

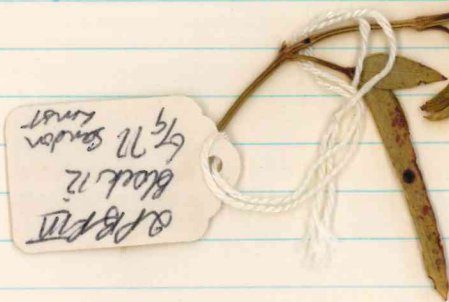
Clematis sp.

RANUNCULACEAE

prostrate ground creeper

sand with coastal limestone

JB Herb 23/80



Two Peoples Bay NR

JB Herb Block 12 6/4 77



To: Chang Fang@Herb.sid@CALM  
From: Judith Harvey@WOOD.SID@CALM  
Cc:  
Subject: Location information for Two Peoples Bay Specimens  
Attachment:  
Date: 09/04/1999 16:59

Below is a more detailed description of the locations for the CSIRO flora collection from Two Peoples Bay specimens awaiting incorporation into the Perth Herbarium. One of the collectors, Graham T. Smith is terminally ill and we are currently finalizing several manuscripts and a Research Bulletin on the natural history of TBP and related scientific studies. As we had assumed that the flora specimens had been incorporated it would be good if they could be processed as soon as possible.

Thanking you,  
Judith Harvey

Moates Traverse:- North of Moates Lake, south of Two Peoples Bay Rd and east of Black Cat Creek, Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve.

Bat and Obat Transects:- South of Gardner Lake, east of Booterich Hill, Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve.

Between the Lakes:- Between Moates Lake and Gardner Lake just south of Juniperina Creek Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve.

Western Boundary Area:- Along the western boundary of Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve.

Tick Flat:- Half way between Mt Gardner and the Reserve Office on the lower slopes of Mt Gardner, Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve.

Mt Gardner Headland Area:- as stated

Robinson Valley:- The large valley north east of Mt Gardner flowing towards Coffin Island, Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve.

Let me know if there are others.

To: Judith Harvey@WOOD.SID@CALM  
From: Kaye Veryard@Herb.sid@CALM  
Cc:  
Subject: Two Peoples Bay collections  
Attachment:  
Date: 14/07/1999 9:26

9334 0208

Good morning Judith,

Thought I'd email you with some more queries we have on these specimens. I'm sorry we missed you the day you called in, thanks for the map too.

1) There are some specimens with Long Point on them, can't find this on the map, any clues? <sup>west of Washhole.</sup>

2) Tank Ridge, can't find this either ✓ ridge north of Tick Flat.

3) There are specimens with two localities written on them - it looks like the original locality and then another one written in later but no date shown against the later one. How do you want these entered? The original locality put in the locality field and the other locality put into the Other Notes field with an annotation of say, "Also collected at ...." or should we ignore the second locality? <sup>yes.</sup>

4) There are some specimens that say "East of Two Peoples Bay", how far East should we put? We can use a precision rating of 3 which means within 10 km or a rating of 4 which means within 50 km.

5) Then we have the specimens that have two collecting numbers on them e.g. 243 = *Vellera trinervis*  
= 113. Do you want us to show both numbers as 243 = 113 or just use 113? = " View.

There are also some odd queries that you would need to look at so next time you are down this way, it would be good to catch up with you. Just give us a call first and we will make sure we are here!

Cheers,  
Kaye

✓ Ring Alan Danks re Tank Ridge + Long point  
Albany 9842 4514.

Any chance of getting Graham Smith field note books

*Conosoma coerulea* E of Sand Heath = nr Tickflat?

*A. pulchella* or goat E of nr Sand Heath. 12

3 *Daniera brevitarsis* not on final list. east of nr coast - Sand Heath

*Dryadula sessilis* E of Mt Gardner Sand Heath.

5 *Leptocarpus crebraulus* =? Longpoint Disgarded.  
Longpoint Isthmus area.

