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Hazelwood North Solar Farm

Waterway Revegetation Plan

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Prepared for
Manthos Investments Pty Ltd
c/- Robert Luxmoore Pty Ltd

November 2023
Report No. 22077.06 (1.1)



**Nature
Advisory**

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1. Introduction

This Waterway Revegetation Plan has been prepared for the management of creek tributaries at the proposed Hazelwood North Solar Farm. The purpose of this plan is to enhance existing remnant native vegetation and fauna habitat and expand its extent within the proposed waterway reserve, as well as limiting erosion of the creeks.

The Plan documents the environmental values of the reserve and prescribes management actions for a 5-year period. It is divided into the following sections:

Section 2 describes the environmental values of the reserve and risks to these values.

Section 3 provides various conservation management actions for the reserve, including weed control, erosion control and revegetation.

This Plan was prepared by a team at Nature Advisory including Arend Kwak (Botanist), Emma Wagner (GIS Analyst) and Inga Kulik (Director).

Site assessments

An initial overview assessment of the study area was conducted on the 23rd and 24th May 2022, followed by a detailed Flora and Fauna assessment on the 14th and 15th September 2022. These assessments documented the extent and quality of native vegetation and fauna habitat on site. This information was used as the basis for the preparation of this Plan.

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2. Environmental values & threats

2.1. Existing conditions

The waterway reserve comprises a 13.43–hectare area associated with tributaries of Wades Creek and Boyds Creek, which transect the site in a north-south direction. It includes the creek and a buffer of 10-metres either side. Vegetation in the waterway reserve mostly consists of introduced pasture grasses, with wetland graminoids interspersed. The Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) Swamp Scrub (EVC 53) and Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125) occurred in the low-lying areas of the creeks.

Native flora

Tributaries associated with Wades Creek and Boyds Creek gave rise to the formation of Swamp Scrub (EVC 53) and Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125). Within remnant Plains Grassy Wetland, Native Rush species were the predominant native species, having a cover of approximately 25%. Tall Sedge and Common Spike-rush made up the remainder of the native species component, though these species were mostly restricted to waterlogged portions of the creeks. Swamp Scrub meanwhile occurred in the form of Swamp Paperbark, Prickly Tea-tree and Black Wattle occasionally overlying an incidental occurrence of Native Rush.



Photo 1: Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125), primarily comprising Native Rush species.

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Photo 2: Swamp Scrub (EVC 53), consisting of Swamp Paperbark fringing a small drainage line.

Weed cover

The cover of weeds in the waterway reserve is high overall. The most prolific and/or problematic weed species that occur in the waterway reserve include Brown-top Bent, Yorkshire Fog, Paspalum, Spear Thistle, Water Couch, Water Buttons and Blackberry.



Photo 3: Dense Blackberry infestation adjacent to Swamp Scrub (EVC.53).

Other introduced flora species were not considered high-threat and occur at relatively low cover levels. These species included Capeweed, Flatweed, Buck's-horn Plantain, Onion Grass and Rye Grass.

2.2. Environmental values of the conservation reserve

The waterway reserve supports the following environmental values that will be enhanced for conservation following revegetation:

- 1.05 hectares of Swamp Scrub (EVC 53)
- 6.48 hectares of Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125)

2.3. Management issues (threats)

The following sections outline current threats to environmental values in the conservation reserve. The management strategy designed to respond to these threats is outlined in Section 3.

2.3.1. Erosion

Creek tributaries are prone to erosion, which may result in the structural integrity of creeks and their water quality being negatively impacted. While most creek tributaries supported gentle slopes, some sections also demonstrated significant erosion. This was particularly evident in the western and eastern arms of the creek tributaries.



Photo 4: Erosion noted along a drainage line in the north of the study area.

2.3.2. High-threat weeds

High threat weeds in and adjacent to the waterway reserve pose a significant risk to the native vegetation in the reserve. These species can out-compete indigenous plants if left un-treated. As discussed in Section 2.1 the weed species that pose the highest risk within the conservation reserve include Blackberry, Spear Thistle, Brown-top Bent and Yorkshire Fog.

