Lake Claremont Management Plan
2016 - 21

FLORA & VEGETATION VALUES - APPENDIX 2
Development
Natural Area Holdings Pty Ltd, trading as Natural Area Consulting Management Services (Natural Area), wrote the first four drafts of this management plan with guidance and assistance from officers of the Town. The Lake Claremont Advisory Committee, Friends of Lake Claremont and the Claremont Council revised those drafts.

Officers of the Town of Claremont completed subsequent drafts of this management plan and appendices.

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Document Control

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<th>Reviewed by</th>
<th>Approved by</th>
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1.0 Flora Values

The flora present at the Lake Claremont is closely associated with its geology and position within the landscape as a brackish coastal wetland at the intersection of the Spearwood and Quindalup Dune Systems on the western edge of the Swan Coastal Plain and the historical land use of the area. In turn, the vegetation present at the site influences the fauna species that utilise the Lake Claremont site (Appendix 3).

1.1 Native Flora Species

Flora within remnant vegetation at Lake Claremont includes native and introduced dryland and wetland species. Revegetation of the wetland buffer and northern portion of the site has utilised local native species that are typically associated with the Karrakatta Complex – Central and South Vegetation Complex of the Swan Coastal Plain.

A review of species listed by NatureMap (2014), listed in Town of Claremont (TOC) records of restoration plantings and observed by Natural Area indicates that 346 flora species could occur with the Lake Claremont site. The composition of the flora by life form is summarised in Table 1 and comprehensive species lists appear in Section 2.4. The species present are a reflection of the indigenous vegetation, disturbance events and recent revegetation activities.

Note: NatureMap lists species that could occur at the site and is not necessarily a reflection of what is currently growing at the site. Observations by Natural Area reflect those species presenting at the time of their site assessment activities. Photographs of selected flora species observed during site inspection appear in Section 2.1.

Table 1: Potential composition of flora of the Lake Claremont by life form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life Form</th>
<th>Total Number of Species</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bryopsid (Moss)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conifer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicotyledon</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnosperm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocotyledon</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pteridophyte (Fern)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>346</strong></td>
<td><strong>237</strong></td>
<td><strong>109</strong></td>
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1.2 Vegetation Type

Vegetation types around the Lake Claremont include woodland and grassed areas. The woodland areas are primarily associated with remnant and revegetated nature space in the northern and western portion of the site. Major revegetation has occurred since the long nine hole golf course closed in June 2009. Five vegetation types occur within the nature space of the Lake Claremont and surrounds (Table 2), namely *Agonis flexuosa* Woodland, Marri – Jarrah mixed Woodland, *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* Woodland, Tuart Woodland over mixed Shrubs and *Banksia attenuata* – Tuart Woodland. The vegetation types are summarised in Table 2 and locations of each type appear in Section 2.3. Vegetation types were determined using the methodology provided in Bush Forever: Volume 2 (Government of Western Australia 2000), which lists dominant over storey species, then middle and understorey species (Section 3.1). Bush Forever also indicates that the *Agonis flexuosa* Woodland is regionally significant vegetation. While assessment criteria published by Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA 2004) suggest the Tuart Woodland is not regionally significant, as the only remnant of this type within the Town of Claremont it is locally significant.

### Table 2a: Lake Claremont vegetation types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetation Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Photograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Agonis flexuosa</em> Woodland</td>
<td><em>Agonis flexuosa</em> Woodland over mixed Shrubland and sparse Herbland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: Palm in the top centre of photograph is an exotic species planted when the golf course was operating.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Banksia attenuata</em> – Tuart Woodland</td>
<td><em>Banksia attenuata</em> Woodland over <em>Acacia saligna</em> mixed Shrubland and <em>Conostylis candicans</em> Herbland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3 Vegetation Condition

Vegetation condition at Lake Claremont is a reflection of remnant vegetation, past disturbances and recent restoration/revegetation activities. Natural Area assessed the condition using the methodology attributed to Keighery in Bush Forever Volume 2 (Government of Western Australia 2000). Outcomes of this assessment are summarised in Table 3 with a graphical representation provide in Section 2.3. The vegetation is in ‘Very Good’ where revegetation has occurred in the northern portion of the site with the presence of a range of over storey, middle and understorey species. There is some weed presence, particularly around the periphery of the vegetated areas. Areas of ‘Good’ condition vegetation occur along the narrow western boundary and an area to the northeast. ‘Degraded’ areas include locations where weed species dominate the vegetation. Aquatic vegetation of the lakebed and grassed areas were not classified for vegetation type and were not assessed for condition.
Table 3: Vegetation condition assessment categories, Lake Claremont

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition Rating</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Degraded</th>
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<tr>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>13.88</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
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1.4 Conservation Significant Flora

Three conservation significant flora species appear on the NatureMap report as having the potential to occur within the Lake Claremont site. These are the Priority 2-listed fern *Adiantum capillus-veneris*, the Priority 4-listed *Dodonaea hackettiana* and the Priority 4-listed *Jacksonia sericea*. The *Dodonaea hackettiana* (Figure 1) and *Jacksonia sericea* populations have been enhanced by restoration plantings at the site. An explanation of conservation codes appear in Section 3.3.

![Figure 1: Dodonaea hackettiana](image)

1.5 Environmental Weeds

Following the arrival of Eurocentric concepts of agriculture and urbanisation in the middle of the 19th century, over 70% of the original habitat has been lost in the southwest of Western Australia and more that 85% of the Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plains cleared (Hercock 1997; Gole 2006; WADEP 2004). In addition to the loss of indigenous biodiversity, many exotic and invasive species of plants have been introduced from all around the world (Gole 2006). However, by the opening of the 21st century greater understanding of the need to maintain local biodiversity saw a shift in community perspective (Ecoscape 2002). This shift has created a number of sensitivities as to how to manage exotic/introduced/weed species, especially in public open space that include nature space.

