

Final Report to the Commonwealth:
**Implementation of recovery actions for priority EPBC listed threatened species and
ecological communities in Western Australia**

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Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC)

Project ID 45061439

Title: Threatened Flora of the Swan Coastal District

Detailed description of activities: The major activities of this project are weed mapping and weed control, dieback interpretation and dieback management for a number of sites containing populations of threatened flora. Each of these milestones is discussed in detail below.

Weed mapping has been achieved for the following sites:

Site	Threatened flora species	Species controlled
Muchea Nature Reserve, Muchea	<i>Darwinia foetida</i> & <i>Grevillea curviloba</i> subsp. <i>incurva</i>	Watsonia, Arum lily, Lupins & Paddy melons
Abernethy property, Oakford	<i>Verticordia plumosa</i> var. <i>pleiobotrya</i>	-
Dundas Nature Reserve, Forrestfield	<i>Conospermum undulatum</i> & <i>Macarthuria keigheryi</i>	Black flag, Tagasaste, Victorian tea tree, Lachenalia aloides, Silver wattle
Mundijong Road Reserve, Mardella	<i>Tetraria australiensis</i>	Bamboo
Lambkin Nature Reserve, Serpentine	<i>Tetraria australiensis</i>	Watsonia

A differential GPS was used at each of the sites to map the distribution and density of weed species including Watsonia, African lovegrass and Arum lily. Where the number of plants for a particular weed species were limited each individual was recorded, however where the infestation was larger and denser a polygon showing the approximate boundary of each species was mapped. For each of the polygons created a cover class was assigned in the field based on the density of the weed. The cover classes used were <5%, 5-75% and >75%. A map showing the distribution and density of each species was then produced (refer to attachments). Following on from the mapping, weed control was then undertaken to target specific weed infestations to protect the threatened flora, as outlined in the table above. The species that were recorded in the highest

densities for all of the sites were *Watsonia* sp. and *Eragrostis curvula* (African lovegrass). Due to the project timeline the lovegrass was unable to be treated as the most appropriate season is winter, however the *Watsonia* was treated at a number of sites in spring (just upon the species flowering). Different control techniques were applied depending upon the site and species being targeted. For example at Muchea Nature Reserve where arum lily occurs along the creek line the flowering heads were cut off and removed whereas the *Watsonia* was treated by carefully hand wiping chemical along the leaves of the plant. At Dundas Nature Reserve the weeds were removed by hand-pulling and cutting the woody weeds.

Dieback interpretation has been completed for the following nine sites:

Site	Declared Rare Flora
Breera Nature Reserve, Gingin	<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Gingin
Breera Road Reserve, Gingin	<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Gingin
Ippolo Road Reserve, Gingin	<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Gingin
Kenwick x 3 properties	<i>Andersonia gracilis</i>
Fraser Road, Banjup	<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>
Abernethy property, Oakford	<i>Verticordia plumosa</i> var. <i>pleiobotrya</i>
Muchea Nature Reserve, Muchea	<i>Darwinia foetida</i> & <i>Grevillea curviloba</i> subsp. <i>incurva</i>

Each of the sites selected contain populations of declared rare flora (DRF) that are thought to be susceptible to *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Pc). The interpretation was undertaken throughout the summer and autumn months by qualified dieback interpreters, who traversed the sites to identify the presence or absence of the pathogen in the field using key indicator species such as *Banksia* and *Xanthorrhoea*. Samples were also taken from some of the sites to confirm the presence of the pathogen. Upon completion of the fieldwork component and analysis of the samples a map showing the distribution of the disease was produced for each site (refer to attachments – note that the maps are not printed to scale). *P. cinnamomi* was detected at two sites: Fraser Road in Banjup and one of the properties located in Kenwick. The remaining sites were either entirely dieback free (2), or a combination of infested, uninfested or un-interpretable due to a lack of indicator species. Dieback hygiene plans containing recommendations regarding the most effective ways to protect the biodiversity values of the site will now be prepared and recovery actions will continue to be implemented at these sites.