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Figure 1: Study area and waterway reserve

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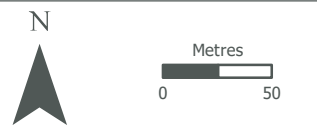
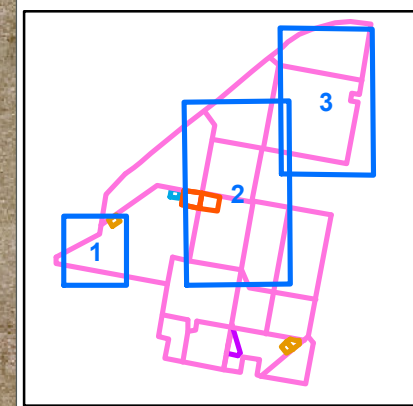
Figure 1-1: Waterway Revegetation Plan

Project: Hazelwood North Solar
Farm
Client: Manthos Investments
Pty Ltd
Date: 25/09/2023

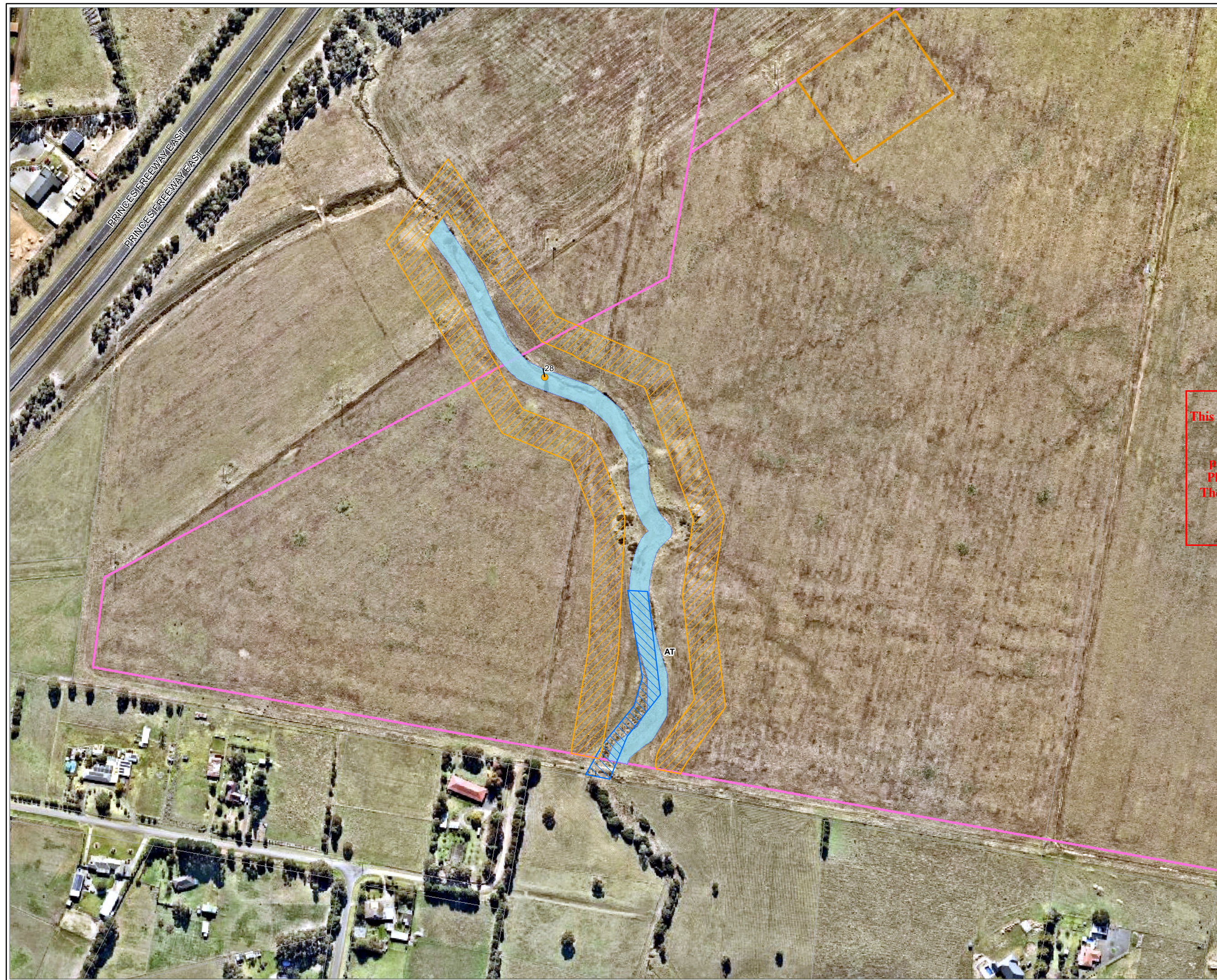
-  Bushfire buffer
-  Proposed waterway reserve
-  Access roads
-  Substation option
- Native vegetation**
 -  Small scattered tree
 -  Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125)

