

ASSESSMENT OF FLORA AND VEGETATION VALUES

KINGSBURY WEST, WA

Prepared By

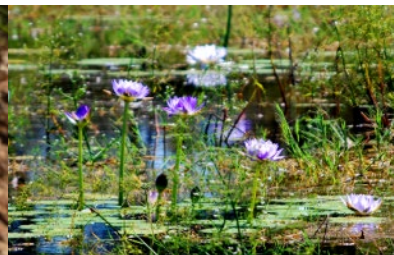


Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- BAM Act:** *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (WA)*
- BC Act:** *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)*
- BOM:** Bureau of Meteorology
- DCCEEW:** Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
- DBCA:** Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
- EP Act:** *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)*
- EPA:** Environmental Protection Authority
- EPBC Act:** *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)*
- MCPL:** Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd
- IBRA:** Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation for Australia
- PEC:** Priority ecological community
- TEC:** Threatened ecological community
- WAH:** Western Australian Herbarium (PERTH)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd was commissioned in 2023 by Alcoa of Australia Ltd (Alcoa) to initially conduct a desktop and field assessment to evaluate the flora and vegetation values in the Kingsbury West survey area approximately 50 km south east of Perth, WA. The Kingsbury West survey area consists of an area west of Jarrahdale located in the Huntly Mine bauxite mining operation within tenement ML 1SA. The Kingsbury WEST survey area has been assessed by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd at a regional mapping scale as part of the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) project by Mattiske and Havel (1998).

Various databases were used to identify the possible occurrence of flora (including introduced, threatened and priority taxa) and threatened and priority ecological communities within the Kingsbury West survey area.

The Kingsbury West survey area lies within the Northern Jarrah Forest subregion of the Southwest Botanical Province. The geology of the region comprises lateritic duricrust, with drainage lines and occasional granite outcrops. The Northern Jarrah Forest subregion is characterised by Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forest on ironstone gravels and Marri-Wandoo (*Corymbia calophylla* - *Eucalyptus wandoo*) woodlands on loamy soils, with sclerophyll understoreys. The vegetation of the region has been extensively studied, and has been described in a series of vegetation complexes of the Darling System by Hedde *et al.* (1980) and Mattiske and Havel (1998).

Potential Flora Values

A total of 1098 vascular plant taxa, representative of 308 genera and 87 families, have the potential to occur within the Kingsbury West survey area. The most commonly represented families within the potential plant taxa were Fabaceae (137 taxa), Proteaceae (104 taxa) and Myrtaceae (93 taxa). The most commonly represented genera in the wider survey areas were *Acacia* (47 taxa), *Styliidium* (38 taxa) and *Hibbertia* (27 taxa).

A total of 84 introduced taxa or planted trees have the potential to occur in the Kingsbury West survey area. One species (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*) is a declared pest organisms pursuant to section 22 of the BAM Act. None of the weeds are listed Weeds of National Significance. Another 9 of the introduced plant taxa with the potential to occur in the Kingsbury West areas have a High ecological impact and a further potential 33 species have a Rapid invasiveness ratings.

Recorded Flora Values

The survey efforts were undertaken over several months and in view of the extensive work undertaken over multiple decades in the Jarrahdale and Huntly areas it was considered to exceed the EPA (2016a and 2016b) guidance statements expectations; although targeted searches of the more extreme gullies and outcrop areas is recommended in the spring months of 2023.

No Threatened or Priority flora species were recorded in the Kingsbury West survey area.

A total of 236 taxa from 47 families and 117 genera was recorded in the Kingsbury West survey area and as such partly reflects the smaller survey area. Of the 236 species, 6 were introduced or planted species. The introduced species included two planted **Pinus pinaster* and the four weeds - **Asteraceae* sp., **Pentameris airoides*, **Hypochaeris glabra*, **Leptospermum laevigatum*. All occur more widely in the Jarrah forest and are not listed as WONS weeds at the National scale or as Declared pests at the State level.

Potential Vegetation Values

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) occur in the Kingsbury West survey area. The desktop assessment highlighted several potential TECs; however these are restricted to the Swan Coastal Plain and as such do not extend into the Jarrah forest area on the Darling Ranges.

One of the priority ecological communities (PECs), as listed at State level by DBCA (2022b) occurs east and northeast of the survey area, namely:

- Granite communities of the northern Jarrah forest (P3)
 - Jarrahdale area – Monadnocks, Blue Rock; insufficient information to distinguish discrete community type/s (DBCA 2020a).

There is a potential that the site-vegetation types associated with granite outcrops (site-vegetation types G (including variant G1) and R) as defined by Havel (1975a and b) will have affinities with the PEC.

The Kingsbury West survey area occurs within the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) area of the southwest forests DCCEEW (2023b) and as such was considered during the RFA process.

Recorded Vegetation Values

A total of 20 site-vegetation types have been recorded on the Kingsbury West survey area. The site-vegetation types were subdivided into six main groupings associated with site conditions which reflected landforms, soils and soil moisture levels. The site-vegetation types on the extreme sites such as outcrops and broad valley systems and swamps differ markedly from the forest and woodland areas on the slopes and ridges.

The condition of the vegetation has been impacted by cleared properties (outside State Forest), dieback and tracks. The vast majority of the area is excellent in condition, but in impacted areas it is either very good, degraded or completely degraded.

Potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

The potential groundwater dependent ecosystems were determined on the basis of the site-vegetation types. In view of the extensive flora and vegetation studies in the northern Jarrah Forest these vegetation complexes support species and site-vegetation types that prefer and occur on seasonally moister and wetter soils on the swamps and lower slopes of the valley systems. This approach was considered to represent a precautionary approach in the absence of detailed groundwater level data at the time of selecting the potential groundwater dependent ecosystems at this juncture.

Other Key Biological Values

On the basis of data supplied by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions no areas have been highlighted within the Kingsbury West survey area.

On the basis of stumps and also potential habitat trees there are some areas of Kingsbury West that have some potential to reflecting lower logging rates.

1. INTRODUCTION

Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd was commissioned in 2023 by Alcoa of Australia Ltd (Alcoa) to initially conduct a desktop and field assessment to evaluate the flora and vegetation values in the Kingsbury West survey area approximately 50 km south east of Perth, WA, Figure 1. The Kingsbury West survey area consists of an area west of Jarrahdale located in the Huntly Mine bauxite mining operation within tenement ML 1SA, Figure 2. The Kingsbury WEST survey area has been assessed by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd at a regional mapping scale as part of the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) project by Mattiske and Havel (1998).

1.1. Location and Scope of Project

The Kingsbury West survey area lies within the Northern Jarrah Forest subregion of the Southwest Botanical Province (Beard 1990), approximately 30 km south east of Perth, WA (Figure 1). The Kingsbury West survey area is located in the Huntly Mine bauxite mining operation within tenement ML 1SA and located West and south-west of the Serpentine Dam (Figure 2).

Parts of this region have previously been surveyed by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd at a regional mapping scale as part of the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) project by Mattiske and Havel (1998). These studies built on the earlier work of Havel (1975a and 1975b) in the northern Jarrah forest.

This report describes the potential and recorded flora and vegetation values of the Kingsbury West survey area and places them within a local and regional context.

1.2. Environmental Legislation and Guidelines

The following key Commonwealth (federal) legislation relevant to this survey is the:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

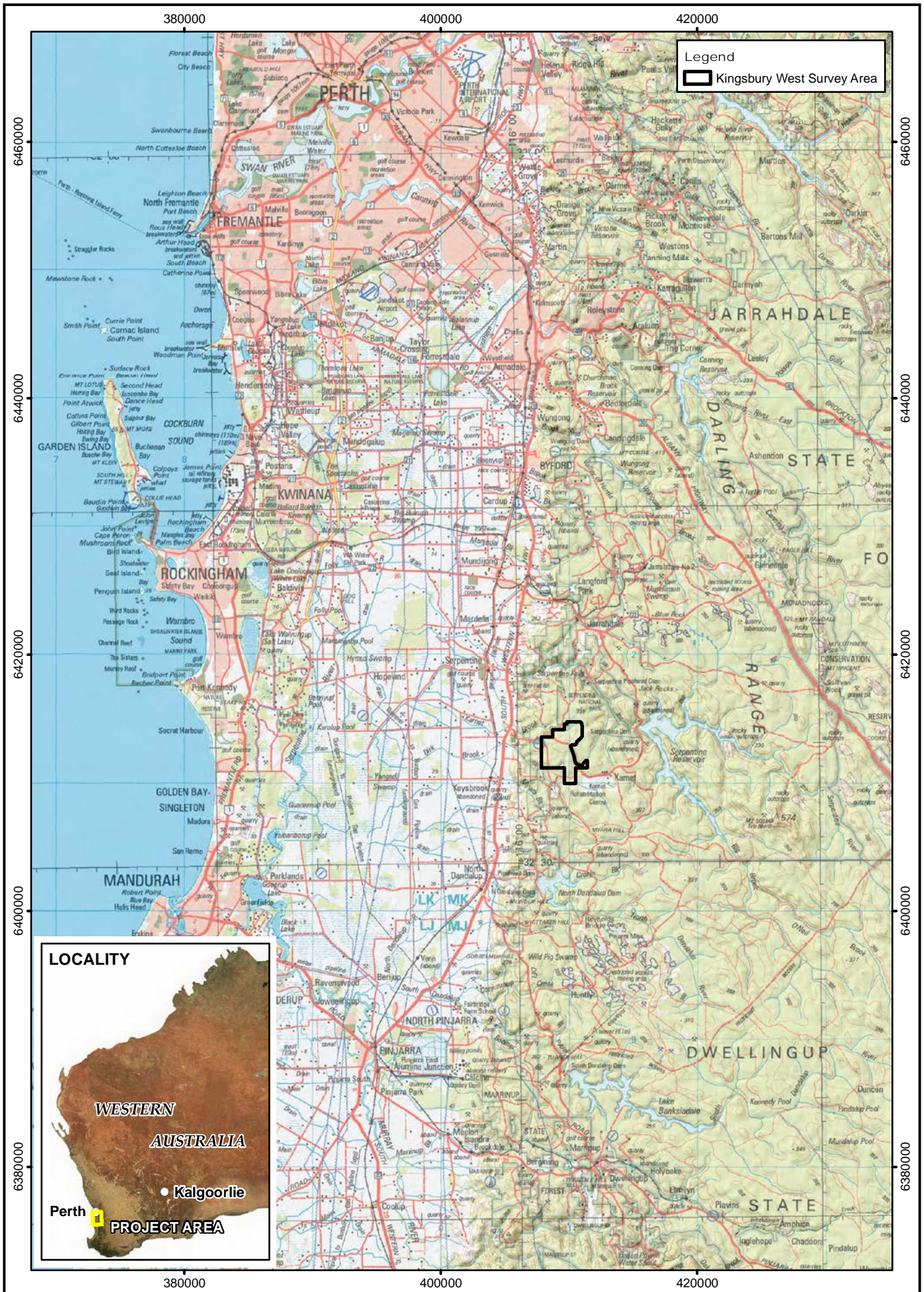
The following key Western Australian (state) legislation relevant to this survey includes the:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act);
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) and *Regulations 2013*;
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act); and
- *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*

Furthermore, key Western Australian guidelines relevant to this survey are the:

- *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation* (Environmental Protection Authority [EPA] 2016a); and
- *Technical Guidance – Flora and vegetation surveys for environmental impact assessment* (EPA 2016b); and.
- *Commonwealth of Australia (2013) - Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Orchids. Guidelines for detecting Orchids listed as "Threatened" under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*

Definitions of flora and vegetation terminology commonly used throughout this report are provided in Appendix A1-A5.



Legend
 Kingsbury West Survey Area



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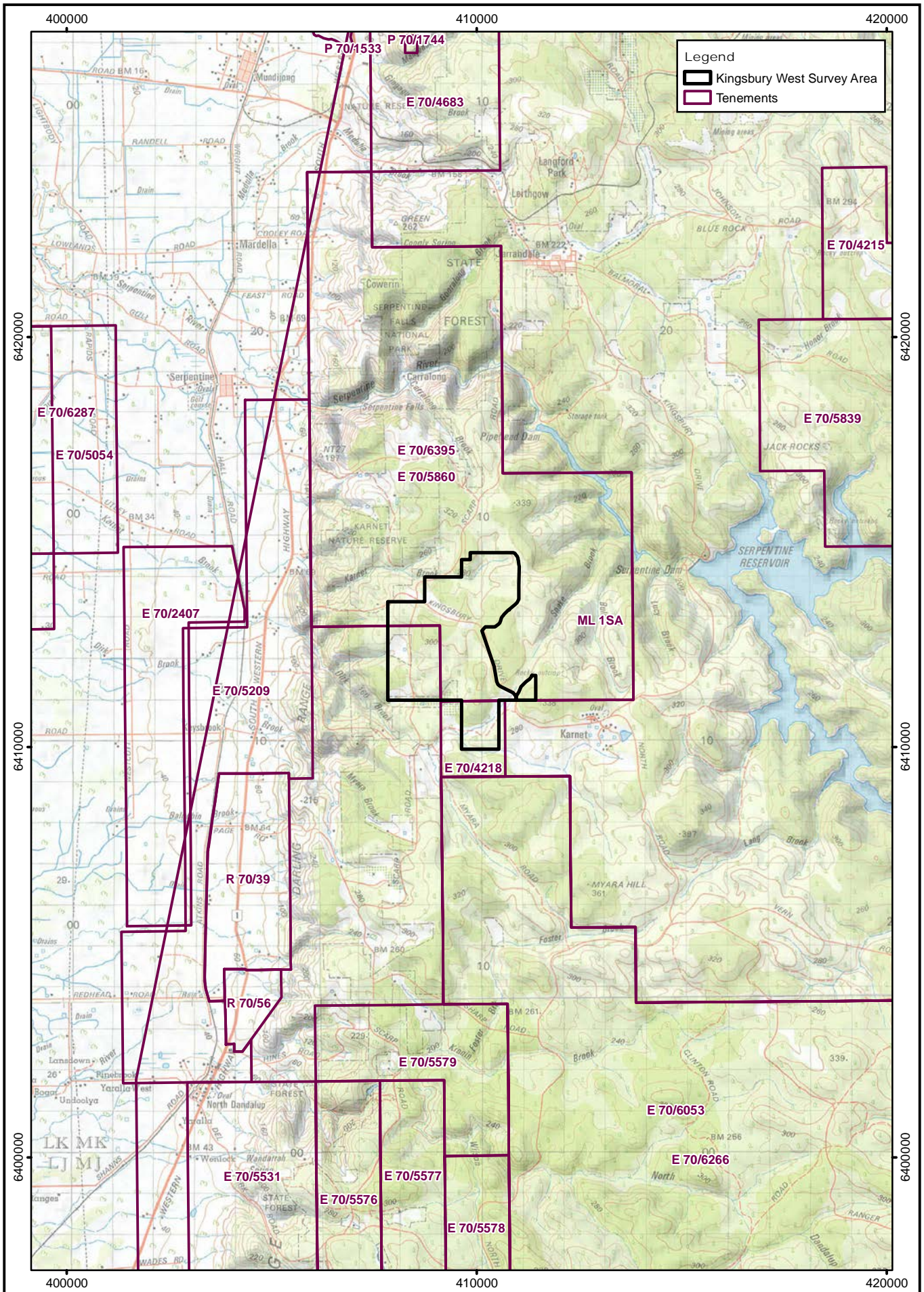
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**Kingsbury West Survey Area
 Location**

Figure:
1



Legend

- Kingsbury West Survey Area
- Tenements

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**Kingsbury West Survey Area
 Tenements**

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2

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2. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this assessment was to undertake the desktop component of a detailed flora and vegetation survey of the Kingsbury West survey area, including:

- Undertake a desktop assessment of the flora and vegetation of the Kingsbury West survey area, with an emphasis on threatened and priority flora, and threatened and priority ecological communities;
- Undertake a detailed assessment of the flora and vegetation of the Kingsbury West survey area, with an emphasis on threatened and priority flora, and threatened and priority ecological communities;
- Review previous literature and current databases associated with the Kingsbury West survey area;
- Review the conservation status of the vascular plant species and vegetation recorded by reference to current literature and current listings by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA 2022a, 2023) and plant collections held at the Western Australian Herbarium ([WAH] 1998 -), and plants listed by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW] (2023a) under the EPBC Act;
- Prepare a report summarising the findings.

3. METHODS

3.1. Desktop Assessment

The NatureMap (DBCA 2007-) and *EPBC Act* Protected Matters Search Tool (DAWE 2020b) databases were used to identify the possible occurrence of flora (including threatened and priority taxa) and threatened and priority ecological communities within the Kingsbury West survey area. The vascular plant species recorded through this database search are summarized in Appendices B and C.

The TPFL database of threatened and priority flora and ecological communities and the Western Australian Herbarium (WAH) database (DBCA 2023a) were arranged by CAD Resources (Carine, WA). In addition, any flora recorded by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (1991-2022) within or adjacent to the survey area were included.

In addition, historical documentation and vegetation mapping of the Northern Jarrah forest subregion that provide resource material for the floristics and vegetation of the areas near Jarrahdale and Huntly were reviewed, including Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd's (1991-2022) reports on their flora and vegetation surveys in the nearby survey areas. Nomenclature of flora species was checked against and is consistent with Florabase (WAH 1998-).

3.2 Field Studies

Field studies were undertaken at 572 sites on the 120m grid systems within the 982.73 ha of the Kingsbury West survey area. Data was recorded for the following parameters:

To maintain consistency with previous mapping of the area, enabling spatial and temporal comparisons, flora and vegetation were assessed using site-type classification based on Heddlé *et al.* (1980). Sites were pre-designated using a 120 x 120 m grid system overlaid on the survey area. A total of 572 sites within the 1134.01 ha area were assessed with recordings on the trees (20m radius) and understorey (5m radius). Additional targeted work was undertaken on the areas between the recording sites and also on specific areas such as the outcrop and sandier valley systems and creeklines.

This data was then used in combination with aerial imagery and field observations to map the vegetation of the survey area. Furthermore, searches for threatened, priority or Declared (plant) pests species were undertaken whilst walking between survey sites.

The following information was recorded at each vegetation assessment site:

GPS location	Easting, Northing and datum;
Soil types	gravels, sandy-gravels, sandy-loam-gravels, sandy-loams, loams, clay-loams, clays and peat;
Topography	ridge, upper slope, mid-slope, lower slope, valley floor and swamp;
Outcropping	type – granite, laterite, dolerite, and quantity – few, moderate, numerous;
Logging history	light, moderate or heavy, together with number of stumps within a 20 m radius;
Fire history	years since last fire; and
Dieback occurrence	<i>Phytophthora</i> spp. demarcation – field blazing, coloured flagging on trees, vegetation deaths, either old or recent.

At each site species were ranked according to the scale developed by Havel (1975a, 1975b). Tree and understorey species were assessed separately using the following method.

Tree species

Tree species (*Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Banksia grandis*, *B. littoralis*, *B. seminuda*, *Corymbia calophylla*, *Eucalyptus marginata*, *E. megacarpa*, *E. patens*, *E. rudis*, *E. wandoo*, *Melaleuca preissiana*, *M. raphiophylla*, *Nuytsia floribunda*, *Persoonia elliptica*, *P. longifolia* and *Xylomelum occidentale*) were assessed within a 20 m radius from the observation point using the following scale:

- 0 absent;
- 1 one or two trees;
- 2 three to five trees;
- 3 more than five trees, but contributing less than one third of the total stand;
- 4 between one third and one half of the total stand; or
- 5 more than one half of the total stand.

Understorey species

Understorey species were assessed within a 5 m radius from the observation point using the following scale:

- 0 absent;
- 1 very rarely seen, only after a careful search;
- 2 present, observable, but in small numbers only;
- 3 common locally, but not uniform over the whole area;
- 4 common over the whole area; or
- 5 completely dominating the understorey.

The physiological stress was determined for each species within a 20 m radius from the observation point and ranked according to the following scale.

- 0 healthy, no evidence of stress;
- 1 odd plant showing signs of stress, not dead;
- 2 one or two dead plants, near death;
- 3 scattered stressed plants, (2-4) dead plants around survey site;
- 4 susceptible plants dying or dead (> 4 plants); or
- 5 "graveyard" death

All plant specimens collected during the field survey were dried and processed in accordance with the requirements of the Western Australian Herbarium (WAH). All plant specimens were identified through comparisons with pressed specimens housed at the WAH. Where appropriate, plant taxonomists with

specialist skills were consulted. Nomenclature of the species recorded is in accordance with the WAH (1998-).

4. DESKTOP FINDINGS

The climate, geology, soils and landforms all influence the vegetation of the area and are described in this section. Potential flora, including threatened, priority and introduced species are described, along with possible vegetation communities, and placed within a local and regional context.

4.1. Climate

The survey area lies at the southern end of the Northern Jarrah Forest subregion. Beard (1990) described the climate of this area as being warm Mediterranean, with rainfall of 600 – 1200 mm per annum and 5 - 6 dry months per year. The closest weather station is the Jarrahdale and Karnet weather stations, approximately 1.6km and 11.1km from Jarrahdale town. Annual average rainfall at Jarrahdale (1991-2022) is 980.6 mm (Bureau of Meteorology [BOM] 2023). Rainfall in 2022 was higher than the longer term mean for July and August and the rainfall in March and April 2023 was higher than the longer term mean. The summer months were again drier (Figure 3). The monthly temperatures were similar to the longer term temperatures at Karnett.

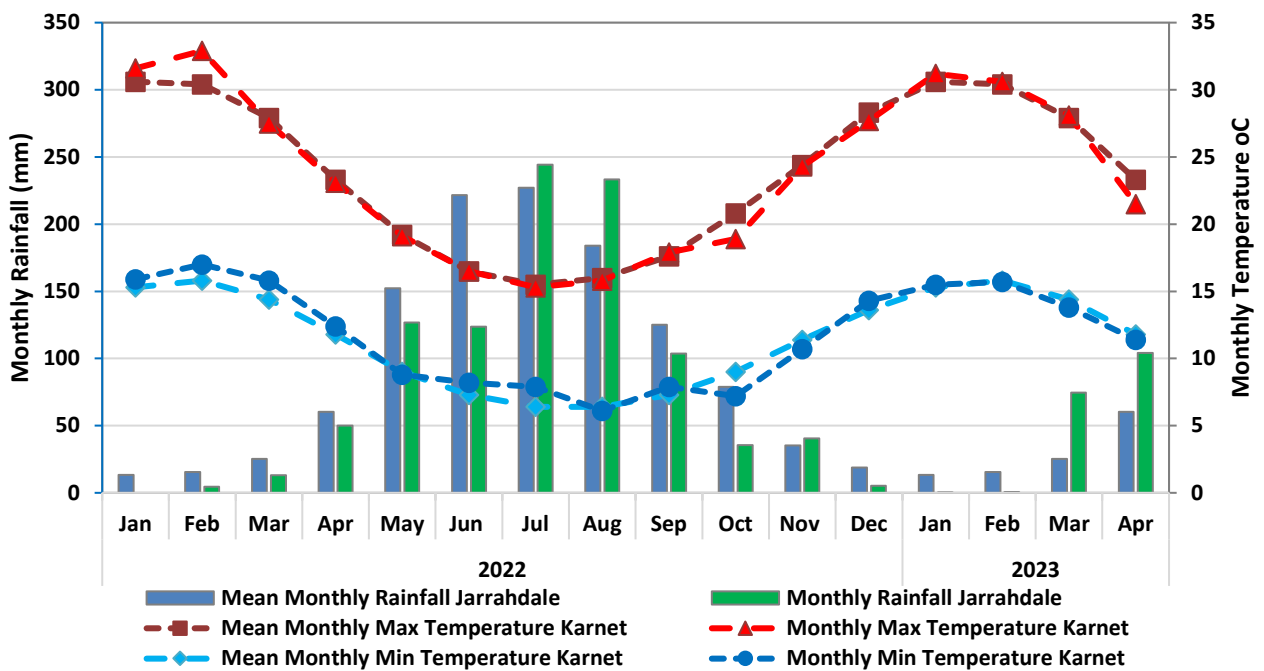
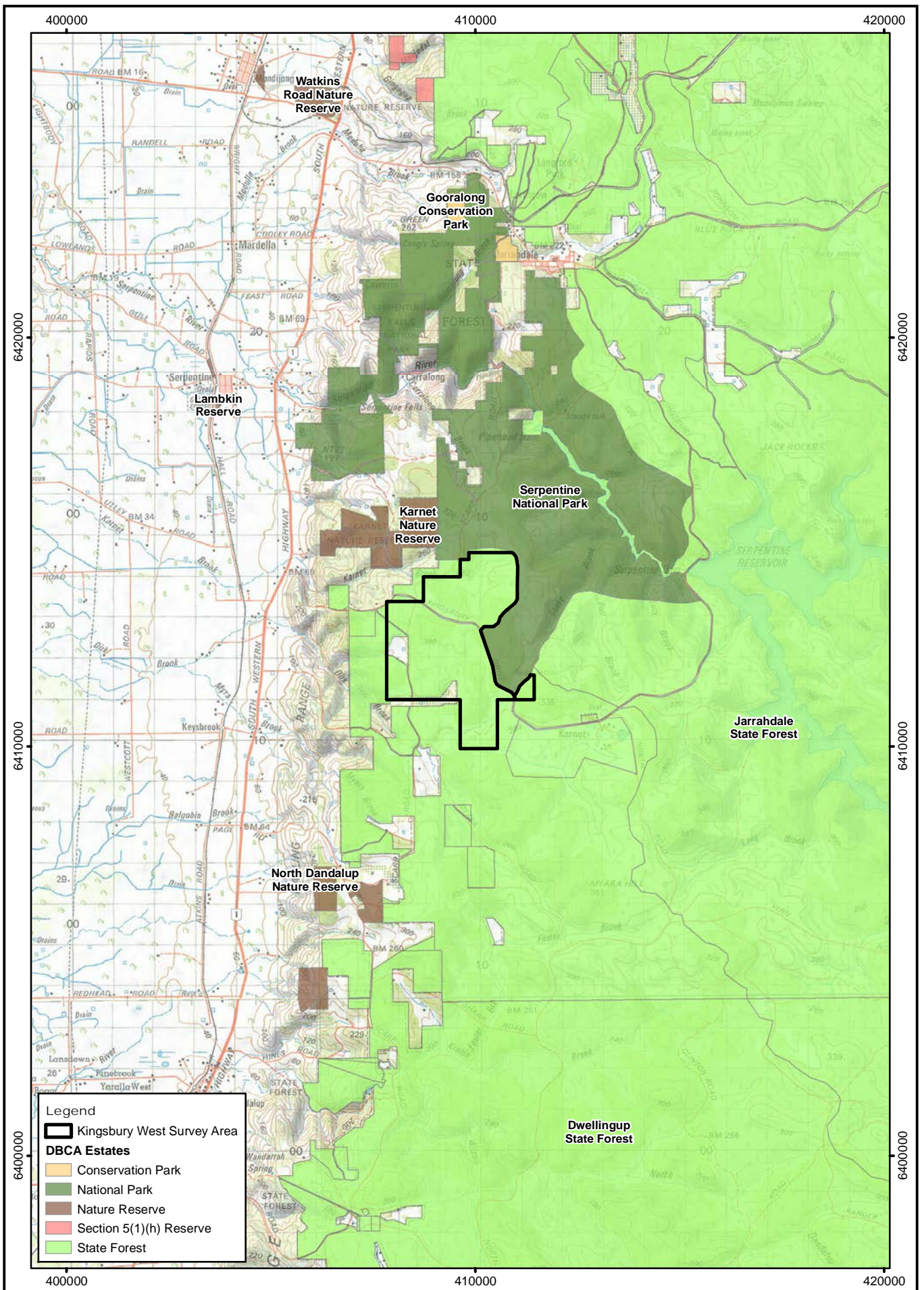


Figure 3: Climatic data for the Kingsbury West survey area
 Long term average rainfall and temperature from the Jarrahdale and Karnet weather stations respectively (ID 009023 and 009111 respectively, years 1991-2023) (BOM 2023).

