Flora and Vegetation Values

Appendix 3

Contents

1.0 Flora Values

The flora present at the Lake Claremont is closely associated with its geology and position within the landscape as a brackish coastal wetland at the intersection of Spearwood and Quindalup Dune Systems on the western edge of the Swan Coastal Plain and the historical land use of the area. In turn, the vegetation present at the site influences the fauna species that utilise the Lake Claremont site.

2.0 Vegetation Complex

One vegetation complex exists within the site boundary, the 'Karrakatta Complex - Central and South'. It is described by Heddle, Lonergan, and Havel (1980) as being located in areas of the Swan Coastal Plain characterised by cooler and moister conditions. Vegetation types are predominantly *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart), *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah), and *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) open forests, containing *Banksia attenuata, Banksia menziesii, Banksia grandis, Allocasuarina fraseriana, Jacksonia furcellata, Acacia saligna, Calothamnus quadrifidus* and *Hibbertia* spp. (Heddle *et al*.1980). The pre-European extent of this vegetation complex remaining is:

- 23.5% within the Swan Coastal Plain
- 0.4% within the Town of Claremont (Government of Western Australia, 2019)

3.0 Vegetation Type

The vegetation type was determined using the structural classes described in *Bush Forever Volume 2* (Government of Western Australia, 2000), and records dominant upper, middle and under-story species. A description of the various structural classes is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Vegetation structural classes

Life Form/Height Class	**Canopy Percentage Cover**			
	100 – 70%	**70 – 30%**	**30 – 10%**	**10 – 2 %**
Trees over 30 m	Tall closed forest	Tall open forest	Tall woodland	Tall open woodland
Trees 10 – 30 m	Closed forest	Open forest	Woodland	Open woodland
Trees under 10 m	Low closed forest	Low open forest	Low woodland	Low open woodland
Tree Mallee	Closed tree mallee	Tree mallee	Open tree mallee	Very open tree mallee
Shrub Mallee	Closed shrub mallee	Shrub mallee	Open shrub mallee	Very open shrub mallee
Shrubs over 2 m	Closed tall scrub	Tall open scrub	Tall shrubland	Tall open shrubland
Shrubs 1 – 2 m	Closed heath	Open heath	Shrubland	Open shrubland
Shrubs under 1 m	Closed low heath	Open low heath	Low shrubland	Low open shrubland
Grasses	Closed grassland	Grassland	Open grassland	Very open grassland
Herbs	Closed herbland	Herbland	Open herbland	Very open herbland
Sedges	Closed sedgeland	Sedgeland	Open sedgeland	Very open sedgeland

Source: Government of Western Australia, 2000

A total of five vegetation types were identified within the 12 quadrats set out within the Lake Claremont survey site. The location of the quadrats and vegetation types are shown in Figure 6, and a description of each vegetation type is provided in Table 2. The original quadrat data is provided in Supplementary Information Part B.