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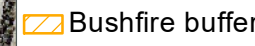
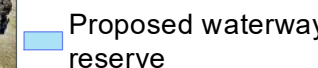
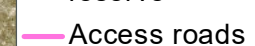

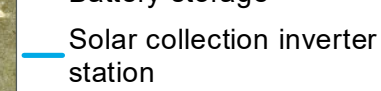



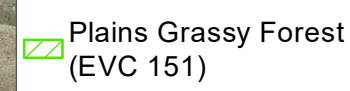
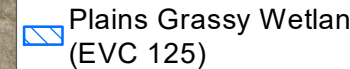
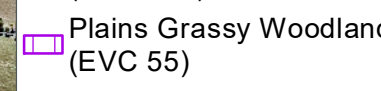

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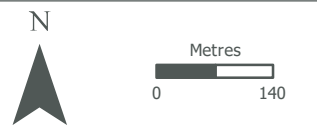
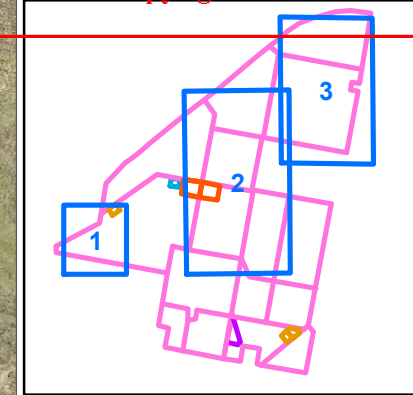
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**Figure 1-2: Waterway
Revegetation Plan**

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Date: 25/09/2023

-  Bushfire buffer
-  Proposed waterway reserve
-  Access roads
-  Battery storage
-  Solar collection inverter station
-  Substation option
- Native vegetation**
-  Large scattered tree
-  Small scattered tree
-  Plains Grassy Forest (EVC 151)
-  Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125)
-  Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55)
-  Swamp Scrub (EVC 53)

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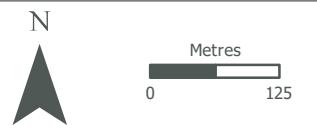
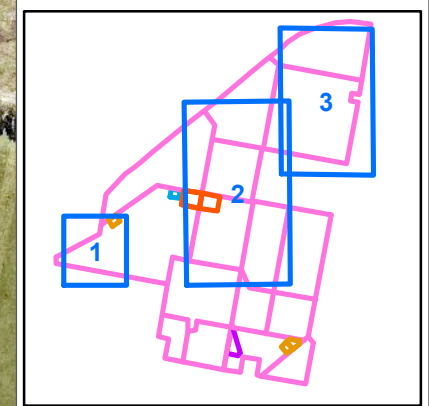
**Figure 1-3: Waterway
Revegetation Plan**

Project: Hazelwood North Solar Farm
Client: Manthos Investments Pty Ltd
Date: 25/09/2023

-  Bushfire buffer
-  Proposed waterway reserve
-  Access roads
- Native vegetation**
-  Large scattered tree
-  Small scattered tree
-  Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125)
-  Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55)
-  Swamp Scrub (EVC 53)

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3. Conservation reserve management strategy

3.1. Management Plan period

The following management strategy has been developed to assist in the appropriate management of the waterway reserve for a 5-year period following approval of this Plan.

3.2. 5-year management actions

The following sections outline the management strategy to be undertaken for the 5-year period commencing on approval of this Plan. A summary of management actions is provided in Appendix 1. These actions are discussed in more detail below.

3.2.1. Weed control

Given the extent of exotic pastures and the need to limit erosion in the waterway reserve, it is advised that introduced grasses are largely maintained at their current levels. This will limit the extent of exposed soil and promote a stabilising effect associated with their root systems. Therefore, with the exception of environmentally-sensitive spot-spraying around revegetated plants, exotic grasses should only be slashed.

