

# **A Reference Guide to the Ecology and Natural Resources of the Melbourne Region**

*A Bibliography of the Biodiversity Literature for Scientists, Teachers, Policy Makers, Planners and Natural Resource Managers*



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*An Occasional Paper of the*  
**Australian Research Centre  
for Urban Ecology**

Number 1

July 1999

Published by The Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne

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Printed by Generation Printing, Richmond.

Printed on Recycled Paper

Publication Data:

McDonnell, M.J., Williams, N.S.G., Hahs, A.K. (1999)

A Reference Guide to the Ecology and Natural Resources of the Melbourne Region : A Bibliography of the Biodiversity Literature for Scientists, Teachers, Policy Makers, Planners and Natural Resource Managers

Australian Research Centre for Urban Ecology Occasional Publication Number 1

ISBN 0 9587408 2 8

Cover art by Lisa Bandazian McDonnell

Copies of this publication are available through the Royal Botanic Gardens Shop, Birdwood Avenue, Sth Yarra, Victoria 3141

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This *Bibliography* was prepared with the financial support of The Baker Foundation. The compilation of over 1200 references would not be possible without the assistance of staff from libraries, institutions and local councils. The authors wish to especially thank the Library Staff of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Jill Thurlow and Helen Cohn, who diligently tracked down references; NRE Corporate Library staff particularly Carolyn Rooke, Jennifer Pett and Jeanette McArthur; and Carol Harris of the Arthur Rylah Institute library.

We also express our thanks to staff at the following libraries, university departments and consulting firms:

Birds Australia  
Natural Resources and Environment Library System  
The University of Melbourne Library System  
Ecology Australia Pty. Ltd.  
Biosis Research Pty. Ltd.  
Monash University, School of Biological Sciences  
La Trobe University, Department of Botany  
La Trobe University, Department of Zoology  
Randall Robinson – Botanical Consultant  
Parks Victoria

The following municipal and Shire council staff assisted in the production of this *Bibliography* by contributing lists of references held by their council: Mark Stubbs, Bruce Humphries, Paul Osmond, Neil Blake, Ron Musker, Sotirios Kataouzinis Bryce Hughes, Stephen Wray, Nicole Moore, Melissa King, Bruce Humphries, Adam Muyt, Brad Curtis, Damien Closs, Rebecca Millar, Joanne Webber, Michael Coleman, Gil Marshall and Ron Mildren.

Simon Lewis, Tim Entwistle, Bill O'Connor, Vanessa Craigie, Ian Lunt, Fiona Coates, Tom May and Geoff Brown provided thoughtful comments on the comprehensiveness of our bibliographic searches.

Thanks also to Anthony Vadala and Helen Cohn who assisted in editing the *Bibliography* and Phil Moors for his helpful comments on the database structure. Emma Leary prepared the maps and we are also grateful to Chandra Jayasuriya for her assistance with earlier draft versions of the map figures. The authors would also like to acknowledge the support of the staff and students of the School of Botany, University of Melbourne, particularly Professor Pauline Ladiges. Finally, we would like to thank Lisa Bandazian McDonnell for drawing the front cover.

This publication is a product of the Australian Research Centre for Urban Ecology, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.

## INTRODUCTION

Australia, like the rest of the world, has over the last 100 years experienced an increase in the size of its cities. Today, 87% of Victoria's population live in cities and this number is expected to increase in the next decade. The growth of urban areas has resulted in the fragmentation of the landscape and the loss of natural habitats. In the Melbourne area (Fig. 1), botanists have determined that some 70 plant species have already become extinct. In addition, there are significant numbers of plants and animals that live in the Melbourne region that are currently listed as rare, threatened or endangered. One of the greatest threats to Australia's biodiversity is the loss of native species from urban environments. In order to preserve and effectively manage remnant habitats within urban areas we must have a more comprehensive understanding of what natural habitats currently exist, what species are present and what are the critical ecological conditions required for their survival. In an attempt to increase our knowledge base of Melbourne's biodiversity, this reference guide brings together information from many sources related to the ecology and natural history of the region's flora and fauna. In order to preserve Melbourne's natural heritage it is important that we incorporate ecological knowledge into decision-making processes, however in the past this information has been inaccessible or its existence unknown. This guide provides an up-to-date assessment of the current literature related to the biodiversity of the Melbourne region for scientists, teachers, policy makers, planners and natural resource managers.

## SCOPE

This *Bibliography* attempts to list all books, scientific journal articles, conference proceedings, consultant and organisational reports, and articles in the popular scientific media that relate to the biodiversity within the Melbourne-Geelong Metropolitan area. Pamphlets and brochures produced by organisations, generally as educational material, that are relevant have been included but were not specifically sought. In addition, because of the number of exhibit notices in the early volumes *The Victorian Naturalist* they have not been listed in this *Bibliography*.

It was necessary to limit the materials included in the *Bibliography* in a number of cases. References pertaining to the marine environment of Port Phillip and Western Port Bays below the low tide mark have not been included. However, studies relating to the islands in Port Phillip Bay or its non-marine fauna (e.g. seabirds) are included in the *Bibliography*.

Not all the references in this *Bibliography* relate strictly to the biodiversity of Melbourne. Studies of the soil, geology, air and climate are also included as these greatly influence the health, abundance and diversity of the biota dependent upon them.

Time constraints precluded access to a number of organisational libraries that could contain materials of relevance to this *Bibliography*. It was not possible to search the libraries of Melbourne Water, the Environment Protection Authority and the former Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority which hold information on Melbourne's biodiversity. We plan to include materials in these libraries in future additions of the *Bibliography*.

Although we have obtained lists of relevant references from two of the largest biological consulting companies in Melbourne, Ecology Australia and Biosis Research, many smaller firms also operate in the greater Melbourne-Geelong area. The changing nature of firms and

individual consultants actively working in the field and the limited scope, restricted availability and proprietary nature of many of the documents have made it difficult to produce a comprehensive record of all the consultant reports relating to Melbourne's biodiversity. The optional requirement to accession consultants reports into libraries made finding relevant reports difficult as copies are often held by individuals rather than the organisations that commissioned the work. Nevertheless, this *Bibliography* contains a substantial number of consultant reports that have greatly increased its comprehensiveness and utility.

No bibliography can be complete. New material is constantly being produced and previously unknown work uncovered. Consequently, it is envisaged that this *Bibliography* will be an ongoing project and future editions will be compiled. The authors encourage the users of "A Reference Guide to the Ecology and Natural Resources of the Melbourne Region" to contribute to future editions. Please email the complete details of any references included in the scope and study area covered by this *Bibliography* that have been omitted to [ARCUE@rbgmelb.org.au](mailto:ARCUE@rbgmelb.org.au).

## Study Area

This *Bibliography* includes published works associated with an area of approximately 14,400 square kilometres in the Melbourne Region (Fig. 1). Viewing a satellite image of Southern Victoria, Port Phillip Bay appears ringed by the purple haze that indicates urban development. Increasingly the cities of Melbourne and Geelong can be considered part of the one metropolitan area surrounding and extending inland from the bay. The established city centres and suburbs of Melbourne and Geelong are easily identified as urban and thus included in our Study Area. It is also important that areas near metropolitan Melbourne, not currently considered urban but likely to become so in the future, are included within the study area. Consequently, the Plenty Valley, Hastings, Cranbourne, Pakenham, Melton and Werribee metropolitan growth corridors and the land between them are considered urban for our purposes. The high level of urban development on parts of the Mornington and Bellarine Peninsulas for holiday and retirement homes also necessitates the inclusion of both Peninsulas as part of this *Bibliography*.

A convenient representation of the Melbourne-Geelong Greater Metropolitan Area, useful for defining the study area, is given by the 1999 Melways street directory (Melway Publishing Pty. Ltd.). All areas covered by the blue 1:20,000 Greater Melbourne locality maps are considered urban and thus part of the Study Area. In addition, the areas in white on the Melways Main Key Map (Front cover of the Melways) are included in the Study Area with the exception of the area south of Pakenham and east of Tooradin, and French and Phillip Islands.

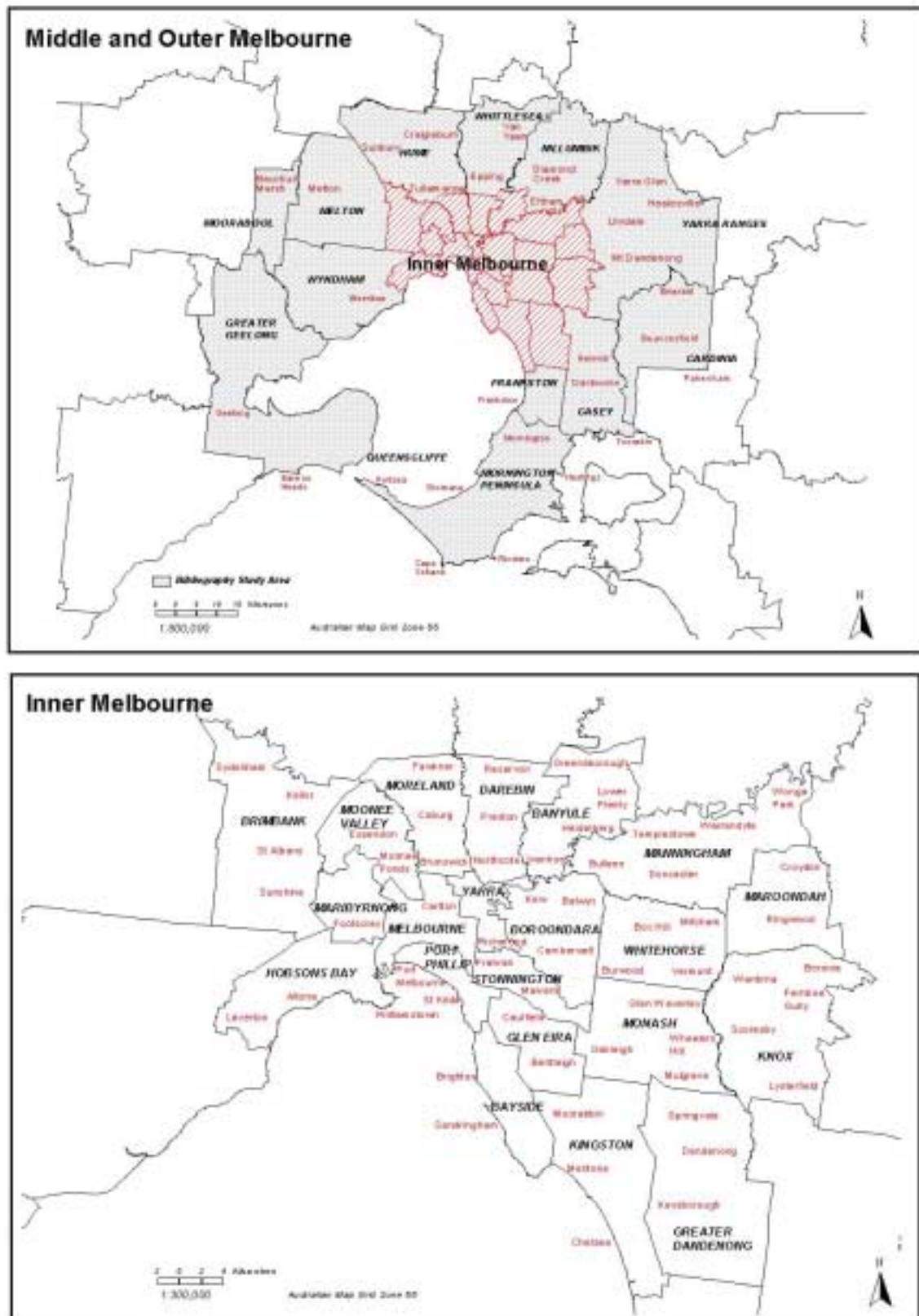


Fig. 1. The *Bibliography* study area showing the location of the outer suburban municipalities (top) and inner suburban municipalities and their relation to suburbs (bottom).



## RESEARCH METHODS

To efficiently obtain references for this *Bibliography* a number of sources and strategies were utilised. These fall into four basic strategies, 1) manual and electronic searches of the major libraries within the Study Area, 2) inquiries to all City and Shire Councils, 3) discussions with biological consultants and 4) sharing a draft of the *Bibliography* with local experts to identify missing references.

### Primary Search Strategies

The library catalogues of six universities and government departments were searched electronically. Some of the libraries were visited by the authors, but most were searched remotely via the Internet. A variety of search strings were utilised, most involving combinations with the word Melbourne or a physical location within the Study Area such as Yarra River, and the index categories listed in the Search Indices section (p. 13). The Parks Victoria Corporate Library in Kew and the Birds Australia Library in Hawthorn were visited and searched manually, due to the absence of an online catalogue. The libraries of the following institutions were accessed electronically:

Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment  
The University of Melbourne  
Monash University  
La Trobe University  
Deakin University  
State Library of Victoria

Relevant references, when found, were entered onto an Endnote database (Niles Software, 1998), often via an automated downloading procedure. Endnote is a bibliographic software program, suited to compiling large bibliographies. Each record in the Endnote database represents a single reference and contains all the information required to correctly cite it in scientific publications. Fields vary depending on the type of reference but include: author(s), year of publication, title, journal title, volume, page, editor(s), conference name and date and call number. Some fields were specifically customised for our purposes to allow the use of index categories and reference location fields. All attempts were made to view each reference to ensure accurate indexing.

A number of electronic bibliographic databases available through the University of Melbourne library system were used to search for relevant references, particularly journal articles. Search strings were similar to those used to search university catalogues. A list of the databases and the periods covered is presented in Table 1.

Doctorate, Masters and Honours theses often include valuable information, but are not widely available and are difficult to access. We have attempted to include all theses relating to the biodiversity of Melbourne in the *Bibliography*. To facilitate this, we visited academic departments at the University of Melbourne, Monash University and Latrobe University and viewed their theses collections. Sometimes these collections, especially Honours theses, were incomplete and most were not catalogued. Consequently, there are most likely a number of relevant theses that have not been included in the *Bibliography*.

Table 1. Details of the electronic bibliographic databases used to search for references listed in this *Bibliography*.

<b>CD-ROM Database</b>	<b>Period Covered</b>	<b>Description</b>
Agricola	1970 - 1998	Agriculture, animal husbandry, botany, chemistry, entomology, environment, forestry, soil science etc. Published by National Agricultural Library, U.S Department of Agriculture.
BIOSIS	1993 - 1999	Comprehensive coverage of life science journal research.
Current Contents	1993 - 1999	Current Contents is excellent for keeping track of recent research or for locating articles across subject disciplines.
CAB Abstracts	1987- 1999	Agriculture, animal farming, forestry, veterinary science, rural recreation and tourism, entomology, international agricultural economics, etc.
Endangered Species	1960 - 1999	A bibliography on the theme of Australia's threatened fauna and flora. Books, book chapters, periodicals, newspapers, conference proceedings and non-book material are included.
HERIT:EVA (Environment)	1987- 1999	Australian Heritage Commission database covering Australia's natural and cultural environment. Emphasis on reports written or commissioned by government and non-government heritage agencies. Subject coverage includes national parks, endangered species; coasts; forests; wetlands; rivers; geological features; wilderness areas; world heritage sites; aboriginal rock art sites, ceremonial grounds and sacred sites; important historical and archaeological sites; historic buildings, structures, towns and precincts.
AUSTROM:ARCH	1980 - 1999	Australia and New Zealand architecture and building information. Covers architects; architecture; construction; interior design; landscape architecture.
AUSTROM:AP AIS (Public Affairs)	1978 - 1999	Australian Public Affairs Information Service. Australian current and some historical politics, sociology, environmental science; main professional journals in range of occupations or specialisations.

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## Additional Search Strategies

### *Councils*

Letters explaining the *Bibliography* project and ARCUE's research interests were sent to environment officers and planning staff in all City and Shire Councils in the Study Area (Fig. 1). Councils were asked if they could provide a list of all references relating to the biodiversity in their municipality. This was done to access information commissioned by Councils for areas in their jurisdiction that may not be widely known. Many Councils responded positively to the request for information and consequently many previously obscure references have been included in the *Bibliography*. The following Councils provided us with materials which have been included in this *Bibliography*.

City of Casey  
City of Greater Geelong  
City of Port Phillip  
Shire of Mornington Peninsula  
City of Banyule  
City of Manningham  
City of Hume  
City of Maroondah  
Shire of Nillumbik  
City of Bayside  
City of Melbourne  
Shire of Moorabool

In addition, the City of Boroondara provided references that due to production deadlines have not been included in this edition of the *Bibliography* but will be included in future editions.

### *Consultants*

A substantial proportion of the work on the biodiversity of the greater Melbourne area has been undertaken by biological consultants. Some of these studies are available in public and organisational libraries but many of them are of limited availability. Often only a small number of copies were produced and these did not have a wide distribution. In order to access this information inquiries were made to a number of consultants who work in the Melbourne area.

Ecology Australia, Biosis Research Pty. Ltd. and Randall Robinson kindly gave us access to the studies they have completed. Their co-operation has made the *Bibliography* much more comprehensive.

### *Experts*

During the compilation of the draft of the *Bibliography*, reference lists were generated from searches on specific topics. As a verifying procedure, the draft lists were sent to scientists considered experts in that field for the Melbourne region and they were asked to inform us of any notable omissions from the *Bibliography*.

## Reference Type

An effort has been made to distinguish the nature of the references which range from peer-reviewed journals with rigorous scientific standards to field trip reports. The reference type field has been included in the *Bibliography* to inform users of the context in which a particular study has been undertaken. Although standards vary between authors, and publications it is generally accepted that references that have been peer reviewed, such as scientific journal articles and books, in terms of scientific rigour, are of higher quality. The term “Grey Literature” is commonly used to refer to references such as organisational series and consultants’ reports. These types of reports vary greatly in quality and are typically not widely distributed.

The reference types or categories we used in the *Bibliography* are as follows:

<b>Consultants’ Report</b>	Reports written by biological, ecological or other consultants for a paying client.
<b>Educational</b>	Used to indicate educational publications intended for the general public and school children. These include field guides, information brochures, teaching guides and other educational material.
<b>Management Plan</b>	Documents containing prescriptions to manage all aspects of a particular area. Reports describing the management of only one component of an area, such as vegetation, have not been included in this category.
<b>Organisational Series/ Technical Report</b>	Reports completed by government departments or authorities. Includes ecological survey reports and technical reports.
<b>Popular</b>	Articles written for newspapers, popular scientific and environmental magazines (e.g. Australian Geographic) and trade publications. Less scientific articles from Victorian Naturalist such as excursion reports are also included in this category.
<b>Scientific Literature</b>	Journal articles, books or book chapters that have been peer reviewed.
<b>Conference Proceedings</b>	Papers reporting on presentations given at conferences, seminars or workshops. These may or may not have been peer reviewed.
<b>Thesis</b>	Honours, Masters and PhD theses written to attain the corresponding degree.

## SEARCH INDICES

Each of the references in the *Bibliography* have been included in at least one of four indices that were established to allow detailed searches for material on a particular subject or location. The four index themes are 1) **LOCATION**, 2) **LIFEFORM**, 3) **ECOSYSTEM**, and 4) **MANAGEMENT ISSUE / ECOLOGICAL PROCESS**. A detailed description of each theme is given below. Nearly all references were viewed, and in most cases read, by the authors and the appropriate index categories for each book, journal article, conference proceedings or report was determined. Every reference is included in the **LOCATION** index while the inclusion of references in the other indices was determined by their content. Where references could not be viewed they were indexed according to information provided by their title.

### LOCATION Index

The location of the subject described in a reference is listed under the **LOCATION** index. This index records the geographic location in terms of the associated Local Government Area (LGA), which is normally somewhere within the Melbourne-Geelong Metropolitan Area (Fig. 1). References that describe studies investigating biodiversity conducted in university laboratories or other facilities, such as glasshouse physiology trials, have not been included in the *Bibliography* unless they concern organisms that are specifically described as having been collected from the Melbourne area.

The geographical administrative unit of Local Government Area has been used to index references. For each reference, the Local Government Area corresponding to the study location was determined using a 1999 Melways map (Melway Publishing Pty. Ltd.). If the reference pertains to more than one LGA they are all indexed. Where the locations were not obvious, the methodology section or locality maps provided in the book, journal article, conference proceedings or report was used to discern in which Local Government Area the study occurred. References concerning the biodiversity of areas on the boundary between two or more LGAs, such as creeks or rivers, were indexed under each municipality sharing the boundary. For example, all references pertaining to Studley Park have been indexed under both the **City of Boroondara** and **City of Yarra**.

The term **Greater Melbourne Area** (see Fig. 1) is used to refer to references pertaining to all or part of Melbourne that are not location specific. This term is also used for work where the Local Government Area was not discernible. For the purpose of this *Bibliography*, the **City of Greater Geelong** also includes the very small Borough of Queenscliff.

The location index terms used for the purpose of this *Bibliography* are:

<b>Banyule</b>	<b>Greater Melbourne Area</b>	<b>Moorabool</b>
<b>Bayside</b>	<b>Hobson's Bay</b>	<b>Moreland</b>
<b>Boroondara</b>	<b>Hume</b>	<b>Mornington Peninsula</b>
<b>Brimbank</b>	<b>Kingston</b>	<b>Nillumbik</b>
<b>Cardinia</b>	<b>Knox</b>	<b>Port Phillip</b>
<b>Casey</b>	<b>Manningham</b>	<b>Stonnington</b>
<b>Darebin</b>	<b>Maribyrnong</b>	<b>Whitehorse</b>
<b>Frankston</b>	<b>Maroondah</b>	<b>Whittlesea</b>
<b>Glen Eira</b>	<b>Melbourne</b>	<b>Wyndham</b>
<b>Greater Dandenong</b>	<b>Melton</b>	<b>Yarra</b>
<b>Greater Geelong</b>	<b>Monash</b>	<b>Yarra Ranges</b>
	<b>Moonee Valley</b>	

## LIFEFORM Index

The **LIFEFORM** index records the taxonomic grouping (e.g. **Mammals**, **Algae**, **Angiosperms** etc.) of the organism that is the primary focus of each reference. Many references relate to more than one **LIFEFORM** category, and where this occurs the reference has been indexed under multiple categories. Reports or research papers describing vegetation surveys have been indexed under the category **Vegetation Community**. References indexed under the **Angiosperms**, **Gymnosperms** and **Ferns** categories contain specific information on a particular species or group of species, not just the vegetation community in which they occur. Many early accounts of excursions (1880's – 1940's) which list the species seen, but do not specifically describe a vegetation community, are listed under **Angiosperms**.

Three non-taxonomic categories, **Climate**, **Soils** and **Geology** are also included in the **LIFEFORM** index.

<b>Algae</b> (Single and multi-celled)	<b>Human</b>
<b>Angiosperms</b> (ie. Flowering plants)	<b>Invertebrates - aquatic</b>
<b>Birds</b>	<b>Invertebrates - terrestrial</b>
<b>Bryophytes</b> (Mosses and Liverworts)	<b>Mammals</b>
<b>Climate</b>	<b>Protozoa</b> (single celled organisms lacking a chloroplast e.g. bacteria)
<b>Ferns</b>	<b>Reptiles/Amphibians</b>
<b>Fish</b>	<b>Soils</b>
<b>Fungi</b> (Includes lichens)	<b>Vegetation Community</b>
<b>Geology</b>	
<b>Gymnosperms</b> (ie. Conifers)	

## ECOSYSTEM Index

The environment that is the subject of the reference is listed in the **ECOSYSTEM** index. Because few references provide detailed information on the ecosystem studied it has not been possible to use a structural classification of ecosystems (e.g. Specht 1970) as a standard index. Consequently, a general ecosystem typology that contains widely recognised ecosystems has been utilised. This has resulted in an index of terms of varying specificity. For example, there are many different forest types listed as occurring in the Melbourne area (Society for Growing Australian Plants Maroondah 1991), but for our purposes Dry Sclerophyll Forest, Valley Sclerophyll Forest, Wet Sclerophyll Forest and Damp Sclerophyll Forest are all indexed under the broad term **Forests** because the individual vegetation communities are not easily discernible by everyone. In contrast, **Mangroves** form a very specialised ecosystem that could be considered a shrubland or wetland, but as it is easily recognised we have included it as an index term.

The **ECOSYSTEM** Index terms used and their definitions are:

<b>Agricultural</b>	Areas of agricultural land-use within the Study Area. Generally in close proximity to urban development. Only references studying biodiversity in agricultural areas have been included. Studies researching topics such as agricultural production in the Melbourne area have not been included in the <i>Bibliography</i> .
<b>Built Environment</b>	Urban or suburban areas dominated by roads, buildings and other built structures.
<b>Coastal Dunes</b>	All vegetation communities occurring on coastal and near-coastal sand dunes, consolidated dunes and cliffs. Includes primary dune scrub, coastal cliff vegetation and coastal banksia woodland.
<b>Escarpments</b>	The characteristic vegetation of cliff faces and other steep areas.
<b>Forests</b>	Vegetation with a high density of tree cover.
<b>Grasslands</b>	Open, treeless areas that are not managed as farmland and are generally dominated by native grasses.
<b>Heathlands</b>	Almost tree-less vegetation occurring on nutrient deficient, sandy areas. In Melbourne, heathland vegetation is generally dominated by silky tea-tree ( <i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> ).
<b>Lakes / Reservoirs</b>	Large areas of permanent standing freshwater.
<b>Landscaped Urban Parks</b>	Includes sporting ovals, golf courses, botanic gardens and other formally designed parklands. Private suburban gardens are also included in this term.
<b>Mangroves</b>	Shrubland occurring on intertidal mudflats and creek mouths dominated by white mangroves ( <i>Avicennia marina</i> ).

