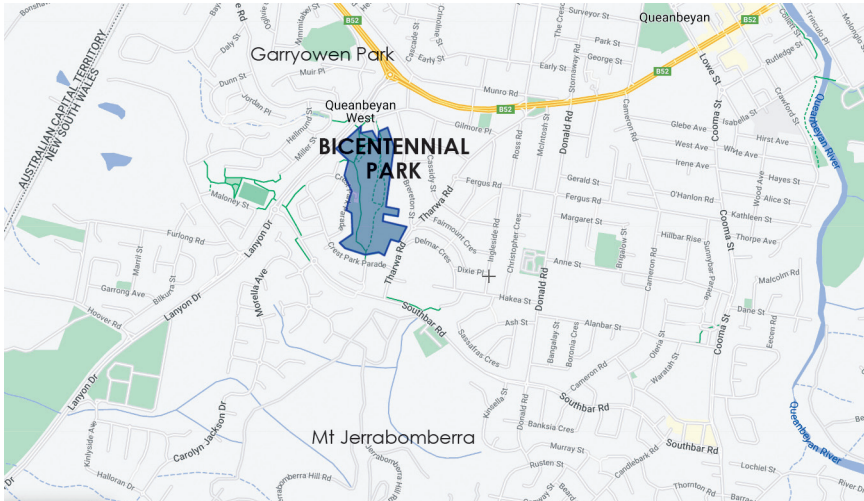


HISTORY PROJECT STORIES

BICENTENNIAL PARK



What is now designated as Bicentennial Park is a valued part of the city's scenic backdrop, well-used by walkers and families every day, a refuge for wildlife, and a site that displays native plant species. But it wasn't always like that. Go back in time and the large, open central area was a ragged piece of waste land, regularly used for dumping rubbish and for car burnouts. It was choked with weeds, with no conservation or recreational value. Why the land had remained undeveloped is unclear, with one recollection being that it had been resumed by the local council because of long-unpaid rates, another because any buildings would impair the view from Parliament House.

The formal park with some facilities was opened by then Prime Minister, Bob Hawke, on 7 April 1988. But the conservation and recreational potential of the area remained unfulfilled. The area came to the attention of Trees for Queanbeyan in 1992 as some locals were looking for help with planting on the reserve fronting Lanyon Drive. Between 1992 and 1995 activities by Trees for Queanbeyan, Monaro Conservation Society, and then by Queanbeyan Landcare included ripping, rubbish and stump

removal, weeding and some planting. In 1993 over 220 trees were planted in just 3 hours by a team of volunteers.

Queanbeyan City Council instigated several public works projects including the provision of a bike path, playground equipment and woody weed removal. A mowing regime that benefitted the reestablishment of understorey shrubs and grassland species was developed in collaboration with Queanbeyan Landcare.

The Park features local native tree species, mainly *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*, *E. polyanthemos*, *E. mannifera* and *Acacia pycnantha* (**image below**), shrubs including



Orchid walk to be established in Bicentennial Park

Tiptoe through the wildflowers

PLANS for a wildflower and orchid walk in Bicentennial Park are underway, with hopes the project will be completed by the end of this year.

A grant from the National Heritage Trust last year prompted the decision to establish the wildflower walk, which is a joint initiative of Queanbeyan Landcare and the Society for Growing Australian Plants.

Landcare hopes to involve members of the community through the formation of a group called Friends of Bicentennial Park.

This group would assist in the development and longterm management of the wildflower walk according to Queanbeyan Landcare president Philip Selmes.

"Queanbeyan Landcare and the Society for Growing Australian Plants is keen for the foundation of Friends of Bicentennial Park perhaps as an arm of the existing Landcare committee," Mr Selmes said.

He said the wildflower and orchid walk would have three or more viewing sites where signs would correspond with a brochure detailing where plants were flowering and at which time of the year.

"The project has gained support from Queanbeyan City Council and aims to bring community attention to the virtues of existing native wildflowers and orchids in the park," Mr Selmes said.

