A Study into the Risk of Phytophthora Dieback

in Ten Peri-urban Reserves within the Shire of Denmark

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Commissioned by



Produced by Melinda Lyons





and

The Denmark Phytophthora cinnamomi Working Group

Supported by

Executive Summary

Green Skills was commissioned as part of South Coast Natural Resource Management's (South Coast NRM) Project Dieback program to conduct an assessment into the presence of the pathogen Phytophthora Dieback within ten periurban reserves in the Shire of Denmark. Assessments were designed to identify healthy and infested reserves and to prioritise and develop recommendations for at least three requiring pathogen management. The assessment process and development of recommendations for the four reserves was assisted by the Denmark *Phytophthora cinnamomi* Working Group and the Shire of Denmark Natural Resource Management Officer.

Priority was calculated by evaluating the following factors: A) The variety and age range of susceptible species, B) The level of Phytophthora Dieback impact, C) The level of social and or cultural values and D) The ratio of vectors to square area.

As a result of the initial assessments four reserves were prioritised for management:

- Mt Hallowell Reserve No 46618
- Peace Street Reserve No 46688

Wilson Inlet Heritage Trail Foreshore Reserve (unallocated Crown Land below Reserve No 43923), and Redgum Lane Reserve No 41224.

A summary of key recommendations within this report regarding priority reserves include:

- 1. All works within and around priority reserves to strictly adhere to *Town Planning Scheme Policy No. 1 for Dieback Disease Management* (Shire of Denmark, 1997) hygiene controls including but no limited to:
 - No soil movement or extraction within priority reserves
 - No operations (firebreaks, earthworks, fencing etc) within or around the vicinity of the Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas unless extremely dry soil conditions
 - No unauthorized vehicular access to priority reserves (closure of vehicular access where applicable)
- 2. Installation of Project Dieback signage at Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas and at Phytophthora Dieback infested areas
- 3. Installation of Project Dieback signage at entry to priority reserves to inform users of how to reduce risk of Phytophthora Dieback spread
- 4. Treatment of disease frontlines to stabilize disease movement (once points 1 3 have been implemented)
- 5. Develop annual monitoring and treatment program in Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas
- 6. Host Phytophthora Dieback awareness forum (compulsory attendance by Shire works staff and open invitation to community members)
- 7. Assess and develop Phytophthora Dieback management recommendations for remaining Shire of Denmark reserves which were not assessed within this study
- 8. Develop one initial community-based Phytophthora Dieback monitoring group for Redgum Lane Reserve No 41224.

Study Team

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CONTENTS

| 1. | WHAT IS PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI? | 1 |
|-------|---|----|
| 1.1 | INTRODUCTION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA | 1 |
| 1.2 | Water Mould Pathogen | 1 |
| 1.3 | Spread of the Pathogen in Western Australia | 1 |
| 1.4 | Requirements for Survival | 1 |
| 1.5 | COMBINATION OF FIRE AND PHYTOPHTHORA DIEBACK | 1 |
| 1.6 | Plants Impacted | 1 |
| 1.7 | ТРЕАТМЕНТ | 2 |
| 2. | WHY CONDUCT A STUDY INTO THE RISK OF PHYTOPHTHORA DIEBACK IN THE SHIRE OF DENMARK? | 2 |
| 2.1. | Ecological Value | 2 |
| 2.2 | Social and Economic Values | 2 |
| 2.3 | DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS | 2 |
| 2.4 | Management Responsibilities | 2 |
| 3. | AIM OF THIS STUDY | 3 |
| 4. | BACKGROUND RESEARCH | 3 |
| 4.1 | Management Guidelines - Shire of Denmark | 3 |
| 4.2 | MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES - WESTERN AUSTRALIA | 3 |
| 5. | STUDY AREA | 4 |
| 6. | ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY | 4 |
| 6.1 | Aerial Photographs and Topographical Maps | 4 |
| 6.2 | Field Assessment | 5 |
| 6.3 | RANKING IN ORDER OF ABILITY TO PROTECT | 5 |
| 6.4 | QUADRATS, TRANSECTS AND FRONTLINES | 6 |
| 6.5 | RECOMMENDATION METHODOLOGY | 6 |
| 7. | RESULTS | 7 |
| 7.1 | PEACE STREET RESERVE NO 46688 | 7 |
| 7.1.1 | Background | 7 |
| 7.1.2 | Values of the Reserve | 7 |
| 7.1.3 | Site Assessment | 7 |
| 7.1.4 | Transect Observations | 8 |
| 7.1.5 | Quadrat A – Observations | 8 |
| 7.1.6 | Quadrat B - Observations | 9 |
| 7.1.7 | Recommendations | 10 |
| 7.2 | WILSON INLET HERITAGE TRAIL RESERVE (UNALLOCATED CROWN LAND BELOW RESERVE NO 43923) | 11 |
| 7.2.1 | Background | 11 |
| 7.2.2 | Value of the Reserve | 11 |
| 7.2.3 | Site Assessment | 11 |
| 7.2.4 | Quadrat C - Observations | 12 |
| 7.2.5 | Quadrat D - Observations | 14 |
| 7.2.6 | Recommendations | |
| 7.3 | Redgum Lane Reserve No 41224 | 16 |
| 7.3.1 | Background | |
| 7.3.2 | Value of the Reserve | |
| 7.3.3 | Site Assessment | 16 |

| 7.3.4 | Quadrat E – Observations | |
|--|--|--|
| 7.3.5 | Quadrat F – Observations | |
| 7.3.6 | Recommendations | |
| 7.4 | MT HALLOWELL RESERVE NO 46618 | 19 |
| 7.4.1 | Background | |
| 7.4.2 | Values of the Reserve | |
| 7.4.3 | Site Assessment | 20 |
| 7.4.4 | Quadrat G - Observations | 20 |
| 7.4.5 | Quadrat H – Observations | 21 |
| 7.4.6 | Recommendations | 21 |
| 8. | OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS | 23 |
| 9. | MONITORING AND MEASURING SUCCESS | |
| | | |
| 10. | CONCLUSION | |
| - | CONCLUSION | |
| 10. 11. 12. | | |
| 11. 12. | REFERENCES | |
| 11. | REFERENCES OTHER USEFUL WEB REFERENCES (AUSTRALIA) APPENDICES | 29 |
| 11. 12. 13. | REFERENCES | |
| 11. 12. 13. APPENDIX 1: | REFERENCES OTHER USEFUL WEB REFERENCES (AUSTRALIA) APPENDICES LIST OF COMMON INDICATOR SPECIES LIST OF CURRENTLY KNOWN SUSCEPTIBLES | |
| 11. 12. 13. APPENDIX 1: APPENDIX 2: | REFERENCES OTHER USEFUL WEB REFERENCES (AUSTRALIA) APPENDICES LIST OF COMMON INDICATOR SPECIES LIST OF CURRENTLY KNOWN SUSCEPTIBLES PLOTTING THE FRONTLINE AND PLACEMENT OF PERMANENT TRANSECTS PEACE STREET RESERVE NO 46688 | 29 30 31 31 32 33 |
| 11. 12. 13. APPENDIX 1: APPENDIX 2: APPENDIX 3: | REFERENCES | 29 30 31 31 32 33 33 36 |
| 11. 12. 13. Appendix 1: Appendix 2: Appendix 3: Appendix 4: | REFERENCES | 29 30 31 31 32 33 36 37 |
| 11. 12. 13. APPENDIX 1: APPENDIX 2: APPENDIX 3: APPENDIX 4: APPENDIX 5: | REFERENCES | 29 30 31 31 32 33 36 37 38 |

FIGURES

| Figure 1: | Macrozamia riedlei or Zamia Palms are susceptible to Phytophthora cinnamomi | 2 |
|------------|--|----|
| Figure 2: | Location of initial ten assessment sites within the Shire of Denmark | 4 |
| Figure 3: | Top Four Ranked Reserves in the Shire of Denmark | 6 |
| Figure 4: | Banksia grandis death along the frontline Peace Street Reserve No 46688 | |
| Figure 5: | Quadrat A Photo Point in Uninfested section of Peace Street Reserve No 46688 | 9 |
| Figure 6: | Quadrat B –Survey of Susceptible Species in Infested Zone Peace Street Reserve No 46688 | 9 |
| Figure 7: | Quadrat C –dead, flagging and healthy Banksia seminuda illustrating gradual loss of overstorey | 12 |
| Figure 8: | Quadrat C- photo point showing dead Banksia sp. in mid-ground | 13 |
| Figure 9: | Deaths of susceptible species causing an open woodland affect | 13 |
| Figure 10: | Mature Banksia sp. fallen to the ground | 14 |
| Figure 11: | A dead Patersonia occidentalis below the drainage area of a culvert | 14 |
| Figure 12: | Uninfested Quadrat E (photo point NE toward NW) | 17 |
| Figure 13: | Infested Quadrat F (photo point SW toward NE) | 17 |
| Figure 14: | Recent Banksia grandis death isolated from an apparent frontline | 20 |
| Figure 15: | North East Photo point Quadrat G showing the coolness of the site | 21 |

TABLES

| Table 1: | GPS Coordinates for the Active Frontline within Peace Street Reserve No 46688 | 33 |
|-----------|--|----|
| Table 2: | GPS Location of Transect One Untreated Area of Reserve | 33 |
| Table 3: | Susceptible Species along Transect One - Untreated Area of Reserve | 33 |
| Table 4: | GPS Location of Transect Two - Treated Area of Reserve | 34 |
| Table 5: | Susceptible Species along Transect Two - Treated Area of Reserve | 34 |
| Table 6: | GPS Location of Transect Three - Treated Area of Reserve (Spray Only) | 35 |
| Table 7: | Susceptible Species along Transect Three - Treated Area of Reserve (Spray Only) | 35 |
| Table 8: | GPS Location of Transect Four | |
| Table 9: | Susceptible Species along Transect Four | |
| Table 10: | Quadrat A and B GPS Locations | 36 |
| Table 11: | Number of Susceptible Species within Quadrat A (Uninfested) & B (Infested) Peace Street Reserve No 46688 | 36 |
| Table 12: | Quadrat C and D GPS Locations | 37 |
| Table 13: | Number of Susceptible Species within Quadrats C (Infested) and D (Infested) Wilson Inlet Heritage Trail Foreshor | е |
| | Reserve | 37 |
| Table 14: | Quadrat E and F GPS Locations | 38 |
| Table 15: | Number of Susceptible Species within Quadrats E (Infested) and F (Infested) Redgum Lane Reserve No 41224 | 38 |
| Table 16: | Quadrat G and H GPS Locations | 39 |
| Table 17: | Number of Susceptible Species within Quadrats G (Infested) and H (Infested) Mt Hallowell Reserve No 46618 | 39 |

MAPS

| Map 1: | Peace Street Reserve Dieback Map | .40 |
|--------|--|-----|
| Map 2: | Wilson Inlet Foreshore Reserve Dieback Map | .42 |
| Мар 3: | Redgum Lane Reserve Dieback Map | .44 |
| Map 4: | Mount Hallowell Reserve Dieback Map | .46 |

1. WHAT IS PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI?

1.1 Introduction to Western Australia

Phytophthora cinnamomi, or Phytophthora Dieback, is an introduced plant disease. It is likely to have been spread throughout the southwest of Western Australia from early European settlement. Jarrah tree deaths were first recorded in the 1920s and it was in the mid-1960s that research was able to identify *P. cinnamomi* as the cause of such deaths (Podger, 1968).

1.2 Water Mould Pathogen

Phytophthora Dieback is a soil microorganism which attacks and rots the stems and roots of living plants. The rot limits the plants ability to take up water and nutrients and eventuates in the plants death. Phytophthora Dieback is a 'water mould' pathogen of the phylum Chromista which is spread in the movement of infested water, soil or plant material. It is not native to Australia and is believed to have been introduced to Western Australia with European settlers in the 1800s (Dieback Working Group, 2000).

1.3 Spread of the Pathogen in Western Australia

The microscopic flagellate spores are spread via surface or subsurface water flow. Hyphae spread by root to root contact, movement of soil due to human activities (vehicle tyres, on shoe treads, soil transport) or animal activity (is commonly associated with new infections). Clay and laterite soils which impede drainage, cause ponding and/or lateral spread of water can facilitate motile spore production and dispersal.

The arrival and spread of Phytophthora Dieback in Western Australia has had catastrophic consequence for the biota of a number of southwest Australian ecosystems as it has a very wide host range and severely impacts biodiversity. In addition, its presence requires stringent hygiene protocols when constructing roads, extracting soil, harvesting timber, mining and other industries as soil movement between infested and uninfested sites is the most significant cause of pathogen spread. There are several other species of *Phytophthora* sp. present in native vegetation in the south-west of Western Australia, including *P. citricola* and *P. megasperma*, but their extent and impact on native vegetation is slight in comparison to that of *P. cinnamomi*.

1.4 Requirements for Survival

Phytophthora Dieback lifecycle requires favourable environmental conditions to maintain its presence in the soil and therefore does not exist in regions that receive less than 400mm of annual rainfall. Warm moist conditions speed the production of millions of tiny zoospores that reproduce the pathogen. Unfavourable conditions result in production of chlamydospores which are the survival or resting phase of the pathogen. These spores are able to infect plants once warm moist conditions return. The optimum temperature for the growth of the pathogen is between $15 - 30^{\circ}$ C and for sporulation is $25 - 30^{\circ}$ C. Spores are unlikely to survive below 0° C or above 35° C (Glevan Consulting, 2006).

1.5 Combination of Fire and Phytophthora Dieback

A recent honours thesis "Role of Fire on *Phytophthora cinnamomi* in the Stirling Range National Park, Western Australia" suggests that fire in Phytophthora Dieback infested areas has the potential to increase both the severity and extent of disease to native plant communities, and impinge on the regeneration capabilities of susceptible species. Amongst other effects, fire reduces leaf litter and canopy cover which increases soil temperature thus making favourable conditions for the pathogen. The plant communities found to be most impacted by fire and the presence of Phytophthora Dieback are dominated by proteaceous species (i.e. *Banksia* sp., *Hakea* sp., *Dryandra* sp., *Adenanthos* sp.,) (Moore, 2005). Many of the susceptible species regenerate primarily from seed after fire.

1.6 Plants Impacted

Forty percent of native species in Western Australia are susceptible to Phytophthora Dieback. This high percentage of susceptible species highlights the intensity of change that can and is occurring to local bush landscapes. Species which are generally the first to be impacted and thus used as an observation tool when monitoring health of bushland are called 'indicators'.

"The first indication that the pathogen has spread into a new area is the death of susceptible plant species. Many of these susceptible species can be used as 'indicator' species of disease. *Banksia grandis* is a good example of an 'indicator' species as once it is infected it dies rapidly and it is a large and obvious plant. Less susceptible species such as jarrah may show crown decline symptoms, including leaf yellowing and death of primary leaf-bearing branches.....Trees with such symptoms can take a number of years to decline and die." (CPSM, 2008).

Indicator species also include grasstree, zamia palms (Figure 1), *Hibbertia* sp., *Dryandra* sp. (now part of *Banksia* genus) and *Hakea* sp.(See Appendix 1: List of Common Indicator Species) (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2008).



Figure 1: Macrozamia riedlei or Zamia Palms are susceptible to Phytophthora cinnamomi

1.7 Treatment

Currently there is no method of eradication of Phytophthora Dieback however there are methods of treatment available to stimulate plants immunity. Treatment is either by stem injection or foliage spray with systemic fungicide phosphite (phosphonate). Treatment can be done at any time of year, but for syringe injection the best period appears to be early spring to autumn. Foliar spray can be affective from six months to two years, depending on the concentration, method of application, species of plant and environmental factors. Stem injection can control Phytophthora Dieback for at least four years in *Banksia* species (Dieback Working Group, 2000 and Moore, 2005).

2. WHY CONDUCT A STUDY INTO THE RISK OF PHYTOPHTHORA DIEBACK IN THE SHIRE OF DENMARK?

2.1. Ecological Value

The Shire of Denmark is within a region of the southwest coast of Western Australia that is rich in biological diversity. The area has been described as one of 34 biological hotspots of the world. Nearly 80% of the plant species of the south west are found nowhere else in the world, including many of the brightly-colored members of the genus *Banksia* which are Phytophthora Dieback susceptible (Conservation International, 2008). Approximately one third of the Shire of Denmark's 184 300ha is within the conservation reserve system of the newly gazetted 363 000ha Walpole Wilderness Area. This area was developed to form a world class network of interlocking reserves which aims to protect the biodiversity of the unique wilderness of the south coast (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2006).

2.2 Social and Economic Values

Hand in hand with these scientific attributes the region is host to a popular tourism market from Australia and internationally. Nature based tourism is becoming recognized as an important economic driver within Denmark and neighbouring shires.

2.3 Development Impacts

The region is also witnessing significant population expansion as people move to the southwest's less populated coastlines. This demand is stimulating land subdivisions, applying pressure on infrastructure and services in communities as well as placing pressure on natural environments.

With the increase in local population and visitor numbers there is now an important need to educate community members and visitors of the impacts of Phytophthora Dieback and to monitor and manage Phytophthora Dieback infested areas to combat Phytophthora Dieback compromise within healthy bushland.

2.4 Management Responsibilities

It is the Shire of Denmark's responsibility to maintain and manage reserves that are vested in it. These responsibilities include the protection and safety of users, management of firebreaks and reduction of fire hazards, control of weeds and pathogens, the maintenance of visual and recreational as well as future planning.

In 1996 the Shire of Denmark recognized the seriousness of the pathogen and its threat to the conservation, social, cultural and economic values of the Shire reserves, parklands and other adjacent areas. It was at this time that a Dieback Disease Policy was developed. In September 1997 the *Town Planning Scheme Policy No 1 for Dieback Disease Management* was adopted and highlighted the need to develop and implement a Phytophthora Dieback disease management program to minimise spread of the deadly *P. cinnamomi* spores.

Since the policy's adoption there have been a small number of studies and treatment works undertaken by independent contractors. However as this study highlights, Phytophthora Dieback remains an ongoing problem that is impacting our shire reserves and requires ongoing management.

3. AIM OF THIS STUDY

This study was developed to identify healthy Phytophthora Dieback free areas and infested bush remnants within priority reserves of the Shire of Denmark. The study includes lists of recommendations for individual reserves as well as overall recommendations to assist the Shire of Denmark in maintaining the health of local bushland.

It is intended that this study will:

- Identify *Phytophthora cinnamomi* vulnerable reserves within the Shire of Denmark
- Identify areas of disease free vegetation that can be protected with appropriate management techniques
- Develop management recommendations for four priority reserves.

Extended outcomes of the study include:

- Installation of permanent monitoring points within at the four priority reserves to assist ongoing monitoring
- Capacity building of local NRM organizations to assist in the delivery of Phytophthora Dieback Services in the region
- Raising local community awareness of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* within the shire
- Encouragement of community involvement in monitoring and care of local reserves.

