



New South Wales

Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Amendment No 31)

under the

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

I, the Minister for Planning, make the following local environmental plan under the
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. (P01/00453/S69)

FRANK SARTOR, M.P.,

Minister for Planning

2006 No 748

Clause 1

Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Amendment No 31)

Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Amendment No 31)

1 Name of plan

This plan is *Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Amendment No 31)*.

2 Aims of plan

This plan aims to clarify and update Schedule 3 (Environmentally sensitive vegetation units) to *Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 1991*.

3 Land to which plan applies

This plan applies to land within the City of Blue Mountains to which *Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 1991* applies.

4 Amendment of Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 1991

Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 1991 is amended as set out in Schedule 1.

Schedule 1 Amendment

(Clause 4)

Schedule 3

Omit the Schedule. Insert instead:

Schedule 3 Environmentally sensitive vegetation units

Note. This Schedule refers to Clause 10.

Note. In this Schedule, some scientific names appear in either italics or bold and italics. Bold italics are used to denote rare, endangered or dominant species.

Environmentally sensitive vegetation units (that is, significant vegetation communities), for the purposes of this plan, consist of the following naturally occurring plant communities in the City of Blue Mountains Council area. These communities are based not only on the plant species composition, but also upon specific topographic and edaphic (soil) qualities that make vegetation habitats important. The structural formation of the plant communities follows the classification of Specht *et al.* (1974), cited in clause 8 (References) of this Schedule. Descriptions of the vegetation communities in this Schedule have, in part, been adapted from Keith and Benson (1988), Smith and Smith (1998) and Douglas (2001), also cited in clause 8.

1 Tall Closed-forest/Closed-forest/Low Closed-forest (Rainforest)

(1A) *Ceratopetalum apetalum*-*Doryphora sassafras* Rainforest

Ceratopetalum apetalum-*Doryphora sassafras* (Coachwood-Sassafras) Rainforest is found on sedimentary geology at upper and middle altitudes in the Blue Mountains. A variant, the 'Montane Rainforest' also occurs on more fertile soils on the slopes of the basalt-capped mountains in the far north of the City. The rainforest on basalt can be very similar both structurally and floristically to rainforest on sedimentary rock where there is significant influence from alluvium derived from the basalt up-slope. As the basalt influence decreases and

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the sedimentary rock becomes more prominent due to erosion, the structure and floristics blend into typical Sydney Sandstone Gallery Rainforest, which tends to be less diverse than rainforest on basalt, particularly in the understorey.

These rainforest communities are replaced at lower altitudes by *Backhousia myrtifolia*-*Ceratopetalum apetalum* rainforest (described below). The upper and lower altitude communities intergrade in the Springwood area. *Ceratopetalum apetalum*-*Doryphora sassafras* rainforest occurs in sheltered, moist sites that are rarely, if ever, burnt.

The dominant tree species is usually *Ceratopetalum apetalum* (Coachwood) and/or *Doryphora sassafras* (Sassafras). Other trees that are common in some stands are *Acacia elata* (Mountain Cedar Wattle), *Acmena smithii* (Lilly Pilly), *Callicoma serratifolia* (Black Wattle), *Hedycarya angustifolia* (Native Mulberry) and *Quintinia sieberi* (Possumwood). *Backhousia myrtifolia* (Grey Myrtle) is usually absent, although sometimes a minor component of the community. The vegetation structure is usually a closed-forest or low closed-forest. There may be a layer of emergent eucalypts above the rainforest canopy in ecotonal or partly disturbed communities. Ferns, vines and epiphytes are usually prominent features of the community.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of *Ceratopetalum apetalum* or *Doryphora sassafras* with the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia elata</i>	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	<i>Blechnum ambiguum</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>
<i>Blechnum gregsonii</i>	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	<i>Blechnum patersonii</i>
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>

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<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Carex appressa</i>	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Cephalalaria cephalobotrys</i>	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>
<i>Cissus antartica</i>	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	<i>Cyathea leichhardtiana</i>
<i>Cynoglossum latifolium</i>	<i>Dendrobium teretifolium</i>	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>	<i>Dracophyllum secundum</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus holopetalus</i>	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i>
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata</i>	<i>Fieldia australis</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>
<i>Grammitis billardieri</i>	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	<i>Hymenanthera dentata</i>	<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>
<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	<i>Lastreopsis acuminata</i>	<i>Leptopteris fraseri</i>
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Libertia pulchella</i>	<i>Lomandra montana</i>
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>	<i>Microsorium diversifolium</i>	<i>Microsorium scandens</i>
<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	<i>Notelaea venosa</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>	<i>Parsonsia leichhardtii</i>
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	<i>Passiflora cinnabarina</i>	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>

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<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	<i>Quintinia sieberi</i>	<i>Rubus hillii</i>
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>	<i>Smilax australis</i>	<i>Smilax glyciphylla</i>
<i>Stellaria flacida</i>	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i>	<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i>
<i>Sticherus lobatus</i>	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>
<i>Todea barbara</i>	<i>Tristania neriifolia</i>	<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	<i>Urtica incisa</i>
<i>Viola hederacea</i>		

(1B) **Backhousia myrtifolia-Ceratopetalum apetalum Rainforest**

Backhousia myrtifolia-*Ceratopetalum apetalum* (Myrtle-Coachwood) Rainforest refers to the community found on sedimentary geology at lower altitudes in the Blue Mountains. It is replaced at middle and upper altitudes by *Ceratopetalum apetalum*-*Doryphora sassafras* Rainforest. The two communities intergrade in the Springwood area. *Backhousia myrtifolia*-*Ceratopetalum apetalum* Rainforest occurs on relatively fertile soils in sheltered, moist sites that are rarely, if ever, burnt.

Backhousia myrtifolia (Grey Myrtle) is the dominant or co-dominant tree with ***Ceratopetalum apetalum*** (Coachwood) or ***Acmena smithii*** (Lilly Pilly) or both. Other trees that may be common are ***Acacia elata*** (Mountain Cedar Wattle), ***Callicoma serratifolia*** (Black Wattle) and ***Syncarpia glomulifera*** (Turpentine). ***Doryphora sassafras*** (Sassafras) is often present, but not as a dominant. The vegetation structure is usually a closed-forest or low closed-forest. There may be a layer of emergent eucalypts above the dense rainforest canopy in ecotonal or partly disturbed communities. Ferns, vines and epiphytes are usually prominent features of the community.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of *Backhousia myrtifolia* and *Ceratopetalum apetalum* along with the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia elata</i>	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	<i>Acrotriche divaricata</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Boronia fraseri</i>
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Lomandra montana</i>
<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	<i>Persoonia mollis</i>
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	<i>Prostanthera violacea</i>
<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>
<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>	<i>Smilax australis</i>	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>

<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i>	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>
<i>Todea barbara</i>	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	<i>Zieria smithii</i>

(1C) Megalong Granite Dry Rainforest (*Backhousia myrtifolia*)

Within the southern parts of the Blue Mountains in the Megalong Valley are a few small remnants of granite dry rainforest. These communities are generally confined to narrow strips occurring in south-facing rocky slopes and gullies that have survived clearing and where grazing by livestock is minimal. It is evident that the dry rainforest on the granite is strongly allied with that in the Kowmung Wilderness on the Lambie Group.

The dominant species in this community is *Backhousia myrtifolia* (Myrtle) that occurs as a tall closed-scrub or low closed-forest. Infrequent emergents are mainly *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) or *Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong). The small tree *Rapanea howittiana* (Brush Muttonwood) may also occur and it is likely that the larger or more protected sites also support *Toona australis* (Red Cedar). This community may grade into the Riparian Granite Slope Forest (see community (2O)).

The understorey is dominated by ferns and scattered herbs. Species include the ferns *Pellaea falcata* var. *falcata*, *P. falcata* var. *nana* and *Adiantum aethiopicum*, the vines *Aphanopetalum resinosum* and *Marsdenia flavescens*, the herbs *Parietaria debilis*, *Hydrocotyle geraniifolia*, *Sigesbeckia orientalis* and *Plectranthus parviflorus*, the grass *Oplismenus aemulus* and possibly *Ehretia acuminata*.

