

PINEY LAKE RESERVE, WINTHROP

Boundary Definition: protected area boundary

SECTION 1: LOCATION INFORMATION

Bush Forever Site no. 339

Area (ha): bushland 31.934 (Site also includes open water.)

Map no. 52, 53

Map sheet series ref. no. 2033-I NW

Other names: Submission Area 14, part of Beeliar Regional Park

Local Authorities (Suburb): City of Melville (Winthrop)

SECTION 2: REGIONAL INFORMATION

LANDFORMS AND SOILS

Spearwood Dunes

Sands derived from Tamala Limestone (Qts: S7)

Wetlands (near the Spearwood Bassendean Dune interface)

Holocene Swamp Deposits (Qhw: Msp)

VEGETATION AND FLORA

Vegetation Complexes

Bassendean Dunes

Bassendean Complex — Central and South

Spearwood Dunes

Karrakatta Complex — Central and South

Floristic Community Types: *not sampled, type inferred

Supergroup 2: Seasonal Wetlands

*5 Mixed shrub damplands

WETLANDS

Wetland Types: sumpland

Natural Wetland Groups

Bassendean Dunes

Jandakot (B.3)

Wetland Management Objectives: Conservation (16ha)

Swan Coastal Plain Lakes EPP: 19.8ha

THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Not assessed

SECTION 3: SPECIFIC SITE DETAIL

Landscape Features: open water, vegetated wetland, vegetated uplands

Vegetation and Flora: limited survey (LeProvost *et al.* 1985b, Weston 1993); detailed survey (Ecoscape and Landmarc 1992, Rodda 1986)

Structural Units: mapping (Ecoscape and Landmarc 1992, LeProvost *et al.* 1985, Rodda 1986)

Uplands: *Eucalyptus calophylla*, *E. marginata*, *Banksia attenuata* Open Woodland; *Eucalyptus calophylla* Low Woodland; *Acacia saligna* Closed Scrub; *Adenanthos cygnorum* Low Shrubland

Wetlands: *Banksia littoralis* and *Melaleuca preissiana* Open Woodland to Low Forest; *Melaleuca preissiana*, *M. raphiophylla* Low Woodland to Low Open Forest; *Baumea articulata* and *Typha domingensis* Sedgeland with emergent shrubs of *Astartea aff. fascicularis*

Scattered Native Plants: *Macrozamia riedlei* Open Shrubland

Vegetation Condition: >30% Very Good to Excellent, <20% Good, 50% Degraded, with areas of severe localised disturbance (Weston 1993)

Total Flora: 111 native taxa (Rodda 1986, Ecoscape and Landmarc 1992) (estimated >80% expected flora)

Significant Flora: *Aotus cordifolia* (3) (Rodda 1986)

Fauna: limited survey for birds (60 species), native mammals (2 species), reptiles (3 species) and amphibians (6 species) (Rodda 1986). Significant bird species: category 1 (1), category 3 (10) and category 4 (4). Significant mammal species: Quenda (Friend 1996 D)

Linkage: no adjacent bushland; part of Greenways 82, 90 (Tingay, Alan & Associates 1998a); part of a regionally significant potential bushland/wetland linkage (Part A, Map 7)

Other Special Attributes: included in Beeliar Regional Park Proposal (DPUD 1992a)

SECTION 4: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Subject to protection under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, Entered in the Interim List of the Register of the National Estate

SECTION 5: SELECTION CRITERIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Criteria: Representation of ecological communities, Rarity, General criteria for the protection of wetland, streamline and estuarine fringing vegetation and coastal vegetation, Criteria not relevant to determination of regional significance, but which may be applied when evaluating areas having similar values

Recommendation: Site with Some Existing Protection; the care, control and management of this Site for conservation purposes within Beeliam Regional Park is endorsed (see Table 3, Volume 1).