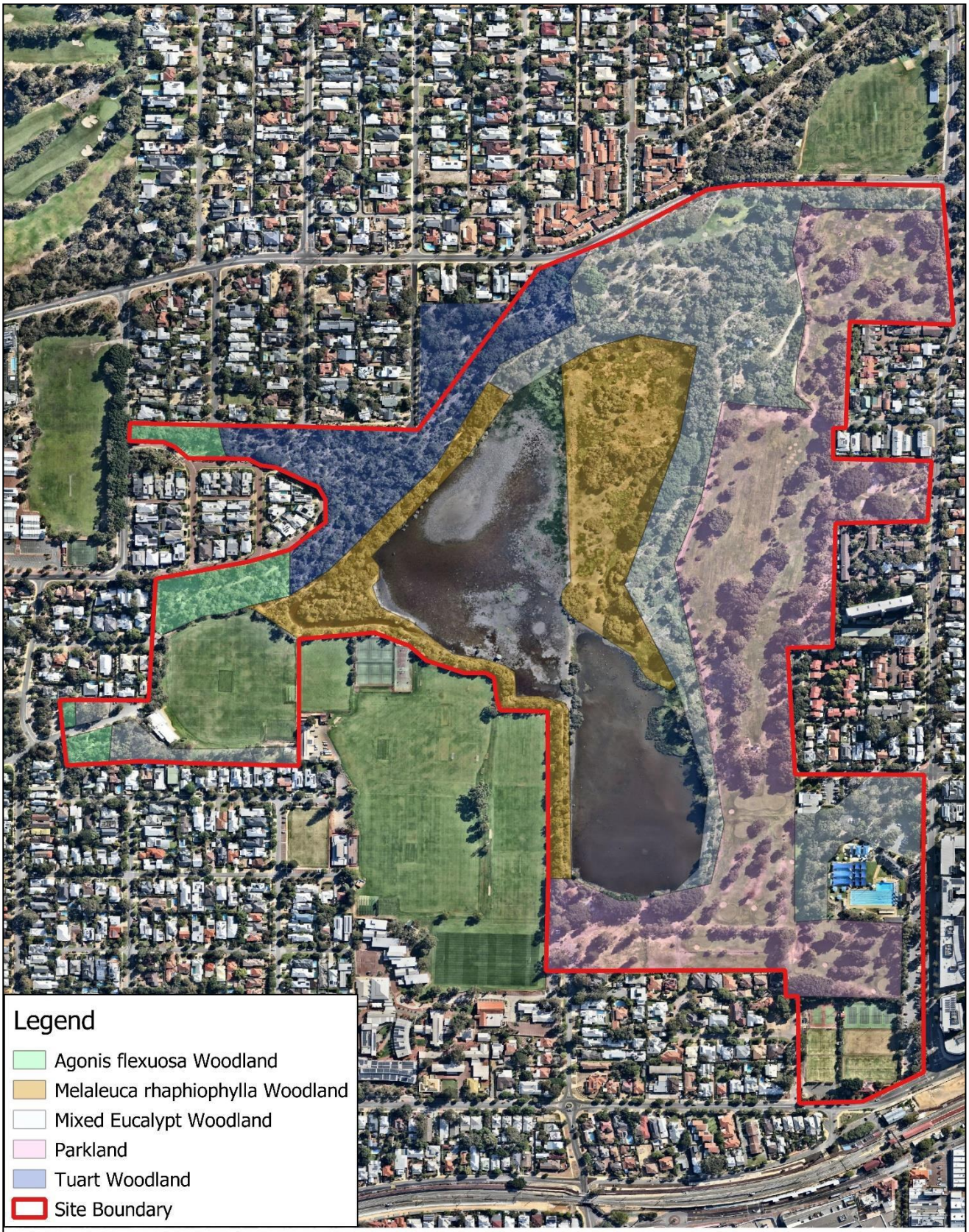


Figure 6:
Vegetation Types
Lake Claremont, Claremont

Table 2: Vegetation types within the site

Vegetation Type	Description	Photograph
Agonis flexuosa Woodland	An open woodland of *Agonis flexuosa* over mixed shrubland of *Guichenotia macrantha* and *Rhagodia baccata.*	
Tuart Woodland	An open woodland of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart), *Agonis flexuosa* and *Acacia rostellifera* over *Rhagodia baccata* and *Scaevola crassifolia.*	
Mixed Eucalypt Woodland	An open woodland of mixed *Eucalyptus* sp. over a mixed herb and shrubland.	
Melaleuca rhaphiophylla Woodland	An open woodland of *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* over mixed shrubland and sedgeland.	
Parkland	Open parkland dominated by introduced trees and shrubs	

4.0 Vegetation Condition

Vegetation condition was assessed using the rating scale attributed to Keighery in *Technical Guidance-Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016). Table 2 provides a description of the rating scale.

Table 2: Vegetation condition ratings

Category		Description
1	Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance or damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
2	Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species. Damage to trees caused by fire, the presence of non-aggressive weeds and occasional vehicle tracks.
3	Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.
4	Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback, and grazing.
5	Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback, and grazing.
6	Completely Degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact, and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'Parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Vegetation condition on site ranged from Completely Degraded to Very Good (Table 3 and Figure 7).

Table 3: Vegetation condition within the survey site

Vegetation Condition	Pristine	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Degraded	Completely Degraded	Total
Area (ha)	0	0	12.71	11.52	0.84	0.41	25.48
Area (%)	0	0	49.88	45.21	3.3	1.61	100

Figure 7:
Vegetation Condition
Lake Claremont, Claremont

Client: Town of Claremont
Date: June, 2022
Created by: J. McKercher
Image Source: Nearmap 2022
Datum: GDA 94

5.0 Conservation Significant Flora

A desktop survey of online databases indicated the potential for a total of 57 conservation significant species to occur within 10 km of the survey area (Table 6). Nature Map indicated 45 conservation significant flora species listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA), as potentially occurring within 10 km radius of the site (Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, 2022d). A review of the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) (Department of Agriculture, Water, and the Environment, 2022) indicated 13 significant flora species listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) as potentially occurring within a 10 km radius of the site (Appendix 3). A review of the DBCA databases identified the potential for 41 significant species potentially occurring within 10 km radius of the site (2022e).

Of the conservation significant species potentially found in the area, it was determined that the site conditions (soil type, drainage, location) may be suitable for 16 (highlighted green) of these species (Table 3). Conservation code descriptions are provided in Supplementary Information Part A.

Table 3: Threatened and Priority flora species listed by NatureMap, PMST and DBCA

Species Name	Cons Code	PMST	Nature Map	DBCA
Acacia benthamii	P2		X	X
Acacia denticulosa	T		X	X
Acacia horridula	P3		X	X
Adiantum capillus-veneris	P2		X	X
Andersonia gracilis	EN	X		
Angianthus micropodioides	P3		X	X
Anigozanthos viridis subsp. *terraspectans*	VU	X		
Austrostipa mundula	P3		X	X
Baeckea sp. *Limestone* (N. Gibson & M.N. Lyons 1425)	P1		X	X
Beyeria cinerea subsp. *cinerea*	P3		X	X
Bossiaea modesta	P2		X	X
Byblis gigantea	P3		X	X
Caladenia huegelii	EN	X	X	X
Calectasia grandiflora	P2		X	X
Calothamnus graniticus subsp. *leptophyllus*	P4		X	X

Species Name	Cons Code	PMST	Nature Map	DBCA
Calothamnus macrocarpus	P2		X	X
Chamelaucium floriferum subsp. *diffusum*	P2		X	X
Conospermum undulatum	VU	X		
Conostylis bracteata	P3		X	X
Dampiera triloba	P3		X	X
Dicrastylis micrantha	P3		X	X
Dillwynia dillwynioides	P3		X	X
Diuris drummondii	VU	X		
Diuris micrantha	VU	X		
Diuris purdiei	EN	X		
Dodonaea hackettiana	P4		X	X
Drakaea elastica	EN	X		
Drakaea micrantha	VU	X		
Eleocharis keigheryi	VU	X		
Eucalyptus x mundijongensis	P1		X	X
Eucalyptus educta	P2		X	X
Fabronia hampeana	P2		X	X
Grevillea curviloba (syn. Grevillea curviloba subsp. incurva)	T		X	
Grevillea ornithopoda (syn. Grevillea manglesii subsp. Ornithopoda)	P2		X	
Grevillea thelemanniana	T		X	X
Hibbertia leptotheca	P3		X	X
Hydrocotyle lemnoides	P4		X	X
Hypolaena robusta	P4		X	X
Jacksonia sericea	P4		X	X
Lasiopetalum glutinosum subsp. *glutinosum*	P3		X	X
Lasiopetalum membranaceum	P3		X	X
Lepidium pseudohyssopifolium	P1		X	X
Macarthuria keigheryi	EN	X		
Melaleuca viminalis	P2		X	X
Picris compacta	X		X	X
Pimelea calcicola	P3		X	X
Poranthera moorokatta	P2		X	X

Species Name	Cons Code	PMST	Nature Map	DBCA
Schoenus capillifolius	P3		X	X
Stylidium maritimum	P3		X	X
Stylidium paludicola	P3		X	X
Stylidium striatum	P4		X	
Synaphea sp. Fairbridge Farm	CR	X		
Thelymitra stellata	EN	X		
Thelymitra variegata	P2		X	X
Typhonium peltandroides	P1		X	X
Verticordia lindleyi subsp*. lindleyi*	P4		X	X
Verticordia venusta	P3		X	

6.0 Threatened and Priority Communities

During the survey it was determined that one threatened ecological community (TEC) was likely to be represented in the survey site, the Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain. The listing advice, Tuart *(Eucalyptus gomphocephala)* woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (Table 4) shows that Lake Claremont's Tuart Woodland is considered to be a medium sized patch (more than 0.5 ha but less than 5 ha) with a very condition of understory and therefore classified as part of the Tuart Woodlands TEC (Table 4).