To date the implementation of dieback management as a result of the assessments undertaken for this project have been carried out at some of the above sites. At Muchea Nature Reserve the northern boundary fence has been replaced to prevent access into the reserve and therefore prevent the introduction of dieback into the site. The photo below shows the new fence constructed along the northern boundary of Muchea Nature Reserve in February of this year.



Installation of new fence along northern boundary Muchea Nature Reserve, Muchea

A series of dieback signs have been purchased as part of this project and will be placed at all of the access points (i.e. entry gates) for each reserve informing visitors of the status of the reserve and what they can do to help stop the introduction of Pc and prevent its spread (refer to photo below).



Installation of signage on access gates to inform users of the dieback status of the reserve and how to prevent its spread

Track closures will be implemented at Fraser Road and Dundas NR using plank signage, bollards and chain to prevent access and therefore reduce further spread of the pathogen at the site (refer to photo below).

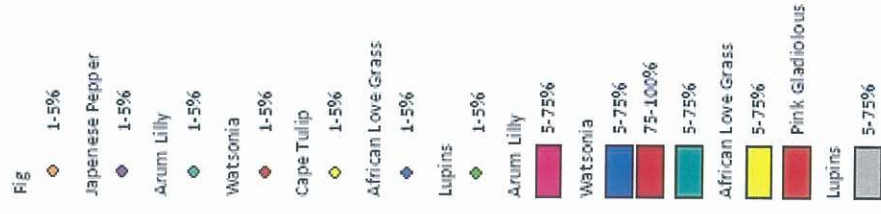


Track closure using bollards and plank sign to prevent further spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* through nature reserve

All of the activities undertaken as part of this project have been achieved within the project timeline and budget. The weed and dieback maps provide valuable baseline data and are useful tools for setting priorities for weed and dieback management within our reserves. Future mapping can be compared to those maps produced under this project to determine the effectiveness of the recovery actions being implemented at the reserves. The implementation of the weed control appears to have been effective to date, with the acknowledgement that follow-up treatment will be required in future years to maintain and enhance the condition of the reserves and to protect the threatened flora contained within each. Following on from the dieback maps, hygiene plans will now be prepared. By implementing track closures, controlling access and installing dieback signage the ability to protect threatened flora is increased immediately.

All of the allocated funds (\$25,000) have been expended.