PINEY LAKE RESERVE, WINTHROP

Boundary Definition: protected area boundary

SECTION 1: CADASTRAL INFORMATION

(Lots, locations and derived information to be updated in the public submission period)

Bushplan Site no. 339

Map no. 61

Map sheet series ref. no. 2033-I NW

Other names

Submission Area 14

Area (ha): total: 68.208 (includes open water);

bushland 31.934

Local Authorities (Suburb)

City of Melville (Winthrop)

Zoning

MRS: Parks and Recreation

TPS: Landscape

Ownership Categories

State Government

Lot/Location/Reserve numbers (Purpose),

Street name

2 street not identified

Crown Reserve

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Linkage: no adjacent bushland; part of proposed Greenways 97, 103 (Tingay, Alan & Associates 1997a); part of a regionally significant potential bushland/wetland linkage (Volume 2A, Map 8)

Other Special Attributes: included in Beeliar Regional Park Proposal (DPUD 1992a)



SECTION 4: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Not listed

SECTION 5: SELECTION CRITERIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Criteria: Representation of ecological communities, Rarity, General criteria for the protection of wetland, streamline and estuarine fringing and coastal vegetation, Criteria not relevant to determination of conservation value, but which may be applied when evaluating areas having similar values

Opportunities and/or Constraints








Opportunities: Bushplan Site/part Bushplan Site subject to Swan Coastal Plain Lakes EPP, Swan and Canning Rivers EPP; location of Scheduled Fauna, conservation category wetlands; under MRS Parks and Recreation Reservation and TPS Landscape Zoning, Crown Reserve

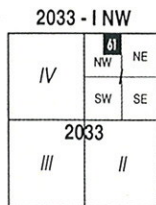
Recommendation: The care, control and management of this Bushplan Site for conservation purposes within Beeliar Regional Park is endorsed.





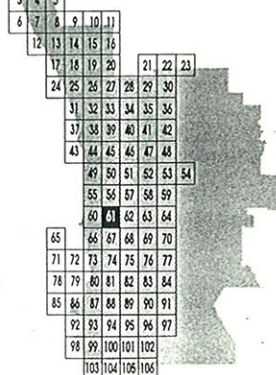
LEGEND

-  Bushplan Sites With Regionally Significant Bushland
-  Other Native Vegetation
-  Conservation Category Wetlands
-  Bushplan Sites With Some Existing Protection
-  Lot Number, Location Number
-  Channel Wetlands
-  Local Government Boundary

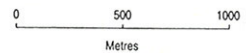


1 : 25 000 AMG Reference Grid showing Perth's Bushplan Map Sheet Breakdown

PERTH'S BUSHPLAN MAP INDEX



SCALE



Produced by Project Mapping Section
Land Information Branch, Ministry for
Planning, Perth W.A. November 1998
ntw-map18/envirom/bushplan/bushv2_61.dgn
Cadastral Data supplied by Department
of Land Administration, W.A.
Wetlands Data supplied by
Water and Rivers Commission
Native Vegetation Extent for Study Area
supplied by Agriculture Western Australia

PINEY LAKES

~~reference for Fauna - Rodda '86 ... even though she didn't do the walk?~~

~~get Ecoscape + Landmark 1992 Piney Lakes Reserve concept plan~~

could find in library

get copy from [unclear] of [unclear] enclosed ✓

? *Aotus cordifolia* (P3)

~~*Daresia physodes* (P2)~~

} DRE ?

~~BI-MP OF~~

~~Mc + Mp LW Leprosy Sam + Ch 1985~~

Aotus cordifolia
REF cat 3.
- Piney ✓

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(d) Tamworth Hill Swamp in Baldivis. This is part of the proposed Rockingham Lakes Regional park. It is fully documented in the ecological study of the Rockingham lakes carried out by V and C Semeniuk for the Australian Heritage Commission. It is zoned for Parks and Recreation in the MRS and it is affected by a mining claim.

(e) Anstey Swamp, Baldivis. This is also a part of the proposed Rockingham Lakes Regional Park. It is owned by the MFP and is zoned for Parks and Recreation. It is fully documented in the Semeniuk study and by the EPA in its original report on the Secret Harbour project.

(f) Paganoni Swamp, Baldivis. This wetland is an outstanding conservation area. It is owned by the MFP and is zoned for Parks and Recreation. It is fully documented in the Semeniuk study and in the Wildflower Society's nomination of this reserve to the Register of the National Estate.

(g) Lark Hill wetlands. This area lies adjacent to Port Kennedy M106 and contains some important wetlands and parallel dune formations. It is fully described by the Australian Heritage Commission in its listing of the area. The land is owned by the MFP and is zoned for Parks and Recreation. It is intended for inclusion in the Port Kennedy Scientific Park.

