EXAMPLE OF A SITE-SPECIFIC PLANT INVENTORY

Plant inventories help increase plant identification skills needed for the Bradley Method. The Inventory is revised after each session, adding any additional species. Plants are entered in chronological order which likely reflects how common the plant is at the site. This helps volunteers who are unfamiliar with the site prioritise which plants they most need to be able to identify. Identification tips and weed removal advice are also included.

Species lists are also useful to showcase work.

Weed Species		
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Comments**
Hypericum perforatum	St John's Wort	Seeds live 10 years or more in the soil but most germinate in the first few. Also reproduces by underground runners. Remove when soil is moist, including tap roots as deep as possible as can regrow from these. Remove all roots. Follow up. Also check for regrowth after fire.
Hypochaeris radicata	Catsear or Flatweed (Daisy)	Flatweed smothers nearby plants. Bag both flowers and seedheads (flowers will produce seeds even after plant dug up). Remove entire root if possible or taproot may regrow. Every few centimetres along the stem are scales ~1mm long pointing upward, each topped with tufty dark hairs (like cat's ears).-Young leaves can be eaten in salads and roots roasted as a coffee substitute.
Chondrilla juncea	Skeleton Weed (Daisy)	Serious pest species. Can regrow from a broken taproot. Can reproduce by runners and root fragments as well as seed. Deep taproot up to 2m = effective competitor (eg 80% reduction in wheat yield). Characteristic white sap dries to dark brown on your skin. Abundant but short-lived seed (6-18 months). Pesticide resistant. Bag flowers & seed heads. Then remove as much tap root and laterals as possible. Chondrilla juncea (rush skeletonweed) | CABI Compendium
Sanguisorba minor	Sheep's burnet or Salad burnet (Roseace)	Can distinguish from Acaena sp (native) as leaves are blue-green instead of bright green and leaflets are shorter/fatter. Edible leaves (like cucumber). Plants can live >10 years, seeds short viability. Not majorly invasive. A USA source said it was used it to control erosion so if a site is erosion prone we could try postponing removal while waiting for natives to recolonise.
Verbascum virgatum	Twiggy Mullein	Seeds remain in seed pod spikes many years which is how it disperses. Can germinate after 100s of years. Fire / bare ground stimulates germination. Pull when soil is damp or cut taproot as deep as practicable below soil. Or dab with glyphosate when actively growing. Remove all seed spikes from site. (Spikes usually appear in 2nd year of growth before plant dies). Seedlings do not like shade: leaf mulch / straw. Follow up especially after fire.
Verbascum thapsus	Greater Mullein	Few of this species, mainly lower slope. Woolley foliage. Other information as above for V. virgatum.
Acetosella vulgaris (syn. Rumex acetosella)	Sheep sorrel	Spreads by underground runners. Follow the underground runners with fingers to remove all roots & plantlets. Follow up essential.
Plantago lanceolata	Plantain, Ribwort, Lamb's tongue	Perennial. Bag seedheads (note: seeds of this species have 16 yr longevity, ripen within 2-3 weeks of flowering and are sticky when wet – dispersal). Has underground rhizomes from which daughter plants can grow. N-fixing. Young leaves edible & medicinal uses.