Distribution and density of weed species within Muchea Nature Reserve



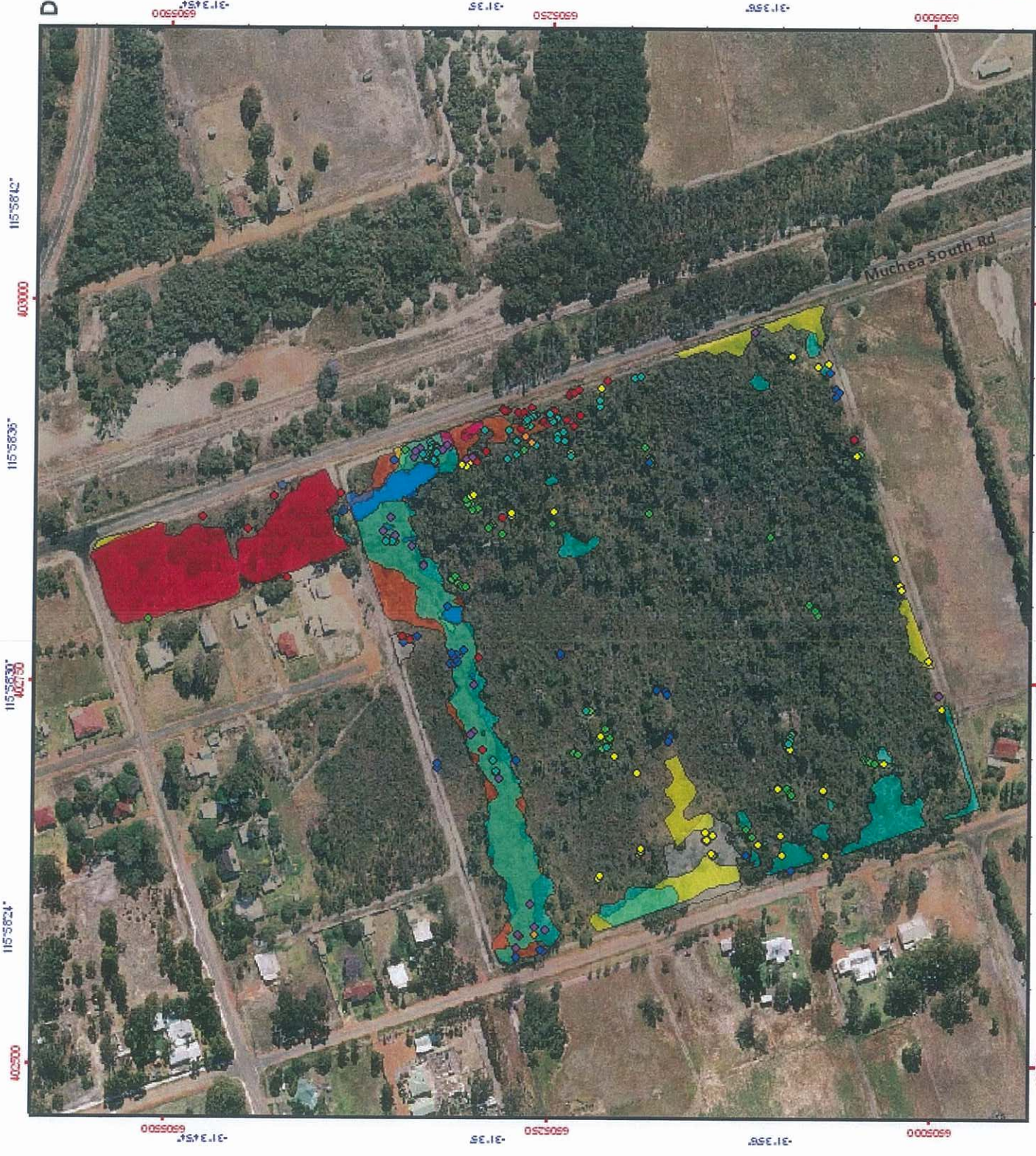
13,500 (A4)



Projection: Universal
Transverse Mercator
MGA Zone 50, Datum: GDA94



Produced under the direction of
Jill McManis
Director General, Department of
Environment and Conservation



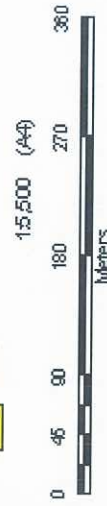
Grids shown at 6 seconds interval
Grids shown at 250 metre intervals

The Dept. of Environment and Conservation does not guarantee that it is map is without error of any kind
and disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequences which may arise from relying on any information depicted

