



NARLA  
*environmental*

# Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment

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LOT 1, DP91180  
22 Abernethy Street  
Seaforth NSW 2092  
Report prepared for Ed Hardy



NARLA  
*environmental*

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Prepared by: Narla Environmental

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Project no: edha1

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Date: December 2016

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Version: Final

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# Report Certification

Works for this report were undertaken by:

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I, Kurtis Lindsay, certify that:

- this report has been prepared in accordance with the brief provided by the client.
- the information presented in this report is a true and accurate record of the study findings in the opinion of the authors.



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# Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	5
1.1 Background and Project Proposal.....	5
1.2 Zoning .....	5
1.3 Northern Beaches Council (Manly Ward) Planning Requirements .....	6
2. Methods.....	7
3. Results and Discussion .....	8
3.1 Trees and Plants Requiring Removal.....	8
3.2 Threatened Species and Habitat .....	8
3.3 Fauna and Habitat.....	9
3.4 Flora.....	9
3.5 Weeds .....	9
3.6 SEPP 19.....	9
3.7 Landscaping.....	9
3.8 Terrestrial Biodiversity Report .....	10
4. Conclusions .....	11
References.....	12

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background and Project Proposal

Narla Environmental Pty Ltd (Narla) was engaged by Ed Hardy to provide this Terrestrial Biodiversity Report (TBR) to be lodged in association with the Development Application (DA) relating to '22 Abernethy Street, Seaforth" (the 'subject site') (**Appendix**).

The DA addresses the following works:

- Extension of the first floor of the building
- Extension of the bridge towards the front of the property (east)
- Extending the building over the existing paved and terraced garden areas
- Total area of proposed building will affect 32m<sup>2</sup> of garden area
- Removal of associated trees (two exotic palms) and garden plants including one large, planted tree fern
- Stockpiling of materials / plant required for construction on an existing/cleared carport. (**Plate 1**).

## 1.2 Zoning

The subject site is zoned 'E3 - Environmental Management' under the Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 (LEP).

### 1.2.1 Objectives of zone

- To protect, manage and restore areas with special ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values.
- To provide for a limited range of development that does not have an adverse effect on those values.
- To protect tree canopies and provide for low impact residential uses that does not dominate the natural scenic qualities of the foreshore.
- To ensure that development does not negatively impact on nearby foreshores, significant geological features and bushland, including loss of natural vegetation.
- To encourage revegetation and rehabilitation of the immediate foreshore, where appropriate, and minimise the impact of hard surfaces and associated pollutants in stormwater runoff on the ecological characteristics of the locality, including water quality.
- To ensure that the height and bulk of any proposed buildings or structures have regard to existing vegetation, topography and surrounding land uses.

### 1.2.2 Permitted without consent

Home-based childcare; Home occupations

### 1.2.3 Permitted with consent

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Dwelling houses; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Health consulting rooms; Home businesses; Roads; Secondary dwellings; Water supply systems

#### 1.2.4 Prohibited

Industries; Multi dwelling housing; Residential flat buildings; Retail premises; Seniors housing; Service stations; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3.

### 1.3 Northern Beaches Council (Manly Ward) Planning Requirements

This report addresses specific environmental planning requirements of the Manly Council Ward, Northern Beaches Council.

The site is located within the area mapped under the "Terrestrial Biodiversity" area within the Manly Local Environmental Plan (2013) (**Figure 1**). The DA must therefore consider clause 6.5 Terrestrial Biodiversity of the LEP as required for development on land contained on the LEP Terrestrial Biodiversity Map and all landscaping provisions relevant to the site (section 3.3.1 of the DCP).

The objectives of this clause include:

- (1) The objective of this clause is to maintain terrestrial biodiversity by:
  - (a) protecting native fauna and flora, and
  - (b) protecting the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence, and;
  - (c) encouraging the conservation and recovery of native fauna and flora and their habitats.
- (2) This clause applies to land identified as "Biodiversity" on the Terrestrial Biodiversity Map
- (3) Before determining a development application for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider:
  - (a) whether the development is likely to have:
    - (i) any adverse impact on the condition, ecological value and significance of the fauna and flora on the land, and
    - (ii) any adverse impact on the importance of the vegetation on the land to the habitat and survival of native fauna, and
    - (iii) any potential to fragment, disturb or diminish the biodiversity structure, function and composition of the land, and
    - (iv) any adverse impact on the habitat elements providing connectivity on the land, and
  - (b) any appropriate measures proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of the development.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that:

- (a) the development is designed, sited and will be managed to avoid any significant adverse environmental impact, or
- (b) if that impact cannot be reasonably avoided by adopting feasible alternatives—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise that impact, or
- (c) if that impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to mitigate that impact.

