

SYSTEM 6 BUSHLAND SUBMISSION FORM FOR CONSIDERATION IN THE UPDATE PROGRAMME

If you wish to submit more than one area for consideration in the System 6 update, please use a separate form for each area.

Please fill in each section giving as much information as possible.

LOCATION, OWNERSHIP AND ZONING OF THE AREA

1. Location

Please give as accurate and detailed a description as possible of the site location Please include either a hand drawn or copied map showing the area of the area

a) Bordering Roads: Lilian Avenue, Lindley Avenue

b) Nearest Corner: Lilian Avenue

c) Lot Number: 141 & 3481 Street Number: —

d) Town/Suburb/Location: Armadale

e) Local Council: City of Armadale

f) Site Name (if any): Creyk Park

g) Approximate size of the area (ha): ~ 2 ha

h) Please locate the area on a map and give us map references if possible:

i) Map: 47 Streetsmart (UBD) Other:

j) Map no.:

k) Grid Ref: N2

l) Please give any other information that may help us to find the location:

m) Are you aware of any development proposals that are likely to affect the area?

No

NOTE: Areas that have already been given development APPROVAL should not be nominated

Please fill out those questions that you can answer

2. Who owns the area? (If owned by the person/s making the nomination please indicate) Lot 3481 - Reserve 39208 Public Recreation

..... Lot 141: Freehold - City of Armadale

3. If you own the area, and may be interested in participating in conservation on private land initiatives please indicate (and leave your name and address at the end of this submission form)

4. What is the area zoned? (please indicate whether zoning is Town Planning Scheme or Metropolitan Region Scheme) ?

CAN YOU TELL US A LITTLE ABOUT THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

5. Why do you consider this area important? (Refer to Guiding Issues paper)

..... Located on very eastern edge of the Swan Coastal Plain & contains elements of both coastal plain & scarp vegetation types.

6. What is/are the soil type/s and colours? Yoganup soil type - yellow

Type: Sand/Clay/Gravel/Loam/Silt

Colour: White/Grey/Brown/Orange/ Yellow/Red/Black

7. Does the area have any special features such as unusual landforms / landscapes that still retain their natural vegetation? Yes/No

If yes, what are they?

8. Is the area a wetland or does it include a wetland? No

If yes, what kind of a wetlands is it?

- a) lake
- b) river
- c) stream
- d) swamp
- e) estuary
- f) seasonally wet
- g) other

9. What percentage of the wetland is open water in summer?

CAN YOU TELL US A LITTLE ABOUT THE VEGETATION /FAUNA ON THE NOMINATED AREA.

10. What percentage of the area is indigenous vegetation? 70%

11. If the area includes regions cleared of native bushland please indicate reasons for the inclusion.

Cleared area is a recreation field

12. Has any previous flora or fauna survey work been done on the area?

Yes.....

If yes, please give details of the work "Birds & Plants of Creyk Park" Survey 1993, 94 Unpublished; Armadale Wildflower Society - Draft copy attached -

13. How would you rate the condition of the native bushland? (see attached table)

- a) pristine
- b) excellent
- c) very good
- d) good
- e) degraded
- f) completely degraded
- g) don't know

14. Please indicate the disturbances affecting the area and where appropriate the percentage of the area disturbed.

- a) Partial clearing
- b) fragmentation
- c) Selective removal of species: timber cutting, wildflower picking, mowing dieback and other plant diseases
- d) Fire regime, including intensity, season and frequency
- e) 'Enrichment plantings' that is plantings of species not found in that community
- f) Weed invasion
- g) Animal impact: horses, foxes, rabbits, cats, dogs, camels, goats etc
- h) Soil movement, both removal and dumping
- i) Changes in water regimes; flooding, drainage and watering
- j) Salinity
- k) Fertiliser drift and along waterways nutrient influx
- l) Mining, including that for road works

m) Grazing: stock, overgrazing by feral or native mammals

n) Proliferation of tracks, fire breaks and walk trails

o) Off-road vehicle use

p) Use as service corridors by the SEC, Main Roads, Water Authority.

(Source: B Keighery. Bushland Plant Survey, September 1994)

15. Does the area contain any plant species of special interest that you know of? (eg. declared rare flora, priority taxa, outlier populations)

Do you know what they are? Outlying population of *Chorizandra dicksonii*, *Hakea undulata*

16. Do you know of any native animals that use the area?

Can you list those you know of? (birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians etc)

17. Is the area used by any native animals of special interest? (eg. endangered species, large/important populations).....