Printed on 12 December 2010

Distribution and density of weed species within Abernethy Rd property

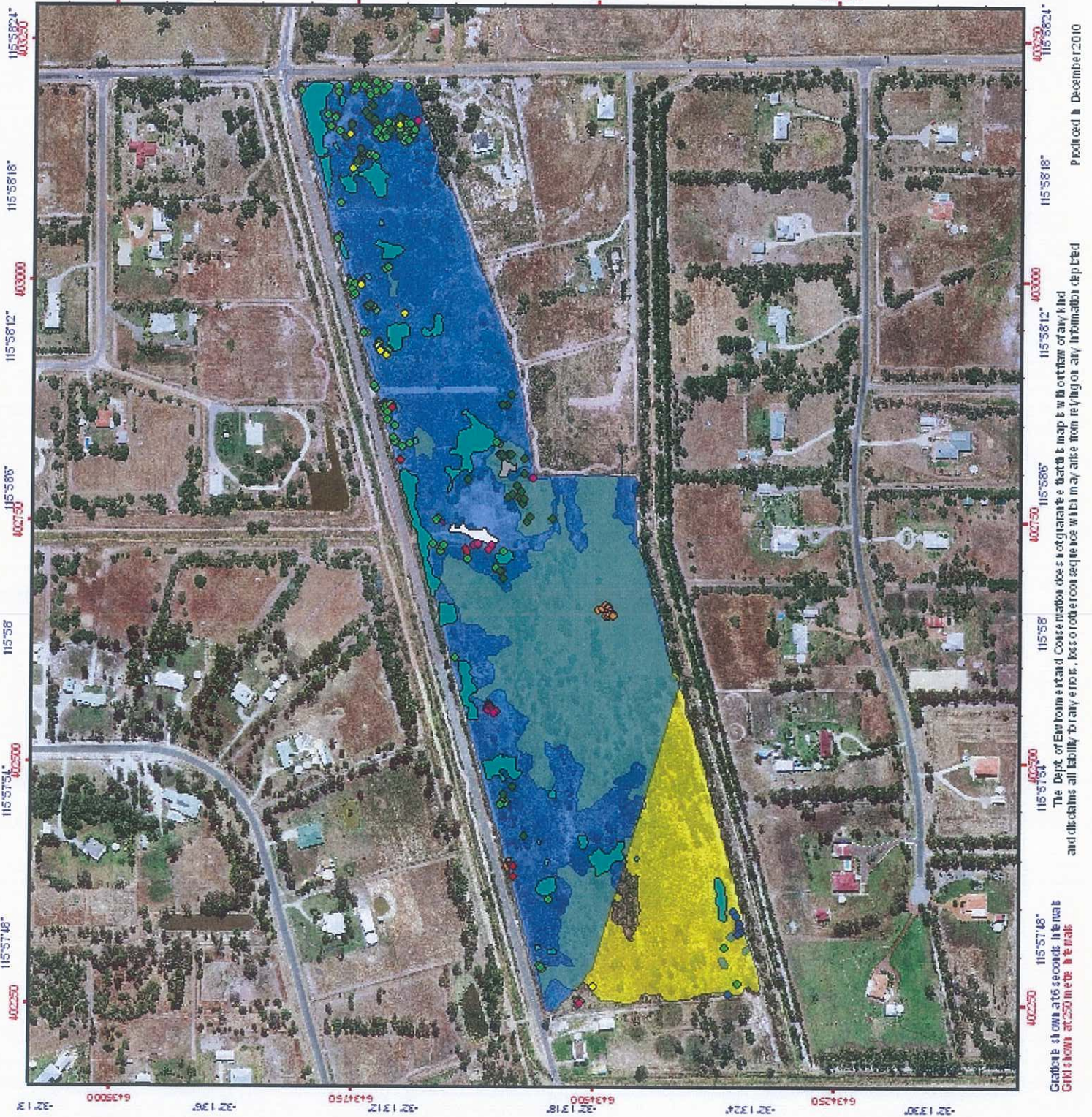
- Lupinus
 - 1-5%
- Cotton Bush
 - 1-5%
- Cape Tulip
 - 1-5%
- Vic Tea Tree
 - Vic Tea Tree
- African Love Grass
 - 1-5%
- Arum Lilly
 - 1-5%
- Watsonia
 - 1-5%
- Buffalo Grass & Kikuyu
 - 75-100%
- Lupinus
 - 5-75%
- Vic Tea Tree
 - Vic Tea Tree
- Arum Lilly
 - 5-75%
- Watsonia
 - 5-75%
- African Love Grass
 - 75-100%
- Cape Tulip
 - 5-75%



Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
MGA Zone 50. Datum: GDA94



Produced under the Direction of
Isabel Michalantala
Director General, Department of
Environment and Conservation

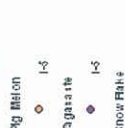
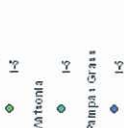
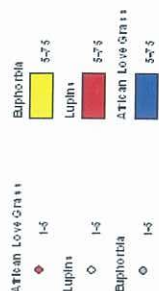


The Dept. of Environment and Conservation does not guarantee the accuracy of the data in this map. It is the user's responsibility to verify the data and disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequences which may arise from relying on any information depicted and disclosed in this map.