(h) Jandakot Botanical Park. This area is fully documented by the MFP in its Planning study for the Jandakot Botanical Park. It includes some areas such as M97, M98, M99 and M100 which are already in the System Six Red Book. However, there are several other important reserves in this area which should be included in the System Six Report. All of this land is reserved for Parks and Recreation and most of it is owned by the State.

(i) Piney Lake, Winthrop. This wetland was not included in System Six. However, it is part of the Beeliar Regional park and supports a diverse range of waterfowl and has some remnant vegetation. The City of Melville recently completed a management plan for this reserve.

(j) Blue Gum Swamp, Mt Pleasant. This wetland is an important wildlife refuge. It is well managed by the City of Melville and is being rehabilitated by a local group. It has a management plan, prepared by the City of Melville. It could be incorporated into M73 as it is very close to Booragoon Lake.

(k) Brixton Street Wetlands, Gosnells. These important wetlands should be added to M69. Their importance is well documented in the EPA assessment of the housing proposals for this area.

(l) Ken Hurst Park. Leeming. This is an important area of wetland and banksia woodland adjacent to M94. It contains declared rare flora as indicated in the Floristic Study of the Swan Coastal Plain. The Murdoch Branch of the Wildflower Society has done a detailed flora survey of the site. Contact Diana Corbyn for details.

B) Site No. [REDACTED] Point Heathcote Foreshore, Applecross

- The Bushplan recommendation is endorsed.
- However, the existing reserve around Heathcote is likely to be substantially increased to include the escarpment of Heathcote peninsula for a parks and recreation reserve in accordance with Town Planning Scheme No. 3 Amendment No. 144 as agreed by City of Melville and Western Australian Planning Commission.
- A conservation reservation over the Heathcote peninsula escarpment only is endorsed.

C) Site No. [REDACTED] Yagan Wetlands and adjacent bush land Rossmoyne to Bull Creek

- This site is jointly located within the Cities of Melville and Canning.
- The proposal to amend the reserve to include conservation is supported.
- The adopted City of Melville management plan includes conservation and recreation purposes over the subject sites.
- Community Planning Scheme No. 5 includes nature conservation for the local open space both east and west of Karel Avenue.

D) Site No. [REDACTED] Blue Gum Reserve, Brentwood, Mount Pleasant

- The Bushplan recommendation is endorsed.
- However, it should be noted that Blue Gum Reserve is also used for storm water drainage.
- A new management plan will be prepared in late 1999 for this area.

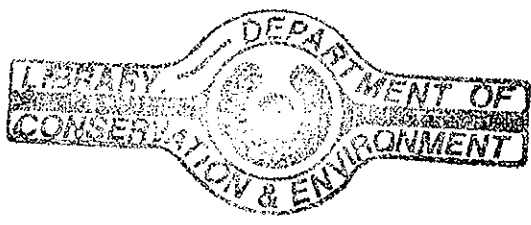
E) Site No. [REDACTED] Lake Booragoon, Booragoon

- The Bushplan recommendation is endorsed.

F) Site No. [REDACTED] Piney Lakes Reserve

- The Bushplan recommendation is endorsed.
- The site is to be vested in the City of Melville in approximately three (3) years time.
- An interpretive centre is approved for the site.
- An environmental education centre is approved for the site.
- The bush land is proposed to be generated according to the Piney Lakes concept plan (attached).





AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
OF STORMWATER DISPOSAL IN
THE PINEY LAKES RESERVE

Report to : The University of Western Australia,
NEDLANDS W.A. 6009

by : LeProvost, Semeniuk & Chalmer,
Environmental Consultants,
181 York Street,
SUBIACO W.A. 6008

in association with

G.B. Hill & Partners Pty Ltd,
Consulting Engineers,
62 Colin Street,
WEST PERTH W.A. 6005

20th March, 1985.