4.2. DBCA Estates

The Kingsbury West survey area is situated in State Forest, and as such occurs west of the Serpentine National Park (Figure 4).



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Kingsbury West Survey Area
DBCA Estates

Figure:
4

4.3. Geology, Soils and Topography

The Kingsbury West survey area is situated within Beard's (1990) Northern Jarrah Forest subregion of the Southwest Province. The Northern Jarrah Forest subregion encompasses the area to the east of the Darling Scarp, overlying Archaean granite and metamorphic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton at an average elevation of 300 m (Beard 1990). The area is capped by extensive lateritic duricrust, dissected by drainage lines and broken by occasional granite hills. In the eastern section, the laterite becomes deeply dissected until it compresses isolated remnants. The duricrusted plateau of the Yilgarn Craton is characterised by lateritic gravels, consisting of 5 m or more of ironstone gravels in a yellow sandy matrix, and related lateritic podzolic soils with ironstone gravels in a sandy surface horizon. These overlay mottled yellow-brown clay subsoils and hard setting loamy soils, which become evident in the east (Beard 1990).

Furthermore, Western Australia is divided into twelve Systems, separated by natural and demographic boundaries (Department of Conservation and Environment 1980). The survey area lies within the Darling System (as known as System 6), which is further divided into provinces, with the survey area lying in The Darling Plateau province (Department of Conservation and Environment 1980).

The underlying geological units of The Darling Plateau province have been defined by Churchward and McArthur (1980), with four main landform and soil units occurring within the survey areas, these are:

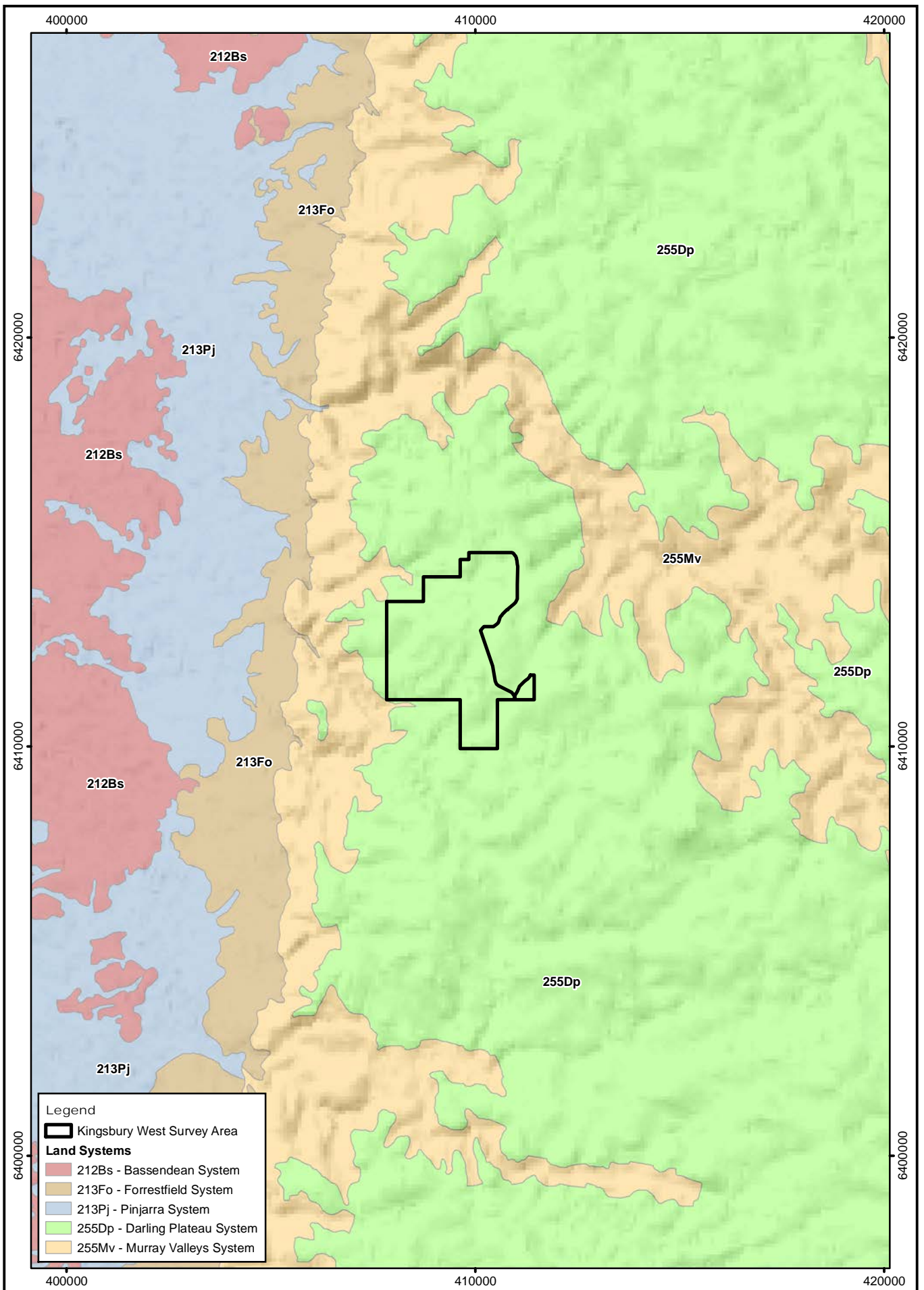
- Dwellingup:** Gently undulating landscape with duricrust on ridges; sands and gravels in shallow depressions.
- Murray:** Deeply incised valleys with red and yellow earths on slopes; narrow alluvial terraces.
- Yarragil:** Valleys of the western part of the plateau; sandy gravels on the slopes; orange earth in swampy floors.

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development's (DPIRD) Land Systems present within the Kingsbury West survey area (Figure 5, Table 1) includes:

Darling Plateau System (255Dp): Lateritic plateau. Duplex sandy gravels, loamy gravels and wet soils. Jarrah-marri-wandoo forest and woodland.

Table 1: Extent of Land Systems intersecting the Kingsbury West survey area

Land System	Mapping Unit	Total Extent (ha)	Area of Intersection with the Kingsbury West survey area	Proportion of Current Extent (%)
Darling Plateau System	255Dp	820265.76	982.73	0.120



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Kingsbury West Survey Area
Land Systems

Figure:
5

4.4. Regional Vegetation

The survey area is situated within Beard's (1990) Northern Jarrah Forest subregion of the Southwest Province. The Northern Jarrah Forest subregion is characterised by Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forest on ironstone gravels and Marri-Wandoo (*Corymbia calophylla* - *Eucalyptus wandoo*) woodlands on loamy soils, with sclerophyll understoreys. Dell and Havel (1989) broadly classified the Jarrah Forest as an open forest in its northern extent and as a tall forest in its southern extent. In lower rainfall areas towards the east trees decrease in size, forming woodlands or low forests. This dry sclerophyllous forest typically comprises a dominant *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* overstorey, a mid-storey of *Allocasuarina fraseriana* (Sheoak), *Banksia grandis* (Bull Banksia), *Persoonia longifolia* (Snottygobble), *Persoonia elliptica* (Spreading Snottygobble), and a groundcover of woody shrubs with grass trees *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, *Kingia australis* and the cycad *Macrozamia riedlei* (Dell and Havel 1989).

The Pre-European vegetation systems present within the Kingsbury West survey area (Figure 6, Table 2) include:

1. **West Darling System - Vegetation Association 3.3:** Mainly jarrah and marri *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla*
2. **West Darling System - Vegetation Association 4.4:** Jarrah, marri and Wandoo *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla*, *Eucalyptus wandoo*

Table 2: Extent of pre-European vegetation associations intersecting the Kingsbury West survey area

System	Vegetation Association	State-wide Pre-European Extent (ha)	Area of Intersection with the Kingsbury West survey area (ha)	Proportion of Current Extent (%)
West Darling	3.3	485225.883	978.50	0.202%
West Darling	4.4	52122.777	4.23	0.008%

Hedde *et al.* (1980) defined and described the dominant pre-European vegetation of the Darling System in a series of vegetation complexes as part of the System 6 studies. Mattiske and Havel (1998) updated this initial more restricted mapping coverage to the wider south-west forest region as (Regional Forest Agreement vegetation complexes). Havel, J.J. (2000) summarized in greater detail the relationships between the landforms, soils and climatic conditions. Mattiske and Havel (1998) defined and described three vegetation complexes in the Kingsbury West survey area (Figure 7, Table 3). These include:

Dwellingup 1 (D1): Open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* - *Corymbia calophylla* on lateritic uplands in mainly humid and subhumid zones.

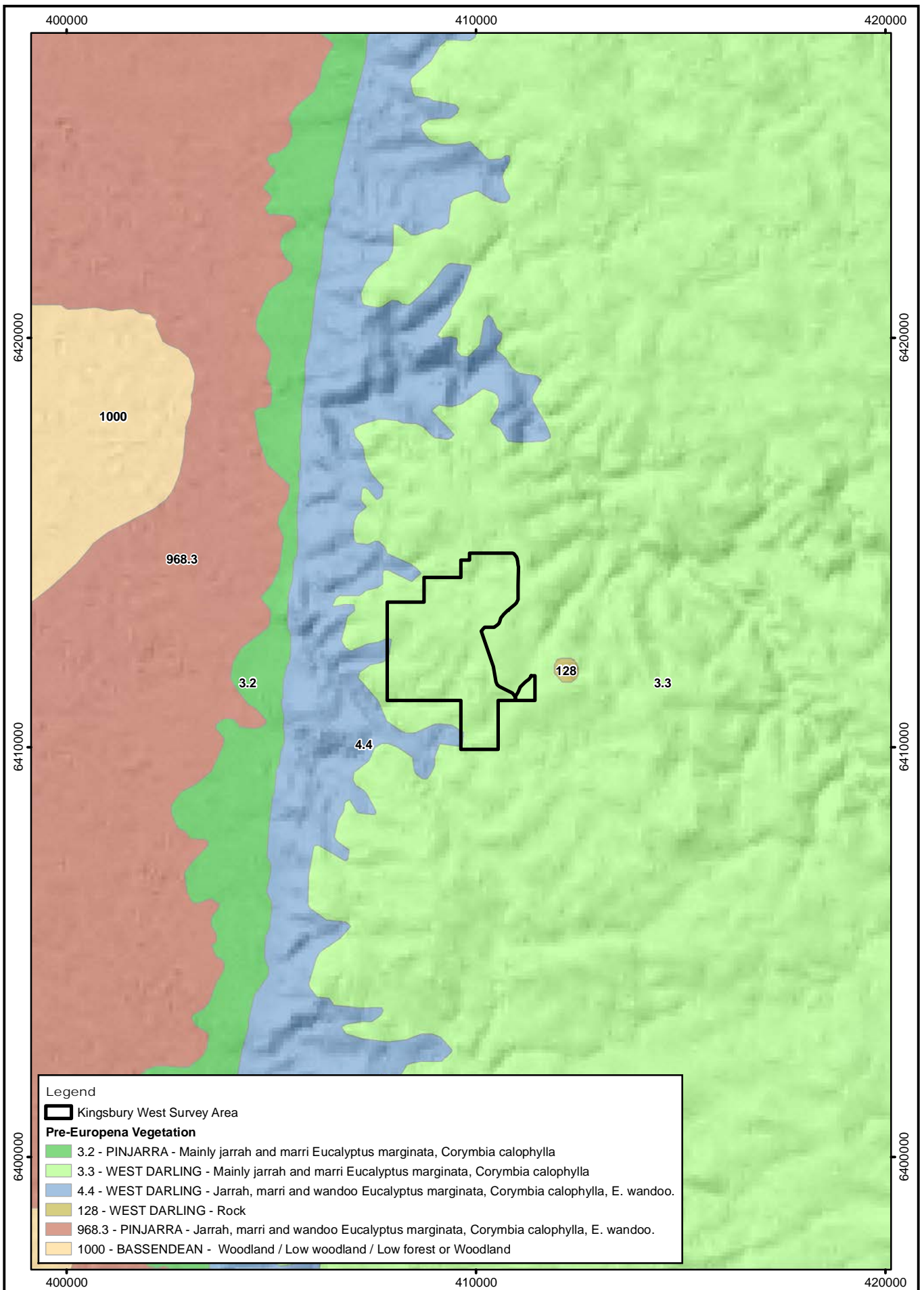
Murray 1 (My1): Open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* - *Corymbia calophylla* - *Eucalyptus patens* on valley slopes to woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* - *Melaleuca raphiophylla* on the valley floors in humid and subhumid zones.

Yarragil 1 (Yg1): Open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* - *Corymbia calophylla* on slopes with mixtures of *Eucalyptus patens* and *Eucalyptus megacarpa* on the valley floors in humid and subhumid zones.

Table 3: Extent of Vegetation Complexes intersecting the Kingsbury West survey area

Vegetation Complex	Vegetation Class	Total Extent (ha)	Area of Intersection with the Kingsbury West survey area (ha)	Proportion of Current Extent (%)
Dwellingup 1	D1	297624.85	716.1948	0.241%
Murray 1	My1	97562.81	15.6318	0.016%
Yarragil 1	Yg1	113828.12	250.9038	0.220%

More recently, the vegetation of Western Australia has been assigned to bioregions and subregions under the Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA), with the survey area falling within the Northern Jarrah Forest subregion (JF1) of the Jarrah Forest (JAF) Region (DCCEEW 2023c). The vegetation of the Northern Jarrah Forest subregion consists of Jarrah – Marri forest, with Bullich and Blackbutt in the valleys to the west, grading to Wandoo and Marri woodlands to the east. Heath vegetation is the common understorey of forests and woodlands and occurs on granite rocks. The majority of the diversity between communities in this subregion occurs on lower slopes and near granite soils (Williams and Mitchell 2001).



Legend

Kingsbury West Survey Area

Pre-Europeana Vegetation

- 3.2 - PINJARRA - Mainly jarrah and marri Eucalyptus marginata, Corymbia calophylla
- 3.3 - WEST DARLING - Mainly jarrah and marri Eucalyptus marginata, Corymbia calophylla
- 4.4 - WEST DARLING - Jarrah, marri and wandoo Eucalyptus marginata, Corymbia calophylla, E. wandoo.
- 128 - WEST DARLING - Rock
- 968.3 - PINJARRA - Jarrah, marri and wandoo Eucalyptus marginata, Corymbia calophylla, E. wandoo.
- 1000 - BASSENDEAN - Woodland / Low woodland / Low forest or Woodland



0 1 2 km
Scale: 1:125,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)



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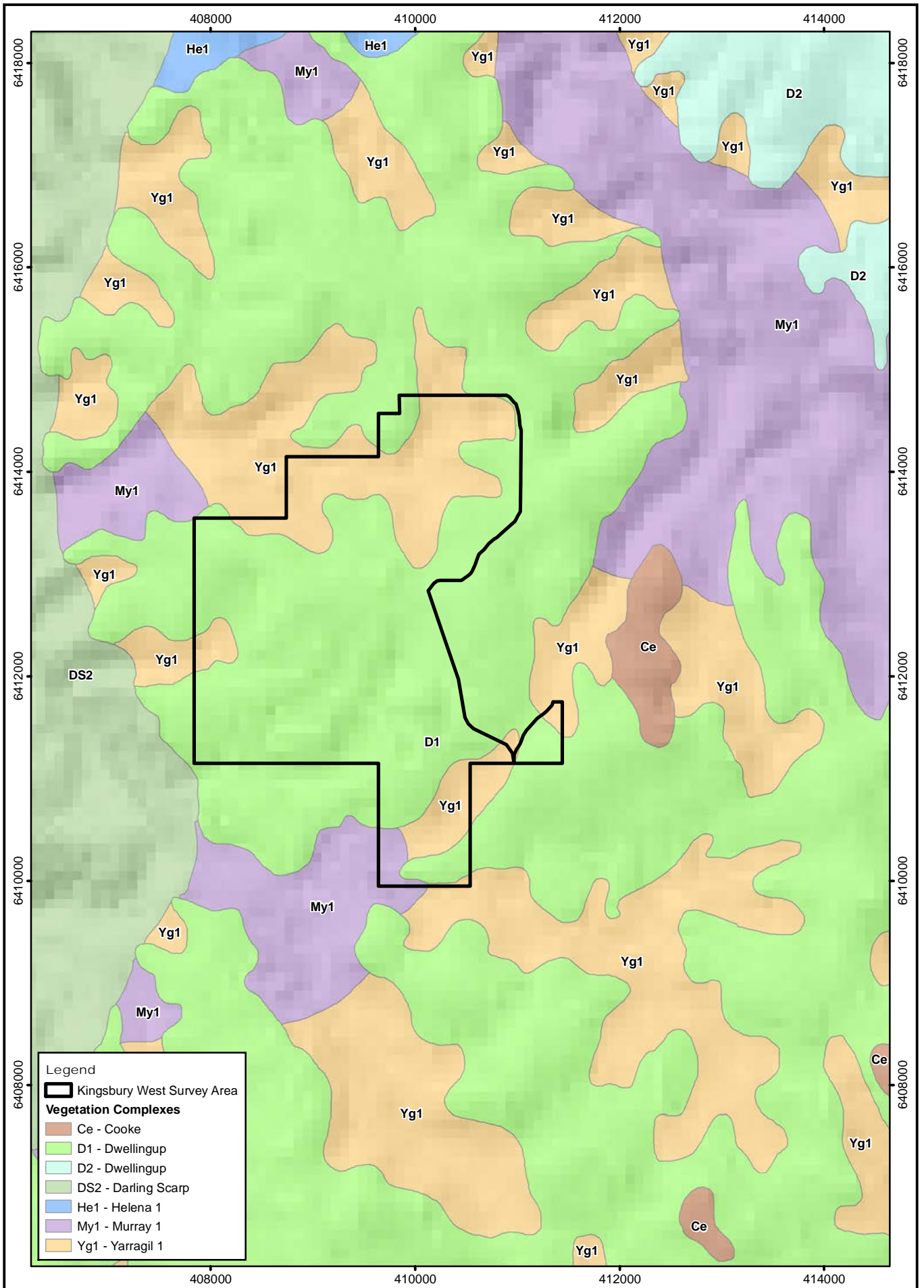
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Kingsbury West Survey Area Pre-European Vegetation

Figure:

6

CAD Ref: a1992_F019_05
Date: May 2023 Rev: A A4



Legend

Kingsbury West Survey Area

Vegetation Complexes

- Ce - Cooke
- D1 - Dwellingup
- D2 - Dwellingup
- DS2 - Darling Scarp
- He1 - Helena 1
- My1 - Murray 1
- Yg1 - Yarragil 1

N

0 400 800 m

Scale: 1:50,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: a1992_F019_06
Date: May 2023

Rev: A | A4

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Kingsbury West Survey Area Vegetation Complexes

4.5. Potential Flora

A total of 1098 vascular plant taxa, representative of 308 genera and 87 families, have the potential to occur within the Kingsbury West survey area. The most commonly represented families within the potential plant taxa were Fabaceae (137 taxa), Proteaceae (104 taxa) and Myrtaceae (93 taxa). The most commonly represented genera in the wider survey areas in the northern Jarrah forest were *Acacia* (47 taxa), *Styliidium* (38 taxa) and *Hibbertia* (27 taxa).

A total of 84 introduced taxa or planted trees have the potential to occur in the Kingsbury West survey area. One species (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*) is a declared pest organisms pursuant to section 22 of the BAM Act (DPIRD 2023). None of the weeds are listed Weeds of National Significance (DCCEEW 2023d). Another 9 of the introduced plant taxa with the potential to occur in the Kingsbury West areas have a High ecological impact and a further potential 33 species have a Rapid invasiveness ratings

4.6. Potential Threatened and Priority Flora

Initially a 10km search highlighted some 19 threatened flora species, pursuant to section 179 of the *EPBC Act* and as listed by DCCEEW (2023a) or pursuant to Part 2, Division 1 and Subdivision 2 of the *BC Act* and as listed by DBCA (2022a) have the potential to occur in the Kingsbury West survey area. Of the 19 potential threatened species, 14 have a very low potential due to the lack of suitable landforms and soils present in the Kingsbury West survey area. Some of this very low categorisation relates to the proximity of the Swan Coastal Plain which has very different site conditions. The remaining five threatened flora species have a low or moderate potential, *Anthocercis gracilis* (T & V), *Banksia mimica* (T & E), *Thelymitra stellata* (T & E), *Lasiopetalum pterocarpum* (T & E) and *Morelotia australiensis* (T & V) of occurring in the Kingsbury West survey area (T – Threatened, V – Vulnerable and E - Endangered) due to their current known patterns of distribution.

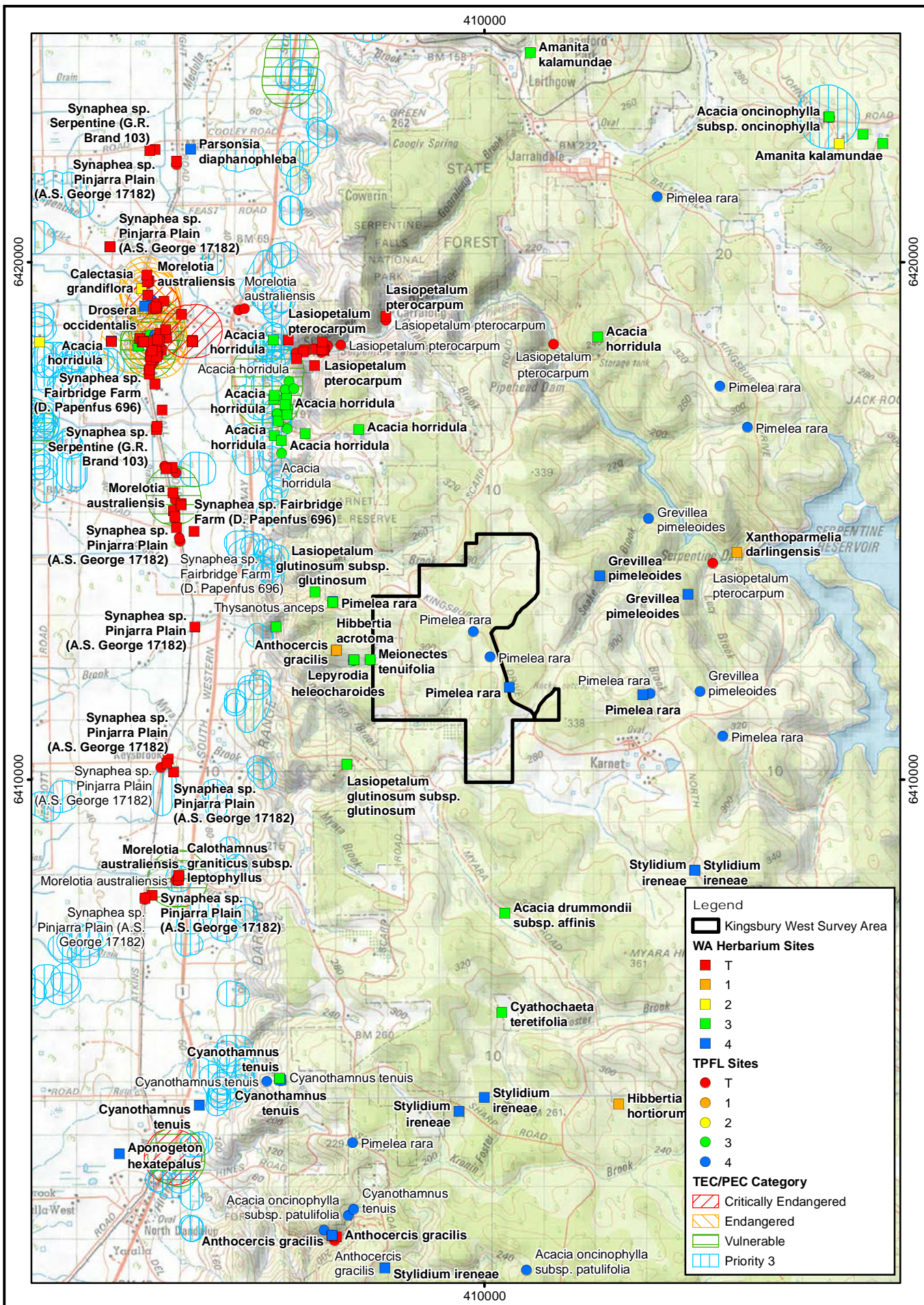
A total of 37 priority flora species as listed by DBCA (2022a) have the potential to occur within the Kingsbury West survey area (Appendices B and C, Figure 8). All potential threatened and priority flora are listed in Appendix C, along with their State and Federal Conservation Codes (see Appendix A for definitions), a description and an assessment of the likelihood of their occurrence in the Kingsbury West survey area.