In early development of this management plan, Natural Area reported that the Department of Parks and Wildlife (2014c) defines an environmental weed as being a plant species that establishes in an ecosystem and modifies natural processes, usually to the detriment of natural plant forms. All forms of plant life can become a weed if conditions allow, with potential adverse effects from their presence including:

- competition for resources including nutrients, space and water;
- preventing the growth of native species, including understorey species;
• spreading prolific amounts of seed that readily germinate, in contrast to many native species that require mechanical processes such as the presence of smoke or abrasion before they will germinate;  
• decreasing the availability of suitable habitat for fauna species; and  
• increasing fire fuel loads at a given location.

However, the pragmatic definition of a weed from the nationally agreed Australian Weeds Strategy is more applicable for modified mixed-use areas such as the Lake Claremont site. That strategy defines a weed to be ‘a plant that requires some form of action to reduce its harmful effects on the economy, the environment, human health and amenity’ (Australia. NRM Ministerial Council 2007). This pragmatic definition allows significantly different approaches to the management of exotic species growing at the site. Under this pragmatic definition, the Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) at the southern end of the lake can be heritage listed as cultural icons of the recreational history of the site. The contrast is a Hill’s Weeping Fig (*Ficus microcarpa var. Hillii*) that is growing in the northern revegetation zone is negatively impacting a local native Sheoak (*Allocasuarina fraseriana*) and near dead the Rottnest Island Tea Tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*), this *ficus* could be removed to enhance the conservation values of the site. Figure 2 provides a graphic illustration these two very different scenarios. Such an approach also provides a balance between retaining mature trees within the site and the documented request by the Noongar traditional custodians for the removal of *Ficus* trees at the site because their evapotranspirative effects on the water table changing the natural hydraulic cycle of the lake (Fisher 2010).

*Figure 2:* Contrast between the established Moreton Bay Figs at the southern end of Lake Claremont (left) and a weedy Hill’s Fig (*Ficus microcarpa var. hillii*) that is out competing a local native Sheoak (*Allocasuarina fraseriana*) and in the background a near dead Rottnest Island Tea Tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) in a northern revegetation zone near Alfred Road (right).

Uncontrolled, weeds have the potential to negatively impact the indigenous biodiversity and to diminish the aesthetic values of the Lake Claremont. The presence of weeds at the site can significantly affect the local biodiversity through a range of mechanisms. These include changes to the vegetation structure, reduction of species diversity and altered fire regimes because of increased fuel loads. Natural Area site survey activities included an assessment of significant weeds present. In this context, a significant weed is a species that appears in the following lists:
Site assessment activities by Natural Area identified 31 weed species growing at the site. These include woody weeds such as Cape Lilac (*Melia azedarach*), Lemon-scented Gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) and Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). Grassy weeds and herbs included Whiteflower Fumitory (*Fumaria capreolata*), Couch (*Cynodon dactylon*), Nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*) and Dove’s Foot Cranesbill (*Geranium molle*). Four weeds of national significance (WoNS) observed at the site are the Athel Pine or Tamarisk tree (*Tamarisk aphylla*), Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Chilean and Weeping Willows (*Salix spp.*). Natural Area site assessments did not locate any weeds listed on the National Environmental Alert List. Natural Area found a number of weeds listed on the Swan Rankings Summary including Cape Lilies (*Melia azedarach*) and the Lemon-scented Gums (*Corymbia citriodora*). Photographic examples of weeds appear in Section 2.2.

Section 2.5 provides a list of the significant weeds of the site and an indication of their treatment priority based on rankings of the Lake Claremont Advisory Committee Priority Matrix and the Swan Rankings Summary (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013).

### 1.5.1 Introduced Trees (Potential Woody Weeds)

Introduced tree species planted within the Lake Claremont site over many years include Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), Lemon-scented Gums (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) and Cape Lilies (*Melia azedarach*). These species do not enhance the environmental values. Natural Area recommended the staged removal and replacement of weedy specimens (see National Weeds Strategy definition in Section 1.5) with local native species in accordance with the recommendations of previous management plans. The Lake Claremont Advisory Committee Priority Matrix provides a guide for the staged removal of weedy exotic trees indentified in Section 2.5. Current management of woody weeds at the site focuses on preventing the germination/propagation of seedlings of exotic species (including ‘Eastern States natives’).

The council endorsed TOC policy ‘EN306: Tree Preservation’ provides guidance for management of trees within the site. In line with that that policy, mature local native and introduced trees growing within the Lake Claremont and surrounds are managed for public safety, location of the tree, condition of the surrounding vegetation and weed potential of the tree. The following three case studies provide examples for introduced Australian Eucalypts/Melaleuca/Sheoaks, Ficus trees in the site and the four most invasive tree species.

#### Introduced Eucalypts/Melaleuca/Sheoaks

Development of the long nine-hole golf course in the early 1970s coincided with high level of nationalism and an embracing of all things Australian, including the spread of invasive ‘Australian natives’ in landscape and garden plantings across the country (Robin et al. 2011). As a result, many eastern states varieties of Eucalypt, Melaleuca and Sheoak were planted in the Lake Claremont surrounds. These trees pose several management challenges within the site, including:
Healthy mature trees look good, provide shade, enhance the microclimate of the area and provide an over-storey.

Planted when the golf course was operating; these trees established under wetter climatic conditions and were highly irrigated. Under the drier conditions and lower aquifer levels that now exist in Perth, these trees are easily water stressed and a number have died. In the nature space, the Dead trees are retained for habitat. In recreation spaces, they are pruned or removed to minimise public risk with statuary approvals where required.

In the revegetation areas of the wetland buffer and around the northern end of the lake, these trees provide a good quality of over storey, which is retained until planted local native tree species (Jarrah/Marri/Tuart) have matured.

Management of planted and naturalised non-local species of Eucalypt, Melaleuca and Sheoak is a higher priority in the remnant bushland as they often out compete and hybridised with established local species.

There will be limited need to remove any healthy mature introduced Eucalypt, Melaleuca or Sheoak from the site in the five-year life of this plan. No removal of a healthy mature introduced Eucalypt, Melaleuca or Sheoak will occur without a resolution from an ordinary council meeting (OCM).