LSC Ref: J080

BS 339

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AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
OF STORMWATER DISPOSAL IN
THE PINEY LAKES RESERVE

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TABLE 3

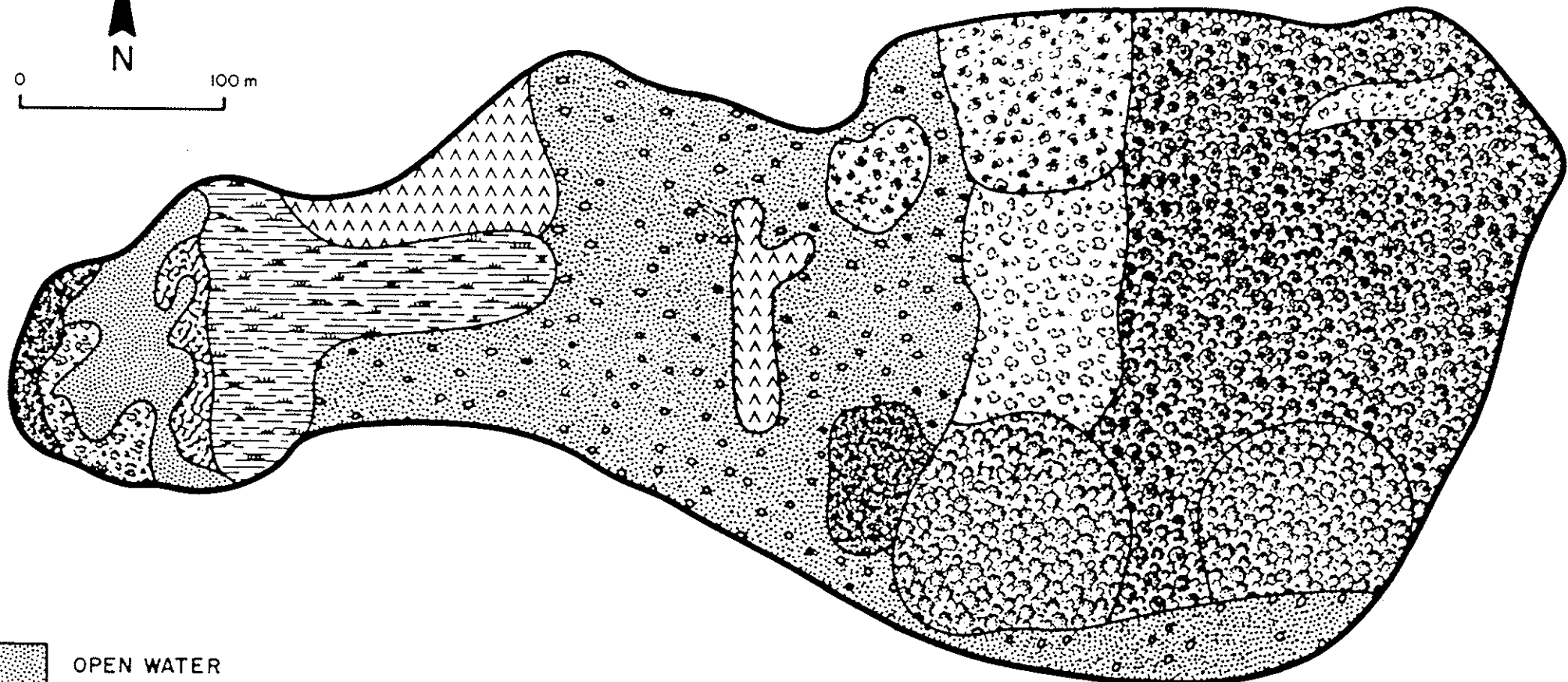
STRUCTURE AND DOMINANT COMPONENTS OF THE VEGETATION OF WEST PINEY LAKE












NAME	STRUCTURE	DOMINANT COMPONENTS
Low open forest, <u>Melaleuca raphiophylla</u>	Fringing zone of low open forest	<u>M. raphiophylla</u>
Closed scrub	Closed scrub (and tall open shrub)	<u>Acacia</u> , <u>Jacksonia furcellata</u> , <u>M. preissiana</u>
Closed marsh	Closed marsh, patches of tall shrub	<u>Typha</u> , scattered <u>M. preissiana</u> , <u>J. furcellata</u>
Closed <u>Astartea</u> heath	Low closed heath	<u>Astartea fascicularis</u>

