

# FINAL REPORT

## WINGEDINE NATURE RESERVE BIOBLITZ 2017



natural resource  
management program



THIS PUBLICATION IS PRODUCED BY WAGIN WOODANILLING ZONE THROUGH FUNDING  
FROM THE STATE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

# WAGIN WOODANILLING LANDCARE ZONE – WINGEDINE NATURE RESERVE BIOBLITZ - OCTOBER 2017

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Wagin Woodanilling Landcare Zone would like to thank the following groups and individuals for their contributions and efforts in helping run the successful 2017 Wingedine Nature Reserve Bioblitz.

- **Joe Ward** (Katanning) – for conducting the **Welcome to Country** and driving the Bus ferrying participants to and from camp to survey site
- **Peter Lacey & Melanie Rowley** from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation, and Attractions – Assisted with obtaining all of the permits required to survey in Wingedine nature reserve.
- **John & Diana Pickford** – for allowing participants to camp on their property; and for their enthusiasm and fabulous hospitality and assistance during the event.
- **Keith Schumann** (Woodanilling Ranger) –setting up pit traps and fogging the camp area
- **Woodanilling Shire** – provided ranger to prepare camp area
- **Gen Harvey** – for being our First Aid officer over the weekend
- **Annabelle Garrett** – for helping with pit-traps, catering and baking yummy cake
- **Olivia Jones** – for taking such gorgeous photos (Official Photographer)
- **All the Team Leaders and Volunteers** – for your invaluable assistance and good humour over the weekend – we couldn't have done it without you!

**Sandra Gilfilian** – Mammals

**Hazel Dempster** - Flora

**Ashleigh Wolfe** – Reptiles & Birds

**David Knowles** – Insects & Bugs

**Margaret Jakobson** – Insects & Bugs

**David Secomb** – Birds & Flora

**Kirsten Tullis** – Fungi

**Russell Chambers** – Insects & Photography

**Joe Ward** – Noongar Elder, Welcome to Country

## VOLUNTEERS

**Raymond Mcaully**

**Edward Porter**

**Mary Anderson**

**Wendy & Paul Steele**

**Olivia Jones**

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Ecologist Sandra Gilfilian Setting Mammal Traps

# INTRODUCTION

The 2017 Wingedine Nature Reserve was the first Bioblitz held in the Wagin and Woodanilling area and was funded by State Natural Resource Management.

The collaborative, community-based, biological survey was held over 24hrs during the 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> October 2017, based at the Wingedine Nature Reserve in Kenmare, Shire of Woodanilling.

Professional and amateur biologists, ecologists and naturalists worked together as 'citizen scientists' conducting fieldwork with community members and participants from Perth to discover more about the area's high conservation value bushland and biodiversity.

Information and data obtained during this Bioblitz will provide useful indicators of environmental quality to various stakeholders and serve as a baseline for future monitoring and management of the remnant bushland in the surrounding area.

This report summarises findings from the event and identifies some of the environmental management issues.

## AIM

The aim of the 2017 Wingedine Bioblitz was to increase the local and broader community's interest in and awareness of the area's biological richness, while enhancing the community's skills and capacity for engaging in biodiversity conservation activities.

Activities that manage plants, animals and fire events have been ongoing in the bushland area, with occasional bird, mammal and plant surveys being undertaken by keen community members. Ongoing management of the Nature Reserves has continued by the DPAW.

The Bioblitz concept is a cost-effective, volunteer and community-based event which provides a rapid assessment of site-specific biodiversity values and threats. This event aimed to gather information on the needs of this and other reserves in the area.

Volunteers taking part in the Bioblitz were from various ages and vocations, including scientists, amateur naturalists, biologists, professional consultants, and university students. Most participants were enthusiastic amateurs. The educational benefits of the Bioblitz experience were further enhanced with an encompassing sense of fun and adventure.



# PROJECT GOALS

## PRIMARY GOALS

- To engage with the local community on their own patch and build support for local conservation activities.
- To collect data on as many species, and from as many taxonomic groups as possible, over a 24 hour time period.
- To create a report summarising results from the survey, including prioritised management recommendations, for the community to consider.

## SECONDARY GOALS

- To bring various specialists, with considerable and varied expertise, to a rural community for scientific endeavours.
- To build links between scientists and local community members, and between urban and rural residents.
- To raise awareness of the rich biodiversity and conservation value of Wingedine Nature Reserve and surrounding areas.
- To create local learning and networking opportunities around biodiversity by working alongside experienced practitioners to collect baseline biological information.
- To have fun!



Gould's monitor (*Varanus gouldii*)

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Alex Jacobson  
Annabelle Garratt  
Ashleigh Wolfe  
Austin Watson  
Bev Lockley  
David Knowles  
David Secomb  
Diana Blacklock  
Diana Pickford  
Edward Porter  
Fleur Knowles  
Gen Harvey

Hanna McKay  
Hazel Dempster  
Jenny Anderson  
Jo Ward  
John Pickford  
Kaitlin Vickers  
Kate Tarnowy  
Kirsten Tullis  
Leanda Mason  
Lorna Mansell  
Marius Strydom  
Mark Tarnowy

Mary Anderson  
Olivia Jones  
Paul Steele  
Ray Mcaully  
Richard Greenhalgh  
Ruby Johnson  
Sandra Gilfilan  
Sarah Jacobson  
Stephan Ferguson  
Wendy Steele  
William Botha  
William Johnson

\*Special thanks to Annabelle Garratt and Keith Schurmann for their assistance with site preparations



Hazel Dempster (Flora) and participant collecting samples

## THE SITE

The Wingedine Nature Reserve Bioblitz Survey area was based 20kms from the township of Woodanilling and 40kms west of the Albany Highway with an estimated terrain elevation of 325 metres above sea level. The reserve (A28471) is 254HA and managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservations and Attractions. This area forms part of the globally significant Southwest Australia Ecoregion (SAE), and is classified as a biodiversity hotspot due to its rich diversity of species which are under considerable threat. Clearing for agriculture has affected a high proportion of the region's vegetation, making it one of 25 biological rich areas around the world that have lost at least 70% of their original habitat. Weeds, fire, feral animals, (both herbivores and carnivores) and land clearing pose ongoing threats to the remaining vegetation and associated fauna in the region and the wider Wheatbelt of the South West corner of Western Australia.

Wingedine Reserve has Intact bushland, weed free and has a number of significant patches of remnant vegetation including:- woodlands, mallees, tall shrublands, heathlands and breakaway's associated with species such as Wando, Rock Sheoak, Drummond Gum, Silver Mallet, Jarrah, Jam, Banksia and Hakea.

A number of sites were selected for the survey based on these vegetation communities. Team leaders who specialise in various environmental fields then led small groups in activities to collect information on the plants and animals found in the area.



Dung Cap Psilocybe (*Psilocybe coprophila*) (Fungi)

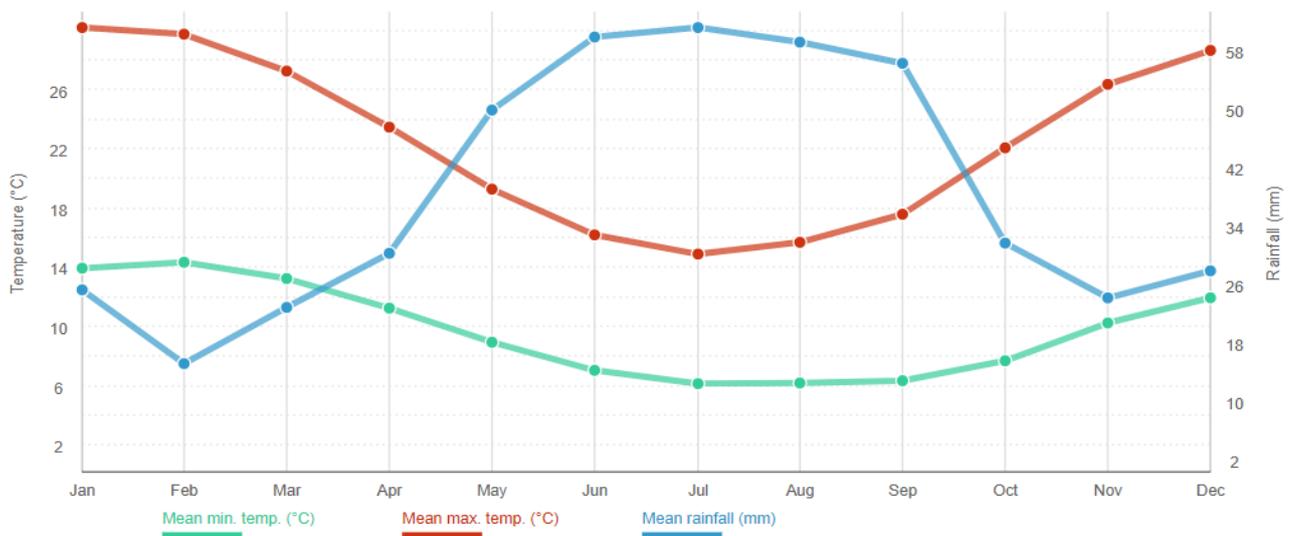
## WEATHER CONDITIONS

The Wheatbelt climate is described as Mediterranean with cool moist winters with winter-predominant rainfall of 300-600mm per annum and hot dry summers with up to 7-8 months of dry weather.

Typical temperatures range from 5 degrees to 16 degrees during winter months (June-August) and 13-31 during summer months (Dec to Feb) (Bureau of Meteorology 2017).

There were recent rains, plus some earlier in the month, with a monthly total over 8 days of 20.1mm. Total for the year was 390.2mm over 76 days.

Mean rainfall and temperature

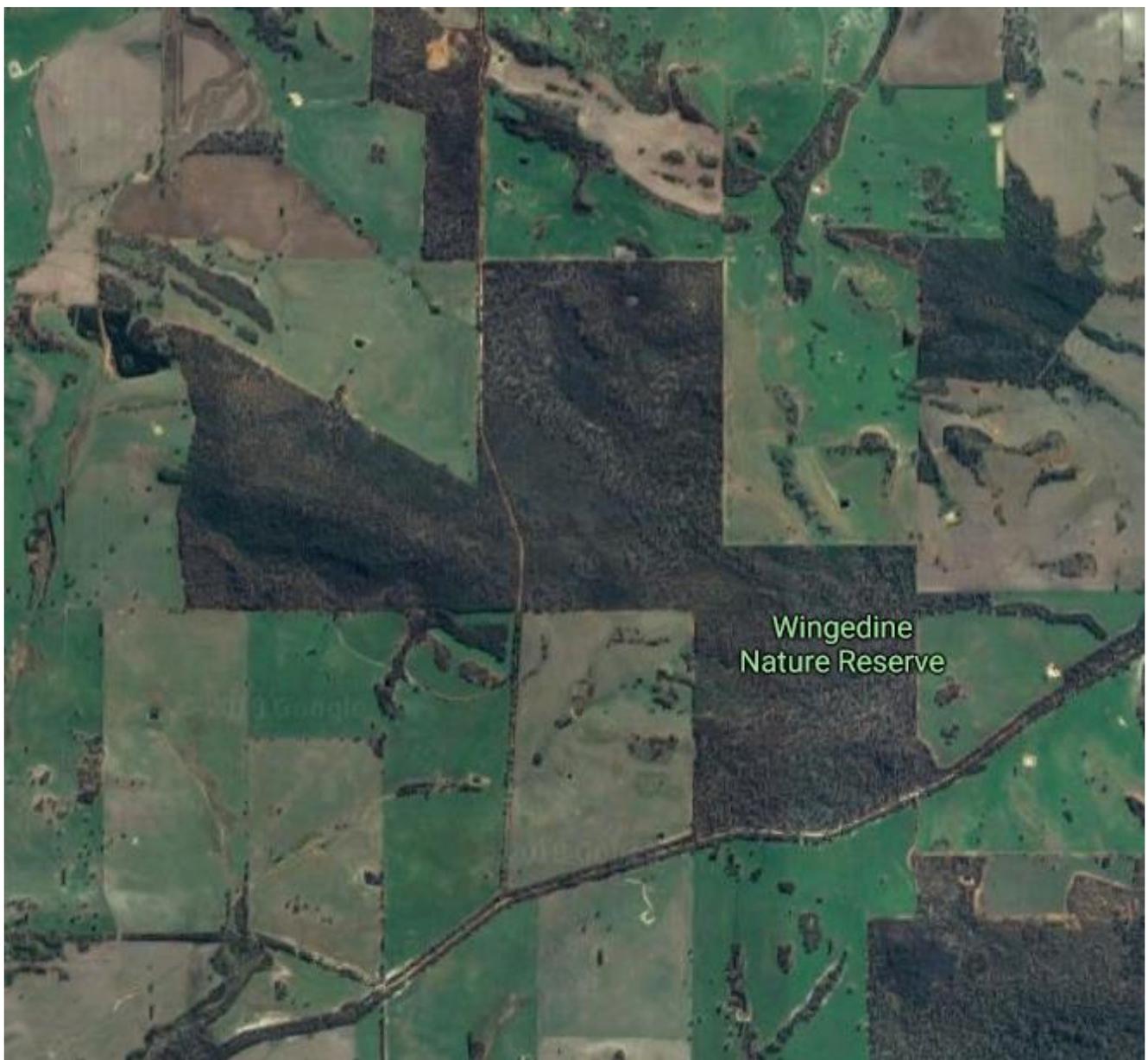


## GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The area is part of the Yilgarn Block. Other physical factors, such as soil and climate, combine to produce natural ecological regions, within which the plant life essentially evolve. Western Australia is divided into three Botanical Provinces (i.e. natural ecological regions) – the South-Western, the Eremaean, and the Northern (Beard, 1980a) The Botanical Provinces are in turn divided into Botanical Districts and then into Vegetation Systems. The Shire of Woodanilling lies within the Avon Botanical District of the South West Botanical Province and is dominated by the Wagin Vegetation System. The landscape is undulating and well dissected, with only small remnants of laterite cappings on ridges and mesas, some granite domes and tors, and broad valleys. The dominant vegetation is comprised of a mosaic of brown mallet (*Eucalyptus astringens*) and Wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*) woodland on laterite mesas and breakaways and low woodland of York gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*)

# REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE, THREATS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Woodanilling is one of the most salt affected areas in Western Australia's south-west. More than 15 per cent of land in the area has been lost to salinity, with a further 15 per cent of remnant vegetation and agricultural land at high risk of salinisation in the next 10 years. With changing climatic conditions, there are high risks of biodiversity loss, vegetation and soil health decline, as well as loss of land to salinisation. These threats have a significant impact on the declining health of remaining remnant vegetation areas and their ecosystems which provide habitat for many endangered species including the red-tailed phascogale, numbat, chuditch and Carnaby's Black Cockatoo.



**Reserve - 20kms west of the Woodanilling Town Site**

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Bioblitz was preceded by an extensive period of preparation, consultation and site visits. Wagin Woodanilling Landcare Zone staff and 7 team leaders identified likely habitats for flora and fauna guided groups of up to 6 participants, to various locations on the reserve throughout the 24hrs, with the participants swapping between sessions and locations according to their skills and interest. Sometimes teams from different areas of interest joined forces and understood field work alongside each other to improve survey efficiency. The leaders answered a myriad of questions and generously shared their knowledge and were ultimately responsible for returning the final species datasheet to the Bioblitz Coordinator at the end of each survey period, or went away and followed up identifications on species seen during the weekend.

Four motion cameras were placed in strategic locations on the reserve for 10 nights before the event to capture species that might be difficult to find over the 24hr survey period.

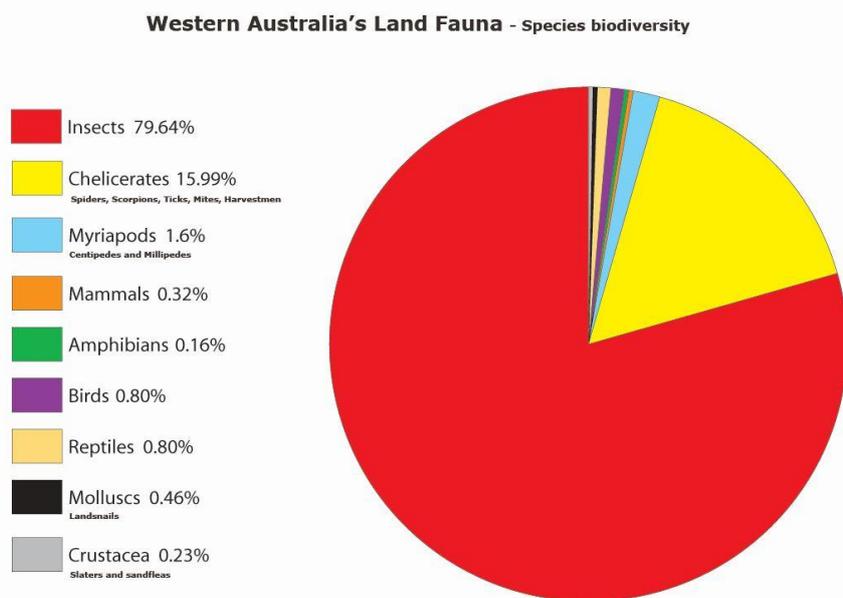
50 Eliot traps and 6-8 Sheffield cages were set for the one night using peanut paste and rolled oats as bait, and were set on Saturday night and checked and pulled in first thing Sunday morning. Unfortunately due to the limited time for trapping no animals were trapped.

Two sites each with 3 pit traps (6 in total) and associated drift fences were set for one night and also recorded no captures.

During the weekend the first survey period was held on Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> Oct 2017 from 1pm until 3.00pm, the second from 3.30pm to 5.30pm to identify plants, birds, insects and reptiles. During Sat pm from 7.30pm to 9pm we held a night stalk to see and identify any nocturnal mammals.

The fourth session was on Sunday 15<sup>th</sup> Oct 2018 from 7am until 8.30am to check mammal traps and 9am until 12pm to identify plants, animals, insects, birds and reptiles.

Data collection was completed by 1.00pm Sunday – the designated finish time for the 24 hour Bioblitz period. Additional effort in identification of invertebrates and confirmation of plant species took place after the event.



Adapted from a WA Museum model - copyright SPINELESS WONDERS WA 2008



Tau Emerald, (*Hemicordulia tau*)



*Gastrolobium spinosum*

# RESULTS

The 2017 Wingedine Bioblitz recorded 415 plant and animal species in total, including 4 mammals (2 Introduced), 3 reptiles, 44 birds, 151 invertebrates, 200 plants (including 1 threatened, (T) and 12 fungi and lichen species. A full species list can be found in the individual species list.



Corinnidae Nyssus Colripes



Desidae Phrygonoporus Candidus



Araneidae Austracantha



Maratus Vespertilio (peacock spider)

## FLORA

As an indication of the species biodiversity there has been over 200 species of plant recorded in the area of which 65 (**Bold in list**) are new records for the area. There was 1 threatened and 3 priority species. Hazel and her groups did a fantastic job in identifying all 200 species from 128 Genus and 53 families, 65 species have been added to the existing flora nature database in the 24 hour period with which they were given to work in. There were also 12 different fungi and lichen species found.

## FAUNA

Survey identified **scats** from Brush tailed Possums; Black-gloved Wallaby or Brush Wallaby and foxes. A skull of a small marsupial was also found but not identified. We did not have a bat specialist in attendance however, during the nocturnal walk, we heard what was most likely a White-striped free-tailed bat, (*Austronomus australis*), the only Australian bat audible to the human ear.

Footage from motion sensing cameras placed on the reserve prior to the survey recorded Western Grey Kangaroos in high numbers and the presence of feral cats.

Although the weather was warm, the previous weeks were cool and stormy, therefore the Herpetology (reptile) survey team only identified two species:- the Gould's monitor and Southern Blind Snake, nothing was caught in the 3 Pit Traps.

The Ornithology (bird) survey group did well identifying 44 species. The Entomology (Insect) groups also collected a high number of invertebrates identifying 151 species, supporting the species biodiversity chart on page 10.



# SPECIES LIST

## PLANTS (200)

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON	STATUS
Amaranthaceae	<b>Ptilotus</b>	<b>humilis</b>		
Apiaceae	<b>Chlaenosciadium</b>	<b>gardneri</b>		
	<i>Daucus</i>	<i>glochidiatus</i>	Australian Carrot	
	<b>Poranthera</b>	<b>microphylla</b>		
	<i>Xanthosia</i>	<i>candida</i>		
	<i>Xanthosia</i>	<i>singuliflora</i>		
Araliaceae	<b>Trachymene</b>	<b>pilosa</b>		
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<i>Chaemaescilla</i>	<i>corymbosa</i>	Blue Squill	
	<i>Chamaexeros</i>	<i>serra</i>	Little Fringed leaf	
	<b>Dichopogon</b>	<b>fimbriatus</b>		
	<i>Laxmannia</i>	<i>squarrosa</i>		
	<i>Sowerbaea</i>	<i>laxiflora</i>	Purple Tassels	
	<i>Thysanotus</i>	<i>brevifolius</i>		
	<i>Thysanotus</i>	<i>dichotomus</i>	Branching Fringed Liy	
	<i>Thysanotus</i>	<i>patersonii</i>		
Asteraceae	<b>Arctotheca</b>	<b>calendula*</b>		
	<i>Helichrysum</i>	<i>leucopsideum</i>		
	<i>Hyalosperma</i>	<i>demissum</i>		
	<i>Hypochaeris</i>	<i>glabra*</i>		
	<i>Lagenophera</i>	<i>huegelii</i>		
	<i>Millotia</i>	<i>tenuifolia</i>	Soft Millotia	
	<i>Podolepis</i>	<i>gracilis</i>		
	<b>Podolepis</b>	<b>lessonii</b>		
	<b>Podolepis</b>	<b>sp.</b>		
	<i>Podotheca</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	Sticky Longheads	
	<i>Pterochaeta</i>	<i>paniculata</i>		
	<i>Rhodanthe</i>	<i>citrina</i>		
	<i>Ursinia</i>	<i>anthemoides</i>		
<b>Boryaceae</b>	<i>Borya</i>	<i>sphaerocephala</i>	Pincushions	
Caryophyllaceae	<b>Petrorhagia</b>	<b>dubia*</b>	<b>Velvet Pink</b>	
<b>Casuarinaceae</b>	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>huegeliana</i>	Rock Sheoak	
	<b>Allocasuarina</b>	<b>humilis</b>	<b>Dwarf Sheoak</b>	
<b>Celastraceae</b>	<i>Psammomoya</i>	<i>choretroides</i>		
	<i>Stackhousia</i>	<i>monogyna</i>		
	<i>Stackhousia</i>	<i>scoparia</i>		
<b>Colchicaceae</b>	<i>Burchardia</i>	<i>monantha</i>		
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<i>Crassula</i>	<i>colorata</i>		
<b>Cupressaceae</b>	<i>Callistris</i>	<i>roei</i>	Roe's Cypress Pine	
Cyperaceae	<b>Caustis</b>	<b>diocca</b>		
	<b>Schoenus</b>	<b>clandestinus</b>	<b>Tufted 2cm</b>	
	<i>Tetralia</i>	<i>octandra</i>		
<b>Dilleniaceae</b>	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>acerosa</i>	Needle Leaved Guinea Flower	
	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>commutate</i>		

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON	STATUS
	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>heugelii</i>		
	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>polystachya</i>		
	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>rupicola</i>		
	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>sp</i>		
	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>spicata</i>		
	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>aurea</i>		
<b>Droseraceae</b>	<i>Drosera</i>	<i>androsacae</i>		
	<i>Drosera</i>	<i>dichrosepala</i>	Rusty Sundew	
	<i>Drosera</i>	<i>macrantha</i>	<b>Bridal Rainbow</b>	
	<i>Drosera</i>	<i>pallida</i>		
	<i>Drosera</i>	<i>hirtella</i>		
	<i>Drosera</i>	<i>sp.</i>		
<b>Elaeocarpaceae</b>	<i>Tetratheca</i>	<i>hirsuta</i>	Black eyed Susan	
	<i>Tetratheca</i>	<i>virgata</i>		
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<i>Astroloma</i>	<i>drummondii</i>		
	<i>Astroloma</i>	<i>pallidum</i>		
	<i>Astroloma</i>	<i>sp. Narrogin</i>	<b>Stiff foliage</b>	
	<i>Leucopogon</i>	<i>obtusatus</i>		
	<i>Leucopogon</i>	<i>sp Dondolocking</i>		
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinocarpus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	<b>To have ID confirmed</b>	
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>nervosa</i>		
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>celastrifolia</i>		
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>grisea</i>	Furry Seed	
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>lasiocarpa</i>	var sedifolia	
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>sp. prostrate</i>		
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>sulcata</i>	<b>var planoconvexa</b>	
	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>uncinata</i>		
	<i>Bossiaea</i>	<i>eriocarpa</i>	Common Brown Pea	
	<i>Gastrolobium</i>	<i>spinosum</i>	Prickly Poison	
	<i>Gompholobium</i>	<i>knightianum</i>		
	<i>Gompholobium</i>	<i>capitatum</i>		
	<i>Gompholobium</i>	<i>polymorphum</i>		
	<i>Gomphobium</i>	<i>preissii</i>		
	<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>sternbergiana</i>	Stinkwood Kapur	
	<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>velveta</i>		T-EN
	<i>Mirbelia</i>	<i>dilatata</i>	Possible new	
	<i>Mirbelia</i>	<i>trichocalyx</i>		
	<i>Spherolobium</i>	<i>linophyllum</i>		
	<i>Isotropis</i>	<i>cuneata</i>		
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium</i>	<i>botrys*</i>		
Goodeniaceae	<i>Dampiera</i>	<i>alata</i>		
	<i>Dampiera</i>	<i>eriocephala</i>		
	<i>Dampiera</i>	<i>linearis</i>		
	<i>Dampiera</i>	<i>haemotothricha</i>		
	<i>Dampiera</i>	<i>sacculata</i>	PouchedD	
	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>scapigera</i>		
	<i>Lechenaultia</i>	<i>biloba</i>	Blue Leschenaltia	
	<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>striata</i>	var arenaria	



*Petrophile aff. ericifolia*

<b>FAMILY</b>	<b>GENUS</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>COMMON</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
	<i>Velleia</i>	<i>cycnoptamica</i>		
	<i>Velleia</i>	<i>trinervis</i>		
	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>brevicaulis</i>		
	<i>Conostylis</i>	<i>aculeata</i>		
	<b>Conostylis</b>	<b>pulsilla</b>		
	<i>Conostylis</i>	<i>setigera</i>		
	<i>Haemodorum</i>	<i>discolor</i>		
	<b>Tribonanthes</b>	<b>australis</b>		
<i>Haemodoraceae</i>	<i>Anigozanthus</i>	<i>humilis</i>		
<i>Haloragaceae</i>	<b>Glischrocaryon</b>	<b>aureum</b>		
<b>Hemerocallidaceae</b>	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>brevicaulis</i>		
	<b>Dianella</b>	<b>revoluta</b>	<b>var divaricata</b>	
	<b>Stypandra</b>	<b>glauca</b>	<b>Rock Flat</b>	
<i>Iridaceae</i>	<b>Orthrosanthus</b>	<b>laxus</b>	<b>var gramineae</b>	
	<b>Orthrosanthus</b>	<b>sp.</b>		
	<i>Patersonia</i>	<i>juncea</i>	Rush Leaved Patersonia	
	<i>Patersonia</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>		
<i>Lauraceae</i>	<b>Cassytha</b>	<b>glabella</b>		
<i>Lamiaceae</i>	<b>Cyanostegia</b>	<b>corifolia</b>		
	<i>Chloanthes</i>	<i>coccinea</i>		
	<i>Hemigenia</i>	<i>incana</i>	Silky Hemigenia	
	<i>Hemigenia</i>	<i>rigida</i>		
	<b>Hemigenia</b>	<b>sp.</b>		
<i>Loranthaceae</i>	<b>Amyema</b>	<b>miquelii</b>		
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<i>Thomasia</i>	sp. Arthur River		
	<b>Commersonia</b>	<b>cygnorum</b>	<b>Soft foliage</b>	
<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<b>Babingtonia</b>	<b>camphorosmae</b>	<b>Camphor Myrtle</b>	
	<i>Beaufortia</i>	<i>incana</i>	Grey leaved Bottlebrush	
	<b>Beaufortia</b>	<b>puberula</b>		
	<i>Calytrix</i>	<i>leschenaultia</i>		
	<i>Calytrix</i>	<i>leschenaultia</i>		
	<i>Calytrix</i>	<i>tetragona</i>	Common Fringe Myrtle	
	<i>Calothamnus</i>	<i>quadrifidis</i>	subs quadrifidis	
	<i>Calothamnus</i>	<i>sanguineus</i>		
	<i>Ericomyrtus</i>	<i>serpyllifolia</i>		
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>drummondii</i>	Drummonds Gum	
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>falcata</i>	Silver Mallee Dulyumuk	
	<b>Eucalyptus</b>	<b>marginata</b>	<b>Jarrah</b>	
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>wandoo</i>	Wandoo . Wandu	
	<i>Hypocalymma</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	White Myrtle Kudjid	
	<i>Kunzea</i>	<i>micromera</i>		
	<b>Kunzea</b>	<b>recurva</b>		
	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>erubescens</i>	Roadside Teatree	
	<b>Melaleuca</b>	<b>scalena</b>		
	<i>Rinzia</i>	<i>fumana</i>	Polished Rinzia	
	<i>Tetrapora</i>	<i>preissianna</i>		
	<i>Darwinia</i>	<i>pauciflora</i>		
	<b>Verticordia</b>	<b>acerosa</b>	<b>subs preissii</b>	
	<i>Verticordia</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	Claw Featherflower	
	<i>Verticordia</i>	<i>insignis</i>	subs compta	

<b>FAMILY</b>	<b>GENUS</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>COMMON</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
	<i>Darwinia</i>	<i>vestita</i>		
<i>Ophiglossum</i>	<b><i>Ophiglossum</i></b>	<i>lusitanicum</i>		
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>flava</i>	Cowslips	
	<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>falcata</i>	Spider on Back	
	<b><i>Diuris</i></b>	<b><i>porrifolia</i></b>	<b>Donkey Orchid</b>	
	<i>Elythranthera</i>	<i>brunonis</i>	Purple Enamel Orchid	
	<i>Elythranthera</i>	<i>emarginata</i>	Pink Enamel Orchid	
	<b><i>Lyperanthus</i></b>	<b><i>serratus</i></b>	<b>Rattlebeak Orchid</b>	
	<i>Thelymitera</i>	<i>crinita</i>	Blue lady Orchid	
	<i>Lyperanthus</i>	sp.	Large ;af	
<b>Phyllanthaceae</b>	<i>Poranthera</i>	<i>microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera	
<i>Pittosporaceae</i>	<b><i>Billardiera</i></b>	<b><i>varia</i></b>		
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<i>Plantago</i>	<i>bellardii</i> *		
<i>Primulaceae</i>	<b><i>Lysimachia</i></b>	<b><i>arvensis</i>*</b>		
<b>Poaceae</b>	<i>Airea</i>	<i>cupaniana</i>	Silvery Hairgrass	
	<i>Amphiopogon</i>	<i>turbinatus</i>		
	<b><i>Austrostipa</i></b>	<b><i>flavescens</i></b>		
	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>hemipogon</i>		
	<i>Briza</i>	<i>maxima</i> *		
	<i>Neurachne</i>	<i>alopecuroides</i>	Fox Tail Muga Grass	
	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>setacium</i>		
<i>Polygalaceae</i>	<b><i>Comesperma</i></b>	<b><i>calymega</i></b>	<b>Blue-spike Milkwort</b>	
	<b><i>Comesperma</i></b>	<b><i>scoparium</i></b>	<b>Broom Milkwort</b>	
<i>Portulacaceae</i>	<b><i>Calandrinia</i></b>	<b><i>calyptata</i></b>		
	<b><i>Calandrinia</i></b>	sp.		
<i>Primulaceae</i>	<b><i>Lysimachia</i></b>	<b><i>arvensis</i>*</b>	<b>Pimpernel</b>	
<b>Proteaceae</b>	<i>Adenanthos</i>	<i>cygnorum</i>	Common Woolybush	
	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>armata</i>		
	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>drummondii</i>	subs hiemais	
	<b><i>Banksia</i></b>	<b><i>fraseri</i></b>	<b>Prostrate</b>	
	<b><i>Banksia</i></b>	<b><i>lepidorhyza</i></b>	<b>DBCA Rare to follow up</b>	<b>1</b>
	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>nivea</i>	subs nivea	
	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>nobilis</i>		
	<i>Banksia</i>	sp.	Blue Green	
	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>sphaerocarpa</i>	var caesia	
	<b><i>Banksia</i></b>	<b><i>sessilis</i></b>		
	<i>Hakea</i>	<i>incrassata</i>	Marble Hakea	
	<i>Hakea</i>	<i>lehmanniana</i>	Blue Hakea	
	<i>Hakea</i>	<i>lissocarpha</i>	Honey Bush	
	<b><i>Hakea</i></b>	<b><i>undulata</i></b>	<b>Wavy leaved Hakea</b>	
	<i>Isopogon</i>	<i>teretifolius</i>	Nodding Coneflower	
	<i>Lambertia</i>	<i>ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaved Honeysuckle	
	<b><i>Persoonia</i></b>	<b><i>trinervis</i></b>		
	<i>Petrophile</i>	<i>divaricata</i>		
	<i>Petrophile</i>	<i>imbricata</i>		
	<i>Petrophile</i>	<i>striata</i>		
	<b><i>Petrophile</i></b>	<b><i>heterophylla</i></b>		
	<i>Synaphea</i>	sp. Woodanilling		
<i>Pteridaceae</i>	<b><i>Cheilanthes</i></b>	<b><i>austrotenuifolia</i></b>		
<b>Restionaceae</b>	<i>Desmodadus</i>	<i>asper</i>		

<b>FAMILY</b>	<b>GENUS</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>COMMON</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
	<i>Desmocladus</i>	<i>fasciculatus</i>		
	<i>Desmocladys</i>	sp.	Male and Female	
	<i>Lepidobolus</i>	<i>preissianus</i>		
	<i>Lepidosperma</i>	<i>asperatum</i>		
	<i>Lepidosperma</i>	sp.		
	<i>Lepidosperma</i>	<i>pubisquameum</i>		
	<i>Lepidosperma</i>	sp.	tenue	
	<i>Lepidosperma</i>	sp.	tuberculatum	
	<i>Lepidosperma</i>	sp.		
	<i>Lepidosperma</i>	sp.		
	<i>Lepdosperma</i>	sp.		
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<i>Cryptandra</i>	<i>abutiflora</i>		
	<i>Stenanthemum</i>	sp.		
	<i>Stenanthemum</i>	sp.		
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<i>Opercularia</i>	<i>vaginata</i>	Dog Weed	
	<i>Galium</i>	sp.		
<b>Rutaceae</b>	<b><i>Urocarpus</i></b>	<b><i>squamuligera</i></b>		
	<i>Boronia</i>	<i>scabra</i>		
<b>Sapindaceae</b>	<b><i>Dodonaea</i></b>	<b><i>humisfusa</i></b>		
<b>Santalaceae</b>	<i>Leptomeria</i>	<i>ellytes</i>		
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<b><i>Parentucellia</i></b>	<b><i>latifolia</i>*</b>		
<b>Stylidiaceae</b>	<i>Levenhookia</i>	<i>pusilla</i>	Midget Style wort	
	<i>Stylidium</i>	<i>calcaratum</i>		
	<i>Stylidium</i>	<i>caricifolium</i>	Milkmaids	
	<i>Stylidium</i>	<i>piliferum</i>	Common Butterfly Trigger	
	<i>Stylidium</i>	<i>repens</i>	Matted Trigger	
	<i>Stylidium</i>	<i>rhyncocarpum</i>	Black beaked Trigger	
	<i>Stylidium</i>	<i>zeicolour</i>	Maize Trigger Plants	
	<b><i>Stylidium</i></b>	<b><i>marradongense</i></b>		<b>P3</b>
	<i>Stylidium</i>	sp.		
	<i>Stylidium</i>	sp.	Small rosettes Stem 15cm	
<b>Thymelaceae</b>	<i>Pimelea</i>	<i>preissii</i>		
	<i>Pimelea</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>		
<b>Xanthorrhoeaceae</b>	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>drummondii</i>		
<b>Zamiaceae</b>	<b><i>Macrozamia</i></b>	<b><i>fraseri</i></b>		

**\*\*Bold - species found – not on existing Nature Database**



Verticordia grandiflora



Calvatrix leschenaultia



Velleia trinervis

## FUNGI (12)

NO	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IMAGES
1	<i>Pisolithus</i> sp.	Dye Ball Fungus	
2	<i>Pisolithus</i> sp.	Dye Ball Fungus	
3	<i>Coltricia cinnamomea</i>	Tough Cinnamon Fungus	
4	<i>Poronia erici</i>	Dung Buttons	
5	Undetermined resupinate	Undetermined Resupinate	
6	<i>Harknessia uromycoides</i>	Tuart Nut Fungus	

NO	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IMAGES
7	<i>Psilocybe coprophila</i>	Dung Cap Psilocybe	
8	Unidentified puffball	Unidentified Puffball	
9	Undetermined ascomycete	A Black Cup Fungus	
10	<i>Geastrum sp.</i>	An Earthstar	
11	<i>Trametes coccinea</i>	Scarlet Bracket Fungus	
12	Undetermined bolete	Undetermined Bolete	

## BIRDS (44) DJIYAT

(Ordered by the Birdlife Australia Working List of Australian Birds Spreadsheet)

	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>FAMILY, GENUS, SPECIES ETC</u>	<u>NO</u>
1	Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	4
2	Painted Button-quail	<i>Turnix varius</i>	3
3	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	20
4	Regent Parrot	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	6
5	Western Rosella	<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>	3
6	Australian Ringneck	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	21
7	Elegant Parrot	<i>Neophema elegans</i>	4
8	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basalıs</i>	3
9	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	2
10	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	3
11	Rufous Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris rufa</i>	5
12	Splendid Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	11
13	White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	2
14	Weebill	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	15
15	Western Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	7
16	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	5
17	Western Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza inornata</i>	4
18	Inland Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	9
19	Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	13
20	Singing Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	2
21	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	2
22	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	<i>Glyciphila melanops</i>	11
23	Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	44
24	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	2
25	White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	5
26	Brown-headed Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	5
27	White-browed Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	6
28	Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	9
29	White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	1
30	Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	1
31	Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	3
32	Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	1
33	Australian Magpie	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	3
34	Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	1
35	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	2
36	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	7
37	Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascians</i>	2
38	Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	2
39	Western Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>	1
40	Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	7
41	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	1
42	Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	48
43	Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	3
44	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	



Common Bronzewing



Mistletoebird



Tawny Frogmouth

## REPTILES (3)

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>NO</u>
1 Gould's Monitor	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	1
2 Southern Blind Snake	<i>Anilius australis</i>	1
3 Bobtail / Shingleback	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	1



Bobtail / Shingleback

## MAMMALS (2, \*2 Ferals)

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>NO</u>
1 Black-gloved Wallaby	<i>Notomacropus irma</i>	1
2 Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosaurus vulpecula</i>	1
3 Western Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	6+



Western Grey Joey

## INSECTS (151)

### FAMILY, GENUS, SPECIES ETC

<u>ARACHNIDA</u>	
1	Araneidae, <i>Acroaspis olorina</i> , (imm.) BL 8.8 mm
2	Araneidae, <i>Argiope trifasciata</i> , F BL 20.0 mm
3	Araneidae, <i>Austracantha minax</i> , M large uni BL 2.8mm
4	Araneidae, <i>Backobourkia heroine</i> , F TBC BL 7.1 mm
5	Araneidae, <i>Cyclosa bacilliformis</i> , TBC BL 7.3 mm
6	Araneidae, <i>Eriophora</i> sp., TBC (imm.) BL 8.0mm
7	Araneidae, <i>Nephila edulis</i> , F (imm.) BL 9.2mm
8	Araneidae, <i>Plebs cyphoxis</i> , F BL 8.2mm
9	Corinnidae, <i>Nyssus albopunctatus</i> , BL 8.4mm
10	Corinnidae, <i>Nyssus coloripes</i> , BL 10.0mm
11	Desidae, <i>Badumna insignis</i> , F BL 14.0mm
12	Desidae, <i>Phrygonoporus candidus</i> , (nest) F NL 40.0mm
13	Desidae, <i>Phrygonoporus candidus</i> , F BL 9.5mm
14	Hersiliidae, <i>Tamopsis</i> sp., TBC eggsacs
15	Lycosidae, <i>Hoggicosa storri</i> , F (penultimate) BL 21.0mm
16	Lycosidae, ' <i>Lycosa</i> ' <i>australicola</i> , F BL 13.4mm
17	Lycosidae, <i>Tasmanicosa leuckartii</i> , (imm.) BL 14.0mm
18	Lycosidae, <i>Tasmanicosa leuckartii</i> , F BL 15.0mm
19	Lycosidae, <i>Venator immansueta</i> , M BL 11.5mm
20	Miturgidae, Gen. sp., TBC M BL 11.2mm
21	Miturgidae, <i>Mituliodon tarantulinus</i> , F BL 15.1mm
22	Nemesiidae, <i>Aname</i> sp., TBC 20.0mm
23	Oxyopidae, <i>Oxyopes</i> sp., TBC (imm.) BL 1.2mm
24	Sparassidae, <i>Delena cancerides</i> , M BL
25	Sparassidae, <i>Isopeda vasta</i> , F med uni BL 29.2mm
26	Sparassidae, <i>Neosparassus</i> sp., TBC M BL 17.9mm
27	Stiphidiidae, <i>Baiami</i> sp., TBC M BL 9.5mm
28	Tetragnathidae, <i>Tetragnatha</i> nr. <i>demissa</i> , TBC (imm.) F BL 8.5mm
29	Theridiidae, nr. <i>Euryopsis</i> sp., TBC BL 1.25mm
30	Thomisidae, <i>Tharpyna campestrata</i> , M BL 6.4mm
<u>BLATTODEA</u>	
31	Ectobiidae, <i>Hensaussurea sheardi</i> , (nymph) BL 9.5mm
32	Blattidae, <i>Drymaplaneta semivitta</i> , BL 24.6mm
33	Blattidae, <i>Platyzosteria similis</i> , TBC F (with ootheca) BL 20.2mm
34	Blattidae, <i>Zonioploca medilinea</i> , TBC F (with ootheca) BL 20.8mm
35	Termitidae, Gen. sp., TBC (alate) WL 7.8 mm
36	Termitidae, Gen. sp., TBC (soldier) BL 3.4mm
<u>COLEOPTERA</u>	
37	Buprestidae, <i>Castiarina picta</i> , BL 10.1mm
38	Buprestidae, <i>Castiarina simulata</i> , BL to 14.2mm
39	Buprestidae, <i>Castiarina trifasciata</i> , BL to 14.8mm
40	Buprestidae, <i>Diphucrania bilyi</i> , BL to 6.5mm
41	Carabidae, <i>Agonocheila</i> nr. <i>binotata</i> , TBC BL 5.4mm
42	Carabidae, <i>Gnathaphanus melbournensis</i> , TBC BL 7.8mm
43	Carabidae, <i>Hypharpax ranula</i> , BL 8.7 mm

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**FAMILY, GENUS, SPECIES ETC**

44	Carabidae, Gen. sp., (larva) TBC BL 12.6mm
45	Carabidae, <i>Notagonum submetallicum</i> , BL 11.1mm
46	Cleridae, <i>Eleale</i> , sp. TBC 12.88mm
47	Coccinellidae, <i>Coccinella transversalis</i> , BL 4.8mm
48	Curculionidae, Gen. sp., TBC BL 7.7mm
49	Dytiscidae, Gen. sp., TBC BL 1.5mm
50	Elateridae, <i>Paracardiophorus</i> sp., TBC BL 4.9mm
51	Hydrophilidae, <i>Berosus approximans</i> , BL 4.7mm
52	Hydrophilidae, <i>Limnoxenus zealandicus</i> , BL 9.0mm
53	Limnichidae, Gen. sp., TBC BL 1.9mm
54	Scarabaeidae, <i>Aphodiinae</i> Gen. sp., TBC 6.9mm
55	Scarabaeidae, <i>Colpochila antennalis</i> , BL 30.0mm
56	Scarabaeidae, <i>Heteronychus arator</i> , BL 14.7mm
57	Scarabaeidae, <i>Heteronyx</i> sp., TBC BL 20.89mm
58	Tenebrionidae, <i>Chalcopteroides</i> sp., TBC BL 11.8mm
59	Tenebrionidae, Gen. sp., TBC BL 16.67mm
60	Tenebrionidae, Gen. sp., TBC (larva) BL 11.0mm
61	Tenebrionidae, <i>Gonocephalum elderi</i> , BL 8.7mm
62	Trogidae, <i>Omorgus</i> sp., TBC 15.99mm

**DIPTERA**

63	Bombyliidae, <i>Aleucosia albovittata</i> , BL 9.3mm
64	Calliphoridae, <i>Calliphora albifrontalis</i> , WL 12.0mm
65	Calliphoridae, <i>Calliphora dubia</i> , BL 9.4mm
66	Cecidomyiidae, Gen. sp., TBC Marri Leaf Gall GL 2.4mm
67	Chironomidae, Gen. sp., TBC F BL 4.4mm
68	Chironomidae, Gen. sp., TBC M BL 6.4mm
69	Culicidae, <i>Aedes (Ochlerotatus) vigilax</i> , TBC F WL 7.2mm
70	Diptera, Gen. sp., (larva) BL 18.03mm
71	Muscidae, <i>Musca vetustissima</i> , BL 5.6mm
72	Platystomatidae, <i>Lenophila</i> nr. <i>nila</i> , TBC WL 6.7mm
73	Syrphidae, <i>Melangyna (Austrosyrphus) viridiceps</i> , BL 8.6mm
74	Tabanidae, <i>Scaptia</i> sp., TBC WL 14.2mm
75	Tipulidae, Gen. sp., TBC BL 8.2mm

**HEMIPTERA**

76	Cicadellidae, <i>Alseis osborni</i> , TBC Oct
77	Coccidae, <i>Apiomorpha</i> nr. <i>munita</i> , on Wandoo 15.12mm
78	Coccidae, nr. <i>Cryptes</i> sp., TBC on Hakea stem BL 2.3mm
79	Pentatomidae, <i>Aplerotus maculatus</i> , WL 9.5 mm
80	Psyllidae, Gen. sp., TBC M WL 5.7mm
81	Pyrrhocoridae, <i>Melanerythrus mactans</i> , BL 5.3mm
82	Reduviidae, <i>Neohavinthus pentasoma</i> , WL 11.2mm
83	Reduviidae, <i>Peirates lyrco</i> , BL 21.4mm

**HYMENOPTERA**

84	Apidae, <i>Exoneura pictifrons</i> , TBC BL 5.3mm
85	Argidae, <i>Trichorhachus</i> sp., TBC M WL 9.0mm
86	<u>Braconidae, Gen. sp., TBC F WL 3.8mm</u>
87	Eulophidae, <i>Leptocybe invasa</i> , ( <i>Apiomorpha</i> galls (Wandoo))

**FAMILY, GENUS, SPECIES ETC**

88	Formicidae, <i>Camponotus chaldeus</i> , BL 7.9mm
89	Formicidae, <i>Camponotus terebrans</i> , (major worker) BL 10.2mm
90	Formicidae, <i>Iridomyrmex purpureus</i> , (worker) BL 10.3mm
81	Formicidae, <i>Myrmecia swalei</i> , BL 9.9mm
92	Formicidae, <i>Myrmecia vindex</i> , BL 20.0mm
93	Formicidae, <i>Podomyrma adelaidae</i> , BL 6.9mm
94	Formicidae, <i>Rhytidoponera metallica</i> , BL 7.8mm
95	Ichneumonidae, <i>Habronyx</i> sp., TBC F 18.11mm
96	Ichneumonidae, <i>Labium</i> sp., TBC (with death-grip ant on leg) BL 13.2mm
97	Pergidae, <i>Perga</i> sp., TBC larva (prepupa) large uni 21.12mm
98	Polyrhachis, ( <i>Campomyrma</i> ) <i>phryne</i> , (alate M) WL 12.9mm
99	Tiphiidae, Gen. sp., M TBC BL 12.8mm
100	Tiphiidae, <i>Oncorhinus</i> nr. <i>zanthospilus</i> , TBC BL 12.1mm

**LEPIDOPTERA**

101	Blastobasidae, Gen. sp., TBC WL 6.3mm
102	Crambidae, <i>Achyra affinitalis</i> , WL 14.9mm
103	Crambidae, <i>Hygraula nitens</i> , WL 9.3mm
104	Crambidae, <i>Sceliodes cordalis</i> , WS 18.8mm
105	Erebidae, <i>Anestia ombrophanes</i> , M WL 11.2mm
106	Erebidae, <i>Thallarcha lechrioleuca</i> , WL 7.2mm
107	Erebidae, <i>Thallarcha raptophora</i> , TBC WL 10.3mm
108	Gelechiidae, Gen. sp., TBC 12.58mm
109	Geometridae, <i>Dichromodes</i> sp., TBC WL 15.8mm
110	Geometridae, Gen. sp., TBC BL 27.0mm
111	Geometridae, <i>Idaea philocosma</i> , WS 21.1mm
112	Geometridae, <i>Notiosterrha pulcherrima</i> , WL 9.8mm
113	Geometridae, <i>Scopula Lydia</i> , M WL 12.8mm
114	Geometridae, <i>Scopula optivata</i> , WS 16.8mm
115	Hypertrophidae, <i>Eupselia aristonica</i> , WL 6.1mm
116	Hypertrophidae, <i>Thudaca campylota</i> , WL 9.3mm
117	Hypertrophidae, <i>Thudaca haplonota</i> , WL 11.4mm
118	Lasiocampidae, <i>Pernattia chlorophragma</i> , M WL 18.0mm
119	Lycaenidae, <i>Nacaduba biocellata</i> , WS to 17.0mm
120	Lycaenidae, <i>Neolucia agricola occidens</i> , WS 20.0mm
121	Noctuidae, <i>Agrotis infusa</i> , M WL 22.1mm
122	Noctuidae, <i>Athetis tenuis</i> , WL 15.0mm
123	Noctuidae, <i>Leucania diatrecta</i> , WL 20.6mm
124	Noctuidae, <i>Leucania uda</i> , F WL 16.5mm
125	Noctuidae, <i>Persectania ewingii</i> , WL 21.2mm
126	Noctuidae, <i>Proteuxoa pissonephra</i> , WL 13.8mm
127	Nymphalidae, <i>Vanessa kershawi</i> , 1 WS to 45.0mm
128	Oecophoridae, Gen. sp., TBC 12.21mm
129	Oecophoridae, nr. <i>Isomoralla</i> sp., TBC WL 12.0mm
130	Oecophoridae, <i>Philobota xanthastis</i> , WL 10.9mm
131	Pieridae, <i>Artogeia rapae</i> , WS 44.0mm
132	Pieridae, <i>Delias aganippe</i> , F WS 62.4mm
133	Plutellidae, <i>Plutella xylostella</i> , F WL 8.5mm

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**FAMILY, GENUS, SPECIES ETC**

134	Psychidae, <i>Iphierga</i> sp., TBC WL 6.8mm
135	Psychidae, <i>Lomera</i> sp., TBC M WL 19.5mm
136	Pyralidae, <i>Assara subarcuella</i> , WL 10.9mm
137	Pyralidae, <i>Faveria tritalis</i> , WL 15.4mm
138	Pyralidae, Gen. sp., TBC 11.02mm

**NEUROPTERA**

139	Chrysopidae, nr. <i>Mallada</i> sp., TBC WL 10.2mm
140	Hemerobiidae, <i>Micromus tasmaniae</i> , TBC WL 9.3mm

**ORTHOPTERA**

141	Acrididae, <i>Coryphistes ruricola</i> , (yellowleg race) WL 40.3mm
142	Acrididae, <i>Goniaea australasiae</i> , (nymph) BL 30.0mm
143	Acrididae, <i>Peakesia</i> nr. <i>brunnea</i> , TBC 16-1-18.3mm
144	Acrididae, <i>Pycnostictus seriatus</i> , F WL 25.8mm
145	Tettigoniidae, <i>Dexerra</i> sp., TBC M 15.14mm
146	Tettigoniidae, <i>Lancinia</i> nr. <i>plicatus</i> , TBC BL 16.0mm
147	Tettigoniidae, <i>Nanodectes</i> nr. <i>gladiator</i> , BL 4.05mm
148	Tettigoniidae, nr. <i>Ixalodectes</i> sp., TBC M 8.9mm

**TRICHOPTERA**

149	Leptoceridae, nr. <i>Notalina</i> sp., TBC WL 12.3mm
150	Leptoceridae, <i>Oecetis pechana</i> , WL 11.3mm
151	Leptoceridae, <i>Triplectides</i> sp., TBC WL 19.2mm

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Margaret and daughter preparing the invertebrate species for ID

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Relaxing and enjoying a warm fire after a great time exploring the bush on the night stalk activity



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