**Ficus Trees**

While the mix of Ficus species occurring at the site have been planted since the 1970’s (Head 2015 pers comm), their rapid growth habit in the absence of natural wind pruning by cyclones makes them appear much older, even iconic. Many people visiting or living near Lake Claremont mistakenly believe these trees to be hundreds of years old. Management issues associated with these trees include:

- High levels of evapotranspiration from their leaves results in lower water levels in the lake and unconfined aquifer, especially in the dry period from spring to autumn.
- Rapid growth, dense canopy and high leaf drop allows Ficus trees to outcompete all other vegetation. This includes other established trees, native plant species and turf of the recreational space.
- Fruit from these trees attracts pest bird species (e.g. Little Corella, Long-billed Corella, Ravens and Rainbow Lories) and feral foxes.
- A secondary impact of proving food for foxes and supporting an artificial large Raven pollution, especially over the difficult summer period, is the increased predation of adult water and bush birds, their eggs and chicks and adult Long or Snake Necked Turtles (*Chelodina coliei*) and their eggs and hatchlings. Nesting female birds and turtles are especially vulnerable to predation.
- Seedlings rapidly establish around the base and in the trunks of mature trees where pest birds roost.
- Ficus species provide little to no benefit for natural ecological processes in southwest Western Australia.
- They are iconic trees that are loved by many people in the general community.
- Ficus trees in revegetated nature space (i.e. northern end of the site) and the southern end of the site have vastly different priorities for removal/retention because of the difference level of impact they have on the ecological processes around them.

Currently, there is minimal ecological imperative to remove the Ficus trees at the southern end of the lake. Such removals would be likely to create strong division in the Claremont community. For those reasons, it is highly unlikely that those mature Ficus would be removed in the near future. However, Ficus hillii trees

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remaining in the revegetated natural area at the north of the site are/will outcompete replanted natural vegetation and negatively affect natural ecosystem processes. A program of staged removal with an OCM resolution for each removal would be implemented for those trees.

**Highly Invasive Woody Weed Species**

The Lake Claremont site contains a number of highly invasive woody weeds that were planted by the Town and Golf Course operators were introduced through bird dispersal or were transported to the site in stormwater runoff. As with the other examples, there are several management considerations for these trees as well. Some of these are:

- Practically eliminated from the site, Victorian Tea Tree (*Leptospermum laeigatum*) is an aggressive coloniser species with a dense spreading canopy and wind dispersed seed that should be removed as soon as it is identified.
- Norfolk Island Hibiscus were planted at the site as ornamental trees, but similar to the Victorian Tea Tree its wind dispersed seed rapidly establish in wetland nature spaces.
- The small red ‘berries’ of the Brazilian Pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) are a favourite with many seed eating birds and these tough and fast growing woody weeds are often seen choking vegetation or sprouting from paving and walls under roosting trees in Perth’s established suburbs.
- Chilean and Weeping Willows (*Salix species*) are aggressive woody weeds of wetland environments that the Australia Government has declared to be Weeds of National Significance.
- Athel Pines or Tamarix Trees (*Tamrix aphylla*) are another difficult to control WoNS that are widely distributed across the northern section of the Lake Claremont. There is a large stand of this weed south of the old turf shed in a nature space that requires revegetation. After suitable notification to the community, control of Athel Pine in that area should be a priority.

Seedling and saplings of Victorian Tea Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus, Brazilian Pepper, Chilean and Weeping Willows and Athel Pines will be removed as soon as they are detected in the Lake Claremont site. Approval from Chief Executive Officer will be sort prior to the removal of any Norfolk Island Hibiscus that were intentionally planted. No removal of intentionally planted Weeping Willows from the wetland buffer or Athel Pines will occur without an OCM resolution.

### 1.5.2 Garden Wastes

The presence of garden wastes in or near Lake Claremont have the potential to introduce weeds to the site, either through vegetative regrowth or through the movement of viable seeds. Regular monitoring for the presence of garden wastes will assist with ensuring impacts within the park are minimised.
1.6 Weed Management

Weed management strategies involve removal or control of weeds from a designated area by manual, chemical or biological treatment methods, with manual and chemical treatments being the most common. A combination of both chemical and manual control methods will usually have the best environmental outcomes across a broad range of weed species. The control technique for a particular target species will depend on the characteristics of the plant including its rate of growth, regenerative capacity, and the presence of non-target species or other sensitive areas, such as threatened and/or priority flora and/or fauna.

TOC staff and contractors, FOLC members and other volunteers who are performing hand weeding activities in the natural areas without the direct supervision of a TOC approved person must have completed a training program that covers the following aspects of hand weeding:

- Do not pull out any plants where the identification of the species is uncertain. Leave the plant to grow large enough to confirm the species to avoid the potential of inadvertently removing native seedlings. An example for the site is the native Variable Groundsel (Senecio latus), which can be easily confused with the common Groundsel (S. vulgaris) and the Thistle species. Ask FOLC or TOC weed specialists for help to identify the weed.
- Consider the life history of a weed as hand weeding is most effective if removal occurs prior to flowering and/or seed set.
- Consider the growth habit of each weed to ensure that removal technique(s) are appropriate. For example:
  - Geophytes such as Watsonia, Gladiolus, One-leaf Cape Tulip and the Freesia produce numerous bulbs that left in the soil can reinfest an area when conditions become favourable.
  - Flowering Sonchus/Thistles are an example of weed species that retain enough energy after removal to ensure that any immature seed will continue to develop if not disposed of appropriately (i.e. Bag and Bin).
  - Flat weeds and Thistles will grow back from vegetative material left in or on the ground.
- For hand weeding activities, concentrate on a small number of priority species each season.
- Consider the number of people involved with manual weed control. Large numbers of unskilled, untrained and/or poorly supervised people in an area of bushland are likely to trample native species. This can:
  - kill naturally regenerating native seedlings
  - change the structure of the vegetation;
  - degrade fauna habitat;
  - cause the death of mature vegetation; and
  - contribute to erosion.
- Promptly remove weeds from the area to prevent sprouting of vegetative material, wind dispersal of seeds and nutrient loading near nitrogen and phosphate sensitive native species.