This community is generally characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	<i>Acaena novae- zelandiae</i>	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>

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<i>Ajuga australis</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Aphanopetalum resinosum</i>
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	<i>Brachycome angustifolia</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>
<i>Carex appressa</i>	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	<i>Eucalyptus camphora</i>	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
<i>Exocarpus strictus</i>	<i>Galium propinquum</i>	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	<i>Hydrocotyle geraniifolia</i>	<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	<i>Leucopogon lanceolata</i>
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	<i>Libertia paniculata</i>	<i>Lomandra glauca</i>
<i>Lomandra gracilis</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>
<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	<i>Luzula flaccida</i>
<i>Marsdenia flavescens</i>	<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>

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<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Plantago debilis</i>	<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>
<i>Rapanea howittiana</i>	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	<i>Rumex brownii</i>
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	<i>Senecio lautus</i> subsp. <i>dissectifolius</i>	<i>Senecio minimus</i>
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	<i>Solanum cinereum</i>	<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	<i>Stypandra glauca</i>	<i>Toona ciliata</i>
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>		

2 Tall open-forest/open-forest

(2A) Moist Basalt Cap Forest (*Eucalyptus viminalis*-*E. blaxlandii*-*E. radiata* subsp. *radiata*)

The basalt caps of Mt. Wilson, Mt. Tomah, Mt. Bell, Mt. Banks, Mt. Caley and Mt. Hay have weathered to a fertile clay-loam soil. At high altitudes (800–1,000 metres), the summits and slopes of these areas support a tall open-forest variously dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* (Ribbon Gum), *E. blaxlandii* (Brown Stringybark) and *E. radiata* subsp. *radiata* (Narrow-leaved Peppermint). Other canopy species that may be encountered include *E. cypellocarpa* (Monkey Gum), *E. oreades* (Blue Mountain Ash) and *E. fastigata* (Brown Barrel).

The understorey of the Moist Basalt Cap Forest generally has scattered shrubs including *Acacia melanoxylon*,

A. penninervis, *Polyscias sambucifolia*, *Astrotricha floccosa*, *Davesia ulicifolia* and *Leucopogon lanceolatus* with occasional tree ferns, *Cyathea australis*. The ground cover includes numerous herbs and ferns.

The Moist Basalt Cap Forest community is generally characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia elata</i>	<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>	<i>Acacia penninervis</i>	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
<i>Ajuga australis</i>	<i>Angophora costata</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>
<i>Astrotricha floccosa</i>	<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	<i>Bursaria longisepala</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	<i>Doodia aspera</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus blaxlandii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	<i>Hymenanthera dentata</i>
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>

<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	<i>Rapanea howittiana</i>	<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	<i>Viola hederacea</i>

(2B) Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest (*Eucalyptus deanei*-*E. punctata*-*Syncarpia glomulifera*)

This community includes the Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest that is listed as an endangered ecological community in Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

Eucalyptus deanei-*E. punctata*-*Syncarpia glomulifera* open to tall open-forest incorporates the vegetation communities found on deep, shale-rich soils on ridges and upper slopes. Within the City, such vegetation occurs only in the lower altitudes whereas it extends to the higher altitudes in the adjoining Hawkesbury City.

Within the City, this community is characterised by *Eucalyptus deanei* (Mountain Blue Gum), which is dominant or co-dominant with *E. punctata* (Grey Gum) *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine). The form of Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest that occurs within the City is distinguished from the closely related Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest by the presence of *E. notabilis* (Mountain Mahogany).

Other tree species that may be present include *Angophora costata* (Sydney Red Gum), *A. floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple), *Eucalyptus piperita* (Sydney Peppermint) and *E. punctata* (Grey Gum). *E. piperita* is associated with the edge of this community and a relatively low influence from the shale. The typical vegetation structure is tall open-forest, although this may vary depending on site conditions and history. It is generally a wet sclerophyll forest, with soft-leaved plants prominent in the understorey.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of *Eucalyptus deanei*, *E. punctata* and *Syncarpia glomulifera* along with the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species

are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia elata</i>	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>
<i>Acianthus exsertus</i>	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	<i>Angophora costata</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>
<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	<i>Eucalyptus notabilis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>

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<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>	<i>Smilax australis</i>	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>
<i>Stypana glauca</i>	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>
<i>Themeda australis</i>	<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>

(2C) Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest (*Syncarpia glomulifera*-*Eucalyptus fibrosa*-*E. crebra*)

Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest listed as an endangered ecological community in Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

Within the City, this community represents a drier and generally lower altitude variant of the Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest. The primary difference is the general absence of *Eucalyptus deanei* and *E. notabilis* and the usual dominance of *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine), sometimes along with various ironbark species such as *E. fibrosa* (Broad-leaved Ironbark), *E. crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark), and *E. beyeriana* (Beyer's Ironbark). The ironbarks can be absent or rare due to their extensive logging for fencing purposes. *E. punctata* (Grey Gum), *E. notabilis* (Mountain Mahogany), *E. paniculata* (Grey Ironbark), *E. globoidea* (White Stringybark) and *E. eugenioides* (Thin-leaved Stringybark) may also be present.

The original distribution of this community and the boundary between it and the Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest is unclear due to extensive clearing or modification of these vegetation types. The two communities are closely related and may intergrade extensively. In addition, this community intergrades with Shale/Sandstone Complex Forest (described below).

Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest occurs on ridgetop caps of Wianamatta Shale. It may extend onto deeper areas of Hawkesbury Shale within the so-called Mittagong Formation.

Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest is characterised in the Blue Mountains by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	<i>Acacia implexa</i>
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>
<i>Angophora costata</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<i>Caesia parvifolius</i>	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	<i>Daviesia squarrosa</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>
<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus beyeriana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	<i>Eucalyptus notabilis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>

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<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	<i>Panicum simile</i>
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Pultenaea elliptica</i>	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>
<i>Stipa pubescens</i>	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	<i>Themeda australis</i>
<i>Tricoryne simplex</i>	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea media</i>

(2D) Shale Sandstone Transition Forest (*Syncarpia glomulifera*-*Eucalyptus punctata*)

Shale Sandstone Transition Forest is listed as an endangered ecological community in Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. Within the City, Shale Sandstone Transition Forest is within the scope of, but not limited by the definition of Shale Sandstone Transition Forest in the Final Determination of the Scientific Committee to list the ecological community in Schedule 1 to the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

This community is present primarily on ridgetops but may occur elsewhere on unmapped remnant shale caps or lenses or immediately downslope of shale caps where the soils have been enriched by colluvium. Within the City, it is restricted to the lower altitudes and transitions between or within the Wianamatta and Hawkesbury Group of sediments.

Because it represents a transition from shale-based vegetation to that associated with sandstone environments, this community is inherently highly variable and difficult to define. Variations occur depending on the relative influence of the different geologies as well as due to differences in shelter and rainfall. Any vegetation that is associated with a transition from shale to sandstone is considered to be within the scope of this community, irrespective of the structure or floristics unless it

can be shown to be part of another vegetation type described in this Schedule.

The Shale Sandstone Transition Forest can have considerable affinities to Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest but generally has a greater influence from sandstone-oriented species and less influence from those more affiliated with shale soils. Tree species that can occur in this Complex include *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine), *Eucalyptus punctata* (Grey Gum), *E. resinifera* (Red Mahogany), *E. notabilis* (Mountain Mahogany), *E. crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark), *E. fibrosa* (Broad-leaved Ironbark), *E. paniculata* (Grey Ironbark), *E. beyeriana* (Beyer's Ironbark), *E. globoidea* (White Stringybark), *E. sparsifolia* (Narrow-leaved Stringybark), *E. eugenioides* (Thin-leaved Stringybark) and *Angophora costata* (Sydney Red Gum). The stringybarks *E. eugenioides* and *E. sparsifolia* are generally diagnostic of the more sandstone-influence form of this community.

The understorey can be highly variable depending on the extent of shale influence and proximity to the Cumberland Plain. Fire history and the effects of other forms of disturbance can also significantly affect both the structure and floristics of the understorey. It can range from grassy and herbaceous to densely scrubby. In areas close to the Cumberland Plain, the understorey may include species more typical of that environment such as *Melaleuca nodosa*, *M. erubescens* and *M. thymifolia*, especially in areas with slightly impeded drainage.

Shale Sandstone Transition Forest is characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia brownii</i>	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	<i>Acacia falcata</i>
<i>Acacia hispidula</i>	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	<i>Acacia parvipinnula</i>

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<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	<i>Acacia trinervata</i>
<i>Acianthus exsertus</i>	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	<i>Angophora bakeri</i>
<i>Angophora costata</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Aristida vagans</i>
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	<i>Arthropodium minus</i>	<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>
<i>Baeckea ramosissima</i>	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Bossiaea obcordata</i>	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>
<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	<i>Carex inversa</i>	<i>Cassytha glabella</i>
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>
<i>Corymbia eximia</i>	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	<i>Cryptandra amara</i>
<i>Cyathochaeta diandra</i>	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	<i>Danthonia tenuior</i>
<i>Daviesia mimisoides</i>	<i>Daviesia squarrosa</i>	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Dianella prunina</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	<i>Einadia hastata</i>	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	<i>Eremophila debilis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus beyeriana</i>	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>

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<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i>	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	<i>Eucalyptus notabilis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus oblonga</i>
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	<i>Eucalyptus sparsifolia</i>	<i>Eucalyptus squamosa</i>
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>	<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	<i>Gahnia radula</i>
<i>Gallium binifolium</i>	<i>Gallium propinquum</i>	<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	<i>Gompholobium grandiflorum</i>	<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>
<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i>
<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i>	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	<i>Goodenia heterophylla</i>
<i>Grevillia longifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea mucronulata</i>	<i>Grevillea sericea</i>
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	<i>Hakea sericea</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	<i>Lasiopetalum parviflorum</i>