TABLE 4

STRUCTURE AND DOMINANT COMPONENTS OF THE VEGETATION OF EAST PINEY LAKE

NAME	STRUCTURE	DOMINANT COMPONENTS
Low open to closed forest, <u>Melaleuca preissiana/Banksia littoralis</u>	Low open forest, understorey of low heath	<u>M. preissiana</u> , <u>B. littoralis</u> , <u>Xanthorrhoea preissi</u> , <u>Jacksonia furcellata</u> , <u>Hypocalymma angustifolia</u>
Low woodland, <u>M. preissiana/</u> <u>B. littoralis</u> , type 1	Low open forest, understorey of low closed heath, type 1	<u>M. preissiana</u> , <u>M. raphiophylla</u> , <u>B. littoralis</u> , <u>X. preissi</u> , <u>J. furcellata</u> , <u>H. angustifolia</u>
Low woodland, <u>M. preissiana/</u> <u>B. littoralis</u> , type 2	Low open forest, understorey of low closed heath, type 2	<u>M. lateritia</u> , <u>M. preissiana</u> , <u>M. raphiophylla</u> , <u>M. tarretifolia</u> , <u>B. littoralis</u> , <u>X. preissi</u> , <u>J. furcellata</u> , <u>H. angustifolia</u>
Closed forest <u>M. preissiana/</u> <u>B. littoralis</u> ,	Low closed forest, understorey of reeds	<u>M. preissiana</u> , reeds



- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  | OPEN WATER |  | LOW OPEN WOODLAND
<i>E. calophylla</i> / <i>M. preissiana</i> |
|  | CLOSED MARSH |  | LOW CLOSED FOREST
<i>M. preissiana</i> |
|  | CLOSED HEATH
<i>Astartea</i> |  | LOW OPEN FOREST
<i>M. preissiana</i> |
|  | LOW OPEN FOREST
<i>Melaleuca raphophylla</i> |  | LOW WOODLAND <i>M. preissiana</i> / <i>B. littoralis</i>
UNDERSTOREY OF <i>M. teretifolia</i> / <i>M. lateritia</i> |
|  | CLOSED SCRUB
<i>Acacia</i> |  | LOW WOODLAND <i>M. preissiana</i> / <i>B. littoralis</i>
UNDERSTOREY OF <i>M. raphiophylla</i> HEATH |
|  | PINE STANDS | | |

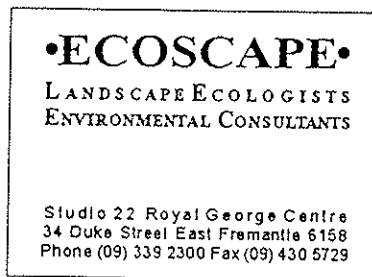
L.C.S.

Figure 11 : Vegetation assemblages of the Piney Lakes wetlands.

Piney Lakes Reserve Concept Plan

Prepared for
City of Melville

by



BS 339

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APPENDIX 2 : PLANT SPECIES LIST

* denotes exotic species

AIZOACEAE

**Carpobrotus edulis*

AMARANTHACEAE

Ptilotus drummondii

Ptilotus polystachyus

ANITHICACEAE

Laxmannia squarrosa

ANTHERICACEAE

Corynotheca micrantha

Sowerbaea laxiflora

Thysanotus pattersoni

Thysanotus sparteus

Tricoryne elatior

ASTERACEAE

**Arctotheca calendula*

Podotheca gnaphaloides

**Conyza albida*

BIGNONIACEAE

**Jacaranda mimosifolia*

BRASSICA

**Brassica oxyrrhina*

CASUARINACEAE

Allocasuarina fraseriana

Allocasuarina humilis

**Casurina obesa*

COLCHICACEAE

Buchardia umbellata

CRASSULACEAE

Crassula colorata

CYPERACEAE

Baumea articulata

**Cyperus tenuiflorus*

**Cyperus rotundus*

- **Cyperus congestus*
- **Cyperus polystachyos*
- Lepidosperma angustatum*
- Mesomelaena stygia*
- Mesomelaena tetragona*
- Mesomelaena pseudostygia*
- Tetraria octandra*
- Schoenus brevisetis*

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE

- Pteridium esculentum*

DHORMIACEAE

- Dianella revoluta*

DILLENACEAE

- Hibbertia hypericoides*
- Hibbertia racemosa*
- Hibbertia stellaris*

DROSERACEAE

- Drosera gigantea*
- Drosera menziesii*

EPACRIDACEAE

- Astroloma pallidum*
- Conostephium pendulum*
- Leucopogon australis*
- Lysineme ciliatum*