<b>Marine</b>	Port Phillip and Westernport Bays. Although only references relating to the avifauna, islands or intertidal portions of the Bay are included in the <i>Bibliography</i> .
<b>Saltmarshes</b>	Saline areas, typically near the coast, with a characteristic halophyte flora.
<b>Shrublands</b>	Shrubby vegetation types lacking a dominant tree layer. For example, swamp paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> ) scrub.
<b>Watercourses</b>	The in-stream portion, and banks (ie. riparian zone) of rivers and streams.
<b>Wetlands</b>	Ephemeral or permanent shallow water bodies that may contain saline or fresh water.
<b>Woodlands</b>	Ecosystems supporting a low density of trees. In the Melbourne area this term describes both grassy woodlands and those containing heathy elements. Coastal banksia woodlands are listed under coastal dunes.

The primary focus of the reference does not have to be a specific ecosystem for it to be included in the **ECOSYSTEM** Index. All ecosystems detailed, or implied by the reference, are listed. For example, a paper describing the ecology of freshwater fish would be indexed as **Watercourses**, and studies of Lyrebirds would be included in the **Forests** category. Each ecosystem indicated in the reference is listed. Consequently, references such as broad scale flora surveys may be indexed under numerous ecosystems. Sometimes it was not possible to list an ecosystem, such as those references that just describe bird occurrences.

## **MANAGEMENT ISSUE / ECOLOGICAL PROCESS Index**

The **MANAGEMENT ISSUE / ECOLOGICAL PROCESS** index describes the major issues examined by each study. More than one index term can be used per reference. It is intended that the **MANAGEMENT ISSUE / ECOLOGICAL PROCESS** index be used in a similar way to a keyword search in library catalogues. The index terms have been chosen to be broad enough to gather references with similar topics, but at the same time allow a degree of differentiation. When used in combination with the other indices it provides a powerful search tool.

<b>Biological Survey</b>	All references that include an inventory of the species occurring at a particular site or in a specific area.
<b>Biomass/Productivity</b>	References studying the biomass or productivity of communities or populations of organisms.
<b>Community Ecology</b>	Studies examining the interaction between organisms at a particular site or in a specific area.
<b>Dieback</b>	References concerning the death of trees from dieback, which could be attributed to a variety of causes.



<b>Diseases/Pathogens</b>	References focusing on the impact of plant or animal pathogens. This category includes studies of cinnamon fungus ( <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> ).
<b>Edges/Fragmentation</b>	Studies of the impacts of isolation, fragmentation and the creation of edge environments.
<b>Environmental Weeds</b>	References that study or discuss the impacts of any non-native or non-indigenous pest plants.
<b>Feral animals</b>	References that study or discuss the impacts of any non-native animal pests.
<b>Fire</b>	All references concerning the effects, incidence or management of fire.
<b>Grazing</b>	References describing the impact of grazing by herbivores such as cattle, rabbits or kangaroos.
<b>Life History</b>	Ecological studies at the species level including physiology, behaviour and autecology of plants or animals.
<b>Nutrients</b>	References concerning nutrient monitoring, nutrient cycling or the effect of nutrients on organisms or ecosystems.
<b>Pollution</b>	Studies reporting or analysing air, water, noise or soil pollution within the Study Area, or its remediation.
<b>Rare Species</b>	A study or report of a plant or animal species considered endangered, vulnerable, rare or regionally significant by the author(s) of the reference.
<b>Recreation Impacts</b>	Studies reporting the effects of human recreational activities on natural areas.
<b>Revegetation/Restoration</b>	References describing the methodology or outcome of attempts to restore degraded areas. Includes revegetation programs and faunal re-introductions.
<b>Salinity</b>	Studies concerning the process of land salinisation.
<b>Significance Assessment</b>	Studies, generally consultants reports, that assess the significance of a site, or its flora and fauna.
<b>Succession</b>	Studies of the ecological process of succession and vegetation dynamics.
<b>Urbanisation</b>	References examining the impact or potential impacts of expanding cities and towns.
<b>Vegetation Management</b>	All references relating to the management of vegetation, including approaches and techniques. Studies associated with revegetation and restoration are not included in this category.
<b>Wildlife Management</b>	All references relating to the management of wildlife, both individual animals and populations. Excludes information on feral animals.

## RESULTS

Our search for published and unpublished literature on the biodiversity of the greater Melbourne area has discovered some 1,176 citations ranging over a 100-year time span. The types of biodiversity studies, as well as their sources and quantity, have changed dramatically over the years. In this section we will discuss the development of the biodiversity knowledge base with particular emphasis on historical, spatial and subject trends.

In addition to providing a source of information on Melbourne's biodiversity for scientists, teachers and natural resource managers, the references collected for this *Bibliography* can be used as a research tool. Spatial and temporal trends in the distribution of references, and the ecosystem or issues studied, identify subjects that have been of particular interest to Melbourne scientists and naturalists over the past 100 years. A critical assessment of these references provides important insights into current gaps in our knowledge of the biodiversity of the greater Melbourne area.

### Temporal Trends

In order to better understand the context in which Melbourne's biodiversity knowledge base developed it is critical to put the references in historical perspective. By analysing the nature of the biodiversity references through time, along with academic, socio-economic, political and legislative events, we have identified four eras of biodiversity research and study: 1) 1880-1920, 2) 1921-1960, 3) 1961-1980 and 4) 1981-present. Although our designation of eras is relatively crude, it provides important insights into the development of Melbourne's biodiversity knowledge base. It is interesting to note that the biodiversity references we discovered from the 80 year period between 1880 and 1960 account for only 9% of the total, whereas during the 38 year period between 1961 and 1999 accounts for over 90% of the references in the database.

#### *1880 to 1920 - The Emergence of Biological Science*

Most of the references listed in this *Bibliography* published before 1920 are articles describing natural history excursions in the Melbourne area from *The Victorian Naturalist*. This is the journal of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria, which was founded in 1880. We have classified these excursion reports as "popular" literature because they were written for a general audience that was not necessarily scientifically trained. Popular articles were the only references recorded before 1900, but from the turn of the century scientific articles began to be published (Fig. 2).

The Field Naturalists Club was the first of a number of similar specialist organisations that were established in Australia in response to the increased population of the Australian colonies, and more importantly the growing enthusiasm of the Australian public for natural history information (Finney 1993). Although we have classified many of *The Victorian Naturalist* articles as popular, most do not convey the sense of romantic observation common in other field naturalist clubs at the time (Finney 1993) but reflect a more scientific approach. In the late nineteenth century, distinctions began to be made between amateur naturalists and the growing number of professional scientists in Australian universities and government institutions. In Melbourne, the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria was a meeting ground between scientific amateurs and professional scientists. Many of the papers read before the

Club and published in *The Victorian Naturalist* followed the methodology and terminology accepted by professional science (Finney 1993). The growing influence of professional science in the first two decades of the early Twentieth Century is reflected by our analysis that shows the publication of more articles described as scientific (e.g. Sutton 1911; 1912; West 1909). These display the professional scientist's emphasis on processes and not merely observations (Finney 1993).

### ***1921 to 1960 – No Time or Money for Natural History and Science in Urban Areas***

This period is punctuated with economic crises and a world war. The 1920's were a very prosperous period for Victoria, but also a period of social and economic adjustment after the First World War. The Great Depression in the 1930's also created a long period of financial hardship for many Australians. It is reasonable to assume that during this period there was little time, money and fewer interested people, particularly men, available to study the region's flora and fauna. Consequently, studies of the biodiversity of Melbourne between 1921 and 1939 were largely restricted to Field Naturalist Club excursion reports, and were reduced in number compared to earlier decades. However, during this time Patton (1933a; 1933b; 1935; 1937) published a number of ecological studies of vegetation communities around Melbourne that were among the first scientific investigations of Melbourne's biodiversity.

When World War II broke out, again the resources and the focus of the country were not directed towards the biological sciences and the local biodiversity. After World War II biological work was occurring at the University of Melbourne and in government departments, e.g. Maisie Carr's pioneering research in the Victorian Alps (Carr 1959), but little was done in Melbourne. Until the late 1960's in Australia, conservation was subordinate to development and economic growth, especially in urban areas. In total, we only located 55 studies conducted between 1921 and 1960. Of these 34 are popular articles and only 17 are classified as scientific publications.

### ***1961 to 1980 – Renaissance in Biodiversity Studies***

During this 19-year period there were more than double the number of biodiversity publications than in the preceding 80 years. This era saw the establishment of several new universities in the Melbourne region including Monash (1961), La Trobe (1967), and Deakin Universities (1974). Staff at the University of Melbourne also had an active involvement in conservation and biodiversity issues (Robin 1998). In addition, there was a growing public interest in the environment around the world following the publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* and the first Earth Day in 1970. The increased level of environmental awareness was reflected in the establishment of national and local conservation groups, and a greater number of university biology courses. In addition to global issues, and national and state based campaigns, such as Lake Peddar and The Little Desert, Melbournians became concerned with their local environment. This is illustrated through the publication of a number of popular, educational and scientific articles in magazines such as *Victoria's Resources* (e.g. Ashton 1971; Edwards 1974; Field 1971; Rosengren 1973) during the 1970's which catered for the interests of a growing number of urban conservation enthusiasts (Robin 1991).

The completion of 36 theses on biodiversity topics during this period, in contrast to only 1 during the preceding 80 years, indicates that there was significant growth in the number and size of University programs focused on natural resources and the environment. The increase in the number of students trained in these fields, coupled with a heightened public awareness of the need to preserve Australia's natural environment, lead to an explosion of biodiversity studies in the decades that followed.

### ***1981 onwards – The Increasing Abundance of Consultants' Reports***

Analysis of the *Bibliography* reveals that the number of scientific references and university theses increased by 50 percent from the 60's and 70's to the 80's and 90's. By comparison, there has been an even more dramatic increase in the number of consultants' reports from 1981 onwards. We recorded only 19 consultants' reports published before 1981, whereas between 1981 and 1999 we recorded some 345 consultants' reports. This trend is most likely a consequence of a number of factors, including legislative requirements, a growing awareness of the importance of environmental issues to the public by business and a change in the philosophy of government. It has enabled the growth of biological consulting firms in Melbourne, such as Ecology Australia and Biosis Research.

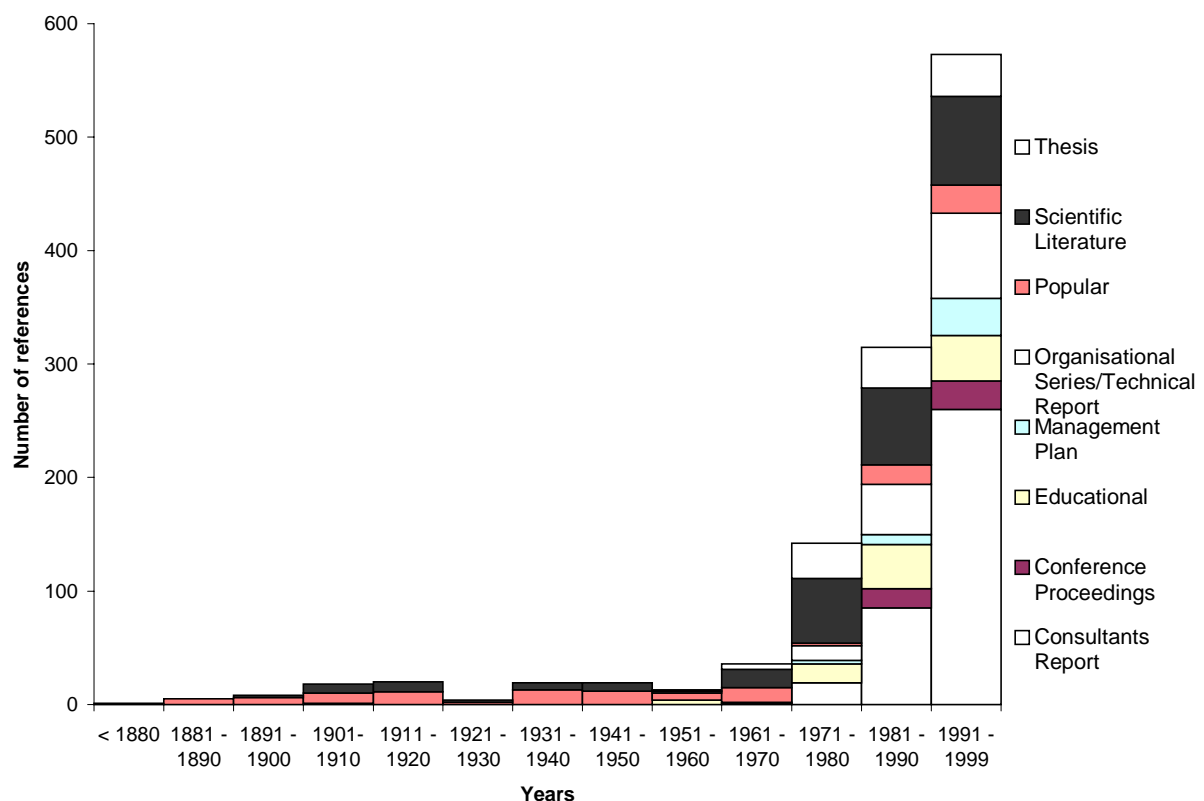


Fig. 2. Number of references published over time according to reference type.

One explanation for this increase in consultants' reports involves the passage of new environmental legislation. The Environmental Effects Act (1978) applies to public works that are undertaken by, or on behalf of, government agencies or public statutory bodies (but not local authorities). Initial responsibility for determining whether the impact of a proposal "could reasonably be considered to have or to be capable of having a significant effect upon

the environment” lies with the projects' proponent (Bates 1995). Consequently, corporations undertaking government contracts and government departments themselves will often commission environmental studies from consultants as part of a projects development. In addition, many local government planning schemes now also require background environmental studies prior to any new development.

The dramatic increase in the number of consultants' reports also reflects the changing philosophies of the Victorian Government. Since the early 1980's, the successive governments have pushed and restructured the public service to become more like a business. Since its election in 1992, the Kennett Government has strongly sought to encourage private sector competition for government services. Compulsory competitive tendering has been introduced at all levels of government in Victoria and public sector bodies have increasingly operated as the purchasers of services. This has led to an increasing reliance on contractual relations with private sector consultants (Christoff 1998). This has directly led to an increase in the number of consultants' reports that are produced for local councils, state government departments and agencies that may have previously been produced by public servants.

## Spatial Trends

The number of references recorded for each Local Government Area (LGA) is related to the area of the municipality, its geographic position within Melbourne, and the number of natural systems that have been retained within an LGA (Fig. 3).

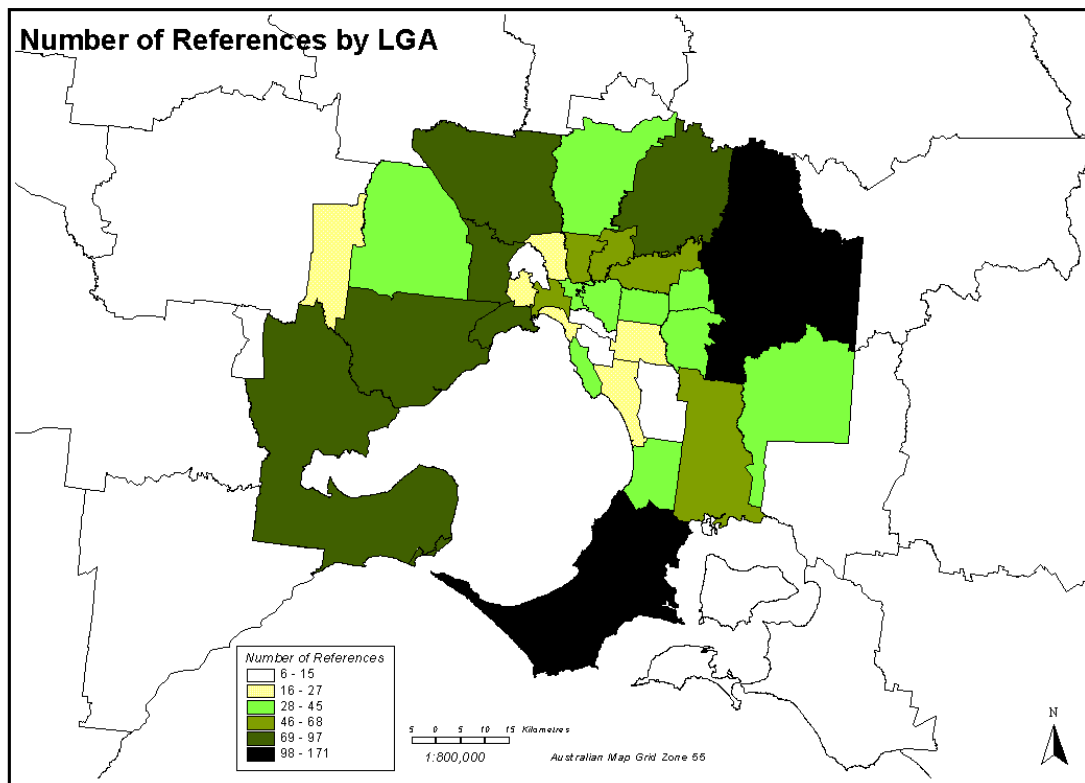


Fig. 3. Number of references recorded for each Local Government Area.

We have recorded large numbers of references for many of the outer suburban LGAs (Fig. 3). In excess of 65 references have been recorded for the **Yarra Ranges, Casey, Mornington Peninsula, Nillumbik, Hume, Greater Geelong and Wyndham**. Outer suburban LGAs for

which we have not recorded high numbers of references are often only partly within our Study Area (e.g. **Cardinia, Moorabool** and **Whittlesea**). A number of factors may have influenced these results. The outer suburban LGAs, by their nature, are all of a relatively large area and are less urbanised than LGAs closer to the centre of Melbourne. Because of this they contain relatively large amounts of remnant vegetation compared to municipalities closer to Melbourne's city centre. Outer suburban municipalities, such as **Brimbank, Wyndham, Casey** and parts of the **Mornington Peninsula** also tend to have higher rates of urbanisation than inner suburban areas. Consequently there may have been many studies done in these areas since the 1990's because there are now requirements for environmental studies prior to development, whereas there were no such requirements when LGAs closer to Melbourne became urbanised.

Municipalities containing few or no areas of remnant vegetation generally have a low number of biodiversity references. This reflects the preference of scientists and naturalists to study relatively undisturbed natural areas, as opposed to human-dominated landscapes. Inner suburban LGAs, such as the **Cities of Stonnington, Moonee Valley, Glen Eira** and **Maribyrnong**, contain old established suburbs where nearly all of the original vegetation has been removed and replaced by urban development and landscaped parks. Natural features such as creeks have also been extensively modified in these areas. Consequently, there are few biodiversity references for these LGAs. In contrast, LGAs such as the **Cities of Yarra, Hobson's Bay** and **Boroondara** are also close to Melbourne's city centre, but they have retained natural features such as the Yarra River, coastal wetlands and Studley Park, and have a comparatively high number of references in the *Bibliography*. The exception is the **City of Melbourne**, that contains almost no natural areas but has a relatively large amount of parks and gardens that have been well studied.

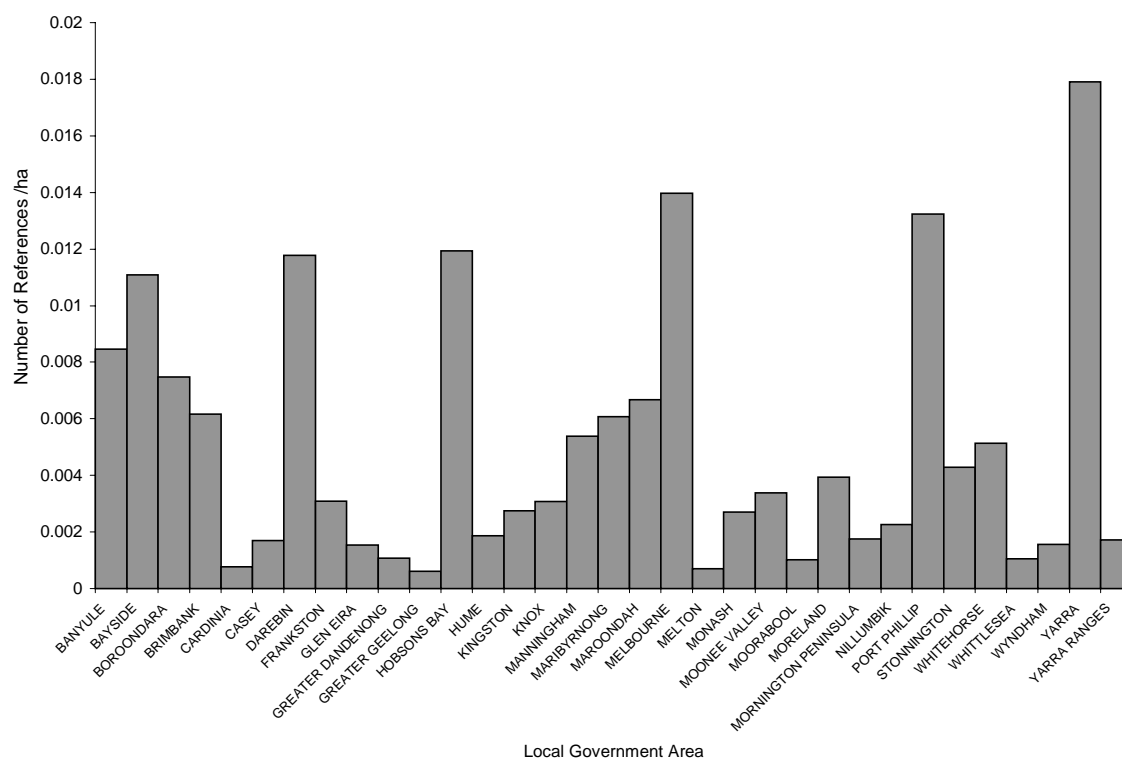


Fig. 4. Number of references per hectare for each LGA.

A measure of the intensity of study of the biodiversity of each LGA can be gained by comparing the number of references per unit area (Fig. 4). This reveals that the biodiversity of many inner city municipalities has been comparatively well studied, especially when the amount of open space in each LGA is considered. The five most intensively studied LGAs are the **Cities of Yarra, Melbourne, Port Phillip, Hobson’s Bay and Darebin**.

## Research Topic Trends

An analysis of the issues studied using the categories we defined in the **LIFEFORM** and **MANAGEMENT ISSUE / ECOLOGICAL PROCESS** indexes indicate the strengths of the biodiversity knowledge base and at the same time it reveals areas in need of study. The life forms that received the greatest attention over the past 100 years include **birds, angiosperms, mammals, and reptiles/amphibians** (Fig. 5). In addition, the category we call **vegetation community**, which incorporates references that includes all forms of plants, was also a popular topic of study. Life forms that had relatively few references include **bryophytes, protozoa, ferns, fungi, algae, gymnosperms, and humans** in an ecological context.

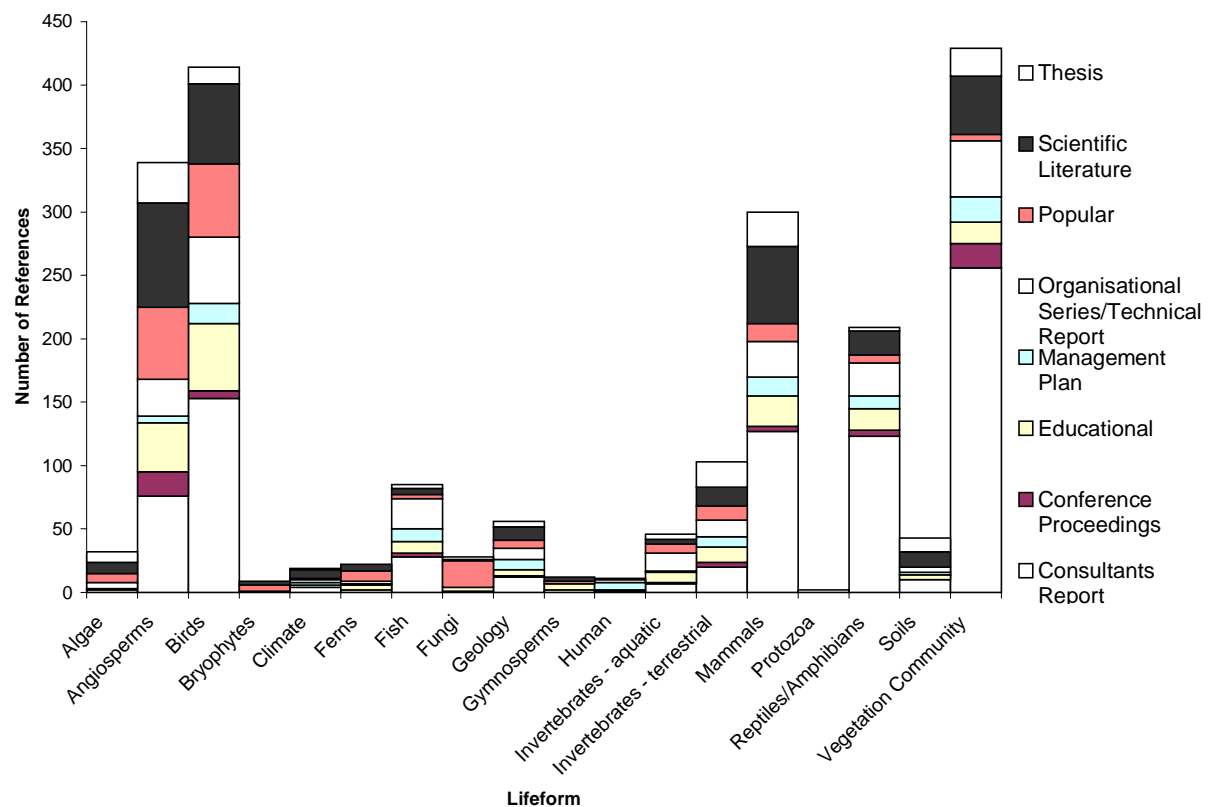


Fig. 5. Number of references recorded according to the **LIFEFORM** studied.