The likelihood that these species would occur within the survey area was determined using the following criteria:

- Known records within a 10m and 20 km radius of the centre of the survey area (as described above). More recent, proximal and numerous records were ranked higher. the survey area (e.g. soil type, bedrock type, topography, drainage lines, vegetation). The 20km search highlighted many species on the Swan Coastal Plain that do not occur on the Darling Ranges and as such the 10km was used in this instance to review species.

The likelihood was ranked Very Low, Low, Moderate or High, Appendix C. Records that have been documented either within or in close proximity of the Kingsbury West survey area were ranked as Low, Moderate or High.

Of the 37 Priority flora species, one Priority 2, five Priority 3 and five Priority 4 flora species had a high likelihood of occurrence, mainly due to previous records in the area and suitable habitat; whilst two Priority 1, one Priority 2 and seven Priority 3 flora species had a moderate likelihood of occurrence (Appendix C). The remaining five Priority 1 are considered to have a very low potential, two Priority 2 are considered to have a very low potential, one Priority 3 is considered to have a low potential and two Priority 3 are considered to have a very low potential and 3 Priority 4 are considered to have a very low potential and 3 Priority 4 are considered to have a low potential.



N
0 0.75 1.5 km
Scale: 1:100,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

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**Kingsbury West Survey Area
Threatened and Priority Flora**

Figure:
8

CAD Ref: a1992_F019_07
Date: May 2023 Rev: A | A4

4.7. Potential Introduced (Weed) Species and Declared Pest (Plant) Organisms

A total of 84 introduced taxa or planted trees have the potential to occur in the Kingsbury West survey area. One species (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*) is a declared pest organisms pursuant to section 22 of the BAM Act (DPIRD 2023). None of the weeds are listed Weeds of National Significance (DCCEEW 2023d). Another 9 of the introduced plant taxa with the potential to occur in the Kingsbury West areas have a High ecological impact and a further potential 33 species have a Rapid invasiveness ratings (DPAW 2014).

4.8. Groundwater Dependiant Ecosystems

The potential groundwater dependent ecosystems were determined on the basis of the extent of the vegetation complexes and site-vegetation types, and in the Kingsbury West survey area this includes Yarragil 1 and Murray 1 vegetation complexes and site-vegetation types associated with creeklines and lower valley slopes. In view of the extensive flora and vegetation studies in the northern Jarrah Forest these vegetation complexes support species and site-vegetation types that prefer and occur on seasonally moister and wetter soils. This approach was considered to represent a precautionary approach in the absence of detailed groundwater level data at the time of selecting the potential groundwater dependent ecosystems at this juncture.

Key indicator plant species that are generally accepted as indicators of moister soils and, hence, potential groundwater dependent ecosystems include – *Banksia littoralis*, *Acacia divergens*, *Thomasia paniculata*, *Astartea scoparia*, *Babingtonia camphorosmae*, *Eucalyptus patens*, *Eucalyptus megacarpa*, *Hypocalymma angustifolium*, *Hypocalymma cordifolium*, *Melaleuca preissiana*, and *Taxandria linearifolia*.

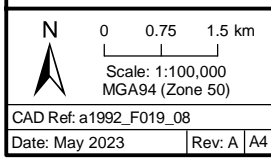
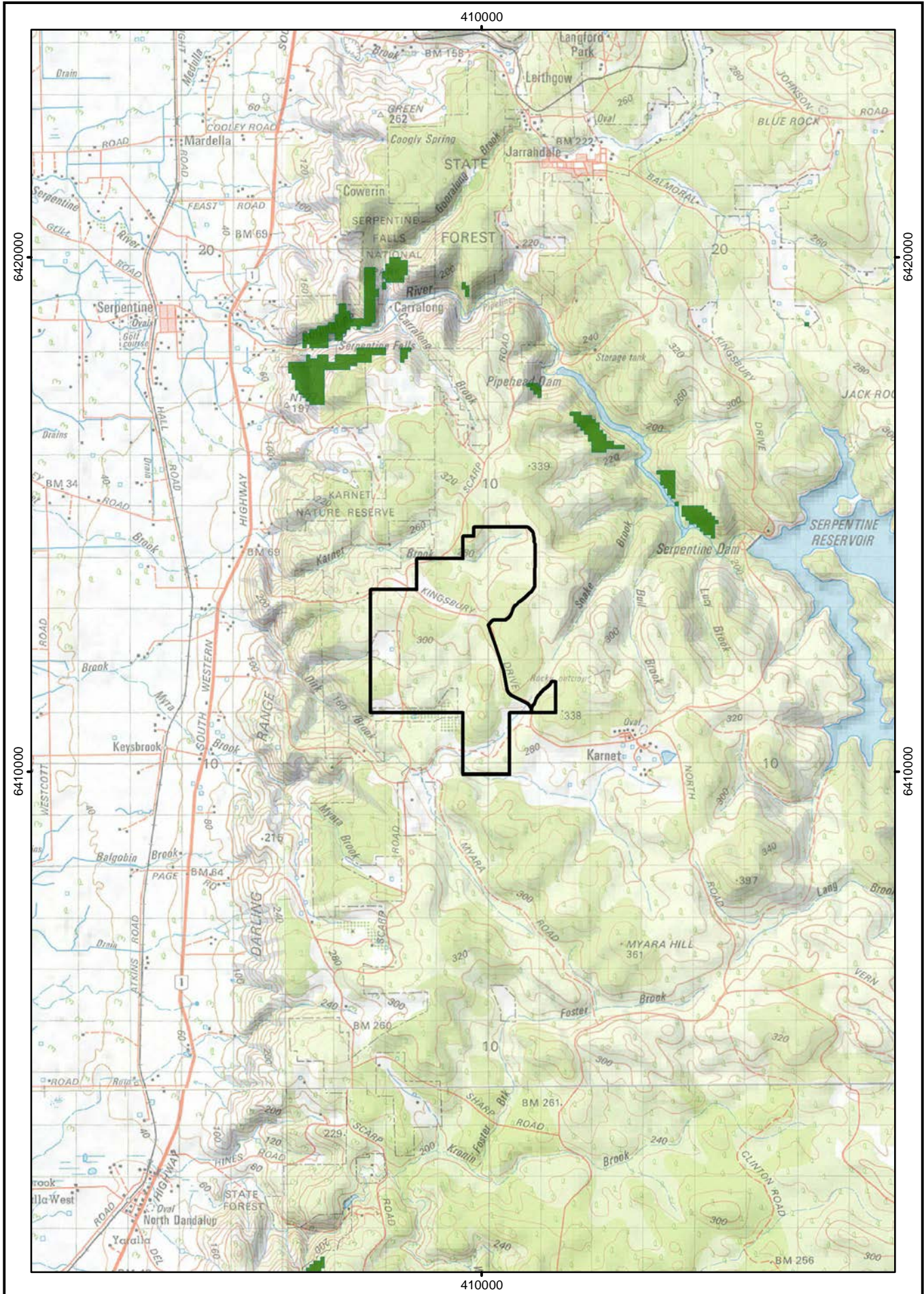
4.9. Old Growth Forests and Harvesting Records

On the basis of data supplied by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions no areas have been highlighted within the Kingsbury West survey area, Figure 9.

The data as presented on the history of harvesting in the area as available reflects the age of logging on the Kingsbury West survey area, see Figure 10. These results as supplied by DBCA were restricted to the eastern side of the survey area.

4.10. Dieback Mapping

On the basis of data supplied by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions the dieback areas were concentrated around the main valley systems and lower slopes in the northern and southern sections of the Kingsbury West survey area, Figure 11.

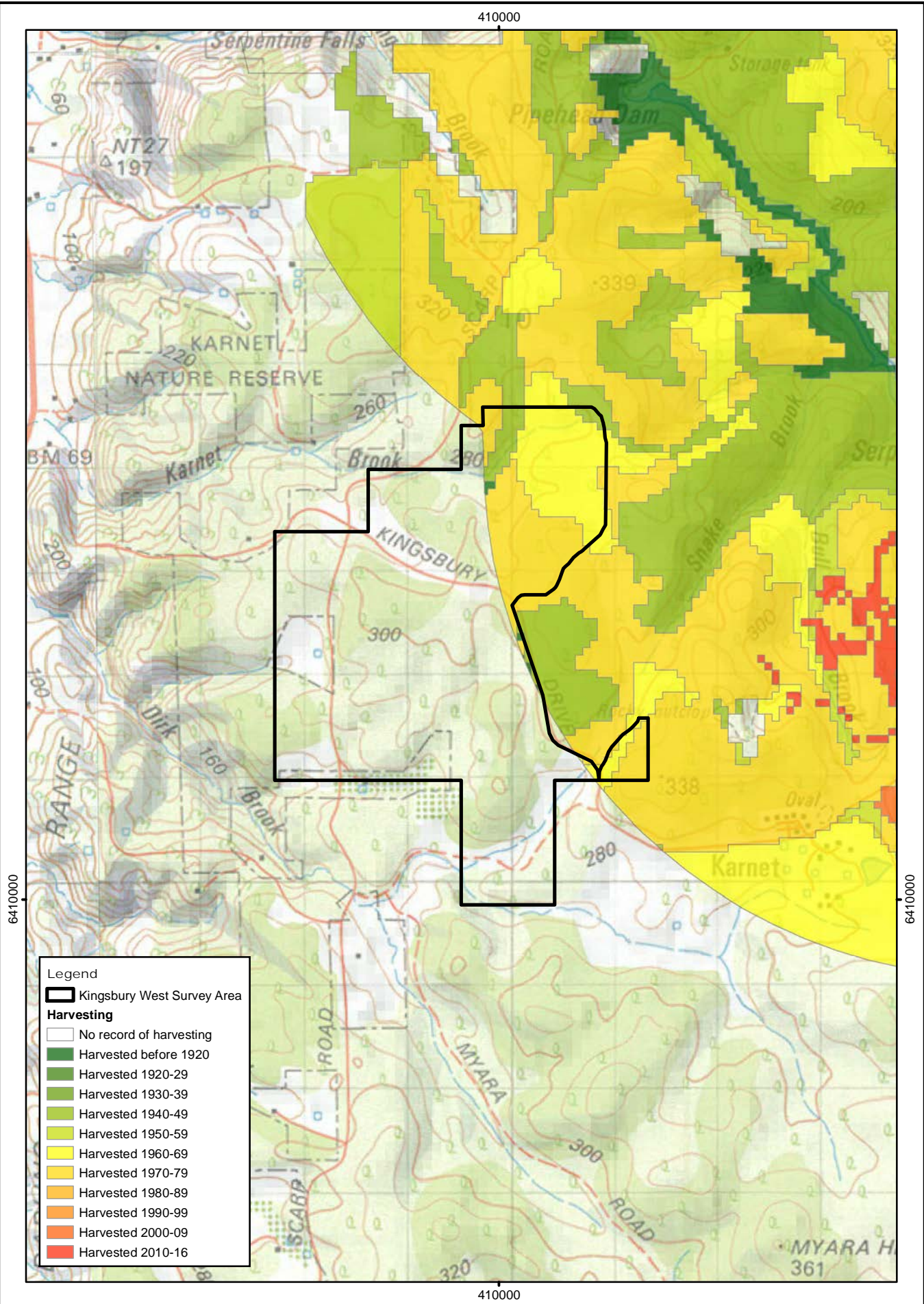



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Kingsbury West Survey Area
Old Growth Forest

Figure:
10

CAD Ref: a1992_F019_08
 Date: May 2023 Rev: A | A4



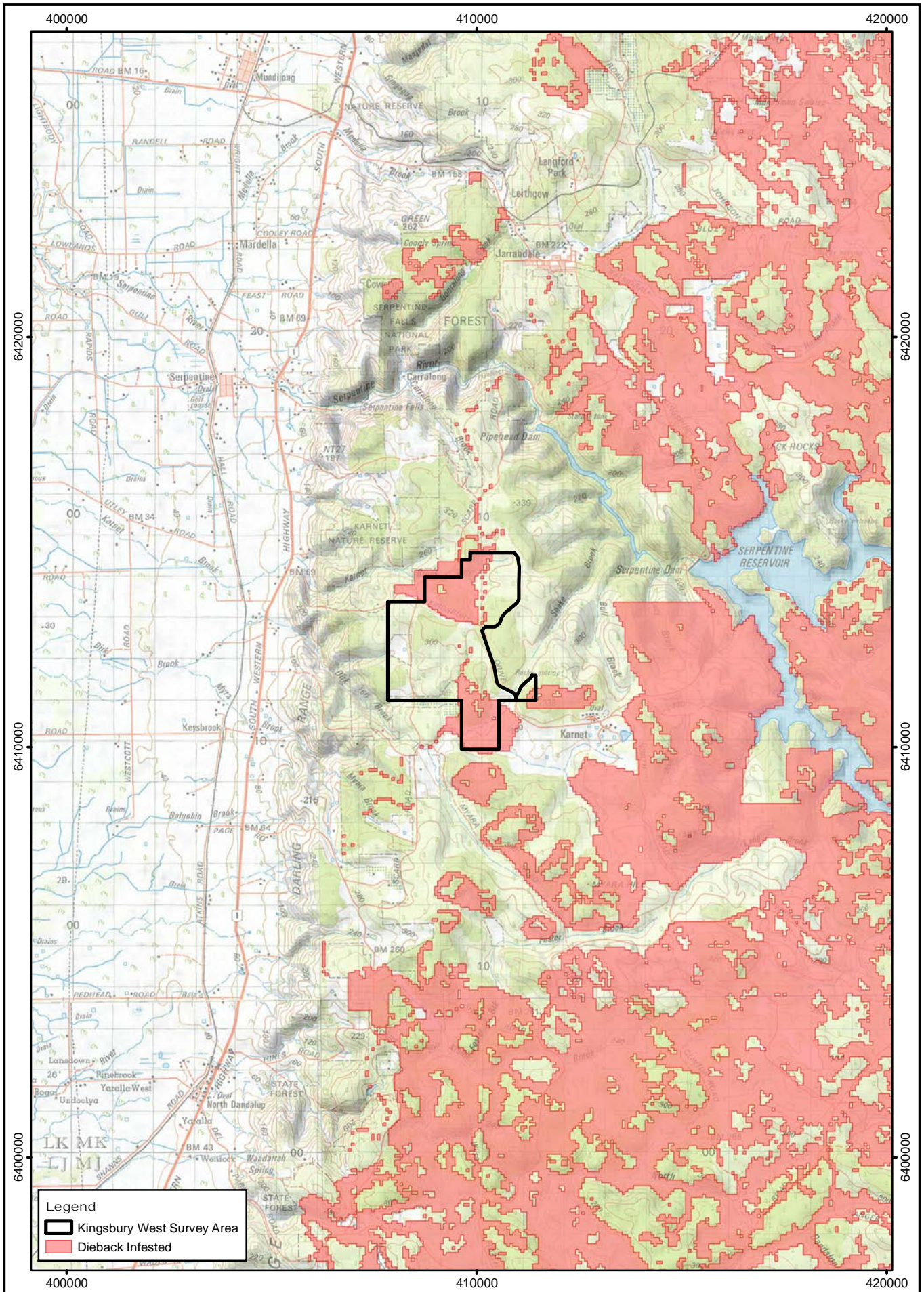
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0 400 800 m
Scale: 1:50,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

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**Kingsbury West Survey Area
Harvest Year**

Figure:
11

CAD Ref: a1992_F019_09
Date: May 2023 Rev: A | A4



N
 0 1 2 km
 Scale: 1:125,000
 MGA94 (Zone 50)
 CAD Ref: a1992_F019_10
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Kingsbury West Survey Area
Dieback

Figure:
12

4.11. Previous Surveys

Over the past forty years, Mattiske Consulting has previously mapped the vegetation associated with the Jarrahdale, Huntly (including previous eastern Myara extensions) (E.M. Mattiske and Associates 1988, 1992, 1993 and Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2009, 2011, 2012, 2019, 2020, 2021).

4.12. Potential Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

No threatened ecological communities (TECs) listed at Commonwealth level pursuant to sections 181 and 182 of the *EPBC Act* and listed by the DCCEEW (2023e) or at State level pursuant to Part 2 of the *BC Act* and as listed by DBCA (2022a) occur within the Kingsbury West survey area. The closest TECs occur either on the Swan Coastal Plain or in the Western Australian Wheatbelt which do not occur in the Kingsbury West survey area.

There are two priority ecological communities (PECs), as listed at State level by DBCA (2022a) that occur in the wider survey areas near Jarrahdale: only one of these is a botanical PEC.

The priority ecological communities that occur in the wider Jarrahdale areas are:

- Granite communities of the northern Jarrah forest (P3)
 - Jarrahdale area – Monadnocks, Blue Rock; insufficient information to distinguish discrete community type/s (DBCA 2022b).
- Litter Dependant Invertebrate Community of the northern Jarrah Forest (P2)
 - Chandler Block, Northern Jarrah Forest; insufficient evidence that this is a discrete community type (DBCA 2022b).

4.13. Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)

No wetlands of international importance listed at Commonwealth level pursuant to sections 181 and 182 of the *EPBC Act* and listed by the DCCEEW (2023f) or at State level pursuant to Part 2 of the *BC Act* and occur within the Kingsbury West survey area. The closest wetlands of international importance occur on the Swan Coastal Plain.

5. FIELD STUDIES FINDINGS

The following text summarizes the key findings from recent studies in 2023 within the Kingsbury West survey area; which includes recording sites for vegetation mapping and opportunistic and targeted assessments.

5.1 Survey Effort

The survey efforts has been undertaken over a decade from multiple studies within the Jarrahdale and Huntly areas. The major effort in 2021 and 2022 which when combined with the depth of previous studies in adjacent areas for both Alcoa and also other clients leads to the conclusion that the work exceeds the current EPA Guidance Statement (2016a and 2016b) expectations for flora and vegetation studies.

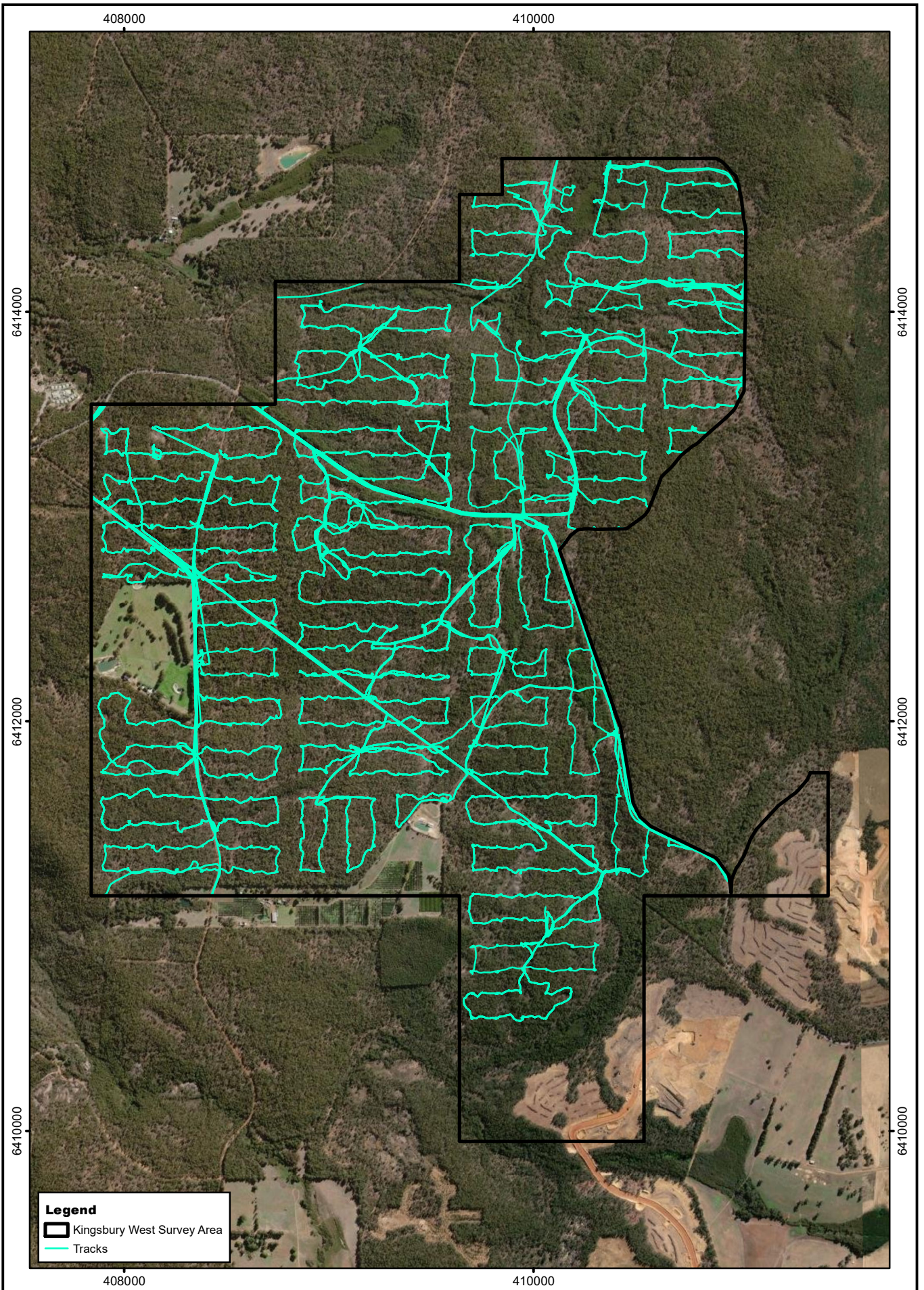
The survey effort to date has included (see Figure 12):

- . More than 225 kilometres of foot transects which includes the mapping efforts and targeted searches undertaken to date;
- . 572 recording sites in 2023 on a grid system which varied slightly from 120m x 120m with some sites closer than this average and some slightly wider. This pattern of recording is consistent with previous ecological studies in the northern Jarrah forest for both Alcoa and other clients in nearby areas;
- . targeted searches of additional extreme sites that are variable within the broader Yarragil vegetation complexes as well as the variable communities on the granite and outcropping areas in the Kingsbury West survey area. The coverage of the flora on the granite and valley areas relied on the recording sites and targeted searching;
- . detailed and consistent data collection on position in the landscape, soils, flora, vegetation and vegetation condition.
- . consistent interpretation in line with previous site-vegetation studies where there is a greater reliance on key indicator species and a series of site parameters rather than the accepted clustering and groupings. Such an approach differs from the EPA guidance statement, but if the latter was followed the dominance of some tree and understorey species in the analyses would lead to a less comprehensive delineation of biodiversity values and also be inconsistent with the approach adopted on all other Alcoa leases where detailed flora and vegetation studies have been undertaken in the past by the Mattiske team and site personnel. In summary, the survey effort easily exceeds the expectations of the EPA Guidance Statement (2016a, 2016b).

A general assessment was made of the current survey against a range of factors that may have limited the outcomes and conclusions of this report (Table 4).

Table 4: Potential flora and vegetation survey limitations for the Kingsbury West survey area

Potential Survey Limitation	Impact on Survey
Sources of information and availability of contextual information (<i>i.e.</i> pre-existing background versus new material)	Not a constraint: Reference resources such as mapping by Beard (1979), Mattiske and Havel (1998), previous vegetation mapping completed for Alcoa by E.M Mattiske and Associates together with online flora and vegetation information, has provided an appropriate level of information for the current survey.
Scope (<i>i.e.</i> what life forms, <i>etc.</i> , were sampled)	Not a constraint: Vascular flora, which were the focus of the present survey was sampled on a close grid pattern within the survey area. In addition to the regular sampling sites, searches were undertaken to assess the likelihood of threatened and priority flora species.
Proportion of flora collected and identified (based on sampling, timing and intensity)	Potential constraint: The survey areas near Jarrahdale, Huntly and Myara have been sampled over multiple years, with the more recent work on the detailed records on the grid system and targeted searches between sites. The recent survey effort in the majority of the areas was undertaken in summer and autumn 2023. The botanists undertaking the field surveys have had extensive experience working with the flora of the Jarrah forest. Any flora which could not be identified in the field was collected for subsequent identification. A potential constraint relates to the need to undertake targeted surveys in the spring months to enable coverage of the annual species.
Mapping reliability alley	Not a constraint: The vegetation was mainly assessed on a 120m x 120m grid pattern within the survey area. Over 120 kilometres were surveyed within the survey area. This together with 572 recording sites and the targeted and opportunistic survey sites (particularly near the granites and valley areas) enabled intensive coverage of the values on the Kingsbury West survey area and therefore the associated mapping of key flora values and the site-vegetation types with a high level of confidence.
Timing, weather, season, cycle	Minor constraint: The EPA (2016a) recommends that flora and vegetation surveys in the South – West Botanical Province be conducted in Spring (September-November). A minor constraint relates to the need to undertake targeted surveys in the spring months to enable coverage of the annual species.
Disturbances (fire flood, accidental human intervention, <i>etc.</i>)	Not a constraint: With the exception of previous logging activities and occasional old forestry tracks, the vegetation of the survey area is largely undisturbed. In view of the 40 years of experience by Dr Mattiske in northern Jarrah forest vegetation mapping the latter is not considered to lead to any constraints.
Access problems (<i>i.e.</i> ability to access survey area)	Not a constraint: Vehicle access through the Kingsbury West survey area was only restricted in small sections.
Experience levels (<i>e.g.</i> degree of expertise in plant identification to taxon level)	Not a constraint: All botanists had direct and recent experience working in the Jarrah Forest and working for Alcoa and a range of other clients, and thus were familiar with the local flora and vegetation values. Dr Mattiske has more than 40 years of ecological experience in flora and vegetation studies in the southwest forests at a detailed floristic level, as well as detailed and regional vegetation assessment level.



