

# Vascular Flora of the Margaret River Plateau National Parks, Conservation Reserves and State Forest, south-western Western Australia

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## ABSTRACT

Lists of the vascular flora of the Yelverton and Witchcliffe State Forests and the Bramley and Forest Grove National Parks from the Margaret River Plateau of south-west Western Australia are provided for the first time. A combined list of 731 taxa (87 weeds) was recorded from these areas. A total of 520 vascular plant taxa (490 native and 30 weeds) have been recorded from Yelverton Conservation Reserves, 448 vascular plant taxa (388 native and 60 weeds) from Bramley National Park, 351 vascular plant taxa (315 native and 36 weeds) from Witchcliffe State Forest and 363 vascular plant taxa (307 native and 56 weeds) from Forest Grove National Park.

No native species appear to be endemic to the Plateau. No declared rare species were found, although 23 priority taxa were recorded from these reserves. Numerous disjunct and geographically significant populations are known from these parks.

## INTRODUCTION

The Busselton-Augusta area contains four major physiographic regions: The Swan and Scott Coastal Plains, the Blackwood Plateau and the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge. These regions are separated and defined by the Darling and Dunsborough series of faults (Lowry 1967). These regions are further subdivided as outlined below (Figure 1).

The Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge occurs west of the Dunsborough fault and is composed of pre-Cambrian crystalline granitic and gneissic rocks of the Leeuwin Block, often overlain with laterite and sand. The ridge is further divided into two major landform units; the Margaret River Plateau, which stretches approximately 90km from Dunsborough to Augusta, and the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Coast stretching from Cape Naturaliste to islands off Cape Leeuwin (Tille & Lantzke 1990). The Leeuwin-Naturaliste Coast is a discontinuous ridge of Tamala limestone and sands with underlying and occasionally outcropping Leeuwin block granite. This unit contains the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park, which meets the plateau in the south through the Boranup Forest (now part of the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park).

The Margaret River Plateau is 5–15 kilometres wide, approximately 740km<sup>2</sup> in area and is bounded on the east by the Blackwood Plateau (the Whicher Scarp is part of the Blackwood Plateau) and to the west by the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Coast (Tille & Lantzke 1990). The area is

subject to a moderate Mediterranean climate with an annual rainfall varying from 850–1100 mm, north to south. Much of the plateau has been cleared for agriculture, but was previously dominated by jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and marri (*E. calophylla* or *Corymbia calophylla*) woodlands on the uplands with patches of karri (*E. diversicolor*) forest, woodlands on deep sands and a complex mosaic of wetland plant communities along rivers, creeks and ephemeral wetlands (Smith 1973).

There are four major areas of natural bushland left on the plateau; the Yelverton and Witchcliffe State Forests and the Bramley and Forest Grove National Parks (Figure 2). The western two-thirds of the Yelverton State Forest is a National Park and this area straddles the transition between the Blackwood Plateau and the Margaret River Plateau. The western State Forest portion straddles the Blackwood Plateau and the Whicher Scarp.

Smaller conservation reserves (from north to south) on the Margaret River Plateau include Nature Reserves 26065, 22996, 35451, 4661, Reserve 20258 and Reserve 22996. These are generally less than 100 hectares in area. Reserve 14779 (West Bay, Augusta) at the southern tip of the Plateau, is part of Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park.

None of the larger reserves has previously had a vascular flora list compiled. Currently the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) is preparing management plans for the new and existing national parks along the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge and the Scott Coastal Plain. This paper provides information on the composition and conservation status of the vascular floras of the parks of the Margaret River Plateau. A previous publication detailed the vascular flora of the reserves of the Scott

Coastal Plain (Gibson *et al.* 2001) and a further paper in preparation deals with the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park (Vascular flora of the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park, Western Australia by GJ Keighery, N Gibson & MN Lyons).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data on species distributions for the four areas were extracted from the database developed by Lyons *et al.* (2000), an unpublished survey of the then Yelverton State Forest and adjacent bushland (Keighery, 1990) and additional surveys undertaken on an ad hoc basis between 2000 to 2003 chiefly by G.J. and B.J. Keighery.

The database of Lyons *et al.* (2000) was compiled from survey data and herbarium records as detailed in that publication. In all, over 30,000 records were used to compile the flora lists, of which approximately 30% were derived from collections held in the Western Australian Herbarium and 70% from field survey. Many of the herbarium records were vouchers from these field surveys. Nomenclature generally follows Paczkowska & Chapman (2000).

## RESULTS

Seven hundred and thirty one vascular plant taxa were recorded from these areas combined, composed of 644 natives and 87 weeds. The largest families were the Orchidaceae (52 native, 1 weed), Papilionaceae (55 native, 12 weeds), Cyperaceae (42 native, 3 weeds), Asteraceae (31 native, 13 weeds), Proteaceae (37) and Myrtaceae (33 native, 3 weeds). The largest genera were *Stylidium* (23), *Acacia* (19 natives, 2 weeds), *Leucopogon* (17), *Hibbertia* (14), *Caladenia* (14) *Drosera* (13) and *Thysanotus* (12).

The overall composition of the flora is typical of that of the high rainfall zone of south-west Australia (Hopper 1979; Lyons *et al.* 2000). There is a predominance of herbaceous elements, such as the families Cyperaceae, Orchidaceae, Asteraceae, Anthericaceae and Restionaceae.

### Yelverton Reserves

The Yelverton Reserves surveyed include the Yelverton State Forest, a reserve for Sand and Gravel (Class C Reserve 29192) and the area of the Parkland Reserve (Class C Reserve 36715) abutting these two areas. This is hereafter referred to as Yelverton Reserves. The Yelverton State Forest includes two areas of bushland reserve, a larger area to the north and smaller area to the south (Figure 2). The western two thirds of both areas of the Yelverton State Forest is the Yelverton National Park (Class A Reserve 47672) and the western third is Timber Reserve (Class C Reserve 0 129 25). In the south east corner of the northern Yelverton State Forest area (in the Timber Reserve) a drainage line expands into a large wet swamp. This swamp has been named Poole Swamp for the farm to the east, and the road (Poole Road) to this farm.

A total of 520 vascular plant taxa (490 native and 30

weeds) have been recorded from the Yelverton Reserves (Appendix 1).

The largest families are the Papilionaceae (41 natives, 4 weeds), Orchidaceae (38 native, 1 weed), Cyperaceae (31 native, 2 weeds), Myrtaceae (30 native, 1 weed) and Asteraceae (23 native, 7 weeds). The largest genera are *Stylidium* (18), *Acacia* (12), *Thysanotus* (12), *Drosera* (12) and *Hibbertia* (9).

Yelverton Reserves contain a particularly diverse range of vegetation types, though the majority of the reserve is open jarrah/marri forest to woodland on laterites or sand over laterites. Deeper sands support low woodlands of *Agonis flexuosa* and *Allocasuarina fraseriana* or on dunes on the eastern side low open woodlands of *Banksia attenuata* and *Allocasuarina fraseriana*. Creek lines are edged with *Banksia littoralis* and/or *Eucalyptus patens*. Swampy flats have a heathland of *Pericalymma ellipticum* with Poole Swamp dominated by a shrub-land of *Homalospermum firmum*.

The banksia woodlands are mainly within a series of miscellaneous reserves (rail, road, townsite and local government) abutting the national park along its eastern margin. They represent the only substantial vegetated portion of the Yelverton Land System (Tille & Lantske 1990) of the Whicher Scarp (Figure 2) which is present in government reserves.

These woodlands contain numerous elements of the flora of the Whicher Scarp. These include the only known populations of *Johnsonia inconspicua* on reserved land in the region. This species is also highly disjunct with a cluster of populations around Yelverton and the next north-east of Bindoon (Keighery 2001). The western most population of the rare *Laxmannia jamesii* (itself composed of a series of populations on the Whicher Scarp, then disjunct to Albany) and the southern most populations of sandy soil taxa such as *Lepyrodia heleocharoides*, *Thysanotus glaucus* and *Phlebocarya filifolia*.

