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Updating the vascular plant species flora for Wategora Reserve, Western Sydney with an intensive 4 year study

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Abstract: Much of Western Sydney's natural vegetation has been lost since European settlement, with remaining vegetation typically present as small, fragmented remnants. One such remnant, Wategora Reserve on the western bank of Duck River in Cumberland LGA, covers about 20 ha and represents one of the most important remnants of the critically endangered vegetation community *Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion*. This paper considers previous botanical surveys of the reserve and presents a new comprehensive botanical survey of the site with notes on 16 regionally significant species, including the federally listed Vulnerable species *Acacia pubescens*, the state-listed Vulnerable species *Callistemon linearifolius*, and the federally listed Endangered species *Vincetoxicum woollsii*, an 'exceptionally rare' species (Forster 1992). In total, 727 vascular plant species have been recorded for Wategora Reserve from 1976–2023.

Keywords: Botanical survey, Cumberland Plain, Duck River, iNaturalist, floristic inventory, urban biodiversity, Cumberland LGA.

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Introduction

The Cumberland Plain in Western Sydney, like many parts of the world, experienced rapid urbanisation through the 20th century, and only small fragments of the natural ecosystems remain. In the Cumberland Local Government Area, for example, just 2.6% of the original native vegetation from pre-European settlement now remains (Cumberland Council 2019). One of the key remnants in the Cumberland Plain in Western Sydney is on Duck River, gazetted as Wategora Reserve in 2013 (Geographical Names Board of NSW 2024; historically referred to as Duck River Reserve, Duck River Open-Space, and Duck River Bushland Reserve), a small urban bushland reserve spanning the suburbs of Chester Hill, South Granville and Auburn. It is bounded by Wellington Road to the north, Duck River and then Auburn Golf Course to the east, sporting fields to the south, and an industrial/commercial complex to the west. Including Duck River and its eastern bank, and the small overflow carpark to the reserve's immediate south, the total area covers about 20 ha (Figure 1).

The underlying geology of Wategora is Wianamatta Group shale, with an outcropping of Minchinbury Sandstone at the central-eastern section of the reserve. The soils belong to the Birrong soil landscape (Bannerman and Hazelton 2011), with most of the reserve's topsoil being a cracking, easily eroded and saturated grey clay. The natural vegetation is an important remnant of *Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion* (CRCIF), a threatened ecological community federally listed as critically endangered by the Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (TSSC 2015). This community is

highly fragmented, with >80% of remaining patches smaller than 10 ha. Although many older documents relevant to Wategora Reserve refer to the vegetation community in the reserve as *Cooks River Clay Plain Scrub Forest*, this community has been deemed to be part of a larger ecological community, namely CRCIF, and the name is no longer formally in use (see DCCEEW 2021). A second threatened ecological community, *River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions*, is also present as a narrow strip either side of Duck River; this vegetation is highly degraded. Within the reserve, the CRCIF presents mostly as a mosaic of woodland and open scrub interspersed with some sections of grassland (Figure 2). Most of the overstorey of trees is dominated by *Eucalyptus moluccana*, *Eucalyptus fibrosa* and *Melaleuca decora*, with *Melaleuca nodosa* and *Eucalyptus amplifolia* in some sections. Common and widespread shrubs and smaller trees include *Melaleuca stypelioides*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Notelaea longifolia*, *Dodonaea triquetra*, *Ozothamnus diosmifolius*, *Acacia pubescens*, *Acacia falcata*, *Acacia decurrens*, *Acacia parramattensis*, *Polyscias sambucifolia*, *Daviesia ulicifolia*, *Dillwynia sieberi*, *Pultenaea villosa*, *Pimelea linifolia*, *Indigofera australis* and *Breynia oblongifolia*. Common herbs and graminoids include *Themeda triandra*, *Brunoniella australis*, *Goodenia hederacea*, *Lobelia purpurascens*, *Wahlenbergia gracilis*, *Oxalis perennans*, *Cyanthillium cinereum*, *Dichondra repens*, *Commelina cyanea*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Calotis cuneifolia*, *Calotis lappulacea*, *Entolasia stricta*, *Polymeria calycina*, *Juncus usitatus* and *Euchiton sphaericus*.

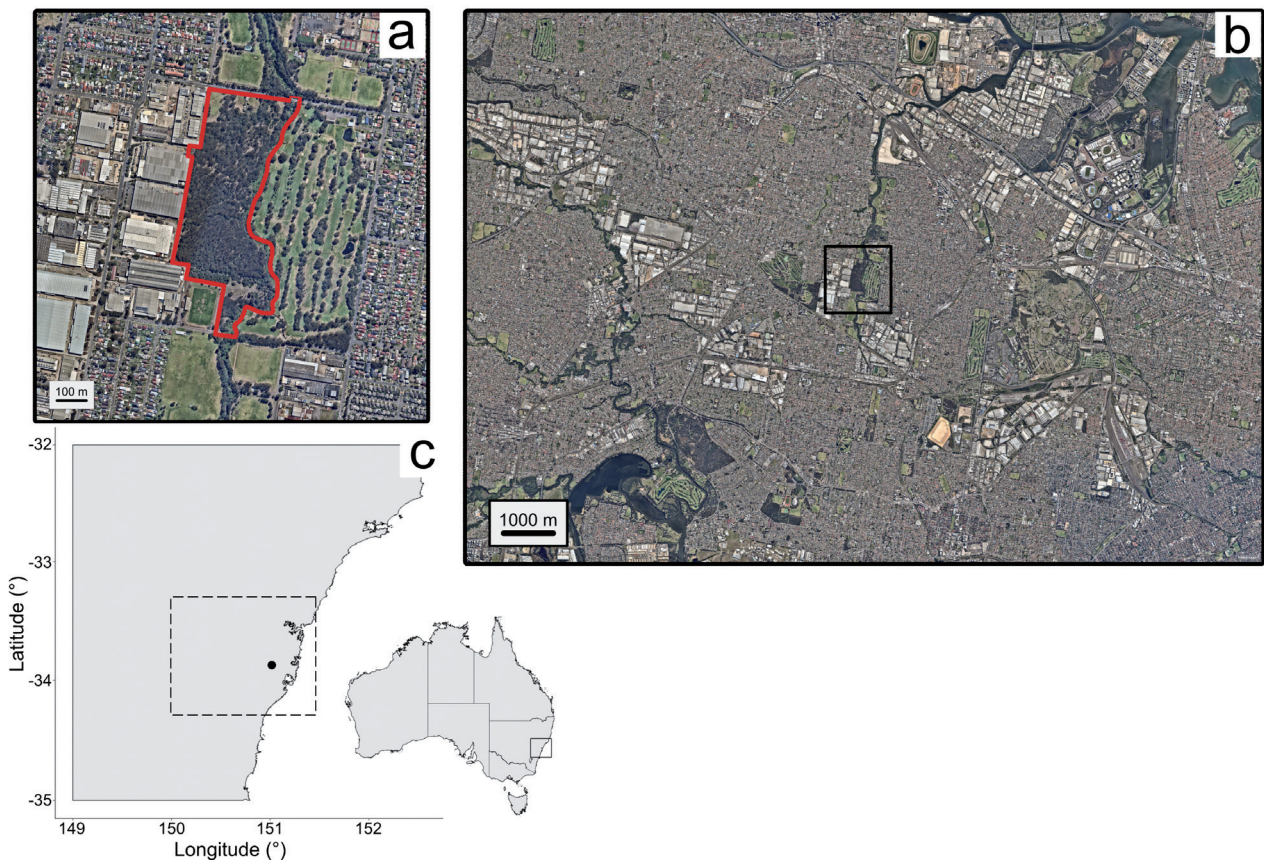


Figure 1. Study area. a) Wategora Reserve, delineated in red. b) Broader area around Wategora Reserve, highlighting the highly urbanised landscape surrounding it. Panel a) is represented by the black square. c) Location of the study area within an Australian context. The black dot represents the study area. The dotted-line box represents the Greater Sydney region. The solid-line box imposed over the map of Australia represents the area covered by the zoomed-in map on the left. Satellite imagery from Nearmap AU, dated 27 November 2021.

First Duck River survey by Tony Price, 1976–1978

Local naturalist and amateur botanist Greville Anthony 'Tony' Price conducted his first comprehensive botanical survey of Duck River (now Wategora Reserve) from 1976–1978, part of a broader effort also including similar remnant CRCIF in nearby Rookwood Cemetery. He compiled his results into a report, *The Vegetation of Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery, Auburn (with a list of species)* (Price 1979). This report remained unpublished but copies were distributed locally and available through the Library at the Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney. In 2013, Alison Hewitt published his report as Appendix 2 in *Revisiting Tony Price's (1979) account of the native vegetation of Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery, western Sydney* (Hewitt 2013), making it available online and to a much broader audience for the first time. During his three-year survey, Price recorded 468 vascular plant species (original count; including both native and non-native taxa) within Wategora Reserve.

Building on Price, 1979–1992

Three more lists were compiled for Wategora Reserve in the fourteen years after Price's original survey.

- 1) *List of native plants collected by G.A. Price on the Duck River Reserve, Wellington and Everley Roads, South Granville.*

Compiled in 1988 by Price to update his 1979 list for native species only, and based on his continued surveys of Wategora Reserve from 1978–1988. It was sent to Judith Rawling, Bush Management Officer at the National Trust of Australia (NSW), in January 1988 as part of a document written by Price, *Report on the urban bushland on the Duck River in South Granville which is controlled by Parramatta City Council*. Elements of this report were incorporated into Rawling's 1990 report *Duck River Open-Space Bushland Survey*, and the species list was meant to be published as Appendix I, but due to a printing error Appendix II appeared twice, and Price's 1988 list was never published. Price recorded 267 native species (original count) from Wategora Reserve in this list (copy provided to me by Colin Gibson).

- 2) *List of exotic, alien native and weed species collected at the Duck River Open Space, November – December 1990.*

A list of non-native vascular plant species in Wategora Reserve compiled in 1990 by Judith Rawling from a two-month survey conducted by Rawling and John Neff from November–December 1990. Published as Appendix II in the 1990 report *Duck River Open-Space Bushland Survey*. In this list, Rawling and Neff recorded 150 non-native species (original count) from Wategora Reserve.

- 3) *Species found at Duck River not on list by G.A. Price, 1988–1992*

Compiled in 1992 by botanist Colin Gibson from his observations in Wategora Reserve from 1988–1992, with a contribution from Francine Bell, this list was designed to supplement Price (1988), focusing only on native species that Price had not observed. Originally intended as an addendum to the 1990 report *Duck River Open-Space Bushland Survey*, this list was never published. Gibson recorded 28 native species (original count) from Wategora Reserve (copy provided to me by Colin Gibson).

Comprehensive resurvey 2020–2023

From 25 April 2020 to 29 December 2023 I conducted an intensive survey of Wategora Reserve that aimed to be comprehensive, i.e., detect all species. Vascular plants were targeted, but other taxa (animals, fungi, bacteria, etc.) observed were also recorded; see Mesaglio (2022) for an illustrated, annotated checklist of all taxa. This survey also covered a ~5-ha strip of riverine vegetation along the eastern edge of Everley Park immediately south of Wategora but those records and survey efforts are excluded here to maintain the focus on Wategora Reserve.

For Wategora 117 individual visits were conducted, average survey time = 2.6 hours (range 24–417 minutes), a total survey effort of 306 hours (i.e. 15.3 hours effort-per-hectare). Visits on 25 April 2020, 8 May 2020 and 4 September 2020 were casual walkthroughs of the reserve before a decision had been made to conduct a comprehensive survey. 89 visits were conducted between 4 September 2020 and 16 December 2021 (an average of one every 5.3 days), with a longest period between surveys of 31 days (19 December 2020 to 19 January 2021). Nine visits were conducted in 2022 (14 September to 19 December), and 17 visits in 2023 (15 January to 29 December). During seven surveys, I was accompanied by an additional one or two botanists. During the survey on 21 August 2023, I was accompanied by a team of sixteen from the National Herbarium of New South Wales (Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney) as part of a collecting expedition. The period from 4 September 2020 to 16 December 2021 was the most intensive phase of my survey, whilst the sporadic surveys throughout 2022 and 2023 focused more on using the historical lists to target species I had not re-detected yet. I also included one opportunistic record of *Allocasuarina torulosa* from February 2024 (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/198788454>), a species that was recorded by Price in his 1979 and 1988 lists, but which I had not observed during my survey.

During each survey, my main goal was to observe vascular plant species not yet recorded in my previous surveys. Although no subsampling methods (quadrats, transects) were used, I followed the principle of 'sequential sampling of unusual environments' discussed by Palmer et al. (2002), that is, directed sampling of the most different or 'unusual' location or habitat compared to the most recently surveyed location within the reserve until all locations had been surveyed. Surveying was then continuously repeated across all locations, although each location or habitat was not necessarily revisited in the same order as the original series of surveys. Within each location or habitat, I also applied the principle of the 'intelligent meander' (Selva 2003, Geurts et al. 2023), derived from the Floristic Habitat Sampling method (Newmaster et al. 2005, Bowering et al. 2018), that is, actively examining as many meso- and microhabitats as possible to maximise the detection of rare species.

All species were photographed when first observed, and the photographs uploaded to the online biodiversity citizen science platform iNaturalist (www.inaturalist.org; Mesaglio and Callaghan 2021, Mesaglio 2024). Species were also rephotographed, including when a species was observed in a new location or habitat within the reserve, when it was observed flowering or fruiting for the first time that year or season, or when there was uncertainty about its identity. In total, 3,121 digital vouchers (each consisting of up to 20 images) were uploaded to iNaturalist, with all vouchers accessible in *Master Wategora Reserve Vascular*

Plant Survey 2020–2023 (<https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/master-wategora-reserve-vascular-plant-survey-2020-2023>), a project created to collate my survey records. Identifications were confirmed or provided by 295 other users on iNaturalist, including many professional botanists. For some records, additional identifications were sourced by cross-posting photographs to the Facebook group *NSW Plant Identification*, which is contributed to by many botanical professionals. Physical vouchers were collected under scientific license (SL100750) and deposited at the National Herbarium of New South Wales for species where identification was difficult or not feasible from photographs alone, and for notable species (new state records, rare species, etc). A total of 165 physical vouchers were collected from the reserve, including 87 vouchers collected during the herbarium expedition on 21 August 2023.