Weed Species		
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Comments**
		In the rocky area which had depleted groundcover I postponed removal till natives recolonised. Seemed to work.
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue (Grass)	Used in pasture grasses and lawn seed mixes. Allergenic. Commonly invades grasslands, esp damp / nutrient rich. Produces toxins that suppress surrounding plants and affects herbivores, due to Fescue's association with an endophytic fungus. Plant extends slowly by underground rhizome as well as seed. [seed longevity ~2 years?] Bag seedheads before plant removal. Remove with knife below soil or by mattock. C3 grass.
Avena sp. (3 species in Canberra)	Wild oats	Annual but highly competitive for nutrients etc. and major crop pest as it reduces yields. Seed can remain viable for 6 years but 75% unviable after a year. Deep burial of seed increases longevity. (C3 Grass). Remove or cut before seeding (germination Autumn -spring, viable seed 10 days after fertilization). Bag any seed heads.
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot Grass	Perennial pasture grass. Responsible for grass pollen allergies. Is allelopathic (secretes chemicals that inhibit other species). Bag seedheads before removal. Remove tuft below soil surface with knife. Seed "can persist from 2–3 years on the soil surface. Seed set is high and the fruit fairly mobile." NB – in summer when leaves lose colour and no seedheads remain it can resemble Themeda. Be certain of identification before removing. ID tip when no seedhead: 'Opera House' ligule. (C3 Grass).
Eragrostis curvula	African Love Grass	A single specimen on bank above creek. Bagged seeds. Cut out plant and left over disturbance. Also found some on footpath mowing strip. Bag seed heads then remove plant either by cutting roots below soil level or by herbicide (glyphosate). Seeds have high viability in the first year; >half the seeds are viable after 5 years. Some seed remains viable up to 17 years. Spread by machinery, animals, water. (C4 Grass). Be sure of identification. There are native Eragrostis species. Sources also caution it can be mistaken for native Poa tussock (*Poa labillardieri) and Themeda.*
Tragopogon dubis	Goats beard	Yellow flowers. Edible root (harvest in Autumn). Young plant can be mistaken for native Vanilla lily (Arthropodium milleflorum) but Tragopogon has milky sap. Bag seedheads. Remove as much of the taproot as possible. Biennial (produces root first year and seed second year).
Tragopogon porrifolius	Oyster plant; Salsify	Similar to above but purple flowers [which of the 2 species is in the patch tbc]
Petrorhagia sp.	Proliferous pink (P. nanteuilii) Hairy pink (P. dubia)	2 species in the ACT, both exotic annuals: P. dubia distinguished by hairy mid-stem sections. Distinguishing by seed: P. nanteuilii & P. dubia. "The shortly tuberculate seeds are one of the easiest features to distinguish *P. nanteuilii* from *P. dubia*, which has strongly glandular-papillate seeds." (PlantNET). No info on seed longevity.

Weed Species		
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Comments**
Modiola caroliniana	Red flowered mallow	Prostrate, annual or short lived perennial, often rooting from lower nodes. C3. One source: Flowers & fruits all year. Another source: "weed by hand before it produces any seed in the early Summer." Orange or red flowers. Runners deep and wide in every direction as well as along the surface, will also snap off in the ground, leaving segments of itself behind to proliferate again. It produces both non-dormant seeds and dormant (unable to find longevity but some Malvaceae seeds can live decades).
Hirschfeldia incana	Buchan weed or Hoary Mustard	Yellow flowers. Annual or biennial. Yellow flowers from September. Seedlings germinate in Autumn. Remove as much of taproot as possible as it can re-shoot. Reproduces by seed only (longevity 14% viability after 3 years – 1.9% seedling emergence in the field).
Centaurium erythraea	Common centaury (Gentian family)	Basal rosette and leaves have 3 sunken veins, pale pink flowers (all year). Annual to biennial. Used in vermouth and bitter herbal liqueurs. [Medicinal uses = may have chemicals affecting soil biota?] Centaurium tenuiflorum also in ACT. No basal rosette and leaf only one sunken vein. Dark pink flowers. Annual and flowers from Sept.
Ligustrum sp	Privet	Seedlings – not all that healthy. Pulled. [Trees in vicinity]
Olea europaea	Olive	A seedling. [Under tree]
Cotoneaster sp	Cotoneaster	A seedling under tree
Eleusine tristachya	Goose grass	Found on footpath verges of the site. Indicator of poor groundcover. C4 grass. Annual or perennial.
Verbena incompta	Purple top	Some on the bank above the creek
Setaria parviflora	Slender pigeon grass	5 species in ACT, all exotic. Have checked all and this is S. parviflora. This one found on the riverbank (ie, damper, fertile area).
Conyza sp	Fleabane	Annual. Seeds only viable for 1-2 years. Remove before seed-set (mid-late summer), bag and remove seedheads even if only at flowering stage. Resistant to glyphosate. 5 species in the ACT.

Inventory of native plants (Themeda grassland at Inornata Reach, Umbagong)

Plants are entered in chronological order, likely reflecting how common the plant is at the site.