Table 4: Key Diagnostic Criteria for Lake Claremont

Key Diagnostic Characteristics	Meets/Doesn't Meet	Lake Claremont Specifics
Occurs in the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion, Western Australia	Meets Diagnostic Characteristics	Lake Claremont does occur in the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion
Primarily occurs on the Spearwood and Quindalup dune systems but can also occur on the Bassendean dunes and Pinjarra Plain. It can occur on the banks of rivers and wetlands.	Meets Diagnostic Characteristics	Lake Claremont is a classed as wetland and occurs within the 'Karrakatta Complex'
The presence of at least two living, established (≥15 cm diameter at breast height (DBH)) Tuart trees within the upper canopy, with a gap of ≤60m between the canopy edges of adjacent Tuart trees	Meets Diagnostic Characteristics	More than two in good health were recorded in Lake Claremont

Other tree species may be present in the canopy, these can include *Agonis flexuosa, Banksia grandis, Banksia attenuata, Eucalyptus marginata* and less commonly *Corymbia calophylla, Banksia menziesii* and *Banksia prionotes*	Meets Diagnostic Characteristics	*Agonis flexuosa, Banksia attenuata, Corymbia calophylla, Banksia menziesii* and *Banksia prionotes* occur within the Lake Claremont-Tuart Woodland Vegetation Type
The presence of an under-storey of native species, often modified by disturbance	Meets Diagnostic Characteristics	A large presence of understorey native species are present through Lake Claremont. Average cover of native understorey species was 89.95%
A patch size of at least 0.5 ha	Meets Diagnostic Characteristics	Patch is greater than 0.5 but less than 5 ha

Statistical analysis of the quadrat data collected was undertaken to confirm if the site is part of a TEC. Comparison of the quadrat data from Lake Claremont (2022) was compared against Gibson *et al.* data (1994) associated with Tuart Woodland community types 30b (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala* and/or *Agonis flexuosa* woodlands), 25 (Southern *Eucalyptus gomphocephala- Agonis flexuosa* woodlands) and 24 (Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands). The quadrat data showed the most similarity with COOL 03 in which directly relates with community type 24, Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands. However, the similarity was still considered low, at only 15%. Statistical analysis of Lake Claremont shows low similarity with Tuart Woodland community types; however, Lake Claremont meets all key diagnostic characteristics and overall is determined to be a threatened ecological community.

7.0 Flora Species

A total of 224 flora species (taxa) were recorded from 62 families during the field survey, including 104 introduced (weeds), 11 dubious/planted species and 109 native species. Examples of native flora species are shown in Figure 1 and weed species in Figure 2. A complete flora species list is provided in Supplementary Information Part C.

7.1 Native Species

Atriplex cinerea
(Grey Saltbush)

Banksia prionotes
(Acorn Banksia)

Hakea lissocarpha
(Honey Bush)

Hakea prostrata
(Harsh Hakea)

Rhagodia baccata
(Berry Saltbush)

Bossiaea eriocarpa
(Common Brown Pea)

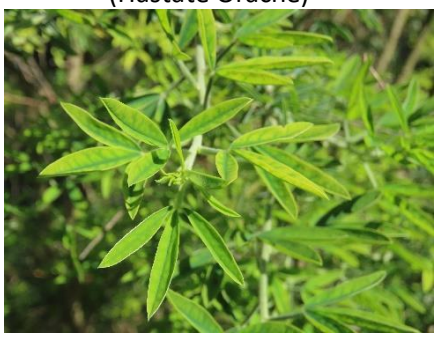
Figure 1: Examples of native flora species recorded

7.2 Weed Species

**Atriplex prostrata*
(Hastate Orache)

**Lantana camara*
(Lantana)

**Carpobrotus edulis*
(Hottentot Fig)



**Chamaecytisus palmensis*
(Tagasaste)

**Phoenix dactylifera*
(Date Palm)

**Solanum nigrum*
(Black Berry Nightshade)

Figure 2: Examples of introduced flora species recorded

Recommendations

- Maintain and enhance the condition of native vegetation and flora in the lake, remnant bushland and rehabilitated nature space through mulching, pruning and weeding.
- Ensure conservation, restoration and revegetation activities are consistent with the elements the former Lake Claremont Parkland: Concept Plan and 2010 Lake Claremont Management Plan.
- Minimise the presence of herbaceous weeds and exotic grasses through targeted chemical and manual weed control activities.
- Manage the avenue of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) via large tree inspections and conducting recommended pruning works.
- Progressively reduce the presence of exotic trees/woody weeds in the nature space and replace with local native species via chemical and manual control.
- Maintain habitat that supports the presence of fungi species in nature spaces.
- Limit impacts associated with plant pathogens such as Phytophthora or Dieback disease.
- Limit impacts associated with feral animals via suitable control methods for dogs cats, foxes and rabbits.

Figure 5:
Flora Quadrats Locations and WoNS/Declared Pest
Lake Claremont, Claremont

8.0 Flora Management

There has been significant improvement in both the cover and condition of native flora in the lakebed, remnant bushland and wetland buffer due to the conservation and revegetation activities implemented under the previous Lake Claremont management plans. Most of the nature space in the northern section is in very good condition. The following recommendations will enhance the existing high standard of flora and fungi management:

Recommendations:

- Continue the weekly inspection of remnant bushland and revegetation sites to monitor the presence of weeds and other degrading processes.
- Consider direct seeding for tertiary plant establishment within the remnant bushland and revegetation zone.
- Undertake vegetation surveys at five yearly intervals to document longitudinal change, including changes in species present, vegetation type and condition.
- Assess the Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) at the southern end and add to TOC Local Government significant trees register to acknowledge their cultural value.
- Add these trees to annual program of Significant Trees Inspections, arrange a preliminary inspection by a consultant arborist and perform recommended work (if required).
- Be on the look out for potential diseases that could affect the vegetation at Lake Claremont, such as Dieback Disease (*Phytophthera species*) and Marri Canker (*Quambalaria species*). Discuss management options with Town of Claremont staff.

