



Fauna Values

Appendix 4

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1.0 FAUNA VALUES

Lake Claremont supports a diverse range of aquatic and terrestrial fauna. The fauna management aims of this plan include:

- Minimise negative impacts to native fauna, with particularly attention paid to avifauna, *Isoodon obesulus* (Southern Brown Bandicoot), and *Chelodina oblonga* (South-western or Narrow-breasted Snake-necked Turtle) populations.
- Continue to conserve, protect, and restore a range of habitat types to support indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna.
- Work with Australian and State Government agencies, other western suburbs local governments, FOLC and other community groups to maintain and enhance the diversity of native fauna that utilises the Lake Claremont.

Numerous environmental factors influence the presence of fauna at Lake Claremont, including the flora, the position within the landscape and habitat structure. With a winter-wet, ephemeral wetland surrounded by a buffer of mainly indigenous riparian vegetation and dry land patches of remnant and revegetated Banksia Eucalypt woodland, the site supports a diverse array of terrestrial and aquatic birds and other types of fauna. NatureMap consultation, Birds Australia (2003), the Town of Claremont (2021 and 2022) indicate fauna of the Lake Claremont and its surrounds is likely to include:

- 4 species of amphibians;
- 142 species of birds;
- 61 taxa of aquatic macroinvertebrates;
- 42 terrestrial macroinvertebrates;
- 13 mammals; and
- 27 reptiles.

NatureMap was officially taken offline in December of 2021 by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions. However, the service was still available by request in the intermediate time between NatureMaps closure and the launch of the McGowan Government's BIO platform. Future fauna reviews may be impacted by the removal of NatureMap.

Recommendations:

- Fauna surveys are to be conducted every five years to track and monitor the presence and health of fauna populations at Lake Claremont.

1.1 Birds

Birds are the most diverse vertebrate group to utilise the area, with both wetland and dry land species present. Volunteers connected with FOLC and national birding associations have carried out bird surveys at Lake Claremont on a quarterly basis since 1993. Data from the most recent surveys is available on the Town's website, with historical surveys available upon request from the Town of Claremont (TOC).

The lake has a range of water depths that cater to a variety of grazing birds, such as ibis and heron, as well as deeper water areas that cater to swans that feed from the lake bottom if its within reach of their long neck, and diving birds such as some of the ducks and grebes. Islands, artificial nest boxes, naturally recruiting emergent plants and dead tree trunks within the lakebed provide refuge and roosting areas for birds away from predators such as foxes, dogs and cats. The presence of small bush birds such as thornbills and wrens are an indicator of revegetation success. Photographs of a sample of bird species sighted at Lake Claremont appear in Section 3.0.

Bird species present at the site included several introduced species, namely:

- Rainbow Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus*)
- Laughing Kookaburra (*Dacelo novahollandiae*)
- Laughing Turtledove (*Streptopelia chinensis*)
- Spotted Turtledove (*Streptopelia senegalensis*)
- Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*)
- Long billed Corella (*Cacatua tenuirostris*)

Ravens are highly intelligent, ferocious omnivores that predate frogs, smaller adults and chicks of smaller bird species and turtles. Their predatory habits, ability to communicate and remember locations of food and their large flock sizes, supported by scraps and pet feeding stations is now having a major impact on the indigenous fauna of the site. These pest species are problematic within the area and active control may be required to reduce numbers to an acceptable level.

The introduced Kookaburra also competes with native species for reptiles, bush birds, and other small prey species. However, there would be major cultural issues associated with the control of this iconic Australian species. Impacts associated with the introduced Rock Doves (pigeons), Spotted Doves and Turtle Doves do not appear significant at this time.

Recommendations:

- Continue to support volunteers who conduct a quarterly bird census and providing access to the bird census the public via the Town of Claremont’s webpage.
- Continue to report bird census to the Lake Claremont Advisory Committee for review on a quarterly basis.
- Continue to track and monitor the predatory habits of the Australian Raven, particularly on the *Chelodina oblonga* (southwestern snake-necked turtle).
- Continue to monitor and remove overflowing rubbish from bins in and around the Lake Claremont site to reduce attraction for ravens.

1.2 Mammals

Mammals present at Lake Claremont are limited due to disturbances at the site over many years. The most common mammal species encountered are the non-native mammals, including dogs (*Canis familiaris*), with domestic and feral cats (*Felis catus*) and Red Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) also known at the site. However, in 2022 the reintroduction of Quenda or Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus*) has resulted in numerous reported sightings and activity to the site.

1.2.1 Native Mammals

Quenda were reintroduced to the Lake Claremont site in February 2022 after one year of consultation with the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). The site was assessed on two separate occasions by a DBCA Swan Coastal District Fauna officer, before being deemed suitable. Initial concerns were raised regarding the density of vegetation for habitat and food, dogs entering the site, and the presence of foxes and domestic cats. However, following the completion of the revegetation masterplan and ring-locked fencing preventing access to dogs, the DBCA declared Lake Claremont a suitable site for a Southern Brown Bandicoot population in 2021. Bandicoot bungalows made from pallets, branches and wire have also been installed with the help of volunteers throughout the bushland to provide extra protected habitat. The Town has implemented tighter measures to remove predatory foxes from site and are revising local cat laws.

The presence of other mammals is likely to be limited to bats and the occasional possum. The Chocolate Wattled Bat (*Chalinolobus morio*) and the Gould’s Wattled Bat (*Chalinolobus gouldii*) have been recorded at the site, and Brush-tailed Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula subsp. vulpecula*) was noted in 2013 (Friends of Lake Claremont 2015 pers comm). A Brush-tailed possum was found as roadkill on Davies Road in 2021 and scats have been found in the bushlands at multiple sites at Lake Claremont.

A Brush-tailed possum was recently sighted building a nest in a tree on the eastern side of the lake in August 2022. Species such as the quoll and kangaroo have been locally extinct at the site for many years.

1.2.2 Quendas

Approximately 43 Southern Brown Bandicoots (quenda) were introduced in early 2022. Introductions were done over a two-week period in February of 2022 and the quendas came from several sites in the Perth metropolitan region. Of the 46 quendas that were introduced to Lake Claremont, 19 were male and 27 were female. Of the 27 females, 7 were carrying young in their pouch upon introduction to the site.

