



Hawthorne St Natural Area Bushcare Plan



Land tenure: Bayside Council, Crown Lands, Roads and Maritime

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1. Hawthorne St Map



2. Hawthorne St Natural Area Description

Hawthorne Street Natural Area encompasses close to 7ha of remnant native and exotic vegetation within Leo Smith Reserve in the suburb of Ramsgate. Hawthorne Street Natural Area supports the only patch of the Endangered Ecological Community Bangalay Sand Forest outside the Sutherland Shire, with the remainder of the Reserve's remnant vegetation mapped as Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest (EEC).

The State and Federally threatened flora species *Syzygium paniculatum* has been recorded (Confirmed - National Trust 1988, Unconfirmed - Conacher Travers 2007) within the vegetation present in the eastern portion of the Hawthorne St Natural Area. Considerable resources have been spent on bush regeneration activities within Hawthorne Street and this input has resulted in the major portion of the remnant vegetation being assessed as in Fair or Good Condition.

Hawthorne Street forms the southern-most portion (and downstream extent) of the Wetlands Biodiversity Corridor and supports diverse terrestrial, riparian, wetland and significant aquatic habitats and vegetation. Tidal waters enter the creek and wetland via pipes under Florence St and the saline influence facilitate the key fish habitats and keep aquatic weed infestations in check.



3. Condition of Bushland Colour Code

COLOUR CODE	CONDITION OF BUSHLAND	DESCRIPTION	INTERVENTION REQUIRED
GREEN	GOOD	Virtually weed free – healthy native community (0-10% weed).	1. Minimal
BLUE	FAIR	Minor infestation of weeds (10-30%weed).	2. Low
ORANGE	POOR	Severely infested – regeneration of native species being suppressed (30-70% weed).	3. Medium
RED	VERY POOR	Bushland replaced by exotic species OR only mature specimens of highest stratum remain – no seedlings or saplings due to infestation by exotics (70-100% weed).	4. Medium or High

4. Hawthorne St Natural Area Bushcare Group Action Plan

Priority H = High (within 12 months); M = Medium (1-3 years); L = Low

ACTION	PRIORITY	Notes	TIME
Repair garden area at northern end of tennis courts	M	Wait for council works and planting to be completed. March 2024.	March - June
Mulch central track	M	Council to deliver one load of mulch each month. Need to source two wheelbarrows and shovels. Check with Supervisor from Parks.	Winter
Remove Coral tree adjacent to tennis courts	H	Council to instruct bush regen contractors to poison coral tree.	March/April
Remove Morning Glory from Dune Forest (northern end)	H	Volunteers to work in this area as a priority until vine eradicated. Council will also instruct contractors to contribute work to this area.	March/April/May
Remove Castor Oil Plants from bush south of lagoon	H	Some of the volunteers to work in this area in March if not completed by the contractors.	March
Investigate alternate water sources for the lagoon (eg the soccer field to the west)	M	Long term goal.	
Start removing trees from the northern side of the lagoon.	M	Long term goal. Will need specialised contractors and budget to complete this action.	

5. Related Management Plans and Strategies

Name of document	Year	Produced by
Rockdale Council Biodiversity Strategy	2014	Bayside Council
Rockdale Council Natural Areas restoration Plan	2015	Bayside Council
Local Strategic Planning Statement A land-use vision to 2036	2020	Bayside Council
Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan	2022	Bayside Council
Hawthorne St Natural Area Management Plan	2000	Martin Bremner

6. Weed Species Hawthorne St Natural Area

Family	Name	Notes
	Asparagus Fern (<i>Protasparagus aethiopicus</i>)	
	Camphor Laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	Only small specimens but found throughout the main forest area.
	Cassia (<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>)	
	Cobblers Peg (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>)	
	Coral Tree (<i>Erythrina X sykesii</i>)	Only 1.5 left near tennis courts
	Fishbone Fern (<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>)	
	Flatweed (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)	
	Flaxleaf Fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>)	
	Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)	
	Lambs Tongue (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)	
	Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	
	Large-leaved Privet (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)	Only small specimens but found throughout the main forest area.
	Mickey Mouse Plant (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>)	Only small specimens but found throughout the main forest area.
	Moth Plant (<i>Araujia hortorum</i>)	
	Mother of Millions (<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>)	
	Mouse-eared Chickweed (<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>)	
	Paddys Lucerne (<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>)	Only small specimens but found throughout the main forest area.
	Purple-top (<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>)	
	Small-leaved Privet (<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>)	Only small specimens but found throughout the main forest area.
	Trad (<i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>)	Infestation southern end
	Turkey Rhubarb (<i>Acetosa sagitta</i>)	Western side of creek and near tennis courts
	Morning glory - common (<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>)	Throughout reserve but worst on western side of the creek.
	Cassia (<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>)	A few specimens, mainly southern end near amenities block.
	Castor oil plant (<i>Ricinus communis</i>)	Western side of the creek

7. Native Species Hawthorne St Natural Area

Family	Name	Notes
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	
	<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	
	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	
	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	
Ericaceae	<i>Astroloma pinifolium</i>	
	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>	
	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	
	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	
	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	
	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	
	<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	
	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	
	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	
	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	
	<i>Dianella crinoides</i>	
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	
	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	
	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	
	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	
	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	
	<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i>	
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	
	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	

	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i> <i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	
	<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	
	<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	
	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	
	<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	
	<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	
	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	
	<i>Oplismenus imbecillus</i>	
	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	
	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	
	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	
	<i>Ricinocarpus pinifolius</i>	
	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	
	<i>Solanum pungentium</i>	
	<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	
	<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	
	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	

Hawthorne St Plant Summary	Number
Vascular plants	
Mosses	
Liverworts	
Lichens	
Fungi	

10 most common plants that are indigenous to the area.	10 most common plants that are <i>not</i> indigenous to the area.
Casuarina glauca	Asparagus Weed
Angophora costata	Morning Glory
Alphitonia excelsa	Ehrharta
Grey Mangrove	Alstroemeria psittacine Parrot Lily
Breynia oblongifolia	Lantana camara
Eucalyptus botryoides	Tradescantia fluminensis
Lobelia anceps	Camphor laurel
Imperata cylindrica	Ochna
Pteridium esculentum	Green Cestrum
Parsonsia straminea	Paddys Lucerne
Can all of the group regular volunteers identify these? YES (NO) circle one	Can all of the group regular volunteers identify these? YES (NO) circle one

8. Group support and skill development needs.

This information helps to identify gaps that may exist between what the group require to function effectively and what the group has available. This focuses on the group, overall, not individual members.

Tick one box only	We are absolute beginners – don't know a great deal	We know a bit – enough to get by most of the time	We know quite a lot – and we know when to seek help	There's probably not much more we can learn on this.	Comments
OH&S – develop and follow risk assessment					
Develop and/ or monitor Action Plan					
Plant identification – indigenous plants					
Weed identification & control methods					
Bush regeneration methods					
Seed collection & propagation					
Group planning and decision making					
Managing neighbour relations					
Community education – schools, neighbours etc					
Volunteer/ group member recruitment					
Preparing grant applications					