Poole Swamp is of exceedingly high conservation value with very disjunct populations of *Actinotus laxis*, *Comesperma nudiuscula*, *Cosmelia rubra*, *Gahnia sclerioides*, *Gonocarpus pusillus*, *Gymnoschoenus anceps*, *Empodisma gracillima* and *Sporadanthus rivularis*. These species are characteristic of swamps in the Warren Bioregion (Department of the Environment and Water Resources 2007).

Creeklines and swamps contain other species of conservation interest including *Cyathochaeta teretifolia*, *Gonocarpus hexandrus* and the priority species *Pultenaea piniifolia*.

The lateritic sands support the geographically restricted species *Calothamnus pallidiflorus*, *Acacia inops* (largely confined to the Margaret River Plateau) and *Pimelea ciliata* subsp. *longituba*.

### Bramley National Park

Bramley National Park is a portion of a larger series of forest lands, much of which have been converted to pine or eucalypt plantations and were excluded from the National Park. A vascular plant list of the entire forest

totalling over 550 taxa was prepared and will be deposited in the Wildlife Science Library, Woodvale. The majority of the reserve is open jarrah/marri forest to woodland either on laterite or sands over laterite. Sandy areas support low woodlands of *A. flexuosa* and *Allocasuarina fraseriana*. River valleys have tall forests of karri (*E. diversicolor*) in favourable sites or are edged with *Banksia seminuda*, *A. flexuosa* or *E. patens* woodlands.

A total of 448 vascular plant taxa (388 native and 60 weeds) has been recorded from Bramley National Park (Appendix 1).

The largest families are the Papilionaceae (30 natives, 8 weeds), Orchidaceae (35 native, 1 weed), Asteraceae (20 native, 10 weeds), Cyperaceae (19 native, 3 weeds) and Myrtaceae (16 native, 3 weeds). The largest genera are *Styliidium* (13), *Hibbertia* (10), *Leucopogon* (10), *Drosera* (8) and *Acacia* (8).

Priority flora recorded are *Acacia semitrullata* (P3), *Astroloma* sp. Nannup (R.D. Royce 3978) P4, *Caladenia attingens* subsp. *attingens* (P4), *Bossiaea disticha* (P3) and *Jansonia formosa* (P3). The latter two species are at their north eastern margins.

A rarely recorded semi-aquatic herb is *Centrolepis fascicularis*, the only perennial species of this genus in Western Australia (Keighery 2005) found in seeps edging creeks, here at its northern limit. Karri (*E. diversicolor*) itself is here at its north western margin.

The vegetated creeklines and associated seeps contain a variety of geographically significant populations (*Boronia molloyae*, *Centrolepis fascicularis*, *E. diversicolor* and *Jansonia formosa*) and should be protected from disturbance or alteration under the management plan.

Because of the past disturbance (roads, gravel, sand pits and plantations), the park contains a large number of weeds. Some of the most significant are largely outside the Park but still require urgent management. A very significant population of the woody weed *Pittosporum undulatum* occurs in the Margaret River adjacent to the National Park, and large populations of Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) occur under the Pine Plantations. These species have the potential to form dense populations displacing the native understorey and limiting regeneration of the overstorey and hence threatening the integrity of the vegetation and floristics of the uplands and creeklines of the National Park.

Areas around the dam on Ten Mile Creek have numerous weeds which were introduced as past amenity plantings. A separate list of these plantings has been compiled but only those which have established are listed in Appendix 1 as naturalised. Along the eastern boundary an old disturbed settlement site contains populations of *Agapanthus praecox* and *Roldana pentasites*. The former is serious weed in the Porongurup National Park and the latter in eastern Australia, both should be eradicated.

### Witchcliffe State Forest

The Witchcliffe State Forest is largely covered by tall open jarrah-marri woodlands on laterite over a diverse shrub layer on lower sandy slopes the understorey is dominated

by *Taxandria parviceps*. Along loamy valley floors there are small pockets of karri forest in marri-dominated woodlands to forest.

Along creek lines and swamps there are tall shrublands of *Taxandria linearifolia*, often associated with *Taxandria parviceps* tall shrubland. These can be mixed with *Astartea* species and *Homalospermum firmum* (which is occasionally locally dominant).

A total of 351 vascular plant taxa (315 native and 36 weeds) has been recorded from Witchcliffe State Forest (Appendix 1).

The largest families are the Papilionaceae (29 natives, 6 weeds), Orchidaceae (28 native, 1 weed), Cyperaceae (21 native, 2 weeds) and Asteraceae (11 native, 6 weeds). The largest genera are *Acacia* (8), *Drosera* (8), *Leucopogon* (7), *Styliidium* (6), *Thysanotus* (6) and *Hibbertia* (5).

Priority flora recorded are *Astroloma* sp. Nannup (R.D. Royce 3978) P4 and *Hybanthus volubilis*, P2.

Witchcliffe State Forest provides a very important vegetated link to the forested Blackwood Plateau, east of the Margaret River Plateau.

### Forest Grove National Park

This National Park supports very similar vegetation and flora to Witchcliffe State Forest. Upland areas of Forest Grove are largely covered by jarrah-marri tall open woodlands on laterite over a diverse shrub layer, on the lower sandy slopes the understorey is dominated by *Taxandria parviceps*. Areas of deep grey sands have jarrah woodland over *A. flexuosa* low woodlands. Along loamy valley floors are small pockets small areas of karri forest in marri-dominated woodlands to forest.

Creek lines and swamps are dominated by the same species as in Witchcliffe State Forest.

A total of 363 vascular plant taxa (307 native and 56 weeds) has been recorded from Forest Grove National Park (Appendix 1).

The largest families are the Papilionaceae (26 natives, 8 weeds), Orchidaceae (26 native, 1 weed), Cyperaceae (23 native, 2 weeds) and Asteraceae (13 native, 9 weeds). The largest genera are *Acacia* (11), *Drosera* (8), *Leucopogon* (8), *Hibbertia* (8), *Thysanotus* (7) and *Styliidium* (6).

Priority flora recorded are: *Actinotus prostrata* (P3), *Astroloma* sp. Nannup (R.D. Royce 3978) P4, *Acacia subracemosa* (P2), *Acacia semitrullata* (P3) and *Bossiaea disticha* (P3). *A. subracemosa* and *Bossiaea disticha*, both largely confined to the karri of the Leeuwin – Naturaliste Coast, are here at their eastern margins.

Several very large gravel pits in the park are the focus of dumping garden waste and hence are becoming foci of numerous weeds (including *Dolichos* pea (*Dolichos lignosus*), Broome (*Genista monspessulana*) and even a stand of Bushy Yate (*Eucalyptus conferruminata*)), these areas require urgent remedial action.

Forest Grove provides the opportunity for a vegetated link to the Leeuwin – Naturaliste Coast, since the Boranup Forest nearly abuts the park.

## DISCUSSION

No vascular plant taxa appear to be endemic to the Margaret River Plateau, although there are numerous endemics in the Busselton to Augusta region. These endemics are found in four major regions: the Scott Coastal Plain (Gibson *et al.* 2001), the Swan Coastal Plain (Gibson *et al.* 1994), sections of the Leeuwin - Naturaliste Ridge, the Blackwood Plateau and the Whicher Scarp.

A few species with ranges centred on the Margaret River Plateau extend to the western margins of the Blackwood Plateau. For example one of the most restricted species, *Acacia inops*, is currently only known from Yelverton to east of Witchcliffe.