## 2. Methods

A site assessment was performed by a Narla Environmental Ecologist on Monday the 19<sup>th</sup> December 2016. The Ecologist assessed the entire area of the proposed construction and associated stockpiling areas for any significant ecological features.

The following processes were undertaken during the site assessment:

- Recording the identification and extent of vegetation communities on the subject site, with a particular focus on the presence of any endangered ecological communities (EEC)
- Recording a list of flora species encountered on the proposed works site, with a focus on indigenous species including threatened species, species diagnostic of threatened ecological communities and noxious weeds.
- Recording opportunistic sightings of any fauna species seen or heard on or immediately surrounding the subject site
- Assessment of the connectivity and quality of the vegetation within the subject site and surrounding area
- Identifying and recording the locations of notable fauna habitat such as important nesting, roosting or foraging microhabitats.
- Targeting the habitat of any threatened and regionally significant fauna including:
  - tree hollows (habitat for threatened large forest owls, parrots, cockatoos and arboreal mammals)
  - caves and crevices (habitat for threatened reptiles, small terrestrial mammals and microbats)
  - termite mounds (habitat for threatened reptiles and the echidna)
  - soaks (habitat for threatened frogs and dragonflies)
  - wetlands (habitat for threatened fish, frogs and water birds)
  - drainage lines (habitat for threatened fish and frogs)
  - fruiting trees (food for threatened frugivorous birds and mammals)
  - flowering trees (food for threatened nectarivorous mammals and birds)
  - trees and shrubs supporting nest structures (habitat for threatened birds and arboreal mammals), and
  - any other habitat features that may support fauna (particularly threatened) species.

## 3. Results and Discussion

Visual inspection of the subject site, specifically the areas where proposed works are to be undertaken revealed that the works proposed involve removal or modification of suburban gardens with and limited potential threatened fauna habitat.

### 3.1 Trees and Plants Requiring Removal

The proposal will see the removal of:

- two non-native Kentia Palm (*Howea forsteriana*)
- one Tree Fern (*Cyathea cooperi*)
- three planted Broad-leaved Paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) shrubs (approximately 1.5metres tall)
- two small garden beds containing garden plants and weeds

### 3.2 Threatened Species and Habitat

No threatened fauna or flora were found on the subject site.

Only one species of flora present in the construction area was thought to provide potential habitat for threatened fauna, this being Broad-leaved Paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) (**Table 1**). Only three plants were present and all were large shrubs (approximately 1.5 metres tall). These shrubs are considered likely to have been planted.

Only two species of tree present in the stockpile area was thought to provide habitat for threatened fauna, Sydney Red Gum (*Angophora costata*) (1) and Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*) (1). The Sydney Red Gum may be remnant however the Brush Box is likely to have been planted. Neither of these trees will be removed or damaged by the proposed works as it is considered there will be sufficient space on the existing carport to stockpile materials for construction.

These trees and shrubs provide intermittent foraging habitat (nectar) for the Grey-headed Flying Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) (listed vulnerable under the TSC Act and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* [EPBC Act]).

The loss of a maximum of three Broad-leaved Paperbark from the site is not considered to have any significant impact on any threatened species including the Grey-headed Flying Fox.

The remainder of the 'vegetation' proposed for removal consists of exotic garden beds, a planted tree fern and two planted exotic palm trees. None of this habitat provides any notable fauna habitat values, nor does it hold any local significance to the ecology in the area.



### 3.3 Fauna and Habitat

A single Common Ring-tailed Possum (*Pseudochirus peregrinus*) dray (nest) was found outside the proposed development area. No other similar habitat features were found. The proposed development is not considered to have any potential impacts on the dray. An Ecologist should be notified if any additional possum drays or birds' nests are found during the clearing process. No other fauna species were identified during the site visit on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2016.

### 3.4 Flora

None of the flora found on the subject site was considered to be significant. Only four species of native flora were found and all were thought to have been planted.

