood East	1995	Middleborough Plantation	Joseph Street, Blackburn North	1560
Linsley Park		2000	Middlefield Park	Middlefield Drive, Blackburn North	4708
Linvale Walk	Beryl Street and Lindsay Avenue, Nunawading	6348	Middlefield Walkway	Middlefield Drive, Blackburn North	600
Lithgow Avenue Reserve	Lithgow Avenue, Blackburn	1258	Mirraboopa Reserve	Fulton Road, Blackburn South	20,907
Livermore Reserve	Livermore Close, Vermont South	16,200	Mock Street Reserve	Mock Street, Forest Hill	2788
Livingstone Reserve	Livingstone Road, Vermont South	20,242	Mont Albert Reserve	Dunloe Avenue and Melrose Street, Mont Albert North	35,204
Local History Park (on Gardiners Creek)	Burwood Highway, Burwood	16,800	Morack Golf Course (Restricted)	Morack Road, Vermont South	599,800
Lookout Trail Park	Pioneer Close, Vermont South	14,500	Morack Road Reserve	Morack Road, Vermont South	254
Lorne Parade Reserve	Lorne Parade, Mont Albert	6,244	Moresby Dale	Moresby Street, Mitcham	8760
Lucknow Court Reserve	Lucknow Court, Mitcham	3186	Morton Park	Central Road, Blackburn	56,895
Lundgren Chain Reserve	Cumming Street to Malvina Street, Burwood	43,342	Mudgee Flat	Mudgee Street, Burwood East	1200
Luther Street Reserve	Luther Street, Box Hill North	1750	Mullum Mullum Creek Linear Open Space (bw Yarran Dheran and Schwerkolt Cottage)	Nara Road, Mitcham	51,180
Mahoneys Reserve	Mahoneys Road, Forest Hill	96,930	Mullum Mullum Creek Linear Open Space (east of Deep Creek Road)	Warne Road, Mitcham	10,400
Mahoneys Road Reserve	Mahoneys Road, Forest Hill	563	Municipal Horticulture Center (Restricted)	Jolimont Road, Forest Hill	8474
Manhattan Square	Manhattan Square, Vermont	901	Murray Drive Reserve	Murray Drive and Wattlebird Court, Burwood	2659
Manniche Reserve	Manniche Avenue, Mont Albert North	935	Naramah Street Reserve	Naramah Street, Forest Hill	314

Narmara Street Reserve	Narmara Street, Burwood East	680
Naughton Grove Reserve	Naughton Grove, Blackburn	1904
Naughton Patch	Naughton Grove, Blackburn	1751
Newbigin Street Reserve	Newbigin Street, Burwood	1282
Newburn Court Reserve	Newburn Court, Nunawading	1893
Nicoll Park	Nicoll Street, Nunawading	10,099
Norris Bend	14 Norris Court, Blackburn	359
Nunawading Reserve	Whitehorse Road and Springvale Road, Nunawading	26,277
Nurlendi Road Reserve	Nurlendi Road, Vermont	874
Old Strathdon Orchard (VicRoads land)	Springvale Road, Vermont South	23,400
Ormond Avenue Reserve	Ormond Avenue, Mitcham	697
Park Close Reserve	Park Close, Vermont	2513
Parklands Place Reserve	Parkland Place, Forest Hill	626
Parkview Court Reserve	Parkview Court, Forest Hill	413
Peel Street Reserve	Peel Street, Mitcham	383
Penrose Cornfield Reserve	Penrose Street Reserve and Cornfield Avenue, Box Hill South	1425
Pickford Paddock North	Ballantyne Street, Burwood East	2932
Pickford Paddock South	Pickford Street, Burwood East	974
Pioneer Close Reserve	Pioneer Close, Vermont South	4210
Pioneer Park	Cnr Station Street and Harrow Street, Box Hill	1000
Pipe Track Reserve	N/A	25,000
Pipe Track Reserve	Victoria Street to Mitcham Road, Nunawading	16,400
Pipe Track Reserve (Melbourne Water)	N/A	30,000
Pipe Track Reserve (Melbourne Water)	N/A	25,800