Previously, *Hybanthus volubilis* was considered confined to the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge when described, but field work for the Scott National Park (Robinson & Keighery 1997) located this species on the Scott Coastal Plain. *Pimelea ciliata* subsp. *longituba* is also centred on the plateau, but extends north to Ambergate on the Swan Coastal Plain and east of Witchcliffe (Rye 1999).

However, the plateau reserves have high species richness (over 500 taxa in Yelverton), which is the result of soil and habitat diversity. Because of the steep climatic gradients experienced along the ridge there are numerous disjunct and geographically significant flora populations present in the parks.

There are also very significant differences in species composition compared to reserves on the Scott Coastal Plain. The reserves of Margaret River Plateau and Scott National Park share only 51 % of their flora (Gibson *et al.* 2001). These differences relate primarily to the diverse wetlands of the latter, which include riverine/estuarine margins (characterised by species such as *Apium prostratum*, *Bolboschoenus caldwellii*, *Ottelia ovalifolia*, *Ruppia megacarpa*, *Samolus repens*, *Sarcocornia quinqueflora*, *Suaeda australis* and *Villarsia violifolia*), clay flats (*Aphelia nutans*, *Meeboldina denmarkica*, *Trithuria submersa* and *Utricularia menziesii*), Scott Wet Ironstones (*Loxocarya magna*, *Dryandra nivea* subsp. *uliginosa*, *Chordiflex isomorphus*, *Hakea tuberculata* and *Grevillea manglesioides* subsp. *ferricola*) which are not present on the Plateau.

Other differences are in the large number of species which range from Albany to Augusta area (e.g. *Lysinema conspicuum*, *Taxandria floribunda*, *Eremosyne pectinata*, *Banksia occidentalis* and *Leucopogon tenuicaulis*) and a series of Scott Coastal Plain endemics (eg: *Adenanthos detmoldii*, *Calothamnus* aff. *crassus* and *Grevillea brachystylis* subsp. *australis*).

The parks of the Margaret River Plateau in contrast are rich in Busselton to Augusta endemics which are centred on the Blackwood Plateau (e.g. *Pultenaea brachytrypis* and *Pultenaea pinifolia*). They also contain species of deep sands (*Conospermum teretifolium*, *A. mooreana*, *Phlebocarya filifolia*, *Stirlingia latifolia*) and laterised uplands (*Calothamnus sanguineus*, *Melaleuca trichophylla*, *Marianthus candidus*, *Bossiaea aquifolium*).

These latter groups are often at or near their southern margins and are not found on the Scott Coastal Plain.

The Margaret River Plateau Parks contain many restricted or rare habitats, for example the only vegetated examples of the upland sections of the Yelverton Land System (Whicher Scarp) are found in Yelverton National Park and associated reserves.

Yelverton National Park also contains intact and very diverse wetlands. These are apparently surface expressions of a surficial aquifer intersected by the Whicher Scarp System [which is composed of the Yelverton Land System in the west and the Whicher Land System in the east (Tille 1996), see Figure 2], rather than rainfall dependent. These wetlands are, as noted previously, nodes of Priority Flora and numerous range ends. There are few other examples of such wetlands; most are altered for water use, cleared or undocumented on private lands. The only other reserved examples we are aware of are:

- Haag Nature Reserve on the Whicher Scarp north-east of Yelverton. Here a very similar spring-fed swamp has a disjunct population of Albany Pitcher Plant (*Cephalotus follicularis*).
- At the base of the Whicher Scarp, in a newly acquired nature reserve.

The major management planning requirements for these reserves from this report are listed below.

- Consolidation of the Yelverton reserves under a single-purpose reserve.
- Protection of the values of Poole Swamp and dieback management in Yelverton.
- Prevention of rubbish dumping by rehabilitation of gravel/sand pits in all areas.
- Weed control, especially in Bramley National Park, but also in old gravel pits in other parks.
- Consideration of ecological linkages to the west and east in Forest Grove.
- Protection of riverine corridors in all parks.

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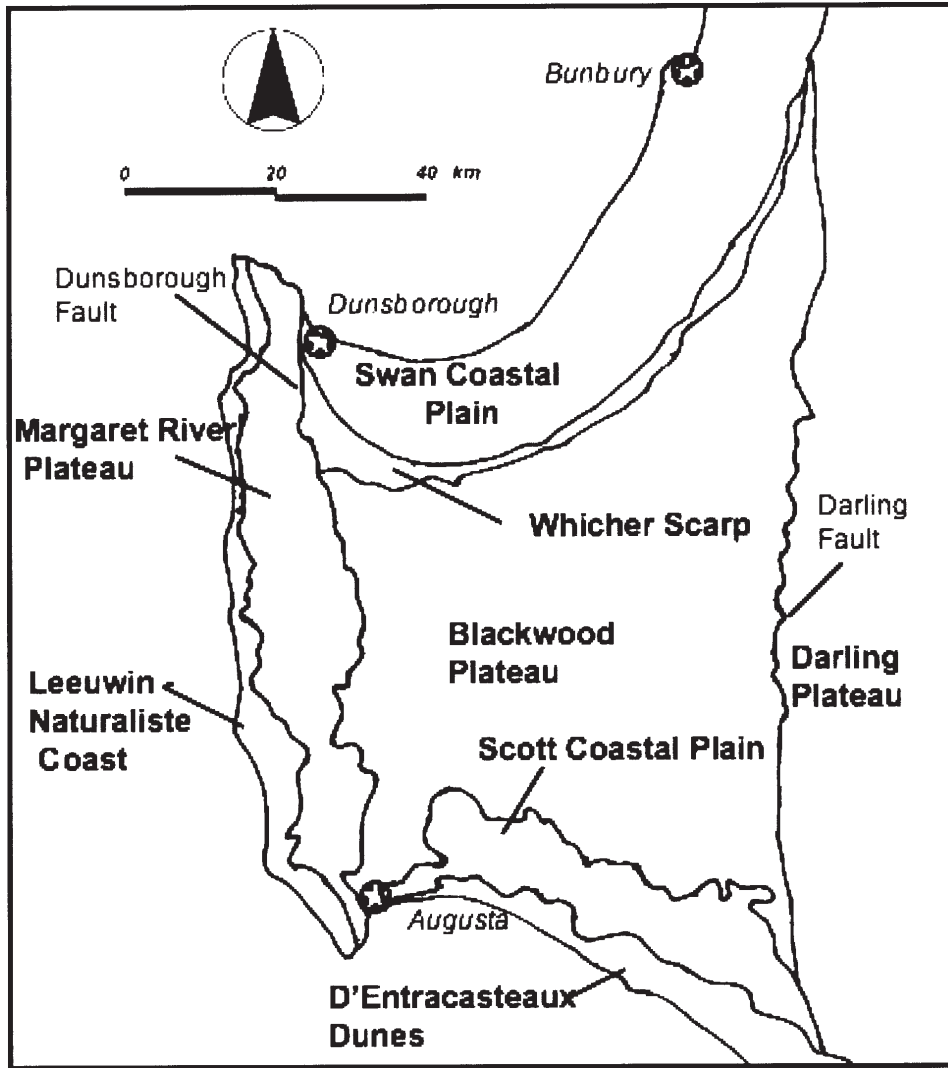


Figure 1. Physiographic regions/Major landform units of the Bunbury/Leeuwin – Naturaliste Area (approximate boundaries)