List revision and compilation

For each of the four historical lists I transcribed all reported species verbatim, updating each name where required (Appendix 1). I have followed the current taxonomy used by the Australian Plant Census. I made a further 88 changes across the four lists that were not simple updates of now synonymised names, including the removal and addition of species, and one-to-one changes (Appendix 2) based on Price's comments and observations in his 1979 report, my own survey and observations in the reserve, and extensive historical material provided to me by Colin Gibson – including bush regeneration and land management reports, and numerous items of correspondence between Gibson and Price from the 1980s and 1990s.

Although Price collected physical vouchers from Wategora Reserve, and took many of these specimens to the National Herbarium of New South Wales for identification (Price 1979, Hewitt 2013), I was unable to locate any of them. One explanation may be that Price retained his specimens in his personal collection after identification, and that, after he passed away in 2010, they were unfortunately lost or discarded. Had Price's specimens been available to examine, it is likely a few more changes would have been made to correct putative misidentifications. For example, Price recorded *Lomandra fluviatilis* as an occasional species in his 1979 list, but then omitted it from his 1988 list. I suspect that his original listing of *Lomandra fluviatilis* was actually a misidentification of *Lomandra longifolia*, which is common on-site, as there are two different 'forms' present in the reserve (a smaller, more slender form, and a larger, strappier-leaved form);

my assessment is that he realised he had misidentified one of these forms as *Lomandra fluviatilis*, and corrected his error in his 1988 list. This seems especially likely given *Lomandra fluviatilis* typically occurs in creek beds on sandy soils, a habitat almost entirely absent in Wategora Reserve, and I did not detect *Lomandra fluviatilis* despite targeted searching. However, the presence of the Minchinbury Sandstone outcropping in the reserve along the creek, and the historical occurrence of other 'outlier' species in the reserve on this outcrop, e.g., *Asterolasia correifolia*, make me reticent about changing without a specimen. Also, some species in Price (1979) but then omitted from his 1988 list were not self-corrections of misidentifications, but rather species that had gone locally extinct in the years after his original survey; this may have occurred for *Lomandra fluviatilis*.

I compiled the four revised historical species lists and my survey results into a single master species list for Wategora (Appendix 1). Species represented only by known planted individuals recorded during my survey have been included in the master species list, but are excluded from all counts. Across all lists, species native to other countries, species native to other Australian states or regions of NSW but not to Sydney, and species that are otherwise native to Sydney but for which all individuals in the survey area likely originated from nearby parent plants in cultivation were all annotated as **non-native**. Two phrase name taxa were treated as species in the list, as were taxa only identifiable to genus but which were nonetheless clearly unique entities. I excluded eleven taxa from Rawling and Neff's 1990 list that were identified only to genus, could not be confidently assigned to a species, and were not unambiguously unique entities (Appendix 2).

Results

Across the four historical lists combined, 538 vascular plant species (326 genera and 93 families) were recorded in Wategora Reserve from 1976–1992, including 300 native species and 238 non-native species (Table 1). From 2020–2023, I recorded 546 species (348 genera and 102 families) in Wategora Reserve, including 274 native species and 272 non-native species (Table 2, Figure 3). Relative to the 538 historical survey species, 357 species were re-found, 181 species were not re-found, and 189 were species newly recorded during the 2020–2023 survey. In total from 1976–2023, 727 vascular plant species (421 genera and 109 families) have been recorded from Wategora Reserve, including 360 native species and 367 non-native species (Appendix 1).

Table 1. Contributions by, and changes to, historical species lists.

List	Original species count	Taxa removed	Taxa added	One-to-one name changes	Updated species count	Unique species contributed to master historical list
Price 1979	468	20	1	20	449	449
Price 1988	267	10	7	13	264	46
Rawling and Neff 1990	150	5	0	5	145	21
Gibson 1992	28	6	0	1	22	22
Total		41	8	39		538

Table 2. Categorisation of species in the current survey (2020–2023) in comparison to historical surveys (1976–1992).

	Total species	Re-detected species	New species	Species not re-detected
Native	274	214	60	86
Non-native	272	143	129	95
Total	546	357	189	181

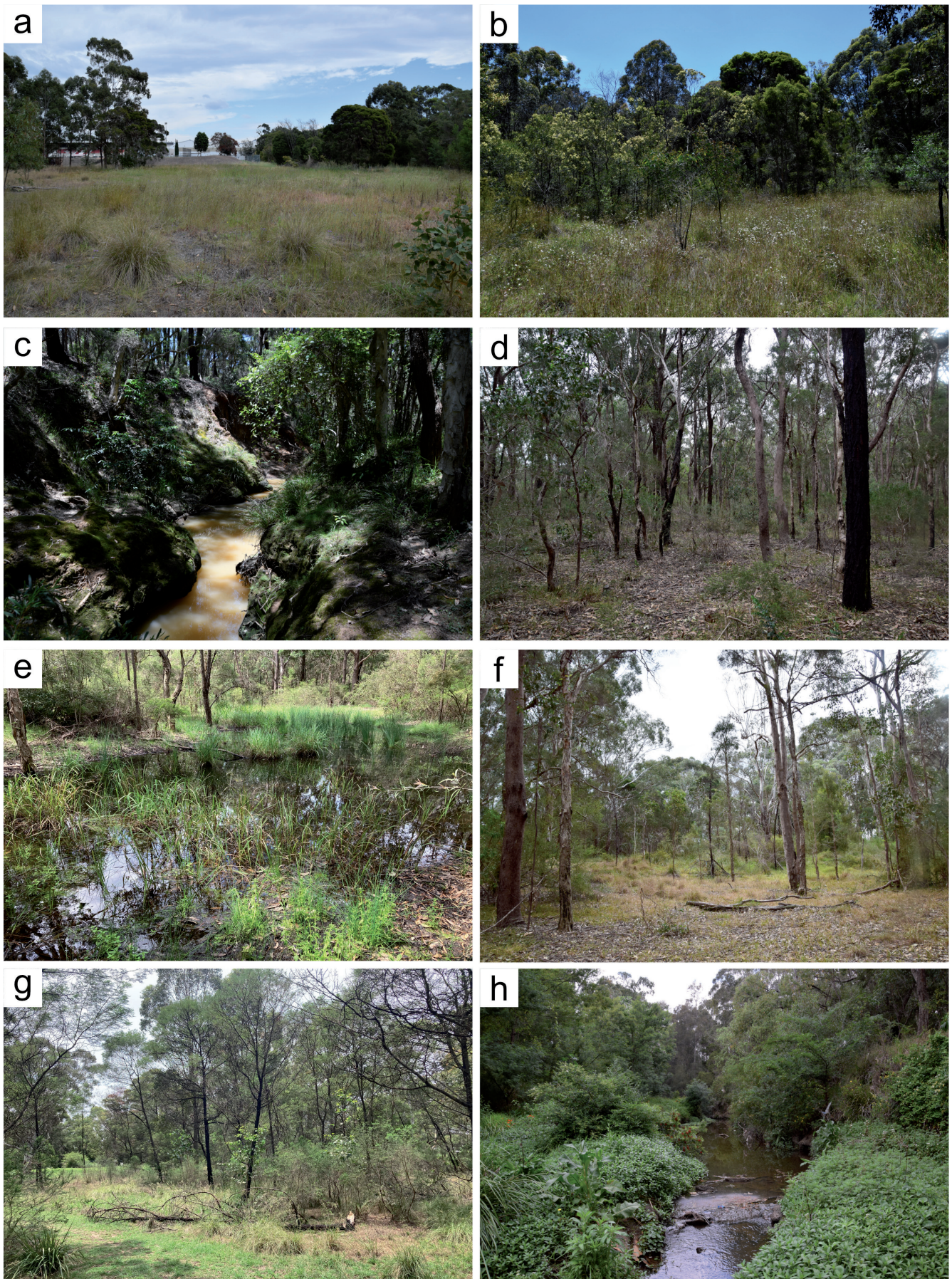


Figure 2. Diversity of habitats in Wategora Reserve. a) Large exotic grassland in the south of the reserve; b) low, open grassy woodland in the southeast of the reserve; c) shaded, heavily eroding arm of the creek cutting through the reserve; d) typical CRCIF woodland in the reserve with a canopy dominated by *Eucalyptus moluccana*, *Eucalyptus fibrosa* and *Melaleuca decora*; e) ephemeral wetland in swale, formed after heavy rains; f) taller, more open woodland with a stronger grass layer characteristic of the north of the reserve, with *Eucalyptus amplifolia* appearing as a common tree; g) *Acacia decurrens* and *Ozothamnus diosmifolius* low woodland over exotic lawn in the northeast of the reserve; h) Duck River, the banks dominated by dense weeds.

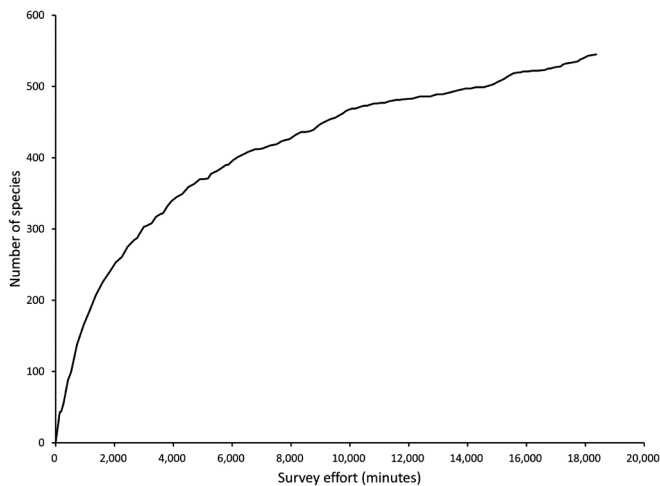


Figure 3. Species accumulation curve for current survey (2020–2023). Note that this curve does not include *Allocasuarina torulosa*, which was observed on 9 February 2024 outside the formal survey period.

Discussion

Over a period of 48 years, 727 vascular plant species have been recorded from Wategora Reserve in an area of about 20 ha, but more than 50% are non-native in the context of the reserve. Most of these species are non-native to Australia, although this count also includes 13 species native to other regions of Australia (mostly northern New South Wales and Queensland, e.g., *Grevillea robusta*, *Callistemon viminalis*), and 12 species with native distributions that do include Sydney, but do not occur naturally in the reserve, individuals having naturalised from nearby plants in cultivation (e.g., *Tristaniopsis laurina*, a common street tree in the surrounding suburbs; *Syzygium oleosum*, a common garden ornamental). There are 16 species on Australia's list of Weeds of National Significance – *Lycium ferocissimum*, *Alternanthera philoxeroides*, *Asparagus aethiopicus*, *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*, *Rubus anglocandicans*, *Rubus laciniatus*, *Asparagus asparagoides*, *Dolichandra unguis-cati*, *Sagittaria platyphylla*, *Senecio madagascariensis*, *Lantana camara*, *Anredera cordifolia*, *Genista monspessulana*, *Opuntia stricta*, *Opuntia monacantha*, and *Pontederia crassipes* – that have been recorded from the reserve, although only ten are still present.

For native vegetation, 360 native species recorded from an area of about 20 ha within such a highly urbanised and degraded landscape (Figure 1) is exceptional, representing more than a quarter of all the native species recorded from Western Sydney (James et al. 1999). More significantly these species are part of the *Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion* threatened ecological community; despite the importance and increasing rarity of this vegetation community, knowledge is very limited. Pendall et al. (2022) conducted one of the few surveys of CRCIF, recording 169 vascular plant species (153 native, 16 non-native) across 52, 20 x 20 m plots from seven locations in Western Sydney from 2020–2021. Comprehensive surveys of relatively small areas tend to be similarly rare. Atha et al. (2020) conducted a similar intensive survey of New York's Central Park (341 ha) from 2013–2017, finding 438 vascular plant species (198 native, 240 non-native).

Significant species

Wategora Reserve includes nine species listed as regionally significant in James et al.'s 1999 *Rare Bushland Plants of Western Sydney*:

1. ***Polygala japonica*** (possibly extant). Not recorded by Price in the 1970s and 1980s, but detected by Gibson in 1992, whose field notes indicate 'Northern area near grassland'; although some of this section has since been cleared and converted to lawn, with *Eragrostis curvula* also invading especially aggressively among a number of weed species, there is still intact grassy woodland here that should be suitable habitat. I was unable to find this species again, but it may still be present.
2. ***Asterolasia correifolia*** (extinct). There was a small, isolated population of this species in the reserve at the Minchinbury Sandstone outcropping (this population was explicitly mentioned in James et al. 1999); however, this species is almost certainly now locally extinct. Already reported as rare by Price in 1979, the population dwindled to a single known individual, last observed in October 2014 by Daniel Smart. I searched intensively for this species in the reserve, including with Smart on one occasion at the last individual's exact location, but could not relocate it.
3. ***Paspalidium gracile*** (extant). A few small patches present in *Melaleuca* woodland near the western arm of the creek.
4. ***Acacia pubescens*** (extant; Figure 4a). Wategora Reserve contains one of the largest remaining populations of *Acacia pubescens*, a state and federally listed Vulnerable species largely restricted to Greater Sydney. It is very common on-site and distributed across every section of the reserve. This species flowered prolifically across the reserve each August and September during my survey, although very little fruit was produced despite an abundance of pollinators observed visiting flowers.
5. ***Solenogyne dominii*** (extant; Figure 4b). Uncommon in the reserve, mostly as single scattered individuals.
6. ***Callistemon linearifolius*** (extant; Figure 4c). A state-listed Vulnerable species. Fairly well-represented in the reserve with ~20 known individuals scattered across a wide range, including saplings and adult plants.
7. ***Stackhousia muricata*** (extant; Figure 4d). Fairly widespread throughout the lower two thirds of the reserve, mostly in very open sections of woodland. Only appeared in the reserve after persistent heavy rain in November 2021.
8. ***Vittadinia sulcata*** (extant; Figure 4e). Rare in grassy woodland in the northeast of the reserve, growing with *Calotis cuneifolia*.
9. ***Vincetoxicum woollsii*** (extant; Figure 4f). Listed as Endangered at both a state and federal level, this was the most exciting discovery from my survey, and one of the most significant species for Wategora.

