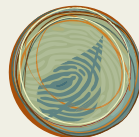


# FINAL REPORT

## Tarin and North Tarin Rock BioBlitz



OCTOBER  
2016



wheatbelt  
natural resource  
management



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COVER – Strated Pardelote (male), *Pardalotus striatus*  
*substriatus* (Aidan English)



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Wax Grevillea, *Grevillea insignis*  
(Claire Hamersley)

## BACKGROUND

The 2016 Tarin Rock BioBlitz was the eleventh BioBlitz held in the Wheatbelt and was jointly organised by Wheatbelt NRM and the Dumbleyung Landcare Zone.

The collaborative, community-based, biological survey was held over 24 hours during the 8–9th October 2016 based around Tarin Rock and North Tarin Rock Nature Reserves. Surveys were also conducted in a nearby unnamed Nature Reserve (Res# 38379).

Professional and amateur biologists, ecologists and naturalists worked together as ‘citizen scientists’, conducting fieldwork with local community members and participants from across the South West, to discover more about this area’s high conservation value bushland and biodiversity.

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

This report summarises findings from the event, identifies various species found during the survey, and identifies environmental management issues.

## PROJECT AIM

The aim of the 2016 Tarin Rock BioBlitz was to increase the local and broader community’s interest in and awareness of the area’s biological richness, while enhancing the community’s skills and capacity for engaging in biodiversity conservation activities.

Activities that manage plants, animals and fire events have been ongoing in the bushland areas, with occasional bird, mammal and plant surveys being undertaken by keen locals. Ongoing management of the Nature Reserves has continued by the Department of Parks and Wildlife.

Wheatbelt NRM’s involvement in jointly organising the Tari Rock BioBlitz helped reinforce key elements of its 3 Year Plan – to engage communities, including youth and research institutions, in biodiversity conservation activities in the Wheatbelt.

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

Volunteers taking part in the Tarin Rock BioBlitz were from various ages and vocations and included scientists, amateur naturalists, biologists, professional consultants, and university students. Most participants were enthusiastic amateurs. The educational benefits of the BioBlitz experience were enhanced with an all pervading sense of fun.

## PROJECT GOALS

### Primary Goals

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

### Secondary Goals

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



Western Bearded Dragon,  
*Pogona minor* (Harley Rose)

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The success of these BioBlitz events is partly due to the enormous efforts made by volunteers in both leading teams and assisting with the organization of the event on the day to travelling large distance from surrounding areas to participate in the activities.

Over 60 people participated in the 2016 Tarin Rock BioBlitz, there were many new faces alongside the core group of volunteers who regularly attend BioBlitzes in Western Australia.

Aidan English	Haydn Hamilton	Lyn Taylor
Alexander White	Isaac Bamford	Malcolm Ovans
Amy Griffiths	Isaac Ward	Margaret Redfern
Angus Dempster	Jackie Courtenay	Marissah Kruger
Annie Slarke	James Piper	Maryann Evetts
Beth Bartram	Jamie Frost	Melissa Howe
Bree Howard	Jason Horton	Michelle Slarke
Bridie Dempster	Jean Sloan	Mike Griffiths
Chris David	Jess Booker	Paul Clark
Claire Hamersley	Jessica Stingemore	Paul Van Heurck
Claudia Hadlow	Jill Clarke	Peter Giles
Daniel Giles	Joel Clark	Peter Taylor
Diane Hatwell	John Masters	Peter White
Earle Wendt	Kelly Thorburn	Rachael Parker
Eloise Brown	Keven Giles Jr	Rex Adams
Elsa Ritzema-Horton	Keven Giles Sr	Robin Campbell
Erika Clark	Kevin Powell	Rod Frost
Erin Ladyman	Lara Osborne	Simon Dempster
Glenda Pearson	Leah Bamford	Susie Stockwell
Hailey Taylor	Leigh Whisson	Taryn Brebner
Hanna Ward	Liz Kington	Viktoriya Hlamazda
Harriet Davie	Lyn Phillips	

# THE SITE

## LOCATION

The Tarin Rock Bioblitz survey area was based about 25km west of Lake Grace located right on the boundary of the Avon River and Blackwood River Catchments and are within the Shires of Lake Grace and Dumbleyung. This area forms part of the globally significant Southwest Australia Ecoregion (SAE). The area is classified as a biodiversity hotspot due to its rich diversity of species which are under considerable threat. Clearing for agriculture has affected a high proportion of the region's vegetation, making it one of 25 biologically rich areas around the world that have lost at least 70% of their original habitat. Weeds, fire, feral animals (both herbivores and carnivores) and land clearing pose ongoing threats to the remaining vegetation and associated fauna in the region and the wider wheatbelt of the south west corner of Western Australia.

Tarin Rock area has a number of significant patches of remnant vegetation and includes the Tarin Rock and North Tarin Rock Nature Reserves as well as Reserve # 38379 these reserves totaled an area of 4,000ha that were partially surveyed during the BioBlitz. The main vegetation types in the reserves included: woodlands, mallees, tall shrublands, heathlands and breakaway associations.

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



● Quandon Nuts chewed by a Western Mouse, *Pseudonys occidentalis* (Maryann Evetts)