While there is some overlap in the topics of study between scientific researchers and consultants certain subjects are proportionally favoured by scientists (Fig. 6). **Life history, community ecology, succession and rare species** are topics of study that are favoured by many scientific journal articles, books and theses. The topic of study of the organisational series and technical reports included in the *Bibliography* are indicative of the responsibilities

of the organisations that commission them. Government bodies such as the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, the Environmental Protection Authority and planning authorities are legislatively required to protect rare species, manage protected vegetation and monitor pollution levels. Hence the high proportion of organisational series and technical reports for these topics of study.

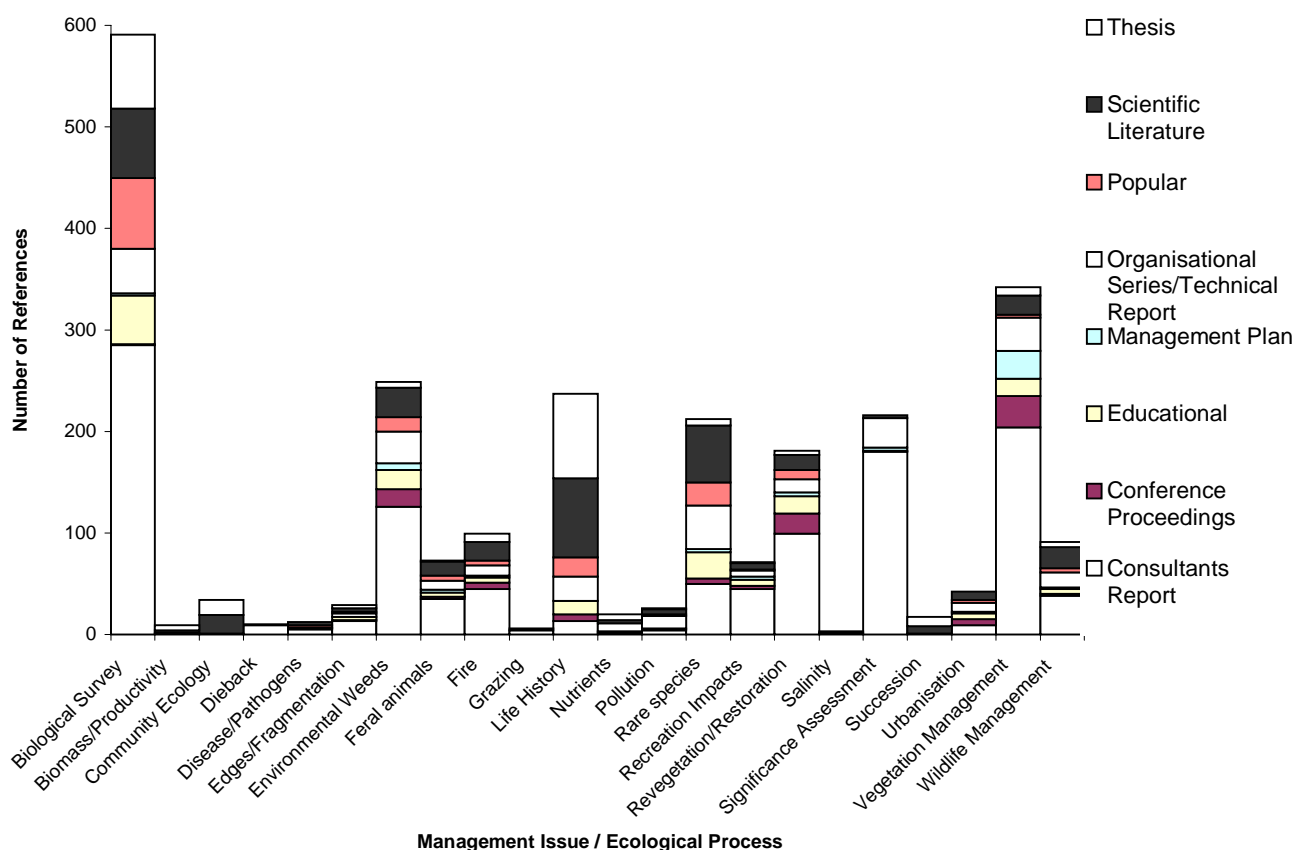


Fig. 6. Number of references recorded according to **MANAGEMENT ISSUE / ECOLOGICAL PROCESS**.

## Trends in the Ecosystems Studied

When assessing the biodiversity knowledge base for the greater Melbourne region it is especially important to examine both the ecosystems which have received the most attention, and those that have received little attention. Ecosystems traditionally identified as attractive to humans such as **woodlands**, **forests** and **watercourses** have received the most intensive study (Fig. 7). Although not universally appreciated by the general public, **grasslands** and **wetlands** have also received considerable research attention. The interest in **grasslands** is comparatively recent with 82% of the references occurring since 1980. This is partly the result of targeted research following the recognition of the rarity of grassland ecosystems and their biota. **Wetlands** have most likely received a higher research profile since the introduction of conservation legislation and ecologically sensitive planning schemes to protect this critical habitat.



In contrast, **saltmarshes, mangroves, coastal dunes, heathlands, shrublands, escarpments, landscaped urban parks** and **built environments** have received relatively little scientific attention over the past 100 years (Fig. 7). One possible explanation for some of these trends may be directly related to the size of the ecosystems available for study in the greater Melbourne area. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to conclude that in order to improve the biodiversity knowledge base of the region, it is critical that more effort be focused on these under-studied systems.

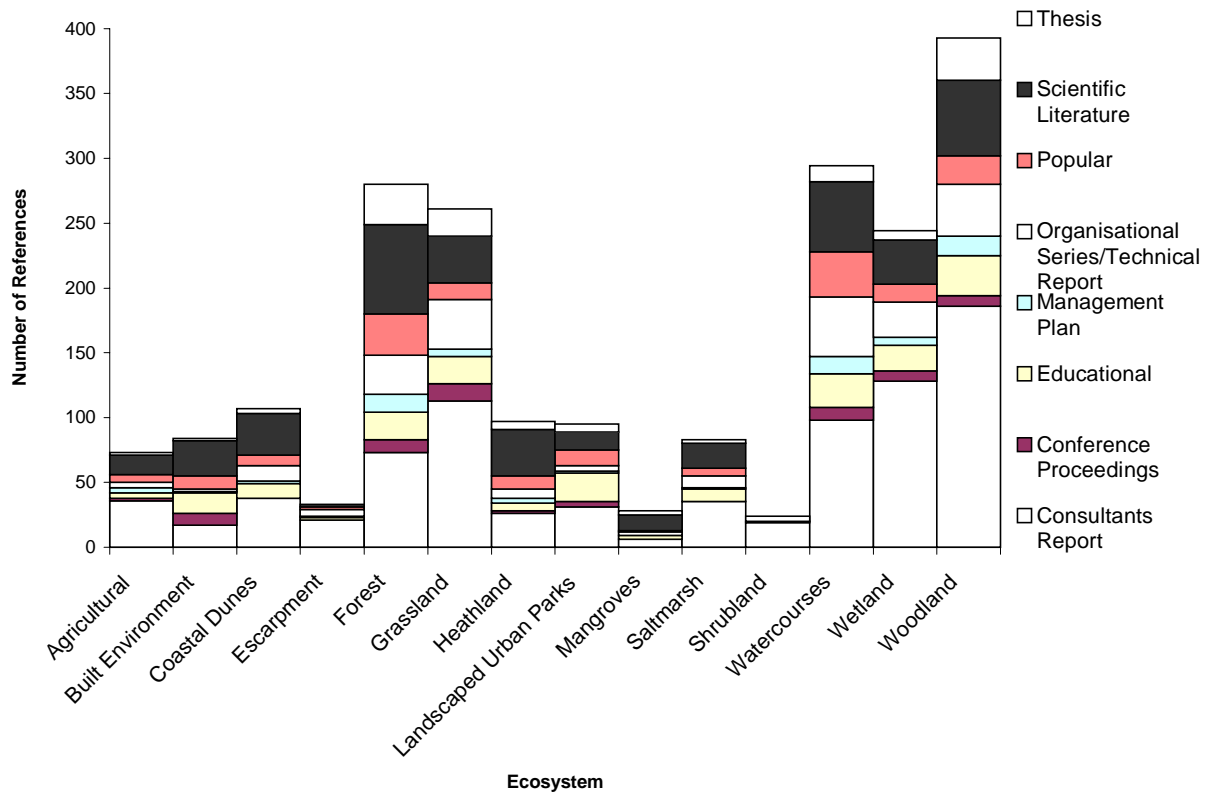


Fig. 7. Number of references recorded according to the **ECOSYSTEM** studied.

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# APPENDIX 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA TABLES

Using the **LIFEFORM** and **ECOLOGICAL PROCESS/ MANAGEMENT ISSUE** index terms we performed a search of the *Bibliography* for each Local Government Area (LGAs) in the Study Area, and the **GREATER MELBOURNE AREA** (see p13). The results of the searches are listed in the following 34 Tables. For brevity, citation numbers have been used in the Tables. Complete details of the reference corresponding to each number can be found in the bibliography section (see p 27). The absence of an index term indicates that no references pertaining to that term were found for a particular municipality.

## City of Banyule

The City of Banyule is bordered by the Yarra River to the south, Darebin Creek to the West, and includes the lower reaches of the Plenty River. The literature spans close to a Century, with some of the first work consisting of excursion reports by the Field Naturalist Club of Victoria in the late 1800's.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	410; 411; 413; 980; 981
Angiosperms:	54; 53; 146; 153; 212; 211; 209; 411; 548; 744; 925; 924; 970; 1159
Birds:	26; 70; 72; 92; 146; 276; 523; 552; 607; 744; 925; 1098
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	72; 863
Ferns:	925; 924
Fish:	72; 276; 286; 684; 744; 925; 1072
Fungi:	
Geology:	72; 863
Gymnosperms:	53; 259
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	276; 948
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	122; 127; 146; 276; 621; 917; 925; 1108
Mammals:	26; 70; 72; 92; 146; 276; 372; 418; 523; 607; 744; 925; 969; 975
Reptiles/Amphibians:	26; 70; 72; 92; 276; 523; 607; 744; 925
Soils:	863
Vegetation Community:	26; 60; 72; 92; 147; 237; 264; 276; 573; 576; 810; 850; 863; 926; 1043; 1097

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	26; 60; 72; 92; 147; 237; 264; 276; 573; 576; 810; 850; 863; 926; 1043; 1097
Community Ecology:	863
Dieback:	146
Disease / Pathogens:	212
Edges / Fragmentation:	26
Environmental Weeds:	92; 146; 153; 237; 925; 926; 1043; 1097
Feral Animals:	92; 146; 523; 607; 1097
Fire:	92; 607
Life History:	122; 127; 286; 372; 621; 948; 975; 1108
Rare Species:	122; 127; 146; 276; 917; 969; 1098; 1108
Recreation Impacts:	926
Revegetation / Restoration:	26; 53; 92; 153; 276; 523; 917; 925; 924; 1097
Significance Assessment:	70; 72; 147; 212; 211; 237; 259; 264; 209; 684; 810; 925; 924; 1043
Urbanisation:	211; 607; 925
Vegetation Management:	26; 60; 72; 92; 276; 548; 573; 850; 925; 926; 924; 1043; 1097
Wildlife Management:	607; 684; 1072

## City of Bayside

Located on the edge of Port Phillip Bay, the City of Bayside has been well documented since the late 1800's, especially the coastal heathland vegetation. The native wildlife of the area has also been fairly well documented.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	579; 979; 1121
Angiosperms:	15; 46; 447; 581; 765; 766; 883; 979; 1063; 1129; 1132; 1135; 1137; 1140
Birds:	15; 306; 447; 462; 480; 755; 837; 865; 912; 913; 979
Bryophytes:	15; 1135; 1140
Climate:	860
Ferns:	
Fish:	865; 1121
Fungi:	15; 447; 1140
Geology:	1143
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	447; 579; 1121
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	404; 447
Mammals:	306; 755; 865
Protozoa	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	447; 755; 865
Soils:	860
Vegetation Community:	218; 306; 315; 336; 438; 439; 480; 503; 582; 734; 705; 765; 766; 860; 893; 947; 1029; 1030; 1042

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	15; 218; 315; 336; 439; 447; 480; 579; 734; 705; 755; 765; 860; 865; 893; 912; 979; 1042; 1121; 1137
Community Ecology:	765; 766; 860
Disease / Pathogens:	447
Environmental Weeds:	218; 336; 438; 439; 581; 705; 883; 947; 1129
Feral Animals:	480; 755; 865
Fire:	218; 438; 766; 947; 1132
Life History:	404; 765; 912; 913
Rare Species:	15; 336; 447; 462; 755; 913
Recreation Impacts:	734; 705; 1143
Revegetation / Restoration:	315; 439; 705; 1143
Significance Assessment:	315; 865
Succession:	582; 766
Urbanisation:	581; 582
Vegetation Management:	218; 315; 336; 734; 705; 883; 893
Wildlife Management:	755; 865

## City of Boroondara

The biodiversity of the City of Boroondara has received a fair amount of attention over the past thirty years, due to the proposed extension of the Eastern Freeway along the Koonung- Mullum Mullum Creeks. Studley Park and the Yarra River have also been fairly well studied since the turn of the century.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	413; 569; 1015
Angiosperms:	413; 569; 1015
Birds:	232; 248; 395; 480; 501; 569; 604; 607; 744; 954; 1098; 1158; 1166
Bryophytes:	906
Climate:	
Ferns:	
Fish:	232; 569; 744; 1072; 1158; 1166
Fungi:	906; 942
Geology:	569
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	569; 948; 962; 1166
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	404; 420; 569; 1166
Mammals:	103; 232; 248; 418; 569; 604; 607; 744; 967; 975; 1158; 1166
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	232; 248; 569; 604; 607; 744; 1158; 1166
Soils:	569
Vegetation Community:	232; 248; 204; 268; 480; 569; 604; 808; 1043; 1158

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	232; 248; 204; 268; 480; 569; 604; 808; 1043; 1158
Biomass / Productivity:	517
Disease / Pathogens:	899
Environmental Weeds:	103; 204; 385; 517; 569; 808; 1043; 1138
Feral Animals:	480; 607; 967
Fire:	517; 569; 607
Life History:	404; 899; 948; 975
Pollution:	1138
Rare Species:	204; 328; 420; 1098; 1166
Recreation Impacts:	268; 569
Revegetation / Restoration:	232; 268; 517; 900; 954; 1068
Significance Assessment:	232; 248; 604; 1043; 1058
Urbanisation:	607; 1166
Vegetation Management:	232; 204; 268; 328; 385; 517; 548; 569; 808; 1043
Wildlife Management:	569; 607; 1072

## City of Brimbank

Most of the literature from the City of Brimbank area relates to the Organ Pipes National Park in the north of the area, and the Derrimut Grasslands on the southern boundary. There are also a large number of consultants' reports produced for this area, due to the large amount of development which has occurred over the past twenty years.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	271
Angiosperms:	29; 136; 201; 239; 313; 332; 331; 459; 476; 482; 490; 516; 537; 567; 566; 589; 650; 652; 677; 757; 782; 820; 826; 855; 899; 903; 949; 950; 1109; 1134; 1169
Birds:	71; 258; 292; 313; 388; 454; 555; 567; 606; 752; 757; 809; 812; 916; 956; 1169
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	313; 862; 916
Ferns:	201
Fish:	685; 812
Fungi:	
Geology:	29; 271; 567; 812; 862; 908; 916
Gymnosperms:	1; 834
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic	761; 908
Invertebrates- terrestrial	589
Mammals:	71; 258; 292; 388; 541; 542; 567; 566; 606; 752; 757; 809; 812; 916; 956; 1169
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	71; 201; 258; 292; 324; 388; 490; 567; 588; 589; 606; 752; 757; 809; 812; 916; 956; 1107; 1110; 1169
Soils:	459; 820; 916; 1023
Vegetation Community:	244; 258; 202; 242; 292; 346; 388; 424; 434; 435; 441; 442; 522; 606; 649; 651; 653; 655; 676; 752; 803; 809; 812; 862; 916; 937; 1023; 1032; 1060

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	244; 258; 202; 242; 292; 346; 388; 424; 434; 435; 441; 442; 522; 606; 649; 651; 653; 655; 676; 752; 803; 809; 812; 862; 916; 937; 1023; 1032; 1060
Biomass / Productivity:	482
Community Ecology:	649; 862
Disease / Pathogens:	899
Environmental Weeds:	201; 202; 332; 331; 346; 388; 434; 435; 441; 442; 476; 566; 650; 653; 652; 676; 812; 826; 855; 916
Feral Animals:	202; 331; 388; 812
Fire:	202; 332; 331; 388; 434; 490; 782; 812
Life History:	136; 201; 239; 346; 459; 537; 555; 588; 589; 649; 677; 782; 820; 834; 899; 1023; 1107; 1109
Nutrients:	761; 908
Pollution:	271; 761; 908
Rare Species:	136; 201; 324; 332; 388; 476; 490; 537; 567; 566; 588; 606; 651; 903; 949; 950; 1107; 1109; 1110; 1134
Recreation Impacts:	332; 435; 606; 803; 916

Revegetation / Restoration:	239; 244; 202; 242; 346; 388; 424; 522; 541; 542; 567; 566; 652; 677; 803; 812; 855; 916; 1110
Significance Assessment:	71; 258; 292; 313; 434; 516; 676; 685; 752; 757; 809; 812; 908; 956; 1060; 1169
Urbanisation:	441; 442
Vegetation Management:	202; 242; 331; 346; 388; 424; 434; 435; 653; 655; 782; 803; 812; 855; 908; 916; 937; 950; 1023
Wildlife Management:	434; 490; 685; 812; 1110

## Shire of Cardinia

A large amount of the Shire of Cardinia is still relatively rural. Most of the biodiversity literature relates to the forest ecosystems in the north of the shire, near Cardinia Reservoir and Aura Vale Lake. The southern boundary is defined by Western Port Bay, and the wetland and mangrove ecosystems in this area have also received a fair amount of attention.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	279
Angiosperms:	25; 41; 118; 117; 521; 991; 1018; 1149
Birds:	13; 158; 267; 339; 436; 562; 641; 657; 711; 991; 1149
Climate:	
Ferns:	487
Fish:	13; 339; 436; 583; 657
Fungi:	17; 18; 1049
Geology:	267
Mammals:	13; 158; 267; 339; 436; 645; 657; 711; 819; 1090; 1089
Reptiles/Amphibians:	13; 339; 436; 657; 711
Soils:	521; 864
Vegetation Community:	39; 158; 243; 255; 267; 422; 432; 683; 711; 843; 864; 1095

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	17; 18; 255; 267; 279; 432; 562; 641; 657; 711; 864; 1018; 1049; 1090; 1089
Biomass / Productivity:	422
Community Ecology:	864
Environmental Weeds:	158; 243; 432
Feral Animals:	158
Fire:	118; 117; 683
Life History:	39; 279; 422; 487; 562; 1095; 1149
Nutrients:	39; 1095
Pollution:	1095
Rare Species:	25; 645; 1149
Salinity:	1095
Significance Assessment:	13; 243; 267; 339; 436; 583; 657; 1018
Urbanisation:	118; 1018
Vegetation Management:	118; 117; 243; 267; 432; 683
Wildlife Management:	583; 991; 1089



## City of Casey

The Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne has been the focus of much of the work done on biodiversity in the City of Casey. Dandenong Creek in the north, and Western Port Bay on the southern boundary have also received attention. There are also a number of consultants' reports, due to increasing urban development in the area.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	347
Angiosperms:	319; 317; 347; 393; 521; 543; 1018; 1149; 1175
Birds:	13; 114; 158; 163; 267; 293; 319; 317; 339; 348; 393; 415; 414; 543; 562; 580; 595; 602; 609; 641; 673; 739; 800; 858; 859; 1082; 1091; 1149; 1175
Ferns:	487
Fish:	13; 339; 393; 583; 858; 1082
Fungi:	17; 543
Geology:	267; 580; 858; 1082
Humans:	858; 1082
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	393; 543; 858; 1082
Mammals:	13; 130; 133; 132; 134; 158; 163; 267; 293; 312; 319; 339; 393; 580; 595; 618; 619; 800; 851; 858; 1017; 1082; 1090; 1091; 1104; 1175
Reptiles/Amphibians:	13; 163; 281; 282; 293; 319; 317; 339; 393; 580; 595; 602; 739; 800; 858; 955; 1082; 1091; 1175
Soils:	163; 521; 864
Vegetation Community:	2; 39; 132; 140; 158; 163; 191; 181; 267; 293; 304; 303; 408; 422; 484; 553; 580; 595; 602; 609; 683; 739; 719; 800; 843; 858; 864; 955; 1082; 1095; 1112; 1167

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	2; 39; 132; 140; 158; 163; 191; 181; 267; 293; 304; 303; 408; 422; 484; 553; 580; 595; 602; 609; 683; 739; 719; 800; 843; 858; 864; 955; 1082; 1095; 1112; 1167
Biomass / Productivity:	422
Community Ecology:	864; 1112
Edges / Fragmentation:	319; 408; 580; 1091; 1175
Environmental Weeds:	2; 158; 163; 191; 181; 304; 303; 393; 553; 739; 719; 1091; 1175
Feral Animals:	158; 304; 303; 393; 739; 1091
Fire:	2; 304; 303; 393; 553; 683; 1091
Life History:	39; 133; 132; 134; 281; 282; 312; 347; 348; 422; 487; 562; 618; 619; 851; 859; 955; 1017; 1095; 1104; 1149
Nutrients:	39; 1095
Pollution:	580; 1095
Rare Species:	163; 282; 348; 580; 595; 739; 1104; 1149
Recreation Impacts:	304; 303; 317
Revegetation / Restoration:	2; 191; 181; 304; 303; 393
Salinity:	1095
Significance Assessment:	2; 13; 267; 293; 304; 303; 319; 317; 339; 583; 602; 609; 800; 1018; 1167; 1175
Succession:	408; 1112
Urbanisation:	163; 1018
Vegetation Management:	2; 267; 304; 303; 319; 317; 393; 683; 739; 719; 800; 1175
Wildlife Management:	583; 1091

## City of Darebin

The City of Darebin is bordered on three sides by the Merri Creek, the Yarra River and Darebin Creek. All three of these waterways have received considerable biodiversity research attention. Research has also been conducted in Greswell Forest and the La Trobe University Wildlife Reserve that are also located in the City of Darebin.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	410; 411; 429; 786
Angiosperms:	109; 146; 153; 154; 176; 211; 280; 411; 472; 520; 530; 624; 744; 854; 929; 924; 1025; 1067; 1078; 1153; 1161
Birds:	72; 92; 109; 146; 298; 305; 314; 425; 429; 549; 608; 725; 744; 1067; 1117; 1125
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	72; 558
Ferns:	280; 924; 1123
Fish:	72; 109; 429; 472; 549; 744; 1117
Fungi:	530
Geology:	72; 109; 429; 477; 558
Invertebrates- aquatic	109; 429; 472; 614
Invertebrates- terrestrial	115; 124; 146; 154; 314; 341; 374; 380; 520; 743; 754; 892; 1152; 1151; 1153; 1161
Mammals:	72; 92; 109; 146; 298; 305; 314; 429; 509; 549; 608; 725; 744; 975; 1078; 1101
Reptiles/Amphibians:	72; 92; 109; 294; 298; 305; 314; 429; 549; 608; 725; 744
Soils:	109; 558
Vegetation Community:	55; 72; 92; 156; 178; 197; 314; 468; 549; 558; 608; 624; 725; 754; 758; 929; 937; 1057; 1117; 1123

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	72; 92; 109; 115; 154; 211; 178; 197; 294; 298; 305; 314; 341; 374; 380; 411; 425; 509; 520; 549; 558; 608; 614; 624; 725; 743; 754; 758; 786; 892; 924; 937; 975; 1057; 1078; 1101; 1117; 1125; 1152; 1151; 1153; 1161
Dieback:	146
Environmental Weeds:	92; 109; 146; 153; 156; 178; 429; 758; 854; 1067; 1117; 1123; 1152
Feral Animals:	92; 146
Fire:	92; 178; 1025
Grazing:	1078
Life History:	55; 115; 154; 294; 305; 341; 374; 380; 425; 509; 520; 530; 614; 743; 786; 892; 975; 1078; 1101; 1125; 1152; 1153; 1161
Nutrients:	477; 786
Pollution:	109; 477
Rare Species:	109; 146; 156; 725; 1123
Recreation Impacts:	109
Revegetation / Restoration:	55; 92; 109; 153; 176; 429; 468; 924; 1101; 1123
Salinity:	558
Significance Assessment:	72; 124; 211; 197; 314; 549; 608; 754; 758; 929; 924; 1057; 1117; 1125
Urbanisation:	109; 211; 429; 558
Vegetation Management:	55; 72; 92; 156; 178; 429; 468; 743; 754; 758; 854; 929; 924; 937; 1025; 1057; 1117; 1123; 1152
Wildlife Management:	509; 725; 1117; 1152