The Friends of Lake Claremont (FOLC) were successful in a grant application that covers the cost to purchase seven environmental cameras to place at several locations on site. FOLC aim to use the cameras in order to track and monitor the activity of quenda on site. The monitoring of quenda is fundamental to the success of the release of quenda to Lake Claremont. By monitoring the population, TOC and FOLC can assess the activity and health of the population in order to make informed conservation decisions.

In addition to the cameras, the Town's Land Care Officer keeps record of all quenda sightings reported to the Town, or to FOLC. The population is expected to increase significantly in numbers following the first Spring season. It is expected that part of the quenda population will disperse to regions outside of Lake Claremont to reduce competition for space and resources with individuals of their own species and other species.



Figure 1: Quenda release at Lake Claremont February 2022. Photo by local resident Naga Srinivas.

1.2.3 Dogs

The recreational aspects of dog walking and off leash dog exercise are discussed in Section 2.1.3 of the Lake Claremont Management Plan. However, dogs are also relevant to fauna management at the site. This primarily relates to owners and handlers who do not adhere to requirements to keep dogs on the leash in designated areas or allow their dog(s) to wander uncontrolled. Under the Dog Act 1976 (WA) the owner or person in control of a dog must ensure that:

- it does not attack or chase people or animals;
- it is wearing a suitable collar and identification tags; and
- if the dog is being exercised off the leash, that the leash can be readily reattached as required.

When a dog is unrestrained, there is the potential for it to harass native birds and other native fauna species. In addition to injury or death, such incidents can interrupt feeding, result in nests with eggs/chicks being abandoned and stress which drives native fauna from the site.

For this reason, the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WA) places heavy penalties on the owners of dogs that harass and/or kill wildlife.

Signage indicating impacts of dogs on birds are placed at the dog exercise locations at Lake Claremont. However, dogs are sometimes being exercised off their leash outside the designated dog exercise area, causing issue for other park users and wildlife.

1.2.4 Cats

Free roaming domestic and feral cats have been observed at Lake Claremont attacking and killing wildlife, including birds and lizards. The implementation of the Animal Local Law 2024 requires owners to take responsibility for their animals and ensure they are sterilised, micro-chipped, and are wearing registration tags when in a public place. The Lake Claremont Advisory Committee has expressed their concerns about predation by cats on native wildlife at the Lake Claremont site. In 2022, the Town had drafted a local animal law which includes the provision of cats from 'prohibited areas' including, Lake Claremont. The local law was presented to council and went through community consultation period. The new Animal Local Law was adopted on 1st March 2024. Lake Claremont and Cresswell Park are listed as cat prohibited zones within this document.

1.2.5 Foxes

Red Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) frequent Lake Claremont. While families of foxes were known to inhabit the den on the eastern peninsular in the past, they were eradicated, and current foxes are considered transient visitors to the site. The Town has increased their efforts to the control of foxes that frequent the Lake Claremont site by engaging with feral animal control contractors in the attempt to preserve and conserve biodiversity, particularly for *Chelodina oblonga* (Southwestern Snake-necked Turtle) and *Isoodon obesulus* (Southern Brown Bandicoot) populations. Town officers and Friends of Lake Claremont monitor and inspect any evidence of a fox being present on site. This includes looking for tracks, scats, dens, and evidence of fox predation on deceased animals found on site.

Recommendations:

- Maintain signage at Lake Claremont entry points that alert park users about *Isoodon obesulus* (Southern Brown Bandicoot) population.
- Continue to record reports of quenda sightings from members of the public.
- Liaise and support the Friends of Lake Claremont with their camera monitoring program by assisting with maintaining and viewing footage, as well as recording sightings.
- Include the *Isoodon obesulus* (Southern Brown Bandicoot) population as part of the fauna survey every five years to monitor key population parameters.
- Continue to educate the public on the impacts that dogs and cats have on local native wildlife.

- Stricter enforcement of the Animal Local Law 2024 at Lake Claremont for dog-walkers that do not keep their dogs on lead in dog on-lead areas.
- Monitor the presence of feral and pest fauna (e.g. Eastern Long-billed Corella, Feral Cats, Honeybees, Red Foxes, Rabbits, Rainbow Lorikeets and Ravens) and undertake control measures when required following TOC policies and practices.
- Enforce the Animal Local Law 2024 that prohibits access of free-roaming cats from the Lake Claremont site and Cresswell Park sites.
- Continue to monitor evidence of foxes on site and implement control measures.

1.3 Reptiles

One of the most commonly encountered reptiles recorded at Lake Claremont is the Southwestern Snake-necked Turtle (*Chelodina oblonga*) (Figure 2). Previously, this species has been, and still is, known as *Chelodina colliei*. Turtles aestivate in the mud of the lakebed during dry conditions and quickly become active in cooler months when water levels within the lake rise. The southwestern Snake-necked Turtle population at Lake Claremont is often predated by ravens, foxes, cats and dogs. This has led the Town to believe their population is at risk of local extinction at Lake Claremont if measures are not taken to reduce the risk of predation.



Figure 2: *Chelodina oblonga* hatchling captured for tagging as part of the Turtle Population Survey conducted in 2021.

A minimum of twenty lizard species are indicated on the NatureMap Report (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2014) as having the potential to occur at Lake Claremont. Species include skinks, monitors and blue tongue/bobtail lizards. This species richness is likely to be an under-represented given the differing habitat types offered in and around Lake Claremont. While NatureMap reports eight snake species as possibly occurring at Lake Claremont, the high level of urbanisation in the surrounding area is likely to limit the actual number of species present.

A *Pseudonaja affinis* (Dugite) has been sighted in 2020, 2021, and 2022 and is reported to be approximately 1.5 metres long. Other reptiles recorded at the site include the Shingleback or Bobtail (*Tiliqua rugosa*), Blue Tongue (*Tiliqua occipitalis*), Jan's Banded Snake (*Simoselaps bertholdi*) and the Dugite (*Pseudonaja affinis affinis*). In 2021, a Black-headed Monitor Lizard (*Varanus tritis*) was sighted and reported several times to the Town, with the first report being from Brendon See, the artist that painted the mural on the volunteer shed. The Black-headed Monitored is often sighted near or inside the volunteer shed and is indicative of the positive effect that revegetation of the Lake Claremont site has been very successful.