Legend

- Kingsbury West Survey Area
- Tracks



0 200 400 m
Scale: 1:25,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)



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Date: June 2023 Rev: A | A4

Kingsbury West Survey Area
Survey Effort

Figure:

12

5.2 Flora

The survey efforts were undertaken over several months and in view of the extensive work undertaken over multiple decades in the Kingsbury West area was considered to exceed the EPA (2016a and 2016b) guidance statements expectations.

A total of 287 taxa from 47 families and 119 genera was recorded in the Kingsbury West survey area and as such partly reflects the smaller survey area.

The range of flora collected on the Kingsbury West survey area is summarized in Table 5 and Appendix B. The recordings on the grids was undertaken over a 2 month period the coverage of the flora in more diverse and spatially more complex areas such as the broad valley systems and the outcrops was considered to be comprehensive.

Table 5: Summary of Flora Species on the Kingsbury West survey area (see Appendix B)

Source	Families	Genera	Native Taxa	Introduced Taxa
Myara/Huntly Regional Mapping	73	246	731	38
Kingsbury West survey area	46	115	236	5
Nature Map and Additional Potential and recorded Species (see Appendix B)	87	308	1099	84

5.3 Introduced Flora Species

Of the 236 species, 6 were introduced or planted species. The introduced species included two planted **Pinus pinaster* and the four weeds - **Asteraceae sp.*, **Pentameris airoides*, **Hypochaeris glabra*, **Leptospermum laevigatum*. All occur more widely in the Jarrah forest and are not listed as WONS weeds at the National scale or as Declared pests at the State level.

5.4 Threatened and Priority Flora

No Threatened flora species, pursuant to section 179 of the *EPBC Act* and as listed by DCCEW (2023a) or pursuant to Part 2, Division 1 and Subdivision 2 of the *BC Act* and as listed by DBCA (2022a) were recorded during recent assessments of the Kingsbury West survey area.

5.5 Site-vegetation Types

A total of 20 site-vegetation types were defined and mapped in the Kingsbury West survey area, Table 6 and Figure 13. The site-vegetation types were subdivided into four main groupings associated with site conditions which reflected landforms, soils and soil moisture levels, Table 6. The site-vegetation types on the extreme sites such as outcrops and broad valley systems, creeklines and swamps differ markedly from the forest and woodland areas on the slopes and ridges. The delineation of the site-vegetation types was based on the earlier work of Havel (1975a and 1975b) and as such rely on key site and species indicators. Whilst Mattiske has refined these initial site-vegetation types there is still a reliance on the original work of Havel (1975a and 1975b). The initial code is the dominant site-vegetation type code and the second

code (where added) reflects some local influence of secondary key stone species. These site-vegetation types were developed in consultation with Dr David Goodall (formerly CSIRO at the time). In the 1970's Dr Havel and Dr Goodall undertook extensive analyses to delineate and differentiate the key species and site parameters that assist in the division of the continuum of the dominant trees of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri). This approach has been used for some 45 years and as such to deviate from such an approach and rely on other approaches would negate the effort to date and the ability to align the findings with other areas in the northern Jarrah forest. So whilst such an approach might be perceived by assessors to deviate from the EPA guidance statements, to not adopt the site-vegetation approach would diminish the delineation of the biodiversity values in the Kingsbury West survey area. In addition the ranking of species and condition of species in the field has increased the intensity and coverage of the sites within the Kingsbury West survey area.

The dominant site-vegetation types were S and PS (50.948%) on the slopes and ridges and D and PW on the moister slopes (21.04%). The more extreme sites associated with swamps (types A, AC, AW and CW) or granite outcrops (types G (including variant G1) and R) covered less than 6.99% and 2.31% of the area respectively, Table 6.

The series of site-vegetation types associated with the broader valley systems which dominate the Yarragil 1 vegetation complex as defined by Mattiske and Havel (1998) provide a spatial diversity that supports a range of species. The site-vegetation types associated with these broader valleys (A, AC, AW, CW, D, DA, DG, E, W, PW and SW) and lower slopes have the potential to be groundwater dependent ecosystems.

Key indicator plant species that are generally accepted as indicators of moister soils and, hence, potential groundwater dependent ecosystems include – *Banksia littoralis*, *Hakea varia*, *Thomasia paniculata*, *Astartea scoparia*, *Babingtonia camphorosmae*, *Hypocalymma angustifolium*, *Hypocalymma cordifolium*, *Melaleuca preissiana* and *Taxandria linearifolia*.

The site-vegetation types of PW and SW reflect the moister soils that may influence the spread and intensification of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. The site-vegetation types supporting stands of *Kingia australis* (E) are locally restricted in extent and this pattern of occurrence generally occurs in the northern Jarrah forest on the lower slopes.

Whilst some of these values have been highlighted, the only current Priority Ecological Community is associated with the G (and variant G1) and R site-vegetation types. There is a lack of clarity on the values that determine the presence of the Priority Ecological Community other than the association with the outcrops.

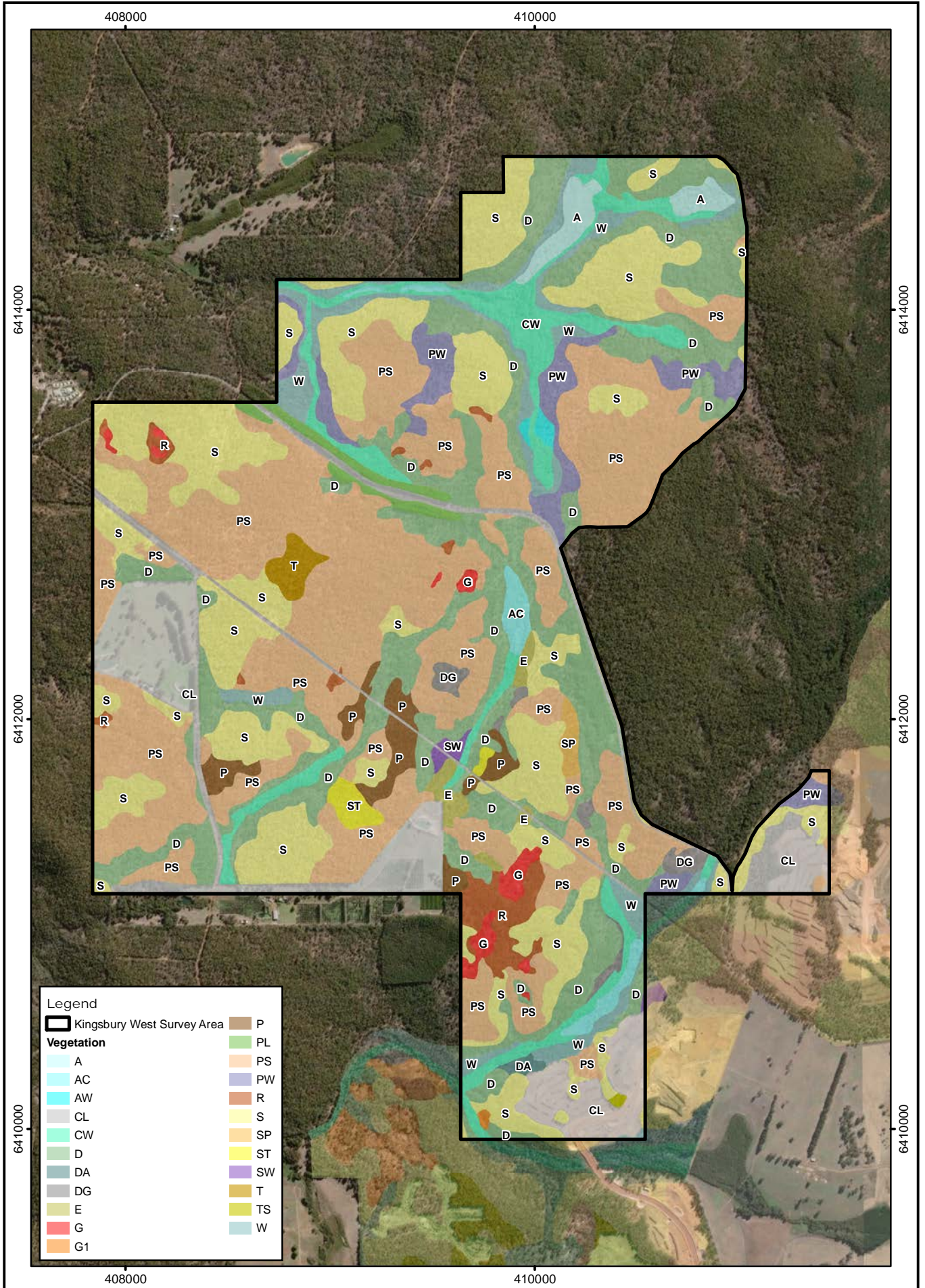
5.6. Vegetation Condition

The majority of the vegetation was ranked as very good to excellent despite historical harvesting activities and some established tracks in the area, Figure 14.

The condition of the vegetation has been impacted by cleared properties (outside State Forest), dieback and tracks. The vast majority of the area is excellent in condition, but in impacted areas it is either very good, degraded or completely degraded.

Table 6: Summary of Site-vegetation Types (SVT) on Kingsbury West the survey area

SVT Code	Description	Area Ha	% Total
Swamps (A, AC, AW) and Creeklines (CW)			
A	Tall shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateritia</i> , <i>Hakea varia</i> , <i>Melaleuca viminea</i> and <i>Melaleuca incana</i> subsp. <i>incana</i> on clay-loams in seasonally wet valley floors.	10.05	1.02
AC	Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> – <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> - <i>Eucalyptus patens</i> - <i>Banksia littoralis</i> with dense <i>Taxandria linearifolia</i> and <i>Astartea scoparia</i> in understorey on broad swamps and water-courses.	9.24	0.94
AW	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus patens</i> and <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> over <i>Banksia littoralis</i> , <i>Hakea prostrata</i> and <i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i> over low shrubs and herbs on leached sands over sandy-gravel on lower slopes.	1.57	0.16
CW	Woodland to Open Forest of <i>Eucalyptus patens</i> – <i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> - <i>Banksia littoralis</i> with dense <i>Taxandria linearifolia</i> and <i>Astartea scoparia</i> in understorey on creek-lines and water-courses.	47.84	4.87
Lower Slopes (D, DA, DG, E, W) and Moister Slopes (PW and SW)			
D	Open Forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> – <i>Hakea prostrata</i> on lower slopes with mixed low understorey species, including <i>Babingtonia camphorosmae</i> and <i>Acacia extensa</i> on clay loams to gravelly clay-loams.	176.52	17.96
DA	Open Forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> – <i>Hakea prostrata</i> on lower slopes with patches of <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> , <i>Banksia littoralis</i> and <i>Hakea varia</i> over mixed low understorey species, including <i>Babingtonia camphorosmae</i> and <i>Acacia extensa</i> on clay loams to gravelly clay-loams. Local variant also includes <i>Xylomelum occidentale</i> (Woody Pear).	1.39	0.14
DG	Open forest of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> and <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> over <i>Hakea lissocarpha</i> , <i>Macrozamia riedlei</i> , <i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i> , <i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i> , <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> , <i>Acacia alata</i> , <i>Babingtonia camphorosmae</i> , <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> and <i>Phyllanthus calycinus</i> on clay-loams on lower slopes with localized patches of outcropping.	7.06	0.72
E	Open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> and <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> over <i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i> , <i>Kingia australis</i> , <i>Leptospermum erubescens</i> and <i>Babingtonia camphorosmae</i> on sandy to sandy-loam soils on slopes.	5.85	0.60
W	Open Forest of <i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i> - <i>Eucalyptus patens</i> – <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> on lower slopes with mixed low understorey species, including <i>Acacia extensa</i> and <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> on seasonally moister sandy-loam gravelly soils.	36.24	3.69
PW	Open Forest of <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> with scattered understorey, including <i>Grevillea wilsonii</i> , <i>Adenanthos barbiger</i> , <i>Babingtonia camphorosmae</i> and <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> on sandy gravels.	30.25	3.08
SW	Open Forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> – <i>Banksia grandis</i> with scattered understorey, including <i>Adenanthos barbiger</i> , <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> and <i>Styphelia tenuiflora</i> on seasonally moister sandy-gravelly soils.	1.77	0.18
Outcrop Areas (G, R)			
G/G1	Mosaic of Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> – <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> on the fringes of outcrops ranging to open heath communities of Proteaceae-Myrtaceae species and lithic complexes on the outcrop areas.	7.98	0.81
R	Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> on fringes of granite outcrops or shallow soils over mixed understorey species reflecting shallow soils over granite.	14.74	1.50
Slopes and Upper Ridges (P, PS, S, SP, ST, TS, T)			
P	Open Forest of <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> - <i>Banksia grandis</i> with scattered understorey, including <i>Adenanthos barbiger</i> , <i>Styphelia nitens</i> , <i>Grevillea wilsonii</i> , <i>Leucopogon capitellatus</i> on sandy gravels.	16.50	1.68
PS	Open Forest of <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> - <i>Banksia grandis</i> with scattered understorey, including <i>Adenanthos barbiger</i> , <i>Leucopogon capitellatus</i> on gravels and sandy gravels.	300.45	30.57
S	Open Forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Banksia grandis</i> – <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> with scattered understorey, including <i>Adenanthos barbiger</i> , <i>Leucopogon capitellatus</i> and <i>Styphelia tenuiflora</i> on gravels and sandy-gravels.	200.18	20.37
SP	Open Forest of <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> - <i>Banksia grandis</i> with scattered understorey, including <i>Adenanthos barbiger</i> , <i>Grevillea wilsonii</i> and <i>Leucopogon capitellatus</i> on sandy-gravels to gravelly soils.	2.83	0.29
ST	Open Forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> with scattered understorey, including <i>Leucopogon capitellatus</i> , <i>Leucopogon verticillatus</i> , <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> , <i>Lasiopetalum floribundum</i> and <i>Styphelia tenuiflora</i> on sandy-gravelly soils.	4.74	0.48
TS	Open Forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> – <i>Banksia grandis</i> with scattered understorey, including <i>Leucopogon verticillatus</i> , <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> , <i>Clematis pubescens</i> and <i>Bossiaea aquifolium</i> subsp. <i>aquifolium</i> on sandy-loam gravelly to gravelly soils.	0.40	0.04
T	Open Forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> with scattered understorey, including <i>Leucopogon verticillatus</i> , <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> , <i>Clematis pubescens</i> and <i>Bossiaea aquifolium</i> subsp. <i>aquifolium</i> on sandy-loam gravelly soils.	5.06	0.52
Disturbed areas			
CL	Cleared	93.70	9.54
PL	Plantation7	8.36	0.85



Legend	
	Kingsbury West Survey Area
Vegetation	
	A
	AC
	AW
	CL
	CW
	D
	DA
	DG
	E
	G
	G1
	P
	PL
	PS
	PW
	R
	S
	SP
	ST
	SW
	T
	TS
	W

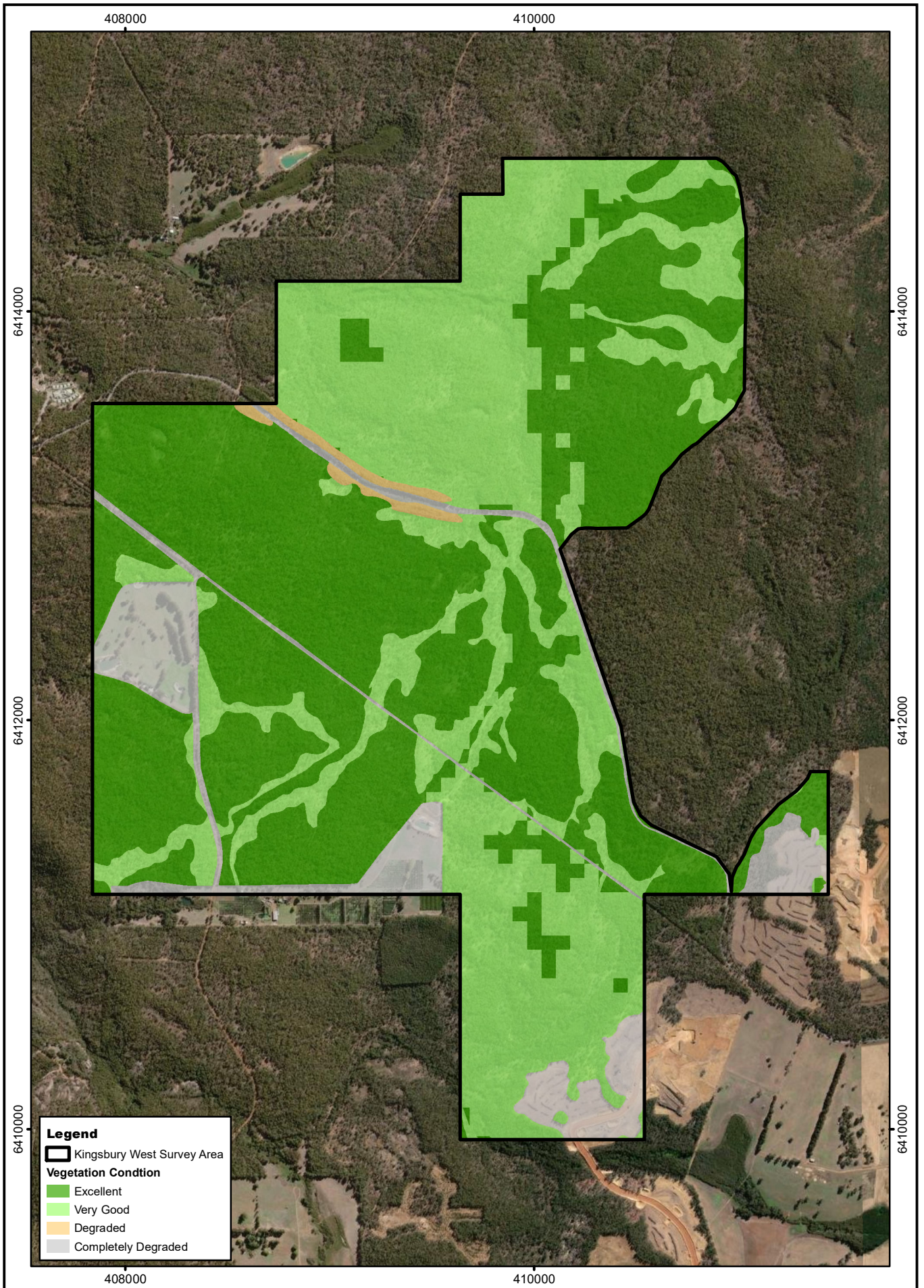
N
 0 200 400 m
 Scale: 1:25,000
 MGA94 (Zone 50)

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Kingsbury West Survey Area Site-Vegetation Types

Figure:
13

CAD Ref: a1992_F019_15
 Date: May 2023 Rev: A | A4



Legend

- Kingsbury West Survey Area
- Vegetation Condition**
- Excellent
- Very Good
- Degraded
- Completely Degraded



0 200 400 m
 Scale: 1:25,000
 MGA94 (Zone 50)



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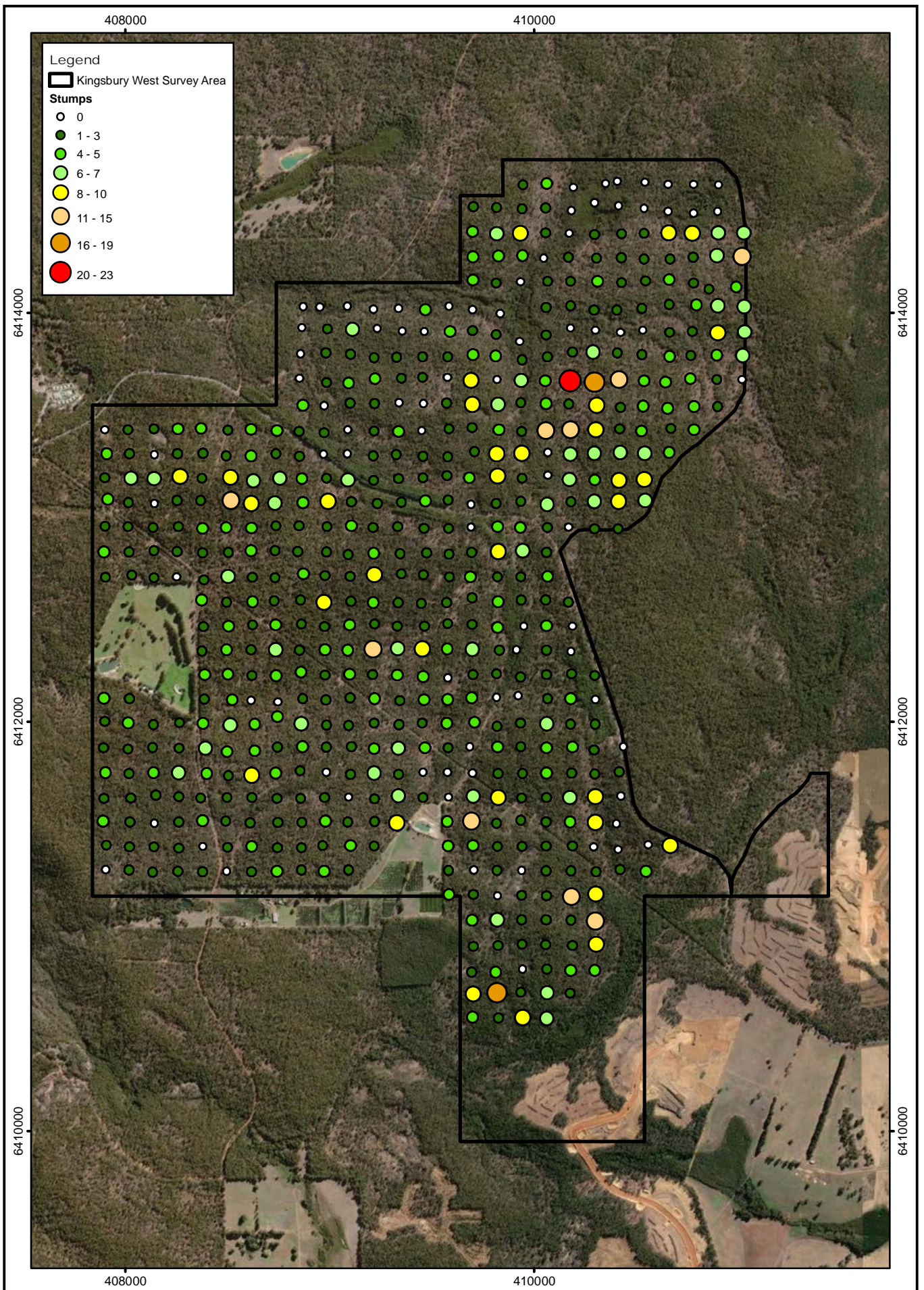
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CAD Ref: a1992_F019_17
 Date: June 2023 Rev: A | A4

Kingsbury West Survey Area Vegetation Condition

Figure:

14



Legend

▭ Kingsbury West Survey Area

Stumps

- 0
- 1 - 3
- 4 - 5
- 6 - 7
- 8 - 10
- 11 - 15
- 16 - 19
- 20 - 23

N

0 200 400 m

Scale: 1:25,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: a1992_F019_13
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Kingsbury West Survey Area

Number of Stumps

recorded

Figure:

15

5.7. Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) occur in the Kingsbury West survey area. The desktop assessment highlighted several potential TECs; however these are restricted to the Swan Coastal Plain and as such do not extend into the Jarrah forest area on the Darling Ranges.

One of the priority ecological communities (PECs), as listed at State level by DBCA (2020a) occurs near the Kingsbury West survey area, namely:

- Granite communities of the northern Jarrah forest (P3)

There is a potential that the site-vegetation types associated with granite outcrops (site-vegetation types G (including variant G1) and R) will have affinities with the PEC.

The Kingsbury West survey area occurs within the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) area of the southwest forests DCCEEW (2023b) and as such was considered during the RFA process.

5.8. Old Growth Forests

There are a number of patches of old growth forests occurring in the area surrounding the Kingsbury West survey area; however based on data supplied by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions no areas have been highlighted within the Kingsbury West survey area (Figure 9). Not the number of stumps is primarily related to the site-vegetation types with lower numbers on the creeklines and swamps and higher numbers on the uplands or slopes of the valleys (see above, Figure 15).

5.9. Potential Habitat Trees

On the basis of the number of potential habitat trees (>50cm in diameter) there are some areas of Kingsbury West that have numbers above 4 in localised areas, although the majority have 0-2 larger trees) (Figures 16 and 17).

In reviewing the data as collected within the Kingsbury West survey area it is apparent that the swamp and creekline areas (A, AC, CW and DA) supported few larger trees and the site-vegetation types (P, PW, S, SP and W) supported proportionally higher number of larger potential habitat trees (Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) > 50cm) (Note: the results were in part influenced by the number of sites), Figure 16.