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<i>Laxmannia gracilis</i>	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>
<i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i>	<i>Leucopogon muticus</i>	<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>
<i>Logania pusilla</i>	<i>Lomandra cylindrica</i>	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	<i>Mentha satureioides</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>	<i>Mitrasacme polymorpha</i>
<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	<i>Olex stricta</i>
<i>Olearia microphylla</i>	<i>Opercularia varia</i>	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	<i>Oxylobium ilicifolium</i>	<i>Oxylobium scandens</i>
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	<i>Panicum simile</i>
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	<i>Patersonia glabrata</i>	<i>Patersonia longifolia</i>
<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	<i>Persoonia lanceolata</i>	<i>Persoonia laurina</i>
<i>Persoonia levis</i>	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	<i>Persoonia mollis</i>
<i>Persoonia myrtilloides</i>	<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>	<i>Petrophile pedunculata</i>
<i>Petrophile pulchella</i>	<i>Phyllanthus gasstroemii</i>	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>
<i>Phyllota phyllicoides</i>	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>

<i>Plantago varia</i>	<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	<i>Poa cheelii</i>
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>
<i>Pomaderris ferruginea</i>	<i>Pomaderris intermedia</i>	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>
<i>Poranthera ericifolia</i>	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>
<i>Prostanthera linearis</i>	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Ptilothrix deusta</i>	<i>Pultenaea ferruginea</i>	<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>
<i>Pultenaea retusa</i>	<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>	<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>
<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	<i>Stackhousia muricata</i>
<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>	<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	<i>Stipa pubescens</i>
<i>Stipa rudis</i>	<i>Styphelia laeta</i>	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>
<i>Tephrosia brachyodon</i>	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	<i>Themeda australis</i>
<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	<i>Xylomelum pyriforme</i>

(2E) Eucalyptus deanei-E. piperita Tall Open-forest

Eucalyptus deanei-*E. piperita* Tall Open-forest refers to a vegetation community of mixed tree species composition, including *Eucalyptus piperita* (Sydney Peppermint), *E. deanei* (Mountain Blue Gum), *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine), *Angophora costata* (Sydney Red Gum), *A. floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple), *E. punctata* (Grey Gum) and *E. crebra*

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(Narrow-leaved Ironbark). Not all of these species occur in every stand, except for *E. deanei*, whose presence is characteristic of the community.

The community is found in moist, sheltered sites on the talus slopes below the sandstone escarpments of the Jamison, Kedumba and Grose Valleys. It is replaced further west in the Megalong and Kanimbla Valleys by *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*-*E. piperita* Tall Open-forest. The community also occurs in some moist, sheltered sites away from the escarpments. The typical vegetation structure is tall open-forest, although this may vary depending on site conditions and history. It is a wet sclerophyll forest, with soft-leaved plants prominent in the understorey.

Eucalyptus deanei-*E. piperita* Tall Open-forest differs from *E. deanei*-*E. punctata*-*Syncarpia glomulifera* Tall Open-forest in that it occurs on different geology (Illawarra Coal Measures, Shoalhaven Group and Narrabeen Group) and *E. deanei* is less prominent.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of *Eucalyptus piperita* and *E. deanei* along with the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia elata</i>	<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	<i>Angophora costata</i>
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Arthropodium minus</i>	<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Carex longibrachiata</i>	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	<i>Cyathea australis</i>

<i>Desmodium varians</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i>
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	<i>Galium propinquum</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Lomandra montana</i>
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Smilax australis</i>	<i>Sticherus lobatus</i>	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>
<i>Todea barbara</i>	<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>

(2F) Eucalyptus cypellocarpa-E. piperita Tall Open-forest

Eucalyptus cypellocarpa-*E. piperita* Tall Open-forest is characterised by the presence of *E. cypellocarpa* (Monkey Gum), occurring in association with one or more of *E. piperita* (Sydney Peppermint), *E. oreades* (Blue Mountain Ash) and *E. radiata* subsp. *radiata* (Narrow-leaved Peppermint).

The community is found in moist, sheltered sites on the talus slopes below the sandstone escarpments of the western Blue Mountains (Megalong and Kanimbla Valleys). The community

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also occurs in some moist, sheltered sites away from the escarpments, and may occur as far east as Woodford. The typical vegetation structure is tall open-forest, although this may vary depending on site conditions and history. It is a wet sclerophyll forest, with soft-leaved plants prominent in the understorey.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* and *E. piperita* along with the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia elata</i>	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	<i>Banksia cunninghamii</i>
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>
<i>Chionochloa pallida</i>	<i>Comesperma ericinum</i>	<i>Cyathea australis</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Empodisma minus</i>	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> subsp. <i>gullickii</i>	<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i>	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>
<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i>	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>
<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>

<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	<i>Persoonia mollis</i>	<i>Persoonia myrtilloides</i>
<i>Petrophile pulchella</i>	<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>
<i>Todea barbara</i>	<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>	

(2G) Eucalyptus oreades Open-forest/Tall Open-forest

Eucalyptus oreades Open-forest/Tall Open-forest refers to those vegetation communities dominated by *E. oreades* (Blue Mountain Ash). A range of other Eucalypts may also occur, most commonly including, *E. piperita* (Sydney Peppermint), *E. cypellocarpa* (Monkey Gum) and *E. radiata subsp. radiata* (Narrow-leaved Peppermint).

The characteristic vegetation structure is tall open-forest, however this can vary depending on site conditions and history. In some places the understorey is shrubby, while in moister sites a ferny understorey can be present. Although typically found in gullies or on sheltered slopes in the upper mountains (Bell to Wentworth Falls), this community also occurs in relatively exposed sites eg ridgetops, where suitable depth of shale provides more fertile conditions and better soil moisture.

Eucalyptus oreades is extremely fire-sensitive, with individual trees readily killed in a major bushfire. Although the capacity of *E. oreades* to regenerate from seed after fire is indicated by even-aged stands of trees often found in this community, the species will be adversely affected or eliminated entirely by an inappropriate fire regime of frequent burning.

This community is relatively rare outside of the National Park estate and has apparently suffered significant loss due to urbanisation and associated infrastructure, as well as being degraded by weed invasion, changed fire regimes, and stormwater runoff.

Eucalyptus oreades open-forest/tall open-forest is characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other

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species also occur, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia brownii</i>	<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>
<i>Amperea xiphioclada</i>	<i>Arrhenechthites mixta</i>	<i>Austroanthonia longifolia</i>
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	<i>Conospermum tenuifolium</i>	<i>Dampiera stricta</i>
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>
<i>Dianella prunina</i>	<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i>	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i>
<i>Hakea laevipes</i>	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	<i>Hibbertia rufa</i>
<i>Hovea linearis</i>	<i>Leptomeria acida</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>
<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>	<i>Lomandra gracilis</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	<i>Mitrasacme polymorpha</i>
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	<i>Olearia erubescens</i>	<i>Patersonia sericea</i>
<i>Persoonia chamaepitys</i>	<i>Persoonia laurina</i>	<i>Persoonia levis</i>
<i>Persoonia myrtilloides</i>	<i>Phyllota squarrosa</i>	<i>Platylobium formosum</i>
<i>Platysace linifolia</i>	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	<i>Poranthera corymbosa</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>	<i>Symphionema montanum</i>

Telopea
speciosissima

Xanthorrhoea media

(2H) Eucalyptus dalrympleana-E. piperita Tall Open-forest

Eucalyptus dalrympleana-*E. piperita* Tall Open-forest is characterised by the presence of *E. dalrympleana* (Mountain Gum), occurring in association with *E. piperita* (Sydney Peppermint) and *E. radiata* subsp. *radiata* (Narrow-leaved Peppermint). In the City, this community appears to be restricted to one small stand at the upper end of Popes Glen Creek, Blackheath, where it occurs on a sheltered, south-facing slope of Narrabeen Group geology. The vegetation structure is variable within this disturbed stand, from tall open-forest to open-forest and woodland. It is a wet sclerophyll forest, with soft-leaved plants prominent in the understorey.

Eucalyptus dalrympleana-*E. piperita* Tall Open-forest is characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the community at Blackheath.