Recommendations:

- Continue to survey the *Chelodina oblonga* (Southwest Snake-necked Turtle) population at Lake Claremont every five years using the 2021-2022 study as a baseline study.
- Continue to work with the Friends of Lake Claremont on the conservation of *Chelodina oblonga* via citizen science.
- Continue to educate and involve members of the public in the conservation of *Chelodina oblonga* via the Saving our Snake Necked Turtle Program at Lake Claremont over the next three years and beyond.

1.4 Amphibians

The presence of frogs and other amphibians is an indicator of a wetland area in 'good' condition. NatureMap indicates the probable presence of four amphibians within Lake Claremont, with the likelihood of more species being present with the range of habitats and food sources available.

1.5 Invertebrates

NatureMap indicates the potential presence of a minimum of forty-one terrestrial invertebrate species at Lake Claremont, with the likelihood that the number is much higher. In 2019-2020 a native bee survey was conducted by Doctor Kit Prendergast, a native bee ecologist and science communicator, to survey and report the presence of native bees at the Lake Claremont site. The investigation found 44 different species of bees in the 310 specimens captured during the survey.

This outcome indicates a very high-density of native bees present at Lake Claremont. The dominant plant family that the bees were collected from was Myrtaceae, which includes Eucalyptus and Melaleuca. The abundance of Eucalyptus and Melaleuca at the Lake Claremont site demonstrates the suitability of the site to a host rich biodiversity of native bees and it is important that these flowering resources are retained.

There is a presence of the European Honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) which competes with native birds and other fauna species for nectar and tree hollows and other locations to create their hives. European Honeybee hives are removed in accordance TOC's feral bee management practices when suitable to do so. This is done to reduce competition for habitat and resources for native bee species, as well as to reduce impacts on park-users when a hive is near human activity. Investigations of aquatic invertebrate species carried out by Murdoch University between 2012 and 2014 have identified species from 43 families and 66 genera (Section 4.2). As identification to species level was carried out in only a few instances, the actual aquatic species diversity will be much higher. A review of the taxa known to respond positively or negatively to eutrophication indicates the presence of many that are intolerant of eutrophication, such as the Anisoptera and some Hemiptera species (Davis and Christidis 1997). This finding is consistent with the documented improvement in water quality and revegetation activities that have occurred in recent years.

Recommendations:

- Conduct an invertebrate species survey every five years to track and monitor changes to biodiversity in the face of climate change.
- Continue to removal feral beehives where necessary to reduce interspecific competition for resources and habitat.
- Complete a native bee survey every three years to monitor the populations and see trends in species diversity, abundance, and determine the relative representation.

1.6 Significant Fauna Species

The NatureMap report identifies several bird, reptile, mammal and invertebrate species as being conservation significant, either being listed under the Wildlife Protection Act 1950 (WA) and/or the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth).

These species are highlighted on the composite list provided in Section 3.3, and an explanation of conservation codes is provided in Section 4.0.

1.6.1 Birds

The following significant bird species appear on the NatureMap report:

- Five bird species protected under international agreements that have been sighted at the site: (Eastern Great Egret (*Ardea alba* synonym *Ardea modesta*); Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*); Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*); Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*); and Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*).
- The Priority 4 listed Australian Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus subsp. dubius*) has been sighted at the lake and other Priority 4 bird species known to be found within the area include the Hooded Plover (*Charadrius rubricollis*) and Blue-billed Duck (*Oxyura australis*).
- Six threatened species sighted at the site are the Forest Red-tailed Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*), Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Australasian Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*), Australian Lesser Noddy (*Anous tenuirostris subsp. melanops*), Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), and Fairy Tern (*Sterna nereis*).

In addition to the above bird species, the site is recognised in Bush Forever (Government of Western Australia, 2000) for species subject to the Japan-Australia and China-Australia migratory bird agreements.

1.6.2 Invertebrates

NatureMap nominated the Priority 4 Graceful Sun Moth (*Synemon gratiosa*) as the only conservation significant invertebrate species having the potential to occur at the Lake Claremont and its surrounds. The Graceful Sun Moth relies on the presence of *Lomandra maritima* or *hermaphrodita* for a significant portion of its life. As neither species has been recorded at the site, the presence of the Graceful Sun Moth is unlikely. The moth also inhabits Banksia Woodlands, so there is a possibility of reintroduction in the longer term as stands of Banksia habitat become established and mature within the revegetated areas.

1.6.3 Mammals

Three mammals as listed on NatureMap as being conservation significant are the threatened Chuditch or Western Quoll (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), the Priority 4 Native Water-rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*). The Chuditch is not expected due to the urbanisation disturbances that have occurred at the site over time and the presence of foxes. The Native Water-rat is not expected due to the seasonal nature of the wetland and no other freshwater wetlands in proximity that could provide a refuge during Summer months.

1.6.4 Reptiles

The only conservation significant reptile species that NatureMap reports is the Priority 3 listed, Black-Striped Snake (*Neelaps calonotos*), but a sighting of this snake has not been recorded for the site.

2.0 FAUNA MONITORING

Under current TOC budgets and staffing levels, volunteers are the most likely groups to undertake fauna survey activities at Lake Claremont. The most common monitoring method for volunteers (citizen scientists) is the recording of targeted or opportunistic sightings of species. This method will usually involve individuals recording sightings of species each time they visit the site, or a group of volunteers arranging a fauna monitoring session on a particular date. The development of simple recording instruments or applications that includes the date, time, observer and location will be useful. Species can be identified using a range of readily available references or by seeking assistance from a biologist, zoologist or other experienced person.

Observation methods include:

- Standing in one location for a nominated period and recording all species observed; this method will also enable an estimation of population numbers.
- Walking transects or grids and recording species.
- Photographing species during survey activities allows later identification of unfamiliar species.
- Trail cameras (camera traps).