10 *Hubbetea grossulampila*. "

6 *Tremandra stelligera* "

57 *Hubb conraghamii*. "

85 *Leucocorypha peratula*



T public argas spp.

version 1.0.5.

Max

Taxon ID

SP code

specus na.

Species data

Conversion

550 / 709 names  
matched  
77.6%

molb had only 629 names  
no family name?

go find problem  
n

Paul

3/5/99

## UPDATING SPECIES LIST

1. inserting a species list with spcodes from excel to MAX doesn't automatically bring up TAXONIDS.

They have to be typed in manually! (contacted Paul Gioia who was going to notify Simon JH)

NB Run spellcheck with plants.dic to

2. I JUST WANTED TO GET TAXONID + CURRENT STATUS FROM SPMASTER FOR QPB SPECIES  
MAX? Couldn't seem to query 2 tables.

So did it in Access

~~DB~~

- ① Imported SPMMASTER FROM C:\Projects\CACM  
INTO ACCESS VIA - create a new data base a master  
- import paradox file. INTO QPB DATA BASES.  
+ converted QPB list from EXCEL to Access via  
Data. convert to MS Access.

Created relationship links between fields we wanted to match ie spcode Genus + Species, named query + executed. (FINISH)

- select matching Spcode, genus + species + from QPB list + a master list + and Taxonid using simple Query Wizard.
- use design view to bring out Noncurrent spp.
- use "Find unmatched Query Wizard to bring out supplementary taxa."

2PB1

548 records.

correct

PAUL GIOIA  
9334 0480

Tpb 1st

~~709~~ records  
629

all

Del

65 records.

duplicate SP codes.

TYPE IN 6 CHARACTERS

OR

QUERY ~

ACCESS.

imported species master.

Species Code Dialog: Code not found.

2nd last word of → OR.

FROM myData<sup>m</sup> sp Master<sup>s</sup>

where my data<sup>m</sup> sp code, genus species =  
sp m s. " " "

= (LEFT(G1,3) LEFT(A1,3))

= UPPER (



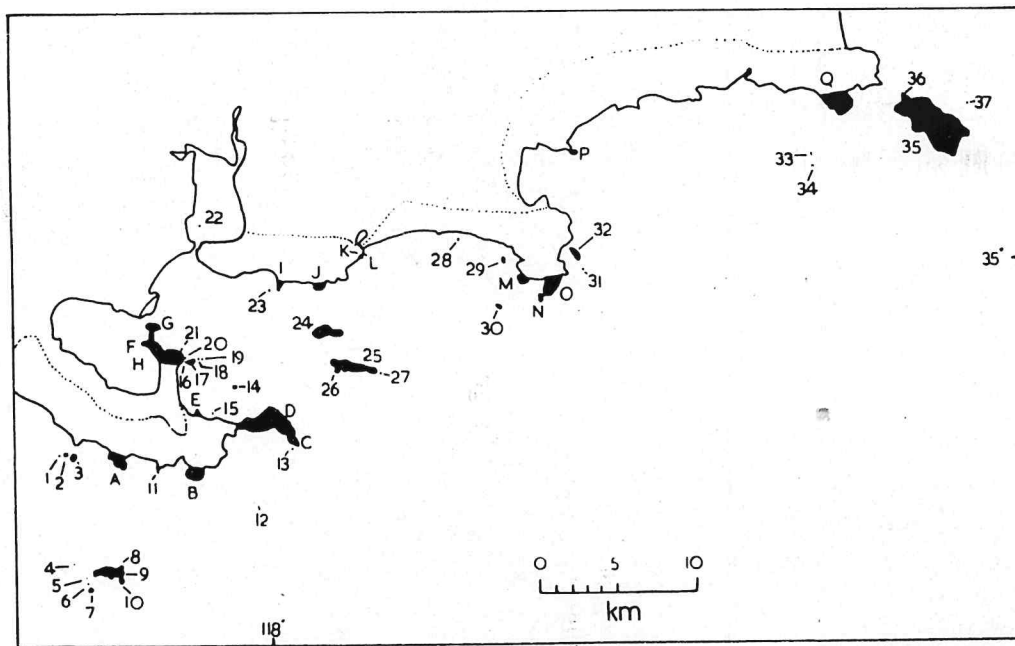


Figure 1.—Map of Albany region of south-western Australia showing coastal sites (A–Q) and all islands (1–37). Vegetated islands numbered 2, 3, 6, 29, 30 were not visited. The dotted line represents the approximate southern boundary of farming or settlement.