## City of Frankston

The coastal heathlands and the Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands are largely the focus of biodiversity literature from the City of Frankston. Consultants reports are also numerous for this area, due to the increasing urban expansion along the east coast of Port Phillip Bay.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	579; 838
Angiosperms:	25; 42; 345; 687; 899; 930; 977; 1006; 1021; 1047; 1135; 1175
Birds:	163; 345; 348; 379; 462; 729; 793; 814; 977; 1047; 1115; 1175
Bryophytes:	687; 1135
Climate:	379; 860
Ferns:	687
Fish:	379; 814; 838
Fungi:	687
Geology:	1143
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	345; 379; 579; 838
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	345
Mammals:	130; 133; 131; 163; 345; 379; 729; 793; 842; 1047; 1094; 1104; 1115; 1175
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	163; 379; 729; 793; 814; 1047; 1115; 1175
Soils:	163; 379; 860
Vegetation Community:	66; 131; 163; 216; 269; 304; 303; 342; 379; 524; 729; 720; 793; 814; 842; 860; 893; 1042; 1115

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	66; 133; 131; 163; 216; 269; 304; 303; 345; 579; 687; 729; 720; 793; 814; 842; 860; 893; 899; 930; 1042; 1115; 1175
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	131; 860
Dieback:	720
Disease / Pathogens:	720; 899; 1047
Edges / Fragmentation:	327; 1175
Environmental Weeds:	163; 216; 269; 304; 303; 327; 345; 379; 524; 720; 930; 1047; 1175
Feral Animals:	304; 303; 327; 345; 720; 1094
Fire:	216; 304; 303; 327; 720; 1047
Life History:	133; 131; 348; 899; 1006; 1104
Nutrients:	838
Pollution:	327; 838
Rare Species:	25; 163; 348; 462; 842; 1104
Recreation Impacts:	304; 303; 327; 342; 1143
Revegetation / Restoration:	304; 303; 379; 720; 1143
Significance Assessment:	66; 304; 303; 814; 930; 1115; 1175
Urbanisation:	163; 342; 977
Vegetation Management:	66; 216; 269; 304; 303; 379; 524; 720; 814; 893; 1175
Wildlife Management:	

## City of Glen Eira

There is very little literature regarding biodiversity in the City of Glen Eira. This may be due to the fact that most of the open space is landscaped urban parkland- including Caulfield Racecourse and the Yarra Yarra Golf Club.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	447
Birds:	447; 480
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	860
Ferns:	
Fish:	
Fungi:	447
Geology:	
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	447
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	447
Mammals:	65; 967
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	447
Soils:	860
Vegetation Community:	480; 503; 860

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	447; 480; 860
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	860
Dieback:	
Disease / Pathogens:	447
Edges / Fragmentation:	
Environmental Weeds:	
Feral Animals:	65; 480; 967
Fire:	
Grazing:	
Life History:	
Nutrients:	
Pollution:	
Rare Species:	447
Recreation Impacts:	
Revegetation / Restoration:	
Significance Assessment:	
Succession:	
Urbanisation:	
Vegetation Management:	
Wildlife Management:	

## City of Greater Geelong

For the purpose of this *Bibliography*, the City of Greater Geelong also includes the area governed as the Borough of Queenscliff. The majority of the literature for this area focuses on the Barwon River, Lake Connewarre and Ocean Grove. Point Lillias and Point Wilson have also been the subject of several consultants reports, due to the winter presence of the Orange-bellied parrot and their nomination as sites for industrial development.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	33; 344; 579
Angiosperms:	112; 136; 238; 313; 369; 537; 646; 664; 781; 839; 950; 1027; 1135; 1147; 1146; 1148; 1154; 1164
Birds:	11; 33; 71; 91; 102; 111; 110; 112; 143; 142; 241; 297; 313; 359; 360; 369; 401; 462; 514; 512; 515; 599; 600; 644; 646; 643; 642; 656; 664; 726; 746; 783; 784; 813; 839; 879; 881; 880; 913; 959; 956; 995; 996; 998; 1009; 1036; 1154; 1164
Bryophytes:	1135
Climate:	111; 110; 313; 1154
Ferns:	33
Fish:	344; 359; 839; 1036
Fungi:	
Geology:	33; 111; 110; 344; 934
Gymnosperms:	1
Humans:	600
Invertebrates- aquatic:	33; 344; 579; 1154
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	726; 1154
Mammals:	33; 71; 111; 110; 112; 241; 299; 359; 599; 668; 813; 956; 1154
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	33; 71; 111; 110; 112; 241; 359; 726; 813; 839; 956; 1036
Soils:	1154
Vegetation Community:	33; 93; 111; 110; 177; 188; 228; 241; 359; 371; 456; 458; 721; 726; 813; 878; 893; 934; 937; 1036; 1042; 1145; 1144; 1165

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	33; 93; 111; 110; 177; 188; 228; 241; 359; 371; 456; 458; 721; 726; 813; 878; 893; 934; 937; 1036; 1042; 1145; 1144; 1165
Environmental Weeds:	188; 241; 369; 458; 1027; 1165
Feral Animals:	369; 881
Fire:	241; 781; 1147; 1146; 1148
Life History:	11; 136; 143; 142; 401; 512; 515; 537; 599; 600; 644; 646; 781; 881; 913; 959; 1145; 1144; 1147; 1146; 1148; 1164
Rare Species:	11; 33; 102; 110; 136; 143; 142; 228; 297; 360; 369; 401; 456; 462; 512; 515; 537; 599; 600; 644; 646; 643; 642; 656; 664; 746; 913; 950; 959; 1009; 1164
Recreation Impacts:	33; 664; 934; 1036
Revegetation / Restoration:	188; 238; 241; 880
Significance Assessment:	71; 93; 111; 241; 313; 371; 458; 813; 878; 956; 1036; 1154; 1165
Succession:	1145; 1144
Vegetation Management:	33; 93; 188; 228; 241; 344; 371; 456; 458; 813; 878; 893; 937; 950; 1036
Wildlife Management:	11; 102; 143; 142; 241; 360; 515; 599; 600

## City of Greater Dandenong

Most of the literature regarding biodiversity in the City of Greater Dandenong relates to the Dandenong Creek and Dandenong Valley Metropolitan Park. The focus of much of this work has been fauna studies.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	316; 393; 625; 1135
Birds:	306; 316; 339; 393; 1091
Bryophytes:	1135
Climate:	625; 860
Ferns:	
Fish:	339; 393; 584
Fungi:	
Geology:	
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	169
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	393
Mammals:	306; 339; 393; 625; 1091
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	316; 339; 393; 1091
Soils:	860
Vegetation Community:	2; 81; 181; 306; 670; 860

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	2; 81; 181; 316; 393; 584; 860; 1091
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	860
Dieback:	2
Disease / Pathogens:	625
Edges / Fragmentation:	1091
Environmental Weeds:	2; 81; 181; 393; 1091
Feral Animals:	393; 1091
Fire:	2; 393; 625; 1091
Grazing:	
Life History:	
Nutrients:	
Pollution:	169; 584; 625
Rare Species:	
Recreation Impacts:	316
Revegetation / Restoration:	2; 181; 393; 670
Significance Assessment:	2; 316; 339; 584
Succession:	
Urbanisation:	
Vegetation Management:	2; 81; 393
Wildlife Management:	584; 1091

## City of Hobson's Bay

The City of Hobson's Bay has received considerable attention over the last forty years, largely due to the relatively large areas of grassland and saltmarsh which are key habitats for several threatened species. There have also been a number of consultants' reports produced for the area due to the expansion of urban development along Port Phillip Bay towards Werribee and Geelong.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	579
Angiosperms:	24; 136; 153; 210; 223; 313; 321; 423; 448; 506; 537; 650; 778; 781; 785; 839; 950; 1004; 1055; 1135
Birds:	57; 71; 143; 142; 257; 313; 321; 401; 448; 462; 493; 514; 554; 555; 562; 587; 712; 746; 752; 753; 805; 839; 913; 956; 995; 996; 997; 998; 1004; 1035; 1118; 1168
Bryophytes:	1135
Climate:	313
Ferns:	1004
Fish:	321; 587; 685; 839
Fungi:	448
Geology:	908; 1004
Gymnosperms:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	171; 579; 587; 908
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	338; 587; 833; 832
Mammals:	71; 587; 712; 752; 805; 956; 1168
Reptiles/Amphibians:	71; 262; 448; 587; 712; 752; 805; 839; 956; 1107; 1168
Soils:	257; 1004; 1023; 1114
Vegetation Community:	194; 198; 262; 257; 186; 208; 203; 265; 441; 442; 587; 655; 676; 721; 712; 701; 752; 805; 893; 937; 1023; 1032; 1034; 1042; 1055; 1114; 1131; 1168

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	57; 71; 198; 262; 257; 186; 208; 203; 313; 321; 448; 493; 506; 554; 555; 562; 579; 587; 721; 712; 746; 752; 753; 805; 893; 908; 937; 950; 995; 996; 998; 1023; 1034; 1035; 1042; 1118; 1168
Environmental Weeds:	153; 203; 441; 442; 650; 676; 1004; 1055
Fire:	203; 781
Life History:	136; 143; 142; 401; 537; 554; 555; 562; 778; 781; 833; 913; 1023; 1107; 1118
Nutrients:	908
Pollution:	257; 423; 908; 1035; 1114
Rare Species:	57; 136; 143; 142; 262; 338; 401; 462; 537; 746; 778; 785; 833; 832; 913; 950; 1004; 1107
Recreation Impacts:	712
Revegetation / Restoration:	22; 153; 210; 186; 203; 223; 265; 701; 1055; 1114
Significance Assessment:	71; 262; 257; 208; 203; 313; 321; 676; 685; 712; 752; 753; 805; 908; 956; 1168
Succession:	265
Urbanisation:	441; 442; 832
Vegetation Management:	22; 198; 262; 203; 223; 587; 655; 701; 893; 908; 937; 950; 1004; 1023; 1055; 1114
Wildlife Management:	143; 142; 321; 338; 554; 685; 753; 833; 832

## City of Hume

There is a large body of literature for the City of Hume due to the presence of several large parks including the Organ Pipes National Park, Broadmeadows Valley Park and Gellibrand Hill Park. The City of Hume is also bordered by the upper reaches of the Merri Creek and the Maribyrnong River.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	271
Angiosperms:	29; 62; 239; 235; 280; 323; 402; 457; 472; 495; 533; 534; 567; 566; 611; 624; 677; 779; 795; 825; 826; 855; 903; 918; 949; 958; 1013; 1084
Birds:	62; 68; 256; 234; 247; 298; 305; 367; 370; 454; 567; 608; 611; 710; 713; 728; 725; 752; 795; 817; 816; 872; 916; 958; 1084
Climate:	558; 916
Ferns:	62; 280; 495
Fish:	67; 370; 472; 872; 958
Fungi:	62
Geology:	29; 271; 370; 558; 567; 916; 1014
Gymnosperms:	1; 495; 834
Invertebrates- aquatic:	472; 761
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	62; 247; 958; 1084
Mammals:	9; 67; 256; 247; 298; 305; 367; 370; 402; 541; 542; 567; 566; 608; 611; 710; 713; 728; 725; 752; 795; 817; 816; 916; 918; 958; 1084
Reptiles/Amphibians:	9; 67; 256; 247; 298; 305; 367; 370; 402; 541; 542; 567; 566; 608; 611; 710; 713; 728; 725; 752; 795; 817; 816; 916; 918; 958; 1084
Soils:	558; 591; 779; 916; 918; 1014
Vegetation Community:	30; 31; 32; 156; 256; 234; 242; 247; 367; 370; 441; 442; 522; 558; 608; 624; 676; 715; 710; 713; 728; 725; 752; 774; 817; 803; 816; 823; 872; 916; 937; 938; 1014; 1032; 1059

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	9; 62; 68; 256; 234; 247; 271; 298; 305; 323; 457; 495; 533; 558; 567; 608; 611; 624; 686; 735; 715; 710; 713; 728; 725; 752; 774; 795; 817; 803; 816; 825; 826; 872; 869; 937; 958; 1059; 1116
Community Ecology:	918
Edges / Fragmentation:	327
Environmental Weeds:	156; 234; 247; 327; 402; 441; 442; 457; 534; 566; 676; 715; 710; 779; 774; 826; 855; 916; 1013
Feral Animals:	247; 327; 402; 710
Fire:	247; 327; 457; 918; 1013
Life History:	9; 138; 239; 305; 677; 686; 834
Nutrients:	761; 779
Pollution:	271; 327; 761
Rare Species:	138; 156; 323; 457; 567; 566; 725; 903; 949; 1084
Recreation Impacts:	327; 715; 803; 916; 1003; 1099
Revegetation / Restoration:	239; 234; 235; 242; 247; 367; 402; 522; 541; 542; 567; 566; 677; 715; 710; 803; 855; 916; 1003
Salinity:	558
Significance Assessment:	240; 256; 247; 300; 301; 608; 611; 676; 752; 795; 817; 816; 872; 958; 1059; 1116
Succession:	1013



Urbanisation:	441; 442; 558; 958
Vegetation Management:	30; 31; 32; 156; 240; 256; 234; 235; 242; 247; 323; 365; 457; 508; 535; 574; 715; 710; 774; 817; 803; 816; 823; 824; 855; 916; 918; 937; 938; 1003; 1084; 1099
Wildlife Management:	240; 323; 365; 508; 574; 725; 918; 1116

## City of Kingston

The City of Kingston is located on the eastern shore of Port Phillip Bay. Most of the literature for this area concerns Braeside Metropolitan Park, the Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands, and foreshore reserves.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	579
Angiosperms:	345; 447; 931; 977; 1135
Birds:	306; 345; 445; 446; 447; 462; 480; 959; 977; 997
Bryophytes:	1135
Climate:	860
Ferns:	
Fish:	
Fungi:	
Geology:	1143
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	169; 345; 447; 579
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	345; 447
Mammals:	306; 345; 445
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	445; 447
Soils:	860
Vegetation Community:	81; 139; 182; 306; 318; 445; 480; 503; 860; 893; 1029; 1030; 1042; 1172

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	81; 318; 345; 445; 446; 447; 480; 579; 860; 893; 1042; 1172
Community Ecology:	860
Disease / Pathogens:	447
Edges / Fragmentation:	931
Environmental Weeds:	81; 345; 931; 1172
Feral Animals:	345; 480
Life History:	959
Pollution:	169
Rare Species:	447; 462; 959
Recreation Impacts:	931; 1143
Revegetation / Restoration:	931; 1143; 1172
Significance Assessment:	182; 318
Urbanisation:	977
Vegetation Management:	81; 182; 893; 931; 1172

## City of Knox

Much of the literature for the City of Knox focuses on wildlife in the area, largely due to the large City's parks and the areas proximity to the Dandenong Ranges National Park. Churchill National Park and Lysterfield Lake Reserve have also been the focus of much of the work, as has the area involved in the proposed Scoresby Transport Corridor.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	5; 284; 287; 393; 818; 1128
Birds:	114; 287; 393; 436; 480; 544; 594; 858; 1082; 1091; 1128
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	284
Ferns:	
Fish:	393; 436; 584; 594; 858; 1082; 1128
Fungi:	
Geology:	284; 847; 858; 1082
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	858; 1082
Invertebrates- aquatic:	169; 948
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	94; 95; 393; 858; 1082
Mammals:	150; 312; 393; 436; 464; 544; 594; 851; 852; 858; 915; 974; 1082; 1090; 1091; 1094; 1128
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	393; 436; 594; 858; 1082; 1091; 1128
Soils:	284
Vegetation Community:	2; 95; 480; 525; 536; 544; 594; 683; 694; 847; 858; 1000; 1082

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	2; 114; 284; 312; 393; 480; 536; 544; 584; 594; 851; 915; 1090; 1091; 1128
Dieback:	2
Edges / Fragmentation:	5; 536; 1091; 1128
Environmental Weeds:	2; 5; 393; 536; 544; 694; 818; 1091
Feral Animals:	150; 393; 480; 544; 915; 1091; 1094
Fire:	2; 5; 393; 544; 683; 694; 1091
Life History:	94; 284; 312; 851; 852; 948; 1128
Pollution:	169; 584; 974
Rare Species:	95
Recreation Impacts:	5; 1128
Revegetation / Restoration:	2; 94; 95; 393; 847
Significance Assessment:	2; 436; 536; 584; 594; 694; 1128
Urbanisation:	694
Vegetation Management:	2; 5; 95; 393; 536; 544; 683; 1128
Wildlife Management:	94; 584; 915; 1091

## City of Manningham

The Mullum Mullum, Ruffey, and Koonung Creeks and other small tributaries of the Yarra flow through the City of Manningham which has the Yarra River as one boundary. Consequently, many of the references for the City of Manningham concern the biology of its creeks and waterways and the linear reserves that occur along them. There are also a number of reserves containing remnant vegetation in the area.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	411; 413
Angiosperms:	5; 69; 96; 106; 119; 183; 192; 325; 326; 411; 547; 548; 737; 744; 794; 899; 1166
Birds:	90; 89; 79; 106; 116; 119; 162; 232; 276; 308; 325; 362; 387; 473; 480; 547; 607; 730; 744; 794; 1061; 1056; 1098; 1111; 1166
Climate:	162
Fish:	8; 89; 116; 232; 276; 362; 453; 547; 744; 1072; 1166
Fungi:	325; 431
Geology:	162; 362
Humans:	362
Invertebrates- aquatic:	116; 276; 453; 948; 1166
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	96; 276; 325; 362; 547; 1166
Mammals:	90; 89; 79; 106; 116; 119; 162; 232; 276; 325; 362; 387; 418; 473; 607; 730; 744; 794; 969; 975; 974; 1061; 1056; 1094; 1166
Reptiles/Amphibians:	90; 89; 79; 116; 162; 232; 276; 325; 362; 387; 453; 473; 547; 607; 730; 744; 794; 1056; 1166
Soils:	162; 307
Vegetation Community:	84; 88; 90; 89; 80; 78; 79; 116; 162; 232; 276; 302; 307; 362; 376; 387; 453; 473; 480; 682; 706; 727; 699; 689; 730; 792; 905; 1061; 1056; 1097

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	84; 88; 90; 89; 80; 78; 79; 116; 162; 232; 276; 302; 307; 362; 376; 387; 453; 473; 480; 682; 706; 727; 699; 689; 730; 792; 905; 1061; 1056; 1097
Biomass / Productivity:	737
Community Ecology:	89; 79; 699
Disease / Pathogens:	183; 899
Edges / Fragmentation:	5; 116; 905; 1061
Environmental Weeds:	5; 90; 89; 80; 79; 116; 162; 302; 307; 326; 376; 387; 453; 706; 699; 689; 905; 1061; 1097
Feral Animals:	89; 80; 79; 116; 162; 326; 376; 453; 480; 607; 1061; 1094; 1097
Fire:	5; 89; 79; 302; 607; 682; 699; 737; 1061
Life History:	8; 308; 431; 899; 948; 975; 1111
Pollution:	974
Rare Species:	69; 106; 119; 276; 302; 308; 326; 387; 547; 699; 730; 969; 1061; 1098; 1166
Recreation Impacts:	5; 116; 119; 162; 794; 1056; 1111
Revegetation / Restoration:	90; 89; 80; 79; 232; 276; 302; 307; 376; 387; 453; 473; 699; 1097
Significance Assessment:	84; 88; 89; 79; 183; 192; 232; 307; 706; 792; 794; 1056
Urbanisation:	607; 1061; 1166
Vegetation Management:	5; 84; 90; 89; 79; 116; 119; 192; 232; 276; 302; 326; 376; 387; 453; 548; 682; 699; 689; 737; 792; 794; 1061; 1056; 1097
Wildlife Management:	8; 607; 1056; 1072

## City of Maribyrnong

The City of Maribyrnong was developed early in Melbourne's history. Consequently there is very little remnant vegetation or open space. Many of the references found have studied the Maribyrnong River and the impacts of redeveloping former industrial and defence properties.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	24; 313; 476; 822; 884; 895; 903
Birds:	71; 313; 454; 555; 728; 956
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	313
Ferns:	
Fish:	
Fungi:	
Geology:	
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	761
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	
Mammals:	71; 728; 956
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	71; 728; 956
Soils:	
Vegetation Community:	194; 346; 441; 442; 676; 728; 884; 895; 1032

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	71; 313; 555; 728
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	
Dieback:	
Disease / Pathogens:	
Edges / Fragmentation:	
Environmental Weeds:	346; 441; 442; 476; 676; 884; 895
Feral Animals:	
Fire:	
Grazing:	
Life History:	346; 555; 884; 895
Nutrients:	761
Pollution:	761
Rare Species:	476; 903
Recreation Impacts:	
Revegetation / Restoration:	346; 884; 895
Salinity:	
Significance Assessment:	71; 313; 676; 956
Urbanisation:	441; 442
Vegetation Management:	346; 884; 895

## City of Maroondah

The City of Maroondah contains many small parks that support bushland remnants. Many of the references listed below describe the biodiversity found in these remnants and management strategies to preserve their values.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	5; 25; 96; 284; 1033; 1053; 1166
Birds:	480; 603; 627; 628; 1053; 1166
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	284
Ferns:	
Fish:	584; 1166
Fungi:	
Geology:	284
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	169; 948; 1166
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	96; 627; 628; 1166
Mammals:	603; 627; 628; 1166
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	603; 627; 628; 1053; 1166
Soils:	284
Vegetation Community:	263; 215; 225; 268; 480; 603; 627; 628; 683; 702; 862; 876

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	96; 263; 215; 225; 284; 480; 584; 603; 702; 876; 1053
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	
Dieback:	702
Disease / Pathogens:	215
Edges / Fragmentation:	5
Environmental Weeds:	5; 215; 225; 627; 628; 702
Feral Animals:	480; 627; 628
Fire:	5; 215; 225; 683; 702
Grazing:	
Life History:	284; 948
Nutrients:	
Pollution:	169; 584
Rare Species:	25; 215; 225; 1166
Recreation Impacts:	5; 263; 268
Revegetation / Restoration:	215; 268
Significance Assessment:	263; 421; 584; 627; 628; 702; 876; 1053; 1076
Urbanisation:	1166
Vegetation Management:	5; 7; 215; 225; 268; 378; 421; 626; 630; 629; 632; 636; 635; 634; 639; 637; 633; 638; 631; 627; 628; 683; 702; 831; 849; 876; 1127
Wildlife Management:	225; 584

## City of Melbourne

For its size, the City of Melbourne contains large areas of landscaped parkland. Parks within its boundaries include Royal Park, The Domain, Princes Park, Fawkner Park, and the Fitzroy Gardens. Many of the references listed below relate to the Royal Botanic Gardens or Royal Park.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	502
Angiosperms:	24; 214; 475; 578; 647; 680; 744; 797; 821; 822; 890; 939; 946; 1064; 1135
Birds:	10; 71; 309; 310; 454; 475; 480; 493; 555; 744; 891; 1093
Bryophytes:	943; 1135
Climate:	
Ferns:	
Fish:	744
Fungi:	
Geology:	
Gymnosperms:	647; 939
Humans:	278
Invertebrates- aquatic:	475; 948; 1093
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	640; 1093; 1103
Mammals:	38; 45; 56; 71; 113; 275; 430; 744; 747; 750; 871; 971; 975; 1093; 1094; 1122
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	71; 744; 1093
Soils:	260
Vegetation Community:	194; 260; 224; 278; 480; 592; 922; 1069

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	10; 71; 224; 214; 480; 493; 502; 555; 592; 640; 647; 871; 891; 939; 975; 1069; 1093
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	
Dieback:	
Disease / Pathogens:	
Edges / Fragmentation:	214; 845
Environmental Weeds:	260; 224; 214; 797; 821; 922; 1064
Feral Animals:	480; 750; 1093; 1094
Life History:	38; 45; 56; 113; 275; 309; 310; 430; 555; 578; 640; 647; 747; 946; 948; 975; 1122
Nutrients:	
Pollution:	
Rare Species:	1093; 1103
Recreation Impacts:	260; 278; 1093
Revegetation / Restoration:	260; 214; 592; 797; 1103
Significance Assessment:	71; 224; 922; 939
Urbanisation:	278; 845; 946
Vegetation Management:	260; 224; 214; 278; 578; 592; 797; 845
Wildlife Management:	38; 747; 750; 871; 971; 1093

## Shire of Melton

The Shire of Melton is located on the western edge of Melbourne. It contains agricultural and some rapidly urbanising areas and has few reserves. Consequently, many of the references listed below are of a general nature and refer to Melton as part of a wider area.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	236; 313; 402; 463; 531; 623; 775; 903; 1004
Birds:	71; 152; 313; 454; 478; 514; 531; 560; 610; 763; 868; 927; 956; 1004
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	313; 862; 1032
Ferns:	
Fish:	685
Fungi:	
Geology:	862; 1004
Gymnosperms:	1
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	171; 760
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	731
Mammals:	71; 402; 531; 610; 731; 868; 956; 968
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	71; 324; 531; 610; 868; 956
Soils:	441; 442; 463; 1004
Vegetation Community:	229; 424; 441; 442; 610; 676; 731; 811; 862; 868; 937; 1032; 1139