A flowering calender would also be produced and distributed.

More than 75 native herbs and grasses have already been recognised within Bicentennial Park and the new project will plant and identify numerous native lillies, daisies, orchids, grasses and trees.

"This project will raise awareness and local acceptance of principles involved in sustainable land use management," Mr Selmes said.



BLOOMING SUPPORT: Queanbeyan Landcare president Philip Selmes presents a cheque for the Bicentennial Park orchid walk to project manager Angela Morrison.

Newspaper clipping circa 1999

Bursaria spinosa, Acacia genistifolia, Kunzea ericoides and various peas, and ground layer plants including Ryfidosperma pallidum (Red-anther Wallaby grass) in the woodland areas and Themeda triandra (Kangaroo Grass), Austrostipa (Spear Grasses) and Bothriochloa (Redleg Grass) in the grassland areas, as well as swathes of Leucochrysum albicans subsp. tricolor (Hoary Sunray) and other wildflowers including orchids throughout. Wildlife observed includes Grey Kangaroos, Bearded Dragons, Eastern Bluetongues, Copper Skinks and birds including Magpies, Kookaburras, Tawny Frogmouths, Wattle Birds, Friar Birds, Noisy Miners, Rosellas, King Parrots, Galahs, Koels, Fairy Wrens, Scarlet Robins, Pardalotes and Thornbills.

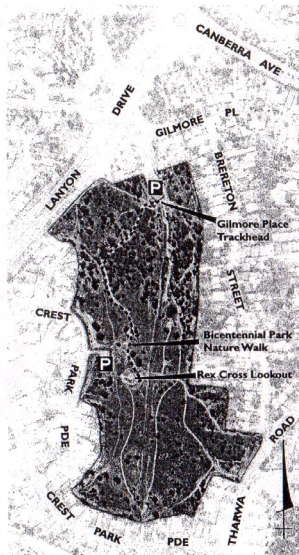
In 1996 a proliferation of native herbaceous perennials was noted and the proposal was made to raise the awareness of local wild flowers in the Community. It was decided that a flowering calendar would be developed and interpretive signage designed. The idea for an orchid and wildflower walk emerged in 1997 and the planning started. In 1998 a grant of \$7,400 was received from the Natural Heritage Trust for

the establishment of a wildflower and orchid walk in Bicentennial Park. The main aims and outcomes were to:

- "raise public awareness of sustainable land management and the importance of biodiversity through community consultation
- focus attention on the grassland and wildflower community, promoting their presence by preparing a flowering calendar and establishing a natural heritage walk/trail."

A species list including a description of the flowering characteristics was compiled with the help of the Society for Growing Australian Plants. A subcommittee of Queanbeyan Landcare was formed – Friends of Bicentennial Park. Plant lists were developed, plans discussed, residents surveyed, and brochure boxes were designed and costed. A draft copy of the brochure was available by February 2001 however it was not until November that the final version was printed (brochure follows this page). Issues unconnected to Queanbeyan Landcare delayed the official opening but in November

PLANT	SHOWTIME	LOCATION
TREES		towards Gilmore Pl ← → towards Rex Cross Lookout
Scribbly Gum		
Red Box		
Brittle Gum		
Red Stringybark		
Golden Wattle	Winter - Spring	
Wild Cherry	Spring - Summer	
SHRUBS		
Burgan	Spring - Summer	
Appleberry	Spring - Summer	
HEATHS		
Dogangle		
Urn heath	Winter - Spring	
Dodder		
WILDFLOWERS		
Common Everlasting	Winter - Spring	
Hoary Sunray	Spring - Summer	
Leafy Bitter Pea		
Showy Parrot Pea	Winter - Spring	
Bush Pea	Winter - Spring	
Black-anthered Flax Lily	Spring - Summer	
Donkey-ear Orchid	Spring - Summer	
Tiger Orchid	Spring - Summer	
Common Onion Orchid	Spring - Summer	
Twining Glycine	Spring - Summer	
Tall Bluebell	Spring - Autumn	
Tufted Bluebell	Spring - Autumn	
Shrubby Rice Flower	Winter - Spring	
Grey Guinea Flower	Spring - Summer	
Triggerplant	Spring	
GRASSES		
Red-anthered Wallaby Grass	Spring - Summer	
Kangaroo Grass	Spring - Summer	