4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to conducting infield assessments a desktop survey was undertaken to collate previous research and infield data in relation to shire reserves. Information was also collated in regard to *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, its treatment and management within the state.

4.1 Management Guidelines - Shire of Denmark

Limited research information exists in regard to management of individual reserves apart from "Reserve Assessment Reports in the Shire of Denmark" (Press and Armstrong, 1998) and "Mt Hallowell Management Plans" (Shire of Denmark, 1995; Shire of Denmark, 2006; Green Skills, 2008 (being compiled at time of printing this report).

Reports in relation to Phytophthora Dieback within the Shire include "Management of Phytophthora Dieback" (Zuvela, 2002), and "Assessment for the Presence of *Phytophthora* sp.: Denmark Reserves" (Brown and Tuffnell, 2002) and the Shire of Denmark "Town Planning Scheme Policy No. 1 for Dieback Disease Management" (1997).

4.2 Management Guidelines - Western Australia

Other valuable reference documents which contain Phytophthora Dieback management and treatment recommendations which should be read in compliment to this report include the "Managing Phytophthora Dieback: Guidelines for Local Government" (Dieback Working Group, 2008), "Managing Phytophthora Dieback in Bushland: A guide for Landholders and Community Conservation Groups" (Dunne, 2005), and "Dieback Management in LGA'S: Recommendation for Dieback Management" (Dunne, 2006).

5. STUDY AREA

Based on recommendations by the Shire of Denmark Natural Resource Management Officer, the Denmark *Phytophthora cinnamomi* Working Group and Green Skills, Phytophthora Dieback assessments were conducted within ten peri-urban shire reserves known to contain Phytophthora Dieback susceptible species. Reserves were chosen in areas that were seen to be facing likely threats from surrounding urban development and which were also of an adequate size to protect biological and habitat value (over 5ha).

Due to the limited scale of this project larger scale reserves outside of the urban development nodes were unassessed. It is recommended that they be included when planning future monitoring and assessment.

The ten reserves initially assessed were:

- Peace Street Reserve: Reserve No 46688
- Mt Hallowell Reserve: *Reserve No A46618*
- Happy Valley Road Reserve: Reserve No 36026
- Redgum Lane Reserve: Reserve No 41224
- Nr McNabb Road Reserve: Reserve No 34815
- Turner Road Reserve: Reserve No 13255
- Sheoak Drive Reserve: Reserve No 29560
- Shadforth/McLeod Street Reserve: Reserve No 35160
- Wilson Inlet Heritage Trail Foreshore Reserve: (unallocated Crown Land below Reserve No 43923)
- Nut Road Reserve: Reserve No 33921

(See Figure 2 below).



Figure 2: Location of initial ten assessment sites within the Shire of Denmark

6. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

6.1 Aerial Photographs and Topographical Maps

Aerial photographs and contour maps were used as part of a desktop analysis of topographical features and vectors that could indicate pathogen spread (i.e. lowlands, waterways, roads, walk tracks or extraction pits) at each of the sites (NRM Info, 2008). Aerial photographs were also a useful indicator of vegetation density (dense vegetation can illustrate

a shady cool site in which Phytophthora Dieback expression is less prevalent or nonexistent, an open canopy may illustrate a site at which Phytophthora Dieback expression is occurring).

6.2 Field Assessment

By observing the general health and occurrence (or unusual absence) of indicator species the team was able to make an evaluation of the presence of the Phytophthora Dieback pathogen.

An infield site assessment sheet was used to record the values and features of the ten reserves. Aerial photographs and topographical maps were taken infield for continued reference (NRM Info, 2008).

The site assessment sheets recorded:

- Susceptible species and condition
- Estimated age of susceptible species
- % reserve impacted by Phytophthora Dieback
- Level of impact (H, M, L)
- Number of active fronts
- Vectors
- Soil type
- Other flora (rare, endangered, endemic)
- Fauna
- Weeds
- Topography
- Other values (heritage site, recreational, social)

Approximately an hour and a half was spent at each of the reserves.

6.3 Ranking in Order of Ability to Protect

While none of the reserves were found to be completely free of Phytophthora Dieback there are sections within them that are uninfested. Prioritization for protection was determined using the following method.

The highest value was placed in reserves which had:

- A) Both a wide variety and wide age range of susceptible species
- B) The least level of Phytophthora Dieback affect within the reserve

The next most important factor in determining ranking was:

 C) Social and cultural values (including level of recreation use and enjoyment, indigenous heritage value, community proximity for potential assistance to monitoring and treatment, overall education values within the reserve)

The final determinant of priority was:

D) Evaluating the number of vectors compared to reserve size (high number of vectors to square area increases chance of spread)

Four of the ten reserves which ranked highly were chosen for further in-depth assessment (Figure 3).

- Mt Hallowell Reserve No 46618
- Peace Street Reserve No 46688
- Wilson Inlet Heritage Trail Foreshore Reserve (unallocated Crown Land below Reserve No 43923) and
- Redgum Lane Reserve No 41224

(Findings and recommendations for each of the four reserves follow within Section 7: Results.)



Figure 3: Top Four Ranked Reserves in the Shire of Denmark

6.4 Quadrats, Transects and Frontlines

Quadrat, frontline and transect survey and monitoring methods were the same as those utilized by Zuvela in the 2002 paper "Management of Phytophthora Dieback".

Two permanent monitoring quadrats were established at each of the four reserves. Susceptible species surveys recorded the range, frequency and current health of plants at the quadrats. These quadrats have remained in place so that they can be used for future monitoring of reserve health. Initial surveys can be used as a baseline for future monitoring.

Permanent quadrat and transect points were recorded using GPS. Metal stakes tied with pink string have been located at the corner points / end points of each infield quadrat / transect. General location has also been marked on individual reserve maps within Section 7: Results.

An active frontline was only apparent at Peace Street Reserve No 46688 and GPS recordings were made along its path. Four transects of 20m length were established across the frontline and susceptible species along their length were recorded. Infested and uninfested areas of Phytophthora Dieback have also been illustrated within maps for Redgum Lane Reserve No 41224, Wilson Inlet Heritage Trail Foreshore Reserve and Mt Hallowell Reserve No 46618 however the expression (number of deaths) was very widely scattered and a frontline was not determined.

6.5 Recommendation Methodology

Recommendations were designed around The Nature Conservancy model "Conservation Action Planning" (2005).

7. RESULTS

7.1 PEACE STREET RESERVE NO 46688

7.1.1 Background

Peace Street Reserve No 46688 is one of eight reserves in the Peace St / Henwood Road area that has been a source of gravel extraction in the past. Reserve No 46688 covers an area of approximately 9.96ha. Its northern boundary runs along Peace Street, while it's southern, western and part of its eastern boundary borders private properties.

There are two management reports written in relation to Phytophthora Dieback at the reserve (Zuvela, 2002) and (Brown and Tufnell, 2002).

Vegetation of the area includes Phytophthora Dieback susceptible plants such as Banksia grandis, Bossiaea linophylla, Eucalyptus marginata, Hakea amplexicaulis, H. varia, Persoonia longifolia, Petrophile diversifolia, Xanthorrhoea gracilis, and X. preissii.

The reserve contains a well used walk track that passes from east to west as well as a disused centrally located track which crosses from north to south. The reserve is a thoroughfare for private properties of the Highlands estate down to the town CBD. Bush walkers, horseriders and motorbike use is evident along the trails. Vehicle access is possible along the eastern boundary leading to an old gravel extraction pit in the south east corner. Motorcycle tracks are evident in this area.

The reserve falls on a steady gradient from 100m in the south west corner to 40m in the north east corner. Soil type is predominantly composed of gravelly sandy yellow duplex soils with areas of gravelly sand (Press and Armstrong,1998). Phytophthora Dieback mapping within Figure 4 indicates that infestation is occurring on the lower northern slopes and on the south eastern boundary. Spread is likely to be slow movement by root to root contact and or infection through translocation of soil uphill.

7.1.2 Values of the Reserve

The following values indicate that this site should be prioritised for ongoing environmental monitoring and management.

The reserve is:

- Home to significant stands of Phytophthora Dieback susceptible species
- Part of an important fauna and flora habitat in close proximity to the built up area of the townsite. Loss of Phytophthora Dieback susceptible species will cause major impacts to its habitat value
- Interlinking corridor for flora and fauna movement between others reserves to the north and south.
- DPcWG has been conducting phosphite treatment in this reserve for several years, in accordance with recommendations made by Glevan Consultants
- Used daily for recreational purposes horse riding, walking
- Of ongoing educational value
- Currently more than one half of the reserve is uninfested
- Infection is down slope
- The area is home to impressive stands of Banksia grandis
- Site of the most eastern occurrence of *Eucalyptus guilfoylei* (yellow tingle)

7.1.3 Site Assessment

Visual assessment was conducted throughout the reserve and potential Phytophthora Dieback vectors were identified include tracks and past gravel extraction sites (see Map 1: Peace Street Reserve Phytophthora Dieback Map).

The active *Phytophthora cinnamomi* frontline was recorded using GPS (Tables 1 - Appendix 3). Along this frontline four permanent monitoring transects were installed. Tables 2 - 9 in Appendix 3 record the GPS coordinates of each of the transects as well as susceptible species that are occurring along the length of the transect. Figure 4 shows the pathogens affect on a mature *Banksia grandis*.

Two permanent quadrats were also established at the reserve (Quadrat A and B). Appendix 4 illustrates the range and frequency of susceptible species within the two quadrats. Photos were taken at a permanent photo points at each quadrat as a base line visual record of quadrat health.



Figure 4: Banksia grandis death along the frontline Peace Street Reserve No 46688

7.1.4 Transect Observations

Two of the transect areas were known to have had past treatment with phosphite. Susceptible species within infested section are displaying good health as a result.

Transect 4 (untreated area) displayed the most Phytophthora Dieback impact and recorded the least number of susceptible species. Treatment around this transect will assist the retention of species and assist in restoring a wider mix of canopy cover.

Ongoing monitoring of untreated Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas will ensure prompt treatment is applied should susceptible species begin to die.

7.1.5 Quadrat A – Observations

The susceptible species survey within Quadrat A illustrated a site with a healthy mix of overstorey, mid and lower canopy (see Appendix 4: Table 10 and 11). The ground level of the site was cool (Figure 5). A cool, shaded site such as this is less favourable to production of *Phytophthora* zoospores and is more resilient than a site with an open canopy and sun exposed soil. However ongoing monitoring is still as important at such sites as Phytophthora Dieback introduction through root to root contact or transmission through moved soil can easily trigger deaths and an eventually opening of canopy.

This quadrat contains a large *Eucalyptus guilfoylei* (yellow tingle) of approximately 70 years of age (mid ground of Figure 5). This site is the most eastern occurrence of the tingle and, although unaffected by the pathogen, represents another reason why the site is a valuable asset to the Shire of Denmark.



Figure 5: Quadrat A Photo Point in Uninfested section of Peace Street Reserve No 46688

Susceptible species occurring in the site include a number of *Banksia grandis*, *Hakea* sp., *Leucopogon verticillatus*, *Persoonia longifolia* and both *Xanthorrhoea gracilis* and *X. preissii*.

7.1.6 Quadrat B - Observations

This site is severely disturbed by Phytophthora Dieback. The overstorey has been opened up as a result of canopy deaths. Continued *Phytophthora* blooms are also removing species regrowth. Figure 6 illustrates the low level of regeneration and the difference in forest structure compared to the uninfested site upslope at Figure 5. With the opening of the forest canopy the soil is continually warmed by the sun, coupled with a moist climate, favourable conditions create zoospore blooms and fresh occurrences of deaths.

The species survey, while indicating a cross section of susceptible plants, found that the age range was between young saplings to seedling. Average height of susceptible species was 1 - 1.5 metres. Most noted species within the survey area were *Banksia grandis, other Banksia* sp., *Eucalyptus* sp., *Hakea* sp., *Leucopogon* sp., and *Xanthorrhoea gracilis* and *X. preissi* (see Appendix 4: Table 10 and 11).



Figure 6: Quadrat B –Survey of Susceptible Species in Infested Zone Peace Street Reserve No 46688

7.1.7 Recommendations

- All works within and around reserve to strictly adhere to **Town Planning Scheme Policy No. 1 for Dieback Disease Management** (Shire of Denmark, 1997) hygiene controls including but not limited to:
 - No soil movement or extraction within reserve
 - No operations (earthworks, fencing etc) within or around the vicinity of the Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas unless extremely dry soil conditions (see Map 1: Peace Street Reserve Phytophthora Dieback Map)
 - No unauthorized vehicular access to reserve
 - All road verge activity along Peace Street to follow hygiene guidelines. Road verge is extremely
 infested and threat of Phythophthora Dieback distribution to other areas needs to be prevented
- Fire can increase the severity of disease in this infested site. Therefore other methods of fuel load reduction within infested area to be investigated
- Closure of vehicle access into reserve from Peace Street and trail bike access from surrounding reserve entries including Christina Crescent
- Installation of Project Dieback signage at Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas and at Phytophthora Dieback infested areas
- Installation of Project Dieback signage at entry to tracks through reserve to inform users of how to reduce risk of Phytophthora Dieback spread
- Treatment of susceptibles along disease frontlines to stabilize disease movement (after above hygiene and signage recommendations implemented)
- Annual monitoring and, as necessary, treatment program in Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas. Regular monitoring will ensure plants are treated on an as needs basis rather than blanket coverage (either stem injection or foliar spray)
- Traditional owners to be consulted and invited to participate in any monitoring and treatment activity
- Establishment of "Friends of Peace Street Reserve" to assist in ongoing monitoring (suggested gradual introduction of Friends of Groups for all peri-urban reserves at NRM Officer discretion)

All recommendations to be read in conjunction with Section 8: Overall Recommendations in this report.

7.2 WILSON INLET HERITAGE TRAIL RESERVE (UNALLOCATED CROWN LAND BELOW RESERVE NO 43923)

7.2.1 Background

This reserve consists of the old rail reserve running along the northern edge of the Wilson Inlet. It is approximately 8.4ha in area. The western boundary begins from Inlet Drive while the eastern boundary begins at Rudyard Place. The southern edge of the reserve is bordered by the Wilson Inlet foreshore apart for 1.5kms at the western end (passes through Reserve 12232 and borders the northern edge of Reserve 24452). The northern boundary runs along Reserves 390661, 39067, 2286, 43923 and sections of private property.

Vegetation of the area includes Phytophthora Dieback susceptible plants such as *Banksia attentuata*, *B. grandis*, *B. seminuda*, *Bossiaea linophylla*, *Casuarinas* sp., *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Hakea amplexicaulis*, *H. oleifolia*, *Persoonia longifolia*, *Macrozamia riedlei*, and *Xanthorrhoea preissii*.

The study area is in the eastern half of the reserve. Susceptible species quadrats are in close proximity to Lake View Place (see Map 2: Wilson Inlet Foreshore Reserve Phytophthora Dieback Map). Watershed runs in a southerly direction toward the inlet. The heritage trail is a potential vector for the human spread of Phytophthora Dieback along the trail. Opposingly it also diverts downhill watershed to culverts and drains under the trail and isolating potential watershed infection.

Vehicular access to the site is available along the rail trail, from a public thoroughfare through Springdale Heights, through the reserve from the trotting grounds, and from Rudyard Place. Vehicle access is limited to works vehicles. Access by foot is available through various private blocks, the Heritage Trail, various adjoining trails from the trotting track and golf course, and via Lake View Place at Springdale.

Soil type in the quadrat areas was sandy humus podzol with lateritic duricrust (Press and Armstrong, 1998).

7.2.2 Value of the Reserve

The following values indicate that this site should be prioritised for ongoing environmental monitoring and management.

The reserve is:

- Home to significant stands of Phytophthora Dieback susceptible species including mature stands of the red flowering variety of *Banksia seminuda* (little is known of this red flowering variety with few surveyed occurrences. It may be of botanical significance in the future and worthy of protection)
- An important habitat for a wide mix of flora and fauna. Loss of Phytophthora Dieback susceptible species will cause major impacts to its habitat value
- An important corridor linkage between private bush blocks and reserves to the north and the Wilson Inlet
- Enjoyed daily for recreational purposes horse riding, walking and bike riding
- Of ongoing educational value evident in the cultural and environmental interpretative information placed at picnic huts and dotted along the trail
- A site that is included in an overall heritage value study along the Wilson Inlet Foreshore. The study is being conducted by traditional owners and the Department of Indigenous Affairs (evaluation still occurring at the time of printing this report). Bush tucker sources and ceremonial materials have been identified at the site by traditional owners.
- A site currently being included in the updating of the "Wilson Inlet Foreshore Management Plan Denmark to Hay River" (Waters and Rivers Commission, 2002). This management plan is a series of four Wilson Inlet foreshore management plans being updated by consultants Green Skills at the time of printing this report.

7.2.3 Site Assessment

Visual assessment was conducted along the length of the reserve. There are sections of infested and uninfested bush on the lower southern side of the trail. Infestation appears in patterns below culverts and drains. Infestation is also apparent on the northern side of the trail within private bush blocks and Reserve 43923. The pathogen appears to be spreading downhill. One possible vector of introduction is during road works to establish the Springdale Heights development and the access trail from Lake View Place to the Wilson Inlet foreshore edge.

Recent deaths appear to be a result of post infection blooms rather than movement of a frontline into a Phytophthora Dieback free area. Two permanent quadrats were established at the reserve (Quadrat C and D). Appendix 5 illustrates the range and frequency of susceptible species within the two quadrats. Photos were taken at a permanent photo point at each quadrat to begin a visual record of quadrat health.

7.2.4 Quadrat C - Observations

Quadrat C was constructed in a thicket of *Banksia seminuda* on the northern side of the heritage trail in an area showing signs of current Phytophthora Dieback impact (See Figure 7 and 8).

Fourteen healthy *Banksia seminuda* plants were recorded, another three were dying and eight were dead (see Appendix 5: Susceptibles Species Survey Table 12 and 13). The age of the dead plants was from one to five years. Four mature trees between ten and thirty years are still surviving in the quadrat (the younger trees diametrically smaller root system makes them more vulnerable to the deadly collaring of the Phytophthora Dieback rot as it spreads along roots and through the soil).

Outside of the quadrat canopy restructuring has already occurred with the loss of *Banksia* overstorey and more open low woodland beginning to replace forest composition. Mature *Banksia* trunks are laying dead on the ground while the only living evidence of *Banksias* are young saplings 1 – 1.5m high (Figures 9 and 10).



Figure 7: Quadrat C -dead, flagging and healthy Banksia seminuda illustrating gradual loss of overstorey



Figure 8: Quadrat C- photo point showing dead Banksia sp. in mid-ground



Figure 9: Deaths of susceptible species causing an open woodland affect



Figure 10: Mature Banksia sp. fallen to the ground

7.2.5 Quadrat D - Observations

Quadrat D was chosen due to a significant number of the susceptibles *Macrozamia riedlei* within the area (see Appendix 5: Susceptible Species Survey, Table 12 and 13). These plants were a food source for the Noongar inhabitants of the south west region and are worthy of retention for their cultural value. Other susceptible species which were found within the quadrat were *Leucopogon capitellatus* and *Podocarpus drouynianus*.

