FLORA SURVEY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MOLESWORTH STREET RESERVE, GLENLYON

Prepared for the Glenlyon Upper Loddon Landcare Group

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Flora Survey and Management Recommendations for the Molesworth Street Reserve, Glenlyon, May 2026

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All photographs by Karl Just

Cover photos: Top: Overview of the Molesworth Street drainage-line wetland. Bottom left: the endangered Austral Crane's-bill (*Geranium solanderi* s.s.). Bottom centre: Slender Speedwell (*Veronica gracilis*) Bottom right: Southern Brown Tree-frog (*Litoria ewingii*). Below: sedgeland in the drainage-line wetland.

Acknowledgments:

- Thanks to Hepburn Shire Council, who funded this project through a community grant.
- Ian Fleischer, for discussing historical observations of the reserve dating back to the 1950's.
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- Teresa Castley (GULLG), for providing the 1867 parish map.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An ecological survey of the Molesworth Street Reserve, Glenlyon, was undertaken in spring and early summer 2025 to document native vegetation values and provide management recommendations. The 3.67-hectare reserve supports important remnants of Plains Sedgy Wetland and Plains Grassy Woodland, both endangered vegetation communities in the region. A total of 88 plant species were recorded, including two listed as Endangered in Victoria — Austral Crane's-bill and Floodplain Fireweed.

The drainage-line wetland functions as a shallow, low-gradient system rather than a defined creek, with water moving slowly as sheet flow and ponding temporarily after sufficient rainfall. A natural spring on the western edge provides an additional and locally important water source. These conditions create seasonal wetland habitat that supports Tall Sedge dominated sedgeland and other wetland plants, distinguishing the site from surrounding drier areas.

Key ecological values include remnant Kangaroo Grass grassland, intact Tall Sedge wetland vegetation and habitat suitable for terrestrial and wetland fauna. The main threats to condition are invasion by woody weeds, heavy grazing pressure limiting grassland regeneration, modified drainage reducing water retention and vehicle access causing soil compaction.

Management recommendations focus on staged weed control, small-scale works to improve wetland water retention, targeted revegetation with locally indigenous species, protection of Kangaroo Grass areas from grazing and boundary fencing to prevent further vehicle disturbance. With continued stewardship by the Glenlyon Upper Loddon Landcare Group, supported by Hepburn Shire Council and relevant agencies, the reserve has strong potential to steadily improve in ecological condition and biodiversity value over time.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Context

The Glenlyon Upper Loddon Landcare Group engaged the author to provide advice on the composition and management of native vegetation occurring within the Molesworth Street Reserve, located within the township of Glenlyon. The project was funded by a Hepburn Shire Council community grant.

In September and December 2025, a field survey was undertaken across the reserve to document flora and fauna present and to identify management issues.

This report presents a brief description of the Molesworth Street Reserve, its vegetation and habitat values and provides guidelines for management over the next five years.

1.2 Study area

The Molesworth Street Reserve is approximately 3.67 hectares in size and is located to the north of Molesworth Street within the township of Glenlyon in central Victoria. The reserve is surrounded by low density housing to the east and west, with a vegetated road reserve occurring to the south. The parcel to the immediate north is undeveloped freehold land.

The Molesworth Street Reserve is crown land and managed by the Glenlyon Upper Loddon Landcare Group as committee of management. The reserve occurs within the Central Victorian Uplands bioregion and lies within the jurisdiction of the North Central Catchment Management Authority (NCCMA) and Hepburn Shire Council.

1.3 Methods

The flora survey was undertaken over two site visits, conducted on 1 September and 1 December 2025. Survey timing was selected to coincide with peak detectability of different components of the

ground flora, with the early spring visit targeting the flowering period of many forbs and the early summer visit improving detection of grass and sedge species.

During both visits, the entire reserve was systematically surveyed on foot and a comprehensive list of all vascular plant species observed was compiled. Locations of flora species of conservation significance and high-threat weed species were recorded using a handheld GPS unit. Field notes were also taken to document vegetation condition and potential management considerations. Representative photographs were taken throughout the site to document vegetation structure, species composition and site condition at the time of survey.

A search of the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) was undertaken to determine if there were any existing flora and fauna records for the reserve, however no previous data for the site was found.

2.0 NATURAL VALUES

2.1 Geology and Landforms

Beginning around five million years ago, during the late Tertiary to early Quaternary, basaltic lava flows from volcanic centres to the south-west of the reserve (including features such as Gooches Hill) spread across the landscape. These low-viscosity lavas travelled along pre-existing valleys and depressions, gradually infilling drainage-lines and creating broad, gently undulating lava plains. Over time, repeated flows contributed to the development of an extensive volcanic plain stretching from north of Glenlyon toward Daylesford and beyond.