1.6.1 Manual Weed Control

Manual control typically involves the removal of the nominated weed either mechanically (by machine or tool) or by hand. Removal of woody weeds (trees, shrubs with woody stems), will often involve:

- Cut and paint – trimming and then cutting the trunk at the base followed by painting of the stump with an herbicide to kill the weed and leaving the stump will break down over time.
- Brush cutting/slashing – using a line trimmer or cutting disk to reduce the height of invasive plants to control rather than remove the weeds, which is particularly effective on long or grassy weeds.
- Stump removal – if required, a stump grinder can be used to remove the large woody trunk mass left behind, encouraging faster break down of plant remains.

Advantages of manual weed control are:
- Particular species can be targeted rather than ‘blanket’ control.
- Significantly reduces the soil seed bank when weeds, flowers and/or seeds are removed.
- Plants will not develop a ‘resistance’ to the control method.
- Can be used effectively in conjunction with other methods to maximise efficacy of weed control program by minimising application of herbicides and risk non-target species being sprayed.

Disadvantages of manual weed control are:
- Implementation can be laborious and time-consuming, meaning that it is not economical for many weed types or very large infestations.
- Seed crops of plants and propagules can be left behind, for example bulbs or corms that can regrow under favourable conditions.
- The seeds of some species can still mature and disperse after removal if the plant if not disposed of appropriately.
- Large numbers of people hand weeding can result in trampling of sensitive bushland areas, which may be more environmentally destructive and impact for longer than any chemical control.

1.6.2 Herbicide Application in Natural Areas
The use of herbicides is the most common and cost effective method of controlling many environmental weeds, because it can be targeted at particular species or weed classes and large areas being treated in a cost effect manner. While there is range of herbicides in common usage, with differing active ingredient(s) that target different weed types, only Bioactive (‘Amphibian Friendly’) Glyphosate and Fusilade style herbicides are used for weed control in nature areas of the Lake Claremont site. No surfactants or sticking agents are added to herbicide mixes applied anywhere in the site.

Advantages of chemical weed control include:
- Results are apparent in a short time frame.
- Effective in killing the entire weed, this stops propagules like corms or roots being left in the soil.
- Large areas can be treated quickly and in a cost effective manner.
- Minimal impact to the environment when applied in accordance with legislative guidelines by correctly trained and licensed technicians specialising in bushland weed control.

Disadvantages of chemical control methods include:
- Weeds that have tuberous or rhizomatous root systems and those that reshoot from epicormic growth, are likely to require follow up treatments to ensure effective control of the target species.
- Some weeds can develop a resistance to a particular herbicide where in appropriate application rates and/or techniques are used for extended periods.
- Herbicides have the potential to result in impacts to non-target flora and fauna species.
- Potential health effects on operators and personal protective clothing and equipment for operators need to be considered and managed.
- The use of herbicides by contractors must comply with:
  - Permits for use in bushland areas (Department of Agriculture and Food WA)
  - Operator licence requirements by the Department of Health WA.

1.6.3 Weed Mapping
Determining the density of weeds is a useful activity that assists with setting control priorities. A rating scale to describe the density with 3, 4 or 5 divisions according to preferences should be used. The Department of Environment and Conservation (2011) have developed a standard operating procedure for the mapping of weeds in bushland and wetland areas that uses three categories (< 5%, 6 – 75%, and 76 – 100%).

Useful weed resources include:
- Bushland Weeds – A Practical Guide to their Management (Brown and Brooks, 2002)
- Southern Weeds and their Control (Moore and Wheeler, 2008)
- Western Weeds (Hussey, Keighery, Dodd, Lloyd and Cousins (2nd Edition, 2007)
- Weed Species of Western Australia listed on FloraBase.
- Weed information sheets in Section 2.6

1.6.4 Weed Control Training
The Friends of Lake Claremont play an important role in the management of Lake Claremont, with one of those roles relating to the hand removal of weeds. Weeding days often involve additional volunteers. Hence, the importance of knowing what is and is not a weed. Appropriate reference materials for use in the field are a useful tool for volunteers. To this end, the Town of Claremont have developed a weed identification guide to assist.

In addition to identification, the appropriate removal method is an important consideration. Tips for the hand removal of weeds include:
- Consider the weed to ensure removal technique(s) are appropriate:
  - Geophytes such as Watsonia, Gladiolus, One-leaf Cape Tulip and the Freesia produce numerous bulbs that left in the soil will produce new plants.
  - Some species retain enough energy after removal that immature seed can continue to develop if not disposed of appropriately (e.g. Thistle).
  - Others weeds will grow back from vegetative material left in or on the ground.
- Consider the timing of hand control as removal is most effective prior to the species setting seed.
- When hand weeding, concentrate on a small number of species per season.
- Do not pull out any plants where the identification is uncertain. If in doubt, leave the plant to grow to a stage when the species can be confirmed to avoid inadvertent removal native seedlings.
- Consider the number of people involved with manual weed control as large numbers of people in a location can contribute to trampling of other species, which can promote additional weed growth and/or contribute to erosion around the site.
- Promptly remove weeds from the area to prevent reshooting or the wind dispersal of seeds.

1.7 Revegetation and Rehabilitation
Since the closure of the long nine hole golf course in June 2009, significant areas of the Lake Claremont wetland buffer (riparian zone) and adjoining nature space have been undergoing restoration and revegetation. These activities have significantly increased the coverage, condition and indigenous biodiversity in the nature space of the site. Approximately four hectares of the site still needs to be revegetated under the mixed-use management model to provide nature, recreation and sport spaces for the Claremont community. Infill planting will occur beyond the life of this management plan. It will take several years more for a self-supporting naturally regenerating soil seed bank to establish for local native species reintroduced to the site. Restoration and replanting of the floristically rich herb and shrub understorey is yet to commence as the over storey vegetation of revegetated areas is not sufficiently mature to allow the understorey to establish. When required, revegetation activities will consider the location of the work to be carried out, the height and form of the species to be planted, and the usage within that area. Weed control will be carried out in areas to be planted ahead of revegetation activities to minimise competition and maximise the established success of tube stock establishment.