Described by Bentham (1868) as *Tylophora woollsii*, the holotype was collected by William Woolls, probably in the 1860s, with the location given only as 'Paramatta' [sic]. More than one hundred years elapsed before the species was rediscovered by J.B. Williams in northern New South Wales near Clouds Creek in 1964. Since then more populations have been found further north in New South Wales and just across the border in far southern Queensland, but as noted by Forster (1992), *Vincetoxicum woollsii* is an exceptionally rare plant.

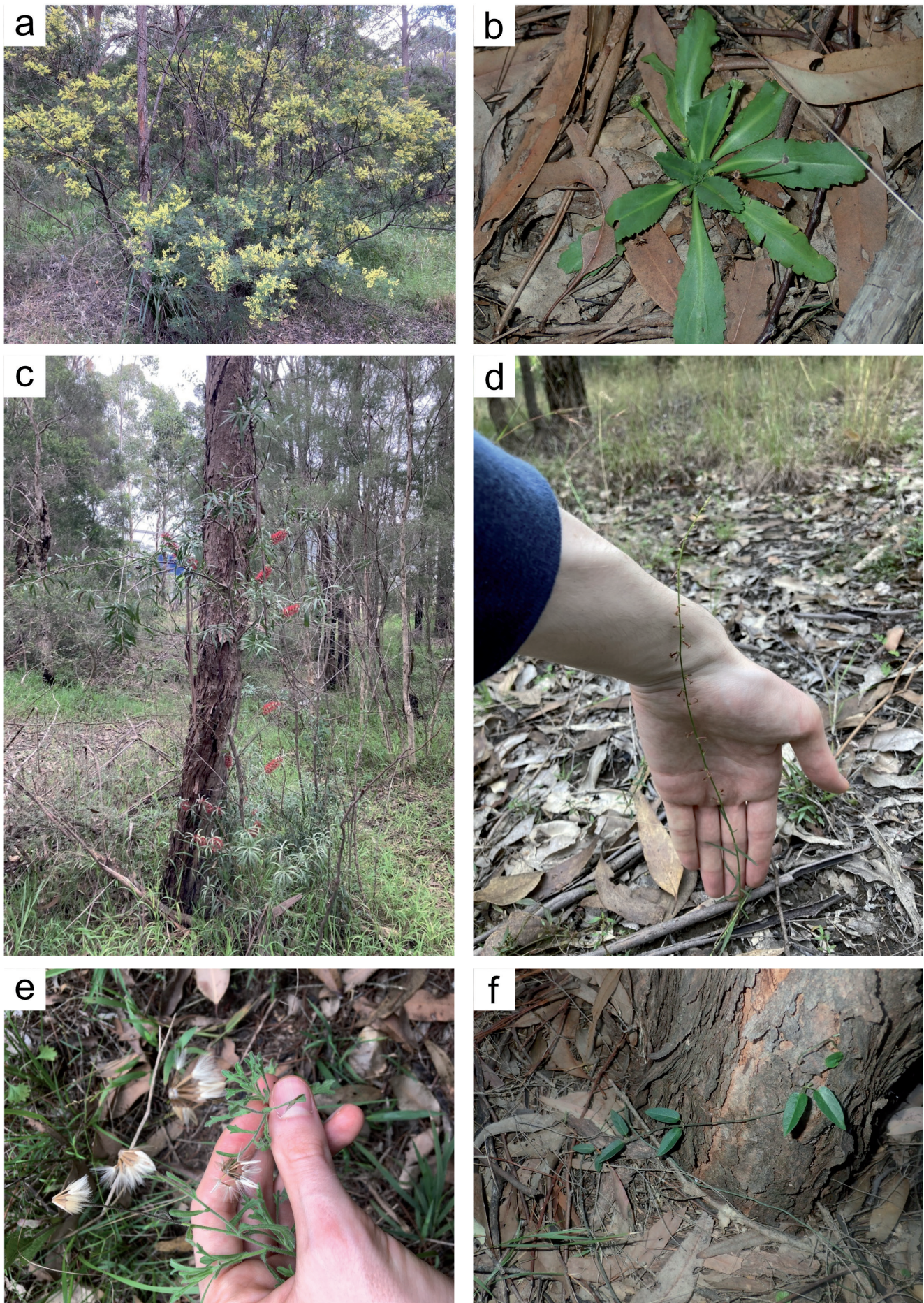


Figure 4. Regionally significant plant species referred to in *Rare Bushland Plants of Western Sydney* and recorded from Wategora Reserve. a) *Acacia pubescens*; b) *Solenogyne dominii*; c) *Callistemon linearifolius*; d) *Stackhousia muricata*; e) *Vittadinia sulcata*; f) *Vincetoxicum woollsii*.

For the Sydney area James et al. (1999) listed the species as *Extremely rare...now believed extinct in Sydney region*, but in March of that year, Colin Gibson rediscovered *Vincetoxicum woollsii* in Sydney at Norfolk Reserve, Chullora, an isolated 2 ha bushland fragment 5–6 km southeast of Wategora Reserve, the first time the species had been seen in Sydney for over 135 years. In January 2006 the four individuals at Norfolk Reserve were feared to have been killed when the temperature hit 45°C in Sydney and all aboveground portions of the plants disappeared, however, some weak stems reappeared several months later (Gibson 2008). The population completely disappeared from aboveground soon after, was still absent aboveground in 2018, but was re-sighted in 2021 and is still extant in 2024 (C. Gibson, pers. comm.).

My discovery of two *Vincetoxicum woollsii* individuals in Wategora Reserve in November 2021 was only the third record from Sydney of what is *perhaps Sydney's rarest plant* (Gibson 2008). Their aboveground appearance was almost certainly linked to the La Niña conditions of 2020–2022 when the reserve received considerable amounts of rain (Figure 5). Like the Norfolk population the two plants retreated belowground again during the drier conditions of 2023, with no aboveground material in Wategora Reserve for most of 2023. However, as of early February 2024, after heavy rain in early December 2023, both individuals have produced stems and leaves again. Unfortunately, *Vincetoxicum woollsii* in Wategora Reserve is not only vulnerable to hot and dry conditions, but also under constant attack by oleander aphids (*Aphis nerii*), an introduced species to Australia (Blackman and Eastop 2000), moving across from nearby patches of *Araujia sericifera*, a common weed in the reserve.

There are also species that, whilst not mentioned in James et al. (1999), are also regionally significant, with few known populations or recent records in Western Sydney, including (Figure 6):

10. ***Myoporum boninense*** (Figure 6a). Seven or eight large individuals scattered throughout the core of the reserve, mostly close to the western arm of the creek. This is typically a coastal heath species; Wategora Reserve is one of few inland populations, and represents the western limit of this species.
11. ***Macrozamia spiralis*** (Figure 6b). Nine individuals scattered throughout the reserve, with one producing a cone in 2021.
12. ***Pterostylis rufa*** (Figure 6c). At least 200 plants present, possibly 250+, almost all of them on a single long, barrow-like mound of soil. Prolific flowering of the entire population occurred in 2021. One of, possibly the largest known extant population in Western Sydney.
13. ***Pittosporum multiflorum*** (Figure 6d). Single large, dense patch of 30–40 individuals growing alongside the western arm of the creek.
14. ***Glossocardia bidens*** (Figure 6e). Appeared aboveground, flowered and fruited in a few locations in the reserve throughout 2021, likely in response to the significant rainfall throughout 2020 and 2021. Has not appeared aboveground since.
15. ***Crassula peduncularis*** (Figure 6f). Rarely collected in Sydney, large patches of this species appeared in September

2022 after months of rainfall, growing in wet, shaded, heavy clay with mosses and liverworts. Disappeared shortly after with the onset of drier conditions.

16. ***Maireana microphylla***. Another species with very few recent records from Sydney, and now likely locally extinct here. This species was only ever known from a single individual in the reserve (C. Gibson, pers. comm.). I searched the known location intensively, including with Colin Gibson, but we could not detect it.

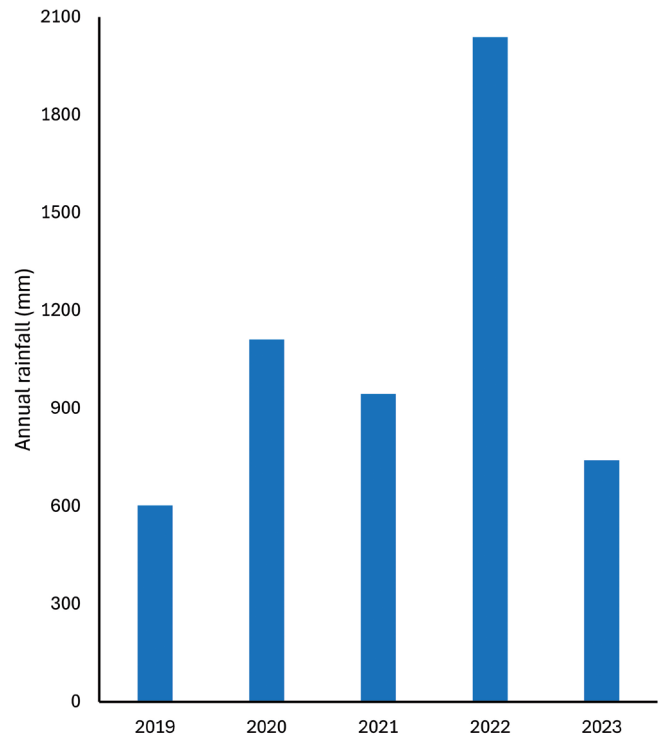


Figure 5. Annual rainfall for Western Sydney from 2019–2023. Data are from the Bureau of Meteorology from the Bankstown Airport Automatic Weather Station (33.92°S, 150.98°E), 6.3 km southwest of Wategora Reserve.

Future work

Discovery of more species is still likely in Wategora Reserve, and indeed I recorded at least one new species in each of my final ten surveys, including eight new species in my last three surveys. For species already present in the reserve but as yet undetected, the most likely future discoveries will be:

- 1) Disturbance responders (e.g., *Trema tomentosa*, which I recorded for the first time after excavation and tree removal during public works disturbed the soil and opened up the canopy).
- 2) Ephemeral herbs and grasses responding to conditions such as heavy rain (e.g., *Crassula peduncularis*, which only appeared aboveground in September 2022 after record-breaking rain throughout the year, then disappeared soon after during drier conditions in early November).
- 3) Rare species represented by one or very few individuals in the reserve, especially those along near-inaccessible sections of the creek (e.g., *Pteris vittata*, with only a single known individual in the reserve growing on a heavily eroding, densely vegetated creekbank among industrial waste).

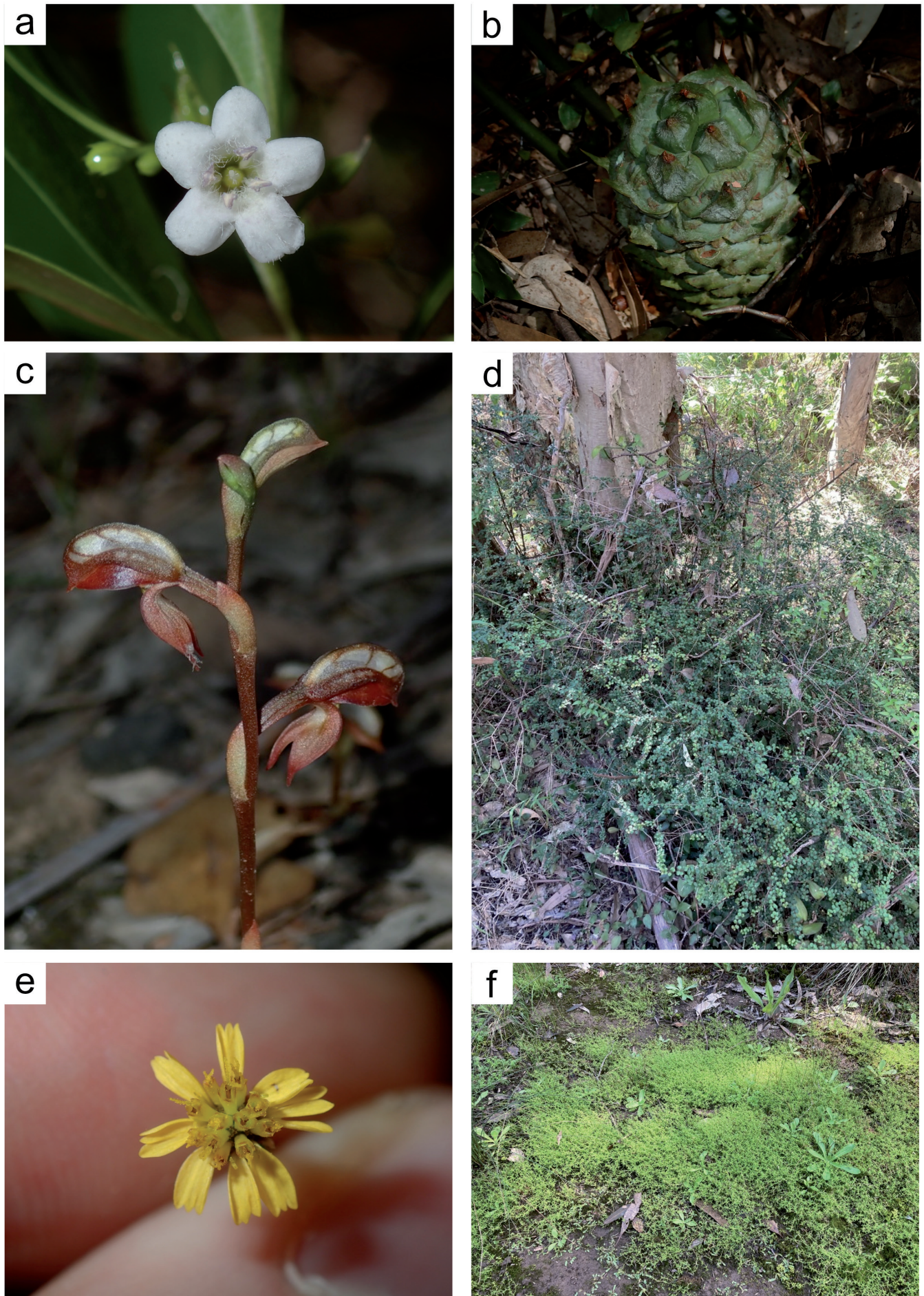


Figure 6. Other regionally significant plant species recorded from Wategora Reserve. a) *Myoporum boninense*; b) *Macrozamia spiralis*; c) *Pterostylis rufa*; d) *Pittosporum multiflorum*; e) *Glossocardia bidens*; f) *Crassula peduncularis*.

