

Supplementary notes on the flora of the Fitzgerald River National Park, Western Australia. - 1. Additional and unnamed taxa, and taxa with a high conservation value

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Abstract

Newbey, K.R. Supplementary notes on the flora of the Fitzgerald River National Park, Western Australia - 1. Additional and unnamed taxa, and taxa with a high conservation value. Kingia 1(2): 195-216 (1990). One species of fern ally and 91 species, 1 subspecies and 4 varieties of flowering plants are listed, as well as 95 unnamed taxa, considered here to be species.

Two hundred and forty-six of the taxa recorded for the Park have a high conservation value: considered to be rare (176), endemic (62), more or less confined to the Park (48) and outliers (43). Families with the highest numbers in these categories were Myrtaceae (45), Epacridaceae (27) and Proteaceae (22).

Four plant communities have high numbers of taxa with high conservation values: *Eucalyptus tetragona* - *E. buprestium* - *Banksia baexeri* - *B. attenuata* high open-shrubland on sandplains (Et), Proteaceae - Myrtaceae mixed closed-heath on quartzite and phyllitic schist (PM), *Eucalyptus uncinata* - *E. redunca* - *E. incrassata* - *E. tetragona* high shrubland on upper slopes of broad valleys (Eu) and *Eucalyptus occidentalis* - *E. spp.* woodland along rivers (Ys).

Only 14 of the 176 taxa considered to be rare have been gazetted as rare flora by the Western Australian Government. The flora of extensive areas of the Park is still unknown and requires surveys.

Introduction

The Fitzgerald River National Park (Park) is situated along the south coast of Western Australia, between Bremer Bay and Hopetoun (Figure 1). The Park has an area of 244,677 ha and extends up to 55 km inland. The climate, geology, landforms, soils and vegetation have been summarized by Aplin and Newbey (1990b). The only documentation of the flora is by the same authors (1990a). A two-year biological survey of the Park was commenced in July, 1985, and this paper updates the flora data to that date.

The aims of this paper are to:

- (a) list additional taxa recorded since the flora list was compiled by Aplin and Newbey (1990a);
- (b) present a list of unnamed taxa and;
- (c) present a list of taxa (named and unnamed) which have a high conservation value.

* Deceased July 23, 1988

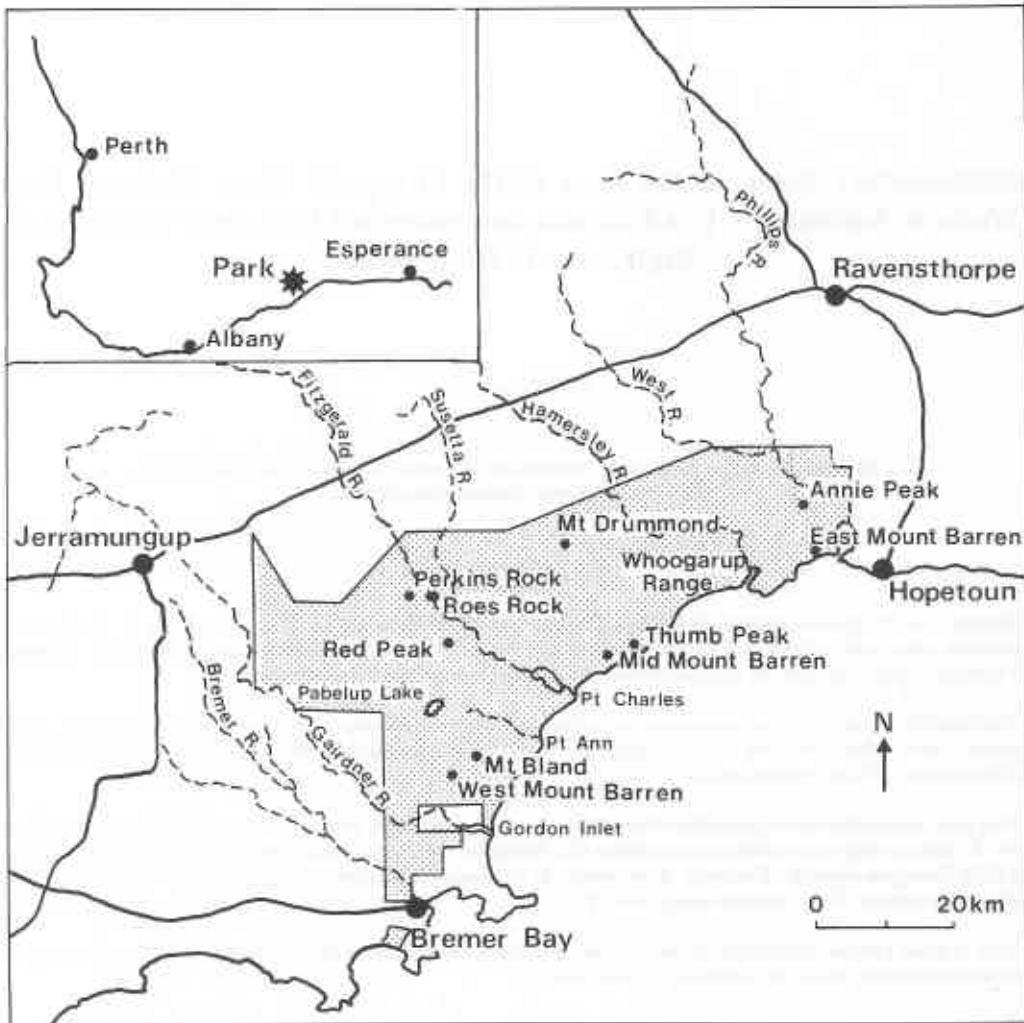


Figure 1. Map showing location of Fitzgerald River National Park.

Methods

The above data were recorded during field work (Newbey 1979, 1981, 1985, unpublished data; Aplin and Newbey 1990a,b). The distribution, frequency and abundance of taxa is based on the author's extensive field knowledge of the Western Australian flora (Newbey 1979, unpublished data; Newbey and Hnatiuk 1984, 1985, Burgman and Newbey 1990), and specimens housed in the Western Australian Herbarium (PERTH).

The conservation status of taxa is based on Marchant and Keighery (1979) and Leigh *et al.* (1981). For the purpose of this paper, rare and outlier are defined below:

Rare: Few populations recorded in the field, whether small or large, or with a restricted or a wide distribution. For instance, *Lawrencia diffusa* occurs from at least Ongerup to near Balladonia, but the known populations are small and several tens of kilometres apart.