High-threat CaLP-listed weeds, such as Blackberry and Spear Thistle, will require a targeted approach aimed at eliminating these weeds within the waterway reserve (i.e. cover reduced to <1%). This is considered a reasonable target, given their comparatively limited extent within the reserve.

Effective weed control is considered impractical for Water Couch and Water Buttons, given that these species are often semi-submerged. Herbicide application within this context may result in off-target damage of remnant native vegetation and revegetation, when the creeks are inundated. However, hand-weeding around planted tube-stock may be required in some instances and should be employed as an adaptive measure where necessary.

Control methods for all high-threat weed species recorded within the waterway reserve are provided in Appendix 2.

Weed control will be undertaken by an experienced bushland contractor at least twice (up to four times) each year for the life of the Plan. The contractor is expected to fill out the form provided in Appendix 2, including the recording and control actions of new emergent high-threat weeds.

The application of appropriate herbicide is to be undertaken as required to control weed species. Any spot spraying would be undertaken on days with minimal wind to prevent spray drift. Herbicide application must occur when the low-lying areas of the reserve hold no surface water to prevent water contamination and minimise off target damage.

Care must be taken to ensure that there are minimal impacts to native vegetation, particularly plants from revegetation efforts.

All other weeds are currently considered low-threat. With effective management, including revegetation, it is expected that these species will be outcompeted by native plantings, with their overall cover expected to be reduced throughout the life of this Plan. If outbreaks of these weed species occur, they will be controlled such that their extent does not exceed the current cover.

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3.2.2. Erosion control

Revegetation

Where treatment and removal of weeds has occurred, revegetation with indigenous species should be prioritised. This will promote erosion control, through the stabilising effect of the plant's root systems. Native graminoids are considered to be especially effective, as they are prone to form dense mats when successfully established.

Rock Chutes

Heavily-eroded creeks, such as those noted in the east and west of the study area, could be repaired through the provision of rock chutes. This will involve lining the creeks with quarry rocks, to slow the flow of water in the event of heavy rainfall and prevent further erosion. Ultimately, the rock chute should be capped with topsoil, to allow for the regrowth of vegetation, which will further stabilise the soil. It is advised that a suitably qualified land management contractor is engaged to design and install rock chutes.

3.2.3. Revegetation

The creeks have been identified as supporting remnant Swamp Scrub (EVC 53) and Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125) (Figure 1).

Planting is to occur in late autumn to very early spring prior to forecast rain. If there are prolonged periods of low rainfall (21 days), supplementary watering will be required to ensure survival targets are met.

Delineation of the revegetation zone is represented in Figure 1. Revegetation requirements are to occur as detailed below and outlined in Appendix 1.

Planting guide

The selection of suitable indigenous species to use for revegetation has been based on species typical of Swamp Scrub (EVC 53) and Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125) in the Gippsland Plain bioregion, as well as species identified in the study area. Existing patches associated with these EVCs should be enhanced, through supplementary plantings. It is otherwise advised that revegetation of the remainder of the waterway reserve is aimed at re-establishing Swamp Scrub (EVC 53), due to the higher likelihood of success associated with native shrub plantings. Furthermore, due to the density of introduced groundcover noted throughout the waterway reserve, smaller graminoids and herbs were excluded from the planting schedule. This is due to the high likelihood of mortality resulting from competition with exotic species.

Given the highly modified nature of the current vegetation and the future solar farm development adjacent to the waterway reserve, it would be impractical to expect revegetation efforts to result in habitat approximating the pre-European EVC. The planting guide provided here is therefore intended merely to inform revegetation decisions with respect to the density of planting and species selection. No planting is to occur within the 30m defendable space buffer (see Figure 1).

The species presented in the planting schedules below in Table 1 are to be sourced from local indigenous nurseries which supply to the Latrobe region. Where species listed below are not available, the local indigenous plant nurseries should be consulted about substitute like-for-like native species.

Planting density was calculated for the site based on the Victorian Department of the Environment, Land, Water and Planning's (DELWP) revegetation planting standards (DSE 2006).

Extent of revegetation requirements

The total area of the waterway reserve to be revegetated is 13.43 hectares. A total of 45,668 tube-stock plants is required to effectively revegetate this area, equating to approximately 4-6 plants per square metre (Table 1).

