

BOODEREE BOTANIC GARDENS COLLECTION POLICY

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1 Booderee Botanic Gardens (BBG)

1.1 Background

Historically the Booderee Botanic Gardens were established by gazettal in 1951 as the Jervis Bay Annex of the Australian National Botanic Gardens (ANBG). The Annex was created to grow frost sensitive plants and plants sourced from all over Australia were cultivated during the period from establishment until the present. Recently with the change of administration from being the Jervis Bay Annex of the ANBG to being part of Booderee National Park, the Gardens are refocussing to become a Regional Botanic Garden. This change presented an opportunity to prepare the BBG Collection Policy, for assessment and approval by the Booderee National Park Joint Board of Management.

The Booderee National Park Management Plan (BNPMP) lists the following aims for the living collection and natural vegetation management within the gardens:

- **To manage in particular a living collection that aids the understanding and appreciation of Aboriginal plant use in south-eastern Australia;**
- **To continue the development of a living collection representative of the flora of the coastal regions of south eastern Australia;**
- **To continue to develop the Gardens as an example of good landscaping and horticultural practice;**
- **To support, where appropriate, recovery programs for threatened flora of the region;**
- **To retain plant communities within the Botanic Gardens site for conservation, education and wildlife habitat;**
- **To retain as much as is possible of the natural vegetation of the site, consistent with the development needs of the collection; and**
- **To retain and manage naturally occurring vegetation to provide a buffer between the planted areas of the Botanic Gardens and the rest of the National Park.**

1.2 Role

Given its location, surrounded by National Park, the Gardens will place protection of the genetic integrity of the Park as a prime consideration (see 3.1) in carrying out the following:

- Assemble, display and interpret a representative collection of Australian plants focussing on south-east coastal flora.
- The Gardens has a strong educational and interpretive role and regularly hosts visits from school groups seeking an indigenous cultural walk and talk. This policy recognises the strong role that BBG has in education and interpretation and the link between the interpretive / educational function and the living collection. The living collection shall support the educational and interpretive role of the Gardens and the Park particularly to aid the understanding and appreciation of Aboriginal plant use in south-eastern Australia.
- Assist with rehabilitation , environmental restoration and landscaping work in Booderee National Park.
- Provide appropriate advice and services to the public, research and similar institutions on Botanic Garden matters.
- Provide a commitment to supporting integrated management in the Jervis Bay area eg sharing research results and monitoring and supporting programs on rehabilitation work.

1.3 Resourcing

As it is now administered as a section of the Park, the BBG is now resourced from within the Booderee National Park budget.

2 Directions of the Living Collection

2.1 Living Collection Development

The living collection will be developed by the BBG Collection officer, in consultation with and assisted by other BBG staff. This policy and the BNPMP will guide the collection development.

Input will be sought from Wreck Bay community representatives and staff of other Botanic Gardens to assist with developing the indigenous usage plant collection at BBG.

2.2 Plant Collection Geographical Area

The geographical area for the BBG Living Collection to represent in the future is: *from Sydney to the Victorian border, between the coast and the top of the escarpment of the Great Dividing Range.*

Existing plants in the Living Collection whose natural range is outside of the defined geographical area for the BBG shall not be repropagated unless there are compelling

reasons for doing so (eg plant is an Aboriginal bush tucker plant used for interpretation purposes). However, these plants from outside the geographical area shall not be removed from the Collection without adequate reason (eg dangerous tree posing Occupational Health & Safety issues). They shall be retained until they die. Plants growing in the Living Collection that have a natural range from within or that extends into the defined geographical area shall be repropagated if necessary (eg where a plant species is represented by less than three specimens).

2.3 Plant Themes

The existing main thematic groups, **Taxonomic, Horticultural, Ecological / Geographical, Conservation** and **Ethnobotanical** will continue to be represented. However, some groups will be given higher emphasis than others, and themes within the groups will to some extent change.

These days the tendency in botanic gardens in general is to move away from displaying plants by grouping them according to taxonomic themes (eg a *Callistemon* species theme). One reason for this is to reduce the spread of insects and fungi between plants, which can be an issue where closely related plants are grouped together. It is generally felt that plants are better displayed in other ways, like presenting them within ecological or geographical groupings. To a large extent BBG will be following this trend by phasing out some taxonomic displays and reducing others. A few new ones will be created.