Outlier: (a) At least 100 km from the area of general distribution or (b) in a widely different soil or climatic zone, or small populations between two areas of major distribution (e.g. *Hakea suaveolens* occurs mainly in the vicinity of Albany and Esperance. Two small populations are also known at Bremer Bay and in the Park.).

Government of Western Australia (1988) have listed gazetted rare flora of Western Australia.

Results and Discussion

Additional named taxa

Since the original flora list was compiled (Aplin and Newbey 1990a), one species of fern ally and an additional 91 species, 1 subspecies and 4 varieties of flowering plants have been recorded for the Park (Appendix 1). Ten of the species and one of the varieties are naturalised aliens.

Unnamed taxa

Unnamed taxa were not listed by Aplin and Newbey (1990a). Ninety-five unnamed taxa have been recorded and 24 of these are believed to be endemic to the Park (Appendix 2). The genera with the most unnamed taxa are *Leucopogon* (13), *Acacia* (8) and *Schoenus* (8). For statistical purposes, all unnamed taxa are considered as species.

Comparison of Park and State floras

Altogether, the recorded vascular flora of the park now consists of one species of fern ally, 7 species of ferns, and 1286 species, 16 subspecies and 43 varieties of flowering plants (Table 1). Green (1985) provides data on the Western Australian flora but does not list subspecies or varieties. Botanists with extensive knowledge of the State's flora estimate that approximately 1000 known taxa are at present unnamed. When compared to the State's flora, the Park has a much lower percentage of ferns than flowering plants. The percentage of introduced species is low and this reflects the low level of disturbance of the Park.

Table 1. Numbers of families, genera and species in the Park compared with Western Australia

Category	WA	Park	%
Ferns and fern allies			
Families	20	5	25
Genera	38	7	18
Species	75	8	11
Introduced	3	0	0
Unnamed	?	0	0
Flowering Plants			
Families	191	84	43
Genera	1367	343	25
Species	7879	1286	18
Subspecies	-	16	-
Varieties	-	43	-
Introduced	835	41	5
Unnamed	ca 1000	95	10

Conservation value

Based on the lists of Marchant and Keighery (1979) and Leigh *et al.* (1981), and the assessment of this report, a total of 296 species, 4 subspecies and 8 varieties have an important conservation value, or have been poorly collected in the Park (Appendix 3). Marchant and Keighery based their list on the number of specimens in PERTH (less than 5 collections of a taxon), or if the distribution was less than 160 km across. Their list was correct to January 1979 but additional collections and field work indicated that 44 of the taxa should no longer be considered to have a high conservation value. Leigh *et al.* (1981) based their list mainly on herbarium material and contributions by specialists. Twenty-two of the species which they recorded and which occur in the Park are no longer considered to have an important conservation value. As a result of the above deletions, 246 of the Park's taxa are now considered to have a high conservation value (Table 2).

Table 2. Number of Park taxa with a high conservation value

	More or less confined (A)	Endemic (E)	Outlier (O)	Rare (R and G)	Total
More or less confined (A)	19	-	-	-	19
Endemic (E)	0	11	-	-	11
Outlier (O)	0	0	40	-	40
Rare (R and G)	29	51	3	93	176
Total	48	62	43	93	246

The Park has 62 endemic taxa, and another 48 taxa more or less confined to the Park (Table 2). One hundred and seventy-six taxa are considered to be rare. The families with the greatest number of species with a high conservation value are Myrtaceae (45), Epacridaceae (27) and Proteaceae (22); while the following genera have the most species; *Leucopogon* (21), *Melaleuca* (11) and *Eucalyptus* (9) (Appendix 3). Only 14 of these species are gazetted rare flora (Government of Western Australia 1988, Appendix 3).

Two hundred and nine of the 246 taxa with a high conservation value occur in only one of the vegetation types found in the Park (Table 3). The highest numbers being Et (49), PM (45), Eu (29) and Ys (28). Fifty-three endemics are restricted to a single vegetation type. PM contains about half of these (26), followed by Et (7) and DH and Eu each with 6. PM (13) has the highest number of the 48 taxa more or less confined to the Park, followed by Eu (12), Et (11) and DH (10). A total of thirty-two endemics have been recorded in PM; the main families present being Myrtaceae (10) and Proteaceae (6).

Table 3. Total number of taxa in each vegetation type which have a high conservation value, and are either endemic to or more or less confined to the Park. (Numbers in brackets indicate the number of those taxa which are to be found in more than one vegetation type)

Vegetation type*	% Park area	Number of taxa					
		With a high conservation value		Endemic to the Park		More or less confined to the Park	
Ys	2	33	(5)	1	(0)	6	(3)
Ep	2	8	(3)	0		2	(2)
Ag	1	2	(1)	0		1	(1)
Ea	2	4	(2)	1	(0)	1	(1)
DH	2	24	(7)	6	(0)	10	(5)
Eg	7	22	(3)	3	(0)	6	(1)
Eu	21	40	(11)	7	(1)	12	(5)
Et	46	55	(6)	7	(0)	11	(3)
PM	7	58	(13)	32	(6)	13	(7)
LM	8	12	(7)	9	(6)	1	(1)
PL	1	6	(1)	1	(1)	0	
S	2	5	(1)	0		0	

* See Appendix 3 for explanation of symbols.

Conclusions

The Park has a significant number of taxa with a high conservation value (246 or 18% of the Park flora). This number includes 62 endemics and 48 with at least 75% of their distribution within the Park. The four most important vegetation communities are Et, PM, Eu and Ys. Et occupies almost half of the area of the Park (Table 3) and a high number of important taxa is expected. However, the PM and Ys communities have significant numbers in relation to their areas. These four communities will require special attention when drafting management plans for the Park.

This study assessed 176 taxa as being rare. Only 14 of these have been gazetted as rare flora (Government of Western Australia 1988). The remainder require urgent assessment. Some important limitations are present in the methods of assessing conservation values used by Marchant and Keighery (1979), Leigh *et al.* (1981) and Government of Western Australia (1988). None of their methods assessed unnamed taxa, and the first two did not consider subspecies or varieties.