Native Species		
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Comments**
Glycine tabacina	Native soya (pea)	Distinguishable from other small purple peas by stipels at base of leaflets. Same genus as soy bean.
Austrostipa scabra	Spear grass	Resembles serrated tussock (invasive exotic) before it seeds. Be careful of identification. Distinguishable by ligule (tuft of hairs) when not in seed. (C3 grass). Drier sites. Seems to grow well if seed scratched into weeded soil.
Themeda australis (syn. triandra)	Kangaroo grass	Dominant grass in most of the grassland (C4 grass)
Bothriochloa macra	Red leg grass	Ligule hairy, leaf margins white at base. Rhizome bases exposed (not sheathed) and young leaves rolled, not folded. (C4 grass).
Digitaria brownii	Cotton panic grass	Spikelets mostly hidden by hairs. When not seeding leaves resemble red leg (distinguishable by leaf edge having minutely wavy margins). (C4 grass). A lot on the 'weedy' side of desire line.
Tricoryne elatior	Yellow rush lily	Bare branched green stems most of the time. Weed around it with care – stems a bit brittle.
Cheilanthes sieberi	Rock fern	C. austrotenuifolia (occasional): fronds have 3-4 levels of division, 3-10cm wide at base. In outline triangular fronds. Leaflets more slender and separated than C. sieberi (common). C. sieberi: in outline fronds have parallel sides. 2-3 levels of division, 3cm at base, usually found in more open areas in grassland. C. austrotenuifolia in partly shaded, rocky woodland areas. C. distans (uncommon) 2 levels of division, triangular fronds with bristly hairs on rock outcrops.
Wahlenbergia sp	Native bluebell	This flower pale blue and white underside. Need to check other characteristics. 11 ACT species, mostly hard to distinguish. Common species include: *W. communis: to 60cm tall; flower stems usually branched with long conical capsule (most have conical capsules); large flowers with lobes 1-2 times as long as the tube* *W. stricta to 60cm, flowers blue both upper and undersides; opposite leaves, often crinkled; capsule usually globular.* *W. multicaulis to 75cm; multi-stemmed, alternate leaves, petals almost as broad as long, blue upper and pale blue or white underside* *W. luteola: to 50cm; very narrow mostly opposite leaves (bottom half); underside of petals fawn-yellow*
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Common everlasting or yellow buttons	Planted some years ago around rocky area during a biodiversity planting.
Xerochrysum viscosum	Sticky everlasting	Very successful biodiversity planting by Rosemary Blemings multiplying successfully on slope under dappled shade.
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle matrush	Stiff fine yellow-green leaves about 40cm long. Ident: 3 minute tips to young leaf tips.

Native Species		
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Comments**
Anthosachne scabra	Native Wheatgrass	Perennial. Seed scabrid lemma & awn. Can only push in one direction through your fingertips. Ours had no green leaves left and seed fully ripe. (C3 Grass).
Panicum effusum	Hairy panic	Broad, bright green leaves with hairy margins (C4 grass) Note there are 5 exotic species of Panic in the ACT and it is apparently hard to tell them apart without dissection of spikelets.
Aristida ramosa	Purple wire grass; kerosene grass	Tough wiry growing in dry exposed areas downslope (C4 grass)
Rytidosperma sp.	Wallaby grass	20 species in ACT. Golden sun moth habitat. (C3 grass).
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed wire grass	Lower slope, single plant seen. Resembles kangaroo grass when young. Aromatic leaves taste of lemongrass. (C4 grass). Seems to prefer damper deeper soils. Have also found one on the 'weedy side' of desire line below drainage pipe. Many years ago I remember seeing one the other side of the footpath (upslope) but none there now.
Epilobium sp	Willow herb	8 Epilobium species in the ACT, 6 of them native. Lower down in slope. Assume native until species identified.
Chloris truncata	Windmill grass	Primarily top of slope just below the footpath. Tussocks to 15 cm, flower heads to 40 cm high. Triangular black seeds with 2 long awns. Short lived perennial C4 grass. 2 other Chloris species in ACT (both exotic): Feathertop Rhodes Grass (Chloris virgata) is a taller grass, long hairs as well as long awns on the seed. Rhodes Grass (Chloris gayana) is a much taller grass, short hairs on a short awn. See 936862-GA-native-grasses-ID-guide-V3.pdf for photos (p 20-21).
Enneapogon nigricans	Nineawn grass	Short lived perennial (sometimes annual) C4 grass. Distinctive octopus or shuttlecock looking seeds. Small erect tussock, leaves to 15cm, spike to 30cm.
Dysphania pumilio	Small crumbweed or Clammy goosefoot	Annual forb in the chenopod family. Aromatic. Small lobed leaves, oblong to lance shaped, mealy textured, clustered flowers at leaf tips. Can be either ground hugging or upright. There are 4 species in the ACT. D. glomulifera is also native. D. multifida & D. ambrosioides exotic. Colonises disturbed areas.
Convolvulus angustissimus	Australian bindweed	Trailing twinning habit, pink flowers. 3-5 variable leaf lobes and hairy stems. Exotic C. arvensis has white flowers, regular 2-lobed leaves and less hairy. Roots cooked for food. Also medicinal uses.
Hibbertia obtusifolia	Hoary guinea flower	Small shrub to 40cm high. Grey felty oblong leaves. Flowers Oct-Dec; seeds Nov-Feb. Woodland or grassy woodland species, may be indicative of original habitat in that spot (not far from stepping stones). Note Hoddle's 1832 description 'fine grassy woodland' for this area.
Sporobolus creber	Slender rats tail grass	C4 grass. 3 species in the ACT, S. africanus (exotic), S. creber, S. elongatus (native). The 2 natives are similar, often associated with redleg. Responds well to summer rainfall. Seed head: panicles of natives are separated (bare seed stem visible between them). Some sources suggest this applies more to S.