EUPHORBIACEAE

- Monotaxis grandiflora*

FAGACEAE

- Quercus subers*

GERANIACEAE

- **Pelargonium capitatum*

GOODENIACEAE

- Dampiera linearis*
- Leshenaultia linarioides*
- Leshenaultia floribunda*
- Scavola canescens*

HAEMODORACEAE

- Anigozanthos humilis*
- Anigozanthos manglesii*
- Conostylis aculeata*
- Conostylis candicans*

Conostylis juncea
Conostylis setigera
Phlebocarya ciliata
Tribonanthes longipetala

IRIDACEAE

*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus
Pattersonia occidentalis

JUNCACEAE

Juncus pallidus

LAMIACEAE

*Westringia fruticosa

LORANTHACEAE

Nuytsia floribunda

MELIACEAE

*Melia azedarach

MIMOSACEAE

*Acacia decurrens
Acacia huegelii
*Acacia podalyriifolia
Acacia pulchella
Acacia saligna
Acacia stenoptera
Acacia willdenowiana

MORACEAE

*Ficus macrophylla

MYRTACEAE

Calothamnus lateralis
*Chamelaucium uncinatum
*Eucalyptus citriodora
Eucalyptus gomphocephala
Eucalyptus marginata
Eucalyptus rudis
Hypocalymma angustifolium
Hypocalymma robustum
Leptospermum ellipticum
*Leptospermum laevigatum
*Lophostemon confertus
Melaleuca lanceolata
*Melaleuca lateritia
Melaleuca raphiophylla
Melaleuca teretifolia
Melaleuca thymoides

Scholtzia involucrata

NYCTAGINACEAE

*Bougainvillea spectabilis

ORCHIDACEAE

Caladenia flava

Diuris longifolia

Elythranthera brunonis

OROBANCHACEAE

Orobanche minor

OXALIDACEAE

*Oxalis pes-caprae

PAPILIONACEAE

Aotus cordifolia

Bossiaea eriocarpa

Daviesia decurrens

Daviesia divaricata

Daviesia nudiflora

Daviesia physodes

Daviesia trifolia

Euchilopsis linearis

Eutaxia virgata

Gompholobium tomentosum

Hardenbergia comptoniana

Hovea pungens

Jacksonia furcellata

Jacksonia sternbergiana

Kennedia prostrata

Latrobea tenella

*Lupinus cosentinii

Oxylobium capitatum

Oxylobium lineare

Pultanaea reticulata

*Vicia sativa

PINACEAE

*Pinus pinaster

*Pinus radiata

POACEAE

*Avena barbata

*Briza maxima

*Briza minor

*Cortaderia selloana

*Cynodon dactylon

- **Ehrharta calycina*
- **Lagurus ovatus*
- **Parapholis dilatatum*
- **Paspalum dilatatum*
- **Pennisetum clandestinum*

POLYGALACEAE

- Comesperma virgatum*

POLYGONACEAE

- Polygonum prostratum*

PROTEACEAE

- Adenanthos cygnorum*
- Banksia attenuata*
- Banksia ilicifolia*
- Banksia littoralis*
- Banksia menziesii*
- Persoonia saccata*
- Petrophile linearis*
- Stirlingia latifolia*
- Synaphea spinulosa*