Bicentennial Park Nature Walk strolls through part of the 13ha of remnant bushland protected within this prominent hilltop reserve. Queanbeyan's remnant bushland areas are one of the city's most precious natural treasures. Not only are they home to a range of native animals, but each spring and summer they also put their plant diversity on show with a blaze of wildflowers.

This brochure was produced by the Australian Native Plants Society Canberra Region Inc, Landcare Australia, Queanbeyan Landcare and Queanbeyan City Council using a grant provided under the Natural Heritage Trust.



Australian Native Plants Society Canberra

BICENTENNIAL PARK

explore Queanbeyan's remnant native bushland



Common Everlasting Daisy (*Chryscephalum apiculatum*)

nature walk

incorporating wildflowers and woodlands

SCLEROPHYLL FOREST - PLANTS WITH TOUGH LEAVES

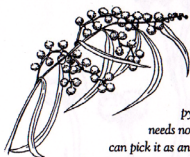
At the end of Gilmore Place you can look out over the stand of dry sclerophyll forest between you and the Rex Cross Lookout. The name sclerophyll refers to plants with tough leaves which help reduce water loss. Feel the leaves of the different plants as you walk and compare their textures. Follow the track leading off to your right as it skirts around this regenerating patch of bushland. Look for tall tale signs of regeneration - especially the young Scribbly Gum saplings pushing up through the shrub layer of Tea Tree (Burgan) and Appleberry. In late winter and early spring, watch out also for the familiar flowers of Golden Wattle - our national emblem.



Scribbly Gums (*Eucalyptus rossii*) and Brittle Gums (*Eucalyptus mannifera*) are both found in the reserve. They both have smooth bark.



Appleberry (*Billardiera scandens*) is a creeper you can spot at the start of the walk.



When in flower, Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*) is easily recognised and needs no introduction. At other times you can pick it as an *Acacia* by looking at the way the veins run along the length of the leaf rather than by branching out from a central spine.

WILDFLOWER ALERT - SPRING AND SUMMER

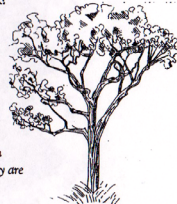
If you do this walk in spring or early summer, look out for a real surprise at the slight drainage line marked by a Scribbly Gum with a thick, gnarled trunk off to your right. Here amongst the open grassy understorey grow a wide variety of spectacular flowering plants including Bluebells, Heaths, Lilies and Shrubby Rice-flowers. See how many different plants you can find. (Refer to the flowering calendar overleaf)



Black-anthered Flax Lily (*Dianella revoluta*) is a clumping perennial with purple/blue flowers followed by glossy purple berries.

GUMS TO THE LEFT - STRINGYBARKS TO THE RIGHT

As you walk on up the slight rise, look over to your left and see if you can spot anything unusual about the trees growing there. Can you notice how some invisible barrier seems to divide the distinctive white-grey trunked Scribbly Gums and Brittle Gums from the more rugged Red Stringybarks extending up to the top of the rise? Why the sudden change? Perhaps a combination of changing aspect and soil conditions? Maybe a large stringybark once grew on the site and filled the undergrowth with seeds which later sprang to life when the area was disturbed. What do you think?



Red Stringybarks (*Eucalyptus macrohyncha*) are a common woodland tree found across the foothills and lower slopes of the Great Dividing Range from northern NSW to western Victoria. They are recognised by their thick fibrous bark.