1.7.1 Seed Collection and Plant Propagation

Some restoration purists promote the collection of local provenance seed as restoration ‘best practice’ in order to maintain localised genetic diversity of seed used in revegetation and rehabilitation projects. A secondary argument is that strict local provenance seed is better suited to local conditions. However, there is a counter argument that in an urban remnant fragmented from other natural areas, by the loss of biodiversity linkages, the introduction of new material mimics historical genetic flow that strengthens populations and prevent extinctions through genetic bottlenecks. Due to the extensive clearing and degradation of indigenous vegetation at the Lake Claremont site, the extensive revegetation already carried out with widely sourced plant stock and the small area of the remnant vegetation on the site, the opportunity for collecting and using local provenance seed in restoration activities is limited. Propagation of sedges and the locally significant Wembley Wax phenotype of *Chamelaucium uncinatum* have occurred at local schools and by the Friends of Lake Claremont for planting within nature spaces of the site.

1.7.2 Revegetation Protocols

The aim of revegetation activities is to restore and/or enhance indigenous biodiversity values at a particular location. This includes considering the preferred habitat requirements of a species, such as tolerance of vegetation to permanent inundation in the wetland buffer and the food and shelter requirements of native fauna. The planting of riparian sedges at Lake Claremont will take consideration of winter water depths, transition zone species such as Paperbark (*Melaleuca rhaphiophylla*) and Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*) occur at increasing distances from the lakes edge.

Revegetation programs of are typically designed to achieve a final planting density of one plant per m² for dryland species, with sedges and rushes at a density of 4-6 plants per m². A typical ratio for planting is one over storey species to 10 middle storey and 100 understorey species (plants). This ratio takes into consideration the final canopy spread of the trees, along with the mix of middle and understorey species in their vicinity. Over planting at a rate of 3-4 plants per m² will allow for natural attrition during the establishment phase, as well as reducing the weed load. At present many of the trees natural regenerating across the site are feral ‘eastern states’ natives. These weed species are controlled by the methods outlined in Section 1.6.
In light of the unexpectedly high survival rates of species revegetated into the northern wetland buffer, low plantings and establishment of view corridors to provide park users with visual connections to the waterbody of the lake are now a major consideration in the selection of species for revegetation close to Lake Claremont.

1.8 Fungi
Fungi are an important component of natural ecosystems as they play a major role in decomposing organic material and recycling the nutrients present back into the environment to sustain the ecological communities present. Some species have a beneficial symbiotic relationship with vascular plants, while others are pathogenic or parasitic, resulting in disease or harm to the host plant. There are a number of different forms of fungi known within the Perth metropolitan region, including the more common mushrooms, toadstools, and puffballs. Other forms include the jelly fungus and flat-type fungus (resupinate). The most common time to see the fruiting bodies of fungi are after autumn or winter rains, however some fungi will also be obvious at other times of the year.

A number of fungi species were observed during Natural Area site assessment activities at Lake Claremont, all were decomposers and all were present in mulched areas or in proximity to areas revegetated with native flora. Additional species are expected at other locations within the site.

**Fungi Observation and Surveys**
Surveying of fungi by observing the development of fruiting bodies, such as mushrooms, toadstools, and puffballs, is an activity suited to volunteers and school groups. Fungi can be observed all year round when humid days coincide with rainfall events. However, it is more common for the fruiting bodies to appear during autumn and winter (May to July). Features used to identify fungi species include their form, colour and width of the cap, gill colour (underside) and stem height. An additional feature is the spore print, which involves the placing of the area of the fungus that contains the spores (i.e. the underside of mushrooms and toadstools) on white paper and leaving it to sit for several hours for the spores to adhere to the paper.

Many fungi are readily identifiable from photographs and using an appropriate reference, such as:
- Fungi of the Perth Region and Beyond: A Self-managed Field Book and Bougher (2009).
- A Field Guide to Australian Fungi by Fuhrer (2011). This reference includes a section on the collection of spore prints and a field observation template.
- Examples of fungi sighted at Lake Claremont in Section 2.6.

1.9 Pathogen Management
Vegetation can be subject to diseases that result in a decline in their vigour or death in the longer term. Common plant pathogens include *Phytophthora* dieback, *Armillaria*, *Quambalaria* (Marri Canker) and Myrtle Rust. Activities that impact directly on trees, such as the installation of nesting boxes, can result in wounds that make them more susceptible to infection from pathogens. A range of stressors on plants contribute to the spiral of decline and death of plants.

1.9.1 *Phytophthora* Dieback
The most common plant disease encountered on the Swan Coastal Plain is dieback caused by the more than 300 forms the water-borne fungus *Phytophthora*. While *Phytophthora cinnamomi* is considered the most
destructive, other varieties have been identified which may have similar impacts. One of these species is *Phytophthora multivora*, which previous testing has shown to be in the park, attack Tuarts (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), Jarrah (*E. marginata*), Peppermints (*Agonis flexuosa*) and a range of Banksia species. *Phytophthora multivora* is tolerant of alkaline conditions and has spores that are wind-borne in addition to being dispersed by raindrops and splash (Scott et al. 2009).

Sampling for *Phytophthora cinnamomi* Dieback was carried out at various locations around the Lake Claremont site, the results of which were negative (Head 2014, pers comm.). *Phytophthora multivora* was isolated from a tissue sample collected from an *Agonis flexuosa* tree in Strickland Street to the west of Lake Claremont (Simpson 2014 pers comm). If *P. multivora* is suspected within the site or other natural areas, it should be treated in the same manner as *P. cinnamomi*.

### 1.9.2 Honey Fungus (*Armillaria luteobubalina*)

*Armillaria luteobubalina* (Figure 3) is a parasitic fungus that causes root rot of infected plants. Infections may be identified through analysis of aerial photography or the presence of fruiting bodies. It has been observed within the Lake Claremont site and has the potential to be spread through changes to site conditions and movement of spores.

![Figure 3: Armillaria luteobubalina](image)

### 1.9.3 Marri Canker (*Quambalaria sp.*)

*Quambalaria* is a genus of fungus introduced from the eastern states that is known to infect Corymbia trees, with the species *Quambalaria coyrecup* associated with the Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) in Western Australia. Marri Canker will:

- blight leaves and shoots, causing deformed growth;
- produce lesions in various parts of the plant, including the trunk and branches; and
- will deform affect buds and abort immature fruit (Paap et al. 2013).