RESTIONACEAE

- Leptocarpus aristatus*
- Loxocarya flexuosa*
- Lyginia barbata*

RUTACEAE

- Eriostemon spicatus*

SCROPHULARIACEAE

- **Kickxia elatine*

SOLANACEAE

- **Solanum nigrum*

STACKHOUSIACEAE

- Stackhousia huegelii*

STYLIDACEAE

- Stylidium brunonianum*
- Stylidium caespitosum*
- Stylidium junceum*

THYMELAEACEAE

- Pimelea rosea*

TYPHACEAE

- **Typha orientalis*

VIOLACEAE

Hybanthus calycinus

XANTHORRHOEACEAE

Xanthorea preissii

ZAMIACEAE

Macrozamia riedlei

APPENDIX 3 : REVEGETATION SPECIES LIST

Species		Common name
Acacia	pulchella	Prickly Moses
	saligna	Coojong
	stenoptera	
	willdenowiana	Grass Wattle
Adenanthos	cygnorum	Woollybush
Allocasuarina	fraseriana	Common Sheoak
	humilis	Dwarf Sheoak
Anigozanthos	humilis	Catspaw
	manglesii	Mangles Kangaroo Paw
Banksia	attenuata	Candle Banksia
	littoralis	Swamp Banksia
	menziesii	Firewood Banksia
	eriocarpa	
Bossiaea	lateralis	
Calothamnus	uncinatum	Geraldton Wax
Chamelaucium	aculeata	
Conostylis	candicans	Grey Cottonheads
	juncea	
	setigera	
	linearis	Common Dampiera
Dampiera	triflora	
Daviesia	spicatus	Salt and Pepper
Eriostemon	calophylla	Marri
	gomphocephala	Tuart
Eucalyptus	marginata	Jarrah
	rudis	Flooded Gum
	tomentosum	Yellow Pea
	comptoniana	Native Wisteria
Gompholobium	trisperma	Common Hovea
Hardenbergia	angustifolium	White Myrtle
Hovea	robustum	Swan River Myrtle
Hypocalymma	furcellata	Grey Stinkwood
	sternbergiana	Green Stinkwood
	pallidus	Giant Rush
	prostrata	Running Postman
Jacksonia	raphiophylla	Swamp Paperbark
	teretifolia	Banbar
	thymoides	
	floribunda	Christmas Tree
Juncus	capitatum	Bacon and Eggs
Kennedia	occidentalis	Western Patersonia
Melaleuca	linearis	Pixie Mops
	rosea	Rose Bagine
	brunonianum	Pink Fountain Triggerplant
	junceum	Reed Triggerplant
Nuytsia	preissii	Blackboy
Oxylobium		
Patersonia		
Petrophile		
Pimelea		
Stylidium		
Xanthorrhoea		

APPENDIX 4 : WEED SPECIES LIST

(*) indicates major weed.

<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed
<i>Brassica oxyrrhina</i>	Wild Turnip
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Blowfly Grass
<i>Carpobrotus edulis*</i>	Pigface
<i>Conyza albida</i>	Tall Fleabane
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nut Grass
<i>Ehrharta calycina*</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass
<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	Wild Gladiolus
<i>Lupinus consentinii</i>	Blue Lupin
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
<i>Pennisetum cladestinum*</i>	Kikuyu
<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Wild Pelargonium
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Sour sob
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Berry Nightshade
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Bulrush

APPENDIX 5 : EXOTIC FLORA PLANTED BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

Cork Oak	<i>Quercus suber</i>
Lemon Scented Gum	<i>Eucalyptus citrodora</i>
Rottneest Island Tea Tree	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>
Brush Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>
Cape Lilac	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>
Morton Bay Fig	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>
Eastern States Tea Tree	<i>Leptosperma laigavitum</i>
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>
Swamp Sheoak	<i>Casurina obesa</i>
Geraldton Wax	<i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i>
Black Wattle	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>
Queensland Silver Wattle	<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>
Japanese Pepper Tree	<i>Shinus terebinthifolius</i>
Maritime Pine	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>
Radiata Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>

APPENDIX 6 : BIRD SPECIES LIST

Australasian Grebe	<i>Podiceps novaehollandiae</i>
Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
Pacific Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>
White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>
Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>
Little Eagle	<i>Aquila morphnoides</i>
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>
Australian Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>
Spotless Crake	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>
Purple Swamphen	<i>Phorphyrio porphyrio</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>
Feral Pigeon*	<i>Columba livia</i>
Spotted Turtle-Dove*	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Laughing Turtle-Dove*	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>
White-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>
Red-capped Parrot	<i>Platycercus spurius</i>
Port Lincoln Parrot	<i>Platycercus zonarius</i>
Rainbow Lorikeet*	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
Pallid Cockatoo	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Laughing Kookaburra*	<i>Dacelo gigas</i>
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Halycon sancta</i>
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxera</i>
Tree Martin	<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachcephala rufiventris</i>
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
Clamorous Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>
Little Grassbird	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>
Splendid Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus splendens</i>
Western Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>

Inland Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>
Western Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza inornata</i>
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>
Western Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i>
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
Australian Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>

* denotes introduced species

Common bird names used in this list follow the RAOU's "Recommended English Names for Australian Birds" (RAOU 1978).

All species except Rainbow Lorikeet and Silver Gull were recorded by Rodda 1986



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