As the lava cooled, its outer surface solidified relatively quickly while molten material beneath continued to move. This process, combined with later contraction during cooling, often caused cracking, fracturing and localised slumping of the basalt surface. In low-lying areas such as the Molesworth Street reserve, subtle depressions likely formed where lava surfaces subsided or where later weathering and erosion preferentially removed weaker zones within the flow. Subsequent fluvial processes reworked parts of the landscape, depositing alluvial sediments in drainage-lines and shallow swales over and between the basalt rises.

This geological history has strongly shaped present-day soils. Basalt typically weathers to form clay-rich, relatively fertile soils with high shrink–swell capacity, while alluvial areas tend to support deeper, more variable soil profiles influenced by periodic water movement and sediment deposition. These differences in soil depth, texture, drainage and nutrient status underpin the distribution of vegetation across the site. Plant communities associated with heavier basalt-derived clays contrast with those occupying lighter, better-drained or periodically inundated alluvial soils, resulting in a mosaic of vegetation types closely aligned with the underlying volcanic and sedimentary formations.

2.2 Hydrology

The wetland within the Molesworth Street Reserve is functionally a shallow drainage-line forming part of the upper catchment of the Loddon River. Surface water from the gently sloping land to the south drains toward this low-lying corridor, where the very low gradient slows runoff and promotes temporary ponding. An additional and locally important water source is a natural spring on the west side of the drainage-line (beneath the mature willows), which discharges into the wetland (Ian Fleischer pers. comm.).

Rather than behaving as a well-defined channel with continuous flow, water movement through the site is typically diffuse and episodic, with shallow sheet flow and short-term shallow inundation following sufficient rainfall. This hydrological behaviour gives the drainage-line characteristics more typical of a plains wetland than an ephemeral creek. Periodic saturation, seasonal waterlogging and the accumulation of fine sediments and organic matter help create soil and moisture conditions that support wetland-associated vegetation, distinguishing the drainage corridor from the surrounding drier upland areas.

Hydrology at the site has been subject to minor modification, with small constructed drains from Molesworth Street directing additional runoff into the wetland area. Small channels have also been cut through the centre of the wetland to increase flow away from the site to the south.

Plate 1 Drain in the south-east corner of the reserve that discharges into the drainage-line wetland

2.3 Historical Perspective

The earliest descriptions of vegetation in the Glenlyon area come from the 1853 Alfred Selwyn map, titled 'Geological map of the area between Malmsbury and Bendigo'. This map describes the area between the Loddon River to the east and Kangaroo Creek to the west, where the future town of Glenlyon would be located, as 'grassy land, timbered with gum, wattle and honeysuckle'. The later name refers to the tree form of Silver Banksia (*Banksia marginata*), a species that was once widespread across volcanic plains but is now very rare due a combination of stock grazing, clearing and altered fire regimes. Although the map does not show fine detail, it confirms that the area around the reserve was predominately dominated by open, grassy vegetation characteristic of much of the region's basalt plains.

Plate 2 1853 Alfred Selwyn map. The Glenlyon area is shown in the red circle.

The town of Glenlyon was not officially surveyed until 14 years later, when the 1867 parish plan was prepared. This map is interesting as it shows the wetland marked as 'swamp' and the location of a natural spring (which still exists today).