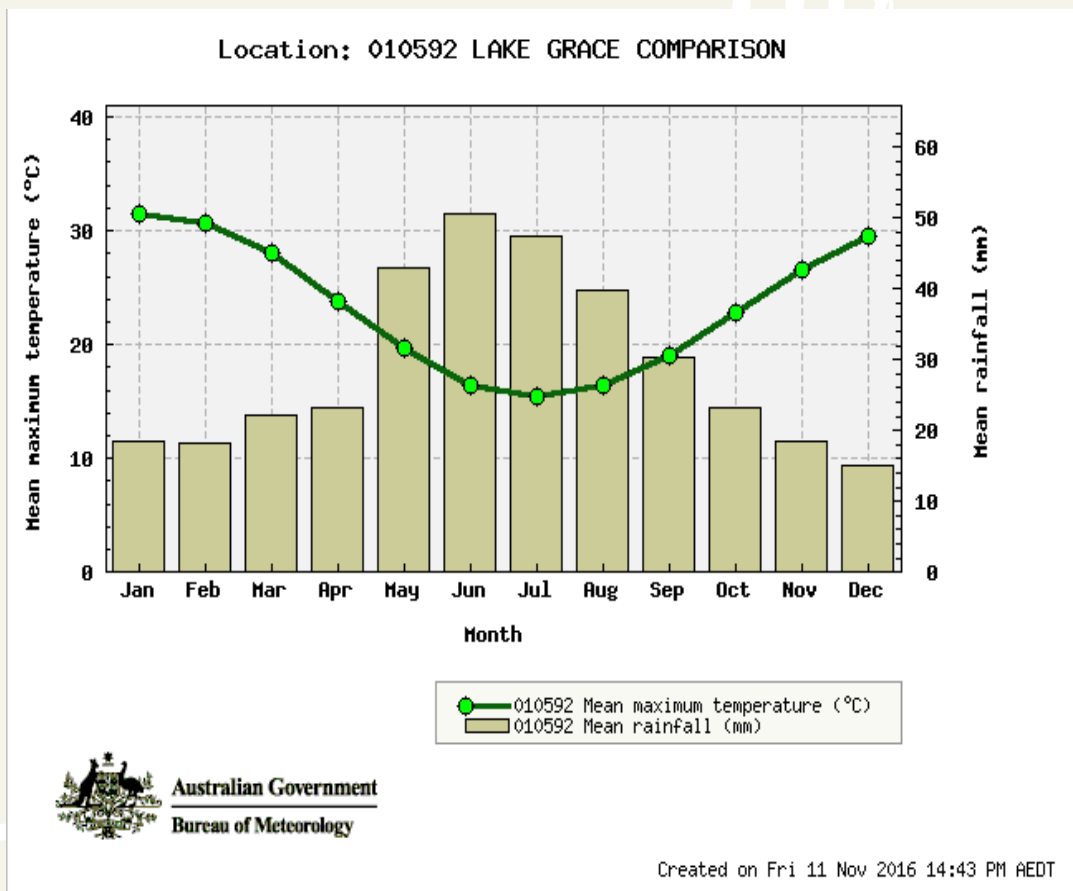
## WEATHER CONDITIONS

The Wheatbelt climate is described as Mediterranean with cool moist winters with winter-predominant rainfall of 300–650mm per annum and hot dry summers with up 7–8 months of dry weather (*Beard, 1990; Grein, 1995*). The Shire of Lake Grace and Dumbleyung receives an average of between 350 and 40mm rain each year based on figures taken from the Lake Grace weather station 26km east of the camping site (*see Figure 1*).

Typical temperatures range from 5–16°C during winter months (June-August) and 13–31°C during summer (December-February) (*Bureau of Meteorology, 2016*).

Weather in the week leading up to the BioBlitz was 22–27°C and post the event 22-33°C. Both days of the event were overcast with cold, wet and windy conditions with temps reaching 19 and 17 °C. Unfortunately these conditions were not ideal for locating reptiles and birds or trapping animals as they were all keeping out of the wind and cold.

Figure 1





## GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The area is part of the Yilgarn Block and broadly undulating with long gradual slopes and an altitudinal range of approximately 150m with a maximum elevation 430m at the trig point on Tarin Rock Nature Reserve. The area is underlain by granites and granitic gneisses covered by a mix of alluvial soils in the valleys, granitic white and yellow sands on the slopes, laterite cap rock on the ridges and with limited areas of white kaolinite clays below lateritic breakaways on North Tarin Rock Nature Reserve. The laterite generally resists erosion forming gently undulating hills and the valleys which contain seasonal watercourses, there is no permanent water on the reserves although pools may form during heavy rainfall.

## REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The areas clearing for agriculture has meant that the remaining natural vegetation patches are important refuges for plant and animal species in the area. Although the Shire of Lake Grace 10,380 km<sup>2</sup> and has extensive areas of remnant vegetation compared to other Wheatbelt shires, approximately 40% of the shire retains its remnant vegetation is still critical to the survival of animal and plant species in the area. Conversely Dumbleyung Shire has only approximately 13% of and only 6% of the shire is contained in shire reserves, nature reserves and crown land, the remaining 7% of the shire's remnant vegetation is owned by private landholders (Grein, 1995) and hence these patches are more critical for conservation in the region.

The two Shire's existing vegetation consists of heath, mallee-heath with small patches of woodland all provide important refuge habitats, for a number of species, including: Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), Honey Possum (*Tarsipes rostratus*), Western Pigmy Possum (*Cercatetus concinnus*), Western Mouse (*Pseudomys occidentalis*), and Red-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale calura*). The area also provides nesting and feeding habitat for the Carnabys' Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*).

The three reserves surveyed during the BioBlitz contain high quality examples of the remaining vegetation with high plant species diversity with very little disturbance except for small incursions of weeds from the farmland moving along drainage areas, the size of the reserves also allows foxes, cats and rabbits to potentially have an impact on native wildlife.

The BioBlitz was preceded by an extensive period of preparation and consultation and site visits between Wheatbelt NRM staff the Dumbleyung Landcare Zone Manager and Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) Conservation Officer.

The organisers along with team leaders identified likely habitats for flora and fauna between eight and ten 'team leaders' guided groups of up to ten volunteers to various locations on the Reserves throughout the weekend, with volunteers swapping between sessions and locations according to their skills or interests. Sometimes teams from different areas of interest joined forces and undertook field work alongside each other to improve survey efficiency. The Leaders answered a myriad of questions and generously shared their knowledge and were ultimately responsible for returning the final species datasheets to the BioBlitz coordinator at the end of each survey period or went away and followed up identifications on species seen during the weekend.

Nine motion sensing cameras were placed in strategic locations on Tarin and North Tarin Rock Nature Reserves for 42 nights before the event to capture species that might be difficult to identify over the 24 hour period of the BioBlitz.

Sixty Elliott traps were set for the one night using peanut paste and rolled oats as bait and were set on Saturday night and checked and pulled in on Sunday morning. Unfortunately due to the inclement weather conditions no animals were trapped.