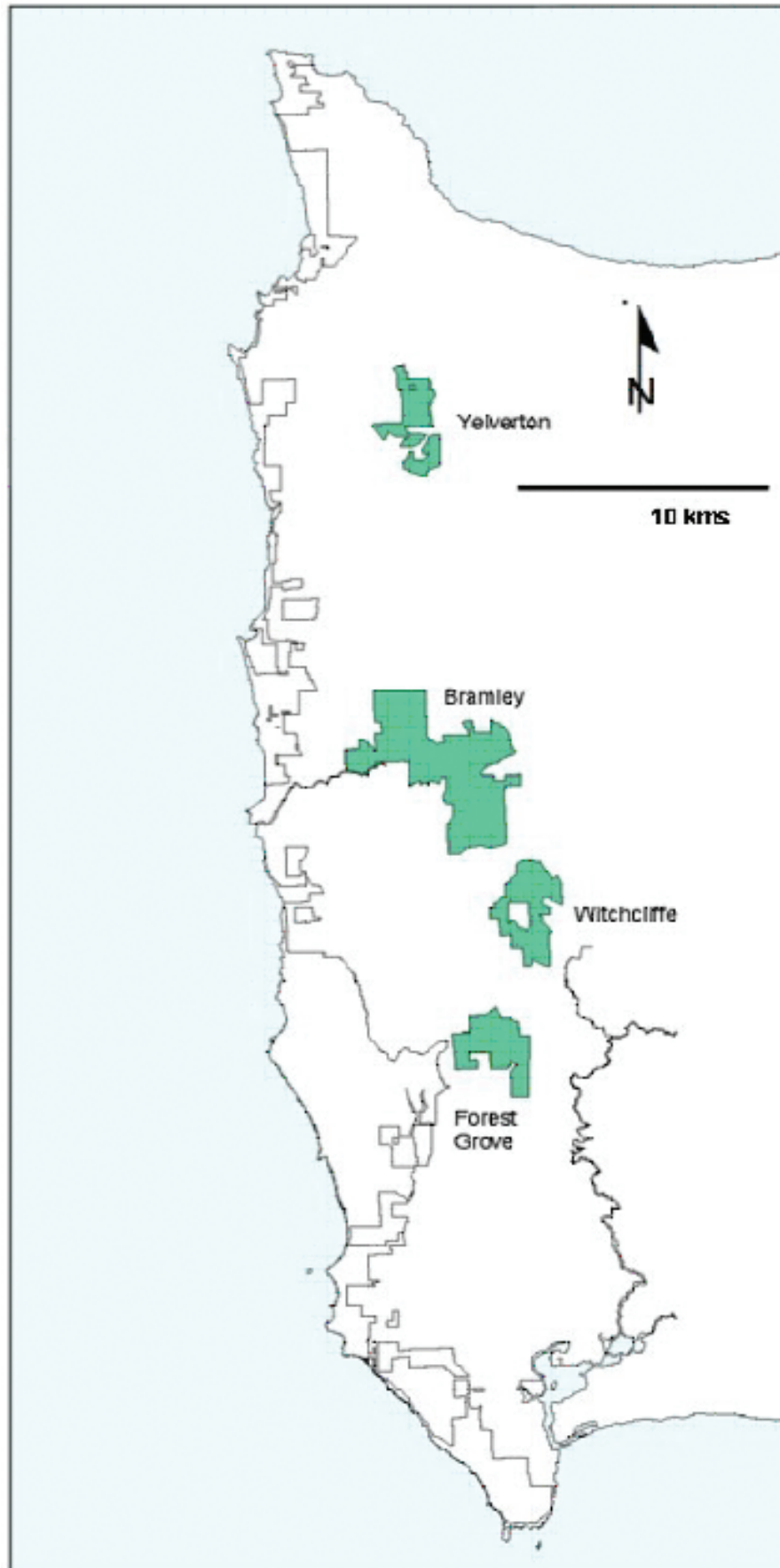


Figure 2. Margaret River Plateau National Parks, Conservation Parks and State Forest areas.

## APPENDIX 1

Vascular Flora of the Margaret River Plateau Conservation Areas

Key:

Column 1: Plant Names ordered alphabetically in family, genus and species

Column 2:- 5: Bushland Area – B = Bramley, F = Forest Grove, W = Witchcliffe, Y = Yelverton

Column 6: Con = Conservation Code (Atkins, 2006) \*.

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
<b>Adiantaceae</b>					
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	+	+			
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	+			+	
<b>Agavaceae</b>					
* <i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	+				
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>					
* <i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>praecox</i>	+				
* <i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	+			+	
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>					
<i>Asplenium aethiopicum</i>				+	
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>					
<i>Alternanthera nodiflora</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Ptilotus manglesii</i>					
<i>Ptilotus stirlingii</i>			+		
<b>Anthericaceae</b>					
<i>Agrostocrinum hirsutum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Arthropodium capillipes</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Caesia micrantha</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Caesia occidentalis</i>			+	+	
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Johnsonia acaulis</i>				+	
<i>Johnsonia inconspicua</i>				+	P1
<i>Johnsonia lupulina</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Laxmannia jamesii</i>				+	P4
<i>Laxmannia ramosa</i>				+	
<i>Laxmannia sessiliflora</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	+	+			
<i>Sowerbaea laxiflora</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Thysanotus asper</i>				+	P4
<i>Thysanotus glaucus</i>				+	P4
<i>Thysanotus gracilis</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Thysanotus multiflorus</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Thysanotus pseudojunceus</i>				+	
<i>Thysanotus sparteus</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Thysanotus tenellus</i>				+	
<i>Thysanotus thyrsoides</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Thysanotus triandrus</i>		+		+	
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Tricoryne humilis</i>	+	+	+	+	
<b>Apiaceae</b>					
<i>Actinotus glomeratus</i>	+	+	+		
<i>Actinotus laxus</i>				+	
<i>Actinotus omnifertilis</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Actinotus prostratus</i> m/s			+		P3
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	+				
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Homalosciadium homalocarpum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hydrocotyle alata</i>	+		+	+	



*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
Hydrocotyle callicarpa	+		+	+	
Hydrocotyle pilifera var. glabrata	+			+	
Pentapeltis peltigera	+	+	+	+	
Platysace filiformis	+	+	+	+	
Platysace haplosciadia				+	
Platysace pendula		+			
Platysace tenuissima	+	+	+	+	
Trachymene pilosa	+	+	+	+	
Xanthosia candida	+	+	+	+	
Xanthosia ciliata	+		+	+	
Xanthosia huegelii	+	+		+	
Xanthosia tasmanica	+	+	+		
<b>Araceae</b>					
* Zantedeschia aethiopica	+	+			
<b>Asteraceae</b>					
Angianthus preissianus		+		+	
* Arctotheca calendula	+	+		+	
Asteridea pulverulenta	+			+	
Brachycome iberidifolia	+			+	
* Carduus pycnocephalus	+				
Centipeda cunninghamii	+				
* Conyza sumatrensis	+	+	+	+	
* Chrysanthemum segetum		+			
Cotula australis	+	+			
* Dittrichia graveolens	+				
Euchiton sphaericus	+			+	
Craspedia variabilis			+	+	
* Filago gallica	+		+		
Gnaphalium gymnocephalum	+	+	+		
Gnephosis drummondii				+	
* Hypochaeris glabra	+	+	+	+	
Ixiolaena viscosa				+	
Lagenophora huegelii	+	+	+	+	
* Leontodon saxatilis	+	+	+		
Millotia tenuifolia	+		+	+	
Olearia axillaris				+	
Olearia ciliata			+	+	
Olearia paucidentata	+	+		+	
Pithocarpa pulchella var. melanostigma	+	+	+	+	
Podolepis gracilis				+	
Podotrochea angustifolia				+	
* Pseudognaphalium luteo-album	+	+	+		
Pterochaeta paniculata	+	+	+	+	
Quinetia urvillei	+	+	+	+	
Rhodanthe citrina	+			+	
* Roldana pentasites	+				
Senecio hispidulus	+			+	
Senecio minimus var. minimus		+			
Senecio multicaulis subsp. multicaulis	+	+	+	+	
Senecio quadridentatus	+				
Siloxerus humifusus	+	+	+	+	
* Siegsbeckia orientalis	+				
* Soliva sessilis	+				
* Sonchus asper	+	+		+	
Sonchus hydrophilus	+				
* Sonchus oleraceus	+	+	+	+	
* Symphotrichum subulatum	+	+		+	
* Tolpis barbata	+				
Trichocline spathulata	+	+	+	+	
Trichocline spathulata	+	+	+	+	
* Ursinia anthemoides	+	+		+	