Polydor Place Reserve	Polydor Place and Camellia Street, Blackburn North	1428
Poole Street Reserve	Poole Street, Burwood	2080
Pope Square	Pope Road, Blackburn	1863
Pottery Drive Reserve	Kaolin Court, Blackburn North	2567
Prestbury Gardens	Oxford Grove, Vermont South	1810
Primula Park	Primula Street, Blackburn North	1173
Railway Parade Reserve	Railway Parade, Blackburn	409
Raleigh Reserve	Bindy Street, Forest Hill	2374
Ramsey Street Reserve	Ramsey Street, Burwood East	806
Redland Drive Reserve	Redland Drive, Mitcham	7155
Reedwood Avenue Reserve	Reedwood Avenue, Burwood East	1546
Rees Street Reserve	Rees Street, Burwood	7567
Reuben Court Walkway	Fulton Road, Blackburn South	1102
RHL Sparks Reserve	Middleborough Road and Canterbury Road, Box Hill	90,652
Richmond Reserve		1800
Rigani Patch	17 Rigani Street, Blackburn North	50
Robinson Retarding Basin		5400
Ronald E Gray Reserve	Springvale Road, Nunawading	36,225
Roslyn Street Reserve	Roslyn Street and Burwood Highway, Burwood	2215
Roslyn Street Reserve	Roslyn Street, Blackburn South	571
Russell Street Reserve	Russell Street, Surrey Hills	5416
Sapphire/Willarah Reserve	Sapphire Street, Forest Hill	15,256
Scarborough Park	Justina Close, Vermont South	2499
School Street Walkway	Omeo Court, Blackburn South	300

Schwerkolt Cottage	Deep Creek Road, Mitcham	22,438	Terrara Park	Terrara Road, Vermont South	81,287
Scott Street Reserve	Scott Street, Vermont	1267	Terrara Road (East) Reserve	Terrara Road, Vermont South	581
Scott Street Road Reserve	Scott Street, Vermont	653	Thatcher Reserve	Culbara Drive, Vermont	6000
Simpson Park	Cochrane Street and Garden Avenue, Mitcham	64,255	Thurston Street Reserve		1500
Sinnott Street Reserve	McComas Grove, Burwood	8451	Trade Place Reserve	Trade Place, Vermont	900
Slater Reserve	Grosvenor Street, Blackburn North	49,729	Trainor Street Reserve	Trainor Street, Box Hill North	2625
Somers Trail	Somers Street, Mitcham	45,243	Travers Track Reserve	Travers Crescent, Burwood East	2397
Spark Reserve	Coltain Street, Vermont South	2026	Trenham Court Reserve	Trenham Court, Mitcham	715
Springfield Park	Springfield Road, Box Hill North	42,323	Trove Park	McClares Road, Vermont	2300
Springvale Road Reserve	322-328 Springvale Road, Forest Hill	339	Tunstall Park	Luckie Street, Nunawading	21,844
Stanley Reserve	Stanley Grove, Blackburn	4,958	Tweedie Court Reserve	Boyland Court and Tweedie Court, Box Hill North	1321
StanleyDoreen	Stanley Road, Vermont South	2286	Tyne Close Reserve	Tyne Close, Nunawading	2357
Station Street Triangle	Station Street, Box Hill South	650	Tyrol Park	Weeden Drive and Lascelle Drive, Vermont South	20,523
Stephens Reserve	Cantebury Road, Vermont	57,984	Vermont Reserve	Cantebury Road, Vermont	28,419
Stewart Street Walkway	Stewart Street and Fulton Crescent, Burwood	524	Vermont South Tennis Club (Restricted)	Livingstone Road, Vermont South	8567
Stringy-Bark Close Reserve	Stringy-Bark Close, Forest Hill	143	Victoria/Glenmore Chain	Victoria Street to Glenmore Street, Box Hill	9140
Surrey Dive	Standard Avenue, Box Hill	20,000	View Park	View Road, Vermont	2088
Surrey Drive Reserves	Surrey Drive, Box Hill	9339	Village Walk Reserve	Village Walk, Vermont South	250
Surrey Park	Elgar Road and Cantebury Road, Box Hill	134,152	Walbrook Drive Reserve	Walbrook Drive, Vermont South	1496
Tainton Road Reserve	Tainton Road, Burwood East	599	Walker Park	Whitehorse Road, Nunawading	35,665
Talarno George Walkway	George Road, Vermont South	465	Wandinong Sanctuary	Ronley Street and Cantebury Road, Blackburn	17,437
Tassells Park	Ronald Street and Woodhouse Grove, Box Hill North	8650	Wardle Close Reserve	Wardle Close, Blackburn South	2299
Tennyson Reserve	Tennyson Street, Mitcham	3695	Warekila Reserve	Kett Street, Nunawading	2080
Terracotta Drive Reserve	Terracotta Drive and King Street, Blackburn	1959	Wattle Park	Warrigal Road and Riversdale Road, Burwood	399,200
			Wattle Park Golf Course	Warrigal Road, Burwood	147,900