### 3.5 Weeds

The garden proposed to be removed is dominated by exotic ornamental plants. This is typical of most gardens in the locality.

Two of the plants recorded on the subject site were declared Noxious Weeds listed under the *Noxious Weed Act 1994*, they were:

- Turkey Rhubarb (*Acetosa sagittata*) - a Class 4 Noxious weed
- African Olive (*Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata*) - a Class 4 Noxious weed

Under the NW Act, Class 4 Noxious Weeds must be managed as such, "*growth of the plant must be managed in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread and the plant must not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed*".

Recommendations for removal and management of any noxious weeds, including Turkey Rhubarb and African Olive should follow those outlined by NSW WeedWise (2016).

### 3.6 SEPP 19

SEPP 19 Bushland in Urban Areas does not apply to this property, as the subject site does not directly border any council park or bushland.

### 3.7 Landscaping

Proposed works involve removing some associated trees and ornamental garden plants, which are not considered to provide important ecological function to the locality.

Where possible, locally indigenous native trees, shrubs and ground cover should be used in the landscaping of the subject site. Suitable recommendations that continue to provide suitable habitat include those provided by the Manly Coastal Native Plants Guide (Appendix). Recommended that local indigenous nectar berries should be used in local landscaping such as the Coastal Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*).

### 3.8 Terrestrial Biodiversity Report

The objective of Clause 6.5 of the Manly Local Environmental Plan (2013) is to maintain terrestrial biodiversity by:

- a) protecting native fauna and flora, and
- b) protecting the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence, and
- c) encouraging the conservation and recovery of native fauna and flora and their habitats.

**(3) Before determining a development application for development on land to which this clause applies, the consent authority must consider:**

**(a) whether the development is likely to have:**

**(i) any adverse impact on the condition, ecological value and significance of the fauna and flora on the land,**

The subject site represents low ecological value and significance to local fauna/ flora as it is already situated within a highly urbanised landscape. No threatened flora or fauna species were identified during the site visit, however there is potential for at least one species to occur, the Grey-headed Flying-fox. At the time of survey, the habitat on site could only provide intermittent foraging for the Grey-headed Flying-fox and is therefore not considered to be significant for the survival of the species in the locality.

Recommendations including removal of weeds, in particular the identified noxious weeds, as well as the inclusion of native species to the new landscaping design have been provided. These recommendations are likely to positively influence the ecological value of the land.

**(ii) any adverse impact on the importance of the vegetation on the land to the habitat and survival of native fauna,**

Whilst vegetation removal is required for the proposed works, impact to the survival of native fauna is considered low. Whilst some trees on the proposed development are considered potential habitat to some native fauna such as the Grey-headed Flying-fox.

The vegetation proposed for removal, is dominated by common garden plants that have been planted for the purpose of ornamentation. The areas proposed for clearing are small garden beds that do not currently provide any important ecological function to the locality. Recommended landscaping advice is aimed at improving the importance of the vegetation to the land by planting native indigenous plants where possible, in order to increase habitat for potential native fauna.

No vegetation will be removed where the possum dray is located, therefore no adverse impacts are expected to be inflicted on this particular species.

**(iii) any potential to fragment, disturb or diminish the biodiversity structure, function and composition of the land,**

The proposed works do not have any potential to fragment, or diminish the biodiversity structure, function and composition of the land within the locality and surrounds. The proposed works involves extending the existing building structure and removing a small area of garden plantings and ornamental trees. Proposed landscape works will contribute to improved biodiversity structure, function and composition of the land.

**(iv) any adverse impact on the habitat elements providing connectivity on the land,**

The proposal will not have any adverse impacts on the habitat elements providing connectivity to the land. Proposed landscape works will contribute to improved biodiversity structure, function and composition of the land. This includes removing noxious weeds and planting native indigenous vegetation where possible.

**(b) any appropriate measures proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of the development.**

All measure to avoid, minimise and mitigate the impacts of the development have been assessed. Landscaping recommendations for post removal of vegetation have been provided, with specific reference to planting native vegetation such as berry and nectar trees or shrubs where possible. The proposed works will have minimal impact on terrestrial biodiversity.