Native Species		
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Comments**
		creber and not to S. elongatus. S. africanus generally shorter than the natives but different sources give different heights. See notes on distinguishing similar species after inventory.
Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia tbc	Rock fern	Triangular outline (see notes on C. sieberi above). This one seems to be more in the open grassland area than by the rocks. But might also be C. sieberi – tbc.
Oxalis sp	Oxalis	8 species in the ACT, 4 native and 4 exotic. Hard to tell apart. Will keep in native list until identified. O. exilis is a native riparian species.
Dichondra repens	Kidney weed	Planted bare root in spot we cleared a lot under a shrub – damp, deep soil. If it establishes it should do well and cover the disturbance. Have observed this plant in similar spots elsewhere at Umbagong (Weeds in this spot were cocksfoot & sheep's burnet).
Poa sieberiana	Poa tussock	Commonly associated with Themeda (upper slopes).
Euphorbia dallachyana	Flat spurge	This plant is a native but sometimes also a garden weed: be clear on identification so it isn't pulled by mistake! Small blue-grey rounded leaves arranged oppositely on reddish prostrate stems, loose rosette with a taproot. Annual or perennial. 8 Euphorbia species in the ACT, only 2 native.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE GRASSES THAT LOOK SIMILAR WHEN THERE ARE NO SEED HEADS

Axils	where the leaf or branch joins onto the main stem (upper part of join)
Folded leaves	like a folded piece of paper as opposed to rolled like a cylinder
Ligule	Membrane or hairs on the leaf sheath where it joins the grass blade. 'Auricles' on the sheath can clasp the front of the grass blade in some species. Ligule and auricles together are the 'collar'. This area is very useful for identifying grasses when there are no seedheads.
Pallid	pale
Scabrous	rough
Setaceous	has bristles / bristle-like
Sheath	Lower part of the grass – encloses leaf stem and nodes (nobbly bit on grass stem). Sheaths at the bottom of the grass plant can be dry and papery depending on species.
Truncate	square shape (eg, rather than tapering if talking about a leaf tip or base)