Two Sites each with 6 pit traps (12 in total) and associated drift fences and 2 Sheffield Cage Traps (4 in total) and 6 small Elliott Traps (12 in total) baited with peanut paste and rolled oats were set at Tarin Rock Nature Reserve for a single night, also with no captures.

During the Weekend the first survey period was held on Saturday 12 September 2016, from 1:00pm to 6:00pm identifying plants, birds, reptiles and mammals.

The second survey period was held on Sunday 13 September 2016, from 6:00am to 7:30pm to check Elliott and pit traps and identify bird species.

The third session was also on Sunday, from 8.30am to 12.30pm again identifying plants, birds, reptiles and mammals.

Data collection was completed by 1:00pm on Sunday – the designated finish time for the 24 hour BioBlitz period. Additional effort in identification of invertebrates and confirmation of plant species took place by several team leaders after the event.



● Bobtail Lizard, *Tiliqua rugosa* (Harley Rose)



● Wedge Tailed Eagle chick, *Aquila audax* (Aidan English)

### 3

## RESULTS

The 2016 Tarin Rock BioBlitz recorded 426 plant and animal species, including 9 mammals (4 introduced), 10 reptiles, 40 birds, 134 invertebrates, 212 plants (including 1 Threatened (T), 4 Priority 3 (P3), 1 Priority 2 (P2), 1 Priority 1 (P1) species and 1 Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) there were also 5 introduced weed species), 12 fungi and 7 lichen species. A full species list can be found in Species List.



● Shrubland Snake-eyed skink,  
*Morethia obscura* (Chris David)

## FLORA

As an indication of the species biodiversity there has been over 900 species of plant recorded in the area of which there are 6 threatened and 49 priority species. The botany groups did a fantastic job in identifying 219 species from 92 Genus and 35 families in the 24 hour period they were given to work in. Two threatened plant species were identified in the area. There were also 12 different fungi and 7 lichen species found.

## FAUNA

Surveys identified **scats** from Echidnas, Grey Kangaroos, Brush-tailed Possums, Foxes and Rabbits, evidence of the Western Mouse was found where chewed Quandong nuts were identified in large collections under dense bushes, which is typical of that species feeding habits. The lack of a bat specialist in attendance and that no nocturnal walk was conducted due to the inclement weather contributed to no bat species being identified during the surveys.

Footage from **motion sensing cameras** placed on the reserves prior to the surveys confirmed the presence of Brushtail Possums (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), Echidnas (*Trachyglossus aculeatus*) and Red-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale calura*) a new record for North Tarin Rock Nature Reserve, other images included the Western Yellow Robin (*Eopsaltria australis griseogularis*) and Owlet Night-jar (*Aegotheles cristatus*). The cameras also identified the presence of **feral** foxes, cats, rabbits and house mice.

Considering the weekend's cool, damp and windy conditions, the **herpetology (reptile)** survey teams were very productive in identifying nine species of reptile and two frog species these included: Granite Worm Lizard (*Aprasia pulchella*), Fraser's Marbled-faced Delma (*Delma australis*), Frazer's Delma (*Delma fraseri*), Jan's Banded Snake (*Simoselaps bertholdi*) and the Southern Blindsnake (*Anilius australis*). One of the finds of the weekend were two Turtle Frogs (*Myobatrachus gouldii*), unfortunately these were found dead under a dense shrub.

The **ornithology (bird)** survey groups also did well identifying 37 species, including interesting records of a nesting Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*) with a nearly fledged chick, fledgling chicks of the Southern Scrub-robin (*Drymodes brunneopygia*) and motion sensing camera footage also showed the presence of the Western Yellow Robin.

The **entomology (insect)** groups found and identified 131 species of insect through searching through leaf litter and under rocks.

There were **no fish** identified during the survey.

## THREATS & RECOMMENDATIONS

During this event a number of threats to biodiversity were identified. Opportunities for reducing these threats are broadly outlined below.

The Tarin Rock BioBlitz confirmed the area's high level of biodiversity and the very good condition of its remnant vegetation. The conservation value of the remaining patches is also high given the extent of native vegetation loss in the Shires of Dumbleyung and to a lesser extent Lake Grace and throughout the rest of the Wheatbelt.

Fragmentation is recognised as a serious threat to the long-term viability of bushland remnants in the Wheatbelt. Although the surveyed reserves lie on the boundary of the Shire of Lake Grace that retains 40% of its vegetation, the discontinuity of vegetation cover hinders species' movement and interferes with genetic distribution. Species in the isolated remnants are also more susceptible to catastrophic events such as fire which can wipe out remnant populations.

Five species of weeds were found during the BioBlitz. Weeds are a widespread problem in Wheatbelt remnants and direct treatment is unlikely to be practical or feasible. However, their spread can be minimised by curtailing disturbance of the remnant where possible. Early targeted control of problem weeds like Bridal Creeper can reduce its spread into the natural vegetation. Also management of overland water flow into the reserve can reduce the incursion of weeds along watercourses. Ongoing monitoring of weed occurrences in the native vegetation should be ongoing.

The five introduced plant species are considered environmental weeds in WA and should be monitored. These are Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*), Wild Radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), Turnip Weed (*Rapistrum rugosum*) and Wild Oat (*Avena fatua*).



Rush-like Dempiera, *Dampiera juncea*  
(Harriet Davie)

The presence of feral foxes, cats and rabbits was also noted during the BioBlitz. It is recommended the current feral animal control program is expanded where possible to form a broader coordinated predator and herbivore control program which includes private landholders, Shires and DPaW.

Foxes and cats have had a massive impact on native fauna in the Wheatbelt, especially species in the weight range between 55 grams to 5.5 kilograms (Johnson & Isaac, 2009), with many native species that fall into this weight range now being locally extinct. Those that remain are likely to be under considerable predation pressure from feral predators, and it can be assumed that native faunal diversity will continue to decline in their presence. Development of a strategic ongoing feral animal control involving surrounding landholders is recommended to reduce the pressure on the native fauna on the reserves and remaining vegetation in the area.