Most field work has been close to existing tracks, leaving extensive areas of the Park unrecorded, and it is likely that many more plant taxa have yet to be recorded. It is probable that a large proportion will have a high conservation value.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1. Additional named plant taxa of the Fitzgerald River National Park

Families are listed in systematic order. Nomenclature follows Green (1985). Genera and species are in alphabetical order within families.

Key to symbols.

*	=	Naturalised alien
Life form		
ST	=	Small trees (5-15 m)
MT	=	Medium trees (15-30 m)
DT	=	Dwarf trees (less than 5 m)
TS	=	Tall shrubs (over 2 m)
MA	=	Mallees
DS	=	Dwarf woody shrubs (less than 0.5 m)
SS	=	Small woody shrubs (0.5-1 m)
MS	=	Medium woody shrubs (1-1.5 m)
LS	=	Large shrubs (1.5-2 m)
HP	=	Herbaceous shrubs
CL	=	Climbers
MP	=	Mat plants
RP	=	Rosetted perennials
PG	=	Perennial grasses
SC	=	Colonial sedges
SI	=	Tufted sedges
SL	=	Sedge-like plants
AB	=	Terrestrial geophytes
HY	=	Hydrophytes
AS	=	Other annuals
AG	=	Annual grasses
PC	=	Parasitic climbers
Topog.		
1	=	Peaks and ridges of Proterozoic quartzite and phyllitic schist
2	=	Plains
3	=	Gorges
4	=	Major drainage lines and larger swamps
5	=	Coastal dunes
Endem.		
	=	Endemism (These classifications are based on the smallest phytogeographical unit in which the taxa occurs)
WA	=	Endemic to Western Australia
SW	=	Endemic to South-West Botanical Province (Beard 1980)
ER	=	Endemic to Eyre Botanical District (Beard 1980)
PK	=	Endemic to Park
EA	=	Range of distribution extends into eastern Australia (mainly Jessop 1984).

Family and species	Life form	Distribution	
		Topog.	Endem.
Isoetaceae			
<i>Isoetes drummondii</i>	HY	. . . 4 .	SW
Poaceae			
<i>Aristida contorta</i>	PG	. . . 4 .	EA
* <i>Poa bulbosa</i>	AB	. . . . 5	
<i>Stipa variabilis</i>	PG	. . . 4 .	EA

Appendix 1 (continued). Additional named plant taxa of the Fitzgerald River National Park

Family and species	Life form	Distribution	
		Topog.	Endem.
Cyperaceae			
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	SC	. . . 4.	EA
<i>Mesomelaena graciliceps</i>	SI	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	SC	. . . 4.	EA
<i>Schoenus obtusifolius</i>	SI	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Schoenus pleiostemoneus</i>	SI	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Schoenus subfascicularis</i>	SI	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Schoenus submicrostachyus</i>	SI	. 2 . . .	SW
Restionaceae			
<i>Loxocarya myrioclada</i>	SI	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Restio confertospicatus</i>	SI	. 2 . . .	ER
Centrolepidaceae			
<i>Centrolepis humillima</i>	AS	. . . 4.	EA
Hydatellaceae			
<i>Hydatella australis</i>	HY	. . . 4.	SW
Juncaceae			
* <i>Juncus capitatus</i>	AS	. . . 4.	
Anthericaceae			
<i>Thysanotus brachiatus</i>	AB	1	ER
<i>Thysanotus gageoides</i>	AB	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Thysanotus sparteus</i>	AB	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Thysanotus triandrus</i>	AB	. 2 . . .	SW
Colchicaceae			
<i>Wurmbea cernua</i>	AB	. . . 4.	ER
Haemodoraceae			
<i>Conostylis deplexa</i>	SL	. 2 . . .	ER
Orchidaceae			
<i>Caladenia doutchae</i>	AB	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Caladenia graminifolia</i>	AB	. . . 5	ER
<i>Pterostylis rogersii</i>	AB	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Spiculalea ciliata</i>	AB	. 2 . . .	SW
Casuarinaceae			
<i>Allocasuarina corniculata</i>	LS	. 2 . . .	WA
Proteaceae			
<i>Conospermum stoechadis</i>	SS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Grevillea acerosa</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Hakea brachyptera</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
Chenopodiaceae			
<i>Halosarcia halocnemoides</i> subsp. <i>halocnemoides</i>	DS	. . . 4.	EA
Amaranthaceae			
<i>Ptilotus drummondii</i>	HP	. . . 4.	WA

Appendix 1 (continued). Additional named plant taxa of the Fitzgerald River National Park

Family and species	Life form	Distribution	
		Topog.	Endem.
Gyrostemonaceae			
<i>Gyrostemon sessilis</i>	SS	. 2 . . .	PK
Aizoaceae			
<i>Carpobrotus modestus</i>	MP	. . . 4 .	EA
Portulacaceae			
<i>Calandrinia eremaea</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	EA
Lauraceae			
<i>Cassytha micrantha</i>	PC	. 2 . . .	ER
Droseraceae			
<i>Drosera parvula</i>	RP	. 2 . . .	SW
Crassulaceae			
<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	EA
<i>Crassula decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	EA
* <i>Crassula natans</i> var. <i>minus</i>	HY	. . . 4 .	
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i> subsp. <i>tetramera</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	EA
Mimosaceae			
<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	DT	. . . 4 .	WA
<i>Acacia curvata</i>	DS	. . 3 . .	ER
<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>subsessilis</i>	DS	. . . 4 .	SW
Papilionaceae			
<i>Bossiaea concinna</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Gompholobium aristatum</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Jacksonia aphylla</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Oxylobium tricuspidatum</i>	MP	. . . 4 .	SW
* <i>Trifolium arvense</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	
Polygalaceae			
<i>Comesperma nudiusculum</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Comesperma polygaloides</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	EA
<i>Comesperma scoparium</i>	SS	. 2 . . .	EA
Rhamnaceae			
<i>Spyridium complicatum</i>	DS	. 2 . 4 .	SW
Sterculiaceae			
<i>Lasioptalum microcardium</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Thomasia grandiflora</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
Myrtaceae			
<i>Baeckea pachyphylla</i>	DS	. . . 4 .	SW
<i>Calothamnus affinis</i>	SS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Calothamnus lateralis</i>	SS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Calytrix depressa</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	SS	. . . 4 .	EA
<i>Calytrix variabilis</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Hypocalymma strictum</i> var. <i>strictum</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Melaleuca conferta</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW

Appendix 1 (continued). Additional named plant taxa of the Fitzgerald River National Park