9.0 Regeneration and Revegetation

While revegetation activities at Lake Claremont are complete and have been very successful, there will be a need at various times in the future for further works to be carried out. Filling in gaps in degraded or sparsely vegetated areas will ensure adequate soil coverage and species biodiversity.

Recommendations:

- Continue to aim for maximum species diversity within nominated vegetation type/zones.
- Broaden the species selection for conservation and revegetation planting to include difficult to grow species, such as *Banksia attenuata, Banksia menziesii* and understorey shrubs, to increase species diversity and restore the natural vegetation structure in nature spaces.
- Source materials from NIASA-accredited nurseries/suppliers to minimise the potential for introducing disease or other plant pathogens into the nature space.
- While some authorities promote the use of local provenance seed for revegetation activities, the restricted area of the remnant bushland and restoration plantings that have been conducted mean that seed collection from within Lake Claremont is not a pre-requisite and seed collected

10.0 Weed Management

Weed management will be an ongoing requirement at Lake Claremont, as is common in bushland and wetland nature spaces within the Perth metropolitan area. The following recommendations will enhance weed management. (If a flora species is unable to be identified it is recommended to leave it in place until it gets to a size that it can be determined if it is a weed or not.)

Recommendations:

- Continue to manage weeds as per the LCAC Weed Control Matrix and this management plan. This involves Town of Claremont Contractors, Friends of Lake Claremont Volunteers and contractors undertaking chemical and manual weed control methods.
- Ensure implementation and techniques of weed control are appropriate to the nature and scale of the infestation.
- By mutual agreement of LCAC, TOC and FOLC, perform weed mapping as required (including a density rating) to assist with prioritising treatment.
- Liaise with managers from Scotch College to monitor the garden waste stockpile from western fence line to minimise the introduction and spread of weeds from this area.
- Encourage and support the efforts of FOLC and other volunteers in hand weeding activities that support the LCAC Weed Control Matrix and TOC priorities.
- Given the limited impacts to wetland fauna, continue to use Glyphosate Biactive as the primary means of chemical weed control within the fenced areas of Lake Claremont wetland and buffer zone.
- Other chemical control agents should be considered on an as needs basis, an example being Fusillade for the control of exotic grasses growing through local native shrubs and sedges.
- In accordance with statutory requirements and TOC's standard operating procedures, all chemical

11.0 Fungi Management

Fungi play a key nutrient-cycling role within an ecosystem. They also decompose organic matter and have symbiotic relationships with vascular plants. Note Honey Fungus (*Armillaria luteobubalina*) is a parasitic fungus that causes root rot of plants. The perseverance of fungi at the Lake Claremont would be encouraged and enhanced by the following recommendations:

- Develop a system to capture and record incidental sightings of fungi, especially during periods of rain throughout Autumn and Winter.
- Structured surveying of fungi by the observation of fruiting bodies such as mushrooms, toadstools, and puffballs is an activity suited to volunteers and school groups using reference guides for identification.
- The Supervisor of Parks and Environment should be notified of suspected sightings of Australian Honey Fungus (*Armillaria luteobubalina*) to ensure the application of appropriate management action(s), such as the implementation of hygiene measures and/or the removal of tree stumps that may be harbour the fungus.

Coprinellus micaceus (Mica Cap Mushroom)

Psathyrella longpipes (Tall Psathyrella)

Figure 3: Examples of Fungi Species at Lake Claremont

Figure 4: *Armillaria luteobubalina* (Honey Fungus)

12.0 Fire Management

There is only report of a fire at Lake Claremont that started on one of the islands and then moved towards the western vegetation bank. Due to the success of the revegetation program surrounding the lake, the interconnected tree canopy means the fire risk is rated as moderate to extreme. Turf areas of the parkland have a low fire hazard and act as a low fuel.

It is recommended that Town of Claremont implement the following risk management strategies required by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services Fire Pre-plan for Lake Claremont:

- Weed control.
- Monitoring fire fuel loads.
- Selectively removing dead branches and other material, such as built-up leaf litter from nature spaces as required to reduce fire load without affecting fauna habitat.
- Maintaining firebreaks and protection buffers between nature spaces and properties.

Supplementary Information Part A: Conservation Codes

Western Australia

Conservation Code	Name	Description
T	Threatened	Flora or fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct, ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List criteria (Schedules 1-3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice)
CR	Critically endangered	Species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction within the wild in the immediate future
EN	Endangered	Species considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future
VU	Vulnerable	Species considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future
EX	Extinct Species	Species where 'there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died (Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice)
EW	Extinct in the Wild	Species that are known to only survive in cultivation, in captivity, or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known or expected habitat at appropriate seasons anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a timeframe appropriate to its life cycle and form
MI	Migratory Species	Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth (Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice)
CD	Conservation Dependent	Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna), being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened (Schedule 6 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice)
OS	Specially Protected	Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation (Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice)
P	Priority Species	Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened fauna or

Conservation Code	Name	Description
		flora. Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.
P1	Priority One	Poorly known species – Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either very small or on lands not managed for conservation, such as road verges, urban areas, farmland, active mineral lease and under threat of habitat destruction or degradation.
2	Priority Two	Poorly known species – Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, such as national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, vacant Crown land, water reserves and similar.
3	Priority Three	Poorly known species – Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat
4	Priority Four	Rare or near threatened and other species in need of monitoring.