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
Waitzia nitida	+			+	
Waitzia suaveolens	+			+	
<b>Boryaceae</b>					
Borya constricta	+				
Borya sphaerocephala				+	
<b>Brassicaceae</b>					
* Raphanus raphanistrum	+	+			
<b>Caesalpiniaceae</b>					
Labichea punctata	+		+		
<b>Campanulaceae</b>					
* Wahlenbergia capensis				+	
Wahlenbergia preissii	+		+	+	
Wahlenbergia multicaulis	+				
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>					
* Petrorrhagia velutina	+		+		
* Silene gallica	+	+	+		
<b>Casuarinaceae</b>					
Allocasuarina fraseriana	+		+	+	
Allocasuarina humilis	+		+	+	
<b>Centrolepidaceae</b>					
Aphelia cyperoides	+		+	+	
Aphelia drummondii	+			+	
Centrolepis aristata	+	+	+	+	
Centrolepis drummondiana	+	+	+	+	
Centrolepis fascicularis	+				
Centrolepis pilosa				+	
<b>Chenopodiaceae</b>					
Chenopodium pumilio	+				
<b>Clusiaceae</b>					
* Hypericum perforatum var. angustifolium	+	+	+		
<b>Colchicaceae</b>					
Burchardia congesta	+	+	+	+	
Burchardia multiflora	+	+	+	+	
Wurmbea dioica				+	
<b>Crassulaceae</b>					
Crassula colorata var. colorata	+	+	+	+	
Crassula colorata var. tuberculata			+		
* Crassula decumbens				+	
* Crassula natans var. minus				+	
<b>Cuscutaceae</b>					
* Cuscuta epithymum	+				
<b>Cyatheaceae</b>					
* Cyathea cooperi	+				
<b>Cyperaceae</b>					
Baumea juncea		+		+	
Baumea vaginalis	+	+	+	+	
Carex appressa				+	
Carex fascicularis	+				
Chorizandra cymbaria			+	+	

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
<i>Chorizandra enodis</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Cyathochaeta avenacea</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Cyathochaeta clandestina</i>			+		
<i>Cyathochaeta teretifolia</i>	+			+	P3
* <i>Cyperus congestus</i>	+		+	+	
* <i>Cyperus tenellus</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Gahnia decomposita</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Gahnia sclerioides</i>	+			+	P3
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>		+			
<i>Gymnoschoenus anceps</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Isolepis cyperoides</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	+	+		+	
* <i>Isolepis prolifer</i>	+				
<i>Isolepis setiformis</i>			+	+	
<i>Isolepis stellata</i>				+	
<i>Lepidosperma costale</i>	+	+			
<i>Lepidosperma effusum</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lepidosperma pubisquameum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lepidosperma striatum</i>				+	
<i>Lepidosperma tenue</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lepidosperma tetraquetrum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Mesomelaena graciliceps</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Mesomelaena stygia</i>				+	
<i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Schoenus caespititius</i>				+	
<i>Schoenus curvifolius</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Schoenus discifer</i>	+	+			
<i>Schoenus efoliatus</i>	+	+	+		
<i>Schoenus grandiflorus</i>		+			
<i>Schoenus maschalinus</i>				+	
<i>Schoenus subbulbosus</i>		+		+	
<i>Schoenus subflavus</i>	+	+		+	
<i>Schoenus sublateralis</i>				+	
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. (GK 10830)				+	
<i>Tetraria capillaris</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Tetraria octandra</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Tricostularia neesii</i> var. <i>neesii</i>	+	+		+	
<b>Dasyogonaceae</b>					
<i>Calectasia narragara</i>				+	
<i>Dasyogon bromeliifolius</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Dasyogon hookeri</i>				+	
<i>Kingia australis</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lomandra caespitosa</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lomandra drummondii</i>		+			
<i>Lomandra hermaphrodita</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Lomandra integra</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lomandra nigricans</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lomandra pauciflora</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lomandra preissii</i>	+			+	
<i>Lomandra purpurea</i>	+	+		+	
<i>Lomandra sericea</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lomandra sonderi</i>		+	+	+	
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>					
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	+				
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<b>Dilleniaceae</b>					
<i>Hibbertia amplexicaulis</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hibbertia commutata</i>	+	+	+		

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
<i>Hibbertia cuneiformis</i>	+	+			
<i>Hibbertia cunninghamii</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hibbertia ferruginea</i>				+	
<i>Hibbertia furfuracea</i>	+			+	
<i>Hibbertia huegelii</i>	+				
<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hibbertia inconspicua</i>	+	+		+	
<i>Hibbertia perfoliata</i>				+	
<i>Hibbertia pilosa</i>		+			
<i>Hibbertia rhadinopoda</i>	+		+		
<i>Hibbertia serrata</i>	+			+	
<i>Hibbertia notibractea</i>		+		+	
<b>Droseraceae</b>					
<i>Drosera erythrorhiza</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Drosera gigantea</i>				+	
<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Drosera huegelii</i>		+			
<i>Drosera leucoblasta</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Drosera macrantha</i> subsp. <i>macrantha</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Drosera menziesii</i> subsp. <i>menziesii</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Drosera microphylla</i>				+	
<i>Drosera neesii</i> subsp. <i>neesii</i>				+	
<i>Drosera pallida</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Drosera platystigma</i>				+	
<i>Drosera pulchella</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Drosera stolonifera</i>	+	+	+	+	
<b>Epacridaceae</b>					
<i>Andersonia caerulea</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Andersonia micrantha</i>	+			+	
<i>Astroloma ciliatum</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Astroloma epacridis</i>		+			
<i>Astroloma pallidum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Astroloma</i> sp. Nannup(R.D.Royce 3978)	+	+	+		P4
<i>Brachyloma preissii</i>		+			
<i>Conostephium pendulum</i>				+	
<i>Leucopogon assimilis</i>	+		+		
<i>Leucopogon australis</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Leucopogon capitellatus</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Leucopogon conostephioides</i>	+			+	
<i>Leucopogon cordatus</i>				+	
<i>Leucopogon cymbiformis</i>	+			+	
<i>Leucopogon distans</i>		+			
<i>Leucopogon glabellus</i>				+	
<i>Leucopogon hirsutus</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Leucopogon obovatus</i>	+				
<i>Leucopogon oxycedrus</i>				+	
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	+				
<i>Leucopogon pendulus</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Leucopogon propinquus</i>	+	+	+		
<i>Leucopogon racemulosus</i>		+			
<i>Leucopogon unilateralis</i>		+			
<i>Leucopogon verticillatus</i>	+	+	+		
<i>Lysinema ciliatum</i>				+	
<i>Sphenotoma capitatum</i>	+			+	
<i>Sphenotoma gracile</i>		+	+		
<i>Styphelia tenuiflora</i>	+	+	+	+	
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>					
<i>Amperea ericoides</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Amperea simulans</i>	+				