Due to the presence of existing patches of native vegetation within the waterway reserve, planting numbers have been adjusted to reflect reduced planting requirements in areas of remnant native vegetation.

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Table 1: Planting guide for waterway reserve

Lifeform Category	Density	Common Name	Scientific Name	No. plants required
Medium shrub	4 plants/m ²	Swamp Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	1,075
		Woolly Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	1,075
		Prickly Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	1,075
		Prickly Currant-bush	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	1,075
		Prickly Moses	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	1,075
Large tufted graminoid	6 plants/m ²	Tall Sedge	<i>Carex appressa</i>	5,037
		Spiny-head Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	5,037
		Common Tussock-grass	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	5,037
		Tall Rush	<i>Juncus procerus</i>	5,037
Large non-tufted graminoid	6 plants/m ²	Thatch Saw-sedge	<i>Gahnia radula</i>	6,715
		Fine Twig-sedge	<i>Machaerina arthropphylla</i>	6,715
		Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	6,715
Revegetation area required (hectares)		13.43	Total	45,668

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Planting protection

Eastern Grey Kangaroo and Rabbits were noted during the flora and fauna assessment, and may pose a threat to planted tube-stock due to associated grazing pressures. In order to protect planted tube-stock from herbivores, it is advised that tree guards are installed around each individual plant. An example of this protective measure is provided below (Photo 5).



Photo 5: Tree guards installed around planted tube-stock. Source: <https://corex.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/corex-tree-guards.jpg>

Given the extensive presence of dense exotic groundcover, planted tube-stock will also face competition from these introduced species. To assist in the establishment of tube-stock, it is therefore advised that jute mate squares are installed around each individual plant. This will assist in suppressing exotic pastures, during the initial establishment period. An example of this protective measure is provided below (Photo 6).

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Photo 6: Jute mat square installed around tube-stock. Source:
<https://www.terralana.co.nz/products/landscaping-textiles/plant-establishment/terramulch>.

3.2.4. Additional habitat enhancement measures

To enhance habitat for fauna, surface rocks and logs could be placed in the waterway reserve. This must be conducted in a strategic manner, whereby their placement won't limit water flow or impact revegetation efforts.

3.3. Monitoring and reporting

From commencement and up until the expiry of the 5-year Management Plan, monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist or environment officer in October-December, according to the schedule in Appendix 1. The responsible landowner will coordinate this monitoring, which will include:

- Weed cover estimates to be recorded for each weed species that occurs in the waterway reserve;
- An overall weed cover estimate for the waterway reserve;
- Survival rates and cover of revegetation efforts; and
- Visual checks to determine any conservation reserve maintenance that may be required (i.e. tree guard replacement, etc).

Findings recorded during this periodic monitoring will be documented in a report, which will include:

- A summary of works completed since the last monitoring event;
- Current condition of the site: extent and quality of native vegetation and percentage cover of high threat weeds;
- Identification of any new and emerging weeds, including extent of infestation;
- Status of any revegetation works; and
- Recommendations for future management of the site.

3.4. Ongoing management

The waterway reserve will be managed for conservation beyond the 5-year period of this Plan by the responsible landowner.

3.5. Adaptive management

By monitoring the outcomes of actions, management may be adapted to ensure the stated commitments in the Plan are upheld. For example, new techniques for controlling high threat weeds may become available, or further information on the ecology and status of vegetation communities may necessitate adjustment to management actions.

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Terrain NRM 2022, *Erosion Control Solutions*, viewed 6th January 2023, <https://terrain.org.au/erosion-control>.

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Appendix 1: 5-year management actions

The following table identifies specific management actions and targets for the conservation reserve for the 5-year period following approval of this Plan.

