



Stoots Reserve Bushcare Plan 2024



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1. Stotts Reserve Map



2. Stotts Reserve Description

Stotts Reserve is a 3.8ha (approx.) urban bushland reserve in the suburb of Bexley North. The Reserve incorporates a sandstone gully supporting diverse remnant native vegetation and occurs in a transitional area where Hawkesbury (sandstone based) and Gymea (shale based) soil landscapes meet.

Two stormwater drainage lines flow through the Reserve from stormwater outlets along the Reserve's south-eastern boundary. The more northern drainage line runs west from below Churchill Street to the western extent of Stotts Reserve, with the second (more southerly) flowing north-west from below Barnsbury Grove to the point where the two streams merge in the centre of the Reserve. These drainage lines carry urban stormwater from the surrounding catchment into Wolli Creek, approximately 100m north-west of Stotts Reserve. Both drainage lines support, or have previously supported, severe weed infestations at their eastern extents, with erosion a major issue surrounding the southern stormwater inlet and occurring as less critical localised gully erosion at several points along the drainage lines within the Reserve.

Core bushland within the Reserve is in Good Condition with not only a diverse suit of native species in all vegetation layers, but a range of age classes as well. Stotts Reserve represents the most intact and diverse bushland reserve in the Bayside Council area. Canopy trees include large mature *Eucalyptus piperita* Sydney Peppermint and *Eucalyptus saligna*, Sydney Blue Gum above dense and varied small sandstone trees, shrubs, ground covers and climbers such as *Banksia serrata* Old Man Banksia, *Persoonia linearis* Fineleaf Geebung, *Pratia Purpurascens* Whiteroot And *Kennedia rubicunda* Dusky Coral.

Bushland condition declines around the edges of the Reserve and downstream from the exotic species infestations adjacent to the stormwater outlets.



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. Stotts Reserve Bushcare Group Action Plan

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

ACTION	PRIORITY	Notes	TIME
Continue to push back morning glory up the slope from bushcare area	H	Sweep back over areas already completed to ensure no specimens where missed.	Ongoing
Sweep through main bushcare area near entrance to the reserve for annual weeds and grasses.	M		Ongoing
Continue to attack the Ochna and Privet thickets in the middle of the reserve with the tree popper.	M	Contractors are also working in this area. Best after rain as trees will come out more easily.	Ongoing
Work on Morning Glory and other weeds along northern side of the lower creek bank.	M	The contractors are slowly tackling this area, Volunteers to work in this area if there is interest.	Ongoing
Sweep through 'good areas' to remove small seedlings of Camphor, Privet, Ochna and Asparagus weed.	H	Volunteers to work in this area if there is interest. Good winter area as it is sunny	Ongoing

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

6. Weed Species Stotts Reserve

Family	Name	Notes
	Asthma weed (<i>Parietaria Judaica</i>)	
	Asparagus Fern (<i>Protasparagus aethiopicus</i>)	
	Blackberry Nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)	
	Camphor Laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	Large tree at top of the reserve continuing to provide seedlings.
	Cassia (<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>)	
	Cobblers Peg (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>)	
	Crofton Weed (<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>)	Damp areas and creek line
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Found throughout sunny areas
	Fishbone Fern (<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>)	
	Flatweed (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)	
	Flax leaf Fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>)	Sunny areas.
	Lambs Tongue (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)	
	Hairy crab grass (<i>Digitaria</i> spp.)	
	Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	
	Large-leaved Privet (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)	Centre of forest area, small specimens throughout.
	Small-leaved Privet (<i>Ligustrum sinensis</i>)	Centre of forest area, small specimens throughout.
	Madeira vine (<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>)	Upper part of the Reserve
	Mickey Mouse Plant (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>)	Centre of forest area, small specimens throughout.
	Morning Glory (<i>Ipomea</i> sp.)	
	Moth Vine (<i>Araujia sericifera</i>)	
	Mouse-eared Chickweed (<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>)	
	Prairie grass (<i>Bromus catharticus</i>)	
	Sow Thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)	Sunny areas
	Trad (<i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>)	Along creek line.
	Turkey Rhubarb (<i>Acetosa sagitta</i>)	Western side of creek and near tennis courts

7. Native Species Binnamittalong Gardens

Family	Name	Notes
	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	
	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	
	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	
	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	
	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	
	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	
	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	
	<i>Angophora costata</i>	
Ericaceae	<i>Astroloma pinifolium</i>	
	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	
	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	
	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	
	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	
	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	
	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	
	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	
	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	
	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	
	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	
	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	
	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	
	<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	
	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	
	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	
	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	
	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	

	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	
	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i> <i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	
	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	
	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	
	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	
	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	
	<i>Poa affinis</i>	
	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	
	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	
	<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>	
	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	
	<i>Themeda australis</i>	

Binnamittalong Gardens 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.
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Asparagus Weed
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Madeira Vine
<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>	Ehrharta
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Balloon Vine
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Lantana camara
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Tradescantia fluminensis
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Crofton Weed
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Ochna
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Fishbone Fern
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Various grass species
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					