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	71; 152; 313; 424; 478; 531; 560; 610; 731; 763; 811; 862; 868; 937; 968; 1139
Community Ecology:	862
Dieback:	
Disease / Pathogens:	
Edges / Fragmentation:	510; 775; 927; 1139
Environmental Weeds:	402; 441; 442; 676; 775; 1004; 1139
Feral Animals:	402; 510; 927
Fire:	
Grazing:	
Life History:	152; 775; 828
Nutrients:	760
Pollution:	760
Rare Species:	324; 731; 763; 775; 903; 927; 968; 1004; 1139
Recreation Impacts:	763
Revegetation / Restoration:	229; 236; 402; 424; 775; 811
Salinity:	
Significance Assessment:	71; 313; 531; 610; 623; 676; 685; 811; 868; 956
Urbanisation:	441; 442; 1139
Vegetation Management:	229; 236; 424; 610; 811; 868; 937; 1004
Wildlife Management:	623; 685

## City of Monash

Dandenong Creek forms the eastern border of the City of Monash. It is one of the few areas that has received sustained biological research attention in what is a substantially urbanised municipality. The Valley Reserve, Jells Park and Scotchmans Creek Reserve also contain areas of natural vegetation.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	5; 393; 447; 455; 471; 762; 899; 944; 945
Birds:	306; 393; 447; 455; 471; 480; 481; 762; 944; 1091
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	
Ferns:	
Fish:	393
Fungi:	447
Geology:	
Gymnosperms:	762
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	169; 447
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	393; 447
Mammals:	150; 306; 393; 471; 841; 986; 1091
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	393; 447; 471; 1091
Soils:	
Vegetation Community:	2; 87; 81; 141; 306; 455; 480

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	2; 87; 81; 393; 447; 455; 480; 481; 762; 899; 1091
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	
Dieback:	2
Disease / Pathogens:	447; 899
Edges / Fragmentation:	5; 762; 1091
Environmental Weeds:	2; 5; 81; 141; 393; 944; 1091
Feral Animals:	150; 393; 480; 1091
Fire:	2; 5; 393; 1091
Grazing:	
Life History:	841; 899
Nutrients:	
Pollution:	169
Rare Species:	447; 455; 471; 762; 944
Recreation Impacts:	5; 762
Revegetation / Restoration:	2; 393; 471; 944
Significance Assessment:	2; 87
Urbanisation:	945
Vegetation Management:	2; 5; 87; 81; 393; 471; 944
Wildlife Management:	1091



## City of Moonee Valley

The City of Moonee Valley is located in the inner western suburbs of Melbourne and is bordered on two sides by the Maribyrnong River and the Moonee Ponds Creek. There are relatively few references for the area.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	28; 153; 788; 789; 899; 903
Birds:	101; 454; 555; 788; 789
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	
Ferns:	
Fish:	
Fungi:	
Geology:	28; 465
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	761
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	101
Mammals:	101; 788; 789
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	101; 788; 789
Soils:	
Vegetation Community:	101; 441; 442; 676; 1032

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	101; 555; 788; 789; 899
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	
Dieback:	
Disease / Pathogens:	899
Edges / Fragmentation:	
Environmental Weeds:	153; 441; 442; 676
Feral Animals:	
Fire:	
Grazing:	
Life History:	555; 899
Nutrients:	761
Pollution:	761
Rare Species:	101; 903
Recreation Impacts:	
Revegetation / Restoration:	153
Significance Assessment:	676; 788; 789
Succession:	
Urbanisation:	441; 442
Vegetation Management:	
Wildlife Management:	101

## Shire of Moorabool

Although the Shire of Moorabool is largely rural it contains Bacchus Marsh which may come under greater urbanisation pressures in the future due to its proximity to the Melton growth corridor. The *Bibliography Study Area* includes only part of the Shire, within this area is the unique Long Forest Flora Reserve which is the subject of many of the studies listed below.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	590; 623; 798; 828; 829; 840
Birds:	510; 511; 513; 514; 527; 868; 956
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	
Ferns:	
Fish:	100
Fungi:	
Geology:	827
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	171; 760
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	12; 731; 1163
Mammals:	731; 868; 956
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	868; 956
Soils:	827
Vegetation Community:	676; 731; 827; 868

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	12; 510; 511; 513; 527; 731; 827; 868; 1163
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	
Dieback:	
Edges / Fragmentation:	510
Environmental Weeds:	676; 840
Feral Animals:	510
Fire:	
Grazing:	
Life History:	798; 828
Nutrients:	760; 827
Pollution:	760
Rare Species:	731; 798
Recreation Impacts:	
Revegetation / Restoration:	510
Salinity:	
Significance Assessment:	623; 676; 868; 956
Urbanisation:	
Vegetation Management:	868
Wildlife Management:	100; 510; 623

## City of Moreland

The City of Moreland has relatively little open space but is bounded by the Merri and Moonee Ponds Creeks which have received considerable research attention. This has resulted in the identification of important areas of remnant vegetation.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	411; 429
Angiosperms:	109; 220; 280; 411; 472; 1012
Birds:	72; 109; 429; 549; 608; 725
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	72; 862
Ferns:	280; 1123
Fish:	72; 109; 429; 472; 549
Fungi:	
Geology:	72; 109; 429; 862
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	109; 429; 472
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	
Mammals:	72; 109; 429; 549; 608; 725
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	72; 109; 429; 549; 608; 725
Soils:	109
Vegetation Community:	48; 55; 72; 157; 156; 468; 549; 608; 725; 790; 791; 862; 937; 1123

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	72; 109; 411; 549; 608; 725; 862; 937; 1012
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	862
Dieback:	
Disease / Pathogens:	
Edges / Fragmentation:	48
Environmental Weeds:	48; 109; 157; 156; 429; 790; 791; 1123
Feral Animals:	
Fire:	
Grazing:	
Life History:	55
Nutrients:	
Pollution:	109
Rare Species:	109; 157; 156; 725; 790; 791; 1123
Recreation Impacts:	109
Revegetation / Restoration:	48; 55; 109; 157; 220; 429; 468; 1123
Salinity:	
Significance Assessment:	48; 72; 549; 608
Urbanisation:	109; 429
Vegetation Management:	48; 55; 72; 157; 156; 429; 468; 790; 791; 937; 1123
Wildlife Management:	725

## Shire of Mornington Peninsula

The Mornington Peninsula is a diverse landscape, containing substantial areas of remnant vegetation, agricultural areas, towns with high seasonal population variation and some areas of rapid urban expansion. Consequently, a large number of biodiversity studies have been undertaken in the Shire, of which a considerable number are consultants reports.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	295; 347; 357; 579; 1037
Angiosperms:	44; 104; 105; 136; 159; 277; 322; 347; 392; 461; 470; 474; 505; 545; 563; 615; 769; 830; 923; 1007; 1021; 1073; 1135; 1176; 1174
Birds:	13; 76; 105; 151; 165; 267; 348; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 392; 399; 462; 470; 479; 514; 528; 545; 550; 562; 615; 620; 641; 667; 704; 746; 856; 913; 957; 959; 995; 996; 998; 1039; 1119; 1174
Bryophytes:	615; 1133; 1135
Climate:	
Ferns:	768
Fish:	13; 105; 479; 550; 583; 667; 856
Fungi:	20; 392
Geology:	166; 267; 407; 563; 615; 856
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	856
Invertebrates- aquatic:	565; 579; 615
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	563; 615; 671; 856; 1133
Mammals:	4; 13; 76; 144; 151; 165; 168; 267; 392; 399; 461; 470; 479; 529; 545; 550; 671; 704; 769; 852; 856; 964; 1022; 1094; 1104
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	13; 76; 105; 144; 151; 281; 392; 479; 545; 550; 671; 732; 856; 955; 1174
Soils:	864; 920; 941
Vegetation Community:	39; 44; 75; 83; 82; 77; 76; 74; 140; 165; 166; 159; 161; 190; 221; 199; 187; 196; 207; 205; 267; 304; 303; 399; 407; 408; 422; 427; 474; 479; 504; 550; 572; 575; 667; 671; 674; 693; 698; 732; 688; 704; 717; 843; 856; 864; 893; 919; 920; 941; 955; 960; 1011; 1042; 1052; 1095; 1126; 1133; 1170; 1171; 1173

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	4; 20; 75; 77; 76; 74; 105; 151; 165; 166; 159; 221; 199; 196; 207; 205; 267; 281; 295; 304; 303; 322; 347; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 357; 392; 399; 408; 427; 461; 474; 504; 528; 529; 545; 562; 563; 565; 572; 575; 579; 615; 641; 671; 693; 704; 717; 746; 769; 864; 893; 919; 920; 923; 941; 955; 960; 995; 996; 998; 1022; 1037; 1039; 1042; 1052; 1126; 1133; 1171; 1176; 1173; 1174
Biomass / Productivity:	357; 422; 941
Community Ecology:	159; 427; 504; 864; 919; 941; 960
Dieback:	83
Disease / Pathogens:	104; 1126
Edges / Fragmentation:	408
Environmental Weeds:	83; 77; 76; 104; 165; 166; 196; 207; 269; 277; 304; 303; 392; 399; 470; 474; 550; 572; 575; 674; 693; 688; 704; 830; 1052; 1073; 1126; 1170; 1171; 1176
Feral Animals:	104; 144; 151; 304; 303; 399; 470; 550; 704; 1094
Fire:	83; 77; 76; 304; 303; 575; 830; 920; 960

Grazing:	
Life History:	4; 39; 136; 187; 281; 295; 347; 348; 422; 505; 529; 562; 565; 671; 768; 852; 913; 941; 955; 957; 959; 1022; 1037; 1095; 1104
Nutrients:	39; 357; 1095
Pollution:	1095
Rare Species:	105; 136; 151; 196; 348; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 427; 462; 470; 545; 615; 620; 732; 746; 768; 769; 913; 959; 964; 1104; 1119; 1133; 1176; 1173
Recreation Impacts:	83; 77; 304; 303; 399; 470; 923; 1011
Revegetation / Restoration:	83; 82; 77; 76; 196; 207; 304; 303; 407; 470; 479; 550; 575; 667; 693; 732; 923; 957; 1126
Salinity:	1095
Significance Assessment:	13; 75; 82; 77; 76; 166; 199; 205; 267; 304; 303; 322; 399; 474; 550; 572; 575; 583; 688; 1052; 1126; 1170; 1171; 1174
Succession:	408; 505; 941; 1037
Urbanisation:	1011; 1119
Vegetation Management:	83; 82; 76; 105; 221; 187; 196; 207; 267; 269; 304; 303; 407; 474; 479; 550; 572; 575; 667; 674; 693; 698; 732; 688; 704; 717; 830; 893; 920; 923; 1011; 1073; 1170; 1171; 1176; 1173; 1174
Wildlife Management:	151; 583; 671

## Shire of Nillumbik

The Shire of Nillumbik is located in what is known as Melbourne's "Green Wedge". It contains large areas of native vegetation on public and private land, including Kinglake National Park, Sugarloaf Reservoir and a number of bushland reserves. The Plenty River and Diamond Creek flow through the municipality and have been the focus of a number of studies.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	411; 413
Angiosperms:	5; 23; 137; 146; 195; 330; 386; 389; 391; 411; 416; 426; 507; 518; 547; 548; 551; 571; 695; 744; 759; 899; 904; 1026
Birds:	6; 23; 70; 72; 85; 146; 252; 230; 276; 386; 391; 436; 480; 523; 547; 551; 607; 613; 744; 759; 756; 802; 867; 914; 935; 982; 1061
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	72; 466; 863
Ferns:	487
Fish:	8; 72; 252; 276; 286; 391; 436; 437; 547; 684; 744; 756; 914; 1072; 1141
Fungi:	21; 289; 389; 467
Geology:	72; 251; 391; 863; 914; 935; 1124
Gymnosperms:	695
Humans:	914; 1141
Invertebrates- aquatic:	276; 437; 948
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	122; 127; 128; 146; 230; 276; 337; 386; 547; 833; 832; 885; 914; 917; 1079; 1080; 1081; 1108
Mammals:	6; 70; 72; 85; 137; 146; 252; 230; 276; 386; 391; 436; 523; 551; 607; 744; 759; 756; 804; 802; 835; 867; 914; 935; 969; 975; 974; 982; 1005; 1019; 1061; 1094; 1105
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	70; 72; 85; 125; 252; 230; 276; 391; 436; 523; 538; 547; 551; 607; 744; 756; 802; 867; 914
Soils:	390; 466; 467; 863; 904
Vegetation Community:	72; 85; 179; 184; 252; 251; 249; 230; 213; 276; 390; 437; 466; 467; 480; 622; 682; 696; 694; 767; 804; 802; 863; 898; 905; 914; 935; 982; 984; 1019; 1061; 1097; 1105

**Management/ Ecological Processes**

Biological Survey:	6; 21; 23; 72; 85; 125; 137; 179; 184; 252; 251; 195; 249; 230; 286; 289; 330; 389; 391; 411; 413; 467; 480; 523; 547; 551; 571; 607; 696; 759; 802; 863; 867; 885; 899; 898; 975; 1019; 1026; 1072; 1097
Biomass / Productivity:	466; 984
Community Ecology:	467; 863; 1019
Dieback:	85; 146
Disease / Pathogens:	389; 390; 899
Edges / Fragmentation:	5; 327; 756; 905; 1019; 1061
Environmental Weeds:	5; 146; 179; 252; 251; 195; 230; 213; 327; 386; 416; 426; 507; 518; 571; 622; 695; 694; 756; 904; 905; 982; 1061; 1097; 1105
Feral Animals:	146; 327; 386; 437; 480; 523; 607; 756; 982; 1061; 1094; 1097
Fire:	5; 85; 252; 230; 213; 327; 386; 466; 607; 682; 694; 982; 984; 1019; 1061
Grazing:	137; 804
Life History:	8; 122; 127; 137; 286; 289; 389; 437; 487; 833; 885; 899; 904; 948; 975; 1005; 1019; 1108
Nutrients:	467
Pollution:	327; 974; 982
Rare Species:	6; 122; 127; 128; 146; 276; 337; 386; 547; 613; 833; 832; 885; 917; 969; 1061; 1079; 1080; 1081; 1108; 1141
Recreation Impacts:	5; 230; 327; 386; 551; 802; 1105
Revegetation / Restoration:	85; 252; 251; 230; 276; 386; 416; 518; 523; 571; 622; 696; 802; 917; 1097; 1105
Salinity:	
Significance Assessment:	70; 72; 184; 252; 195; 249; 230; 213; 391; 416; 436; 551; 684; 694; 759; 767; 802; 867; 898; 935
Succession:	389; 466
Urbanisation:	607; 694; 756; 832; 1061
Vegetation Management:	5; 72; 85; 179; 252; 251; 230; 213; 276; 389; 416; 518; 548; 551; 571; 622; 682; 695; 759; 804; 802; 867; 982; 1026; 1061; 1097; 1105
Wildlife Management:	6; 8; 252; 230; 607; 684; 833; 832; 867; 1072; 1141

## City of Port Phillip

The City of Port Phillip is located along the north-eastern shore of Port Phillip Bay. It is densely settled, Albert Park and the Port Phillip Bay Foreshore Reserves being the major areas of open space.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	288; 579
Angiosperms:	24; 785; 1135
Birds:	396; 405; 462; 489; 913; 933; 959; 961; 995; 996; 998; 999
Bryophytes:	1135
Climate:	
Ferns:	
Fish:	405; 933
Fungi:	
Geology:	
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	405; 489; 579
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	396; 405; 933
Mammals:	405; 489; 933
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	405; 489; 933
Soils:	
Vegetation Community:	194; 226; 396; 489; 503; 875; 893; 961; 1029; 1030; 1042

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	226; 288; 396; 405; 489; 579; 875; 893; 933; 961; 995; 996; 998; 1042
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	
Dieback:	
Disease / Pathogens:	
Edges / Fragmentation:	845
Environmental Weeds:	396; 489
Feral Animals:	
Fire:	
Grazing:	
Life History:	913; 933; 959; 999
Nutrients:	
Pollution:	
Rare Species:	405; 462; 785; 913; 959
Recreation Impacts:	
Revegetation / Restoration:	226; 396; 961
Significance Assessment:	226; 396
Succession:	
Urbanisation:	845
Vegetation Management:	226; 396; 489; 845; 893; 961
Wildlife Management:	489

## City of Stonnington

The City of Stonnington contains the old, established suburbs of Toorak, Malvern and Prahran. Almost no indigenous vegetation remains and most parks and gardens are highly landscaped. The most substantial areas of open space are along the Yarra River and Gardiners Creek.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	822; 846; 900; 954
Birds:	394; 480; 954
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	
Ferns:	
Fish:	
Fungi:	
Geology:	
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	948
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	404
Mammals:	967
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	
Soils:	291
Vegetation Community:	291; 394; 468; 480

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	480
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	
Dieback:	
Disease / Pathogens:	
Edges / Fragmentation:	
Environmental Weeds:	291
Feral Animals:	480; 967
Fire:	
Grazing:	
Life History:	404; 948
Nutrients:	
Pollution:	
Rare Species:	
Recreation Impacts:	
Revegetation / Restoration:	291; 394; 468; 846; 900; 954
Significance Assessment:	
Urbanisation:	394
Vegetation Management:	291; 468
Wildlife Management:	



## City of Whitehorse

Wattle Park and the Blackburn Lake Sanctuary are two well known parks in the City of Whitehorse that have been the subject of biological research. Other large areas of open space in the municipality include the Koonung, Gardiners and Dandenong Creek valleys.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	5; 43; 64; 96; 272; 274; 393; 428; 666; 1166
Birds:	64; 164; 231; 232; 272; 273; 274; 358; 393; 428; 480; 493; 494; 1091; 1166
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	164
Ferns:	43
Fish:	232; 393; 584; 1166
Fungi:	21; 428
Geology:	
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	64; 169; 296; 1166
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	96; 123; 126; 393; 419; 428; 1166
Mammals:	150; 231; 232; 185; 393; 428; 559; 1091; 1166
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	231; 232; 393; 428; 1091; 1166
Soils:	164; 428
Vegetation Community:	2; 86; 164; 231; 232; 185; 268; 480; 733

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	2; 21; 43; 64; 86; 96; 123; 231; 232; 272; 273; 274; 296; 358; 393; 428; 480; 493; 494; 584; 733; 1091
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	
Dieback:	2; 86
Disease / Pathogens:	
Edges / Fragmentation:	5; 1091
Environmental Weeds:	2; 5; 86; 164; 231; 185; 393; 428; 666; 1091
Feral Animals:	150; 393; 428; 480; 1091
Fire:	2; 5; 86; 231; 393; 428; 1091
Grazing:	
Life History:	123; 126; 296; 494
Nutrients:	296
Pollution:	169; 584
Rare Species:	64; 272; 273; 274; 428; 559; 666; 1166
Recreation Impacts:	5; 86; 268; 428
Revegetation / Restoration:	2; 64; 86; 231; 232; 268; 393; 559; 733
Significance Assessment:	2; 164; 232; 584
Urbanisation:	666; 1166
Vegetation Management:	2; 5; 86; 231; 232; 185; 268; 393; 428; 666; 733
Wildlife Management:	231; 185; 584; 1091

## City of Whittlesea

Bordered by the Merri Creek and Plenty River, the City of Whittlesea is still largely rural. Yan Yean Reservoir, Merri Creek, Plenty Gorge and the Middle Darebin Creek have been the focus for most of the work done in this area.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	411; 429; 1075; 1113
Angiosperms:	63; 146; 160; 245; 250; 219; 280; 411; 457; 472; 518; 677; 924; 958
Birds:	6; 63; 70; 72; 92; 146; 222; 429; 444; 725; 756; 799; 806; 958
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	72
Ferns:	280; 924
Fish:	72; 286; 429; 472; 684; 756; 958; 1141
Fungi:	
Geology:	72; 429; 745
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	1141
Invertebrates- aquatic:	429; 472
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	146; 160; 958
Mammals:	6; 70; 72; 92; 146; 222; 429; 444; 725; 756; 799; 896; 958
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	70; 72; 92; 222; 429; 444; 538; 725; 756; 799; 958
Soils:	
Vegetation Community:	72; 92; 156; 222; 213; 444; 725; 745; 767; 807; 799; 806

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	6; 72; 92; 160; 245; 250; 222; 286; 411; 444; 457; 725; 745; 807; 799; 806; 896; 924; 958; 1075; 1113
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology:	
Dieback:	146
Edges / Fragmentation:	756
Environmental Weeds:	92; 146; 156; 222; 213; 429; 457; 518; 756; 807; 806
Feral Animals:	92; 146; 756
Fire:	63; 92; 213; 457
Life History:	160; 286; 677; 896
Nutrients:	745
Pollution:	745
Rare Species:	6; 146; 156; 457; 725; 1141
Recreation Impacts:	222
Revegetation / Restoration:	92; 219; 429; 518; 677; 806; 924
Significance Assessment:	70; 72; 245; 250; 213; 444; 684; 767; 799; 924; 958
Urbanisation:	429; 756; 958
Vegetation Management:	72; 92; 156; 222; 219; 213; 429; 457; 518; 745; 807; 799; 806; 924
Wildlife Management:	6; 684; 725; 1141

## City of Wyndham

There are several large natural areas in the City of Wyndham, including the You Yangs Regional Park, Werribee Park and Point Cook Coastal Park which is a wintering ground for the Orange-bellied Parrot. Werribee River and Skeleton Creek also run through this area.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	579
Angiosperms:	58; 189; 217; 313; 448; 601; 623; 677; 691; 777; 781; 785; 903; 950; 1004; 1031; 1055; 1135
Birds:	27; 49; 50; 59; 58; 71; 143; 142; 233; 217; 313; 382; 383; 397; 398; 401; 406; 448; 462; 514; 527; 601; 605; 656; 746; 751; 763; 836; 866; 913; 959; 956; 995; 996; 998; 1001; 1004; 1038; 1054; 1168
Bryophytes:	1135
Climate:	58; 313; 862
Ferns:	1004
Fish:	58; 397; 398; 601
Fungi:	448
Geology:	862; 1004
Invertebrates- aquatic:	171; 579; 601; 760
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	58; 398; 601; 751; 1163
Mammals:	59; 71; 233; 217; 373; 397; 398; 601; 751; 866; 956; 968; 974; 1054; 1101; 1168
Protozoa:	121; 932
Reptiles/Amphibians:	59; 71; 138; 262; 233; 324; 397; 398; 448; 601; 605; 751; 866; 956; 1054; 1107; 1168
Soils:	58; 1004; 1023
Vegetation Community:	59; 175; 227; 262; 193; 233; 335; 398; 441; 442; 605; 655; 676; 721; 701; 862; 866; 893; 937; 1023; 1032; 1034; 1042; 1055; 1054; 1139; 1168

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	59; 71; 121; 227; 262; 233; 217; 313; 335; 397; 398; 406; 448; 527; 579; 601; 605; 721; 746; 751; 763; 836; 862; 866; 893; 932; 937; 950; 968; 995; 996; 998; 1001; 1023; 1034; 1038; 1042; 1054; 1101; 1139; 1163; 1168
Community Ecology:	862
Edges / Fragmentation:	1139
Environmental Weeds:	335; 398; 441; 442; 676; 1004; 1055; 1054; 1139
Feral Animals:	397; 398
Fire:	777; 781
Grazing:	217
Life History:	49; 50; 121; 138; 143; 142; 189; 373; 382; 383; 401; 406; 677; 691; 777; 781; 836; 913; 932; 959; 1023; 1101; 1107
Nutrients:	121; 760
Pollution:	601; 760; 974
Rare Species:	138; 143; 142; 262; 324; 382; 383; 397; 401; 462; 601; 656; 691; 746; 751; 763; 785; 903; 913; 950; 959; 968; 1004; 1107; 1139
Recreation Impacts:	58; 397; 763
Revegetation / Restoration:	677; 701; 1055; 1054; 1101
Significance Assessment:	27; 59; 58; 71; 227; 262; 193; 233; 313; 335; 398; 605; 623; 676; 866; 956; 1054; 1168
Succession:	691

Urbanisation:	398; 441; 442; 605; 1139
Vegetation Management:	59; 58; 175; 189; 227; 262; 193; 217; 335; 601; 655; 691; 701; 777; 866; 893; 937; 950; 1004; 1023; 1055; 1054
Wildlife Management:	143; 142; 382; 383; 623; 866

## City of Yarra

Bordered by the Yarra River, the literature for the City of Yarra includes a lot of information on the River and Merri Creek, as well as Yarra Bend Park.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	410; 413; 569; 1016
Angiosperms:	103; 385; 472; 501; 517; 519; 681; 771; 770; 822; 906; 962; 1028; 1070; 1138
Birds:	246; 480; 501; 549; 569; 608; 725; 1098; 1158
Bryophytes:	906
Climate:	
Ferns:	1123
Fish:	246; 472; 549; 569; 1072; 1158
Fungi:	906; 942
Geology:	569; 1016
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	472; 569; 948; 962; 1016
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	420; 569; 1103
Mammals:	103; 246; 418; 549; 569; 608; 725; 975; 1158
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	246; 549; 569; 608; 725; 1158
Soils:	569
Vegetation Community:	246; 480; 549; 569; 608; 725; 1043; 1123; 1158