**(4) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that:**

**a) the development is designed, sited and will be managed to avoid any significant adverse environmental impact, or**

**(b) if that impact cannot be reasonably avoided by adopting feasible alternatives—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to minimise that impact, or**

**(c) if that impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to mitigate that impact.**

Narla believe that the proposed development has been situation in a location that will have minimal environmental impact, and therefore does not believe there is a need to propose any alternative locations.

The development will be managed to avoid impact during the proposed construction phase. Trees proposed for removal have been assessed for their significance for fauna habitat and those that contain important habitat will not be removed.

## 4. Conclusions

No adverse impact on local flora, fauna or ecological communities are considered likely to result from the proposed works assessed within this Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment.

It is recommended that the proposed works should be approved as there is no further need for assessment of impacts on biodiversity.

# References

Manly Council (2013) Manly Development Control Plan (DCP), Amendment 7, Prepared by Land Use Planning Land Use & Sustainability Division in conjunction with the Manly LEP/DCP Working Group

Manly Council (2013) Manly Local Environmental Plan (MLEP), Current Version for 5 August 2016 to date <http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/EPI/2013/140> [December 2016]

Northern Beaches Council (NBC) (2014) Zoning and Overlay Maps: DCP – Terrestrial Biodiversity Mapping [December 2016]

Office of Environment and Heritage (2016) List of key threatening processes <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspecies/KeyThreateningProcessesByDoctype.htm> [December 2016]

PlantNET (2016)(The NSW Plant Information Network System). Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney. <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au> [December 2016]

WeedWise (2016) Weeds declared in the Local Control Authority area of Northern Beaches Local Government Authority <http://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/WeedDeclarations?RegionId=75>

Manly Council (N.D) Manly Coastal Native Plant Guide.

# Appendix

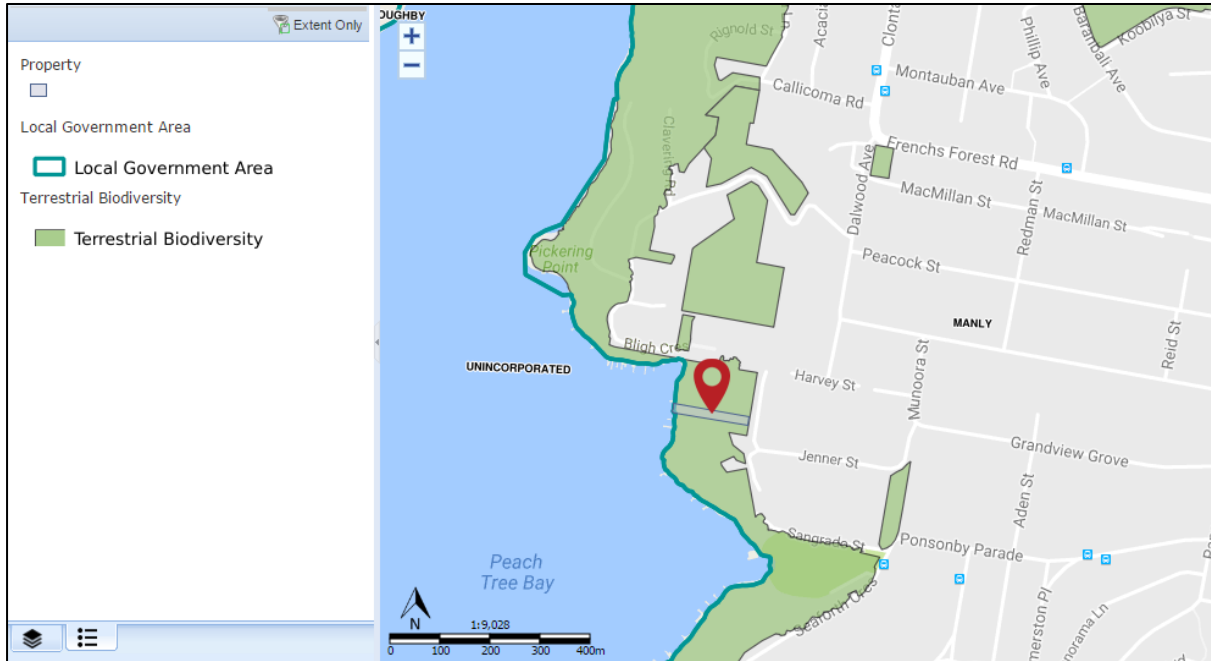


Figure 1. Manly LEP 'Terrestrial Biodiversity' Mapping Centred on 22 Abernethy Street, Seaforth