Wattle Valley Triangle	Wattle Valley Road, Mitcham	1736
Wembley Park	Cantebury Road, Box Hill South	37,859
Westminster Close Walkway	Westminster Close, Blackburn South	200
Whitehorse Reserve	Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	23,671
Whitehorse Road Reserves (VicRoads)	Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	7492
Willow Street Park	Willow Street, Box Hill North (adjacent to Hagenauer Reserve)	3232
Windsor Crescent Reserve	Windsor Crescent, Mont Albert	938
Winswood Close Reserve	Winswood Close, Vermont South	2591
Wirilda Park	Page Street, Mitcham	1766
Witchwood Gully	Witchwood Crescent, Burwood East	5323
Wolseley Close Reserve	Wolseley Close, Mont Albert	257
Wood Park	Wood Street, Nunawading	3588
Wren Close	Wren Close, Nunawading	15,970
Wurundjeri Walk	Fulton Road, Blackburn South	145,538
Wurundjeri Wetlands	Fulton Road, Blackburn South	30,857
Wynne Court Reserve	Wynne Court,, Vermont South	3622
Yaminga Play Area	Tortice Avenue, Nunawading	1225
Yarran Dheran	Quarry Road, Mitcham	81,389
Yarran Dheran North	Quarry Road, Mitcham	3150
Yarrando Park	Junction Road, Nunawading	454
York Street Walkway	York Street, Blackburn South	225
Young Street Closure	Young Street, Box Hill	524
Zetland Road Closure	Zetland Road, Mont Albert	137

Other Facilities

Roadside Vegetation, Nature Strips, Shopping Centre Planting Beds and Road Median Strips Significant Road Side Vegetation Reserves

Branksome Grove (North) Reserve

Brunswick Park

Canowindra Close Reserve

Clota Avenue Reserve

Cochrane Close

Condor/Sutherland Place Park

Elgar/Whitehorse Road Reserve

Erskine Walk

John Stubbs Reserve

Manhattan Square

Redland Drive Reserve

Springvale Road Reserve

Station Street Triangle

Surrey Drive Reserves

Terrara Road (East) Reserve

Wattle Valley Triangle

Whitehorse Road Reserves (Vic Roads)

Yarrando Park

Road Median Strips

Elgar Road, Mont Albert North (Opp Elgar Park)

1-9 Edward St, Mitcham

374 Mitcham Road Mitcham

381 Mont Albert Road, Mont Albert

526 Station Street

adjacent to 154-164 Elgar Rd, Box Hill South

Barry Road

Barry Road Park

Blackburn Rd – Eastern Freeway to Highbury Road

Blackburn Road Shopping Centre Rear

Boronia Rd – Canterbury Road to Campbells Croft.