(Source: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, 2020a)

Commonwealth

Category	Description
Critically Endangered	Species facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future
Endangered	Species facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future
Vulnerable	Species facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term

(Source: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, 2019)

Supplementary Information Part B: Quadrat Data (12 Sites)

Quadrat No.:	**Q1**
Survey Date:	7/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	384031.84
Northing:	6461768.64
Topography:	Mid-slope
Aspect:	South
Slope:	3-5%
Soil:	Brown sand
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	3%
Bare Ground:	5%
Drainage:	Well
Condition:	Very Good

Vegetation Type: Agonis Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Ehrharta longiflora*	0.1	0.2
**Fumaria capreolata*	1	0.1
**Hypochaeris glabra*	0.1	0.1
**Oxalis glabra*	0.1	0.1
**Poa annua*	0.1	0.1
**Stellaria media*	0.1	0.1
Acacia pulchella	1	1
Agonis flexuosa	5	5
Conostylis candicans	5	0.3
Hakea prostrata	30	2
Hakea trifurcata	1	1
Hemiandra pungens	10	0.5
Jacksonia sternbergiana	0.5	1.5
Melaleuca huegelii	2	3
Rhagodia baccata	25	1
Scaevola crassifolia	5	1
Spyridium globulosum	2	1.5

Quadrat No.:	Q2
Survey Date:	7/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	383895.55
Northing:	6461574.34
Topography:	Mid-slope
Aspect:	East
Slope:	1-3%
Soil:	Dark brown sand
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	70%
Bare Ground:	5%
Drainage:	Well
Condition:	Good

Vegetation Type: Agonis Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Acacia iteaphylla*	1	0.4
**Sonchus asper*	0.1	0.1
**Stellaria media*	0.5	0.1
Acacia pulchella	1	0.4
Acacia saligna	5	3
Agonis flexuosa	80	12
Austrostipa elegantissima	0.1	0.2
Calothamnus sanguineus	0.1	0.3
Conostylis aculeata	1	0.2
Conostylis candicans	1	0.3
Eremophila glabra	3	0.2
Eucalyptus rudis	1	8
Guichenotia macrantha	10	0.7
Hardenbergia comptoniana	1	0.2
Hemiandra pungens	0.1	0.2
Macrozamia fraseri	15	3
Rhagodia baccata	2	0.2

Quadrat No.:	Q3
Survey Date:	8/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	384250.32
Northing:	6461943.47
Topography:	Mid-slope
Aspect:	South-east
Slope:	1-3%
Soil:	Brown sand
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	30%
Bare Ground:	2%
Dead wood:	2%
Drainage:	Well
Condition:	Very Good

Vegetation Type: Tuart Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Ehrharta longiflora*	3	0.3
**Fumaria capreolata*	1	0.1
**Sonchus asper*	0.1	0.1
**Stellaria media*	0.1	0.1
Acacia rostellifera	30	8
Acacia saligna	2	0.5
Agonis flexuosa	15	8
Enchylaena tomentosa	1	0.2
Eremophila glabra	1	0.3
Eucalyptus gomphocephala	60	25
Guichenotia macrantha	5	0.5
Hardenbergia comptoniana	0.1	0.3
Rhagodia baccata	40	1.5

Quadrat No.:	Q4
Survey Date:	8/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	384183.02
Northing:	6461825.76
Topography:	Mid-slope
Aspect:	South-east
Slope:	1-3%
Soil:	Dark brown loamy sand
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	60%
Bare Ground:	0%
Drainage:	Well
Condition:	Very Good

Vegetation Type: Tuart Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Ehrharta longiflora*	0.5	0.1
**Fumaria capreolata*	0.1	0.1
**Olea europaea*	0.1	0.2
**Stellaria media*	0.5	0.1
Acacia saligna	0.5	0.5
Agonis flexuosa	5	8
Enchylaena tomentosa	0.1	0.2
Eremophila glabra	1	0.3
Eucalyptus gomphocephala	70	30
Guichenotia macrantha	1	0.5
Macrozamia fraseri	0.1	0.1
Melaleuca lanceolata	5	1
Rhagodia baccata	30	0.5
Scaevola crassifolia	20	0.5
Spyridium globulosum	0.5	0.5

Quadrat No.:	Q5
Survey Date:	8/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	384288.86
Northing:	6462079.78
Topography:	Mid-slope
Aspect:	South-east
Slope:	1-3%
Soil:	Brown sand
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	20%
Bare Ground:	20%
Drainage:	Well
Condition:	Good

Vegetation Type: Tuart Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Brassica tournefortii*	0.1	0.1
**Ehrharta longiflora*	1	0.2
**Erigeron bonariensis*	0.2	0.3
**Euphorbia peplus*	1	0.1
**Euphorbia terracina*	0.1	0.2
**Medicago polymorpha*	0.5	0.2
**Melia azedarach*	10	6
**Oxalis glabra*	0.5	0.1
**Sonchus asper*	2	0.2
**Stellaria media*	2	0.1
Acacia saligna	1	0.5
Calothamnus rupestris	8	3
Eremophila glabra	1	0.5
Eucalyptus gomphocephala	40	6
Hakea prostrata	2	2
Jacksonia sternbergiana	3	2
Rhagodia baccata	15	1
Templetonia retusa	0.5	0.5

Quadrat No.:	Q6
Survey Date:	8/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	384497.16
Northing:	6462178.34
Topography:	Mid-slope
Aspect:	South
Slope:	1-3%
Soil:	Dark brown sand
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	70%
Bare Ground:	5%
Drainage:	Well
Condition:	Good

Vegetation Type: Mixed Eucalypt Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Ehrharta longiflora*	0.1	0.1
**Erigeron bonariensis*	0.1	0.1
**Eucalyptus grandis*	5	20
**Euphorbia peplus*	0.1	0.1
**Lupinus angustifolius*	0.1	0.1
**Sonchus asper*	0.5	0.2
Acacia cochlearis	5	3
Agonis flexuosa	2	3
Callitris preissii	2	5
Corymbia calophylla	5	2
Eremophila glabra	3	0.3
Eucalyptus rudis	30	10
Melaleuca huegelii	5	2
Rhagodia baccata	25	1
Scaevola crassifolia	1	0.3

Quadrat No.:	Q7
Survey Date:	8/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	383989.21
Northing:	6461995.85
Topography:	Drain
Aspect:	Drain/un-natural
Slope:	N/A
Soil:	Light brown sand
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	35%
Bare Ground:	40%
Drainage:	Seasonally wet
Condition:	Degraded, rubbish present

Vegetation Type: Agonis Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Erigeron bonariensis*	0.5	0.2
**Euphorbia maculata*	0.5	0.1
**Lactuca serriola*	0.1	0.1
**Poa annua*	0.1	0.1
**Solanum nigrum*	1	0.4
**Sonchus asper*	0.1	0.1
Agonis flexuosa	40	8
Eucalyptus rudis	1	1
Ficinia nodosa	10	0.3
Melaleuca lanceolata	40	8
Rhagodia baccata	0.5	0.4
Spyridium globulosum	0.5	1.5