Family and species	Life form	Distribution	
		Topog.	Endem.
<i>Melaleuca eruciformis</i>	SS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Melaleuca pentagona</i> var. <i>subulifolia</i>	MS	. . . 3 . . .	ER
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	TS	. . . 4 .	SW
<i>Verticordia pennigera</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Verticordia serrata</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
Haloragaceae			
<i>Haloragis hamata</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
Apiaceae			
<i>Hydrocotyle scutellifera</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	SW
Epacridaceae			
<i>Astroloma pallidum</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Leucopogon brevicuspis</i>	DS	. . . 3 . . .	SW
<i>Leucopogon cucullatus</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Leucopogon striatus</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
Gentianaceae			
* <i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	
Solanaceae			
<i>Solanum symonii</i>	HP	. . . 4 .	EA
Myoporaceae			
<i>Eremophila serpens</i>	MP	. . . 4 .	ER
Goodeniaceae			
<i>Dampiera tenuicaulis</i> var. <i>tenuicaulis</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
Stylidiaceae			
<i>Stylidium dichotomum</i>	RP	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Stylidium hirsutum</i>	RP	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Stylidium macranthum</i>	RP	1	ER
<i>Stylidium perpusillum</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	EA
<i>Stylidium pseudohirsutum</i>	RP	. 2 . . .	ER
Asteraceae			
* <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	
<i>Brachycome pusilla</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	WA
* <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	
<i>Centipeda minima</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	EA
* <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	
<i>Helichrysum leucopsidium</i>	AS	. 2 . . .	EA
<i>Helipterum pygmaeum</i>	AS	. 2 . . .	EA
* <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	
<i>Olearia brachyphylla</i>	DS	. 2 . . .	PK
<i>Podolepis tepperi</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	EA
<i>Quinetia urvillei</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	EA
<i>Siloxerus pygmaeus</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	SW
* <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	AS	. . . 4 5	
* <i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	AS	. . . 4 .	

Appendix 2. Unnamed plant taxa

KRN and ASG (A.S. George) voucher specimens have been lodged in PERTH. For explanation of symbols see Appendix 1

Family and species	Life form	Distribution	
		Topog.	Endem.
Poaceae			
Genus indet. sp. (KRN 4047)	PG	. 2 . 4 .	ER
Cyperaceae			
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. (KRN 3735)	SI	1	PK
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. (KRN 4197)	SI	. . . 4 .	ER
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. (KRN 4664)	SC	. . . . 5	ER
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. (KRN 5232)	SC	. 2 3 4 .	SW
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. (KRN 4735)	SI	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Mesomelaena</i> sp. (KRN 3994)	SI	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. (KRN 3574)	SI	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. (KRN 3906)	SI	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. (KRN 3953)	SI	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. (KRN 4022)	SI	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. (KRN 4138)	SI	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. (KRN 4154)	SI	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. (KRN 4474)	SI	. . . 4 .	ER
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. (KRN 8012)	SI	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Tetragia</i> sp. (KRN 4732)	SI	. 2 . . .	SW
Orchidaceae			
<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. (KRN 9598)	AB	1	PK
Proteaceae			
<i>Grevillea</i> sp. (KRN 4846)	DS	1	PK
<i>Hakea</i> sp. (KRN 5960)	MS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Hakea</i> sp. (KRN 8265)	TS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Synaphea</i> sp. (KRN 3761)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
Santalaceae			
Genus indet. sp. (KRN 4981)	MS	. 2 . . .	ER
Olacaceae			
<i>Olax</i> sp. (KRN 4288)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
Mimosaceae			
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (KRN 1295)	SS	. 2 3 . .	ER
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (KRN 1296)	SS	. . . 4 .	ER
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (KRN 2472)	LS	. . 3 . .	ER
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (KRN 2726)	MS	1	PK
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (KRN 2730)	DS	1 2 . . .	SW
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (KRN 3484)	SS	. 2 . 4 .	ER
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (KRN 4287)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (KRN 5422)	MS	. 2 . . .	ER
Papilionaceae			
<i>Aotus</i> aff. <i>procumbens</i> (KRN 2476)	MP	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Daviesia</i> aff. <i>trigonophylla</i> (KRN 312)	MS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Daviesia</i> sp. (KRN 1480)	DS	. 2 3 4 .	ER
<i>Daviesia</i> sp. (KRN 5122)	DS	1	ER
<i>Daviesia</i> sp. (KRN 6008)	MS	. . 3 . .	SW
<i>Jacksonia</i> sp. (KRN 3967)	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Oxylobium</i> sp. (KRN 4035)	TS	. . 3 . .	ER

Appendix 2 (continued). Unnamed plant taxa

Family and species	Life form	Distribution	
		Topog.	Endem.
<i>Pultenaea</i> sp. (KRN 3974)	SS	. 2 . . .	PK
Genus indet. sp. (KRN 10941)	MS	1	PK
Tremandraceae			
<i>Tetratheca</i> sp. (KRN 4505)	DS	. . . 4 .	ER
Rhamnaceae			
<i>Cryptandra</i> sp. (KRN 6824)	DS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Pomaderris</i> sp. (KRN 2405)	SS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Pomaderris</i> sp. (KRN 2688)	MS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Spyridium</i> sp. (KRN 4346)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Spyridium</i> sp. (KRN 4374)	MS	1	ER
<i>Spyridium</i> sp. (KRN 4642)	DS	. . . 4 .	ER
<i>Spyridium</i> sp. (KRN 4964)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Spyridium</i> sp. (KRN 5007)	SS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Trymalium</i> sp. (KRN 6811)	MS	. 2 . . .	ER
Dilleniaceae			
<i>Hibbertia</i> sp. (KRN 1678)		1	SW
<i>Hibbertia</i> sp. (KRN 3896)		. 2 . . .	ER
Thymelaeaceae			
<i>Pimelea</i> sp. (KRN 70)	SS	. . . 4 5	ER
<i>Pimelea</i> sp. (KRN 1339)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
Myrtaceae			
<i>Astartea</i> sp. (KRN 10844)	SS	. 2 . . .	PK
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. (KRN 6542)	SS	. 2 . . .	SW
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. (KRN 2650)	MS	. 2 . . .	PK
<i>Darwinia</i> sp. (KRN 2426)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Darwinia</i> sp. (KRN 4847)	DS	1	PK
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. (KRN 10911)	MA	. . . 4 .	ER
<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. (KRN 1730)	TS	1	PK
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 717)	TS	. . 3 . .	SW
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 2764)	TS	. . 3 . .	SW
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 2768)	MS	. . 3 . .	ER
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 2890)	SS	1	ER
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 3874)	SS	. . 3 . .	PK
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 4913)	SS	. 2 . . .	PK
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 5179)	SS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 10856)	SS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Verticordia</i> sp. (KRN 2763)	DS	. . 3 . .	PK
<i>Verticordia</i> sp. (KRN 9739)	SS	. . 3 . .	PK
Genus indet. sp. (KRN 4906)	SS	. . 3 . .	PK
Apiaceae			
<i>Platysace</i> sp. (KRN 4852)	DS	1	PK
Epacridaceae			
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 2677)	DS	. . 3 . .	ER
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 3754)	DS	1 2 . . .	ER
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4038)	DS	1	PK
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4082)	DS	1	ER
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4140)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER

Appendix 2 (continued). Unnamed plant taxa

Family and species	Life form	Distribution	
		Topog.	Endem.
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4144)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4246)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4389)	DS	. . 3 . .	PK
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4670)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4899)	DS	. . 3 . .	PK
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 9445)	DS	. 2 . . .	PK
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 9446)	DS	. 2 . . .	PK
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 9608)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
<i>Monotoca</i> sp. (KRN 3191)	DS	1	PK
<i>Styphelia</i> sp. (KRN 8266)	DS	. 2 . . .	ER
Goodeniaceae			
<i>Dampiera</i> aff. <i>trigona</i> (KRN 11261)	DS	. . 3 . .	ER
<i>Dampiera</i> sp. (KRN 2697)	DS	1	ER
<i>Goodenia</i> sp. (KRN 1726)	MP	. . . 4 .	ER
<i>Scaevola</i> aff. <i>phlebopetala</i> (ASG 7117)	DS	1	ER
<i>Scaevola</i> sp. (KRN 4561)	MP	. . . 4 .	PK
Asteraceae			
<i>Craspedia</i> sp. (KRN 928)	AS	. . . . 4 .	WA
<i>Olearia</i> sp. (KRN 10843)	DS	. . . . 5	PK

Appendix 3. Taxa with important conservation values or rarely collected

Families are listed in systematic order. Nomenclature follows Green(1985). Genera and species are in alphabetical order within families.

Key to abbreviations and codes.

Conservation value:

New.	=	Newbey (this paper)
A	=	More or less confined to the Park (75% of known distribution)
E	=	Endemic to the Park
G	=	Gazetted rare flora (Government of Western Australia 1988)
O	=	Outlier
R	=	Rare
Mar.	=	Marchant and Keighery (1979)
A	=	No specimens in PERTH
B	=	Rare
C	=	Type specimen only
D	=	< 5 collections in PERTH
E	=	Collections < 100 km apart
F	=	Collections < 160 km apart
Lei.	=	Leigh <i>et al.</i> (1981)
2	=	Collections < 100 km apart
3	=	Collections > 100 km apart but in small populations
X	=	Presumed extinct
E	=	Endangered, at risk of disappearing
V	=	Vulnerable, not presently endangered
R	=	Rare, not presently endangered
K	=	Poorly known, probably X, E, V or R
C	=	Represented in a national park or proclaimed reserve

Vegetation type: (See Aplin and Newbey 1990b)

Ys	=	<i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i> - <i>E. spp.</i> woodland
Ep	=	<i>E. platypus</i> - <i>E. gardneri</i> low closed-forest
Ag	=	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> closed-scrub
Ea	=	<i>E. angulosa</i> - <i>E. platypus</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i> - <i>Melaleuca nesophila</i> closed-scrub
DH	=	<i>Dryandra</i> spp. - <i>Hakea</i> spp. - <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. open-scrub
Eg	=	<i>E. gardneri</i> - <i>E. conglobata</i> - <i>E. nutans</i> open-scrub
Eu	=	<i>E. uncinata</i> - <i>E. redunca</i> - <i>E. incrassata</i> - <i>E. tetragona</i> high shrubland
Et	=	<i>E. tetragona</i> - <i>E. buprestium</i> - <i>Banksia baxteri</i> - <i>B. attenuata</i> high open-shrubland
PM	=	Proteaceae - Myrtaceae mixed closed-heath
LM	=	Leguminosae - Myrtaceae mixed closed-heath
PL	=	Proteaceae - Leguminosae - Myrtaceae mixed open-heath
S	=	Sedgelands and Swamp Complexes

Frequency and cover/abundance: (subjectively assessed)

A	=	1 or 2 populations	1	=	1 or 2 plants
B	=	Few populations	2	=	Few plants
C	=	Scattered populations	3	=	Few plants to 1% canopy cover
D	=	Frequent populations	4	=	1-5% canopy cover
E	=	Common populations	5	=	6-30% canopy cover
*	=	Estuary margin or salt flat	6	=	31-70% canopy cover

Note: No ecological data are available for *Caladenia nana*, *Pterostylis* sp., *Kunzea spicata*, *Melaleuca elachophylla*, *Verticordia helichrysantha*, *Leucopogon minutiflorus* var. *uliginus*, *Leucopogon unilateralis*, or *Scaevola* aff. *phlebopetala*.

Appendix 3 (continued). Taxa with important conservation values or rarely collected