Short-term impacts of Marri Canker include reduced flower production, which reduces availability of nectar and pollen being available for native birds and honeybees and reduced seed development. Longer term impacts include reduced habitat for fauna, loss of canopy and impacts on understorey species. Symptoms of what could be *Quambalaria* was observed in *Corymbia calophylla* that have had the nesting boxes installed, but it has not been tested for at the site (Head 2014. pers comm). Other locations where *Quambalaria* may be present within the Town of Claremont include some road verges.

### 1.9.4 Myrtle Rust (*Uredo rangelii*)

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Myrtle Rust (*Uredo rangelii*) is a fungus related to *Eucalyptus* and *Guava* rusts, but only targets Myrtaceae species. It is a major new threat to biodiversity within Australia since its introduction to eastern Australia in 2010 (Australian Network for Plant Conservation 2013). Myrtle Rust is yet to be recorded in Western Australia and spread will most likely be via infected nursery stock. The Nursery and Garden Industry has developed a Myrtle Rust Management Plan for the Australian Nursery Industry, with a view to limiting spread.

In susceptible plants, the rust spores enter the tissue, probably through the waxy cuticle, causing damage including lesions (sores), after which bright yolk-yellow or orange pustules appear. When pustules appear wind, humans or animals can readily disperse the spores, with infection potentially occurring in other nearby Myrtaceae species. Outcomes of the infection include damage to leaves and tissues, defoliation, diseased fruits and plants, susceptibility to secondary infection by other plant pathogens and plant mortality. Secondary outcomes include impact on fauna through loss of habitat, canopy decline, replacement species, promotion of weed species and increased fire impacts.

### 1.10 Fire

A review of archive material from the Claremont Museum and a search of newspapers in TROVE online database provided only one report of fire at Lake Claremont that started on one of the islands and moved quickly towards the bank in 1994 (Post 1994). Anecdotal information indicates that *Typha spp.* within the lake burned regularly/annually until it was removed (Haynes 2014, pers comm; Friends of Lake Claremont 2015 pers comm). With revegetation activities within the northern portion of the reserve, the increased presence of native vegetation will result in an increased fire risk as the various species mature and contribute leaf litter, twigs, bark and branches to the fire fuel load. The vegetation type present within the revegetated areas along with the close-canopy mean the risk of fire is rated as moderate-extreme. Turf areas have a low fire hazard and act as low fuel zones.

The Claremont Station of the Department of Fire and Emergency Services has prepared a Fire Pre-plan for Lake Claremont site. The Department of Fire and Emergency Services update the plan annually prior to 31 October.

This plan includes the following risk management strategies that are the responsibility of the TOC Claremont:

- Weed control
- Monitoring fire fuel loads.
- Selectively removing dead branches and other material from nature spaces as required to reduce fire load without affecting fauna habitat.
- Maintaining firebreaks and protection buffers between nature spaces and properties.

Prescribed burns are not recommended unless necessary for habitat maintenance of flora species or where fuel loads need to be reduced to 8 tonnes per hectare.
## 2.0 Supplementary Information

### 2.1 Example Flora Species of Lake Claremont

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<td><em>Patersonia occidentalis</em></td>
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<td><em>Jacksonia sternbergiana</em></td>
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<td><em>Calothamnus quadrifidus</em></td>
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<td><em>Billardiera fusiformis</em></td>
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<td><em>Eremophila glabra subsp. albicans</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Schoenoplectus validus</em></td>
<td>Lake Club-rush</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Baumea articulata</em></td>
<td>Jointed Twig Rush</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</em></td>
<td>Marsh Club-rush</td>
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2.2 Example Weed Species at Lake Claremont

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Erodium cicutarium</th>
<th>Phoenix dactylifera</th>
<th>Tropaeolum majus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Common Storksbill)</td>
<td>(Date Palm)</td>
<td>(Nasturtium)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salix sp.</th>
<th>Bacopa monnieri</th>
<th>Melia azedarach</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Weeping Willow)</td>
<td>(Bacopa)</td>
<td>(Cape Lilac)</td>
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</table>
2.3 Geographical Information and Maps

Figure 4: Vegetation types, Lake Claremont
Figure 5: Vegetation condition, Lake Claremont
Figure 6: Introduced Trees, Lake Claremont
### 2.4 Combined Flora Species List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Conservation Code</th>
<th>NatureMap</th>
<th>Town of Claremont</th>
<th>Natural Area</th>
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<td>Oenothera drummondii subsp. drummondii*</td>
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<td>White Evening Primrose</td>
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<td>Oenothera stricta subsp. stricta*</td>
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<td>Oxalis purpurea*</td>
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<td>Rumex crispus*</td>
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<td>Schinus terebinthifolius*</td>
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<td>Senecio condylus</td>
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<td><em>Solanum symonii</em></td>
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<td><em>Callitris preissii</em></td>
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April 2017 
Appendix 2: Page 34
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(Sources: NatureMap, Town of Claremont revegetation species, Natural Area)

* Denotes introduced species
2.5 Lake Claremont Significant Weeds

**Swan Region Ranking legend:** N = negligible (no action), L = low (containment at key sites), M = medium (control to reduce or contain), H = high (eradication or control to reduce), VH = very high (eradication)