Quadrat No.:	Q8
Survey Date:	8/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	384299.05
Northing:	6461941.00
Topography:	Mid-slope
Aspect:	East
Slope:	10%
Soil:	Brown loamy sand
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	10%
Bare Ground:	20%
Drainage:	Well
Condition:	Good

Vegetation Type: Melaleuca Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Fumaria capreolata*	0.1	0.1
**Lagunaria patersonia*	3	3
**Olea europaea*	0.1	0.1
**Paspalum distichum*	0.1	0.1
**Phyla nodiflora*	0.1	0.1
**Poa annua*	0.1	0.1
**Sonchus asper*	0.1	0.1
**Sonchus oleraceus*	0.1	0.1
**Stellaria media*	0.1	0.1
Acacia cyclops	0.1	0.3
Agonis flexuosa	10	5
Enchylaena tomentosa	3	0.3
Eucalyptus rudis	10	15
Ficinia nodosa	1	0.3
Melaleuca rhaphiophylla	70	7
Rhagodia baccata	10	0.5
Spyridium globulosum	5	2

Quadrat No.:	Q9
Survey Date:	8/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	384251.89
Northing:	6461880.20
Topography:	Mid-slope
Aspect:	East
Slope:	3-5%
Soil:	Brown loamy sand
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	60%
Bare Ground:	15%
Drainage:	Well
Condition:	Very good

Vegetation Type: Melaleuca Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Ehrharta longiflora*	0.5	0.1
**Erigeron bonariensis*	0.1	0.2
**Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	5	8
**Paspalum distichum*	0.1	0.2
**Stellaria media*	0.1	0.1
**Symphyotrichum squamatum*	0.1	0.3
Acacia cochlearis	0.1	0.2
Acacia cyclops	3	2
Allocasuarina humilis	1	0.6
Clematis pubescens	0.1	0.1
Enchylaena tomentosa	1	0.3
Eucalyptus gomphocephala	15	25
Eucalyptus rudis	10	6
Ficinia nodosa	1	0.3
Melaleuca lanceolata	40	7

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
Melaleuca rhaphiophylla	10	3
Microtis media	0.5	0.2
Rhagodia baccata	5	0.3
Scaevola crassifolia	10	0.5
Spyridium globulosum	10	4
Templetonia retusa	0.1	0.3
Xanthorrhoea brunonis	0.5	0.2

Note: *denotes introduced species.

Quadrat No.:	Q10
Survey Date:	8/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	384164.94
Northing:	6461783.24
Topography:	Mid-slope
Aspect:	East
Slope:	3-5%
Soil:	Dark grey sandy loam
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	50%
Bare Ground:	10%
Drainage:	Well
Condition:	Very good

Vegetation Type: Melaleuca Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Ehrharta longiflora*	1	0.1
**Erigeron bonariensis*	0.5	0.2
**Erigeron sumatrensis*	0.1	0.1
**Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	5	8
**Nothoscordum gracile*	0.1	0.1
**Olea europaea*	0.5	1
**Paspalum distichum*	0.5	0.2
**Sonchus asper*	0.1	0.3
**Stellaria media*	0.1	0.1
Acacia lasiocarpa	1	0.3
Agonis flexuosa	5	8
Allocasuarina humilis	5	6
Callistemon glaucus	10	7
Enchylaena tomentosa	10	0.5
Geranium molle	0.1	0.1
Melaleuca lanceolata	10	8
Melaleuca rhaphiophylla	10	8
Spyridium globulosum	5	3

Quadrat No.:	**Q11**
Survey Date:	8/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	384395.18
Northing:	6462087.32
Topography:	Mid-slope
Aspect:	South-west
Slope:	1-3%
Soil:	Dark brown loam
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	60%
Bare Ground:	1%
Drainage:	Well
Condition:	Very good

Vegetation Type: Mixed Eucalypt Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Ehrharta longiflora*	1	0.2
**Erigeron bonariensis*	0.1	0.1
**Eucalyptus leucoxylon*	8	5
**Olea europaea*	5	4
**Sonchus asper*	0.1	0.3
**Sonchus oleraceus*	0.1	0.2
Allocasuarina lehmanniana	40	3
Calothamnus rupestris	5	5
Clematis pubescens	1	0.5
Corymbia calophylla	5	8
Enchylaena tomentosa	5	0.3
Eremophila glabra	20	1
Eucalyptus rudis	50	20
Hakea lissocarpha	0.1	0.3
Hakea prostrata	5	2
Hardenbergia comptoniana	1	0.4
Melaleuca rhaphiophylla	5	5
Rhagodia baccata	2	0.4
Templetonia retusa	1	0.5

Quadrat No.:	**Q12**
Survey Date:	8/6/2022
Personnel:	KG, MB
Easting:	384564.46
Northing:	6462175.51
Topography:	Mid-slope
Aspect:	South-west
Slope:	1-3%
Soil:	Sand
Gravel:	0%
Rock:	0%
Leaf Litter:	30%
Bare Ground:	1%
Drainage:	Well
Condition:	Good

Vegetation Type: Mixed Eucalypt Woodland

Species (*denotes introduced species)	**Cover (%)**	**Height (m)**
**Ehrharta longiflora*	1	0.2
**Erigeron bonariensis*	0.1	0.2
**Eucalyptus leucoxylon*	5	10
**Euphorbia peplus*	5	0.2
**Malva parviflora*	0.5	0.1
**Solanum nigrum*	0.1	0.2
**Sonchus asper*	2	0.2
**Stellaria media*	5	0.1
Callitris pyramidalis	1	6
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	5	8
Eucalyptus rudis	10	8
Grevillea preissii	1	0.5
Melaleuca huegelii	1	1
Melaleuca lanceolata	5	0.5
Rhagodia baccata	50	0.5
Scaevola crassifolia	1	0.5

Supplementary Information Part C: Complete Flora List

The complete flora list for the site is provided in the table below, *Denotes introduced species and # denotes dubious/planted species.