WILDLIFE WATCH - STOP AND LISTEN

Make sure you stop and listen along the way. Can you hear any birds chattering away? Look closely at the undergrowth and see if you can spot any species like Blue Wrens foraging amongst the shrubs. Dense undergrowth is often vital for these birds in order to provide them with protection from predators including domestic cats. Why not look for ways in which you can make your own garden more friendly for wildlife? Ask Queanbeyan City Council for contacts on where you can get more local information.



Blue Wrens are one of many bird species that can be seen in Bicentennial Park.

GRASSLANDS - THERE'S MORE TO THEM THAN MEETS THE EYE

As you walk out of the regenerating stand of bushland into the open grasslands leading up to the lookout, see if you can spot the two main types of native grass growing here. Red Anthered Wallaby Grass often grows in spectacular mass clumps and has small spikelets (a branch carrying flowers) with red pollen bearing stalks (or anthers). Kangaroo Grass can also be found. Look for the grass plants with large seedheads shaped like a paw. Look also for the many other species of plants found in grassland areas.



Red-anthered Wallaby-grass (*Joycea pallida*)



Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*)

NATIVE CHERRY - A NEIGHBOUR FOR THE EUCALYPT

On your right as you walk towards the lookout, have a closer look at the stand of trees and shrubs. Look at the foliage of these various plants. Can you see the tree with leaves like a pine tree from the northern hemisphere?

This is the Native Cherry, *Excoecarpus cupressiformis*. It has a special relationship with the nearby Eucalyptus.

Termed a hemi-parasite, the Native Cherry is unable to survive without sharing the root system of the Eucalypt.

The fleshy stalk and small cherry berries are known to be a food source of traditional people, who referred to the fruit of the tree as Ballart.

TRACKNOTES

TRACKNOTES

Queanbeyan Landcare hope you enjoy your look at the remnant bushland of Bicentennial Park. Queanbeyan Council has an ongoing program to assist the area's regeneration. This includes protecting natural regeneration together with strategic revegetation using species grown locally from collected endemic seeds. If you are interested in learning more about the full range of species found in the park, a comprehensive species list is available from Queanbeyan City Council Environmental Services.



2003 the Orchid and Wildflower Walk was launched on site, with some thirty people attending.

In 2004 the Queanbeyan Landcare Chair's report indicated that the project was over. Disappointingly, it was reported that the Brochure boxes had been vandalised and the brochure was only available at the Queanbeyan Tourist Centre or the Council offices.

In 2014 a new 'Friends of Bicenennial Park' emerged. This group has concentrated on weeding, rubbish removal and letting natural plant regeneration take place. The group has actively collaborated with Council on erosion control, mowing and spraying regimes, path construction and maintenance and landscaping. The main weeds targeted are African Lovegrass and St John's Wort as well

as woody weeds. There has been extensive rehabilitation of the lookout in collaboration with QPRC.

An extensive plant and animal list was created by Helen and Paul Hadobas both who have extensive knowledge of the area and of local ecology*.

Bicenennial Park has been transformed from a rubbish-strewn wasteland to a valuable recreational, scenic and conservation asset for the people of the city over the space of three decades. As ever, progress has not been always smooth, but Queanbeyan Landcare and the dedicated Friends group can be proud of the role they have played in this transformation. With such volunteer efforts, and continued contributions from Council and the community, there is no reason that this asset cannot be just as treasured in decades to come.



** An oral history transcript with Helen Hadobas follows this document, as well as the Plant Species and Animal Lists from the site.*

First page & above images © Helen Hadobas
Header and footer images © Ian Johnsson



ORAL HISTORY TRANSCRIPTS

HELEN HADOBAS - BICENTENNIAL PARK



Prior to 2014 Helen was a member of Friends of Black Mountain and helped locally with Oaks Estate Progress Association. She joined Queanbeyan Landcare on their recommendation for the insurance offered to members of Queanbeyan Landcare.