For new species entering the reserve, the majority will likely be non-native given-

- 1) how little high-quality bushland exists in the vicinity around the reserve for species to disperse from (Figure 1b);
- 2) the similarity of the closest fragments, with relatively few native species that aren't already known from Wategora Reserve; and,
- 3) the abundance and high diversity of non-native species already present in the immediate surroundings, as well as the proximity of the Auburn Botanic Gardens as a source of newly naturalising species. I have recorded more than 40 naturalised non-native species within a 500 m radius of the reserve that are yet to be detected in the reserve itself, including easily dispersed species such as *Solanum sisymbriifolium* and *Dipogon lignosus*. Of the 189 species I recorded that were not reported in any historical survey, almost 70% were non-native. And indeed, some of the 'new' native species I recorded have likely always been present in the reserve, but were either not present aboveground during historical surveys, or have always been rare and were previously overlooked.

Future taxonomic updates may increase the number of recognised species for Wategora Reserve; I have observed multiple morphotypes on site which may be elevated to species or described as new species (Appendix 3).

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1: Master species list for Wategora Reserve across 1976–2023, with contributions by Price 1979 and Price 1988 (survey conducted from 1976–1988), Rawling and Neff 1990 (1990), Gibson 1992 (1988–1992) and Mesaglio 2024 (2020–2023). Taxa are identified to an infraspecific rank where possible, but multiple infraspecific taxa within a single species are not treated as unique entities within the list (i.e., a species for which two subspecies have been observed in the reserve is counted as one entity).

Family	Species	Origin *= non native	Price 1979	Price 1988	Rawling Neff 1990	Gibson 1992	Mesaglio 2024
Acanthaceae	<i>Brunoniella australis</i> (Cav.) Bremek.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Acanthaceae	<i>Brunoniella pumilio</i> (R.Br.) Bremek.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Agapanthaceae	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i> (L.) Hoffmanns.	*	N	N	Y		N
Agapanthaceae	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i> (F.M.Leight.) F.M.Leight.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum cordifolium</i> L.f.	*	Y	N	N		N
Aizoaceae	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i> (Pall.) Kuntze	native	N	N	N		Y
Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> (Engelm.) J.G.Sm.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Alliaceae	<i>Nothoscordum borbonicum</i> Kunth	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (Mart.) Griseb.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> Kunth	*	N	N	N		Y
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera</i> sp. A Flora of NSW (M.Gray 5187) J.Palmer	native	N	N	N		Y
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i> Mart.	*	N	N	N		Y
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Clivia</i> sp.	*	N	N	N		Y
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i> R.Br.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Hippeastrum puniceum</i> (Lam.) Kuntze	*	Y	N	Y		N
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Anacardiaceae	<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i> Bernh. ex C.Krauss	*	N	N	N		Y
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i> Bunge	*	N	N	N		Y
Apiaceae	<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Apiaceae	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i> (Pers.) Sprague ex Britton & P.Wilson	*	Y	N	N		Y
Apiaceae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Apiaceae	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (Mill.) Fuss	*	N	N	N		Y
Apocynaceae	<i>Araujia sericifera</i> Brot.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Apocynaceae	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> E.Mey.	*	N	N	N		Y
Apocynaceae	<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i> (R.Br.) F.Muell.	native	Y	N	N		N
Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca</i> sp.	*	N	N	Y		N
Apocynaceae	<i>Vincetoxicum barbatum</i> (R.Br.) Kuntze	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Apocynaceae	<i>Vincetoxicum woollsii</i> (Benth.) Kuntze	native	N	N	N		Y
Araceae	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i> (L.) G.Don	*	N	N	Y		N
Araceae	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott cv. 'Fontanesii'	*	N	N	N		Y
Araceae	<i>Lemna disperma</i> Hegelm.	native	N	N	N		Y
Araceae	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> (L.) Spreng.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i> Lam.	*	N	N	Y		Y
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> Lam.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> (Sieber ex DC.) Harms	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (Salisb.) Franco	planted	N	N	N		Planted

Family	Species	Origin *=-non native	Price 1979	Price 1988	Rawling Neff 1990	Gibson 1992	Mesaglio 2024
Arecaceae	<i>Livistona australis</i> (R.Br.) Mart.	*	N	N	N		Y
Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> H.Wildpret	*	N	N	N		Y
Arecaceae	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> (Cham.) Glassman	*	N	N	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave</i> sp.	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Asparagaceae	<i>Arthropodium minus</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		N
Asparagaceae	<i>Arthropodium</i> sp. South-east Highlands (N.G.Walsh 811) Vic. Herbarium	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		N
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (L.) W.Wight	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i> Baker	*	Y	N	N		N
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i> Baker	*	N	N	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> (Thunb.) Jacques	*	N	N	Y		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Dracaena draco</i> (L.) L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Dracaena trifasciata</i> (Prain) Mabb.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Laxmannia gracilis</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i> A.T.Lee	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra fluviatilis</i> (R.Br.) A.T.Lee	native	Y	N	N		N
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> Labill.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> (R.Br.) Britten subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asparagaceae	<i>Yucca</i> sp.	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe arborescens</i> Mill.	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe maculata</i> All.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i> (J.Sm.) Hook.	native	N	N	N		Y
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i> Cav.	native	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> (Spreng.) R.M.King & H.Rob.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina riparia</i> (Regel) R.M.King & H.Rob.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (L.) K.Lewin	*	Y	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia verlotiorum</i> Lamotte	*	Y	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens alba</i> (L.) DC.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens subalternans</i> DC.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome graminea</i> (Labill.) F.Muell.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome triloba</i> Gaudich.	native	Y	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i> Benth.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia sifton</i> Orchard	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Centipeda minima</i> (L.) A.Braun & Asch. subsp. <i>minima</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> (L.) Norl.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> (Labill.) Steetz	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Savi) Ten.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i> (Labill.) Paul G.Wilson	native	Y	Y	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula australis</i> (Sieber ex Spreng.) Hook.f.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N

Family	Species	Origin * = non native	Price 1979	Price 1988	Rawling Neff 1990	Gibson 1992	Mesaglio 2024
Asteraceae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) S.Moore	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> (L.) H.Rob.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Delairea odorata</i> Lem.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Dimorphotheca ecklonis</i> DC.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Erechtites valerianifolius</i> (Link ex Spreng.) DC.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i> Retz.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton involuocratus</i> (G.Forst.) Holub	native	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton japonicus</i> (Thunb.) Holub	native	Y	Y	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i> (Willd.) Holub	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Asteraceae	<i>Euryops chrysanthemoides</i> (DC.) B.Nord.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Facelis retusa</i> (Lam.) Sch.Bip.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> Cav.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta calviceps</i> (Fernald) Cabrera	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta impatiens</i> G.L.Nesom	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta pensylvanica</i> (Willd.) Cabrera	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i> (L.) Cabrera	*	Y	N	Y		N
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta</i> sp.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Glossocardia bidens</i> (Retz.) Veldkamp	native	N	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris albiflora</i> (Kuntze) Azevedo-Gonc. & Matzenb.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca virosa</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i> (Cass.) A.R.Bean & Jian Wang ter	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> Lam.	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia microphylla</i> (Vent.) Maiden & Betche	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia viscidula</i> (F.Muell.) Benth.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> (Vent.) DC.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Picris angustifolia</i> DC. subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	native	Y	N	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> (L.) Hilliard & B.L.Burt	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio bathurstianus</i> (DC.) Sch.Bip.	native	N	Y	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i> A.Rich.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> A.Rich.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> Poir.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> A.Rich.	native	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i> Labill.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio</i> sp.	*	N	N	Y		N
Asteraceae	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> L.	native	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum</i> (L.) Gaertn.	*	Y	N	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Solenogyne bellioides</i> Cass.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Solenogyne dominii</i> L.G.Adams	native	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Soliva anthemifolia</i> (Juss.) Sweet	*	Y	N	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Soliva sessilis</i> Ruiz & Pav.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill	*	Y	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Sphaeromorphaea australis</i> (Less.) Kitam.	native	N	N	N	Y	N

Family	Species	Origin *=-non native	Price 1979	Price 1988	Rawling Neff 1990	Gibson 1992	Mesaglio 2024
Asteraceae	<i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i> (Michx.) G.L.Nesom	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> F.H.Wigg.	*	N	N	Y		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i> Turcz.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Urospermum picroides</i> (L.) Scop. ex F.W.Schmidt	*	N	N	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> DC. var. <i>cuneata</i>	native	N	Y	N		Y
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i> N.T.Burb.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia sulcata</i> N.T.Burb.	native	N	N	N		Y
Basellaceae	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> (Ten.) Steenis	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Berberidaceae	<i>Nandina domestica</i> Thunb.	*	N	N	N		Y
Bignoniaceae	<i>Campsis grandiflora</i> (Thunb.)	*	N	N	Y		N
Bignoniaceae	<i>Campsis x tagliabuana</i> (Vis.) Rehder	*	Y	N	N		N
Bignoniaceae	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> (L.) L.G.Lohmann	*	N	N	N		Y
Bignoniaceae	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> D.Don	*	N	N	N		Y
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> (Andrews) Steenis	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) Juss. ex Kunth	*	N	N	N		Y
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum rupestre</i> (Kaulf. ex Link) Christenh.	native	N	N	N		Y
Boraginaceae	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> Hoffm.	*	Y	N	N		N
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica x juncea</i> (L.) Czern.	*	Y	N	N		N
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i> Cirillo	*	Y	N	N		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine lilacina</i> Hook.	native	Y	N	N		N
Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> Turcz.	native	N	N	N		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine microthrix</i> I.Thomps.	native	N	N	N		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium africanum</i> (Burm.f.) DC.	*	N	N	N		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium bonariense</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium didymum</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Lobularia maritima</i> (L.) Desv.	*	Y	N	N		N
Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> (L.) Hayek	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> (L.) Scop.	*	Y	N	N		N
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Cactaceae	<i>Cereus</i> sp.	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia monacantha</i> Haw.	*	N	N	N		Y
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i> (Haw.) Haw.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Cactaceae	<i>Selenicereus undatus</i> (Haw.) D.R.Hunt	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Campanulaceae	<i>Isotoma fluviatilis</i> (R.Br.) F.Muell. ex Benth. subsp. <i>fluviatilis</i>	native	Y	Y	N		N
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia anceps</i> L.f.	native	Y	N	N		Y
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia capillaris</i> (G.Lodd.) G.Don	native	Y	Y	N		N
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> (G.Forst.) A.DC.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> (R.Br.) Sweet	native	Y	Y	N		N
Cannabaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>aspera</i> (Brongn.) Hewson	native	N	N	N		Y
Cannaceae	<i>Canna indica</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Cannaceae	<i>Canna</i> sp.	*	Y	N	N		N
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i> (Rovelli ex André) Rehder	*	Y	N	N		N

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Caprifoliaceae	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> (L.) DC.	*	Y	N	N		N
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> Thuill.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Paronychia brasiliensis</i> DC.	*	N	N	N		Y
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i> (Raf.) G.Lopez & Romo	*	Y	N	N		Y
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Petrorhagia nanteuillii</i> (Burnat) P.W.Ball & Heywood	*	Y	N	N		Y
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> (L.) L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina procumbens</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene gallica</i> L. var. <i>gallica</i>	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia levis</i> Cambess.	*	N	N	N		Y
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia rubra</i> (L.) J.Presl & C.Presl	*	Y	N	N		N
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (Salisb.) L.A.S.Johnson	native	N	N	N		Y
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> (Aiton) L.A.S.Johnson	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> Miq.	native	N	N	N		Y
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> Sieber ex Spreng.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia silvestris</i> (Lander & L.A.S.Johnson) M.P.Simmons	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Celastraceae	<i>Stackhousia muricata</i> Lindl.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i> Boucher ex DC.	*	N	N	N		Y
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania carinata</i> (R.Br.) Mosyakin & Clemants	native	N	N	N		Y
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania littoralis</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania pumilio</i> (R.Br.) Mosyakin & Clemants	native	N	N	N		Y
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia hastata</i> (R.Br.) A.J.Scott	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia nutans</i> (R.Br.) A.J.Scott subsp. <i>nutans</i>	native	Y	Y	N		N
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia polygonoides</i> (Murr) Paul G.Wilson	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia trigonos</i> (Schult.) Paul G.Wilson	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana microphylla</i> (Moq.) Paul G.Wilson	native	N	Y	N		N
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina cyanea</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> Vell.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia pallida</i> (Rose) D.R.Hunt	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i> Sims	native	N	N	N		Y
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus farinosus</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i> J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea indica</i> (Burm.) Merr.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (L.) Roth	*	N	N	N		Y
Convolvulaceae	<i>Polymeria calycina</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Schinz	*	Y	N	N		Y
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum fedtschenkoi</i> (Raym.-Hamet & H.Perrier) Lauz.-March.	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken	*	N	N	N		Y
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula multicava</i> Lem.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula peduncularis</i> (Sm.) F.Meigen	native	N	N	N		Y
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i> (Schult. & Schult.f.) Druce	native	N	Y	N		Y
Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum praealtum</i> A.DC.	*	Y	N	N		Planted
Cupressaceae	<i>Hesperocyparis lusitanica</i> (Mill.) Bartel	*	N	N	N		Y
Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea cooperi</i> (Hook. Ex F.Muell.) Domin	native	N	N	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i> (V.J.Cook) Soják	native	N	N	N	Y	N