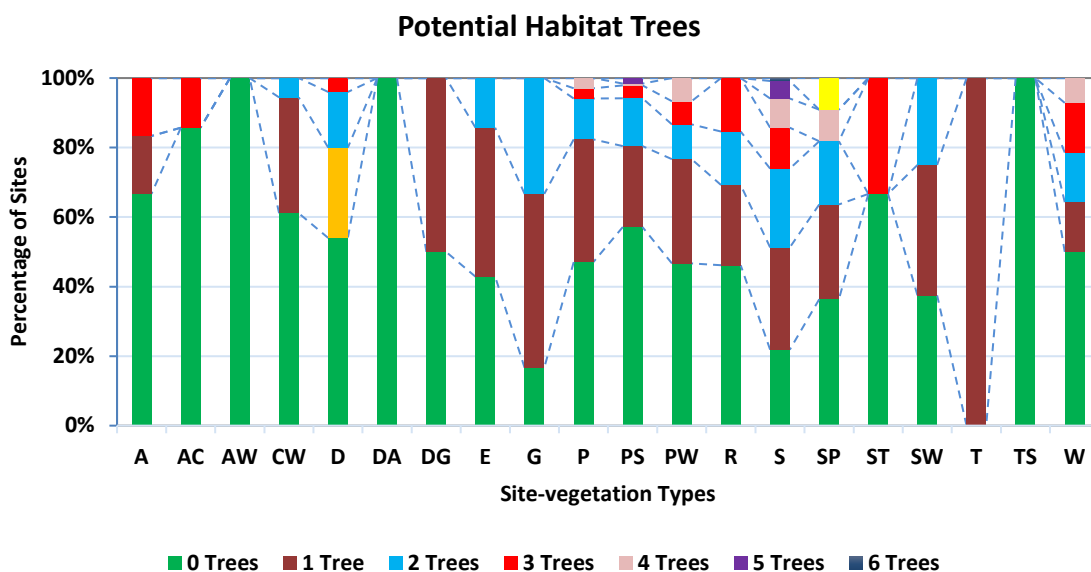
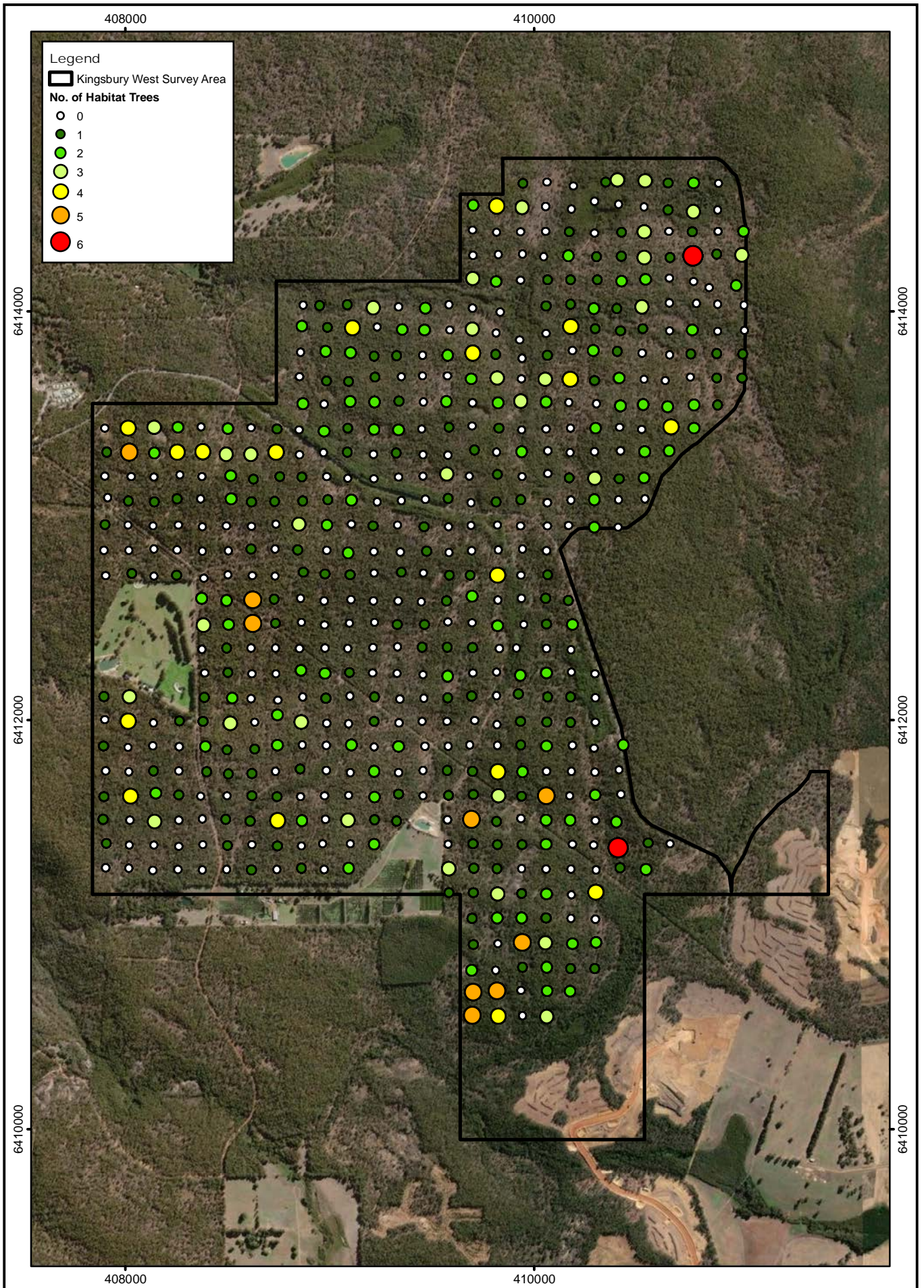


Figure 16: Summary of Number of Potential Habitat Trees (>50cm DBH) in the respective Site-vegetation Types on Kingsbury West survey area



Legend

▭ Kingsbury West Survey Area

No. of Habitat Trees

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

N

0 200 400 m

Scale: 1:25,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: a1992_F019_14
Date: May 2023

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**Kingsbury West Survey Area
Potential Habitat Trees**

Figure:
17

6. DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Flora

The survey efforts were undertaken over several months and in view of the extensive work undertaken over multiple decades in the Jarrahdale and Huntly areas it was considered to exceed the EPA (2016a and 2016b) guidance statements expectations; although targeted searches of the more extreme gullies and outcrop areas is recommended in the spring months of 2023.

No Threatened or Priority flora species were recorded in the Kingsbury West survey area.

A total of 236 taxa from 47 families and 117 genera was recorded in the Kingsbury West survey area and as such partly reflects the smaller survey area.

Of the 236 species, 6 were introduced or planted species. The introduced species included two planted **Pinus pinaster* and the four weeds - **Asteraceae sp.*, **Pentameris airoides*, **Hypochaeris glabra*, **Leptospermum laevigatum*. All occur more widely in the Jarrah forest and are not listed as WONS weeds at the National scale or as Declared pests at the State level.

6.2. Vegetation

The vegetation in and around the Kingsbury West survey area has been described by several authors with slightly different perspectives, including botanical subdistricts, soil-landscape zones, land systems and vegetation communities. In general, the vegetation can be summarised as being dry sclerophyllous forest typically comprising a dominant *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* over *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Banksia grandis*, *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, and *Macrozamia riedlei*. The topography throughout the survey area consists of granite ridges, swamps and slopes; a variety of habitats contributing to the high level of species diversity.

A total of 20 site-vegetation types were defined and mapped in the Kingsbury West survey area. The site-vegetation types were subdivided into four main groupings associated with site conditions which reflected landforms, soils and soil moisture levels, Table 6. The site-vegetation types on the extreme sites such as outcrops and broad valley systems, creeklines and swamps differ markedly from the forest and woodland areas on the slopes and ridges. The delineation of the site-vegetation types was based on the earlier work of Havel (1975a and 1975b) and as such rely on key site and species indicators. Whilst Mattiske has refined these initial site-vegetation types there is still a reliance on the original work of Havel (1975a and 1975b). The initial code is the dominant site-vegetation type code and the second code (where added) reflects some local influence of secondary key stone species. These site-vegetation types were developed in consultation with Dr David Goodall (formerly CSIRO at the time). In the 1970's Dr Havel and Dr Goodall undertook extensive analyses to delineate and differentiate the key species and site parameters that assist in the division of the continuum of the dominant trees of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri). This approach has been used for some 45 years and as such to deviate from such an approach and rely on other approaches would negate the effort to date and the ability to align the findings with other areas in the northern Jarrah forest. So whilst such an approach might be perceived by assessors to deviate from the EPA guidance statements, to not adopt the site-vegetation approach would diminish the delineation of the biodiversity values in the Kingsbury West survey area. In addition the ranking of species and condition of species in the field has increased the intensity and coverage of the sites within the Kingsbury West survey area.

The dominant site-vegetation types were S and PS (50.948%) on the slopes and ridges and D and PW on the moister slopes (21.04%). The more extreme sites associated with swamps (types A, AC, AW and CW) or granite outcrops (types G (including variant G1) and R) covered less than 6.99% and 2.31% of the area respectively, Table 6.

The series of site-vegetation types associated with the broader valley systems which dominate the Yarragil 1 vegetation complex as defined by Mattiske and Havel (1998) provide a spatial diversity that supports a

range of species. The site-vegetation types associated with these broader valleys (A, AC, AW, CW, D, DA, DG, E, W, PW and SW) and lower slopes have the potential to be groundwater dependent ecosystems.

The site-vegetation types of PW and SW reflect the moister soils that may influence the spread and intensification of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. The site-vegetation types supporting stands of *Kingia australis* (E) are locally restricted in extent and this pattern of occurrence generally occurs in the northern Jarrah forest on the lower slopes.

The majority of the vegetation was ranked as excellent despite historical harvesting activities in the westerns section and local influences of tracks. The biodiversity values have persisted in many areas instances. Some areas have been influence by the Jarrah Dieback disease and although the composition of the understorey has been modified as a result of the *Phytophthora cinnanomi* infections these areas still provide a range of native species towards the forest values.

6.3. Potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

The potential groundwater dependent ecosystems were determined on the basis of the vegetation complexes. In view of the extensive flora and vegetation studies in the northern Jarrah Forest these vegetation complexes support species and site-vegetation types that prefer and occur on seasonally moister and wetter soils on the swamps and lower slopes of the valley systems. This approach was considered to represent a precautionary approach in the absence of detailed groundwater level data at the time of selecting the potential groundwater dependent ecosystems at this juncture.

6.4. Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) occur in the Kingsbury West survey area. The desktop assessment highlighted several potential TECs; however these are restricted to the Swan Coastal Plain and as such do not extend into the Jarrah forest area on the Darling Ranges.

One of the priority ecological communities (PECs), with botanical values as listed at State level by DBCA (2022b) occurs north-east of Kingsbury West,, namely the Granite communities of the northern Jarrah forest (P3). There is a potential that the site-vegetation types associated with granite outcrops (site-vegetation types G (including local variant G1) and R).

The Kingsbury West survey area occurs within the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) area of the southwest forests DCCEEW (2023b) and as such was considered during the RFA process.

6.5. Other Key Values

There are a number of patches of old growth forests occurring in the area surrounding the Kingsbury West survey area; however based on data supplied by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions no areas have been highlighted within the Kingsbury West survey area. The number of stumps is primarily related to the site-vegetation types with lower numbers on the creeklines and swamps and higher numbers on the uplands or slopes of the valleys.

On the basis of the number of potential habitat trees (>50cm in diameter) there are some areas of Kingsbury West that have numbers above 4 in localised areas, although the majority have lower number of larger trees (as recorded within the recording sites on the grid system).

In reviewing the data as collected within the Kingsbury West survey area it is apparent that the swamp and creekline areas (A, AC, CW and DA) supported few larger trees and the site-vegetation types (P, PW, S, SP and W) supported proportionally higher number of larger potential habitat trees (Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) > 50cm).

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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8. PERSONNEL

The following Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd personnel were involved in this project:

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K. Lambert	Experienced Botanist	Field Studies	FB62000023-5
A. Pereira	Experienced Botanist	Field Studies	FB62000145-4
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A. Rowe	Botanist	Data Collation	FB62000329-3
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M. Pollock	Botanist	Field Studies	FB62000524
K. Tribbeck	Botanist	Field Studies, Data collation	FB62000467
J. Wescombe	Botanist	Data collation, reporting	N/A
R. Jones	Botanist	Data collation and Assisting with Reporting	N/A
T. Gregory	Technical Support	Data Collation and Assisting with Reporting	N/A

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APPENDIX A1: THREATENED AND PRIORITY FLORA DEFINITIONS

Under section 179 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), **threatened flora** are categorised as extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and conservation dependent (Table A1.1).

Table A1.1 Federal definition of threatened flora species

Note: Adapted from section 179 of the EPBC Act.

CODE	CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Ex	Extinct	Species which at a particular time if, at that time, there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
ExW	Extinct in the Wild	Species which is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or it has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
CE	Critically Endangered	Species which at a particular time if, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
E	Endangered	Species which is not critically endangered and it is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate or near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
V	Vulnerable	Species which is not critically endangered or endangered and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
CD	Conservation Dependent	Species which at a particular time if, at that time, the species is the focus of a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of 5 years.

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) provides for (amongst other things) the protection of flora that is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate, near or medium-term future in Western Australia under Part 10 (Division 2).

Threatened flora are listed in the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* (under Part 2, Division 1, Subdivision 2 of the BC Act; Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions [DBCA] (2018a) and are categorised under Schedules 1-3. A flora species is defined as **threatened** if it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate, near or medium-term future, pursuant to sections 20, 21 and 22 of the BC Act (DBCA 2019). Threatened species are categorised as critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable (Table A1.2).

Table A1.2 State definition of threatened flora species

Note: Adapted from DBCA (2019).

CODE	CATEGORY	DEFINITION
CR	Critically endangered	Species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of becoming extinct in the wild (listed under Schedule 1 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018</i>).
EN	Endangered	Species considered to be facing a very high risk of becoming extinct in the wild (listed under Schedule 2 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018</i>).
VU	Vulnerable	Species considered to be facing a high risk of becoming extinct in the wild (listed under Schedule 3 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018</i>).

Priority flora species are defined as “possibly threatened species that do not meet the survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient” or species that are “adequately known, are rare but not threatened, meet criteria for near threatened or have recently been removed from the threatened species list” for other than taxonomic reasons” (DBCA 2019). Priority species are not afforded the same level of protection under state or federal legislation as the listed Threatened species, however are considered significant under the Environmental Protection Authority’s *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation* (Environmental Protection Authority 2016a). The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions categorises priority flora into four categories: Priority 1; Priority 2, Priority 3 and Priority 4 (Table A1.3).

Table A1.3: State definition of priority flora species

Note: Adapted from DBCA (2019).

CODE	CATEGORY	DEFINITION
P1	Priority 1: Poorly-known species	Known from one or a few locations (< 5) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation; or are otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. In urgent need of further survey.
P2	Priority 2: Poorly-known species	Known from one or a few locations (< 5). Some occurrences are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation. In urgent need of further survey.
P3	Priority 3: Poorly-known species	Known from several locations and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat; or from few but widespread locations with either a large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. In need of further survey.
P4	Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened, and other species in need of monitoring	<p>a) Rare - Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.</p> <p>b) Near Threatened - Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.</p> <p>c) Other - Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.</p>

APPENDIX A2: THREATENED AND PRIORITY ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY DEFINITIONS

Under section 181 of the EPBC Act, **threatened ecological communities** are categorised as critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable (Table A2.1).

Table A2.1 Federal definition of threatened ecological communities

Note: Adapted from section 181 and section 182 of the EPBC Act.

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Critically Endangered	If, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
Endangered	If, at that time, it is not critically endangered and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
Vulnerable	If, at that time, it is not critically endangered or endangered, and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.

Threatened ecological communities (TECs) are listed in the *List of Threatened Ecological Communities endorsed by the Western Australian Minister for Environment (28 June 2018)* (under Part 2, Division 2, Subdivision 1 of the BC Act; DBCA 2018b). An ecological community is defined as **threatened** if it is facing an extremely high risk of collapse in the immediate, near or medium-term future, pursuant to sections 28, 29 and 30 of the BC Act. Threatened ecological communities are categorised as critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable (Table A2.2).

Currently there is no Western Australian legislation covering the conservation of state listed **threatened ecological communities** (TECs), however, a non-statutory process is in place, whereby the DBCA (and former equivalent departments) have been identifying and informally listing TECs since 1994. Some of these TECs are also endorsed by the Federal Minister as threatened, and some of these are listed under the EPBC Act and therefore afforded legislative protection at the Commonwealth level.

Table A2.2 State definition of threatened ecological communities

Note: Adapted from Department of Environment and Conservation (2013).

CODE	CATEGORY	DEFINITION
CR	Critically Endangered	An ecological community will be listed as CR when it has been adequately surveyed and is found to be facing an extremely high risk of total destruction in the immediate future, meeting any one or more of the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 90% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the immediate future due to modification; 2. The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area; or 3. The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the immediate future.
EN	Endangered	An ecological community will be listed as EN when it has been adequately surveyed and is not CR, but is facing a very high risk of total destruction in the near future. The ecological community must meet any one or more of the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 70% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent in the short term future, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the short term future due to modification; 2. The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area; or 3. The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the short term future.
VU	Vulnerable	An ecological community will be listed as VU when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing high risk of total destruction in the medium to long term future. The ecological community must meet any one or more of the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be able to be substantially restored or rehabilitated; 2. The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening process, and restricted in range or distribution; or 3. The ecological community may be widespread but has potential to move to a higher threat category due to existing or impending threatening processes.

Priority ecological communities (PECs) are defined as possible threatened ecological communities that do not meet the stringent survey criteria for the assessment of threatened ecological communities, and are listed by the DBCA (2020a) in the *Priority Ecological Communities for Western Australia – Version 29 (05 May 2020)*. Similarly to priority flora, PECs are not afforded legislative protection, however are considered significant under the Environmental Protection Authority's (2016a) *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation*. The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions categorises priority ecological communities into five categories: Priority 1; Priority 2, Priority 3, Priority 4 and Priority 5 (Table A2.3).

Table A2.3 State definition of priority ecological communities

Note: Adapted from Department of Environment and Conservation (2013).

CODE	CATEGORY	DEFINITION
P1	Priority 1 (Poorly known ecological communities)	Ecological communities that are known from very few, restricted occurrences (generally ≤ 5 occurrences or a total area of ≤ 100 ha). Most of these occurrences are not actively managed for conservation (e.g. located within agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, or active mineral leases) and for which immediate threats exist.
P2	Priority 2 (Poorly known ecological communities)	Communities that are known from few small occurrences (generally ≤ 10 occurrences or a total area of ≤ 200 ha). At least some occurrences are not believed to be under immediate threat of destruction or degradation.
P3	Priority 3 (Poorly known ecological communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities that are known from several to many occurrences, a significant number or area of which are not under threat of habitat destruction or degradation; 2. Communities known from a few widespread occurrences, which are either large or within significant remaining areas of habitat in which other occurrences may occur, much of it not under imminent threat; or 3. Communities made up of large, and/or widespread occurrences, that may or not be represented in the reserve system, but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing and inappropriate fire regimes.
P4	Priority 4 (Ecological communities that are adequately known, rare but not threatened or meet criteria for Near Threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list. These communities require regular monitoring)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rare – Communities known from few occurrences that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, sufficient knowledge is available, and are considered not to be currently threatened. 2. Near Threatened – Communities considered to have been adequately surveyed and do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. 3. Communities that have been removed from the list of threatened communities during the past five years.
P5	Priority 5 (Conservation Dependent ecological communities)	Ecological communities that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the community becoming threatened within five years.

APPENDIX A3: CATEGORIES AND CONTROL MEASURES OF DECLARED PEST (PLANT) ORGANISMS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Section 22 of Western Australia's *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) makes provision for a plant taxon to be listed as a declared pest organism in respect to parts of, or the entire State. According to the BAM Act, a declared pest is defined as a prohibited organism (section 12), or an organism for which a declaration under section 22 (2) of the Act is in force.

Under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013* (WA), declared pest plants are placed in one of three control categories, C1 (exclusion), C2 (eradication) or C3 (management), which determines the measures of control which apply to the declared pest (Table A4.1). The current listing of declared pest organisms and their control category is through the Western Australian Organism List (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development 2020).

Table A3.1 Categories and control measures of declared pest (plant) organisms

Note: Adapted from *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013*.

CONTROL CATEGORY	CONTROL MEASURES
<p style="text-align: center;">C1 (Exclusion)</p> <p>'(a) Category 1 (C1) — Exclusion: if in the opinion of the Minister introduction of the declared pest into an area or part of an area for which it is declared should be prevented.'</p> <p>Pests will be assigned to this category if they are not established in Western Australia and control measures are to be taken, including border checks, in order to prevent them entering and establishing in the State.</p>	<p>In relation to a category 1 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to destroy, prevent or eradicate the declared pest.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">C2 (Eradication)</p> <p>'(b) Category 2 (C2) — Eradication: if in the opinion of the Minister eradication of the declared pest from an area or part of an area for which it is declared is feasible.'</p> <p>Pests will be assigned to this category if they are present in Western Australia in low enough numbers or in sufficiently limited areas that their eradication is still a possibility.</p>	<p>In relation to a category 2 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to destroy, prevent or eradicate the declared pest.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">C3 (Management)</p> <p>'(c) Category 3 (C3) — Management: if in the opinion of the Minister eradication of the declared pest from an area or part of an area for which it is declared is not feasible but that it is necessary to:</p> <p>(i) alleviate the harmful impact of the declared pest in the area; or</p> <p>(ii) reduce the number or distribution of the declared pest in the area; or</p> <p>(iii) prevent or contain the spread of the declared pest in the area.'</p> <p>Pests will be assigned to this category if they are established in Western Australia but it is feasible, or desirable, to manage them in order to limit their damage. Control measures can prevent a C3 pest from increasing in population size or density or moving from an area in which it is established into an area which currently is free of that pest.</p>	<p>In relation to a category 3 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to:</p> <p>(a) alleviate the harmful impact of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared; or</p> <p>(b) reduce the number or distribution of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared; or</p> <p>(c) prevent or contain the spread of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared.</p>

APPENDIX A4: OTHER DEFINITIONS

Environmentally sensitive areas

Environmentally sensitive areas are declared by the State Minister under section 51B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and are listed in the *Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005*, gazetted 8 April 2005. Specific environmentally sensitive areas relevant to this report include: a defined wetland and the area within 50 metres of the wetland; the area covered by vegetation within 50 metres of rare flora; the area covered by a threatened ecological community; a Bush Forever site – further areas and information are described in the *Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005*.

Conservation significant flora

Under the *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation* (Environmental Protection Authority 2016a), flora may be considered significant for a range of reasons, including, but not limited to the following:

- being identified as threatened or priority species;
- locally endemic or associated with a restricted habitat type (e.g. surface water or groundwater dependent ecosystems);
- new species or anomalous features that indicate a potential new species;
- representative of the range of a species (particularly, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range);
- unusual species, including restricted subspecies, varieties or naturally occurring hybrids; or
- relictual status, being representative of taxonomic groups that no longer occur widely in the broader landscape.

Conservation significant vegetation

Under the *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation* (Environmental Protection Authority 2016a), vegetation may be considered significant for a range of reasons, including, but not limited to the following:

- being identified as threatened or priority ecological communities;
- restricted distribution;
- degree of historical impact from threatening processes;
- a role as a refuge; or
- providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

APPENDIX A5: VEGETATION CONDITION SCALE (adapted from Keighery 1994 and Trudgen 1988 and as summarized in EPA Guidance Statement 2016b and modified to adjust to "forest" areas)

Vegetation Condition	EPA Definition (2016b) - South West and Interzone Botanical Provinces	Comments reflecting condition ratings for "Forest" areas (including diversity of structural and floristic composition areas)	Clearing Agriculture Residential	Post-Mining Rehabilitation &	Tracks & Roads	Logging Harvest Records, Stumps	Dieback	Introduced Flora Species
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbances caused by human activities since European settlement.	Very restricted areas as most areas been subject to some disturbance.	None	None	None	No Logging (old growth forest)	None obvious, limited / no vulnerable species	Limited / no presence
Excellent	Vegetation Structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive. Damage to trees caused by fire, the presence of non-aggressive weeds and occasional tracks.	Very little evidence of logging in past. Occasional tracks, past burning, no obvious dieback, presence of short-lived non-aggressive weed.	None	None	Occasional tracks	Predominantly mature forest (last harvest > 70 years ago)	None obvious, limited / no vulnerable species	Non aggressive weeds
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.	Some modification to structural components through past logging activities, repeated fires. Grazing only by native animals in forests. No obvious dieback, presence of short-lived non-aggressive weed.	None	None	Occasional tracks	Immature forest (last harvest > 20, < 70 years ago)	Limited dieback infestation on localised areas, limited vulnerable species	Non-aggressive weeds
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 frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	Some modification to structural and floristic components through past mining and logging activities. Occurrence of repeated fires that have impacted vegetation. Grazing mainly by native animals in forests and occasional feral animal (e.g. pigs).	Localised partial clearing near past logging activities and tracks and previous facilities	Rehabilitation areas with structural and/or floristic components developing and persisting (post 2000, Grant and Koch 2007)	Occasional tracks and informal roads	Juvenile forest (last harvest < 20 years ago)	Extensive dieback infestation, prevalent vulnerable species, some structural impact	Aggressive weeds and non-aggressive weeds reflecting disturbance
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.	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	Partial clearing near past logging activities and tracks and previous facilities	Rehabilitation areas with lower species diversity (pre 2000, Grant and Koch 2007) and/or early phases of regrowth and establishment of tree species with potential for shift to Good	Extensive tracks, informal roads	Logged land is expected to recover to Good (juvenile forest)	Extensive dieback infestation, dominant vulnerable species, severe structure impact	High density of aggressive weeds or presence of introduced crop species or plantation species
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 crops species with isolated native trees and shrubs.	Mostly cleared areas supporting only occasional native trees or planted trees, mainly small agricultural holdings or residential and highly modified areas.	Cleared agricultural and residential areas.	Recently cleared mine areas, rehabilitation not completed.	Extensive tracks and roads	Logged land is expected to recover to Good if rehabilitation undertaken	Extensive dieback infestation, dominant vulnerable species, structure no longer intact.	Plantations, understorey is predominantly introduced species.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND RECORDED PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN KINGSBURY WEST AND NEARBY FORESTED AREAS

Note : * denotes alien species; PL denotes planted species. T, P1 to P4 reflect Threatened and Priority species (DBCA 2019).