She has a lifelong interest in natural history and horticulture. Helen worked at CSIRO and the Australian National Botanic Gardens and for 25 years worked as a technician in the ANBG herbarium, which was merged with the CSIRO Plant Industry herbarium in 1994 to form the Centre for Plant Biodiversity Research.

Helen approached Queanbeyan Landcare at a working bee on Buttles Creek off Wanniasa Street, in early 2014, to support her in weeding the woody weeds out of Bicentennial Park. Roger Clement, chair of Queanbeyan Landcare in 2014, then wrote a letter to Council in about March 2014 informing them that Queanbeyan Landcare intended to form a new Friends of Bicentennial Park group that Helen Hadobas would coordinate to carry out woody weed control through weed removal,

cutting and dabbing. The letter sought Council's agreement to this activity.

There was a walk organised by Queanbeyan Museum and Queanbeyan Historical Society in the park led by Tom Baker and Bill Willis on Sunday 13 April, 2014, for Heritage Week, which Helen was unable to attend. Following contact after this event Tom gave Helen a list of three people who had attended the walk who said they were interested in joining a Friends of Bicentennial Park group. As she was reluctant to form a group it took Helen many months to contact the people listed. However at the first meeting on 28 September 2014 she and 3 others worked out a plan. The plan was to allow and support natural regeneration as the park was in reasonable health with lots of open grassland. However it had a significant weed problem and had been used as a dump by local residents.

Helen had a reasonable knowledge of the plants in the park but this improved significantly as Helen and Paul Hadobas collected samples, checked references, created Herbarium Sheets and took photographs. The specimens and photographs have been added to the collections of the CPBR. Paul also has a strong knowledge of the animals in the area and a strong natural history interest. There was a list of plant species at the 2014 walk but Helen and Paul have checked it and added to that list.

The park care group has changed over the years but there are usually 10 or more people Helen can call on to assist with activities at Bicentennial Park. One new person saw Helen and Paul working and came and helped. One person with a specific interest in orchids was in the inaugural group but dropped out soon after as she was over-committed with other responsibilities. There is another person

in the group who is very keen on orchids who Council referred to Helen, following that person's complaint that an orchid population had been damaged by council path-building work. There is a young couple very interested in the animal and bird life who live adjacent to the park. Several of the group walk through or live close to the park and use it often. Helen has an album of photos created for the Queanbeyan River Festival in October 2015 and subsequently revised. It shows briefly the history of the group's activities until September 2019 and a collection of plant and animal photos. Photos are not dated but are labelled. They can be dated if that is wanted.

The plantings around the Hill were chosen by Tom Baker and Bill Willis for a planting on National Tree Day on 28 July 2015. In May 2020 Helen sought the advice of Cool Country Natives about what species to plant, as the drought had damaged some of the original plantings. With their help she chose the plants, Council paid for the plants, tree guards and stakes, and mulch, and repaired the watering system. A small group of 10 (Covid restrictions impacted this planting) did the planting on National Tree Day, 2 August 2020. The hill area has been developed as a native garden, although NZ bluegrass is still there from the original Council plantings. These large plantings on the hill were done by the Bicentennial Park group with the help of many from the Queanbeyan Landcare community.

The Bicentennial Park group has concentrated mainly on weed and rubbish removal, and letting natural regeneration take place. The main weeds are African Lovegrass, St John's Wort, Pyracantha, Cotoneaster, Privet, roses and plums. Helen's teams have not done any active planting in the park, other than on the hill, except for a small area following some erosion control work carried out by contractors to Council. Paul and Helen collected and divided local Lomandra and Dianella and propagated native grasses from seed for this planting.

Infrastructure money was spent on the park in 2016-17 by Council, with advice from the group. This was used for seats, painting of play equipment, fencing and gates to attempt to keep motor-bike riders and other unauthorised vehicles out of the park, and erosion control/landscaping.