Things to remember when undertaking fauna surveys:

- Consider the timing of the day; some species are active throughout the day while others are more prevalent at dawn and dusk.
- Do not get too close to the animal(s) being observed.
- Keep observer numbers in a particular area to a minimum (e.g. one or two), so animals are not crowded and become nervous.
- Photographing species is common, so a good camera with a zoom lens is a very useful tool.
- Look for secondary signs of animals such as their calls scats, tracks, dens, burrows, diggings, and webs.
- For personal safety, consider the environment (e.g., keep out of the water and avoid getting too close to steep banks).
- Dress appropriately with trousers and enclosed shoes as a minimum.
- Frequently species names change, so ensure names are current when compiling the species lists.
- As familiarity with species is develops over time the ability to recognise a bird from its calls or the presence of a particular species because of its tracks becomes easier.

Useful references:

- Department of Parks and Wildlife have developed a series of standard operating procedures for fauna monitoring activities, including the remote operation of cameras and observing animals from secondary signs.

Reference books include:













- Tracks, Scats and Other Traces
- A Field Guide to Australian Mammals (Triggs 2013).
- Guide to the Wildlife of the Perth Region (Nevill 2005).
- Field Companion to the Mammals of Australia (Van Dyck et al. 2013).
- A Complete Guide to Reptiles of Australia (Wilson and Swan 2013).

Final Recommendations:

- Within two years of this management plan being adopted, design and implement baseline surveys of other native vertebrate fauna (i.e. mammals, reptiles and amphibians) to determine what species are currently present.
- Undertake biennial surveys (as a minimum) of vertebrate fauna (i.e. mammals, reptiles and amphibians) to monitor population change over time due to factors such as restoration and revegetation of nature space.
- Monitor the presence of feral and pest fauna (e.g. Eastern Long-billed Corella, Feral Cats, Honeybees, Red Foxes, Rabbits, Rainbow Lorikeets and Ravens) and undertake control measures when required following TOC policies and practices.
- Continue to monitor aquatic invertebrate fauna of the lake on at least a biennial basis as an indicator of wetland health.
- With high priority, prepare a TOC mosquito management plan utilising the Western Australian Department of Health template and guidelines.
- Monitor and manage mosquito and midge larvae in Lake Claremont in strict compliance with the Council approved mosquito management plan.
- Opportunities to educate and engage users, residents and school students can be maximised by utilising community members (Claremont's Citizen Scientists) in these fauna monitoring programs, such as Save Our Snake Necked Turtle.
- Enforce the Animal Local Law 2024 to improve compliance in on lead areas.
- Enforce the Animal Local Law 2024 (which supersedes Dog Act 1976 and Cat Act 2011) to reduce impacts on wildlife biodiversity.
- Educate and inform the broader community regarding requirements of the Animal Local Law 2024, including the potential for seizure of cats found free roaming.
- Inform the community that Rangers will seize cats under the provisions of the Animal Local Law 2024 commencing on a date nominated by the Town of Claremont.
- Include educational information on the TOC website to inform the broader community of the requirements and implementation of Animal Local Law 2024.

3.0 SUPPORTING DATA

3.1 Examples of bird species utilising Lake Claremont

| | | |
|---|---|--|
|  |  |  |
| Black-winged Stilt (<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>) | Dusky Moorhen (<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>) | Purple Swamphen (<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>) |
|  |  |  |
| Black Swan (<i>Cygnus atratus</i>) | *Laughing Kookaburra (<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>) | Straw-necked Ibis (<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>) |
|  |  |  |
| Australian Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>) | Australian White Ibis (<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>) | Pink-eared Duck (<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>) |
|  |  |  |
| Pacific Black Duck (<i>Anas superciliosa</i>) | Grey Butcherbird (<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>) | Red Wattlebird (<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>) |

3.2 Aquatic Invertebrates (Murdoch University Surveys)

| Phylum/Class | Class/Order | Family | Genus/Species | Common Name |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Annelida | Hirudinea | | | Leeches |
| Annelida | Oligochaeta | | | Aquatic earthworms; Freshwater worms |
| Arachnida | Acariformes | Arrenuridae | <i>Arrenuridae spp.</i> | Water mites |
| Arachnida | Acariformes | Eylaidae | <i>Eylais spp.</i> | Red water mites |
| Arachnida | Acariformes | Hydrachnidae | <i>Hydrachna spp.</i> | Red water mites |
| Arachnida | Acariformes | Hydrodromidae | <i>Hydrodroma spp.</i> | Red water mites |
| Arachnida | Acariformes | Limnesiidae | <i>Limnesia spp.</i> | Water mites |
| Arachnida | Acariformes | Oxidae | <i>Oxus spp.</i> | Water mites |
| Arachnida | Acariformes | Pionidae | | Water mites |
| Arachnida | Acariformes | Unionicolidae | | Water mites |
| Arachnida | Araneae | Pisauridae | | Fishing Spiders; Raft Spiders |
| Arachnida | Oribatida | | | Beetle Mites |
| Crustacea | Amphipoda | | | Scuds |
| Crustacea | Anostraca | | | Fairy Shrimps |
| Crustacea | Cladocera | | | Water Fleas |
| Crustacea | Conchonstraca | | | Clam Shrimps |
| Crustacea | Copepoda | | | Copepods |
| Crustacea | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Palaemonetes australis</i> | Freshwater Prawns |
| Crustacea | Isopoda | | | Isopods |
| Crustacea | Notostraca | | | Shield Shrimps; Tadpole Shrimps |
| Crustacea | Ostracoda | | | Seed Shrimps |