**Table 1. Flora Species Identified on Site**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location on Property	Exotic	Status	Canopy	Understory	Shrub	Ground
<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Kentia Palm	Northern Garden Bed	x		x			
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark	Northern Garden Bed			x			
<i>Ulmus spp.</i>		Northern Garden Bed	x		x			
<i>Magnolia spp.</i>		Northern Garden Bed	x		x			
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine	Northern Garden Bed	x					x
<i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i>	Tall Kangaroo Paw	Northern Garden Bed	x					x
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	Lily of the Nile	Northern Garden Bed	x					x
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern	Northern Garden Bed/Stockpile Site	x					x
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Jew	Northern Garden Bed	x					x
<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb	Northern Garden Bed	x	N				x
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Straw treefern	Southern Garden Bed			x			
<i>Camellia spp.</i>		Southern Garden Bed	x				x	
<i>Syzygium spp.</i>	Lilypilly	Southern Garden Bed			x			x
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs	Southern Garden Bed	x					x
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black-berry Nightshade	Southern Garden Bed	x					x
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldtgrass	Southern Garden Bed	x					x
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne	Southern Garden Bed	x				x	
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Kangaroo Vine	Southern Garden Bed						x
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	Stockpile Site			x			
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Blue Plumbago	Stockpile Site	x				x	
<i>Agapanthus sp.</i>	Agapanthus	Stockpile Site	x					x
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	Stockpile Site	x		x			
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Stockpile Site	x		x			



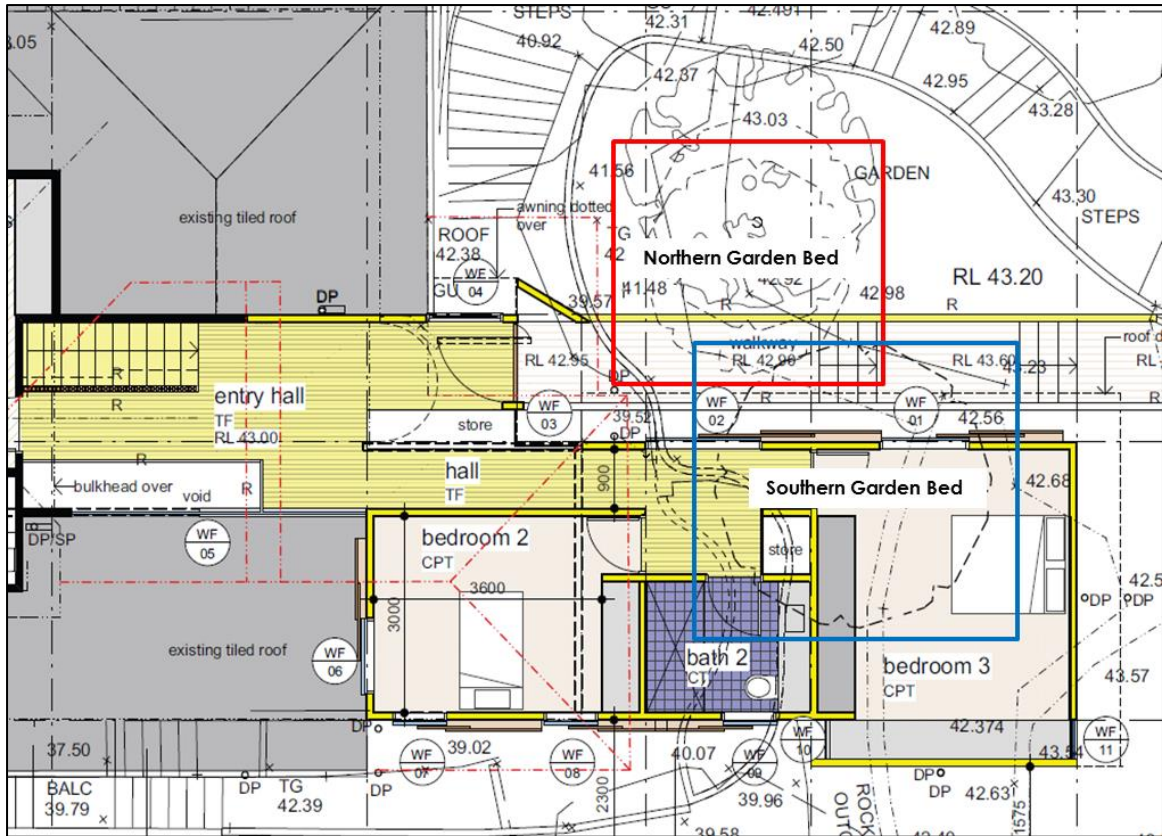


Figure 2. The Locations of the Northern and Southern Garden Beds.