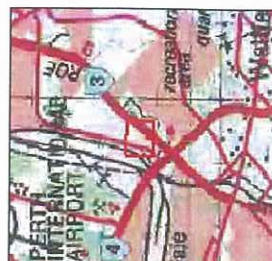
Gridline shown at 500m intervals
Gridline shown at 500m intervals

Produced 11 December 2010

Weed distribution and density of weed species at Dundas Rd Nature Reserve



1:3,000 (A3)



Projection: Universal
Transverse Mercator
MGA Zone 50, Datum: GDA 94



Produced under the Direction of
Kerlan McKinnon
Director General, Department of
Environment and Conservation



Orbitule shown at 6 seconds intervals
Grid shown at 200 metre intervals

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and disclaims all liability for any errors, loss or other consequence which may arise from relying on any information depicted

Produced in December 2000

Distribution and density of weed species along Mundijong Road Reserve

- Cape Tulip
- 1-5
- Watsonia
- 1-5
- PVG & African Love Grass
- 5-75
- 75-100
- Cape Tulip
- 5-75

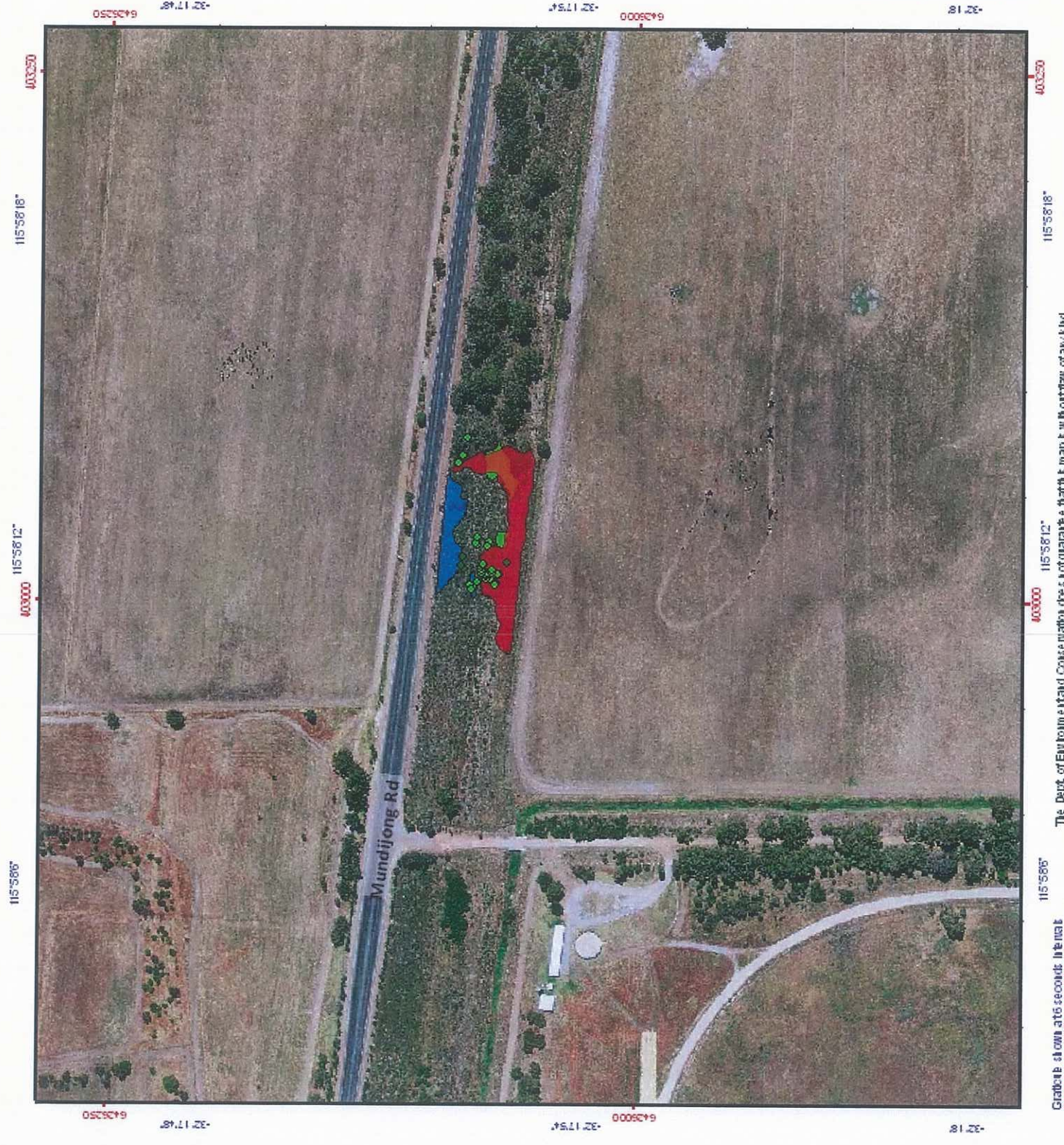


Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
MGA Zone 50. Datum: GDA94



Produced under the Direction of
the Hon. Michaela
Director General, Department of
Environment and Conservation

Produced at 15:52pm on January 20, 2010



Grids are shown at 6 second intervals
Grids shown at 250 metre intervals

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and disclaims all liability for any errors, loss or other consequences which may arise from relying on any information depicted