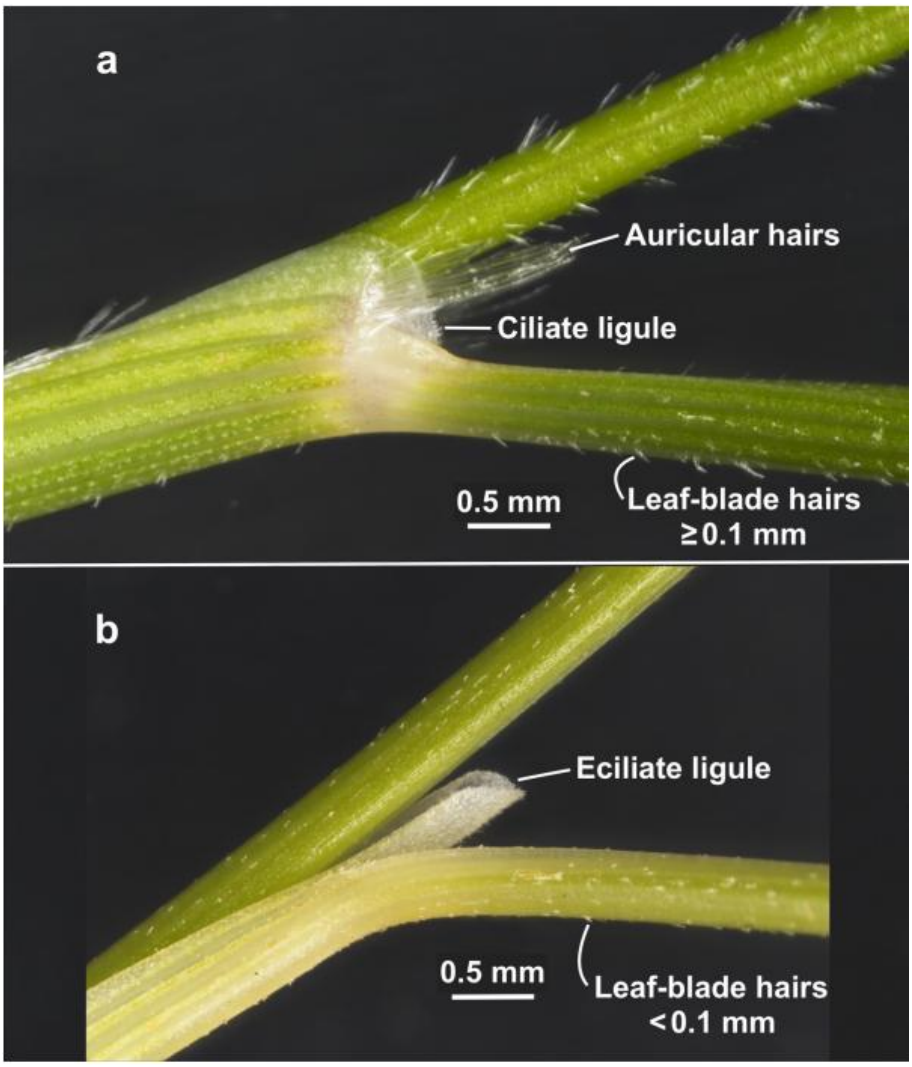
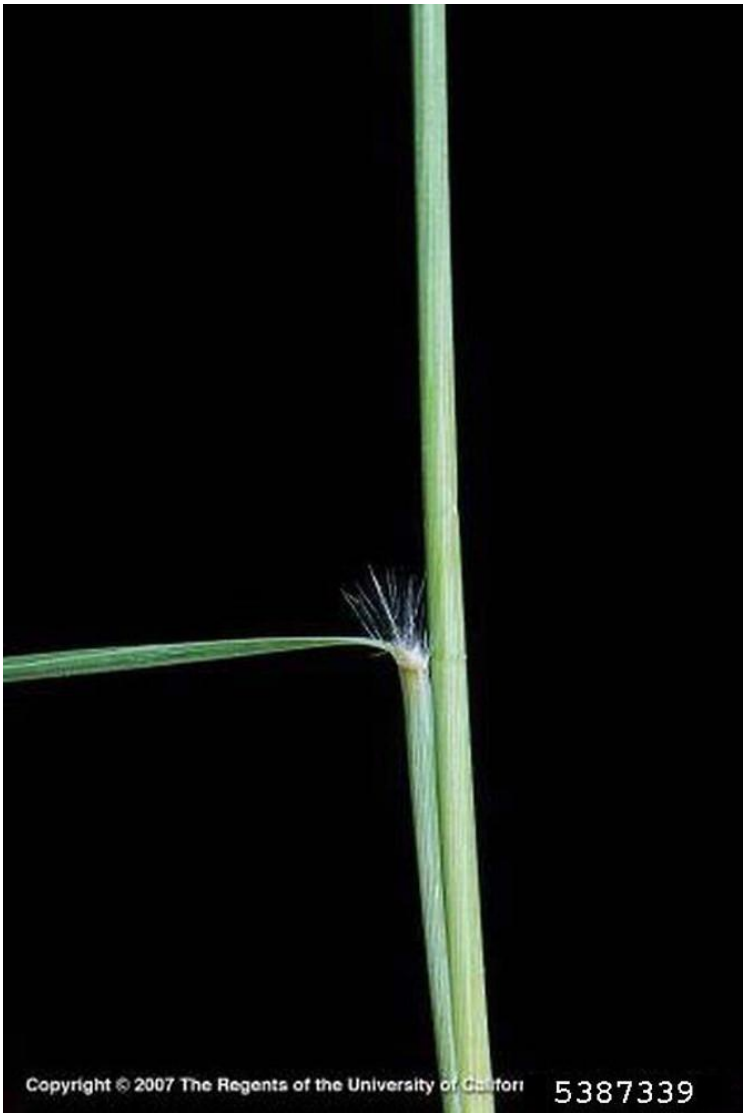