and Thom and Chappell (1975), indicates approximately when the largest islands became isolated: Eclipse Island (13 000 yr BP), Breaksea Island (9 000 yr BP) and Michaelmas Island (7 000 yr BP). Bald Island became isolated 10 000 yr BP (Storr 1965).

The region has an indented coastline with precipitous cliffs, mainly of adamellite and gneiss (Stephenson 1973, 1974), alternating with smooth sandy beaches (Jutson and Simpson 1917). All islands, however, lack sandy beaches although cobble and boulder beaches of limited extent are found on the lee (northern) sides of Bald, Eclipse, Michaelmas and Breaksea Islands. The Vancouver Peninsula (GH in Fig. 1) has been formed by deposition of windblown sand between two islands and the mainland (Jutson and Simpson 1917), probably after 6 000 yr BP. The ridge between Bald Head (C in Fig. 1) and Torbay Inlet, as well as the Mt Gardner complex, have also been tied to the mainland by the silting up of swamp and deposition of sand. The gneiss and adamellite are overlain by aeolianite in certain areas (see Table 1).

The soils are shallow sands (Northcote *et al.* 1967); those over adamellite, gneiss or granite have a pH of 3–5, whereas those over aeolianite are of pH 6–8 (from samples collected on Eclipse and Breaksea Islands). Further details of these soils are provided for Chatham Island by Abbott and Watson (1978).

The climate of the region is typically Mediterranean. Data from Breaksea and Eclipse Islands (Anon 1975; unpublished records of Bureau of Meteorology) show that the islands have lower maximum temperatures and higher minimum temperatures and receive over 100 mm

in a vegetational change evident on the coast near North Point (P in Fig. 1). East of this the vegetation is dominated by low heath whereas west of North Point woodland and forest predominate.

Man's impact on the environment is well documented. The Albany area was occupied by Aboriginal man when discovered by Europeans in 1791 (Vancouver 1801). These people extensively and regularly used fire in their hunting (Hallam 1976). As they did not possess water craft (Flinders 1814) and could not swim (Nind 1831), the islands were unvisited and so escaped frequent firing of the vegetation. European man now farms much of the hinterland (Fig. 1), but because of the poor soils near the coast none of my mainland sites has ever been farmed or cleared, and few have been grossly tampered with. Fishing tracks or roads have been cut through most of these sites. European man, has, however, had more impact on the habitats of the larger islands; this began in the 1820s when sealers arrived (Cumpston 1970) and doubtless involved fires (e.g. Lockyer 1827) and certainly affected some plant and animal populations (see later). Breaksea Island had a manned lighthouse between 1858 and 1926, and Eclipse Island had one between 1926 and 1976. Limited clearing of vegetation occurred, and the presence of one or two horses in the earliest days had a largely unknown effect on vegetation (Bald Island was used for agistment late last century and early this century). Some of the smaller islands have been more adversely affected: Mistaken Island was set ablaze in 1803 by the Baudin expedition (Cornelle 1974) and goats were grazed there in the 1830s (Clark 1841). Site F was

Table 1

Area, maximum elevation, and total number of plant and landbird species found on mainland sites

