

# Parklands

# Environmental Science in the Suburbs at work

## The Wildlife of the Western Sydney Parklands

We are undertaking environmental monitoring across our 5280ha to find out what is there and how we can protect it better. This will establish base line weed monitoring, flora and fauna data to work out what we have and how much.

The environmental monitoring of these ecological corridors will help us gauge the success of our restoration works.



Brown Quail  
(*Coturnix ypsilaphora*)



Cumberland Plain Land Snail  
(*Meridolum corneolirans*)



Chow wattled Bat  
(*Chalinolobus morio*)



Grey-headed flying fox  
(*Pteropus poliocephalus*)



Silver Eye  
(*Zosterops lateralis*)



Black Swan  
(*Cygnus atratus*)



Christmas Beetle  
(*Anoplognathus porosus*)



Black Prince Cicada  
(*Psaltoda plaga*)

# Western Sydney



Orb weaver  
(*Argiope keyserlingi*)



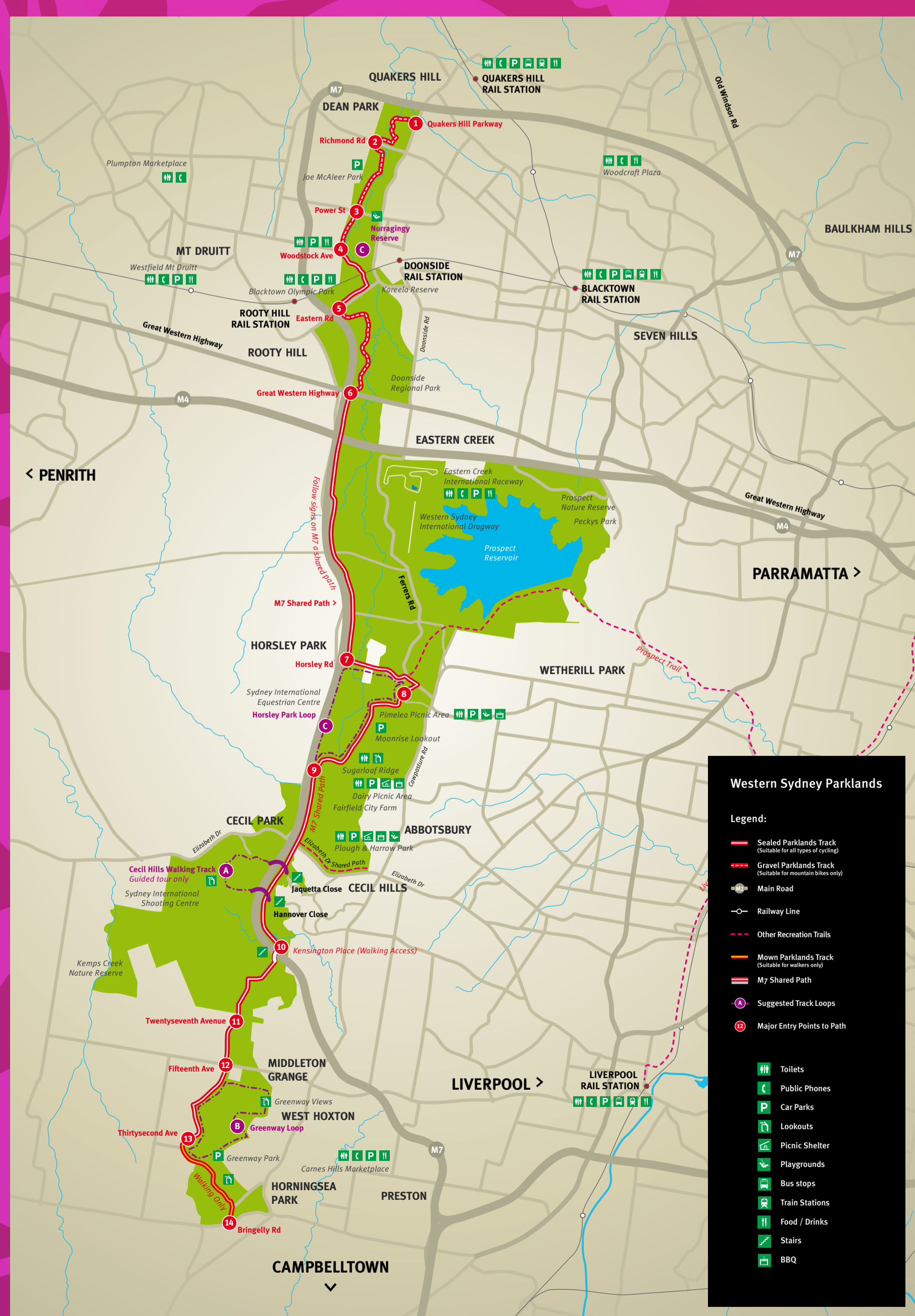
Wolf Spider  
(*Lycosa species*)



Striped Marsh Frog  
(*Limnodynastes peronii*)



Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog  
(*Litoria fallax*)



We are helping nature by restoring Cumberland Plain Woodland (CPW) communities to provide habitat for native plants and animals.