<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>	<i>Arrhenechthites mixta</i>
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>
<i>Chionochloa pallida</i>	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>
<i>Deyeuxia parviseta</i>	<i>Dianella prunina</i>	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>
<i>Empodisma minus</i>	<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>

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<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Olearia erubescens</i>
<i>Persoonia myrtilloides</i>	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>	

(21) Sun Valley Cabbage Gum Forest (*Eucalyptus amplifolia*)

The Sun Valley Cabbage Gum Forest is listed as an Endangered Ecological Community in Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

This community is dominated by *Eucalyptus amplifolia* (Cabbage Gum) that occurs on the diatrema at Sun Valley. An associated tree species is *E. eugenioides* (Thin-leaved Stringybark). Although there is still good tree cover in the area (remnant trees and regeneration), the understorey of this community has been grossly altered through clearing and grazing. Remaining native understorey species include *Acacia parramattensis*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Lomandra longifolia* and *Pteridium esculentum*, but the original composition of the understorey is difficult to assess. Attempts to restore this community at Sun Valley are certainly warranted.

Eucalyptus amplifolia Tall Open-forest is characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the community at Sun Valley.

<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Agrostis</i> sp.
<i>Aristida</i> sp.	<i>Arthropodium</i> sp.	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	<i>Dianella</i> aff. <i>caerulea</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Dillwynia</i> sp.
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>

<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>
<i>Gallium gaudichaudi</i>	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>	<i>Hibbertia fasciculata</i>
<i>Hibbertia linearis</i>	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Persoonia oblongata</i>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	<i>Poa</i> sp.
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	<i>Themeda australis</i>	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>

(2J) Montane Gully Forest (*Eucalyptus fastigata*-*E. cypellocarpa*-*E. dalrympleana*)

This community is associated with moderate to steep slopes and narrow gorges on the Narrabeen Group and Illawarra Coal Measures below the escarpments around Mount York and north to Bell. There is substantial intergradation with vegetation typical of the sandstone plateau close to the escarpments and with the *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* and *E. piperita* communities between Blackheath and Mount Victoria. The boundary of this community approximates the lower distribution of *E. fastigata*, *E. dalrympleana* and *E. blaxlandii*, and the upper distributional limits of *Angophora costata* and *Syncarpia glomulifera*.

Tree species include *Eucalyptus fastigata* (Brown Barrel), *E. cypellocarpa* (Monkey Gum), *E. dalrympleana* (Mountain Gum) with *E. oreades* (Blue Mountain Ash), *E. blaxlandii* (Blaxland's Stringybark), *E. radiata* subsp. *radiata*

(Narrow-leaved Peppermint) and *E. sieberi* (Silver-top Ash). The understorey is moderately shrubby with *Acacia falciformis*, *A. terminalis*, *A. buxifolia*, *Oxylobium ilicifolium* and *Leptospermum flavescens* occurring, together with ferns such as *Culcita dubia*. *Acacia dealbata* was more common here than in any other parts of the study area. It appears that *E. fastigata* occurs primarily in the more sheltered sites with *E. dalrympleana* relatively common on the lower slopes where this unit blends into remnants of the vegetation found on the edge of the agricultural land around Little Hartley.

Montane Gully Forest is characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, but the list is indicative of the major diagnostic species composition.

<i>Acacia buxifolia</i>	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	<i>Acacia falciformis</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i>	<i>Arrhenechthites mixta</i>
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	<i>Culcita dubia</i>	<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus blaxlandii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>	<i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i>	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>
<i>Geranium</i> sp.	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i>	<i>Helichrysum rutidolepis</i>	<i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>

<i>Leptospermum morrisonii</i>	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Oxylobium ilicifolium</i>	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Pyrrosia repens</i>	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>
<i>Veronica calycina</i>	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	

(2K) Blue Gum Riverflat Forest (*Eucalyptus deanei*)

The Blue Gum Riverflat Forest in the Blue Mountains is included within the Sydney Coastal River-Flat Forest listed as an Endangered Ecological Community in Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

This community is usually restricted to terraces of deep alluvium along larger watercourses of the lower Blue Mountains. *Eucalyptus deanei* (Mountain Blue Gum) is dominant and may be almost monospecific, with occasional *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) and a small tree layer which may contain large bipinnate wattles and infrequent *Allocasuarina torulosa* (She-oak). The understorey is open and often dominated by grasses or ferns (or both) with scattered mesic shrubs becoming denser in the immediate vicinity of the watercourse.

This community superficially resembles the Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest but the two occur in different positions in the landscape.

This community is generally characterised by the almost monospecific occurrence of *Eucalyptus deanei* along with the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia implexa</i>	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
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<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	<i>Oplismenus</i> sp.	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>
<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i>	<i>Trema aspera</i>	<i>Tylophora barbata</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>		

(2L) *Casuarina cunninghamiana* 'River Oak Forest'

The *Casuarina cunninghamiana* River Oak Forest in the Blue Mountains is included within the Sydney Coastal River-Flat Forest listed as an Endangered Ecological Community in Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

Narrow bands of River Oak Forest occur on the alluvial banks of the Coxs River. This community also occurs in small, unmapped occurrences along the Hawkesbury-Nepean River. The dominant canopy species is *Casuarina cunninghamiana* subsp. *cunninghamiana* (River Oak) with occasional subdominants being *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) *Eucalyptus viminalis* (Ribbon Gum) and *E. tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), and rarely *A. subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple). *Backhousia myrtifolia* (Myrtle) can also occur on the sheltered fringes of this community. Along the

larger tributaries to the east of the Coxs River, the understorey is often dominated by *Leptospermum* spp.. In these situations, *Lomandra longifolia* and several sedges can dominate the ground layer.

The understorey is generally sparse because of the mobile nature of the substrate (mobile gravels, sands and large areas of bare granite). The surrounding lands have often been cleared for agriculture and these communities are often highly prone to willow and other weed infestation.

Casuarina cunninghamiana River Oak Forest is characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species may also occur, but the list is indicative of the species most characteristic of this composition.

<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	<i>Acacia parvipinnula</i>	<i>Agrostis avenaceus</i>
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	<i>Callistemon paludosus</i>
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i>	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
<i>Cyperus sphaeroideus</i>	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>
<i>Gnaphalium involucratum</i>	<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	<i>Isolepis inundata</i>
<i>Juncus acuminatus</i>	<i>Juncus caespiticius</i>	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>

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<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Leptospermum morrisonii</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>
<i>Persicaria praetermissa</i>	<i>Ranunculus inundatus</i>	<i>Rumex</i> sp.
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	

(2M) ***Eucalyptus radiata* subsp. *radiata*-*E. piperita* Open-forest**

This community is only known from a small number of easterly-facing slopes in Katoomba and Leura but may occur elsewhere in the higher Blue Mountains. The dominant canopy trees are ***Eucalyptus radiata* subsp. *radiata*** (Narrow-leaved Peppermint) and ***E. piperita*** (Sydney Peppermint). ***E. sieberi*** is also present, particularly where this community grades into the common ***E. sieberi*/*E. piperita*** community which tends to occur upslope. ***E. mannifera* subsp. *gullickii*** can occur infrequently, particularly downslope towards adjoining swamp or riparian vegetation.

The understorey is a mix of dry and wet sclerophyll species and may contain species associated with Blue Mountains Swamps where these communities adjoin. The following list is indicative of some of the major diagnostic species.

<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	<i>Banksia cunninghamii</i>	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>
<i>Boronia microphylla</i>	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Chionochloa pallida</i>
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> subsp. <i>gullickii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus oblonga</i>	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	<i>Eucalyptus sparsifolia</i>

*Lepidosperma
laterale**Leptospermum
trinervium**Persoonia acerosa**Persoonia
chamaepitys**Persoonia
myrtilloides**Platylobium
formosum**Polyscias
sambucifolia**Pteridium
esculentum**Pultenaea glabra**Stellaria pungens***(2N) Melaleuca styphelioides-M. linariifolia Forest**

This community occurs at the base of the slopes below the escarpments surrounding the Megalong, Kanimbla, Jamison and Kedumba Valleys. It is restricted to small alluvial/colluvial deltas perpendicular to the escarpment or to alluvial deposits along ephemeral watercourses running parallel to the escarpment. It is a generally moist forest in which *Melaleuca* species are dominant and occur under an open canopy of tall *Eucalyptus cypellocarpa* (Monkey Gum) or less often, *E. viminalis* (Ribbon Gum), with *E. deanei* (Mountain Blue Gum) most common east of Narrow Neck Peninsula. Other emergents can include *E. crebra* (Narrow-leafed Ironbark) and *E. punctata* (Grey Gum). The understorey is generally depauperate because of shading from the often-dense strata of *Melaleuca*. In areas subject to or recovering from grazing, it tends to be dominated by unpalatable graminoids and shrubs including *Lomandra longifolia* and *Bursaria* species, while in less modified situations there are numerous small climber/twiners such as *Desmodium*, *Eustrephus* and *Glycine* species along with the woody vines *Marsdenia*, *Cissus* and *Parsonsia*, herbs such as *Dichondra*, *Centella* and *Viola*, and a sparse layer of grasses such as *Oplismenus* species. Occasionally, in sites with more impeded drainage, small sedgeland communities are present, and in particularly moist or sheltered (or both) locations, there can be some intergradation with rainforest assemblages.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the range of species composition within this community type.