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Cyperaceae	<i>Carex breviculmis</i> R.Br.	native	N	N	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex inversa</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex appressa</i> R.Br.	native	N	N	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i> (Rottb.) Endl. ex Hassk.	*	Y	N	N		N
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> Lam.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i> R.Br.	native	N	N	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus involucreatus</i> Rottb.	*	N	N	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus mirus</i> C.B.Clarke	native	Y	Y	N		N
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> Rottb.	native	N	Y	N		N
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis acuta</i> R.Br.	native	N	N	N	Y	N
Cyperaceae	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i> (Rottb.) Goetgh., Muasya & D.A.Simpson	native	N	N	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> (L.) Vahl	native	N	N	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i> (R.Br.) Spreng.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis cernua</i> (Vahl) Roem. & Schult.	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis sepulcralis</i> Steud.	*	N	N	Y		N
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma lineare</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		N
Cyperaceae	<i>Machaerina juncea</i> (R.Br.) T.Koyama	native	N	N	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> (C.C.Gmel.) Palla	native	N	N	N		Y
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus apogon</i> Roem. & Schult.	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (G.Forst.) Cockayne	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Didiereaceae	<i>Portulacaria afra</i> Jacq.	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i> DC. subsp. <i>aspera</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i> R.Br. ex DC.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia pedunculata</i> R.Br. ex DC.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera lunata</i> Buch.-Ham. ex DC.	native	N	N	N		Y
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera peltata</i> Thunb.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Elatinaceae	<i>Elatine gratiolooides</i> A.Cunn.	native	N	N	N		Y
Ericaceae	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i> (Cav.) R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon affinis</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Ericaceae	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i> (Sm.) R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha australis</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> Boiss.	native	Y	N	N		N
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Aiton	*	Y	N	N		Y
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia serpens</i> Kunth	*	N	N	N		Y
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> Graham	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia baileyana</i> F.Muell.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia binervia</i> (J.C.Wendl.) J.F.Macbr.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia brownii</i> (Poir.) Steud.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> Willd.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia falcata</i> Willd.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i> A.Cunn. ex G.Don	native	N	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia implexa</i> Benth.	native	N	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (Andrews) Willd. subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y

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Fabaceae	<i>Acacia longissima</i> H.L.Wendl.	native	N	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i> Tindale	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> A.Cunn. ex G.Don	*	N	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia pubescens</i> (Vent.) R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia stricta</i> (Andrews) Willd.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> (Salisb.) Court	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea buxifolia</i> A.Cunn.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Chorizema parviflorum</i> Benth.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> Andrews subsp. <i>ulicifolia</i> ; <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> subsp. <i>stenophylla</i> G.Chandler & Crisp	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i> F.Muell. ex Benth.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium varians</i> (Labill.) G.Don	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia sieberi</i> Steud.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i> (L.) Verdc.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> (L.) L.A.S.Johnson	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine clandestina</i> J.C.Wendl.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine microphylla</i> (Benth.) Tindale	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine tabacina</i> (Labill.) Benth.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium glabratum</i> DC.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Fabaceae	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> (Schneev.) Stearn	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea linearis</i> (Sm.) R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera australis</i> Willd.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i> (Schneev.) Vent.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus angustissimus</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i> Lag.	*	N	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus indicus</i> (L.) All.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Pullenia gunnii</i> (Benth. ex Hook.f.) H.Obashi & K.Obashi	native	N	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea retusa</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea villosa</i> Willd.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> (Vogel) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	*	Y	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium arvense</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium campestre</i> Schreb.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium dubium</i> Sibth.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> (L.) Gray	*	Y	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia sativa</i> L. subsp. <i>sativa</i> ; <i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i> (L.) Ehrh.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i> (L.) Schreb.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Fabaceae	<i>Zornia dyctiocarpa</i> DC.	native	Y	Y	N		Y

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Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> Rafn	*	Y	N	N		Y
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i> (Hoffmanns. & Link) Fritsch	*	Y	N	N		Y
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium homeanum</i> Turcz.	native	N	N	N		Y
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium solanderi</i> Carolin	native	N	Y	N		Y
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium</i> × <i>domesticum</i> L.H.Bailey	*	Y	N	N		N
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium inodorum</i> Willd.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i> Sm. subsp. <i>bellidifolia</i>	native	Y	Y	N		N
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia ovata</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia paniculata</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola albida</i> (Sm.) Druce	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i> Orchard	native	N	N	N		Y
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> Labill.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (Vell.) Verdc.	*	N	N	Y		N
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Caesia parviflora</i> R.Br. var. <i>parviflora</i> ; <i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>vittata</i> (R.Br.) R.J.F.Hend.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella brevipedunculata</i> R.J.F.Hend.	*	N	N	N		Y
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> Sims	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> R.Br. var. <i>longifolia</i>	native	N	Y	N		Y
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Phormium cookianum</i> Le Jol.	*	Y	N	N		N
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		N
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Tricoryne simplex</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		N
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i> G.Forst.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	*	N	N	Y		N
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i> Labill.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Iridaceae	<i>Crocasmia</i> × <i>crocosmiiflora</i> (Lemoine ex É.Morren) N.E.Br.	*	N	N	N		Y
Iridaceae	<i>Dietes grandiflora</i> N.E.Br.	*	N	N	N		Y
Iridaceae	<i>Freesia</i> sp.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.	*	N	N	Y		N
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Iridaceae	<i>Iris germanica</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Iridaceae	<i>Ixia</i> sp.	*	N	N	Y		N
Iridaceae	<i>Romulea rosea</i> var. <i>australis</i> (Ewart) M.P.de Vos	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium micranthum</i> Cav.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium rosulatum</i> E.P.Bicknell	*	N	N	N		Y
Iridaceae	<i>Sparaxis</i> sp.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Iridaceae	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i> (J.W.Mathews & L.Bolus) D.A.Cooke	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus articulatus</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus bufonius</i> L.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus capitatus</i> Weigel	*	N	N	Y		N
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus continuus</i> L.A.S.Johnson	native	N	N	N	Y	N
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus homalocalis</i> F.Muell. ex Benth.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus imbricatus</i> Laharpe	*	N	N	N		Y
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus microcephalus</i> Kunth	*	N	N	N		Y
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus mollis</i> L.A.S.Johnson	native	Y	Y	N		N
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus planifolius</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus polyanthemus</i> Buchenau	native	N	N	N	Y	N

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Juncaceae	<i>Juncus procerus</i> E.Mey.	native	Y	N	N		N
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus remotiflorus</i> L.A.S.Johnson	native	N	N	N	Y	N
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i> N.A.Wakef.	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i> L.A.S.Johnson	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus vaginatus</i> R.Br.	native	Y	N	N		N
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin striata</i> Ruiz & Pav.	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Lamiaceae	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha × piperita</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha diemenica</i> Spreng.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i> Willd.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Lamiaceae	<i>Scutellaria racemosa</i> Pers.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys arvensis</i> (L.) L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha glabella</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		N
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha paniculata</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) J.Presl	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Linaceae	<i>Linum marginale</i> A.Cunn.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Linaceae	<i>Linum trigynum</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Linaceae	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme polymorpha</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		N
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema gaudichaudii</i> (DC.) Tiegh.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema miquelii</i> (Lehm. ex Miq.) Tiegh.	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Loranthaceae	<i>Dendrophthoe vitellina</i> (F.Muell.) Tiegh.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Loranthaceae	<i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i> (DC.) Barlow	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (L.) Pers.	*	N	N	Y		N
Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> L.	native	Y	N	N		Y
Malvaceae	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> (A.Cunn. ex G.Don) F.Muell.	*	N	N	N		Y
Malvaceae	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Schott & Endl.) R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Malvaceae	<i>Brachychiton discolor</i> F.Muell.	*	N	N	N		Y
Malvaceae	<i>Commersonia dasyphylla</i> Andrews	native	Y	Y	N		N
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Malvaceae	<i>Lasiopetalum parviflorum</i> Rudge	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Malvaceae	<i>Malva nicaeensis</i> All.	*	N	N	N		Y
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Malvaceae	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i> (L.) G.Don	*	Y	N	N		Y
Malvaceae	<i>Pavonia hastata</i> Cav.	*	N	N	N		Y
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	native	N	N	N		Y
Menispermaceae	<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i> F.Muell.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides indica</i> (L.) Kuntze	*	N	N	Y		N
Moraceae	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> Desf. ex Vent.	native	N	N	N		Y
Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Moraceae	<i>Morus nigra</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora floribunda</i> (Sm.) Sweet	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i> (Link) DC.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon linearis</i> (Schrad. & J.C.Wendl.) Colvill ex Sweet	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon pinifolius</i> (J.C.Wendl.) Sweet	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon salignus</i> (Sm.) Colvill ex Sweet	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i> (Sol. ex Gaertn.) G.Don	*	N	N	N		Y

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Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> (Hook.) K.D.Hill & L.A.S.Johnson	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> Naudin subsp. <i>amplifolia</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i> Sm.	native	N	N	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> Sieber ex Spreng.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> F.Muell. subsp. <i>fibrosa</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i> Blakely	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>maidenii</i> (F.Muell.) J.B.Kirkp.;	*	Y	N	Y		N
	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>pseudoglobulus</i> (Naudin) J.B.Kirkp.						
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> W.Hill	*	N	N	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> Link	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> A.Cunn. ex Schauer	*	Y	N	Y		N
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> F.Muell.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> Roxb.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> Sm.	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> DC.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> J.White	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> Sm.	*	Y	N	N		N
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> A.Cunn. ex Woolls subsp. <i>sideroxylon</i>	native	Y	N	N		N
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i> (Sm.) Druce	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> Salisb. subsp. <i>polygalifolium</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i> (J.White) Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> (Sol. ex Gaertn.) Sm.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca decora</i> (Salisb.) Britten	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca diosmatifolia</i> Dum.Cours.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> Sm.	*	Y	N	N		N
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> (Sol. ex Gaertn.) Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i> Sm.	native	Y	N	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> (Sm.) Nied.	native	Y	N	N		N
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium floribundum</i> F.Muell.	*	N	N	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium oleosum</i> (F.Muell.) B.Hyland	*	N	N	N		Y
Myrtaceae	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> (Sm.) Peter G.Wilson & J.T.Waterh.	*	N	N	N		Y
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> (Hochst.) Walp.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i> C.B.Clarke	*	N	N	N		Y
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> W.T.Aiton	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> Lour.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i> Vent. f. <i>longifolia</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea ovata</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i> (Wall. ex G.Don) Cif.	*	N	N	Y		Y

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Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i> Ser. subsp. <i>billardioreanum</i> ; <i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i> subsp. <i>cinereum</i> (A.Rich.) P.H.Raven & Engelhorn	native	N	Y	N		Y
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> Raf.	*	N	N	N		Y
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i> (L.) H.Hara	*	N	N	N		Y
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera indecora</i> Cambess.	*	N	N	N		Y
Orchidaceae	<i>Dipodium punctatum</i> (Sm.) R.Br.	native	N	N	N		Y
Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris maculata</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis</i> sp.	native	N	N	N	Y	N
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis oblonga</i> D.L.Jones	native	N	N	N		Y
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis rufa</i> R.Br.	native	N	N	N		Y
Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis articulata</i> Savigny	*	Y	N	N		N
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis debilis</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i> (DC.) Lourteig	*	Y	N	N		Y
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis latifolia</i> Kunth	*	Y	N	N		Y
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis perennans</i> Haw.	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis radicata</i> A.Rich.	native	N	N	N		Y
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis thompsoniae</i> B.J.Conn & P.G.Richards	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Papaveraceae	<i>Fumaria bastardii</i> Boreau	*	N	N	N		Y
Papaveraceae	<i>Fumaria muralis</i> Sond. ex W.D.J.Koch subsp. <i>muralis</i>	*	Y	N	N		Y
Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver dubium</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver hybridum</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> subsp. <i>setigerum</i> (DC.) Arcang.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims	*	N	N	N		Y
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> (Müll.Arg.) Müll.Arg.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> (Müll.Arg.) F.M.Bailey	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i> Hook.f.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i> Roxb.	*	N	N	N		Y
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i> Brongn.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Pittosporaceae	<i>Auranticarpa rhombifolia</i> (A.Cunn. ex Hook.) L.W.Cayzer, Crisp & I.Telford	*	N	N	N		Y
Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i> Salisb.	native	N	N	N		Y
Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera scandens</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> Cav.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Pittosporaceae	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> (Hook.) F.Muell.	*	N	N	N		Y
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i> (A.Cunn. ex Loudon) L.W.Cayzer, Crisp & I.Telford	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> W.T.Aiton	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> Vent.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> Scop.	*	N	N	N		Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Gratiola pedunculata</i> R.Br.	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Misopates orontium</i> (L.) Raf.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago coronopus</i> L.	*	N	N	Y		N
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago debilis</i> R.Br.	native	N	N	N	Y	Y