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	246; 413; 418; 480; 549; 608; 725; 906; 942; 962; 975; 1016; 1072; 1098
Biomass / Productivity:	517
Community Ecology:	
Dieback:	
Environmental Weeds:	103; 385; 517; 569; 770; 1043; 1123; 1138
Feral Animals:	480
Fire:	517; 569
Life History:	519; 948; 975
Nutrients:	
Pollution:	1138
Rare Species:	420; 725; 1098; 1103; 1123
Recreation Impacts:	569
Revegetation / Restoration:	517; 1103; 1123
Significance Assessment:	246; 549; 608; 1043
Vegetation Management:	385; 517; 569; 771; 770; 1043; 1123
Wildlife Management:	569; 725; 1072

## Shire of Yarra Ranges

Incorporating Dandenong Ranges National Park, Olinda State Forest, Healesville and Coranderrk Bush Reserve, the plant and animal life for the Shire of Yarra Ranges has been well studied. As urban development is expanding into this area, there is also a large body of consultants' reports produced for the Shire. The *Bibliography Study Area* includes only a portion of this large Shire.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	411; 412; 577
Angiosperms:	16; 35; 34; 36; 40; 41; 47; 61; 137; 148; 206; 283; 284; 285; 287; 320; 333; 349; 361; 389; 403; 411; 417; 451; 450; 452; 469; 499; 500; 546; 551; 564; 577; 724; 744; 889; 894; 902; 907; 983; 985; 987; 988; 991; 1008
Birds:	13; 16; 35; 36; 47; 51; 72; 114; 145; 148; 172; 174; 173; 254; 261; 253; 276; 285; 287; 311; 320; 340; 349; 361; 436; 460; 491; 492; 499; 500; 532; 539; 540; 546; 551; 568; 570; 577; 603; 616; 657; 662; 669; 724; 736; 742; 741; 740; 744; 748; 776; 787; 801; 858; 857; 873; 894; 897; 911; 935; 940; 992; 991; 994; 1002; 1020; 1044; 1048; 1065; 1066; 1074; 1082; 1100; 1120; 1130; 1157
Climate:	72; 284; 861
Ferns:	16; 61; 403; 487; 499; 577; 669; 894
Fish:	13; 72; 254; 253; 276; 436; 584; 585; 657; 669; 744; 858; 857; 1082
Fungi:	16; 19; 389; 526; 1136; 1130
Geology:	16; 72; 254; 284; 499; 858; 857; 935; 1008; 1082
Gymnosperms:	983
Humans:	858; 857; 1082
Invertebrates- aquatic:	276; 499; 577; 909
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	61; 148; 261; 276; 361; 499; 546; 577; 858; 857; 889; 953; 1008; 1082
Mammals:	13; 35; 36; 72; 99; 130; 133; 135; 137; 145; 149; 148; 254; 261; 253; 276; 285; 312; 320; 349; 361; 377; 436; 464; 486; 496; 500; 532; 539; 551; 568; 603; 657; 669; 736; 744; 776; 801; 835; 851; 853; 858; 857; 887; 886; 894; 907; 921; 935; 953; 965; 963; 974; 978; 1002; 1020; 1045; 1044; 1082; 1090; 1092; 1088; 1087; 1094; 1104
Reptiles/Amphibians:	13; 72; 145; 148; 254; 261; 253; 276; 320; 349; 361; 436; 551; 577; 603; 657; 669; 736; 744; 801; 858; 857; 894; 990; 1020; 1044; 1082
Soils:	284; 894; 1071
Vegetation Community:	72; 120; 129; 145; 180; 254; 261; 253; 276; 285; 361; 433; 483; 485; 486; 497; 556; 603; 665; 669; 683; 697; 708; 707; 723; 722; 714; 690; 692; 724; 694; 738; 736; 700; 703; 718; 716; 776; 815; 801; 858; 857; 861; 935; 952; 984; 1000; 1044; 1051; 1071; 1082

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	16; 19; 35; 40; 72; 99; 114; 120; 133; 137; 148; 172; 174; 173; 180; 254; 261; 253; 283; 284; 312; 320; 340; 349; 377; 389; 411; 433; 486; 492; 496; 499; 500; 526; 532; 539; 551; 556; 577; 584; 603; 657; 697; 708; 707; 723; 722; 714; 690; 692; 738; 736; 700; 703; 718; 716; 741; 740; 815; 801; 851; 853; 861; 889; 907; 911; 940; 952; 953; 978; 985; 990; 1008; 1045; 1044; 1048; 1051; 1065; 1066; 1071; 1090; 1100; 1120; 1136; 1130
Biomass / Productivity:	129; 333; 984
Community Ecology:	120; 283; 486; 556; 861; 1071
Disease / Pathogens:	389
Edges / Fragmentation:	47; 327; 700

Environmental Weeds:	180; 254; 261; 253; 327; 403; 417; 433; 451; 450; 452; 469; 708; 690; 692; 694; 700; 703; 718; 716; 902; 983
Feral Animals:	47; 261; 327; 568; 616; 1002; 1020; 1088; 1094; 1157
Fire:	47; 129; 180; 261; 253; 285; 327; 403; 497; 500; 665; 683; 694; 700; 703; 718; 894; 902; 984; 1071
Grazing:	137; 261; 723
Life History:	35; 34; 36; 40; 47; 51; 99; 120; 133; 135; 137; 148; 172; 174; 173; 284; 285; 311; 312; 333; 340; 389; 487; 491; 492; 496; 532; 546; 570; 585; 742; 776; 851; 853; 887; 886; 897; 907; 909; 911; 921; 940; 953; 963; 978; 985; 987; 988; 994; 1002; 1045; 1048; 1065; 1066; 1100; 1104
Nutrients:	497
Pollution:	327; 584; 974
Rare Species:	35; 47; 51; 276; 311; 460; 500; 539; 540; 568; 577; 724; 736; 748; 787; 873; 909; 978; 992; 1045; 1104; 1120; 1157
Recreation Impacts:	261; 327; 433; 551; 722; 736; 700; 718; 776; 815; 801; 894; 952
Revegetation / Restoration:	254; 206; 253; 276; 349; 361; 460; 690; 692; 736; 700; 718; 716; 815; 801; 902; 978; 992; 1020
Significance Assessment:	13; 72; 145; 254; 253; 320; 349; 436; 485; 551; 584; 657; 697; 708; 707; 723; 690; 692; 724; 694; 738; 700; 815; 935; 1044; 1051
Succession:	129; 389; 987; 1071
Urbanisation:	568; 662; 694; 887; 886; 894
Vegetation Management:	47; 72; 254; 206; 261; 253; 276; 320; 349; 361; 389; 417; 433; 451; 452; 551; 665; 683; 690; 692; 738; 736; 700; 703; 718; 716; 801; 894; 983; 988; 1051
Wildlife Management:	47; 261; 253; 460; 496; 568; 584; 585; 742; 748; 776; 887; 886; 894; 992; 991; 1020; 1157

## Greater Melbourne Area

The references included in the Greater Melbourne Area location comprise those studies with very broad study areas, such as the Land Conservation Council reports, and those studies with ambiguous study locations.

### *Life forms*

Algae:	356; 409; 1041
Angiosperms:	73; 97; 117; 155; 167; 266; 270; 329; 363; 384; 449; 488; 593; 654; 678; 709; 773; 780; 844; 848; 874; 877; 936; 976; 1010; 1046; 1050; 1062; 1083; 1084; 1102; 1150; 1155; 1160; 1162
Birds:	37; 266; 329; 334; 356; 368; 381; 443; 561; 596; 597; 598; 648; 663; 672; 749; 870; 910; 928; 936; 1077; 1084; 1096; 1106; 1142; 1156
Bryophytes:	1077
Climate:	440
Ferns:	73
Fish:	14; 356; 375; 443; 586; 597; 598; 648; 870; 1041; 1142
Fungi:	1077
Geology:	266; 356; 440; 972; 1041
Gymnosperms:	73; 363
Humans:	498; 764
Invertebrates- aquatic:	170; 356; 443; 882; 1041; 1142
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	107; 443; 772; 870; 1084; 1142; 1162
Mammals:	356; 443; 596; 597; 598; 612; 617; 648; 660; 661; 901; 936; 993; 1077; 1084; 1096; 1142

Reptiles/Amphibians:	356; 443; 596; 597; 598; 612; 617; 648; 660; 661; 901; 936; 993; 1077; 1084; 1096; 1142
Soils:	155; 366; 440; 772
Vegetation Community:	3; 52; 356; 364; 366; 368; 440; 456; 557; 596; 597; 598; 679; 772; 870; 888; 928; 989; 1024; 1077

### ***Management/ Ecological Processes***

Biological Survey:	14; 37; 155; 270; 290; 368; 384; 440; 679; 772; 844; 888; 910; 928; 973; 976; 1041; 1142; 1156; 1162
Disease / Pathogens:	1160
Edges / Fragmentation:	870; 888; 928
Environmental Weeds:	97; 167; 270; 356; 366; 440; 488; 593; 678; 709; 773; 844; 888; 928; 972; 989; 1010; 1050; 1077; 1083; 1150; 1160
Feral Animals:	366; 381; 659; 844; 928
Fire:	3; 117; 366; 440; 709; 844; 1083
Life History:	14; 107; 155; 290; 334; 400; 658; 661; 749; 773; 780; 973; 993; 1046; 1102; 1106; 1155; 1156; 1162
Nutrients:	155; 170; 366; 882
Pollution:	170; 356; 882; 1160
Rare Species:	37; 73; 107; 334; 356; 400; 440; 456; 654; 658; 679; 749; 780; 848; 870; 888; 928; 936; 966; 1046; 1077; 1083; 1084; 1106; 1142
Recreation Impacts:	498; 1077; 1083
Revegetation / Restoration:	52; 97; 593; 764; 772; 848; 972; 1077; 1083
Salinity:	366
Significance Assessment:	266; 270; 364; 648; 772; 844
Urbanisation:	52; 266; 443; 1096; 1155
Vegetation Management:	3; 52; 97; 117; 167; 270; 449; 456; 593; 654; 679; 678; 773; 772; 844; 870; 928; 936; 972; 989; 1024; 1041; 1083; 1084; 1142; 1150; 1155; 1160
Wildlife Management:	108; 356; 375; 443; 659; 870

## **APPENDIX 2: ECOSYSTEM TABLES**

Searches of the reference database using the **ECOLOGICAL PROCESS/ MANAGEMENT ISSUE** index terms (see page 16) and **LIFEFORM** index terms (see page 14) were performed for each of the environments listed in the **ECOSYSTEM** index (see page 15). The resulting tables, found in this Appendix, enable users of the *Bibliography* to find references that relate to specific topics of interest, and lifeforms for ecosystems in the Melbourne area.

Due to the fact that some publications discuss ecological processes and management issues, for multiple ecosystems, it is beyond the capability of our database structure to identify the management issue pertinent to each ecosystem discussed in the reference. Thus, it is possible that the management issue the reference is listed under is not applicable for the ecosystem in question. A similar situation occurs with the lifeform terms. Once a reference is targeted by a reader, they can make the decision as to whether or not it is useful for their purposes.

Similar to the Local Government Area tables, for brevity, citation numbers have been used in the tables. Complete details of the reference corresponding to each number can be found in the bibliography section (see page 27).



## Agricultural

### *Life forms*

Angiosperms:	62; 183; 209; 320; 447; 457; 499; 500; 545; 611; 646; 826; 923; 1007; 1174
Birds:	49; 50; 62; 68; 101; 116; 162; 241; 230; 267; 320; 339; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 367; 362; 370; 415; 445; 447; 499; 500; 510; 511; 532; 545; 544; 560; 595; 603; 608; 611; 646; 657; 752; 751; 793; 802; 801; 867; 872; 881; 1038; 1061; 1174
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	162
Ferns:	62; 499
Fish:	67; 116; 339; 362; 370; 657; 872
Fungi:	62; 447
Geology:	162; 267; 362; 370; 499
Humans:	362
Invertebrates- aquatic:	116; 447; 499
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	62; 101; 230; 362; 447; 499; 751
Mammals:	67; 101; 116; 162; 241; 230; 267; 320; 339; 367; 362; 370; 445; 500; 532; 545; 544; 595; 603; 608; 611; 657; 752; 751; 793; 802; 801; 819; 835; 867; 1061; 1090
Reptiles/Amphibians:	67; 101; 116; 162; 241; 230; 320; 339; 362; 370; 445; 447; 545; 595; 603; 608; 657; 752; 751; 793; 802; 801; 867; 872; 1174
Soils:	162
Vegetation Community:	93; 101; 116; 162; 177; 191; 197; 181; 241; 230; 267; 318; 335; 367; 362; 370; 445; 525; 544; 595; 603; 608; 682; 683; 696; 752; 793; 808; 802; 801; 872; 905; 1061; 1052

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	62; 68; 93; 101; 116; 162; 177; 191; 197; 181; 241; 230; 209; 267; 320; 318; 335; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 415; 445; 447; 457; 499; 500; 510; 511; 532; 545; 544; 560; 595; 603; 608; 611; 657; 696; 752; 751; 793; 808; 802; 801; 826; 867; 872; 923; 1038; 1052; 1090; 1174
Biomass / Productivity:	
Dieback	
Disease / Pathogens:	183; 447
Edges / Fragmentation:	116; 510; 905; 1061
Environmental Weeds:	116; 162; 191; 181; 241; 230; 335; 457; 544; 808; 826; 905; 1061; 1052
Feral Animals:	116; 162; 510; 544; 881; 1061
Fire:	241; 230; 457; 500; 544; 682; 683; 1061
Grazing:	
Life History:	49; 50; 532; 646; 881
Rare Species:	101; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 447; 457; 500; 545; 595; 646; 751; 1061
Recreation Impacts:	116; 162; 230; 802; 801; 923
Revegetation / Restoration:	191; 181; 241; 230; 367; 510; 696; 802; 801; 923
Significance Assessment:	93; 183; 197; 241; 230; 209; 267; 320; 318; 335; 339; 608; 611; 657; 752; 802; 867; 872; 1052; 1174
Urbanisation:	1061
Vegetation Management:	93; 116; 241; 230; 267; 320; 335; 457; 544; 682; 683; 808; 802; 801; 867; 923; 1061; 1174
Wildlife Management:	101; 241; 230; 510; 867

## Built Environment

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	109; 118; 117; 238; 245; 250; 195; 266; 321; 328; 363; 449; 488; 601; 625; 680; 762; 822; 894; 899; 946; 970; 1033; 1053; 1154; 1155; 1160
Birds:	109; 266; 321; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 394; 405; 425; 443; 480; 481; 493; 511; 513; 568; 601; 600; 662; 672; 751; 762; 805; 837; 881; 894; 910; 912; 933; 982; 1020; 1061; 1053; 1098; 1119; 1120; 1142; 1154
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	625; 1154
Ferns:	894
Fish:	109; 321; 405; 443; 601; 933; 1142
Fungi:	
Geology:	109; 266; 465
Gymnosperms:	363; 762
Humans:	600
Invertebrates- aquatic:	109; 405; 443; 601; 1142; 1154
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	127; 404; 405; 443; 601; 751; 933; 1142; 1154
Mammals:	65; 108; 109; 266; 312; 372; 405; 443; 568; 601; 625; 751; 805; 851; 894; 933; 969; 967; 963; 982; 986; 1020; 1061; 1142; 1154
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	109; 405; 443; 601; 751; 805; 894; 933; 1020; 1053; 1142
Soils:	109; 260; 291; 894; 1114; 1154
Vegetation Community:	3; 52; 78; 260; 291; 394; 480; 682; 683; 805; 905; 982; 1061; 1114; 1173

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	78; 109; 245; 250; 195; 312; 321; 328; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 405; 425; 480; 481; 493; 511; 513; 601; 751; 762; 805; 851; 899; 910; 912; 933; 1053; 1098; 1120; 1142; 1154; 1173
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology	
Disease / Pathogens:	625; 899; 1160
Edges / Fragmentation:	762; 845; 905; 1061
Environmental Weeds:	109; 195; 260; 291; 488; 905; 982; 1061; 1160
Feral Animals:	65; 480; 568; 881; 967; 982; 1020; 1061
Fire:	3; 118; 117; 625; 682; 683; 894; 982; 1061
Life History:	127; 312; 372; 404; 425; 600; 851; 881; 899; 912; 933; 946; 963; 1155
Pollution:	109; 601; 625; 982; 1114; 1160
Rare Species:	109; 127; 328; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 405; 568; 601; 600; 751; 762; 969; 1061; 1098; 1119; 1120; 1142; 1173
Recreation Impacts:	109; 260; 762; 894
Revegetation / Restoration:	52; 109; 238; 260; 291; 394; 1020; 1114
Significance Assessment:	245; 250; 195; 266; 321; 805; 1053; 1154
Urbanisation:	52; 109; 118; 266; 394; 443; 568; 662; 845; 894; 946; 1061; 1119; 1155
Vegetation Management:	3; 52; 118; 117; 260; 291; 328; 449; 601; 682; 683; 845; 894; 982; 1061; 1114; 1142; 1155; 1160; 1173
Wildlife Management:	108; 321; 443; 568; 600; 894; 1020

## Coastal Dunes

### *Life forms*

Angiosperms:	15; 24; 44; 46; 58; 112; 136; 266; 270; 369; 392; 470; 505; 563; 581; 646; 664; 766; 769; 844; 1050; 1062; 1073; 1129; 1132; 1135; 1137; 1154
Birds:	15; 33; 58; 112; 110; 111; 257; 241; 266; 267; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 369; 392; 399; 401; 405; 462; 470; 515; 528; 550; 605; 641; 646; 663; 664; 729; 726; 755; 751; 813; 814; 837; 856; 910; 912; 913; 951; 959; 961; 995; 996; 998; 999; 1039; 1142; 1154
Bryophytes:	15; 1133; 1135
Climate:	58; 110; 111; 1154
Ferns:	33
Fungi:	15; 392
Geology:	33; 110; 111; 166; 266; 267; 563; 856; 1143
Humans:	856
Invertebrates- aquatic:	33; 405; 1142; 1154
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	58; 405; 563; 671; 726; 751; 856; 951; 1133; 1142; 1154
Mammals:	33; 112; 110; 111; 144; 168; 241; 266; 267; 392; 399; 405; 470; 529; 550; 671; 729; 755; 751; 769; 813; 856; 1142; 1154
Reptiles/Amphibians:	33; 112; 110; 111; 144; 241; 392; 405; 550; 605; 671; 729; 726; 755; 751; 813; 814; 856; 1142
Soils:	58; 257; 920; 941; 1154
Vegetation Community:	33; 44; 66; 74; 81; 110; 111; 166; 194; 198; 228; 226; 257; 241; 267; 304; 303; 342; 396; 399; 504; 550; 557; 572; 575; 582; 605; 671; 674; 693; 729; 734; 705; 726; 766; 813; 814; 856; 878; 893; 920; 922; 941; 951; 961; 1029; 1030; 1032; 1042; 1133; 1172

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	15; 33; 66; 74; 81; 111; 110; 112; 166; 198; 228; 226; 257; 241; 267; 270; 304; 303; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 369; 392; 396; 399; 405; 504; 515; 528; 529; 563; 572; 575; 605; 641; 664; 671; 693; 729; 734; 705; 726; 755; 751; 769; 813; 814; 844; 878; 893; 910; 912; 920; 941; 951; 961; 995; 996; 998; 1039; 1042; 1133; 1137; 1142; 1154; 1172
Biomass / Productivity:	941
Community Ecology	504; 766; 941
Environmental Weeds:	81; 166; 241; 270; 304; 303; 369; 392; 396; 399; 470; 550; 572; 575; 581; 674; 693; 705; 844; 922; 951; 1050; 1073; 1129; 1172
Feral Animals:	144; 304; 303; 369; 399; 470; 550; 755; 844
Fire:	241; 304; 303; 575; 766; 844; 920; 1132
Life History:	136; 401; 505; 515; 529; 646; 671; 912; 913; 941; 959; 999
Pollution:	257
Rare Species:	15; 33; 110; 136; 228; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 369; 401; 405; 462; 470; 515; 646; 664; 755; 751; 769; 913; 959; 1133; 1142
Recreation Impacts:	33; 58; 304; 303; 342; 399; 470; 664; 734; 705; 1143
Revegetation / Restoration:	226; 241; 304; 303; 396; 470; 550; 575; 693; 705; 951; 961; 1143; 1172
Significance Assessment:	58; 66; 111; 166; 226; 257; 241; 266; 267; 270; 304; 303; 396; 399; 550; 572; 575; 605; 813; 814; 844; 878; 922; 951; 1154
Succession:	505; 582; 766; 941
Urbanisation:	266; 342; 581; 582; 605
Vegetation Management:	33; 58; 66; 81; 198; 228; 226; 241; 267; 270; 304; 303; 396; 550; 572; 575; 674; 693; 734; 705; 813; 814; 844; 878; 893; 920; 951; 961; 1073; 1142; 1172
Wildlife Management:	241; 515; 671; 755

## Escarpments

### *Life forms*

Angiosperms:	402; 457; 567; 566; 826; 855
Birds:	6; 256; 370; 388; 567; 608; 713; 725; 752; 816; 868; 872; 916; 1117; 1125
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	916
Ferns:	
Fish:	370; 872; 1117
Fungi:	
Geology:	370; 567; 745; 916
Gymnosperms:	1
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	731
Mammals:	6; 256; 370; 388; 402; 567; 566; 608; 713; 731; 725; 752; 816; 868; 916
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	256; 370; 388; 567; 608; 713; 725; 752; 816; 868; 872; 916
Soils:	916
Vegetation Community:	157; 156; 188; 256; 202; 242; 370; 388; 434; 522; 608; 713; 731; 725; 745; 752; 810; 803; 816; 868; 872; 916; 1034; 1117

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	6; 188; 256; 202; 457; 567; 608; 713; 731; 725; 745; 752; 810; 803; 816; 826; 868; 872; 1034; 1117; 1125
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology	
Environmental Weeds:	157; 156; 188; 202; 388; 402; 434; 457; 566; 826; 855; 916; 1117
Feral Animals:	202; 388; 402
Fire:	202; 388; 434; 457
Grazing:	
Life History:	1125
Nutrients:	745
Pollution:	745
Rare Species:	6; 157; 156; 388; 457; 567; 566; 731; 725
Recreation Impacts:	803; 916
Revegetation / Restoration:	157; 188; 202; 242; 388; 402; 522; 567; 566; 803; 855; 916
Salinity:	
Significance Assessment:	256; 434; 608; 752; 810; 816; 868; 872; 1117; 1125
Succession:	
Urbanisation:	
Vegetation Management:	157; 156; 188; 256; 202; 242; 388; 434; 457; 745; 803; 816; 855; 868; 916; 1117
Wildlife Management:	6; 434; 725; 1117