If yes, please name them and indicate source of information
Birds - as per unpublished report, Bobtail lizards

CAN YOU TELL US A LITTLE ABOUT THE SURROUNDING AREA

18. Are there any bushland areas (including wetlands) near to this area?
~~No~~ Yes

If yes, how close are they? 0.5 km - bush area at Kingsley Primary School

Are they already conservation reserves? No

What is their approximate size? 0.5 ha?

19. Does the submitted area link other bushland areas? No

Please attach any additional information about the area which may be of use when assessing it.

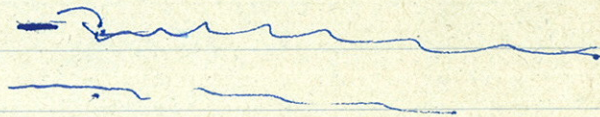
Creyk Park

6/11

B. auzi
B. Grandis
E. Mang.
Cana, - with the spindly leaves
Storl lat
Con. Agular.
Hak. - roos.
Diviaga. phy.
Hib. Hyp
Meso. psado
Jasy
Pet. Lim
Mac. Zam
Dry.ivia
Gru - Penth flora
Hakea - ~~small pointed leaf~~ the plant with the little Bells.
Zanth.
Hyp. robus.

- lots of tracks
- wood cutting
- grass & weed invasion
- plantings on the bank.

soils - Brown sand over yellow sand





BIRDS AND PLANTS OF
• CREYK PARK •

ARMADALE, W.A.

INFORMATION
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as at July 1995

ARMADALE WILDFLOWER SOCIETY (Inc)

BIRDS AND PLANTS OF • CREYK PARK •

ARMADALE, W.A.

Edited by
K. SARTI

lower case
BIRDS by
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lower case
PLANTS by
J. LEWIS ~~B.Sc (Hons), Dip. Ed.~~

~~December 1995~~ June 1996

ARMADALE WILDFLOWER SOCIETY (Inc)

This report was published by the Armadale
Wildflower Society (Inc) resulting from the
botanical and avifaunal surveys of Creyk Park.

The surveys were proudly supported by the Gordon
Reid Foundation for Conservation, a Letteris
Commission initiative

Drawings of the birds and plants by Margaret Robertson,
Margaret Pieroni and Sue Patrick. Thanks to Department
of Conservation and Land Management for kind permission
to reproduce many of the drawings from its publication
"Leaf and Branch".

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Front cover: Western Spinobill feeding on the nectar of a
Red & Green Kangaroo Paw

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NO INFORMATION
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introduction

[Add details of location, and size of reserve, pressure from public usage etc. as required]

map of location

**INFORMATION
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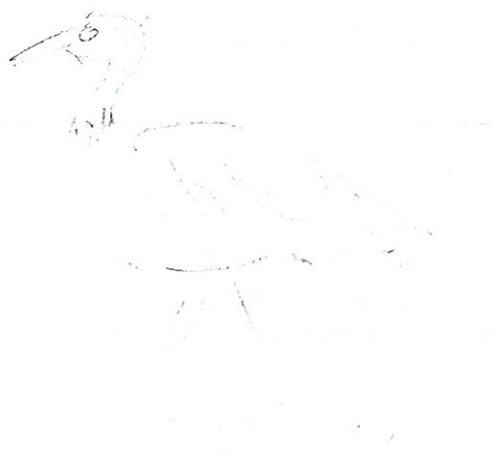
birds

Ronald E. Johnstone

This paper consists of an annotated list of the 49 species of birds reliably recorded in and around Creyk Park, Armadale between 1977 and 1994.

White-faced Heron *Ardea novaehollandiae*

Moderately common visitor. Observed feeding on the sports ground after heavy rain and during irrigation and also in drainage channels adjacent to the park.



Rufous Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*

Rare visitor. One in drainage channel near the park on 19 March 1985.

Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*

Scarce. Possibly breeding in the park. A female with 5 newly hatched ducklings near the park on 17 October 1993. Ones and twos observed in drainage channels just outside the park.

Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata*

Scarce. Pair and nest with 8-10 eggs in hollow of large Jarrah on 1 September 1986, and six adults on flooded sports ground in February 1992.

Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus*

Uncommon visitor, mostly autumn-winter. Usually single, once two hunting over edge of sports ground.

Square-tailed Kite *Lophoictinia isura*

Moderately common visitor, late July to early February. All observations are of single birds hunting over tree tops.

Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus*

Scarce visitor. Single birds observed in and around the park in July, August and October.

Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus*

Scarce visitor. One feeding on a Senegal Dove in a dead Jarrah on 1 February 1984.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

Rare visitor. One attacking racing pigeons over park in 1993.

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Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis*

Scarce visitor, March to August. Single birds hunting over park and adjacent gardens.

Australian Kestrel *Falco cenchroides*

Scarce visitor. Single birds over park in April 1980 and August 1978.

Banded Plover *Vanellus tricolor*

Scarce. Possibly visiting the park on night of 16 March 1981 when several were heard calling over sports ground.

Spotted Dove **Streptopelia chinensis*

Moderately common resident. Several pairs. Favours the well-wooded leafier areas of park and adjacent gardens. Exotic species, released by South Perth Zoo from 1898 onwards.

Laughing Dove **Streptopelia senegalensis*

Common resident. Favours the lightly wooded areas in the park and adjacent urban gardens. Breeding from July to March. Exotic species, released by South Perth Zoo from 1898 onwards.

Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera*

Rare visitor. One feeding on verge near park on 15 March 1983.

Ring-necked Parrot *Platycercus zonarius*

Moderately common visitor. Usually in pairs or small parties. Attracted to seeding eucalypts and tea trees.

Red-capped Parrot *Platycercus spurius*

Moderately common visitor. Usually in pairs or small parties. Attracted to seeding eucalypts in park.

Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus*

Rare visitor. One in dead tree in park on 1 February 1978 and two near the park on 5 February 1993.

Carnaby's Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*

Common visitor, June to October. Mainly flocks (up to 50). In July 1987 several birds were observed carrying pine cones from pines on Albany Highway verge to tall Jarrahs in the park.

Purple-crowned Lorikeet *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*

Rare visitor. Four over the park on 8 January 1980.

Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Ron to provide text)
~~Common visitor, June to October. Mainly flocks (up to 50). In July 1987 several birds were observed carrying pine cones from pines on Albany Highway verge to tall Jarrahs in the park.~~

Galah *Cacatua roseicapilla*

Moderately common visitor. Usually in pairs or small flocks (up to 6). Attracted to seeding grasses on sports ground.

Pallid Cuckoo *Cuculus pallidus*

Uncommon breeding visitor. Arriving from north in June-July and leaving in November. Usually in ones and twos. Favours bushland areas.

Boobook Owl *Ninox novaeseelandiae*

~~Rare visitor.~~ Probably only a passage migrant. One perched in *Banksia* near park in March 1983. Heard ...

Laughing Kookaburra **Dacelo gigas*

Moderately common. Pair frequently observed in bushland in and around park. Naturalised exotic, hundreds of Victorian birds were released from 1897 to 1912 at South Perth Zoo and elsewhere.

Sacred Kingfisher *Halcyon sancta*

Moderately common. Mainly a spring-summer breeding visitor and passage migrant. Winters mostly in eastern Indonesia. Breeding in hollows in tall Jarrahs in October.

Richards Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*

Uncommon. One on sports ground on 1 February 1978.

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae*

Moderately common. Mainly a visitor and passage migrant. Usually in ones or twos sometimes small parties in bushland area.

from where?
Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*

Moderately common breeding visitor. Mainly arriving in late September and leaving in February-March. Usually in ones, twos or small parties. Breeding on sandy flats in SW corner of park.

Tree Martin *Hirundo nigricans*

Uncommon to very common migrant. Most numerous during summer, least in early winter. Mainly small flocks (up to 30) hawking sports ground for insects. Breeding in tree hollows in Marri and Jarrah and in tubular lamp-post around park from mid-August to early November.

Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*

Moderately common. Usually single occasionally in twos. Favours bushland areas.

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Grey Fantail *Rhipidura fuliginosa*

Moderately common resident, also winter visitor and passage migrant. Mainly in ones and twos. Favours bushland areas. Breeding in August-September.

Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*

Uncommon visitor. Ones and twos mainly in winter. Bushland and edges of sport ground.

Western Flyeater *Gerygone fusca*

Moderately common resident. Ones and twos. Favours bushland with eucalypts. Breeding in September, one nest in outer leaves of *Banksia*.

Yellow-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*

Uncommon to moderately common. Pairs and family parties. Mainly bushland. One breeding report, nest in hanging leaves of Marri.

Mistletoebird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*

Moderately common visitor, mainly in winter. Ones and twos. Favours bushland and wattles.

Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus*

Moderately common resident and passage migrant. Ones, twos and small flocks. Feeding mainly in canopy of eucalypts. Breeding in hollows of large Jarrah and Marri trees in November.