Figure 1 a Slender Speargrass *Austrostipa scabra* ssp. *scabra* (IC 10575); b Serrated Tussock *Nassella trichotoma*.

Image by **John Fitz Gerald** (Friends of Grasslands). Copied from "How to separate vegetative material of Slender Speargrass and Serrated Tussock" paper by **Isobel Crawford** (FOG Oct 2023). 'Ciliate ligule' (hairy tip). 'Eciliate ligule' (not hairy). Spear grass also has a tuft of hairs at the ligule. Other distinguishing features are leaf blade diameter (Spear grass 1 mm; Serrated Tussock 0.5mm) and leaf blade hairs (Speargrass blade hairs 0.2–0.3 mm long; Serrated Tussock <0.1 mm long)



Eragrostis curvula (African Lovegrass) ligule by Joseph DiTomaso. Copyright © 2025 CC BY-NC 3.0. For Reuse: Contact Bugwood - www.bugwood.org/

NatureMapr: Leaves are 20 -35cm long, 3-5mm wide, blue-green to dark-green, rough to touch (running down towards the base), margins may be rolled in, the tip is usually bleached and curled. Sheaths are hairy, typically straw coloured to purplish. The ligule is a ring of hairs than 2mm long.

Leaves are rigid and narrow - up to 30 cm long and 7 mm wide. The leaf blades are hairless with distinct parallel veins and can be flat or rolled but usually taper to curly tip. The ligule is about 1 mm long with a fringe of hairs and long lateral hairs. The leaf sheaths are usually purple at the base, ridged with hairs on the lower surface. (Factsheet - African lovegrass)

From Barrett et al: Leaves 100-300mm long; 2-3mm wide; fine long hairs restricted to axils.

To distinguish ALG from Themeda: Themeda leaves folded at base instead of rolled in cylinder.

Poa labillardieri (from PlantNET): Leaves mostly basal, very long; sheath usually pallid at the base, upper ± scabrous; ligule c. 0.5 mm long, truncate; blade to 80 cm long, flat or inrolled, to 3.5 mm wide, scabrous, moderately rigid, tip fine, setaceous.

From Barrett et al: leaf 150-610mm long; 0.6-3.5mm wide. Ligule short, firm membrane, finely hairy at apex.

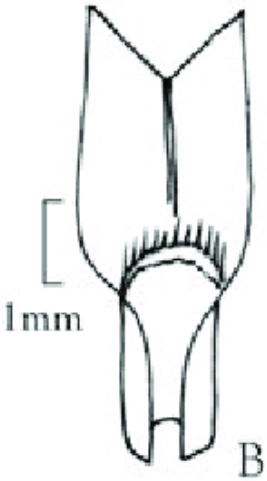
Themeda triandra ligule (Uni of Tasmania : Key to Tasmanian Dicots)

"ligule minutely fringed, 0.3–1 mm long" (VICFLORA)

Leaf quite variable. Often has hairy leaf base / sheath but not always! Yount leaves folded. Base of clumps - brown papery sheaths.