Code in Figure 1	Name (if any)	Visits	Area (ha)	Maximum elevation (m)
Mainland Sites				
A*†	Cave Pt	22–23 Sept. 76	61	80
B*†	Peak Hd	30 Sept. 75	46	150
C*	Bald Hd	19 Dec. 76		
		27 Nov. 75	30	122
D*†	Flinders Pen.	28 Oct. 76	309	234
		27 Nov. 75		
E	Waterbay Pt	24 Sept. 76		
		28 Oct. 76		
F	Geak Pt	21 Sept. 76	4	40
G	Pt Possession	9 Dec. 78		
		16 Sept. 76	0.3	6
H	Vancouver Pen.	24 Nov. 75	17	46
I†	Edge Pt	18–19 Sept. 76		
J†	Herald Pt	15–25 Sept. 76	168	81
K†	Islet Pt	25 Sept. 76	13	52
L†		26 Oct. 76	25	60
		21 Dec. 76	3	30
		26 Nov. 75	1.3	23
M*†	False I.	21 Dec. 76		
N*†	C. Vancouver	7 Dec. 78		
O*†		27 Oct. 76	18	84
		27 Oct. 76	8	51
		27 Oct. 76	69	137
P*	North Pt	17 Sept. 78		
Q*†	Mermaid Pt	24 Sept. 76	10	27
		26 Oct. 76	158	210
Islands				
1*	Northwest Rk	—	0.004	6
4*		—	0.002	2
5*		—	9	12
6*		—	9	18
8*	NE pen., Eclipse I.	11–12 April 75	1.2	12
9*	Eclipse I.	4–15 April 75	104	109
10*	Cliff Hd	—	12	26
11*		—	0.7	15
12*	Vancouver Rk	—	3	5
13*	Northumberland Rk	—	0.5	4
14	Seal I.	28 Nov. 75	1.8	32
15	Flat Rk	28 Nov. 75	0.3	3
16	I. next to Mistaken I.	23 Sept. 76	0.08	4
17	Mistaken I.	15 Sept. 75	9.9	44
		23 Sept. 76		
18	W. Sister Rk	—	0.001	2
19	E. Sister Rk	—	0.001	1
20		—	0.04	2
21		—	0.2	3
22	Green I.	28 Nov. 75	1.7	12
23	Gull Rk	28 Nov. 75	2.5	10
24†	Michaelmas I.	4–14 Sept. 75	90	152
25*†	Breaksea I.	23 Aug. 1 Sept. 75	102	102
26*†	S. pen., Breaksea I.	27–28 Aug. 75	2.7	42
27*		—	1.2	20
28*	Black Rk	—	1.5	12
31*		—	0.003	2
32*	Collin I.	27 May 76	28	45
33*	N. Twin I.	—	1	26
34*	S. Twin I.	—	1	26
35*†	Bald I.	14–25 May 76	717	311
36*†	N. pen., Bald I.	15–18 May 76	6	40
37*	Bird Rk	—	0.001	4

\* Indicates mainland sites and islands fully exposed to the swell from the SW; the remainder are sheltered.

† Indicates mainland sites and islands with aeolianite.

\*\* Omitting raptors and presumed migrants.

Herb decks of 2PB specimens.

- ① *Leptocarpus coarctatus* or  
↓ *L. crebriculus*  
now *Meeboldina*.
- ② *Baumea preissii* not recorded from nr 2PB  
not in Mat Coy record from 13.
- ③ *Tricoryne elatior* CSIRO spec 599 it seems  
to be left off late lists from '88
- ④ *Caladenia* <sup>filamentosa</sup> *ericksonae* > with what ??  
Andrew Brown *denticulata* or *cairnii*.
- ⑤ *Caladenia* sp 1022
- ⑥ Likelihood of *Hakea amplexicaulis* <sup>- W. Albany photo at 2PB.</sup>  
\* *H. fissocarpa* or by <sup>Check Herb</sup> *bergii* at 2PB  
*H. suaveolens* *dropaea*  
*Michaelmas Is King George Sound (IA)* \*

\*  
GET

Abbots species lists listed in App 1+2 of To Rq Soc 6379-92  
which isn't there