## Forests

### *Life forms*

Algae:	569
Angiosperms:	5; 16; 23; 35; 34; 36; 40; 41; 43; 44; 47; 61; 63; 105; 106; 118; 117; 119; 137; 146; 148; 159; 266; 270; 283; 284; 285; 322; 320; 326; 333; 349; 384; 386; 391; 417; 451; 450; 452; 461; 469; 474; 500; 521; 546; 551; 564; 615; 695; 759; 769; 795; 794; 818; 828; 844; 889; 894; 902; 904; 907; 918; 924; 958; 985; 987; 988; 991; 1007; 1008; 1018; 1026; 1028; 1062; 1128; 1149; 1176
Birds:	13; 16; 23; 35; 36; 47; 63; 70; 72; 89; 76; 105; 106; 114; 116; 119; 145; 146; 151; 148; 158; 165; 162; 164; 172; 174; 173; 252; 261; 247; 266; 276; 285; 320; 339; 340; 349; 362; 387; 386; 391; 436; 460; 473; 480; 491; 492; 500; 511; 514; 527; 532; 546; 551; 560; 568; 569; 570; 596; 597; 603; 607; 613; 615; 616; 627; 628; 657; 667; 669; 673; 736; 742; 741; 740; 749; 759; 756; 776; 787; 793; 795; 794; 814; 858; 856; 857; 894; 910; 911; 914; 957; 958; 991; 994; 1002; 1044; 1061; 1065; 1066; 1074; 1077; 1082; 1100; 1120; 1128; 1130; 1142; 1149; 1157
Bryophytes:	615; 1077
Climate:	72; 162; 164; 284; 466; 861; 863
Ferns:	16; 43; 61; 487; 669; 894; 924
Fish:	13; 72; 89; 105; 116; 252; 276; 339; 362; 391; 436; 569; 597; 657; 667; 669; 756; 814; 858; 856; 857; 914; 958; 1082; 1128; 1142
Fungi:	16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 289; 467; 526; 942; 1077; 1136; 1130
Geology:	16; 72; 166; 162; 251; 266; 284; 362; 391; 569; 615; 827; 847; 858; 856; 857; 863; 914; 1008; 1082
Gymnosperms:	695
Humans:	362; 858; 856; 857; 914; 1082
Invertebrates- aquatic:	116; 276; 569; 615; 1142
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	61; 94; 95; 122; 146; 148; 261; 247; 276; 362; 386; 546; 569; 615; 627; 628; 858; 856; 857; 889; 914; 917; 953; 958; 1008; 1082; 1142
Mammals:	13; 35; 36; 38; 70; 72; 89; 76; 99; 106; 116; 119; 135; 137; 145; 146; 149; 151; 148; 158; 165; 162; 168; 252; 261; 247; 185; 266; 276; 285; 312; 320; 339; 349; 362; 377; 387; 386; 391; 400; 436; 461; 464; 473; 486; 496; 500; 532; 551; 559; 568; 569; 596; 597; 603; 607; 627; 628; 645; 657; 658; 669; 736; 747; 759; 756; 769; 776; 793; 795; 794; 804; 819; 835; 851; 852; 853; 858; 856; 857; 887; 886; 894; 907; 914; 918; 921; 953; 958; 965; 978; 1002; 1005; 1019; 1022; 1044; 1061; 1077; 1082; 1090; 1092; 1088; 1087; 1089; 1104; 1105; 1128; 1142
Reptiles/Amphibians:	13; 35; 36; 38; 70; 72; 89; 76; 99; 106; 116; 119; 135; 137; 145; 146; 149; 151; 148; 158; 165; 162; 168; 252; 261; 247; 185; 266; 276; 285; 312; 320; 339; 349; 362; 377; 387; 386; 391; 400; 436; 461; 464; 473; 486; 496; 500; 532; 551; 559; 568; 569; 596; 597; 603; 607; 627; 628; 645; 657; 658; 669; 736; 747; 759; 756; 769; 776; 793; 795; 794; 804; 819; 835; 851; 852; 853; 858; 856; 857; 887; 886; 894; 907; 914; 918; 921; 953; 958; 965; 978; 1002; 1005; 1019; 1022; 1044; 1061; 1077; 1082; 1090; 1092; 1088; 1087; 1089; 1104; 1105; 1128; 1142
Soils:	162; 164; 284; 390; 466; 467; 521; 569; 827; 863; 894; 904; 918; 1071
Vegetation Community:	2; 3; 44; 72; 77; 89; 76; 81; 95; 116; 120; 129; 145; 158; 165; 166; 162; 164; 159; 161; 180; 184; 263; 252; 251; 215; 261; 247; 185; 213; 268; 269; 276; 285; 336; 362; 376; 387; 390; 424; 427; 433; 432; 441; 442; 466; 467; 474; 473; 480; 484; 483; 485; 486; 497; 525; 557; 556; 569; 596; 597; 603; 627; 628; 665; 667; 669; 682; 683; 697; 708; 707; 723; 722; 714; 690; 688; 692; 702; 694; 738; 736; 720; 700; 716; 767; 776; 792; 793; 815; 804; 814; 827; 843; 847; 858; 856; 857; 861; 863; 878; 905; 914; 926; 922; 952; 984; 1000; 1019; 1044; 1061; 1051; 1071; 1077; 1082; 1105; 1126

***Management/ Ecological Processes***

Biological Survey:	2; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 23; 35; 40; 43; 72; 77; 89; 76; 81; 99; 105; 106; 114; 116; 119; 120; 125; 137; 151; 148; 165; 166; 162; 159; 172; 174; 173; 180; 184; 263; 252; 251; 215; 261; 247; 270; 283; 284; 289; 312; 322; 320; 336; 340; 349; 376; 377; 384; 387; 391; 424; 427; 433; 432; 461; 467; 474; 473; 480; 486; 492; 496; 500; 511; 526; 527; 532; 551; 556; 560; 603; 607; 615; 657; 673; 697; 708; 707; 723; 722; 714; 690; 692; 702; 738; 736; 720; 700; 716; 741; 740; 759; 769; 792; 793; 795; 794; 815; 814; 827; 844; 851; 853; 861; 863; 878; 889; 907; 910; 911; 924; 942; 952; 953; 958; 978; 985; 1008; 1018; 1019; 1022; 1026; 1044; 1051; 1065; 1066; 1071; 1090; 1089; 1100; 1120; 1128; 1126; 1136; 1130; 1142; 1176
Biomass / Productivity:	129; 333; 466; 984
Community Ecology	120; 159; 283; 427; 467; 486; 556; 861; 863; 918; 1019; 1071
Dieback	2; 89; 146; 702; 720
Disease / Pathogens:	215; 390; 720; 1126
Edges / Fragmentation:	5; 47; 116; 700; 756; 905; 1019; 1061; 1128
Environmental Weeds:	2; 5; 77; 89; 76; 81; 116; 146; 158; 165; 166; 162; 164; 180; 252; 251; 215; 261; 247; 185; 213; 269; 270; 326; 336; 376; 387; 386; 417; 433; 432; 441; 442; 451; 450; 452; 469; 474; 569; 627; 628; 708; 690; 688; 692; 695; 702; 694; 720; 700; 716; 756; 818; 844; 902; 904; 905; 926; 922; 1061; 1077; 1105; 1126; 1176
Feral Animals:	47; 89; 116; 146; 151; 158; 162; 261; 247; 326; 376; 386; 480; 568; 607; 616; 627; 628; 720; 756; 844; 1002; 1061; 1088; 1157
Fire:	2; 3; 5; 35; 36; 47; 63; 77; 89; 76; 118; 117; 129; 180; 252; 215; 261; 247; 213; 285; 386; 466; 467; 497; 500; 569; 607; 665; 682; 683; 702; 694; 720; 700; 827; 844; 894; 902; 918; 984; 1019; 1061; 1071
Grazing:	35; 36; 137; 261; 723; 776; 804; 918
Life History:	35; 34; 36; 38; 40; 47; 94; 99; 120; 122; 135; 137; 148; 172; 174; 173; 284; 285; 289; 312; 333; 340; 400; 487; 491; 492; 496; 532; 546; 570; 658; 742; 749; 747; 776; 828; 851; 852; 853; 887; 886; 904; 907; 911; 921; 953; 957; 978; 985; 987; 988; 994; 1002; 1005; 1019; 1022; 1065; 1066; 1100; 1104; 1128; 1149
Nutrients:	464; 467; 497; 827
Pollution:	657
Rare Species:	35; 47; 95; 105; 106; 119; 122; 146; 151; 215; 276; 326; 336; 387; 386; 400; 427; 460; 500; 559; 568; 613; 615; 645; 658; 736; 749; 769; 787; 917; 978; 1061; 1077; 1104; 1120; 1142; 1149; 1157; 1176
Recreation Impacts:	5; 77; 116; 119; 162; 263; 261; 268; 386; 433; 551; 569; 722; 736; 700; 776; 794; 815; 894; 926; 952; 1077; 1105; 1128
Revegetation / Restoration:	2; 77; 89; 76; 94; 95; 252; 251; 215; 247; 268; 276; 349; 376; 387; 386; 424; 460; 473; 559; 667; 690; 692; 736; 720; 700; 716; 815; 847; 902; 917; 924; 957; 978; 1077; 1105; 1126
Salinity:	828
Significance Assessment:	2; 13; 70; 72; 77; 89; 76; 145; 166; 164; 184; 263; 252; 247; 213; 266; 270; 322; 320; 339; 349; 391; 436; 474; 485; 551; 627; 628; 657; 697; 708; 707; 723; 690; 688; 692; 702; 694; 738; 700; 759; 767; 792; 795; 794; 815; 814; 844; 878; 924; 922; 958; 1018; 1044; 1051; 1128; 1126
Succession:	129; 285; 466; 467; 987; 1071
Urbanisation:	35; 36; 118; 266; 441; 442; 568; 607; 694; 756; 887; 886; 894; 958; 1018; 1061
Vegetation Management:	2; 3; 5; 47; 72; 89; 76; 81; 95; 105; 116; 118; 117; 119; 252; 251; 215; 261; 247; 185; 213; 268; 269; 270; 276; 320; 326; 336; 349; 376; 387; 417; 424; 433; 432; 451; 452; 474; 485; 551; 569; 627; 628; 665; 667; 682; 683; 690; 688; 692; 695; 702; 738; 736; 720; 700; 716; 759; 792; 794; 804; 814; 844; 878; 894; 918; 926; 924; 988; 1026; 1061; 1051; 1105; 1128; 1142; 1176
Wildlife Management:	38; 47; 94; 151; 252; 261; 185; 460; 496; 568; 569; 607; 742; 747; 776; 887; 886; 894; 918; 991; 1089; 1157

## Grasslands

### *Life forms*

Algae:	33
Angiosperms:	24; 25; 29; 58; 62; 97; 112; 136; 154; 239; 214; 266; 270; 319; 323; 332; 331; 349; 361; 369; 391; 402; 457; 459; 463; 476; 482; 490; 495; 506; 516; 517; 518; 531; 537; 567; 566; 589; 601; 624; 650; 652; 654; 664; 677; 678; 757; 773; 770; 775; 777; 778; 780; 781; 779; 782; 788; 789; 798; 797; 820; 844; 848; 854; 855; 884; 895; 903; 929; 924; 936; 949; 950; 958; 1004; 1012; 1013; 1025; 1046; 1055; 1067; 1078; 1083; 1084; 1102; 1109; 1134; 1175; 1169
Birds:	24; 25; 29; 58; 62; 97; 112; 136; 154; 239; 214; 266; 270; 319; 323; 332; 331; 349; 361; 369; 391; 402; 457; 459; 463; 476; 482; 490; 495; 506; 516; 517; 518; 531; 537; 567; 566; 589; 601; 624; 650; 652; 654; 664; 677; 678; 757; 773; 770; 775; 777; 778; 780; 781; 779; 782; 788; 789; 798; 797; 820; 844; 848; 854; 855; 884; 895; 903; 929; 924; 936; 949; 950; 958; 1004; 1012; 1013; 1025; 1046; 1055; 1067; 1078; 1083; 1084; 1102; 1109; 1134; 1175; 1169
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	58; 111; 558; 862; 916
Ferns:	33; 62; 495; 924; 1004
Fish:	58; 67; 370; 391; 397; 398; 549; 587; 597; 601; 812; 865; 872; 958; 1036; 1117; 1142
Fungi:	62
Geology:	29; 33; 111; 266; 267; 370; 391; 407; 558; 567; 745; 812; 827; 862; 916; 1004
Gymnosperms:	495
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	33; 587; 601; 1093; 1142
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	58; 62; 101; 115; 122; 154; 247; 361; 380; 398; 587; 589; 601; 671; 726; 743; 754; 751; 772; 833; 892; 917; 951; 953; 958; 1084; 1093; 1103; 1142; 1151
Mammals:	33; 59; 67; 101; 112; 111; 135; 258; 256; 233; 247; 241; 266; 267; 292; 298; 305; 319; 349; 361; 367; 370; 388; 391; 397; 398; 402; 445; 444; 509; 531; 549; 567; 566; 587; 596; 597; 601; 606; 608; 610; 671; 729; 713; 712; 728; 725; 752; 755; 757; 751; 788; 789; 817; 809; 816; 812; 801; 799; 865; 866; 896; 916; 953; 956; 958; 968; 1054; 1078; 1084; 1093; 1101; 1142; 1175; 1169
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	33; 59; 67; 101; 112; 111; 138; 262; 258; 256; 233; 241; 292; 298; 305; 319; 323; 324; 349; 361; 370; 388; 391; 397; 398; 445; 444; 490; 531; 549; 567; 587; 588; 589; 596; 597; 601; 606; 608; 610; 612; 671; 729; 713; 712; 732; 726; 728; 725; 752; 755; 757; 751; 788; 789; 817; 809; 816; 812; 801; 799; 865; 866; 872; 916; 936; 956; 958; 1036; 1054; 1084; 1093; 1107; 1110; 1142; 1175; 1169
Soils:	58; 257; 459; 463; 558; 779; 772; 820; 827; 916; 1004; 1023
Vegetation Community:	2; 30; 31; 33; 48; 59; 93; 101; 111; 157; 156; 175; 177; 244; 227; 262; 258; 178; 257; 256; 186; 208; 202; 203; 242; 233; 247; 241; 265; 267; 268; 292; 336; 335; 346; 361; 364; 367; 370; 371; 388; 396; 398; 407; 424; 434; 435; 441; 442; 445; 444; 458; 522; 549; 557; 558; 576; 587; 592; 596; 597; 606; 608; 610; 624; 649; 651; 653; 655; 671; 676; 679; 729; 715; 727; 713; 712; 714; 732; 688; 726; 701; 728; 725; 745; 752; 754; 758; 767; 774; 772; 811; 817; 803; 809; 816; 812; 807; 801; 799; 823; 827; 843; 862; 866; 872; 878; 884; 895; 916; 929; 922; 937; 938; 951; 961; 1023; 1024; 1032; 1034; 1036; 1043; 1055; 1060; 1059; 1054; 1097; 1117; 1139; 1173; 1165

**Management/ Ecological Processes**

Biological Survey:	2; 33; 59; 62; 68; 93; 101; 111; 112; 115; 152; 154; 177; 227; 262; 258; 178; 257; 256; 186; 208; 202; 203; 233; 247; 241; 214; 267; 270; 292; 298; 305; 319; 323; 336; 335; 349; 369; 371; 380; 391; 396; 397; 398; 415; 424; 435; 445; 444; 457; 458; 459; 478; 490; 495; 506; 509; 510; 511; 512; 516; 515; 531; 549; 558; 567; 587; 588; 592; 601; 606; 608; 610; 624; 649; 664; 671; 679; 729; 715; 727; 713; 712; 714; 726; 728; 725; 743; 745; 752; 754; 755; 757; 751; 758; 763; 774; 772; 788; 789; 811; 817; 803; 809; 816; 812; 807; 801; 799; 820; 827; 844; 862; 865; 866; 872; 878; 892; 896; 924; 937; 950; 951; 953; 958; 961; 968; 1012; 1023; 1034; 1036; 1060; 1059; 1054; 1078; 1093; 1097; 1098; 1101; 1116; 1117; 1118; 1139; 1142; 1151; 1173; 1175; 1169; 1165
Biomass / Productivity:	482; 517
Community Ecology	649; 779; 862
Edges / Fragmentation:	48; 214; 319; 510; 775; 1139; 1175
Environmental Weeds:	2; 48; 97; 157; 156; 178; 202; 203; 247; 241; 214; 270; 332; 331; 336; 335; 346; 369; 388; 396; 398; 402; 434; 435; 441; 442; 457; 458; 476; 517; 518; 566; 650; 653; 652; 676; 678; 715; 688; 758; 773; 770; 775; 779; 774; 797; 812; 807; 844; 854; 855; 884; 895; 916; 922; 951; 1004; 1013; 1043; 1055; 1054; 1067; 1083; 1097; 1117; 1139; 1175; 1165
Feral Animals:	202; 247; 331; 369; 388; 397; 398; 402; 510; 755; 812; 844; 865; 1093; 1097
Fire:	2; 178; 202; 203; 247; 241; 332; 331; 388; 434; 457; 490; 517; 653; 678; 775; 777; 781; 782; 812; 827; 844; 1013; 1025; 1083
Grazing:	59; 156; 773; 1078
Life History:	11; 115; 122; 135; 136; 138; 152; 154; 239; 305; 346; 380; 459; 509; 512; 515; 537; 588; 589; 649; 671; 677; 743; 773; 775; 777; 778; 780; 781; 782; 798; 820; 833; 884; 892; 895; 896; 953; 1023; 1046; 1078; 1101; 1102; 1107; 1109; 1118
Nutrients:	745; 779; 827
Pollution:	257; 601; 745
Rare Species:	11; 25; 33; 101; 122; 136; 138; 157; 156; 262; 323; 324; 332; 336; 369; 388; 397; 457; 476; 490; 512; 515; 537; 567; 566; 588; 601; 606; 651; 654; 664; 679; 732; 725; 755; 751; 763; 775; 778; 780; 798; 833; 848; 903; 917; 936; 949; 950; 968; 1004; 1046; 1083; 1084; 1093; 1098; 1103; 1107; 1109; 1110; 1134; 1139; 1142; 1173
Recreation Impacts:	33; 58; 268; 332; 397; 435; 606; 664; 715; 712; 763; 803; 801; 916; 1036; 1083; 1093
Revegetation / Restoration:	2; 22; 48; 97; 157; 239; 244; 186; 202; 203; 242; 247; 241; 214; 265; 268; 346; 349; 361; 367; 388; 396; 402; 407; 424; 510; 517; 518; 522; 567; 566; 592; 652; 677; 715; 732; 701; 775; 772; 811; 797; 803; 812; 801; 848; 855; 884; 895; 916; 917; 924; 951; 961; 1055; 1054; 1083; 1097; 1101; 1103; 1110
Salinity:	558
Significance Assessment:	2; 48; 59; 58; 93; 111; 227; 262; 258; 257; 256; 208; 203; 233; 247; 241; 266; 267; 270; 292; 319; 335; 349; 364; 371; 391; 396; 398; 434; 444; 458; 516; 531; 549; 608; 610; 676; 712; 688; 752; 754; 757; 758; 767; 772; 788; 789; 811; 817; 809; 816; 812; 799; 844; 865; 866; 872; 878; 929; 924; 922; 951; 956; 958; 1036; 1043; 1060; 1059; 1054; 1116; 1117; 1175; 1169; 1165
Succession:	265; 1013
Urbanisation:	266; 398; 441; 442; 558; 958; 1139
Vegetation Management:	2; 22; 30; 31; 33; 48; 59; 58; 93; 97; 157; 156; 175; 227; 262; 178; 256; 202; 203; 242; 247; 241; 214; 267; 268; 270; 319; 323; 331; 336; 335; 346; 349; 361; 365; 371; 388; 396; 407; 424; 434; 435; 457; 458; 517; 518; 587; 592; 601; 610; 653; 654; 655; 679; 678; 715; 732; 688; 701; 743; 745; 754; 758; 773; 770; 777; 782; 774; 772; 811; 817; 797; 803; 816; 812; 807; 801; 799; 823; 844; 854; 855; 866; 878; 884; 895; 916; 929; 924; 936; 937; 938; 950; 951; 961; 1004; 1023; 1025; 1024; 1036; 1043; 1055; 1054; 1083; 1084; 1097; 1117; 1142; 1173; 1175
Wildlife Management:	11; 101; 241; 323; 365; 434; 490; 509; 510; 515; 671; 725; 755; 812; 833; 865; 866; 1093; 1110; 1116; 1117



## Heathlands

### *Life forms*

Angiosperms:	24; 42; 43; 44; 105; 159; 270; 322; 319; 447; 474; 517; 521; 590; 765; 766; 844; 877; 883; 931; 979; 1006; 1047; 1062; 1063; 1135; 1137; 1140; 1175
Birds:	13; 105; 114; 158; 163; 267; 293; 319; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 399; 415; 414; 447; 528; 550; 580; 814; 858; 856; 857; 859; 865; 979; 1047; 1082; 1115; 1119; 1175
Bryophytes:	1135; 1140
Climate:	860
Ferns:	43
Fish:	13; 105; 550; 814; 858; 856; 857; 865; 1082
Fungi:	447; 1140
Geology:	267; 407; 580; 858; 856; 857; 1082
Humans:	858; 856; 857; 1082
Invertebrates- aquatic:	447
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	447; 858; 856; 857; 1082
Mammals:	13; 130; 133; 131; 132; 134; 158; 163; 168; 267; 290; 293; 319; 399; 529; 550; 580; 618; 619; 842; 858; 856; 857; 865; 964; 1017; 1047; 1082; 1104; 1115; 1175
Reptiles/Amphibians:	13; 105; 163; 293; 319; 447; 550; 580; 612; 814; 858; 856; 857; 865; 1047; 1082; 1115; 1175
Soils:	163; 521; 860; 920
Vegetation Community:	44; 74; 93; 131; 132; 139; 158; 163; 159; 161; 199; 218; 182; 216; 267; 269; 293; 336; 399; 407; 438; 439; 474; 484; 550; 553; 557; 580; 765; 766; 814; 842; 843; 858; 856; 857; 860; 920; 922; 947; 1029; 1030; 1069; 1082; 1112; 1115; 1126

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	43; 74; 93; 105; 114; 133; 131; 132; 163; 159; 199; 218; 216; 267; 270; 290; 293; 322; 319; 336; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 399; 415; 414; 439; 447; 474; 528; 529; 580; 618; 619; 765; 814; 842; 844; 860; 865; 920; 979; 1069; 1115; 1126; 1137; 1175
Biomass / Productivity:	517
Community Ecology	131; 159; 765; 766; 860; 1112
Disease / Pathogens:	447; 1047; 1126
Edges / Fragmentation:	319; 580; 931; 1175
Environmental Weeds:	158; 163; 218; 216; 269; 270; 336; 399; 438; 439; 474; 517; 550; 553; 844; 883; 931; 922; 947; 1047; 1126; 1175
Feral Animals:	158; 399; 550; 844; 865
Fire:	218; 216; 438; 517; 553; 766; 844; 920; 947; 1047
Life History:	133; 131; 132; 134; 290; 529; 618; 619; 765; 859; 1006; 1017; 1104
Nutrients:	
Pollution:	580
Rare Species:	105; 163; 336; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 447; 580; 842; 964; 1104; 1119
Recreation Impacts:	399; 931
Revegetation / Restoration:	407; 439; 517; 550; 931; 1126
Significance Assessment:	13; 93; 199; 182; 267; 270; 293; 322; 319; 399; 474; 550; 814; 844; 865; 922; 1115; 1126; 1175
Succession:	766; 1112

Urbanisation:	163; 1119
Vegetation Management:	93; 105; 218; 182; 216; 267; 269; 270; 319; 336; 407; 474; 517; 550; 814; 844; 883; 920; 931; 1175
Wildlife Management:	865

## Lakes and Reservoirs

### *Life forms*

Algae:	288; 1075; 1113
Angiosperms:	223; 287; 391; 578
Birds:	164; 234; 287; 391; 397; 398; 406; 512; 763; 1036
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	164
Ferns:	
Fish:	391; 397; 398; 1036
Fungi:	
Geology:	391; 477; 934
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	296; 614
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	374; 380; 398
Mammals:	391; 397; 398
Protozoa:	121
Reptiles/Amphibians:	391; 397; 398; 1036
Soils:	164
Vegetation Community:	164; 234; 265; 398; 690; 934; 1036

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	121; 234; 288; 296; 374; 380; 391; 397; 398; 406; 512; 614; 690; 763; 1036; 1075; 1113
Biomass / Productivity:	
Edges / Fragmentation:	
Environmental Weeds:	164; 234; 398; 690
Feral Animals:	397; 398
Life History:	121; 296; 374; 380; 406; 512; 578; 614
Nutrients:	121; 296; 477
Pollution:	477
Rare Species:	397; 512; 763
Recreation Impacts:	397; 763; 934; 1036
Revegetation / Restoration:	234; 223; 265; 690
Salinity:	
Significance Assessment:	164; 391; 398; 690; 1036
Succession:	265
Urbanisation:	398
Vegetation Management:	234; 223; 578; 690; 1036

## Landscaped Urban Parks

### *Life forms*

Algae:	502; 569
Angiosperms:	53; 119; 192; 200; 201; 220; 214; 266; 272; 274; 316; 385; 428; 449; 455; 475; 517; 647; 666; 846; 894; 899; 931; 923; 939; 944; 954; 976; 1012
Birds:	10; 119; 162; 252; 231; 248; 266; 272; 273; 274; 309; 316; 358; 360; 428; 455; 475; 481; 523; 552; 569; 755; 783; 784; 800; 837; 865; 891; 894; 910; 912; 933; 944; 951; 954; 961; 1036; 1077; 1093; 1111; 1142; 1158
Bryophytes:	943; 1077
Climate:	162
Ferns:	201; 894
Fish:	252; 569; 865; 933; 1036; 1142; 1158
Fungi:	428; 1077
Geology:	162; 251; 266; 569
Gymnosperms:	53; 259; 647; 939
Humans:	278; 498
Invertebrates- aquatic:	475; 569; 1093; 1142
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	123; 126; 419; 428; 569; 640; 754; 933; 951; 1093; 1103; 1142
Mammals:	38; 45; 56; 113; 119; 150; 162; 252; 231; 248; 266; 275; 428; 430; 523; 569; 747; 750; 755; 800; 865; 871; 886; 894; 915; 933; 971; 1077; 1093; 1122; 1142; 1158
Reptiles/Amphibians:	162; 201; 252; 231; 248; 316; 428; 523; 569; 755; 800; 865; 894; 933; 1036; 1077; 1093; 1142; 1158
Soils:	162; 428; 569; 894
Vegetation Community:	86; 162; 252; 251; 231; 248; 204; 268; 278; 315; 396; 455; 569; 592; 696; 754; 800; 875; 951; 961; 1036; 1077; 1158; 1173

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	10; 86; 119; 123; 162; 192; 200; 259; 252; 251; 231; 248; 214; 204; 272; 273; 274; 315; 316; 358; 360; 396; 428; 455; 481; 502; 523; 552; 592; 640; 647; 696; 754; 755; 783; 784; 800; 865; 871; 875; 891; 899; 910; 912; 915; 923; 933; 939; 951; 961; 976; 1012; 1036; 1093; 1142; 1173
Biomass / Productivity:	517
Dieback	86
Disease / Pathogens:	899
Edges / Fragmentation:	214; 845; 931
Environmental Weeds:	86; 162; 201; 252; 251; 231; 214; 204; 385; 396; 428; 517; 569; 666; 931; 944; 951; 1077
Feral Animals:	150; 162; 428; 523; 750; 755; 865; 915; 1093
Fire:	86; 252; 231; 428; 517; 569; 894
Life History:	38; 45; 56; 113; 123; 126; 201; 275; 309; 430; 640; 647; 747; 886; 899; 912; 933; 1111; 1122
Rare Species:	119; 201; 204; 272; 273; 274; 360; 428; 455; 666; 755; 944; 1077; 1093; 1103; 1142; 1173
Recreation Impacts:	86; 119; 162; 268; 278; 316; 428; 498; 569; 894; 931; 923; 1036; 1077; 1093; 1111
Revegetation / Restoration:	53; 86; 252; 251; 220; 231; 214; 268; 315; 396; 517; 523; 592; 696; 846; 931; 923; 944; 951; 954; 961; 1077; 1103
Salinity:	
Significance Assessment:	192; 259; 252; 248; 266; 315; 316; 396; 754; 800; 865; 939; 951; 1036
Succession:	