We are adding to habitat corridors for native species that span 27km of western Sydney.

We are helping to restore the catchment and water quality of Eastern Creek providing riparian corridors and habitat for plants and animals. This includes the removal of invading environmental weeds.

We are currently undertaking Biological Restoration (Bioremediation) works comprising targeted weed management in Cumberland Plain Woodland areas.



# Environmental Strategy and implementation

## Environmental outcomes across the Parklands

Biological Restoration (Biorestation) works comprising targeted weed management in Cumberland Plain Woodland areas.

Weed removal works across environmental habitat corridors targeting Eastern Creek Catchment.

Biorestation works are targeting woody weeds and vines in the Eastern Creek catchment to provide substantial environmental outcomes for Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs).



Before: showing a mass of Privet, African Olive and Balloon Vine.

After: Woody weeds have been removed by chainsaw and exotic vines removed from native canopy and sprayed.

Before: showing dense strip of Large leaved Privet

After: At the same location following weed removal, showing Eucalyptus saplings and native grass regeneration.

## Some of our native flora

Ground covers



Australian Bluebell (*Wahlenbergia gracilis*)

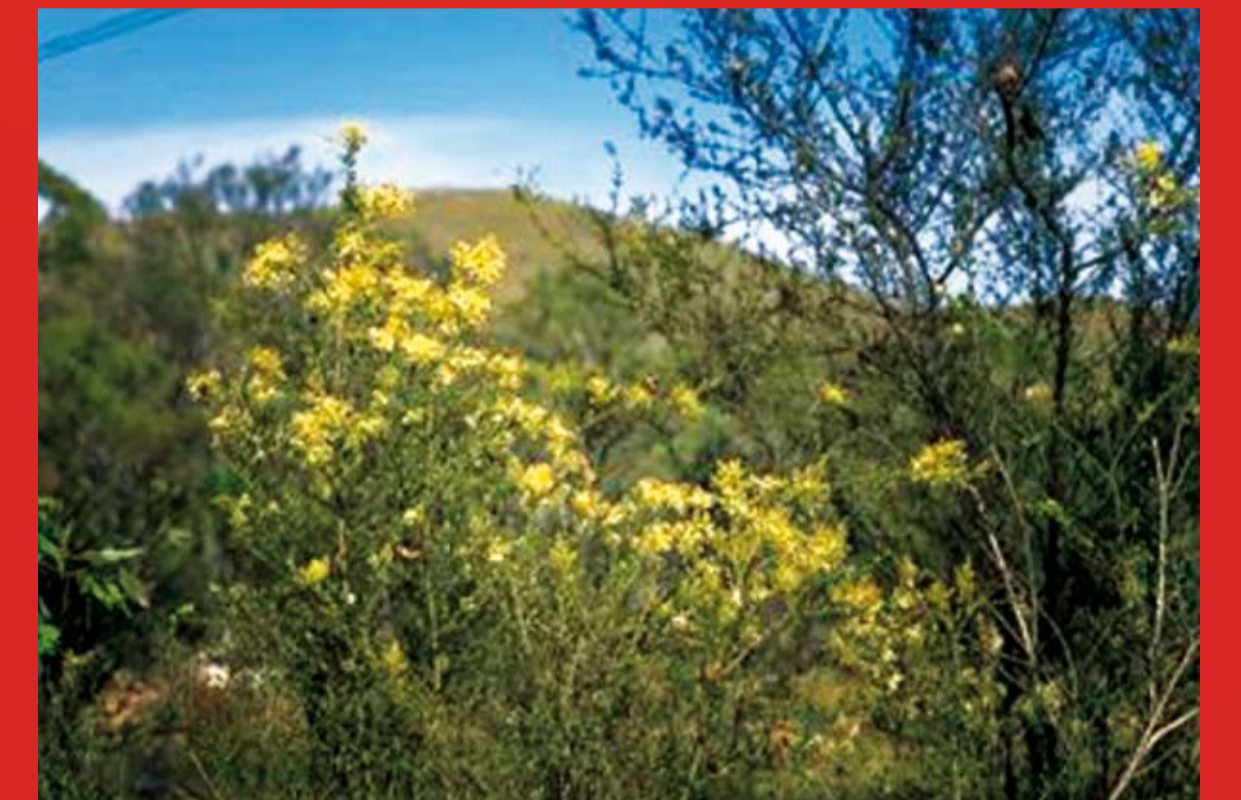


Pennywort (*Centella asiatica*)

Shrub Layer



Coffee Bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*)



Spiny Bursaria (*Bursaria spinosa*)