Box Hill Community Arts Central

Brentford Square including Playground

Bruce St, Box Hill

Bruce Street

Brunswick Road

Burwood Hwy – Outer separators Middleborough Rd, Burwood to Morack Rd, Vermont

Cambridge Street

Canterbury Rd – Union Road, Surrey Hills to Heatherdale Road, Mitcham

Canterbury Rd Box Hill South

Combarton Street, Box Hill

495-511 Burwood Highway, Vermont Sth	50 – 72 Terrara Road, Vermont South
506-508 Canterbury Road, Forest Hill	55A Railway Road, Blackburn
510-586 Whitehorse Road, Mitcham	745 Highbury Road, Vermont South (near Sherwood Rise)
515 – 539 Middleborough Road, Box Hill North	Access Road, Box Hill North
544 – 590 Mitcham Road, Mitcham	Albert Cr / Windsor Cr, Mont Albert
55 – 67B Katrina St, Blackburn North	Albert Cr Balmoral Cr Mont Albert
55 – 79 Railway Road, Blackburn	Arthur St between Windsor Cr and Charles St Surrey Hills
587-589 Station St, Box Hill	Bank St, Box Hill
587-617 and 586-612 Station Street and 958-964 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill	Belmore Road / Elgar Road, Box Hill North
593 – 607 Canterbury Road, Vermont	Bennet St / Canterbury Road, Forest Hill.
594 – 604 Elgar Road, Box Hill North	Beresford Ave, Mont Albert Road to Trafalgar St, Mont Albert
6 Weeden Drive, Vermont South	Brenda Court, Blackburn
68 – 132 South Pde, Blackburn	Bridgeford Ave Road Closure entrance bike trail Blackburn Nth
687 – 703 Whitehorse Road, Mitcham	Burwood Hwy East Burwood. Opposite KFC
7-21 Indra Road, Blackburn South	Burwood Road / Mont Cr
761-774A and 764-772A Station St, Box Hill	Central Road / Lake Road Blackburn
8 – 16 Blackburn Road, Blackburn	Clare St Nature Blackburn
806 – 966 Canterbury Road, Box Hill South 855-891B Canterbury Road, Box Hill 416-424B Station St, Box Hill 390-400 Station St, Box Hill South	Clifton Street, Blackburn
85 – 101 Mount Pleasant Road, Nunawading	Cnr Boisdale / Park Road Surrey Hills
87 – 89 Railway Road, Blackburn	Cnr Elgar Road and Park Road,(6 Planted sites)
9 – 11 Chapel St, Blackburn	Condev Ct Vermont / Terrara Road and surroundings
9 – 23 McKeon Road, Mitcham	Creek Road to Mitcham Road, Mitcham
912-918 Whitehorse Road	Dampier Gve Mitcham
939 – 953a Station St, Box Hill North	Elgar Road Shops car Park to Hamel St (4 sites East)
96 – 146 Canterbury Road, Blackburn South	Elgar Road, Mont Albert North opp Elgar Park
Bennettswood Shopping Centre	Elm Street, Blackburn
Benwerrin Dr	End of Figtree Lane, Burwood strip
Burwood Heights Shopping Centre	Forster Street, Mitcham
Eley Road / Rishon Ave	Hawthorn Road N/strips between 2 Hawthorn and Rishon St
Highbury and Middleborough Shops	Hawthorn Road, Forest Hill (opp Forest Hill Secondary College)
Houston Neighbourhood Shopping Centre	Highbury and Gilmour Street, Burwood
Mountview Shops (and South East Garden bed)	Highbury Road / Station Street, Burwood
Oakwood Shops	Hopetoun Parade, Box Hill
Stevens Road, Forest Hill – rear 2 Woodcrest Road and adj 7 Stevens Road	Joseph Street, Blackburn North
Naturestrips	Junction Road
Kerr Lane	Knightsbridge Avenue, Nunawading
161 Fulton Road Blackburn South	Lawford Street / Peter Street, Box Hill North
182 Mitcham Road behind 32A Winchester Road Mitcham	Lawford Street / Woodhouse Grove, Box Hill Nth
188 Heatherdale Road, Vermont	Livingstone Close, Burwood. Church n/s west and n/s east
322-328 Springvale Road, Forest Hill	Mahoneys Road, Forest Hill (opposite Forest Hill Secondary College)
432 – 438 Mitcham Road, Mitcham	Maple Street Blackburn
480 Canterbury Road Forest Hill	McGowans Lane / Eley Road to Bronte Avenue, Burwood
	Middleborough Road / Eram Road, Blackburn North
	Mirabella Crescent, Box Hill South
	Mitcham / Railway naturestrip

Mont Albert Road to Albert Crescent, Mont Albert
Nunawading Station Station Street, Nunawading
Oakwood Rise – Eley Road Side
Old Burwood Road, East Burwood
Patterson Av from Emmy Courtt to palling fence Burwood
Patterson Street, Blackburn
Purches St / Brunswick Street, Mitcham
Purches Street / Forster Street, Mitcham
Purches Street / Kulnine Avenue, Mitcham
Quarry Road / Dawe Street, Mitcham
Railway Road, Blackburn (opposite Downing to Station Street)
Railway Road, Blackburn
Riversdale Road / Elgar Road, Burwood
Rooks Road to Springvale Road, Nunawading
Rutland Road, Box Hill
South Parade, Blackburn (opposite 16 to bowls club)
Springfield Road – Dorking to Middleborough Road North Side
Springvale Road, Nunawading
Springvale Road, Nunawading
Springvale Road/Burwood Highway Corner
Stevens Road, Forest Hill
Stringybark and Forest Roads, Forest Hill (north east corner)
Tennyson St / Middleborough Road, Burwood
Trafalgar Road, Mont Albert
Whitehorse / East Doncaster Road, Mitcham
Whitehorse Road / Heatherdale Road, Mitcham
Whitehorse Road Nunawading from Home HQ to Metropolitan Ave
Whitehorse Road / Peel Street, Mitcham
Whitehorse Road Hood Street to Union Road Box Hill x 4
Windsor Cr / Balmoral Crescent, Surrey Hills

Acknowledgement of Country

In the spirit of reconciliation, Whitehorse City Council acknowledges the Wurundjeri people as the traditional owners of the land now known as Whitehorse and pays respect to its elders past and present.

Contacting Council

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(Service for deaf or hearing impaired people)

Telephone Interpreter Service: 131 450

Service Centres

Whitehorse Civic Centre
(main Service Centre)
379-397 Whitehorse Road
Nunawading 3131

Box Hill Service Centre
Box Hill Town Hall
1022 Whitehorse Road
Box Hill 3128

Forest Hill Service Centre
Shop 275, Forest Hill Chase
Shopping Centre
Canterbury Road
Forest Hill 3131

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