Urbanisation:	266; 278; 666; 845; 886; 894
Vegetation Management:	86; 119; 192; 252; 251; 231; 214; 204; 268; 278; 315; 385; 396; 428; 449; 517; 569; 592; 666; 754; 800; 845; 894; 931; 923; 944; 951; 961; 1036; 1142; 1173
Wildlife Management:	38; 252; 231; 360; 569; 747; 750; 755; 865; 871; 886; 894; 915; 971; 1093

## Mangroves

### *Life forms*

Algae:	279; 347
Angiosperms:	105; 347; 392; 423; 1135
Birds:	13; 105; 158; 165; 267; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 392; 462; 641; 956
Bryophytes:	1135
Climate:	
Ferns:	
Fish:	13; 105
Fungi:	
Geology:	267
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	565
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	
Mammals:	13; 158; 165; 267; 392; 956
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	13; 105; 392; 956
Soils:	
Vegetation Community:	39; 74; 140; 158; 165; 198; 267; 408; 422; 922; 1095; 1131

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	74; 105; 165; 198; 267; 279; 347; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 392; 408; 565; 641
Biomass / Productivity:	422
Community Ecology	
Edges / Fragmentation:	408
Environmental Weeds:	158; 165; 392; 922
Feral Animals:	158
Life History:	39; 279; 347; 422; 565; 1095
Nutrients:	39; 1095
Pollution:	423; 1095
Rare Species:	105; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 462
Revegetation / Restoration:	
Salinity:	1095
Significance Assessment:	13; 267; 922; 956
Succession:	408
Urbanisation:	
Vegetation Management:	105; 198; 267

## Marine

### *Life forms*

Algae:	33; 344; 579; 1041; 1121
Angiosperms:	112; 155; 384; 601; 1135; 1154
Birds:	33; 112; 110; 111; 241; 405; 462; 601; 1142; 1154
Bryophytes:	1133; 1135
Climate:	110; 111; 1154
Ferns:	
Fish:	14; 344; 405; 601; 1041; 1121; 1142
Fungi:	
Geology:	33; 110; 111; 344; 1041
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	33; 344; 405; 579; 601; 1041; 1121; 1142; 1154
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	405; 601; 1133; 1142; 1154
Mammals:	33; 112; 110; 111; 241; 405; 601; 1142; 1154
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	33; 112; 110; 111; 241; 405; 601; 1142
Soils:	155; 1154
Vegetation Community:	33; 39; 110; 111; 228; 241; 1133

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	14; 33; 111; 110; 112; 155; 228; 241; 295; 344; 384; 405; 565; 579; 601; 1037; 1041; 1121; 1133; 1142; 1154
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology	
Dieback	
Disease / Pathogens:	
Edges / Fragmentation:	
Environmental Weeds:	241
Feral Animals:	
Fire:	241
Grazing:	
Life History:	14; 39; 155; 295; 565; 1037
Nutrients:	39; 155
Pollution:	601
Rare Species:	33; 110; 228; 405; 462; 601; 1133; 1142
Recreation Impacts:	33
Revegetation / Restoration:	241
Salinity:	
Significance Assessment:	111; 241; 1154
Succession:	1037
Urbanisation:	
Vegetation Management:	33; 228; 241; 344; 601; 1041; 1142
Wildlife Management:	241

## Saltmarshes

### *Life forms*

Algae:	33
Angiosperms:	24; 58; 105; 159; 210; 189; 217; 266; 270; 313; 321; 329; 369; 392; 563; 601; 646; 664; 691; 839; 844; 1135; 1154; 1164
Birds:	11; 13; 27; 33; 58; 105; 143; 142; 158; 165; 257; 217; 241; 266; 267; 313; 321; 329; 369; 382; 383; 392; 401; 462; 489; 512; 550; 554; 587; 601; 599; 600; 605; 646; 663; 664; 726; 746; 751; 839; 956; 995; 996; 998; 1009; 1038; 1118; 1142; 1154; 1164
Bryophytes:	1135
Climate:	58; 313; 1154
Fish:	13; 58; 105; 321; 550; 587; 601; 839; 1142
Fungi:	392
Geology:	33; 266; 267; 563; 934
Humans:	600
Invertebrates- aquatic:	33; 489; 587; 601; 1142; 1154
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	58; 338; 563; 587; 601; 726; 751; 1142; 1154
Mammals:	13; 33; 158; 165; 217; 241; 266; 267; 392; 489; 550; 587; 601; 599; 751; 956; 1142; 1154
Reptiles/Amphibians:	13; 33; 105; 241; 282; 392; 489; 550; 587; 601; 605; 726; 751; 839; 955; 956; 1142
Soils:	58; 257; 260; 864; 1154
Vegetation Community:	33; 140; 158; 165; 159; 175; 177; 194; 198; 228; 257; 193; 186; 203; 260; 241; 267; 304; 303; 335; 408; 441; 442; 489; 550; 587; 605; 676; 726; 864; 878; 922; 934; 955; 1131; 1139

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Community Ecology	159; 864
Edges / Fragmentation:	408; 1139
Environmental Weeds:	158; 165; 203; 260; 241; 270; 304; 303; 335; 369; 392; 441; 442; 489; 550; 676; 844; 922; 1139
Feral Animals:	158; 304; 303; 369; 550; 844
Fire:	203; 241; 304; 303; 844
Grazing:	217
Life History:	11; 143; 142; 189; 282; 382; 383; 401; 512; 554; 599; 600; 646; 691; 955; 1118; 1164
Pollution:	257; 601
Rare Species:	11; 33; 105; 143; 142; 228; 282; 338; 369; 382; 383; 401; 462; 512; 601; 599; 600; 646; 664; 691; 746; 751; 1009; 1139; 1142; 1164
Recreation Impacts:	33; 58; 260; 304; 303; 664; 934
Revegetation / Restoration:	210; 186; 203; 260; 241; 304; 303; 550
Significance Assessment:	210; 186; 203; 260; 241; 304; 303; 550
Succession:	408; 691
Urbanisation:	266; 441; 442; 605; 1139
Vegetation Management:	33; 58; 105; 175; 189; 198; 228; 193; 203; 260; 217; 241; 267; 270; 304; 303; 335; 489; 550; 587; 601; 691; 844; 878; 1142
Wildlife Management:	11; 143; 142; 241; 321; 338; 382; 383; 489; 554; 599; 600

## Shrublands

### *Life forms*

Algae:	
Angiosperms:	474; 988
Birds:	232; 293; 814; 868; 1115
Bryophytes:	
Climate:	
Ferns:	
Fish:	232; 814
Fungi:	
Geology:	
Gymnosperms:	
Humans:	
Invertebrates- aquatic:	
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	671; 731
Mammals:	232; 293; 671; 731; 868; 1022; 1045; 1115
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	232; 293; 671; 732; 814; 868; 1115
Soils:	
Vegetation Community:	196; 232; 205; 293; 304; 303; 474; 671; 732; 738; 731; 720; 803; 814; 868; 878; 960; 1052; 1057; 1051; 1115

### *Management/ Ecological Processes*

Biological Survey:	196; 232; 205; 293; 304; 303; 474; 671; 738; 731; 720; 803; 814; 868; 878; 960; 1022; 1045; 1052; 1057; 1051; 1115
Biomass / Productivity:	
Community Ecology	960
Dieback:	720
Disease / Pathogens:	720
Edges / Fragmentation:	
Environmental Weeds:	196; 304; 303; 474; 720; 1052
Feral Animals:	304; 303; 720
Fire:	304; 303; 720; 960
Life History:	671; 988; 1022; 1045
Rare Species:	196; 732; 731; 1045
Recreation Impacts:	304; 303; 803
Revegetation / Restoration:	196; 232; 304; 303; 732; 720; 803
Significance Assessment:	232; 205; 293; 304; 303; 474; 738; 814; 868; 878; 1052; 1057; 1051; 1115
Urbanisation:	
Vegetation Management:	196; 232; 304; 303; 474; 732; 738; 720; 803; 814; 868; 878; 988; 1057; 1051
Wildlife Management:	671

## Watercourses

### *Life forms*

Algae:	271; 356; 357; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 429; 569; 577; 786; 838; 980; 981; 1015; 1016
Angiosperms:	16; 24; 28; 29; 41; 47; 58; 61; 64; 96; 103; 106; 109; 146; 153; 176; 192; 201; 266; 320; 326; 384; 385; 386; 393; 392; 402; 411; 416; 428; 447; 457; 471; 472; 501; 547; 548; 551; 567; 566; 577; 593; 601; 615; 623; 624; 681; 724; 744; 759; 785; 795; 794; 788; 840; 844; 877; 889; 900; 906; 929; 925; 924; 958; 962; 1008; 1015; 1018; 1026; 1027; 1028; 1068; 1070; 1086; 1128; 1138; 1150; 1154; 1166
Birds:	6; 16; 26; 47; 51; 58; 64; 68; 72; 71; 90; 89; 79; 85; 92; 101; 106; 109; 114; 116; 145; 146; 158; 254; 252; 256; 232; 253; 246; 266; 276; 308; 311; 320; 334; 339; 340; 356; 359; 362; 370; 387; 386; 388; 393; 392; 394; 395; 405; 428; 429; 436; 447; 460; 471; 473; 501; 515; 523; 539; 540; 547; 549; 551; 567; 569; 577; 594; 597; 601; 604; 603; 608; 607; 610; 615; 657; 710; 724; 736; 725; 744; 748; 759; 756; 776; 787; 795; 794; 788; 816; 812; 801; 858; 856; 857; 865; 870; 868; 867; 872; 873; 897; 910; 914; 916; 925; 935; 940; 956; 958; 992; 995; 996; 998; 1035; 1038; 1056; 1074; 1082; 1098; 1106; 1117; 1120; 1128; 1142; 1154; 1157; 1158; 1166
Bryophytes:	615; 906
Climate:	58; 72; 916; 1154
Ferns:	16; 61; 201; 487; 577; 768; 925; 924; 1123
Fish:	8; 58; 72; 89; 100; 109; 116; 254; 252; 232; 253; 246; 276; 286; 339; 356; 359; 362; 370; 375; 393; 405; 429; 436; 437; 453; 472; 547; 549; 569; 584; 585; 583; 586; 594; 597; 601; 657; 685; 684; 744; 756; 812; 838; 858; 856; 857; 865; 870; 872; 914; 925; 958; 1072; 1082; 1117; 1128; 1141; 1142; 1158; 1166
Fungi:	16; 392; 428; 447; 906; 942; 1136
Geology:	16; 28; 29; 72; 109; 166; 254; 251; 266; 271; 356; 362; 370; 429; 567; 569; 615; 745; 812; 858; 856; 857; 908; 914; 916; 935; 934; 972; 1008; 1016; 1082
Gymnosperms:	834
Humans:	362; 858; 856; 857; 914; 1082; 1141
Invertebrates-aquatic:	64; 109; 116; 169; 170; 171; 276; 356; 405; 429; 437; 447; 453; 472; 569; 577; 601; 615; 761; 760; 838; 882; 908; 909; 948; 962; 1016; 1142; 1154; 1166
Invertebrates-terrestrial:	64; 109; 116; 169; 170; 171; 276; 356; 405; 429; 437; 447; 453; 472; 569; 577; 601; 615; 761; 760; 838; 882; 908; 909; 948; 962; 1016; 1142; 1154; 1166
Mammals:	6; 26; 72; 71; 90; 89; 79; 85; 92; 101; 103; 106; 109; 116; 133; 145; 146; 150; 158; 168; 254; 252; 256; 232; 253; 246; 266; 276; 299; 320; 339; 356; 359; 362; 370; 387; 386; 388; 393; 392; 402; 405; 418; 428; 429; 436; 471; 473; 523; 539; 541; 542; 549; 551; 567; 566; 569; 594; 597; 601; 604; 603; 608; 607; 610; 657; 658; 710; 731; 736; 725; 744; 759; 756; 776; 795; 794; 788; 816; 812; 801; 853; 858; 856; 857; 865; 868; 867; 914; 916; 915; 925; 935; 953; 956; 958; 973; 975; 974; 1056; 1082; 1128; 1142; 1154; 1158; 1166
Protozoa:	
Reptiles/Amphibians:	26; 72; 71; 90; 89; 79; 85; 92; 101; 109; 116; 145; 201; 254; 252; 256; 232; 253; 246; 276; 320; 339; 356; 359; 362; 370; 387; 388; 393; 392; 405; 428; 429; 436; 447; 453; 471; 473; 523; 547; 549; 551; 567; 569; 577; 594; 597; 601; 604; 603; 608; 607; 610; 612; 657; 661; 710; 736; 725; 744; 756; 795; 794; 788; 816; 812; 801; 858; 856; 857; 865; 868; 867; 872; 914; 916; 925; 956; 958; 990; 1056; 1082; 1128; 1142; 1158; 1166
Soils:	58; 109; 428; 569; 916; 1154
Vegetation Community:	26; 48; 55; 72; 83; 88; 86; 90; 89; 74; 81; 79; 85; 92; 101; 116; 141; 145; 157; 158; 166; 188; 194; 254; 252; 256; 251; 187; 242; 232; 253; 246; 213; 268; 276; 304; 303; 302; 356; 359; 362; 370; 376; 387; 388; 394; 437; 453; 468; 473; 485; 522; 524; 525; 536; 549; 557; 569; 594; 597; 604; 603; 608; 610; 624; 665; 670; 676; 682; 683; 708; 706; 727; 710; 714; 724; 694; 731; 736; 725; 703; 718; 745; 776; 790; 791; 792; 810; 803; 808; 816; 812; 801; 858; 856; 857; 870; 868; 872; 878; 914; 916; 929; 935; 934; 1000; 1032; 1034; 1043; 1057; 1056; 1069; 1082; 1097; 1117; 1123; 1126; 1139; 1158



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Biomass / Productivity:	357
Dieback	83; 86; 89; 79; 85; 146
Disease / Pathogens:	447; 1126
Edges / Fragmentation:	26; 47; 48; 116; 536; 756; 870; 1128; 1139
Environmental Weeds:	48; 83; 86; 90; 89; 81; 79; 92; 103; 109; 116; 141; 146; 153; 157; 158; 166; 188; 201; 254; 252; 251; 253; 213; 304; 303; 302; 326; 356; 376; 385; 387; 386; 388; 393; 392; 402; 416; 428; 429; 453; 457; 524; 536; 566; 569; 593; 676; 708; 706; 710; 694; 703; 718; 756; 790; 791; 808; 812; 840; 844; 916; 925; 972; 1027; 1043; 1097; 1117; 1123; 1126; 1138; 1139; 1150
Feral Animals:	47; 89; 79; 92; 116; 146; 150; 158; 304; 303; 326; 376; 386; 388; 393; 402; 428; 437; 453; 523; 607; 710; 756; 812; 844; 865; 915; 1097; 1157
Fire:	47; 83; 86; 89; 79; 85; 92; 252; 253; 213; 304; 303; 302; 386; 388; 393; 428; 457; 569; 607; 665; 682; 683; 694; 703; 718; 812; 844
Life History:	8; 47; 51; 55; 107; 133; 201; 187; 286; 308; 311; 334; 340; 341; 437; 487; 515; 585; 658; 661; 768; 776; 786; 834; 853; 897; 909; 940; 948; 953; 973; 975; 1106; 1128
Nutrients:	170; 357; 745; 761; 760; 786; 838; 882; 908
Pollution:	109; 169; 170; 271; 356; 584; 601; 745; 761; 760; 838; 882; 908; 974; 1035; 1138
Rare Species:	6; 47; 51; 64; 101; 106; 107; 109; 146; 157; 201; 276; 302; 308; 311; 326; 334; 356; 387; 386; 388; 405; 420; 428; 447; 457; 460; 471; 515; 539; 540; 547; 567; 566; 577; 601; 615; 658; 724; 731; 736; 725; 748; 768; 785; 787; 790; 791; 870; 873; 909; 992; 1098; 1106; 1120; 1123; 1139; 1141; 1142; 1157; 1166
Recreation Impacts:	58; 83; 86; 109; 116; 268; 304; 303; 386; 428; 551; 569; 736; 718; 776; 794; 803; 801; 916; 934; 1056; 1128
Revegetation / Restoration:	26; 48; 55; 64; 83; 86; 90; 89; 79; 85; 92; 109; 153; 157; 176; 188; 254; 252; 251; 242; 232; 253; 268; 276; 304; 303; 302; 376; 387; 386; 388; 393; 394; 402; 416; 429; 453; 460; 468; 471; 473; 522; 523; 541; 542; 567; 566; 593; 670; 710; 736; 718; 803; 812; 801; 900; 916; 925; 924; 972; 992; 1068; 1097; 1123; 1126
Significance Assessment:	48; 58; 72; 71; 88; 89; 79; 145; 166; 192; 254; 252; 256; 232; 253; 246; 213; 266; 304; 303; 320; 339; 416; 436; 485; 536; 549; 551; 584; 583; 594; 604; 608; 610; 623; 657; 676; 685; 684; 708; 706; 724; 694; 759; 792; 795; 794; 788; 810; 816; 812; 844; 865; 868; 867; 872; 878; 908; 929; 925; 924; 935; 956; 958; 1018; 1043; 1057; 1056; 1117; 1128; 1126; 1154
Urbanisation:	109; 266; 394; 429; 607; 694; 756; 925; 958; 1018; 1139; 1166
Vegetation Management:	26; 47; 48; 55; 58; 72; 83; 86; 90; 89; 81; 79; 85; 92; 116; 157; 192; 188; 254; 252; 256; 251; 187; 242; 232; 253; 213; 268; 276; 304; 303; 302; 320; 326; 376; 385; 387; 388; 393; 416; 428; 429; 453; 457; 468; 471; 524; 536; 548; 551; 569; 593; 601; 610; 665; 682; 683; 710; 736; 703; 718; 745; 759; 790; 791; 792; 794; 803; 808; 816; 812; 801; 844; 870; 868; 867; 878; 908; 916; 929; 925; 924; 972; 1026; 1043; 1057; 1056; 1097; 1117; 1123; 1128; 1142; 1150
Wildlife Management:	6; 8; 47; 100; 101; 252; 253; 356; 375; 460; 515; 569; 584; 585; 583; 607; 623; 685; 684; 725; 748; 776; 812; 865; 870; 867; 915; 992; 1056; 1072; 1117; 1141; 1157

## Wetlands

### *Life forms*

Algae:	356; 429; 577; 979; 980; 981; 1016
Angiosperms:	15; 24; 25; 58; 62; 97; 112; 146; 238; 206; 236; 235; 219; 266; 270; 313; 319; 323; 317; 329; 332; 345; 349; 369; 391; 393; 392; 457; 545; 551; 563; 577; 589; 601; 615; 650; 757; 769; 789; 844; 854; 929; 923; 924; 958; 977; 979; 1047; 1064; 1128; 1137; 1149; 1154; 1175; 1174
Birds:	13; 15; 27; 26; 49; 50; 57; 59; 58; 62; 70; 72; 71; 76; 79; 92; 102; 112; 110; 111; 145; 146; 158; 164; 254; 252; 234; 233; 253; 247; 241; 230; 266; 267; 276; 293; 306; 310; 313; 319; 317; 329; 345; 349; 356; 350; 351; 355; 352; 353; 354; 358; 360; 362; 368; 369; 379; 391; 393; 392; 397; 398; 401; 406; 415; 414; 429; 444; 446; 462; 473; 479; 489; 512; 515; 523; 545; 544; 550; 551; 577; 580; 587; 595; 594; 597; 601; 606; 605; 602; 609; 607; 610; 615; 641; 667; 739; 712; 711; 752; 753; 756; 757; 751; 763; 793; 789; 817; 802; 816; 812; 801; 799; 800; 806; 814; 836; 856; 865; 868; 866; 872; 880; 891; 956; 958; 977; 979; 995; 996; 997; 998; 1038; 1047; 1054; 1056; 1098; 1115; 1119; 1128; 1142; 1149; 1154; 1175; 1168; 1174
Bryophytes:	15; 615
Climate:	58; 72; 110; 111; 164; 313; 379; 862; 1154
Ferns:	62; 577; 924
Fish:	13; 58; 72; 254; 252; 253; 276; 356; 362; 379; 391; 393; 397; 398; 429; 453; 479; 550; 587; 594; 597; 601; 667; 756; 812; 814; 856; 865; 872; 958; 1128; 1142
Fungi:	15; 62; 392
Geology:	72; 110; 111; 254; 251; 266; 267; 356; 362; 391; 429; 477; 563; 580; 615; 745; 812; 856; 862; 934; 1016
Humans:	362; 856
Invertebrates- aquatic:	171; 276; 345; 356; 379; 429; 453; 489; 577; 587; 601; 615; 1016; 1142; 1154
Invertebrates- terrestrial:	58; 62; 146; 247; 230; 276; 338; 345; 362; 393; 398; 563; 577; 587; 589; 601; 615; 754; 751; 856; 958; 1142; 1154
Mammals:	13; 26; 59; 70; 72; 71; 76; 79; 92; 112; 110; 111; 145; 146; 158; 168; 254; 252; 233; 253; 247; 241; 230; 266; 267; 276; 293; 306; 319; 345; 349; 356; 362; 379; 391; 393; 392; 397; 398; 429; 444; 473; 479; 489; 509; 523; 545; 544; 550; 551; 580; 587; 595; 594; 597; 601; 606; 607; 610; 712; 711; 752; 756; 757; 751; 769; 793; 789; 817; 802; 816; 812; 801; 799; 800; 856; 865; 868; 866; 956; 958; 968; 1047; 1054; 1056; 1104; 1115; 1128; 1142; 1154; 1175; 1168
Protozoa:	932
Reptiles/Amphibians:	13; 26; 59; 70; 72; 71; 76; 79; 92; 112; 110; 111; 145; 254; 252; 233; 253; 241; 230; 276; 281; 282; 293; 294; 319; 323; 317; 349; 356; 362; 379; 391; 393; 392; 397; 398; 429; 444; 453; 473; 479; 489; 523; 545; 550; 551; 577; 580; 587; 589; 595; 594; 597; 601; 606; 605; 602; 607; 610; 612; 739; 712; 732; 711; 752; 756; 757; 751; 793; 789; 817; 802; 816; 812; 801; 799; 800; 814; 856; 865; 868; 866; 872; 956; 958; 1047; 1054; 1056; 1115; 1128; 1142; 1175; 1168; 1174
Soils:	58; 164; 379; 920; 1154
Vegetation Community:	26; 48; 55; 59; 72; 87; 76; 74; 79; 92; 110; 111; 139; 145; 158; 164; 175; 190; 191; 229; 228; 243; 255; 254; 199; 252; 251; 196; 207; 202; 234; 233; 253; 247; 241; 230; 213; 265; 267; 276; 293; 304; 303; 306; 315; 318; 335; 356; 362; 368; 379; 398; 441; 442; 444; 453; 458; 468; 473; 479; 489; 536; 544; 550; 553; 580; 587; 595; 594; 597; 606; 605; 602; 609; 610; 651; 667; 676; 708; 739; 727; 712; 732; 690; 711; 738; 720; 703; 745; 752; 754; 758; 793; 810; 817; 802; 816; 812; 801; 799; 800; 806; 814; 843; 856; 862; 868; 866; 872; 878; 893; 920; 929; 934; 1000; 1030; 1032; 1034; 1057; 1054; 1056; 1115; 1126; 1139; 1167; 1170; 1173; 1168; 1165

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Community Ecology	862
Dieback:	79; 146; 720
Disease / Pathogens:	720; 1047; 1126
Edges / Fragmentation:	26; 48; 319; 536; 580; 756; 1128; 1139; 1175
Environmental Weeds:	48; 76; 79; 92; 97; 146; 158; 164; 191; 243; 254; 252; 251; 196; 207; 202; 234; 253; 247; 241; 230; 213; 270; 304; 303; 332; 335; 345; 356; 369; 379; 393; 392; 398; 429; 441; 442; 453; 457; 458; 489; 536; 544; 550; 553; 650; 676; 708; 739; 690; 720; 703; 756; 758; 812; 806; 844; 854; 1047; 1054; 1064; 1126; 1139; 1170; 1175; 1165
Feral Animals:	79; 92; 146; 158; 202; 247; 304; 303; 345; 369; 393; 397; 398; 453; 523; 544; 550; 607; 739; 720; 756; 812; 844; 865
Fire:	76; 79; 92; 252; 202; 253; 247; 241; 230; 213; 304; 303; 332; 393; 457; 544; 553; 607; 720; 703; 812; 844; 920; 1047
Life History:	49; 50; 55; 281; 282; 294; 310; 401; 406; 509; 512; 515; 589; 836; 932; 1104; 1128; 1149
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