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Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago myosuroides</i> Lam. subsp. <i>myosuroides</i>	*	N	N	N		Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago varia</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica arvensis</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica calycina</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		N
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica persica</i> Poir.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica plebeia</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus</i> × <i>hispanica</i> Mill. ex Münchh.	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Poaceae	<i>Amphibromus neesii</i> Steud.	native	Y	N	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Anthosachne scabra</i> (R.Br.) Nevski	native	N	N	N	Y	Y
Poaceae	<i>Aristida ramosa</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Aristida vagans</i> Cav.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i> (R.Br.) S.W.L.Jacobs & J.Everett	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> (J.Everett & S.W.L.Jacobs) S.W.L.Jacobs & J.Everett; <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>nervosa</i> (Vickery) S.W.L.Jacobs & J.Everett; <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> (Spreng.) S.W.L.Jacobs & J.Everett subsp. <i>rudis</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> (Lindl.) S.W.L.Jacobs & J.Everett	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa setacea</i> (R.Br.) S.W.L.Jacobs & J.Everett	native	N	N	N	Y	N
Poaceae	<i>Avena barbata</i> Pott ex Link	*	Y	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Avena sterilis</i> subsp. <i>ludoviciana</i> (Durieu) Nyman	*	Y	N	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i> (Raddi) Kuhlm.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> (Hack.) C.E.Hubb.	native	N	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i> (Steud.) S.T.Blake	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Briza maxima</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Briza minor</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Bromus catharticus</i> Vahl	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> Roth	*	Y	N	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Bromus rubens</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i> S.T.Blake	native	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> (Hochst. ex Chiov.) Morrone	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Chascolytrum subaristatum</i> (Lam.) Desv.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i> Kunth	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Chloris truncata</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Chloris ventricosa</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Chloris virgata</i> Sw.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> (Schult. & Schult.f.) Asch. & Graebn.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> (R.Br.) A.Camus	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Poaceae	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i> (Labill.) Benth.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i> (L.f.) Hook.f.	native	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i> (Cav.) Domin	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne rara</i> (R.Br.) Vickery	native	Y	Y	N		N

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Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> (Retz.) Koeler	*	Y	N	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria didactyla</i> Willd.	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria parviflora</i> (R.Br.) Hughes	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ramularis</i> (Trin.) Henrard	native	N	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (L.) Scop.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa telmatophila</i> P.W.Michael & Vickery	native	N	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i> C.E.Hubb. var. <i>caespitosus</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i> (G.Forst.) P.Beauv.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> Lam.	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> Sm.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Poaceae	<i>Eleusine tristachya</i> (Lam.) Lam.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia marginata</i> (R.Br.) Hughes	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i> (R.Br.) Hughes	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis benthamii</i> Mattei	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i> (Kunth) Nees	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i> (Schrad.) Nees	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis elongata</i> (Willd.) J.Jacq.	native	N	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i> (R.Br.) Steud.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis lugens</i> Nees	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis parviflora</i> (R.Br.) Trin.	native	N	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis tenuifolia</i> (A.Rich.) Hochst. ex Steud.	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha</i> (Stapf ex Thell.) J.M.Black	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i> (R.Br.) Trin.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> (G.Forst.) Trin.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> Lam.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Lolium rigidum</i> Gaudin	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> (Jacq.) B.K.Simon & S.W.L.Jacobs	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i> (Willd.) Zizka	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> (Labill.) R.Br. var. <i>stipoides</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Opismenus hirtellus</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i> R.Br.	native	N	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Panicum simile</i> Domin	native	N	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium aversum</i> Vickery	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium criniforme</i> S.T.Blake	native	N	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium distans</i> (Trin.) Hughes	native	N	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium gracile</i> (R.Br.) Hughes	native	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> Poir.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum quadrifarium</i> Lam.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i> Steud.	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> Sw.	native	N	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Phalaris minor</i> Retz.	*	Y	N	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	native	Y	Y	N		Y

Family	Species	Origin *=-non native	Price 1979	Price 1988	Rawling Neff 1990	Gibson 1992	Mesaglio 2024
Poaceae	<i>Poa affinis</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Poa annua</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Poa labillardierei</i> Steud. var. <i>labillardierei</i>	native	N	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Poa sieberiana</i> Spreng. var. <i>sieberiana</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon lutosus</i> (Poir.) Hitchc.	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (L.) Desf.	*	Y	N	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon viridis</i> (Gouan) Breistr.	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma bipartitum</i> (Link) A.M.Humphreys & H.P.Linder	native	N	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i> (Lindl.) Connor & Edgar	native	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma fulvum</i> (Vickery) A.M.Humphreys & H.P.Linder	native	N	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma longifolium</i> (R.Br.) Connor & Edgar	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i> (R.Br.) A.M.Humphreys & H.P.Linder	native	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> (R.Br.) Connor & Edgar	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i> (R.Br.) Connor & Edgar	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i> (Steud.) A.Hansen & Sunding	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i> (J.Koenig) Stapf	*	Y	N	Y		N
Poaceae	<i>Setaria parviflora</i> (Poir.) Kerguelen	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Setaria pumila</i> (Poir.) Roem. & Schult.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum leiocladum</i> (Hack.) C.E.Hubb.	*	Y	N	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i> (Poir.) Robyns & Tournay	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus creber</i> De Nardi	native	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus elongatus</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i> (Steud.) Clayton	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> (Walter) Kuntze	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i> Forssk.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa foliosa</i> (R.Br.) R.D.Webster	native	Y	Y	N		N
Poaceae	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i> (L.) Gray	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Poaceae	<i>Vulpia muralis</i> (Kunth) Nees	*	N	N	N		Y
Poaceae	<i>Vulpia myuros</i> (L.) C.C.Gmel.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala japonica</i> Houtt.	native	N	N	N	Y	N
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala virgata</i> Thunb.	*	N	N	N		Y
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i> (R.Br.) K.L.Wilson	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (L.) Delarbre	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex brownii</i> Campd.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> Murray	*	Y	N	N		Y
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex sagittatus</i> Thunb.	*	N	N	N		Y
Pontederiaceae	<i>Pontederia crassipes</i> Mart.	*	N	N	Y		N
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca</i> sp.	*	N	N	Y		N
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i> L.	native	N	N	N		Y

Family	Species	Origin *=-non native	Price 1979	Price 1988	Rawling Neff 1990	Gibson 1992	Mesaglio 2024
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> (L.) U.Manns & Anderb. var. <i>arvensis</i> ; <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> var. <i>caerulea</i> (L.) Turland & Bergmeier	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Primulaceae	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Primulaceae	<i>Primula malacoides</i> Franch.	*	Y	N	N		N
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A.Cunn. ex R.Br.	*	N	N	N		Y
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea sericea</i> Schrad. & J.C.Wendl.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Proteaceae	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> Maiden & Betche	*	N	N	N		Y
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia linearis</i> Andrews	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> L.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i> (R.Br.) Mett.	native	N	N	N		Y
Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> Kunze subsp. <i>sieberi</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Pteridaceae	<i>Pellaea falcata</i> (R.Br.) Fée	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Pteridaceae	<i>Pellaea viridis</i> (Forssk.) Prantl	*	N	N	N		Y
Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris tremula</i> R.Br.	native	N	N	N		Y
Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris vittata</i> L.	native	N	N	N		Y
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis aristata</i> R.Br. ex Ker Gawl.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i> DC.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus repens</i> L.	*	N	N	Y		N
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris discolor</i> (Vent.) Poir.	native	N	N	N		Y
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris ferruginea</i> Sieber ex Fenzl	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris lanigera</i> (Andrews) Sims	native	Y	Y	N		N
Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> Franch.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Rosaceae	<i>Photinia glabra</i> (Thunb.) Franch. & Sav.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla indica</i> (Andrews) Th.Wolf	*	N	N	N		Y
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus domestica</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch	*	Y	N	N		N
Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha crenulata</i> (D.Don) M.Roem.	*	N	N	N		Y
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	*	Y	N	N		N
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> A.Newton	*	N	N	N		Y
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i> Willd.	*	Y	N	Y		N
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i> L.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea cantoniensis</i> Lour.	*	Y	N	N		N
Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula conferta</i> Hook.f.	native	N	Y	N		Y
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium leiocarpum</i> I.Thomps.	native	N	N	N		Y
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia aspera</i> Gaertn.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia diphylla</i> Gaertn.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia varia</i> Hook.f.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Rubiaceae	<i>Richardia stellaris</i> (Cham. & Schltld.) Steud.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Rubiaceae	<i>Rothmannia globosa</i> (Hochst.) Keay	*	N	N	N		Y
Rutaceae	<i>Asterolasia correifolia</i> (A.Juss.) Benth.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Rutaceae	<i>Boronia polygalifolia</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Rutaceae	<i>Correa reflexa</i> (Labill.) Vent.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Rutaceae	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack	*	N	N	N		Y
Rutaceae	<i>Zieria smithii</i> Andrews	native	Y	Y	N		Y

Family	Species	Origin * = non native	Price 1979	Price 1988	Rawling Neff 1990	Gibson 1992	Mesaglio 2024
Salicaceae	<i>Salix babylonica</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> Labill.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos strictus</i> R.Br.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Santalaceae	<i>Omphacomeria acerba</i> (R.Br.) A.DC.	native	N	Y	N		N
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer negundo</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> Sw.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> (A.Rich.) Radlk.	*	N	N	N		Y
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> J.C.Wendl.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila debilis</i> (Andrews) Chinnock	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum boninense</i> subsp. <i>australe</i> Chinnock	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i> Stokes	*	N	N	N		Y
Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i> Lindl.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum parqui</i> L'Hér.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> Miers	*	Y	N	N		N
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill.	*	Y	N	N		Y
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum chenopodioides</i> Lam.	*	N	N	N		Y
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i> Hepper & P.-M.L.Jaeger	*	Y	N	N		N
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> Scop.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i> Andrews	*	N	N	N		Y
Strelitziaceae	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i> Banks	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Christella dentata</i> (Forssk.) Brownsey & Jermy	native	N	N	N		Y
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Tropaeolaceae	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Typhaceae	<i>Typha domingensis</i> Pers.	native	N	Y	N		N
Typhaceae	<i>Typha orientalis</i> C.Presl	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Jacq.	*	N	N	N		Y
Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> L.	*	N	N	N		Y
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> L.	*	Y	N	Y		Y
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> L.	*	Y	N	N		N
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena quadrangularis</i> Vell.	*	N	N	N		Y
Violaceae	<i>Viola banksii</i> K.R.Thiele & Prober	planted	N	N	N		Planted
Violaceae	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i> Sm.	native	Y	Y	N		N
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i> (F.Muell.) Domin	native	N	N	N		Y
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus antarctica</i> Vent.	native	N	N	N		Y
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> R.Br. subsp. <i>minor</i>	native	Y	Y	N		Y
Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia spiralis</i> (Salisb.) Miq.	native	Y	Y	N		Y

Appendix 2: Changes made to historical species lists.

Species	Explanation
Price 1979, added species	
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Price named this species in his final combined species list for Wategora Reserve and Rookwood Cemetery, but didn't specify which site he observed it at. However, he annotated the habitat as 'Low woodland, Duck River', and thus he must have seen it in Wategora Reserve.
Price 1979, removed taxon	
<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>vittata</i>	Price listed both <i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> and <i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>vittata</i> as separate entities. Since the master species list treats unique entities at a species level or coarser, these two listings become duplicates. I also observed both varieties of this species.
<i>Diuris brevifolia</i>	In Colin Gibson's field notes, he annotated this species as being a misidentification (by Price) of <i>Diuris sulphurea</i> , which was already listed by Price. Also note that <i>Diuris brevifolia</i> is a South Australia endemic.
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Price listed <i>Vicia angustifolia</i> , but that taxon is now synonymised under <i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i> , and <i>Vicia sativa</i> was already separately listed by Price. Since the master species list treats unique entities at a species level or coarser, these two listings become duplicates.
<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	Price listed both <i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i> and <i>Gamochaeta spicatum</i> , but the latter is now synonymised under the former, so these two listings become duplicates.
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>pseudoglobulus</i>	Price listed <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>maidenii</i> and <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>st. johnii</i> . The latter is now referable to <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>pseudoglobulus</i> . Since the master species list treats unique entities at a species level or coarser, these two listings become duplicates.
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	This species was listed by Price, however, Hewitt (2013) noted that, for his surveys, Price "also drew from his observations of the 'scattered, veteran eucalypts' of the State hospital grounds at Lidcombe, the Carnarvon Golf Course at Berala, and various parks and yards immediately east and west of [Wategora Reserve and Rookwood Cemetery]." Further, on page 27 of Price (1979), he explicitly noted that all species annotated with a 'D' were from "Duck River; rarely, west of the southern railway" (emphasis mine; i.e., outside of the actual survey area). This is further supported by Price's omission of habitat information for this species. Also, given I did not observe this species during my survey, I believe it is very likely that it was indeed observed by Price, but in the general vicinity around Wategora Reserve, and not in the study area itself.
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus acaciiformis</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Angophora costata</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	As for <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> .
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	This species was listed by Price as a native, but he then omitted it from his 1988 list. In his 1979 list, Price included a table (between the pages numbered 20 and 21) providing more information on eucalypts he observed. <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> was included in this table, and Price explicitly noted this species was planted in the reserve. His original annotation of it as native/naturally occurring in his 1979 species list must therefore have been an error that he realised and corrected for his 1988 list. I also observed a planted <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> within the reserve, and thus have removed this species given its representation in the reserve only by planted individuals.
Price 1979, changed name	
<i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i> sens. lat. becomes <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	In his 1988 list, Price did not list <i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i> , but instead listed <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> ; I believe he was correcting an initial misidentification (especially noting his original annotation of 'sens. lat.' in his 1979 list) and that his original 1970s observations were thus of <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> . I also observed <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> as a very common species currently present in Wategora Reserve, and did not observe <i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i> .
<i>Denhamia cunninghamii</i> becomes <i>Denhamia silvestris</i>	In his 1988 list, Price did not list <i>Denhamia cunninghamii</i> , but instead listed <i>Denhamia silvestris</i> ; I believe he was correcting an initial misidentification (especially noting the native range of <i>Denhamia cunninghamii</i> does not extend to Sydney), and that his original observations were thus of <i>Denhamia silvestris</i> . I also observed <i>Denhamia silvestris</i> as a common species currently present in Wategora Reserve, and did not observe <i>Denhamia cunninghamii</i> .