Family and Species	Conservation value			Frequency and cover/abundance in each vegetation type												
	New.	Mar.	Lei.	Ys	Ep	Ag	Ea	DH	Eg	Eu	Et	PM	LM	PL	S	
Adiantaceae																
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1 ..
Aspleniaceae																
<i>Asplenium aethiopicum</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1 ..	..	..
Alismataceae																
<i>Damasonium minus</i>	R	D	.	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poaceae																
<i>Stipa pycnostachya</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*B2
Genus indet. (KRN 4047)	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2
Cyperaceae																
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	.	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A4
<i>Gahnia australis</i>	A	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	B4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Gahnia decomposita</i>	.	D	.	B3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Gahnia deusta</i>	.	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C4	..	..	..	..
<i>Gahnia drummondii</i>	R	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..
<i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i>	.	D	.	..	..	A2	A1	..	..	..	D4	..	..	..	..
<i>Lepidosperma leptophyllum</i>	.	D	3KC	B4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A3
<i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i>	.	D	.	..	C3	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lepidosperma pubisquamum</i>	.	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..
<i>Lepidosperma ustulatum</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. (KRN 3735)	E	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C4	..	..	..
<i>Schoenus armeria</i>	.	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..
<i>Schoenus humilis</i>	.	D	.	B2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Schoenus obtusifolius</i>	.	.	3KC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..
<i>Schoenus subbarbatus</i>	.	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C2	..	..	..
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. (KRN 3953)	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	C2	..	..	..	..
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. (KRN 4138)	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..
<i>Scirpus maritimus</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2
<i>Tetraria</i> sp. (KRN 4732)	R	.	.	..	..	..	B1	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..
Restionaceae																
<i>Anarthria polyphylla</i>	.	F	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B3	..	..	..	..
<i>Harperia lateriflora</i>	.	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D4	..	..	..
<i>Loxocarya myrioclada</i>	.	A	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..
<i>Restio megalotheca</i>	O	.	.	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydatellaceae																
<i>Hydatella australis</i>	R	A	.	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philydraceae																
<i>Philydrella pygmaea</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..
Colchicaceae																
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
Anthericaceae																
<i>Stawellia gymnocephala</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..
<i>Thysanotus gageoides</i>	R	D	3EC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
<i>Thysanotus parviflorus</i>	R	C	2VC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..

Appendix 3 (continued). Taxa with important conservation values or rarely collected

Family and Species	Conservation value			Frequency and cover/abundance in each vegetation type												
	New.	Mar.	Lci.	Ys	Ep	Ag	Ea	DH	Eg	Eu	Et	PM	LM	PL	S	
Xanthorrhoeaceae																
<i>Xanthorrhoea platyphylla</i>	.	D	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	E3	.	.	.	.
Haemodoraceae																
<i>Conostylis deplexa</i>	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A1	.	.	.	.
<i>Conostylis vaginata</i>	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	D3	.	.	.	.
Orchidaceae																
<i>Caladenia aphylla</i>	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A2	.	.	.	.
<i>Caladenia ericksonae</i>	O	.	3V	A1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Caladenia nana</i>	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Paracaleana nigrita</i>	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A2	.	.	.	.
<i>Pterostylis plumosa</i>	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A1	.	.	.	.
<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. (KRN 9598)	E	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Thelymitra campanulata</i>	.	.	3RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C2	.	.	.	.
<i>Thelymitra variegata</i>	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A1	.	.	.	.
Casuarinaceae																
<i>Allocasuarina acuarina</i>	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A4	.	.	.	.
<i>Allocasuarina corniculata</i>	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	A2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Allocasuarina scleroclada</i>	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	C3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Proteaceae																
<i>Adenanthos cacomorphus</i>	ER	D	2V	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A3	.	.	.	.
<i>Adenanthos dobagii</i>	EGR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A2	.	.	.	.
<i>Adenanthos ellipticus</i>	EGR	B	2RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B4	.	.	.
<i>Adenanthos flavidiflorus</i>	A	E	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B2	.	.	.	.
<i>Adenanthos glabrescens</i> subsp. <i>exasperata</i>	AR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A1	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Adenanthos labillardierei</i>	ER	E	2RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B4	.	.	.
<i>Adenanthos oreophilus</i>	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A2	.	.	.	.
<i>Adenanthos venosus</i>	E	D	2RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	E4	.	.	.
<i>Banksia dryandroides</i>	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B2	.	.	.	.
<i>Banksia lemmaniana</i>	A	E	.	.	.	.	.	D4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Banksia oreophila</i>	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	D4	.	.	.
<i>Conospermum petiolare</i>	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A2	.	.	.	.
<i>Dryandra foliosissima</i>	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A2	.	.	.	.
<i>Dryandra plumosa</i>	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B3	.	.	.
<i>Dryandra pteridifolia</i>	.	.	3RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C3	.	.	.
<i>Dryandra quercifolia</i>	.	E	2RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	E5	.	.	.
<i>Grevillea fistulosa</i>	ER	.	2RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B2	.	.	.
<i>Grevillea infundibularis</i>	EGR	.	2RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B2	.	.	.
<i>Grevillea</i> sp. (KRN 4846)	ER	.	.	.	.	.	A1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Hakea baxteri</i>	.	.	3R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B3	.	.	.
<i>Hakea cucullata</i>	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	D4	A3	.	.
<i>Hakea florida</i>	O	.	.	A3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Hakea hookeriana</i>	E	E	2RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C4	.	.	.
<i>Hakea obtusa</i>	A	E	2RC	.	.	.	.	D4	.	.	.	C3	.	.	.
<i>Hakea suaveolens</i>	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A2	.	.	.
<i>Hakea victoria</i>	A	E	2RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C4	C4	.	.
<i>Hakea</i> sp. (KRN 8265)	AR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A2	.	.	.
<i>Isopogon longifolius</i>	.	.	3RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C2	.	.	.
<i>Isopogon polycephalus</i>	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	B2	.	B2	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Persoonia dillwynioides</i>	R	A	2RC	.	.	.	.	A1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Synaphea favosa</i>	.	.	3K	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	D3	.	.	.

Appendix 3 (continued). Taxa with important conservation values or rarely collected

Family and Species	Conservation value			Frequency and cover/abundance in each vegetation type											
	New.	Mar.	Lei.	Ys	Ep	Ag	Ea	DH	Eg	Eu	Et	PM	LM	PL	S
Santalaceae															
<i>Genus indet.</i> (KRN 4981)	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Olacaceae															
<i>Olex</i> sp. (KRN 4288)	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..
Chenopodiaceae															
<i>Halosarcia undulata</i>	O	.	.	A4*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Sclerostegia arbuscula</i>	O	.	.	A4*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amaranthaceae															
<i>Ptilotus drummondii</i> var. <i>elongatus</i>	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ptilotus stirlingii</i> var. <i>laxus</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gyrostemonaceae															
<i>Gyrostemon sessilis</i>	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..
Aizoaceae															
<i>Carpobrotus modestus</i>	.	D	.	B3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	.	D	.	B3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Carpobrotus virescens</i>	.	D	.	..	..	..	C3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Macarthuria apetala</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
Portulacaceae															
<i>Calandrinia eremaea</i>	O	.	.	B2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Calandrinia corrigioloides</i>	O	.	.	A1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lauraceae															
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	.	A	.	B1	..	B2	A2	B1	..	B1	C1	B1	..	B1	..
<i>Cassytha melantha</i>	.	D	.	B1	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Cassytha micrantha</i>	R	A	2K	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..
<i>Cassytha racemosa</i>	.	.	3KC	A1	..	B1	B1	..	..	..	B1	B1	B1	..	..
Brassicaceae															
<i>Lepidium rotundum</i>	.	D	.	B1	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Droseraceae															
<i>Drosera bulbosa</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
<i>Drosera stolonifera</i> subsp. <i>compacta</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..
Crassulaceae															
<i>Crassula exserta</i>	.	D	.	E3	B2	B2	B2	..	..	C2	..	..	..	..	B1
<i>Crassula pedicellosa</i>	.	D	.	B2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pittosporaceae															
<i>Billardiera villosa</i>	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mimosaceae															
<i>Acacia acellerata</i>	A	.	.	B2	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia argutifolia</i>	EGR	D	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..
<i>Acacia cedroides</i>	E	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D4	B3	..