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
* Euphorbia peplus	+				
Monotaxis grandiflora		+		+	
Monotaxis occidentalis				+	
Phyllanthus calycinus	+		+		
Poranthera microphylla	+	+	+	+	
Ricinocarpus glaucus	+	+		+	
<b>Fumariaceae</b>					
* Fumaria capreolata	+	+	+		
* Fumaria muralis	+	+			
<b>Gentianaceae</b>					
* Centaurium erythraea	+	+	+	+	
<b>Geraniaceae</b>					
Geranium solanderi	+		+	+	
<b>Goodeniaceae</b>					
Dampiera alata	+	+	+		
Dampiera hederacea	+	+	+	+	
Dampiera leptoclada		+			
Dampiera linearis	+	+	+	+	
Goodenia caerulea	+			+	
Goodenia eatoniana				+	
Goodenia pulchella		+			
Goodenia pusilla		+			
Lechenaultia biloba	+			+	
Lechenaultia expansa		+		+	
Scaevola auriculata	+	+	+	+	
Scaevola calliptera	+	+	+	+	
Scaevola glandulifera		+		+	
Scaevola microphylla	+	+	+	+	
Velleia trinervis	+	+	+	+	
<b>Haemodoraceae</b>					
Anigozanthos flavidus	+	+	+	+	
Anigozanthos manglesii subsp. manglesii				+	
Anigozanthos viridis subsp. viridis				+	
Conostylis aculeata subsp. aculeata	+	+	+	+	
Conostylis juncea	+				
Conostylis laxiflora			+	+	
Conostylis serrulata	+	+	+	+	
Conostylis setigera subsp. setigera	+		+	+	
Haemodorum laxum	+	+	+	+	
Haemodorum simplex				+	
Haemodorum sparsiflorum				+	
Haemodorum spicatum	+	+	+	+	
Phlebocarya ciliatum	+	+	+	+	
Phlebocarya filifolia				+	
Tribonanthes australis				+	
Tribonanthes longipetala				+	
<b>Haloragaceae</b>					
Gonocarpus benthamii subsp. benthamii	+	+		+	
Gonocarpus diffusus		+	+	+	
Gonocarpus hexandrus subsp. hexandrus			+	+	
Gonocarpus hexandrus subsp. serratus	+		+	+	
Gonocarpus pusillus				+	
Haloragis brownii			+	+	P4
<b>Hydatellaceae</b>					
Trithuria bibracteata				+	

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
<b>Hypoxidaceae</b>					
Hypoxis glabella var. glabella		+		+	
Hypoxis occidentalis	+			+	
<b>Iridaceae</b>					
* Gladiolus cardinalis		+			
* Gladiolus undulatus	+	+	+	+	
Orthrosanthus laxus var. laxus	+				
Patersonia babianoides				+	
Patersonia juncea				+	
Patersonia maxwellii				+	
Patersonia occidentalis	+	+	+	+	
Patersonia pygmaea				+	
Patersonia umbrosa var. umbrosa	+			+	
Patersonia umbrosa var. xanthina	+	+	+	+	
* Romulea rosea	+	+	+	+	
* Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera	+				
* Watsonia versfeldii	+	+		+	
<b>Juncaceae</b>					
* Juncus bufonius	+	+		+	
* Juncus capitatus	+		+	+	
Juncus holoschoenus	+		+		
* Juncus microcephalus	+		+		
Juncus pauciflorus		+			
Juncus pallidus	+	+	+		
* Juncus usitatus	+				
Luzula meridionalis	+	+		+	
<b>Lamiaceae</b>					
Hemiandra pungens var. pungens				+	
Hemigenia rigida				+	
Hemigenia sp. Albany (G.J. Keighery 8712)	+		+		
* Mentha pulegium	+	+	+		
* Prunella vulgaris		+			
* Stachys arvensis	+	+	+	+	
<b>Lauraceae</b>					
Cassytha flava				+	
Cassytha glabella	+	+	+	+	
Cassytha racemosa forma racemosa	+	+	+	+	
<b>Lentibulariaceae</b>					
Utricularia violacea		+			
Utricularia tenella				+	
<b>Linaceae</b>					
Linum marginale	+			+	
* Linum trigynum	+	+	+		
<b>Lindsaeaceae</b>					
Lindsaea linearis	+	+	+	+	
<b>Lobeliaceae</b>					
Isotoma hypocrateriformis	+	+	+	+	
Lobelia alata	+	+	+		
Lobelia rarifolia	+			+	
Lobelia rhytidosperma	+			+	
Lobelia tenuior		+			
* Monopsis debilis				+	

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
<b>Loganiaceae</b>					
Logania campanulata		+	+	+	
Logania serpyllifolia subsp. angustifolia		+		+	
Logania serpyllifolia subsp. serpyllifolia	+	+	+	+	
Logania vaginalis	+	+	+	+	
Phyllangium paradoxum	+	+		+	
<b>Lycopodiaceae</b>					
Phylloglossum drummondii				+	
<b>Menyanthaceae</b>					
Villarsia albiflora	+				
Villarsia parnassifolia	+	+			
<b>Mimosaceae</b>					
Acacia alata	+	+	+	+	
Acacia browniana var. browniana	+	+			
* Acacia dealbata		+		+	
Acacia divergens	+	+	+	+	
Acacia extensa			+	+	
Acacia gilbertii		+	+		
Acacia inops				+	P3
Acacia latericola	+				
* Acacia melanoxylon	+				
Acacia mooreana	+			+	
Acacia myrtifolia	+	+	+	+	
Acacia nervosa				+	
Acacia obovata				+	
Acacia pulchella var. pulchella	+	+	+	+	
Acacia scalpelliformis			+		
Acacia semitrullata	+	+		+	P3
Acacia stenoptera				+	
Acacia subracemosa		+			P2
Acacia uliginosa		+			
Acacia urophylla	+	+	+		
Acacia varia	+				
Paraserianthes lophantha				+	
<b>Myoporaceae</b>					
Myoporum capparoides	+				
<b>Myrtaceae</b>					
Agonis flexuosa	+	+	+	+	
Agonis linearifolia	+	+	+	+	
Agonis parviceps	+	+	+	+	
Astartea scoparia	+	+	+	+	
Astartea laricifolia				+	
Astartea leptophylla	+		+		
Beaufortia sparsa				+	
Calothamnus lateralis			+	+	
Calothamnus pallidiflorus				+	P4
* Calothamnus rupestris	+				
Calothamnus sanguineus				+	
Calytrix flavescens				+	
Calytrix leschenaultii				+	
Eucalyptus calophylla	+	+	+	+	
Eucalyptus diversicolor	+	+	+		
Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata	+	+	+	+	
Eucalyptus megacarpa	+			+	
* Eucalyptus microcorys	+				

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
<i>Eucalyptus patens</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>				+	
<i>Homalospermum firmum</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>				+	
<i>Hypocalymma cordifolium</i> subsp. <i>cordifolium</i>			+	+	
<i>Hypocalymma cordifolium</i> subsp. <i>minus</i>	+				
<i>Hypocalymma ericifolium</i>				+	
<i>Hypocalymma strictum</i>				+	
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	+	+		+	
* <i>Kunzea baxteri</i>	+				
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	+			+	
<i>Kunzea rostrata</i>				+	
<i>Melaleuca incana</i> subsp. <i>incana</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Melaleuca systema</i>	+			+	
<i>Melaleuca thymoides</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Melaleuca trichophylla</i>				+	
<i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i>				+	
<i>Verticordia plumosa</i> var. <i>plumosa</i>	+			+	
<b>Olacaceae</b>					
<i>Olax benthamiana</i>	+				
<b>Onagraceae</b>					
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> subsp. <i>cinereum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>			+		
<b>Ophioglossaceae</b>					
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	+			+	
<b>Orchidaceae</b>					
<i>Caladenia arrecta</i>	+				P4
<i>Caladenia attingens</i> subsp. <i>atingens</i>	+				
<i>Caladenia cairnsiana</i>				+	
<i>Caladenia citrina</i>	+	+			
<i>Caladenia flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Caladenia georgei</i>	+		+		
<i>Caladenia hirta</i> subsp. <i>hirta</i>	+	+	+		
<i>Caladenia infundibularis</i>	+		+		
<i>Caladenia longicauda</i>	+				
<i>Caladenia longiclavata</i>			+	+	
<i>Caladenia macrostylis</i>		+			
<i>Caladenia magniclavata</i>				+	
<i>Caladenia reptans</i> subsp. <i>reptans</i>		+		+	
<i>Caladenia rhomboidiformis</i>				+	
<i>Corybas recurvus</i>				+	
<i>Cryptostylis ovata</i>			+		
<i>Cyanicula gemmata</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Cyanicula sericea</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Cyrtostylis huegelii</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Diuris ?amplissima</i>	+			+	
<i>Diuris corymbosa</i>	+	+			
<i>Diuris longifolia</i>	+			+	
<i>Drakaea glyptodon</i>		+		+	
<i>Elythranthera brunonis</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Elythranthera emarginata</i>		+		+	
<i>Eriochilus dilatatus</i> subsp. <i>dilatatus</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Eriochilus dilatatus</i> subsp. <i>multiflorus</i>	+	+			
<i>Leptoceras menziesii</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lyperanthus serratus</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Microtis atrata</i>				+	
<i>Microtis media</i>	+	+	+	+	
* <i>Disa bracteata</i>	+	+	+	+	