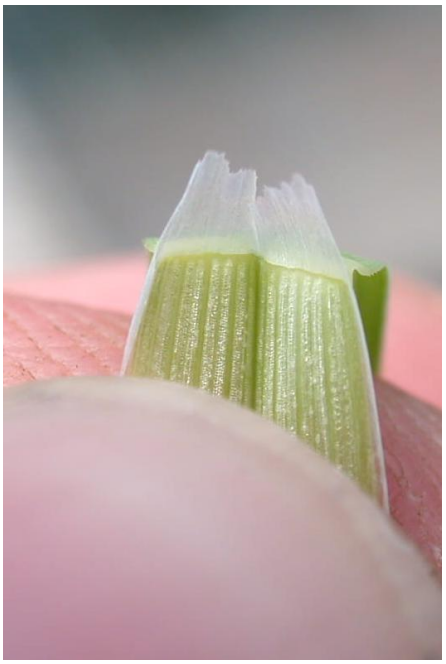
Winter colouration distinctive red. In summer blue-green.

Image right copied from image uploaded onto ResearchGate by Paul M. Peterson



Dactylis glomerata (Cocksfoot) ligule shaped like opera house (Massey Uni, NZ image). Leaves never hairy. Dull blue-green in summer and young leaves folded, base of clumps - brown papery sheaths.

Below images of ligule from Cornell University (USA)



Distinguishing Sporobolus species from 'Lucid Central' Sporobolus africanus
(3 species found in ACT)

	Sporobolus africanus	*Sporobolus creber*	*Sporobolus elongatus*
Height	usually less than 50 cm tall	usually less than 100 cm tall	50-100 cm tall
Seed head length	6-35 cm	18-60 cm	10-30 cm
Length of Seed head branches	numerous short branches 10-20 mm long	numerous short stiff branches 5-10 mm long	numerous branches 40-80 mm long
Seed head branch (panicle) arrangement	normally densely arranged and the seed-head is mostly un-interrupted (except occasionally at the base)	always held closely (i.e. appressed) to the main stem, normally widely spaced and the seed-head is interrupted (except near the top)	usually held closely (i.e. appressed) to the main stem (sometimes slightly spreading). Branches are normally densely arranged and the seed-head is mostly un-interrupted (except occasionally at the base)
Flower spikelets	2-2.8 mm long	1.2-1.7 mm long	1.5-2.3 mm long

Height: there seems to be no consensus across sources on species heights. Barrett et al say S. africanus can reach 90cm high but Weeds Australia says 50-70cm. Central Tablelands LLS says the native species (including seedheads) reach up to 80-120cm high. AusGrass 2 says S. creber is 14–140 cm tall (culm, which includes seedheads), while S. elongatus is 50–100 high. S. africanus 15–110 cm tall. Possibly this reflects different growing conditions.

Burbidge & Gray only record one species in the ACT, S. elongatus, and say that its panicles are separated ('interrupted'). They don't mention S. creber possibly due to taxonomic changes since 1970 (eg, genus was revised 1999).

From AusGrass 2: Sporobolus elongatus differs from *S. creber* by inflorescence branches being longer than adjacent internodes. Sporobolus elongatus | AusGrass2; *S. creber* inflorescence branches shorter than adjacent internodes, contrasting with *S. elongatus* where the inflorescence branches are as long or longer than the adjacent internodes. Despite the reasons given for separation from *S. elongatus* (De Nardi 1973), there are some herbarium specimens that appear to be intergrades. Sporobolus creber | AusGrass2

RECORD KEEPING

Recording hours is important to validate (or not!) the efficiency of the Bradley Method

DATE	WEEDERS	TOTAL HRS*	AREA WEEDED (m2)	OTHER WILDLIFE
	Names (or number) of weeders.		If many weeders ask each to keep track of m2 they complete.	Insects, spiders, birds, fungi, etc. Where possible photograph with phone and upload on Canberra Nature Map. CNM will identify it and it will be officially recorded: CNM is used by government managers and for ecological surveys.
COMMENTS: Such as soil conditions, weeding methods used that you may want to recall later when assessing effectiveness, any observations about management needs such as desire lines, erosion, how a section weeded on prior occasion is responding, which area of the site different species are found (dry / wet / deep soil / path boundary / creekside, etc				
COMMENTS:				
COMMENTS:				
COMMENTS:				
COMMENTS:				

* Total hours of all weeders combined on that day

Photographs of some critters found at Inornata Reach

(To be uploaded on Canberra Nature Map)

Above: Habronestes sp. (an ant eating spider)

Above: Praying mantis on Austrostipa scabra

Top & right:
Salticidae (jumping spider). Was not able to find anything quite this shape or markings in CNM field guide).