**Town of Claremont removal priorities:** low, moderate, high, very high

**Abbreviations:** WoNS = Weed of National Significance

### 2.5.1 Woody Weed Species

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<td>Lemon Scented Gum</td>
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<td>5+ years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</em></td>
<td>Sugar Gum</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>5+ years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eucalyptus globulus</em></td>
<td>Tasmanian Blue Gum</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>5+ years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eucalyptus maculata</em></td>
<td>Spotted Gum</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>5+ years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eucalyptus saligna</em></td>
<td>Sydney Blue Gum</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>5+ years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ficus macrophylla</em> (Except Stirling Road Park)</td>
<td>Moreton Bay Fig</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>T.B.A.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ficus microcarpa</em></td>
<td>Hills Weeping Fig</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Next 5 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lagunaria patersonii</em></td>
<td>Norfolk Island Hibiscus</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Next 5 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leptospermum laevigatum</em></td>
<td>Victorian Tea Tree</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Next 5 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Melaleuca quinquenervia</em></td>
<td>Broadleaf Paperbark</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5+ years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Melia azedarach</em></td>
<td>Cape Lilac</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Next 5 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nerium oleander</em></td>
<td>Oleander</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Next 5 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Populus sp.</em></td>
<td>White and Lombard’s Poplar</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Next 5 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Schinus terebinthifolius</em></td>
<td>Brazilian Pepper</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Next 5 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tamarix aphylla</em></td>
<td>Athel Tree, Athel Pine or Tamerix Tree</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Next 5 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Willow sp.</em></td>
<td>Weeping, Chilean Willow</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Next 5 Years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Subject to consideration by Council, following independent assessment and LCAC recommendation
### 2.5.1 Other Weed Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Swan Region Ranking</th>
<th>ToC Ranking</th>
<th>WoNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Achillea millefolium</em></td>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Agave americana</em></td>
<td>Century Plant</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ailanthus altissima</em></td>
<td>Tree of Heaven</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ambrosia psilostachya</em></td>
<td>Perennial Ragweed</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Arctotheca calendula</em></td>
<td>Cape Weed</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Argyranthemum frutescens subsp. foeniculaceum</em></td>
<td>Marguerite Daisy</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Arundo donax</em></td>
<td>Giant Reed</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asparagus asparagoides</em></td>
<td>Bridal Creeper</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asphodelus fistulosus</em></td>
<td>Onion Weed</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Avena barbata</em></td>
<td>Bearded Oat</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bacopa monnieri</em></td>
<td>Bacopa</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Bromus diandrus</em></td>
<td>Great Brome</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cakile maritima</em></td>
<td>Sea Rocket</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carex divisa</em></td>
<td>Divided Sedge</td>
<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Carpobrotus edulis</em></td>
<td>Hottentot Fig</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Catanopodium rigidum</em></td>
<td>Rigid Fescue</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cerastium glomeratum</em></td>
<td>Mouse Ear Chickweed</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Chenopodium murale</em></td>
<td>Green Fat Hen, Nettle-leaf Goosefoot</td>
<td>N</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chrysanthemum coronarium</em></td>
<td>Crown Daisy</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Crassula thunbergiana</em></td>
<td>Stonecrop</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cymbalaria muralis subsp. muralis</em></td>
<td>Ivy-leafed Toadflax</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cynodon dactylon</em></td>
<td>Couch</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cyperus brevifolius</em></td>
<td>Kyllinga Weed, Mullumbimby Couch</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cyperus tenuiflorus</em></td>
<td>Scaly Sedge</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Diplotaxis muralis</em></td>
<td>Wall Rocket</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</em></td>
<td>Lincoln Weed, Sand Rocket</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Echinochloa crus-pavonis</em></td>
<td>South American Barnyard Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ehrharta brevifolia var. cuspida</em></td>
<td>Veldt Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ehrharta longiflora</em></td>
<td>Annual Veldt Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Swan Region Ranking</td>
<td>ToC Ranking</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emex australis</td>
<td>Double Gee</td>
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<td>Erodium cicutarium</td>
<td>Common Storksbill</td>
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<td>Euphorbia peplus</td>
<td>Petty Spurge</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferraria crispa</td>
<td>Black Flag</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foeniculum vulgare</td>
<td>Fennel</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fumaria capreolata</td>
<td>Whiteflower Fumitory</td>
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<td>Gamochaeta coarctata</td>
<td>Spiked Cudweed</td>
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<td>Geranium molle</td>
<td>Dove’s Foot Cranesbill</td>
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<td>Gladiolus angustus</td>
<td>Long-tubed Painted Lady</td>
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<td>Heliophila pusilla</td>
<td>Heliophila</td>
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<td>Hordeum leporinum</td>
<td>Barley Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isolepis marginata</td>
<td>Coarse Club-rush</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lactuca serriola</td>
<td>Prickly Lettuce</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana camara</td>
<td>Lantana</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavandula dentata var. candicans</td>
<td>French Lavender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lobularia maritima</td>
<td>Alyssum, Sweet Alyssum</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupinus cosentinii</td>
<td>West Australian Blue Lupin</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lysimachia arvensis</td>
<td>Scarlet Pimpernel, Blue Pimpernel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malva parviflora</td>
<td>Marshmallow, Small-flowered Mallow</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellilotus indicus</td>
<td>Common Melilot</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misopates orontium</td>
<td>Lesser Snapdragon</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monoculus monstrosus</td>
<td>Stinking Roger</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerium oleander</td>
<td>Oleander</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oenothera drummondii subsp. drummondii</td>
<td>Coastal Evening Primrose, Beach Evening Primrose</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxalis pes-caprae</td>
<td>Soursob</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxalis purpurea</td>
<td>Purple Oxalis, Largeflower Wood Sorrel</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelargonium capitatum</td>
<td>Rose Pelargonium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phalaris minor</td>
<td>Lesser Canary Grass</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</td>
<td>Fourleaf Allseed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raphanus raphanistrum</td>
<td>Wild Radish</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Swan Region Ranking</td>
<td>ToC Ranking</td>
<td>WoNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhamnus alternus</em></td>
<td>Buckthorn</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rumex crispus</em></td>
<td>Curled Dock</td>
<td>L</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sagina apetala</em></td>
<td>Common Pearlwort</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sagina procumbens</em></td>
<td>Spreading Pearlwort</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Scabiosa atropurpurea</em></td>
<td>Purple Pincushion</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Senecio elegans</em></td>
<td>Purple Groundsel</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Silene gallica var. gallica</em></td>
<td>French Catchfly</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Silene gallica var. quinquevulnera</em></td>
<td>French Catchfly</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Silene nocturna</em></td>
<td>Mediterranean Catchfly</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Solanum linnaeanum</em></td>
<td>Apple of Sodom</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sonchus oleraceus</em></td>
<td>Common Sowthistle</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stenotaphrum secundatum</em></td>
<td>Buffalo Grass</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tribulus terrestris</em></td>
<td>Caltrop</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trifolium incarnatum var. incarnatum</em></td>
<td>Crimson Clover</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tropaeolum majus</em></td>
<td>Nasturtium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Urtica urens</em></td>
<td>Stinging Nettle, Small Nettle</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Vicia sativa</em></td>
<td>Common Vetch</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Watsonia borbonica</em></td>
<td>Watsonia</td>
<td>H</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2.6 Example Fungi at Lake Claremont