*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
Paracaleana nigrita				+	
Præcoxanthus aphyllus	+			+	
Prasophyllum cyphochilum	+			+	
Prasophyllum fimbria	+		+	+	
Prasophyllum parvifolium	+	+	+	+	
Prasophyllum regium	+		+	+	
Pterostylis barbata	+	+	+	+	
Pterostylis ?nana	+	+	+	+	
Pterostylis pyramidalis	+				
Pterostylis recurva	+	+	+	+	
Pterostylis vittata	+	+	+	+	
Pyrorchis nigricans	+	+	+		
Thelymitra cornicina	+			+	
Thelymitra crinita	+	+	+	+	
Thelymitra flexuosa				+	
Thelymitra fuscolutea	+		+	+	
Thelymitra graminea		+			
Thelymitra macrophylla	+		+	+	
Thelymitra mucida			+	+	
Thelymitra paludosa	+		+	+	
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>					
* Orobanche minor	+	+	+	+	
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>					
* Oxalis glabra	+	+	+		
* Oxalis incarnata	+				
Oxalis perennans	+				
<b>Papilionaceae</b>					
Aotus gracillima			+	+	
Bossiaea aquifolium subsp. aquifolium	+		+	+	
Bossiaea disticha	+	+			P3
Bossiaea eriocarpa				+	
Bossiaea linophylla	+	+	+	+	
Bossiaea ornata	+	+	+	+	
Bossiaea praetermissa		+			
Bossiaea rufa	+	+	+		
Callistachys lanceolata	+	+	+	+	
* Chamaecytisus pal mensis	+				
Chorizema cordatum		+			
Chorizema glycinifolium				+	
Chorizema ilicifolium	+	+	+		
Chorizema nanum			+	+	
Chorizema rhombeum	+	+	+	+	
Daviesia cordata				+	
Daviesia decurrens	+	+	+	+	
Daviesia horrida	+			+	
Daviesia inflata	+	+	+	+	
Dillwynia uncinata				+	
* Dipogon lignosus	+	+			
Eutaxia virgata	+		+	+	
* Genista canariensis	+		+		
Gastrolobium bilobum		+			
Gompholobium capitatum				+	
Gompholobium confertum			+	+	
Gompholobium knightianum	+	+	+	+	
Gompholobium marginatum	+	+	+	+	
Gompholobium ovatum	+	+			
Gompholobium polymorphum		+	+	+	
Gompholobium preissii	+		+	+	
Gompholobium scabrum				+	
Hardenbergia comptoniana	+	+	+	+	

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
Hovea chorizemifolia	+	+	+	+	
Hovea elliptica	+	+	+	+	
Hovea stricta				+	
Hovea trisperma	+	+	+	+	
Isotropis cuneifolia	+	+	+	+	
Jacksonia furcellata				+	
Jacksonia horrida				+	
Jacksonia sparsa				+	P4
Jansonia formosa	+				P3
Kennedia carinata	+			+	
Kennedia coccinea	+	+	+	+	
Kennedia prostrata	+			+	
* Lathyrus tingitanus		+	+		
* Lotus angustissimus	+	+	+	+	
* Lotus suaveolens		+			
Mirbelia dilatata	+	+	+	+	
Nemcia capitata	+		+	+	
* Ornithopus compressus	+	+	+		
* Ornithopus pinnatus		+			
* Podalyria sericea				+	
* Psoralea pinnata	+	+			
Pultenaea brachytropis				+	
Pultenaea pinifolia				+	P3
Pultenaea reticulata	+		+	+	
Sphaerolobium hygrophilum			+		
Sphaerolobium macranthum	+		+		
Sphaerolobium medium	+	+	+	+	
Sphaerolobium nudiflorum				+	
Sphaerolobium racemulosum	+		+	+	
Templetonia retusa	+				
* Trifolium campestre var. campestre	+	+	+	+	
* Vicia sativa subsp. nigra	+	+			
Viminaria juncea	+	+			
<b>Philydraceae</b>					
Philydrella pygmaea				+	
<b>Phormiaceae</b>					
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta	+			+	
<b>Pittosporaceae</b>					
Billardiera fusiformis	+			+	
Billardiera laxiflora	+				
Billardiera parviflora var. parviflora				+	
Billardiera variifolia	+	+	+	+	
Cheiranthra preissiana			+	+	
Marianthus candidus	+	+	+	+	
Marianthus coerulea-punctatus		+			
Marianthus tenuis	+				
Pronaya sericea				+	
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>					
* Plantago lanceolata	+	+	+		
<b>Poaceae</b>					
Agrostis avenacea				+	
* Aira caryophyllea	+	+	+	+	
Amphipogon amphipogonoides	+	+	+	+	
Amphipogon laguroides subsp. laguroides	+	+	+	+	
Amphipogon setaceus			+		
Amphipogon turbinatus	+			+	
* Anthoxanthum odoratum	+	+	+		
Austrodanthonia caespitosa	+		+		

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
<i>Austrodanthonia occidentalis</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>					
<i>Austrostipa campylachne</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Austrostipa compressa</i>		+			
<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	+			+	
* <i>Avena barbata</i>	+	+	+	+	
* <i>Briza maxima</i>	+	+	+	+	
* <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	+	+		+	
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	+	+			
* <i>Glyceria declinata</i>		+			
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	+				
* <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	+	+		+	
* <i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	+		+		
* <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>		+	+	+	
* <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	+	+	+		
* <i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>				+	
* <i>Poa annua</i>	+	+		+	
<i>Poa serpentum</i>	+				
<i>Tetrarrhena laevis</i>	+	+	+	+	
* <i>Vulpia myuros</i>	+	+		+	
<b>Podocarpaceae</b>					
<i>Podocarpus drouynianus</i>	+	+	+		
<b>Polygalaceae</b>					
<i>Comesperma calymega</i>	+			+	
<i>Comesperma confertum</i>		+	+		
<i>Comesperma nudiusculum</i>				+	
<i>Comesperma virgatum</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>				+	
<b>Polygonaceae</b>					
* <i>Rumex acetosella</i>	+	+	+		
* <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>				+	
<b>Portulacaceae</b>					
<i>Calandrinia corrigioloides</i>		+			
<b>Primulaceae</b>					
* <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> var. <i>arvensis</i>	+	+			
* <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	+	+		+	
* <i>Anagallis minima</i>	+				
<b>Proteaceae</b>					
<i>Adenanthos barbiger</i> subsp. <i>barbiger</i>	+			+	
<i>Adenanthos meisneri</i>				+	
<i>Adenanthos obovatus</i>		+		+	
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>		+		+	
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Banksia illicifolia</i>				+	
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Banksia seminuda</i>	+				
<i>Conospermum capitatum</i> subsp. <i>capitatum</i>	+	+			
<i>Conospermum capitatum</i> subsp. <i>glabratum</i>				+	
<i>Conospermum flexuosum</i>				+	
<i>Conospermum teretifolium</i>				+	
<i>Dryandra bipinnatifida</i>	+			+	
<i>Dryandra lindleyana</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Grevillea brachystylis</i> subsp. <i>brachystylis</i>				+	P3