| Phylum/Class | Class/Order | Family | Genus/Species | Common Name |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Crustacea | Syncarida | | | Syncarids |
| Insecta | Coleoptera | Chrysomelidae | | Leaf Beetles |
| Insecta | Coleoptera | Curculionidae | | Weevils |
| Insecta | Coleoptera | Dytiscidae | | Diving Beetles |
| Insecta | Coleoptera | Haliplidae | | Crawling Water Beetles |
| Insecta | Coleoptera | Hydrophilidae | | Water Scavenger Beetles |
| Insecta | Coleoptera | Ptiliidae | | Feather winged Beetles |
| Insecta | Coleoptera | Scirtidae | | Marsh Beetles |
| Insecta | Collembola | | | Spring Tails |
| Insecta | Diptera | Ceratopogonidae | | Biting Midges |
| Insecta | Diptera | Chironmidea | | Non-Biting Midges |
| Insecta | Diptera | Culicidae | <i>Aedes spp.</i> | Mosquitoes |
| Insecta | Diptera | Culicidae | <i>Coquillettidia spp.</i> | Mosquitoes |
| Insecta | Diptera | Culicidae | <i>Culex spp</i> | Mosquitoes |
| Insecta | Diptera | Statiomidae | | Blackflies |
| Insecta | Diptera | Stratiomyidae | | Soldier Flies |
| Insecta | Diptera | Tabanidae | | March Flies |
| Insecta | Diptera | Tipulidae | | Crane Flies |
| Insecta | Ephemoptera | Baetidae | <i>Cloen sp.</i> | Mayflies |
| Insecta | Ephemoptera | Caenidae | <i>Tasmanocoenis sp.</i> | Mayflies |
| Insecta | Hemiptera | Corixidae | | Water Boastmen |

| Phylum/Class | Class/Order | Family | Genus/Species | Common Name |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--|---|
| Insecta | Hemiptera | Naucoridae | | Creeping Water Bugs or Saucer Bugs |
| Insecta | Hemiptera | Nepidae | | Water Scorpions |
| Insecta | Hemiptera | Notonectidae | | Backswimmers |
| Insecta | Hemiptera | Pleidae | <i>Plea brunni</i> | Pygmy Backswimmers |
| Insecta/Odonata | Anisoptera | Aeshnidae | <i>Aeshna brevistyla</i> syn. <i>Adversaeschna brevistyla</i> | Blue-spotted Hawker Dragonflies; Lancer Dragonflies |
| Insecta/Odonata | Anisoptera | Aeshnidae | <i>Hemianax papuensis</i> | Australian Emperor Dragonfly; Yellow Emperor Dragonfly |
| Insecta/Odonata | Anisoptera | Libellulidae | <i>Diplacodes bipunctata</i> | Wandering Percher Dragonflies |
| Insecta/Odonata | Anisoptera | Libellulidae | <i>Orthetrum caledonicum</i> | Blue Skimmer Dragonflies |
| Insecta/Odonata | Zygoptera | Lestidae | <i>Austrolestes analis</i> | Slender Ringtail Damselflies |
| Insecta/Odonata | Zygoptera | Lestidae | <i>Austrolestes annulosus</i> | Blue Ringtail Damselflies |
| Insecta/Odonata | Zygoptera | Coenagrionidae | <i>Xanthagrion erythroneurum</i> | Red and Blue Damselflies |
| Insecta | Plecoptera | | | Stoneflies |
| Insecta | Trichoptera | Hydroptilidae | <i>Acritoptila globosa</i> | Caddisflies |
| Insecta | Trichoptera | Leptoceridae | | Caddisflies |
| Mollusca | Bivalvia | Sphaeriidae | <i>Sphaerium kendricki</i> | Pea Clams; Pea Shells |
| Mollusca | Gastropoda | Hydrobiidae | <i>Potamopyrgus sp.</i> | Mud Snails |
| Mollusca | Gastropoda | Lymnaeidae | <i>Pseudosuccinea columella*</i> | American Ribbed Fluke Snail |
| Mollusca | Gastropoda | Physidae | <i>Succinea australis</i> | Striate Ambersnail |
| Mollusca | Gastropoda | Pomatiopsidae | <i>Coxiella striatula</i> | Salt Lake Snails |
| Mollusca | Gastropoda | Planorbidae | <i>Ferrissia sp.</i> | Freshwater Limpet |

| Phylum/Class | Class/Order | Family | Genus/Species | Common Name |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mollusca | Gastropoda | Planorbidae | <i>Glyptophysa sp.</i> | Freshwater snails |
| Mollusca | Gastropoda | Planorbidae | <i>Isidorella newcombi</i> | Newcomb's Pouch-snail |
| Nematoda | | | | Nematods; Round Worms |
| Platyhelminthes | Turbellaria | | | Flat Worms |