Useful References

Plant Identification

Barrett, Russell, Meredith Cosgrove and David Milner. 2018. "*Field Guide to Plants of the Molonglo Valley*". Pub. ACT Government Parks & Conservation Service.

Includes grasses and weed species, key identification features and names of each plant in same genus.

Burbidge, Nancy and Max Gray. 1970. "*Flora of the ACT*". Pub. ANU Press.

This is still the standard text describing all plant species in the ACT (not ferns). More professional as it relies less on recognition and more on plant anatomy and plant keys.

Clarke, Ian and Helen Lee. 2001. "*Name that Flower: the identification of flowering plants*". Pub. Melbourne University Press.

Cosgrove, Meredith. 2014. "*Photographic Guide to Native Plants of the Australian Capital Territory*". Pub. Meadow Argus.

Native trees, shrubs, forbs. Doesn't include native grasses or weeds.

Costermans, Leon. 1989. "*Native trees and shrubs of South-Eastern Australia*". Pub. Weldon.

An excellent book covering trees and shrubs (not smaller plants). Useful for learning to identify plants native to the ACT and beyond and their ecosystem types.

Eddy, David, Dave Mallinson, Rainer Rehwinkel & Sarah Sharp. 2005. "*Grassland Flora: a field guide for the Southern Tablelands (NSW & ACT)*". Pub. Grassland Flora, Environment ACT.

Jones, David and Barbara. 2000. "A field guide to the native orchids of Southern Australia". Pub. Bloomings Books.

Mitchell, Meredith & John Schneider. 1996. "*Native grasses – identification handbook for temperate Australia*". Pub. Agmedia.

Rose, Harry, Jenene Kidston, Carol Rose, Clare Edwards. 2013. "*Grasses of the NSW tablelands*". Pub. NSW Department of Primary Industries.

Sharp, Sarah, Rainer Rehwinkel, David Mallinson and David Eddy. 2015. "*Woodland Flora: a field guide for the Southern Tablelands (NSW & ACT)*". Pub. Friends of Grasslands.

Wood, Don and Betty. 2005. "*Flowers of the ACT & Region: a field guide*". Pub. Wood's Books.

Especially good for beginners as plants are arranged in order of flower colour.

On line identification tools

Canberra Nature Map Upload a photo and a moderator will identify it for you – make sure you include relevant identification features in the photo. Else click on the 'Field Guide' tab to try and identify it yourself from photos.

PlantNET - NSW Flora online

EUCLID – an online key to help you identify Eucalypts.

AusGrass2 | Grasses of Australia

Bush Regeneration Methods

Bradley, Joan. 2002. "Bringing Back the Bush: the Bradley Method of bush regeneration". Pub. Reed New Holland.

A very practical, easy to read guide by pioneering bush regenerators in the 1960s-1980s. Despite changes since the 1980s, their strategic methods are still gold standard for restoring bushland.

Buchanan. Robin A. 1991. “Bush Regeneration: recovering Australian landscapes”. Pub. TAFE Student Learning Publications.

R. B. taught bush regeneration based on and extending the Bradley Method at NSW TAFE. This book is a comprehensive text she prepared for her course (including larger scale regeneration techniques, rainforest habitat restoration and case studies) and was also sold to the public.

Buchanan. Robin. 2009. “Restoring Natural Areas in Australia”. Pub. NSW DPIE.

Incorporating advances since her earlier book. Have asked the ACT Library to purchase a copy.

Massey, Charles 2020. “Call of the Reed Warbler”. Pub. University of Queensland Press.

On regenerative agriculture, including biodiversity on farms, covers some landscape scale methods and ways of thinking about the land)

Ralph, Murray. 2009. “*Growing Australian Native Plants from Seed: for revegetation, tree planting and direct seeding*” (2nd edition). Pub. Murray Ralph / Bushland Horticulture.

Friends of Grasslands: www.fog.org.au

Australian Association of Bush Regenerators: www.aabr.org.au

Weed Mapping, Invasiveness ranking tools

ACT Invasive Plants Operations Plan 2020-25 (Parks &Conservation Service and City Services)
(References prioritisation tools and links to resources, including a mobile weed mapping app used by ACT government staff and contractors and volunteers).

Caroline Wenger
Umbagong Landcare Group
2025