Species	Explanation
<i>Senecio lautus</i> becomes <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	It was not until the 1980s that the presence of the very similar, non-native species <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> in Australia was realised, and indeed Thompson (2005) explicitly notes that "Prior to [the early 1980s], specimens of [<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>] had been assigned to <i>S. lautus</i> ". <i>Senecio lautus</i> was not listed by Price in his 1988 list, so I believe his original observations were thus of <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> , and that he realised this and self-corrected his list. I also observed <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> as a common species currently present in Wategora Reserve
<i>Cassinia arcuata</i> becomes <i>Cassinia sifton</i>	Until 2017, the entity that Price observed was referred to by the misapplied name <i>Cassinia arcuata</i> . Orchard (2017) provided the new name <i>Cassinia sifton</i> for this entity, and presents a comprehensive discussion of the nomenclatural confusion surrounding these two species. I also observed <i>Cassinia sifton</i> during my survey.
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> becomes <i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i>	Price listed this as <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> . Bean and Wang (2017) note that <i>Ixauchenus sublyratus</i> was historically placed as a synonym of <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> , but was actually a valid species. Wang and Bean (2019) then created <i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i> as a new combination based on <i>Ixauchenus sublyratus</i> . Combined with the fact that I observed <i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i> as a common species currently present in Wategora Reserve, and did not observe <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> , I believe that Price observed <i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i> .
<i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> becomes <i>Dillwynia sieberi</i>	Price listed this as <i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> , however, Albrecht and Crisp (1993) note that the two species [<i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> and <i>Dillwynia sieberi</i>] had been confused under the name <i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> . They concluded that <i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> s.s. has a distribution in Victoria and a few sites in southern NSW, and reinstated the name <i>Dillwynia sieberi</i> for plants distributed across southeastern QLD, NSW, and a small area in eastern Victoria. Price therefore observed <i>Dillwynia sieberi</i> .
<i>Narcissus</i> (<i>jonquilla</i> ?) becomes <i>Narcissus</i> sp.	Price listed this as ' <i>Narcissus</i> (<i>jonquilla</i> ?)'. Given his uncertainty as to which species he observed, and that <i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> and <i>Narcissus tazetta</i> are also naturalised in Sydney, I have downgraded this listing to genus.
<i>Aloe</i> sp. becomes <i>Aloe maculata</i>	There is currently a large, well-established naturalised patch of <i>Aloe maculata</i> in the reserve, likely the same population seen by Price, and this is the most common naturalised <i>Aloe</i> species in the area.
<i>Erythrina</i> sp. becomes <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Price listed this as <i>Erythrina</i> sp.; I believe he observed <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> . <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> is currently abundant and widespread along the length of the creek in the reserve, including several very large/old individuals that almost certainly would have been present during Price's survey. It is also the only <i>Erythrina</i> species currently present in the reserve.
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp. becomes <i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>	Price listed this as <i>Cotoneaster</i> sp., however, given that Neff and Rawling (1990) recorded <i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> , I observed <i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> during my survey, and that the <i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> I observed would have been present during Price's survey given its size/age, I'm confident Price also observed <i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> .
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> becomes <i>Arthropodium</i> sp. South-east Highlands (N.G.Walsh 811) Vic. Herbarium	Price listed this as <i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Arthropodium</i> sp. South-east Highlands (N.G.Walsh 811). The two species are very similar, and difficult to separate when not in flower; in both the PlantNET and VicFlora keys, the two species are separated based on anther colour (purple versus white or green respectively). The first reference to this entity is the now synonymised <i>Arthropodium</i> sp. Tasmania (N.Brittan s.n.) from 1991 (see https://biodiversity.org.au/nsl/services/rest/node/apni/2911412), twelve years after Price's 1979 list. This was followed by <i>Arthropodium</i> sp.B (1993) and <i>Arthropodium</i> sp.2 (1994). <i>Arthropodium</i> sp. South-east Highlands (N.G.Walsh 811) is currently common and widespread throughout the reserve based on my observations, and I did not observe <i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> during my survey.
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> becomes <i>Artemisia verlotiorum</i>	Price listed this as <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Artemisia verlotiorum</i> . All current floras for NSW or Sydney list either <i>Artemisia verlotiorum</i> as the sole naturalised <i>Artemisia</i> species, or both <i>Artemisia verlotiorum</i> and <i>Artemisia arborescens</i> , with none listing <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> . <i>Artemisia verlotiorum</i> is currently abundant and widespread along the length of the creek in the reserve, and I did not observe <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> during my survey. The two are also similar in appearance, and thus I believe Price's listing of <i>A. vulgaris</i> was a misidentification of <i>Artemisia verlotiorum</i> .
<i>Myoporum insulare</i> becomes <i>Myoporum boninense</i>	Price listed this species as <i>Myoporum insulare</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Myoporum boninense</i> . The two species are superficially similar, however, the habitat/vegetation type in the reserve is wrong for <i>Myoporum insulare</i> . Further, I observed <i>Myoporum boninense</i> during my survey, including some large/old individuals that were likely present during Price's survey, but did not observe <i>Myoporum insulare</i> .
<i>Stackhousia viminea</i> becomes <i>Stackhousia muricata</i>	Price listed this as <i>Stackhousia viminea</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Stackhousia muricata</i> . The two species are very similar, and difficult to separate when not fruiting. I observed <i>Stackhousia muricata</i> as a common species during my survey, but did not observe <i>Stackhousia viminea</i> . In personal communications, Colin Gibson also indicated to me that he has observed and collected <i>Stackhousia muricata</i> at nearby locations, but never <i>Stackhousia viminea</i> .
<i>Homalanthus stillingiifolius</i> becomes <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	In a letter to Colin Gibson dated 21/1/1992, Price noted that "Neither [<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i> and the <i>Homalanthus</i>] should be on the list. Doug [Benson] queried the <i>Omalanthus</i> six months or more back and I pointed out to him then that I was wrong." Price further clarified that the correct listing was <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> .

Species	Explanation
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i> becomes <i>Juncus mollis</i>	Price listed this species as <i>Juncus sarophorus</i> , but Colin Gibson, in a letter to Price dated 31/12/1991, noted that this entity was likely to be <i>Juncus</i> sp. X based on his own collections and consultation with an authority. Price ceded this was probably correct in a letter dated 21/1/1992. <i>Juncus</i> sp. X is now recognised as <i>Juncus mollis</i> .
<i>Xanthorrhoea resinosa</i> subsp. <i>concava</i> becomes <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i>	Price listed this as <i>Xanthorrhoea resinosa</i> subsp. <i>concava</i> , which has now been raised to species level, <i>Xanthorrhoea concava</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> . The two species are superficially similar. I observed <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> during my survey, including some large/old individuals that were almost certainly present during Price's survey, but did not observe <i>Xanthorrhoea concava</i> .
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i> becomes <i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	In his 1988 list, Price did not list <i>Hypericum japonicum</i> , but instead listed <i>Hypericum gramineum</i> ; I believe he was correcting an initial misidentification (especially noting that <i>H. japonicum</i> was annotated as common in the reserve in 1979, and thus it seems unlikely that by 1988 it would have completely disappeared from the reserve and been entirely replaced by a very similar, congeneric species), and that his original observations were thus of <i>Hypericum gramineum</i> . I also note that the PlantNET page for <i>Hypericum</i> states: "There is variability in the native plants currently identified as <i>Hypericum gramineum</i> and <i>H. japonicum</i> in Australia, and in light of preliminary morphological and molecular investigations there is the possibility of new taxa, the misapplication of names, hybridisation of taxa, etc."; the two can be easily confused.
<i>Freesia refracta</i> var. <i>odorata</i> becomes <i>Freesia</i> sp.	Price listed this as <i>Freesia refracta</i> var. <i>odorata</i> , however, this is a misapplied name in Australia. The widely naturalised <i>Freesia</i> naturalised in Australia is a hybrid taxon; different sources provide different hybrid formulas and it is unclear to me which is most appropriate to use, so I have chosen to list this entity as <i>Freesia</i> sp.
<i>Hovea longifolia</i> becomes <i>Hovea linearis</i>	Price listed this as <i>Hovea longifolia</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Hovea linearis</i> . The two species are similar, and indeed PlantNET currently notes that "Conservative taxonomic treatments of eastern forms in the past have resulted in the name <i>Hovea longifolia</i> historically being applied to the majority of the species described in this treatment". Further, I observed <i>Hovea linearis</i> during my survey, but did not observe <i>Hovea longifolia</i> .
Price 1988, added species	
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	This species was listed by Price in his 1979 list, but then omitted in his 1988 list. In correspondence between Price and Gibson (1991–1993), Price initially explained that the omission was due to his difficulties separating <i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> from <i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i> in the reserve due to their similarity. However, Price eventually confirmed/accepted the presence of <i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> per Gibson's observations, and thus I have reinstated it here.
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	In correspondence with Colin Gibson (1992), Price noted that he had previously collected this species at Duck River, but it was ambiguous [in the letter] whether this was before or after the release of his 1988 list. However, it did appear in Price's 1979 list, and therefore his 1988 omission appears to be in error. I have thus reinstated it here.
<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	This species was annotated in Gibson's 1992 list as 'Seen before but not listed by GAP [Price]', i.e., mistakenly omitted from by Price from his 1988 list. I have thus added it here.
<i>Plantago varia</i>	This species was annotated in Gibson's 1992 list as 'Seen before but not listed by GAP [Price]', i.e., mistakenly omitted from by Price from his 1988 list. I have thus added it here.
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>	Price listed this species as non-native in his 1979 list, and thus didn't include it in his 1988 list. However, it is actually a native species, so I have reinstated it here.
<i>Poa affinis</i>	Price listed this species as non-native in his 1979 list, and thus didn't include it in his 1988 list. However, it is actually a native species, so I have reinstated it here.
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Price listed this species as non-native in his 1979 list, and thus didn't include it in his 1988 list. However, it is actually a native species, so I have reinstated it here.
Price 1988, removed taxon	
<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>vittata</i>	Price listed both <i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> and <i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>vittata</i> as separate entities. Since the master species list treats unique entities at a species level or coarser, these two listings become duplicates. I also observed both varieties of this species.
<i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i> subsp. <i>cinereum</i>	Price listed both <i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i> subsp. <i>cinereum</i> and <i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i> subsp. <i>billardioreanum</i> as separate entities. Since the master species list treats unique entities at a species level or coarser, these two listings become duplicates.
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i> × <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	A hybrid taxon, with both parent species already listed by Price.
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	This is actually a non-native species, and thus I have removed it from Price's 1988 list given it was for native species only.
<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Price listed both <i>Callistemon linearis</i> and <i>Callistemon rigidus</i> , but since the latter is now synonymised under the former, these two listings become duplicates.
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	This is actually a non-native species, and thus I have removed it from Price's 1988 list given it was for native species only.

Species	Explanation
<i>Diuris brevifolia</i>	In Colin Gibson's field notes, he annotated this species as being a misidentification (by Price) of <i>Diuris sulphurea</i> , which was already listed by Price. Also note that <i>Diuris brevifolia</i> is a South Australia endemic.
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	This species is non-native within the reserve, being an invader from the surrounding sporting fields, lawns and golf course. Price also annotated it as non-native in his 1979 list, and thus his 1988 listing of it as native was in error.
<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i>	In a letter to Colin Gibson dated 21/1/1992, Price noted that "Neither [<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i> and <i>Homalanthus stillingiifolius</i>] should be on the list."
<i>Poa annua</i>	This is actually a non-native species, and thus I have removed it from Price's 1988 list given it was for native species only.
Price 1988, changed name	
<i>Brachyscome angustifolia</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> becomes <i>Brachyscome graminea</i>	This species was listed by Price as <i>Brachyscome angustifolia</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> , but that name is now synonymised under <i>Brachyscome graminea</i> . See Short (2009) and Short (2014) for a discussion of the taxonomic confusion surrounding <i>Brachyscome angustifolia</i> .
<i>Xanthorrhoea resinosa</i> subsp. <i>concava</i> becomes <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i>	Price listed this as <i>Xanthorrhoea resinosa</i> subsp. <i>concava</i> , which has now been raised to species level, i.e., <i>Xanthorrhoea concava</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> . The two species are superficially similar. I observed <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> during my survey, including some large/old individuals that were almost certainly present during Price's survey, but did not observe <i>Xanthorrhoea concava</i> .
<i>Cassinia arcuata</i> becomes <i>Cassinia sifton</i>	Until 2017, the entity that Price observed was referred to by the misapplied name <i>Cassinia arcuata</i> . Orchard (2017) provided the new name <i>Cassinia sifton</i> for this entity, and presents a comprehensive discussion of the nomenclatural confusion surrounding these two species. I also observed <i>Cassinia sifton</i> during my survey.
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> becomes <i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i>	Price listed this as <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> . Bean and Wang (2017) note that <i>Ixauchenus sublyratus</i> was historically placed as a synonym of <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> , but was actually a valid species. Wang and Bean (2019) then created <i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i> as a new combination based on <i>Ixauchenus sublyratus</i> . Combined with the fact that I observed <i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i> as a common species currently present in Wategora Reserve, and did not observe <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> , I believe that Price observed <i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i> .
<i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> becomes <i>Dillwynia sieberi</i>	Price listed this as <i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> , however, Albrecht and Crisp (1993) note that the two species [<i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> and <i>Dillwynia sieberi</i>] had been confused under the name <i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> . They concluded that <i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> s.s. has a distribution in Victoria and a few sites in southern NSW, and reinstated the name <i>Dillwynia sieberi</i> for plants distributed across southeastern QLD, NSW, and a small area in eastern Victoria. Price therefore observed <i>Dillwynia sieberi</i> .
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i> becomes <i>Cassytha paniculata</i>	Price listed this species as <i>Cassytha paniculata</i> in his 1979 list, but then changed it to <i>Cassytha pubescens</i> in his 1988 list due to <i>Cassytha paniculata</i> being synonymised under <i>Cassytha pubescens</i> (Weber 1981). However, <i>Cassytha paniculata</i> has since been recognised as a legitimate species occurring in Australia, and thus I have changed this back to Price's original listing, noting also that I observed <i>Cassytha paniculata</i> as a common species in the reserve during my survey, but did not observe <i>Cassytha pubescens</i> .
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> becomes <i>Arthropodium</i> sp. South-east Highlands (N.G.Walsh 811) Vic. Herbarium	Price listed this as <i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Arthropodium</i> sp. South-east Highlands (N.G.Walsh 811). The two species are very similar, and difficult to separate when not in flower; in both the PlantNET and VicFlora keys, the two species are separated based on anther colour (purple versus white or green respectively). The first reference to this entity is the now synonymised <i>Arthropodium</i> sp. Tasmania (N.Brittan s.n.) from 1991 (see https://biodiversity.org.au/nsl/services/rest/node/apni/2911412), three years after Price's list. This was followed by <i>Arthropodium</i> sp.B (1993) and <i>Arthropodium</i> sp.2 (1994). <i>Arthropodium</i> sp. South-east Highlands (N.G.Walsh 811) is currently common and widespread throughout the reserve based on my observations, and I did not observe <i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i> during my survey.
<i>Mentha satureioides</i> becomes <i>Mentha diemenica</i>	Price listed this as <i>Mentha satureioides</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Mentha diemenica</i> . During my survey I observed a single small patch of <i>Mentha diemenica</i> (with individuals clearly displaying the "short recurved simple hairs" as described on PlantNET), but did not observe <i>Mentha satureioides</i> . Notably, the PlantNET pages for these species state: "The current circumscription of <i>M. satureioides</i> and <i>M. diemenica</i> represents the extremes of what appears to be a morphological continuum and is sometimes called the <i>M. satureioides</i> group. Many populations show a range of intermediates or combinations of the characters given in the key." During the collecting expedition to the reserve in August 2023, I showed this population to Trevor Wilson and we collected multiple vouchers. Wilson confirmed that my identification of <i>Mentha diemenica</i> was correct. I thus believe Price's listing of <i>Mentha satureioides</i> was a misidentification of <i>Mentha diemenica</i> .
<i>Myoporum insulare</i> becomes <i>Myoporum boninense</i>	Price listed this species as <i>Myoporum insulare</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Myoporum boninense</i> . The two species are superficially similar, however, the habitat/vegetation type in the reserve is wrong for <i>Myoporum insulare</i> . Further, I observed <i>Myoporum boninense</i> during my survey, including some large/old individuals that were likely present during Price's survey, but did not observe <i>Myoporum insulare</i> .