Two *Macrozamia* sp. deaths were recorded in the survey and four *Leucopogon* sp.. The quadrat is on the southern side of the heritage trail and is close to an underground culvert. Plant deaths were noticed outside the survey area in direct line of the culvert flow (Figure 11).



Figure 11: A dead Patersonia occidentalis below the drainage area of a culvert

7.2.6 Recommendations

- All works within and around priority reserves to strictly adhere to *Town Planning Scheme Policy No. 1 for Dieback Disease Management,* (Shire of Denmark, 1997) hygiene controls including but not limited to:
 - No soil movement or extraction within reserve
 - No operations (firebreaks, earthworks, fencing, etc) unless extremely dry soil conditions
 - No unauthorized vehicular access to reserves (closure of vehicular access where applicable)
- Firebreaks to be maintained during dry conditions. Fire can increase the severity of disease in this infested site. Other methods of fuel load reduction other than prescribed burning are investigated. Fire management should minimise disturbance in area around Quadrat C due to large older *Banksias* which may not survive fire. Fire in this region will also negatively impact on canopy cover and leaf litter causing a rise in soil temperature and pathogen presence. Cool mosaic burning further east of this site to manage fuel load and assist seed germination is recommended
- Installation of Project Dieback signage at Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas and at Phytophthora Dieback infested areas
- Installation of Project Dieback signage at entry to priority reserves to inform users of how to reduce risk of Phytophthora Dieback spread
- NOTE Investigate educational signage overlaps between cultural heritage survey recommendations, foreshore management plan recommendations and this study to aid the potential development of a collocated signage
- Immediate treatment of susceptibles within and around Quadrat C site to stabilize disease movement and assist
 retention of unusual occurrence of red flowering *Banksia seminuda* (after above hygiene and signage
 recommendations implemented)
- Develop ongoing annual monitoring and treatment program around Quadrat C and future identified Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas
- · Traditional owners to be consulted and included in any treatment activity
- Full extent of Wilson Inlet Foreshore Heritage Trail to be surveyed in wet weather conditions to identify areas of muddy and wet pothole areas. Such wet areas need to be surfaced with limestone and or potholes filled to reduce risk of wet soil collecting on shoes, tyre treads and subsequent redistribution of pathogen
- Future culvert design along the Wilson Inlet Foreshore Heritage Trail should divert toward already infested areas
 rather than introducing water borne pathogen to uninfested sites. Consultation with Green Skills and the
 DPcWG Group recommended
- NRM Officer to support the development of community-based monitoring along Wilson Inlet Foreshore Heritage Trail and or establishment of "Friends of Wilson Inlet Foreshore Heritage Trail"

All recommendations to be read in conjunction with Section 8: Overall Recommendations in this report.

7.3 Redgum Lane Reserve No 41224

7.3.1 Background

This reserve covers an area of 10.6ha. The east and west sides of the reserve are predominantly bordered by private residential blocks. The north border connects to unallocated crown land which buffers the sewerage treatment works. The southern border connects to Crowea Road Reserve. There are many access routes into the reserve from several suburban streets many of them wide enough for a vehicle. Access routes include Braidwood Elbow, Anning Road, Redgum Lane, and Blue Wren Lane. The Bibbulman Track also traverses the reserve from north to south.

The most elevated point in the reserve is a fairly central ridge. Contour lines show the direction of water flow to the north and south of the ridgeline (see Map 3: Redgum Lane Reserve Phytophthora Dieback Map).

The vegetation is jarrah-marri tall open forest. Susceptible species within the reserve include Banksia grandis, Bossiaea linophylla, Dasypogon bromelifolia, Eucalyptus marginata Leucopogon capetillatus, L. verticillatus, Persoonia longifolia, Xanthorrhoea gracilis, and X. preissii,

Yellow duplex soils dominate the reserve and deeply weathered granite outcrops are present (Press and Armstrong, 1998).

7.3.2 Value of the Reserve

The following values indicate that this site should be prioritised for ongoing environmental monitoring and management.

The reserve is:

- Home to significant stands of Phytophthora Dieback susceptible species including mature stands of *Eucalytpus* marginata, Banksia grandis and Persoonia longifolia
- It has important fauna and flora habitat values and is a natural corridor linkage between crown reserves to the north and Crowea Road reserves and Wilson Inlet Foreshore to the south
- Used daily for recreational purposes horse riding, walking and bike riding
- Traversed by the Bibbulman Track. "Friends of the Bibbulman Track" are involved in maintenance of this section of track
- Of ongoing educational value there is a visible frontline below each side of the ridge which will be a useful educational tool clearly representing the affect of Phytophthora Dieback.

7.3.3 Site Assessment

This reserve contains a wide range of flora species at risk from Phytophthora Dieback, including mature stands of *Banksia grandis*. The centrally located ridgeline is currently uninfested and preventative management will assist its protection.

Private property adjacent to the reserve is also suffering from Phytophthora Dieback and landowners indicate their own concerns about Phytophthora Dieback in the reserve and spread into their properties.

Dumping of garden refuse and soil is apparent in Phytophthora Dieback infested areas.

Two permanent quadrats (Quadrat E and F) were established at the Reserve. Table 14 and 15 within Appendix 6 illustrates the range of susceptible species within the two quadrats and the number of deaths observed.

Photos were taken at a permanent photo points at each quadrat to begin a visual record of quadrat health (Figure 12 and 13).



Figure 12: Uninfested Quadrat E (photo point NE toward NW)

7.3.4 Quadrat E – Observations

The susceptible species survey within Quadrat E illustrated a site with a healthy mix of overstorey, mid and lower canopy (Figure 12 and Appendix 6). On the right of the photo there is a healthy and mature *Persoonia elliptica* which has a trunk diameter of 8cm.

The ground level of the site was cool and shaded site (less favourable to production of *Phytophthora* zoospores). Ongoing monitoring is still as important at such sites as Phytophthora Dieback introduction through root to root contact or transmission through moved soil can easily trigger deaths and cause eventual opening of canopy caused by pathogen.

This quadrat contains five mature *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) with trunk diameters ranging between 20 to 40cm (see Appendix 6: Table 14 and 15).



Figure 13: Infested Quadrat F (photo point SW toward NE)

7.3.5 Quadrat F – Observations

The susceptible species survey within Quadrat F showed a significant number of deaths within the quadrat (see Appendix 6: Table 14 and 15). Figure 13 illustrates the opening of canopy structure. Species impacted include a number of mature *Banksia* sp. and *Hakea* sp. as well as many lower canopy shrubs including *Leucopogon* sp., *Macrozamia* sp., *Pattersonia* sp. and *Xanthorrhoea* sp..

The ground level of the site has become open and more favourable to continued production of *Phytophthora* zoospores.

7.3.6 Recommendations

- All works within and around priority reserves to strictly adhere to *Town Planning Scheme Policy No. 1 for Dieback Disease Management,* (Shire of Denmark, 1997) hygiene controls including but not limited to:
 - No soil movement or extraction within reserve
 - No operations (firebreaks, earthworks, fencing, etc) unless extremely dry soil conditions
 - No unauthorized vehicular access to reserves (closure of vehicular access where applicable)
- As the Phytophthora Dieback Free Protection Area within the ridge of this reserve is the best example of healthy bushland within all of the small peri-urban reserves assessed its maintenance as Phytophthora Dieback free needs to be highly valued
- Resurface firebreak / Bibbulman track within reserve leading to and throughout Phytophthora Dieback free
 protection area to ensure the track contains no wet boggy areas. Currently there are sections of seepage across
 the Bibbulman track which could be a potential vector. Make ongoing investigations into the potential use of
 limestone in strategic points along track (use of Phytophthora Dieback free gravel / limestone imperative)
- Firebreaks to be maintained during dry conditions. Fire can increase the severity of disease in this infested site. Other methods of fuel load reduction in the Phytophthora Dieback Free Protection Area to be investigated. Fire in this area will negatively impact on canopy cover and leaf litter causing a rise in soil temperature
- Stormwater drainage from Braidwood Elbow is contributing to increased impact of PC in the north east corner of the reserve. Recommend an assessment by Shire Engineer to investigate diversion techniques
- There is a criss cross of trails within the reserve and previous recommendations have advised the reduction of entries and trails for preservation of the blocks integrity. Conversations with adjoining private properties highlighted that there is regular vehicle traffic through the reserve, which may contribute to the spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* n wet conditions
- Local area education campaign about the values and threats to the local reserve to help negate dumping of garden refuse and entry into infested bush
- Installation of Project Dieback signage at Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas and at Phytophthora Dieback infested areas
- Installation of Project Dieback signage at entry to priority reserves to inform users of how to reduce risk of Phytophthora Dieback spread
- Develop ongoing annual monitoring and treatment program around Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas
- Traditional owners to be consulted and included in any treatment activity
- NRM Officer to support the development of community-based monitoring within reserve and or establishment of "Friends of Group"

All recommendations to be read in conjunction with Section 8: Overall Recommendations in this report.

7.4 Mt Hallowell Reserve No 46618

7.4.1 Background

Mt Hallowell is the largest reserve vested under the Shire of Denmark. It is approximately 532ha in area. It is bordered by private property to the north, south, east and west. It is situated approximately 5kms south west from the townsite of Denmark. Access is via Harington Break, Heather Road, the Sheila Hill Memorial Trail off Ocean Beach Rd, Illuka Avenue or Monkey Rock car park off Lights Road.

Previous studies regarding *Phytophthora* Dieback have mapped infestation along the northern boundary's strategic fire access route as well as within an area bordering Heather Road.

Vegetation of the area includes Phytophthora Dieback susceptible plants such as Andersonia caerulea, Banksia grandis, Banksia ilicifolia, B. littoralis, B. quercifolia, Bossiaea linophylla, Dasypogon bromeliifolius, Eucalyptus marginata, Hakea amplexicaulis, H. ruscifolia, Hibbertia amplexicaulis, Persoonia elliptica, P. longifolia, Petrophile diversifolia, Macrozamia riedlei, Xanthorrhoea gracilis, and X. preissii.

Vehicular access along the northern boundary of the reserve is through locked gateways at each end of the firebreak. The area of reserve which borders the Heather Road urban development is open to vehicular access at all times. Motorcycle use is common within both surveyed sections of reserve.

A number of tracks criss-cross the Heather Road section of the reserve including the well used Bibbulman Track, Sheila Hill Memorial Trail, the strategic firebreak and other narrow tracks.

An old trail running west from Harrington Break, along the north side of Mt Hallowell was observed and may be the original vector for Phytophthora Dieback introduction to the north side of the Reserve. This track is now overgrown and not used.

The firebreak adjacent to Harington Break Estate (eastern boundary of reserve) would seem to be the main vector for spread along that edge.

Bush either side of the northern strategic firebreak is thick and impenetrable ensuring use is limited to the firebreak.

Soil type along the northern boundary is a mix of sandy humus podzol including moist and peaty flats and creek valleys (Press and Armstrong, 1997). The well drained nature of these sandy soils makes Phytophthora Dieback difficult to detect as it does not present in a contiguous fashion. The soils along the firebreak next to Heather Road are predominantly clay loam and expression of Phytophthora Dieback deaths are within close proximity to one another.

Topography indicates three sections of the firebreak on the northern boundary are crossed by first order streams. These streams run seasonally during the wet months of the year (autumn through to spring). These seasonal crossings are areas where the *Phytophthora* pathogen can be transported across the landscape by natural water flow and by soil movement (i.e. vehicles and foot traffic).

The study area of the northern boundary slopes shallowly to the north and the area beside Heather Road slopes more steeply to the south east (see Map 4: Mt Hallowell Reserve Phytophthora Dieback Map).

7.4.2 Values of the Reserve

The following values indicate that this site should be prioritised for ongoing environmental monitoring and management.

The reserve is:

- Home to at least 38 Phytophthora Dieback susceptible species which is one quarter of the 151 Phytophthora Dieback indicator species recorded by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC)
- Home to 17 vegetation types which contain Phytophthora Dieback species susceptible to Phytophthora cinnamomi
- The largest reserve in Shire of Denmark and therefore an important habitat for retention of a wide mix of flora and fauna. Loss of Phytophthora Dieback susceptible species will cause major impacts to its habitat value
- Used daily for recreational purposes horse riding, walking and bike riding. The groups "Friends of Mt Hallowell Reserve" and "Friends of the Bibbulman Track" enjoy the reserve
- Traversed by the Bibbulman Track and the Sheila Hill Memorial Walk Trail

- Currently one of a number of sites being investigated for the presence of short range endemics. The study is being conducted by the WA Museum on behalf of the Biodiversity Inventory Program funded by South Coast NRM. The study which will be completed in June 2008
- Lizard traps have been found on granite monadnocks illustrating indigenous heritage and the educational value of the site
- On Register of National Estate
- A site of ongoing research value

7.4.3 Site Assessment

Visual assessment was conducted from the far eastern end of the northern firebreak to the western end of the firebreak and along the edge of the reserve bordering Heather Road (see Map 4: Mt Hallowell Reserve Phytophthora Dieback Map). Both areas contain past and present impacts of the pathogen with no determinable frontline (Figure 14).

Past Phytophthora Dieback mapping (Shire of Denmark, 1995) shows Phytophthora Dieback presence in two sections along the northern border of the reserve and on the northern side of Heather Road. Infection has now spread along the extent of the northern border and crossed upslope of the firebreak. Phytophthora Dieback affect is also noted along the eastern border of the reserve next to Harington Break estate. Phytophthora Dieback is evident in private properties within this estate.

Phytophthora Dieback impact within the reserve is presenting in a typical striped or finger fashion following the natural fall of the land. *Phytophthora* presence is more noticeable in the valleys and dips in the landscape and fewer deaths are occurring on valley ridges and high points in the landscape.

Two permanent quadrats were also established at the reserve (Quadrat G and H). Appendix 7 illustrates the range of susceptible species within the two quadrats.

Photos were taken at a permanent photo points at each quadrat to begin a visual record of quadrat health.



Figure 14: Recent Banksia grandis death isolated from an apparent frontline

7.4.4 Quadrat G - Observations

A wide variety of susceptible species are contained within this significant reserve. The frequency and range of species found is contained within Table 17 of Appendix 7.

Figure 15 shows the density and thus coolness of this uninfested quadrat.

The site contains a high number of Crowea, Hibbertia, Leucopogon, Monotoca and Xanthorrhoea species.

The quadrat is close to the north eastern infested corner of the reserve. Topography of the hillside slopes down from the Phytophthora Dieback free protection area. This indicates that introductions of the pathogen to this quadrat would be via root to root contact following the contour of the hill or brought down from upslope. No current vectors exist upslope.



Figure 15: North East Photo point Quadrat G showing the coolness of the site

7.4.5 Quadrat H – Observations

Quadrat H has a high number of deaths within its small 10m x 10m quadrat. All together 53 plants were recorded as dead. The highest frequency of deaths at any of the four priority sites.

Deaths of four *Banksia grandis*, two *Hakea amplexicoris* and six *Persoonia* varieties were recorded amongst the larger shrubs and trees. *Leucopogon* varieties, *Hibbertia amplexicaulis*, *Monotoca tameriscina* and *Petrophile diversifolia* were some of the lower canopy plant deaths recorded.

7.4.6 Recommendations

- All works within and around priority reserves to strictly adhere to *Town Planning Scheme Policy No. 1 for Dieback Disease Management,* (Shire of Denmark, 1997) hygiene controls including but not limited to:
 - No soil movement or extraction within reserve
 - No operations (firebreaks, earthworks, fencing, etc) within or around the vicinity of the Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas unless extremely dry soil conditions
 - No unauthorized vehicular access to reserve (closure of vehicular access where applicable).
- Firebreak maintenance along north south firebreak between Harington Break private properties and Mt Hallowell Reserve to be done in dry soil conditions to reduce risk of soil disturbance and pathogen redistribution.
 Firebreak maintenance a long northern firebreak to be done in dry soil conditions only for the same reasons.
 Firebreaks behind Heather Road to also to carried out in dry soil conditions
- Drainage works along north south firebreak between Harington Break private properties and Mt Hallowell Reserve to be designed to eliminate runoff into Mt Hallowell Reserve to reduce surface water flow carrying Phythophthora Dieback further west into reserve
- Investigate building of raised bridges at two stream crossings at western end of reserve
- All earthworks, road verge work, street sweeping from Harington Break entry, and Heather Road entry to follow *Town Planning Scheme Policy No. 1* hygiene guidelines. Road verges upon entry to these roads and
 throughout Harington Break estate extremely likely to be infested and threat of Phythophthora Dieback
 distribution to other areas needs to be prevented
- Installation of Project Dieback signage at Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas and at Phytophthora Dieback infested areas

- Installation of Project Dieback signage at entry to priority reserves to inform users of how to reduce risk of Phytophthora Dieback spread. Also potential site of footbath at access to northern firebreak
- Develop annual monitoring and treatment program in Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas and along frontlines (once hygiene and signage protocols in place)
- Traditional owners to be consulted and included in any treatment activity
- Encourage "Friends of Mt Hallowell Reserve" to assist in monitoring

All recommendations to be read in conjunction with Section 8: Overall Recommendations in this report.

8. OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following tables outline how to reduce Phytophthora Dieback threats through a series of solutions and implementation strategies. Timescales indicate the suggested frequency of implementing strategies. A list of stakeholders highlights the many members of the community who need to be involved in hygiene and management recommendations.

| | THREAT | SOLUTION | ASSIST SOLUTION | TIME SCALE | STAKEHOLDERS |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| | | 1.1 Ensure access to reserves by authorised | Gated and locked entry routes | Always locked when not being accessed | Shire Works Depot FESA |
| | | vehicles only | Closure / minimisation of entry routes | Shire discretion | Shire Works Depot |
| | | 1.2 Ensure entering | Access to clean down equipment at site | During wet conditions and if vehicle is carrying soil on body | |
| | vehicles clean of pathogen | | Clean soil off vehicle of before entry to known infested site. (follow hygiene recommendations in Town Planning Scheme Policy No. 1 for Dieback Disease Management) | During wet conditions and if vehicle is carrying soil on body | |
| | | 1.3 Ensure exiting | Access to clean down equipment at site | During wet conditions and if vehicle is carrying soil on body | Property Maintenance, |
| 1 | VEHICLE movement of pathogen | vehicles clean of pathogen | Clean before exiting known infested site. (follow hygiene recommendations in Town Planning Scheme Policy No. 1 for Dieback Disease Management) | During wet conditions and if vehicle is carrying soil on body | Property Maintenance, |
| | mover | | Close and revegetate unnecessary tracks / fire breaks | Shire discretion | |
| | | | Signpost crossovers between infested and uninfested zone | Annual monitoring of frontline | |
| | | 1.4 Limit vehicle movement between infested / non infested areas | Any new access tracks designed to avoid infested uninfested zone cross over | Shire discretion | |
| | | | Develop laminated map which delineates Phytophthora Dieback free protection areas and infested areas within priority reserves for authorized vehicles (Shire, Fire Brigades, Community Groups) | Within June 2008 –June 2009 | |
| | | 1.5 Limit access to dry soil conditions | Restrict gate access to dry soil conditions | Shire discretion | |

| | THREAT | SOLUTION | ASSIST SOLUTION | TIME SCALE | STAKEHOLDERS |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | | Introduced soil to be purchased from accredited supplier and or tested to be guaranteed as <i>Phytophthora</i> free | Every situation where soil is introduced | Shire Works Depot Contractors (Earthworks, Planners, Landscapers, Surveyors, Developers, Property Maintenance, etc) Community Groups Traditional Owners Government |
| | | | In cases of revegetation at or around priority reserves soil of seedlings to be guaranteed <i>Phytophthora</i> free or implement direct seeding | Every revegetation situation where soil is introduced | |
| | | 2.1 Identify shire activities which could move or introduce pathogen via soil (i.e. revegetation, maintenance, slashing, drainage, | Monitor reserve for illegal introduction of soil and remove access points or implement penalties | Shire discretion | Organisations |
| 2 | SOIL / GRAVEL / MULCH / PLANTS movement of pathogen | etc) | Maintenance activities (fencing, slashing, weeding, track construction, flora and fauna surveys etc) in priority reserves to minimise soil disturbance, be undertaken in dry soil conditions, have clean equipment before and after entering infested area, dispose of material at approved disposal site (Shire Tip), (follow hygiene recommendations in Town Planning Scheme Policy No. 1 for Dieback Disease Management) | To be followed during every weeding activity | Organisations |
| | | | Enforce penalties for illegal dumping as deterrent | Shire discretion | |
| | | 2.2 Identify community activities which could move or introduce pathogen via soil (i.e. illegal soil | Encourage community friends of groups to assist in monitoring and reporting of disturbances within reserves | Within June 2008 –June 2009 | |
| | | dumping, recreation which causes soil disturbance / distribution) | Implement biannual education campaign to raise awareness of Phytophthora Dieback spread and implications (Shire publication, Denmark Bulletin, Workshop, etc) | To begin within June 2008 –June 2009 | |
| | | | Review current drainage features around priority reserves to investigate potential threats | To begin within June 2008 –June 2009 | |

| | THREAT | SOLUTION | ASSIST SOLUTION | TIME SCALE | STAKEHOLDERS |
|---|----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| 3 | | 3.1 Drainage and runoff around | Any observed drainage threats to be redesigned and implemented | Within June 2009 –June 2010 subject to identified threats (see 2.2 above) | Shire Works Depot Contractors (Earthworks, Planners, Landscapers, Surveyors, Developers, Property Maintenance, |
| | WATER movement of | reserves to be engineered to remove threat of spread | Drainage and runoff of reserves, developments, estates, etc to be designed to cause least additional flow of ground water across surrounding priority reserves | At planning level for any new or revised drainage projects | Fice Brigades Developers Works Departments (Telstra, Western Power) |
| | pathogen | 3.2 Fire control operations to access water from scheme or bores when working in 4 priority reserves (including mop up, prescribed burn, emergency or training exercises) | Fire control operators to be made aware of priority reserves and to identify clean water sources for each reserve | Fire control operators to include Phytophthora Dieback Awareness Training in regular training sessions | Community Groups Traditional Owners |

| | THREAT | SOLUTION | ASSIST SOLUTION | TIME SCALE | STAKEHOLDERS |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| 4 | | 4.1 Recommend that the 1997 Policy no. 1 for Dieback Disease Management be assessed and revised | All stakeholders to participate in the assessment to ensure collective awareness of issues are discussed and incorporated into guidelines | Within June 2008 –June 2009 | Shire Works Depot FESA Fire Brigades Community Groups Traditional Owners Government Organisations Rangers Fire Control Officer Works Departments (Telstra, Western Power) Contractors |
| | | 4.2 Users to have immediate access to hygiene and | Develop laminated summary of Phytophthora Dieback Disease Management for all authorised vehicles (Shire, Fire Brigades and Community Groups) | Within June 2008 –June 2009 | |
| | | management information | Distribute reference copies of " Town Planning Scheme Policy No. 1 for Dieback Disease Management t" and "Dieback Management in LGA'S" to authorized users | | |
| | Limited EDUCATION AND AWARENESS in community | 4.3 Install signage to inform users of infested and uninfested areas and hygiene suggestions | Install Project Dieback signage at infested, uninfested entry points | Within June 2008 –June 2009 | |
| | | 4.4 Public Information Workshops | Elect education officer and provide list of educational roles required to be completed on an annual basis (programs designed for particular interest groups) | To begin in 2008 and on as needs basis. Shire / community group discretion | |
| | | 4.5 Regular Media Information | Elect education officer and provide list of educational roles required to be completed on an annual basis | Annual to Biannual article in Denmark Bulletin, Albany papers, Shire, Bulletin and Community Group Websites | |
| | | 4.6 Mail out hygiene and awareness information to properties bordering priority reserves, local developers, contractors, community groups | Elect education officer and provide list of educational roles required to be completed on an annual basis | Annual to Biannual article in Denmark Bulletin, Albany papers, Shire, Bulletin and Community Group Websites | |

| | THREAT | SOLUTION | ASSIST SOLUTION | TIME SCALE | STAKEHOLDERS |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | | | Develop regular monitoring program of quadrats, transects and frontlines in 4 priority reserves | Within June 2008 –June 2009 and annual basis thereafter | Shire of Denmark Contractors Community Groups |
| 5 | Lack of Routine TREATMENT | 5.1 Phosphite treatment program within four priority reserves | Develop a foliar spray schedule | Within June 2008 –June 2009 and then 2 yr basis (determined by monitoring evidence) | Traditional Owners Government Organisations |
| | PROGRAM | | Develop a stem injection schedule | Within June 2008 –June 2009 and then on a 3 – 5 yr basis (determined by monitoring evidence) | |

NOTE – The following reports are acknowledged for their assistance in developing the above recommendations – "Assessment for the Presence of *Phytophthora* sp.: Denmark Reserves" (Brown and Tufnell, 2002), "Managing Phytophthora Dieback: Guidelines for Local Government "(Dieback Working Group, 2008), "Management of Phytophthora Dieback: Peace Street Reserve, Denmark" (Zuvela, 2002).

9. MONITORING AND MEASURING SUCCESS

The goal of Phytophthora Dieback management within the Shire of Denmark reserves should be to protect examples of vulnerable vegetation in the long term. The most important thing to monitor is the vegetation condition of these areas.

As previously mentioned all of the ten peri-urban reserves contain species that are of conservation value and are susceptible to Phytophthora Dieback. Four of these reserves were prioritized for their unique crossovers of environment, economics, culture and social values.

Management recommendations within this report have been designed for individual reserves basis as well as at an holistic level. As recommendations are actioned it will be the role of stakeholders to reflect on the success of the solutions they are implementing. This can be done by:

- **Regular field monitoring** Field monitoring can identify the frequency, health, and age of susceptible species, such knowledge will then influence treatment areas and schedules

As a result of regular monitoring and auditing the need for further treatment, education and training within the community will be identified.

Regularly measuring the success of actions will ensure that time and money is used to greatest affect.

10. CONCLUSION

This study has found that *Phytophthora cinnamomi* is within all of the Shire reserves assessed and continues to affect vegetation health. Its presence is changing species composition and forest structure and threatening genetic diversity, fauna and flora habitats, as well as social, cultural and economic assets.

Four reserves have been identified, through a thorough assessment process, as priority areas requiring active Phytophthora Dieback protection. The areas of healthy bushland within these reserves have been mapped to assist protective treatment works.

Recommendations within this report have been designed to assist the Shire of Denmark in management of reserves impacted by the pathogen. Recommendations include vigilant monitoring and treatment alongside regular consultation with stakeholders to raise awareness of the impacts of the pathogen. Further monitoring is suggested within larger scale reserves outside of the urban development nodes with the Shire of Denmark (not included in this assessment).

Promotion of hygiene protocols has been emphasized as an important factor in minimizing spread within and beyond local reserves. All operations within priority reserves are to be conducted in dry soil conditions and access to the Phytophthora Dieback Free Protection Areas is to be tightly controlled by locked gates and closed tracks.

The use of Project Dieback signage is recommended at infested and Phytophthora Dieback free sections of reserves as well as at entries to tracks.

Although many of the recommendations are specific to the four priority reserves it should be remembered that hygiene and protection practices need to be adopted when working within all Phytophthora Dieback affected areas.

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 Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney,
- www.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/plant info/pests_diseases/fact_sheets/phytophthora_root_rot
- South Australia's Department for Environment and Heritage, <u>www.environment.sa.gov.au/biodiversity/plantsand.html</u> see also: phytophthora_booklet.pdf, <u>www.environment.sa.gov.au/biodiversity/pdfs/phytophthora_booklet.pdf</u>
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13. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Common Indicator Species

| Appe | endix 1: List of Common Indicator | Species | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Platysace compressa | 57. | Jacksonia horrida | 111. Hakea pandanicarpa subsp. crassifolia |
| 2. | Allocasuarina fraseriana | 58. | Nemcia pulchella | 112. Hakea prostrata |
| 3. | Allocasuarina humilis | 59. | Pultenaea reticulata | 113. Hakea ruscifolia |
| 4. | Evandra aristata | 60. | Sphaerolobium medium | 114. Hakea trifurcata |
| 5. | Dasypogon bromeliifolius | 61. | Dianella revoluta | 115. Hakea undulata |
| 6. | Lomandra odora | 62. | Pinus radiata | 116. Isopogon alcicornis |
| 7. | Lomandra sonderi | 63. | Podocarpus drouynianus | 117. Isopogon axillaris |
| 8. | Pteridium esculentum | 64. | Adenanthos barbigerus | 118. Isopogon formosus |
| 9. | Hibbertia amplexicaulis | 65. | Adenanthos cuneatus | 119. Isopogon latifolius |
| 10. | Hibbertia hypericoides | 66. | Adenanthos cygnorum | 120. Isopogon sphaerocephalus |
| 11. | Hibbertia inconspicua | 67. | Adenanthos detmoldii | 121. Isopogon uncinatus |
| 12. | Hibbertia lineata | 68. | Adenanthos linearis | 122. Isopogon tripartitus |
| 13. | Hibbertia montana | 69. | Adenanthos meisneri | 123. Lambertia echinata |
| 14. | Hibbertia quadricolor | 70. | Adenanthos obovatus | 124. Lambertia ericifolia |
| 15. | Hibbertia subvaginata | 71. | Adenanthos sericeus | 125. Lambertia orbifolia |
| 16. | Andersonia caerulea | 72. | Banksia attenuata | 126. Lambertia inermis |
| 17. | Andersonia echinocephala | 73. | Banksia baueri | 127. Persoonia elliptica |
| 18. | Andersonis heterophylla | 74. | Banksia baxteri | 128. Persoonia longifolia |
| 19. | Andersonia lehmanniana | 75. | Banksia brownii | 129. Petrophile ericifolia |
| 20. | Astroloma microcalyx | 76. | Banksia coccinea | 130. Petrophile diversifolia |
| 21. | Astroloma xerophyllum | 77. | Banksia grandis | 131. Petrophile linearis |
| 22. | Conostephium pendulum | 78. | Banksia ilicifolia | 132. Petrophile serruriae |
| 23. | Leucopogon australis | 79. | Banksia littoralis | 133. Petrophile squamata |
| 23. 24. | Leucopogon capitellatus | 80. | Banksia menziesii | 134. Petrophile striata |
| 25. | Leucopogon concinnus | 81. | Banksia nutans | 135. Stirlingia latifolia |
| 26. | Leucopogon conostephioides | 82. | Banksia occidentalis | 136. Synaphea petiolaris |
| 27. | Leucopogon flavescens | 83. | Banksia occidentalis subsp. formosa | 137. Xylomelum angustifolium |
| 28. | Leucopogon gracillimus | 84. | Banksia oreophila | 138. Xylomelum occidentale |
| 29. | Leucopogon nutans | 85. | Banksia praemorsa | 139. Loxocarya cinerea |
| 30. | Leucopogon parviflorus | 86. | Banksia prionotes | 140. Crowea angustfolia |
| 31. | Leucopogon propinquus | 87. | Banksia quercifolia | 141. Lasiopetalum floribundum |
| 32. | Leucopogon revolutus | 88. | Banksia seminuda | 142. Lasiopetalum glabratum |
| 33. | Leucopogon verticillatus | 89. | Banksia speciosa | 143. Pimelea suaveolens |
| 34. | Monotoca tamariscina | 90. | Banksia sphaerocarpa | 144. Tremandra stelligera |
| 35. | Styphelia tenuiflora | 91. | Banksia telmatiaea | 145. Xanthorrhoea drummondii |
| 36. | Patersonia umbrosa | 92. | Conospermum stoechadis | 146. Xanthorrhoea gracilis |
| 37. | Patersonia occidentalis | 93. | Dryandra arctotidis | 147. Xanthorrhoea nana |
| 38. | Patersonia rudis | 94. | Dryandra armata | 148. Xanthorrhoea preissii |
| <i>39</i> . | Acacia campyophylla | 95. | Dryandra bipinnatifida | 149. Xanthorrhoea platyphylla |
| 40. | Acacia pulchella | <i>96</i> . | Dryandra formosa | 150. Macrozamia riedlei |
| 41. | Beaufortia anisandra | 97. | Dryandra mucronulata | |
| 42. | Eucalyptus marginata | 98. | Dryandra lindleyana | From Department of Environment and Conservation, 2008 |
| 43. | Eucalyptus staeri | 99. | Dryandra nivea | |
| 44. | Hypocalymma robustum | 100. | Dryandra pteridifolia | |
| 45. | Kunzea sulphurea | | Dryandra seneciifolia | |
| 46. | Melaleuca scabra | | Dryandra serra | |
| 47. | Melaleuca subfalcata | | Dryandra sessilis | |
| 48. | Scholtzia involucrata | | Dryandra squarrosa | |
| <i>49</i> . | Verticordia nitens | | Dryandra tenuifolia | |
| <i>50</i> . | Bossiaea eriocarpa | | Grevillea wilsonii | |
| 50. 51. | Bossiaea aquifolium | | Hakea ambigua | |
| 51. 52. | Bossiaea ornata | | Hakea baxteri | |
| 52. 53. | Daviesia decurrens | | Hakea cucullata | |
| 55. 54. | Daviesia rhombifolia | | Hakea oleifolia | |
| 55. | Daviesia polyphylla | 110. | Lanca orogona | |
| 56. | Gompholobium knightianum | | | |
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Appendix 2: List of Currently Known Susceptibles