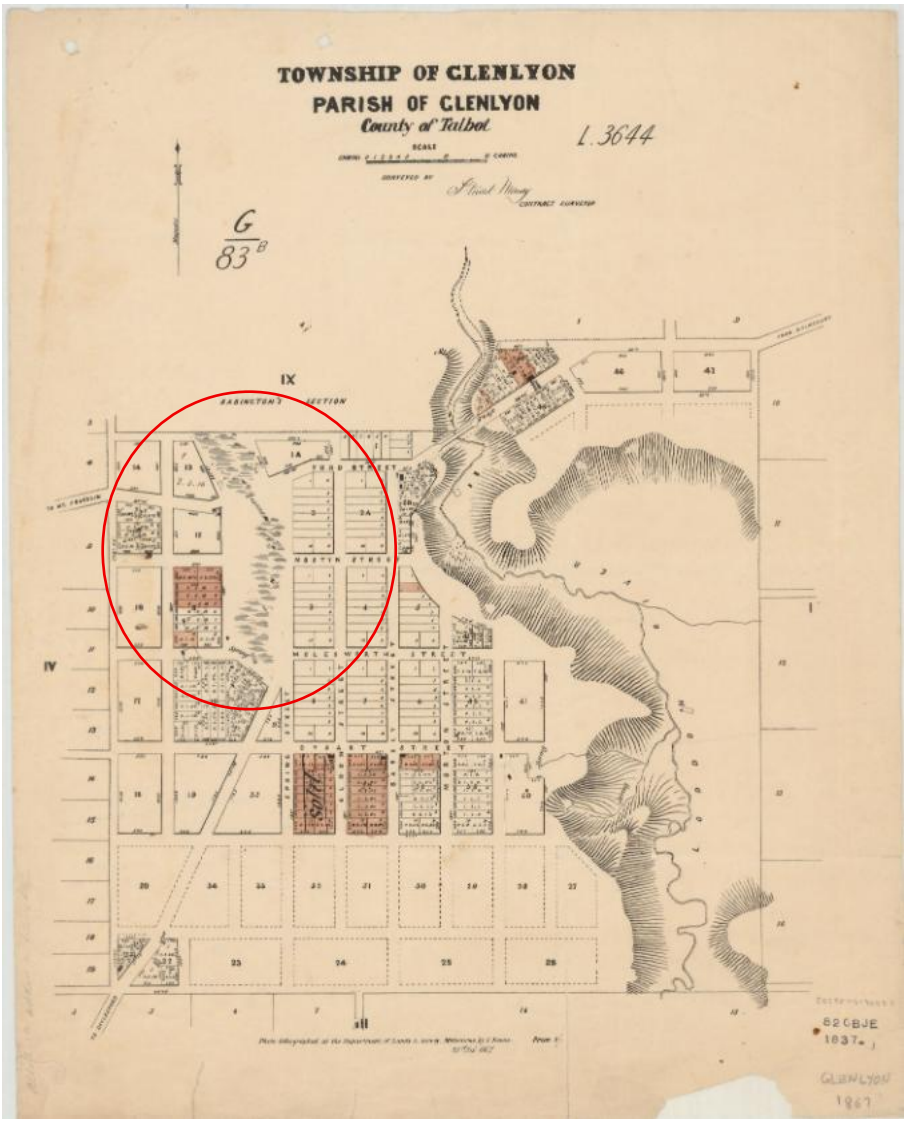


Plate 3 1867 parish map of Glenlyon, showing the Molesworth Street wetland marked as 'swamp' and the location of a natural spring.

The town of Glenlyon surveyed again in 1927. This plan shows that the Molesworth Street Reserve had been set aside as a water reserve, confirming that the site supported swampy land in those times, similar to today.

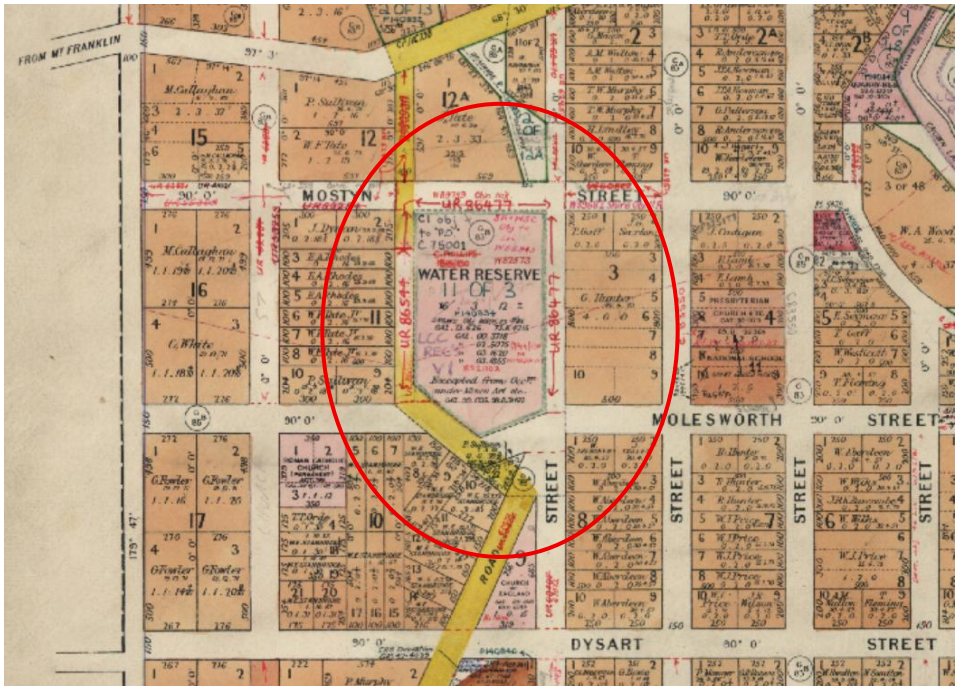


Plate 4 Glenlyon 1927 parish plan, showing the site which had been set aside as a water reserve.

A further historical source of interest is the 1945 aerial image of Glenlyon, which shows the swampy flats within the reserve to be similar to today. The Black Locust (**Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees appeared to be already established in the south-west corner.

Plate 5 1945 aerial image of Glenlyon

Land within the reserve is known to have been grazed by dairy cows up until several decades ago (Ian Fleischer pers. comm.). This likely caused some impact to native vegetation by depleting more palatable species. The reserve may also have been affected by the 1944 wildfire that burned parts of Glenlyon (Ian Fleischer pers. comm.), although the extent and severity of fire impacts at this site are unknown.