There will be a higher focus on representing plants within the Ethnobotanical thematic group, especially plants of Aboriginal use. The Ecological / Geographical, Conservation, and Horticultural groups will also rank highly.

Refer to Appendix 4 for map and lists of thematics.

The priorities given to developing thematic groups are listed in order:

Ethnobotanical
Ecological/ Geographical
Conservation
Horticultural
Taxonomic

An outline of themes within the thematic groups can be seen in the following:

ETHNOBOTANICAL

Definition Plants that display aesthetic, scientific, historical, or social values for past, present, and future generations.

Current status There is a collection developed to interpret Aboriginal Plant Use for both traditional and current usage, eg shelter, clothing, baskets, calendar (indicator species), medicinal, bush tucker, tools, and medicines.

There are other plants within the BBG collection that have historical or heritage associations.

Future direction The Aboriginal Plant Use theme will continue to exist, with *high priority* placed on further development taking place.

Medium priority will be given to identification and retention of plants of historical or heritage importance.

ECOLOGICAL / GEOGRAPHICAL

Definition These are collections or displays of plants that grow together in communities defined by environmental conditions (ecological) or from a defined geographic area.

Current status The following occur in BBG:

- Rainforest
- Heath
- Woodland
- Forest
- Wetland

All of the above are found as naturally occurring plant communities within the Gardens. However the natural rainforest has been altered over time with the planting of many cultivated species within it.

Future direction The existing naturally occurring communities - Heath, Woodland and Forest shall continue to exist in their present form. Further more, these communities shall also be represented in cultivated areas of the Living Collections. This will enable the Gardens to better display, interpret, and represent plant species in these communities, whether they are found within Booderee or beyond and increase the knowledge of the horticulture of these plants.

The existing cultivated community, Rainforest, shall be developed further to better represent different rainforest types (eg coastal, temperate, etc.).

Priority for development is as follows:

- Rainforest (in particular littoral rainforest) *High Priority*
- Heath *High Priority*
- Woodland *Medium Priority*
- Forest *Medium Priority*
- Wetland *Low Priority*

CONSERVATION

Definition These are plants that require protection due to their legislative status (listed plants in either NSW or Commonwealth Acts), or because they are locally under threat.

Current status The Living Collection holds a number of listed species, some from the local region and others from further afield.

Future direction Liaison between NSW NPWS and other relevant organisations and the BBG will continue to determine the role that BBG can perform in assisting with the conservation of threatened flora in the region. This may include ex-situ cultivation (***High priority***) of Rare and Endangered plants, or assistance with conservation of plants in-situ (***Medium priority***). This type of plant from outside the region will continue to be grown as a back-up for other collections of these plants.

HORTICULTURAL

Definition In this theme, plants are grown for ornamental or landscaping display purposes. They include cultivars (be they either hybrid or selected forms), as well as those found growing in the wild.

Current status Cultivars dominate this theme, especially those based on *Grevillea* and *Callistemon* species.

Future direction Greater emphasis will be placed on using plants other than cultivars to promote the local native flora in an aesthetically pleasing way. ***High priority***

Cultivars will be considered for use in the Living Collections if related natural plant species do not display effectively. Where cultivars are used, priority shall be given to those based on plant species from the prescribed geographical area. Proposed cultivar introductions will be investigated and monitored to ascertain whether they are plant genetic polluters (see 3.1). ***Medium priority***

TAXONOMIC

Definition These may be plant collections grouped to demonstrate features of plant classification and or evolution.

Current status The following taxonomic collections, all family based, exist in the Booderee collection:

- *Arecaceae*
- *Casuarinaceae*
- *Mimosaceae*
- *Myrtaceae*
- *Proteaceae*
- *Rutaceae*

Some of the naturally occurring Cryptogams (lower plants – including fungi, mosses, algae and lichens) have been labelled in the BBG.

Future direction The existing taxonomic collections will be handled as follows:

- *Arecaceae*: This family, the palms, is displayed in the rainforest and will continue to be there. But rather than existing as a taxonomic theme it will be incorporated into the ecological theme, the Rainforest.
- *Casuarinaceae*: This theme will continue to be displayed on what is known as the Casuarina Lawn.
- *Mimosaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Proteaceae*, and *Rutaceae* will all be phased out as taxonomic themes. Plants within these families will still be displayed but will be included under other themes.