SCC = State Conservation Code; FCC= Federal Conservation Code; CE = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered;

V= Vulnerable. Treated & Priority^a (DBCA, 2023), EPBC^b (DCCEEW, 2023), Dandjoo^c (DBCA, 2023), MCPL^d (MCPL, 2020), MCPL^e (MCPL, 2021), O'Neill^f (MCPL, 2009), MCPL^g (2022)

Search includes all potential species within the noted buffer, individual species have not been assessed for likelihood of occurrence in this list.

Family	Species	Data source																
		SCC	FCC	T&P ^A 10km	EPBC ^B 10km	Dandjoo ^C 10 km	MCPL ^D 2006	MCPL ^D 2011	MCPL ^D 2019	MCPL ^E 2008	MCPL ^E 2009	MCPL ^E 2010	MCPL ^E 2012	O'Neill ^F 2009	Mapping Myara North E 2019/20	Plots Myara North ^E 2019/20	MCPL ^G 2022	MCPL ^H 2023
Apiaceae (continued)	<i>Xanthosia singuliflora</i>							x	x			x	x	x				x
	<i>Xanthosia tasmanica</i>						x								x			
	<i>Xanthosia</i> sp.						x								x			
	Apiaceae sp.							x		x								x
Apocynaceae	* <i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>														x			
	<i>Parsonsia diaphanophleba</i>	P4		x														
Aponogetonaceae	<i>Aponogeton hexatepalus</i>	P4		x														
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle alata</i>					x												
	<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i>					x	x								x			
	<i>Hydrocotyle diantha</i>						x											
	<i>Trachymene pilosa</i>					x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Asparagaceae	<i>Dichopogon capillipes</i>					x	x								x			
	<i>Dichopogon preissii</i>																	
	<i>Laxmannia grandiflora</i>																	
	<i>Laxmannia sessiliflora</i>																	
	<i>Laxmannia sessiliflora</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>																	
	<i>Laxmannia squarrosa</i>					x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x
	<i>Laxmannia</i> sp.													x	x		x	
	<i>Lomandra brittanii</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		
	<i>Lomandra caespitosa</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Lomandra drummondii</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		
	<i>Lomandra effusa</i>														x			
	<i>Lomandra hermaphrodita</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Lomandra integra</i>								x	x			x	x	x		x	
	<i>Lomandra micrantha</i>					x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	
	<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>						x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND RECORDED PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN KINGSBURY WEST AND NEARBY FORESTED AREAS

Note : * denotes alien species; PL denotes planted species. T, P1 to P4 reflect Threatened and Priority species (DBCA 2019).

SCC = State Conservation Code; FCC= Federal Conservation Code; CE = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered;

V= Vulnerable. Treated & Priority" (DBCA, 2023), EPBC^c (DCCEEW, 2023), Dandjoo^c (DBCA, 2023), MCPL^v (MCPL, 2020), MCPL^e (MCPL, 2021), O'Neill^f (MCPL, 2009), MCPL^o (2022)

Search includes all potential species within the noted buffer, individual species have not been assessed for likelihood of occurrence in this list.

Family	Species	Data source																
		SCC	FCC	T&P ^A 10km	EPBC ^B 10km	Dandjoo ^C 10km	MCPL ^D 2006	MCPL ^D 2011	MCPL ^D 2019	MCPL ^E 2008	MCPL ^E 2009	MCPL ^E 2010	MCPL ^E 2012	O'Neill ^F 2009	Mapping Myara North E2019/20	Plots Myara North ^E 2019/20	MCPL ^G 2022	MCPL ^H 2023
Asparagaceae (continued)	<i>Lomandra nigricans</i>					x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Lomandra odora</i>					x	x							x	x	x		x
	<i>Lomandra pauciflora</i>											x						
	<i>Lomandra preissii</i>					x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Lomandra purpurea</i>								x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x
	<i>Lomandra sericea</i>								x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
	<i>Lomandra sonderi</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
	<i>Lomandra spartea</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
	<i>Lomandra suaveolens</i>															x		
	<i>Lomandra</i> sp.							x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
	<i>Sowerbaea laxiflora</i>					x	x									x		
	<i>Thysanotus anceps</i>	P3		x														
	<i>Thysanotus arbuscula</i>														x			
	<i>Thysanotus dichotomus</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
	<i>Thysanotus fastigiatus</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x
	<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>					x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x		
	<i>Thysanotus multiflorus</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>															x	x	
	<i>Thysanotus scaber</i>															x		
	<i>Thysanotus sparteus</i>																x	
	<i>Thysanotus tenellus</i>					x	x	x		x	x							
	<i>Thysanotus thyrsoides</i>					x	x	x		x	x					x	x	x
	<i>Thysanotus triandrus</i>									x			x					
	<i>Thysanotus</i> sp.							x	x	x	x	x	x			x		
	Asparagaceae sp.							x								x		
	Asphodelaceae	<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i>					x											
	Asteraceae	* <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>									x							
<i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i>											x							

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND RECORDED PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN KINGSBURY WEST AND NEARBY FORESTED AREAS

Note : * denotes alien species; PL denotes planted species. T, P1 to P4 reflect Threatened and Priority species (DBCA 2019).

SCC = State Conservation Code; FCC= Federal Conservation Code; CE = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered;

V= Vulnerable. Treated & Priority^ (DBCA, 2023), EPBC^ (DCCEEW, 2023), Dandjoo^ (DBCA, 2023), MCPL^ (MCPL, 2020), MCPL^ (MCPL, 2021), O'Neill^ (MCPL, 2009), MCPL^ (2022)

Search includes all potential species within the noted buffer, individual species have not been assessed for likelihood of occurrence in this list.

Family	Species	Data source																	
		SCC	FCC	T&P ^A 10km	EPBC ^B 10km	Dandjoo ^C 10km	MCPL ^D 2006	MCPL ^D 2011	MCPL ^D 2019	MCPL ^E 2008	MCPL ^E 2009	MCPL ^E 2010	MCPL ^E 2012	O'Neill ^F 2009	Mapping Myara North E 2019/20	Plots Myara North ^E 2019/20	MCPL ^G 2022	MCPL ^H 2023	
Asteraceae (continued)	<i>Cotula australis</i>					x													
	* <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>					x													
	* <i>Cotula turbinata</i>									x									
	<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>					x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x				
	* <i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>																		
	* <i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>																x		
	* <i>Erigeron</i> sp.																		
	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>					x											x		
	<i>Gnephosis tenuissima</i>						x												
	<i>Hyalosperma cotula</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
	<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>					x	x												
	* <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x
	* <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>								x			x							
	* <i>Hypochaeris</i> sp.											x							
	<i>Lagenophora huegelii</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Lagenophora platysperma</i>					x													
	* <i>Logfia gallica</i>					x													
	<i>Millotia tenuifolia</i>															x			
	<i>Millotia tenuifolia</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i>					x	x									x			
	<i>Olearia paucidentata</i>						x		x					x					x
	<i>Panaetia lessonii</i>								x							x			
	<i>Podolepis gracilis</i>								x	x									
	<i>Podolepis</i> sp.								x							x			
	<i>Podotheca angustifolia</i>					x	x									x			
	<i>Podotheca gnaphalioides</i>								x							x			
	<i>Podotheca</i> sp.															x			
	# <i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>								x	x						x			
	<i>Pterochaeta paniculata</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	<i>Pterochaeta</i> sp.																		
	<i>Quinetia urvillei</i>					x									x				

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Campanulaceae (continued)	<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>					x		x			x	x						x
	<i>Lobelia heterophylla</i>							x		x								
	<i>Lobelia rarifolia</i>					x												
	<i>Lobelia rhombifolia</i>					x		x	x	x								
	<i>Lobelia tenuior</i>							x										
	<i>Lobelia</i> sp.								x									
	* <i>Monopsis debilis</i> var. <i>depressa</i>					x												
	<i>Wahlenbergia preissii</i>					x								x		x		
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> sp.								x										
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i>					x						x						
	<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
	<i>Allocasuarina microstachya</i>														x			
	<i>Allocasuarina</i> sp.											x						
Celastraceae	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>					x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Stackhousia pubescens</i>					x												
	<i>Stackhousia</i> sp. Red-blotched corolla (A. Markey 911)	P3		x														
	<i>Stackhousia</i> sp.																	
	<i>Tripterococcus brunonis</i>					x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Centrolepidaceae	<i>Aphelia cyperoides</i>					x	x										x	
	<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>							x							x	x		
	<i>Centrolepis drummondiana</i>					x												
	<i>Centrolepis pilosa</i>									x								
	<i>Centrolepis</i> sp.									x								
Colchicaceae	<i>Burchardia congesta</i>					x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
	<i>Burchardia multiflora</i>					x									x			

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Colchicaceae (continued)	<i>Burchardia</i> sp.														x			
	<i>Wurmbea dioica</i>														x			
	<i>Wurmbea dioica</i> subsp. <i>alba</i>					x	x											
	<i>Wurmbea</i> sp.						x								x			
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula closiana</i>					x												
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris pyramidalis</i>														x			
Cyatheaceae	* <i>Sphaeropteris cooperi</i>									x								
Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis dioica</i>														x	x		
	<i>Chorizandra enodis</i>						x								x			
	<i>Cyathochaeta avenacea</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Cyathochaeta teretifolia</i>	P3		x					x									
	* <i>Cyperus tenellus</i>					x												
	<i>Eleocharis keigheryi</i>	T	V		x													
	<i>Gahnia aristata</i>							x						x	x			
	<i>Gahnia decomposita</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Gahnia trifida</i>						x	x	x									
	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>														x			
	<i>Isolepis cernua</i> var. <i>setiformis</i>						x											
	<i>Isolepis cyperoides</i>					x												
	* <i>Isolepis marginata</i>					x	x	x		x					x	x		
	<i>Isolepis</i> sp.					x	x											
	<i>Lepidosperma asperatum</i>														x			
	<i>Lepidosperma costale</i>											x						
	<i>Lepidosperma drummondii</i>									x				x				
	<i>Lepidosperma effusum</i>										x				x			
	<i>Lepidosperma gracile</i>							x			x	x	x		x			x

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Cyperaceae (continued)	<i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
	<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>					x	x								x	x		
	<i>Lepidosperma pubisquameum</i>					x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x
	<i>Lepidosperma pubisquameum sens. lat.</i>																	
	<i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Lepidosperma striatum</i>					x				x				x				
	<i>Lepidosperma tenue</i>						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Lepidosperma tetraquetrum</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Lepidosperma tuberculatum</i>					x			x	x			x	x				
	<i>Lepidosperma sp.</i>														x	x	x	x
	<i>Machaerina articulata</i>												x					
	<i>Machaerina juncea</i>								x									
	<i>Machaerina vaginalis</i>										x				x			
	<i>Mesomelaena graciliceps</i>						x			x					x	x		
	<i>Mesomelaena stygia</i>																	
	<i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Morelotia australiensis</i>	T	V	x	x													
	<i>Morelotia octandra</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Netrostylis sp. Jarrah Forest (R. Davis 7391)</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Schoenus armeria</i>					x												
	<i>Schoenus bifidus</i>								x									
	<i>Schoenus clandestinus</i>								x						x	x		
	<i>Schoenus discifer</i>															x		
	<i>Schoenus grammatophyllus</i>						x											
	<i>Schoenus laevigatus</i>						x											
	<i>Schoenus nanus</i>						x	x										
	<i>Schoenus odontocarpus</i>						x	x										
<i>Schoenus subfascicularis</i>																		
<i>Schoenus unispiculatus</i>						x	x							x				

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Dilleniaceae (continued)	<i>Hibbertia spicata</i>					x												
	<i>Hibbertia stellaris</i>														x			
	<i>Hibbertia striata</i>															x		
	<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>					x	x		x									
	<i>Hibbertia vaginata</i>									x								
	<i>Hibbertia sp.</i>								x						x	x	x	x
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea hastifolia</i>					x												
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera bulbosa</i>						x											
	<i>Drosera collina</i>					x												x
	<i>Drosera erythrorhiza</i>						x		x			x	x		x	x		
	<i>Drosera gigantea</i>					x	x	x		x		x						
	<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>														x			
	<i>Drosera hyperostigma</i>									x				x				
	<i>Drosera leucoblata</i>																	
	<i>Drosera macrantha</i>					x	x					x			x			
	<i>Drosera menziesii</i>												x					
	<i>Drosera microphylla</i>					x							x					
	<i>Drosera occidentalis</i>	P4																
	<i>Drosera paleacea</i>	P1		x														
	<i>Drosera pallida</i>																	
	<i>Drosera platystigma</i>																	
	<i>Drosera porrecta</i>																	
	<i>Drosera pulchella</i>																	x
	<i>Drosera rosulata</i>																	
	<i>Drosera silvicola</i>													x				
<i>Drosera stolonifera</i>						x	x		x					x	x			
<i>Drosera sp.</i>						x	x	x	x					x	x		x	

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Droseraceae	<i>Drosera</i> sp. (climbing)																	x
	<i>Drosera</i> sp. 2																	x
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Platytheca galioides</i>								x									
	<i>Tetradthea hirsuta</i>						x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			
	<i>Tetradthea hirsuta</i> subsp. <i>viminea</i>					x												
	<i>Tetradthea hispidissima</i>					x		x			x	x						
	<i>Tetradthea nuda</i>						x											
	<i>Tetradthea phoenix</i>	P2												x				
	<i>Tetradthea setigera</i>							x		x								
	<i>Tetradthea</i> sp.														x			
<i>Tremandra diffusa</i>									x			x						
Ericaceae	<i>Andersonia aristata</i>					x						x	x		x			
	<i>Andersonia gracilis</i>	T	E		x													
	<i>Andersonia involucreta</i>												x					
	<i>Andersonia lehmanniana</i>											x	x		x		x	
	<i>Andersonia lehmanniana</i> subsp. <i>lehmanniana</i>								x			x	x		x			
	<i>Andersonia</i> sp. Audax (F. Hort, B. Hort & J. Hort 3179)	P3		x										x				
	<i>Andersonia latiflora</i>													x				
	<i>Andersonia</i> sp.							x	x				x					
	<i>Astroloma</i> sp.						x						x					
	<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>										x							
	<i>Leucopogon australis</i>										x			x				x
	<i>Leucopogon capitellatus</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
	<i>Leucopogon glabellus</i>					x		x		x	x		x	x				
	<i>Leucopogon gracillimus</i>					x				x			x	x				
	<i>Leucopogon hirsutus</i>										x							
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>															x			
<i>Leucopogon polymorphus</i>													x					

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Ericaceae (continued)	<i>Leucopogon pulchellus</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x							
	<i>Leucopogon sprengelioides</i>						x									x			
	<i>Leucopogon tenuis</i>														x				
	<i>Leucopogon verticillatus</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
	<i>Leucopogon</i> sp.						x	x	x				x	x	x				
	<i>Lysinema ciliatum</i>														x				
	<i>Lysinema elegans</i>														x				
	<i>Lysinema pentapetalum</i>														x				
	<i>Styphelia discolor</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Styphelia epacridis</i>														x				
	<i>Styphelia erectifolia</i>														x				
	<i>Styphelia erubescens</i>									x									
	<i>Styphelia nitens</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Styphelia pallida</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Styphelia propinqua</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Styphelia prostrata</i>																		
	<i>Styphelia stricta</i>					x	x						x	x	x	x			
	<i>Styphelia tenuiflora</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Styphelia tortifolia</i>					x													x
	<i>Styphelia</i> sp.								x							x		x	x
Ericaceae sp.							x		x						x				
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Amperea simulans</i>								x	x					x				
	<i>Monotaxis grandiflora</i>										x			x					
	<i>Monotaxis grandiflora</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i>						x							x		x			
	<i>Monotaxis occidentalis</i>						x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	
	<i>Stachystemon vermicularis</i>					x							x	x				x	
	<i>Stachystemon virgatus</i>														x				

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Fabaceae (continued)	<i>Acacia alata</i>					x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		
	<i>Acacia alata</i> var. <i>alata</i>						x	x	x	x		x		x				x	
	<i>Acacia appplanata</i>											x	x	x			x	x	
	<i>Acacia barbinervis</i>						x	x	x	x				x	x			x	
	<i>Acacia barbinervis</i> subsp. <i>barbinervis</i>							x		x	x			x				x	
	<i>Acacia browniana</i>									x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
	<i>Acacia browniana</i> var. <i>endlicheri</i>												x	x	x				
	<i>Acacia browniana</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>													x	x				
	<i>Acacia browniana</i> var. <i>obscura</i>													x	x				
	<i>Acacia celastrifolia</i>					x		x		x	x		x	x	x				x
	* <i>Acacia dealbata</i> subsp. <i>dealbata</i>								x										
	<i>Acacia dentifera</i>									x		x							
	<i>Acacia divergens</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Acacia drummondii</i>									x	x					x			
	<i>Acacia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i>	P3		x						x	x								
	<i>Acacia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>candolleana</i>						x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Acacia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i>									x			x	x			x	x	
	<i>Acacia ephedroides</i>					x			x	x			x	x	x				
	<i>Acacia extensa</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	* <i>Acacia floribunda</i>					x													
	<i>Acacia gemina</i>														x				
	<i>Acacia horridula</i>	P3		x											x				
	<i>Acacia incurva</i>							x						x	x		x		
	<i>Acacia lateriticola</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	* <i>Acacia longifolia</i>									x						x			
	* <i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>															x			
	<i>Acacia multispicata</i>						x			x			x		x				
<i>Acacia nervosa</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	
<i>Acacia obovata</i>					x			x	x			x	x	x				x	
<i>Acacia oincinophylla</i>														x					

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Fabaceae (continued)	<i>Acacia oncinophylla</i> subsp. <i>patulifolia</i>	P4		x														
	<i>Acacia oncinophylla</i> subsp. <i>oncinophylla</i>	P3		x														
	* <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>																	
	<i>Acacia preissiana</i>						x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		
	<i>Acacia pulchella</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
	<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>					x	x	x		x		x				x		
	<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>pulchella</i>						x									x		
	<i>Acacia saligna</i>						x		x							x		x
	<i>Acacia stenoptera</i>						x						x	x		x		
	<i>Acacia ?sulcata</i> var. <i>platyphylla</i>												x					
	<i>Acacia teretifolia</i>					x												
	<i>Acacia trigonophylla</i>					x								x		x		
	<i>Acacia urophylla</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x
	<i>Acacia varia</i>									x			x	x				x
	<i>Acacia varia</i> var. <i>varia</i>								x	x				x				
	<i>Acacia willdenowiana</i>						x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x
	<i>Acacia</i> sp.						x	x	x	x	x	x				x		
	<i>Aotus cordifolia</i>					x		x						x				
	<i>Aotus gracillima</i>															x		
	<i>Bossiaea angustifolia</i>					x												x
	<i>Bossiaea aquifolium</i>							x		x	x	x	x			x		x
	<i>Bossiaea aquifolium</i> subsp. <i>aquifolium</i>							x		x	x			x				
	<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>					x		x		x			x			x		
	<i>Bossiaea ornata</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
	<i>Bossiaea pulchella</i>															x		
	<i>Bossiaea rufa</i>						x											
	<i>Bossiaea spinescens</i>																x	
	<i>Bossiaea</i> sp.									x								
	<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>										x	x	x	x		x		x
	<i>Chorizema cordatum</i>										x		x	x		x		x

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Fabaceae (continued)	<i>Chorizema dicksonii</i>					x	x		x						x			
	<i>Chorizema ilicifolium</i>						x											
	<i>Chorizema rhombeum</i>					x		x	x	x								
	<i>Chorizema retrorsum</i>													x				
	<i>Cristonia biloba</i>					x												
	<i>Cristonia biloba</i> subsp. <i>biloba</i>					x												
	<i>Daviesia cordata</i>					x		x	x		x				x			x
	<i>Daviesia decurrens</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
	<i>Daviesia decurrens</i> subsp. <i>decurrens</i>					x												x
	<i>Daviesia divaricata</i>									x								
	<i>Daviesia horrida</i>					x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
	<i>Daviesia incrassata</i>						x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x
	<i>Daviesia inflata</i>													x				
	<i>Daviesia longifolia</i>												x	x				
	<i>Daviesia physodes</i>										x		x	x				
	<i>Daviesia preissii</i>						x		x	x	x		x	x		x		x
	<i>Daviesia rhombifolia</i>										x		x	x		x		x
	<i>Daviesia</i> sp.															x		
	<i>Dillwynia laxiflora</i>							x								x		
	<i>Dillwynia</i> sp.								x		x							
	<i>Eutaxia parvifolia</i>													x				
	<i>Eutaxia virgata</i>												x					
	<i>Gastrolobium bilobum</i>												x	x		x		
	<i>Gastrolobium calycinum</i>												x	x		x		
	<i>Gastrolobium capitatum</i>							x										x
	<i>Gastrolobium dilatatum</i>														x			
	<i>Gastrolobium ebracteolatum</i>						x				x	x						
	<i>Gastrolobium retusum</i>																x	
	<i>Gastrolobium spinosum</i>						x	x		x			x	x		x	x	x
	<i>Gastrolobium villosum</i>												x		x	x		x

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Fabaceae (continued)	<i>Gastrolobium</i> sp.														x			
	<i>Gompholobium capitatum</i>					x									x			
	<i>Gompholobium confertum</i>						x											x
	<i>Gompholobium cyaninum</i>								x				x	x	x		x	
	<i>Gompholobium knightianum</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	<i>Gompholobium marginatum</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	<i>Gompholobium polymorphum</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	<i>Gompholobium preissii</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x
	<i>Gompholobium scabrum</i>												x	x		x		
	<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>								x	x			x			x	x	
	<i>Gompholobium</i> sp.						x			x				x		x		x
	<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>								x	x		x	x			x		
	<i>Hardenbergia</i> sp.								x					x				
	<i>Hovea chorizemifolia</i>						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
	<i>Hovea pungens</i>					x										x		
	<i>Hovea trisperma</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
	<i>Hovea trisperma</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i>															x		
	<i>Hovea trisperma</i> var. <i>trisperma</i>						x											
	<i>Hovea</i> sp.						x									x		
	<i>Isotropis cuneifolia</i>							x									x	
	<i>Isotropis cuneifolia</i> subsp. <i>cuneifolia</i>							x	x							x		
	<i>Jacksonia alata</i>					x		x			x					x		
	<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>							x			x					x		x
	<i>Kennedia carinata</i>									x								
	<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x
	<i>Labichea punctata</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x
	<i>Latrobea tenella</i>																	
	* <i>Medicago</i> sp.																	
	<i>Mirbelia dilatata</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x

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Goodeniaceae (continued)	<i>Goodenia coerulea</i>					x	x												
	<i>Goodenia ?filiformis</i>						x												
	<i>Goodenia pulchella</i>															x			
	<i>Goodenia trinervis</i>															x		x	
	<i>Lechenaultia biloba</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Lechenaultia formosa</i>									x									
	<i>Scaevola calliptera</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Scaevola glandulifera</i>					x	x												
	<i>Scaevola pilosa</i>												x				x		
	<i>Scaevola</i> sp.						x							x					
Goodeniaceae sp.						x													
Haemodoraceae	<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>					x				x						x		x	x
	<i>Anigozanthos</i> sp.										x				x				
	<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>					x										x			x
	<i>Conostylis aculeata</i> subsp. <i>aculeata</i>										x								
	<i>Conostylis androstemma</i>					x													
	<i>Conostylis caricina</i> subsp. <i>caricina</i>															x			
	<i>Conostylis pusilla</i>												x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Conostylis serrulata</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Conostylis setigera</i>															x			
	<i>Conostylis setigera</i> subsp. <i>setigera</i>														x				
	<i>Conostylis setosa</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Conostylis</i> sp.														x				
	<i>Haemodorum discolor</i>														x				
	<i>Haemodorum laxum</i>					x										x			
	<i>Haemodorum simplex</i>					x	x												
	<i>Haemodorum sparsiflorum</i>																		x
<i>Haemodorum spicatum</i>															x				
<i>Haemodorum</i> sp.					x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x		x		

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Haemodoraceae (continued)	<i>Phlebocarya ciliata</i>											x						
	<i>Tribonanthes australis</i>						x								x			
	<i>Tribonanthes longipetala</i>					x	x											x
	Haemodoraceae sp.							x		x	x							
Haloragaceae	<i>Glischrocaryon angustifolium</i>							x		x								x
	<i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i>					x						x	x	x	x			
	<i>Gonocarpus benthamii</i>						x	x	x	x	x		x	x				
	<i>Gonocarpus cordiger</i>					x	x		x				x	x			x	
	<i>Gonocarpus diffusus</i>					x		x		x				x				
	? <i>Gonocarpus</i> sp.												x					
	<i>Meionectes tenuifolia</i>	P3		x			x											
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Agrostocrinum hirsutum</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
	<i>Agrostocrinum scabrum</i>					x	x									x	x	x
	<i>Agrostocrinum</i> sp.							x			x							
	<i>Caesia micrantha</i>					x	x								x			
	<i>Caesia occidentalis</i>						x											
	<i>Caesia</i> sp.						x											
	<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i>							x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>						x	x			x			x				
	<i>Corynotheca elongata</i>													x				
	<i>Corynotheca micrantha</i>							x		x		x			x			
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>divaricata</i>									x		x						
	<i>Johnsonia lupulina</i>									x					x			
	<i>Johnsonia pubescens</i> subsp. <i>cygnorum</i>	P2		x														
	<i>Stypandra glauca</i>					x							x	x	x	x		
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>					x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x		