Grey-breasted White-eye *Zosterops lateralis*

Common resident. Usually in pairs when breeding and small flocks in off-season. Found in all areas of bushland. Breeding from August to January.



Brown Honeyeater *Lichmera indistincta*

Very common resident. Attracted to flowering *Banksia* and *Eucalyptus*. Breeding from August to December.



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Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus*

Uncommon visitor, ones and twos. Bushland with Jarrah and Marri.

Singing Honeyeater *Meliphaga virescens*

Uncommon. Ones and twos in bushland and adjacent gardens. Possibly resident.

**Little Wattlebird** *Anthochaera chrysoptera*

Moderately common resident. Pairs and small flocks (up to 8). Bushland with flowering shrubs and trees especially *Banksia*. Observed carrying nesting material in August.

New Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*

Common resident. Ones, twos and small parties. Attracted to flowering *Banksia*. Observed carrying nesting material in August.

**Red Wattlebird** *Anthochaera carunculata*

Moderately common resident. Usually in ones and twos. Mainly bushland. Attracted to flowering *Banksia* and *Eucalyptus*.

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Western Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus superciliosus*

Moderately common. Mainly autumn-winter visitor. Usually single or in pairs. Attracted to flowering *Banksia*, *Xanthorrhoea* and *Eucalyptus*.



Magpie Lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*

Uncommon. Non-breeding visitor or passage migrant, in ones, twos and small flocks. Mainly on sports ground.

Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus*

Rare visitor. Eight over park on 8 August 1983.

Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus*

Uncommon. Usually single occasionally in twos. Favours bushland areas.

Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen*

Common resident. Ones, twos and flocks (up to 10). Open sportsground and bushland. Breeding recorded from July to September.



Australian Raven *Corvus coronoides*

Common resident. Ones and twos. Sports-ground and bushland areas. Attracted to garbage bins and insects killed by floodlights. Breeding in July-August.

DISCUSSION

A total of 49 species of birds have been recorded from Creyk Park and 19 species found breeding. It includes many species that are scarce or rare in cleared and urban areas, but survive in remnants of bush, where cover remains substantial but in far from pristine condition. The large, old eucalypts in the park provide nesting hollows for Wood Ducks, Sacred Kingfishers, Tree Martins and Striated Pardalotes. Despite its small size and being situated in a heavily populated area the park provides an important refuge for birds locally and shows the importance of bushland remnants on the coastal plain.

Breeding area for Bee eaters

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plants

Jeff Lewis

Creyk Park recreational reserve was surveyed during 1994 to determine its species composition and assess its value and significance to the local community as a piece of urban bushland.

RESULTS

The vegetation of Creyk Park represents the Banksia woodland association found widespread along the Swan Coastal Plain. However, owing to its location at the very eastern edge of the coastal plain (at the base of the Darling Scarp), Creyk Park displays an unusual species composition, containing elements of both coastal plain and scarp (Jarrah forest) vegetation types and, therefore, representing a region of transition between the two.

Just over one hundred species from 83 genera and 38 families were recorded for the reserve (listed in Table 2). The Myrtaceae and Proteaceae families are the most well represented (Table 1).

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Table 1
Taxonomic distribution of flora recorded from Creyk Park Reserve

FAMILY	Number of GENERA	Number of SPECIES
Amaranthaceae	1	3
Anthericaceae	6	7
Apiaceae	1	1
Asteraceae	4	4
Caesalpiniaceae	1	1
Campanulaceae	1	1
Colchicaceae	1	1
Cruciferae	1	1
Cyperaceae	2	3
Dasygogonaceae	2	2
Dilleniaceae	1	4
Droseraceae	1	2
Epacridaceae	1	1
Euphorbiaceae	2	2
Goodeniaceae	1	1
Haemodoraceae	3	4
Iridaceae	1	2
Loranthaceae	1	1 - 2 ?
Mimosaceae	1	5
Myrtaceae	9	11
Orchidaceae	5	5
Orobanchaceae	1	1
Oxalidaceae	1	1
Papillionaceae	7	10
Phormiaceae	1	1
Pittosporaceae	1	1
Poaceae	4	4
Polygalaceae	1	1
Primulaceae	1	1
Proteaceae	11	21
Restionaceae	1	1
Rutaceae	1	1
Sterculiaceae	2	2
Stylidiaceae	1	3
Thymeliaceae	1	1
Tremandraceae	1	1
Violaceae	1	1
Xanthorrhoeaceae	1	1
Zamiaceae	1	1
Total	83	114

115?