Taxonomic groupings will be developed to include and retain following themes of plants:

- Ferns *Medium priority*
- Gymnosperms (cycads and conifers) *Medium priority*
- Monocotyledons (eg orchids, palms, grasses, sedges) *Medium priority*
- *Casuarinaceae* (she-oaks) *Low priority*
- Cryptogams (lower plants) *Medium priority*

3 Managing the Living Collection

3.1 Plant polluters

The Gardens shall follow best practise in preventing plants from polluting the surrounding natural vegetation of the Park. Of concern are plants that escape from the Living Collection as seeds or rhizomes (eg Kangaroo Paw) and colonise the surrounding vegetation as weeds. Another concern is plants in the Living Collection that cross-pollinate with (genetically pollute) naturally occurring plants to form hybrids, or different forms. The source of this type of pollution can be cultivars as well as native species.

Plants that are known to become weeds or genetic polluters shall not be brought into the Collection. Such plants already existing in the Collection shall be removed.

Monitoring of the surrounding native vegetation shall be carried out on a regular basis. Where weeds or genetically modified plants originating from the Living Collection are found, action must be taken to remove the source as well as the progeny.

3.2 Horticultural maintenance

The BBG Living Collection shall be maintained in accordance with the BNPMP and BBG implementation and operational plans. Best practice horticultural standards shall be used to maintain the Living Collection.

Precautionary action must be taken in order to prevent weeds, pests, pathogens, and diseases entering or spreading in the Gardens. This applies to importing plants, soils, potting mixes, mulches, and other materials, and when carrying out horticultural work within the Gardens. Risk management of pathogens from imported materials shall be applied.

Propagation, from within the Collection as well as from outside, other than by transplantation is preferable. This is to minimize the spread of soil borne weeds, pests, pathogens, and diseases. The Collection shall be monitored for weeds, pests and pathogens. Best practice horticultural standards shall be applied when dealing with these.

Grazing by mammals of plants within the collection shall be minimised by caging individual plants, fencing off garden beds, or applying other sound measures.

3.3 Plant Records

To maintain the scientific integrity of the Gardens, records of plants in the living collection shall be kept and updated on the Living Collection's database when plants

- are brought into the Collection (see 4.0 Acquisition)
- are planted in the Collection
- die or otherwise leave the Collection
- are stocktaken (see 3.4 Stocktaking Tagging and Labelling)

3.4 Stocktaking Tagging and Labelling

Stocktakes of the Living Collection will take place in order to have up to date information on the Collection. This will assist in ascertaining the need for acquiring new taxa, and for propagating from within the existing Collection. The stocktake data is also essential in providing the public and the scientific world with accurate information.

Individual stocktakes covering the entire Collection shall be completed within a three-year period.

Refer to Appendix 2 for guidelines on Stocktaking Labelling and Tagging.

4 Acquisition

4.1 Plants and Plant Material

The plants that are collected for inclusion in the BBG Living Collection shall conform to the requirements of this collection policy.

Plants and plant material may be acquired by collecting in the field, exchanged with or received from other botanic gardens, purchased through reputable nurseries or received as donations from reputable sources.

Appendix 3 contains the plant acquisition guidelines.

5 Access

5.1 Access to the Gardens

The BBG is a public place and viewing of the Living Plant Collection is available to members of the public during the hours of opening. (From 8.00 am to 4.00 pm Monday to Friday and from 10.00am to 5.00 pm on weekends and public holidays). Public access to the Nursery facilities is not normally permitted but may occur by arrangement. Public access to the Herbarium is also by arrangement with BBG staff. The use of the Living Collection by the general public in accordance with the BNPMP is encouraged.

The normal mode of access is by pedestrian traffic. Vehicles driven by the public may be permitted to enter the Gardens in exceptional circumstances (eg elderly or disabled persons). A network of paths has been developed and is being upgraded to provide improved access. The Gardens are promoted through the Booderee Visitor Centre, the website, and the Booderee National Park and Botanic Gardens brochures.

5.2 Access to Plant Material

Research on plants or plant material held in the Living Collection may occur and a research permit is required in accordance with the BNPMP and the EPBC Act and Regulations. The Commonwealth is drafting additions to the Regulations on Access to Biological Resources in Commonwealth Areas and when these come into force, this aspect may need to be reviewed by the Board of Management and this component updated.

5.3 Deaccession of Plant Material

Notwithstanding 2.2 above, plants which are surplus or sourced from outside of the geographic range for the BBG, shall be offered to other Botanic Gardens.