Appendix 3 (continued). Taxa with important conservation values or rarely collected

Family and Species	Conservation value			Frequency and cover/abundance in each vegetation type											
	New.	Mar.	Lei.	Ys	Ep	Ag	Ea	DH	Eg	Eu	Et	PM	LM	PL	S
<i>Acacia dermatophylla</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia empelioclada</i>	AR	F	.	B1	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia glaucoptera</i>	.	F	3RC	C3	D2	..	..	B2	C3	B2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia heteroclita</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia ingrata</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia loricina</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	B2	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia moirii</i> subsp. <i>dasycarpa</i>	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	B2	..	..
<i>Acacia phlebopetala</i> var. <i>phlebopetala</i>	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia phlebopetala</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia simulans</i>	EGR	D	2RC	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia tetanophylla</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Acacia</i> sp. (KRN 2726)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B3	..	..	..
Papilionaceae															
<i>Chorizema trigonum</i>	.	F	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	B2	B2	..	..
<i>Chorizema uncinatum</i>	R	F	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..
<i>Daviesia abnormis</i>	R	E	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C2	..	..	..	..
<i>Daviesia anceps</i>	.	.	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	C4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Daviesia striata</i>	A	.	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	C4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Daviesia</i> aff. <i>trigonophylla</i>	.	.	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	B2	..	..	..	..
<i>Daviesia</i> sp. (KRN 5122)	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..
<i>Eutaxia cuneata</i>	.	F	3RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	B2	..	..	B2	..
<i>Gastrolobium stenophyllum</i>	AR	.	.	B2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Glycine clandestina</i> var. <i>clandestina</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Jacksonia compressa</i>	E	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C3	B3	..	..
<i>Oxylobium carinatum</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..
<i>Oxylobium coriaceum</i>	.	F	.	..	..	..	..	..	C2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Oxylobium microphyllum</i>	.	F	.	..	..	..	..	..	C2	C2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Oxylobium racemosum</i>	.	.	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	B3	B2	..	..	..	..
<i>Pultenaea adunca</i>	.	F	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C2	..	..	..	..
<i>Pultenaea calycina</i>	AR	E	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pultenaea spinulosa</i>	OR	D	3RC	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pultenaea verruculosa</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pultenaea</i> sp. (KRN 3974)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
<i>Sphaerolobium nudiflorum</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..
<i>Templetonia neglecta</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..	..
Genus indet. (KRN 10941)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..
Rutaceae															
<i>Boronia clavata</i>	R	F	2R	A3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Boronia octandra</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	A1	..	..	..	..
<i>Boronia oxyantha</i> var. <i>brevicalyx</i>	A	.	.	..	..	..	..	C2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Boronia oxyantha</i> var. <i>oxyantha</i>	AR	.	3RC	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Boronia penicillata</i>	R	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
<i>Eriostemon cymbiformis</i>	ER	D	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
<i>Rhadinothamnus euphemiae</i>	OR	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..

Appendix 3 (continued). Taxa with important conservation values or rarely collected

Family and Species	Conservation value			Frequency and cover/abundance in each vegetation type												
	New.	Mar.	Lei.	Ys	Ep	Ag	Ea	DH	Eg	Eu	Bt	PM	LM	PL	S	
Tremandraceae																
<i>Platytheca galioides</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..
<i>Platytheca juniperina</i>	A	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..
<i>Tetratheca</i> sp. (KRN 4505)	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..
Polygalaceae																
<i>Comesperma lanceolatum</i>	R	A	2X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..
Euphorbiaceae																
<i>Amperea conferta</i>	O	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..
<i>Beyeria latifolia</i>	R	D	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..
<i>Calycopeplus marginatus</i>	E	E	2RC	..	..	..	..	B3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ricinocarpus trichophorus</i>	GR	D	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sapindaceae																
<i>Dodonaea trifida</i>	R	D	3RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..
Rhamnaceae																
<i>Cryptandra leucopogon</i>	.	.	2K	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..
<i>Pomaderris oraria</i>	R	D	.	..	..	..	..	B1	B1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pomaderris racemosa</i>	R	D	.	A1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Siegfriedia darwinioides</i>	R	B	.	..	A3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Spyridium oligocephalum</i>	.	D	.	A1	..	..	..	A1	B2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Spyridium</i> sp. (KRN 4346)	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Spyridium</i> sp. (KRN 4642)	R	.	.	A1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Spyridium</i> sp. (KRN 5007)	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Trymalium</i> sp. (KRN 6811)	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..
Malvaceae																
<i>Lawrencia diffusa</i>	R	D	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lawrencia glomerata</i>	O	.	.	A2*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sterculiaceae																
<i>Lasiopetalum compactum</i>	R	.	.	..	B1	..	..	C2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lasiopetalum indutum</i>	A	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C2	..	..	..	..
<i>Lasiopetalum microcardium</i>	R	F	.	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lasiopetalum monticolum</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..
<i>Lasiopetalum parvuliflorum</i>	AR	.	.	A2	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..	..	..	..	A1
<i>Lasiopetalum quinquenervium</i>	A	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lasiopetalum rosmarinifolium</i> var. <i>latifolium</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Rulingia platycalyx</i>	R	F	.	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Thomasia microphylla</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Thomasia pygmaea</i>	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
<i>Thomasia stelligera</i>	R	E	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
Frankeniaceae																
<i>Frankenia tetrapetala</i>	.	.	3RC	C3*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thymelaeaceae																
<i>Pimelea physodes</i>	A	B	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C2	B1	..	..	..
<i>Pimelea</i> sp. (KRN 1339)	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..