2.4 Flora Species

During the 2025 flora survey, a total of 88 vascular plant species were recorded across the study area, including 28 that are indigenous (32%) and 60 that are introduced (68%).

Of the recorded species, two are of State significance:

- Austral Crane's-bill (*Geranium solanderi var. solanderi s.s.*), listed as 'Endangered' under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee (FFG) Act 1988. Several plants were recorded near the southern edge of the reserve to the east of the drainage-line. Austral Crane's-bill is distinguished from other local *Geranium* species by the long patent hairs on the stems, narrow leaf segments and relatively large pink flowers.
- Floodplain Fireweed (*Senecio campylocarpus*), listed as 'Endangered' under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee (FFG) Act 1988. This species prefers seasonally moist or inundated sites and is widespread but uncommon across large areas of Victoria. Several scattered plants were recorded along the Loddon River.

A summary of significant species recorded in the reserve in 2025 is provided in Table 1 below. Their locations are shown in Figure 1.

Table 1 Significant flora species recorded at the Molesworth Street Reserve in 2025

Scientific name	Common name	FFG Status
Geranium solanderi var. solanderi s.s.	Austral Crane's-bill	Endangered
Senecio campylocarpus	Floodplain Fireweed	Endangered

Plate 6 The vulnerable Austral Crane's-bill (*Geranium solanderi* s.s.)

2.5 Vegetation Description

The Molesworth Street Reserve supports two distinct vegetation communities, the distribution of which reflects underlying geology, soil characteristics, aspect, tolerance to inundation and other local environmental factors. These communities are described below in accordance with the Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) framework.

***Plains Sedgy Wetland (EVC 647)* listed as 'Endangered' in the Central Victorian Uplands bioregion**

Vegetation within the drainage-line wetland is best attributed to Plains Sedgy Wetland, an EVC that is rare within Hepburn Shire due to the naturally limited occurrence of wetlands on the local basalt plains, together with historical drainage and vegetation clearance.

During the 2025 survey, this vegetation was dominated by relatively dense swards of Tall Sedge (*Carex appressa*), with associated wetland flora including Small Spike-sedge (*Eleocharis acuta*), Fen Sedge (*Carex gaudichaudiana*), Smooth Willow-herb (*Epilobium billardierianum*), Floodplain Fireweed (*Senecio campylocarpus*), White Purslane (*Neopaxia australasica*) and Common Blown-grass (*Lachnagrostis filiformis*). Weed cover was relatively sparse throughout the vegetation due to the thick cover of Tall Sedge; however, scattered areas supported higher weed cover containing Yorkshire Fog (**Holcus lanatus*), Prickly Lettuce (**Lactuca serriola*) and Common Water-starwort (**Callitriche stagnalis*). Several old Willow (**Salix* spp.) trees were located on the western edge of the wetland around the natural spring.

***Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55)* – listed as 'Endangered' in the Central Victorian Uplands bioregion**

The drier flats and gentle slopes surrounding the drainage-line wetland are largely treeless, with the exception of a single Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) on the southern edge of the reserve. Additional scattered trees originally occurred on the western side of the reserve but were cleared many years ago (Ian Fleischer pers. comm.).

It took close inspection to confirm the widespread presence of Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*) throughout this community, particularly in the north-eastern portion of the reserve. Its reduced above-ground biomass at the time of survey was attributed to heavy grazing pressure by Eastern Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus giganteus*), which was observed to be severe in September following very dry conditions earlier in the year. Grazing intensity was such that animals had excavated around the basal crowns and root zones of Kangaroo Grass tussocks, likely resulting in the death of some individuals.

Several other indigenous grasses were present but generally at low cover, including Common Tussock-grass (*Poa labillardierei*), Mat Grass (*Hemarthria uncinata*), Grey Tussock-grass (*Poa sieberiana*) and Smooth Wallaby-grass (*Rytidosperma laeve*).

Scattered forbs were also recorded, including numerous individuals of Slender Speedwell (*Veronica gracilis*) and occasional Common Woodruff (*Asperula conferta*), particularly associated with gilgais (natural small depressions).

Weed cover varied across the vegetation. Introduced pasture grasses were locally common, including Sweet Vernal-grass (**Anthoxanthum odoratum*), Creeping Fescue (**Festuca rubra*), Tall Fescue (**Festuca arundinacea*) and Yorkshire Fog (**Holcus lanatus*). Woody weeds were scattered throughout the site and included Briar Rose (**Rosa rubiginosa*), Hawthorn (**Crataegus monogyna*), Gorse (**Ulex europaeus*), and several mature Black Locust (**Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees in the south-western corner of the reserve.