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<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Bossiaea neo-anglica</i>
<i>Brachycome angustifolia</i>	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Choretrum candollei</i>	<i>Cissus</i> sp.	<i>Clematis aristate</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus blaxlandii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i>
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>	<i>Galium propinquum</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Leucopogon lanceolata</i>	<i>Lomandra glauca</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>	<i>Marsdenia flavescens</i>

<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Oplismenus</i> spp.	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>
<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	<i>Platylobium formosum</i>
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>	<i>Poranthera corymbosa</i>
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolia</i>	<i>Scaevola ramosissima</i>	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>
<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	<i>Viola hederacea</i>

(20) Riparian Granite Slopes Forest

This community is present in the headwaters of ephemeral streams that drain the granite upland of the Megalong Valley down to the Coxs River. The structure is generally an open-forest to woodland with a low, moist and herbaceous understorey in which *Stellaria flaccida* and *S. pungens* are prevalent. The small ferns, *Asplenium flabellifolium*, *Cheilanthes sieberi* and *C. distans* may be present with *Blechnum nudum* scattered along the watercourse. A moist grass layer can dominate the ground stratum and will often contain the herbs, *Dichondra repens*, *Centella asiatica*, the twiners *Desmodium varians* and *Glycine* species with various *Senecio* species scattered throughout. The canopy species include *Eucalyptus viminalis* (Ribbon Gum), *E. tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) and *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) with an occasional subcanopy of *Allocasuarina torulosa*. A small number of rainforest species may be present, particularly along the watercourse or on the sheltered side of the slope. Examples include *Rapanea howittiana*, *Ficus coronata* and *Trema aspera*. This community can grade into Megalong Granite Dry Rainforest (see community (1C)).

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in

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every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the range of species composition within this community type.

<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	<i>Bursaria longisepala</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Carex appressa</i>	<i>Carex longibrachiata</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Rapanea howittiana</i>	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	<i>Senecio minimus</i>	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>
<i>Solanum cinereum</i>	<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	<i>Stellaria pungens</i>
<i>Stypandra glauca</i>	<i>Swainsona galegifolia</i>	<i>Trema aspera</i>
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>

(2P) Megalong Footslopes Forest

This community is found on the footslopes below the escarpments, extending towards the centre of the Megalong Valley until displaced by the vegetation on the granite batholith. Some intergradation of these communities occurs and the outer margin of the Shoalhaven Group supports a community often dominated by *Eucalyptus sclerophylla* (Hard-leafed Scribbly Gum). Several variants of the forest form are recognised, with structure ranging from open-forest/woodland to open-forest and canopy species including *E. eugenioides* (Thin-leafed Stringybark), *E. globoidea* (White Stringybark) (and hybrids), *E. punctata* (Grey Ironbark), *E. sclerophylla* (Hard-leafed Scribbly Gum) and *Angophora costata* (Sydney Red Gum). At the interface with the adjoining forests that dominate the slopes below the cliffline, a taller variant occurs in which *E. cypellocarpa* (Monkey Gum) may be present. Such situations can be associated with the existence of *Melaleuca styphelioides*-*M. linariifolia* swamp forest.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the range of species composition within this community type.

<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	<i>Angophora costata</i>
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Boronia parvifolia</i>
<i>Bossiaea obcordata</i>	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Epacris microphylla</i>	<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>

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<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	<i>Hibbertia rufa</i>
<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i>	<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>
<i>Lissanthe sapida</i>	<i>Lomandra cylindrica</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	<i>Mirbelia rubioides</i>	<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>
<i>Notelaea ovata</i>	<i>Persoonia laurina</i>	<i>Persoonia levis</i>
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Schoenus imberbis</i>	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	<i>Viola hederacea</i>

(2Q) Megalong Granite Forest/Woodland (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*-*E. eugenioides*)

Much of the undulating granite country supporting this community was cleared for agriculture in the nineteenth century. Fragmented remnants are found in the Coxs River valley at elevations between 250 metres and 850 metres on deep, well-drained sandy soils derived from carboniferous adamellite, granite and grandiorite. Much of the vegetation is now a “derived” woodland (*sensu* Keith and Benson, 1988) but was probably forest prior to modification by clearing, grazing, rabbits and an altered fire regime.

The most characteristic tree species are *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) and *E. eugenioides* (Thin-leaved stringybark) together with *E. viminalis* (Ribbon Gum). *E. dalrympleana* subsp. *dalrympleana* (Mountain Gum) can be locally dominant, particularly on the higher elevations (which are often quite exposed). *E. bridgesiana*, *E. dives*, *E. rubida* and *E. camphora* are generally rare within this community and are not considered characteristic of it, however *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) is quite common and extends well beyond the lower slopes and

watercourses. *E. macrorhyncha subsp. macrorhyncha* occurs mainly in the western areas of the granite vegetation but is occasionally a significant canopy component. *Acacia falciformis* can also be a locally significant canopy species and can be present in most variants of the granite communities. The less common eucalypts are generally associated with the complex ecotones on the eastern edges of the granite vegetation or with other very localised conditions.

The understorey of the Megalong Granite Forest/Woodland tends to be low and dominated by grasses, graminoids (particularly *Lomandraceae*) and herbs, in particular, *Astraceae*. Climbers such as *Desmodium*, *Glycine* and *Clematis* are often present. Shrubs are either relatively rare or else the shrub layer consists of a small number of common unpalatable species such as *Bursaria* species and *Lissanthe strigosa*. The understorey composition can vary greatly depending on the amount of exposure.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the major diagnostic species.

<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
<i>Ajuga australia</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Asplenium flebellifolium</i>
<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Brachycome angustifolia</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<i>Carex appressa</i>	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	<i>Clematis aristata</i>
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	<i>Dichondra repens</i>

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<i>Doodia aspera</i>	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus camphora</i>	<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>	<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>	<i>Galium propinquum</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>
<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle geraniifolia</i>	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolata</i>	<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	<i>Libertia paniculata</i>
<i>Lissanthe strigose</i>	<i>Lomandra glauca</i>	<i>Lomandra gracilis</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	<i>Lomatia myricoides</i>
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	<i>Luzula flaccida</i>	<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	<i>Plantago debilis</i>

<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	<i>Poa labillardieri</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>
<i>Rapanea howittiana</i>	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	<i>Rumex brownii</i>
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	<i>Senecio lautus</i> ssp. <i>dissectifolius</i>	<i>Senecio minimus</i>
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	<i>Solanum cinereum</i>	<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	<i>Stypandra glauca</i>	<i>Themeda australis</i>
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>		

3 Low Open-forest

Melaleuca linariifolia Low Open-forest

Melaleuca linariifolia Low Open-forest is found on sandy alluvial soils along certain creeks in the lower Blue Mountains, in which the low paperbark tree, *M. linariifolia* (Snow-in-summer), dominates the vegetation. This creekline vegetation is associated with creeks on deep alluvial sand deposits, rather than the sandstone substrates more typical of Blue Mountains creeks. The typical vegetation structure is a narrow band of low open-forest or low closed-forest along the creek. Occasional emergent *Eucalyptus* or *Angophora* trees may be present above the *Melaleuca* canopy.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of *Melaleuca linariifolia* along with the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

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<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	<i>Acacia rubida</i>	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Cyathea australis</i>
<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	<i>Juncus continuus</i>	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>	<i>Typha orientalis</i>

4 Woodlands

(4A) *Eucalyptus mannifera* subsp. *gullickii* Alluvial Woodlands

These woodlands are found on alluvial soils along certain creeks in the upper Blue Mountains, in which *Eucalyptus mannifera* subsp. *gullickii* (Brittle Gum) is the dominant tree species or co-dominant with *E. radiata* subsp. *radiata* (Narrow-leaved Peppermint). The association of the community with creekside alluvium is a critical feature in its definition, since *E. mannifera* subsp. *gullickii* and *E. radiata* subsp. *radiata* may also be common species in other communities in the upper Blue Mountains. The vegetation structure is woodland or open-forest. *E. mannifera* subsp. *gullickii* occurs in some sites as a sparse tree layer (an open-woodland) over swamp vegetation, but such stands are better classified within the Blue Mountains swamp communities rather than as *E. mannifera* subsp. *gullickii* Alluvial Woodland.

