

Flora and Fauna Lists

This list of species in Wandoo Woodlands was compiled from various pieces of data for Bob Huston (Nature Conservation Coordinator – Perth Hills District) by Belinda Milne

LIST 1

BIRDS THAT ARE COMMON IN WANDOO WOODLAND

* = Introduced to Western Australia

Australian magpie	Crested bellbird
Australian raven	Crested pigeon
Barn owl	Domestic pigeon*
Black-capped sitella	Dusky woodswallow
Black-eared cuckoo	Elegant parrot
Black-faced cuckoo shrike	Emu
Black-faced woodswallow	Fan-tailed cuckoo
Black-shouldered kite	Galah
Blue-breasted fairy-wren	Golden whistler
Boobook owl	Grey butcherbird
Broad-tailed thornbill	Grey currawong
Brown falcon	Grey fantail
Brown goshawk	Grey shrike-thrush
Brown honeyeater	Hooded robin
Brown-headed honeyeater	Horsfield's bronze cuckoo
Brown quail	Jacky winter
Bush stone-curlew	Laughing kookaburra*
Carnaby's cockatoo	Laughing turtledove*
Crested shrike-tit	Little wattlebird
Common bronzewing	Long-billed corella
Magpie-lark	Silvereye
Major Mitchell's cockatoo	Singing honeyeater
Malleefowl	Splendid fairy-wren
Mistletoe bird	Striated pardalote
Nankeen kestrel	Stubble quail
New Holland honeyeater	Tawny-crowned honeyeater
Owlet nightjar	Tawny frogmouth
Pallid cuckoo	Tree martin
Painted button quail	Wedge-tailed eagle
Peregrine falcon	Weebill
Pied butcherbird	Western rosella
Port Lincoln/ringneck parrot	Western spinebill
Purple-crowned lorikeet	Western thornbill
Rainbow bee-eater	Western warbler
Red-capped parrot	Western yellow robin

Red-capped robin
List 1 Continued

White-browed babbler

Red-tailed black cockatoo
Red wattlebird
Regent parrot
Restless flycatcher
Richard's pipit
Rufous treecreeper
Rufous whistler
Scarlet robin

White-browed scrubwren
White-cheeked honeyeater
White-eared honeyeater
White-naped honeyeater
Willie wagtail
Yellow-plumed honeyeater
Yellow-throated miner
Yellow-rumped thornbill

LIST 2

FROGS AND REPTILES
COMMON IN WANDOO WOODLANDS

FROGS

Guenther's toadlet
Humming frog
Spotted burrowing frog
Western banjo frog

REPTILES

Clawless gecko
Wheatbelt stone gecko
Speckled stone gecko
Variegated dtell
Reticulated velvet gecko
Marbled gecko
Barking gecko
Burton's legless lizard
Thorny devil
Western bearded dragon
Gould's monitor/bungarra
Blac-tailed monitor/black goanna
Fence skink
Common dwarf skink
Bobtailed lizard
Carpet python
Mulga snake
Dugite
Gwardar

LIST 3

MAMMALS FOUND IN
WANDOO WOODLANDS

NATIVE MAMMALS

Echidna
Red-tailed phascogale
Chuditch
Fat-tailed dunnart
Little long-tailed dunnart
Gilert's dunnart
Western pygmy-possum
Brush-tail possum
Mitchell's hopping-mouse
Numbat
Woylie
Tamar wallaby
Brush wallaby
Western grey kangaroo
Bats (several species)

INTRODUCED MAMMALS

House mouse
Black rat
Rabbit
Sheep
Pig
Cat
Dingo/dog
Fox

Up until 1900, the following medium-sized mammals probably also lived in wandoo woodlands

Banded hare-wallaby
Rufous hare-wallaby
Marl/western barred bandicoot
Dalgyte/bilby
Boodie/burrowing bettong
Quenda/southern brown bandicoot

LIST 4

PLANTS CHARACTERISTIC OF WANDOO WOODLANDS

It would be quite impractical to write a list of all the plants found in wandoo woodlands in the South-west – it would be far too long, over 600 species have been recorded in the Wandoo Conservation Park alone, for example.

Therefore, for this booklet, the main genera of plants of each type are listed. Species local to the area could then be noted by observation, and perhaps by enlisting the help of the local Community Herbarium (ring the WA Herbarium 08 9334 0500 for local contacts).

However, to help with rehabilitation, species that are fairly widespread, can be grown easily from seed, and are usually available commercially, are given on List 5.