DISCUSSION

Of the 114 species recorded for Creyk Park, 52 species are distributed throughout both the Swan Coastal Plain and the Darling Scarp, while 25 are restricted to the heavier lateritic soils of the scarp and 17 occur almost exclusively on the sandy or limestone soils of the coastal plain. A few genera are of particular interest as they have species not normally occurring together but being found in the park due to the transitional nature of its habitat. For example, the genus *Gompholobium* is represented by three species, two of which occur in the Darling Range (*Gompholobium polymorphum* and *Gompholobium marginatum*) and one species (*Gompholobium tomentosum*) which is most commonly found on the coastal plain. *Mesomelaena* has two species in the park, *Mesomelaena stygia* (a coastal species) and *Mesomelaena tetragona* which is found in both regions. The genus *Petrophile* has one coastal species (*Petrophile macrostachya*), one scarp species (*Petrophile biloba*) and one species occurring in both (*Petrophile linearis*). Similarly *Ptilotus manglesii* is predominantly a species found in the Darling Range while *Ptilotus stirlingii* is a coastal limestone species and *Ptilotus polystachyus* is found in both habitats.

Creyk Park's location and soil type (Yoganup soil type with a higher clay content than those of the coastal plain) means also that from a botanical perspective, it represents an area at the eastern edge of the distribution of some coastal plain species such as *Calectasia cyanea* and the western edge of many scarp species which require the heavier scarp soils such as *Baeckea camphorosmae*, *Chorizema dicksonii*, *Haemodorum simplex*, *Hakea stenocarpa*, *Isopogon dubius*, *Patersonia juncea*, *Synaphaea petiolaris* and *Thomasia foliosa*.

The Ministry for Planning, in its Urban Bushland Strategy (U.B.S.) June 1995, defines urban bushland as –

"...land within or adjoining urban areas which contains remnant native vegetation or, if altered, shares the structure and includes plant species found in natural bushland".

Urban bushland is valuable to the community for many reasons including habitat conservation, scientific research, heritage, recreation, education and aesthetics. Creyk Park, although small, has the capacity to provide for all of these uses. It meets the criteria for being considered to have local significance, according to the Urban Bushland Strategy, on the basis that –

- (a) Its vegetation is in fair to excellent condition,
- (b) It is representative of a local vegetation system,
- (c) It is suitable for scientific research,
- (d) It is used for recreation by local people, and
- (e) It is used for education by local primary and secondary schools

Being a reserve of local significance, Creyk Park should be given adequate protection by the Armadale City Council as specified by the Urban Bushland Strategy and a management plan set in place. The greatest threat to the flora of Creyk Park is weed infestation. Weed problems are often worst in areas where the soil is bare and soft with a high nutrient content, high moisture and high light intensity such as around the edges of ovals and roads, down slopes of road drains and behind houses. Creyk Park contains all these elements. Chemical control is not appropriate for the majority of the reserve and therefore mechanical methods must be employed. Community involvement is obviously desirable for an initial or 'primary' weeding and then long-term weed control maintenance could be effectively achieved by the Council. Movement of people and vehicles is difficult to control in a small area within an urban environment and consequently weed control will be an on-going requirement.

Table 2
Species List, alphabetical by Family

Family	Genus and Species	Common Name
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus manglesii</i>	Rose-tipped Mulla Mulla
	<i>Ptilotus stirlingii</i>	Stirling's Mulla Mulla
	<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>	
Anthericaceae	<i>Agrostocrinum scabrum</i>	
	<i>Johnsonia pubescens</i>	Pipe Lily
	<i>Laxmannia squarrosa</i>	
	<i>Sowerbaea laxiflora</i>	Purple Tassles
	<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>	
	<i>Thysanotus multiflorus</i>	
	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Autumn Lily
Apiaceae	<i>Pentapeltis peltigera</i>	
Asteraceae	* <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed
	* <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Catsear
	<i>Senecio lautus</i>	Variable Groundsel
	* <i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	Ursinia
Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Labichea punctata</i>	
Campanulaceae	* <i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i>	Cape Bluebell
Colchicaceae	<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaid
Cruciferae	* <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.	
	<i>Mesomelaena stygia</i>	
	<i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i>	Semaphore Sedge
Dasypogonaceae	<i>Calectasia cyanea</i>	Tinsel Lily
	<i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i>	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia commutata</i>	
	<i>Hibbertia glomerata</i>	
	<i>Hibbertia huegelii</i>	
	<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	Yellow Buttercups
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera erythrorhiza</i>	Red Ink Sundew
	<i>Drosera menziesii</i> subsp. <i>menziesii</i>	Pink Rainbow
Epacridaceae	<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>	Pearl Flower
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus calycinus</i>	False Boronia
	<i>Stachystemon vermicularis</i>	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Lechenaultia biloba</i>	Blue Lechenaultia
Haemodoraceae	<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i>	Red and Green Kangaroo Paw
	<i>Conostylis setigera</i>	Bristly Cottonhead
	<i>Conostylis serrulata</i>	
	<i>Haemodorum simplex</i>	
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Purple Flag
	<i>Patersonia juncea</i>	
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema preisii</i>	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia lateriticola</i>	Gravel Wattle
	* <i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	Mount Morgan Wattle
	<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	Prickly Moses
	<i>Acacia sessilis</i>	
	* <i>Acacia saligna</i>	Orange Wattle
Myrtaceae	* <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	W.A. Peppermint
	<i>Baeckea camphorosmae</i>	Camphor Myrtle
	* <i>Callistemon</i> sp.	
	* <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	One-sided Bottlebrush