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Rutaceae	*#Correa pulchella*	
Myrtaceae	*#Eucalyptus caesia*	Caesia
Myrtaceae	*#Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	River Gum
Myrtaceae	*#Eucalyptus lehmannii*	Bushy Yate
Myrtaceae	*#Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	
Proteaceae	*#Grevillea preissii* (landscape variety)	
Proteaceae	*#Grevillea sp.* Landscape Hybrid 1#	
Proteaceae	*#Grevillea sp.* Landscape Hybrid 2#	
Dilleniaceae	*#Hibbertia scandens*	
Asteraceae	*#Leucophyta brownii (*landscape variety)	
Asparagaceae	*#Lomandra sp.* (Landscape Variety)	
Fabaceae	**Acacia iteaphylla*	
Agapanthaceae	**Agapanthus praecox*	
Asparagaceae	**Agave americana*	Century Plant
Basellaceae	**Anredera cordifolia*	
Araucariaceae	**Araucaria heterophylla*	
Asteraceae	**Arctotheca calendula*	Cape Weed
Chenopodiaceae	**Atriplex prostrata*	Hastate Orache
Poaceae	**Avena barbata*	Bearded Oat
Malvaceae	**Brachychiton populneus*	Kurrajong
Brassicaceae	**Brassica tournefortii*	Mediterranean Turnip
Aizoaceae	**Carpobrotus edulis*	Hottentot Fig
Casuarinaceae	**Casuarina cunninghamiana*	
Casuarinaceae	**Casuarina glauca*	
Poaceae	**Cenchrus clandestinus*	Kikuyu Grass
Fabaceae	**Chamaecytisus palmensis*	Tagasaste
Myrtaceae	**Chamelaucium uncinatum*	Geraldton Wax
Amaryllidaceae	**Clivia nobilis*	
Myrtaceae	**Corymbia citriodora*	

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Myrtaceae	**Corymbia ficifolia*	Red-flowering Gum
Rosaceae	**Cotoneaster pannosus*	
Crassulaceae	**Cotyledon orbiculata*	
Crassulaceae	**Crassula ovata*	
Cupressaceae	**Cupressus sempervirens*	
Poaceae	**Cynodon dactylon*	Couch
Fabaceae	**Dipogon lignosus*	Dolichos pea
Asparagaceae	**Dracaena draco*	
Verbenaceae	**Duranta erecta*	
Poaceae	**Ehrharta calycina*	Perennial Veldt Grass
Poaceae	**Ehrharta longiflora*	Annual Veldt Grass
Asteraceae	**Erigeron bonariensis*	
Asteraceae	**Erigeron sumatrensis*	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus cinerea*	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus cladocalyx*	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus* Foreign 1#	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus* Foreign 2#	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus* Foreign 3#	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus* Foreign 4#	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus* Foreign 5#	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus* Foreign 6#	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus globulus*	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus grandis*	
Myrtaceae	**Eucalyptus petiolaris*	
Euphorbiaceae	**Euphorbia maculata*	
Euphorbiaceae	**Euphorbia peplus*	Petty Spurge
Euphorbiaceae	**Euphorbia terracina*	Geraldton Carnation Weed
Iridaceae	**Ferraria crispa*	Black Flag
Moraceae	**Ficus carica*	Common Fig
Moraceae	**Ficus macrophylla*	
Moraceae	**Ficus rubiginosa*	
Apiaceae	**Foeniculum vulgare*	Fennel

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Iridaceae	**Freesia alba x leichtlinii*	
Papaveraceae	**Fumaria capreolata*	Whiteflower Fumitory
Geraniaceae	**Geranium molle*	Dove's Foot Cranesbill
Iridaceae	**Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	Wild Gladiolus
Asteraceae	**Hypochaeris glabra*	Smooth Cats-ear
	*Introduced Fruit Tree	
Bignoniaceae	**Jacaranda mimosifolia*	
Asteraceae	**Lactuca serriola*	Prickly Lettuce
Malvaceae	**Lagunaria patersonia*	
Verbenaceae	**Lantana camara*	Common Lantana
Brassicaceae	**Lobularia maritima*	Sweet Alyssum
Poaceae	**Lolium rigidum*	Wimmera Ryegrass
Fabaceae	**Lupinus angustifolius*	Narrowleaf Lupin
Fabaceae	**Lupinus cosentinii*	
Primulaceae	**Lysimachia arvensis*	Pimpernel
Magnoliceae	**Magnolia grandiflorus*	
Malvaceae	**Malva parviflora*	Marshmallow
Fabaceae	**Medicago polymorpha*	Burr Medic
Myrtaceae	**Melaleuca quinquenervia*	
Meliaceae	**Melia azedarach*	White Cedar
Alliaceae	**Nothoscordum gracile*	
Oleaceae	**Olea europaea*	Olive
Asteraceae	**Osteospermum ecklonis*	
Oxalidaceae	**Oxalis glabra*	
Oxalidaceae	**Oxalis pes-caprae*	Soursob
Urticaceae	**Parietaria judaica*	Pellitory
Poaceae	**Paspalum distichum*	Water Couch
Paulowniaceae	**Paulownia tomentosa*	
Geraniaceae	**Pelargonium capitatum*	Rose Pelargonium
Arecaceae	**Phoenix dactylifera*	Date Palm
Verbenaceae	**Phyla nodiflora*	
Platanaceae	**Platanus × acerifolia*	

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Poaceae	**Poa annua*	Winter Grass
Polygalaceae	**Polygala myrtifolia*	Myrtleleaf Milkwort
Bignoniaceae	**Radermachera sinica*	
Euphorbiaceae	**Ricinus communis*	Castor Oil
Iridaceae	**Romulea rosea*	Guildford Grass
Brassicaceae	**Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*	Watercress
Salicaceae	**Salix babylonica*	
Anacardiaceae	**Schinus molle*	
Anacardiaceae	**Schinus terebinthifolia*	
Solanaceae	**Solanum nigrum*	Black Berry Nightshade
Asteraceae	**Sonchus asper*	Rough Sowthistle
Asteraceae	**Sonchus oleraceus*	Common Sowthistle
Caryophyllaceae	**Stellaria media*	Chickweed
Poaceae	**Stenotaphrum secundatum*	Buffalo Grass
Asteraceae	**Symphyotrichum squamatum*	Bushy Starwort
Fabaceae	**Trifolium campestre* var. *campestre*	Hop Clover
Tropaeolaceae	**Tropaeolum majus*	Garden Nasturtium
Ulmaceae	**Ulmus parvifolia*	
Asteraceae	**Ursinia anthemoides*	Ursinia
Asteraceae	**Verbesina encelioides*	
Fabaceae	**Vicia sativa*	Common Vetch
Arecaceae	**Washingtonia filifera*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia cochlearis*	Rigid Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia cyclops*	Coastal Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia lasiocarpa* var. *lasiocarpa*	Panjang
Fabaceae	*Acacia pulchella*	Prickly Moses
Fabaceae	*Acacia pulchella* var. *pulchella*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia rostellifera*	Summer-scented Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia saligna*	Orange Wattle
Fabaceae	*Acacia trigonophylla*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia truncata*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia xanthina*	White-stemmed Wattle