Management Action	Target to be achieved	Responsible person	Timing	Year 0*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Establish rock chutes	Rock chutes established in eroded creeks	Landowner/ bushland contractor	Commencement of plan, and as required	X					
Control high-threat weeds	Cover of high threat CaLP-listed weeds reduced to < 1% Cover of other weeds (including high-threat pastures) does not exceed current level	Landowner/ bushland contractor	As per Appendix 2		X	X	X	X	X
Revegetate with suitable graminoids and shrubs - To enhance and expand the extent of Swamp Scrub (EVC 53) and Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125)	80% survival rate of planted tube-stock to be achieved.	Landowner/ bushland contractor	Late winter-early spring		X	X	X		
Supplementary watering of revegetation site	Water planted tube-stock if there are prolonged periods of low rainfall (21 days)	Landowner/ bushland contractor	As required		X	X	X	X	X

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Management Action	Target to be achieved	Responsible person	Timing	Year 0*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate overall weed cover and cover of each weed species Monitor compliance with land-use commitments and other management commitments 	Monitoring results to be documented and provided to council. Results should also inform management approaches and techniques.	Suitably qualified ecologist	Between October-December		X	X	X	X	X

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Appendix 2: High threat weeds, control methods and timing

Weed type	Common Name	Scientific name	Extent (September 2022)	Control method	Optimal timing	Target	Extent pre-treatment (include % cover estimate)	Control undertaken (include date_/_/_)
High threat weed (CaLP Controlled)	Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> sp. agg.	Sporadic tracts throughout the waterway reserve	Spot-spray with an appropriate selective herbicide.	When actively growing from spring to mid-autumn.	<1% cover		
High threat weed (CaLP Controlled)	Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Sporadic throughout the waterway reserve	Spot-spray with an appropriate selective herbicide.	Prior to flowering in spring	<1% cover		
High threat weed	Brown-top Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Extensive coverage throughout entirety of the waterway reserve	Slashing, spot-spray with an appropriate selective herbicide around revegetated tube-stock.	Prior to seed set in late spring and continually every three months or as required.	Maintain at current levels		
High threat weed	Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Extensive throughout damp depressions in the waterway reserve	Slashing, spot-spray with an appropriate selective herbicide around revegetated tube-stock.	Prior to seed set in late spring and continually every three months or as required.	Maintain at current levels		
High threat weed	Paspalum	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Extensive throughout damp depressions in the waterway reserve	Slashing, spot-spray with an appropriate selective herbicide around revegetated tube-stock.	Prior to seed set in early summer and continually every three months or as required.	Maintain at current levels		
High threat weed	Water Couch	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Present in some damp depressions in the waterway reserve	Hand-weeding, spot-spray with an appropriate selective herbicide when feasible	When directly competing with planted tube-stock	Maintain at current levels		
High threat weed	Water Buttons	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Present in some damp depressions in the waterway reserve	Hand-weeding, spot-spray with an appropriate selective herbicide when feasible	When directly competing with planted tube-stock	Maintain at current levels		
Emergent High-threat weeds								

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Weed type	Common Name	Scientific name	Extent (September 2022)	Control method	Optimal timing	Target	Extent pre-treatment (include % cover estimate)	Control undertaken (include date _/_/_)

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Appendix 3: Ecological Vegetation Class Benchmarks

Gippsland Plain bioregion:

- EVC 53
- EVC 125

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EVC/Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment Gippsland Plain bioregion

EVC 53_61: Swamp Scrub

Description:

Closed scrub to 8 m tall at low elevations on alluvial deposits along streams or on poorly drained sites with higher nutrient availability. The EVC is dominated by Swamp Paperbark *Melaleuca ericifolia* (or sometimes Woolly Tea-tree *Leptospermum lanigerum*) which often forms a dense thicket, out-competing other species. Occasional emergent eucalypts may be present. Where light penetrates to ground level, a moss/lichen/liverwort or herbaceous ground cover is often present. Dry variants have a grassy/herbaceous ground layer.

Canopy Cover:

%cover	Character Species	Common Name
50%	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Woolly Tea-tree Swamp Paperbark

Understorey:

Life form	#Spp	%Cover	LF code
Medium Shrub	2	10%	MS
Small Shrub	2	1%	SS
Large Herb	2	5%	LH
Medium Herb	3	15%	MH
Small or Prostrate Herb	2	5%	SH
Large Tufted Graminoid	2	10%	LTG
Large Non-tufted Graminoid	3	10%	LNG
Medium to Small Tufted Graminoid	2	5%	MTG
Medium to Tiny Non-tufted Graminoid	2	15%	MNG
Ground Fern	1	5%	GF
Scrambler or Climber	1	1%	SC
Bryophytes/Lichens	na	20%	BL

