## LAKE PINJAR AND ADJACENT BUSHLAND, PINJAR

Boundary Definition: Conservation wetland/protected area/bushland (part taken to cadastre)/bushland group boundary (Areas of bushland within the boundaries of the Site are not accurately mapped. The boundary has been drawn to include any unmapped bushland.)

## SECTION 1: LOCATION INFORMATION

Bush Forever Site no. 382
Map no. 15, 21

Area (ha): bushland 735.4 (Site also includes open water.)
Map sheet series ref. no. 2034-I NW, 2034-I SW

Other Names: Part Submission Area 233, part of Wanneroo Wetlands Eastern chain
Local Authorities (Suburb): Shire of Wanneroo (Pinjar, Neerabup)
System 6 (1983): Part M8 part System area bushland, only bushland described

## SECTION 2: REGIONAL INFORMATION

## LANDFORMS AND SOILS

## Bassendean Dunes

Bassendean Sands (Qpb: S8)
Bassendean Dunes/Pinjarra Plain
Bassendean Sands over Guildford Formation (Qpb/Qpa: \$10)
Spearwood Dunes
Sands derived from Tamala Limestone (Qts: S7)
Wetlands (within the Spearwood and Bassendean Dune interface)
Holocene Swamp Deposits (Qhw: Cps, $\mathrm{S}_{4}$ )
VEGETATION AND FLORA
Vegetation Complexes
Bassendean Dunes
Bassendean Complex - North
Spearwood Dunes
Karrakatta Complex - Central and South
Wetlands
Pinjar Complex (restricted complex, largest intact area; boundaries modified from Heddle et al. (1980) in McArthur and Mattiske (1985); area reduced south but is an occurrence in RAAF land to the east, most northern occurrence)
Floristic Community Types
Supergroup 2: Seasonal Wetlands
5 Mixed shrub damplands
10a Shrublands on dry clay flats (most northerly and only sampled occurrence off the Pinjarra Plain)
12 Melaleuca teretifolia and/or Astartea aff. fascicularis shrublands (most northerly occurrence)
S1 Astartea aff. fascicularis/Melaleuca species dense shrublands (most northerly occurrence)
S2 Northern Pericalymma ellipticum dense low shrublands
S3 Wet sedgelands on sandy clays
Supergroup 3: Uplands centred on Bassendean Dunes and Dandaragan Plateau
21a Central Banksia attenuata - Eucalyptus marginata woodlands
22 Banksia ilicifolia woodlands
23a Central Banksia attenuata - B. menziesii woodlands
WETLANDS
Wetland Types: sumpland, creek, artificial channel
Natural Wetland Groups
Bassendean Dunes
Pinjar (B.1)
Jandakot (B.3)
Wetland Management Objectives: Conservation (1107.5ha), Multiple Use
Swan Coastal Plain Lakes EPP: 3ha $+160 \mathrm{ha}=163 \mathrm{ha}$ (total)
THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES
Not determined
SECTION 3: SPECIFIC SITE DETAIL
Landscape Features: open water, vegetated wetland, vegetated uplands

Vegetation and Flora: limited survey (DEP 1996 (Pinj 01-13, 15), DEP 1999, McArthur and Mattiske 1985, Trudgen 1993a)

Structural Units: mapping (McArthur and Mattiske 1983, Trudgen 1993a)
Uplands: Eucalyptus marginata Woodland; Banksia attenuata and B. menziesii Low Open Forest to Low Woodland with scattered Eucalyptus todtiana and E. marginata; Banksia attenuata and B. ilicifolia Low Open Woodland
Wetlands: Eucalyptus rudis Open Forest to Open Woodland; Acacia saligna, Exocarpos sparteus and Viminaria juncea Low Open Woodland; Melaleuca preissiana and Banksia ilicifolia Low Woodland to Low Open Forest; Open Scrub to Tall Open Shrublands dominated by Melaleuca teretifolia or Hakea varia; Closed Heath to Low Open Heath dominated by Hypocalymma angustifolium, Pericalymma ellipticum; Kunzea ericifolia Open Scrub to Closed Scrub; Herblands dominated by Stylidium species; Closed to Open Sedgelands dominated by Chaethanthus aristatus, Lepidosperma longitudinale and combinations of Baumea articulata, Lepyrodia muirii and Meeboldinia scariosa

## Scattered Native Plants: not assessed

Vegetation Condition: $>80 \%$ Excellent to Very Good with Pristine areas, $<20 \%$ Good, with areas of severe localised disturbance
Total Flora: 170 native taxa, 15 weed taxa (plot-generated list only, DEP 1996)
Significant Flora: Tripterococcus paniculatus (1), Stylidium longitubum (3), Anthotium junciforme (4); Stylidium utricularioides, Burchardia bairdiae, Boronia purdieana, Hensmania turbinata, Stylidium crossocephalum, Verticordia nitens, Epiblema grandiflora (large populations in wetlands)
Fauna: Significant mammal species: Quenda (Friend 1996 D)
Linkage: adjacent bushland to the north (Site 380), east (Sites 380 and 398) and south (Site 295); part of Greenways 16, 36 (Tingay, Alan \& Associates 1998a); part of a regionally significant contiguous and fragmented bushland/wetland linkage (Part A, Map 7)
Other Special Attributes: majority recommended for protection in study of City of Wanneroo bushland (Trudgen, 1996); contains nine floristic community types in a unique combination; contains plant communities representative of the eastern side of the Swan Coastal Plain

## SECTION 4: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Not listed; Indicative place (AHC 2000 D)

## SECTION 5: SELECTION CRITERIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Criteria: Representation of ecological communities, Diversity, Rarity, Maintaining ecological processes or natural systems, Scientific or evolutionary importance, General criteria for the protection of wetland, streamline and estuarine fringing vegetation and coastal vegetation
Recommendation: Part A: Site with Some Existing Protection; existing Parks and Recreation Reserve, may become National/ Conservation/ Regional Park or Nature Reserve. Part B: Proposed Parks and Recreation Reservation (see Table 3, Volume 1).