Two forms of *Eucalyptus mannifera* subsp. *gullickii* Alluvial Woodland may be distinguished. At higher altitudes (Mount Victoria-Blackheath), *E. mannifera* subsp. *gullickii* is the main tree species and the community is termed *E. mannifera* subsp. *gullickii* woodland. At slightly lower altitudes (Katoomba-Leura), *E. mannifera* subsp. *gullickii* and *E. radiata* subsp. *radiata* are co-dominant and the community is termed *E. mannifera* subsp. *gullickii*-*E. radiata* subsp. *radiata* Woodland.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of *Eucalyptus mannifera* subsp. *gullickii* along with the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>
<i>Baeckea linifolia</i>	<i>Banksia cunninghamii</i>	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	<i>Boronia microphylla</i>	<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>
<i>Chionochloa pallida</i>	<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	<i>Deyeuxia parviseta</i>
<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	<i>Empodisma minus</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Epacris</i> spp.	<i>Eucalyptus blaxlandii</i>	<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> subsp. <i>gullickii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>
<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	<i>Grevillea acanthifolia</i>	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	<i>Hibbertia serpyllifolia</i>	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>	<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>

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<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Mirbelia platylobioides</i>	<i>Olearia erubescens</i>
<i>Persoonia myrtilloides</i>	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Stipa pubescens</i>
<i>Stipa rudis</i>	<i>Styphelia tubiflora</i>	<i>Tetrarrhena turfosa</i>

(4B) *Eucalyptus sclerophylla* Bench Woodland

Eucalyptus sclerophylla Bench Woodlands occur on dry sandy alluvial benches along certain creek systems in the lower Blue Mountains. This community may also occur on higher benches on a mix of alluvial and colluvial soils. *E. sclerophylla* (Hard-leaved Scribbly Gum) is the dominant tree species sometimes co-dominant with *Angophora bakeri* (Narrow-leaved Apple). The typical vegetation structure is woodland, although this may vary depending on site conditions and history. The association between this community and alluvial or colluvial soils is a critical feature in its definition, since *E. sclerophylla* is also the dominant tree species in another, more common vegetation community, with a different understorey, that occurs on northern and western aspects on sandstone geology in the middle and upper Blue Mountains. The *E. sclerophylla* trees in the latter community tend to be smaller than those in the *E. sclerophylla* Bench Woodland.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of *Eucalyptus sclerophylla* along with the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia brownii</i>	<i>Acacia rubida</i>	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>
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<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	<i>Aristida benthami</i>	<i>Aristida vagans</i>
<i>Baeckea virgata</i>	<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Banksia serrata</i>
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>	<i>Bossiaea obcordata</i>
<i>Bossiaea rhombifolia</i>	<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>
<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>	<i>Conospermum longifolium</i>	<i>Corymbia eximia</i>
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	<i>Cyathochaeta diandra</i>	<i>Dampiera stricta</i>
<i>Daviesia corymbose</i>	<i>Dillwynia floribunda</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	<i>Eriostemon hispidulus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus notabilis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	<i>Eucalyptus sparsifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea mucronulata</i>	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	<i>Hovea linearis</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i>	<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Leptospermum arachnoides</i>	<i>Leptospermum parvifolium</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>	<i>Lomandra brevis</i>
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	<i>Lomandra glauca</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>
<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>	<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	<i>Panicum simile</i>
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>	<i>Persoonia laurina</i>	<i>Persoonia oblongata</i>

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<i>Petrophile pulchella</i>	<i>Phyllota phyllicoides</i>	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>
<i>Platysace linearifolia</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Ptilothrix deusta</i>
<i>Schoenus villosus</i>	<i>Stipa pubescens</i>	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>
<i>Themeda australis</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea media</i>	

(4C) Kowmung Wilderness Complex

This Complex includes open-forest, open-forest/woodland and woodland communities. It has been included in the Woodland section because most of the vegetation is of a woodland structure.

Most of this Complex occurs in Kanangra-Boyd National Park with some areas in Blue Mountains National Park. A relatively small area occurs outside these reserves in the far south of the Megalong Valley. Small areas of dry rainforest and riparian complex are present within the Kowmung Wilderness Complex.

Indicative canopy species include *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leafed Ironbark), *E. tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *E. punctata* (Grey Gum), *E. viminalis* (Ribbon Gum), *E. melliodora* (Yellow Box), *E. eugenioides* (Thin-leafed Stringybark) and *Angophora floribunda* (Sydney Red Gum). The understorey can be very open and grassy/herbaceous or can sometimes have a relatively well developed shrub layer in which *Bursaria* species can be prevalent. Small twiners and *Cheilanthes* species (Poison Rock Ferns) can be characteristic of the ground stratum as can numerous *Senecio* species and other daisies.

This community is generally characterised by the occurrence of the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition.

<i>Acacia clunies-rossiae</i>	<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	<i>Acacia implexa</i>
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<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Agrostis avenaceus</i>
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	<i>Brachycome multifida</i>
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<i>Calotis hispidula</i>
<i>Carex appressa</i>	<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i>	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	<i>Choretrum candollei</i>
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	<i>Desmodium brachypodum</i>	<i>Desmodium varians</i>
<i>Dianella laevis</i>	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	<i>Dichelachne</i> sp.
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	<i>Einadia</i> sp.
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>
<i>Gnaphalium involucratum</i>	<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	<i>Helichrysum adnatum</i>	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Leucopogon lanceolata</i>	<i>Lissanthe sapida</i>	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>
<i>Lomandra glauca</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>

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<i>Luzula flaccida</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>
<i>Notodanthonia</i> sp.	<i>Olearia viscidula</i>	<i>Opercularia hispida</i>
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	<i>Plectranthus parvifolius</i>
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	<i>Senecio diaschides</i>	<i>Senecio lautus</i>
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	<i>Solanum cinereum</i>
<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>	<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	<i>Stephania japonica</i>
<i>Stypandra glauca</i>	<i>Themeda australis</i>	<i>Trema aspera</i>
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	

(4D) Redgum Swamp Woodland (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*)

This community is dominated by *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Redgum) and is known only from a small example between Megalong Creek and Nellies Glen Road in the central eastern Megalong Valley. This site is associated with a swamp ephemeral drainage line that generally defines the ecotone between the vegetation on the lower Shoalhaven Group of sediments and that on the Carboniferous Granite, which dominates the Megalong Valley. Adjoining communities include an example of Coxs River Swamp, the so-called Megalong Forest of Keith and Benson (1988) and the Megalong Granite Forest and woodland. The understorey has been modified by grazing and was probably cleared in the past to facilitate this use.

The understorey has been modified by grazing and was probably cleared in the past to facilitate this use. *Leptospermum* species are dominant along the drainage line and in the more swampy sections which lack open water. Drier areas are dominated by grasses with little or no shrub layer and a relatively sparse tree canopy. This community is threatened by small size, grazing, weed invasion, rabbits and recreational vehicle use.

Redgum swamp woodland is broadly characterised by the following assemblage of diagnostic plant species. Other species may also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community.

<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	<i>Agrostis avenaceus</i>	<i>Callistemon</i> sp. nov. Megalong Valley
<i>Carex inversa</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Dichelachne</i> sp.
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	<i>Grevillea acanthifolia</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	<i>Juncus</i> sp.
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	<i>Leptospermum obovatum</i>
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Notodanthonia</i> sp.	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>	

5 Heath/scrub/sedgeland/fernland

(5A) Blue Mountains Heath and Scrub

Blue Mountains Heath and Scrub consists of a well-developed shrub layer, with no tree layer or only a sparse layer of scattered low trees, sometimes with a mallee habit (low, multi-stemmed shrub eucalypts). It occurs primarily in exposed sites with very shallow soils on Narrabeen Group and Hawkesbury Sandstone geology. Typical situations are cliff

tops and high, rocky ridges, especially on the westerly aspect and with skeletal soils. The vegetation structure is typically an open-heath, less often a closed-heath, and may be interspersed with patches of open-scrub or closed-scrub formed by stands of mallees or *Leptospermum* species. It is also typically interspersed with areas of bare rock. It can occur on the fringes of or within so-called hanging swamps and in such situations it can also intergrade with vegetation of the Riparian Complex. There is also considerable intergradation between forms of woodland to open-woodland with a *Eucalyptus sclerophylla* canopy with Blue Mountains Heath and Scrub forming the understorey in such communities.

Blue Mountains Heath and Scrub has a mixed and variable species composition. Common shrub species include *Allocasuarina distyla*, *A. nana*, *Banksia ericifolia*, *Epacris microphylla*, *Eucalyptus stricta*, *Hakea laevipes*, *H. teretifolia*, *Kunzea capitata*, *Leptospermum trinervium* and *Petrophile pulchella*. Common herb and sedge species include *Actinotus minor*, *Platysace linifolia*, *Lepidosperma filiforme*, *L. viscidum*, *Lepyrodia scariosa*, *Ptilothrix deusta* and *Schoenus villosus*.

Two forms of Blue Mountains heath have been distinguished (Keith and Benson 1988, Smith and Smith 1995 a–e): montane heath above about 850–900 metres elevation and lower Blue Mountains heath below this level. The two forms intergrade between Wentworth Falls and Katoomba. Montane heath is characterised by the presence of high altitude species such as *Allocasuarina nana*, *Darwinia taxifolia* and *Phyllota squarrosa*, while lower Blue Mountains heath is characterised by the presence of low altitude species such as *Allocasuarina distyla*, *Darwinia fascicularis* and *Phyllota phyllicoides*. However, most of the more common heath plants occur across the full altitudinal range.