6 Policy Review

It is recommended that the BBG Collection Policy be reviewed and updated in line with the next BNPMP.

Appendix 1

Natural Area Management

The Booderee Botanic Gardens comprises an area of some 78 hectares. Of this area, approximately 70% is either remnant natural vegetation or Lake Mackenzie and its shoreline. Lake Mackenzie is subject to fluctuations in level of several metres in an average year (more in high rainfall years) and the area near its edge is deemed unsuitable for cultivation of plants. A belt of natural vegetation has colonised the eastern side of the lake between the lawn and the lake edge, since the retreat of water from the maximum level reached in 1976. This vegetation also contains volunteers from the living collection eg *Anigozanthos spp*, *Calothamnus quadrifidus*, *Hakea suaveolens*, and *Melaleuca quinquenervia*. This patch of vegetation should be monitored for weed invasion and non-indigenous volunteers controlled.

The BNPMP contains the following relevant prescriptions:

6.1.13 The naturally occurring plant communities of the site will be retained and managed for their landscape value and to provide a buffer between the surrounding National Park and cultivated areas of the Gardens.

6.3.1 All activities within the lake catchment area will be managed and monitored to ensure the water quality and lake ecology is protected.

6.3.3 Use of chemical pesticides and inorganic fertilisers will be minimised.

It is not intended to develop the BBG site for the cultivation of the plant collection west of the freshwater spring gully at the south eastern corner of Lake Mackenzie. The boundaries for current development of the living collection are shown on the map in Appendix 4.

The natural areas outside of and adjacent to the living collection should be monitored for plant invasion from within the living collection. Plant specimens found to be volunteering or colonising outside the core Living Collection area shall be removed and for any species displaying aggressive colonising behaviour, serious consideration shall be given to removing the taxa from the collection (*eg Cordyline stricta*, *Tasmannia insipida*). For further information on weed control refer to the BBG weed manual.

The walking tracks through the natural areas (in particular the Heath trail) will have interpretive signs installed along them. Infrastructure along the nature trails such as shelters, seating and signs will be upgraded and / or maintained as resources permit.

Fire Management

Fire management in the BBG is part of the broader fire management for BNP. The natural areas on the western and eastern sides of the BBG site remain largely intact and undisturbed apart from the established walking tracks (nature trails) and the entry road. The area of heath on the eastern side of the site is managed in accordance with the Booderee National Park fire management program which recommends that approximately 2 hectares of the Gardens heath be burnt each year between 2000 – 2005. To date three control burns have occurred in 2000, 2002 and 2003. The total area of unburnt heath remaining after 2003 is approximately 2.0 hectares. It is intended to continue small patch burning in the remaining unburnt heath areas in the next few years. It is intended to install a smaller (80mm) ring main with sprinklers around the boundary track surrounding the rainforest perimeter to provide improved fire defence for the Living Collection.

Appendix 2

Stocktaking

Once a stocktake is completed a new stocktake will commence, ensuring that all plants in the Living Collection are accounted for in a continuous cycle.

Plants to be included in the Living Collection stocktake are the cultivated plants as well as selected naturally occurring plants growing within the boundaries of the Living Collection.

Stocktakes will be documented on hard copies for future reference, one document for each garden bed, and will include a map as well as a plant list. To complement the hard copy, plant list data resulting from the stocktakes will be updated on the living collections database, currently the IBIS database maintained by the ANBG. Additionally, map data may in the future be stored and updated on a GIS database.

Plant Tagging

To ensure the integrity of the Living Collection, plants are permanently tagged. A tag must carry the accession number of the plant to which it is tied, and preferably display the taxon (scientific name) as well. The location (garden bed number) of the plant must also be displayed. Tags are tied to the plants if possible, or placed at the base of plants such as trees, grasses, ferns, etc. where branches are inaccessible or nonexistent. Plants with tags missing will be retagged. Tags sitting at, or below ground level will be repositioned to hang freely on the plant well clear of the ground where possible.

Plant Labelling

At the time of stocktaking consideration shall be given to whether plant labels are to be ordered and placed in front of selected plants. Labels display the scientific name (and sometimes the family and common name) of plants and are generally placed to inform the visiting public. Labels shall generally only be placed on plants in good health and close enough to paths or on lawns where they can easily be read. In some cases further information will be placed on the label to interpret the plant in some way.

Appendix 3

Plant Acquisition Guidelines

- Acquisition of all plant material must be supported by relevant collecting details and herbarium specimens (see below) relating to each individual acquisition. Collecting details will be gathered at the time of acquisition, initially noted in the standard Australian National Herbarium Field Note Book and subsequently entered on the Australian National Herbarium Specimen Information Register database. Following entry of data on the ANHSIR database, relevant live plant data (e.g. location, date of propagation, number of plants) will be entered on the Living Collection database (the Integrated Botanical Information Database). IBIS is the current subsidiary database to the ANHSIR database.
- At the time of acquisition plant material will be tagged with at least the collector's initials and field number, and ideally with the taxon as well. At the time of planting into the Living Collection, plants will be permanently tagged with an accession number which is derived from the IBIS dataset linking individual plants and data. Currently the destined plant location is included on the tag but may in the future be replaced with a unique identifier linked to the accession number. The location/unique identifier will be registered on IBIS. Preferably taxon data and other relevant data will be included on the tags too.
- Appropriate plant specimens representing the live material will be collected for herbarium specimens. One herbarium specimen is to be lodged with the Australian National Herbarium for permanent reference and for positive identification. A duplicate reference specimen will be retained for storage in the Booderee Reference Herbarium.
- Plants and plant material acquired by propagating from registered plants from within the Living Collection need registration on the IBIS database only, ensuring the parent plant is linked with the progeny. There is no need to gather data in the field book, enter data on the ANHSIR database, or to collect and lodge herbarium specimens. Tagging as prescribed above still needs to take place, the only difference being on the initial tag. Instead of including the collector's initials and number, the parent's accession number is to be included. A new accession number shall also be allocated at this stage.
- The following categories of plants shall not be acquired:
 1. Plants that are listed noxious weeds
 2. Known environmental or agricultural weeds
 3. Plants which contravene CITES (convention on international trade in endangered species)