## LAKE PINJAR AND ADJACENT BUSHLAND, PINJAR

Boundary Definition: Conservation wetland/protected area/bushland (part taken to cadastre)/bushland group boundary (Areas of bushland within the boundaries of the Bushplan Site are not accurately mapped. The boundary has been drawn to include any unmapped bushland.)

## SECTION 1: CADASTRAL INFORMATION

(Lots, locations and derived information to be updated in the public submission period)
Bushplan Site no. 382 Map no. 19, 20, 26, 27 Map sheet series ref. no. 2034-I NW, 2034-I SW System 6 (1983): Part M8 part System area bushland, only bushland described

Other Names
Part Submission Area 233
Local Authorities (Suburb)
Shire of Wanneroo (Pinjar, Neerabup)
Ownership Categories
State Government, Local Government, Private (including commercial organisation)

SECTION 2: REGIONAL INFORMATION

## LANDFORMS AND SOILS

## Bassendean Dunes

Bassendean Sands (Qpb: S8)
Bassendean Dunes/Pinjarra Plain
Bassendean Sands over Guildford Formation (Qpb/Qpa:S10)
Spearwood Dunes
Sands derived from Tamala Limestone (Qts: S7)
Wetlands (within the Spearwood and Bassendean Dune interface)
Holocene Swamp Deposits (Qhw: $\mathrm{Cps}, \mathrm{S}_{4}$ )
VEGETATION AND FLORA
Vegetation Complexes
Bassendean Dunes
Bassendean Complex - North
Spearwood Dunes
Karrakatta Complex - Central and South

## Wetlands

Pinjar Complex (restricted complex, largest intact area; boundaries modified from Heddle et al. 1980 in McArthur and Mattiske 1985; area reduced south but is an occurrence in RAAF land to the east, most northern occurrence)

## Floristic Community Types

Supergroup 2: Seasonal Wetlands
5 Mixed shrub damplands
10a Shrublands on dry clay flats (most northerly and only sampled occurrence off the Pinjarra Plain)
12 Melaleuca teretifolia and/or Astartea aff. fascicularis shrublands (most northerly occurrence)
S1 Astartea aff. fascicularis/Melaleuca species dense shrublands (most northerly occurrence)
S2 Northern Pericalymma ellipticum dense low shrublands
S3 Wet sedgelands on sandy clays
Supergroup 3: Uplands centred on Bassendean Dunes and Dandaragan Plateau
21a Central Banksia attenuata - Eucalyptus marginata woodlands
22 Banksia ilicifolia woodlands
23a Central Banksia attenuata - B. menziesii woodlands

## WETLANDS

Wetland Types: sumpland, creek, artificial channel
Natural Wetland Groups
Bassendean Dunes
Pinjar (B.1)
Jandakot (B.3)
Wetland Management Objectives: Conservation (1107.5ha)
Swan Coastal Plain Lakes EPP: $3 \mathrm{ha}+160 \mathrm{ha}=163 \mathrm{ha}$ (total)

Area (ha): total 1285.4 (includes open water); bushland 735.4 Zoning
MRS: Parks and Recreation, Rural TPS: Rural, Landscape
Lot/Location/Reserve numbers (Purpose), Street name
3, 4, 1896, 1897, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1981, 2493, 2494 Perry Rd; 5, 1747, 1978, 1979 Anderson Rd; 101, 102 Ziatas Rd; 2698, 2702 Old Yanchep Rd; 1, 23, 2692, 2694, 2704, 10823 Pinjar Rd; 2703, 5455 Nisa Rd; 22 street not identified Crown Reserve

## THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Not determined

## SECTION 3: SPECIFIC SITE DETAIL

Landscape Features: open water, vegetated wetland, vegetated uplands
Vegetation and Flora: limited survey (DEP 1996 (Pinj 01-13, 15), McArthur and Mattiske 1985, Trudgen 1993a)

Structural Units: mapping (McArthur and Mattiske 1985, Trudgen 1993a)
Uplands: Eucalyptus marginata Woodland; Banksia attenuata and B. menziesii Low Open Forest to Low
Woodland with scattered Eucalyptus todtiana and E. marginata; Banksia attenuata and B. ilicifolia Low Open
Woodland
Wetlands: Eucalyptus rudis Open Forest to Open Woodland; Acacia saligna, Exocarpos sparteus and Viminaria
juncea Low Open Woodland; Melaleuca preissiana and Banksia ilicifolia Low Woodland to Low Open Forest; Open Scrub to Tall Open Shrublands dominated by Melaleuca teretifolia or Hakea varia; Closed Heath to Low Open Heath dominated by Hypocalymma angustifolium, Pericalymma ellipticum; Kunzea ericifolia Open Scrub to Closed Scrub; Herblands dominated by Stylidium species; Closed to Open Sedgelands dominated by Leptocarpus aristatus, Lepidosperma longitudinale and combinations of Baumea articulata, Lepyrodia muirii and Leptocarpus scariosus
Scattered Native Plants: not assessed
Vegetation Condition: $>80 \%$ Excellent to Very Good with Pristine areas, $<20 \%$ Good, with areas of severe localised disturbance
Total Flora: 170 native taxa, 15 weed species (plot-generated list only, DEP 1996)
Significant Flora: Tripterococcus paniculatus (1), Stylidium longitubum (3), Anthotium »junciforme (4); Stylidium utricularioides, Burchardia bairdiae, Boronia purdieana, Hensmania turbinata, Stylidium crossocephalum, Verticordia nitens, Epiblema grandiflora (large populations in wetlands)
Fauna: no systematic survey. Significant mammal species: Quenda (Friend 1996 D)
Linkage: adjacent bushland to the north (BS380), east (BS380 and BS398) and south (BS295); part of proposed Greenway 17 (Tingay, Alan \& Associates 1997a); part of a regionally significant contiguous and fragmented bushland/wetland linkage (Volume 2A, Map 8)
Other Special Attributes: majority recommended for protection in study of City of Wanneroo bushland (Trudgen 1996); contains nine floristic community types in a unique combination; contains plant communities representative of the eastern side of the Swan Coastal Plain

## SECTION 4: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Not listed; Indicative Place of the Register of the National Estate

## SECTION 5: SELECTION CRITERIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Criteria: Representation of ecological communities, Diversity, Rarity, Maintaining ecological processes or natural systems, Scientific or evolutionary importance, General criteria for the protection of wetland, streamline and estuarine fringing and coastal vegetation

## Opportunities and/or Constraints

Opportunities: Bushplan Site/part Bushplan Site subject to Swan Coastal Plain Lakes EPP; location of conservation category wetlands; under MRS Parks and Recreation Reservation and TPS Landscape Zoning, Planning Control Area No. 29, Crown Reserve
Constraints: private land; under General Mineral Resource Area (sand)
Recommendation: The most appropriate mechanism for the protection of this Bushplan Site be considered through the public comment period in consultation with the land owner(s). Parts of the Bushplan Site are already reserved for Parks and Recreation in the Metropolitan Region Scheme and may become National Park, Conservation Park, Nature Reserve or Regional Park.





Perth's Bushplan - Volume 2 : Part C


nem, Mouns nor Avalublit nom upwanas (nonter).



## System 6 Update - Floristic Community Types

## B .J. Keighery 14/5/96

Within the System 6 Update area regional floristic groupings have been identified on the Swan Coastal Plain (Gibson et al. 1994), representing the most recent and detailed analysis of the patterning of plant communities on the Swan Coastal Plain south of the Gingin. Just over five hundred 10X10m sites were located in bushland areas across the study area. Sites were confined to public lands and located so as to sample

- the geomorphological/soil units (determined from 1:25000 scale by Chuchward and McArthur 1980, the more detailed maps land capability studiesat eg 1:50000 scale of King and Wells 1990, Tille and Lantzke 1991 and the Environmental Geology Series, Geological Survey 1986)
- plant communities patterning identified by previous studies (from structural units to floristic units, for example in Speck 1952 and 1958, Beard, 1979b and 1981, Heddle et al. 1980, Trudgen , Keighery and Trudgen, Keighery and Keighery 1992). Within the more widespread communities quadrats were be located to sample the east - west and north - south floristic variation.
- bushland in the best condition.

The classification of these sites usuing PATN identified 30 groups some of which could be divided to give 43 floristic community types at the regional level. The 43 floristic community types identified in this study are being used as the basis to compare the regional variation in plant communities in the System 6 Update area on the Swan Coastal Plain (Plain sections of System 6 and System 1).

## Method

## (i) Gibson et al. 1994

Five hundred and nine $10 \mathrm{~m} \times 10 \mathrm{~m}$ quadrats (plots, sites) were established in remnant vegetation in the study area. These sites were located on public land and on the 'Lowlands' property. As a result, not all the geographical or geomorphological variation could be covered. In particular the Ridge Hill Shelf, Pinjarra Plain and Quindalup land systems were under sampled. In the case of the former two they have largely been cleared (and hence the chance to study them lost) while few reserves occur on the latter land system. Care was taken to locate sites in the least disturbed vegetation available (best condition) in the area being sampled. It was not possible to cover fully the estuarine and riverine vegetation in the time available for this study; these restricted habitat types have been documented elsewhere (Pen 1980, 1993; Siemon et al. 1993).

Some 190 of the sites were established with the aid of volunteers through a Wildflower Society /CALM voulnteer participation project.

Within each site all vascular plants were recorded. Most sites ( $>95 \%$ ) were visited on at least two occasions. The seasonally wet clay pans were visited up to four times to ensure that the extended period of recruitment of annual and geophytic taxa that occurs as these pools dry was fully covered. Data on slope, aspect, vegetation structure and condition were collected from each site. Slope was scored on a one to three scale from flat to steep. Aspect was recorded as one of 16 cardinal directions. Vegetation structure was recorded using Muir's (1977) classification. Vegetation condition was scored on a five point scale with a score of one indicating vegetation in near natural condition and five indicating highly disturbed sites with significant weed invasion (after Trudgen 1991). Standard recording sheets originally developed for a similar study on the sandplain north of the Gingin Brook were used and further developed through this study (Keighery and Keighery 1991, Keighery 1994).
(ii) System 6 Update Sites 1994

The DEP field programme for 1994 was designed to sample those System areas not sampled by Gibson et al. (1994) or decribed by Griffin (1994). Data was collected as for Gibson et al..

However time constraints did not permit the location of sites in all System areas and it was necessary to priortise areas. Areas considered to be floristically similar and within the same geographic area to areas already sampled were not sampled.

Fifteen sites located in the area of Lake Pinjar. Mapping by Trudgen (1992) was used as a basis for locating the sites, sites being located in each of the major units mapped in the area.

## Floristic Community Types at Lake Pinjar

Seven wetland (super group 2, Gibson et al. 1994) and three woodland (super group 3, Gibson et al. 1994) floristic community types were identified in the area of Lake Pinjar (Table 1). Six of the wetland groups and two of the woodland groups were sampled in the transect from the Lake bed east through Lot 1974.

Table 1. Generalised description of the 30 community types and most frequent landforms on which they occur.

| Floristic <br> community <br> type <br> (sites no) <br> $4(5 *)$ | Generalised description | Predominant landform type (as mapped by Churchward and McArthur 1980) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{4\left(5^{*}\right)}{5\left(9^{*}\right)}$ | Melaleuca preissiana damplands | Bassendean |
| ${ }^{5\left(9^{*}\right)}$ | Mixed shrub damplands | Bassendean/ Pinjarra |
| 10a (10*) | Shrublands on dry clay flats | Bassendean/ Pinjarra |
| 12 (7*) | M. teretifolia and / or Astartea aff. fascicularis shrublands | Bassendean |
| $2 \mathrm{lc}\left(6^{*}\right)$ | Low lying Banksia altenluata woodlands or shrublands | Bassendean |
| 22 (12) | Banksia ilicifolia woodlands | Bassendean |
| $\begin{aligned} & 23 \mathrm{a} \\ & \left(8^{*}, 14\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Central Banksia attenuata - B. menziesii woodlands | Bassendean |
|  | Preliminary\# System 6 Update 1994 "Wetland Groups" |  |
| A2 (13) | Melaleuca preissiana damplands type A"\# | not available |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{K} 2 \\ & \left(1^{*}, 2^{*}, 3^{*},\right. \\ & 15) \end{aligned}$ | "Wet Tall Sedgeland"\# | not available |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { M2 } \\ & \left(4^{*}, 11\right) \end{aligned}$ | "Melaleuca preissiana damplands lype M"\# | not available |

* Sites on transect from Lake centre east to dunes, Map 1
\# preliminary groupings yet to be finalised
The Lake supports a combination of a series of wetland floristic community types from both the Bassendean Dunes and the Pinjarra Plain (Table1). While these wetland types occurr elsewhere on the Plain the combination at Lake Pinjar is of interest (Table2).

Table 2: Comments on reservation status and distribution after Gibson et al. 1994 (System 6 Update work is in a preliminary stage and this information is not yet avaiable).

| Floristic community type (sites no) | Generalised description | Reservation status and distribution, Gibson et al. 1994 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 ( $5^{*}$ ) | Melaleuca preissiana damplands | Present in two or more Cons. Reserves, widespread, west (N) |
| $5\left(9^{*}\right)$ | Mixed shrub damplands | Present in two or more Cons. Reserves, widespread |
| 10a (10*) | Shrublands on dry clay flats | Present in two or more Cons. Reserves |
| $12\left(7^{*}\right)$ | M. lerelifolia and / or Astartea aff. fascicularis shrublands | Present in two or more Cons. Reserves, only record N of Forrestdale Lake |
| $21 \mathrm{c}\left(6^{*}\right)$ | Low lying Banksia attenuata woodlands or shrublands | Present in two or more Cons. Reserves, Pinjar to Kemerton most westerly north of the Swan |
|  | Banksia licifolia woodlands | Present in one Cons. Reserve |
| $\begin{aligned} & 23 \mathrm{a} \\ & \left(8^{*}, 14\right) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Central Banksia attenuata - B. menziesii | Present in two or more Cons. Reserves |
|  | Preliminary\# System 6 Update 1994 "Wetland Groups" |  |
| A2 (13) | Melaleuca preissiana damplands type A"\# | 9 areas |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{K} 2 \\ & \left(1^{*}, 2^{*}, 3^{*},\right. \\ & 15) \end{aligned}$ | "Wet Tall Sedgeland"\# | 3 areas |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{M} 2 \\ & \left(4^{*}, 11\right) \end{aligned}$ | "Melaleuca preissiana damplands type M"\# | ?5 areas |

Department of Environmental Protection System 6 Update: Site Based Flora
List M8 Wanneroo Wetlands - Eastern Chain (Lake Pinjar)
(185 taxa: Pinj sites 1-15, B.J. Keighery, 4/4/95)
Anthericaceae
Arnocrinum preissii
Chamaescilla corymbosa
Corynotheca micrantha
Hensmania turbinata
Johnsonia pubescens
Laxmannia squarrosa
Thysanotus arenarius
Thysanotus multiflorus
Thysanotus patersonii
Thysanotus triandrus
Tricoryne tenella
Apiaceae
Actinotus glomeratus
Homalosciadium homalocarpum
Trachymene pilosa
Xanthosia huegelii
Asteraceae
Gnephosis tenuissima

* Hypochaeris glabra

Lagenifera huegelii
Millotia tenuifolia
Podolepis gracilis swamp (GJK 13126)
Senecio lautus subsp. maritimus
Siloxerus humifusus

* Ursinia anthemoides

Campanulaceae

* Wahlenbergia capensis

Wahlenbergia preissii

## Centrolepidaceae

Aphelia cyperoides
Centrolepis aristata
Centrolepis mutica
Centrolepis polygyna

## Colchicaceae

Burchardia bairdiae
Burchardia umbellata
Cyperaceae
Baumea articulata
Baumea juncea
Baumea vaginalis
Cyathochaeta avenacea

* Cyperus tenellus

Lepidosperma angustatum
Lepidosperma longitudinale
Schoenus aff. brevisetis scps
Schoenus curvifolius

Schoenus discifer Schoenus odontocarpus
Schoenus rodwayanus
Dasypogonaceae
Dasypogon bromelifolius
Lomandra caespitosa
Lomandra hermaphrodita
Dilleniaceae
Hibbertia aurea
Hibbertia racemosa
Hibbertia stellaris
Hibbertia subvaginata
Droseraceae
Drosera erythrorhiza
Drosera gigantea
Drosera glanduligera
Drosera nitidula
Drosera paleacea
Drosera pallida
Drosera pulchella
Drosera rosulata
Drosera sp. scps

## Epacridaceae

Conostephium pendulum
Conostephium preissii
Leucopogon conostephioides
Leucopogon polymorphus
Leucopogon propinquus
Leucopogon sp. scps
Lysinema ciliatum
Euphorbiaceae
Monotaxis grandiflora
Gentianaceae

* Centaurium erythraea

Goodeniaceae
Anthotium junciforme
Dampiera linearis
Goodenia pulchella
Lechenaultia floribunda
Haemodoraceae
Anigozanthos humilis
Conostylis aculeata
Phlebocarya ciliata
Haloragaceae
Gonocarpus pithyoides
Iridaceae

* Gladiolus caryophyllaceus


## Patersonia occidentalis

Patersonia occidentalis (swamp form) sthcst

* Romulea rosea


## Lamiaceae

Hemiandra pungens
Lauraceae
Cassytha flava
Cassytha racemosa
Lobeliaceae
Lobelia alata
Lobelia tenuior
Loganiaceae
Mitrasacme paradoxa
Menyanthaceae
Villarsia albiflora
Mimosaceae
Acacia huegelii
Acacia pulchella
Acacia saligna
Myrtaceae
Agonis linearifolia
Astartea aff. fascicularis sthest
Beaufortia elegans
Calothamnus lateralis
Calytrix flavescens
Calytrix fraseri
Eremaea pauciflora
Eucalyptus marginata
Eucalyptus rudis
Eucalyptus todtiana
Hypocalymma angustifolium
Melaleuca lateritia
Melaleuca preissiana
Melaleuca rhaphiophylla
Melaleuca teretifolia
Melaleuca trichophylla
Pericalymma ellipticum
Regelia inops
Scholtzia involucrata
Verticordia densiflora
Verticordia nitens
Orchidaceae
Caladenia flava
Epiblema grandiflorum
Microtis unifolia
Prasophyllum sp. scps
Pterostylis vittata
Thelymitra crinita
Thelymitra flexuosa

Papilionaceae
Aotus gracillima
Bossiaea eriocarpa
Daviesia physodes
Euchilopsis linearis
Eutaxia virgata
Gompholobium tomentosum
Hovea pungens
Hovea trisperma var. trisperma
Jacksonia densiflora
Jacksonia furcellata
Jacksonia sternbergiana
Oxylobium lineare
Sphaerolobium vimineum

* Trifolium arvense
* Trifolium campestre

Viminaria juncea
Philydraceae
Philydrella pygmaea
Phormiaceae
Dianella revoluta var. divaricata
Poaceae
Agrostis avenacea
Agrostis preissii

* Aira caryophyllea

Amphipogon laguroides
Amphipogon turbinatus

* Briza maxima
* Briza minor

Danthonia occidentalis
Deyeuxia quadriseta
Hemarthria uncinata

* Lolium rigidum

Stipa compressa

* Vulpia sp. scps

Polygalaceae
Comesperma calymega
Comesperma flavum
Primulaceae

* Anagallis arvensis var. arvensis FPR

Proteaceae
Adenanthos cygnorum
Banksia attenuata
Banksia ilicifolia
Banksia menziesii
Conospermum incurvum
Hakea varia
Persoonia comata
Petrophile linearis
Stirlingia latifolia

## Restionaceae

Alexgeorgea nitens
Hypolaena exsulca
Leptocarpus aristatus
Leptocarpus scariosus
Lepyrodia muirii
Loxocarya flexuosa
Lyginia barbata
Restio microcodon scps
Restio stenostachyus