Appendix 3 (continued). Taxa with important conservation values or rarely collected

Family and Species	Conservation value			Frequency and cover/abundance in each vegetation type												
	New.	Mar.	Lei.	Ys	Ep	Ag	Ea	DH	Eg	Eu	Et	PM	LM	PL	S	
Myrtaceae																
<i>Agonis undulata</i>	ER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B3	..
<i>Astartea</i> sp. (KRN 10844)	ER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A3	..
<i>Baeckea ovalifolia</i>	E	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C2	C2
<i>Baeckea oxycoccoides</i>	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B3	..
<i>Calothamnus macrocarpus</i>	ER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B2	..
<i>Calothamnus pinifolius</i>	A	E	2VC	.	.	.	.	.	B2	..	..	..	..	D4	..
<i>Calothamnus validus</i>	ER	E	2VC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B1	..
<i>Calytrix depressa</i>	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B4	..
<i>Calytrix simplex</i>	AR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A1	..
<i>Chamelaucium brevifolium</i>	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B2	..
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. (KRN 2650)	ER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A2	..
<i>Darwinia</i> sp. (KRN 4847)	ER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A2	..
<i>Eucalyptus acies</i>	AR	F	2RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B3	..
<i>Eucalyptus albida</i>	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A3	..
<i>Eucalyptus burdettiana</i>	EGR	B	2VC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A3	..
<i>Eucalyptus buprestium</i>	.	F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C4	..
<i>Eucalyptus conferruminata</i>	R	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B4	..
<i>Eucalyptus coronata</i>	EGR	B	2RC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B4	..
<i>Eucalyptus gardneri</i>	.	.	3RC	B1	D5	..	..	C2	E5	C2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Eucalyptus macrandra</i>	R	.	2RC	C3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Eucalyptus megacornuta</i>	R	B	2V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..
<i>Eucalyptus newbeyi</i>	R	.	.	..	A4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Eucalyptus nutans</i>	.	.	2RC	..	B1	..	..	B1	E4	..	..	..	..	A3	..
<i>Eucalyptus sepulchralis</i>	E	B	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D5	..
<i>Eucalyptus xanthoneuma</i>	.	.	2V	C1	..	..	..	..	B1	C1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Kunzea eriocalyx</i>	AR	D	2KC	..	C2	..	..	B1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Kunzea jucunda</i>	R	F	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	C3	B3	..	..	..	..
<i>Kunzea spicata</i>	R	.	2K	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Kunzea vestita</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A4	..
<i>Leptospermum</i> sp. (KRN 1730)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5	..
<i>Melaleuca apodocephala</i>	R	D	3K	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Melaleuca citrina</i>	E	E	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	E4	..
<i>Melaleuca coccinea</i>	O	E	3V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..
<i>Melaleuca elachophylla</i>	ER	C	1K	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	A	E	3RC	..	..	C4	C4	..	..	..	..	..	..	C4	..
<i>Melaleuca sclerophylla</i>	.	.	2V	..	..	..	..	..	..	C3	D4	..	..	C3	..
<i>Melaleuca sparsiflora</i>	R	D	2K	..	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 717)	R	.	.	A1	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 2768)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	B4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 3874)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 4913)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (KRN 10856)	A	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	B4	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Regelia velutina</i>	E	B	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D4	..
<i>Verticordia fastigiata</i>	A	E	2RC	..	..	..	..	C3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Verticordia helichrysantha</i>	GR	D	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Verticordia oxylepis</i>	A	F	.	..	..	..	..	C3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Verticordia serrata</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Verticordia</i> sp. (KRN 2763)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	B4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Verticordia</i> sp. (KRN 9739)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Genus indet. (KRN 4906)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haloragaceae																
<i>Gonocarpus trichostachyus</i>	R	.	3K	..	..	..	..	..	..	B3	..	..	..	..	..

Appendix 3 (continued). Taxa with important conservation values or rarely collected

Family and Species	Conservation value			Frequency and cover/abundance in each vegetation type												
	New.	Mar.	Lei.	Ys	Ep	Ag	Ea	DH	Eg	Eu	Et	PM	LM	PL	S	
Apiaceae																
<i>Hydrocotyle medicaginoides</i>	.	D	.	D3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Hydrocotyle rugulosa</i>	.	D	.	C2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C2	..
<i>Platysace compressa</i>	.	E	.	..	..	D3	D3	..	..	..	..	..	D3	..	..
<i>Platysace deflexa</i>	.	.	2RK	..	..	..	..	..	..	C3	C3	..	..	..	..
<i>Platysace</i> sp. (KRN 4852)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..
<i>Xanthosia hederifolia</i>	R	D	3K	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..
Epacridaceae																
<i>Acrotiche plurilocularis</i>	R	.	.	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Andersonia micrantha</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..
<i>Conostephium drummondii</i>	.	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C3	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon bossiaea</i>	R	D	3K	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon brevicuspis</i>	R	.	3K	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon corynocarpus</i>	.	F	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon durus</i>	R	D	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon elatior</i>	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon insularis</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon minutiflorus</i> var. <i>uliginus</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon opponens</i>	AR	D	2K	..	..	..	..	..	..	B3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon oxycedrus</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon rubicundus</i>	A	.	.	..	C3	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon unilateralis</i>	O	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon woodsii</i>	AR	D	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 2677)	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 3754)	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	B2	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4038)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B2	..	..
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4144)	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4246)	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4389)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4670)	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	B3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 4899)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	A4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 9445)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (KRN 9446)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Monotoca</i> sp. (KRN 3191)	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A4	..	..	..
<i>Styphelia melaleucooides</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..
<i>Styphelia pulchella</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	A3	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Styphelia</i> sp. (KRN 8266)	AR	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
Loganiaceae																
<i>Logania callosa</i>	R	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A1	..	..	..	..
Convolvulaceae																
<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>	R	.	.	A4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boraginaceae																
<i>Heliotropium undulatum</i>	O	.	.	A1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chloanthaceae																
<i>Pityrodia exserta</i> var. <i>exserta</i>	ER	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	..	..
Lamiaceae																
<i>Microcorys longiflora</i>	ER	F	2RC	..	..	..	..	..	..	A2	..	A2	..	..	..