Heading

	<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	Marri
	<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i>	Illyarrie
	* <i>Eucalyptus erythrocorys</i>	Jarrah
	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	White Myrtle
	<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	
	<i>Leptospermum erubescens</i>	
	* <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal Teatree
	<i>Melaleuca spp.</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia flava</i>	Cowslip Orchid
	<i>Microtis media</i> subsp. <i>media</i>	Mignonette Orchid
	* <i>Monadenia bracteata</i>	South African Orchid
	<i>Pterostylis vittata</i>	Banded Greenhood Orchid
	<i>Thelymitra crinata</i>	Blue Lady Orchid
Orobanchaceae	* <i>Orobanche australiana</i>	Broom Rape
Oxalidaceae	* <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob
	* <i>Oxalis glabra</i>	
Papilionaceae	<i>Chorizema dicksonii</i>	Yellow-eyed Flame Pea
	* <i>Cytisus proliferus</i>	Tree Lucerne
	<i>Daviesia decurrens</i>	Prickly Bitter Pea
	<i>Daviesia horrida</i>	
	<i>Gompholobium polymorphum</i>	
	<i>Gompholobium marginatum</i>	
	<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>	
	<i>Hovea trisperma</i>	Common Hovea
	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman
	<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>	
	<i>Jacksonia sternbergiana</i>	
	<i>Templetonia biloba</i>	
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella divaricata</i>	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pronaya fraseri</i>	
Poaceae	* <i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed
	* <i>Briza maxima</i>	Blowfly Grass
	* <i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Veldt Grass
	* <i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love Grass
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma calymega</i>	
Primulaceae	* <i>Anagalis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>caerulea</i>	Pimpernel
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Slender Banksia
	<i>Banksia grandis</i>	Bull Banksia
	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Flame Banksia
	<i>Conospermum stoechadis</i>	Smokebush
	<i>Dryandra nivea</i>	Couch Honeypot
X <i>D. lindleyana</i>	* <i>Hakea laurina</i> new name?	
	<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	Honeybush
	<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>	
	<i>Hakea stenocarpa</i>	
	<i>Hakea undulata</i>	Wavy-leaved Hakea
	<i>Isopogon dubius</i>	Pincushion Coneflower
	<i>Persoonia elliptica</i>	Snottygobble
	<i>Persoonia saccata</i>	Snottygobble
	<i>Petrophile biloba</i>	Granite Petrophile
	<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	Pixie Mops
	<i>Petrophile macrostachya</i>	
	<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>	Blueboy
	<i>Synaphaea petiolaris</i>	
	<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>	Woody Pear

Restionaceae	<i>Loxocarya flexuosa</i>	
Rutaceae	<i>Eriostemon spicatus</i>	Pepper and Salt
Sterculiaceae	<i>Lasiopetalum floribundum</i>	
	<i>Thomasia foliosa</i>	
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium brunonianum</i>	Pink Fountain Triggerplant
	<i>Stylidium bulbiferum</i>	Circus Triggerplant
	<i>Stylidium junceum</i>	Red Triggerplant
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea suaveolens</i>	Sweet Banjine
Tremandraceae	<i>Tetratheca hirsuta</i>	
Violaceae	<i>Hybanthus calycinus</i>	
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Balga or Blackboy
Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	Zamia

* introduced species

INFORMATION
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