Plate 1. Proposed Stockpile Site – car port with overhanging Sydney Red Gum (*Angophora costata*)



### Other Suitable Species

**Trees**

- Eucalyptus botryoides
- Eucalyptus punctata
- Melaleuca quinquinervia
- Melaleuca linearifolia

**Shrubs**

- Baeckea imbricata
- Dianella congesta
- Lasiopetalum ferrugineum
- Olearia tomentosa
- Synoum glandulosum

**Ground Covers/Climbers**

Moist situations: Centella asiatica, Tetragonia tetragonioides (edible), Lobelia alata

Sunny well drained sites: Heath Myrtle, Flax Lilly, Rusty Petals, Native Daisy, Bastard Rosewood, Carprobotus glaucescens, Hibbertia empetrifolia



Banksia marginata

## NORTHERN BEACHES Native Plant Nurseries

**Berkana Native Plant Wholesale Nursery, Warriewood**  
Ph: 0418 478 636

**Harvest Seeds and Native Plants, Terry Hills**  
Ph: 9450 2699

**Kulgoa Wholesale Nursery, Terry Hills**  
Ph: 9450 1217

**Ku-ring-gai Community Nursery St. Ives**  
Ph: 9424 0825

**Sydney Native Nursery, Warriewood**  
Ph: 0410 472 785

**Tharwa Nursery, Terry Hills**  
Ph: 9450 1967

**Toolijooa Native Nursery, Ingleisle**  
Ph: 9970 8709

**Wirreanda Nursery, Ingleisle**  
Ph: 9450 1400

**Bonsai Artist - Tree**  
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## NATIVE PLANT GUIDE

# MANLY COASTAL



Natural Heritage Trust  
Helping Communities Helping Australia



### Introduction

Private gardens occupy significant land in the urban environment. As such, they offer important habitat for birds and animals. Native plant gardens offer the best refuge and there are over 700 plant species on the Northern Beaches to choose from. This brochure has been produced to give an example of attractive easy-grow natives. The nurseries listed can assist with further selection and growing techniques.

### Shrubs

- 1 Acacia myrtifolia - Myrtle Wattle**  
Small shrub producing classic pale yellow wattle balls in winter. The reddish stems are a feature of this little plant. Prefers sunny, well-drained positions. A dwarf form grows on our coastal headlands and may from time to time be available through select local native nurseries. Height to 1 meter.
- 2 Correa reflexa**  
Variable small shrub producing fantastic red bell shaped flowers tipped with green or yellow May through to September. These beautiful plants are quite secretive with only scattered colonies remaining in our local bushland. Plants may be seen at Stony Range Flora Reserve, Dee Why. Requires well-drained soils and tolerates some shade. Height to 1.5 meters.
- 3 Correa alba - White Correa**  
The blue-grey appearance of this plant complements many garden settings and is used extensively for its hardiness and foliage colour. White flowers are produced over long periods. Can be grown in a pot with light tip pruning promoting a compact shape. Sunny well-drained positions preferred. Height to 1.5 meters.
- 4 Dillwynia retorta - Eggs & Bacon**  
Well loved local bushland plant producing small yellow pea flowers in August through to September. Sunny well drained positions preferred. Light tip pruning when young may promote a bushier plant on maturity. Height to 1.5 meters.
- 5 Grevillea buxifolia - Grey Spider Grevillea**  
This plant is found throughout the northern beaches in a variety of settings. As the name suggests it is grey in leaf and flower with a slightly woolly appearance. Sunny well-drained position is preferred however it can grow well in a variety of conditions. Sometimes hard to obtain this plant may need to be ordered. Height to 1.5 meters.