2.6 Incidental fauna records

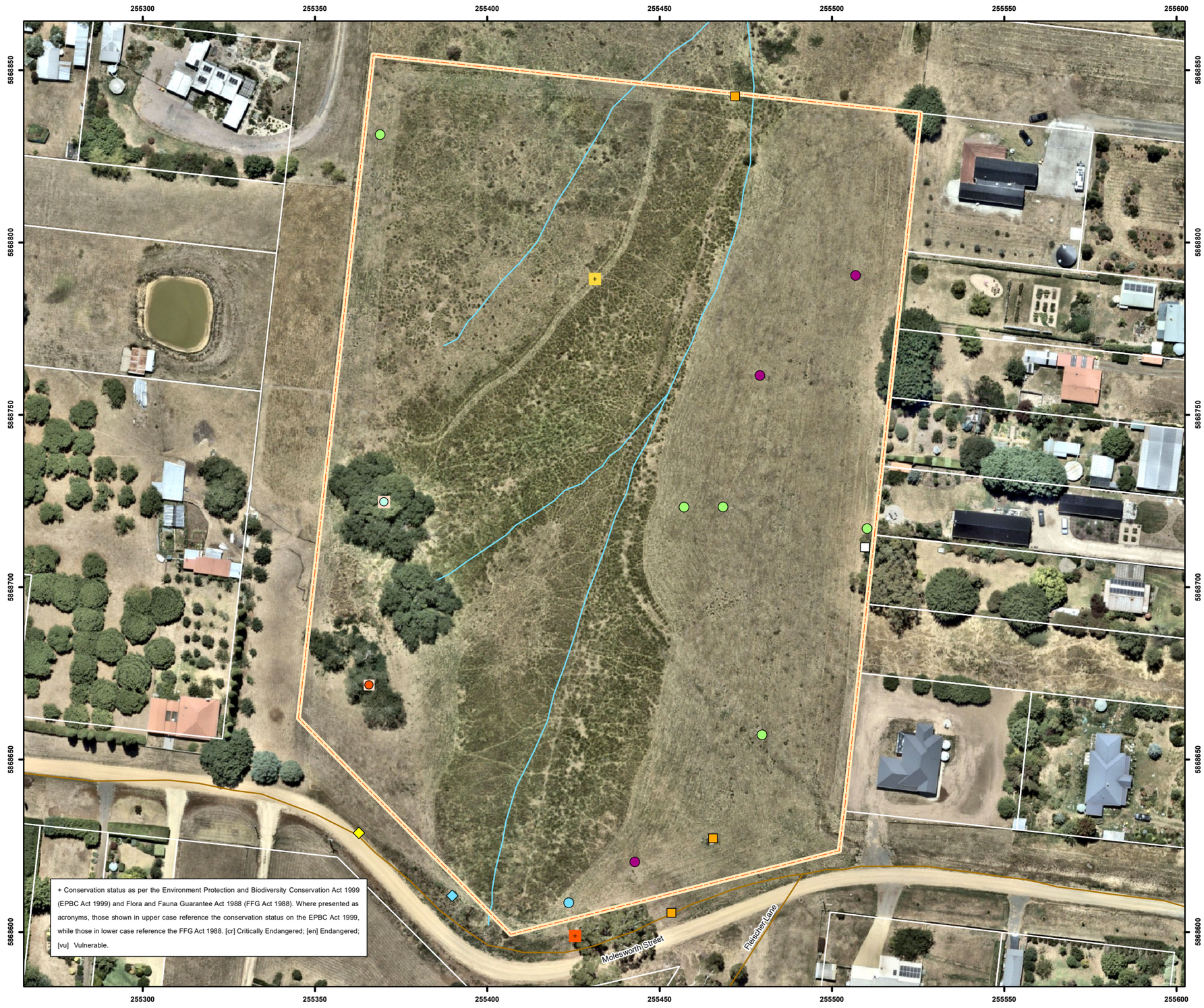
During the spring 2025 survey, incidental records of 23 fauna species were collected, including 22 birds and two mammals. All of these species are indigenous, with the exception of European Hare.

In addition, small tunnels observed in thick sedgeland throughout the drainage-line wetland are possibly from Swamp Rat, an indigenous and locally rare species of mammal. This species has been recorded at several other sites in the region in the last five years, including from Woolnoughs Road to the west. Specialist survey techniques would be required to confirm the presence of this species, using either Elliot traps of trail cameras.

Plate 7 Plains Sedgy Wetland, Molesworth Street Reserve

Plate 8 Remnants of Plains Grassy Woodland on the west side of the drainage-line wetland. The original trees were cleared from this area.

