

# Targeted Fauna Assessment



## Lot 888 and Lot 1089 Wynne Road

### Capel

August 2023

V1

***On behalf of:***

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## SUMMARY

This report details the results of a targeted fauna assessment over a section of Lot 888 and Lot 1089 Wynne Road, Capel (the survey area)(Figure 1). The survey area has a total extent of about 53.4 hectares (ha).

The Argyle Group are investigating the viability of developing a netted kiwi fruit orchard within the survey area and the removal/modification of areas of vegetation potentially in use by native fauna will possibly be required.

The fauna assessment was primarily undertaken to document black cockatoo habitat and to determine the possible presence of western ringtail possums and other conservation significant fauna species and/or their habitat.

The assessment has included a literature review and a daytime reconnaissance survey. The field component of the fauna assessment was carried out on the 12 August 2023 (day survey). All survey work and reporting has been carried out by Greg Harewood (Zoologist).

### Key Findings

Most of the survey area that is subject to proposed development has been totally cleared for livestock grazing and consists of pasture/bare ground with widely scattered trees including marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), flooded gum (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) (Figure 1).

The two areas of vegetation proposed for retention within the survey area consist of denser stands of remnant native vegetation. The northern most area consists of a marri dominated woodland over grassland. The southern remnant has more diverse vegetation including jarrah, marri, candlestick banksia (*Banksia attenuata*) and WA Christmas tree (*Nuytsia floribunda*).

Vegetation proposed for retention south of the survey area includes marri woodland, marri, flooded gum and peppermint woodland and areas of planted non-endemic eucalypts.

The broad scale fauna habitats present are all totally degraded and therefore, with respect to fauna in general the survey area does not appear to represent habitat of significance and is only likely to support a very depauperate fauna assemblage dominated by a small range of mainly common bird species.

The black cockatoo habitat tree assessment identified 72 trees within the survey area with a DBH of >50cm. Most of these trees (67) appeared not to contain hollows of any size. The remaining (5) trees contained apparent or obvious hollows, all of which were assessed as being unlikely to be suitable for black cockatoos to use for nesting purposes, due to the hollows apparent small size, unsuitable orientation and/or low height above ground level.

Some nesting activity, attributed to galahs, was noted in one medium sized hollow.

Quality foraging habitat within the survey area can mainly be defined as the areas containing marri. It is not possible to define the area of this resource as the trees are generally scattered

amongst other unsuitable vegetation, but the total area is likely to be very small (i.e. less than 0.1 ha based on canopy extent). No evidence black cockatoos roosting within the survey area was noted.

Evidence of western ringtail possums within the survey area was observed during the day survey in the form of a single drey and some scats in two locations. The evidence found suggests this section of the survey area is supporting a small number of WRP individuals (one or two). This/these possums have possibly moved here from denser, more suitable habitat bordering the Capel River to the south, given this section of the survey area is unlikely to support a self-sustaining population.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report details the results of a targeted fauna assessment over a section of Lot 888 and Lot1089 Wynne Road, Capel (the survey area)(Figure 1). The survey area has a total extent of about 53.4 hectares (ha).

The Argyle Group are investigating the viability of developing a netted kiwi fruit orchard within the survey area and the removal/modification of areas of vegetation potentially in use by native fauna will possibly be required.

Information obtained as part of this fauna assessment report will be used in conjunction with other environmental investigations to guide project planning which will aim to minimise potential environmental impacts. The outcome of the survey and information supplied in the fauna survey report will also be used to inform the environmental assessment and approvals process.

## **2. SCOPE OF WORKS**

The scope of works was to conduct a targeted survey for black cockatoo habitat and western ringtail possums. The assessment has therefore involved:

1. Targeted searches for black cockatoo habitat/site use (habitat trees, existing and potential nest hollows, foraging and roosting habitat);
2. Targeted western ringtail possum (WRP) survey; and
3. Report for summarising methods and results.

Note: For the purposes of this proposal the term black cockatoo is in reference to Baudin's cockatoo *Zanda baudinii*, Carnaby's cockatoo *Zanda latirostris* and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*.

## **3. METHODS**

The daytime field component of the fauna assessment was carried out on the 12 August 2023.

### **3.1 FAUNA HABITAT ASSESSMENT**

Vegetation units, landforms and soils observed during the site reconnaissance survey have been used to define broad fauna habitat types across the survey area.

The main objective of the assessment was to determine if it were likely that species of conservation significance would utilise the habitats identified as occurring within the survey area based on their documented habitat preference and current known distribution.

As part of their “Preliminary Environmental Due Diligence Advice” Accendo Australia (2023) have recommended that several areas of remnant vegetation be retained. These have also been included in the general fauna habitat assessment.

### **3.2 BLACK COCKATOO HABITAT ASSESSMENT**

The following methods were employed to comply with the defined scope of works and are based on Commonwealth of Australia (2012 and 2022) guidelines which state that surveys for Carnaby’s, Baudin’s and forest red-tailed black cockatoo habitat should:

- be done by a suitably qualified person with experience in vegetation or cockatoo surveys, depending on the type of survey being undertaken;
- maximise the chance of detecting the species’ habitat and/or signs of use;
- determine the context of the site within the broader landscape—for example, the amount and quality of habitat nearby and in the local region (for example, within 10 km);
- account for uncertainty and error (false presence and absences); and
- include collation of existing data on known locations of breeding and feeding birds and night roost locations.

The Commonwealth of Australia (2012) places habitats used by black cockatoos into the following three categories:

- Breeding Habitat;
- Foraging Habitat; and
- Night Roosting Habitat.

#### **3.2.1 Breeding Habitat Assessment**

The black cockatoo breeding habitat assessment identified all suitable breeding tree species within the survey area that have a diameter at breast height (DBH) equal to or greater than 50cm. The DBH of each tree was estimated using a pre-made “caliper”.

Target tree species included marri, jarrah, tuart and flooded gum and any other *Corymbia/Eucalyptus* species of a suitable size that was present. Peppermints, *Banksia*, sheoak and *Melaleuca* tree species (for example) were not assessed as they typically do not develop hollows used by black cockatoos.

The location of each tree identified as being over the threshold DBH will be recorded with a GPS and details on tree species, number and size of hollows (if any) noted. Trees observed to contain hollows (of any size/type) will be marked with “H” using spray paint.

Hollow/potential hollows were placed into one of four categories, based on the size of the apparent hollow entrance, these being:

- Small =  $\sim < 5$ cm diameter (i.e. entrance too small for a black cockatoo);
- Medium =  $\sim 5$ cm-10cm diameter (i.e. entrance too small for a black cockatoo);
- Large =  $\sim > 10$ cm diameter (entrance large enough for a black cockatoo but hollow appears unsuitable for nesting i.e. wrong orientation, appears too small, too low or too shallow); or
- Large (cockatoo) =  $\sim > 10$ cm diameter (entrance and apparent hollow appears big enough and suitably sized/orientated for a black cockatoo to use for nesting).

Based on this assessment, trees present within the survey area were placed into one of four categories:

- Tree  $< 50$ cm DBH or an unsuitable species (these were not assessed/recorded);
- Tree  $\geq 50$ cm DBH, no hollows seen;
- Tree  $\geq 50$ cm DBH, one or more hollows seen, none of which were considered suitable for black cockatoos to use for nesting; or
- Tree  $\geq 50$ cm DBH, one or more hollows seen, with at least one considered suitable for black cockatoos to use for nesting.

For the purposes of this assessment, a tree containing a potential black cockatoo nest hollow was defined as:

*Generally, any tree which is alive or dead that contains one or more visible hollows (cavities within the trunk or branches) or possible hollows potentially suitable for occupation by black cockatoo for the purpose of nesting/breeding. Hollows or possible hollows that had an entrance greater than about 10cm in diameter and would allow the entry of a black cockatoo into a suitably orientated and sized branch/trunk, were recorded as a “potential nest hollow”.*

Identified hollows were examined using binoculars for evidence of actual use by black cockatoos (e.g. chewing around hollow entrance, scarring and scratch marks on trunks and branches). Details recorded included hollow size, height, type, orientation, comments on suitability and any evidence of use.

Trees with possible nest hollows were also scratched and raked with a large stick in attempt to flush any sitting birds from hollows and calls of chicks were listened for. Where the assessment was inconclusive, and if possible, trees identified as having potential nest hollows were subsequently examined and photographed using a drone.

### **3.2.2 Foraging Habitat Assessment**

The location and nature of black cockatoo foraging evidence (e.g. chewed fruits around base of trees) observed during the field survey was recorded. The nature and extent of potential foraging habitat present was also documented irrespective of the presence of



any actual foraging evidence. Foraging habitat is represented by plant species that are known to provide a food source for black cockatoos. This can be in the form of seeds, flowers and also boring grubs that are extracted from some plant species.

### **3.2.3 Night Roosting Habitat Assessment**

Direct and indirect evidence of black cockatoos roosting within trees on site was noted where observed (e.g. branch clippings, droppings or moulted feathers).

## **3.3 WESTERN RINGTAIL POSSUM ASSESSMENT**

### **3.3.1 Daytime Survey**

A daytime survey to locate and record dreys, obvious tree hollows, scats and individual WRPs was carried out during the daytime field reconnaissance surveys and involved a series of traverses on foot across the survey area.

### **3.3.2 Habitat Assessment**

Description and comments on the amount and quality of WRP habitat within the survey area are provided based on observations made during the site surveys.

## **3.4 FAUNA OBSERVATIONS**

Evidence of the presence or likely presence of fauna species of conservation significance (or suitable habitat) was searched for and recorded concurrent with other site surveys. Opportunistic observations of all fauna species were made during all field survey work and recorded where positive species identifications were made.

This aspect of the assessment included but was not limited to:

- Undertaking a series of transects across the survey area.
- Searching for evidence (i.e. individuals, tracks, scats, calls) of potential conservation significant species under logs, rocks and leaf litter.
- Observing bird species with binoculars.

## **4. SURVEY LIMITATIONS**

No seasonal sampling was carried out as part of this fauna assessment. The conclusions presented are based upon field data and the environmental monitoring and/or testing carried out over a limited period of time and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of the field assessments. It should be recognised that site conditions can change with time.

Lack of observational data on some species should also not necessarily be taken as an indication that a species is absent from the site or does not utilise it for some purpose at times.

During the survey, habitat trees with hollows were searched for. It should be noted that identifying hollows suitable for fauna species from ground level has limitations. Generally, the full characteristics of any hollow seen are not fully evident (e.g. internal dimensions). It is also difficult to locate all hollows within all trees as some are not observable from ground level.

The location of observations was recorded using a handheld GPS. The accuracy of the GPS cannot be guaranteed above a level of about 5 to 10 metres, though it should be noted that in some circumstance the accuracy can increase or decrease beyond this range.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 FAUNA HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Most of the survey area that is subject to proposed development has been totally cleared for livestock grazing and consists of pasture/bare ground with widely scattered trees including marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), flooded gum (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) (Figure 1).

The two areas of vegetation proposed for retention within the survey area consist of denser stands of remnant native vegetation. The northern most area consists of a marri dominated woodland over grassland. The southern remnant has more diverse vegetation including jarrah, marri, candlestick banksia (*Banksia attenuata*) and WA Christmas tree (*Nuytsia floribunda*).




Vegetation proposed for retention south of the survey area includes marri woodland, marri, flooded gum and peppermint woodland and areas of planted non-endemic eucalypts.



The fauna habitats present within the area subject to proposed clearing all totally degraded and therefore, with respect to fauna in general do not appear to represent habitat of significance and are only likely to support a very depauperate fauna assemblage dominated by a small range of mainly common bird species. The exception to this is the potential for a small number of conservation significant species to occur, an assessment of which is provided later in this report.

The areas of denser remnant native vegetation proposed for retention have the potential to support a wider range and higher density of some species including some species of conservation significance.

Example images of the various fauna habitats present are provided in Table 1.

**Table 1: Example images of the fauna habitats within the survey area and in areas proposed for retention**

Fauna Habitat Description	Example Image
<p>Cleared pasture with scattered/sparse groves of trees (jarrah, marri, flooded gum and peppermint).</p> <p>Makes up most of the survey area proposed for development.</p>	 <p>64°NE (M) • 50S 372824 6281110 ±45 m</p> <p>ZOOTOPIA 12 Aug 2023, 11:34:36 am</p>
<p>Marri dominated woodland over grassland/bare ground.</p> <p>Proposed area of retention in northern section of the survey area.</p>	 <p>188°S (M) • 50S 372726 6281188 ±4 m</p> <p>ZOOTOPIA 12 Aug 2023, 11:13:25 am</p>
<p>Jarrah, marri, candlestick banksia WA Christmas tree woodland.</p> <p>Proposed area of retention in southern section of survey area.</p>	 <p>192°S (M) • 50S 372726 6281148 ±4 m</p> <p>ZOOTOPIA 12 Aug 2023, 11:29:11 am</p>

Fauna Habitat Description	Example Image
<p>Planted non endemic eucalypts.</p> <p>Proposed areas of retention outside of survey area in south.</p>	
<p>Marri, flooded gum and peppermint woodland bordering Capel River.</p> <p>Proposed areas of retention outside of survey area in south.</p>	

## 5.2 BLACK COCKATOO HABITAT ASSESSMENT

### 5.3 Breeding Habitat Assessment

Trees considered potentially suitable for black cockatoos to use as nesting habitat (subject to a suitable hollow being present and other factors) found within the survey area comprised the following species:

- Marri – *Corymbia calophylla*;
- Jarrah - *Eucalyptus marginata*; and
- Flooded Gum - *Eucalyptus rudis*.

A summary of the habitat trees observed is provided in Table 2. The locations of habitat trees are shown in Figure 2.

**Table 2: Summary of potential habitat trees (DBH  $\geq$ 50cm) within the survey area**

Total Number of Habitat Trees (DBH > 50cm)	Number of Habitat Trees with <u>No Hollows Observed</u>	Number of Habitat Trees with <u>Possible Hollows</u> considered <u>Unsuitable</u> for Black Cockatoos	Number of Habitat Trees with <u>Possible Hollows</u> considered <u>Potentially suitable</u> for Black Cockatoos	Tree Species		
				Marri	Jarrah	Flooded Gum
72	67	5	0	59	8	5

The assessment identified 72 trees within the survey area with a DBH of  $\geq$ 50cm. Most of these trees (67) appeared not to contain hollows of any size. The remaining (5) trees contained apparent or obvious hollows, all of which were assessed as being unlikely to be suitable for black cockatoos to use for nesting purposes, due to the hollows apparent small size, unsuitable orientation and/or low height above ground level.

Some nesting activity, attributed to galahs, was noted in one medium sized hollow.

While not specifically documented, potential black cockatoo breeding habitat is present within most of the area of vegetation proposed for retention.

Additional details on each habitat tree observed can be found in Appendix A.

### 5.3.1 Foraging Habitat Assessment



The following flora species, known to be or potentially used as a direct food source (e.g. seeds, flowers, nectar, bark or grubs) by one or more species of black cockatoo were recorded within the survey area:

- Marri – *Corymbia calophylla*;
- Jarrah - *Eucalyptus marginata*
- Flooded Gum - *Eucalyptus rudis*; and
- Peppermint – *Agonis flexuosa*.

It should be noted that some of the plant species listed above are not favoured by black cockatoos as a foraging resource (i.e. flooded gum and peppermint) and would only make up a very small proportion of any one birds food intake. Marri is the favoured dietary item of all three species of black cockatoo known to frequent the area.

A small amount of foraging debris was located within the survey area. This activity was attributed to either Carnaby's black cockatoo or the forest red-tailed black cockatoo depending on the nature of the debris found (see Table 3).

**Table 3: Foraging evidence examples**

Foraging Evidence Description	Example Image
<p>Marri fruits – foraging activity attributed to the Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo.</p>	
<p>Marri fruits – foraging activity attributed to the Forest Red-tailed Black cockatoo.</p>	

Quality foraging habitat within the survey area can mainly be defined as the areas containing marri. It is not possible to define the area of this resource as the trees are generally scattered amongst other unsuitable vegetation, but the total area is likely to be very small (i.e. less than 0.1 ha based on canopy extent).

Quality foraging habitat (i.e. marri) is present within most of the area of vegetation proposed for retention.

### 5.3.2 Night Roosting Habitat Assessment

No evidence of black cockatoos roosting within trees located within the survey area was observed during the survey period. It is difficult to determine if trees or groves of trees within the survey area represent potential roosting habitat as a range of factors, not all of which can be observed, determine suitability. Some of the larger trees (including non-endemics) may be suitable for roosting but as indicated no actual evidence of use was seen.

## **5.4 WESTERN RINGTAIL POSSUM ASSESSMENT**

### **5.4.1 Daytime Survey**

Evidence of western ringtail possums within the survey area was observed during the day survey in the form of a single drey and some scats in two locations (Figure 3). This area was characterised by the presence of a small number of relatively close placed peppermints and other native trees in the southern section of the survey area.

### **5.4.2 Habitat Assessment**

Most of the survey area represents unsuitable habitat for WRP given the remaining vegetation is comprised of widely scattered trees over grassland.

The small area where evidence of WRP occupation was found is characterised by the presence of some closer spaced peppermint, flooded gum and jarrah. The evidence found (a single drey and some scats) suggests this section of the survey area is supporting a small number of WRP individuals (one or two). This/these possums have possibly moved here from denser, more suitable habitat bordering the Capel River to the south given this section of the survey area is unlikely to support a self-sustaining population.

Much of the vegetation proposed for retention, in particular those areas bordering the Capel River, represent good quality WRP habitat given the presence of a denser more continuous midstorey vegetation unit dominated by peppermint.

## **5.5 FAUNA OBSERVATIONS**

A relatively small number of fauna species were observed or heard during the survey period, most being common bird species often found in farmland environments.

As detailed above, three fauna species of conservation significance were recorded, this being Carnaby's black cockatoo (Endangered), the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (Vulnerable) and the western ringtail possum (Critically Endangered)

Despite evidence of these species' presence being found and based on the generally degraded nature of the vegetation present it is considered unlikely that the survey area represents habitat of significance to any species of fauna known to frequent the general area.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

The fauna assessment within the survey area was primarily undertaken to document black cockatoo habitat and to determine the possible presence of western ringtail possums and other conservation significant fauna species and/or their habitat.

The broad scale fauna habitats present are all totally degraded and therefore, with respect to fauna in general the survey area does not appear to represent habitat of significance

and is only likely to support a very depauperate fauna assemblage dominated by a small range of mainly common bird species.

Black cockatoo habitat within the survey area is represented by a number of “habitat trees” (DBH >50cm). No large hollows possibly suitable for black cockatoo to use for nesting were identified.

Quality black cockatoo foraging habitat within the survey area is limited to a small number of generally scattered marri and jarrah trees, which when combined have a very limited extent. A limited amount of foraging evidence, in the form of chewed marri fruits, was observed. No evidence black cockatoos roosting within the survey area was noted.

Evidence of western ringtail possums within the survey area was observed during the day survey in the form of a single drey and some scats in two locations. The evidence found suggests this section of the survey area is supporting a small number of WRP individuals (one or two). This/these possums have possibly moved here from denser, more suitable habitat bordering the Capel River to the south, given this section of the survey area is unlikely to support a self-sustaining population.



## 7. REFERENCES

Accendo Australia (2023). Preliminary Environmental Due Diligence Advice for Lot 1089 and Lot 888 Wynne Road, Capel River. Unpublished letter report prepared for Argyle Group. 23 June 2023.

Commonwealth of Australia (2012). *EPBC Act Referral guidelines for three threatened Black Cockatoo species: Carnaby's cockatoo (endangered) *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, Baudin's cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*.*

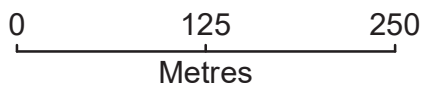
Commonwealth of Australia (2022). Referral guideline for 3 threatened WA threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*). Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra.

# FIGURES



**Legend**

- Survey Area
- Proposed Retained Vegetation








Drawn: G Harewood  
 Date: 27-Aug-23  
 Scale: 1:5,000

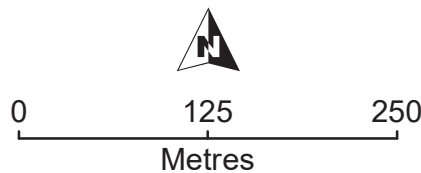
Lot 888 & 1089 Wynne Rd - Capel  
 Argyle Group

**Survey Area  
 Aerial Photograph**



**Legend**

-  Survey Area
-  Proposed Retained Vegetation
-  Habitat Tree - No hollows observed
-  Habitat Tree - One or more hollows
-  None suitable for black cockatoos







Drawn: G Harewood  
 Date: 27-Aug-23  
 Scale: 1:5,000

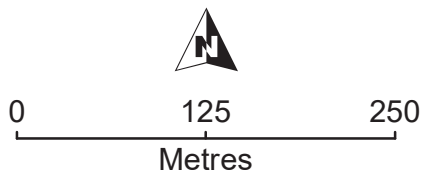
Lot 888 & 1089 Wynne Rd - Capel  
 Argyle Group

**Survey Area  
 Habitat Trees  
 (DBH >50cm)**



**Legend**

-  Survey Area
-  Proposed Retained Vegetation
-  WRP Drey
-  WRP Scats



Drawn: G Harewood  
 Date: 27-Aug-23  
 Scale: 1:5,000

Lot 888 & 1089 Wynne Rd - Capel  
 Argyle Group

**Survey Area  
 WRP Observations**

# **APPENDIX A**

## **HABITAT TREE DETAILS**

Habitat Trees (DBH >50cm)

Datum GDA 94

Estimated Hollow Entrance Size: Small = <5cm, Medium = 5 to<10cm, Large = 10cm+

Waypoint Number	Zone	mE	mN	DBH (cm)	Tree Species	Tree Height (m)	Number of Hollows	Estimated Hollow Entrance Size	Occupancy	Chew Marks	Potential Cockatoo Nest Hollow	Comments
wpt003	50H	372497	6281442	>50	Marri	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt004	50H	372424	6281542	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt005	50H	372526	6281629	>50	Marri	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt006	50H	372648	6281523	>50	Marri	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt007	50H	372558	6281511	>50	Jarrah	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt008	50H	372784	6281374	>50	Marri	15-20	1	Small & Medium	No Signs	Galahs	No	Medium size hollow - Appears to have been used by galahs
wpt009	50H	372780	6281394	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt010	50H	372816	6281386	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt011	50H	372867	6281434	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt012	50H	372868	6281433	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt013	50H	372893	6281443	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt014	50H	372844	6281455	>50	Flooded Gum	15-20	2+	Small	No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt015	50H	372907	6281485	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt016	50H	372954	6281514	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt017	50H	372957	6281514	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt018	50H	372959	6281512	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt019	50H	372969	6281511	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt020	50H	372970	6281510	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt021	50H	372976	6281510	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt022	50H	372963	6281577	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt023	50H	372747	6281322	>50	Jarrah	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt024	50H	372748	6281310	>50	Jarrah	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt025	50H	372634	6281346	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt026	50H	372634	6281361	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt027	50H	372618	6281372	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt028	50H	372588	6281385	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt029	50H	372542	6281384	>50	Jarrah	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt030	50H	372538	6281368	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt031	50H	372457	6281384	>50	Marri	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt032	50H	372539	6281352	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt033	50H	372408	6281145	>50	Marri	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt034	50H	372818	6281110	>50	Marri	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt035	50H	372834	6281096	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt036	50H	372859	6281093	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt037	50H	372781	6281134	>50	Marri	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt038	50H	372800	6281151	>50	Marri	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt039	50H	372835	6281182	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt040	50H	372834	6281183	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt041	50H	372836	6281186	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	

Waypoint Number	Zone	mE	mN	DBH (cm)	Tree Species	Tree Height (m)	Number of Hollows	Estimated Hollow Entrance Size	Occupancy	Chew Marks	Potential Cockatoo Nest Hollow	Comments
wpt042	50H	372832	6281196	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt043	50H	372838	6281204	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt044	50H	372844	6281210	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt045	50H	372837	6281234	>50	Marri	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt046	50H	372875	6281267	>50	Marri	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt047	50H	372899	6281264	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt048	50H	372903	6281252	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt049	50H	372911	6281263	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt050	50H	372925	6281327	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt051	50H	373055	6281293	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt052	50H	373069	6281264	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt053	50H	373042	6281245	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt054	50H	373058	6281225	>50	Flooded Gum	15-20	2+	Small	No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt055	50H	373076	6281211	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt056	50H	373078	6281194	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt057	50H	373070	6281192	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt058	50H	373055	6281140	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt059	50H	373010	6281179	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt060	50H	372956	6281184	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt061	50H	372793	6281081	>50	Flooded Gum	15-20	2+	Small	No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt062	50H	372807	6281058	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt063	50H	372818	6281053	>50	Marri	15-20	1	Medium	No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt064	50H	372799	6281025	>50	Flooded Gum	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt066	50H	372834	6281073	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt067	50H	372870	6281059	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt068	50H	372978	6281040	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt069	50H	373064	6280927	>50	Jarrah	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt070	50H	373007	6280946	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt071	50H	372873	6280974	>50	Flooded Gum	20+	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt073	50H	372845	6280937	>50	Marri	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt074	50H	372814	6280892	>50	Jarrah	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt075	50H	372811	6280898	>50	Jarrah	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	
wpt076	50H	372815	6280908	>50	Jarrah	15-20	0		No Signs	No Signs	No	



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