In the future Helen would like to see Council continue mowing in a way to avoid exacerbating the African Lovegrass and St John's wort problems. Council should also continue to control these two weeds by spraying at appropriate times, and ensuring that staff can identify these weeds. Woody weeds need to be continually removed and exotic trees that are in the park would ideally be removed and the paths maintained. Possibly also a BBQ and toilets. Shaun McDonald at Queanbeyan Palerang Regional council is part of the Bushland team and supportive of Helen's requests for mulch, mowing, rubbish removal and weed management.

Signage and pamphlets were in existence prior to Helen but she imagines they could be updated and improved through the use of for example QR codes which would enable visitors to access flora and fauna lists and a bit of Bicentennial Park history.





QUEANBEYAN
LANDCARE INC.

BICENTENNIAL PARK

Local Native Plant Species

Family	Species	Common Name	Flowering (mainly)
ANTHERICACEAE	<i>Laxmannia gracilis</i>	Slender Wirelily	Spring
ANTHERICACEAE	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily	Spring
ANTHERICACEAE	<i>Thysanotus tuberosa</i>	Common Fringe-lily	Spring
ANTHERICACEAE	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush Lily	Spring to Autumn
ARALIACEAE	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort	Spring to Autumn
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	Spring
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> ssp. <i>filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	Spring
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many-Flowered Mat-rush	Spring
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Brachyscome rigidula</i>	Leafy Daisy	Spring / Autumn
ASTERACEAE	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr-daisy	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Dolly Bush	Summer / Autumn
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	Chinese Shrub or Sifton Bush	Spring / Summer
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Cauliflower Bush	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cassinia quinquefaria</i>	Rosemary Cassinia	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting or Yellow Buttons	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula	Throughout Year
ASTERACEAE	<i>Coronidium oxylepis</i> ssp. <i>lanatum</i>	Paper Daisy	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	Austral Bears-ear	Spring

ASTERACEAE	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Cudweed	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> var. <i>tricolor</i>	Hoary Sunray	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Murnong or Yam Daisy	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Fireweed	Spring to Autumn
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio tenuiflorus</i>	Fireweed	Spring to Autumn
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed	Spring to Autumn
ASTERACEAE	<i>Stuartina muelleri</i>	Cudweed	Spring / Summer
ASTERACEAE	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmeus</i>	Austral Sunray	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var. <i>cuneata</i>	Fuzzy New Holland Daisy	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i>	Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy	Spring
ASTERACEAE	<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>	Sticky Everlasting	Spring
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Gypsophila tubulosa</i>	Gypsophila	Spring
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak	Autumn / Spring
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>	Small Crumbweed	Summer / Autumn
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush	Summer / Autumn
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Berry Saltbush	Summer
CLUSIACEAE	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort	Spring / Summer
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	Native Bluebell	Spring / Summer
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Native Bluebell	Spring / Summer
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Native Bluebell	Spring / Summer
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Native Bluebell	Spring / Summer
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Yellow Bluebell	Spring / Summer
CUPRESSACEAE	<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress Pine	Spring / Summer
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Australian Stonecrop	Spring / Summer
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Crassula decumbens</i>	Stonecrop	Spring / Summer
CYPERACEAE	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	Spring / Summer
CYPERACEAE	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Short-stemmed Sedge	Spring / Summer
CYPERACEAE	<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge	Spring / Summer
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge	Spring / Summer
CYPERACEAE	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common bog-sedge	Spring / Summer
COLCHICACEAE	<i>Wurmbea dioica</i>	Early Nancy	Winter / Spring
DILLENiaceae	<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Grey or Hoary Guineaflower	Spring
DROSERACEAE	<i>Drosera peltata</i>	Pale Sundew	Spring / Summer
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera	Spring / Summer
ERICACEAE	<i>Astroloma humifusa</i>	Cranberry Heath	Throughout Year
ERICACEAE	<i>Brachyloma daphnoides</i>	Daphne Heath	Spring
ERICACEAE	<i>Leucopogon fletcheri</i> ssp. <i>brevisepalus</i>	Fletcher's Beard-heath	Spring