Plate 9 Digging of Kangaroo Grass tussock bases, possibly be Eastern Grey Kangaroo, during the very dry autumn-winter conditions of 2025



Rare Flora and Localised Populations of High Threat Weeds

Legend

Rare and Threatened Flora in Victoria +

- Geranium solanderi var. solanderi s.s. (Austral Crane's-bill) [en]
- Senecio campylocarpus (Floodplain Fireweed) [en]

High Threat Weeds

Herbs

- *Conium maculatum (Hemlock)
- *Hypericum perforatum subsp. veronense (St John's Wort)

Scramblers and Climbers

- *Rubus anglocandicans (Common Blackberry)
- *Vinca major (Blue Periwinkle)

Small and Medium Shrubs

- *Genista monspessulana (Montpellier Broom)
- *Rosa rubiginosa (Sweet Briar)
- *Ulex europaeus (Gorse)

Trees

- *Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)
- *Salix spp. (Willow)

Hydrology

- Minor Creek, Channel or Drain

Roads

- Unsealed Road

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 metres

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: GDA2020

N W E S

Compilation Notes: Vicmap Products (Copyright The State of Victoria, Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action 2025) have been used in preparing this map. Aerial Imagery (Acq. 30th Jan 2025) supplied courtesy of NearMap Australia Pty Ltd.

Field surveys completed by Karl Just Summer 2025
Map prepared by Holocene Environmental Science 14th December 2025; rev. 22nd Dec.

HOLOCENE
environmental science

Figure 1 Rare flora and localised populations of high threat weeds recorded at the wetland at Molesworth Street Glenlyon, summer 2025

3.0 MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

There are ample opportunities for improving the ecological condition of the Molesworth Street Reserve through active management and protection, including wetland restoration, weed control, revegetation and fencing.

3.1 Wetland Restoration

There is some potential to improve the function of the drainage-line wetland, although inherent constraints limit what can realistically be achieved. The primary challenge is that the wetland is situated on a drainage-line, meaning there is currently only limited capacity for water to pond at sufficient depth or for an adequate duration. Several possible options are outlined below.

Bund wall

Constructing a small levee or bund wall on the downhill (northern) side of the wetland could help increase water retention. However, any such structure should be kept very low (generally less than 200 mm high) and include appropriate overflow provisions to prevent impacts to flows further downstream. These works should only be undertaken following advice from a qualified hydro-engineer to ensure that altered flow patterns do not increase flood risk to surrounding properties.

Filling of drains

The most achievable restoration action may be to partially fill the existing drain that runs through the centre of the wetland. The drain is relatively shallow, and infilling short sections could help slow water movement and improve localised water retention. Works should be small in scale and ideally undertaken by hand to minimise disturbance to soils and existing vegetation.

Increased runoff

Increasing inflows to the wetland would require collaboration with Hepburn Shire Council and the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA), along with advice from a hydro-engineer. One option could involve constructing a small stormwater treatment wetland (approximately 20 × 20 m) in the south-east corner of the reserve, in an area that currently supports

little or no native vegetation. This wetland could be planted with large graminoids and herbs to filter sediments and nutrients while also providing habitat for aquatic fauna such as frogs.

Stormwater from nearby street drains could potentially be diverted into this treatment wetland, with treated overflow directed via the existing small channel into the drainage-line wetland. The channel could also be planted with sedges to provide additional filtration and habitat value.

This option would involve greater cost and complexity than the other measures but is technically feasible. By increasing water inputs, it could improve habitat conditions for water-dependent species. If undertaken together with a low bund wall on the northern side of the wetland, it could significantly extend the duration of shallow inundation.

3.2 Weed control

High threat weeds were scattered at low density during the 2025 assessment, including Briar Rose (**Rosa rubiginosa*), Hawthorn (**Crataegus monogyna*), Blue Perriwinkle (**Vinca major*), Gorse (**Ulex europaeus*), Willow (**Salix* spp.) and several mature Black Locust (**Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees in the south-western corner of the reserve (Figure 1). These species should be removed before they increase in cover and cause degradation of native vegetation.

The willows are very large and are likely intercepting a substantial proportion of the spring water discharging near their base. Control of these trees would therefore be expected to increase the amount of water reaching the drainage-line wetland. The preferred control method would be drill-and-fill, allowing the dead trees to remain in place and gradually break down over time. Willow timber is relatively low in durability, and decomposition is likely to occur within a few years.

The Black Locust trees are very old and may have some local historical significance. Retention of the existing trees could be considered, with management instead focused on controlling suckering growth in the surrounding area. This could be achieved through regular mowing or other suppression methods to prevent further spread while maintaining the established trees.

3.3 Revegetation and species enrichment planting

Light planting of trees and shrubs could be considered for the eastern and western areas of the reserve, included widely scattered Manna Gum and Swamp Gum, with patches of Blackwood, Black

Wattle, Silver Banksia (tree form), Tree Violet and Sweet Bursaria. Dropping Sheoke could be planted on the higher slopes in the south-western section. Planting patches of Common Tussock-grass would improve habitat values and help to out-compete introduced pasture grasses.