TREES

<i>Allocasurina</i>	rock sheok	widespread throughout area, usually associated with granite outcrops
<i>Casuarina</i>	Salt sheok	Found in brackish/saline areas
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	Gums/mallees	Wide variety over Geographic range
<i>Santalum</i>	Quandong/sandalwood	Semi-parasitic, often on wattles

SHRUBS

<i>Acacia</i>	Wattles	Major component of understorey, Nitrogen-fixing
<i>Allocasuarina</i>	Tamma/scrub sheok	Nitrogen-fixing
<i>Atriplex</i>	Salt bushes	Low grayish shrubs, may be salt tolerant, good forage
<i>Bossiaea</i>	Bossiaeas	Nitrogen-fixing
<i>Brachysema</i>	Bush peas	Nitrogen fixing
<i>Calothammus</i>	One-sided bottlebrushes	Bird pollinated, important nectar producers, colourful
<i>Chorizema</i>	Flame peas	Nitrogen-fixing, colourful
<i>Daviesia</i>	Bitter peas	Nitrogen-fixing, colourful
<i>Dryandra</i>	Dryandras	Often form thickets,

		Important nectar producers
<i>Enchylaena</i>	Ruby saltbush	Succulent, red/yellow berries
<u>List 4 Continued</u>		
<i>Gastrolobium</i>	Poison peas	Nitrogen-fixing, colourful, Contain 1080 poison
<i>Grevillea</i>	Grevilleas	Attractive, mostly bird pollinated
<i>Hakea</i>	Hakeas	Attractive, nectar producers, often prickly
<i>Hibbertia</i>	Hibbertias	Low-growing, attractive In flower
<i>Hypocalymma</i>	White myrtle	Low-growing, pretty in flower
<i>Jacksonia</i>	Jacksonias	Nitrogen-fixing, often prickly
<i>Leptospermum</i>	Teatree	Attractive in flower
<i>Melaleuca</i>	Honeymyrtles/ paperbarks	Often form thickets, some are salt tolerant
<i>Mirbelia</i>	Mirbelias	Nitrogen-fixing, often colourful
<i>Pimelia</i>	Banjines	Very pretty in flower
<i>Rhagodia</i>	Berry saltbushes	Tangled grayish shrubs, Good forage
<i>Sclerolaena</i>	Bindiis	Low succulent plants, often prickly
<i>Synaphea</i>	Synapheas	Low growing, yellow flowers
<i>Verticordia</i>	Featherflowers	Very pretty in flower
PERENNIALS		
<i>Anigozanthos</i>	Kangaroo paws	Most visible after fire
<i>Borya</i>	Pincushions	Characteristic of shallow soil
<i>Comostylis</i>	Cottonheads	Low tufts with yellow flowers
<i>Dampiera</i>	Dampieras	Always blue, form carpets

<i>Dianella</i>	Flax lily	Tufts with blue flowers
<i>Glischrocaryon</i>	Pop flower	In disturbed areas, yellow flowers

List 4 Continued

<i>Lechenaultia</i>	Leshenaultias	Often colourful – blue, red, yellow – forms carpets
<i>Macrozamia</i>	Zamia	Palm-like leaves, huge cones, young growth can be poisonous to cattle
<i>Plactysache</i>	konnors	Inconspicuous, tuber was ‘bush tucker’
<i>Stackhousia</i>	Stackhousia	Spikes of cream flowers
<i>Sowerbaea</i>	Purple tassels	Tufts with purple flowers
<i>Stylidium</i>	Triggerplants	Interesting pollination mechanisms
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	Balgas	Mostly higher rainfall areas

GRASSES AND REEDY THINGS

<i>Amphipogon</i>	Greybeard grasses	Small delicate tussocks
<i>Austrodanthonia</i>	Wallaby grasses	Small delicate tussocks
<i>Austrostipa</i>	Spear grasses	Medium tussocks
<i>Lepidosperma</i>	Sword sedges	Reedy clumps
<i>Loxocarya</i>	Curly grass	Forms tangled mats
<i>Microlaena</i>	Weeping Grass	Can form Sward
<i>Neurachne</i>	Mulga grass	Small tussock, widespread

GEOPHYTES – PLANTS WHICH DIE BACK EACH YEAR TO AN UNDERGROUND STORAGE ORGAN

<i>Arthropodium</i>	Chocolate lily	Common on shallow soil
<i>Caladenia etc</i>	Orchids	Found in all areas
<i>Chamaescilla</i>	Blue squill	Often very common
<i>Drosera</i>	Sundews/ rainbows	Carnivorous, trap insects On sticky leaves

Haemodorum

Bloodroots

Black flowers, red juice in root

List 4 Continued

ANNUALS

Angianthus

Tiny flowers on often tiny plants

Brachyscome

Swan river daisies

White or mauve

Brunonia

Blue pincushions

Blue

Isotoma

Woodbridge
poison

White or mauve

Lobelia

Lobelias

Blue

Podolepis

Colourful daisies

Podotheca

Longheads

Yellow

Rhodanthe
Waitzia etc

Everlastings

White, yellow or pink

Stylidium

Triggerplants

Very colourful

LIST 5

COMMON SPECIES WHICH COULD BE USED FOR REHABILITATION

All of these are relatively widespread and grow well from seed, which should be available commercially. Use local provenance seed

Note; the distribution is given in broad terms only as 'Western', 'Central' and 'Eastern'.

TREES

Plant trees which would naturally occur with wandoos in that location.