- 6 Goodenia ovata - Hog Goodenia**  
Hardy little plant with glossy light green leaves and producing small yellow flowers over long periods. Ideal plant for a rocky, filling in gaps or for that added bit of colour. May be grown in a pot with tip pruning promoting a compact shape. Prefers a sheltered sun/shade position. Height to 0.5 meters.
- 7 Lambertia formosa - Mountain Devil**  
From the same family as Banksias and producing cones that do look like little devils, this spiky plant can be quite a feature for any garden. The red flowers are rich in nectar attracting birds and may bloom for most of the year. A non-local form is usually sold and it is well worth searching for plants from local stock. Height to 1.5 meters.
- 8 Leptospermum squarrosum - Pink Tea-tree**  
Upright shrub producing delicate pink coloured flowers March through to May. Prefers a sunny position and tolerates moist soils. Heavy pruning may reduce the flowering potential for the next season. Flower shades may vary. Height to 2 meters.
- 9 Podocarpus spinulosus - Plum Pine**  
Small rounded shrub with dark green prickly leaves and blue-black berries that are bird attracting. Tolerates full coastal conditions and suitable for a pot. Plants may be seen growing naturally near the lookout at Kangaroo Park, Manly. Height to 2 meters.
- 10 Reticularia pinifolia - Wedding Bush**  
A truly beautiful shrub producing an abundance of perfumed white flowers August through to October. Prefers well-drained sandy soils and will tolerate part shade. Plants may be seen growing naturally throughout North Head. Height to 1.5 meters.
- 11 Westringia fruticosa - Coastal Rosemary**  
White flowers that are produced for most of the year complement the grey leaves of this hardy plant. Suitable for hedging and protecting less hardier plants from coastal conditions. Requires pruning to promote a compact shape. Broader than it is tall. Height to 2 meters.
- 12 Ziera smithii - Sand-fly Ziera**  
Rounded shrub found growing in our sheltered coastal forests. Small white flowers are produced in spring. The crushed leaves are known to have insect repelling qualities. Semi-shade position in well drained soils preferred. Height to 1.5 meters.

 = Bird attracting  
 = Possum attracting

### Trees & Large Shrubs

- 13 Banksia integrifolia - Coastal Banksia**  
Hardy medium sized tree producing yellow flower spikes January through to June. The flowers are rich in nectar providing food for native animals, particularly birds. Sunny aspect preferred and tolerates a wide variety of soils. May be grown in a pot. (specific care required). Height to 15 meters.
- 14 Eucalyptus robusta - Swamp Mahogany**  
Large tree characterised by dark green leaves and rough bark. Large cream blossoms are produced April through to September. Tolerates heavier clay soils and boggy conditions. Original stands may be seen throughout Dee Why Lagoon. Excellent habitat for native animals, particularly birds and possums. Height 20-30 meters.
- 15 Syzygium paniculatum - Magenta Lilly Pilly**  
Medium sized tree with attractive dense glossy green foliage. Bundles of cream flowers are produced in summer followed by purple-pink berries that are edible, early colonists used the berries as a food source. This plant has an endangered classification although it is widely used in landscaping. Height to 10 meters.
- 16 Cupaniopsis anacardioides - Tuckaroo**  
Extremely hardy small coastal tree with thick glossy green leaves. Small white-green flowers are produced February through to July, followed by orange berries. May be grown in a pot. Height to 10 meters.

### Ground Covers/Climbers

- 17 Hibbertia dentata - Guinea Flower**  
Gentle little twining plant producing large yellow flowers in spring and early summer. Plants can be seen growing beside the walkway to Forty Baskets Beach, Manly. Prefers a sheltered semi-shaded position and does well amongst established plantings.
- 18 Scaevola calendulacea - Dune Fan-Flower**  
Growing on our coastal dunes this trailing ground cover plant produces small blue flowers followed by mauve berries. Tolerates full coastal conditions. Quite hard pruning will promote branching. Full sun and sandy soil preferred.
- 19 Canavalia maritima - Beach Bean**  
Vigorous ground cover or trailing plant, producing edible beans. Pink to mauve coloured flowers appear in summer. Requires a sunny well-drained position. Plants can be found growing on Long Reef Headland.
- 20 Pelargonium australe - Coastal Geranium**  
Vigorous low growing groundcover producing small clusters of pale pink or mauve flowers in summer. Tolerates a wide variety of conditions and aspects. A great plant for stabilising soil and suppressing weeds. Height to 50cm.

Figure 3. Native Plant Guide for the former Manly LGA