Appendix 4

Thematic Map and Lists

Figure 1 – Plant Themes at Booderee Botanic Gardens

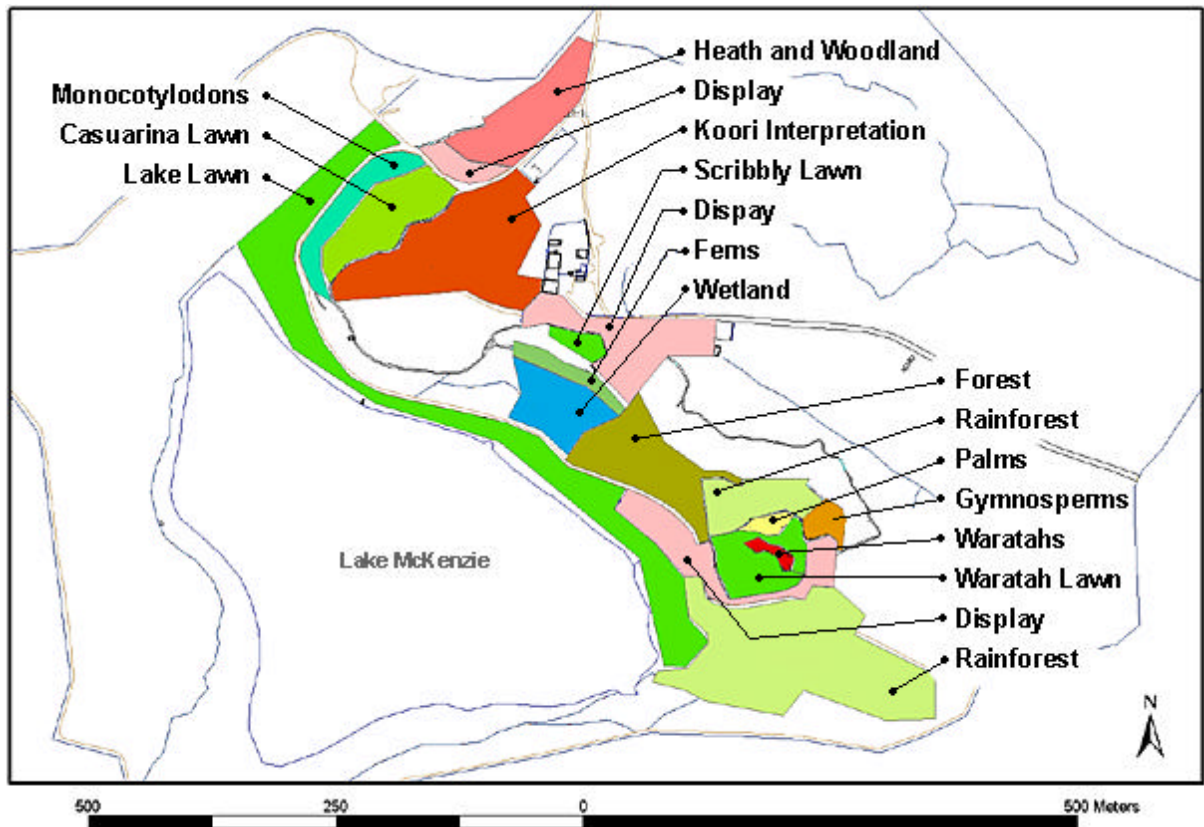


Table 1 - List of Plant Themes in Booderee Botanical Garden

SECTION	ANBG Theme 1993	Theme 2003	Sub-themes 2003
j001	Screen Planting (Callistemon cultivars)	Ethnobotanical	Koori interpretive plantings
j002	Screen Planting	Horticultural	Horticultural display (Screen)
j003	Mixed (around shelter shed, scented plants)	Horticultural	Horticultural display, Lawn, & Ferns
j004	Screen Planting	Horticultural	Horticultural display (Screen)
j005	Mixed (Myrta, Prote, Rutac)	Horticultural	Horticultural display
j006	Natural vegetation		Natural vegetation
j007	Natural vegetation		Natural vegetation
j008	Natural vegetation		Natural vegetation
j009	Ferns and Cryptogams	Ecological / Geographical	Sclerophyll Forest
j010	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)
j011	Ferns and Cryptogams	Ecological / Geographical	Sclerophyll Forest
j012	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)
j013	Mixed (mainly Rutac)	Ecological / Geographical	Sclerophyll Forest
j014	Mixed (mainly Rutac)	Ecological / Geographical	Sclerophyll Forest
j015	Screen Planting (mainly Myrta)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)
j016	Mixed	Ecological / Geographical	Sclerophyll Forest
j017	Proteaceae (<i>Grevillea</i> & some <i>Letpospermums</i>)	Ecological / Geographical	Sclerophyll Forest
j018	Mixed	Ecological / Geographical	Sclerophyll Forest
j019	Screen (windbreak)	Ecological / Geographical	Sclerophyll Forest
j020	Screen (windbreak)	Ecological / Geographical	Sclerophyll Forest
j021	Screen (windbreak)	Ecological / Geographical	Sclerophyll Forest
j022	Myrtaceae (edge of local rainforest, can be wet site)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)
j023	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)
j024	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)
j025	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)	Taxonomic	GYMNOSPERMS (Cycads)

SECTION	ANBG Theme 1993	Theme 2003	Sub-themes 2003
j026	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest (Local/Littoral)
j027	Dry Climate Shrubs)	Taxonomic	GYMNOSPERMS (Callitris)
j028	Dry Climate Shrubs)	Taxonomic	GYMNOSPERMS (Callitris)
j029		Taxonomic	GYMNOSPERMS (Cycads)
j030	Dry Climate Shrubs)	Horticultural	Horticultural display
j031	Asteraceae (also <i>Carpobrotus</i>)	Horticultural	Horticultural display
j032	Natural vegetation (Cryptogams, Lithophytes)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j033	Rainforest (Northern Queensland)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j034	Mixed (incl some rainforest species)		Unmaintained
j035	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j036	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j037		Horticultural	Horticultural display (wet site)
j038	Mixed (Palms)	Horticultural	Horticultural display
j039	Palms and Specimen Trees	Lawn	Lawn with Specimen Trees
j040	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j040	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j040	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j040	Arecaceae (general)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest (Arecaceae & general)
j041	Endangered plants (Rainforest)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j041	Rainforest (Wet site)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j042	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j043	Rainforest (incl some Pandanus out of place)		Merge with j41a & j42
j044	Rainforest (Mixed)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j045	Rainforest (NSW)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j046	Rainforest (some NNC)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j047	Rainforest		Merge with j45
j048	Rainforest (NNC)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j049	Rainforest (more open site)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest

SECTION	ANBG Theme 1993	Theme 2003	Sub-themes 2003
j050	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j051	Rainforest (Large area of natural <i>Sticherus</i>)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest (Large area of natural <i>Sticherus</i>)
j052	Rainforest (QLD)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j053	Rainforest (Depauperate RF)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j054	Rainforest (Brigalow)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j055	Rainforest (Depauperate RF)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j056	Rainforest (QLD)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j057	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j058	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j059	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j060	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j061	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j062	Rainforest		Does not exist
j063	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j064	Mixed (can be very wet site)	Horticultural	Horticultural display
j065	Mixed (Cultivars)	Horticultural	Horticultural display
j067	Picnic Area	Horticultural	Horticultural windbreak & Lawn
j068	Lake Lawn	Lawn	Lake Lawn
j069	Lake Lawn (Plantings along drainage lines)	Lawn	Lake Lawn
j070	Lake Lawn	Lawn	Lake Lawn
j071	Lake Lawn	Lawn	Lake Lawn
j072	Lake Lawn	Lawn	Lake Lawn
j073	Lake Lawn	Lawn	Lake Lawn
j074	Lake Lawn	Lawn	Lake Lawn
j075	Lake Lawn	Lawn	Lake Lawn
j076	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Does not exist
j077	Ferns	Ecological / Geographical	Wetland
j078	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Does not exist

SECTION	ANBG Theme 1993	Theme 2003	Sub-themes 2003
j079	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Does not exist
j080	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Unmaintained
j081	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Does not exist
j083	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Does not exist
j084	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Does not exist
j086	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Does not exist
j087	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Does not exist
j088	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Does not exist
j089	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Does not exist
j090	Unmaintained (but with some plantings)		Does not exist
j091	Natural Vegetation		Natural Vegetation
j092	Mixed (hot site)	Taxonomic	MONOCOTS
j093	Mixed (<i>Wikstroemia australis</i>)	Taxonomic	MONOCOTS
j094	Mimosaceae (<i>Acacia</i>)	Taxonomic	MONOCOTS
j095	Mixed (<i>Casuarina</i> and RF species / windbreak)	Taxonomic	Lawn (<i>Casuarina</i> & specimen trees)
j096	Cycads	Ethnobotanical	Koori interpretive plantings
j097	Natural Vegetation		Natural Vegetation
j098	Cycads		Natural Vegetation
j099	Natural Vegetation		Natural Vegetation
j100	Mixed (<i>Acacia</i> on western side)	Ethnobotanical	Koori interpretive plantings
j101	Mixed (mostly <i>Acacia</i>) & heath	Ethnobotanical	Koori interpretive plantings
j102	Cyperaceae / Restionaceae (general) & heath Endangered plants (dryland)	Ethnobotanical	Koori interpretive plantings
j103	Specimen Trees	Lawn	Specimen Trees
j104	Specimen Trees	Lawn	Specimen Trees
j105	Specimen Trees	Lawn	Specimen Trees
j106	Screen Planting		Merge with j107
j107	Screen Planting		Unmaintained (Screen Planting)

SECTION	ANBG Theme 1993	Theme 2003	Sub-themes 2003
j108	Screen Planting		Merge with j107
j109	Screen Planting		Merge with j107
j110	Myrtaceae (general)	Ecological / Geographical	Heath & Woodland & Display on road edge
j111	Myrtaceae (general)	Ecological / Geographical	Heath & Woodland
j112	Myrtaceae (general)	Ecological / Geographical	Heath & Woodland & Display on road edge
j113	Proteaceae (general)	Ecological / Geographical	Heath & Woodland
j114	Proteaceae (general)	Ecological / Geographical	Heath & Woodland
j115	Proteaceae (general)	Ecological / Geographical	Heath & Woodland
j116	Proteaceae (general)	Ecological / Geographical	Heath & Woodland
j118			Dump and bulk storage
j119	Screen Planting (mainly Myrtaceae & Proteaceae)	Ecological / Geographical	Heath & Woodland
j120	Proteaceae (general)	Ecological / Geographical	Heath & Woodland
j122	Trial Plots		Dump and bulk storage
j124	Rainforest	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j125	Rainforest (undeveloped)		Does not exist
j126	Rainforest (undeveloped)	Ecological / Geographical	Rainforest
j127	Undeveloped		Does not exist
j128	Undeveloped		Does not exist
j129	Undeveloped		Does not exist
j130	Entrance Planting	Horticultural	Horticultural Entrance Planting (Booderee plants only)

Note: Plants in the Taxonomic and Ethnobotanical themes will not be limited to the sections as outlined above, but will also be represented in and be part of Horticultural and Ecological themes throughout.