

## 4. Environmental approval and management

### 4.1 Environmental approvals

The Project was referred to the WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) on 20 August 2018 and was subject to public comment from 31 August to 6 September 2018. On 10 October 2018 the EPA decided to not assess the Project (CMS17450). Accordingly, the Project requires a NVCP under s51E of the EP Act.

The Project was referred to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy (DEE) on 22 August 2018. The Project was referred to DEE due to potential impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance under the EPBC Act, including:

- Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC
- Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*)

DEE decision on the referral (EPBC 2018/8284) is pending at the time of this NVCP application.

The Project will require a Section 5C licence for construction dewatering (if required), under the *Rights in Irrigation and Water Act 1914*.

The Project will require Development Approval for works outside road reserve, under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*.

No registered Aboriginal heritage sites will be impacted by the Project. Two 'Other Heritage Places' (OHPs) are mapped within the Project Area. These OHPs are 'Readymix Sand Pit 2' (site ID 3300) and 'Forest Road' (site ID 3423). These sites have a 'stored data/ not a site' status, and therefore these sites have been assessed as not meeting Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*. Accordingly, the Project does not require a Section 18 consent to disturb Aboriginal heritage sites.

### 4.2 Environmental management

The Project will incorporate environmental management measures including:

- clearing and access control measures (such as demarcation of clearing boundaries)
- tree and vegetation retention where possible
- weed and dieback management
- topsoil management
- staff inductions regarding fauna management
- inspection (ecologist) of potential breeding trees as required
- reporting of any injured fauna to the Parks and Wildlife Wildcare Helpline
- erosion/sediment controls and surface water/ drainage management
- waste and fire management
- dust control.

## 5. Offset Proposal

Main Roads is proposing an offset to mitigate the residual impact on the following environmental aspects:

- 3.7 ha of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat
- 1.9 ha of Banksia Woodland PEC
- 2.8 ha of vegetation growing in association with a wetland

This assessment determined that 2.8 ha of wetland vegetation will be cleared as part of the Project. Whilst it is preferable to avoid impacts to wetland vegetation, there are limited opportunities to do so in this Project. Any avoidance will be through detailed design of the road. The detailed design stage of the Project is yet to occur and will follow any approvals for the Project.

Impacts on wetland UFI 6652 on the western side of the Kwinana Freeway will occur to facilitate construction of a basin to manage stormwater run-off. During the detailed design phase, Main Roads will attempt to avoid clearing this basin and retain the vegetation as a "natural" basin. It is acknowledged that this will alter the hydrology of the wetland and lead to indirect vegetation changes and therefore constitutes clearing under the EP Act. The basin will require clearing if there is insufficient capacity.

## 6. References

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- Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) 2013. Definitions, categories and criteria for threatened and priority ecological communities. Government of Western Australia. Viewed on 13 September 2018, available at: [https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/plants-animals/threatened-species/definitions\\_categories\\_and\\_criteria\\_for\\_threatened\\_and\\_priority\\_ecological\\_communities.pdf](https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/plants-animals/threatened-species/definitions_categories_and_criteria_for_threatened_and_priority_ecological_communities.pdf)
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- Metropolitan Roads Improvement Alliance (MRIA) 2017a, Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment: Armadale Road to North Lake Road Bridge, report produced for Main Roads Western Australia.
- Metropolitan Roads Improvement Alliance (MRIA) 2017b, Level 1 Fauna and Black Cockatoo Survey: Armadale Road to North Lake Road Bridge, report produced for Main Roads Western Australia.
- Metropolitan Roads Improvement Alliance (MRIA) 2018a, Acid Sulfate Soil Site Investigation: Armadale Road to North Lake Road Bridge, report produced for Main Roads Western Australia
- Strategen 2018, Addendum Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment - Armadale Road to North Lake Road Bridge, Perth, Western Australia.





## **Appendix 1**

### **Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment 2017**





Metropolitan Road  
Improvement Alliance

# Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment

Armadale Road to North Lake Road Bridge  
Project

**Doc Number:**  
**W81020-REP-EN-0801**

## Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment

### Document Approval

Rev.	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Recommended by	Approved by	Remarks
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Signature:

Signature:

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### REVISION RECORDING

Rev	Date	By	Description of Revision	Approved
A	10/12/2017	F de Wit	Internal Review	
B	12/12/2017	F de Wit	Draft Submission to Client	

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## Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment

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### 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Main Roads Western Australia required a detailed flora and vegetation assessment for the Armadale Road to North Lake Road Bridge Project. The detailed flora and vegetation assessment included a desktop assessment, informed by updated government database searches and relevant biological surveys undertaken within and in the vicinity of the survey area. A field survey was undertaken in June, 2017 (Survey 1) at which time seven permanent quadrats were established and floristic data collected from these and one relevé. Only native vegetation in Good or better condition was represented by quadrat data. Survey 2 was undertaken in September, 2017 at which time all quadrats and some relevés were visited and all flora species were recorded.

Targeted surveys for *Drakaea elastica* and *Caladenia huegelii* were undertaken during their respective ideal survey season. No Threatened orchids or other species were recorded in the survey area.

Quadrat flora data was analysed using PC Ord and included cluster analysis of Project quadrats, and Bray Curtis similarity indices for the Floristic Community Type assessment. A sub-set of the Keighery *et al.* (2012) Swan Coastal Plain dataset was used to determine the representative FCTs within the survey area as described in Gibson *et al.* (1994) and Bush Forever (Government of WA, 2000). The FCT analysis inferred the presence of two Floristic Community Types (FCTs) including FCT23a Central *B. attenuata*-*B. menziesii* Woodlands and FCT4 *M. preissiana* damplands.

Quadrat data and FCT analysis results informed the Banksia Woodlands of the SCP TEC assessment. The Banksia Woodlands TEC was identified and mapped at one location including 5.87 ha Banksia Woodland near Cockburn Central. This patch also represents a Priority 3 Banksia community listed by DBCA.

Six native vegetation types were mapped including three Banksia Woodlands, one Marri Woodland, and two Wetlands. All vegetation types have been impacted from weed invasion and urban development.

Three Declared Pest species were recorded, including Arum Lily (*\*Zantedeschia aethiopica*), Bridal Creeper (*\*Asparagus asparagoides*) and Opuntoid Cactus (*\*Opuntia stricta*). These were largely restricted to degraded cleared land and the Wetland vegetation type.

Rainfall in 2017 has varied slightly from mean anticipated monthly rainfall. The impact of the changing rainfall patterns on flora species remains unclear, however it could have led to a reduction in annual species, in particular herbs. This is not considered to have significantly impacted on survey results.

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Main Roads Western Australia are proposing to construct a flyover bridge over Kwinana Freeway connecting Armadale Road to North Lake Road. A four lane dual carriageway with grade separated duck 'n' dive intersections and elevated roundabouts will also be constructed at the intersections of: Armadale Road, Tapper Road, and Verde Drive; and Armadale Road and Solomon Road.

There will be modifications to the existing intersection at Midgegooroo Avenue and North Lake Road and at grade left in/left out intersections at Verde Drive east end, Public Transport Authority (PTA) parking, Knock Place and Lot 1 on Armadale Road. A two lane collector distributor (CD) road will be installed southbound from Berrigan Drive to Armadale Road. This upgrade will provide a direct link between Armadale and North Lake Road, improve access to the Kwinana Freeway and Cockburn Central Station, support residential and commercial expansion in the area and complement other significant road improvements.

A detailed flora and vegetation assessment is required to identify and map environmental values within a defined survey area that encompasses the Project and surrounding native vegetation. The assessment will be used to inform approval documentation.

### 1.2 Location

The Project survey area is located in the City of Cockburn approximately 16-22 km south of Perth city centre in Western Australia. The Project extends from Armadale Road at Tapper Road to North Lake Road and includes the southbound collector distributor (CD) roads from Berrigan Drive to approximately 1.6 km south of Armadale Road and includes a patch of native vegetation northeast of Armadale Road and Kwinana Freeway Corner (near Cockburn Train Station). The survey area is shown in Figure 1.

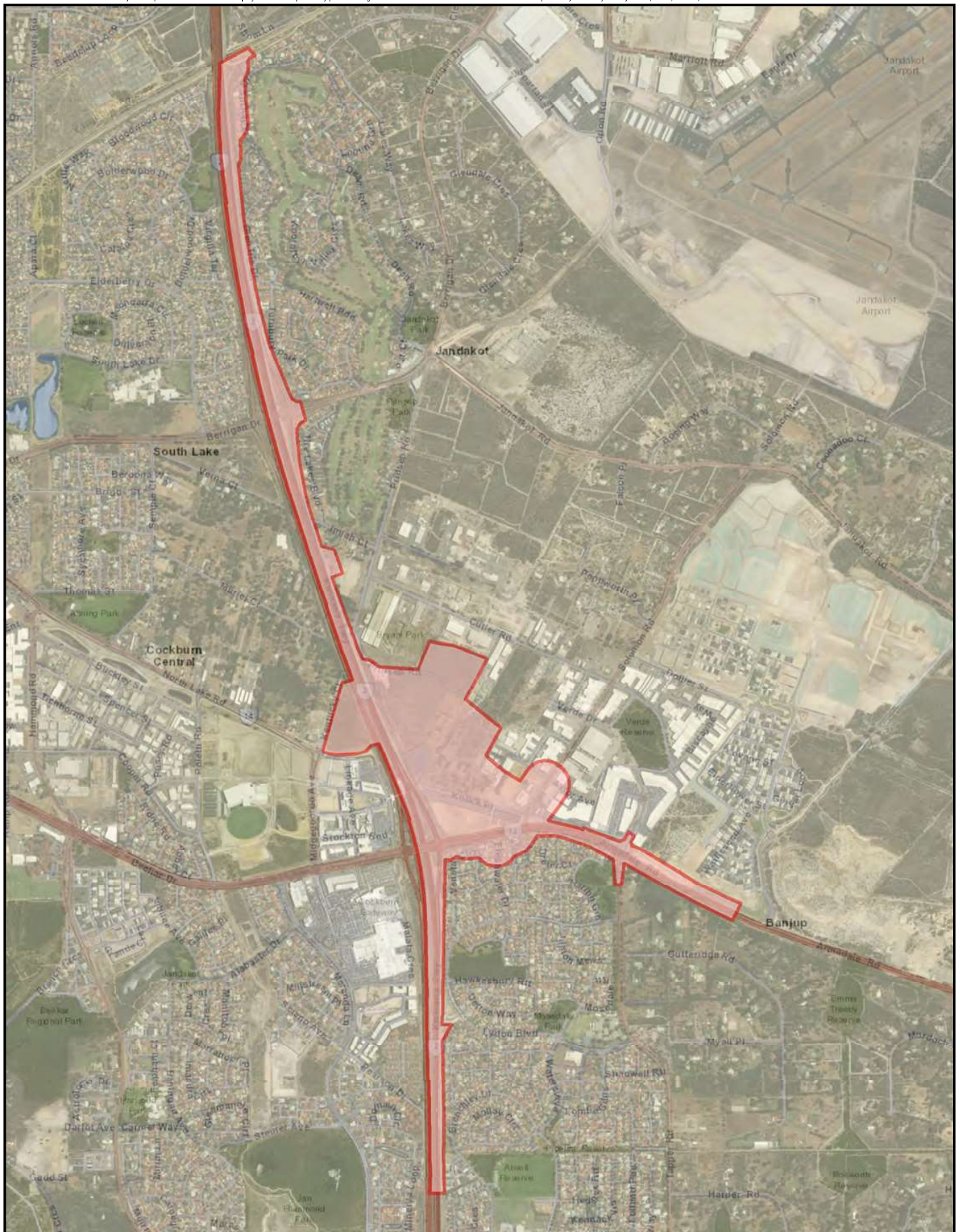
### 1.3 Objectives

The objective of the detailed flora and vegetation assessment was to determine the environmental value of native vegetation present in the survey area. The specific objectives of the flora and vegetation assessment were to:

- complete a desktop assessment
- undertake a field survey incorporating two 'scoring events' and targeted Threatened flora searches
- assess significance of vegetation by inferring the Floristic Community Type
- map vegetation units and condition

This report presents a description of the flora and vegetation values of the survey area including existing environment, methods, field survey and data analysis results, figures and supporting detailed appendices.





<p>PROJECT ID 60539165          CREATED BY RNM          APPROVED BY FdeWit          LAST MODIFIED 07 DEC 2017</p> <p><b>MR 1A</b> Metropolitan Road Improvement Alliance</p> <p>DATUM GDA 1994, PROJECTION PERTH COASTAL GRID 1994</p> <p>0 200 400 600 800 metres</p> <p>1:23,000 when printed at A4</p>	<p><b>LEGEND</b></p> <p><span style="border: 2px solid red; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Survey Area</p>	<p>Kardinya Banjup</p> <p><small>Data sources: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), Mapbox, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<p><b>Survey Area</b></p> <p>ARMADALE ROAD TO NORTH LAKE ROAD BRIDGE</p> <p><b>MAIN ROADS WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b></p> <p><b>Figure 1</b></p>
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## 2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 EPBC Act

#### 2.1.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the main piece of Federal legislation protecting biodiversity in Australia. All Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are listed under the EPBC Act. These include:

- listed threatened species and ecological communities
- migratory species protected under international agreements
- Ramsar wetlands of international importance
- the Commonwealth marine environment
- world Heritage properties
- national Heritage places
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development
- nuclear actions.

If an action is likely to have a significant impact on a MNES this action must be referred to the Minister for the Environment for a decision on whether assessment and approval is required under the EPBC Act.

#### 2.1.2 Flora and fauna

Species at risk of extinction are recognised at a Commonwealth level and are categorised in one of six categories as outlined in Table 1.

**Table 1 Categories of Species Listed under Schedule 179 of the EPBC Act (Commonwealth)**

Conservation	Code Category
Ex	Extinct Taxa
ExW	Extinct in the Wild
CE	Critically Endangered
E	Endangered
V	Vulnerable
CD	Conservation Dependent
OS	Other specially protected fauna

### 2.1.3 Vegetation Communities

Communities can be classified as Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) under the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act protects Australia's ecological communities by providing for:

- identification and listing of ecological communities as threatened
- development of conservation advice and recovery plans for listed ecological communities
- recognition of key threatening processes
- reduction of the impact of these processes through threat abatement plans.

Categories of federally listed TECs are described in Table 2.

**Table 2 Categories of TECs that are listed under the EPBC Act**

Conservation Code	Category
CE	Critically Endangered If, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
E	Endangered If, at that time, it is not critically endangered and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
V	Vulnerable If, at that time, it is not critically endangered or endangered, and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.

## 2.2 Western Australian legislation

### 2.2.1 Flora and fauna

Threatened flora are plants which have been assessed as being at risk of extinction (DEC 2012). Under the *Wildlife Conservation Act* 1950 (WC Act), the Minister for the Environment may declare species of flora to be protected if they are considered to be in danger of extinction, rare or otherwise in need of special protection (WAH 1998-).

Plants and animals that are considered Threatened and need to be specially protected because they are under identifiable threat of extinction are listed under the WC Act. These categories are defined in Table 3.



**Table 3 Conservation codes for WA flora and fauna listed under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 updated November 2015**

Code	Category
CR	Critically endangered species / Schedule 1
EN	Endangered species / Schedule 2
VU	Vulnerable species / Schedule 3
EX	Presumed extinct species / Schedule 4
IA	Migratory birds protected under an international agreement (fauna only) / Schedule 5
CD	Special conservation (fauna only) / Schedule 6
OS	Special protection for reasons other than those already mentioned (fauna only) / Schedule 7

Species that have not yet been adequately surveyed to warrant being listed under the WC Act, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to a Priority Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3 by the State Minister for Environment. Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. Categories and definitions of Priority Flora and Fauna species are provided in Table 4.

**Table 4 Conservation codes for WA flora and fauna as listed by DPaW and endorsed by the Minister for Environment**

Conservation Code	Category
Priority One	Poorly Known Species
Priority Two	Poorly Known Species
Priority Three	Poorly Known Species
Priority Four	Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

### 2.2.2 Vegetation Communities

Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) are naturally occurring biological assemblages that occur in a particular type of habitat and that may be subject to processes that threaten to destroy or significantly modify the assemblage across its range. TECs are listed by both state and commonwealth legislation.

Vegetation communities in Western Australia are described as TECs if they have been endorsed by the Western Australian Minister for Environment following recommendations made by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee. Categories of TECs are defined in Table 5.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCAs) maintains a database of state listed TECs which is available for online searches via their website. Possible TECs that do not meet survey criteria or are not adequately defined are listed as Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) under Priorities 1, 2 and 3. Ecological communities that are adequately known and are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for Near Threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list, are placed in Priority 4. Conservation dependent communities are classified as Priority 5. PECs are endorsed by the Minister for Environment are categories are described in Table 6.

DBCAs requires that all Priority and Threatened ecological communities are considered during environmental impact assessments and clearing permit applications. There is currently no formal protection afforded to TECs or PECs listed at the state level.

**Table 5 Conservation codes for State listed Ecological Communities**

Conservation Code	Category
PD	Presumed Totally Destroyed
CR	Critically Endangered
EN	Endangered
VU	Vulnerable

**Table 6 Categories for Priority Ecological Communities**

Conservation	Code Category
P1	Priority One: poorly-known ecological communities
P2	Priority Two: poorly-known ecological communities
P3	Priority Three: poorly known ecological communities
P4	Priority Four: ecological communities that are adequately known, rare but not threatened or meet criteria for Near Threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list.
P5	Priority Five: communities that are not threatened but subject to a specific conservation program.

### 3 METHODS

#### 3.1 Desktop

A desktop study was undertaken to gather background information and determine the appropriate level of survey. Sources used to inform the desktop study included government database search results (March 2017) and other biological surveys undertaken in the local area, including:

- DBCA Threatened and Priority flora and communities database as obtained by Main Roads
- WA Herbarium database
- Protected Matters Search Tool (co-ordinates: 32° 07' 32.52 115° 51' 40.14 with a 5km buffer)
- Naturemap (same co-ordinates as above) (DBCA, 2017)
- Kwinana Freeway Widening Project (AECOM, 2017)
- Armadale Road Duplication EIA (Strategen, 2017)
- Karel Avenue Upgrade Project (AECOM, 2017)

The search results were reviewed to assess the potential presence of conservation significant environmental values. All conservation significant matters including flora, fauna and communities were reviewed and a likelihood of occurrence was completed based on the categories outlined in Table 7.

Following the desktop study, it was determined that a detailed flora and vegetation assessment, including the establishment of permanent quadrats was required. In particular, the presence of the Banksia Woodland of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC, and potential for PECs and conservation significant flora species, warranted a detailed field survey.

**Table 7 Categories of likelihood of occurrence for species and communities**

Likelihood Category	Flora	Communities
Likely to occur	Habitat is present in the survey area and the species has been recorded in close proximity to the survey area	Known occurrences of the community in close proximity to the survey area. Vegetation looks the same within the known occurrence and survey area based on aerial imagery. Geographic location is similar to the survey area
May occur	Habitat may be present and/or the species has been recorded in close proximity to the survey area	Known occurrence of the community in the local area, and/or vegetation looks the same within known occurrence and survey area based on aerial imagery. Geographic location is similar to the survey area
Unlikely to occur	No suitable habitat is present and the species has not been recorded in close proximity to the survey area	Known occurrence of the community in close proximity to the survey area however geographic location does not occur in survey area

### 3.2 Field Survey

The detailed flora and vegetation survey included undertaking two field surveys collecting data from permanent quadrats and relevés in areas of remnant native vegetation. The first field survey was undertaken by Floora de Wit (flora collection permit SL011912) and Lyn van Gorp (flora collection permit SL011913) on 21 and 26 June and 26 July, 2017.

Floora de Wit has 10 years' experience undertaking flora and vegetation assessments on the Swan Coastal Plain. Floora completed a Bachelor of Science in Environmental Biology (Environmental Restoration) and completed a Postgraduate Diploma in Environmental Management and Impact Assessment. Lyn van Gorp has more than 7 years' experience in environmental management and impact assessment, and 3 years' of technical botanical experience. Lyn completed a Bachelor of Environmental Science (Natural Resource Science).

The first survey presented the opportunity to establish 10x10 m permanent quadrats and traverse all areas of native vegetation on foot to document the environmental values. The first field survey was also used to determine where suitable habitat for threatened species may occur. Seven permanent quadrats were established within the survey area and floristic data collected. All quadrats were scored again on 1 September, 2017 by Floora de Wit and field assistant Laura Fisher.

Quadrats followed DBCA's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) No. 6.1 – Establishing Vegetation Quadrats (DEC, 2009). Quadrats were 10x10 metres (m) defined by a measuring tape and all four corners permanently marked with jarrah pegs. Data collected from quadrats included the presence of plant species, their cover abundance, structural composition of vegetation, physical environment, and presence/absence of disturbance. Each sample point location was given a unique site number, and the following parameters recorded:

- date
- location using hand-held GPS (accuracy of 5 m)
- sample site type (quadrat/relevé and size)
- photograph (northwest corner)
- soil details (type, colour, moisture)
- landform
- vegetation condition using the Keighery (1994) scale and description of disturbance
- fire history
- comprehensive species list
  - estimated height
  - estimated percentage cover (for trees both percentage within quadrat and within community was recorded to enable better description of vegetation community).

Attempts were made to select quadrat locations that were not positioned in a boundary or transition zone. However due to the small patches of native vegetation, and considerable disturbance that has affected these patches, this was not always possible. A summary of survey effort is shown in Table 8.

The flora data from Main Roads Kwinana Freeway Northbound Widening and Karel Avenue was used to provide additional context and inform vegetation unit mapping.

**Table 8 Survey sample effort**

Community	Survey effort	
	Within survey area	Relevant
BaHhMp	Two quadrats ARM07 and ARM08	Two quadrats Kwinana Freeway Northbound Widening Project
BmEpEc	Three quadrats ARM02, ARM03 and ARM04	Two quadrats Kwinana Freeway Northbound Widening Project
MpAsHr	Two quadrats ARM05 and ARM06 and one relevé KW03	Relevé was completed for Kwinana Freeway Northbound Widening Project
BaXpEc	One relevé KW02	Three quadrats from Kwinana Freeway Northbound Widening Project
CcAhCc	Aerial imagery and observation only	Two relevés Kwinana Freeway Northbound Widening Project

### 3.3 Threatened species targeted survey

Two Threatened orchid species were identified in the desktop study are potentially occurring in the survey area, including *Drakaea elastica* and *Caladenia huegelii*.

A targeted survey was undertaken for *D. elastica* on 10 August, 2017 by Senior Botanist Floora de Wit assisted by Cassandra House. The wetland community MpAsHr was traversed on foot with suitable habitat searched utilizing transects surveyed at 5/10 m spacing. Habitat targeted included vegetation fringing winter-wet and wetland areas that include *Kunzea glabrescens*. *D. elastica* habitat in the survey area was considered marginal habitat due to the significant degradation of the patch of vegetation including a dominance of perennial and annual weeds present in the understorey strata. Patches of bare sand under thickets were particularly targeted at this location.

A targeted survey was undertaken for *C. huegelii* in Banksia woodland vegetation within the survey area. Prior to commencing the survey, known populations of *Caladenia huegelii* were checked for flowering. This included a large population in bushland east of the project area; south east of Jandakot Road and Ghostgum Avenue in Jandakot and a smaller population east of Roe Highway and north of Brookfield Rail in Jandakot. When at least 60% of the populations were observed in flower the targeted survey was undertaken. Checks of known populations were undertaken on the following dates:

- 7 September – Jandakot Airport 'Industrial Park' population (DBCA population 56); leaves present near markers and population not flowering
- 13 September – Jandakot Airport 'Industrial Park' population (DBCA population 56); leaves present near markers, flower stalk present on one plant and population not flowering
- 19 September – Jandakot Airport 'Industrial Park' population (DBCA population 56); leaves present near markers, flower stalk present on one plant and population not flowering. Fraser Road population (DBCA population 42) mostly in flower (>80%) (Plate 1). Survey was commenced.



The survey was undertaken on 26 and 27 September by Senior Botanist Catherine Krens (flora collecting licence SL011901) and Environmental Scientists Danielle Sullivan. Parallel survey transects were walked at 5 to 15 m apart within suitable habitat. Survey transects were logged on handheld Garmin GPS units to demonstrate survey effort (Figure 2).

All *Caladenia* species similar in appearance to *Caladenia huegelii* were recorded. Orchid texts (Hoffman & Brown, 2011 and Liddelow, 2015) and reference images taken of known populations were used to determine any potential *Caladenia huegelii* individuals. The following information was recorded for each potential *Caladenia huegelii* population:

- Waypoint of each population
- Number of individual plants within 1m
- Photograph of each individual plant within the population.

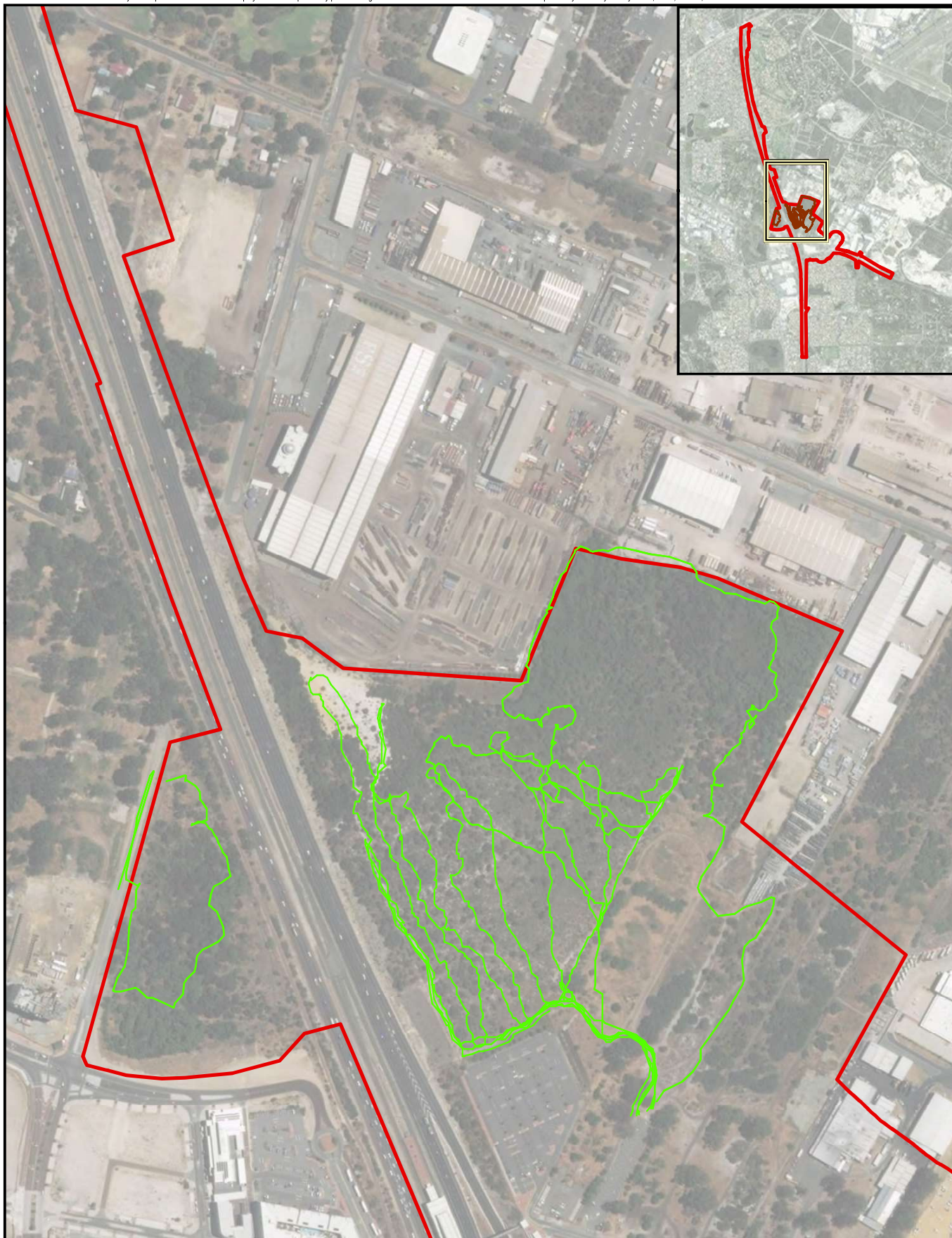


**Plate 1**     *Caladenia huegelii* in flower at Fraser Road population (DBCA pop. 42)

Targeted surveys followed methods prescribed in the Draft Orchid Survey Guidelines (Commonwealth of Australia, 2013). Factors to improve the detectability of orchids were considered and are addressed in Table 9. The identification of orchids encountered was based on their key morphological features defined by Jones (2006) and Brown *et al.* (2013).

**Table 9 Factors considered to improve detectability of *Drakaea elastica***

Factor	<i>D. elastica</i>	<i>C. huegelii</i>
Use of appropriate personnel	Floora de Wit is a Senior Botanist with more than 10 years' experience in the consulting industry. She has undertaken targeted orchid surveys of similar scope at various locations on the Swan Coastal Plain. Floora has liaised with Andrew Brown from DBCA on numerous occasions to verify optimal orchid survey timing.	The survey was led by Catherine Krens a senior botanist with over 10 years' experience in planning and conducting targeted flora surveys including surveys for <i>Caladenia huegelii</i> within the Swan Coastal Plain region. Catherine's experience in undertaking <i>Caladenia huegelii</i> surveys increased the potential for detection and reduced the chance of recording false 'negatives' and 'positives'.
Determining the optimal timing of survey	The survey was undertaken in mid-August prior to their flowering period. This maximises the opportunity to see the plant leaf.	The optimal time for survey is from late September to October. Known populations were checked weekly for flowering from early September (7 to 19 September) and the Survey was undertaken on 26 and 27 September.
Characterisation of the study area	Preliminary mapping undertaken following first quadrat-scoring field survey. Marginal habitat identified on edge of wetland in ecotone where wetland grades into Banksia woodland.	Preliminary mapping undertaken following first quadrat-scoring field survey. Banksia woodlands were mapped and identified as requiring targeted surveys.
Establishing a sample design	Meandering transects were walked through marginal habitat to assess whether systematic transects were required. No ideal habitat was recorded within the survey area, only marginal habitat represented by MpAsHr.	Transects of 5-10 m spacings were walked at a slow pace to search for the orchid.
Applying sufficient survey effort	Two people walked meandering transects approximately 10m apart. GPS track logs were obtained to verify survey effort. The presence of dominant grass weeds and Arum Lily, as well as lacking exposed sandy surfaces and thickets of <i>Kunzea</i> determined the habitat as marginal.	GPS track logs were obtained to verify survey effort. All <i>Caladenia</i> Spider Orchids were photographed and their identification confirmed by Andrew Brown (DBCA).





### 3.4 Vegetation classification, data analysis and mapping

Vegetation mapping was undertaken following the first field survey. This allowed for additional quadrats and relevés to be completed during the second survey where gaps in representation were identified. Units that were degraded or representing rehabilitation and/or planted vegetation were not represented in relevés or quadrats. These were mapped as observations recorded on field maps.

Mapping was undertaken using Arc GIS 10.4 and aerial imagery taken August 2017. Historical aerial imagery was used to assess historical clearing footprints. The National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) (ESCAVI, 2003) classification system was used to map and describe the vegetation types at a Level VI sub-association scale. This includes the dominant growth form, height, cover and up to five species for all strata and a mapping code.

Vegetation types were defined by analysing floristic data using cluster dendrograms and similarity indices. Quadrat species lists were imported in statistical program PC Ord and cluster analysis undertaken using Ward's distance measure, nearest neighbour, and Bray-Curtis similarity indices. Presence absence and scaled percentage foliage cover (Braun-Blanquet scale) was considered. The analysis results identified quadrats that were most similar to one another and therefore likely to represent the same vegetation type. and suitable for representing the same vegetation unit.

The comprehensive Keighery *et al.*, (2012) southern Swan Coastal Plain dataset (SCP dataset) was used to determine the Floristic Community Types (FCT) of each quadrat/vegetation type. A mapping exercise was used to identify SCP quadrats that were within 40 km of the survey area. This included 539 quadrats representing 53 FCTs. The sub-set was reconciled with the Project quadrat data and reviewed for compatibility. Nomenclature of flora species followed the WA Plant Census, current at the time the analysis was undertaken. The combined dataset was imported in PC Ord. The Bray-Curtis similarity index was used to identify the most similar SCP quadrats, and their associated FCT.

Additional quadrat and desktop information such as geology, soils, landscape and historical disturbance was considered to determine the final FCT, including descriptions provided in the Gibson *et al.* (1994) reference material and Bush Forever (Government of WA, 2000). Inferred FCT results presented in this report identifies the most similar SCP dataset quadrats relevant for each Project quadrat, the similarity of these quadrats (represented as percentage) and what FCT they represent.

Patches of native vegetation that may represent the Banksia Woodlands TEC were assessed using methods outlined in the Banksia Woodlands Conservation Advice (TSSC, 2016). The document provides detailed descriptive methods for determining the presence of the TEC, and are therefore not comprehensively provided here. In summary, the identification of the TEC comprises four steps:

- Step 1: use key diagnostic characteristics to determine if TEC is present, informed by the quadrat data, FCT analysis results and vegetation type mapping
- Step 2: determine condition of patch
- Step 3: determine size of patch and consider minimum size threshold
- Step 4: consider context of a patch that may affect the outcome

The assessment methods implemented and comprehensive results is provided in **Appendix B**.

Vegetation condition was mapped using the Keighery (1994) vegetation condition scale, informed by quadrat data, survey observations, and weed infestations recorded.

### 3.5 Limitations

Limitations are inherent with any biological assessment. The limitations associated with the biological assessment are outlined in Table 10, as specified in EPA (2016) Flora Survey Technical Guide. The limitation assessment scale ranges from “not”, “minor”, “moderate”, “significant”.

**Table 10 Limitations of the assessment**

Limitation	Flora and vegetation assessment
Availability of contextual information on the region	<b>Not a limitation.</b> Sufficient resources for the Swan Coastal Plain were available to provide contextual information including Beard (1981), Heddle <i>et al.</i> (1980) vegetation mapping, Perth @ 3.5 million (Government of WA, 2015) and the Gibson <i>et al.</i> (1994) and Keighery <i>et al.</i> (2012) swan coastal plain datasets.  Two other projects undertaken by the Metropolitan Road Improvement Alliance (MRIA) were undertaken simultaneously and were subject to a detailed flora and vegetation assessment. These Projects provided additional contextual information, in particular for survey effort and extend of vegetation units.
Competency/experience of consultant conducting survey	<b>Not a limitation.</b> The flora and vegetation assessment was led by Floora de Wit who has more than 10 years' experience conducting surveys of similar scope. Advice from Val English and Andrew Brown was sought where necessary to discuss the significant Banksia TEC and threatened orchids. DBCA taxonomist Mike Hislop was consulted to assist in identification of cryptic flora species.
Proportion of flora/fauna identified, recorded and/or collected (based on sampling, timing and intensity)	<b>Not a limitation.</b> Floristic data was collected from seven permanent quadrats and one relevés. 111 flora species were recorded, of which four could not be identified to species level. These were confirmed not to represent significant flora species. Vegetation units were represented by three or more quadrats taking into account Projects for Main Roads undertaken in survey areas adjacent to this Project.
Completeness (was relevant area fully surveyed)	<b>Not a limitation.</b> All native vegetation was visited and data collected from quadrats or relevés. Rehabilitated areas were not all visited, but easily distinguishable from aerial imagery and historical imagery showing extent of clearing for previous road projects.
Remoteness and/or access problems	<b>Not a limitation.</b> All areas of native and planted vegetation were accessible on foot.

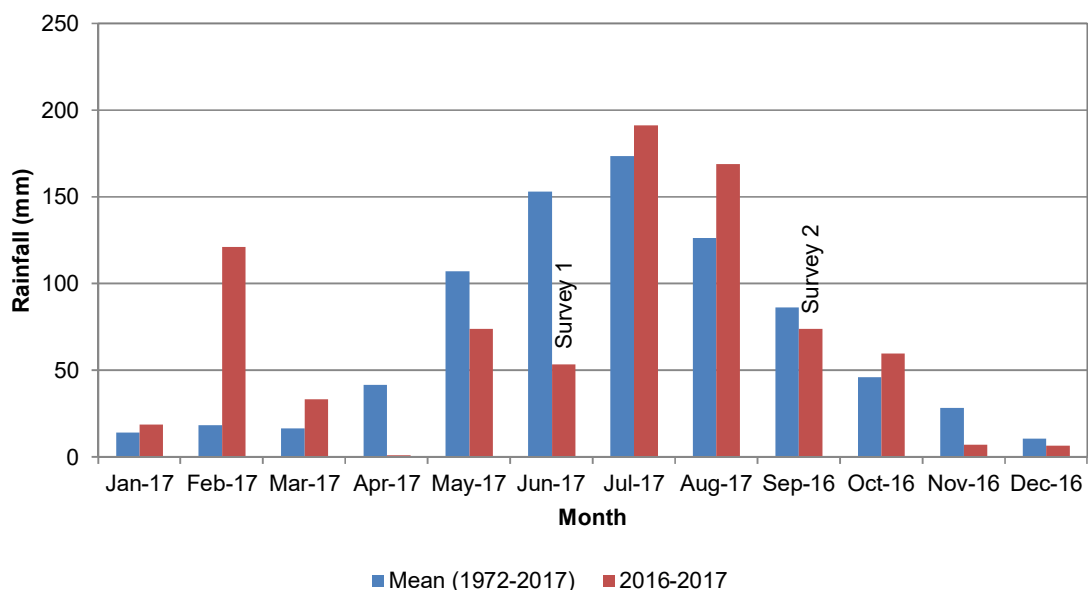
Limitation	Flora and vegetation assessment
Timing, weather, season, cycle	<b>Minor limitation.</b> Rainfall in 2017 varied considerably from mean rainfall records. Val English has suggested that 2017 would be a poor year for herb species (pers. Comm, 18 July, 2017). The influence of changes in rainfall patterns is yet unknown for WA flora species, in particular how it influences annual species germination, flowering periods, and presence of orchids. The above-average rainfall in July and August suggests an adequate spring survey season, therefore the variable rainfall is considered only a minor limitation.
Disturbances (e.g. fire flood, accidental human intervention) which affected results of the survey	<b>Minor limitation.</b> Historical aerial imagery was obtained from Landgate to assess the history of clearing. The majority of the survey area has been cleared in 1995 following construction of Kwinana Freeway. Furthermore, significant edge effects from clearing and weed invasion has affected the entire survey area. This is a reflection of human settlement rather than a disturbance that has impacted on survey results.

### 4 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

#### 4.1 Climate

The Project is located in Perth which experiences a Mediterranean climate. A Mediterranean climate is characterised by warm to hot dry summers and mild to cool wet winters. The mediterranean climate in Australia is a result of the Indian Ocean High, a high pressure cell that shifts towards the poles in summer and the equator in winter, playing a major role in the formation of the deserts of Western Australia, and the Mediterranean climate of southwest and south-central Australia. Precipitation occurs during winter months, with the possibility of some summer storms.

Rainfall data was obtained from the Jandakot Aero weather station (no. 9172) (see Figure 3). The climate data in the 12 months preceding the survey shows a fluctuating rainfall pattern. The significant rainfall event in February and higher than average rainfall in March, may have impacted on the presence of herbs and annual species during the first field survey (Survey 1) undertaken in June. It is unclear what the impact of the varying rainfall pattern is on annuals, herbs, and flowering periods. Val English suggested that spring 2017 would be poor for herbs (pers. Comm.). This is not considered to have a significant impact on the survey results. Rainfall was also above average in July and August, leading to a good spring field season for Survey 2. Rainfall is therefore not anticipated to be a limiting factor for this project.



**Figure 3 Monthly rainfall for 12 months preceding the field survey measured at Jandakot Aero station 9172 (BOM, 2017)**

### 4.2 IBRA Region

The Swan Coastal Plain bioregion, described in CALM (2002), includes Perth and the outer suburbs (excluding the Hills suburbs). The Swan Coastal Plain consists of the Dandaragan Plateau and the Perth Coastal Plain and is comprised of a narrow belt less than 30km wide of Aeolian, alluvial and colluvial deposits of Holocene or Pleistocene age (Gibson et al 1994). A complex series of seasonal fresh water wetlands, alluvial river flats, coastal limestone and several offshore islands are included in the bioregion. Younger sandy areas and limestone are dominated by heath and/or tuart woodlands, while *Banksia* and Jarrah-*Banksia* woodlands are found on the older dune systems. The outwash plains at the foot of the Darling Escarpment were once dominated by *Casuarina obesa*-Marri woodlands and *Melaleuca* shrublands. Extensive clearing has occurred on the Swan Coastal Plain for urban and agricultural development. The region is divided into the Dandaragan Plateau and the Swan Coastal Plain subregions.

The Swan Coastal Plain subregion, described by Mitchell et al. (2002), is a low-lying coastal plain covered with woodlands dominated by *Banksia* or Tuart on sandy soils, *Casuarina obesa* on outwash plains, and paperbark in swampy areas. The area includes a complex series of seasonal wetlands and includes Rottnest, Carnac and Garden Islands. Land use is predominantly cultivation, Conservation, urban and rural residential. The area contains a number of rare features including Holocene dunes and wetlands and a large number of rare and threatened species and ecological units.

### 4.3 Vegetation

Beard (1981) mapped the vegetation on the Swan Coastal Plain. The survey area intersects with the Beard vegetation association 1001, described as 'Medium very sparse woodland; Jarrah, with low woodland; *Banksia* & *Casuarina*' (Beard, 1981).

The survey area occurs in the Bassendean Complex central and south vegetation complex under the Heddlé *et al.* (1980) classification system. This is described as vegetation ranging from woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* – *Allocasuarina fraseriana* - *Banksia* spp. to low woodland of *Melaleuca* spp. and sedgelands on the moister sites.

### 4.4 Soils and geology

The survey area is located on Bassendean Sands, a basal conglomerate overlain by dune quartz sand with heavy mineral concentrations (Geological Survey of WA & Geoscience Australia, 2008). The soils are mapped as Cb39, described as subdued dune-swale terrain: chief soils are leached sands on the low dunes. Associated are small areas of other sand soils.



## 5 DESKTOP RESULTS

### 5.1 Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

The desktop study results show the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC (Banksia Woodlands TEC) has been mapped within the survey area. The mapping of the Banksia Woodland TEC is based on the Commonwealth's 'likely to occur' areas and incorporates broad-scale mapping of areas most likely to contain the TEC. The desktop results are therefore an indicative distribution.

The Banksia Woodlands TEC was listed under the EPBC Act as Endangered on 16 September 2016. The community incorporates woodland of *Banksia* species with scattered Eucalypts and other tree species over a species rich mix of sclerophyllous shrubs, graminoids, and forbs. The community shows high endemism and considerable local variation in species composition across its range. It is restricted to the southwest of WA on the Swan Coastal Plain. It occurs mainly on deep Bassendean and Spearwood sands or occasionally on Quindalup sands.

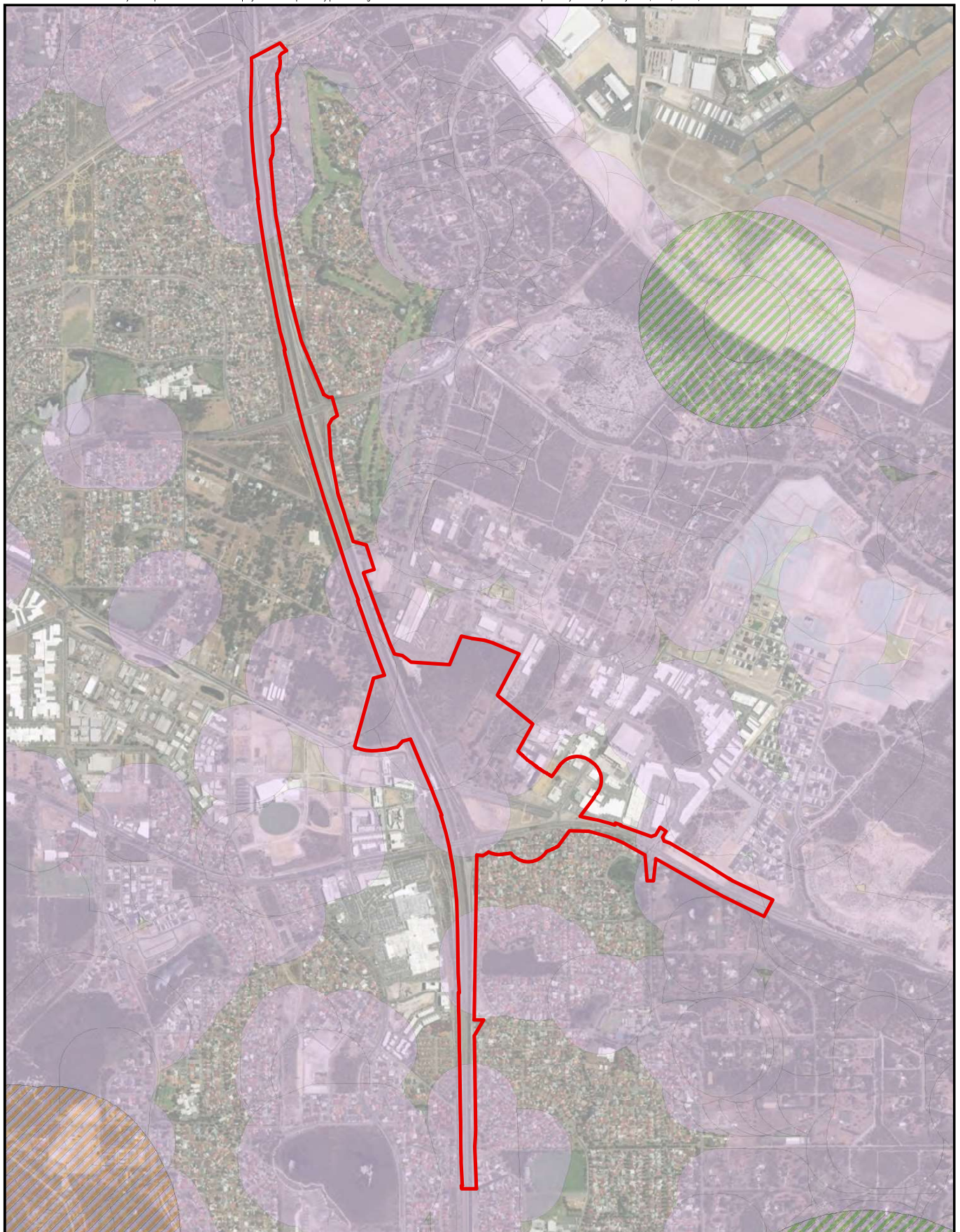
The Banksia Woodlands TEC relates to three Threatened communities at the State-level and eight Priority Ecological Communities (PECs). Four of these PECs were identified in the desktop study. The TECs and PECs descriptions, conservation status and likelihood of occurrence assessment is presented in Table 11 and mapped in Figure 4.

All patches of native vegetation within the survey area that were considered to potentially represent the TEC were assessed individually as per the TSSC (2016) conservation advice. The detailed TEC diagnostic criteria, methods for assessment, and results are presented in Appendix B.

**Table 11 Priority Ecological Communities that may or are likely to be present in the survey area**

Community Description	Cons. Status	Likelihood of occurrence
<b>Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC</b> Distinctive upper sclerophyllous layer of low trees dominated or co-dominated by one or more Banksia species. Emergent tree layer may be present including Eucalyptus and/or Allocasuarina. Understorey of high biodiversity. There are four PECs related to this TEC that are relevant to the survey area:	EPBC Act: Endangered	Mapped in survey area
<b>Wooded wetlands which support colonial waterbird nesting areas</b> Includes Chandala, Booragoon Lake, unnamed wetland near Pinjarra, McCarleys Swamp.	State: P2	Unlikely
<b>Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region</b> Canopy is most commonly dominated or co-dominated by <i>Banksia attenuata</i> and/or <i>B. menziesii</i> . Other Banksia species that can dominate in the community are <i>B. prionotes</i> or <i>B. ilicifolia</i> . It typically occurs on well drained, low nutrient soils on sandplain landforms, particularly deep Bassendean and Spearwood sands and occasionally on Quindalup sands.	State: P3	Mapped in survey area

Community Description	Cons. Status	Likelihood of occurrence
<p><b>Low-lying <i>Banksia attenuata</i> woodlands or shrublands (FCT21c)</b></p> <p>Occurs sporadically between Gingin and Bunbury. Occupies low lying wetter sites and is variously dominated by <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>, <i>Banksia attenuata</i>, <i>B. menziesii</i>, <i>Regelia ciliata</i>, <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> or <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>. Structurally, this community type may be either a woodland or occasionally shrubland.</p>	State: P3	Likely
<p><b><i>Banksia ilicifolia</i> woodlands (FCT22)</b></p> <p>Low lying sites generally consisting of <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i> – <i>B. attenuata</i> woodlands, but <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> woodlands and scrubs are also recorded. Occurs on Bassendean and Spearwood systems in the central Swan Coastal Plain north of Rockingham. Typically has very open understorey, and sites are likely to be seasonally waterlogged.</p>	State: P2	Likely



<p>PROJECT ID 60539165          CREATED BY RNM          APPROVED BY FdeWit          LAST MODIFIED 13 DEC 2017</p> <p><b>MR IA</b> Metropolitan Road Improvement Alliance</p> <p>DATUM GDA 1994, PROJECTION PERTH COASTAL GRID 1994</p> <p>0 200 400 600 800 metres</p> <p>1:23,000 when printed at A4</p>	<p><b>LEGEND</b></p> <p><span style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 2px;"> </span> Survey Area</p> <p><b>Community Name</b></p> <p><span style="background-color: #f0f0f0; border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;"> </span> <i>Banksia</i> Woodlands of the SCP (Endangered; Priority 3)</p> <p><span style="background-color: #d0f0d0; border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;"> </span> <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i> woodlands (Priority 2)</p> <p><span style="background-color: #fff0f0; border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;"> </span> Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands (Priority 3)</p>	<p>Kardinya Mandurah</p>	<p><b>Desktop Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities</b></p> <p><b>ARMADALE ROAD TO NORTH LAKE ROAD BRIDGE</b></p> <p><b>MAIN ROADS WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b></p> <p>Figure <b>4</b></p>
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### 5.2 Threatened and Priority flora

Twenty eight Threatened and Priority species were identified as potentially occurring within the survey area, including seven mushrooms and 21 flora species. Very little is known of the Priority mushrooms, and their inclusion in impact assessment is unclear. For this reason, they have been omitted from further assessment.

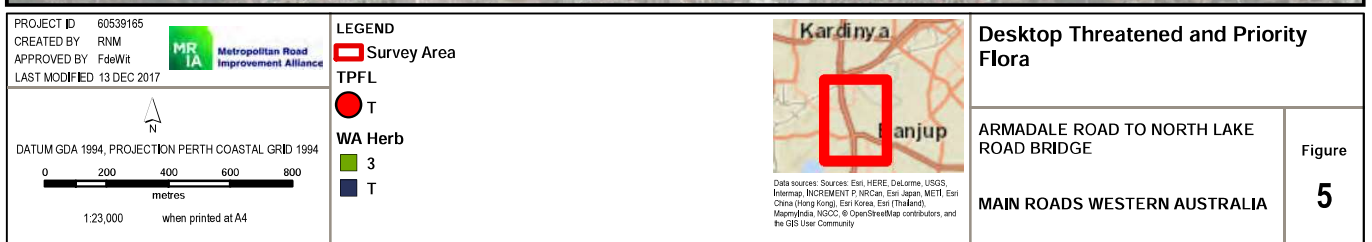
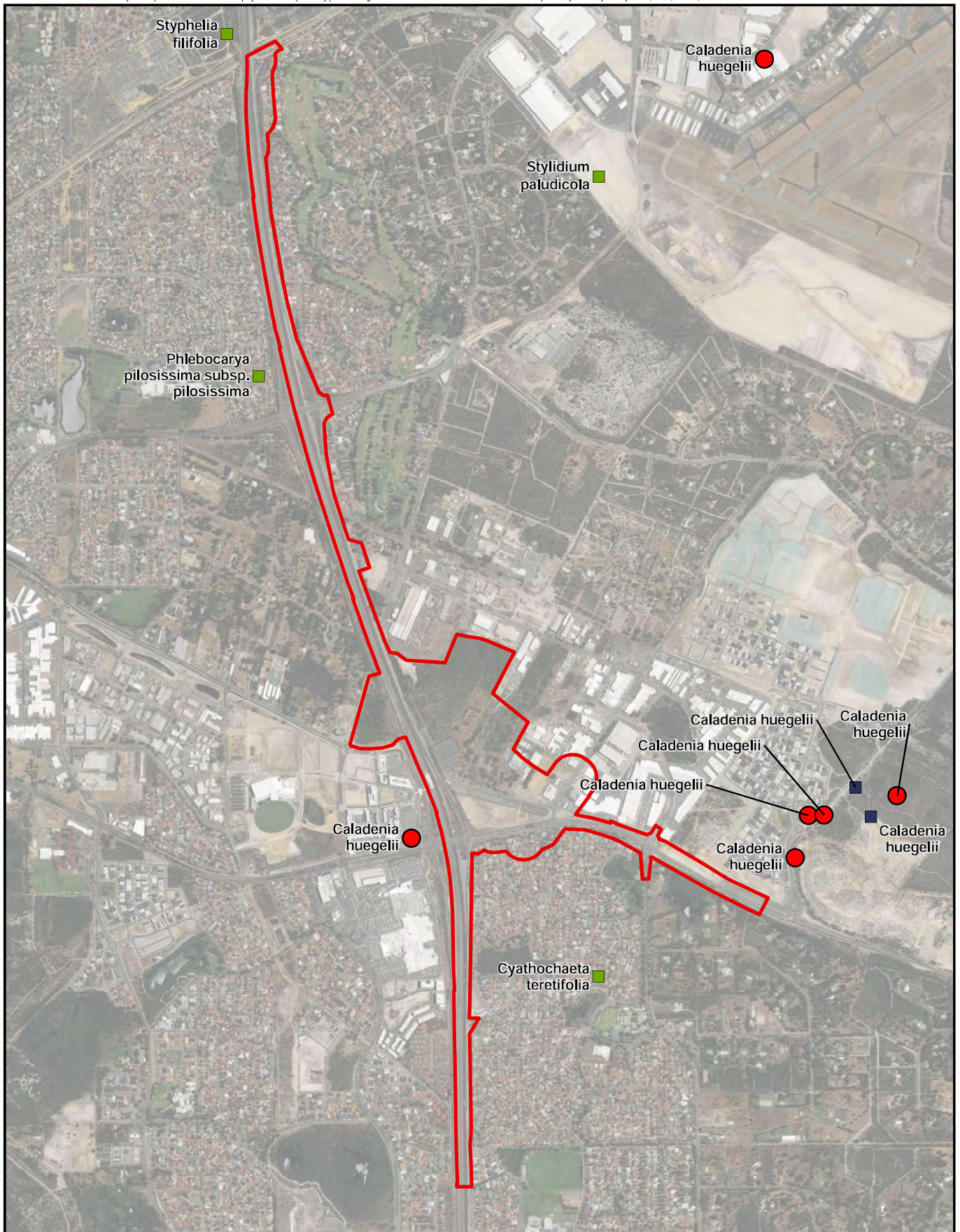
Four flora species listed under the EPBC Act, one species listed under the WC Act and 16 Priority flora were identified as potentially occurring within the survey area. Of these, nine species are considered likely to occur:

- *Caladenia huegelii* listed under the EPBC Act and WC Act was considered likely to occur due to the close proximity of known populations and the presence of Banksia Woodlands
- *Synaphea* sp. Fairbridge Farm listed under the WC Act was considered likely to occur as it favours winter-wet flats with weedy grasses
- seven Priority flora are considered likely to occur due to the presence of the wetland and Banksia on sandy soils.

The species considered likely to occur are outlined in Table 12. A comprehensive list is presented in Appendix A and mapped in Figure 5.

**Table 12 Threatened and Priority flora species that may or are likely to occur within the projects areas**

Taxon	Habitat	Likelihood	Cons. Code
<i>Byblis gigantea</i>	Sandy-peat swamps. Seasonally wet areas.	Likely	State: P3
<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>	Deep sandy soils in <i>Banksia-Eucalyptus marginata</i> woodlands.	Likely	EPBC Act: E WC Act: CR
<i>Cyathochaeta teretifolia</i>	Grey sand, sandy clay. Swamps, creek edges.	Likely	State: P3
<i>Dodonaea hackettiana</i>	Sand. Outcropping limestone.	Likely	State: P4
<i>Jacksonia gracillima</i>	Associated with edges of swamp on sandy soils.	Likely	State: P3
<i>Jacksonia sericea</i>	Calcereous and sandy soils. Recorded in <i>Banksia</i> and <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> woodland.	Likely	State: P4
<i>Microtis quadrata</i>	Sandy clay swamps, black peaty soil.	Likely	State: P4
<i>Stylidium longitubum</i>	Sandy clay, clay. Seasonal wetlands.	Likely	State: P4
<i>Synaphea</i> sp. Fairbridge Farm (D. Papenfus 696)	Near winter-wet flats in low woodland with weedy grasses.	Likely	WC Act: CR



## 6 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

### 6.1 Threatened communities

The Banksia Woodlands TEC was confirmed as occurring in the survey area at one location for 5.87 ha (see Figure 6). A comprehensive assessment for determining the presence of the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC (Banksia Woodlands) was applied to three distinct vegetation patches, including:

- Patch 1: Cockburn Central
- Patch 2: Brookfield Rail/Kwinana Freeway
- Patch 3: Kentucky Court

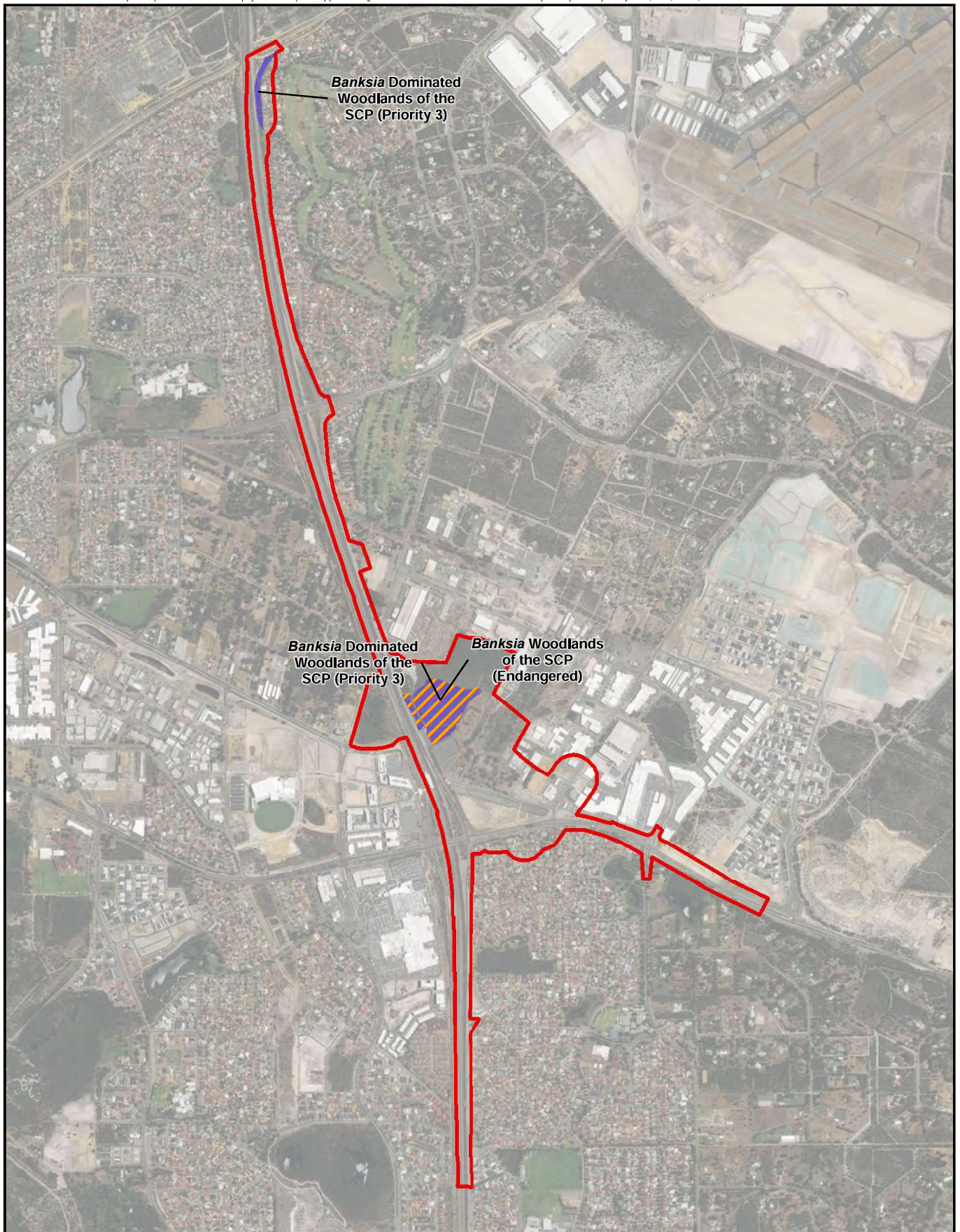
The TEC assessment confirmed the Banksia vegetation within patch 1 as representing the Endangered Banksia Woodlands TEC. The patch was mapped as Degraded to Very Good, with variations representing weed infestations. In accordance with the Conservation Advice, for the TEC assessment the entire patch was classified as 'Good' condition, informed by weed foliage cover and species diversity. This vegetation also represents the Priority 3 Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP.

Additional ecological attributes increases the significance of the vegetation in this patch, including its role as a buffer for the adjacent wetland, providing fauna refuge and habitat, and limited values as an ecological linkage between isolated areas of vegetation in the local area.

Patch 2 did not meet the minimum condition and size threshold to be considered the Banksia Woodland TEC. Patch 2 includes a small area (0.93 ha) of remnant native vegetation confined to Kwinana Freeway east roadside, a noise wall and the Brookfield Rail corridor. All native vegetation surrounding this patch was cleared in the 1990's for urban development and the Freeway. Vegetation condition is degrading from weed invasion and encroachment from planted non-native vegetation and escaped garden species. Illegal dumping of garden waste from adjacent residential houses and rubbish from freeway drivers was observed. It is likely that current degrading processes will continue, slowly reducing the biodiversity and value of this area over time.

Patch 3 does not represent the Banksia Woodlands TEC, failing to meet the condition and size thresholds (0.46 ha of Good condition vegetation). The comprehensive Banksia Woodlands TEC assessment for patch 1 and 2 is presented in **Appendix B**, supported by the Quadrat data presented in **Appendix D**.





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### 6.2 Inferred FCT

The survey area is located on the Bassendean – Central and South vegetation complex as mapped by Heddle (1980). As such, FCTs in the SCP dataset not occurring on this complex were not included in the FCT analysis. Relevés are not comparable to the SCP dataset and were therefore excluded.

Three quadrats in community BmEpEc were assessed. They all showed highest similarity to FCT23a Central *B. attenuata*-*B. menziesii* Woodlands and FCT23b Northern *B. attenuata*-*B. menziesii* Woodlands. FCT23b was excluded as it occurs north of Perth, therefore FCT23a is the inferred FCT. Two quadrats in community BaHhMp were assessed, showing highest similarity to FCT23a Central *B. attenuata*-*B. menziesii* Woodlands (44-46% similarity).

FCT23a is associated with the Banksia Woodlands of the SCP Endangered TEC at the federal level and the Priority 3 Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP. It is restricted to the Bassendean system between Bullsbrook to Woodman Point and is characterised by high species richness (62 species/100m<sup>2</sup>) (Gibson *et al.*, 1994).

Two quadrats in the wetland community MpAsHr were assessed and considered representative of FCT4 *Melaleuca preissiana* Damplands. This fits the description of the wetland, and it occurs on the Bassendean land system. FCT4 is not considered a PEC or TEC at state or federal level.



## Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment

**Table 13 Inferred FCT for Quadrats completed in the survey area. Includes vegetation condition, highest similarity, a review and the final inferred FCT**

Quadrat Details	Condition	Similarity	Review of Result	Final FCT
<b>BmEpEc</b>				
ARM02	Very Good	54% (ELE28; 23b) 53% (ELE17; 23b) 53% (perth06; 23a)	FCT23b is excluded as it occurs in the northern suburbs (Gibson <i>et al.</i> , 1994).	FCT23a Central <i>B. attenuata-B. menziesii</i> Woodlands
ARM03	Very Good	57% (ELE03; 23b) 56% (ELE08; 23b)	See above	FCT23a Central <i>B. attenuata-B. menziesii</i> Woodlands
ARM04	Very Good	45% (WAND-1; 23a) 44% (perth06; 23a)	FCT23a is a good fit.	FCT23a Central <i>B. attenuata-B. menziesii</i> Woodlands
<b>MpAsHr</b>				
ARM05	Very Good	33% (ELE32; 4) 32% (MP11; S02)	FCT4 is a good fit for this wetlands quadrat on Bassendean system. Low similarity due to lack of common sedges, rushes and herbs.	FCT4 <i>M. preissiana</i> damplands
ARM06	Very Good	24% (m4601; S11) 24% (MODO-2; 21c) 24% (perth10; 4)	FCT4 is a good fit for this wetlands quadrat on Bassendean system. Low similarity likely a reflection of degraded vegetation and lack of sedges, rushes and herbs.	FCT4 <i>M. preissiana</i> damplands
<b>BaHhMp</b>				
ARM07	Good	46% (bibra01; 23a) 44% (Tele01; 23a)	23a is a good fit. <i>E. marginata</i> is rare in this community (yet occurs in the quadrat). Historical imagery shows a small stand of trees at this location prior to clearing in extensive Banksia woodland.	FCT23a Central <i>B. attenuata-B. menziesii</i> Woodlands
ARM08	Good	46% (THOM-2; 24) 44% (Tele01; 23a)	FCT24 occurs on Spearwood dunes.	FCT23a Central <i>B. attenuata-B. menziesii</i> Woodlands

### 6.3 Vegetation types

Five native vegetation types were mapped and described including three Banksia woodlands, a Marri woodland and one Paperbark wetland. The Banksia woodlands include types BaHhMp, BmEpEc and BaXpEc which represent 7.44 ha of remnant native vegetation. Types BaHhMp and BmEpEc are situated on grey sandy soils, and were assessed as Degraded to Very Good condition. Weed invasion, edge effects and illegal dumping are the dominant degrading processes present. Type BaXpEc is on the west side of Kwinana Freeway and was considered Degraded. Partial historical clearing and weed invasion has displaced the majority of native species.


Community type BmEpEc is locally and regionally significant as representatives of the Banksia Woodlands TEC (federal level) and Priority 3 PEC (state level), see Section 6.1. Community types BaXpEc and BaHhMp did not meet the minimum condition and size thresholds to be considered representative of the Banksia Woodlands TEC.

The Paperbark wetland type MpAsHr incorporates 10.3 ha of riparian vegetation. This vegetation type was inundated in July for approximately 80% of the area, reducing to approximately 20% inundation in September. The centre of the wetland supports dense stands of *M. preissiana* over sparse understorey, grading to tall shrubland of *Astartea scoparia* and *Kunzea glabrescens* on the edges. The wetland is considered both locally and regionally significant for its ecological functions including hydrological values, habitat refuge and its role as buffer for the Banksia Woodlands TEC.



One partially cleared patch of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* trees was mapped, characterised by mature native and some non-native trees over weeds. Three non-native community types were recorded, representing rehabilitated road reserve and planted vegetation.

Details of all vegetation types mapped for this Project are detailed in Table 14 and shown in Figure 7.

Table 14 Vegetation types recorded in the survey area


Code	Description	Details	Photograph
Woodlands			
BaHhMp	<i>Banksia attenuata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> , <i>Banksia menziesii</i> and some <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i> and <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> mid woodland over <i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i> , <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> , <i>Stirlingia latifolia</i> , <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> mid open shrubland with <i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i> , <i>Schoenus laevigatus</i> , <i>Tetraria octandra</i> and <i>Tetraria capillaris</i> sparse sedgeland with <i>Platysace tenuissima</i> , <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> , <i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> and <i>Burchardia congesta</i> low sparse forbland.	Survey effort: two quadrats (ARM07-08)  Species richness: 44 native and nine weed species  Area: 0.93 ha  Condition: Very Good to Good	

## Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment


Code	Description	Details	Photograph
BmEpEc	<p><i>Banksia menziesii</i>, <i>Banksia attenuata</i>, <i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i> and occasional <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> low open woodland over <i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>, <i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>, <i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>, <i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i> and <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> mid shrubland with <i>*Ehrharta calycina</i>, <i>*Briza maxima</i> and <i>*Avena barbata</i> tall grassland over <i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i>, <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>, <i>Lomandra preissii</i>, <i>Lomandra micrantha</i> and <i>Dampiera linearis</i> low herbland with <i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i>, <i>Lyginia barbata</i>, <i>Desmocladius fasciculatus</i> and <i>Hypolaena exsulca</i> low open rushland.</p> <p>Represents Banksia Woodland TEC and Priority 3 PEC.</p>	<p>Survey effort: three quadrats (ARM02-04)</p> <p>Species richness: 63 native and 14 weed species</p> <p>Area: 5.87 ha</p> <p>Condition: Degraded to Very Good</p>	
BaXpEc	<p><i>Banksia attenuata</i>, <i>Banksia menziesii</i> and <i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i> low woodland over <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>, <i>Scholtzia involucreata</i>, <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>, <i>Macrozamia riedlei</i> and <i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i> mid open shrubland with <i>*Ehrharta calycina</i>, <i>*Briza maxima</i>, <i>*Avena barbata</i> and <i>*Lagurus ovatus</i> mid tussock grassland over <i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i>, <i>*Carpobrotus edulis</i> and <i>*Pelargonium capitatum</i> low open formland with <i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i> low sparse sedgeland and <i>Hypolaena exsulca</i> open rushland.</p> <p>Significant infestation of <i>*Acacia longifolia</i> has displaced many native flora species.</p>	<p>Survey effort: KW02. Supported by Quadrats KW06 &amp; 07, KW10 completed for Kwinana Freeway Northbound Widening Project.</p> <p>Species richness: 43 native and 19 weed species (14 native and 6 weed species within survey area)</p> <p>Area: 0.64 ha</p> <p>Condition: Degraded</p>	




## Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment

Code	Description	Details	Photograph
CcAhEc	<p><i>Corymbia calophylla</i>, <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>, <i>Banksia menziesii</i> and <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> mid open forest over <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>, <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>, <i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>, <i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>lasiocarpa</i> and <i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i> mid open shrubland with <i>*Ehrharta calycina</i>, <i>*Briza maxima</i>, <i>*Avena barbata</i> and <i>*Briza minor</i> low tussock grassland with <i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i>, <i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i>, and <i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i> low sparse sedgeland and <i>Desmodiadus flexuosus</i> low sparse rushland.</p> <p>One degraded patch of this community in Kwinana Freeway road reserve. Not accessible due to noise wall and residential housing. Community represented by quadrats located west of Kwinana Freeway.</p>	<p>Survey effort: KW04-05 completed for Kwinana Freeway Northbound Widening Project.</p> <p>Species richness: 25 native and nine weed species.</p> <p>Area: 0.46 ha</p> <p>Condition: Good</p>	

## Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment


Code	Description	Details	Photograph
<b>Wetlands</b>			
MpAsHr	<p><i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> with occasional <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> and <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i> (on edges) mid open forest over <i>Astarea scoparia</i>, *<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>, and <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i> tall shrubland over <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> and <i>Cyperus congestus</i> low open sedgeland with <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> sparse low shrubs with *<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>, <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>, <i>Hypochoeris glabra</i> and *<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> mid open forbland.</p> <p>This vegetation type description is based on three quadrats including two quadrats located outside the survey area east of Kwinana Freeway north of Cockburn Station. Significant population of two Declared Pests occur in this vegetation type. Inferred FCT unclear, low similarity to FCT11 – Wet Forests and Woodlands in Seasonal Wetlands.</p>	<p>Survey effort: two quadrats (ARM07-08) and one relevé (KW03)</p> <p>Species Richness: 19 native and 10 weed species</p> <p>Area: 10.3 ha</p> <p>Condition: Degraded to Good</p>	

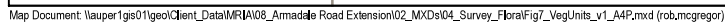
Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment

Code	Description	Details	Photograph
EmAcOp	<p><i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> mid isolated trees over <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> low isolated trees over <i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>cygnorum</i> tall shrubland over *<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>, <i>Pteridium esculentum</i>, *<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>, *<i>Watsonia meriana</i> and *<i>Fumaria capreolata</i> tall herbland.</p> <p>Supports significant population of Declared Pest species *<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>.</p>	<p>Survey effort: one relevé and observational data</p> <p>Species richness: four native and eight weed species.</p> <p>Area: 0.47 ha</p> <p>Condition: Degraded to Completely Degraded</p>	



# Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment

Code	Description	Details	Photograph
Planted			
Rehab	<p>Comprising of Australian and local natives dominated by species from Myrtaceae, Fabaceae and Proteaceae families. Rehabilitation on road batters following clearing associated with historical freeway construction and upgrades.</p> <p>Areas include stands of <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> and <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> that may have self-seeded or been planted 10+ years ago.</p>	<p>Survey effort: Observation points</p> <p>Area: 6.04 ha</p>	
Degraded Veg.	<p>Eg: <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> mature trees. Kg: <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i> thickets Mp: <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> (mapped for Strategen, 2017) Planted: non-native species</p>	Area: 19.05 ha	
Cleared	Devoid of vegetation including exposed soil (sand) and hard-surface	Area: 55.75 ha	





### 6.4 Vegetation condition

Vegetation condition ranged between Completely Degraded to Very Good. Current degrading processes include weed invasion, edge effects, significant invasive Declared Pest species, 9illegal rubbish dumping, and clearing (see Plate 2 and Plate 3).

Condition mapping is shown in Figure 8 with their total extent provided in Table 15.

**Table 15 Vegetation condition mapped in the survey areas**

Condition scale	Area (ha)
Very Good	11.45
Good	5.33
Degraded	8.17
Cleared	32.04
Completely Degraded	42.79



**Plate 2 Illegal dumping in cleared land adjacent to wetland vegetation near Cockburn Central**



**Plate 3 Arum Lily Infestation in wetland vegetation east of Kwinana Freeway**

### 6.5 Flora

#### 6.5.1 Threatened and Priority Flora

No species listed as Declared Rare Flora or Threatened (T or X) under the WC Act or as Threatened under the EPBC Act were recorded from within the survey area. No Priority Flora species were recorded within the survey area.

The *Drakaea elastica* targeted survey did not identify any individual plants or populations within the marginal habitat present in the survey area. The habitat was considered marginal due to the significant disturbance recorded in this patch. The patch was characterised by a wetland and associated lower slopes with *Kunzea glabrescens*. Weeds represented a significant proportion of the understorey species (20-50%).

No populations of *Caladenia huegelii* were recorded within or immediately outside of the survey area. The Grand Spider Orchid (*Caladenia huegelii*) is a large terrestrial orchid growing to 60 cm tall. It has a single erect, pale green, hairy leaf and one or two (rarely three) predominantly pale greenish-cream flowers 7–10 cm across, with variable suffusions, lines and spots of red-maroon. The sepals end in slender light brown to yellow clubs. Its large labellum is prominently two-coloured with a pale greenish-cream base and a uniformly dark maroon recurved apex (Hopper and Brown 2001). It occurs in deep sandy soil in dense undergrowth within mixed Jarrah and Banksia woodlands.

One of the key diagnostic features is its long, fine, sometimes split fringes, which extend well above the column (Brown et al. 1998). Most *Caladenia* species observed during the survey did not have this feature, however because of the cryptic nature of the *Caladenia* genus other *Caladenia* species were also recorded within the project area. These included:

- *Caladenia arenicola* (Plate 4)
- *Caladenia flava*.

One patch of Banksia Woodland (BmBpEc) was included in the targeted *C. huegelii* survey. An area consisting of *Eucalyptus* woodland (Tuart – Vegetation unit Eg) east of the Banksia woodland (BmEpEc) was searched in the western portion as the majority of the area was degraded and cleared. Rehabilitation areas adjacent to the Kwinana Freeway were considered unsuitable habitat as they had been planted with a mixture of species not representative of the preferred habitat of the orchid.



**Plate 4** *Caladenia arenicola* found in the survey area

### 6.5.2 Inventory of Flora Species

A total of 120 species from 89 genera and 44 families were recorded within the survey area. The total includes 97 (80%) locally native species and 23 (20%) introduced (exotic) or naturalised weed species.

Families with the highest native species representation are Myrtaceae (12 species), Fabaceae (11 species), and Proteaceae (9 species). The list of vascular flora species ordered by family and vegetation type in which they occur is presented in **Appendix C**. Quadrat floristic data recorded is presented in **Appendix D**.

### 6.5.3 Weed Species

Twenty-three introduced species were recorded from the survey area. Of these three species are listed as Declared Pests, including the Arum Lily (*\*Zantedeschia aethiopica*), Bridal Creeper (*\*Asparagus asparagoides*) and Opuntoid Cactus (*\*Opuntia stricta*). Declared Pests are listed under the *Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007* (BAM Act). Pursuant to the BAM Act, these species are subject to restrictions on movement or sale and landholders are obliged to carry out control measures to prevent their spread.

The Arum Lily and Bridal Creeper infestations were restricted to wetland vegetation types MpAsHr and EmAcOp (Plate 3). The Opuntoid Cactus was recorded in partially cleared degraded vegetation adjacent to Cockburn Central carpark.

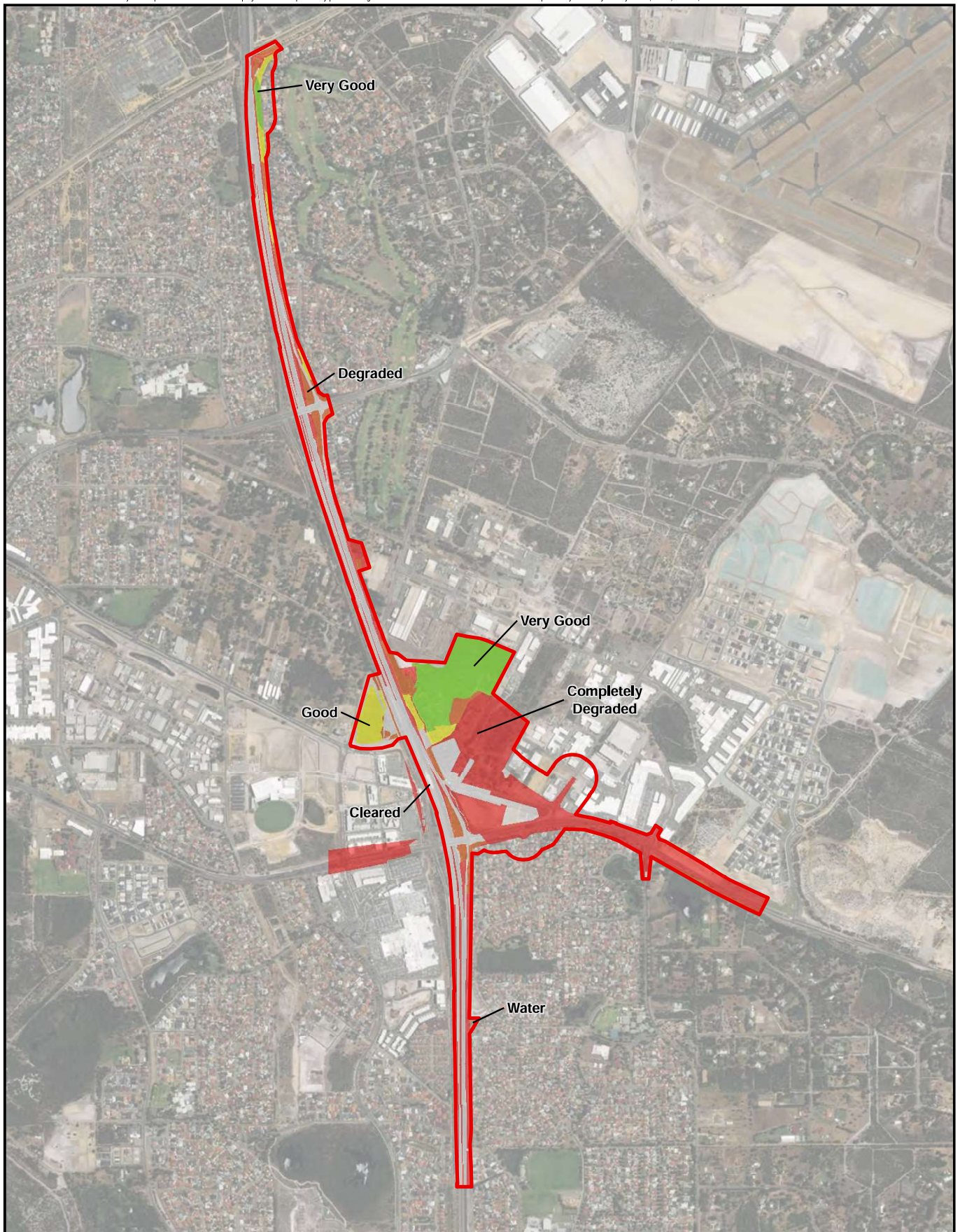
Weeds were recorded in all quadrats and relevés. This demonstrates the degraded condition of many of the patches of vegetation and the incursion of weeds from roadsides, gardens and parklands.





**Plate 5**      **Left- Arum Lily infestation; Right-Bridal Creeper recorded**





<p>PROJECT ID 60539165          CREATED BY RNM          APPROVED BY FdeWit          LAST MODIFIED 13 DEC 2017</p> <p><b>MR IA</b> Metropolitan Road Improvement Alliance</p> <p>DATUM GDA 1994, PROJECTION PERTH COASTAL GRID 1994</p> <p>0 200 400 600 800 metres          1:23,000 when printed at A4</p>	<p><b>LEGEND</b></p> <p><span style="border: 2px solid red; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Survey Area</p> <p><b>Vegetation Condition</b></p> <p><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #90EE90;"></span> Very Good</p> <p><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #FFFF00;"></span> Good</p> <p><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #FFA500;"></span> Degraded</p> <p><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF0000;"></span> Completely Degraded</p> <p><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #D3D3D3;"></span> Cleared</p>	<p><small>Data sources: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community</small></p>	<p><b>Vegetation Condition</b></p> <p><b>ARMADALE ROAD TO NORTH LAKE ROAD BRIDGE</b></p> <p><b>MAIN ROADS WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b></p> <p>Figure <b>8</b></p>
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### 7 CONCLUSION

A detailed flora and vegetation assessment was undertaken for the Kwinana Freeway Northbound Widening project. The assessment included a desktop study, multiple field surveys, FCT analysis and reporting. Permanent quadrats were scored in July and September. A targeted *Drakaea elastica* survey was undertaken in August, and *Caladenia huegelii* surveys were completed in September.

The Banksia Woodlands of the SCP Endangered TEC listed under the EPBC Act as Endangered was mapped in two patches including Cockburn Central and Brookfield Rail/Kwinana Freeway. The TEC includes 5.87 ha of Banksia Woodlands in Good to Very Good condition. Both patches represent a Priority 3 PEC at the state level.

Six remnant native vegetation types were described and mapped, including:

- Banksia Woodland type BaHhMp (0.93 ha): inferred FCT23a, did not meet minimum condition and size threshold for TEC
- Banksia Woodland type BmEpEc (5.87 ha), inferred FCT23a, confirmed to represent the Banksia Woodlands TEC and Priority 3 PEC
- Banksia Woodland type BaXpEc (0.64 ha), considerably degraded, did not meet minimum size and condition thresholds for TEC, unlikely to represent PEC
- Wetland type MpAsHr (10.3 ha), locally and regionally significant for its hydrological and habitat refuge functions
- Wetland type EmAcOp (0.47 ha), mapped as degraded
- Marri Woodland CcAhEc (0.46 ha) isolated occurrence between noise wall and Freeway, inaccessible.

Four non-native/mostly cleared vegetation types were also mapped, including rehabilitation, Eg (*E. gomphocephala* stand on cleared land), and planted.

Targeted Threatened orchid surveys did not identify conservation significant orchid species within the survey area. No significant limitations were identified that may have affected the survey outcomes therefore it is considered unlikely that these orchids occur in the survey area.

Three Declared Pest species were recorded, including Arum Lily (*\*Zantedeschia aethiopica*), Bridal Creeper (*\*Asparagus asparagoides*) and Opuntoid Cactus (*\*Opuntia stricta*). Declared Pests were largely restricted to Wetland type MpAsHr and disturbed areas.

The detailed flora and vegetation assessment for the Project was completed successfully with minimal limitations identified that may have affected the outcomes of the survey results. No additional work is recommended at this time.

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### Appendix A: Flora Desktop Results

## Appendix A Armadale Road to North Lake Road Bridge Flora Desktop Results

The table below shows all Threatened and Priority flora species that have been historically recorded in the vicinity of the survey area and an assessment of their occurrence likelihood.

**Table 1 Comprehensive desktop results based on database searches and previous biological surveys undertaken in the vicinity**

Taxon	Habitat	Count Date	Flowering period	Likelihood	Cons. Code
<b>Plants</b>					
<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>bracteolata</i> long peduncle variant (G.J. Keighery 5026)	Grey or black sand over clay. Swampy areas, winter wet lowlands.	1957	May-Aug	May	State: P1
<i>Byblis gigantea</i>	Sandy-peat swamps. Seasonally wet areas.	1991	Sep-Jan	Likely	State: P3
<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>	Deep sandy soils in <i>Banksia-Eucalyptus marginata</i> woodlands.	2014	Sep-Oct	Likely	EPBC Act: E WC Act: CR
<i>Cyathochaeta teretifolia</i>	Grey sand, sandy clay. Swamps, creek edges.	2008	Unknown	Likely	State: P3
<i>Dampiera triloba</i>	Sandy rises, peaty sand over clay.	2015	Aug-Dec	May	State: P3
<i>Diuris purdiei</i>	Under dense shrubs in seasonally-wet swamps and drainage lines. Grey black sand. Records from one population near Nicholson Road.	1990	Sep-Oct	May	EPBC Act: E WC Act: EN
<i>Dodonaea hackettiana</i>	Sand. Outcropping limestone.	2005	Jul-Oct	Likely	State: P4
<i>Drakaea elastica</i>	Grows in sandy soil in <i>Banksia</i> woodlands and tall shrublands, usually dominated by <i>Kunzea</i> thickets. White or grey sand, low-lying situations adjoining winter-wet swamps.	2005	Oct-Nov	May	EPBC Act: E WC Act: CR
<i>Drakaea micrantha</i>	Grows in open sandy patches where competition has been removed. Occurs in infertile grey sands in <i>Banksia</i> , <i>Jarrah</i> , and Common Sheoak woodland or forest and is often found under thickets of Spearwood ( <i>Kunzea ericifolia</i> ).	1988	Sep-Oct	May	EPBC Act: V WC Act: EN
<i>Hydrocotyle striata</i>	Clay. Springs.	1970	Unknown	Unlikely	State: P1

Taxon	Habitat	Count Date	Flowering period	Likelihood	Cons. Code
<i>Jacksonia gracillima</i>	Associated with edges of swamp on sandy soils.	2011	Unknown	Likely	State: P3
<i>Jacksonia sericea</i>	Calcareous and sandy soils. Recorded in <i>Banksia</i> and <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> woodland.	2015	Dec-Feb	Likely	State: P4
<i>Microtis quadrata</i>	Sandy clay swamps, black peaty soil.	1960	Unknown	Likely	State: P4
<i>Phlebocarya pilosissima</i> subsp. <i>pilosissima</i>	White or grey sand, lateritic gravel.	1978	Aug-Oct	Unlikely	State: P3
<i>Pimelea calcicola</i>	Sand. Coastal limestone ridges.	1999	Sep-Nov	May	State: P3
<i>Stylidium longitubum</i>	Sandy clay, clay. Seasonal wetlands.	1973	Oct-Dec	Likely	State: P4
<i>Stylidium paludicola</i>	Peaty sand over clay. Winter wet habitats. Marri and Melaleuca woodland and shrublands	1999	Oct-Dec	May	State: P3
<i>Styphelia filifolia</i>	Recorded in <i>Banksia</i> woodland and low forest.	2002	Unknown	May	State: P3
<i>Synaphea</i> sp. Fairbridge Farm (D. Papenfus 696)	Near winter-wet flats in low woodland with weedy grasses.	2004	Oct	Likely	WC Act: CR
<i>Thelymitra variegata</i>	Sandy clay, sand, laterite.	1959	Jun-Sep	Unlikely	State: P2
<i>Tripterococcus</i> sp. <i>Brachylobus</i> (A.S. George 14234)	Historically recorded winter wet flats with peaty to clay sand amongst low heath.	1999	Unknown	May	State: P4
<b>Mushrooms</b>					
<i>Amanita carneiphylla</i>	Deeply rooting in sandy soil, solitary or in small scattered groups.	2016	Unknown	Unlikely	State: P3
<i>Amanita drummondii</i>	No information.	2015	Unknown	Unknown	State: P3
<i>Amanita fibrilloses</i>	No information.	2014	Unknown	Unknown	State: P3
<i>Amanita griseibrunnea</i>	No information.	1995	Unknown	Unknown	State: P2
<i>Amanita quenda</i>	No information.	2016	Unknown	Unknown	State: P1
<i>Amanita wadjukiorum</i>	No information.	2015	Unknown	Unknown	State: P3
<i>Amanita wadulawitu</i>	No information.	2008	Unknown	Unknown	State: P2

**Appendix B: Banksia Woodlands TEC Assessment Methods and Results**



## Appendix B Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Criteria

### 1.0 Introduction

The Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain community (Banksia Woodlands) was listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) as Endangered on 16 September 2016. The Banksia Woodlands incorporates woodland of Banksia species with scattered Eucalypts and other tree species over a species rich mix of sclerophyllous shrubs, graminoids, and forbs. The community shows high endemism and considerable local variation in species composition across its range. It is restricted to the southwest of WA on the Swan Coastal Plain. It occurs mainly on deep Bassendean and Spearwood sands or occasionally on Quindalup sands. Banksia Woodlands relate to three Threatened communities at the State-level and eight Priority Ecological Communities (PECs).

### 2.0 Methods

The Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) developed a comprehensive conservation advice document (2016) which provides a detailed description, methods for identifying the community, current threats, research priorities and conservation actions required. Identifying this community is described in detail using four steps:

- Step 1: use key diagnostic characteristics to determine if TEC is present
- Step 2: determine condition of patch, see Section 1.3
- Step 3: consider if patch meets minimum size threshold using spatial data and aerial imagery to define the boundary of patches, see Section 1.4
- Step 4: surrounding context of a patch must be taken into account when considering factors that add to the importance of a patch that meets the condition thresholds.

The key diagnostic characteristics summarise the main features that characterise the Banksia Woodland (presented in results tables, Section 2.0). The condition categories are applied to identify the varying quality of patches, usually as a result of degradation, and ensure that patches of high quality are considered a Matter of National Significance (MNES). The condition of the patch is informed by species richness of quadrat data compared to available datasets, most notably the Gibson *et al.* (1994) and Keighery *et al.* (2012) Swan Coastal Plain datasets, and weed cover. The condition of the patch and size thresholds are then used to determine whether the quality of the patch is suitable to meet MNES standards.

A detailed flora and vegetation field survey was undertaken for the Project following methods outlined in the Flora Survey Technical Guide (EPA, 2016). Three permanent quadrats were established and scored on 21 June, 2017 by Senior Botanist Floora de Wit and Environmental Scientist Lyn van Gorp. Quadrats were scored again on 2 September, 2017 by Floora de Wit. Approximately 45 minutes was spent at each quadrat. Floristic data collected from quadrats was analysed and used to inform the Banksia TEC Assessment.

Detailed methods used for this Project is presented in Section 3 of the main Report.

## 2.1 Condition assessment

Determining the condition of Banksia Woodlands TEC vegetation is informed by quadrat data and species richness compared to a regional dataset (where available). The results of the condition assessment may vary slightly in scale compared to the vegetation condition mapping undertaken as part of the flora and vegetation assessment. In particular, patches are represented by quadrats located in vegetation in the best condition. Degradation of edges of patches are not mapped separately.

The condition of vegetation of each patch needs to be determined in accordance with the following:

- The condition assessment of a patch should be centred on the area of highest native floristic diversity and/or cover of the patch.
- Timing of surveys and recent disturbance should be taken into account
- Surrounding context of a patch should be considered
- Certain vegetation components of Banksia Woodlands community merit consideration as critical elements to protect. Three components are recognised as threatened in their own right i.e. Priority Ecological Communities
- A relevant expert may be useful to help identify the ecological community and its condition.
- Vegetation must be in 'Good' or better condition in accordance with Table 1.

**Table 1 Condition Table**

Keighery (1994) Vegetation Condition Scale	Indicative Condition Thresholds	
	Typical Native Vegetation Composition	Typical Weed Cover
Pristine No obvious signs of disturbance	Native plant species diversity fully retained or almost so <sup>1</sup>	Zero or almost no weed cover/abundance
Excellent Vegetation structure intact, disturbance only affecting individual species, weeds are non-aggressive species.	High native plant species diversity <sup>1</sup>	Less than 10%
Very Good Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance (e.g. repeated fires, dieback, logging, grazing). Aggressive weeds present.	Moderate native plant species diversity <sup>1</sup>	5 – 20%
Good Vegetation structure altered but retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Obvious signs of disturbance (from partial clearing, dieback, logging, grazing). Presence of very aggressive weeds.	Low native plant species diversity <sup>1</sup>	5 – 50%
Degraded Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Requires intensive management. Disturbance evident such as partial clearing, dieback, logging and grazing. Presence of very aggressive weeds at high density.	Very low native plant species diversity <sup>1</sup>	20 – 70%
Completely Degraded Vegetation structure is no longer intact and the area	Very low to no native species diversity <sup>1</sup>	Greater than 70%

Keighery (1994) Vegetation Condition Scale	Indicative Condition Thresholds	
is completely or almost completely without native flora. Equivalent to 'Parkland Cleared'.		

1. relative to expected natural range of diversity for that vegetation unit e.g. Floristic Community Type where comparative data exists.

## 2.2 Patch size thresholds

Minimum patch size thresholds vary according to the vegetation condition, including:

- Pristine – no minimum patch size
- Excellent – 0.5 ha or 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> (50 x 100 m)
- Very Good – 1 ha or 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> (100 x 100 m)
- Good – 2 ha or 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> (200 x 100 m)

## 2.3 Patch context

Contextual information for each patch that may affect the outcome of the TEC assessment should be considered. The Conservation Advice (TSSC, 2016) details a number of contextual factors, the most relevant for this Project include:

- Land use history and landscape position of patch including position relative to surrounding vegetation
- Patch size, variation in condition, and functionality. Tracks, breaks and gaps within a patch that are less than 30 m and do not significantly alter the overall functionality of the ecological community are considered part of the same patch.
- Variation in canopy cover, quality or condition of vegetation across a patch should not be considered evidence of multiple patches
- A minimum buffer zone of 20-50 m is recommended for all patches of Banksia Woodlands TEC. Buffer zones ideally comprise a contiguous area immediately adjacent to a patch of the ecological community. Larger buffer zones should be considered for patches of particularly high conservation value, or if patches are down slope of drainage lines or a source of nutrient enrichment, or groundwater drawdown.
- Restored vegetation is not excluded provided it meets the key diagnostic criteria, condition threshold and patch size.
- Identify limitations that may have affected the TEC assessment outcome, including survey effort, sample size, seasonality, historical disturbance, etc.
- Surrounding environment, landscape context and other significance considerations including biodiversity (areas with high diversity and low disturbance provide greater value), and habitat corridors/linkages.

## 3.0 TEC Assessment Results

### 3.1 Patch 1 Cockburn Central

Patch 1 includes an area of remnant native vegetation located north of Cockburn Central train station. This area was identified in the desktop study as potentially representing the Banksia Woodland TEC and was therefore represented by three permanent quadrats. The area is bordered by Kwinana Freeway, light industrial land use and a wetland.

The TEC assessment confirmed that the Banksia vegetation of patch 1 represents the Banksia Woodland TEC. The presence of the wetland, and potential habitat refuge values add to the overall functionality and value of the patch. The vegetation condition varies within the patch between Good to Very Good due to invasion of significant weed infestations. Two Declared Pest weeds were recorded just outside the boundary of the TEC which have the potential to spread.

<b>Location</b>	Northeast of Kwinana Freeway and Cockburn Central train station.
<b>Key diagnostic characteristics</b>	Meets all diagnostic characteristics, outlined in Table below.
<b>Condition</b>	Good to Very Good. 0.5-62% weed foliage cover (Veldt Grass had highest foliage cover). Two Declared Pest species recorded at edge of patch (* <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> and * <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> ). 36-48 flora species recorded in Quadrats.
<b>Patch size</b>	5.87 ha
<b>Additional features</b>	Patch provides limited linkage between vegetation patch west of Kwinana Freeway and Jandakot native vegetation. Area not easily accessible to the public thereby giving it more protection from inappropriate use (rubbish dumping etc.).
<b>Land use history</b>	Remnant native vegetation affected by degradation from surrounding urban development. Banksia vegetation is adjacent to <i>M. preissiana</i> wetland vegetation. Patch likely affected by stormwater runoff due to low geographical position.
<b>Any variations in patch</b>	Yes, edge effects, rubbish dumping, weed invasion, encroachment of road rehabilitation species.
<b>Buffer zone present</b>	Buffer present along 50% of patch edge. Buffer includes a wetland classified as Multiple Use which retains native riparian Paperbark woodland. The southeast edge is bordered by cleared land which has retained native and non-native tall trees over perennial common weed species. The west edge is bordered by the Kwinana Freeway road reserve which includes a mix of native and non-native species and includes some thickets of <i>Kunzea</i> shrubs. Urban development borders the remaining edges.
<b>Sampling protocol</b>	Three permanent quadrats were scored on 21 June and 2 September, 2017 by Floora de Wit. Approximately 45

	minutes was spent at each quadrat.
<b>Disturbance history</b>	Indirect impacts from urban development.
<b>Surrounding environment</b>	Adjacent land use includes Kwinana Freeway (west), Cockburn Central train station (south), and light industrial (southeast, east and north), and a wooded wetland (northeast).



Plate 1 Photographs of varying condition within patch



Key diagnostic characteristics	Response
<b>Location and physical environment</b>	
Patch on Swan Coastal Plain or adjacent lower parts of the Darling and Whicher escarpments that lie within the Jarrah Forest bioregion to the immediate east and south of the Swan Coastal Plain.	Swan Coastal Plain
<b>Soils and landform</b>	
Typically occurs on: deep Bassendean, Spearwood sands, occasionally on Quindalup sands, sandy colluvium and Aeolian sands of the Ridge Hill Shelf, Whicher Scarp and Dandaragan Plateau. Sometimes on transitional substrates, sandflats.	Bassendean Sands
<b>Structure: The structure of the ecological community is a low woodland to forest with the following features:</b>	
<p>Distinctive upper sclerophyllous layer of low trees typically dominated or co-dominated by one or more of the <i>Banksia</i> species identified below.</p> <p>Highly species-rich understorey that consists of a layer of sclerophyllous shrubs of various heights and a herbaceous ground layer of cord rushes, sedges and perennial and ephemeral forbs that sometimes includes grasses.</p>	<p>Low open woodland dominated by <i>Banksia attenuata</i>, <i>Banksia menziesii</i> and patches of <i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>. occasional <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> recorded.</p> <p>Understorey includes rushes, sedges, sclerophyllous shrubs, herbs and a grassland stratum.</p>
<b>Composition</b>	
<p>Canopy is most commonly dominated or co-dominated by <i>Banksia attenuata</i> and/or <i>Banksia menziesii</i>. Other <i>Banksia</i> species that dominate in some examples are <i>B. prionotes</i> or <i>B. ilicifolia</i>. Must include at least one of the following diagnostic species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Banksia attenuata</i></li> <li>• <i>Banksia menziesii</i></li> <li>• <i>Banksia prionotes</i></li> <li>• <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i></li> </ul> <p>Emergent tree layer often includes <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>, <i>E. marginata</i>, or less commonly <i>E. gomphocephala</i>. Other trees of a medium height may be present and may be co-dominant with the <i>Banksia</i> species across a patch, include <i>E. tottiana</i>, <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>, <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>, <i>Callitris arenaria</i>, <i>Callitris pyramidalis</i> and <i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>.</p>	<p>The two dominant <i>Banksia</i> trees represent 8 - 58% of overstorey foliage cover. Patches of <i>E. tottiana</i> representing 15% foliage cover.</p> <p>Vegetation includes 30 sclerophyllous shrubs (5-40% cover), three sedges (0.5-1%), four rushes (2-18%), 35 herbs (4-14%) and three grasses (weeds; 0.2-60%).</p> <p>Weed invasion at edge of patch.</p>
<b>Contra-indicators</b>	
Patches clearly dominated by <i>Banksia littoralis</i> are not part of the TEC	No
Patches clearly dominated by <i>Banksia burdettii</i> are not the TEC	No

FCT20c – Eastern shrublands and woodlands, corresponds with a separate EPBC ecological community listing, Shrublands and Woodlands of the eastern Swan Coastal Plain. Occurrences of this FCT should be considered under that separate listing.	No
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### 3.3 Patch 2 Brookfield Rail/Kwinana Freeway

Patch 2 includes a small linear corridor of remnant native vegetation bordered by Kwinana Freeway, Brookfield Rail and a noise wall abutting residential houses. This small patch represents an isolated patch of native vegetation that was not cleared for Kwinana Freeway. The vegetation has been isolated from other areas of native vegetation, and subject to a number of impacts including weed invasion, garden plant escapees, rubbish, and edge effects. The diversity of native species was low, in particular the herbs which have been replaced by perennial weeds such as Veldt Grass and Pelargonium.

This patch is **not considered** to represent the Banksia Woodland TEC. It does not meet the minimum size and condition thresholds for Very Good condition at 0.93 ha. The value of this patch is further reduced by its isolation, inaccessible to non-aerial native fauna, and has no buffer.

<b>Location</b>	Southeast corner of Brookfield Rail and Kwinana Freeway intersection in Jandakot.
<b>Key diagnostic characteristics</b>	Meets all key diagnostic characteristics. Low biodiversity of understorey strata caused by weed invasion and isolation of patch from other areas of native vegetation.
<b>Condition</b>	Very Good, 35-39 species per quadrat, weed cover 1-2% in quadrats, significant weed invasion on edge of patch.
<b>Patch size</b>	0.93 ha
<b>Additional features</b>	Isolated, no buffer, limited value as habitat refuge.
<b>Land use history</b>	Surrounding vegetation cleared around 1995 for Kwinana Freeway construction. Urban development encroaching area since 1985.
<b>Any variations in patch</b>	Significant edge effects, invasive weed species has reduced understorey biodiversity, escaped garden plants are establishing, roadside rehabilitation species are encroaching.
<b>Buffer zone present</b>	No buffer present. Road reserve may be considered to have some buffer qualities.
<b>Sampling protocol</b>	Two permanent quadrats were established and scored on 26 June and again on 2 September, 2017 by Floora de Wit. Approximately 45 minutes was spent at each quadrat.
<b>Disturbance history</b>	Surrounding vegetation cleared for development which has isolated this patch from other areas of native vegetation.
<b>Surrounding environment</b>	Patch is confined between Kwinana Freeway and some young rehabilitated road reserve and a noise wall directly adjacent to houses. Landscaping and the rail access track has created mounds of sand along the north edge supporting escaped garden plants, weeds and some native species.



Plate 2 Patch 2 confined between Kwinana Freeway, Brookfield Rail and a noise wall

Key diagnostic characteristics	Response
<b>Location and physical environment</b>	
Patch on Swan Coastal Plain or adjacent lower parts of the Darling and Whicher escarpments	Swan Coastal Plain
<b>Soils and landform</b>	
Typically occurs on: deep Bassendean, Spearwood sands, occasionally on Quindalup sands, sandy colluvium and Aeolian sands of the Ridge Hill Shelf, Whicher Scarp and Dandaragan Plateau.	Bassendean Sands
<b>Structure: The structure of the ecological community is a low woodland to forest with the following features:</b>	
Distinctive upper sclerophyllous layer of low trees typically dominated or co-dominated by one or more of the <i>Banksia</i> species identified below.	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> and <i>B. attenuata</i> represent 6-15% of canopy foliage cover co-dominated by <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> representing 5-10% canopy cover.
Highly species-rich understorey that consists of a layer of sclerophyllous shrubs of various heights and a herbaceous ground layer of cord rushes, sedges and perennial and ephemeral forbs that sometimes includes grasses.	Understorey biodiversity reduced as a result of weed invasion and displacement.
<b>Composition</b>	



<p>Canopy is most commonly dominated or co-dominated by <i>Banksia attenuata</i> and/or <i>Banksia menziesii</i>. Other <i>Banksia</i> species that dominate in some examples are <i>B. prionotes</i> or <i>B. ilicifolia</i>. Must include at least one of the following diagnostic species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Banksia attenuata</i></li> <li>• <i>Banksia menziesii</i></li> <li>• <i>Banksia prionotes</i></li> <li>• <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i></li> </ul> <p>Emergent tree layer often includes <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>, <i>E. marginata</i>, or less commonly <i>E. gomphocephala</i>. Other trees of a medium height may be present and may be co-dominant with the <i>Banksia</i> species across a patch, include <i>E. todtiana</i>, <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>, <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>, <i>Callitris arenaria</i>, <i>Callitris pyramidalis</i> and <i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>.</p>	<p>Canopy co-dominated by <i>B. menziesii</i>, <i>B. attenuata</i> and <i>E. marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>.</p> <p>Understorey includes 23 sclerophyllous shrubs (30-40%), three sedges (0.5-5%), two rushes (0.5%), 12 herbs (sparse; 0.5-1%) and one grass (1-2%). Species would increase with additional survey effort.</p>
<b>Contra-indicators</b>	
Patches clearly dominated by <i>Banksia littoralis</i> are not part of the TEC	No
Patches clearly dominated by <i>Banksia burdettii</i> are not the TEC	No
FCT20c – Eastern shrublands and woodlands is not the TEC	No

### 3.5 Patch 3 Kentucky Court

This patch **does not represent** the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC. The community appears to represent an ecotone between planted/disturbed vegetation, the adjacent *M. preissiana* wetland community, and FCT21c – Low lying *B. attenuata* shrubland or woodland (see Patch 3). Given its isolation from other patches of native vegetation, planted species have invaded and dominate the tall shrub strata. *Banksia* species are present in low densities, and the patch is restricted to 0.64 ha.

The patch is considered Degraded due to the high weed cover and low species diversity. This, along with the patch size and lacking some of the key diagnostic characteristics, support the assessment that it **does not** meet the criteria to be considered the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC.

Location	Ecotone patch on the corner of Kentucky Court and North Lake Road
Key diagnostic characteristics	Does not meet key diagnostic criteria
Condition	Degraded – weed cover 20-70%, very low native species diversity.
Patch size	0.64 ha
Additional features	Buffer zone to wetland community
Land use history	No clearing in past 20 years.
Any variations in patch	Significant variation of species present as dictated by presence of weeds including <i>*Acacia longifolia</i> and <i>*Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> .
Buffer zone present	No, adjacent to wetland, roadside rehabilitation and cleared areas.
Sampling protocol	One 10x10 quadrat scored in winter and spring of 2017.
Disturbance history	No historical clearing evident. Significant weed invasion.
Surrounding environment	Cleared, planted, and wetland.



**Plate 3** Patch 4 represented by KW02

Key diagnostic characteristics	Response
<b>Location and physical environment</b>	
Patch on Swan Coastal Plain or adjacent lower parts of the Darling and Whicher escarpments that lie within the Jarrah Forest bioregion to the immediate east and south of the Swan Coastal Plain.	Swan Coastal Plain
<b>Soils and landform</b>	
Typically occurs on: deep Bassendean, Spearwood sands, occasionally on Quindalup sands, sandy colluvium and Aeolian sands of the Ridge Hill Shelf, Whicher Scarp and Dandaragan Plateau. Sometimes on transitional substrates, sandflats.	Bassendean Sands

Structure: The structure of the ecological community is a low woodland to forest with the following features:	
<p>Distinctive upper sclerophyllous layer of low trees typically dominated or co-dominated by one or more of the <i>Banksia</i> species identified below; AND</p> <p>Emergent trees <i>Eucalyptus</i> or <i>Allocasuarina</i> species may sometimes be present above the <i>Banksia</i> canopy; AND</p> <p>Highly species-rich understorey that consists of a layer of sclerophyllous shrubs of various heights and a herbaceous ground layer of cord rushes, sedges and perennial and ephemeral forbs that sometimes includes grasses.</p>	<p>Some <i>E. marginata</i> present, no species rich understorey due to invasive species and historical disturbance.</p>
Composition	
<p>Canopy is most commonly dominated or co-dominated by <i>Banksia attenuata</i> and/or <i>Banksia menziesii</i>. Other <i>Banksia</i> species that dominate in some examples of the ecological community are <i>B. prionotes</i> or <i>B. ilicifolia</i>; AND</p> <p>Must include at least one of the following diagnostic species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Banksia attenuata</i></li> <li>• <i>Banksia menziesii</i></li> <li>• <i>Banksia prionotes</i></li> <li>• <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i></li> </ul> <p>Emergent tree layer often includes <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>, <i>E. marginata</i>, or less commonly <i>E. gomphocephala</i>; AND</p> <p>Other trees of a medium height may be present and may be co-dominant with the <i>Banksia</i> species across a patch, include <i>E. tottiana</i>, <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>, <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>, <i>Callitris arenaria</i>, <i>Callitris pyramidalis</i> and <i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>; AND</p>	<p>Not mostly dominated by <i>Banksia</i> species. No high diversity of shrub and herb species.</p> <p>Aligns with FCT21a Central <i>B. attenuata</i>-<i>E. marginata</i> woodlands of which it represents 26% species richness.</p>
Contra-indicators	
Patches clearly dominated by <i>Banksia littoralis</i> are not part of the TEC	No
Patches clearly dominated by <i>Banksia burdettii</i> are not the TEC	No
FCT20c – Eastern shrublands and woodlands, corresponds with a separate EPBC ecological community listing, Shrublands and Woodlands of the eastern Swan Coastal Plain. Occurrences of this FCT should be considered under that separate listing.	No



Appendix C: Flora Species List, Armadale/North Lake Road Bridge Project, 2017

# Appendix C Flora Species List, Armadale/North Lake Road Bridge Project, 2017

Note: \* denotes weed species and DP identifies Declared Pest species

Family	Taxon	BaHhMp	BaXpEc	BmAHLb	MpAsHr	EmAcOp	Non-native
Aizoaceae							
Anarthriaceae	* <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>		x				x
Araceae	<i>Lyginia barbata</i>	x		x			
Araliaceae	* DP <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>		x	x	x	x	
Asparagaceae	<i>Trachymene pilosa</i>			x			
	<i>Laxmannia squarrosa</i>	x		x			
	<i>Lomandra caespitosa</i>			x			
	<i>Lomandra hermaphrodita</i>	x		x			
	<i>Lomandra micrantha</i>			x			
	<i>Lomandra nigricans</i>			x			
	<i>Lomandra preissii</i>	x	x	x			
Asteraceae	* DP <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>		x	x	x		
	* <i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>			x	x	x	x
	* <i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>			x			x
	* <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	x		x		x	x
	* <i>Sonchus ?oleraceus</i>			x		x	x
	* <i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	x					x
Cactaceae	* DP <i>Opuntia stricta</i>						x
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	x		x			
Colchicaceae	<i>Burchardia congesta</i>	x		x			
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>colorata</i>			x			
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus congestus</i>				x		
	<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>				x		
	<i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i>	x					

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Note: \* denotes weed species and DP identifies Declared Pest species

Family	Taxon	BaHhMp	BaXpEc	BmAHLb	MpAsHr	EmAcOp	Non-native
Dasypogonaceae	<i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>			x			
	<i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i>	x					
	<i>Schoenus clandenstinus</i>	x		x			
	<i>Schoenus curvifolius</i>			x			
	<i>Schoenus laevigatus</i>						
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Dasypogon bromelifolius</i>	x	x	x	x		
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>				x	x	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia huegelii</i>	x					
	<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	x		x			
	<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>			x			
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera erythrorhiza</i> subsp. <i>erythrorhiza</i>			x			
	<i>Drosera pallida</i>	x		x			
Ericaceae	<i>Astroloma</i> sp.			x			
	<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>			x			
Euphorbiaceae	*			x			x
	<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>			x			
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>	x		x	x		
	<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	x	x	x			
	<i>Daviesia divaricata</i> subsp. <i>divaricata</i>	x					
	<i>Daviesia nudiflora</i>	x					
	<i>Daviesia triflora</i>	x		x			
	<i>Gastrolobium capitatum</i>			x			
	<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>	x		x	x		
	<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	x					
	<i>Hovea pungens</i>			x			
	<i>Hovea trisperma</i>	x		x			
	<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>			x			
	* <i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>		x	x	x		x

# Appendix C Flora Species List, Armadale/North Lake Road Bridge Project, 2017

Note: \* denotes weed species and DP identifies Declared Pest species

Family	Taxon	BaHhMp	BaXpEc	BmAHLb	MpAsHr	EmAcOp	Non-native
Geraniaceae	* <i>Acacia</i> sp. Planted				x		x
	* <i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	x			x		x
Goodeniaceae	<i>Dampiera linearis</i>		x	x			
	<i>Scaevola canescens</i>	x					
Haemodoraceae	<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i> subsp. <i>humilis</i>			x			
	<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i> subsp. <i>manglesii</i>			x			
	<i>Conostylis aurea</i>			x			
	<i>Conostylis juncea</i>			x			
	<i>Conostylis setigera</i> subsp. <i>setigera</i>		x				
	<i>Conostylis setosa</i>	x					
	<i>Haemodorum laxum</i>			x			
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Arnocrinum preissii</i>			x			
	<i>Caesia micrantha</i>		x				
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>			x			
	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	x		x			
Iridaceae	* <i>Watsonia ? meriana</i>					x	x
	* <i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	x	x	x	x		
	* <i>Romulea rosea</i>				x		
	<i>Cassytha ? glabella</i> forma <i>racemosa</i>				x		
Lauraceae	<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>			x	x		
Loranthaceae	<i>Calandrinia glandulifera</i>			x			
Montiaceae	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>				x	x	
Myrtaceae	<i>Astartea scoparia</i>				x		
	<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>			x			
	<i>Calytrix</i> sp.	x					



# Appendix C Flora Species List, Armadale/North Lake Road Bridge Project, 2017

Note: \* denotes weed species and DP identifies Declared Pest species

Family	Taxon	BaHhMp	BaXpEc	BmAHLb	MpAsHr	EmAcOp	Non-native
Oleaceae	<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	x	x	x			
	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>	x	x			x	
	<i>Eucalyptus todiana</i>			x			
	<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	x		x	x		
	<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>		x	x	x		
	<i>Leptospermum spinescens</i>			x			
	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>				x		
	<i>Scholtzia involucreata</i>	x		x			
Orchidaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i>	x					x
	<i>Caladenia flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>			x	x		
	<i>Diuris corymbosa</i>		x	x			
Oxalidaceae	<i>Pterostylis sanguineus</i>			x	x		
	<i>Pterostylis</i> sp.	x			x		
Papaveraceae	* <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>					x	x
Pittosporaceae	* <i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	x	x	x	x	x	
	<i>Billardiera ?fusiformis</i>	x					
Poaceae	<i>Amphipogon turbinatus</i>	x					
	* <i>Avena barbata</i>	x		x			x
	* <i>Briza maxima</i>	x		x	x		x
	* <i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	x		x			x
Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma confertum</i>			x			
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	x				x	
Proteaceae	<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>cygnorum</i>	x		x			
	<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>		x		x		
	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	x		x			

# Appendix C Flora Species List, Armadale/North Lake Road Bridge Project, 2017

Note: \* denotes weed species and DP identifies Declared Pest species

Family	Taxon	BaHhMp	BaXpEc	BmAHLb	MpAsHr	EmAcOp	Non-native
Restionaceae	<i>Banksia ilicifolia</i>		x		x		
	<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	x		x			
	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	x		x			
	<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	x		x			
	<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>						
Rhamnaceae	<i>Desmodiadus fasciculatus</i>			x			
	<i>Desmodiadus flexuosus</i>	x		x			
	<i>Dielis stenostachya</i>				x		
	<i>Hypolaena exsulca</i>			x			
Rubiaceae	<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	x					
Rutaceae	<i>Opercularia vaginata</i>	x					
Solanaceae	<i>Philotheca spicata</i>			x			
	* <i>Solanum nigrum</i>	x		x			x
	* DP <i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>						x
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium repens</i>			x			
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	x	x	x	x		
Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	x		x			

### Appendix D: Quadrat Data

## Appendix D Armadale Quadrat Data

<b>Releve Arm01</b>	<b>Location:</b> -32.128834 115.87023	<b>Survey 1:</b> 21/6/2017
<b>Topography:</b> Lower Slope	<b>Soils:</b> Sand, dry	<b>Colour:</b> White
<b>Vegetation description:</b> Pteridium esculentum degraded wetland edge with grasses		
<b>TEC:</b> None		
<b>Condition:</b> Degraded, fence, weeds		
<b>Additional notes:</b> Roadside edge, wetland edge. Wetland partly filled with planted vegetation.		



*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>cygnorum</i>	250	15
	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	700	5
	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>	1600	5
*	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	20	0.1
*	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	30	25
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	100	50
*	<i>Watsonia ? meriana</i>	120	5
* DP	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	70	2

**Note:** \* depicts an introduced (weed) species

<b>Quadrat Arm02</b>	<b>Location:</b> -32.122767 115.85857	<b>Survey Date 1:</b> 21/6/2017 <b>Survey Date 2:</b> 02/9/2017
<b>Topography:</b> Mid Slope	<b>Soils:</b> Sand, dry	<b>Colour:</b> Grey
<b>Vegetation description:</b> BmAhLb Banksia woodland		
<b>TEC:</b> Banksia woodland of the SCP (Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (P3)		
<b>Condition:</b> Good, weeds		
<b>Additional notes:</b> Grass dominated understorey, opuntia nearby, open overstorey		



*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>cygnorum</i>	250	Oppo
	<i>Arnocrinum preissii</i>	40	0.1
* DP	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	10	Oppo
	<i>Astroloma pallidum</i>	20	0.2
*	<i>Avena barbata</i>	50	1
	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	500	0.3
	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	1000	15
	<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	30	0.01
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	30	0.2
	<i>Burchardia congesta</i>	80	0.1
	<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>	40	0.2
	<i>Conostylis aurea</i>	30	0.1
	<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>colorata</i>	5	0.1
	<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	30	0.4
	<i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i>	20	0.1
	<i>Drosera pallida</i>		0.1



*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
*	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	80	60
	<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>	1100	15
*	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	5	0.1
*	<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	60	0.1
	<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>	100	1
	<i>Haemodorum laxum</i>		
	<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	70	3
	<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>	30	0.2
	<i>Hovea pungens</i>	40	0.2
	<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	40	0.2
*	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>		0.4
	<i>Lomandra preissii</i>	40	0.1
	<i>Lyginia barbata</i>	50	2
	<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>	500	0
	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	40	5
	<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	20	0.2
	<i>Philothea spicata</i>	30	0.2
	<i>Scholtzia involucrata</i>	30	0.3
*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	40	Oppo
	<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>	20	0.1
	<i>Stylidium repens</i>	10	0.1
	<i>Trachymene pilosa</i>	2	0.1
*	<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	4	0.01
	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>		

Note: \* depicts an introduced (weed) species

<b>Quadrat Arm03</b>	<b>Location:</b> -32.121728 115.858333	<b>Survey Date 1:</b> 21/6/2017 <b>Survey Date 2:</b> 02/9/2017
<b>Topography:</b> Mid Slope	<b>Soils:</b> Sandy loam, dry	<b>Colour:</b> Medium Brown
<b>Vegetation description:</b> BmAhLb Banksia woodland		
<b>TEC:</b> Banksia woodland of the SCP (Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (P3)		
<b>Condition:</b> Very Good, near track		
<b>Additional notes:</b>		



*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>	80	2
	<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>cygnorum</i>	30	0.01
	<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	190	5
	<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i> subsp. <i>manglesii</i>	70	0.5
* DP	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	10	Oppo
*	<i>Avena barbata</i>	90	0.02
	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	1000	0.1
	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	1000	8
	<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	60	0.5
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	25	0.2
	<i>Burchardia congesta</i>	80	0.02
	<i>Caladenia flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>	5	0.1
	<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>	30	3
	<i>Comesperma confertum</i>	50	0.1
	<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>		
	<i>Conostylis aurea</i>	30	0.1

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>colorata</i>	2	0.1
	<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	25	0.5
	<i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i>	60	0.5
	<i>Daviesia triflora</i>	80	3
	<i>Desmocladius fasciculatus</i>	15	0.1
	<i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i>	20	1
	<i>Drosera erythrorhiza</i> subsp. <i>erythrorhiza</i>	0	0.1
	<i>Drosera pallida</i>	40	0.01
	<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	90	10
	<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>	800	0
*	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	20	0.1
*	<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	50	0.02
	<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>	20	3
	<i>Hovea pungens</i>		
*	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	0	0.2
	<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	160	1
	<i>Laxmannia squarrosa</i>	10	0.02
	<i>Leptospermum spinescens</i>	130	0.1
	<i>Lomandra caespitosa</i>	30	0.1
	<i>Lomandra micrantha</i>	40	1
	<i>Lomandra nigricans</i>	30	0.01
	<i>Lomandra preissii</i>	40	0.01
	<i>Lyginia barbata</i>	70	3
	<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	150	Oppo
	<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>	700	Oppo
	<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	20	0.01
	<i>Philothea spicata</i>		
	<i>Pterostylis sanguineus</i>	17	0.01
	<i>Schoenus curvifolius</i>	20	0.1
	<i>Scholtzia involucrata</i>	30	0.01
	<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>	110	10
	<i>Trachymene pilosa</i>	2	0.1
*	<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	5	0.1
	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	140	1
	<i>Schoenus grandiflorus</i>	30	0.5

Note: \* depicts an introduced (weed) species

<b>Quadrat Arm04</b>	<b>Location:</b> -32.121886 115.857616	<b>Survey Date 1:</b> 21/6/2017 <b>Survey Date 2:</b> 02/9/2017
<b>Topography:</b> Mid Slope	<b>Soils:</b> Sand, moist	<b>Colour:</b> Medium Brown
<b>Vegetation description:</b> BmAhLb Banksia woodland		
<b>TEC:</b> Banksia woodland of the SCP (Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (P3)		
<b>Condition:</b> Very Good, weeds		
<b>Additional notes:</b>		



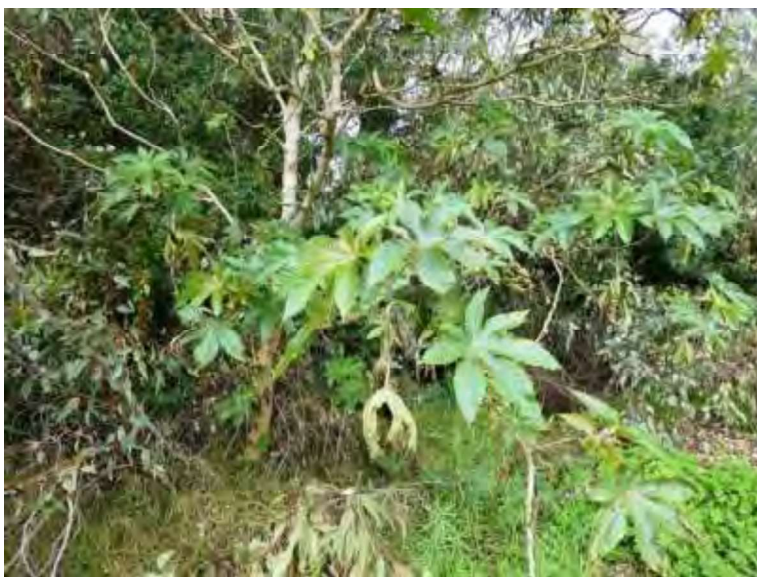
*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
*	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	120	Opp
	<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>		Opp
	<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>cygnorum</i>		Opp
	<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i> subsp. <i>humilis</i>		Opp
	<i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i> subsp. <i>manglesii</i>	10	0.1
*	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	5	0.1
	<i>Arnocrinum preissii</i>		Opp
* DP	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	10	0.01
	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	1100	50
	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	800	8
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	20	1
	<i>Burchardia congesta</i>	70	0.05
	<i>Caladenia flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>	10	0.01
	<i>Calandrinia granulifera</i>		Opp
	<i>Comesperma confertum</i>	30	0.02
	<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>	40	0.1

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	<i>Conostylis aurea</i>	30	0.1
	<i>Conostylis juncea</i>	20	Opp
	<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	17	0.02
	<i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i>	40	10
	<i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i>	15	18
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>divaricata</i>		Opp
	<i>Diuris corymbosa</i>		Opp
*	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	80	5
	<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	60	3
	<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>	1000	15
*	<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>		Opp
*	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	20	0.01
	<i>Gastrolobium capitatum</i>	80	Opp
*	<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	70	0.2
	<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	90	7
	<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>	40	3
	<i>Hovea pungens</i>		
	<i>Hovea trisperma</i>	20	Opp
	<i>Hypolaena exsulca</i>		0.1
	<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>		Opp
	<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>		Opp
	<i>Laxmannia squarrosa</i>		Opp
	<i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>	50	1
	<i>Lomandra hermaphrodita</i>	20	0.01
	<i>Lomandra micrantha</i>	30	0.1
	<i>Lomandra nigricans</i>		Opp
	<i>Lomandra preissii</i>	40	2
	<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>	120	0.5
	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	50	1
	<i>Philothea spicata</i>	50	Opp
	<i>Schoenus curvifolius</i>		Opp
*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	40	0.2
*	<i>Sonchus ?oleraceus</i>	15	Opp
	<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>		Opp
* DP	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	15	0.02

Note: \* depicts an introduced (weed) species



<b>Quadrat Arm05</b>	<b>Location:</b> -32.120368 115.861179	<b>Survey Date 1:</b> 26/7/2017 <b>Survey Date 2:</b> 02/9/2017
<b>Topography:</b> Wetland	<b>Soils:</b> Sand, moist	<b>Colour:</b> Dark Brown
<b>Vegetation description:</b> MpAsHr M. preissiana over thicket Astartea over weeds		
<b>TEC:</b> None		
<b>Condition:</b> Very Good, wetland		



*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
*	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	700	25
	<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>		
	<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>		
* DP	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>		3
	<i>Astartea scoparia</i>	250	50
	<i>Banksia littoralis</i>		
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	50	10
	<i>Cassythia ?glabella</i> forma <i>racemosa</i>		4
	<i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i>		
*	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	20	0.1
	<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>		
	<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	100	4
*	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	1	3
	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	700	25
	<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>		
	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>		

**Note:** \* depicts an introduced (weed) species

<b>Quadrat Arm06</b>	<b>Location:</b> -32.120246 115.859738	<b>Survey Date 1:</b> 26/7/2017 <b>Survey Date 2:</b> 02/9/2017
<b>Topography:</b> Wetland	<b>Soils:</b> Clay loam, moist	<b>Colour:</b> Black
<b>Vegetation description:</b> MpAsHr M. preissiana over thicket Astartea over weeds		
<b>TEC:</b> None		
<b>Condition:</b> Very Good, wetland		
<b>Additional notes:</b>		



*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
*	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	500	20
* DP	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>		1
	<i>Astartea scoparia</i>	250	30
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	40	10
	<i>Caladenia flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>	20	0.1
*	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	20	0.1
*	<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	100	0.1
	<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	100	8
*	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	2	5
	<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	300	
	<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	40	10
	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	1200	15
	<i>Pterostylis sanguineus</i>	30	0.2
	<i>Pterostylis vittata</i>	10	0.01
*	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	10	1

Note: \* depicts an introduced (weed) species

<b>Quadrat Arm07</b>	<b>Location:</b> -32.096753 115.849986	<b>Survey Date 1:</b> 26/6/2017 <b>Survey Date 2:</b> 02/9/2017
<b>Topography:</b> Flat	<b>Soils:</b> Sand	<b>Colour:</b> Medium Brown
<b>Vegetation description:</b> BaHhMp E. marginata and Banksia over native shrubs		
<b>TEC:</b> Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (P3)		
<b>Condition:</b> Good, weeds		
<b>Additional notes:</b>		



*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>	70	0.4
	<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>cygnorum</i>		Opp
	<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	120	8
	<i>Amphipogon turbinatus</i>	40	0.1
*	<i>Avena barbata</i>	80	0.3
	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	500	Opp
	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	500	6
	<i>Billardiera ?fusiformis</i>		Opp
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	20	0.3
	<i>Burchardia congesta</i>	30	0.03
	<i>Calytrix flavescens</i>	40	0.2
	<i>Conostylis setosa</i>	10	0.1
	<i>Daviesia divaricata</i> subsp. <i>divaricata</i>	100	1
	<i>Daviesia triflora</i>		
	<i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i>	20	0.3
	<i>Drosera pallida</i>	30	0.01

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
*	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	80	0.5
	<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	80	6
	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>	600	5
*	<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	30	0.1
	<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>		Opp
	<i>Hibbertia huegelii</i>	20	0.1
	<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	70	3
	<i>Hovea trisperma</i>	40	0.01
	<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	20	0.1
	<i>Laxmannia squarrosa</i>	10	0.01
	<i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i>		Opp
	<i>Lomandra hermaphrodita</i>	20	0.1
	<i>Lomandra preissii</i>		Opp
	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	5	0.1
	<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>		Opp
	<i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i>	70	0.5
	<i>Opercularia vaginata</i>	20	0.1
	<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	30	0.2
	<i>Pterostylis sanguineus</i>		Opp
	<i>Scaevola canescens</i>	15	Opp
	<i>Schoenus clandestinus</i>	10	0.01
	<i>Scholtzia involucrata</i>	40	1
	<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>	120	5
	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	120	4

Note: \* depicts an introduced (weed) species

<b>Quadrat Arm08</b>	<b>Location:</b> -32.097660 115.850018	<b>Survey Date 1:</b> 26/6/2017 <b>Survey Date 2:</b> 02/9/2017
<b>Topography:</b> Mid Slope	<b>Soils:</b> Sand, dry	<b>Colour:</b> Medium Brown
<b>Vegetation description:</b> BaHhMp E. marginata and Banksia over native shrubs		
<b>TEC:</b> Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (P3)		
<b>Condition:</b> Good, weeds		
<b>Additional notes:</b>		



*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	60	1
*	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	5	0.01
*	<i>Avena barbata</i>	50	0.05
	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	700	10
	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	700	5
	<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	20	0.1
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	25	0.4
	<i>Burchardia congesta</i>	30	0.02
*	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	120	0.1
	<i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i>	25	Opp
	<i>Daviesia nudiflora</i>	50	0.5
	<i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i>	20	0.2
*	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	60	1
	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>	1100	10
*	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	15	0.2
*	<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	50	0.05



*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	<i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i>	30	0.1
	<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	40	1
	<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	40	20
	<i>Hovea trisperma</i>	20	0.1
	<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	80	6
	<i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i>	30	0.1
	<i>Lomandra preissii</i>	20	Opp
	<i>Lyginia barbata</i>	30	0.1
	<i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	300	Opp
	<i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i>	60	5
	<i>Olea europaea</i>	200	0.5
	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	50	0.1
	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	40	0.1
*	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	40	0.5
	<i>Petrophile linearis</i>	70	0.1
	<i>Scholtzia involucrata</i>	30	Opp
*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	15	Opp
	<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	200	0.2
	<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>	60	6
	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	100	5

Note: \* depicts an introduced (weed) species

<b>Relevé KW02</b>	<b>Location:</b> -32.121761 115.855449	<b>Survey 1:</b> 22/6/2017 <b>Survey 2:</b> 01/9/2017
<b>Topography:</b> Wetland	<b>Soils:</b> Sand, moist	<b>Colour:</b> Dark brown
<b>Vegetation description:</b> MpAsHr, <i>E. marginata</i> over <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over weeds		
<b>TEC:</b> None		
<b>Inferred FCT:</b> 21a Central <i>B. attenuata</i> - <i>E. marginata</i> woodlands		
<b>Condition:</b> Good, weeds and edge effects		
<b>Additional notes:</b> Ecotone wetland to terrestrial. Difficult to determine community		



*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	<i>Banksia ilicifolia</i>	800	4
	<i>Banksia</i> sp. Dead	800	4
	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	500	5
*	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	400	20
	<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	300	10
	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	250	25
	<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>		
	<i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i>	30	0.01
	<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>	40	0.1
	<i>Caesia micrantha</i>	50	2
* DP	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>		1
*	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	15	10
	<i>Conostylis setigera</i> subsp. <i>setigera</i>	20	0.1
	<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	20	0.1

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	<i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i>	50	2
	<i>Diuris corymbosa</i>	40	0.01
*	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	20	0.1
*	<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	30	0.02
	<i>Lomandra preissii</i>	30	0.1
* <i>DP</i>	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	50	0.5

Note: \* depicts an introduced (weed) species

<b>Relevé KW03</b>	<b>Location:</b> -32.123007 115.855259	<b>Date:</b> 22/6/2017
<b>Topography:</b> Wetland	<b>Soils:</b> Sand	<b>Colour:</b> Dark Brown
<b>Vegetation description:</b> MpAsHr, <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> over weeds		
<b>TEC:</b> None		
<b>Inferred FCT:</b> FCT11 – wet forests and woodlands in seasonal wetlands		
<b>Condition:</b> Degraded, weeds		
<b>Additional notes:</b> Wetland		



*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %	Comments
	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	700	80	
*	<i>Acacia</i> sp. Planted	400	7	
	<i>Astartea scoparia</i>	250	3	
	<i>Cyperus congestus</i>	80	1	
	<i>Dielsia stenostachya</i>	20	1	
* DP	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	30	2	
*	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	20	5	
*	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	50	4	
* DP	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	90	50	
	<i>Poaceae</i> sp.	20	20	

Note: \* depicts an introduced (weed) species