3.3 Naturemap Fauna Log

| Taxonomic Order | Scientific name | Common name | Cons.Cod e | NM | ToC | BA |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----|-----|----|
| Amphibian | | | | | | |
| Anura | Heleioporus eyrei | moaning frog | LC | | X | |
| Anura | Heleioporus psammophilus | Sand frog | LC | | X | |
| Anura | Limnodynastes doralis | Western Banjo Frog | LC | | X | |
| Anura | Litoria moorei | Motorbike Frog | LC | | X | |
| Bird | | | | | | |
| Anseriformes | Anas castanea | Chestnut Teal | LC | | X | X |
| Anseriformes | Anas gracilis | Grey Teal | LC | | X | X |
| Anseriformes | Anas platyrhynchos | Mallard | I | | | X |
| Anseriformes | Anas rhynchotis | Australasian (Australian) Shoveler | LC | | X | X |
| Anseriformes | Anas superciliosa | Pacific Black Duck | LC | | X | X |
| Anseriformes | Aythya australis | Hardhead | LC | | X | X |
| Anseriformes | Biziura lobata | Musk Duck | LC | | X | X |
| Anseriformes | Chenonetta jubata | Australian Wood Duck, Wood Duck | LC | | X | X |
| Anseriformes | Cydnus artatus | Black Swan | LC | | X | X |
| Anseriformes | Malacorhynchus membranaceus | Pink-eared Duck | LC | | X | X |
| Anseriformes | Oxyura australis | Blue-billed Duck | P4 | X | X | X |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|----|--|---|---|
| Anseriformes | <i>Scytonetta naevosa</i> | Freckled Duck | LC | | X | X |
| Anseriformes | <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i> | Australian Shelduck, Mountain Duck | LC | | X | X |
| Podicipediformes | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | Great Crested Grebe | LC | | X | X |
| Podicipediformes | <i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i> | Hoary-headed Grebe | LC | | X | X |
| Podicipediformes | <i>Tachubatus novaehollandiae</i> | Australasian Grebe, Black-throated Grebe | LC | | X | X |
| Pelecaniformes | <i>Anhinga melangaster</i> subsp. <i>novahollandiae</i> | Darter | LC | | X | X |
| Pelecaniformes | <i>Ardea alba</i> | Great Egret | IA | | X | X |
| Pelecaniformes | <i>Pelacanus conspicillatus</i> | Australian Pelican | LC | | | X |
| Pelecaniformes | <i>Phalacroxax carbo</i> | Great Cormorant | LC | | X | X |
| Pelecaniformes | <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i> subsp. <i>melanoleucos</i> | Little Pied Cormorant | LC | | X | X |
| Pelecaniformes | <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> | Little Black Cormorant | LC | | X | X |
| Pelecaniformes | <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i> | Pied Cormorant | LC | | X | X |
| Columbiformes | <i>Columba livia</i> * | Domestic Pigeon, Rock Dove | LC | | X | X |
| Columbiformes | <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> * | Crested Pigeon | LC | | | X |
| Columbiformes | <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> * | Spotted Turtle-Dove | LC | | X | X |
| Columbiformes | <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> * | Laughing Turtle-Dove | LC | | X | X |
| Caprimulgiformes | <i>Podargus strigoides</i> subsp. <i>brachypterus</i> | Tawny Frogmouth | LC | | X | X |
| Procellariiformes | <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i> | Mistletoebird | LC | | | X |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|----|---|---|---|
| Sphenisciformes | <i>Eudyptula minor</i> subsp. <i>novahollandiae</i> | Little Penguin | LC | | | X |
| Ciconiiformes | <i>Ardea novanhollandiae</i> | White-faced Heron | LC | | X | X |
| Ciconiiformes | <i>Ardea pacifica</i> | White-necked Heron | LC | | X | X |
| Ciconiiformes | <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> | Australasian Bittern | EN | X | X | X |
| Ciconiiformes | <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> subsp. <i>dubius</i> | Australian Little Bittern | P4 | X | X | X |
| Ciconiiformes | <i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i> | Trufous (Nankeen) Night Heron | LC | | X | X |
| Ciconiiformes | <i>Platalea flavipes</i> | Yellow-billed Spoonbill | LC | | X | X |
| Ciconiiformes | <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | Glossy Ibis | MI | X | X | X |
| Ciconiiformes | <i>Threskiornis molucca</i> | Australian White Ibis | LC | | X | X |
| Ciconiiformes | <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i> | Straw-necked Ibis | LC | | X | X |
| Falconifotrmes | <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i> | Collared Sparrowhawk | LC | | X | X |
| Falconifotrmes | <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> | Brown Goshawk | LC | | X | X |
| Falconifotrmes | <i>Circus approximans</i> | Swamp Harrier | LC | | X | X |
| Falconifotrmes | <i>Elanus axillaris</i> | Black-shouldered Kite | LC | | X | X |
| Falconifotrmes | <i>Falco cenchroides</i> | Nankeen Kestrel, Australian Kestrel | LC | | X | X |
| Falconifotrmes | <i>Falco longipennis</i> | Australian Hobby | LC | | X | X |
| Falconifotrmes | <i>Falco longipennis</i> subsp. <i>longipennis</i> | Australian Hobby | LC | | X | X |
| Falconifotrmes | <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i> | Whistling Kite | LC | | X | X |
| Gruiformes | <i>Fulica atra</i> | Eurasian Coot | LC | | X | X |

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|-----------------|--|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|
| Gruiformes | <i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i> | Dusky Moorhen | LC | | X | X |
| Gruiformes | <i>Gallinula ventralis</i> | Black-tailed Native Hen | LC | | X | X |
| Gruiformes | <i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i> | Buff- banded Rail | LC | | X | X |
| Gruiformes | <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> | Purple Swamphen | LC | | X | X |
| Gruiformes | <i>Porzana fluminea</i> | Australian Spotted Crake | LC | | X | X |
| Gruiformes | <i>Zapornia pusilla</i> | Baillon's Crake | LC | | X | X |
| Gruiformes | <i>Zapornia tabuensis</i> | Spotless Crake | LC | | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Anous tenuirostris</i> subsp. <i>melanops</i> | Australian Lesser Noddy | EN | | | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Calidris acuminata</i> | Sharp-tailed Sandpiper | IA | X | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> | Curlew Sandpiper | CR | X | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Calidris subminuta</i> | Long-toed Stint | LC | | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Elseya melanops</i> | Black- fronted Dotterel | LC | | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Charadrius rubricollis</i> | Hooded Plover | P4 | | | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i> | Banded Stilt | LC | | | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i> | Red-kneed Dotterel | LC | | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Haematopus longirostris</i> | Pied Oystercatcher | LC | | | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> | Black-winged Stilt | LC | | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Larus dominicanus</i> | Kelp Gull | LC | | | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i> | Silver Gull | LC | | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Larus pacificus</i> | Pacific Gull | LC | | | X |

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|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|---|---|---|
| Charadriiformes | <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i> | Red-necked Avocet | LC | | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> | Crested Tern | MI | X | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> | Caspian Tern | MI | X | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i> | Sooty Tern | LC | | | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Sterna nereis</i> | Fairy Tern | VU | X | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Tringa glareola</i> | Wood Sandpiper | MI | X | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Common Sandpiper | MI | X | | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | Common Greenshank | MI | X | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> | Marsh Sandpiper | MI | X | X | X |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Vanellus miles</i> | Masked Plover, Masked Lapwing | LC | | X | X |
| Psittaciformes | <i>Barnardius zonarius</i> | Australian Ringneck, Twenty Eight | LC | | X | X |
| Psittaciformes | <i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i> | Galah | LC | | X | X |
| Psittaciformes | <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i> | Little Corella | LC | | X | X |
| Psittaciformes | <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i> * | Eastern Long-billed Corella | LC | | X | X |
| Psittaciformes | <i>Calyptorhynchus banksia naso</i> | Forest Red-tailed Cockatoo | VU | X | X | X |
| Psittaciformes | <i>Zanda latirostris</i> | Carnaby's Cockatoo | EN | X | X | X |
| Psittaciformes | <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i> | Purple-crowned Lorikeet | LC | | | X |
| Psittaciformes | <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i> | Red-capped Parrot | LC | | | X |
| Psittaciformes | <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i> * | Rainbow Lorikeet | LC | | X | X |
| Cuculiformes | <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> | Fan-tailed Cuckoo | LC | | | X |