115°58'42"

115°58'36"

115°58'30"

403500



Distribution and density of weed species in Lambkin Nature Reserve

- Cotton Bush
- 1-5%
- African Love Grass
- 1-5%
- Woody Weeds
- Cootamundra Wattle
- Flinders Range Wattle
- Queensland Silver wattle
- Sydney Golden Wattle
- Tagasaste
- Watsonia
- 1-5%
- Lupins
- 5-75%
- African Love Grass
- 5-75%
- 75-100%
- Watsonia
- 5-75%



Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
MGA Zone 50, Datum: GDA94



Produced under the Direction of
Leanne McKinnon
Director General, Department of
Environment and Conservation

Grid shown at 500m intervals
Grid shown at 250m intervals
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Produced at 15:42pm on January 29, 2010

Perth Hills District
Breera
Nature Reserve
Linear Survey
Phytophthora Cinnamomi
Occurrence Map

UNNEEDED (PROTECTABLE)
Determined by a qualified interpreter to be free of plant disease
symptoms which indicate the presence of *Phytophthora*
UNINTERPRETABLE (PROTECTABLE)
Where susceptible plants are absent or too few to enable the
presence or absence of *Phytophthora* to be determined
INFESTED
Determined by a qualified interpreter to have plant disease
symptoms consistent with the presence of *Phytophthora*