If the duration of inundation within the drainage-line wetland can be improved, additional wetland species could be planted in gaps between the Tall Sedge tussocks. This could include Common Nardoo (*Marsilea drummondii*), Upright Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum crispatum*), River Buttercup (*Ranunculus inundatus*), Shining Buttercup (*Ranunculus glabrifolius*), Swamp Daisy (*Allittia cardiocarpa*), Swamp Billy-buttons (*Craspedia paludicola*) and Prickfoot (*Eryngium vesiculosum*), as well as rare species such as Swamp Everlasting (*Xerochrysum palustre*) and Pale Swamp Everlasting (*Coronidium gunnianum*).

3.4 Grazing exclusion fencing

The construction of small grazing exclusion fences could be considered for areas of Kangaroo Grass in the north-east portion of the reserve. Excluding grazing pressure would allow this species to grow, flower and set seed, and would also create opportunities to reintroduce other grazing-sensitive native forbs. Any fenced areas would require ongoing hand-weeding to prevent the proliferation of pasture grasses; however, increasing the cover of Kangaroo Grass would itself help suppress these weeds through competition.

If the enclosures develop a continuous Kangaroo Grass sward, the use of periodic ecological burning could be considered as a longer-term management tool to maintain grassland structure and diversity.

3.5 Boundary fencing

During the December 2025, visit to the reserve, it was noted that a vehicle had driven across the grassland area in the eastern portion, creating deep wheel ruts. This has had a negative impact to native vegetation through crushing of plants and permanently compacting the soil profile. To prevent further vehicle incursions, the construction of a post and wire fence should be considered for the southern boundary of the reserve along the frontage with Molesworth Street. Provision of a gate in the south-east corner would allow controlled vehicle access if occasionally required for management purposes.

4.0 ACTION PLAN

The following staged approach is recommended to guide practical management over the next five years. Timeframes are indicative and may be adjusted depending on volunteer capacity, funding availability and seasonal conditions.

Priority & Timeframe	Focus	Key Actions
Priority 1 (Years 1–2)	Immediate protection and high-impact threats	• Install boundary fencing along Molesworth Street to prevent vehicle access • Control high-threat woody weeds (Gorse, Willow, Hawthorn) • Drill-and-fill large Willows near the spring • Suppress Black Locust suckers while retaining mature trees
Priority 2 (Years 1–3)	Grassland recovery and small-scale hydrology works	• Establish grazing-exclusion areas in Kangaroo Grass zones • Hand-weed pasture grasses within enclosures • Trial small-scale infilling of internal wetland drains
Priority 3 (Years 2–5)	Revegetation and habitat enhancement	• Plant locally indigenous trees and shrubs • Trial introduction of additional wetland herbs in areas with demonstrated seasonal inundation, expanding only if hydrology proves adequate. • Monitor establishment and infill as needed
Priority 4 (Years 3–5+)	Longer-term hydrology and ecological processes	• Assess feasibility of a low bund (with hydrological advice) • Investigate stormwater treatment wetland with Council • Consider ecological burning if Kangaroo Grass becomes robust

5.0 CONCLUSION

The Molesworth Street Reserve supports a valuable remnant of Plains Sedgy Wetland and Plains Grassy Woodland, including habitat for threatened plant species. While past grazing, drainage modification and ongoing weed invasion have impacted vegetation condition, the site retains important ecological values and potential for improvement through targeted management. Practical actions such as sensitive wetland restoration works, strategic weed control, protection of Kangaroo Grass areas from grazing and supplementary revegetation would collectively enhance habitat quality and resilience over time. With continued stewardship by the Glenlyon Upper Loddon Landcare Group, supported by Council and agency collaboration where required, the reserve can continue to serve as a diverse and locally significant refuge for native biodiversity within the Glenlyon district.

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Appendix 1 Vascular flora species recorded at the Molesworth Street Reserve, Glenlyon in spring 2025

Legend
* exotic taxa EN listed as 'endangered' in Victoria under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

Origin	Scientific name	Common name	Status
	Acaena agnipila	Hairy Sheep's Burr	
*	*Acetosella vulgaris*	Sheep Sorrel	
*	*Agrostis capillaris var. capillaris*	Brown-top Bent	
*	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	Sweet Vernal-grass	
*	*Aphanes arvensis*	Parsley Piert	
*	*Arctotheca calendula*	Cape Weed	
	Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff	
*	*Brassica nigra*	Black Mustard	
*	*Bromus catharticus*	Prairie Grass	
*	*Bromus hordeaceus*	Soft Brome	
*	*Callitriche stagnalis*	Common Water-starwort	
*	*Carduus tenuiflorus*	Winged Slender-thistle	
	Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	
	Carex gaudichaudiana	Fen Sedge	
	Carex inversa	Knob Sedge	
*	*Cerastium glomeratum s.l.*	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed	
*	*Cirsium vulgare*	Spear Thistle	
*	*Conium maculatum*	Hemlock	
*	*Dactylis glomerata*	Cocksfoot	
	Drosera peltata s.l.	Pale Sundew	
	Eleocharis acuta	Common Spike-sedge	
	Epilobium billardiereanum subsp. billardiereanum	Smooth Willow-herb	
	Epilobium hirtigerum	Hairy Willow-herb	
*	*Erigeron bonariensis*	Flaxleaf Fleabane	
	Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis	Manna Gum	
*	*Festuca arundinacea*	Tall Fescue	
*	*Festuca rubra s.s.*	Creeping Fescue	
*	*Galium aparine*	Cleavers	
*	*Gaudinia fragilis*	Fragile Oat	
*	*Genista monspessulana*	Montpellier Broom	
	Geranium solanderi var. solanderi s.s.	Austral Crane's-bill	EN
	Geranium sp. 5	Naked Crane's-bill	
	Haloragis heterophylla	Varied Raspwort	
	Hemarthria uncinata var. uncinata	Mat Grass	
*	*Holcus lanatus*	Yorkshire Fog	
*	*Hordeum leporinum*	Barley Grass	
*	*Hypericum perforatum subsp. veronense*	St John's Wort	
*	*Hypochaeris radicata*	Flatweed	
	Juncus amabilis	Hollow Rush	
	Juncus bufonius	Toad Rush	