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|---------------|---|--|----|--|---|---|
| Cuculiformes | <i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i> | Pallid Cuckoo | LC | | X | X |
| Cuculiformes | <i>Chalcites lucidus</i> | Shining Bronze Cuckoo | LC | | | X |
| Strigiformes | <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i> subsp. boobook | Boobook Owl, Southern Boobook | LC | | X | X |
| Strigiformes | <i>Tyto alba</i> | Barn Owl | LC | | X | X |
| Coraciiformes | <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> subsp. novaeguineae* | Laughing Kookaburra | LC | | X | X |
| Coraciiformes | <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i> subsp. pileata | Varied Sittella, Black-capped Sittella | LC | | | X |
| Coraciiformes | <i>Merops ornatus</i> | Rainbow Bee-eater | IA | | X | X |
| Coraciiformes | <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i> | Sacred Kingfisher | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i> | Broad-tailed Thornbill, Inland Thornbill | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i> | Yellow-rumped Thornbill | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i> | Western Spinebill | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> | Red Wattlebird | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i> | Western Wattlebird | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Anthus australis</i> subsp. australis | Australian Pipit | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Acrocephalus australis</i> | Australian Reed Warbler | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Acrocephalus australis</i> subsp. gouldi | Western Australian Reed Warbler | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i> | Clamorous Reed Warbler | LC | | X | X |

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|---------------|--|---------------------------|----|--|---|---|
| Passeriformes | <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> subsp. <i>rufiventris</i> | Grey Shrike-thrush | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> | Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Corvus coronoides</i> subsp. <i>perplexus</i> | Australian Raven | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Corvus splendens</i> | House Crow | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> | Pied Butcherbird | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> | Australian Magpie | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> | Grey Butcherbird | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Eopsaltria australis</i> subsp. <i>griseogularis</i> | Western Yellow Robin | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Eopsaltria georgiana</i> | White-Breasted Robin | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Epthianura albifrons</i> | White-fronted Chat | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Gerygone fusca</i> | Western Gerygone | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> | Magpie-lark | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Hirundo neoxena</i> | Welcome Swallow | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> | Tree Martin | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Lalage tricolor</i> | White-winged Triller | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Gavicalis virescens</i> | Singing Honeyeater | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Lichmera indistincta</i> | Brown Honeyeater | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Malurus lamberti</i> subsp. <i>assimilis</i> | Purple-backed Fairy Wren | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Malurus splendens</i> | Splendid Fairy-wren | LC | | X | X |

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|----------------------|---|--------------------------|----|--|---|---|
| Passeriformes | <i>Poodytes gramineus</i> | Little Grassbird | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> | Budgerigar | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Myiagra inquieta</i> | Restless Flycatcher | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i> | Golden Whistler | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i> | Rufous Whistler | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | Osprey | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> | Spotted Pardalote | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Pardalotus striatus</i> | Striated Pardalote | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Petroica cucullata</i> | Hooded Robin | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Petroica goodenovii</i> | Red-capped Robin | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Petroica boodang</i> | Scarlet Robin | LC | | | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Phylidonyris niger</i> | White-cheeked Honeyeater | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i> | New Holland Honeyeater | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i> | Grey Fantail | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i> | Willie Wagtail | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Sericornis frontalis</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i> | White-browed Scrubwren | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i> | Weebill | LC | | X | X |
| Passeriformes | <i>Zosterops lateralis</i> | Silvereye | LC | | X | X |
| Invertebrates | | | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Aname mainae</i> | Black Wishbone Spider | | | | |

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|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--|--|--|
| Aranae | <i>Araneus eburneiventris</i> | Orb-weaving Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Argiope trifasciata</i> | Banded Garden Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Artoria linnaei</i> | Wolf Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Artoria taeniifera</i> | Australian Wolf Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Austracantha minax</i> | Christmas Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Celaenia excavata</i> | Bird Dropping Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Cryptoerithus quobba</i> | Long Spinneret Ground Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Eriophora biapicata</i> | Garden orb Weaving Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Idiosoma sigillatum</i> | West Australian Trapdoor Spider | Page 3 | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Isopeda leishmanni</i> | Huntsman Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Lampona brevipes</i> | White Tailed Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Lampona cylindrata</i> | White Tailed Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Missulena occatoria</i> | Red Headed Mouse Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Mitzoruga insularis</i> | Ground Hunting Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Molycria vokes</i> | Long Spinneret Ground Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Oecobius navus</i> | Urban Wall Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Pholcus phalangioides</i> | Daddy Long-legs Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Raveniella arenacea</i> | | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Raveniella subcirrata</i> | | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Supunna funerea</i> | Sun Spider | | | | |

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|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|---|---|--|
| Aranae | <i>Tetragnatha demissa</i> | Long-jawed Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Venator immansueta</i> | Western Rough Wolf Spider | | | | |
| Aranae | <i>Westrarchaea sinuosa</i> | | | | | |
| Geophilomorpha | <i>Mecistocephalus tahitiensis</i> | Marine Centipede | | | | |
| Hymenoptera | <i>Apis mellifera</i> * | European Honeybee | | | | |
| Hymenoptera | <i>Polistes humilis</i> | Eastern Paper Wasp | | | | |
| Ixodida | <i>Amblyomma triguttatum</i> | Kangaroo Tick | | | | |
| Lepidoptera | <i>Pieris rapae</i> | Cabbage White Butterfly | | | | |
| Lepidoptera | <i>Synemon gratiosa</i> | Graceful Sun Moth | EN | X | X | |
| Opiliones | <i>Ballarra longipalpus</i> | Harvestman Spider | | | | |
| Pseudoscorpiones | <i>Geogarypus taylora</i> | Taylor's Pseudoscorpion | | | | |
| Pseudoscorpiones | <i>Lamprochernes savignyi</i> | Turkish Pseudoscorpion | | | | |
| Scolopendromorpha | <i>Cormocephalus aurantiipes</i> | Orange-footed Centipede | | | | |
| Scolopendromorpha | <i>Cormocephalus rubriceps</i> | Giant Centipede | | | | |
| Scolopendromorpha | <i>Notiasemus glauerti</i> | Centipede | | | | |
| Scorpiones | <i>Cercophonius granulatus</i> | Bark Scorpion | | | | |
| Scorpiones | <i>Cercophonius sulcatus</i> | Bark Scorpion | | | | |
| Scorpiones | <i>Urodacus novaehollandiae</i> | Sand Scorpion | | | | |
| Scorpiones | <i>Urodacus planimanus</i> | Black Scorpion, Rock Scorpion | | | | |
| Scutigeroformorpha | <i>Allotheruea maculata</i> | House Centipede | | | | |