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Asparagaceae	*Acanthocarpus preissii*	
Myrtaceae	*Agonis flexuosa*	Peppermint
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina fraseriana*	Sheoak
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina humilis*	Dwarf Sheoak
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina lehmanniana*	Dune Sheoak
Haemodoraceae	*Angizoathanos flavidus*	Tall Kangaroo Paw
Haemodoraceae	*Anigozanthos manglesii*	Mangles Kangaroo Paw
Solanaceae	*Anthocercis ilicifolia*	
Solanaceae	*Anthocercis littorea*	Yellow Tailflower
Myrtaceae	*Astartea scoparia*	Common Astartea
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex cinerea*	Grey Saltbush
Poaceae	*Austrostipa elegantissima*	
Poaceae	*Austrostipa flavescens*	
Proteaceae	*Banksia attenuata*	Slender Banksia
Proteaceae	*Banksia grandis*	Bull Banksia
Proteaceae	*Banksia menziesii*	Firewood Banksia
Proteaceae	*Banksia nivea*	Honeypot Banksia
Proteaceae	*Banksia prionotes*	Acorn Banksia
Proteaceae	*Banksia sessilis*	Parrot Bush
Pittosporaceae	*Billardiera fusiformis*	Australian Bluebell
Cyperaceae	*Bolboschoenus caldwellii*	Marsh Club-rush
Fabaceae	*Bossiaea eriocarpa*	Common Brown Pea
Myrtaceae	*Callistemon citrinus*	
Myrtaceae	*Callistemon glaucus*	
Cupressaceae	*Callitris preissii*	Rottnest Island Pine
Cupressaceae	*Callitris pyramidalis*	Swamp Cypress
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus sanguineus*	
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus quadrifidus* subsp. *quadrifidus*	
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus rupestris*	Mouse Ears
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus sanguineus*	Silky-leaved Blood flower
Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*	
Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina obesa*	

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Apiaceae	*Centella asiatica*	Centella
Ranunculaceae	*Clematis pubescens*	Common Clematis
Haemodoraceae	*Conostylis aculeata*	Prickly Conostylis
Haemodoraceae	*Conostylis candicans* subsp. *candicans*	Grey Cottonhead
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia calophylla*	Marri
Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta*	Blueberry Lily
Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta (*Landscape Variety)	Blueberry Lily
Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa*	Barrier Saltbush
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila glabra*	Tar Bush
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus erythrocorys*	Illyarrie
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*	Tuart
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus marginata*	Jarrah
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus rudis*	Flooded Gum
Cyperaceae	*Ficinia nodosa*	Knotted Club Rush
Geraniaceae	*Geranium molle*	Dove's Foot Cranesbill
Fabaceae	*Gompholobium tomentosum*	Hairy Yellow Pea
Proteaceae	*Grevillea crithmifolia*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea preissii*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea vestita*	
Malvaceae	*Guichenotia macrantha*	Large-flowered Guichenotia
Proteaceae	*Hakea laurina*	Pincushion Hakea
Proteaceae	*Hakea lissocarpha*	Honey Bush
Proteaceae	*Hakea prostrata*	Harsh Hakea
Proteaceae	*Hakea trifurcata*	Two-leaf Hakea
Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia comptoniana*	Native Wisteria
Lamiaceae	*Hemiandra pungens*	Snakebush
Fabaceae	*Hovea trisperma*	Common Hovea
Fabaceae	*Jacksonia furcellata*	Grey Stinkwood
Fabaceae	*Jacksonia sternbergiana*	Stinkwood
Juncaceae	*Juncus kraussii*	Sea Rush
Juncaceae	*Juncus pallidus*	Pale Rush
Fabaceae	*Kennedia prostrata*	Scarlet Runner

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Myrtaceae	*Kunzea glabrescens*	Spearwood
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma calcicola*	
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma gladiatum*	Coast Sword-sedge
Campanulaceae	*Lobelia anceps*	Angled Lobelia
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra preissii*	
Cyperaceae	*Machaerina articulata*	Jointed Rush
Cyperaceae	*Machaerina juncea*	Bare Twigrush
Cyperaceae	*Machaerina preissii*	
Zamiaceae	*Macrozamia fraseri*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca huegelii*	Chenille Honeymyrtle
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lanceolata*	Rottnest Teatree
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca rhaphiophylla*	Swamp Paperbark
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca systena*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca seriata*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca teretifolia*	Banbar
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca trichophylla*	
Orchidaceae	*Microtis media*	Tall Mignonette Orchid
Asteraceae	*Olearia axillaris*	Coastal Daisybush
Rubiaceae	*Opercularia vaginata*	Dog Weed
Iridaceae	*Patersonia juncea*	Rush Leaved Patersonia
Iridaceae	*Patersonia occidentalis*	Purple Flag
Asteraceae	*Pithocarpa cordata*	
Myrtaceae	*Regelia inops*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia baccata*	Berry Saltbush
Santalaceae	*Santalum spicatum*	Sandalwood
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola crassifolia*	Thick-leaved Fan-flower
Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*	Lake Club-rush
Rhamnaceae	*Spyridium globulosum*	Basket Bush
Fabaceae	*Templetonia retusa*	Cockies Tongues
Rhamnaceae	*Trymalium sp.*	
Typhaceae	*Typha orientalis*	Bulrush
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia plumosa*	Plumed Featherflower

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Lamiaceae	*Westringia dampieri*	
Lamiaceae	*Westringia fruticosa*	
Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea brunonis*	
Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea preissii*	Grass tree