	Juncus subsecundus	Finger Rush	
	Lachnagrostis filiformis s.s.	Common Blown-grass	
*	*Lactuca serriola*	Prickly Lettuce	
*	*Leontodon saxatilis subsp. saxatilis*	Hairy Hawkbit	
*	*Lotus subbiflorus*	Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil	
*	*Lotus uliginosus*	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	
*	*Modiola caroliniana*	Red-flower Mallow	
	Montia australasica	White Purslane	
*	*Narcissus tazetta*	Tazetta	
	Oxalis exilis	Shade Wood-sorrel	
*	*Paspalum distichum*	Water Couch	
*	*Phalaris aquatica*	Toowoomba Canary-grass	
*	*Plantago lanceolata*	Ribwort	
*	*Poa annua s.s.*	Annual Meadow-grass	
	Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	
	Poa sieberiana var. hirtella	Grey Tussock-grass	
*	*Prunus spp.*	Prunus	
*	*Reseda lutea*	Cut-leaf Mignonette	
*	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Locust Tree	
*	*Romulea rosea var. australis s.s.*	Common Onion-grass	
*	*Rosa rubiginosa*	Sweet Briar	
*	*Rubus anglocandicans*	Common Blackberry	
	Rumex brownii	Slender Dock	
*	*Rumex conglomeratus*	Clustered Dock	
*	*Rumex crispus*	Curled Dock	
*	*Rumex pulcher subsp. pulcher*	Fiddle Dock	
	Rytidosperma laeve	Smooth Wallaby-grass	
*	*Salix spp.*	Willow	
	Schoenus apogon	Common Bog-sedge	
	Senecio campylocarpus	Floodplain Fireweed	EN
*	*Silybum marianum*	Variegated Thistle	
*	*Sonchus asper s.l.*	Rough Sow-thistle	
*	*Sonchus oleraceus*	Common Sow-thistle	
*	*Stellaria media*	Chickweed	
*	*Taraxacum officinale spp. agg.*	Garden Dandelion	
	Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	
*	*Trifolium dubium*	Suckling Clover	
*	*Trifolium glomeratum*	Cluster Clover	
*	*Trifolium repens var. repens*	White Clover	
*	*Trifolium subterraneum*	Subterranean Clover	
*	*Ulex europaeus*	Gorse	
*	*Verbascum virgatum*	Twiggy Mullein	
	Veronica gracilis	Slender Speedwell	
*	*Veronica hederifolia*	Ivy-leaf Speedwell	
*	*Vicia hirsuta*	Tiny Vetch	
*	*Vicia sativa subsp. nigra*	Narrow-leaf Vetch	
*	*Vinca major*	Blue Periwinkle	
*	*Vulpia bromoides*	Squirrel-tail Fescue	

Appendix 2 Incidental fauna observations for the Molesworth Street Reserve, Glenlyon in spring 2025

Legend
* exotic taxa

Origin	Scientific name	Common name	Status
	Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird	
	Alisterus scapularis	Australian King-Parrot	
	Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie	
	Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote	
	Corvus mellori	Little Raven	
	Platycercus elegans	Crimson Rosella	
	Caligavis chrysops	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	
	Strepera graculina	Pied Currawong	
	Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird	
	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	
	Platycercus elegans	Crimson Rosella	
	Eolophus roseicapilla	Galah	
	Acanthiza pusilla	Brown Thornbill	
	Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	
	Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra	
	Falco cenchroides	Nankeen Kestrel	
	Macropus giganteus	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	
	Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush	
	Cacatua tenuirostris	Long-billed Corella	
	Chenonetta jubata	Australian Wood Duck	
	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	
	?Rattus lutreolus	Swamp Rat	
*	*Lepus europaeus*	European Brown Hare	
	Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	Eastern Spinebill	