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LF Code	Species typical of at least part of EVC range	Common Name
MS	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush
MS	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree
LH	<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian Gipsywort
LH	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife
LH	<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>	Spotted Knotweed
MH	<i>Hydrocotyle pterocarpa</i>	Wing Pennywort
MH	<i>Stellaria angustifolia</i>	Swamp Starwort
MH	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia
SH	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula
LTG	<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush
LTG	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass
LNG	<i>Gahnia radula</i>	Thatch Saw-sedge
LNG	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
LNG	<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> s.l.	Soft Twig-rush
MTG	<i>Triglochin procerum</i> s.l.	Water Ribbons
MTG	<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	Green Rush
MNG	<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-sedge
GF	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Gristle Fern
SC	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Large Bindweed

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EVC 53_61: Swamp Scrub - Gippsland Plain bioregion

Recruitment:

Continuous

Organic Litter:

40 % cover

Weediness:

LF Code	Typical Weed Species	Common Name	Invasive	Impact
MH	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	high	low
LNG	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	high	high

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EVC/Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment

Gippsland Plain bioregion

EVC 125: Plains Grassy Wetland

Description:

This EVC is usually treeless, but in some instances can include sparse River Red Gum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* or Swamp Gum *Eucalyptus ovata*. A sparse shrub component may also be present. The characteristic ground cover is dominated by grasses and small sedges and herbs. The vegetation is typically species-rich on the outer verges but is usually species-poor in the wetter central areas.

Life forms:

Life form	#Spp	%Cover	LF code
Large Herb	3	10%	LH
Medium Herb	10	20%	MH
Small or Prostrate Herb	2	10%	SH
Large Tufted Graminoid	2	5%	LTG
Large Non-tufted Graminoid	2	10%	LNG
Medium to Small Tufted Graminoid	10	20%	MTG
Medium to Tiny Non-tufted Graminoid	4	10%	MNG
Bryophytes/Lichens	na	10%	BL
Total understorey projective foliage cover		95%	

LF Code	Species typical of at least part of EVC range	Common Name
LH	v <i>Craspedia paludicola</i>	Swamp Billy-buttons
LH	<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Running Marsh-flower
MH	<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>	Upright Water-milfoil
MH	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Small Loosestrife
MH	<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella
SH	<i>Neopaxia australasica</i>	White Purslane
SH	<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i>	Tiny Water-milfoil
LTG	<i>Amphibromus nervosus</i>	Common Swamp Wallaby-grass
LNG	<i>Baumea arthropphylla</i>	Fine Twig-sedge
MTG	<i>Schoenus tesquorum</i>	Soft Bog-sedge
MTG	<i>Triglochin alcockiae</i>	Southern Water-ribbons
MTG	<i>Notodanthonia semiannularis</i>	Wetland Wallaby-grass
MTG	<i>Austrodanthonia duttoniana</i>	Brown-back Wallaby-grass
MNG	<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-sedge
MNG	<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i> var. <i>uncinata</i>	Mat Grass
MNG	k <i>Eleocharis macbarronii</i>	Grey Spike-sedge
MNG	<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass

Recruitment:

Episodic/Flood. Desirable period between disturbances is 5 years.

Organic Litter:

10% cover

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EVC 125: Plains Grassy Wetland - Gippsland Plain bioregion

Logs:

5 m/0.1 ha.(where trees are overhanging the wetland)

Weediness:

LF Code	Typical Weed Species	Common Name	Invasive	Impact
LH	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	high	high
LH	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort	high	low
MH	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i> ssp. <i>taraxacoides</i>	Hairy Hawkbit	high	low
MH	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	high	high
MH	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	high	high
MH	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	high	low
MH	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	high	high
MH	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	high	low
MH	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel	high	low
SH	<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>repens</i>	White Clover	high	high
LTG	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia	high	high
LNG	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	high	high
MTG	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	high	high
MTG	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	high	high
MTG	<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>	Wild Gladiolus	high	low
MTG	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	high	high
MTG	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	high	high
MTG	<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass	high	low
MTG	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> s.l.	Brown-top Bent	high	high
MNG	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Water Couch	high	high
TTG	<i>Cyperus tenellus</i>	Tiny Flat-sedge	high	low
SNG	<i>Sisyrinchium iridifolium</i>	Blue Pigroot	high	high

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