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Hemerocallidaceae (continued)	<i>Tricoryne humilis</i>					x	x	x		x	x		x	x				
	<i>Tricoryne</i> sp.						x			x					x			
Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>					x												
Hypericaceae	* <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>							x				x						
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Hypoxis</i> sp.						x											
	<i>Pauridia glabella</i>						x											
	<i>Pauridia occidentalis</i>					x												
	<i>Pauridia occidentalis</i> ?var. <i>occidentalis</i>						x											
	<i>Pauridia occidentalis</i> var. <i>quadriloba</i>						x											
	<i>Pauridia gardneri</i>									x								
	<i>Pauridia</i> sp.														x			
Iridaceae	* <i>Romulea rosea</i>						x											
	* <i>Watsonia meriana</i>														x			
	<i>Orthrosanthus laxus</i>														x			
	<i>Patersonia babianoides</i>					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
	<i>Patersonia juncea</i>						x								x	x		
	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>					x												
	<i>Patersonia pygmaea</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Patersonia rudis</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Patersonia rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>						x			x			x					
	<i>Patersonia umbrosa</i>												x					
	<i>Patersonia</i> sp.												x				x	x
	Iridaceae sp.												x					

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Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia inaequalis</i>						x											
	<i>Utricularia multifida</i>						x	x								x		
	<i>Utricularia tenella</i>						x											
	<i>Utricularia</i> sp.						x											
Liliaceae	Liliaceae sp.						x											
Linaceae	* <i>Linum trigynum</i>					x												
Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>					x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x
Loganiaceae	<i>Orianthera campanulata</i>												x					
	<i>Orianthera serpyllifolia</i>								x			x	x	x				x
	<i>Orianthera serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>						x	x		x								
	<i>Orianthera serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>							x				x						
	<i>Phyllangium paradoxum</i>					x	x	x		x	x							
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>					x												
	<i>Amyema</i> sp.																	
	<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>								x		x				x			
Malvaceae	<i>Lasiopetalum cardiophyllum</i>	P4									x							x
	<i>Lasiopetalum floribundum</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Lasiopetalum glabratum</i>						x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Lasiopetalum glutinosum</i>					x												
	<i>Lasiopetalum glutinosum</i> subsp. <i>glutinosum</i>	P3		x														
	<i>Lasiopetalum glutinosum</i> subsp. <i>latifolium</i>																	x
	<i>Lasiopetalum pterocarpum</i>	T	E	x	x													
	<i>Lasiopetalum</i> sp. <i>Thomasia foliosa</i>															x		x

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Malvaceae (continued)	<i>Thomasia grandiflora</i>					x												
	<i>Thomasia ?macrocalyx</i>																	
	<i>Thomasia macrocarpa</i>					x												
	<i>Thomasia paniculata</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	? <i>Thomasia</i> sp.																	
	Malvaceae sp.																	
Menyanthaceae	<i>Ornduffia parnassifolia</i>						x	x		x								
Montiaceae	<i>Calandrinia</i> sp.						x											
Myrtaceae	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>							x		x								
	<i>Astartea affinis</i>													x				
	<i>Astartea leptophylla</i>												x					
	<i>Astartea scoparia</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Babingtonia camphorosmae</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Beaufortia macrostemon</i>											x						x
	<i>Callistemon glaucus</i>								x		x							
	<i>Calothamnus graniticus</i> subsp. <i>leptophyllus</i>	P4		x														
	<i>Calothamnus lateralis</i>					x									x			
	<i>Calothamnus planifolius</i>						x											
	* <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>							x	x	x	x				x			
	* <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> subsp. <i>homalophyllus</i>					x												
	<i>Calothamnus rupestris</i>					x		x		x	x				x			x
	<i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i>					x			x						x			x
	<i>Calothamnus</i> sp.												x			x		
	<i>Calytrix acutifolia</i>					x												
	<i>Calytrix angulata</i>																x	
<i>Calytrix depressa</i>					x		x		x		x			x				
<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>											x			x		x	x	

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Myrtaceae (continued)	<i>Calytrix variabilis</i>					x									x			
	<i>Calytrix</i> sp.														x			x
	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	<i>Corymbia haematoxylon</i>					x												
	PL <i>Corymbia maculata</i>														x			
	<i>Darwinia citriodora</i>					x		x	x	x	x		x		x			x
	<i>Darwinia thymoides</i>					x												x
	<i>Darwinia thymoides</i> subsp. <i>thymoides</i>									x				x				x
	<i>Darwinia</i> sp.																	x
	PL <i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>															x		
	<i>Eucalyptus drummondii</i>															x		
	<i>Eucalyptus laeliae</i>					x												
	<i>Eucalyptus lane-poolei</i>					x												
	PL <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>									x								
	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>																x	
	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>thalassica</i>					x												
	<i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
	PL <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>									x								
	<i>Eucalyptus patens</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	PL <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>																	
	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>							x	x			x						
	<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>						x		x		x			x	x	x		x
	<i>Eucalyptus</i> x <i>balanites</i>	T	E		x													
	PL <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.						x									x		x
	<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
<i>Hypocalymma cordifolium</i>								x	x	x	x	x				x	x	
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>						x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
<i>Hypocalymma strictum</i>													x					

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Myrtaceae (continued)	<i>Kunzea ericifolia</i>						x	x		x									
	<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>					x		x	x			x	x				x		
	<i>Kunzea micrantha</i>						x							x		x			
	<i>Kunzea micrantha</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>															x			
	<i>Kunzea pulchella</i>															x			
	<i>Kunzea recurva</i>					x	x			x				x		x	x		x
	<i>Kunzea</i> sp.															x			
	<i>Leptospermum erubescens</i>					x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
	* <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>							x	x	x						x			x
	<i>Leptospermum oligandrum</i>																	x	
	* <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>																	x	
	* <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> subsp. <i>armillaris</i>															x			
	<i>Melaleuca incana</i> subsp. <i>incana</i>							x	x		x	x		x	x	x		x	
	<i>Melaleuca lateritia</i>							x	x		x		x	x		x		x	
	<i>Melaleuca parviceps</i>						x		x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
	<i>Melaleuca pauciflora</i>							x	x		x					x			
	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>						x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
	<i>Melaleuca radula</i>						x	x											
	<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>								x			x		x		x		x	
	<i>Melaleuca scabra</i>							x											
	<i>Melaleuca trichophylla</i>						x			x			x	x		x			
	<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>								x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
	<i>Melaleuca viminea</i> subsp. <i>viminea</i>							x						x				x	
	<i>Melaleuca</i> sp.						x	x			x					x		x	x
	<i>Paragonis grandiflora</i>						x												
	<i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i>								x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
	<i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i> var. <i>ellipticum</i>										x								
	<i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i> var. <i>floridum</i>										x				x				
	<i>Regelia ciliata</i>						x	x											
	<i>Taxandria linearifolia</i>						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x

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Poaceae (continued)	<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.						x	x						x				
	<i>Spartochloa scirpoidea</i>											x						
	<i>Tetrarrhena laevis</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
	* <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>					x												
	* <i>Vulpia myuros</i>					x	x											
	<i>Vulpia</i> sp.						x											
	Poaceae sp.						x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x
Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus drouynianus</i>											x	x					
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma calymega</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x
	<i>Comesperma ciliatum</i>					x	x	x	x	x								
	<i>Comesperma confertum</i>											x						
	<i>Comesperma polygaloides</i>						x	x		x								
	<i>Comesperma virgatum</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
	<i>Comesperma volubile</i>						x						x					
	<i>Comesperma</i> sp.												x	x	x			
Pottiaceae	<i>Weissia controversa</i>					x												
Primulaceae	* <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>						x	x		x	x				x	x		
	<i>Samolus junceus</i>						x					x						
	<i>Samolus ?repens</i> var. <i>floribundus</i>												x					
Proteaceae	<i>Adenanthos barbiger</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
	<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>												x					
	<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>chamaephyton</i>	P3											x					
	<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>							x	x	x	x				x		x	
	<i>Banksia armata</i>					x									x			
	<i>Banksia armata</i> var. <i>armata</i>											x	x					

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Proteaceae (continued)	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>						x											
	<i>Banksia bipinnatifida</i>					x									x	x	x	x
	<i>Banksia bipinnatifida</i> subsp. <i>bipinnatifida</i>								x			x	x		x			
	<i>Banksia dallaneyi</i>					x												
	<i>Banksia dallaneyi</i> subsp. <i>dallaneyi</i>								x	x	x	x	x					
	<i>Banksia dallaneyi</i> subsp. <i>dallaneyi</i> var. <i>dallaneyi</i>						x	x	x						x	x	x	x
	<i>Banksia dallaneyi</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>											x			x	x	x	x
	<i>Banksia grandis</i>						x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
	<i>Banksia littoralis</i>						x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
	<i>Banksia mimica</i>	T	E		x													
	<i>Banksia seminuda</i>								x	x				x	x			
	<i>Banksia sessilis</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
	<i>Banksia sessilis</i> var. <i>sessilis</i>							x		x								
	<i>Banksia sphaerocarpa</i>											x	x		x		x	
	<i>Banksia sphaerocarpa</i> var. <i>sphaerocarpa</i>																	
	<i>Banksia squarrosa</i> subsp. <i>squarrosa</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x		x			
	<i>Banksia undata</i>					x						x	x					
	<i>Banksia undata</i> var. <i>undata</i>														x			
	<i>Banksia</i> sp.						x											
	<i>Conospermum canaliculatum</i> subsp. <i>canaliculatum</i>														x			
	<i>Conospermum capitatum</i>								x	x		x	x		x			x
	<i>Conospermum capitatum</i> subsp. <i>glabratum</i>								x			x			x			
	<i>Conospermum huegelii</i>					x									x			
	<i>Conospermum scaposum</i>															x		
	<i>Conospermum stoechadis</i>																x	
	<i>Conospermum stoechadis</i> subsp. <i>sclerophyllum</i>																x	
	<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>					x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	
	<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i> subsp. <i>bipinnatifida</i>									x		x	x					
	<i>Grevillea centristigma</i>								x									
	<i>Grevillea diversifolia</i>					x		x			x							

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Proteaceae (continued)	<i>Grevillea diversifolia</i> subsp. <i>diversifolia</i>						x	x							x			
	<i>Grevillea endlicheriana</i>																	x
	<i>Grevillea manglesii</i>								x						x			x
	<i>Grevillea ornithopoda</i>	P2		x														
	<i>Grevillea pilulifera</i>					x			x									x
	<i>Grevillea pimeleoides</i>	P4		x					x									
	<i>Grevillea preissii</i>																	
	<i>Grevillea pulchella</i>							x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x
	<i>Grevillea pulchella</i> subsp. <i>ascendens</i>					x				x			x	x				
	<i>Grevillea pulchella</i> subsp. <i>pulchella</i>																	
	<i>Grevillea quercifolia</i>					x		x			x		x	x				
	<i>Grevillea trifida</i>											x		x				
	<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
	<i>Grevillea</i> sp.														x			
	<i>Hakea amplexicaulis</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
	<i>Hakea ceratophylla</i>														x			
	<i>Hakea cyclocarpa</i>					x		x	x		x		x	x		x		x
	<i>Hakea erinacea</i>																	
	<i>Hakea gilbertii</i>																	
	<i>Hakea incrassata</i>							x	x	x		x	x	x				x
	<i>Hakea lissocarpa</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
	<i>Hakea marginata</i>							x							x			
	<i>Hakea neospathulata</i>					x												
	<i>Hakea petiolaris</i>																	
	<i>Hakea petiolaris</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i>													x				
	<i>Hakea prostrata</i>							x	x		x	x	x	x				x
	<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
	<i>Hakea stenocarpa</i>					x		x		x	x		x	x				x
	<i>Hakea sulcata</i>																	
	<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>					x		x		x	x		x	x				x

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Proteaceae (continued)	<i>Hakea undulata</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
	<i>Hakea varia</i>						x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		
	<i>Hakea</i> sp.														x				
	<i>Isopogon asper</i>					x													
	<i>Isopogon autumnalis</i>	P3		x															
	<i>Isopogon dubius</i>								x	x			x	x			x	x	
	<i>Isopogon sphaerocephalus</i>								x	x			x	x				x	
	<i>Isopogon teretifolius</i>												x	x					
	<i>Isopogon</i> sp. Darling Range (F. Hort 1662)								x				x	x				x	
	<i>Persoonia angustiflora</i>					x	x		x				x	x	x			x	x
	<i>Persoonia elliptica</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
	<i>Persoonia longifolia</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
	<i>Persoonia saccata</i>														x				
	<i>Petrophile biloba</i>					x				x			x						
	<i>Petrophile heterophylla</i>					x					x		x						
	<i>Petrophile linearis</i>					x							x						
	<i>Petrophile macrostachya</i>														x		x		
	<i>Petrophile serruriae</i>					x			x	x			x	x	x			x	
	<i>Petrophile squamata</i>														x				
	<i>Petrophile squamata</i> subsp. <i>squamata</i>														x				
	<i>Petrophile striata</i>					x	x		x	x			x	x	x			x	x
	<i>Petrophile</i> sp.								x						x				
	<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>					x							x		x		x		x
	<i>Stirlingia simplex</i>								x						x				
	<i>Synaphea cuneata</i>														x				
	<i>Synaphea damopsis</i>												x	x					
	<i>Synaphea gracillima</i>						x	x		x			x		x				
	<i>Synaphea odocoileops</i>	P1		x											x				
	<i>Synaphea petiolaris</i>													x	x			x	x
	<i>Synaphea petiolaris</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i>										x		x		x				

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND RECORDED PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN KINGSBURY WEST AND NEARBY FORESTED AREAS

Note : * denotes alien species; PL denotes planted species. T, P1 to P4 reflect Threatened and Priority species (DBCA 2019).

SCC = State Conservation Code; FCC= Federal Conservation Code; CE = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered;

V= Vulnerable. Treated & Priority" (DBCA, 2023), EPBC^C (DCCEEW, 2023), Dandjoo^C (DBCA, 2023), MCPL^L (MCPL, 2020), MCPL^E (MCPL, 2021), O'Neill^F (MCPL, 2009), MCPL^O (2022)

Search includes all potential species within the noted buffer, individual species have not been assessed for likelihood of occurrence in this list.

Family	Species	Data source																
		SCC	FCC	T&P ^A 10km	EPBC ^B 10km	Dandjoo ^C 10km	MCPL ^D 2006	MCPL ^D 2011	MCPL ^D 2019	MCPL ^E 2008	MCPL ^E 2009	MCPL ^E 2010	MCPL ^E 2012	O'Neill ^F 2009	Mapping Myara North ^E 2019/20	Plots Myara North ^E 2019/20	MCPL ^G 2022	MCPL ^H 2023
Restionaceae (continued)	<i>Leptocarpus decipiens</i>						x											
	<i>Leptocarpus scariosus</i>						x	x			x	x			x			
	<i>Leptocarpus</i> sp.						x											x
	<i>Lepyrodia glauca</i>						x											
	<i>Lepyrodia heleocharoides</i>	P3		x														
	<i>Lepyrodia macra</i>					x									x			
	<i>Lepyrodia riparia</i>														x			
	<i>Loxocarya cinerea</i>						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	<i>Loxocarya striata</i>								x				x					
	<i>Sporadanthus rivularis</i>									x	x	x						
Restionaceae sp.						x	x			x	x			x	x			
Rhamnaceae	<i>Cryptandra arbutiflora</i>					x												
	<i>Cryptandra arbutiflora</i> var. <i>arbutiflora</i>					x	x					x	x	x		x		
	<i>Cryptandra arbutiflora</i> var. <i>tubulosa</i>														x			
	<i>Cryptandra mutila</i>														x			
	<i>Cryptandra myriantha</i>														x			
	<i>Cryptandra nutans</i>					x												
	<i>Cryptandra</i> sp.						x								x			
	<i>Stenanthemum emarginatum</i>					x												
	<i>Stenanthemum nanum</i>																	
	<i>Trymalium ledifolium</i>								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Trymalium ledifolium</i> var. <i>ledifolium</i>										x							
	<i>Trymalium ledifolium</i> var. <i>rosmarinifolium</i>					x				x								
	<i>Trymalium odoratissimum</i>										x				x		x	x
<i>Trymalium odoratissimum</i> subsp. <i>odoratissimum</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Rosaceae	<i>Acaena echinata</i>													x	x			

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Note : * denotes alien species; PL denotes planted species. T, P1 to P4 reflect Threatened and Priority species (DBCA 2019).

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Search includes all potential species within the noted buffer, individual species have not been assessed for likelihood of occurrence in this list.

Family	Species	Data source																
		SCC	FCC	T&P ^A 10km	EPBC ^B 10km	Dandjoo ^C 10 km	MCPL ^D 2006	MCPL ^D 2011	MCPL ^D 2019	MCPL ^E 2008	MCPL ^E 2009	MCPL ^E 2010	MCPL ^E 2012	O'Neill ^F 2009	Mapping Myara North ^E 2019/20	Plots Myara North ^E 2019/20	MCPL ^G 2022	MCPL ^H 2023
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium</i> sp.														x			
	<i>Opercularia apiciflora</i>						x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x
	<i>Opercularia echinocephala</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Opercularia hispidula</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
	<i>Opercularia vaginata</i>					x	x		x			x			x			
	<i>Opercularia</i> sp.						x			x					x			
Rutaceae	<i>Asterolasia pallida</i>													x	x			x
	<i>Boronia crenulata</i>								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
	<i>Boronia crenulata</i> subsp. <i>crenulata</i> var. <i>crenulata</i>								x			x						x
	<i>Boronia crenulata</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i>													x	x			
	<i>Boronia crenulata</i> subsp. <i>viminea</i>						x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		
	<i>Boronia fastigiata</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
	<i>Boronia molloyae</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
	<i>Boronia ovata</i>													x				
	<i>Boronia scabra</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i>														x			
	<i>Boronia spathulata</i>										x							
	<i>Boronia</i> sp.						x	x			x				x			x
	<i>Cyanothamnus ramosus</i>					x										x		
	<i>Cyanothamnus ramosus</i> subsp. <i>anethifolius</i>					x										x		
	<i>Cyanothamnus ramosus</i> subsp. <i>ramosus</i>																	
	<i>Cyanothamnus tenuis</i>	P4		x														
	<i>Diplolaena microcephala</i>												x					
	<i>Philotheca spicata</i>						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Rutaceae sp.								x										
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos sparteus</i>												x					
	<i>Leptomeria cunninghamii</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>														x			

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SCC = State Conservation Code; FCC= Federal Conservation Code; CE = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered;

V= Vulnerable. Treated & Priority* (DBCA, 2023), EPBC^c (DCCEEW, 2023), Dandjoo^c (DBCA, 2023), MCPL^v (MCPL, 2020), MCPL^e (MCPL, 2021), O'Neill^f (MCPL, 2009), MCPL^o (2022)

Search includes all potential species within the noted buffer, individual species have not been assessed for likelihood of occurrence in this list.

Family	Species	Data source																
		SCC	FCC	T&P ^A 1.0km	EPBC ^B 1.0km	Dandjoo ^C 10km	MCPL ^D 2006	MCPL ^D 2011	MCPL ^D 2019	MCPL ^E 2008	MCPL ^E 2009	MCPL ^E 2010	MCPL ^E 2012	O'Neill ^F 2009	Mapping Myara North ^E 2019/20	Plots Myara North ^E 2019/20	MCPL ^G 2022	MCPL ^H 2023
Stylidiaceae (continued)	<i>Stylidium hispidum</i>					x									x	x		x
	<i>Stylidium ireneae</i>	P4					x	x		x					x			
	<i>Stylidium junceum</i>					x		x	x	x		x	x		x		x	
	<i>Stylidium lateriticola</i>								x	x		x			x	x		
	<i>Stylidium lineatum</i>							x		x					x			
	<i>Stylidium longitubum</i>	P4					x	x		x								
	<i>Stylidium perpusillum</i>					x												
	<i>Stylidium petiolare</i>						x											
	<i>Stylidium piliferum</i>							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<i>Stylidium preissii</i>													x				
	<i>Stylidium pulchellum</i>							x										
	<i>Stylidium pycnostachyum</i>							x		x								
	<i>Stylidium recurvum</i>					x												
	<i>Stylidium repens</i>					x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x
	<i>Stylidium scariosum</i>					x												x
	<i>Stylidium schoenoides</i>					x				x					x	x		
	<i>Stylidium spathulatum</i>						x											
	<i>Stylidium tenue</i> subsp. <i>majusculum</i>					x												
	<i>Stylidium thesioides</i>						x								x			
	<i>Stylidium utricularioides</i>						x											
<i>Stylidium xanthellum</i>					x													
<i>Stylidium</i> sp.						x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea angustifolia</i>													x			x	
	<i>Pimelea brevistyla</i> subsp. <i>brevistyla</i>													x				
	<i>Pimelea ciliata</i>							x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
	<i>Pimelea ciliata</i> subsp. <i>ciliata</i>						x	x		x		x						
	<i>Pimelea imbricata</i>														x			
	<i>Pimelea imbricata</i> var. <i>piliger</i>					x	x		x									
	<i>Pimelea lanata</i>							x		x	x							

APPENDIX C: ASSESSMENT OF THREATENED AND PRIORITY FLORA POTENTIALLY PRESENT IN KINGSBURY WEST AREA

Note: Refer to Appendix A for State (SCC; Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions 2017a) and Federal (FCC; EPBC Act) conservation code definitions. IBRA Distribution: AVW – Avon Wheatbelt; ESP – Esperance Plains; GES – Geraldton Sandplains; JAF – Jarrah Forest; MAL – Mallee; SWA – Swan Coastal Plain; WAR – Warren. Likelihood of occurrence in survey area is based on a Low, Moderate or High ranking.

Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Andersonia gracilis</i>	Ericaceae	T	Endangered	Habit: Slender erect or open straggly shrub, 0.1-0.5(-1) m high. Flower colour: White-pink-purple Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: White/grey sand, sandy clay, gravelly loam. Winter-wet areas, near swamps. IBRA Distribution: GES, SWA Florabase records: 36	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Anthocercis gracilis</i>	Solanaceae	T	Vulnerable	Habit: Erect, spindly shrub, to 0.6 (-1) m high. Flower colour: yellow-green Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Sandy or loamy soils. Granite outcrops. IBRA Distribution: AVW, JAF Florabase records: 29	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Moderate Within species range.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Banksia mimica</i>	Proteaceae	T	Endangered	Habit: Prostrate, lignotuberous shrub, 0.15-0.4 m high. Flower colour: yellow-brown Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: White or grey sand over laterite, sandy loam. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 37	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species within the area occur to the north on the SWA and south JAF
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>	Orchidaceae	T	Endangered	Habit: Tuberos, perennial, herb, 0.25-0.6 m high. Flower colour: green & cream & red Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Grey or brown sand, clay loam. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SCP Florabase records: 41	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Location outside species known range. Species not known within Northern Jarrah Forest.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

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Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Diuris drummondii</i>	Orchidaceae	T	Vulnerable	Habit: Tuberos, perennial, herb, 0.5-1.05 m high. Flower colour: yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1"><tr><td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td></tr></table> Soils: Low-lying depressions, swamps IBRA Distribution: AVW, JAF, SWA, WAR Florabase records: 51	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Moderate Dependent on suitable low-lying depressions/habitat conditions.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Diuris micrantha</i>	Orchidaceae	T	Vulnerable	Habit: Tuberos, perennial, herb, 0.3-0.6 m high. Flower colour: yellow & brown Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1"><tr><td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td></tr></table> Soils: Brown loamy clay. Winter-wet swamps, in shallow water. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 7	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Moderate Dependent on suitable depressions/habitat conditions.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Diuris purdiei</i>	Orchidaceae	T	Endangered	Habit: Tuberos, perennial, herb, 0.15-0.35 m high. Flower colour: yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): only after a summer or early autumn fire <table border="1"><tr><td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td></tr></table> Soils: Grey-black sand, moist. Winter-wet swamps. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 2	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Moderate Dependent on suitable swamps/habitat conditions.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Drakaea elastica</i>	Orchidaceae	T	Endangered	Habit: Tuberos, perennial, herb, 0.12-0.3 m high. Flower colour: red & green & yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1"><tr><td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td></tr></table> Soils: White or grey sand. Low-lying situations adjoining winter-wet swamps. IBRA Distribution: SWA Florabase records: 19	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

APPENDIX C: ASSESSMENT OF THREATENED AND PRIORITY FLORA POTENTIALLY PRESENT IN KINGSBURY WEST AREA

Note: Refer to Appendix A for State (SCC; Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions 2017a) and Federal (FCC; EPBC Act) conservation code definitions. IBRA Distribution: AVW – Avon Wheatbelt; ESP – Esperance Plains; GES – Geraldton Sandplains; JAF – Jarrah Forest; MAL – Mallee; SWA – Swan Coastal Plain; WAR – Warren. Likelihood of occurrence in survey area is based on a Low, Moderate or High ranking.

Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Drakaea micrantha</i>	Orchidaceae	T	Vulnerable	Habit: Tuberous, perennial, herb, 0.15-0.3 m high. Flower colour: red & yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: White-grey sand. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA, WAR Florabase records: 49	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Low</p> Outside species range. Species not known within the Northern Jarrah Forest.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Eleocharis keigheryi</i>	Cyperaceae	T	Vulnerable	Habit: Rhizomatous, clumped perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), to 0.4 m high. Flower colour: green Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Clay, sandy loam. Emergent in freshwater: creeks, claypans. IBRA Distribution: AVW, GES, JAF, SWA Florabase records: 56	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Moderate</p> Within species range, not recorded within proximity. Dependent on appropriate hydrology on site.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Eucalyptus x balanites</i>	Myrtaceae	T	Endangered	Habit: Mallee to 5 m high, bark rough, flaky. Flower colour: white Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Sandy soils with lateritic gravel. IBRA Distribution: GES, SWA Florabase records: 11	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Low</p> Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

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Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Lasiopetalum pterocarpum</i>	Malvaceae	T	Endangered	<p>Habit: Open, multi-stemmed shrub (with distinctly winged fruit), to 1.2 m high.</p> <p>Flower colour: pink</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: Dark red-brown loam or clayey sand over granite. On sloping banks near creeklines.</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: JAF</p> <p>Florabase records: 11</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Within species range, known records within proximity. Restricted to creeklines.</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Morelotia australiensis</i>	Cyperaceae	T	Vulnerable	<p>Habit: Rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), to 1 m high.</p> <p>Flower colour: brown</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: Sand, sandy loam. Flats, well-drained areas.</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA</p> <p>Florabase records: 46</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Within species range, populations known to be within isolated remnant pockets of vegetation</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Synaphea</i> sp. Fairbridge Farm (D. Papenfus 696)	Proteaceae	T	Critically Endangered	<p>Habit: Dense, clumped shrub, to 0.3 m high, to 0.4 m wide.</p> <p>Flower colour: yellow</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: Sandy with lateritic pebbles. Near winter-wet flats.</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA</p> <p>Florabase records: 31</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Low</p> <p>Restricted area of occupancy- endemic to the Pinjarra Plain.</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

APPENDIX C: ASSESSMENT OF THREATENED AND PRIORITY FLORA POTENTIALLY PRESENT IN KINGSBURY WEST AREA

Note: Refer to Appendix A for State (SCC; Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions 2017a) and Federal (FCC; EPBC Act) conservation code definitions. IBRA Distribution: AVW – Avon Wheatbelt; ESP – Esperance Plains; GES – Geraldton Sandplains; JAF – Jarrah Forest; MAL – Mallee; SWA – Swan Coastal Plain; WAR – Warren. Likelihood of occurrence in survey area is based on a Low, Moderate or High ranking.

Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Synaphea</i> sp. Pinjarra Plain (A.S. George 17182)	Proteaceae	T	Endangered	Habit: Erect, clumped shrub (sub-shrub), to 0.8 m high. Flower colour: yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Grey sandy loam or clay, grey-brown clayey sand, brown clayey loam, laterite. Flats, seasonally wet areas, railroad reserves often with wet depressions or drains. IBRA Distribution: SWA Florabase records: 63	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Synaphea</i> sp. Serpentine (G.R. Brand 103)	Proteaceae	T	Critically Endangered	Habit: Erect shrub 0.3-0.6 m high and to 0.5 m wide. Flower colour: yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Sand, loamy sand, clay-loam, clay soil. Flats, gentle slope to wetland, seasonally wet areas. IBRA Distribution: SWA Florabase records: 36	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Synaphea stenoloba</i>	Proteaceae	T	Endangered	Habit: Caespitose shrub, 0.3-0.45 m high. Flower colour: yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Sandy or sandy clay soils. Winter-wet flats, granite. IBRA Distribution: SWA Florabase records: 52	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

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Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Thelymitra stellata</i>	Orchidaceae	T	Endangered	Habit: Tuberos, perennial, herb, 0.15-0.25 m high. Flower colour: yellow & brown Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Sand, gravel, lateritic loam. IBRA Distribution: GES, JAF, SWA Florabase records: 20	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Moderate Species occurs uncommon but widely spread between Three Springs and Pinjarra. Grows in <i>E. marginata</i> woodland.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Verticordia fimbrialepis</i> subsp. <i>fimbrialepis</i>	Myrtaceae	T	Endangered	Habit: Shrub, 0.3-0.7 m high. Flower colour: pink-white Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Gravelly or clayey soils. Flats, road verges. IBRA Distribution: AVW, JAF Florabase records: 39	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species habitat within eastern extent of JAF and AVW (EPBC Conservation Advice, 2021)
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Drosera paleacea</i>	Droseraceae	P1	-	Habit: Fibrous-rooted, rosetted perennial, herb, to 0.03 m high, to 0.015 m wide. Flower colour: white-cream Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: White sand, sandy clay. IBRA Distribution: AVW, SWA, WAR Florabase records: 17	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Hemigenia rigida</i>	Lamiaceae	P1	-	Habit: Upright or spreading shrub, 0.1-0.6 (-1) m high. Flower colour: blue-purple/violet Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Sandy soils, lateritic gravelly soils. Hillslopes, granite outcrops IBRA Distribution: AVW Florabase records: 4	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

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Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Hibbertia acrotoma</i>	Dilleniaceae	P1	-	Habit: Openly branched, spreading to prostrate shrub to 0.5m. Flower colour: yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Loam soils over laterite or granite IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 7	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Moderate Project area within species known range (Edge of Darling Scarp between Serpentine & Oakley Dam, Thiele K.R., 2019)
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Hibbertia hortiorum</i>	Dilleniaceae	P1	-	Habit: Mat-forming shrubs to 0.1m high or less. Flower colour: yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Laterite IBRA Distribution: JAF Florabase records: 12	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species known range not within project area (Limited to area around North Bannister, east of Albany Highway, Thiele K.R., 2019)
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Levenhookia preissii</i>	Stylidiaceae	P1	-	Habit: Annual (ephemeral), herb, 0.03-0.17 m high. Flower colour: pink-red Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Grey or black, peaty sand. Swamps. IBRA Distribution: SWA Florabase records: 14	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Paracaleana granitica</i>	Orchidaceae	P1	-	Habit: Perennial, herb, to 0.07 m high. Flower colour: green-purple Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Growing on moss mats, granite. Outcrops. IBRA Distribution: JAF Florabase records: 7	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Moderate Within species range
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

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Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Synaphea odocoileops</i>	Proteaceae	P1	-	<p>Habit: Tufted, compact shrub, 0.2-0.5 m high.</p> <p>Flower colour: yellow</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: Brown-orange loam & sandy clay, granite. Swamps, winter-wet areas.</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: SWA</p> <p>Florabase records: 22</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Low</p> <p>Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Calectasia grandiflora</i>	Dasyogaceae	P2	-	<p>Habit: Rhizomatous, perennial, herb (or undershrub), to 0.65 m high, without stilt roots.</p> <p>Flower colour: blue/purple</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: White, grey or yellow sand, sandy clay, gravel, laterite, granite. Swampy areas, rock outcrops, flats, slopes, ridges.</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA</p> <p>Florabase records: 12</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Low</p> <p>Species not known to the Northern Jarrah Forest</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Grevillea ornithopoda</i>	Proteaceae	P2	-	<p>Habit: Spreading, virgate shrub, 1-3 (-5) m high, up to 3 m wide.</p> <p>Flower colour: cream-white</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: Loam, loam over clay, sand, clay. Edge of river bank and creek, dunes</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA</p> <p>Florabase records: 20</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Within species range. Historical record within 10km area.</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

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Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Johnsonia pubescens</i> subsp. <i>cygnorum</i>	Hemerocallidaceae	P2	-	Habit: Tufted, perennial, herb, 0.15-0.25 m high. Flower colour: white-green Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td style="background-color: #d9ead3;">S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Grey-white-yellow sand. Flats, seasonally-wet sites. IBRA Distribution: SWA Florabase records: 12	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Tetratheca phoenix</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	P2	-	Habit: Few-branched shrub (subshrub), to 0.25 m high. Flower colour: dark pink-magenta Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td style="background-color: #d9ead3;">S</td><td style="background-color: #d9ead3;">O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Brown gravelly loam over granite. Mid to Upper slopes, near granite outcrops. IBRA Distribution: JAF Florabase records: 10	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	High Within species range. Recorded within Alcoa O'Neill lease.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Acacia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i>	Fabaceae	P3	-	Habit: Erect shrub, 0.3-1 m high. Flower colour: yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td style="background-color: #d9ead3;">J</td><td style="background-color: #d9ead3;">A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Lateritic gravelly soils. IBRA Distribution: AVW, JAF, SWA Florabase records: 37	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	High Within species range. Recorded within Myara Forest block.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Acacia horridula</i>	Fabaceae	P3	-	Habit: Harsh, slender, single-stemmed shrub, 0.3-0.6 (-1) m high. Flower colour: yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td style="background-color: #d9ead3;">M</td><td style="background-color: #d9ead3;">J</td><td style="background-color: #d9ead3;">J</td><td style="background-color: #d9ead3;">A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Gravelly soils over granite, sand. Rocky hillslopes. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 33	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	High Within species range. Recorded within Myara North (MCPL 19/20)
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

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Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Acacia oncinophylla</i> subsp. <i>oncinophylla</i>	Fabaceae	P3	-	<p>Habit: Shrub, 0.9-2.5 m high, 'minni-ritchi' bark, phyllodes mostly 8-13 cm long, 1-2 mm wide.</p> <p>Flower colour: yellow</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: Granitic soils</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: AVW, JAF, SWA</p> <p>Florabase records: 42</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Within species range.</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>chamaephyton</i>	Proteaceae	P3	-	<p>Habit: Prostrate, mat-forming, non-ligotuberous shrub, to 0.3 m high.</p> <p>Flower colour: white-cream-pink-green/green</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: Grey sand, lateritic gravel.</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: AVW, JAF, SWA</p> <p>Florabase records: 21</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Within species range. Recorded at O'Neill (MCPL 2009)</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Andersonia</i> sp. Audax (F. Hort, B. Hort & J. Hort 3179)	Ericaceae	P3	-	<p>Habit: Shrub, to 1.1 m high and 1.1 m wide.</p> <p>Flower colour: white-cream/mauve-pink</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: Loam, clay, sand, gravel. Granite, slopes and drainage lines.</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: JAF</p> <p>Florabase records: 22</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Within species range.</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

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Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Conospermum scaposum</i>	Proteaceae	P3	-	Habit: Erect shrub, 0.2-0.45(-0.75) m high. Flower colour: blue Flowering period (indicated in green): J F M A M J J A S O N D Soils: White-grey sand, sandy clay. Low swampy areas, road verges. IBRA Distribution: AVW, GES, JAF, SWA Florabase records: 46	<p>Moderate</p> Species recorded at Myara North (MCPL 2019/20)
<i>Cyathochaeta teretifolia</i>	Cyperaceae	P3	-	Habit: Rhizomatous, clumped, robust perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), to 2.0 m high, to 1.0 m wide. Flower colour: brown Flowering period (indicated in green): J F M A M J J A S O N D Soils: Grey sand, sandy clay. Swamps, creek edges. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA, WAR Florabase records: 39	<p>Moderate</p> Dependent on habitat hydrology requirements on-site. Species recorded within proximity.
<i>Eryngium pinnatifidum</i> subsp. <i>Palustre</i> (G.J. Keighery 13459)	Apiaceae	P3	-	Habit: Erect perennial, herb, 0.15-0.5 m high. Flower colour: white/blue Flowering period (indicated in green): J F M A M J J A S O N D Soils: Clay, sandy clay. Claypans, seasonally wet flats. IBRA Distribution: SWA Florabase records: 0	<p>Low</p> Species not known to occur in the Jarrah Forest (restricted to wetter areas of the SWA)
<i>Halgania corymbosa</i>	Boraginaceae	P3	-	Habit: Erect shrub, 0.35-1 m high. Flower colour: blue-purple Flowering period (indicated in green): J F M A M J J A S O N D Soils: Gravelly soils, soils over granite. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 18	<p>Low</p> Species records to the west of the Darlington scarp.

APPENDIX C: ASSESSMENT OF THREATENED AND PRIORITY FLORA POTENTIALLY PRESENT IN KINGSBURY WEST AREA

Note: Refer to Appendix A for State (SCC; Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions 2017a) and Federal (FCC; EPBC Act) conservation code definitions. IBRA Distribution: AVW – Avon Wheatbelt; ESP – Esperance Plains; GES – Geraldton Sandplains; JAF – Jarrah Forest; MAL – Mallee; SWA – Swan Coastal Plain; WAR – Warren. Likelihood of occurrence in survey area is based on a Low, Moderate or High ranking.

Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Isopogon autumnalis</i>	Proteaceae	P3	-	Habit: Shrub 0.3-1 m high, commonly 0.5-1 m wide. Flower colour: pale yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Sandy soils. IBRA Distribution: GES, JAF, SWA Florabase records: 59	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p style="text-align: center;">Low</p> Records to the west of the Darlington scarp.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Lasiopetalum glutinosum</i> subsp. <i>glutinosum</i>	Malvaceae	P3	-	Habit: Shrub to 0.8 m high. Flower colour: pink-purple Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Lateritic gravel and clay, clay loam, sandy clay over granite. Slopes, granite outcrops. IBRA Distribution: AVW, JAF, SWA Florabase records: 48	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p style="text-align: center;">High</p> Within species range. Records within proximity.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Lepyrodia heleocharoides</i>	Restionaceae	P3	-	Habit: Rhizomatous, slender, tufted perennial, herb (sedge-like), 0.15-0.25 m high. Flower colour: - Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Moist peaty sand. Dry or seasonally inundated heath or woodland, swamps. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 20	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p style="text-align: center;">High</p> Record of population of >50 plants within 2kms
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

APPENDIX C: ASSESSMENT OF THREATENED AND PRIORITY FLORA POTENTIALLY PRESENT IN KINGSBURY WEST AREA

Note: Refer to Appendix A for State (SCC; Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions 2017a) and Federal (FCC; EPBC Act) conservation code definitions. IBRA Distribution: AVW – Avon Wheatbelt; ESP – Esperance Plains; GES – Geraldton Sandplains; JAF – Jarrah Forest; MAL – Mallee; SWA – Swan Coastal Plain; WAR – Warren. Likelihood of occurrence in survey area is based on a Low, Moderate or High ranking.

Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Meionectes tenuifolia</i>	Haloragaceae	P3	-	Habit: Annual semi-aquatic herb, to 0.35 m high. Flower colour: orange-red-brown, green Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Grey sand or grey-brown clay, shallow soils. Seasonally inundated flat, edge of swamp. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 24	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p style="text-align: center;">High</p> Dependent on suitable habitat. Species record within close proximity.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Stackhousia</i> sp. Red-blotched corolla (A. Markey 911)	Celastraceae	P3	-	Habit: Erect herb or shrub, approximately 0.2 m high. Flower colour: cream-yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Brown loamy sand, clayey sand over laterite, white sandy clay over granite, grey clay. Slopes. IBRA Distribution: AVW, GES, JAF Florabase records: 9	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p style="text-align: center;">Moderate</p> Within species range
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Thysanotus anceps</i>	Asparagaceae	P3	-	Habit: Rhizomatous, leafless perennial, herb, to 0.4 m high. Flower colour: purple Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: White or grey sand, lateritic gravel, laterite. IBRA Distribution: GES, JAF, SWA Florabase records: 17	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p style="text-align: center;">Moderate</p> Recorded within proximity within JAF.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

APPENDIX C: ASSESSMENT OF THREATENED AND PRIORITY FLORA POTENTIALLY PRESENT IN KINGSBURY WEST AREA

Note: Refer to Appendix A for State (SCC; Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions 2017a) and Federal (FCC; EPBC Act) conservation code definitions. IBRA Distribution: AVW – Avon Wheatbelt; ESP – Esperance Plains; GES – Geraldton Sandplains; JAF – Jarrah Forest; MAL – Mallee; SWA – Swan Coastal Plain; WAR – Warren. Likelihood of occurrence in survey area is based on a Low, Moderate or High ranking.

Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Acacia oincnophylla</i> subsp. <i>patulifolia</i>	Fabaceae	P4	-	Habit: Shrub, 0.5-2.5(-3) m high, 'minni-ritchi' bark, phyllodes 4-9 cm long, 3-6 mm wide. Flower colour: yellow Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Granitic soils, occasionally on laterite. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 31	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Records nearby on SWA, only occasionally on laterite
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Aponogeton hexatepalus</i>	Aponogetonaceae	P4	-	Habit: Rhizomatous or cormous, aquatic perennial, herb, leaves floating. Flower colour: green-white Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Mud. Freshwater: ponds, rivers, claypans. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 30	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Not known to the Northern Jarrah Forests
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Calothamnus graniticus</i> subsp. <i>leptophyllus</i>	Myrtaceae	P4	-	Habit: Erect, multi-stemmed shrub, 1-2 m high. Flower colour: red Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Clay over granite, lateritic soils. Hillsides. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 32	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Low Nearby records within SWA
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Cyanothamnus tenuis</i>	Rutaceae	P4	-	Habit: Procumbent or erect & slender shrub, 0.1-0.5 m high. Flower colour: blue/pink-white Flowering period (indicated in green): <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> Soils: Laterite, stony soils, granite. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA Florabase records: 44	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	High Within species range. Recorded within proximity.
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

APPENDIX C: ASSESSMENT OF THREATENED AND PRIORITY FLORA POTENTIALLY PRESENT IN KINGSBURY WEST AREA

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Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence												
<i>Drosera occidentalis</i>	Droseraceae	P4	-	<p>Habit: Fibrous-rooted, rosetted perennial, herb, to 0.025 m high.</p> <p>Flower colour: pink/white</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: White/black sand over yellow clay, yellow sand, moist brown/grey clay/sand, peaty sand, sandy clay. Damp flats, flood plain.</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA</p> <p>Florabase records: 18</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Low</p> <p>Nearby records within SWA. Dependent on suitable habitat on-site.</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Grevillea pimeleoides</i>	Proteaceae	P4	-	<p>Habit: Non-lignotuberous shrub, 0.4-2.4 m high.</p> <p>Flower colour: yellow-orange</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: Gravelly soils over granite. Rocky hillsides.</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: JAF</p> <p>Florabase records: 36</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>High</p> <p>Species recorded within close proximity.</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
<i>Parsonsia diaphanophleba</i>	Apocynaceae	P4	-	<p>Habit: Woody climber, to 10 m high.</p> <p>Flower colour: white/cream & pink</p> <p>Flowering period (indicated in green):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>J</td><td>F</td><td>M</td><td>A</td><td>M</td><td>J</td><td>J</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>O</td><td>N</td><td>D</td> </tr> </table> <p>Soils: Alluvial soils. Along rivers.</p> <p>IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA</p> <p>Florabase records: 28</p>	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	<p>Low</p> <p>Species occurs on alluvial soils along rivers.</p>
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						

APPENDIX C: ASSESSMENT OF THREATENED AND PRIORITY FLORA POTENTIALLY PRESENT IN KINGSBURY WEST AREA

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Species	Family	SCC	FCC	Description and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Pimelea rara</i>	Thymelaeaceae	P4	-	Habit: Shrub, 0.2-0.35 m high. Flower colour: white Flowering period (indicated in green): J F M A M J J A S O N D Soils: Lateritic soils. IBRA Distribution: JAF Florabase records: 52	High Multiple species recorded within survey area.
<i>Senecio leucoglossus</i>	Asteraceae	P4	-	Habit: Erect annual, herb, to 1.3 m high. Flower colour: white Flowering period (indicated in green): J F M A M J J A S O N D Soils: Gravelly lateritic or granitic soils. Granite outcrops, slopes. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA, WAR Florabase records: 44	High Within species range and recorded within proximity.
<i>Stylidium ireneae</i>	Stylidiaceae	P4	-	Habit: Lax perennial, herb, (0.06-) 0.1-0.28 m high. Flower colour: pink Flowering period (indicated in green): J F M A M J J A S O N D Soils: Sandy loam. Valleys near creek lines. IBRA Distribution: JAF, SWA, WAR Florabase records: 25	High Within species range. Multiple records within proximity. Dependent on site topography & hydrology.
<i>Verticordia lindleyi</i> subsp. <i>lindleyi</i>	Myrtaceae	P4	-	Habit: Erect shrub, 0.2-0.75 m high. Flower colour: pink Flowering period (indicated in green): J F M A M J J A S O N D Soils: Sand, sandy clay. Winter-wet depressions. IBRA Distribution: GES, JAF, SWA Florabase records: 83	Low Nearby records within SWA. Grows on sand, sandy clay.

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES BY SITE-VEGETATION TYPES IN KINGSBURY WEST SURVEY AREA, 2023

Note: * denotes introduced species; PL - planted species

Species	A	AC	AW	CW	D	DA	DG	E	W	PW	SW	G	R	P	PS	S	SP	ST	TS	T
<i>Acacia alata</i> var. <i>alata</i>		x		x	x	x			x						x	x				
<i>Acacia applanata</i>												x			x					
<i>Acacia barbinervis</i>			x		x			x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x			
<i>Acacia barbinervis</i> subsp. <i>barbinervis</i>					x				x						x	x				
<i>Acacia browniana</i>																x				
<i>Acacia celastrifolia</i>				x	x										x	x	x			
<i>Acacia divergens</i>	x	x		x																
<i>Acacia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>candolleana</i>					x				x						x	x				
<i>Acacia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i>					x				x						x	x	x			
<i>Acacia extensa</i>				x	x				x	x						x	x	x		
<i>Acacia lateriticola</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Acacia nervosa</i>					x					x					x	x	x	x		
<i>Acacia obovata</i>					x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>				x					x							x	x			
<i>Acacia urophylla</i>										x						x	x	x		x
<i>Acacia willdenowiana</i>	x	x			x						x									
<i>Adenanthos barbiger</i>					x				x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Agrostocrinum scabrum</i>																x	x			
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>												x								
<i>Amphipogon amphipogonoides</i>					x				x	x				x		x				
<i>Andersonia aristata</i>												x								
<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>					x					x						x	x	x		
<i>Astartea scoparia</i>	x			x																
* <i>Asteraceae</i> sp.															x					
<i>Babingtonia camphorosmae</i>			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x							
<i>Banksia bipinnatifida</i>					x			x		x	x	x	x							
<i>Banksia dallanneyi</i> var. <i>dallanneyi</i>			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Banksia grandis</i>					x					x					x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	x	x	x	x																
<i>Banksia sessilis</i>				x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Beaufortia macrostemon</i>					x															
<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>			x		x					x						x	x			
<i>Boronia fastigiata</i>		x	x	x	x			x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Boronia</i> sp.																x				
<i>Borya sphaerocephala</i>													x	x						
<i>Bossiaea aquifolium</i>										x										
<i>Bossiaea ornata</i>	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
<i>Burchardia congesta</i>															x	x				
<i>Caladenia</i> sp.															x					
<i>Calothamnus rupestris</i>					x					x										
<i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i>					x															
<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>					x															
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>				x																
<i>Cassytha</i> sp.				x						x	x									
<i>Celastraceae</i> sp.									x											
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i>										x					x	x				
<i>Chorizema cordatum</i>				x												x	x			
<i>Clematis pubescens</i>																			x	x
<i>Comesperma calymega</i>										x						x	x			
<i>Comesperma virgatum</i>					x											x	x	x		
<i>Conospermum capitatum</i>			x								x				x	x				

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES BY SITE-VEGETATION TYPES IN KINGSBURY WEST SURVEY AREA, 2023

Note: * denotes introduced species; PL - planted species

Species	A	AC	AW	CW	D	DA	DG	E	W	PW	SW	G	R	P	PS	S	SP	ST	TS	T
<i>Conostylis aculeata</i>					x				x											
<i>Conostylis pusilla</i>												x								
<i>Conostylis serrulata</i>					x				x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			
<i>Conostylis setigera</i>				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Conostylis setosa</i>			x		x				x	x			x	x	x	x		x		
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Cyathochaeta avenacea</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Cyperaceae sp.</i>									x											
<i>Dampiera alata</i>					x				x					x	x	x				
<i>Dampiera hederacea</i>		x																		
<i>Dampiera linearis</i>					x			x	x					x	x	x	x			
<i>Darwinia citriodora</i>					x							x	x			x				
<i>Daviesia decurrens</i>														x	x	x				
<i>Desmodcladus fasciculatus</i>	x				x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
<i>Desmodcladus flexuosus</i>	x			x	x		x		x	x				x	x	x	x			
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>					x				x					x	x	x	x			
<i>Drosera sp.</i>			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
<i>Eriochilus dilatatus</i>					x					x	x				x	x				
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i>	x	x	x	x					x	x										
<i>Eucalyptus patens</i>	x	x		x					x	x										
PL <i>Eucalyptus sp. (planted)</i>					x				x						x		x			
<i>Gahnia decomposita</i>	x	x		x																
<i>Glischrocaryon angustifolium</i>													x							
<i>Gompholobium confertum</i>					x				x					x	x					
<i>Gompholobium knightianum</i>			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Gompholobium marginatum</i>					x			x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	
<i>Gompholobium polymorphum</i>					x				x						x					
<i>Gompholobium preissii</i>					x				x	x				x	x	x	x			
<i>Gompholobium sp.</i>									x											
<i>Grevillea pilulifera</i>									x											
<i>Grevillea pulchella</i>					x											x				
<i>Grevillea pulchella</i>												x	x							
<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>								x		x				x	x					
<i>Haemodorum sp.</i>					x									x					x	
<i>Hakea amplexicaulis</i>				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>					x				x	x				x		x	x		x	
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>					x															
<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>					x				x					x		x	x			
<i>Hakea stenocarpa</i>		x			x							x				x				
<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>					x															
<i>Hakea undulata</i>					x	x						x				x				
<i>Hemigenia pritzelii</i>					x			x	x	x	x				x	x				
<i>Hibbertia acerosa</i>			x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Hibbertia amplexicaulis</i>					x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Hibbertia commutata</i>			x		x				x		x				x	x	x		x	
<i>Hibbertia huegelii</i>					x				x		x		x	x	x	x	x			
<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Hibbertia ovata</i>					x	x			x		x			x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Hibbertia perfoliata</i>					x											x	x			
<i>Hibbertia silvestris</i>					x											x	x			
<i>Hibbertia sp.</i>					x											x	x			