MAP LEGEND
UNNEEDED (PROTECTABLE)
UNINTERPRETABLE (PROTECTABLE)
INFESTED
BOUNDARY OF INTERPRETATION

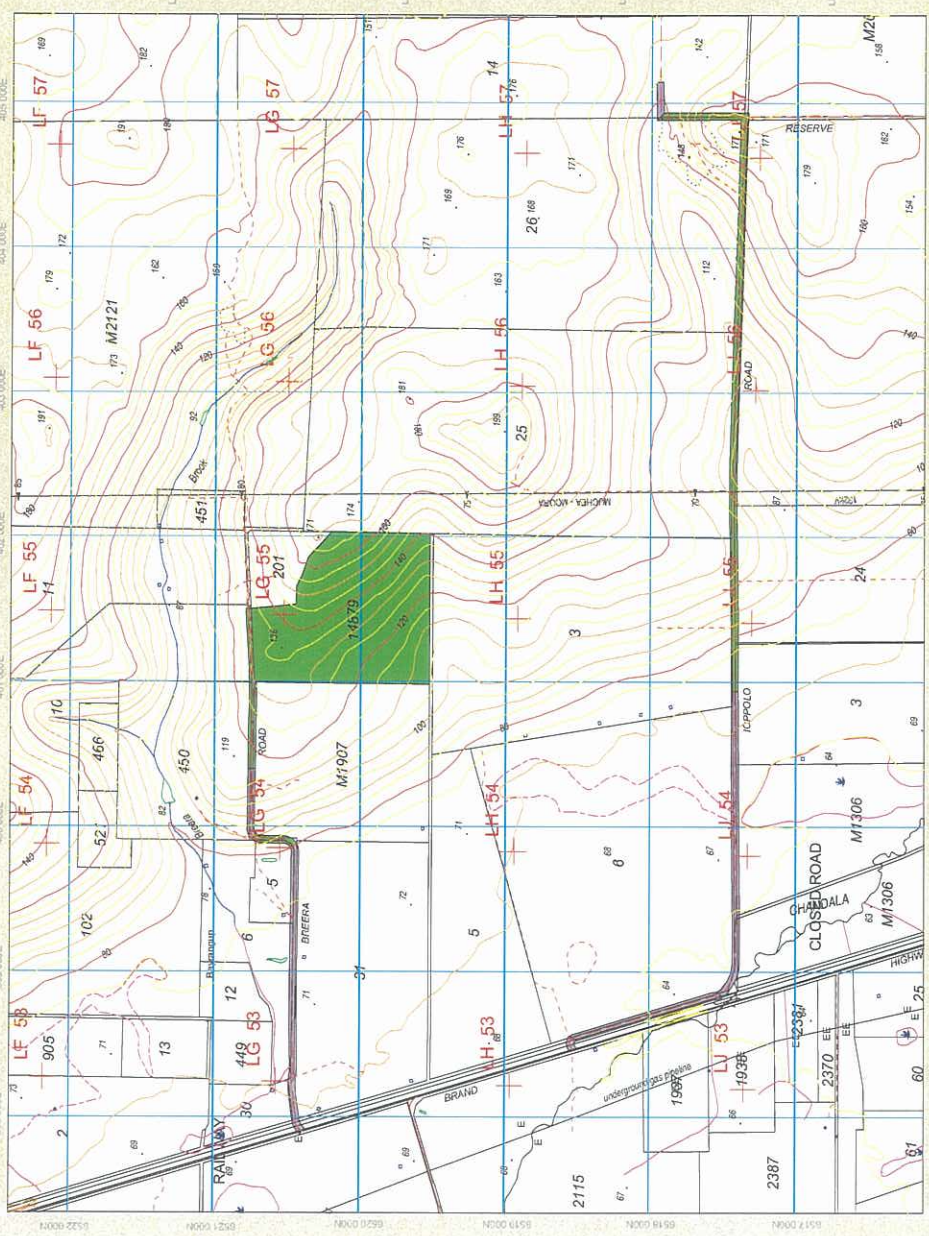
BOUNDARY OF INTERPRETATION

MAP LIMITS FOR THIS MAP
The map shows the area of the Breera Nature Reserve and the surrounding area. The map is bounded by the following coordinates: Easting 100000 to 100000, Northing 6500000 to 6500000.

PROJECT INFORMATION
Project Name: Breera Nature Reserve
Project Number: 100000
Project Date: 10/10/2010
Project Status: In Progress

AREA SUMMARY
Category: Area (ha)
Unneeded: 1000
Uninterpretable: 1000
Infested: 1000
Total: 3000

UNPROTECTABLE AREA
TOTAL
UNPROTECTABLE AREA
TOTAL
UNPROTECTABLE AREA
TOTAL



UNPROTECTABLE AREA
TOTAL
UNPROTECTABLE AREA
TOTAL
UNPROTECTABLE AREA
TOTAL

PERTH COASTAL DISTRICT ABERNETHY ROAD NATURE RESERVE

PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI OCCURRENCE MAP

MVP LEGEND

- UNINFESTED (PROTECTABLE)**
Indicates a high level of confidence that the area is free of plant disease symptoms which indicates the presence of *Phytophthora*.
- UNINTERPRETABLE (PROTECTABLE)**
Where susceptible plants are absent or too few to enable the interpretation of *Phytophthora* presence or absence.
- INFESTED**
Determined by a qualified interpreter to have plant disease symptoms consistent with the presence of *Phytophthora*.