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|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|-----|---|---|--|
| Trombidiformes | Erythracarus decoris | Free Living Mite | | | | |
| Mammal | | | | | | |
| Carnivora | Canis familiaris* | Domestic Dog | | | | |
| Carnivora | Felis catus* | Domestic Cat | | | | |
| Chiroptera | Chalinolobus gouldii | Gould's Wattle Bat | | | | |
| Chiroptera | Chalinolobus morio | Chocolate Wattled Bat | | | | |
| Chiroptera | Vespadelus regulus | Southern Forest Bat | | | | |
| Dasyuromophia | Dasyurus geoffroii | Chuditch, Western Quoll | VU | X | X | |
| Diprotodontai | Macropus fuliginosus | Western Grey Kangaroo | | | | |
| Diprotodontai | Trichosurus vulpecula subsp. vulpecula | Common Brushtail Possum | | | X | |
| Peramelemorphia | Isodon obesulus | Southern Brown Bandicoot, Quenda | EN? | | X | |
| Rodentia | Hydromys chrysogaster | Water-rat | | | | |
| Rodentia | Mus musculus* | House Mouse | | | | |
| Rodentia | Rattus fuscipes | Western Bush Rat | | | | |
| Rodentia | Rattus rattus* | Black Rat | | | | |
| Reptile | | | | | | |
| Squamata | Aprasia repens | Sand-plain Worm-lizard | | | | |
| Squamata | Brachyuropsis fasciolatus subsp. fasciolatus | Narrow-banded Shovel-nosed Snake | | | | |
| Squamata | Ctenotus fallens | West-coast Laterite Ctenotus | | | | |

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|----------|-----------------------------------|--|------------|--|---|--|
| Squamata | Cyclodomorphus celatus | Western Slender Blue-tongue | | | | |
| Squamata | Echiopsis curta | Bardick | | | | |
| Squamata | Egernia napoleonis | South-western Crevice-skink | | | | |
| Squamata | Hemiergis quadrilineata | Two-toed Earless Skink | | | | |
| Squamata | Lerista elegans | Elegant Slider, West-coast Four Toed Lerista | | | | |
| Squamata | Lerista lineopunctulata | Dotted-line Robust Slider, West-coast Line Spotted Lerista | | | | |
| Squamata | Lerista praepedita | Blunt-tailed West-coast Slider, Western Worm Lerista | | | | |
| Squamata | Lialis burtonis | Burton's Legless Lizard | | | | |
| Squamata | Menetia greyii | Common Dwarf Skink | | | | |
| Squamata | Neelaps bimaculatus | Black-naped Snake | Priority 3 | | | |
| Squamata | Neelaps calonotos | Black-striped Snake | | | | |
| Squamata | Notechis scutatus | Tiger Snake | | | | |
| Squamata | Pseudechis australis | Mulga Snake | | | | |
| Squamata | Pseudonaja affinis subsp. affinis | Dugite | | | X | |
| Squamata | Pseudonaja mengdeni | Western Brown Snake | | | | |
| Squamata | Pygopus lepidopodus | Common Scaly Foot | | | | |
| Squamata | Ramphotyphlops australis | Southern Blind Snake | | | | |
| Squamata | Simoselaps bertholdi | Jan's Banded Snake | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Squamata | <i>Strophurus spinigerus</i> subsp. <i>spinigerus</i> | South-west Spiny-tailed Gecko | | | | |
| Squamata | <i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i> | Western Bluetongue | | | | |
| Squamata | <i>Tiliqua rugosa</i> | Shingleback, Bobtail | | | | |
| Squamata | <i>Varanus gouldii</i> | Sand Monitor, Bungarra | | | | |
| Squamata | <i>Varanus tritus</i> | Black Headed Monitor Lizard | | | X | |
| Testudines | <i>Chelodina oblonga</i> | Southwest Snake Necked Turtle | | | X | |

4.0 CONSERVATION CODES

Western Australia

| Conservation Code | Name | Description |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| T | Threatened | Flora or fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct (Schedule 1 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>) 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. |
| X | Presumed Extinct | Flora or fauna that is presumed to be extinct in the wild (Schedule 2 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>) 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. |
| IA | International Agreement | Birds protected under international agreement (Schedule 3 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>) 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 |
| S | Specially Protected | Other specially protected fauna (Schedule 4 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>) Fauna that is in need of special protection, otherwise than for the reasons listed in other schedules of the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> . |
| <i>Schedule 1 species that are ranked by the DEC according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List criteria</i> | | |
| CR | Critically endangered | Species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction within the wild |
| EN | Endangered | Species considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction within the wild |
| VU | Vulnerable | Species considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild |
| <i>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.</i> | | |

| | | |
|---|----------------|--|
| 1 | Priority One | <p>Poorly known taxa</p> <p>Taxa which are known from one or a few collections or sight records (generally <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.</p> |
| 2 | Priority Two | <p>Poorly known taxa</p> <p>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</p> |
| 3 | Priority Three | <p>Poorly known taxa</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 4 | Priority Four | <p>Rare or near threatened and other taxa in need of monitoring</p> <p>Rare: Taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These taxa are usually represented on conservation lands.</p> <p>Near threatened: Taxa that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for vulnerable.</p> <p>Taxa that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.</p> |
| 5 | Priority Five | <p>Conservation Dependent Taxa</p> <p>Taxa that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the taxa becoming threatened within five years.</p> |

(Source: Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2014)

Commonwealth

| Category | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| Critically Endangered | Taxa facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future |
| Endangered | Taxa facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future |
| Vulnerable | Taxa facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term |

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

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