Ongoing monitoring of native animal populations using motion sensing cameras and then confirming the species presence using Elliott trapping is recommended especially in confirming evidence of the Western Mouse on Tarin Rock Nature Reserve and the camera footage of the Red-tailed Phascogale and Brush-tailed Possum on North Tarin Rock Nature Reserves.

Due to the extent of land clearing in the area and the isolation of some of the vegetation remnants it is recommended that the current efforts by landholders to develop and establish revegetation corridors that link these remnants be encouraged. Land managers should be encouraged to fence off remnants, revegetation sites and apply appropriate and coordinated fire, weed and feral animal control programs.



## PLANTS (212, 5 INTRODUCED)

FAMILY, Genus, species, etc	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<b>ASPARAGACEAE</b>			
* <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>		Bridal Creeper	
<i>Laxmannia grandiflora</i>			
<i>Laxmannia paleacea</i>			
<i>Lomandra sp. 1</i>			
<i>Thysanotus sp. 1</i>			
<i>Thysanotus sp. 2</i>			
<b>ASTERACEAE</b>			
* <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>		Cape Weed	
<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>			
<i>Olearia ciliate</i>		Fringed Daisy Bush	
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>		Goldfields Daisy	
<i>Waitzia acuminata</i>	Dangalang	Orange Immortelle	
<b>BRASSICACEAE</b>			
* <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>		Wild Radish	
* <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>		Turnip Weed	
<b>BORYACEAE</b>			
<i>Borya sphaerocephala</i>		Pincushions	
<b>CALASTRACEAE</b>			
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>			
<b>CASUARINACEAE</b>			
<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>			
<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>			
<i>Allocasuarina corniculata</i>			
<i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i>	Kwowl	Rock Sheoak	
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>		Dwarf Sheoak	
<i>Allocasuarina microstachya</i>			



FAMILY, Genus, species, etc	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<i>Allocasuarina pinaster</i>		Compass Bush	
<b>CUPRESSACEAE</b>			
<i>Callitris canescens</i>			
<i>Callitris roei</i>		Roe's Cypress Pine	
<b>CYPERACEAE</b>			
<i>Lepidosperma sp. 1</i>			
<i>Mesomelaena sp. 1</i>			
<b>DILLENIACEAE</b>			
<i>Hibbertia sp. 1</i>		Yellow Buttercup	
<i>Hibbertia pungens</i>			
<b>DROSERACEAE</b>			
<i>Drosera macrantha</i>		Bridal Rainbow	
<i>Drosera subhirtella</i>		Sunny Rainbow	
<i>Drosera sp. 1 (flat)</i>			
<i>Drosera sp. 2</i>			
<b>ERICACEAE</b>			
<i>Astroloma pallidum</i>		Kick Bush	
<i>Leucopogon sp. 1</i>			
<i>Lysinema ciliatum</i>		Curry Flower	
<b>EUPHORBIACEAE</b>			
<i>Beyeria lechenaultii?</i>		Pale Turpentine Bush	
<b>FABACEAE</b>			
<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Mangart	Jam	
<i>Acacia depressa</i>		Echidna Wattle	T
<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>		Panjang	
<i>Acacia pulchella var. glaberrima</i>			
<i>Acacia sp. 1</i>			

<b>FAMILY, Genus, species, etc</b>	<b>Noongar Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Status</b>
<i>Acacia sp. 2</i>			
<i>Acacia sp. 3</i>			
<i>Acacia sp. 4</i>			
<i>Acacia sp. 5</i>			
<i>Acacia sp. 6</i>			
<i>Acacia stenoptera</i>		Narrow Winged Wattle	
<i>Bossiaea sp. 1</i>		(Hairy Pods)	
<i>Chorizema sp. 1</i> (climber)			
<i>Daviesia audax</i>			
<i>Daviesia sp. 1</i>			
<i>Daviesia tortuosa</i>			P3
<i>Gastrolobium spinosum</i>		Prickly Poison	
<i>Gastrolobium sp. 1</i>			
<i>Gastrolobium sp. 2</i>			
<i>Gastrolobium sp. 3</i>			
<i>Gastrolobium sp. 4</i>			
<i>Gastrolobium sp. 5</i>			
<i>Gastrolobium sp. 6</i>			
<i>Gompholobium sp. 1</i>			
<i>Pultenaea sp. 1</i>			
<i>Sphaerolobium linophyllum</i>			
<i>Templetonia rossii</i>			
<b>GOODENIACEAE</b>			
<i>Dampiera juncea</i>		Rush-like Dampiera	
<i>Dampiera sp. 1</i>			
<i>Dampiera sp. 2</i>			
<i>Dampiera sp. 3</i>			
<i>Goodenia affinis</i>		Silver Goodenia	
<i>Lechenaultia biloba</i>		Blue Lechenaultia	
<b>HAEMODORACEAE</b>			
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i>		Catspaw	
<i>Conostylis sp. 1</i>			

FAMILY, <i>Genus, species, etc</i>	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<b>HEMEROCALLIDACEAE</b>			
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Mangard	Blueberry Lily	
<b>JUNCACEAE</b>			
<i>Juncus sp. 1</i>			
<i>Juncus sp. 2</i>			
<b>LAMIACEAE</b>			
<i>Cyanostegia angustifolia</i>		Tinsel-flower	
<i>Chloanthes coccinea</i>			
<i>Dasymalla terminalis</i>		Native Foxglove	
<i>Hemigenia sp. 1</i>			
<i>Lachnostachys albicans</i>			
<b>LAURACEAE</b>			
<i>Cassytha sp. 1</i>			
<b>MALVACEAE</b>			
<i>Guichenotia sp. 1</i>			
<i>Thomasia sp. 1</i>			
<b>MYRTACEAE</b>			
<i>Baeckia sp. 1</i>			
<i>Baeckia sp. 2</i>			
<i>Beaufortia incana</i>		Grey-leaved Beaufortia	
<i>Beaufortia micrantha</i>		Little Bottlebrush	
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	Kwowdjard	One-sided Bottlebrush	
<i>Calytrix leschenaultii</i>			
<i>Chamelaucium megalopetalum</i>		Large Waxflower	
<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i>			
<i>Eucalyptus albida</i>	Durditj	White-leaved Mallee	
<i>Eucalyptus astringens</i>		Brown Mallet	
<i>Eucalyptus dorrienii</i>		Silver Mallet	
<i>Eucalyptus extensa</i>			
<i>Eucalyptus falcate</i>	Dulyumuk	Silver Mallet	
<i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i>		Merrit	
<i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i>		Lerp Mallee	

FAMILY, Genus, species, etc	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>		Red Morrel	P1 TEC
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>gratae</i>	Djaawit	Lake Grace York Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus obesa</i>		Ninety Mile Tank Mallee	
<i>Eucalyptus phaenophylla</i>			
<i>Eucalyptus sporadica</i>			
<i>Eucalyptus tenera</i>			
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	Wurak	Salmon Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i>		Ribbon-bark Mallee	
<i>Eucalyptus uncinata</i>		Hooked-leaved Mallee	
<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>	Wornt	Wandoo	
<i>Leptospermum erubescens</i>		Roadside Teatree	
<i>Leptospermum incanum</i>			
<i>Leptospermum inelegans</i>			
<i>Leptospermum nitens</i>			
<i>Leptospermum spinescens</i>			
<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i>			
<i>Melaleuca adnata</i>			
<i>Melaleuca eurystoma</i>			
<i>Melaleuca haplantha</i>			
<i>Melaleuca marginata</i>			
<i>Melaleuca procera</i>			
<i>Melaleuca pungens</i> (type 1)			
<i>Melaleuca scabra</i>	Wurru Bush	Rough Honeymyrtle	
<i>Melaleuca scalena</i>			
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. 1			
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. 2			
<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. 3			
<i>Melaleuca sparsiflora</i>			
<i>Melaleuca subtrigona</i>			
<i>Melaleuca tuberculata</i>			
<i>Lomandra</i> sp. 1			
<i>Regelia inops</i>			
<i>Thryptomene saxicola?</i>		Rock Thryptomene	



● No common name, *Verticordia insignis*  
(Harriet Davie)

<b>FAMILY, Genus, species, etc</b>	<b>Noongar Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Status</b>
<i>Verticordia chrysantha</i>			
<i>Verticordia grandiflora</i>		Claw Featherflower	
<i>Verticordia insignis</i>			
<i>Verticordia mitchelliana</i>		Rapier Featherflower	
<i>Verticordia ovalifolia</i>			
<i>Verticordia picta</i>		Painted Featherflower	
<b>MALVACEAE</b>			
<i>Guichenotia sp. 1</i>			
<b>ORCHIDACEAE</b>			
<i>Caladenia discoidea</i>		Dancing Orchid	
<i>Caladenia falcata</i>			
<i>Caladenia flava</i>		Cowslip Orchid	
<i>Caladenia roei</i>		Ant Orchid	
<i>Ericksonella saccharata</i>		Sugar Orchid	
<i>Pterostylis recurve</i>		Jug Orchid	
<i>Pterostylis sp. 1</i>			
<i>Diuris corymbosa</i>			
<i>Elythranthera brunonis</i>		Purple Enamel Orchid	
<i>Lyperanthus serratus</i>		Rattle Beak Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra maculata</i>			
<b>PITTOSPORACEAE</b>			
<i>Marianthus bicolor</i>		Painted Marianthus	
<b>POACEAE</b>			
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>			
<i>Austrostipa sp. 1</i>			
* <i>Avena fatua</i>		Wild Oat	
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>		Foxtail Mulga Grass	
<b>POLYGALACEAE</b>			
<i>Comesperma sp. 1</i>			
<b>PROTEACEAE</b>			
<i>Adenanthos argyreus</i>		Little Woolybush	
<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>		Common Woolybush	

FAMILY, <i>Genus, species, etc</i>	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<i>Banksia corvijuga</i>			P3
<i>Banksia cirsioides</i>			
<i>Banksia incana</i>			
<i>Banksia sphaerocarpa</i> var. <i>caesia</i>			
<i>Banksia</i> sp. 1			
<i>Banksia</i> sp. 2			
<i>Banksia</i> sp. 3			
<i>Banksia</i> sp. 4			
<i>Banksia violacea</i>		Violet Banksia	
<i>Banksia xylothemelia</i>			P3
<i>Conospermum</i> sp. 1	Boyur		
<i>Grevillea cagiana</i>		Red Toothbrushes	
<i>Grevillea eryngioides</i>		Curly Grevillea	
<i>Grevillea hookeriana</i>		Red Tooth Brushes	
<i>Grevillea hookeriana</i> subsp. <i>hookeriana</i>		Black Tooth Brushes	
<i>Grevillea insignis</i>		Wax Grevillea	
<i>Grevillea uncinulata</i>		Hook-leaf Grevillea	
<i>Hakea brownie</i>		Grass-leafed Hakea	
<i>Hakea cygna</i>			
<i>Hakea erecta</i>	djanja		
<i>Hakea gilbertii</i>			
<i>Hakea hastata</i>			
<i>Hakea incrassata</i>		Marble Hakea	
<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	djanja	Honey Bush	
<i>Hakea multilineata</i>	djanja		
<i>Hakea newbeyana</i>			
<i>Hakea nitida</i>		Frog Hakea	
<i>Hakea obliqua</i>		Needles and Corks	
<i>Hakea pandanicarpa</i> subsp. <i>crassifolia</i>			
<i>Hakea scoparia</i>	djanja		
<i>Hakea subsulcata</i>			
<i>Isopogon teretifolius</i> subsp. <i>teretifolius</i>		Nodding Cornflower	
<i>Isopogon</i> sp. 1			

FAMILY, Genus, species, etc	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<i>Isopogon</i> sp. 2			
<i>Lambertia ilicifolia</i>		Holly-leaved Honeysuckle	
<i>Persoonia</i> sp. 1			
<i>Persoonia</i> sp. 2			
<i>Petrophile glauca</i>			
<i>Petrophile</i> sp. 1			
<i>Petrophile</i> sp. 2			
<i>Synaphea tripartita</i>			P3
<b>RHAMNACEAE</b>			
<i>Trymalium</i> sp. 1			
<b>RUTACEAE</b>			
<i>Boronia ternate</i>		Blue Boronia	
<i>Boronia ternate</i> var. <i>austrofoliosa</i>			
<i>Phebalium</i> sp. 1			
<b>SANTALACEAE</b>			
<i>Exocarpos sparteus</i>			
<i>Leptomeria</i> sp. 1			
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Wongup	Quandong	
<i>Santalum murrayanum</i>		Bitter Quandong	
<b>SAPINDACEAE</b>			
<i>Dodonaea caespitosa</i>			
<b>SCROPHURIACEAE</b>			
<i>Eremophila lehmanniana</i>			
<b>STYLIDACEAE</b>			
<i>Stylidium breviscapum</i>		Boomerang Trigger Plant	
<i>Stylidium caricifolium</i>		Milkmaids	
<i>Stylidium squamellosum</i>		Maize Triggerplant	P2
<b>XANTHORRHOEACEAE</b>			
<i>Calectasia</i> sp. 1			
<i>Xanthorrhoea nana</i>	Bor	Dwarf Grasstree	



## FUNGI (12) WOORDA

FAMILY, <i>Genus, species, etc</i>	Common name	Status
<i>Pycnoporus coccineus</i>	Scarlet Bracket Fungus	
<i>Coltricia cinnamomea</i>	Tough Cinnamon Fungus	
<i>Fomitiporia robusta</i>	Wood Layered Bracket Fungus	
<i>Scleroderma sp.</i>	Earthballs	
<i>Clavarias sp.</i>	Coral Fungus	
<i>Pisolithus albus</i>	Green Puff Ball	
<i>Poronia erici</i>	Dung Buttons	
<i>Plicaria sp.</i>	Flat Black Cup Fungus	
<i>Tulostoma sp.</i>	Stalked Puffball	
<i>Geastrum triplex</i>	Collared Earthstar	
<i>Pisolithus sp.</i>	Dog Poo Fungus	
<i>Amanita ochroterrea</i>		

## LICHENS (7)

FAMILY, <i>Genus, species, etc</i>	Common name	Status
<i>Teloschistes chrysophthalmus</i>	Golden Eye Lichen (Orange on Bark)	
<i>Usnea scabrada</i>	(Pale Cream to Green on Bark)	
<i>Xanthoparmelia isidiigera</i>		
<i>Xanthoparmelia tasmanica</i>	(Granite Rock Lichen)	
<i>Caloplaca cinnabarina</i>	(Orange Granite Rock Lichen)	
<i>Flavoparmelia rutidota</i>	(Green Flat Lichen on Bark)	
<i>Lecidea ochroleuca</i>		

## BIRDS (40) DJIYAT

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

FAMILY, Genus, species, etc	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Waitj	Emu	
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Ngawoo	Malleefowl	
<i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Mooroolang	Painted Button-quail	
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Moyitj	Common Bronzewing	
<i>Ochyphaps lophotes whitlocki</i>		Crested Pigeon	
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Warlitj	Wedge-tailed Eagle	
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>		Nankeen Kestrel	
<i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>	Manatj	Western Corella	
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla roseicapilla</i>		Galah	
<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>		Purple-crowned Lorikeet	
<i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	Doornaat	Australian Ringneck, Port Lincoln Parro	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Birrongawu	Rainbow Bee-eater	
<i>Aegotheles cristatus cristatus</i>	Yaartj	Australian Owlet Nightjar	
<i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>		Australian Shining Bronze-cuckoo	
<i>Hirundo neoxena cateri</i>	Boodi-boodi	Welcome Swallow	
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa pressi</i>		Grey Fantail	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Djidi-Djidi	Willy Wagtail	
<i>Eopsaltria australis griseogularis</i>		Western Yellow Robin	
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>		Golden Whistler	
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>		Rufous Whistler	
<i>Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris</i>		Grey Shrike-thrush	
<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>		Southern Scrub-robin	
<i>Pomoatostomus superciliosus ashbyi</i>		White-browed Babbler	
<i>Calamanthus cautus whitlocki</i>		Shy Heathwren	
<i>Gerygone fusca fusca</i>		Western Gerygone	
<i>Smicronis brevirostris occidentalis</i>		Weebill	
<i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i>		Blue Breasted Fairy-wren	

FAMILY, Genus, species, etc	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>		Varied Sitella	
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i>		Mistletoebird	
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys</i>		Western Brown-headed Honeyeater	
<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>		Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	
<i>Lichmera indistincta indistincta</i>		Brown Honeyeater	
<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>		Singing Honeyeater	
<i>Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis</i>		Purple-gaped Honeyeater	
<i>Phylidonyris niger gouldii</i>		White-cheeked Honeyeater	
<i>Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi</i>		Red Wattle Bird	
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>		Grey Currawong	
<i>Cracticus tibicen dorsalis</i>	Kulbardi	Australian Magpie	
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Kwadalang	Grey Butcherbird	
<i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>		Striated Pardalote	



● Turtle Frog, *Myobatrachus gouldii* (Lyn Phillips)

## REPTILES (10)

FAMILY, Genus, species, etc	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<i>Crenodactylus occilatus</i>	Bibdool (general)	Clawless Gecko	
<i>Delma australis</i>		Marble Faced Delma	
<i>Delma fraserii</i>		Frazer's Delma	
<i>Morethia obscura</i>	Djidong (general)	Shrubland Snake Eyed Skink	
<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Dilit	Western Blue-tongued Lizard	
<i>Tiliqua rugosa rugosa</i>	Yooran	Bobtail	
<i>Pagona minor minor</i>	Badart	Dwarf Bearded Dragon	
<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Karda	Gould's Goanna	
<i>Anilius australis</i>		Southern Blindsnake	
<i>Simoselaps bertholdi</i>		Jan's Banded Snake	

## FROGS (2)

FAMILY, Genus, species, etc	Common name	Status
<i>Linodynastes dorsalis</i>	Banjo Frog	
<i>Myobatrachus gouldii</i>	Turtle Frog	

## MAMMALS (9, \* 4 FERALS)

FAMILY, Genus, species, etc	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<i>Trachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Nyingarn	Echidna	
<i>Pseudomys occidentalis</i>		Western Mouse	
<i>Phascogale calura</i>		Red-tailed Phascogale	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Koomal	Brush-tailed Possum	
<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Yonga	Western Grey Kangaroo	
* <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		Fox	
* <i>Felis catus</i>		Cat	
* <i>Oryctolargos cuniculus</i>	walyo	Rabbit	
* <i>Mus domesticus</i>		House Mouse	



● Jan's Banded Snake, *Simoselaps bertholdi*  
(Chris David)

## INSECTS (134)

FAMILY, <i>Genus, species, etc</i>	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<b>ACARINA</b>			
<i>Acarina</i> msp. 01		Red Furry Mite	
<b>ARANEAE</b>			
Araneidae msp. 01		Tiny Black Orb-weaver Spider	
Cryptothelidae msp. 01		Warty Crab Spider	
Desidae <i>Badumna</i> sp. msp. 01		Black Lace-web Spider	
Desidae <i>Badumna</i> sp. msp. 02		North Tarin Rock Lace-web Spider	
Desidae <i>Badumna</i> sp. msp. 03		Tarin Rock Lace-web Spider	
Desidae <i>Badumna</i> sp. msp. 04		Lace-Web Spider	
Gnaphosidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Sac Spider	
<i>Gnaphosidae</i> msp. 02		North Tarin Rock Flat Sac Spider	
Gnaphosidae msp. 03		North Tarin Rock Creekline Sac Spider	
Gnaphosidae msp. 04		Creekline Sac Spider	
Gnaphosidae msp. 05		White-striped Wasp Mimicking Spider	
Gnaphosidae <i>Supanna albopunctata</i>		Wasp Mimicking Sac Spider	
Heteropodidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Grey Huntsman Spider	
Heteropodidae msp. 02 female		North Tarin Rock Huntsman Spider	
Heteropodidae msp. 02 female		North Tarin Rock Creekline Huntsman Spider	
Lycosidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Wolf Spider	
Mygalomorphae <i>Aganippe</i> sp. msp. 04		Old Twig Entrance Burrow	
Mygalomorphae <i>Chenistonia</i> sp. msp. 02		Wishbone Trapdoor Spider Burrow	
Mygalomorphae msp. 01		Trapdoor Spider Burrow	
Mygalomorphae msp. 03		Turret Trapdoor Spider Burrow	
Nicodamidae msp. 01		Red-and-Black Spider	

<b>FAMILY, Genus, species, etc</b>	<b>Noongar Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Status</b>
Salticidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Jumping spider	
Stiphidiidae msp. 01		Platform-web Spider	
Theridiidae msp. 01		Black Gum-Footed Tangle-web Spider	
Theridiidae msp. 02		Tangle-web Spider	
Theridiidae msp. 03		Tarin Rock Tangle-web Spider	
<b>BLATTODEA</b>			
Blattellidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Painted Native Cockroach	
Blattellidae msp. 02		Black and White Native Cockroach	
Blattidae msp. 01		Black Bush Cockroach	
Blattidae msp. 04		Black Bush Cockroach	
Blattidae msp. 06		Black Small Bush Cockroach	
Blattidae <i>Polyzosteria sp.</i> msp. 02		Bush Cockroach	
Blattidae <i>Polyzosteria sp.</i> msp. 03		Bush Cockroach	
Blattidae <i>Polyzosteria sp.</i> msp. 05		Black Yellow-banded Bush Cockroach	
Termite msp. 01		Mandibulate Termite Soldiers	
Termite msp. 02		Nasute Termite Soldiers	
Termite msp. 03		Jawed Soldier Termite	
Termite msp. 04		Tarin Rock Nasute Termite Soldiers	
Termite msp. 05		Shrubland Jawed Soldier Termite	
Termite msp. 06		Cone-headed Soldier Termite	
<b>CHILOPODA</b>			
Scolopendridae <i>Ethmostigmus sp.</i> msp. 01		Yellow and Blue Centipede	
Scolopendridae msp. 02		Black Centipede	



FAMILY, Genus, species, etc	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
Scolopendridae msp. 03		Grey Centipede	
Scolopendridae msp. 04		Red-headed Blue-legged Centipede	
Scolopendridae msp. 05		Orange-headed Centipede	
<b>COLEOPTERA</b>			
Buprestidae msp. 01		Old Wing Case of Jewel Beetle	T
Cantharidae msp. 01		Red and Green Soldier Beetle	
Carabidae <i>Scaraphites sp.</i> msp. 01		Tarin Rock Ground Beetle	
Cerambycidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Bardie Grub	
Chrysomelidae <i>Paropsisterna tessellate</i>		Black with Pink Tiled Leaf Beetle	
Curculionidae <i>Catasarcus sp.</i> msp. 01		Tarin Rock Weevil	
Curculionidae msp. 02		Tarin Rock Hilltop Weevil	
Elateridae msp. 01 larva		Tarin Rock Yellow Wireworm	
Passalidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Stag Beetle	
Scarabaeidae <i>Colpochila sp.</i> msp. 01		Tarin Rock Scarab Beetle	
Scarabaeidae msp. 02		Tarin Rock Chafer Grubs	
Scarabaeidae msp. 03		Tarin Rock Brown Chafer Beetle	
Tenebrionidae msp. 01		Blue Log Darkling Beetle	
Tenebrionidae msp. 02		Hilltop Black Darkling Beetle	
<b>COLLEMBOLA</b>			
Entomobryidae msp. 01		Black 3 Gold-banded Springtail	
Entomobryidae msp. 02		Small White Springtail	
<b>DERMAPTERA</b>			
Earwig msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Earwig	
Earwig msp. 02		Tarin Rock Black Earwig	
<b>DIPTERA</b>			
Culicidae msp. 01		White Banded Legged Mosquitoe	
Micropezidae msp. 01		Stilt Legged Fly	
Phoridae msp. 01		Litter Fly	

<b>FAMILY, Genus, species, etc</b>	<b>Noongar Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Status</b>
Sarcophagidae msp. 01		Flesh Fly	
Syrphidae msp. 01		Hover Fly	
Syrphidae msp. 02		Hover Fly	
Syrphidae msp. 03		Tarin Rock Hover Fly	
<b>HEMIPTERA</b>			
Eurybrachyidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Tailed Planthopper	
Flatididae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Leafhopper	
Geolastocoridae <i>Nerthra sp.</i> msp. 01		Dry Shrubland Toad Bug	
Margarodidae msp. 01		Banksia Cottony Cushion Scale	
Margarodidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Peacock Bug (female)	
Reduviidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Black Assissin Bug	
<b>HYMENOPTERA</b>			
Apidae <i>Apis mellifera</i>		European Honey Bee Hive	
Braconidae msp. 01		Tarin Rock Red and Black Wasp	
Formicidae <i>Camponotus sp.</i> msp. 04		Creeklane Sugar Ant	
Formicidae <i>Camponotus sp.</i> msp. 05		Tarin Rock Sugar Ant	
Formicidae <i>Camponotus sp.</i> msp. 10		Red-legged Sugar Ant	
Formicidae <i>Camponotus sp.</i> msp. 11		Black and Yellow Wood Sugar Ant	
Formicidae <i>Camponotus sp.</i> msp. 02		North Tarin Rock Sugar Ant	
Formicidae <i>Crematogaster sp.</i> msp. 14		Small Black Twig Ant	
Formicidae <i>Iridomyrmex purpurea</i>	Koorat	Meat Ants	
Formicidae msp. 07		Tarin Rock Black Ant	
Formicidae msp. 08		Tarin Rock Black and Red Ant	
Formicidae msp. 12		Tiny Black Ant	
Formicidae <i>Mymercia sp.</i> msp. 01		Red and Black Bull Ant	
Formicidae <i>Mymercia sp.</i> msp. 06	Kilal	Tarin Rock Bull Ant	
Formicidae <i>Rhytidoponera sp.</i> msp. 03		Black-headed Ant	
Formicidae <i>Rhytidoponera sp.</i> msp. 13		Small Black-headed Ant	
Ichneumonidae msp. 01		Long Ovipositor Parasitic Wasp	

FAMILY, <i>Genus, species, etc</i>	Noongar Name	Common name	Status
<b>LEPIDOPTERA</b>			
Cossidae <i>Endoxyla sp.</i> msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Mako (or witjuti) Grub Pupae Case	
Geometridae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Looper Moth	
Gracillariidae msp. 01		Leaf Miner Moth	
Gracillariidae msp. 02		Tarin Rock Leaf Miner Moth	
Gracillariidae msp. 03		Yellow Leaf Miner Moth	
Noctuidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Litter Armyworm	
Notodontidae msp. 01		Melaleuca Web Moth	
Pyralidae msp. 01		Grey Beaked Moth	
Pyralidae msp. 02		Tarin Rock Beaked Moth	
<b>MANTODEA</b>			
Mantidae msp. 01		Orange and Black Mantid	
<b>NEUROPTERA</b>			
Chrysopidae msp. 01		Tarin Rock Lacewing	
msp. 01		Brown Lacewing	
<b>ORTHOPTERA</b>			
Acrididae <i>Coryphistes sp.</i> msp. 03		Grey Bark Grasshopper	
Acrididae <i>Goniaea sp.</i> msp. 08		North Tarin Rock Dead-leaf Grasshopper	
Acrididae <i>Goniaea sp.</i> msp. 12		Tarin Rock Dead-leaf Grasshopper	
Acrididae <i>Goniaea sp.</i> msp. 14		Hilltop Dead-leaf Grasshopper	
Acrididae msp. 01		Black with 2 White Stripes Grasshopper	
Acrididae msp. 02		Black with White Spots Grasshopper	
Acrididae msp. 04		North Tarin Rock Short-horned Grasshopper	
Acrididae msp. 05		Short-horned Grasshopper	

<b>FAMILY, Genus, species, etc</b>	<b>Noongar Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Status</b>
Acrididae msp. 06		Short-horned Grasshopper	
Acrididae msp. 07		North Tarin Rock Short-horned Grasshopper	
Acrididae msp. 08		North Tarin Rock Grasshopper	
Acrididae msp. 09		Tarin Rock Short-horned Grasshopper	
Acrididae msp. 10		Short-horned Grasshopper	
Acrididae msp. 11		Woodland Short-horned Grasshopper	
Acrididae msp. 13		Black and Yellow Hind Leg Grasshopper	
Gryllidae msp. 01 female		North Tarin Rock Field Cricket	
Phasmidae msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Stick Insect	
Tettigoniidae msp. 01		Tarin Rock Long-horned Grasshopper	
Tettigoniidae <i>Pachysaga sp.</i> msp. 02		Giant Bush Cricket	Priority Taxa
<b>SCORPIONIDA</b>			
Scorpionidea <i>Cercophonius sp.</i> msp. 01		Forest Scorpion	
Scorpionidea <i>Cercophonius sp.</i> msp. 02		Forest Scorpion	
<b>THYSANURA</b>			
Lepismatidae msp. 01		Two Eyed Silverfish	
msp. 01		North Tarin Rock Silverfish	



● Immature Shy Heathwren, *Calamanthos cautus whitlocki* (Mike Griffiths)

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**Australian Guide to Running a BioBlitz**

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**For more information and background on the 'BioBlitz' concept,**

<http://web.uconn.edu/mnh/BioBlitz>

HEALTHY  
ENVIRONMENTS

SUSTAINABLE  
INDUSTRY &  
LIVELIHOODS

PRODUCTIVE  
RELATIONSHIPS

ORGANISATIONAL  
EXCELLENCE



**wheatbelt**  
natural resource  
management

● Spider orchid, *Calandenia falcata*  
(Aidan English)

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