Grasses



Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*)



Spiny-headed mat rush (*Lomandra longifolia*)

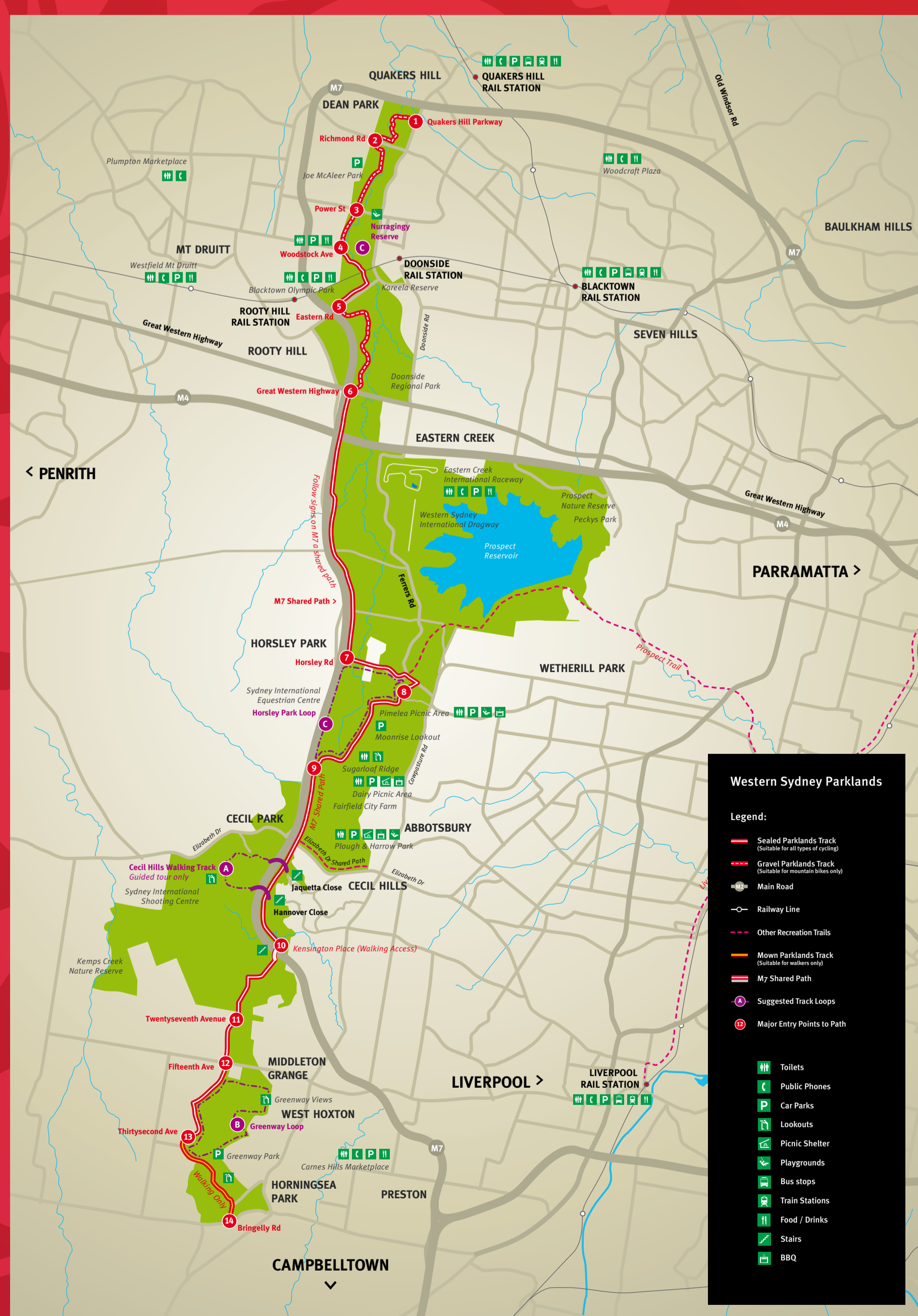
Striped Marsh Frog (*Limnodynastes peronii*)



Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*)



Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*)



Biorestation works targeting woody weeds and vines provide substantial environmental outcomes for Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs).



Before: Dense stands of woody weeds (African Olive and African Boughbom) dominate the Spotted Gums and native shrubs. Note the three Spotted Gum saplings as a reference point.

After: The same area following regeneration work is revealing many emerging saplings and native shrubs.

Before: An all too typical view within the Cumberland Plain. African Olive dominates the understorey preventing native plant germination.

After: An angled shot of the same area once woody weeds have been removed. Note: the bare ground beneath canopy trees allows native plant germination.

Environmental monitoring of ecological corridors and habitat to gauge success of restoration works.

Environmental monitoring works establish base line weed monitoring, flora and fauna data- to work out what we have and how much.