BOUNDARY OF INTERPRETATION

AGE LIMITS FOR THIS MVP

Map is based on the results of the last 10 years of field surveys. The results of the last 10 years of field surveys are used to determine the age limits for this MVP.

MVP LIMITATIONS

This map is not a guarantee of the absence of *Phytophthora* in the area. It is a statement of the results of the last 10 years of field surveys.

MVP METHOD

Map is based on the results of the last 10 years of field surveys. The results of the last 10 years of field surveys are used to determine the age limits for this MVP.

PRODUCT VERSION STATEMENT

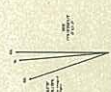
Product	Code	Location	Date	Version	Map	Map	Map	Map	Map
Occurrence	V1	Abnethy Road	250210	1	19052016	1	19052016	1	19052016

AREA STATEMENT

Category	Area	Notes
UNINFESTED	3.8	
UNINTERPRETABLE	3.8	
INFESTED	3.8	
TOTAL AREA	3.8	

57

PROPOSED MAP IS BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE LAST 10 YEARS OF FIELD SURVEYS. THE RESULTS OF THE LAST 10 YEARS OF FIELD SURVEYS ARE USED TO DETERMINE THE AGE LIMITS FOR THIS MVP.



SCALE 1:10,000



LEGEND

- ROAD
- RAIL
- UNINFESTED
- UNINTERPRETABLE
- INFESTED
- BOUNDARY OF INTERPRETATION
- 330KV
- 475V
- 224V
- 225V
- 219V
- 218V
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- 10V
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- 4V
- 3V
- 2V
- 1V
- 0V

55

PROPOSED MAP IS BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE LAST 10 YEARS OF FIELD SURVEYS. THE RESULTS OF THE LAST 10 YEARS OF FIELD SURVEYS ARE USED TO DETERMINE THE AGE LIMITS FOR THIS MVP.

PROPOSED MAP IS BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE LAST 10 YEARS OF FIELD SURVEYS. THE RESULTS OF THE LAST 10 YEARS OF FIELD SURVEYS ARE USED TO DETERMINE THE AGE LIMITS FOR THIS MVP.

PERTH COASTAL DISTRICT MUCHEA NATURE RESERVE PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI OCCURRENCE MAP

MAP LEGEND

- UNINFESTED (PROTECTABLE)**
Classified as uninfested in the absence of plant disease symptoms which indicate the presence of *P. cinnamomi*.
- UNINTERPRETABLE (PROTECTABLE)**
Where susceptible plants are absent or too few to enable the interpretation of *P. cinnamomi* presence or absence.
- INFESTED**
Determined by a qualified (prefer to have plant disease symptoms consistent with the presence of *P. cinnamomi*).

BOUNDARY OF INTERPRETATION

AGE LIMITS FOR THIS MAP

Map boundaries should be checked before operations proceed (if this map is older than 1 year (250201/3), this map should not be used if it is older than 2 years (250201/3)).

MAP METHOD

Inspection using a 10m line survey.
Inspection using a 10m line survey.
Inspection using a 10m line survey.

PRODUCT VERSION STATEMENT

Product	Code	Complete Date	Version	Map Date	Map Date
Conservation	2502010	2502010	1.1	2502010	2502010

AREA STATEMENT

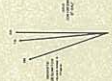
Category	Area ha	Notes
UNINFESTED	100	
UNINTERPRETABLE	100	
INFESTED	100	
TOTAL AREA	300	



PREPARED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
THIS MAP IS A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL MAP AND NOT A REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL MAP.
THE COPY SHOULD BE USED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE MAP.



PRODUCTION: 2502010
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN DATUM 1984 (AD84)



SCALE 1:10,000
0 125 250 500 METRES

- 1. LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION
- 2. LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION
- 3. LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION
- 4. LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION
- 5. LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION
- 6. LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION
- 7. LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION
- 8. LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION
- 9. LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION
- 10. LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION