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| 10. Ademandras abdaggi 81. Beauforita micramha 1/4. Hokes (Idebilisha 77. Lencogeon paruflors 23. Ademandras alpitas 23. Ademandras (Idebilisha 77. Lencogeon paruflors 23. Ademandras information and the i | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Advantations (lipitins) 22. Roronia (starsignata) 150. Hokas (Indentificata) 171. Leacopogon profilows 24. Advancations (lipitins) 210. Leacopogon profilows 23. Mather chocas gracuits 13. Advancations (lipitins) 84. Rossisace arciacarpat. 13. Hokas (Interpretations) 210. Leacopogon profilows 23. Mather chocas gracuits 14. Advancations neuroset 85. Rossisaci arciacarpat. 13. Hokas (Interpretations) 210. Leacopogon profilows 23. Mather chocas gracuits 15. Advancations programs (stars) 85. Chandelactions (15. Hokas (Interpretations) 222. Leacopogon verticilitatis 29. Nylomelum occidentialis 19. Advancations surfaceta 97. Chandelactions (15. Hokas (Interpretations) 221. Leacopogon verticilitatis 29. Nylomelum occidentialis 20. Advancation functions 97. Chandelactions (15. Hokas (Interpretations) 221. Leacopogon verticilitatis 29. Nylomelum occidentialis 21. Miccussurma handiss 92. Conceptermon todi 13. Hoberts information 221. Leacopogon verticilitatis 29. Nylomelum occidentialis 23. Advanconsia networks 92. Conceptermon todi 14. Hoberts information 23. Motococa sampticina 23. Motococa sampticina 24. Advancantia centulatis 92. Dervisia ancebolafi 16. Hoberts informontation 23. Operculars insegratis | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Advenantios filiofas 83. Boronia revolute 151. Hoka telefata 219. Leacoogoon 287. Xanhorrhoea gracitiva 13. Advenantios metsorer 85. Bosciaca armata 133. Hoka neglisita 210. Leacoogoon pulchelia 213. Xanhorrhoea gracitiva 14. Advenantios obvarata 84. Bosciaca armata 133. Hoka neglisita 210. Leacoogoon pulchelia 213. Xanhorrhoea gracitiva 15. Advenantios obvarata 84. Bosciaca armata 143. Hoka proteinara program 223. Leacoogoon pulchelia 16. Advenantios sectorum 85. Channeliaacitum grafita 143. Hoka proteinara 223. Leacoogoon pulchelia 19. Agronto transa techan 86. Channeliaacitum grafita 143. Hoka proteina 223. Leacoogoon pulchelia 19. Agronto transa techan 86. Channeliaacitum grafita 143. Hoka proteina 223. Leacoogoon pulchelia 13. Adocasuaria fuscata 86. Channeliaacitum grafita 140. Hibberia aerosa 223. Markaratalelia 13. Adocasuaria fuscata 160. Hibberia aerosa 224. Markaratalelia 170. Proteina andicata 13. Adocasuaria fuscata 160. Concoptenum tepilaterium 163. Hibberia aerosa 223. Markaratalelia 13. Adocasuaria fuscata 160. Devesta proteina 171. Hoka protecina 171. Hoka protecina 1 | | 0 | | | | | | | 200. | |
| 13. Advanandos líbicos 44. Baronados líbicos 288. Kanhorcheea 13. Advanandos líbicos 64. Brossisca ericarga. 721. Hokea gradisti 221. Leucogogon propingues 298. Kanhorcheea platpiblia 16. Advanandos orozenitas 63. Brossisca ericarga. 73. Hokea gradisticarga szp. 221. Leucogogon revolutas 299. Xjondenitas 17. Advanandos orozenitas 63. Libero gradisticarga szp. 221. Leucogogon revolutas 209. Xjondenitas 17. Advananticarga szp. 62. Calabalaman stochadi 135. Hokea gradisticarga szp. 221. Leucogogon revolutas 10. Advananticarga szp. 62. Consequer curvicituma 201. Liberoti a gradisticardi 221. Leucogogon revolutas 12. Advananticarga szp. 62. Consequer curvicituma 201. Liberoti a gradisticardi 221. Leucogogon revolutas 21. Advananticarga szp. 62. Consequer curvicituma 221. Hokeia advanaticarga szp. 221. Leucogogon revolutas 22. Advananticarga szp. 62. Consequer science 223. Hokeia advanaticarga szp. 224. Leucogogon revolutas 23. Macosanti a curvitargi particargi particargi particargi particardi 231. Macosanti ardisticargi particargi particar | | | | | | 0 0 | 210. | Leucopogon | 287 | |
| 14. Ademandros meximer 5.8. Bossience ornata 13. Hoke androkanicarpa sp. 21. Leucopogon purichelius 29. Anthorshoe pressisi 16. Ademandros orcephilus 67. Catohamus villous 15. Hokea paradimarpa sp. 21. Leucopogon purichelius 29. Anthorshoe pressisi 17. Ademandros orcephilus 67. Catohamus villous 15. Hokea parasina 221. Leucopogon verticillius 18. Ademandros vertexisa erytrochiora 13. Hokea duraticarpa sp. 21. Leucopogon verticillius 29. Anthorshoe arpetsisi 19. Agons bianerybia 67. Chanelaacium rejeti 13. Hokea duraticarpa sp. 21. Leucopogon verticillius 29. Asthoreacium agonta 19. Advensionia duraticarpa sp. 21. Leucopogon verticillius 13. Hokea duraticarpa sp. 21. Leucopogon verticillius 29. Asthoreacium agonta 19. Advensionia duraticarpa sp. 21. Leucopogon verticillius 13. Hokea duraticarpa sp. 21. Leucopogon verticillius 29. Anthoreacium scalaria 21. Advensionia duraticarpa sp. 21. Leucopogon verticillius 13. Hokea duraticarpa sp. 21. Leucopogon verticillius 29. Anthoreacium scalaria 29. Consequence and training sp. 21. Advension advension duraticarpa sp. 21. Leucopogon verticillius 23. Advensionia carpalsa 16. Hobberta incephilus 29. Macrobanicarpa sp. 21. Advension advension duraticarpa sp. 21. Mokaleuca stabilicara 29. Anthoreacium scalaria 24. Advensionia chemothybia 16. Hobberta incopolici | | | | | | | 217. | | | |
| 15. Advantabo abovatus 66. Brackyssema papilio 154. Hoke pandanicarpa say. 221. Leucorogon revolutius 239. Xatahorchoea pressisi 17. Advantabo surgests & sp. 62. Culobamanus vilosus 135. Hakke prostrata 231. Leucorogon revolutius 230. Xjonelum 18. Advantabo surces experiorAbiration 135. Hakke prostrata 231. Leucorogon revolutius 231. Xjonechum codentatii 19. Advantabo serices experiorAbiration 135. Hakke prostrata 231. Leucorogon revolutius 231. Xjonechum codentatii 19. Advantabo serices experiorAbiration 133. Make unablasia 231. Leucorogon revolutius 231. Xjonechum codentatii 19. Advaccasurina hunxilis 10. Conseptenum stochudius 161. Hibberia competicaulis 232. Mearcoanai reidelia 160. Hibberia competicaulis 233. Meaccasurin reidelia 160. Hibberia competicaulis 234. Meaccasurin reidelia 160. Conseptenum stochudius 163. Hibberia ibaceana 234. Meaccasurin reidelia 160. Conseptenum stochudius 163. Hibberia ibaceana 234. Meaccasurin reidelia 160. Conseptenum stochudius 163. Hibberia ibaceana 234. Meaccasurin reidelia 160. Conseptenum stochudius 174. Hibberia davaceanai 134. Conseptenum stochudius 174. Hibberia davaceanai 174. Meaccasurin reidelia 174. Consestap stochudius 174. Hibberi | | | | 1 | | 0 | 220. | | | |
| 16. Adexambos orcephina 87. Calabammas villana 155. Hiskee profitamiaraps, p. 22. Leucopogon versitama 20. Xylomelum 17. Metanahos sericeus 86. Chamelaucium griffini 215. Hiskee artificrata 22. Leucopogon versitama 20. Xylomelum accidentalis 18. Metanahos sericeus 97. Fiskee artificrata 22. Leucopogon versitama 20. Xylomelum accidentalis 19. Agonts incertain fisseriam 97. Chamelaucium griffini 21. Hike artificrata 22. Leucopogon versitama 20. Xylomelum accidentalis 21. Milosaurating fisseriam 97. Chamelaucium griffini 21. Hikberia derasaya 22. Leucopogon versitama 20. Xylomelum accidentalis 23. Milosauratin timylome 90. Chamelaucium griffini 40. Hikberia derasaya 22. Justeenda accidentalis 40. Hikberia derasaya 23. Metaleaca subfictama 24. Adersonia carried 95. Crowea argustifilia 46. Hikberia inconspica 23. Metaleaca subfictama 23. Metaleaca subfictama 25. Adersonia calmariza 70. Darvinia acqueras 16. Hikberia inconspica 23. Metaleaca subfictama 24. Herbylomelus 16. Hikberia inconspica 26. Adersonia calmariza 70. Darvinia acqueras 71. Hikberia inconspica 23. Metaleaca subfictama 16. Mikberia inconspica 27. Adersonia calmariza 72. Darvi | | | | Brachysema papilio | | | 221. | Leucopogon pulchellus | 289. | |
| 18. Advanthos'sericeus - - erythrochiora 157. Hicka 'rificrata 24. Lomaindra sondrei 19. Agons'internaling fasseriana 60. Chamelaucium regiliti 158. Hoka undulata 224. Longariana otoria 23. Linka internaling fasseriana 12. Allocastarina funzilis 12. Concapternum todi 159. Hibberia admipticaralis 23. Linka internalis 23. Linka internalis 23. Linka internalis 24. Linka internalis 23. Marcreamis' refeller Netwessisse other 2. Adversonia axtilifora 10. Consepternum todi 163. Hibberia inferenzia 23. Meleleuca subjactata Netwessisse other 3. Adversonia cerelica 10. Duristin ancressiga 163. Hibberia inferenzia 23. Monotoca inamicreata 3. Adversonia feterenphila 10. Duristin ancressiga 167. Hibberia inferenzia 23. Monotoca inamicreata 3. Adversonia pinaster 10. Duristin ancressiga 167. Hibberia inferenzia 23. Monotoca inamicreata 3. Adversonia citata 110. Duristin angenzia 111. Hibberia infaneta 23. Patersonia unbrosa 3. Adversonia citata 117. Hibberia matricata 23. Patersonia conditata 111. Hibberia adversonia conditata 3. Adversonia citata 117. Hibberia adversonia conditata 24. Pereconina unbrosa 111. Dureconina | 16. | Adenanthos oreophilus | 87. | Calothamnus villosus | 155. | Hakea pendanicarpa ssp. | | | 290. | Xylomelum |
| 99. Gooks incarifolia 99. Chanelaucium griffiti 158. Hokea uidulata 225. Loranary coirera 01. Agrostorina fan function scabrian 90. Chanelaucium roycei 160. Hibbertia aerosa 227. Lysinema cillitaria 21. Allocastarina humitis 22. Conospermun todii 160. Hibbertia desmophyla 229. Macrostana compicuum 23. Allocastarina humitis 23. Conospermun todii 162. Hibbertia desmophyla 220. Macrostana reelle Phytophylame constana 24. Andersonia caeruka 95. Crowea angustifolia 164. Hibbertia hypercoides 23. Metolecas ubfaicata Hurry, G. & MaCoroni, L. 26. Andersonia tolemoshina 29. Darvinia callata 166. Hibbertia horesta 23. Montocia tomariscina 28. Andersonia tolmasira 29. Darvinia andersonia 166. Hibbertia notana var. 23. Operciana usfafist 101. Darvinia siquarosa 70. Hibbertia quadricolor 23. Patersonia tombraida 23. Astrolona screphyllim 103. Darvinia siquarosa 70. Hibbertia quadricolor 29. Patersonia cochiada 14 24. Brokosa colata 101. Darvinia siquarosa 71. Hibbertia quadricolor 29. Patersonia uobraida 14 25. Astrolona schedut 101. Darvinia singuarosa 71. Hibbertia quadrico | 17. | Adenanthos pungens & ssp. | 88. | Chamelaucium | 156. | Hakea prostrata | 223. | Leucopogon verticillatus | | angustifolium |
| 10. Agrostocrimin scavaran 20. Conseprenum stockadas 22. Lysinema conspictuum 2. Allocasuarina humilis 92. Conseprenum stockadas 23. Lysinema conspictuum 2. Allocasuarina humilis 92. Conseprenum trejunersum 24. Hibbertia conninutata 23. Macroania credit 70. 2. Andersonia acilifizora 94. Constephium pendudum 161. Hibbertia conninutata 230. Medicatous subject 70. 2. Andersonia acilifizora 96. Constephium pendudum 163. Hibbertia inconspicata 231. Medicatous subject 70. | | | | erythrochlora | | | | | 291. | Xylomelum occidentalis |
| 11. Allocanuarina forecarina 10. Conseperation monits 160. Thibbertia commutatia 221. Systemena citalianam From "Vestern Australian 23. Allocanuraina humitis 22. Conseperation triplinervium 161. Hibbertia desmophylia 229. Maccramia ricellei 24. Andersonia caeretia 93. Conseperation pendidum 163. Hibbertia desmophylia 23. Melalacuas subplacation Natives Susceptible to 25. Andersonia caeretia 95. Crovea angustifolia 164. Hibbertia desmophylia 23. Melalacuas subplacation 164. Andersonia caeretia 165. Hibbertia inconspicuta 23. Melalacuas subplacation 164. Andersonia tehnuminana 70. Darwinia collina 166. Hibbertia inconspicuta 23. Melancua stimoles 164. Melconsonia timoles 166. Hibbertia inconspicuta 23. Mencina publicularia 166. Andersonia tehnuminana 23. Operationa tutas 167. Tribbertia montana 23. Paretronia tutabianonides 24. Andersonia simplex 90. Darwinia superrosa 170. Hibbertia quadricolar 23. Paretronia tutabianonides 23. Faretronia tutabianonides 25. Anteriona calculari 101. Darwinia superrosa 171. Hibbertia quadricolar 24. Percoduria vegitatia 24. Percoduria vegitatia 26. Bartista andora 105. Durivetia physofes 176. Hibbertia guadricolar 24. Pererophile dinarinatia 24. Percophile dinar | | | | Chamelaucium griffinii | | | | Lomandra sonderi | | |
| 12. Allocasuarina hunuits 9.2 Consopermun righinervia desmophyla 22. Macrozania riellei 2. Macrozania chiliptora 9. Consopermun righinervia 23. Macrozania riellei Macrozania riellei 2. Macrozania chiliptora 9. Consotephium pendulum 163. Hibbertia desmophyla 23. Melatuca subjectora Phylophylar of the persona information of the persona inf | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Allocasuratian chiyovides 9.3. Consoperment replintervium 162. Hibbertia desmophylla 229. Maccraamia reallei 24. Andersonia caerula 95. Crowea angustifolia 164. Hibbertia hiegelli 31. Miebetucas subplicata 25. Andersonia caerula 95. Crowea angustifolia 164. Hibbertia hiegelli 31. Miebetucas subplicata 26. Andersonia chererophylla 92. Darvinia collina 166. Hibbertia inconspicua 33. Monico tautino technal 27. Andersonia lehnanniana 97. Darvinia mecholdii 168. Hibbertia inconspicua 33. Macria publichela 29. Andersonia simplex 99. Darvinia mecholdii 168. Hibbertia moniana 33. Patersonia humbrosa 31. Astroloma cilutum 100. Darvinia squarrosa major 37. Patersonia humbrosa 32. Astroloma cilutum 103. Daryogon hrometifolius 171. Hibbertia quadricolor 39. Patersonia numbrosa 35. Banksia cabbri. 105. Daviesia incrasstaa 173. Hibbertia stellaris 41. Personia elliptica 36. Banksia atelwata 107. Daviesia incrasstaa 173. Hibbertia stellaris 42. Personia numbrosa 36. Banksia atelwata 106. Daviesia infata 174. Hoveg pungens 42. Personia elliptica 37. Banksia calvat 107. Daviesia presudaphylia 185. Dopogon acelli | | | | | | | | | - | |
| 24 Andersonia actifiquar 04 Consextpoptum pendulum 16. Hibberta hurgetti 21. Medicinea scubra Complet by Spress 25 Andersonia heterophylia 05. Greeve angustifolia 16. Hibberta hurgetti 21. Medicinea scubra Hardy, 6. Andersonia pinster 99. Darwinia collina 163. Hibberta inconsprient 23. Monotoc angartscina 164. Hibberta inconsprient 23. Monotoc angartscina 164. Hibberta inconsprient 23. Monotoc angartscina vaginata 164. Hibberta inconsprient 23. Monotoc angartscina vaginata 164. Hibberta inconsprient 23. Periconina babisnoides 174. Hibberta matana va 236. Periconina cultura 170. Periconina cultura 171. Hibberta inclaistrist 24. Periconina cultura 171. Hibberta inclaistrist 24. Periconina cultura 174. Hore parsana cultura 174. Periconina hatterina 175. Hore parsana cultura 174. <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andersonia Zufiquori P. Convosupment periaduant for informating information according to the second s | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andersonia Calerinational Proceedings and the second second | | 5 | | 1 1 | | 5 5 | | | | |
| 27. Andersonia lebinarimana 97. Darvinia collina 166. Hibbertia inconspicua 233. Montooca tumoriscina Unknown 29. Andersonia simplex 99. Darvinia macrostegia 167. Hibbertia inconspicua 233. Montooca tumoriscina 234. Nenci collaria Unknown 30. Autor passerinoides. 100. Darvinia withverorum 170. Hibbertia numana va: 236. Patersonia buhinoides. 33. Astroloma zerophyllum 103. Darviesia decurrens 173. Hibbertia sitellaris 240. Pericalymma elliptica 34. Banksia acudeata 116. Darviesia ancrassala 173. Hibbertia sitellaris 240. Pericalymma elliptica 35. Banksia adudax 116. Darviesia negaca/yr. 174. Hibbertia sitellaris 240. Pericalymina elliptica 36. Banksia bakeri 118. Darviesia negaca/yr. 174. Hibbertia inceasa 241. Pericophile diversifolia 38. Banksia calabax 116. Darviesia pressodes 175. Hibbertia inceasa 241. Pericophile divericopia 3 | | | | 0 1 | | 0 | | | Ha | ardy, G. & McComb, J., |
| 18. Andersonia pinskrer 98. Darwinia mechodia 167. Hibbertia montana 23. Opercularia veginata 19. Antos ericoides 100. Darwinia oxylepis 168. Hibbertia montana var. 23. Opercularia veginata 12. Astroloma clatum 112. Darwinia squarrosa 70. Hibbertia montana var. 23. Patersonia andisanoides 12. Astroloma clatum 112. Darwinia withverorum 171. Hibbertia rhadinomoda 239. Pattersonia accidentais 13. Banksia actievata 116. Darvisia incrassata 173. Hobertia rhadinomoda 239. Pattersonia colipticua 13. Banksia attemuata 116. Darvisia ingrassati incrassata 174. Hovea elliptica 241. Perconia longifolia 13. Banksia baueri 118. Darvisia ingrassati pressati 175. Hipberahmontano 243. Petrophile diversifolia 148. Banksia calobei 110. Darvisia pressati pressati 175. Hippecalyma strictura 24. Petrophile diversifolia 149. Banksia calobei 110. Darvisia pressati press | | | | * | | | | • | | |
| 99 Andersonia simplex 99 Darwinia mechodali 168 Hibbertia montana 23. Opercularia veginata 31 Antos pascrinoides. 101 Darwinia syntarosa major 23. Patersonia habianoides 32. Astroloma celtatum 102 Darwinia syntarosa 170 Hibbertia andanopoda 23. Patersonia unbrosa 33 Astroloma celtatum 104 Darviesia decurrens 171 Hibbertia stellaris 240 Pericalyma ellipticum 35 Banksia aculeuta 106 Darviesia decurrens 172 Hibbertia stellaris 240 Pericalyma ellipticum 36 Banksia aculeuta 106 Darviesia ingliaa 174 Hibbertia stellaris 241 Pericontia elliptica 37 Banksia anduka 107 Darviesia pissodes 175 Hibborahiano flobiantis 23. Pericophile bioba 38 Banksia baueri 108 Darviesia pissodes 176 Hipocalyma roticum 24. Pericophile diversifolia 39 Banksia caloki 110 Darviesia pressodia porticum 24. Pericophile diversifolia 418 Banksia calokie 112 Darviesia pressodia porticumonti <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>un</td> <td>ikriown)</td> | | | | | | - | | | un | ikriown) |
| 10. dous ericoides' 100. Darwinia expersos 109. Darwinia squarrosa 11. dous paserinoidas. 101. Darwinia squarrosa 237. Patersonia habianoides 12. Astroloma ciktum 102. Darwinia squarrosa 238. Patersonia nucliss 13. Astroloma ciktum 103. Daxyogon bromelijfolius 171. Hibbertia stellaris 240. Pericolymma ellipticum 13. Banksia actientat 104. Daviesia decurrens 172. Hibbertia stellaris 240. Pericolymma ellipticum 13. Banksia actientat 106. Daviesia inflata 174. Hovea pingens 242. Persoonia elliptica 13. Banksia actientat 107. Daviesia physocles 175. Hibbertia stelliptica 244. Persoonia folgiplia 13. Banksia bateri 109. Daviesia perisosia 177. Hypocalymma strictum 244. Percophile diversifolia 14. Banksia bateri 110. Daviesia perisosial physocles 176. Hypocalymma strictum 246. Percophile diversifolia 14. Banksia cardolleana 113. Dryandra filcata 181. Isopogon axillaris 246. Percophile diversifolia 14. Banksia cardolleana 113. Dryandra phimosa 0bovatus 249. Percophile longifolia 14. Banksia cardolleana 113. Dryandra phimosa 182. Isopogon hardophisus var. 250. Percophile marins 14. Banksia caruhoria (ev | | 1 | | e | | | | 1 | | |
| 11. douts passerinoides. 101. Darwina withverorum 170. Hibbertia quadreclor 237. Patersonia rudis: 23. Astroloma scrophyllum 103. Dasypogon hromelijfolus 171. Hibbertia rhadinopoda 239. Pattersonia ambrosa 33. Astroloma scrophyllum 103. Dasypogon hromelijfolus 171. Hibbertia rhadinopoda 239. Pattersonia alignicum 34. Banksia ashbyi. 105. Daviesia inclussata 173. Hivove alignica 241. Persoonia alignica 36. Banksia ashbyi. 106. Daviesia inclussata 174. Hovea alignica 241. Persoonia alignica 37. Banksia audux 100. Daviesia preissii 177. Hivovea filiprica 241. Persoonia alignica 38. Banksia baueri 108. Daviesia preissii 177. Hyocalymma robustum 243. Perrophile divaricata 38. Banksia bauteri 109. Daviesia preissii 177. Hyocalymma robustum 247. Perrophile divaricata 40. Banksia calyeti 111. Daviesia preudaphylla 178. Isopogon antenuatus 247. Perrophile divaricata 41. Banksia cureata 113. Dryundra plumosa obovatus 250. Perrophile encloida 42. Banksia cureata 113. Dryundra plumosa obovatus 251. Perrophile seminuda 43. Banksia cureata 115. Dryundra plumosa 252. Perrophile seminuda | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Astrochoma sereophyllum 23. Pattersonia occidentalis 34. Banksia aculeata 104. Daviesia decurrens 171. Hibberia sellaris 240. Pericalymma ellipticua 35. Banksia ashbyi. 105. Daviesia incrassata 173. Hovea elliptica 241. Persoonia longifolia 37. Banksia audax 106. Daviesia incrassata 173. Hovea elliptica 242. Persoonia longifolia 38. Banksia audax 108. Daviesia pressiii 176. Hypocalymma robustum 243. Persophile bioba 39. Banksia calvei 108. Daviesia pressiii 177. Hypocalymma robustum 246. Percophile drumnondii 41. Banksia calvei 111. Daviesia rhombifolia 178. Isopogon atllaris 247. Percophile incris 42. Banksia candolleana 113. Drynadra plumosa 180. Isopogon pressus 251. Percophile incris 43. Banksia qarundroide 116. Drynadra arcitoidis 184. Isopogon runcinatus 251. Percophile seminuda 164. Banksia goodii | 31. | Aotus passerinoides. | | | | major | 237. | Patersonia rudis | | |
| 44 Banksia aculcáná 149 Daviesia incrassata 173 Hibbertia stellaris 240 Pericalymma ellipticum 53 Banksia atelmuata 105 Daviesia ingrassata 173 Hovea elliptica 241 Persoonia oligidia 76 Banksia atelmuata 107 Daviesia pregacalyx 175 Hybanthus floribundus 243 Persoonia oligidia 87 Banksia baueri 108 Daviesia preissii 177 Hybocalymma robustus 244 Perrophile bioba 88 Banksia baveri 109 Daviesia preudaphylla 178 Sopogon atematus 245 Perrophile diversifolia 90 Banksia calvei 111 Daviesia preudaphylla 178 Sopogon atematus 247 Perrophile ericifolia 43 Banksia candolleana 113 Dryandra falcata 181 Isopogon baxifolius var. 249 Perrophile ericifolia 43 Banksia grandride 116 Dryandra falcata 181 Isopogon romosus 251 Perrophile seminuda 44 Banksia grandride 116 Dryandra arontai 183 Sopogon romosus 251 <td< td=""><td><i>32</i>.</td><td>Astroloma cilatum</td><td>102.</td><td>Darwinia wittwerorum</td><td>170.</td><td>Hibbertia quadricolor</td><td>238.</td><td>Patersonia umbrosa</td><td></td><td></td></td<> | <i>32</i> . | Astroloma cilatum | 102. | Darwinia wittwerorum | 170. | Hibbertia quadricolor | 238. | Patersonia umbrosa | | |
| 15. Banksia atheyi, 105. Daviesia incrassata 173. Hove a pingens 242. Persoonia clipiica 36. Banksia attemuata 106. Daviesia ingecalyx. 175. Hybanhus,floribundus 243. Petrophile bioba 37. Banksia baueri 108. Daviesia pisyodes 176. Hypocalymma strictum 244. Petrophile divaricata 38. Banksia baxteri 109. Daviesia pisyodes 176. Hypocalymma strictum 244. Petrophile divaricata 49. Banksia calyci 111. Daviesia pisyodes 187. Isopogon attenuatus 246. Petrophile divaricata 413. Banksia candolleana 113. Dryandra flactat 181. Isopogon baxteri 248. Petrophile linearis 414. Banksia cuceata 115. Dryandra piteridfolia 182. Isopogon piterocephalus 250. Petrophile seminuda 415. Banksia gonditi 116. Dryandra piteridfolia 183. Isopogon piterocephalus 251. Petrophile seminuda 416. Banksia gonditi 119. Dryandra cintinutifida 185. Isopogo | | 1 5 | | Dasypogon bromeliifolius | | Hibbertia rhadinopoda | 239. | Pattersonia occidentalis | | |
| 36 Banksia atteimuta 106 Daviesia inflata 174. Hove pungens 242. Personia longifolia 37 Banksia bauari 108. Daviesia physodes 175. Hyboathus floribundus 243. Petrophile divaricata 38 Banksia baueri 109. Daviesia prissis 177. Hypocalymma rotustum 244. Petrophile divaricata 39. Banksia bauteri 109. Daviesia presisti 177. Hypocalymma rotustum 245. Petrophile divaricata 41. Banksia burdettii 111. Daviesia rhombifolia 179. Isopogon axillaris 247. Petrophile linearis 42. Banksia cuneata 113. Dryandra falcata 181. Isopogon baxteri 248. Petrophile media 43. Banksia cuneata 115. Dryandra falcata 181. Isopogon formosus 251. Petrophile seminuda 46. Banksia gardneri & var. 118. Dryandra armata 185. Isopogon formosus 253. Petrophile seminuda 47. Banksia gardneri & var. 118. Dryandra cristides 184. Isopogon turcifuitus var. 253. Petrophile stricta 48. Banksia gardneri & var. 120. Dryandra cristides 187. Jacksonia floribunda 256. Playsace compressa 50. Banksia gradis 120. Dryandra cristides 187. Jacksonia spinosa 259. Scholia involucrata 54. Banksia laviegradi 123. Drya | | | | | | | | · · | | |
| 37. Banksia audax 107. Daviesia megacalyx 175. Hypocalymma robustum 243. Petrophile bilaba 38. Banksia baxeri 108. Daviesia physodes 176. Hypocalymma robustum 244. Petrophile divaricata 39. Banksia baxeri 109. Daviesia presisai 177. Hypocalymma strictum 244. Petrophile divaricata 40. Banksia baxeri 110. Daviesia presida presisai 177. Hypocalymma strictum 246. Petrophile divaricata 41. Banksia burdettii 111. Daviesia presida presida 178. Ispogon accillaris 247. Petrophile divaricata 42. Banksia candalleana 113. Dryandra flactat 180. Ispogon baxifolius var. 249. Petrophile longifolia 43. Banksia cuncata 114. Dryandra plumosa obovatus 250. Petrophile seminuda 45. Banksia gardneri & var. 116. Dryandra actotidis 184. Ispogon formosu 251. Petrophile seminuda 47. Banksia gardneri & var. 118. Dryandra actotidis 184. Ispogon neriofolus 252. Petrophile seguanta 48. Banksia gardneri & var. 119. Dryandra formota 185. Ispogon neriofolus 253. Petrophile seguanta 49. Banksia gardneri & var. 118. Dryandra formota 184. Ispogon neriofolus 254. Petrophile seguanta 50. Banksia gardneri & var. 119. Dryandra formosa 183. | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 38.Banksia baueri108.Daviesia priysodes176.Hypocalymma robustum244.Petrophile diversidia39.Banksia baxeri109.Daviesia precisuii177.Hypocalymma strictum245.Petrophile diversifolia41.Banksia baxetri110.Daviesia preciadiphylla179.Isopogon attenuatus247.Petrophile diversifolia42.Banksia carbeti111.Daviesia preciadiphylla179.Isopogon baxteri248.Petrophile ericifolia43.Banksia carbeti112.Dirandla revoluta180.Isopogon baxteri249.Petrophile ericifolia43.Banksia candolleana113.Dryandra falcata181.Isopogon baxteri249.Petrophile seminuda45.Banksia cuneata116.Dryandra primitosaoboratus250.Petrophile seminuda46.Banksia gardneri & var.118.Dryandra armata183.Isopogon spherocephalus252.Petrophile seminuda47.Banksia goodii119.Dryandra cristoides185.Isopogon uncitatus255.Petrophile seminuda48.Banksia goodii119.Dryandra formosa188.Jacksonia furcellata257.Petrophile seminuda51.Banksia leicifoina121.Dryandra formosa188.Jacksonia furcellata257.Petrophile seminuda52.Banksia leicifoina122.Dryandra formosa188.Jacksonia sternbergiana260.Sphenotoma52.Banksia leicifoina | | | | e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e | | 1 0 | | 0.0 | | |
| 39. Banksia bazteri100. Daviesia predista | | | | ÷ . | | | | * | | |
| 40.Banksia brownii110.Daviesia pseudaphylla178.Loopogon attenuatus246.Petrophile drummondii41.Banksia calyeti111.Daviesia rhombifolia179.Isopogon batteri247.Petrophile drummondii43.Banksia calyeti113.Dryandra falcata180.Isopogon batteri249.Petrophile longifolia44.Banksia concinea113.Dryandra falcata181.Isopogon batteri249.Petrophile longifolia45.Banksia concinea115.Dryandra pteridifolia182.Isopogon spaterocephalus252.Petrophile seminuda46.Banksia dynadroide116.Dryandra antona183.Isopogon spaterocephalus253.Petrophile seminuda47.Banksia goodii119.Dryandra cristoides184.Isopogon nucintans255.Pitrophile semanta48.Banksia goodii120.Dryandra cristoides186.Isopogon nucintans255.Pitrophile semanta51.Banksia faricina121.Dryandra inthocarpa188.Jacksonia forribuna256.Playsace compressa52.Banksia licifolia123.Dryandra minica191.Jacksonia sternberginana258.Scholtzia involucrata53.Banksia lidigvana126.Dryandra micca191.Jacksonia sternberginana260.Sphenotoma gracile54.Banksia litoralis129.Dryandra micca191.Jacksonia sternberginana261.Sphenotoma gracile55.< | | | | 1 1 | | | | * | | |
| 41.Banksia burdettii111.Daviesia rhombifolia179.Isopogon axillaris247.Petrophile ericifolia42.Banksia calyei113.Dryandra falcata118.Isopogon buxtfolius var.249.Petrophile linearis43.Banksia candolleana113.Dryandra falcata118.Isopogon buxtfolius var.249.Petrophile linearis44.Banksia coccinea115.Dryandra piteridifolia181.Isopogon formosus251.Petrophile seminuda45.Banksia dryandroide116.Dryandra anatona183.Isopogon formosus252.Petrophile seminuda47.Banksia gardneri & var.118.Dryandra anatona183.Isopogon roliobus254.Petrophile seminuda48.Banksia gardneri & var.119.Dryandra anatona185.Isopogon ruliohunda255.Pitrophile seninuda49.Banksia gardneri & var.120.Dryandra formosa187.Jacksonia furcellata257.Pitrophile senioymianus50.Banksia gardneri & var.121.Dryandra formosa188.Jacksonia furcellata257.Pitrophile senioymianus52.Banksia leavigata.123.Dryandra indleyana190.Jacksonia spinosa258.Scaevola calliptera53.Banksia leavigata.123.Dryandra montana192.Kunzea sulphure261.Sphenotoma54.Banksia lindleyana190.Jacksonia spinosa259.Scholtzia involucrata55.Banksia ilito | | | | * | | | | 1 0 | | |
| 42.Banksia calyei112.Dianella revoluta180.Isôpogon buxifolius var.248.Petrophile linearis43.Banksia coccinea114.Dryandra plumosa249.Petrophile linearis44.Banksia coccinea114.Dryandra plumosa250.Petrophile lemedia45.Banksia coccinea115.Dryandra pletridifolia182.Isopogon sphaeroccephalus251.Petrophile seminuda46.Banksia dryandroide116.Dryandra arctotidis184.Isopogon sphaeroccephalus252.Petrophile squamata47.Banksia goodin119.Dryandra armata185.Isopogon nicrinatus253.Petrophile squamata48.Banksia goodin119.Dryandra armata185.Isopogon nucinatus255.Pietrophile stricta49.Banksia goodin120.Dryandra ionthocarpa188.Jacksonia furcellata256.Platysace compressa50.Banksia leifolia122.Dryandra ionthocarpa188.Jacksonia sternbergiana258.Scaevola calliptera53.Banksia lavigata.123.Dryandra mintan190.Jacksonia sternbergiana250.Sphenotoma gracile54.Banksia lidigua120.Dryandra mintan192.Kunzea stiphure261.Sphenotoma gracile55.Banksia lidigua120.Dryandra mucronulata193.Kunzea stiphure261.Sphenotoma gracile55.Banksia lidigua120.Dryandra aruercifolia194.Lab | | | | 1 1 1 | | 1 0 | | * | | |
| 43.Banksia candolleana113.Dryandra falcata181.Isopogon buxifolius var.249.Petrophile longifolia44.Banksia conceinea114.Dryandra plumosa50.Petrophile media45.Banksia conceinea115.Dryandra picridifolia182.Isopogon formosus251.Petrophile seminuda46.Banksia dirana116.Dryandra anatona183.Isopogon formosus252.Petrophile serruriae47.Banksia gardneri & var.118.Dryandra armata183.Isopogon rilobus253.Petrophile stricta49.Banksia gardneri & var.119.Dryandra armata184.Isopogon rilobus255.Pimelea suaveolens50.Banksia gardneri & var.120.Dryandra formosa184.Jacksonia floribunus255.Pimelea suaveolens51.Banksia lagita.121.Dryandra formosa189.Jacksonia horrida258.Scaevola calliptera52.Banksia lavigita.123.Dryandra minica191.Jacksonia spinosa259.Scheltai involucrata53.Banksia laricina124.Dryandra mucronulata192.Kurzea sulphure261.Sphenotoma gracile54.Banksia lifiti128.Dryandra quercifolia195.Lambertia achinata & Ssp.263.Sphenotoma gracile55.Banksia lifiti128.Dryandra quercifolia195.Lambertia achinata263.Sphenotoma gracile55.Banksia lifiti128.Dryandra q | | | | <i>v</i> | | | | | | |
| 45. Banksia cuneata115. Dryandra pretridifolia182. Isopogon formosus251. Petrophile seminuda46. Banksia dryandroide116. Dryandra anatona183. Isopogon sphaerocephalus252. Petrophile serruriae47. Banksia elderiana117. Dryandra arctotidis184. Isopogon sphaerocephalus253. Petrophile serruriae48. Banksia elderiana119. Dryandra arctotidis184. Isopogon trilobus254. Petrophile serruriae49. Banksia grandis120. Dryandra bipinnatifida186. Isopogon turcinatus255. Pinelea suaveolens50. Banksia hookeriana121. Dryandra formosa188. Jacksonia floribunda256. Platysace compressa51. Banksia hookeriana121. Dryandra formosa188. Jacksonia floribunda258. Scaevola calliptera53. Banksia laevigata.123. Dryandra inthocarpa189. Jacksonia spinosa259. Scholtzia involucrata54. Banksia laevigata.124. Dryandra munita191. Jacksonia spinosa250. Sphenotoma55. Banksia litarcina124. Dryandra muntana192. Kunzea ericifolia261. Sphenotoma gracile56. Banksia litticalis127. Dryandra fuercifolia193. Lausea sulphure261. Sphenotoma gracile57. Banksia nenziesi129. Dryandra fuercifolia195. Lambertia echinata & ssp.263. Stirlingia latifolia58. Banksia netia129. Dryandra serratioides196. Lambertia interlii264. Stirlingia tenufolia58. Banksia interatis130. Dryandra fuercifolia195. Lambertia fairallii264. Stirlingia tenufolia59. Banksia nutans131. Dryandra serratioides201. Lasiopetalum floribundum265. S | 43. | Banksia candolleana | <i>113</i> . | Dryandra falcata | 181. | Isopogon buxifolius var. | 249. | Petrophile longifolia | | |
| 46.Banksia dryandroide116.Dryandra anatona183.Isopogon sphaerocephalus252.Petrophile serruriae47.Banksia elderiana117.Dryandra armata183.Isopogon teretifolius var.253.Petrophile serruriae48.Banksia grandneri & var.119.Dryandra armata185.Isopogon teretifolius var.254.Petrophile stricta49.Banksia grandis120.Dryandra cirsioides187.Jacksonia floribunda256.Playsace compressa50.Banksia incifolia122.Dryandra cirsioides188.Jacksonia floribunda256.Playsace compressa52.Banksia ilcifolia122.Dryandra inthocarpa189.Jacksonia spinosa259.Schoerapus drouynianus53.Banksia larvigata.123.Dryandra minica191.Jacksonia spinosa259.Schoerapus drouynianus54.Betronota124.Dryandra minica191.Jacksonia spinosa260.Sphenotoma55.Banksia lardieyana125.Dryandra mucronulata193.Kunzea ericifolia261.Sphenotoma gracile55.Banksia lithoralis127.Dryandra previdifolia195.Lambertia echinata & sp.263.Stirlingia tatifolia56.Banksia lithigeyana126.Dryandra guercifolia195.Lambertia fairallii264.Stirlingia tatifolia57.Banksia interantha131.Dryandra senceifolia196.Lambertia fairallii264.Stirlingia tatifolia< | 44. | Banksia coccinea | 114. | Dryandra plumosa | | obovatus | 250. | Petrophile media | | |
| 47.Banksia elderiana117.Dryandra arcotidis184.Isopogon tretifolius var.253.Petrophile squamata48.Banksia gandheri & var.118.Dryandra armata185.Isopogon trilobus254.Petrophile stricta49.Banksia grandis120.Dryandra bipinnatifida186.Isopogon uncinatus255.Pimelea suaveolens50.Banksia grandis120.Dryandra (irrsioides187.Jacksonia floribunda256.Platysace compressa51.Banksia lacvigata.121.Dryandra innthocarpa189.Jacksonia horrida258.Scaevola calliptera53.Banksia laevigata.123.Dryandra nimica191.Jacksonia spinosa259.Scholtzia involucrata54.Banksia lericina124.Dryandra montana192.Kurzea ericifoliadracophylloides55.Banksia littoralis127.Dryandra montana192.Kurzea stifolia260.Sphenotoma gracile57.Banksia littoralis127.Dryandra nucronulata193.Kunzea sulphure261.Sphenotoma gracile58.Banksia nutralis127.Dryandra quercifolia195.Lambertia caliralii264.Stirlingia tenuifolia59.Banksia menziesii130.Dryandra quercifolia195.Lambertia dirallii264.Stirlingia tenuifolia59.Banksia menziesii130.Dryandra serratuloides196.Lambertia milifora265.Stylidium schoenoides61.Ban | 45. | Banksia cuneata | 115. | Dryandra pteridifolia | | | | Petrophile seminuda | | |
| 48.Banksia gardneri & var.118.Dryandra armata185.Isopogon trilobus254.Petrophile stricta49.Banksia goodii119.Dryandra cirsioides186.Isopogon uncinatus255.Pimelea suaveolens50.Banksia forkeriana121.Dryandra cirsioides187.Jacksonia furcellata257.Podocarpus drouynianus52.Banksia hookeriana121.Dryandra formosa188.Jacksonia furcellata257.Podocarpus drouynianus53.Banksia lacicina122.Dryandra ionthocarpa189.Jacksonia spinosa258.Scaevola calliptera53.Banksia laricina124.Dryandra minica191.Jacksonia spinosa259.Scholtzia involucrata54.Banksia lindleyana126.Dryandra minica191.Jacksonia spinosa260.Sphenotoma55.Banksia lindleyana126.Dryandra mucronulata193.Kunzea sulphure261.Sphenotoma gracile57.Banksia lindleyana126.Dryandra previdifolia195.Lambertia echinata & ssp.263.Stirilingia tenuifolia59.Banksia media129.Dryandra guercifolia195.Lambertia inermis265.Stylidium amoenum60.Banksia media129.Dryandra sereatifolia197.Lambertia inermis265.Stylidium schoenoides63.Banksia nutans131.Dryandra sereatuloides199.Lambertia inermis265.Stylidium schoenoides64. <t< td=""><td></td><td>2</td><td></td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>*</td><td></td><td></td></t<> | | 2 | | 2 | | | | * | | |
| 49.Banksia goodii119.Dryandra bipinnatifida186.Isopogon uncinatus255.Pimelea suaveolens50.Banksia prondis120.Dryandra cirsioides187.Jacksonia floribunda256.Platysace compressa51.Banksia hokeriana121.Dryandra cirsioides188.Jacksonia floribunda257.Podocarpus drouyniamus52.Banksia laveigata.123.Dryandra ionthocarpa189.Jacksonia horrida258.Scaevola calliptera53.Banksia laricina124.Dryandra minica191.Jacksonia sternbergiana260.Sphenotoma54.Banksia lemanniana125.Dryandra mucronulata193.Kunzea sulphure261.Sphenotoma gracile55.Banksia lindleyana126.Dryandra preidifolia195.Lambertia echinata & ssp.263.Stirlingia tatifolia58.Banksia litifizi128.Dryandra preidifolia195.Lambertia echinata & ssp.263.Stirlingia tenuifolia59.Banksia media129.Dryandra quercifolia195.Lambertia echinata & ssp.263.Stirlingia tenuifolia60.Banksia menziesii130.Dryandra senecifolia196.Lambertia fairallii264.Stirlingia tenuifolia61.Banksia nicrantha131.Dryandra serratuloides200.Lambertia uniflora.266.Stylidium schoenoides62.Banksia oricantha133.Dryandra serratuloides201.Latobetai uniflora.265.Stylid | | | | 2 | | 10 0 | | | | |
| 50.Banksia grandis120.Dryandra cirsioides187.Jacksonia floribunda256.Platysace compressa51.Banksia hookeriana121.Dryandra formosa188.Jacksonia florellata257.Podocarpus drouynianus52.Banksia laevigata.123.Dryandra ionthocarpa189.Jacksonia spinosa259.Scholtzi involucrata53.Banksia larcina124.Dryandra minica191.Jacksonia sternbergiana250.Sphenotoma55.Banksia larcina125.Dryandra montana192.Kunzea ericifoliadracophylloides56.Banksia lindleyana126.Dryandra mucronulata193.Kunzea sulphure261.Sphenotoma gracile57.Banksia linfitzi128.Dryandra pteridifolia195.Lambertia echinata & ssp.263.Stirlingia latifolia58.Banksia nutans129.Dryandra quercifolia195.Lambertia inermis264.Stirlingia latifolia60.Banksia media129.Dryandra garcifolia197.Lambertia inermis265.Stylidium schoenoides61.Banksia nutans132.Dryandra serra199.Lambertia inermis265.Stylidium schoenoides62.Banksia nutans132.Dryandra serratuloides200.Lambertia mulflora266.Stylidium schoenoides63.Banksia occidentalis133.Dryandra serratuloides200.Lambertia uniflora.266.Stylidium schoenoides63.Banksia orci | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 51.Banksia hookeriana121.Dryandra formosa188.Jacksonia furcellata257.Podocarpus drouynianus52.Banksia licifolia122.Dryandra ionhocarpa189.Jacksonia horrida258.Scaevola calliptera53.Banksia lavicita123.Dryandra lindleyana190.Jacksonia spinosa259.Scholizi involucrata54.Banksia laricina124.Dryandra minica191.Jacksonia sternbergiana260.Sphenotoma55.Banksia lemanniana125.Dryandra mucronulata193.Kunzea ericifoliadracophylloides56.Banksia littoralis127.Dryandra nivea194.Labichea punctata262.Sphenotoma gracile57.Banksia littoralis127.Dryandra pieridifolia195.Lambertia echinata & sp.263.Stirlingia latifolia58.Banksia media129.Dryandra quercifolia197.Lambertia diarallii264.Stirlingia tenuifolia60.Banksia micrantha131.Dryandra serea198.Lambertia multiflora265.Stylidium amoenum61.Banksia occidentalis133.Dryandra serratuloides200.Lambertia uniflora268.Stylidium spathulatum64.Banksia occidentalis133.Dryandra serratuloides201.Lasiopetalum floribundum269.Styphelia tenuiflora65.Banksia orcophila135.Dryandra serratuloides201.Lambertia uniflora268.Stylidium spathulatum6 | | | | 5 1 5 | | 10 | | | 1 | |
| 52.Banksia ilcifolia122.Dryandra ionthocarpa189.Jacksonia horrida258.Scaevola calliptera53.Banksia laevigata.123.Dryandra lindleyana190.Jacksonia spinosa259.Scholtzia involucrata54.Banksia laricina124.Dryandra mimica191.Jacksonia sternbergiana260.Sphenotoma55.Banksia lindleyana125.Dryandra mucronulata193.Kunzea sulphure261.Sphenotoma gracile57.Banksia littoralis127.Dryandra nucronulata195.Lambertia echinata & ssp.263.Stirlingia latifolia58.Banksia indifici128.Dryandra pteridifolia195.Lambertia fairallii264.Stirlingia tanifolia59.Banksia media129.Dryandra quercifolia197.Lambertia inermis265.Stylidium moenum61.Banksia micrantha131.Dryandra seneciifolia198.Lambertia orbifolia267.Stylidium schoenoides62.Banksia oucigantha133.Dryandra serratuloides200.Lambertia uniflora268.Stylidium schoenoides63.Banksia occidentalis133.Dryandra serratuloides200.Lambertia inforibundum269.Styphelia tenuiflora64.Banksia occidentalis135.Dryandra sessilis202.Latrobera genistioides270.Synaphea petiolaris65.Banksia opetiolaris136.Dryandra seguarrosa & ssp.203.Latrobea peristoides270.Syna | | 0 | | 2 | | 5 | | 2 1 | | |
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| 55.Banksia lemanniana125.Dryandra montana192.Kunzea ericifoliadracophylloides56.Banksia lindleyana126.Dryandra mucronulata193.Kunzea sulphure261.Sphenotoma gracile57.Banksia littoralis127.Dryandra nivea194.Labichea punctata262.Sphenotoma squarrosum58.Banksia luffitzi128.Dryandra pteridifolia195.Lambertia echinata & ssp.263.Stirlingia latifolia59.Banksia media129.Dryandra pteridifolia195.Lambertia fairallii264.Stirlingia tenuifolia60.Banksia menziesii130.Dryandra guercifolia197.Lambertia inermis265.Stylidium amoenum61.Banksia micrantha131.Dryandra senecifolia198.Lambertia nultiflora266.Stylidium schoenoides62.Banksia oucanthas132.Dryandra serratuloides200.Lambertia orbifolia267.Stylidium schoenoides63.Banksia oligantha134.Dryandra serratuloides200.Lambertia uniflora.268.Stylidium schoenoides64.Banksia oreophila135.Dryandra sessilis202.Latrobea genistoides270.Synaphea petiolaris65.Banksia petiolaris136.Dryandra seguarrosa & ssp.203.Latrobea genistoides270.Synaphea polymorpha65.Banksia petiolaris136.Dryandra seguarrosa & ssp.203.Latrobea genistoides271.Synaphea polymorpha | | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| 56. Banksia lindleyana126. Dryandra mucronulata193. Kunzea sulphure261. Sphenotoma gracile57. Banksia littoralis127. Dryandra nivea194. Labichea punctata262. Sphenotoma squarrosum58. Banksia luffizi128. Dryandra pteridifolia195. Lambertia echinata & ssp.263. Stirlingia latifolia59. Banksia media129. Dryandra pteridifolia197. Lambertia fairallii264. Stirlingia tenuifolia60. Banksia menziesii130. Dryandra quercifolia197. Lambertia inermis265. Stylidium amoenum61. Banksia micrantha131. Dryandra seneciifolia198. Lambertia orbifolia267. Stylidium schoenoides62. Banksia occidentalis133. Dryandra serrat199. Lambertia orbifolia267. Stylidium schoenoides63. Banksia occidentalis133. Dryandra serratuloides200. Lambertia uniflora268. Stylidium schoenoides64. Banksia orcophila134. Dryandra serratuloides201. Lasiopetalum floribundum269. Styphelia tenuiflora65. Banksia petiolaris136. Dryandra seguarrosa & ssp.203. Latrobea genistoides270. Synaphea petiolaris66. Banksia petiolaris136. Dryandra squarrosa & ssp.203. Latrobea hirtella271. Synaphea polymorpha67. Banksia prilotylis137. Dryandra tenuifolia.204. Leucopogon concinnus273. Tetratheca hirsuta68. Banksia prionotes138. Eucalyptus marginata205. Leucopogon concinnus274. Tetratheca hirsuta69. Banksia prionotes139. Eucalyptus toditana206. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera70. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopo | | | | 2 | | ē | | 1 | 1 | |
| 57. Banksia littoralis127. Dryandra nivea194. Labichea punctata262. Šphenotoma squarrosum58. Banksia luffitzi128. Dryandra pteridifolia195. Lambertia echinata & ssp.263. Stirlingia latifolia59. Banksia media129. Dryandra plumosa196. Lambertia fairallii264. Stirlingia tenuifolia60. Banksia menziesii130. Dryandra quercifolia197. Lambertia inermis265. Stylidium amoenum61. Banksia micrantha131. Dryandra seneciifolia198. Lambertia nultiflora266. Stylidium schoenoides62. Banksia nutans132. Dryandra serra199. Lambertia orbifolia267. Stylidium schoenoides63. Banksia occidentalis133. Dryandra serratuloides200. Lambertia uniflora.268. Stylidium spathulatum64. Banksia oligantha134. Dryandra serratuloides201. Lasiopetalum floribundum269. Styphelia tenuiflora65. Banksia oreophila135. Dryandra sersatuloides202. Latrobea genistoides270. Synaphea petiolaris66. Banksia petiolaris136. Dryandra squarrosa & ssp.203. Latrobea hirtella271. Synaphea polymorpha67. Banksia pilostylis137. Dryandra tenuifolia.204. Leucopogon capitellatus273. Tetrarhena laevis68. Banksia prionotes138. Eucalyptus todtiana205. Leucopogon concinnus274. Tetratheca hirsuta69. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera | | | | 2 | | Kunzea sulphure | 261. | | | |
| 58. Banksia luffitzi128. Dryandra pteridifolia195. Lambertia echinata & ssp.263. Stirlingia latifolia59. Banksia media129. Dryandra plumosa196. Lambertia fairallii264. Stirlingia tenuifolia60. Banksia menziesii130. Dryandra quercifolia197. Lambertia inermis265. Stylidium amoenum61. Banksia micrantha131. Dryandra seneciifolia198. Lambertia orbifolia266. Stylidium junceum62. Banksia nutans132. Dryandra serra199. Lambertia orbifolia267. Stylidium schoenoides63. Banksia occidentalis133. Dryandra serratuloides200. Lambertia uniflora.268. Stylidium schoenoides64. Banksia oligantha134. Dryandra serratuloides201. Lasiopetalum floribundum269. Styphelia tenuiflora65. Banksia oreophila135. Dryandra sessilis202. Latrobea genistoides270. Synaphea peloymorpha66. Banksia petiolaris136. Dryandra squarrosa & ssp.203. Latrobea hirtella271. Synaphea polymorpha67. Banksia pilostylis137. Dryandra tenuifolia.204. Leucopogon capitellatus273. Tetrarhena laevis68. Banksia prionotes139. Eucalyptus todtiana205. Leucopogon concinnus274. Tetratheca hirsuta69. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera | | 2 | 127. | 2 | | | | | 1 | |
| 60. Banksia menziesii130. Dryandra quercifolia197. Lambertia inermis265. Stylidium amoenum61. Banksia micrantha131. Dryandra seneciifolia198. Lambertia multiflora266. Stylidium schoenoides62. Banksia nutans132. Dryandra serra199. Lambertia orbifolia267. Stylidium schoenoides63. Banksia occidentalis133. Dryandra serratuloides200. Lambertia uniflora.268. Stylidium spathulatum64. Banksia oligantha134. Dryandra serratuloides201. Lasiopetalum floribundum269. Styphelia tenuiflora65. Banksia oreophila135. Dryandra sersilis202. Latrobea genistoides270. Synaphea petiolaris66. Banksia petiolaris136. Dryandra squarrosa & ssp.203. Latrobea hirtella271. Synaphea petiolaris67. Banksia pilostylis137. Dryandra tenuifolia.204. Leucopogon capitellatus273. Tetrarheca hirsuta69. Banksia prionotes139. Eucalyptus todtiana206. Leucopogon concinnus274. Tetratheca pilosa70. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera | | | | 5 1 0 | | Lambertia echinata & ssp. | | 0 2 | 1 | |
| 61. Banksia micrantha131. Dryandra seneciifolia198. Lambertia multiflora266. Stylidium junceum62. Banksia nutans132. Dryandra serra199. Lambertia orbifolia267. Stylidium schoenoides63. Banksia occidentalis133. Dryandra serratuloides200. Lambertia uniflora.268. Stylidium spathulatum64. Banksia oligantha134. Dryandra serratuloides201. Lasiopetalum floribundum269. Styphelia tenuiflora65. Banksia oreophila135. Dryandra sersilis202. Latrobea genistoides270. Synaphea petiolaris66. Banksia petiolaris136. Dryandra squarrosa & ssp.203. Latrobea hirtella271. Synaphea petiolaris67. Banksia pilostylis137. Dryandra tenuifolia.204. Leucopogon capitellatus273. Tetrarhena laevis68. Banksia praemorsa138. Eucalyptus todtiana206. Leucopogon concinnus274. Tetratheca hirsuta69. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 63. Banksia occidentalis133. Dryandra serratuloides200. Lambertia uniflora.268. Stylidium spathulatum64. Banksia oligantha134. Dryandra serratuloides201. Lasiopetalum floribundum269. Styphelia tenuiflora65. Banksia oreophila135. Dryandra sessilis202. Latrobea genistoides270. Synaphea petiolaris66. Banksia petiolaris136. Dryandra squarrosa & ssp.203. Latrobea hirtella271. Synaphea polymorpha67. Banksia pilostylis137. Dryandra tenuifolia.204. Leucopogon australis272. Tetrarrhena laevis68. Banksia praemorsa138. Eucalyptus marginata205. Leucopogon capitellatus273. Tetratheca hirsuta69. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64. Banksia oligantha134. Dryandra serratuloides201. Lasiopetalum floribundum269. Styphelia tenuiflora65. Banksia oreophila135. Dryandra sessilis202. Latrobea genistoides270. Synaphea petiolaris66. Banksia petiolaris136. Dryandra squarrosa & ssp.203. Latrobea hirtella271. Synaphea polymorpha67. Banksia pilostylis137. Dryandra tenuifolia.204. Leucopogon australis272. Tetrarrhena laevis68. Banksia praemorsa138. Eucalyptus marginata205. Leucopogon capitellatus273. Tetratheca hirsuta69. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera | | | | | | 5 | | | 1 | |
| 65. Banksia oreophila135. Dryandra sessilis202. Latrobea genistoides270. Synaphea petiolaris66. Banksia petiolaris136. Dryandra squarrosa & ssp.203. Latrobea hirtella271. Synaphea polymorpha67. Banksia pilostylis137. Dryandra tenuifolia.204. Leucopogon australis272. Tetrarrhena laevis68. Banksia praemorsa138. Eucalyptus marginata205. Leucopogon capitellatus273. Tetratheca hirsuta69. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66. Banksia petiolaris136. Dryandra squarrosa & ssp.203. Latrobea hirtella271. Synaphea polymorpha67. Banksia pilostylis137. Dryandra tenuifolia.204. Leucopogon australis272. Tetrarrhena laevis68. Banksia praemorsa138. Eucalyptus marginata205. Leucopogon capitellatus273. Tetratheca hirsuta69. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera | | | | 2 | | 1 V | | | 1 | |
| 67. Banksia pilostylis137. Dryandra tenuifolia.204. Leucopogon australis272. Tetrarrhena laevis68. Banksia praemorsa138. Eucalyptus marginata205. Leucopogon capitellatus273. Tetratheca hirsuta69. Banksia prionotes139. Eucalyptus todtiana206. Leucopogon concinnus274. Tetratheca pilosa70. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera | | | | | | e | | | | |
| 68. Banksia praemorsa138. Eucalyptus marginata205. Leucopogon capitellatus273. Tetratheca hirsuta69. Banksia prionotes139. Eucalyptus todtiana206. Leucopogon concinnus274. Tetratheca pilosa70. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69. Banksia prionotes139. Eucalyptus toditana206. Leucopogon concinnus274. Tetratheca pilosa70. Banksia pulchella140. Evandra aristata207. Leucopogon275. Tetratheca setigera | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 70. Banksia pulchella 140. Evandra aristata 207. Leucopogon 275. Tetratheca setigera | | * | | | | 101 | | | 1 | |
| | 70. | Banksia pulchella | | 21 | | 10 | 275. | | 1 | |
| | 71. | Banksia quercifolia | L | | L | conostephioides | 276. | Thomasia grandifolia | L | |

| Point | Easting | Northing | Notes |
|-------|---------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 531147 | 6131349 | Dead Xanthorrhoea gracilis |
| 2 | 531166 | 6131353 | Dead Hakea amplexicaulis |
| 3 | 531193 | 6131384 | Dead Hakea amplexicaulis |
| 4 | 531229 | 6131397 | Dead Banksia grandis |
| 5 | 531244 | 6131377 | Dead Banksia grandis |
| 6 | 531250 | 6131373 | Dead Banksia grandis |
| 7 | 531272 | 6131388 | Dead Banksia grandis |
| 8 | 531303 | 6131391 | Dead Xanthorrhoea gracilis |
| 9 | 531315 | 6131904 | Dead Petrophile sp |
| 10 | 531351 | 6131390 | Dead Banksia grandis |
| 11 | 531390 | 6131383 | Dead Banksia grandis |
| 12 | 531414 | 6131348 | Dead Persoonia longifolia |
| 13 | 531404 | 6131319 | Dying Banksia grandis |
| 14 | 531406 | 6131300 | Dying Banksia grandis |
| 15 | 531413 | 6131282 | Dead Banksia grandis |
| 16 | 531440 | 6131285 | Edge of Gravel Pit |

Appendix 3: Plotting the Frontline and Placement of Permanent Transects Peace Street Reserve No 46688

Table 1: GPS Coordinates for the Active Frontline within Peace Street Reserve No 46688

| Point | Easting | Northing |
|-------|---------|----------|
| S1 | 531162 | 6131361 |
| M1 | 531168 | 6131356 |
| E1 | 531159 | 6131346 |

Table 2: GPS Location of Transect One Untreated Area of Reserve

| Susceptible Species along Transect One | Distance in metres from S1 |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Xanthorrhoea gracilis | 1.2 |
| Leucopogon capitellatus | 1.6 |
| Xanthorrhoea gracilis | 2.5 |
| Hakea amplexicaulis | 3.8 |
| Xanthorrhoea gracilis | 5 |
| Xanthorrhoea gracilis | 6 |
| Hakea amplexicaulis | 8.3 |
| Leucopogon capitellatus | 10 |
| Leucopogon capitellatus | 11 |
| Hakea amplexicaulis | 12.2 |
| Leucopogon capitellatus | 13.7 |
| Leucopogon capitellatus | 14.7 |
| Xanthorrhoea gracilis | 15.8 |
| Leucopogon verticillatus | 17 |
| Leucopogon verticillatus | 18.5 |
| Hakea amplexicaulis | 19 |
| Pattersonia occidentalis | 19.5 |

Table 3: Susceptible Species along Transect One - Untreated Area of Reserve

| Point | Easting | Northing |
|-------|---------|----------|
| S2 | 531284 | 6131404 |
| M2 | 531278 | 6131395 |
| E2 | 531275 | 6131382 |

 Table 4: GPS Location of Transect Two - Treated Area of Reserve

| Susceptible Species along Transect Two | Distance in metres from S2 |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Persoonia longifolia | 0.6 |
| Bossiaea linophylla | 0.9 |
| Persoonia longifolia | 2.1 |
| Petrophile diversifolia | 3.7 |
| Hakea sp. | |
| Leucopogon verticillatus | 3.9 |
| Dryandra nivea | 4.6 |
| Petrophile diversifolia | 4.9 |
| Allocausarina fraseriana | 7.5 |
| Persoonia longifolia | 8.1 |
| Persoonia longifolia | 9.3 |
| Xanthorrhoea preissii | 12 |
| Hakea amplexicaulis | 15.6 |
| Dryandra nivea | 16.8 |
| Dryandra nivea | 17.4 |
| Dryandra nivea | 17.8 |
| Dryandra nivea | 18.9 |
| Hakea amplexicaulis | 19.2 |

Table 5: Susceptible Species along Transect Two - Treated Area of Reserve

| Point | Easting | Northing |
|-------|---------|----------|
| S3 | 531380 | 6131385 |
| M3 | 531374 | 6131377 |
| E3 | 531366 | 6131368 |

Table 6: GPS Location of Transect Three - Treated Area of Reserve (Spray Only)

| Susceptible Species along Transect Three | Distance in metres from S3 |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Bossiaea linophylla | 0.7 |
| Leucopogon capitellatus | 1 |
| Bossiaea linophylla | 2.3 |
| Eucalyptus marginata | 2.8 |
| Dryandra nivea | 5.1 |
| Dryandra nivea | 5.8 |
| Dryandra nivea | 8.5 |
| Petrophile diversifolia | 8.9 |
| Leucopogon capitellatus | 11 |
| Leucopogon capitellatus | 13.8 |
| Bossiaea linophylla | 14.8 |
| Bossiaea linophylla | 15.9 |
| Hakea amplexicaulis | 16.1 |
| Hakea amplexicaulis | 16.2 |

Table 7: Susceptible Species along Transect Three - Treated Area of Reserve (Spray Only)

| Point | Easting | Northing |
|-------|---------|----------|
| S4 | 531397 | 6131340 |
| M4 | 531387 | 6131338 |
| E4 | 531381 | 6131332 |

Table 8: GPS Location of Transect Four

| Susceptible Species along Transect Four | Distance in metres from S4 |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Bossiaea linophylla | 0.4 |
| Bossiaea linophylla | 8.8 |
| Persoonia longifolia | 11.3 |
| Leucopogon capitellatus | 12.4 |
| Xanthorrhoea preissii | 15.2 |
| Bossiaea linophylla | |
| Leucopogon capitellatus | 18.6 |

Table 9: Susceptible Species along Transect Four

| Appendix 4: Quadrat A and B Surveys - | Peace Street Reserve No 46688 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|

| | GPS Locations | Eastings | Northings |
|-----------|--|----------|-----------|
| Quadrat A | Quadrat A1/ site of photo point looking 345' | 531164 | 6131186 |
| | Quadrat A2 | 531173 | 6131178 |
| | Quadrat A3 | 531187 | 6131193 |
| | Quadrat A4 | 531166 | 6131198 |
| Quadrat B | Quadrat B1 /Photo Point - B1 at 310' NW | 531160 | 6131260 |
| | Quadrat B2 | 531169 | 6131261 |
| | Quadrat B3 | 531173 | 6131270 |
| | Quadrat B4 | 531162 | 6131270 |

Table 10: Quadrat A and B GPS Locations

| Susceptible Species | Quadrat A – Healthy | Quadrat B - Infested | Dead |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| Acacia pulchella | | 18 | 1 |
| Astroloma pallidum | | 10 | |
| Banksia grandis | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| Banksia sp. | | 64 | 1 |
| Billardia varifolia | 5 | | |
| Bossiaea linophylla | 1 | 7 | |
| Eucalyptus marginata | | 2 | |
| Eucalyptus <u>sp.</u> | 11 | 14 | |
| Hakea amplexicaulis | 7 | 8 | |
| Hakea varia | 21 | 3 | |
| Hibbertia amplexicaulis | 3 | 12 | |
| Isopogopon sphaerocephalus | | 9 | |
| Leucopogon sp. | 12 | 30 | 1 |
| Leucopogon verticillatus | 23 | 3 | |
| Pattersonia occidentalis | | 14 | |
| Persoonia longifolia | 24 | 10 | |
| Petrophile sp. | 1 | 1 | |
| Petrophile diversifolia | 1 | | |
| Synaphia sp. | | 4 | |
| Xanthorrhoea gracilis | 56 | 27 | |
| Xanthorrhoea preissii | 13 | 16 | |
| TOTAL DEATHS | | | 4 |

Table 11: Number of Susceptible Species within Quadrat A (Uninfested) & B (Infested) Peace Street Reserve No 46688

Appendix 5: Quadrat C and D Surveys - Wilson Inlet Heritage Trail (unallocated Crown Land No 43923)

| | GPS Locations | | Northings |
|-----------|---|--------|-----------|
| Quadrat C | Quadrat C1 / Photo Point - C1 toward NW | 537089 | 6129583 |
| | Quadrat C2 | 537080 | 6129587 |
| | Quadrat C3 | 537097 | 6129588 |
| | Quadrat C4 | 537090 | 6129582 |
| Quadrat D | Quadrat D1/ Photo Point - D4 diagonal to D2 | 537369 | 6129171 |
| | Quadrat D2 | 537361 | 6129177 |
| | Quadrat D3 | 537373 | 6129180 |
| | Quadrat D4 | 537371 | 6129175 |

Table 12: Quadrat C and D GPS Locations

| Susceptible Species | Quadrat C - Infested | Dead | Quadrat D- Infested | Dead |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| Banksia seminuda | 17 | 8 | 1 | |
| Bossiaea linophylla | | | 4 | |
| Eucalyptus marginata | 1 | | | |
| Hibbertia amplexicoris | 10 | | | |
| Hibbertia furfuracea | 1 | | 2 | |
| Leucopogon capitellatus | 49 | | 20 | 4 |
| Leucopogon parviflorus | 8 | | | |
| Macrozamia riedlei | | | 13 | 2 |
| Montoca tamariscina | | | 1 | |
| Persoonia longifolia | 1 | | | |
| Podocarpus drouynianus | | | 49 | 1 |
| Xanthorrhoea preissii | 2 | | | |
| TOTAL DEATHS | | 8 | | 7 |

 Table 13: Number of Susceptible Species within Quadrats C (Infested) and D (Infested)

 Wilson Inlet Heritage Trail Foreshore Reserve

Appendix 6: Quadrat E and F Surveys - Redgum Lane Reserve No 41224

| | GPS Locations | Eastings | Northings |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| Quadrat E | Quadrat E1 / NW | 532501 | 6129096 |
| | Quadrat E2 / SW | 532513 | 6129095 |
| | Quadrat E3 / SE | 532512 | 6129095 |
| | Quadrat E4 / NE | 532508 | 6129106 |
| Quadrat F | Quadrat F1 / NW | 532428 | 6129121 |
| | Quadrat F2 / SW | 532420 | 6129120 |
| | Quadrat F3 / SE | 532421 | 6129127 |
| | Quadrat F4 / NE | 532431 | 6129129 |

Table 14: Quadrat E and F GPS Locations

| Susceptible Species | Quadrat E– Healthy | Quadrat F - Infested | Dead |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------|
| Adenanthos obovatus | 9 | | |
| Agonis hypericifolia | | 119 | 4 |
| Banksia grandis | 4 | 14 | 3 |
| Dasypogon bromelifolia | 18 | | |
| Eucalyptus marginata | 10 | 15 | |
| Hakea ruscifolia | | 4 | 1 |
| Hakea varia | 3 | | |
| Hibbertia amplexicaulis | 20 | 4 | |
| Leucopogon australis | | 2 | |
| Leucopogon capetillatus | 1 | 4 | |
| Leucopogon parviflorus | 3 | | |
| Leucopogon verticillatus | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| Macrozamia riedlei | | 1 | 4 |
| Monotoca tameriscina | | 13 | |
| Pattersonia occidentalis | 12 | 63 | 1 |
| Persoonia eliptica | 4 | | |
| Persoonia longifolia | 15 | | |
| Pultenaea reticulata | 2 | | |
| Xanthorrhoea gracilis | 7 | 2 | |
| Xanthorrhoea preissii | 8 | 6 | 1 |
| TOTAL DEATHS | | | 18 |

Table 15: Number of Susceptible Species within Quadrats E (Infested) and F(Infested) Redgum Lane Reserve No 41224

Appendix 7: Quadrat G and H Surveys - Mt Hallowell Reserve No 46618

| GPS Locations | | Eastings | Northings |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------|
| Quadrat G | Quadrat G1 (photo point looking SE) NW | 529076 | 6127284 |
| | Quadrat G2 (photo point looking NE) SW | 529071 | 6127277 |
| | Quadrat G3 (uninfected site) SE | 529079 | 6127272 |
| | Quadrat G4 NE | 529087 | 6127280 |
| Quadrat H | Quadrat H1 NW | 529161 | 6127241 |
| | Quadrat H2 SW | 529151 | 6127240 |
| | Quadrat H3 SE | 529143 | 6127234 |
| | Quadrat H4 NE | 529163 | 6127237 |

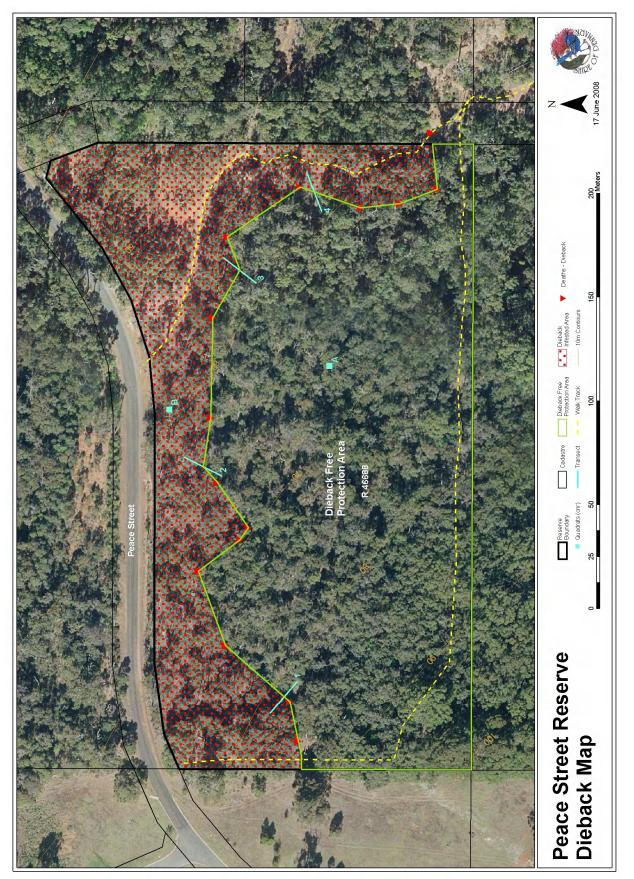
Table 16: Quadrat G and H GPS Locations

| Sussentible Species | Quadrat G– Uninfested | Quadrat H- | Deed |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------|
| Susceptible Species | Uninfested | Infested | Dead |
| Adenanthos obovatus | | 70 | |
| Agonis hypericifolia | 4.5 | 76 | 2 |
| Banksia grandis | 15 | 19 | 4 |
| Bossiaea linophylla | 10 | 13 | |
| Conostylus setigera | 1 | | |
| Crowea angustifolia | 21 | 10 | |
| Dryandra nivea | 9 | | |
| Dryandra serra | | 3 | |
| Eucalyptus marginata | 1 | 11 | |
| Eucalyptus sp. | | | |
| Hakea amplexicaulis | | 16 | 2 |
| Hakea ruscifolia | 4 | | |
| Hakea varia | 17 | 3 | |
| Hibbertia amplexicaulis | 46 | 19 | 5 |
| Hibbertia furifuracea | 4 | | |
| Hovea chorizemafolia | 17 | 15 | |
| Hovea eliptica | | 18 | |
| Isopogon sp. | 19 | 6 | 2 |
| Jacksonia horrida | 7 | | |
| Leucopogon capetillatus | 14 | 3 | 3 |
| Leucopogon parviflorus | 2 | 4 | |
| Leucopogon verticillatus | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Monotoca tamariscina | 44 | 16 | 21 |
| Patersonia occidentalis | 2 | | |
| Persoonia eliptica | | 9 | 3 |
| Persoonia longifolia | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| Petrophile diversifolia | | 13 | 3 |
| Petrophile diversifolia | 10 | | |
| Pultenaea reticulata | | 1 | |
| Xanthorrhoea preissii | 50 | 6 | 4 |
| TOTAL DEATHS | | | 53 |

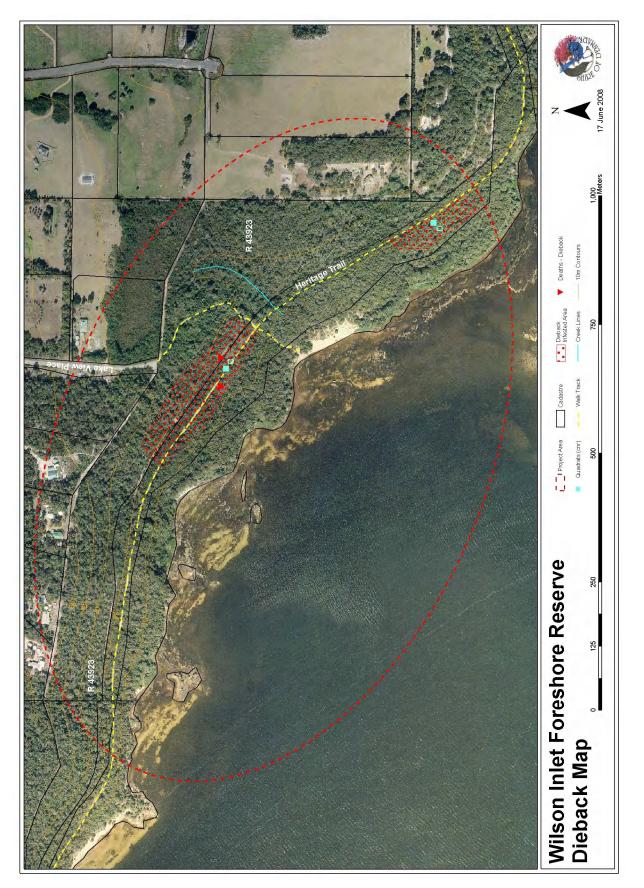
Table 17: Number of Susceptible Species within Quadrats G (Infested) and H (Infested) Mt Hallowell Reserve No 46618

Appendix 8: Phytophthora Dieback Maps of Priority Reserves

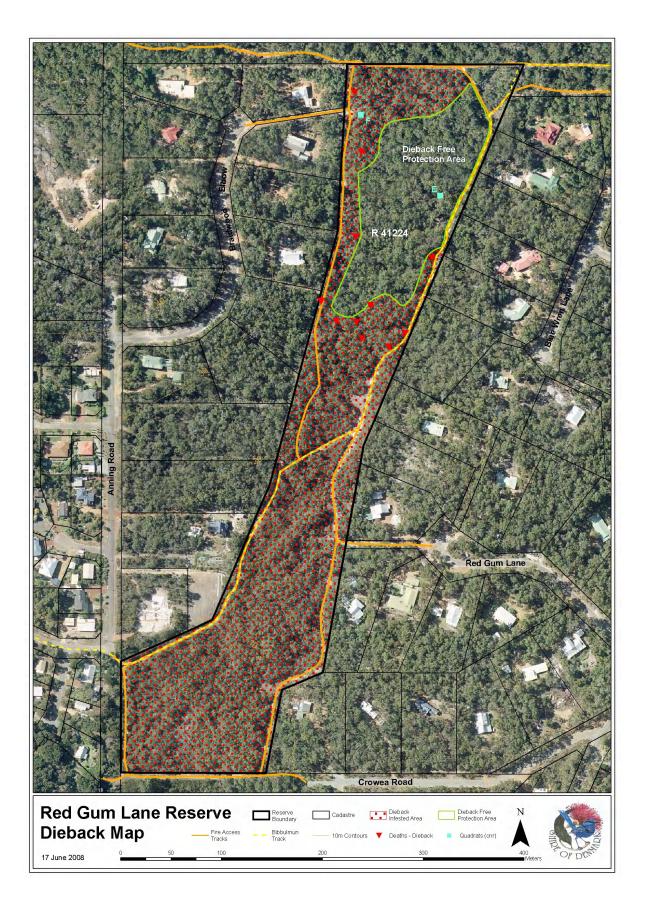
Map 1: Peace Street Reserve Dieback Map



Map 2: Wilson Inlet Foreshore Reserve Dieback Map



Map 3: Redgum Lane Reserve Dieback Map



Map 4: Mount Hallowell Reserve Dieback Map