## Rubiaceae

Opercularia vaginata
Rutaceae
Boronia purdieana
Eriostemon spicatus
Stackhousiaceae
Stackhousia monogyna
Stylidiaceae
Stylidium brunonianum
Stylidium calcaratum
Stylidium crossocephalum
Stylidium divaricatum
Stylidium junceum
Stylidium longitubum
Stylidium macrocarpum
Stylidium repens
Stylidium utricularioides
Xanthorrhoeaceae
Xanthorrhoea preissii
Zamiaceae
Macrozamia riedlei

Department of Environmental Protection System 6 Update: Site Based Flora List M8 Wanneroo Wetlands - Eastern Chain (Lake Pinjar)<br>(extracted from the CALM Swan Coastal Plain database, 185 Taxa, Pinj sites 1-15, 2/95)

Anthericaceae
Arnocrinum preissii
Chamaescilla corymbosa
Corynotheca micrantha
Hensmania turbinata
Johnsonia pubescens
Laxmannia squarrosa
Thysanotus arenarius
Thysanotus multiflorus
Thysanotus patersonii
Thysanotus triandrus
Tricoryne tenella

## Apiaceae

Actinotus glomeratus
Homalosciadium homalocarpum
Trachymene pilosa
Xanthosia huegelii
Asteraceae
Gnephosis tenuissima

* Hypochaeris glabra

Lagenifera huegelii
Millotia tenuifolia
Podolepis gracilis swamp (GJK 13126)
Senecio lautus subsp. maritimus
Siloxerus humifusus

* Ursinia anthemoides

Campanulaceae

* Wahlenbergia capensis

Wahlenbergia preissii
Centrolepidaceae
Aphelia cyperoides
Centrolepis aristata
Centrolepis mutica
Centrolepis polygyna

## Colchicaceae

Burchardia bairdiae
Burchardia umbellata
Cyperaceae
Baumea articulata
Baumea juncea
Baumea vaginalis
Cyathochaeta avenacea

* Cyperus tenellus Lepidosperma angustatum
Lepidosperma longitudinale
Schoenus aff. brevisetis scps

Flora list for M8 (extracted from Swan Coastal Plain database, Pinj sites 1 -15, 2/1995).

Schoenus curvifolius
Schoenus discifer
Schoenus odontocarpus
Schoenus rodwayanus
Dasypogonaceae
Dasypogon bromeliifolius
Lomandra caespitosa
Lomandra hermaphrodita
Dilleniaceae
Hibbertia aurea
Hibbertia racemosa
Hibbertia stellaris
Hibbertia subvaginata
Droseraceae
Drosera erythrorhiza
Drosera gigantea
Drosera glanduligera
Drosera nitidula
Drosera paleacea
Drosera pallida
Drosera pulchella
Drosera rosulata
Drosera sp. scps
Epacridaceae
Conostephium pendulum
Conostephium preissii
Leucopogon conostephioides
Leucopogon polymorphus
Leucopogon propinquus
Leucopogon sp. scps
Lysinema ciliatum

## Euphorbiaceae

Monotaxis grandiflora

## Gentianaceae

* Centaurium erythraea

Goodeniaceae
Anthotium junciforme
Dampiera linearis
Goodenia pulchella
Lechenaultia floribunda
Haemodoraceae
Anigozanthos humilis
Conostylis aculeata
Phlebocarya ciliata
Haloragaceae
Gonocarpus pithyoides

## Iridaceae

* Gladiolus caryophyllaceus

Patersonia occidentalis
Patersonia occidentalis (swamp form) sthcst

* Romulea rosea


## Lamiaceae

Hemiandra pungens
Lauraceae
Cassytha flava
Cassytha racemosa
Lobeliaceae
Lobelia alata
Lobelia tenuior
Loganiaceae
Mitrasacme paradoxa
Menyanthaceae
Villarsia albiflora
Mimosaceae
Acacia huegelii
Acacia pulchella
Acacia saligna

## Myrtaceae

Agonis linearifolia
Astartea aff. fascicularis sthest
Beaufortia elegans
Calothamnus lateralis
Calytrix flavescens
Calytrix fraseri
Eremaea pauciflora
Eucalyptus marginata
Eucalyptus rudis
Eucalyptus todtiana
Hypocalymma angustifolium
Melaleuca lateritia
Melaleuca preissiana
Melaleuca rhaphiophylla
Melaleuca teretifolia
Melaleuca trichophylla
Pericalymma ellipticum
Regelia inops
Scholtzia involucrata
Verticordia densiflora
Verticordia nitens
Orchidaceae
Caladenia flava
Epiblema grandiflorum
Microtis unifolia
Prasophyllum sp. scps

> Pterostylis vittata
> Thelymitra crinita
> Thelymitra flexuosa

Papilionaceae
Aotus gracillima
Bossiaea eriocarpa
Daviesia physodes
Euchilopsis linearis
Eutaxia virgata
Gompholobium tomentosum
Hovea pungens
Hovea trisperma var. trisperma
Jacksonia densiflora
Jacksonia furcellata
Jacksonia sternbergiana
Oxylobium lineare
Sphaerolobium vimineum

* Trifolium arvense
* Trifolium campestre

Viminaria juncea
Philydraceae
Philydrella pygmaea

## Phormiaceae

Dianella revoluta var. divaricata
Poaceae
Agrostis avenacea
Agrostis preissii

* Aira caryophyllea

Amphipogon laguroides
Amphipogon turbinatus

* Briza maxima
* Briza minor Danthonia occidentalis Deyeuxia quadriseta Hemarthria uncinata
* Lolium rigidum

Stipa compressa

* Vulpia sp. scps

Polygalaceae
Comesperma calymega
Comesperma flavum

Primulaceae<br>* Anagallis arvensis var. arvensis FPR

Proteaceae
Adenanthos cygnorum
Banksia attenuata
Banksia ilicifolia
Banksia menziesii
Conospermum incurvum

Hakea varia
Persoonia comata
Petrophile linearis
Stirlingia latifolia

## Restionaceae

Alexgeorgea nitens
Hypolaena exsulca
Leptocarpus aristatus
Leptocarpus scariosus
Lepyrodia muirii
Loxocarya flexuosa
Lyginia barbata
Restio microcodon scps
Restio stenostachyus

## Rubiaceae

Opercularia vaginata
Rutaceae
Boronia purdieana
Eriostemon spicatus
Stackhousiaceae
Stackhousia monogyna
Stylidiaceae
Stylidium brunonianum
Stylidium calcaratum
Stylidium crossocephalum
Stylidium divaricatum
Stylidium junceum
Stylidium longitubum
Stylidium macrocarpum
Stylidium repens
Stylidium utricularioides
Xanthorrhoeaceae
Xanthorrhoea preissii
Zamiaceae
Macrozamia riedlei

SYLVAN'S PROPERTY LAKE PINJAR SYSTEM 6 AREA

Traversed southern boundary-degraded area north of fence has been recently dammed.

1) Has been burnt too frequently and may have been chained. Virtually no understory other than Macrozamia and Xanthorrhoea. Few live, adult Banksia remain ? dieback/drought. Damage has occurred during dam construction. Photos 14, 16 (no understory). Photo 15 of dam.
2.) Banksia woodland in much better condition than 1. but still degraded. Many dead Banksias and lots of *Briza and bare ground.


## ROAD RESERVE- LAKE PINJAR SYSTEM 6 AREA

This road reserve (Spence Road) runs north-south, starting as a limestone private property access road from Pinjar Road and becoming sandy/clay surfaced.

Vegetation from Pinjar Road to 400 m north, shrubland in excellent condition, Kunzea ericifolia with some Eucalyptus rudis (Quadrat PINJ 11 in this vegetation type).

400 m to 800 m north of Pinjar Road sandy area which is degraded, heavily disturbed but with lots of seedling Eucalyptus ?rudis. ?old dumping area

800 m to 1200 m N of Pinjar Road: Melaleuca teretifolia shrubland and sedges as in northern part of road reserve- excellent vegetation.

12001250 m N of Pinjar Road- clump of Eucalyptus rudis on bend away from fence.
1250-1450 m N of Pinjar Road- Melaleuca-teretifolia with dense sedgeland. Excellent condition Baumea articulata to $2-3 \mathrm{~m}$ tall.

At 1450 m N of Pinjar road a fenceline prevents access.

BJK 24/9-26/5
A As. İ understana Loke Pinjur is a PCA, does theis mean thet it is intenced (now) to moke the entire a, ea pap eventurolly.?
It it is to be pale shomed if not lime the PGA bocindary ande all moyytod bushland then be incendion (this will meed a mote to commant on vej
so AgVecetation ii not megrod conecilly wook
 eptensive clo; Hets with patelis slend. I'el una a combinotioin of field kno...iong
 to upark mopping
C. I howe suppestod an altemetive to (A) it Theer is a problem. - see Mop. Kan. L Veg mop dome tor (A) can he wened at DEP (Copy attacke but will ke poor reproduction


NewGenPower

# 330 MW GAS-FIRED POWER STATION NEERABUP 

## PROJECT REFERRAL

August 2007

> To fite: BFS 380 (P81798.01)
> with note: abo
> refers to BFS 382 (PB|8| Biol)

## RYAN Rebecca

From: PATON Andrew
Sent: Tuesday, 22 May 2007 11:43 AM
To: RYAN Rebecca
Cc: HARDING Carolyn; McGUIRE Megan; ROWLING Renee
Subject: RE: question
Attachments: Pinjar Hakea.ppt; Lake Pinjar tree deaths.pdf

Thanks Bec,

Attached is a map and some photos. The first piccy is a healthy one, the rest are not. Note also the last photo of a fox hanging in a tree! (Fox nearly made the journey back to Atrium to find a home in Mike's desk. I thought better of it in the end.)

Here's the actual MGAs:

Patch 1: 0386864,6499166 extends to 3866772,6499361 (roughly). Scattered unhealthy or dead Hakea varia either side of track running north (parallel to fenceline). Some healthy E. rudis.

Patch 2: 386720,6499494 extends to 386569,6499840 (roughly). As above.

Lindsay Jones (0427 994 150), seed collector, also mentioned some unique occurrences of Hakea undulata in the area that were also suffering, near some Melaleucas - but we didn't find these.

Will forward to Kevin as well.
Thanks mate!
Andrew

From: RYAN Rebecca
Sent: Tuesday, 22 May 2007 11:21 AM
To: PATON Andrew
Subject: RE: question
yikes. bummer, that place is already pretty devo'd from all the clearing.
yeah it would be good to pass info on, try Kevin Vear, hes the Dieback Coordinator for Nature Cons at Kensington.
kevin.vear@dec.wa.gov.au or phone93340408

If you have any notes/photos etc that you could send on Ill put copies in the Bush Forever site file. cheers
bec

From: PATON Andrew
Sent: Tuesday, 22 May 2007 11:13 AM
To: RYAN Rebecca; HARDING Carolyn
Subject: question
Hey there,

Need your guidance. Found a few patches of Hakea varia in the middle of Lake Pinjar that look pretty crook, or are completely dead. Was tipped by a seed collector. They're on the edge of a small track and groundwater levels have been going down for ages on that Lake. Reckon it's dieback, spread by track and groundwater decline/movement.

Do you guys know of any dieback type people who I should be telling? Kind of out of the scope of what we do.

Cheers
Andrew

## Lake Pinjar tree deaths



## LEGEND

N WA Coastline - DOE
Groundwater Contours,
Minimum • DOW
Swan Coastal Plain
Central 20 cm Orthomosaic DLIO6
Swan Coastal Plain North
20 cm Orthomosaic -DLIO6 WRL Drawpoints, Ground Water Licenses - DOW Current

- INF;CND
- REC;DFT;INC;PRA;PRR;ACC
- WIN Groundwater Sites,
- Monitoring - DoW
- WIN Groundwater Sites, Other - DoW


## WIN Groundwater Sites,

 Other - non DoWWIN Groundwater Sites, - Water Corporation


Scale 1:76508
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)
Geocentric Datum Australia 1994
Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

Prepared by: RowlinR
Prepared for:
Date: 15/05/2007 2:30:42 PM






## Department of Planning \& Urban Development

## EAST WANNEROO WETLANDS NATURAL RESOURCE MAPPING STUDY



## WILDLIFE AND HABITATS

## DECEMBER 1993

ecologia
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The wetlands of a transect across this region have been the subject of detailed assessment for their environmental quality (Western Australian Water Resources Council, 1987).

Evaporation from free water surfaces and transpiration from dense wetland vegetation result in high fluxes of groundwater to the atmosphere. All intensive farming activities in the area have high water requirements and availability of groundwater has a strong influence upon land values. Thus, the wetlands and agriculture are competitors for a finite groundwater resource. The Gnangara Mound is also an important resource for public water supply (Water Authority of Western Australia, 1986). The extensive pine plantations to the east of the main lake chain also contribute significantly to the complex of land use pressures on the wetlands.

### 6.1.1 REFERENCES

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Gozzard, J R (1982), Muchea Sheet 2034 I and Part of 2134 IV, Perth Metropolitan Region, Environmental Geology Series, Geological Survey of Western Australia.

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How, R A (editor) (1978), Faunal studies of the northern Swan Coastal Plain. Report prepared by the Western Australian Museum for the Department of Conservation and Environment, Western Australia.

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Water Auth resource for the

## Full document available on request

the Environmental Protection blic Water Supply Area 1977he Environmental Protection

Gnangara Mound groundwater Programme. Dames and Moore

Western At nesources Council (1987), Environmental significance of wetlands in the Perth to Bunbury Region. Water Authority of Western Australia, Leederville.
6.2 LAKE PINJAR $3 S 382$

### 6.2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

LOCAL AUTHORITY: City of Wanneroo
MRS ZONE: Rural
RESERVE NUMBERS: 11598, C20432
MANAGEMENT: private; City of Wanneroo
SYSTEM 6 RECOMMENDATION: M8
WAC CLASSIFICATION: LE.f.l.se. modified
WATER RESERVE: Wanneroo Groundwater Areas
DRAINAGE: landowners have attempted to drain properties

# Proposed subdivision of Swan Location 2703 Nisa Road, Pinjar, City of Wanneroo 

## Mirreen Nominees

Position statement and report and recommendations of the Environmental Protection Authority

## Full document available on request

AREA OK PINT $\varnothing$ I














Photo 31
12.12 .94
see note book

Photo 32 disgarded

Photo 33 sedgeland on road reserve see Bran's note book

Photo 36

Note
Photo 35 Joni Kept (close up)
photo 34 see nest


5152 WA 3165 (C) METRO REGIONAL AREA \& EXT. RUN 8 (5079-5160) 1:20000 11-DEC-92 920676 ,


5232 WA 3165 (C) METRO REGIONAL AREA \& EXT. RUN 9 (5161-5244) 1:20000 11-DEC-92 920676 /


5233 WA 3165 (C) METRO REGIONAL AREA \& EXT. RUN 9 (5161-5244) 1:20000 11-DEC-92 920676 .


5235 WA 3165 (C) METRO REGIONAL AREA \& EXT. RUN 9 (5161-5244) 1:20000 11-DEC-92 920676 V

5236 WA 3165 (C) METRO REGIONAL AREA \& EXT. RUN 9 (5161-5244) 1:20000 11-DEC-92 920676


5238 WA 3165 (C) METRO REGIONAL AREA \& EXT. RUN 9 (5161-5244) 1:20000 11-DEC-92 920676 I