It is also possible to distinguish two forms of lower Blue Mountains heath: a Hawkesbury Sandstone form at lower altitudes (chiefly in the Faulconbridge to Woodford area), and a Narrabeen Sandstone form at intermediate altitudes (Hazelbrook to Wentworth Falls). The Hawkesbury Sandstone

form is characterised by species such as *Acacia oxycedrus*, *Baeckea brevifolia* and *Eucalyptus burgessiana* that are absent from heath on Narrabeen Sandstone.

In the prolonged absence of fires, the heath shrubs grow taller and thicker, transforming the vegetation from an open-heath to a closed-scrub, especially in relatively moist and sheltered sites. These communities may be floristically similar to the closed-heaths described above but are structurally unique. Shrubs including *Banksia ericifolia*, *B. serrata*, *B. spinulosa*, *Hakea laevipes*, *H. teretifolia* and a range of *Leptospermum* species may all attain heights of up to 8 metres over a generally grassy, herbaceous understorey. In locally moist areas, the fern *Gleichenia dicarpa* may become common in the ground stratum.

In the Megalong Valley, forms of heath occur which are floristically and geologically distinct from those others within the scope of the Blue Mountains Heath description. The majority of Megalong Valley Heath is associated with the Shoalhaven Group of sediments with a rare exception associated with the Carboniferous Granite. Dominant species of the heath include *Leptospermum trinervium*, *L. polygalifolium*, *L. juniperinum*, *Isopogon anemonifolius*, *Hakea salicifolia*, *H. sericea* and *Banksia spinulosa* while the locally uncommon shrub *Mirbelia pungens* may also be present.

Only one example is known of heath occurring on granite within the Megalong Valley, however other examples are likely to occur outside the City, west of the Coxs River. This example is dominated by a relatively low-growing shrubby *Acacia* which has not been able to be identified but is apparently related to *Acacia floribunda*.

Considered as a whole, Blue Mountains Heath and Scrub is characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of heath, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

Acacia baueri

Acacia floribunda

Acacia oxycedrus

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<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	<i>Actinotus minor</i>
<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	<i>Allocasuarina nana</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>
<i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i>	<i>Austrostipa pubescens</i>	<i>Baeckea brevifolia</i>
<i>Baeckea densifolia</i>	<i>Baeckea ramosissima</i>	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>
<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i>	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	<i>Chionochloa pallida</i>	<i>Correa reflexa</i>
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	<i>Cyathochaeta diandra</i>	<i>Dampiera purpurea</i>
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	<i>Danthonia tenuior</i>	<i>Darwinia fascicularis</i>
<i>Daviesia corymbosa</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>
<i>Dillwynia floribunda</i>	<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>
<i>Dodonaea boroniifolia</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Epacris microphylla</i>
<i>Epacris obtusifolia</i>	<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	<i>Eriostemon obovalis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus apiculata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus burgessiana</i>	<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus gregsoniana</i>	<i>Eucalyptus ligustrina</i>	<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> subsp. <i>gullickii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus moorei</i>	<i>Eucalyptus multicaulis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>

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<i>Eucalyptus sparsifolia</i>	<i>Eucalyptus stricta</i>	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>
<i>Galium propinquum</i>	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>
<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i>	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	<i>Grevillea arenaria</i>
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	<i>Hakea laevipes</i>	<i>Hakea propinqua</i>
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	<i>Hemigenia purpurea</i>	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>
<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i>	<i>Kunzea capitata</i>	<i>Lambertia formosa</i>
<i>Leionema lachnaeoides</i>	<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>	<i>Lepidosperma urophorum</i>
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	<i>Leptospermum arachnoides</i>
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	<i>Leptospermum parvifolium</i>
<i>Leptospermum petraeum</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>
<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>	<i>Leucopogon esquamatus</i>	<i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i>
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	<i>Lomandra glauca</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	<i>Micromyrtus ciliata</i>	<i>Mirbelia baueri</i>
<i>Mirbelia pungens</i>	<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>	<i>Mitrasacme polymorpha</i>
<i>Monotoca ledifolia</i>	<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	<i>Patersonia sericea</i>
<i>Petrophile pulchella</i>	<i>Phyllota phyllicoides</i>	<i>Phyllota squarrosa</i>

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<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	<i>Platysace linearifolia</i>	<i>Pseudanthus divaricatissimus</i>
<i>Ptilothrix deusta</i>	<i>Pultenaea elliptica</i>	<i>Restio fastigiatus</i>
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	<i>Schoenus ericetorum</i>	<i>Schoenus imberbis</i>
<i>Schoenus villosus</i>	<i>Stipa pubescens</i>	<i>Stylidium lineare</i>
<i>Thelionema caespitosum</i>	<i>Themeda australis</i>	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>
<i>Velleia perfoliata</i>	<i>Woollsia pungens</i>	

(5B) Blue Mountains Swamps

A range of swamps occurs within the City. Swamp vegetation develops on poorly drained sites where the soil is waterlogged for prolonged periods. Several variants are recognised and are described below.

In the City, swamps occur, not only in low-lying sites on valley floors ('valley swamps'), but also in the headwaters of creeks and on steep hillsides ('hanging swamps'). Some swamps represent a combination of valley swamp and hanging swamp. The upper boundary of the swamp is often clearly defined by the outcropping of a layer of claystone. Groundwater seeps along the top of the impermeable claystone layer, reaching the surface where the claystone protrudes, thus forming a swamp on the hillside below. Other swamps receive their water supply from feeder streams rather than groundwater, or from a combination of the two.

Blue Mountains Swamps vary greatly in their structure and plant species composition, ranging from closed-sedgeland or closed-fernland to open-heath or closed-heath, sometimes open-scrub or closed-scrub. The shrub-dominated swamps are similar in vegetation structure to some of the forms of Blue Mountains Heath and Scrub, but they differ in species composition and ecological function, and are more appropriately classified with the sedge and fern-dominated

swamps. However, in many instances the botanical boundary between Blue Mountains Swamp and Blue Mountains Heath and Scrub communities is unclear or can only be defined at a small scale as the two vegetation types can intergrade extensively.

Common shrubs in the Blue Mountains Swamps that occur on the sandstone plateaux include *Acacia ptychoclada*, *Baeckea linifolia*, *Banksia ericifolia*, *Callistemon citrinus*, *Epacris obtusifolia*, *Grevillea acanthifolia*, *Hakea teretifolia*, *Leptospermum grandifolium*, *L. juniperinum* and *L. polygalifolium*. Common sedges include *Empodisma minus*, *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus*, *Lepidosperma limicola* and *Xyris ustulata*. The main fern species is *Gleichenia dicarpa*. The swamps of the plateaux include communities described by Keith and Benson (1988) and Benson and Keith (1990) as Blue Mountains Sedge Swamps and Newnes Plateau Shrub Swamps.

The Kurrajong Fault Swamps are valley swamps that occur in the lower Blue Mountains on sandy alluvial deposits associated with the Kurrajong Fault. Common shrubs are *Acacia rubida*, *Callicoma serratifolia*, *Callistemon citrinus*, *Leptospermum juniperinum* and *Melaleuca linariifolia*. Common species in the understorey are *Baumea rubiginosa*, *Gahnia clarkei*, *Gleichenia dicarpa* and *Schoenus melanostachys*.

The Coxs River Swamps are another variant encompassed by this community. These swamps occur on the clayey organic sediments derived from the Illawarra Coal Measures where creeks drain at the base of the escarpment. They support a simple flora dominated by *Leptospermum obovatum*, *L. juniperinum* and *Grevillea acanthifolia* with a dense ground cover of *Carex* and *Juncus* species.

The Megalong Swamps occur under much the same circumstances as the Coxs River Swamps but differ considerably in both structure and floristics. The Coxs River Swamps tend to occur as scrub, open-scrub and low open-scrub to wet heath with a prominent sedge layer, while the Megalong Swamps are closed to tall closed-scrub dominated by *Leptospermum juniperinum* and *L. polygalifolium* with an undescribed shrub *Melaleuca* sp. Megalong Valley, *C. citrinus*

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and infrequent emergents of *Eucalyptus camphora* and *Melaleuca linariifolia*.

Blue Mountains Swamps are characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every swamp, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acacia ptychoclada</i>	<i>Acacia rubida</i>	<i>Actinotus minor</i>
<i>Almaleea incurvata</i>	<i>Baeckea linifolia</i>	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>
<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>
<i>Blandfordia cunninghamii</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>
<i>Burnettia cuneata</i>	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
<i>Carex</i> spp.	<i>Celmisia longifolia</i>	<i>Dampiera stricta</i>
<i>Dillwynia floribunda</i>	<i>Drosera binata</i>	<i>Drosera spatulata</i>
<i>Empodisma minus</i>	<i>Epacris microphylla</i>	<i>Epacris obtusifolia</i>
<i>Epacris paludosa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus camphora</i>	<i>Eucalyptus copulans</i>
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> subsp. <i>gullickii</i>	<i>Eucalyptus moorei</i>	<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea acanthifolia</i>
<i>Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus</i>	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia cistiflora</i>	<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i>	<i>Juncus</i> spp.

<i>Kunzea capitata</i>	<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>	<i>Lepidosperma forsythii</i>
<i>Lepidosperma limicola</i>	<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>
<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>	<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	<i>Leptospermum obovatum</i>
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Leptospermum squarrosum</i>	<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>
<i>Leucopogon esquamatus</i>	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. <i>Megalong Valley</i>	<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>	<i>Notochloe microdon</i>
<i>Olearia quercifolia</i>	<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	<i>Petrophile pulchella</i>
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	<i>Ptilothrix deusta</i>	<i>Pultenaea divaricata</i>
<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>	<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>	<i>Schoenus villosus</i>
<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	<i>Symphionema montanum</i>
<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	<i>Tetrarrhena turfosa</i>	<i>Xanthosia dissecta</i>
<i>Xyris juncea</i>	<i>Xyris ustulata</i>	

(5C) Pagoda Rock Complex

Within the City, this community occurs only in the far northwest near Bell. It occurs primarily outside the City on the Newnes Plateau where it is exemplified in Gardens of Stone National Park.

Benson and Keith (1990) list three structural divisions within this Complex: open-heath of *Allocasuarina nana*, *Leptospermum arachnoides*, *Lepidosperma viscidum*, *Platysace lanceolata* and *Banksia ericifolia*; open-mallee scrub of *Eucalyptus laophila* which is not known from the City of Blue Mountains; and woodland of *E. sieberi* (Silver-top Ash), *E. piperita* (Sydney Peppermint) and *E. oblonga* (Sandstone Stringybark). This mosaic of communities

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intergrades with the higher altitude variant of Blue Mountains Heath.

The following species typically occur within this complex. Other species may also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community.

<i>Acacia dorothea</i>	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>
<i>Allocasuarina nana</i>	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	<i>Boronia microphylla</i>
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	<i>Eucalyptus sparsifolia</i>
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	<i>Leptospermum arachnoides</i>
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>		

(5D) Lagoon Vegetation (Glenbrook Lagoon)

Lagoon Vegetation (Glenbrook Lagoon) is the wetland vegetation associated with Glenbrook Lagoon. This waterbody is the only naturally occurring upland lagoon in the City, although wetland vegetation has also developed around artificially created water bodies such as Wentworth Falls Lake and Woodford Lake. Glenbrook Lagoon consists of an area of open water with submerged aquatic vegetation, surrounded by extensive reedbeds dominated by the large sedges ***Lepironia articulata*** and ***Eleocharis sphacelata***. Fringing the reedbeds is a narrow band of low paperbark trees ***Melaleuca linariifolia***.

Native wetland plants recorded at Glenbrook Lagoon include the following species. Other species are also likely to be present.

<i>Acacia rubida</i>	<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>	<i>Baumea articulata</i>
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>

<i>Gratiola pedunculata</i>	<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>
<i>Isachne globosa</i>	<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	<i>Lepironia articulata</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>
<i>Myriophyllum variifolium</i>	<i>Nymphoides geminata</i>	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	<i>Persicaria strigosa</i>	<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	<i>Vallisneria gigantea</i>
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>		

6 Blue Mountains Riparian complex

Blue Mountains Riparian Complex refers to the narrow bands of vegetation found along perennial and non-perennial watercourses in the Blue Mountains. It applies to those sections of the creek where there are distinct differences between the creekside vegetation and the adjacent vegetation further from the creek. Riparian (creekline) vegetation can be diverse and variable in structure and composition. It typically consists of species that are restricted to the immediate creekside environment plus other species from the adjacent vegetation communities. Common shrubs and low trees characteristic of riparian vegetation in the Blue Mountains include *Acacia rubida*, *Baeckea linifolia*, *Bauera rubioides*, *Callicoma serratifolia*, *Callistemon citrinus*, *Leptospermum polygalifolium*, *Lomatia myricoides*, *Tristania nerifolia* and *Tristaniopsis laurina*. Ferns tend to be a major component of the riparian vegetation, and include *Blechnum nudum*, *Calochlaena dubia*, *Gleichenia microphylla*, *Sticherus*

flabellatus and *Todea barbara*. Common sedges and rushes include *Gahnia sieberiana*, *Juncus planifolius* and *Schoenus melanostachys*. Pockets of rainforest, swamp and moist cliffline (waterfall) vegetation are often present along the creeks and add to the floristic diversity of the riparian vegetation.

Blue Mountains Riparian Complex is characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present along every creek, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation. The list does not include *Eucalyptus* species. Although a variety of eucalypts may occur along the creeks, they generally reflect the composition of the adjacent vegetation community rather than the riparian vegetation itself.

<i>Acacia elata</i>	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>
<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Austromyrtus tenuifolia</i>
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	<i>Baeckea linifolia</i>	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>
<i>Blechnum ambiguum</i>	<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>
<i>Blechnum patersonii</i>	<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	<i>Boronia fraseri</i>
<i>Bossiaea lenticularis</i>	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	<i>Dodonaea multijuga</i>	<i>Drosera spathulata</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	<i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i>
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	<i>Grevillea longifolia</i>

<i>Grevillea sericea</i>	<i>Hibbertia saligna</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	<i>Leptospermum marginatum</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>
<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>	<i>Lomandra fluviatilis</i>	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	<i>Persoonia mollis</i>	<i>Phebalium squamulosum</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>	<i>Smilax glyciophylla</i>
<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i>	<i>Sticherus lobatus</i>	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>
<i>Todea barbara</i>	<i>Triglochin procera</i>	<i>Tristania neriifolia</i>
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>		

7 Blue Mountains Escarpment Complex

Blue Mountains Escarpment Complex refers to the distinctive vegetation communities associated with moist, sheltered rock faces, the escarpments and other extensive outcroppings of sandstones in the Blue Mountains. The habitat of this vegetation varies from rock crevices, ledges, caves and the talus at cliff bases through to isolated rock outcrops. The vegetation consists of a diverse mixture of moist cliffline vegetation, heath, swamp, rainforest, mallee and forest communities that can vary on a very small scale.

Species found in the moist sites include *Alania endlicheri*, *Baeckea linifolia*, *Blechnum ambiguum*, *B. wattsi*, *Callicoma serratifolia*, *Dracophyllum secundum*, *Drosera binata*, *Epacris reclinata*, *Gleichenia microphylla*, *G. rupestris*, *Leptospermum rupicola*, *Sprengelia monticola* and *Todea barbara*. Where a tree canopy is present, it can contain elements of various communities but *Eucalyptus oreades* (Blue Mountain Ash) is by far the most common. *E. piperita* (Sydney Peppermint), *E. sieberi* (Silvertop Ash) and a range of mallees, particularly the common *E. stricta* (Mallee Ash), can also be locally prevalent.

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Blue Mountains Escarpment Complex is characterised by the following assemblage of native plant species. Other species also occur, and not all of the following species are present in every stand of the community, but the list is indicative of the species composition of the vegetation.

<i>Acrophyllum australe</i>	<i>Adenochilus nortonii</i>	<i>Alania endlicheri</i>
<i>Baeckea linifolia</i>	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	<i>Blechnum ambiguum</i>
<i>Blechnum gregsonii</i>	<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	<i>Bossiaea lenticularis</i>
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Dracophyllum secundum</i>	<i>Drosera binata</i>
<i>Empodisma minus</i>	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	<i>Epacris coriacea</i>
<i>Epacris crassifolia</i>	<i>Epacris hamiltonii</i>	<i>Epacris muelleri</i>
<i>Epacris reclinata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i>	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>
<i>Eucalyptus stricta</i>	<i>Euphrasia bowdeniae</i>	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	<i>Gleichenia rupestris</i>
<i>Goodenia decurrens</i>	<i>Goodenia rostrivalvis</i>	<i>Grammitis billardieri</i>
<i>Isopogon fletcheri</i>	<i>Lepidosperma evansianum</i>	<i>Leptopteris fraseri</i>
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Leptospermum rupicola</i>	<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>
<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>	<i>Lomandra montana</i>	<i>Lycopodium laterale</i>
<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	<i>Microstrobos fitzgeraldii</i>	<i>Pterostylis pulchella</i>
<i>Rimicola elliptica</i>	<i>Rupicola apiculata</i>	<i>Rupicola sprengelioides</i>

<i>Scaevola hookeri</i>	<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>	<i>Smilax glyciophylla</i>
<i>Sprengelia monticola</i>	<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i>	<i>Sticherus lobatus</i>
<i>Sticherus tener</i>	<i>Stylidium productum</i>	<i>Todea barbara</i>

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