ERICACEAE	Lissanthe strigosa ssp. subulata	Peach Heath	Spring
ERICACEAE	Melichrus urceolatus	Urn Heath	Autumn to Early
FABACEAE	Daviesia genistifolia	Broom Bitter-pea	Spring
FABACEAE	Daviesia mimosoides ssp. mimosoides	Leafy Bitter-pea	Spring
FABACEAE	Desmodium varians	Slender Tick-trefoil	Spring / Summer
FABACEAE	Dillwynia sericea	Showy Parrot-pea	Spring
FABACEAE	Glycine clandestina	Twining Glycine	Spring / Summer
FABACEAE	Glycine tabacina	Vanilla Glycine	Spring / Summer
FABACEAE	Gompholobium huegelii	Pale Wedge-pea	Spring
FABACEAE	Hardenbergia violacea	False Sarsparilla	Spring
FABACEAE	Hovea heterophylla	Creeping Hovea	Spring
FABACEAE	Indigofera australis	Austral Indigo	Spring
FABACEAE	Pultenaea microphylla	Spreading Bush-pea	Spring
FABACEAE	Pultenaea procumbens	Heathy Bush-pea	Spring
FERNS	Cheilanthes tenuifolia	Rock Fern	
GERANIACEAE	Erodium crinitum	Blue Heron's-bill	Spring / Summer
GERANIACEAE	Geranium homeanum	Native Geranium	Spring / Summer
GERANIACEAE	Geranium solanderi	Native Geranium	Spring / Summer
GOODENIACEAE	Goodenia hederacea	Ivy Goodenia	Spring / Summer
GOODENIACEAE	Goodenia pinnatifida	Scrambled Eggs	Spring / Summer
HALORAGACEAE	Gonocarpus tetragynus	Common Raspwort	Spring to Autumn
HALORAGACEAE	Haloragis heterophylla	Swamp Raspwort	Summer
HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	Dianella revoluta	Black-anthered Flaxlily	Spring / Summer
JUNCACEAE	Juncus filicaulis	Pinrush	Spring / Summer
JUNCACEAE	Juncus remotiflorus	Rush	Spring / Summer
JUNCACEAE	Luzula densiflora	Woodrush	Spring / Summer
JUNCACEAE	Luzula flaccida	Woodrush	Spring / Summer
LAURACEAE	Cassytha pubescens	Dodder or Devil's Twine	Winter
LORANTHACEAE	Amyema miquelii	Box or Drooping Mistletoe	Throughout Year
MALVACEAE	Brachychiton populneus	Kurrajong	Summer
MIMOSACEAE	Acacia dawsonii	Poverty Wattle	Winter / Spring
MIMOSACEAE	Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle	Spring
MIMOSACEAE	Acacia genistifolia	Early Wattle	Winter / Spring
MIMOSACEAE	Acacia gunnii	Ploughshare Wattle	Spring
MIMOSACEAE	Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	Spring
MIMOSACEAE	Acacia pycnantha	Golden Wattle	Spring
MYRTACEAE	Eucalyptus bridgesiana	Apple Box	Summer / Autumn

MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringy Bark	Autumn
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	Snappy or Brittle Gum	Spring to Autumn
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	Summer
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	Spring
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus rossii</i>	Scribbly Gum	Summer
MYRTACEAE	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Burgan	Spring
MYRTACEAE	<i>Kunzea parvifolia</i>	Violet Kunzea	Spring
MYRTACEAE	<i>Leptospermum multicaule</i>	Silver Tea Tree or Dog-tangle	Spring
ONAGRACEAE	<i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i> ssp. <i>cinereum</i>	Willowherb	Spring / Summer
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Caladenia caerulea</i>	Blue Fingers	Spring
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Caladenia fuscata</i>	Dusky fingers	Spring
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Caladenia parva</i>	Spider Orchid	Spring
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Corunastylis clivicola</i>	Midge Orchid	Autumn
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Corunastylis cornuta</i>	Midge Orchid	Spring
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Dipodium roseum</i>	Hyacinth Orchid	Summer
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Diplodium truncatum</i>	Little Dumpies	Autumn
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Diuris pardina</i>	Donkey Ears	Spring
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Diuris semilunulata</i>	Donkey Ears	Spring
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	Tiger Orchid	Spring
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>	Parsons Bands	Autumn
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Glossodia major</i> (Caladenia Major)	Waxlip Orchid	Spring
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Slender Onion Orchid	Spring / Summer
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	Common Onion Orchid	Spring / Summer
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Specularantha rubescens</i>	Blushing Tiny Greenhood	Autumn
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender Sun Orchid	Spring
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Corunastylis cornuta</i>	Horned Midge Orchid	Late Summer / Autumn
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Sorrel	Winter / Summer
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood Sorrel	Winter / Summer
PITTIOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Australian Blackthorn	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Anthosachne scabra</i> (<i>Elymus scaber</i>)	Wheatgrass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	Purple Wiregrass or Kerosene Grass	Summer
POACEAE	<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Kerosene Grass	Summer
POACEAE	<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	Tall Spear Grass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Spear Grass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> ssp. <i>falcata</i>	Corkscrew Spear Grass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Redgrass or Redleg Grass	Summer
POACEAE	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	Summer

POACEAE	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Plume Grass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	Plume Grass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	Spring / Autumn
POACEAE	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic or Blow-away Grass	Summer
POACEAE	<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	Poa or River Tussock	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Poa sieberiana</i> var. <i>sieberiana</i>	Poa Tussock or Common Snowgrass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i>	Wallaby Grass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Rytidosperma laeve</i>	Wallaby Grass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>	Wallaby Grass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Wallaby Grass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosa</i>	Wallaby Grass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>	Red-anther Wallaby Grass	Spring / Summer
POACEAE	<i>Sporobolus elongatus</i>	Slender Rat's Tail Grass	Summer
POACEAE	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	Summer
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Rumex tenax</i>	Dock	Spring / Summer
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Swamp Dock	Spring
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago gaudichaudi</i>	Narrow Plantain	Spring / Summer
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Hairy Speedwell	Spring / Summer
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis leptophylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis/Old-man's Beard	Spring / Summer
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	Bitter Cryptandra	Winter / Spring
ROSACEAE	<i>Acaena ovina</i>	Sheep's Burr	Spring / Summer
RUBIACEAE	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	Spring
RUBIACEAE	<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>	Rough Bedstraw	Spring
SANTALACEAE	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart or Native Cherry	Spring / Autumn
STYLIDEACEAE	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass Triggerplant	Spring / Summer
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	Curved Riceflower	Spring / Summer
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> ssp. <i>linifolia</i>	Slender Riceflower	Spring



QUEANBEYAN
LANDCARE INC.

BICENTENNIAL PARK

Animals Observed

Birds	Feral	Mammals	Reptiles	Feral
Australian Magpie Australian Raven Blackfaced Cuckoo-shrike Common Bronzewing		Grey Kangaroo Brush-tailed Possum Wombat (occasional)	Eastern Blue Tongue Bearded Dragon Copper Skink	
Common starling	*	European Rabbit		*
Crimson Rosella Crested Pidgeon Eastern Rosella Eastern Spinebill Galah Gang Gang Grey Butcherbird Grey Fantail King Parrot Laughing Kookaburra				
Myna (Indian)	*			
Noisy Friar Bird Noisy Miner Olive-backed Oriole Pied Currawong Rainbow Lorikeet				

Red Wattle Bird Scarlet Robin Silver Eye Spotted Pardalote Striated Pardalote Striated Thornbill Tawny Frogmouth White Winged Chough Wood Duck Yellow Thornbill Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo				
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