Species	Explanation
<i>Stackhousia viminea</i> becomes <i>Stackhousia muricata</i>	Price listed this as <i>Stackhousia viminea</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Stackhousia muricata</i> . The two species are very similar, and difficult to separate when not fruiting. I observed <i>Stackhousia muricata</i> as a common species during my survey, but did not observe <i>Stackhousia viminea</i> . In personal communications, Colin Gibson also indicated to me that he has observed and collected <i>Stackhousia muricata</i> at nearby locations, but never <i>Stackhousia viminea</i> .
<i>Homalanthus stillingiifolius</i> becomes <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	In a letter to Colin Gibson dated 21/1/1992, Price noted that "Neither [<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i> and the <i>Homalanthus</i>] should be on the list. Doug [Benson] queried the <i>Omalanthus</i> six months or more back and I pointed out to him then that I was wrong." Price further clarified that the correct listing was <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> .
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i> becomes <i>Juncus mollis</i>	Price listed this species as <i>Juncus sarophorus</i> , but Colin Gibson, in a letter to Price dated 31/12/1991, noted that this entity was likely to be <i>Juncus</i> sp. X based on his own collections and consultation with an authority. Price ceded this was probably correct in a letter dated 21/1/1992. <i>Juncus</i> sp. X is now recognised as <i>Juncus mollis</i> .
<i>Hovea longifolia</i> becomes <i>Hovea linearis</i>	Price listed this as <i>Hovea longifolia</i> , however, I believe that he observed <i>Hovea linearis</i> . The two species are similar, and indeed PlantNET currently notes that "Conservative taxonomic treatments of eastern forms in the past have resulted in the name <i>Hovea longifolia</i> historically being applied to the majority of the species described in this treatment". Further, I observed <i>Hovea linearis</i> during my survey, but did not observe <i>Hovea longifolia</i> .
Rawling and Neff 1990, removed taxon	
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	This is actually a native species, and thus I have removed it given Rawling and Neff's list was for non-native species only.
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	This is actually a native species, and thus I have removed it given Rawling and Neff's list was for non-native species only.
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	This is actually a native species, and thus I have removed it given Rawling and Neff's list was for non-native species only.
<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	This is actually a native species, and thus I have removed it given Rawling and Neff's list was for non-native species only.
<i>Poa affinis</i>	This is actually a native species, and thus I have removed it given Rawling and Neff's list was for non-native species only.
Rawling and Neff 1990, changed name	
<i>Aloe</i> sp. becomes <i>Aloe maculata</i>	There is currently a large, well-established naturalised patch of <i>Aloe maculata</i> in the reserve, likely the same population seen by Rawling and Neff, and this is the most common naturalised <i>Aloe</i> species in the area.
<i>Apium</i> sp. becomes <i>Apium graveolens</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i> was listed by Price 1979, I observed <i>Apium graveolens</i> during my survey, and <i>Apium graveolens</i> is the only currently recognised naturalised non-native <i>Apium</i> for NSW.
<i>Brassica</i> sp. becomes <i>Brassica rapa</i>	<i>Brassica rapa</i> was listed by Price 1979, I observed it during my survey, and Rawling and Neff annotated this entity as 'Wild Turnip', which out of the various brassicas, is most often associated with <i>Brassica rapa</i> .
<i>Cerastium</i> sp. becomes <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> was listed by Price 1979, I observed it during my survey, and it is the most common naturalised <i>Cerastium</i> species in the Greater Sydney region.
<i>Sisyrinchium</i> sp. becomes <i>Sisyrinchium micranthum</i>	<i>Sisyrinchium micranthum</i> was listed by Price 1979, and Rawling and Neff annotated their entity as 'Yellow Rush Lily'; while this name usually refers to the native species <i>Tricoryne elatior</i> , I can find at least one online use of it for <i>Sisyrinchium micranthum</i> .
Rawling and Neff 1990, excluded entity	
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	Could be <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> or <i>Medicago sativa</i> , both listed by Price (1979), or a number of other non-native species.
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	Could be <i>Trifolium campestre</i> , <i>Trifolium dubium</i> , <i>Trifolium glomeratum</i> or <i>Trifolium pratense</i> , all listed by Price (1979), or a number of other non-native species (aside from <i>Trifolium arvense</i> and <i>Trifolium repens</i> , both of which were already listed by both Rawling and Neff (1990) and Price (1979)).
<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.	Could be <i>Pelargonium</i> × <i>domesticum</i> , listed by Price (1979), or a number of other non-native species.
<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	Could be <i>Oxalis articulata</i> , <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> , <i>Oxalis debilis</i> , <i>Oxalis latifolia</i> or <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> , all listed by Price (1979), or a number of other non-native species.
<i>Plantago</i> sp.	I suspect they may have been referring to <i>Plantago varia</i> , a native species, as Price (1979) also mistakenly listed this species as non-native, but there are also a number of other non-native species it could be (aside from <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , which was already listed by both Rawling and Neff (1990) and Price (1979), and <i>Plantago coronopus</i> , which was already listed by Rawling and Neff (1990)).
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Could be <i>Prunus domestica</i> or <i>Prunus persica</i> , both listed by Price (1979), or a number of other non-native species.

Species	Explanation
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	Could be <i>Cyperus brevifolius</i> , listed by Price (1979), or a number of other non-native species (aside from <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> , which was already listed by both Rawling and Neff (1990) and Price (1979)).
<i>Iris</i> sp.	Could be <i>Iris germanica</i> , listed by Price (1979), or a number of other non-native species.
<i>Lolium</i> sp.	Could be <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> , listed by Price (1979), or a number of other non-native species (aside from <i>Lolium perenne</i> , which was already listed by both Rawling and Neff (1990) and Price (1979)).
<i>Phalaris</i> sp.	Could be <i>Phalaris minor</i> or <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> , both listed by Price (1979), or a number of other non-native species.
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Could be <i>Juncus articulatus</i> , listed by Price (1979), or a number of other non-native species (aside from <i>Juncus capitatus</i> , which was already listed by Rawling and Neff (1990)).
Gibson 1992, removed taxon	
<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	This species was annotated in Gibson's 1992 list as 'Seen before but not listed by GAP [Price]', i.e., mistakenly omitted from by Price from his 1988 list. I have therefore moved this listing to Price (1988), given Gibson's 1992 list was intended to cover species not observed by Price.
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	In correspondence with Colin Gibson (1992), Price noted that he had previously collected this species at Duck River, but it was ambiguous [in the letter] whether this was before or after the release of his 1988 list. However, it did appear in Price's 1979 list, and therefore his 1988 omission appears to be in error. I have thus reinstated it to Price (1988) and removed it from Gibson (1992), given Gibson's list was explicitly intended to list native species that Price had not already recorded.
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	This species was listed by Price in his 1979 list, but then omitted in his 1988 list. In correspondence between Price and Gibson (1991–1993), Price initially explained that the omission was due to his difficulties separating <i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> from <i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i> in the reserve due to their similarity. However, Price eventually confirmed/accepted the presence of <i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> per Gibson's observations, and thus I have removed it here given Gibson's list was explicitly intended to list native species that Price had not already recorded.
<i>Opercularia hispida</i>	In correspondence with Gibson (1992), Price stated that he believed <i>Opercularia hispida</i> was a misidentification on Gibson's part; in Gibson's reply (23/1/1992), he ceded 'You are probably right about <i>Opercularia hispida</i> . What I was pointing at in 1988 was probably juvenile growth of <i>O. aspera</i> after the recent fire. I have recently been back in that area and could only find <i>O. aspera</i> .' I have thus removed it here given Gibson's list was explicitly intended to list native species that Price had not already recorded.
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	Price listed <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>nervosa</i> in his 1979 and 1988 lists. Since the master species list treats unique entities at a species level or coarser, these two listings become duplicates.
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Price listed this species in his 1979 list. I have thus removed it here given Gibson's list was explicitly intended to list native species that Price had not already recorded.
Gibson 1992, changed name	
<i>Amyema</i> sp. becomes <i>Amyema miquelii</i>	In Colin Gibson's field notes (dated Nov/Dec 1990), this entity was annotated as ' <i>Amyema pendula</i> (or <i>miquelii</i>)'. Given that <i>Amyema miquelii</i> is currently quite common throughout the reserve based on my observations, and that I did not observe <i>Amyema pendula</i> during my survey, I believe Gibson observed <i>Amyema miquelii</i> .

Appendix 3: Additional morphotypes awaiting taxonomic revision.

Described taxon	Explanation
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	At least two, possibly more, morphotypes within the <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> complex present in Wategora which may be described as different species (R. Barrett, pers. comm.). The two most common are the smaller, slender morphotype (1) and the larger, more robust morphotype (2). The two often grow side-by-side in the reserve. (1): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/179471329 (2): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/179470371
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Two morphotypes of <i>Dichondra repens</i> present in Wategora. The first has smaller leaves that are less hairy on both surfaces (and generally less hairy stems). It seems to prefer wetter micro-sites (1). The second has larger leaves that are very hairy on both surfaces (with hairier stems). It seems to prefer drier micro-sites (2). The larger-leaved morphotype is probably <i>Dichondra repens</i> s.s., with the smaller-leaved morphotype referable to <i>Dichondra</i> sp. aff. <i>repens</i> . (1): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/195139175 (2): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/195139174
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Two distinct morphotypes present in Wategora which may be described as new species (C. Gibson and G. Carr, pers. comm.). The first morphotype is larger and more robust, strongly erect with taller stems, and forms very large, strongly rhizomic patches. It is only present in the northern third of the reserve, often in more fertile soil (1). The second morphotype is smaller, generally more sprawling/less erect with shorter stems, and is only weakly rhizomic. It is present across the reserve, but far more common in the middle and southern sections (2). (1): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/195137690 (2): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/195137692
<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Two described varieties of this species are present in Wategora: <i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> (1) and <i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>vittata</i> (2). The latter is far more common in Wategora, and may be elevated to full species in future (R. Barrett, pers. comm.). (1): no images taken (2): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/63629466
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	Where the Australian Plant Census and most state herbaria recognise a single species, <i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i> , the New South Wales and Queensland herbaria recognise two species, <i>Oplismenus aemulus</i> (1) and <i>Oplismenus imbecilis</i> (2). Both are present in Wategora (with <i>Oplismenus aemulus</i> far more common), so if they are both recognised again in future, the reserve will gain one species. (1): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/194867153 (2): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/70491552
<i>Lantana camara</i>	<i>Lantana camara</i> has long been recognised as a complex containing numerous different varieties, many of them resulting from hybridisation (Johnson 2007), and at least 29 different varieties are recognised as occurring in Australia (Smith and Smith 1982). Two of these occur in Wategora: the 'common pink flowered variety', which is common and widespread in Wategora (1) and a less common variety with more scabrous leaves, and darker and differently shaped flowers (2). The latter may be described as a new species in future (P. Lu-Irving, pers. comm.). (1): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/60684556 (2): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/180231719
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Two varieties of <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> are present in Wategora: the orange-flowering <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> var. <i>arvensis</i> (1), and the blue-flowering <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> var. <i>caerulea</i> (2). The blue-flowering variety was recently elevated to full species (Jiménez-López et al. 2022) as <i>Lysimachia loeflingii</i> . If/when the Australian Plant Census recognises this update, Wategora will gain a species. (1): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/103134914 (2): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/183056338