LARGE SHRUBS – NITROGEN FIXERS

<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	jam	central and eastern
<i>Acacia celsa</i>	shining wattle	central
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>	wait-a-while	central and eastern
<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>	tan wattle	eastern
<i>Acacia ligustrina</i>		central and eastern
<i>Acacia meisnerii</i>	blue wattle	central (north)
<i>Acacia microbotrya</i>	manna wattle	central and eastern
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>		central and eastern
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	golden wreath wattle	all areas
<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>	black tamma	central and eastern
<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>	tamma	central and eastern
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	scrub sheok	western and central
<i>Jacksonia furcelata</i>	grey stinkwood	western and central
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	golden spray	western and central

List 5 Continued

SMALL SHRUBS – NITROGEN FIXTERS

(*Note:* **P** = poisonous, not compatible with stock grazing)

<i>Acacia bidentata</i>		central and eastern
<i>Acacia costata</i>		central
<i>Acacia drummondii</i>	Drummond's wattle	western and central
<i>Acacia erinaceae</i>		central and eastern
<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>	wandoo prickly moses	western and central
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	prickly moses	all areas
<i>Acacia spinossima</i>		central and eastern
<i>Acacia stenoptera</i>	wing-fruited wattle	all areas
<i>Acacia wildenowiana</i>	grass wattle	western and central
<i>Bossiaea ornata</i>		western and central
<i>Brachysema praemorsum</i>		central (south)
<i>Gastrolobium calycinum</i> P	York Road poison	central and eastern
<i>Gastrolobium microcarpum</i> P	sandplain poison	central and eastern
<i>Gastrolobium parviflorum</i> P	box poison	all areas
<i>Gastrolobium polystachyum</i> P	horned poison	central
<i>Gastrolobium spinosum</i>	prickly poison	all areas
<i>Gastrolobium trilobum</i>	bullock poison	central and eastern
<i>Mirbelia floribunda</i>	purple mirbelia	central
<i>Nemcia capitata</i>	bacon and eggs	western and central
<i>Templetonia sulcata</i>	tapeworm bush	central and eastern
LARGE SHRUBS		
<i>Dryandra carduacea</i>	plinge	western and central
<i>Dryandra polycephala</i>	many headed dryandra	central (north)
<i>Dryandra sessilis</i>	parrot bush	all areas
<i>Grevillea insignifera</i>		central, on laterite
<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>		central and eastern
<i>Hakea preissii</i>	needlebush	central and eastern
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	harsh hakea	all areas
<i>Hakea recurva</i>	standback	central and eastern
<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>	two-leaved hakea	all areas
<i>Hakea varia</i>	variable-leaved hakea	central and eastern
<i>Leptospermum erubescens</i>	roadside teatree	all areas
<i>Melaleuca lateritia</i>	robin red-breast bush	western and central, wet sites
<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>	broombush	central and eastern
<i>Santalum acuminatim</i>	quondong	all areas
<i>Santalum murrayanum</i>	bitter quondong	central and eastern
<i>Santalum spicatum</i>	sandalwood	all areas

List 5 Continued

SMALL SHRUBS

<i>Atriplex paludosa</i>	swamp saltbush	central and eastern
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>	bladder saltbush	central and eastern
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	one-sided bottlebrush	all areas
<i>Hakea commutata</i>		central
<i>Hakea incrassata</i>	marble hakea	all areas
<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	small-leaved blue bush	central and eastern
<i>Rhagodia pressii</i>	red-berry saltbush	central and eastern

CREEPERS

<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman	all areas
<i>Sollya heterophylla</i>	Australian bluebell	western and central

LIST 6

WEEDS

Major problem weeds should be eradicated if possible

Asparagus asparagoides	bridal creeper	will smother low vegetation, birds spread seeds
Chamaecytisus palmensis	tagasaste	replaces large wattles
Echium plantagineum	Paterson's curse	replaces other annuals
Homeria spp	Cape tulips	dominates ground layer
Lycium ferocissimum	African boxthorn	fierce thorns, birds spread seed
Watsonia spp	watsonias	replaces all ground layer

Widespread weeds, eradication probably impractical

Aira spp	hair grasses	delicate annuals
Arctotheca calendula	capeweed	common paddock weed
Avena spp	wild oats	replaces annuals such as everlastings, increases fire hazard
Briza spp	blow fly / shivery grasses	annual, very widespread
Ehrharta spp	Veldt grasses	annual and perennial, very widespread increases fire hazard
Freesia hybrids	freesia	spreads from settlement sites
Gynandriris setifolia	thread iris	geophyte, wheatbelt woodlands
Hypochaeris spp	flatweeds	annual, replaces everlastings
Lupinus spp	lupins	spread from paddocks, adds nutrient, increases fire hazard, replaces everlasting
Oxalis spp	woodsorrels	colourful geophytes
Romulea rosea	Guildford grass	ubiquitous

Ursina anthemoides

ursina

annual, very widespread,