| **Egg-yolk Fungus**  
* (Bolbitius vitellinus) | **Shaggy Parasol**  
* (Chlorophyllum brunneum) | **Impatient Ink Cap**  
* (Coprinellus impatiens) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cap 10 – 50 mm wide, pale yellow stem. Found in grassy areas, woodchips and rich organic areas.</td>
<td>Cap to 200 mm, coarsely scaly. Found in garden beds, compost and soil.</td>
<td>Smooth cap 3 – 25 mm. Found in woodchips, rich litter and/or soil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Hairy Ink Cap**  
* (Coprinopsis lagopus) | **Crepidotus prostratus**  
* | **Dusky Helmets**  
* (Panaeolus fimicola) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cap 5 – 35 mm. Found in woodchips, rich litter and/or soil and lawn.</td>
<td>Cap 70 mm, short stem. Found in litter and/or soil attached to buried wood often near base of eucalypt.</td>
<td>Cap 10 – 30 mm, tall, stiff stem. Found in grassy areas, parks, and playing fields.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Golden Splash Tooth**  
* (Phlebia subceracea) | **Common Rosegill**  
* (Volvariella speciosa) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golden yellow blunt teeth up to 1.5 mm in flat patches. Found on dead wood.</td>
<td>Cap to 120 mm wide, slimy, tall stem. Found in grass, woodchips, rich organic beds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photographs: Natural Area Holdings Pty Ltd  
Information: Bougher, 2009
3.0 Assessment Reference Information

3.1 Vegetation Type Assessment Methodology

The vegetation type was determined using the structural classes described in Bush Forever Volume 2 (Government of Western Australia, 2000), and records dominant over storey, middle and understorey species. A Trimble GPS unit was used to differentiate the locations of the vegetation types across the site and assist with mapping outcomes. A description of the various structural classes is provided below.

### Vegetation structural classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life Form/Height Class</th>
<th>Canopy Percentage Cover</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 – 70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees over 30 m</td>
<td>Tall closed forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees 10 – 30 m</td>
<td>Closed forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees under 10 m</td>
<td>Low closed forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Mallee</td>
<td>Closed tree mallee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrub Mallee</td>
<td>Closed shrub mallee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubs over 2 m</td>
<td>Closed tall scrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubs 1 – 2 m</td>
<td>Closed heath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubs under 1 m</td>
<td>Closed low heath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasses</td>
<td>Closed grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbs</td>
<td>Closed herbland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedges</td>
<td>Closed sedgeland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Government of Western Australia 2000)
3.2 Vegetation Condition

Vegetation condition was assessed using the rating scale attributed to Keighery in Bush Forever Volume 2 (Government of Western Australia, 2000). A Trimble GPS unit was used to differentiate the locations of the vegetation condition across the site and assist with mapping outcomes. A description of the rating scale is provided below.

Vegetation condition ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Pristine</td>
<td>Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Excellent</td>
<td>Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Very Good</td>
<td>Vegetation structure altered obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Good</td>
<td>Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Degraded</td>
<td>Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Completely Degraded</td>
<td>The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Government of Western Australia 2000)
### 3.3 Conservation Code Descriptions

#### Western Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Threatened</td>
<td>Flora or fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct (Schedule 1 of the <em>Wildlife Conservation Act</em> 1950) [\text{Taxa that have been adequately searched for and deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such.}]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Presumed Extinct</td>
<td>Flora or fauna that is presumed to be extinct in the wild (Schedule 2 of the <em>Wildlife Conservation Act</em> 1950) [\text{Taxa which have been adequately searched for and there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died, and have been gazetted as such.}]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>Birds protected under international agreement (Schedule 3 of the <em>Wildlife Conservation Act</em> 1950) [\text{Birds that are subject to an agreement between governments of Australia and other countries relating to the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction}]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Specially Protected</td>
<td>Other specially protected fauna (Schedule 4 of the <em>Wildlife Conservation Act</em> 1950) [\text{Fauna that is in need of special protection, otherwise than for the reasons listed in other schedules of the <em>Wildlife Conservation Act</em> 1950.}]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Schedule 1 species that are ranked by the DEC according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List criteria**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Critically endangered</td>
<td>Species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction within the wild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>Species considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction within the wild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VU</td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
<td>Species considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxa that have not been adequately surveyed for listing under Schedule 1 or 2 of the Wildlife Protection Act are added to the Priority Lists under priorities 1, 2 or 3, according to the priority for further survey and evaluation of their conservation status.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Priority One [\text{Poorly known taxa.}] [\text{Taxa which are known from one or a few collections or sight records (generally &lt;5), on all lands not managed for conservation, such as road verges, urban areas, farmland, active mineral lease and under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Taxa may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes.}]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Priority Two [\text{Poorly known taxa}]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

April 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Priority Three</td>
<td>Taxa which are known from one or a few collections or sight records, some of which are on lands not under imminent threat of habitat destruction or degradation, such as national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, vacant Crown land, water reserves and similar. Taxa may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Priority Four</td>
<td>Poorly known taxa (Priority Three)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Priority Five</td>
<td>Taxa that are known collections or sight records from several localities not under imminent threat, or from few but widespread localities with either large size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Taxa may be included if they are comparatively well known from several localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Poorly known taxa

4. Rare or near threatened and other taxa in need of monitoring

5. Conservation Dependent Taxa

(Source: Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commonwealth</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Critically Endangered</td>
<td>Taxa facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>Taxa facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
<td>Taxa facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, 2014)
4.0 References


Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (WA)


