

Key to Vegetation Quality and Condition Assessment.

Group 1. Areas actively managed as open parkland and/or dominated by exotic vegetation:

- A: Areas cleared of indigenous trees and shrubs or with no indigenous trees and consisting substantially of introduced species in the groundstorey with substantial physical disturbance. Includes open parkland or ovals without any remnant tree overstorey. Includes small areas of eroded or undercut creek bank.
- B: Areas of trees of which less than 50% are indigenous. There is no shrub understorey. Non-indigenous ground layer.
- E: Areas containing trees and/or shrubs and groundstorey, with no indigenous species present in any layer. Usually, all plants are exotic.

Group 2. Areas with indigenous plants present in the tree or shrub layer but dominated by exotic plants, providing an existing but minimal indigenous framework for recreating indigenous vegetation communities:

- C: Areas of trees of which 50% or more are indigenous, with no shrub understorey and a non-indigenous ground layer.
- D: Areas with ground layer, shrub layer and tree layer present, with trees the only indigenous plants, or areas where shrubs are the only indigenous plants, with or without a tree overstorey.

Group 3. Areas with moderate levels of indigenous species and often including moderate to high levels of weed cover:

- F: Areas with a young eucalypt overstorey and shrub layer removed, with a moderate cover of both indigenous and introduced species in the ground layer.
- G: Overstorey is made up of Acacias or shrubs, but no eucalypts. Groundstorey has a moderate to high cover of introduced species, but also contains bracken or other indigenous species.
- H: Areas with tree, shrub and herb/grass layers with an indigenous overstorey. An indigenous shrub layer and/or groundstorey layer are present. There is also a high cover of weeds in the shrub or groundstorey. Indigenous overstorey, rarely with occasional non-indigenous trees or mulch with no ground cover.

Group 4. Areas substantially dominated by indigenous vegetation, whether as remnants or through revegetation works, which consist of a range of different qualities requiring different management approaches:

- I: Areas with all layers of indigenous vegetation present, with a moderate cover of weeds in one or more layers of vegetation.
- J: Revegetated area, five years old or less, containing no remnant vegetation. May have non-indigenous overstorey.
- K: Areas of high quality indigenous revegetation plots, substantially free of introduced plants and weeds. All layers of indigenous vegetation present, tree, shrub, and herb/grass layers are present.
- L: Area of vegetation, five years old or less, with older indigenous overstorey.
- M: Areas of high quality indigenous revegetation plots, substantially free of introduced plants and weeds. All layers of indigenous vegetation present, tree, shrub, and herb/grass layers are present, with older indigenous overstorey.
- N: Wetlands with open patches of water and rushes. The areas may contain a mixture of indigenous and introduced species.

BOXES ON MAPS (blue pen lines)

1. Black's Walk Reserve. The creek, including the creek junction, is incorrectly shown on the map, making accurate vegetation assessment impossible to draw. Vegetation classes shown are those that are prevalent in the area. Vegetation classes to the north of the creeks have been expanded to fit the map.
2. Kalang Recreation Reserve and Laurel Grove maps. There is a flat area of up to approximately fifteen metres, between the path and the top of the creek bank, which is not shown on the map.