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
<i>Grevillea quercifolia</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Grevillea trifida</i>	+			+	
<i>Hakea amplexicaulis</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hakea ceratophylla</i>			+	+	
<i>Hakea falcata</i>	+				
<i>Hakea lasianthoides</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hakea linearis</i>	+			+	
<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>	+				
<i>Isopogon sphaerocephalus</i>				+	
<i>Persoonia elliptica</i>			+	+	
<i>Persoonia longifolia</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Persoonia saccata</i>		+		+	
<i>Petrophile diversifolia</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Petrophile linearis</i>				+	
<i>Stirlingia latifolia</i>				+	
<i>Stirlingia tenuifolia</i>				+	
<i>Synaphea favosa</i>	+			+	
<i>Synaphea gracillima</i>				+	
<i>Synaphea petiolaris</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>		+	+	+	
<b>Pteridaceae</b>					
<i>Pteris vittata</i>			+	+	
<b>Rafflesiaceae</b>					
<i>Pilostyles hamiltonii</i>	+				
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>					
<i>Clematis pubescens</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Ranunculus colonorum</i>	+				
<b>Restionaceae</b>					
<i>Anarthria gracilis</i>	+			+	
<i>Anarthria prolifera</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Anarthria scabra</i>	+	+	+		
<i>Chaetanthus tenellus</i>				+	
<i>Cytogonidium leptocarpoides</i>				+	
<i>Desmocladius fasciculatus</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i>	+	+	+		
<i>Empodisma gracillimum</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Hypolaena exsulca</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hypolaena macrotepala</i>				+	
<i>Hypolaena viridis</i>	+				
<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>				+	
<i>Lepyrodia glauca</i>	+				
<i>Lepyrodia heleocharoides</i>				+	P3
<i>Lepyrodia muirii</i>	+				
<i>Lepyrodia porterae</i>			+		
<i>Loxocarya cinerea</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lyginia barbata</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Meeboldina coangustata</i>	+				
<i>Meeboldina roycei</i>	+		+		
<i>Meeboldina scariosa</i>	+				
<i>Meeboldina thysananthus</i>			+		
<i>Melanostachya ustulata</i>		+		+	
<i>Sporadanthus rivularis</i>			+	+	
<i>Sporadanthus strictus</i>	+		+		
<i>Taraxis grossa</i>	+	+			
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>					
<i>Cryptandra arbutiflora</i>	+			+	

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
Trymalium floribundum subsp. tridum	+	+		+	
Trymalium ledifolium var. rosmarinifolium	+	+	+	+	
<b>Rosaceae</b>					
* Rubus ulmifolius	+				
<b>Rubiaceae</b>					
* Galium aparine	+			+	
* Galium divaricatum	+				
Opercularia apiciflora	+	+	+	+	
Opercularia echinocephala	+	+	+	+	
Opercularia hispidula	+	+	+	+	
Opercularia volubilis	+		+		
* Sherardia arvensis	+			+	
<b>Rutaceae</b>					
Boronia crenulata subsp. gracilis				+	P2
Boronia crenulata subsp. pubescens	+	+	+	+	
Boronia defoliata				+	
Boronia denticulata				+	
Boronia dichotoma		+	+		
Boronia gracilipes	+	+	+	+	
Boronia megastigma			+	+	
Boronia molloyae	+	+	+		
Boronia ramosa subsp. anethifolia				+	
Boronia stricta				+	
Chorilaena quercifolia	+	+			
* Coleonema album	+				
Philothea spicata	+	+	+	+	
<b>Santalaceae</b>					
Leptomeria cunninghamii	+			+	
Leptomeria squarrulosa	+	+	+	+	
<b>Sapindaceae</b>					
Dodonaea viscosa				+	
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>					
Gratiola pubescens	+		+		
* Parentucellia viscosa	+		+		
Veronica plebeia	+		+		
<b>Selaginellaceae</b>					
Selaginella gracillima				+	
<b>Solanaceae</b>					
* Solanum nigrum		+		+	
<b>Stackhousiaceae</b>					
Stackhousia huegelii			+	+	
Tripterococcus brachylobus				+	
Tripterococcus brunonis	+	+	+	+	
Tripterococcus panniculatus				+	
<b>Sterculiaceae</b>					
Lasiopetalum floribundum	+	+	+	+	
Thomasia heterophylla		+			
Thomasia macrocarpa				+	
Thomasia pauciflora	+	+	+	+	
<b>Stylidiaceae</b>					
Levenhookia preissii	+		+	+	
Levenhookia pusilla	+	+	+	+	

*Naturalised/ Name	B	F	W	Y	Con
<i>Levenhookia stipitata</i>	+			+	
<i>Stylidium adnatum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Stylidium amoenum</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Stylidium bulbiferum</i>				+	
<i>Stylidium caespitosum</i>	+		+		
<i>Stylidium calcaratum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Stylidium crassifolium</i>	+				
<i>Stylidium eriopodium</i>	+			+	
<i>Stylidium fasciculatum</i>	+				
<i>Stylidium guttatum</i>				+	
<i>Stylidium hispidum</i>	+			+	
<i>Stylidium junceum</i>	+			+	
<i>Stylidium leeuwinense</i>		+			
<i>Stylidium luteum</i>				+	
<i>Stylidium maitlandianum</i>				+	
<i>Stylidium neurophyllum</i>	+			+	
<i>Stylidium piliferum</i>				+	
<i>Stylidium repens</i> var. <i>repens</i>	+		+	+	
<i>Stylidium rhynchocarpum</i>	+			+	
<i>Stylidium scandens</i>	+			+	
<i>Stylidium schoenoides</i>		+		+	
<i>Stylidium spathulatum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Stylidium squamotuberosum</i>			+		
<i>Stylidium violaceum</i>				+	
<b>Thymelaeaceae</b>					
<i>Pimelea ciliata</i> subsp. <i>longituba</i>				+	P3
<i>Pimelea hispida</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Pimelea lehmanniana</i> subsp. <i>nervosa</i>				+	
<i>Pimelea preissii</i>				+	
<i>Pimelea rosea</i>	+				
<i>Pimelea spectabilis</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Pimelea suaveolens</i> subsp. <i>suaveolens</i>	+			+	
<i>Pimelea sylvestris</i>	+	+	+	+	
<b>Tremandraceae</b>					
<i>Platytheca galioides</i>					
<i>Tetratheca filiformis</i>			+	+	
<i>Tetratheca hirsuta</i>			+		
<i>Tremandra diffusa</i>	+	+	+		
<i>Tremandra stelligera</i>	+	+	+	+	
<b>Valeriaceae</b>					
* <i>Centranthus rubra</i>	+				
<b>Violaceae</b>					
<i>Hybanthus debilissimus</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hybanthus volubilis</i>			+		P2
<b>Xanthorrhoeaceae</b>					
<i>Xanthorrhoea gracilis</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	+	+	+	+	
<b>Xyridaceae</b>					
<i>Xyris gracillima</i>		+	+	+	
<i>Xyris inaequalis</i>	+				
<b>Zamiaceae</b>					
<i>Macrozamia fraseri</i>	+	+	+	+	

\* Since this paper was in proof a new Priority List (Smith, 2010) has been prepared and published [Smith MG 2010 Declared Rare and Priority Flora List for Western Australia. Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia]