

Management Plan – Delivery of stage 1 of the Kangaroo Island *Eucalyptus globulus* wildling eradication strategy

Kangaroo Island Landscape Board

April 2025



Executive Summary

The spread and impact of Tasmanian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) wildlings is a key issue of conservation concern on Kangaroo Island (KI), as well as in other parts of the world where *E. globulus* plantations have been established (including parts of Europe and North America).

A mass establishment of *E. globulus* wildlings on KI was stimulated by the Ravine Fire, which started in late 2019 and impacted the majority of the island's 14,835 ha of *E. globulus* plantation in western and central KI. Wildlings now occur at a range of densities (up to 250,000 stems per ha) in close proximity (primarily <60 m) to the edge of *E. globulus* plantation blocks. These blocks have a 1,400 km perimeter. Evidence suggests that the propensity of *E. globulus* wildlings to establish in dense stands and produce allelopathic compounds can lead to the suppression of native vegetation, altering the structure and diversity of plant communities and impacting those animal species that depend upon them. Additional impacts of *E. globulus* wildling infestations observed elsewhere in the world, and expected on KI, include altered fire regimes and hydrology, as well as hybridisation with local Eucalypt species. If not eradicated, *E. globulus* wildlings are predicted to spread widely throughout western KI and substantially alter the composition, structure and function of KI ecosystems. This will significantly impact those native plant and animal species that depend on these ecosystems (including 55 nationally and state-listed threatened species) and reduce the conservation significance of the island.

In recognition of the seriousness of this threat *E. globulus* wildlings on KI have been added to the South Australian declared weeds list, under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. So far wildling control work has primarily been undertaken on land neighbouring plantation properties by a range of organisations (including DEW, PIRSA, Nature Conservation Society South Australia, Trees for Life, Kangaroo Island Landholders Association, Conservation Volunteers and the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board) with the support of funding from the SA government (\$1.299 million) and the Australian Government (\$1.185 million).

The KI Landscape Board has set a long term goal of eradicating the remaining *E. globulus* wildlings on KI and intends to achieve this in partnership with landholders and stakeholders by delivering a three stage KI *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy. These stages are focussed on the control of wildlings in native vegetation on plantation properties.

Stage 1 – Trial new techniques on a small scale to identify and develop efficient and effective methods to control wildlings without creating significant adverse ecological impacts. Stage 1 delivery will be the responsibility of the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board. Within Stage 1 there are 9 remnant patches which will be completely cleared. These areas are part of the trail, however will be subject to a formal clearance application (undertaken by the owner Kiland) under section 28 of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* prior to treatment.

Stage 2 – Eradication of wildlings in native vegetation on impacted properties where plantations have already been harvested (including properties owned by Kiland and other landholders). Stage 2 delivery will be the responsibility of these landholders.

Stage 3 – Eradication of wildlings in native vegetation on the remaining impacted properties once harvested (including properties owned by Kiland and other landholders). Stage 3 delivery will be the responsibility of these landholders.

This management plan outlines the objectives, strategies and actions of stage 1 of the KI *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy. The KI Landscape Board is seeking the approval of the Native Vegetation Council for this management plan under regulation 11(25) of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*, which specifically relates to clearance undertaken for the purpose of conserving, managing or restoring native species, native vegetation or ecological processes. The plan has been developed by the KILB as its content, structure, assessment and clearance methodologies, once trialled through stage 1, will provide the template to develop a whole of island management plan covering all remaining areas impacted by *E. globulus* wildlings (under stages 2 and 3). Operational delivery of this Stage 1 plan will also be led by the KILB, with an implementation plan agreed to by KILB and Kiland Ltd. Where formal clearance applications are required under section 28 of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*, this process is the responsibility of Kiland.

Stage 1 of the eradication strategy will involve trialling ten hand, mechanical and chemical control methods on MacGill North, a 581 ha property owned by Kiland Ltd, approximately 15 km WNW of Parndana. This site was primarily chosen for stage 1 because the *E. globulus* plantation has already been felled (allowing safe access) and the nature of the wildling infestation, topography and native vegetation provides a range of opportunities to trial control methods.

The trial (to be conducted from June 2025 to June 2026) will focus on treating wildling infestations occupying 32.9 km of the interface between *E. globulus* plantation (now harvested) and remnant vegetation on Macgill North. This includes high density wildling infestations (≥ 100 wildlings per ha, occupying 9.4 km of the edge or 11.8 ha), as well as low density infestations (< 100 wildlings per ha, occupying 23.4 km of the edge or 21.6 ha). Monitoring of the trial results will be undertaken primarily for the purpose of informing the development of stage 2 of the *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy and focus on

assessing the effectiveness of each control method in eradicating *E. globulus* wildlings as well as the cost efficiency and the ecological impact of each method.

While the implementation of stage 1 is intended to provide a positive net long term ecological impact the process of controlling of *E. globulus* wildlings may also result in the unintended and unavoidable clearance of some native vegetation. These impacts are not expected to be ecologically significant due to the relatively small area impacted, the limited amount of native vegetation in wildling infestations, the absence of threatened species whose populations are likely to be vulnerable to control activities, the implementation of mitigation measures during and after control activities and the expected regeneration of native plant communities following treatment.

1. Introduction

1.1 The distribution of *Eucalyptus globulus* plantations on Kangaroo Island

The Tasmanian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) is a forest tree that grows to 70 m in height and includes four subspecies that are naturally distributed throughout southern and central eastern New South Wales, southern and central Victoria and Tasmania (DCCEEW 2025). It is also a species that has been planted extensively in similar environments across the globe as a timber resource due to its ability to grow quickly and produce high quality pulp for papermaking (Potts *et al.* 2004). Significant *E. globulus* plantations now exist in other parts of southern Australia (including Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania), as well as Europe, Asia, Africa, North America and South America (Potts *et al.* 2004; Praciak 2015).

Eucalyptus globulus plantations covering 14,835 ha were established on Kangaroo Island (KI) between the years 2000 and 2010 (Abley *et al.* 2022). These plantations are spread across 55 different land parcels in the higher rainfall western and central sections of the island (Figure 1). The majority (46 parcels, 13,185 ha of plantation) are currently owned by Kiland Ltd and managed by AAG Investment Management Pty Ltd. The remaining parcels are owned by 10 individual landholders.

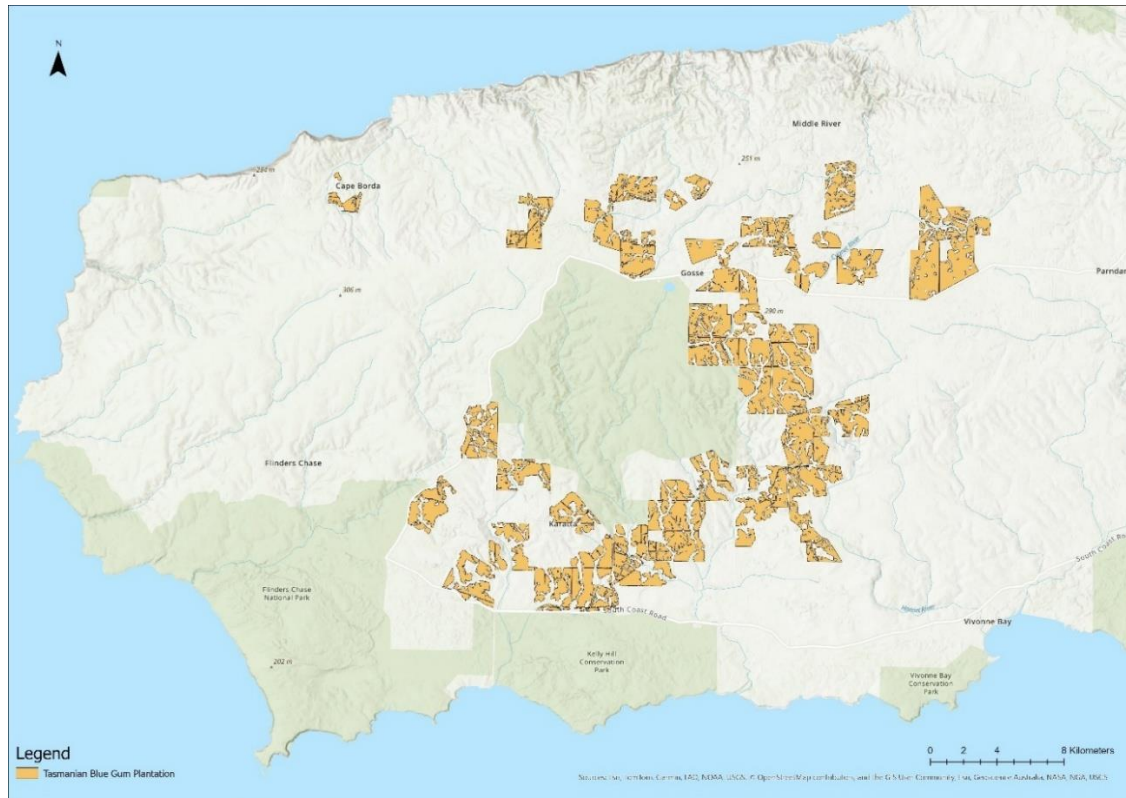


Figure 1. The location of *E. globulus* plantations on KI.

1.2 The establishment, density, distribution and impacts of *E. globulus* wildlings

The majority of *E. globulus* plantations on KI were impacted by the Ravine fire which spread through western and central KI during late December 2019 and early January 2020. This fire heavily scorched the canopy of these plantations which (consistent with the current understanding of the fire ecology of this species – dos Santos *et al.* 2015; Anjos *et al.* 2021) promoted epicormic shooting of individual trees and the mass release of seed held within canopy seedbanks. The fire (and follow-up rainfall) also created suitable conditions for the mass germination and establishment of *E. globulus* wildling seedlings by creating patches of bare-ground, increasing light availability, releasing nutrients, and reducing both overstorey and understorey competition (Photos 1a and 1b) (Attiwill 1994; Taylor 2019). Establishment rates of *E. globulus* wildlings in the absence of fire are known to be generally very low (Anjos *et al.* 2021).

The distribution of *E. globulus* wildlings on KI is currently strongly concentrated along the edges of *E. globulus* plantation blocks, with each plantation property typically having multiple plantation blocks interspersed with native vegetation. Abley *et al.* (2022) found that 54% of wildlings were recorded within 30 m of the edge of plantation blocks, while 95% were within 60 m (Figure 2). The furthest wildling reported in that study was 88 m from the edge. Abley *et al.* (2022) also found that wildling densities adjacent to older *E. globulus* plantations were higher than densities next to younger plantations.

Davies *et al.* (2021) also found that wildling density on KI was highest close to the plantation edge, with most seedlings being less than 40 m from the perimeter of the plantation block. However, Davies *et al.* (2021) also discovered examples of a small number of wildlings establishing much further away (>600 m) from *E. globulus* plantations. These wildlings were all found in watercourses, the seed having been presumably transported by the movement of water (Davies *et al.* 2021).

These observations confirm that *E. globulus* seed was distributed further from plantations following the Ravine fire than previously observed in other parts of the world. For example, a study in Spain found that 98.6% of all *E. globulus* seed fell within 15m of the plantation edge, although seed dispersal distances of up to 80 m were also recorded (Calvino-Cancela and Rubido-Bara 2013). Larcombe *et al.* (2013) also recorded that 98% of wildlings found within primarily unburned plantations in southern Western Australia, south-east South Australia, western Victoria and north-west Tasmania were within 10 m of the plantation edge.

The densities of *E. globulus* wildlings varies significantly along the plantation interface, with some areas of extremely high density recorded. For example, average wildling densities of 6,667 seedlings/ha were recorded within 5 to 15 m of the plantation block edge by Abley *et al.* (2022), while Davies *et al.* (2021) found wildling density in drainage lines to be as high as

250,000 seedlings/ha. These extreme density observations are similar to those recorded in mass post-fire *E. globulus* recruitment events in other parts of the world (for example Portugal – Silva *et al.* 2021).

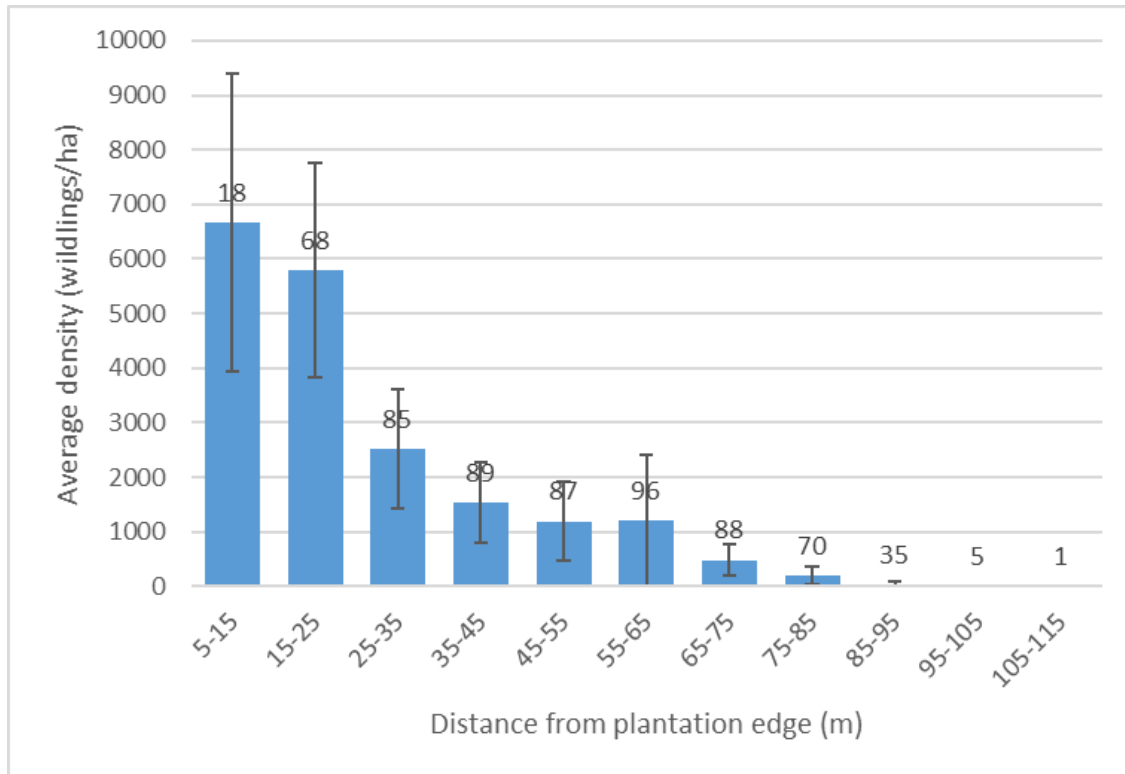


Figure 2. From Abley *et al.* (2022): Average wildling densities with increasing distance from the plantation block edge. Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Numbers above bars show sample sizes.



Photos 1a and 1b. Examples of high density *E. globulus* seedling establishment (seedlings with prominent silver foliage) along the edge of remnant bushland adjacent *E. globulus* plantation blocks following the Ravine fire on KI (May 2022) (Source: Michelle Haby and Steve Walsh).

The distribution and density of *E. globulus* wildlings observed on KI has raised significant concerns about the current and future potential impact of this species on the biodiversity of the island (Davies *et al.* 2021; Abley *et al.* 2022). Anecdotal observation indicates that wildlings have been able to establish in a wide range of different native vegetation communities along the 1,400 km perimeter of KI's *E. globulus* plantations. This includes vegetation communities that form part of conservation reserves including Flinders Chase NP and private land Heritage Agreements. These areas are of high conservation significance locally, nationally and internationally, supporting 55 nationally and state-listed threatened flora and fauna species.

Invasive alien forestry trees are known to have significant impacts on ecosystems in other parts of the world including reducing structural diversity, increasing biomass, disrupting vegetation dynamics and altering nutrient cycling (Richardson 1998) and the spread of *E. globulus* has been identified as a significant issue in Portugal, Spain and the United States of America (Catry *et al.* 2015; Praciak 2015; Anjos *et al.* 2021; Silva *et al.* 2021). While targeted research is yet to ascertain the full nature and potential of *E. globulus* wildling effects on KI, observations suggest few native plant species are able to effectively establish and persist in dense wildling infestations (Photo 2). This competitive effect appears to mirror that documented in other environments subject to *E. globulus* wildlings invasion (Praciak 2015). For example, in California and Hawaii, *E. globulus* has altered ecosystems, fire regimes and hydrology by forming a monoculture that displaces native plant communities (Praciak 2015; California Invasive Plant Council 2025) and this has impacted plant and animal species dependent on those plant communities such as the California Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*), Gambels Watercress (*Nasturtium gambelii*) and March Sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*) (Parikh *et al.* 1998; Praciak 2015).

The ability of *E. globulus* to displace native plant communities is likely due to the species ability to compete for resources (light, water and nutrients) in dense stands. However, it may also be in part influenced by the allelopathic properties of *E. globulus*, with numerous studies reporting the inhibitory effects of chemicals produced by this species on the germination and growth of understorey plants (Souto *et al.* 2001; Babu and Kandasamy 2008; Becerra *et al.* 2018; Pinto *et al.* 2023). A further potential effect of the spread of wildlings on KI plant communities may be the hybridisation local Eucalypt species as a result of gene flow into local native eucalypt populations, a phenomenon recorded in other parts of Australia and yet to be studied on KI (Barbour *et al.* 2008).

The current scale of this issue, and the demonstrated potential of *E. globulus* to spread widely in western KI following future fire events, suggests that there is a high risk that, if not eradicated, *E. globulus* wildlings will eventually substantially alter the composition, structure and function of KI ecosystems. This will significantly impact those native plant and animal species that depend on them and degrade the conservation significance of KI.

In recognition of the seriousness of this threat, Tasmanian Blue Gum wildlings on KI were added to the South Australian declared weeds list, under the *Landscape South Australia Act* 2019, in February 2022. As a result, all KI landowners have a legal responsibility to control *E. globulus* wildlings that are not planted and maintained for domestic, public amenity or commercial purposes.



Photo 2. A lack of understorey plant species establishment in an area of high density *E. globulus* wildling infestation (MacGill North, March 2025) (Source: D Taylor).

1.3 Management of *E. globulus* wildlings and the purpose of this management plan

The control of *E. globulus* wildlings since the Ravine fire in 2020 has been undertaken by both volunteers and paid staff under a range of programs (Photo 3). Organisations that have been involved include DEW, PIRSA, Nature Conservation Society South Australia, Trees for Life, Kangaroo Island Landholders Association, Conservation Volunteers, the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board and Kiland. Total government contribution to these control programs so far includes \$1.299 million by the SA government and \$1.185 million by the Australian Government.

Wildling control work undertaken to date has focussed on the eradication of wildlings in native vegetation adjacent to plantation properties. This includes roadside, reserves and

neighbouring private property. Wildlings in native vegetation on plantation properties are largely yet to be subject to control activities.

Control techniques that have been used have primarily involved the manual removal of wildlings by hand pulling, cutting plants below the lignotuber, cutting and swabbing the stem with herbicide or directly spraying foliage. This work has been shown to be most effective when wildlings are small (within 18 months of germination). For example, 37 volunteers removed 96,224 wildlings over 16 km of roadside adjacent to plantations in the vicinity of the West End Hwy and Berryman Rd during November 2020 and February and March 2021 (Davies *et al.* 2021). Landscape Board records indicate that the total wildling control effort over the past five years has exceeded 6,300 person hours.



Photo 3. Volunteers undertaking *E. globulus* wildling control along the edge of a *E. globulus* plantation (Source: M Bennell).

In a recent review of the direction of the *E. globulus* wildling program, the KI Landscape Board set a long term goal of eradicating *E. globulus* wildlings on KI. The board plans to meet this objective in partnership with landholders and stakeholders by delivering a three stage KI *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy. These stages are focussed on the control of wildlings in native vegetation on plantation properties.

Stage 1 – Trial new techniques on a small scale to identify and develop efficient and effective methods to control wildlings without creating significant adverse ecological impacts. These new techniques are required as the methods used over the past five years are proving less effective in controlling wildlings that are now up to 10 m high, often in high densities and also often interspersed with thick native vegetation. Stage 1 delivery will be the responsibility of the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board. Within Stage 1 there are 9 remnant patches which will be completely cleared. These areas are part of the trail, however will be subject to a formal clearance application (undertaken by the owner Kiland) under section 28 of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* prior to treatment.

Stage 2 – Eradication of wildlings in native vegetation on plantation properties where the plantation has already been harvested. Stage 2 will adopt the lessons learned in stage 1 to ensure that control is done efficiently and effectively whilst minimising ecological impact. Stage 2 is likely to involve plantations owned by Kiland and a range of other landholders. Stage 2 delivery will be the responsibility of these landholders.

Stage 3 – Eradication of wildlings in native vegetation on the remaining impacted properties once harvested. Stage 3 is likely to involve plantations owned by Kiland and a range of other landholders. Stage 3 will be the responsibility of these landholders.

All three stages are to be conducted on properties where plantations have been harvested. Harvesting of the plantation is considered necessary before wildling control for four reasons: i) the continuing dispersal of seed from standing plantations may result in further wildling establishment in adjacent native vegetation (particularly after disturbance such as fire or mechanical clearing works), ii) standing fire-affected plantations are a safety risk due to falling timber, iii) the extent to which juvenile *E. globulus* will be cleared along the edge of standing plantations during harvesting operations is often not obvious prior to harvesting making it difficult to establish how much wildling control is required, and iv) access to native vegetation in unharvested plantations is often limited due to the poor state of the trails.

This management plan outlines the objectives, strategies and actions of stage 1 of the KI *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy. The KI Landscape Board (KILB) is seeking the approval of the Native Vegetation Council for this management plan under regulation 11(25) of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* which specifically relates to clearance undertaken for the purpose of conserving, managing or restoring native species, native vegetation or ecological processes.

1.4 Management plan development and operational delivery

Under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and *regulation 11(25)*, clearance of native vegetation for the preservation or enhancement of ecological processes **may** occur provided that:

- The landowner has prepared a Management Plan that complies with *regulation 11(25)*,
- The Management Plan has been approved by the NVC, and
- The clearance is undertaken in accordance with that Management Plan.

This plan has been prepared by the KILB, with formal approval for its submission to the NVC and endorsed by the Board of Directors of Kiland Ltd, as the landowner. The plan has been developed by the KILB as its content, structure, assessment and clearance methodologies, once trialled through stage 1, will provide the template to develop a whole of island management plan covering all areas impacted by *E. globulus* wildlings (stages 2 and 3).

Operational delivery of this stage 1 plan will be led by the KILB with an implementation plan agreed to between the KILB and Kiland. The KILB are taking lead responsibility for stage 1 implementation in order to ensure that delivery is conducted, monitored and recorded in a way that fully informs the review of the management plan and subsequent stage 2 and 3 delivery. Stage 2 and 3 delivery will be the responsibility of the landholder and will be conducted in accordance with the approved management plan. Required clearance approvals within stage 1 are the responsibility of Kiland Ltd.

2. Stage 1 – Trial of Control Methods

2.1 Trial site

Stage 1 of the KI *E. globulus* eradication strategy will involve a trial of *E. globulus* control methods conducted on the northern part of the property Macgill, owned by Kiland Ltd and managed by AAG Investment Management Pty Ltd (Figure 3).

This trial site (known as Macgill North) consists of parcel D125826 A21 (Title/Volume/Folio: CT/6249/629) which is accessed off Turkey Lane in Duncan, approximately 15 km WNW of Parndana. This site was primarily chosen for stage 1 because the *E. globulus* plantation has already been felled (allowing safe access) and the nature of the wildling infestation, topography and native vegetation provides a range of opportunities to trial control methods. The land parcel is 581 ha in size. A *E. globulus* plantation was established on 395 ha of Macgill North in approximately 2005 (Figure 4). This represents <3% of the total *E. globulus* plantation area on KI. This plantation was harvested in 2024 and is currently being completely cleared and returned to livestock pasture. The site also supports 140.1 ha of riparian and woodland remnant vegetation situated at the headwaters of the Cygnet River which flows to the east (Figure 4). The topography in the area is flat to gently sloping and the site is likely to receive an average of 715 mm of rain per annum (Parndana - Turkey Lane weather records 1956 to 2025 – Bureau of Meteorology).

E. globulus wildlings have established in remnant vegetation along 32.9 kms of the perimeter with the former plantation at MacGill North. These infestations were surveyed and mapped in March 2025 as being either high density (≥ 100 wildlings per ha) or low density (< 100 wildlings per ha) (Figure 5). High density infestations were found to occur along 9.4 km of the perimeter of remnant vegetation on Macgill North and occupy an area of approximately 11.8 ha (Photo 3). While low density infestations were found along a greater proportion of the remnant vegetation edge (23.4 km) occupying an area of approximately 21.6 ha.

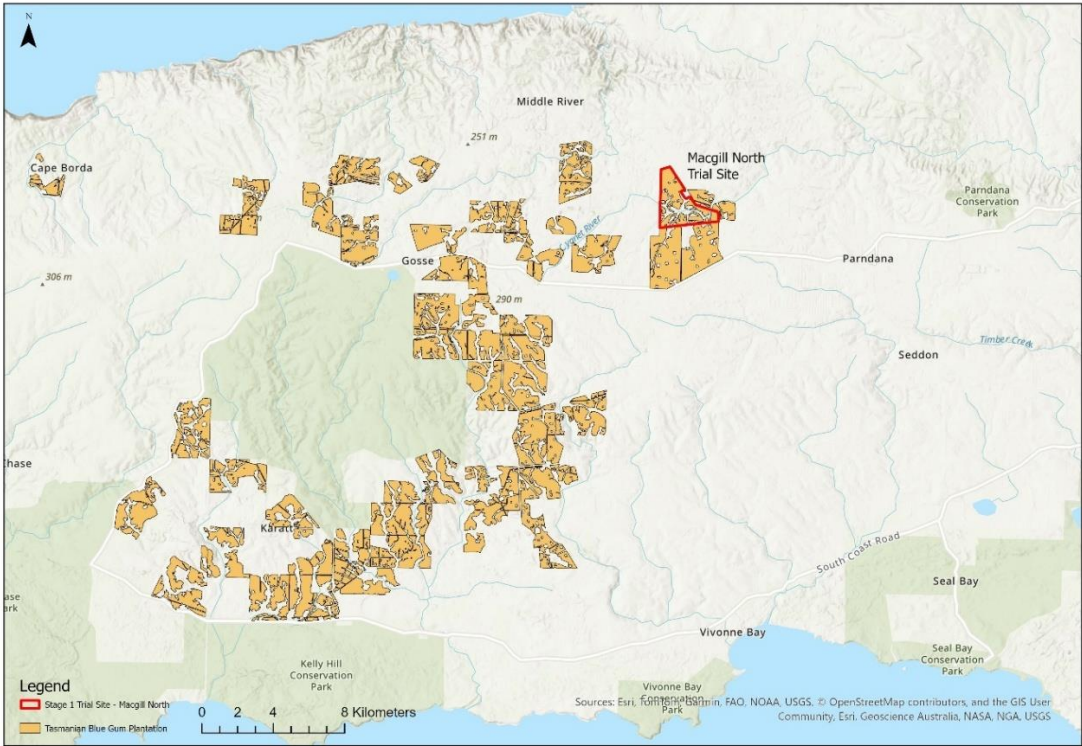


Figure 3. The location of the Macgill North trial site in central KI.

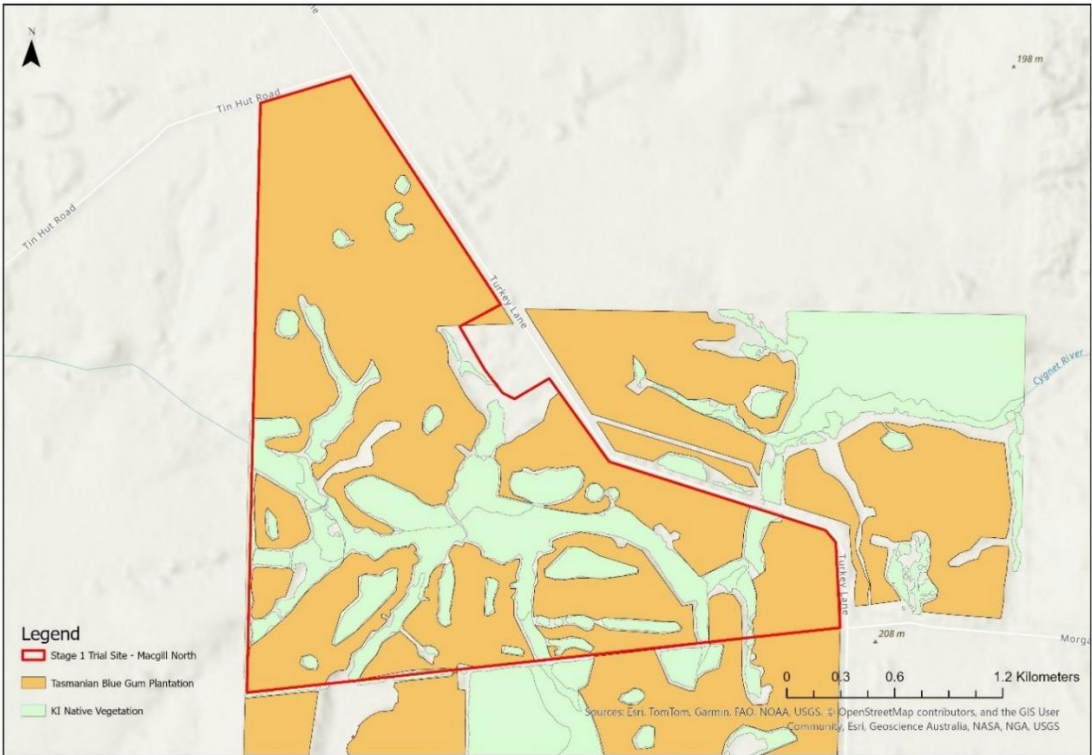


Figure 4. The distribution of native vegetation and plantation on Macgill North prior to harvesting in 2024.

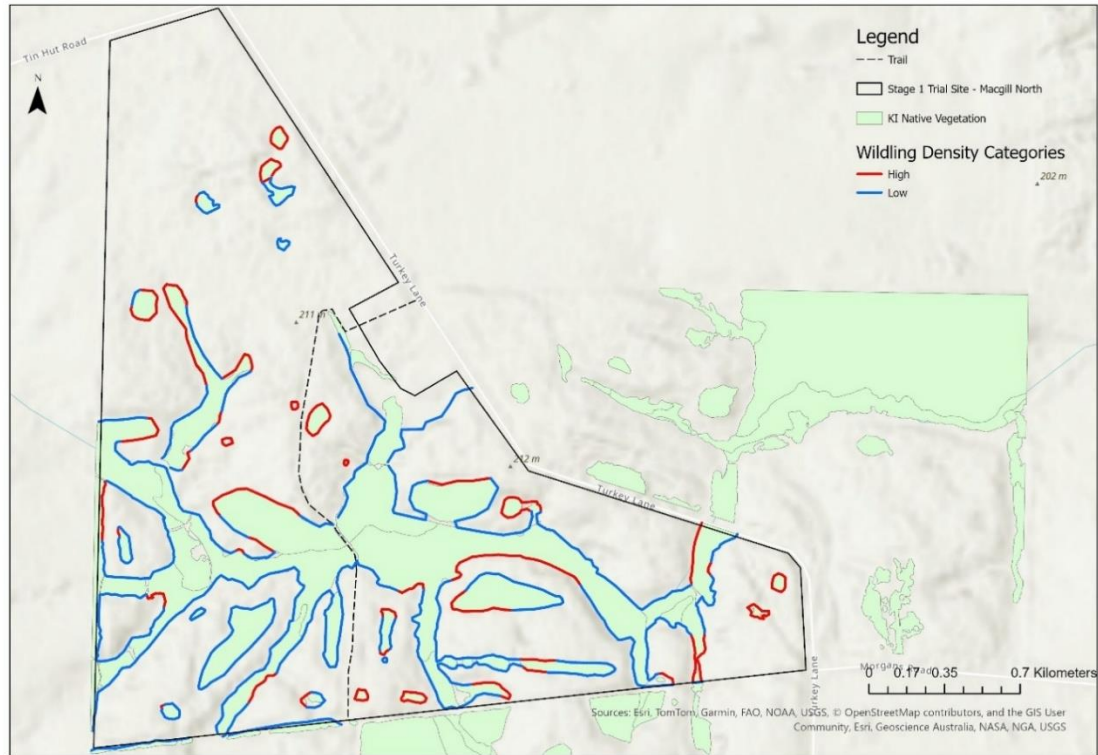


Figure 5. The distribution of high and low density *E. globulus* wildlings in remnant vegetation adjacent to the previous plantation on Macgill North (March 2025).



Photo 3. An example of high density *E. globulus* wildling infestation along the edge of remnant native vegetation at MacGill North (site H1, March 2025) (Source: D Taylor).

2.2 Control methods to be trialled

Ten different control methods will be trialled in *E. globulus* wildling infestations on Macgill North during stage 1 of the KI *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy. These include hand, mechanical and chemical control methods applied in 89 segments along 32.9 km of native vegetation remnant edge (Tables 1 and 2, Figure 6, Appendix 1). Implementation of these trials will be followed up by a search of treated areas for surviving *E. globulus* and hand control 6 months and 12 months after initial control.

Table 1. Description of the control methods that will be tested in different *E. globulus* densities as part of stage 1 of the KI *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy.

Control Method	Description	Infestation density
1. Hand control	Hand cutting wildlings and treatment of the stump with herbicide.	Low (in native vegetation that will be retained)
2. Mechanical control – forestry mulcher	Use of a skid steer with forestry mulcher attachment to cut access to wildlings and then mulch plants to ground level. Follow-up treatment of resprouting wildlings with herbicide (6 months post cutting).	Low and High (in native vegetation that will be retained)
3. Mechanical control – stick rake	Use of a stick rake mounted on an excavator and used to rip roots and completely remove wildlings.	High (in native vegetation that will be retained)
4. Mechanical control - bulldozer	Use of a bulldozer to push out and completely remove wildlings.	High (in native vegetation that will be retained)
5. Mechanical control – hydroaxe or flail mower	Use of a hydroaxe or flail mower to cut wildlings (excavator or loader mounted). Follow-up treatment of resprouting wildlings with herbicide (6 months post cutting).	High (in native vegetation that will be retained)
6. Chemical control – drone application of herbicides	Spraying of wildling foliage with herbicide with a drone.	High (in native vegetation to be cleared for pasture). Some small scale testing of his method may also be undertaken in low density infestations.
7. Chemical control – application of granule herbicides	Treatment of ground surrounding individual wildlings with a granule herbicide.	High (in native vegetation to be cleared for pasture)
8. Chemical control – direct injection of herbicide into the stem	Trial of multiple methods of injecting herbicide into the stem of wildlings.	High (in native vegetation to be cleared for pasture). Some small scale testing of his method may also be undertaken in low density infestations.
9. Chemical control – spraying of wildling foliage with herbicide	Trial of multiple methods of applying herbicide to the foliage.	High (in native vegetation to be cleared for pasture). Some small scale testing of his method may also be undertaken in low density infestations.
10. Chemical control – hand spraying of herbicide onto the basal bark of wildlings	Use of back sprayer to apply herbicide to basal bark.	High (in native vegetation to be cleared for pasture). Some small scale testing of his method may also be undertaken in low density infestations.

Table 2. Control methods that will be trialled in each individual segment of remnant native vegetation at Macgill North as part of stage 1 of the KI *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy. These segments are mapped in Appendix 1.

Site+	TBG Density	Length (m)	Width (m)	Estimated Area (ha)	Control Method*
L1	Low	162	5	0.1	Hand - 1
L2	Low	154	10	0.2	Hand – 1
L4	Low	58	10	0.1	Hand – 1
L5	Low	166	10	0.2	Hand – 1
L6	Low	242	15	0.4	Hand - 1
L7	Low	378	15	0.6	Hand - 1
L8	Low	83	10	0.1	Hand – 1
L9	Low	428	10	0.4	Hand – 1
L10	Low	223	10	0.2	Hand – 1
L11	Low	1049	10	1.0	Hand - 1
L13	Low	181	10	0.2	Hand - 1
L14	Low	458	10	0.5	Hand – 1
L15	Low	225	10	0.2	Hand – 1
L16	Low	1213	5	0.6	Hand – 1
L17	Low	2160	5	1.1	Hand - 1
L18	Low	182	10	0.2	Hand - 1
L19	Low	433	10	0.4	Hand – 1
L20	Low	281	10	0.3	Hand – 1
L21	Low	184	10	0.2	Hand – 1
L22	Low	1001	10	1.0	Hand - 1
L23	Low	193	30	0.6	Hand - 1
L24	Low	1445	5	0.7	Hand – 1
L25	Low	195	5	0.1	Hand – 1
L26	Low	175	10	0.2	Hand – 1
L27	Low	533	10	0.5	Hand - 1
L28	Low	261	5	0.1	Hand - 1
L30	Low	650	5	0.3	Hand – 1
L31	Low	401	5	0.2	Hand – 1
L32	Low	610	5	0.3	Hand – 1
L33	Low	415	10	0.4	Hand - 1
L34	Low	767	15	1.2	Hand - 1
L36	Low	582	10	0.6	Hand – 1
L37	Low	345	5	0.2	Hand – 1
L38	Low	44	10	0.0	Hand – 1
L39	Low	419	10	0.4	Hand - 1
L40	Low	190	10	0.2	Hand - 1
L42	Low	781	10	0.8	Hand – 1
L43	Low	657	5	0.3	Hand – 1
L44	Low	418	10	0.4	Hand – 1

L45	Low	169	10	0.2	Hand - 1
L46	Low	155	10	0.2	Hand – 1
L47	Low	146	10	0.1	Hand – 1
L48	Low	70	10	0.1	Hand - 1
Total		18,882		16.1	
L3	Low	884	15	1.3	Mechanical - 2
L12	Low	985	10	1.0	Mechanical – 2
L29	Low	920	10	0.9	Mechanical – 2
L35	Low	760	10	0.8	Mechanical – 2
L41	Low	981	15	1.5	Mechanical - 2
Total		4,530		5.5	
H1	High	524	15	0.8	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H2	High	145	10	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H3	High	56	10	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H4	High	111	5	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H5	High	69	15	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H6	High	257	20	0.5	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H7	High	685	10	0.7	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H8	High	349	10	0.3	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H9	High	282	10	0.3	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H10	High	282	5	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H11	High	184	15	0.3	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H12	High	31	15	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H15	High	50	10	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H17	High	211	5	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H18	High	107	10	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H20	High	288	10	0.3	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H21	High	163	10	0.2	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H22	High	270	10	0.3	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H23	High	172	10	0.2	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H24	High	123	10	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H25	High	742	15	1.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H26	High	400	10	0.4	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H27	High	100	10	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H28	High	229	10	0.2	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H30	High	48	5	0.0	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H31	High	247	20	0.5	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H32	High	76	10	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H35	High	295	15	0.4	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H36	High	439	10	0.4	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H37	High	297	5	0.1	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H40	High	138	20	0.3	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
H41	High	71	5	0.0	Mechanical - 2, 3, 4 or 5
Total		7,441		8.5	
H13	High	302	20	0.6	Chemical - 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10
H14	High	274	20	0.5	Chemical - 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10

H16	High	75	10	0.1	Chemical - 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10
H19	High	186	20	0.2	Chemical - 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10
H29	High	138	15	0.1	Chemical - 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10
H33	High	238	20	0.4	Chemical - 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10
H34	High	290	20	0.3	Chemical - 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10
H38	High	389	30	1.0	Chemical - 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10
H39	High	114	15	0.1	Chemical - 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10
Total		2,006		3.3	

*Refer to Table 1 for a full description of the control methods.

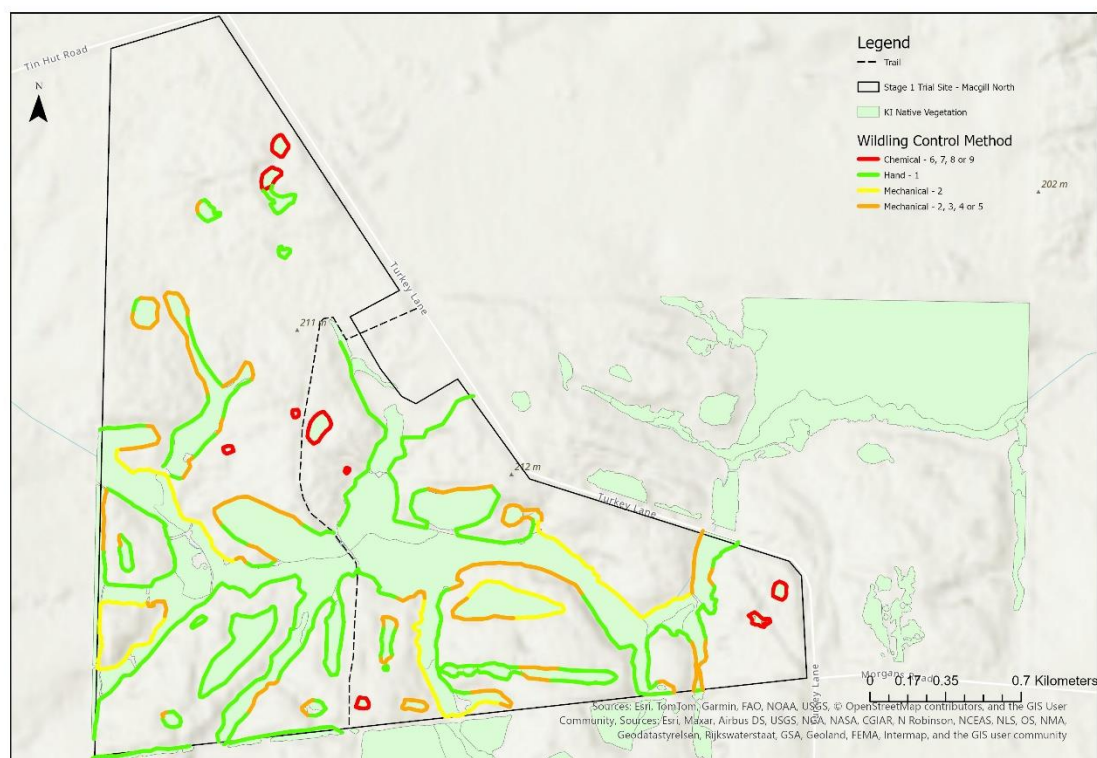


Figure 6. Proposed hand, mechanical and chemical wildling control activities proposed in each segment of *E. globulus* infestation on Macgill North planned as part of the stage 1 of the KI *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy.

2.3 Remnant vegetation that will be cleared for pasture as part of stage 1

Nine patches of remnant vegetation (covering 3.3 ha) have been identified for complete clearance as part of this management plan (Figure 7). These are sites that were formerly native vegetation but are now almost entirely composed of *E. globulus* wildlings (Photos 4a and 4b). These patches have been chosen as the location for the testing of chemical control methods (see Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 6 – control methods 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10). While these sites have been referred to in this plan as a part of stage 1, they will be subject to a formal

clearance application (undertaken by the owner Kiland) under section 28 of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* prior to treatment.

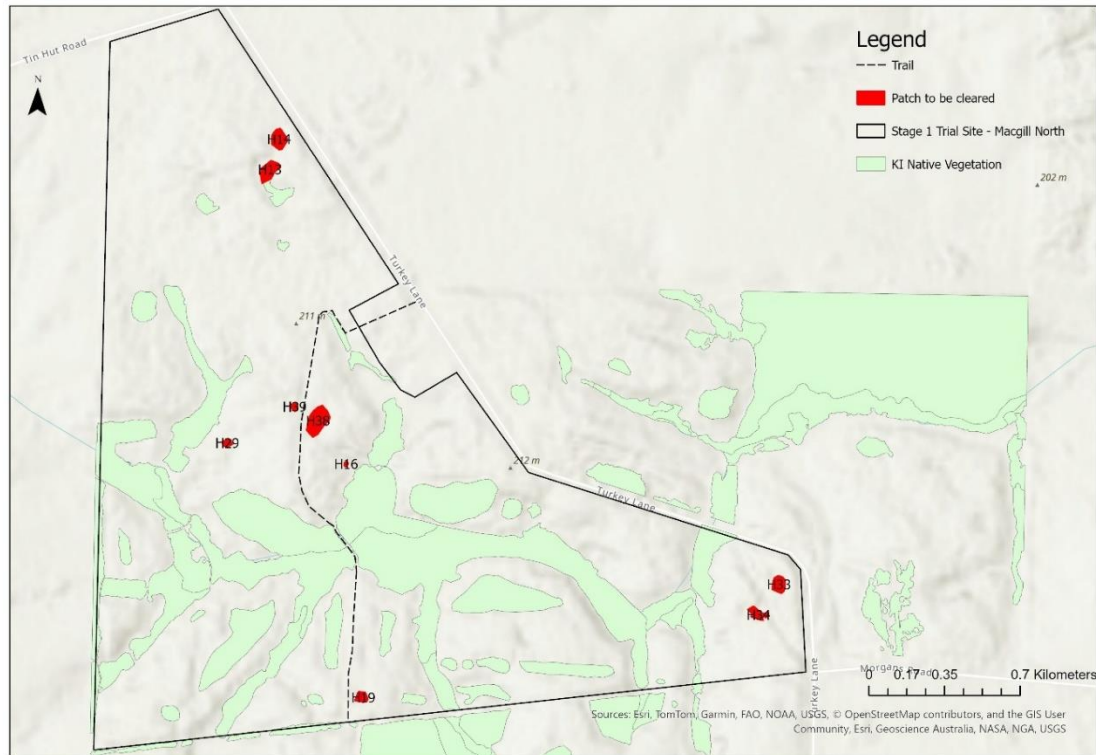


Figure 7. Nine patches of remnant vegetation that will be subject to a formal clearance application under section 28 of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*



Photo 4a and 4b. Remnant patches H13 and H29 are two of the nine patches identified for complete clearance (Source: D Taylor).

2.4 Proposed trial timing

The delivery of control works under stage 1 of the *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy is planned to commence in June 2025 and be completed June 2026, subject to weather constraints (Table 3). The delivery of the majority of control works has been timed to proceed the commencement of stage 2 of the eradication strategy which is due to commence in spring 2025.

Table 3. Proposed delivery schedule for stage 1 of the KI *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy.

Activity	Jun 25	Jul 25	Aug 25	Sep 25	Oct 25	Nov 25	Dec 25	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Apr 26	May 26	Jun 26
Delivery of machinery control works (control methods 2,3,4,5*)													
Delivery of hand-cutting works (control method 1*)													
Delivery of herbicide trials (control methods 6,7,8*)													
Assessment of trial results and completion of part 1 of Trial Report (use of machinery and hand cutting)													
Development of part 1 of Standard Operating Procedures (use of machinery and hand cutting)													
Second search and hand control of TBGs in all areas (spraying of resprouts)													
Assessment of herbicide trial results and completion of part 2 of Trial Report (use of herbicides)													
Development of part 2 of Standard Operating Procedures (use of herbicides)													
Third search and hand control of TBGs in all areas (spraying of resprouts)													

*Refer to Table 1 for a detailed description of the control methods

3. Ecological impacts of stage 1

3.1 The ecological values of Macgill North

The ecological values of Macgill North were assessed in two ways:

- i) **Desktop assessment.** A desktop assessment of all fauna and flora records on Macgill North was undertaken during March and April 2025. This included the collation of records from the SA government (Nature Maps, Landscape Board Records) and private organisations (Birdlife Australia) (Appendix 2).
- ii) **Field assessment.** A botanical survey of Macgill North was conducted by an experienced botanist (Michelle Haby – accredited NVC consultant) on the 14th, 15th and 18th of April 2025. This survey targeted 37 segments of the plantation/remnant vegetation interface (stretching for 12.0 km and covering approximately 14.0 ha) that will be subject to mechanical treatment under stage 1. Survey effort within each of these segments was concentrated on areas that are likely to be most impacted by mechanical wildling control activities including stands of wildlings, native vegetation within 5 m of TBG wildling stands/individuals, and routes through native vegetation that a machine is likely to use to access wildling stands/individuals. A minimum survey time of 40 mins per ha was applied in segments with high wildling density, while segments with low wildling density were searched for a minimum of 30 mins per ha. During this search the following was recorded:
 - vegetation type (SA Veg Code)
 - dominant overstorey species
 - dominant understorey species
 - presence of SA listed plant species
 - location of EPBC listed plant species
 - weed species presence
 - location of incidental sightings of State and EPBC listed animal species or signs of their use of habitat.

This field assessment did not include those low density segments that will be subject to hand control of wildlings as this method is expected to have minimal non-target ecological impacts (see Table 2 and Figure 6). Nor did it cover those remnant vegetation patches that will be subject to chemical control and full clearance as these will be managed and assessed under a separate formal clearance application (see section 2.3, Figure 7).

The desktop and field assessment process identified 131 native plant species and 39 animal species as being recorded on Macgill North (Appendices 2, 3 and 4). Of these eight plant species and nine animal species were considered to be of particular conservation significance (Table 4).

Table 4. Threatened plant and animal species recorded on Macgill North (from desktop database searches and field surveys).

Species	Conservation Rating	Distribution notes
Plants		
<i>Boronia parviflora</i>	Rare (NPW Act 1972)	Recorded in 2015.
<i>Deyeuxia densa</i>	Rare (NPW Act 1972)	Recorded in 1 segment during field surveys in April 2025.
<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Rare (NPW Act 1972)	Recorded in 7 segments during field surveys in April 2025.
<i>Isolepis producta</i>	Vulnerable (NPW Act 1972)	Recorded 1883. Not detected during field surveys in April 2025.
<i>Lepyrodia valliculae</i>	Rare (NPW Act 1972)	Found in 4 segments during field surveys in April 2025.
<i>Leucopogon hirsutus</i>	Rare (NPWS Act 1972)	Recorded in 1886. Not detected during field surveys in April 2025.
<i>Olearia microdisca</i>	Endangered (NPWS Act 1972 and EPBC Act 1999)	Recorded in 1926. Not detected during field surveys in April 2025. Macgill North is more than 30 km to west of known populations.
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>tateana</i>	Rare (NPW Act 1972)	Found in 28 segments in April 2025. Considered to be a dominant species in 11 of these segments. A widely distributed species on KI.
Animals		
Birds		
KI Striated Thornbill (<i>Acanthiza lineata whitei</i>)	Vulnerable (EPBC Act 1999)	Recorded in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2025. Widely distributed on KI but heavily impacted by the 2019/20 fires (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 2021a). Breeding season Aug-Dec (Birdlife Australia 2025).
KI Little Wattlebird (<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera halmaturina</i>)	Vulnerable (EPBC Act 1999)	Recorded in 1999. Widely distributed on KI but heavily impacted by the 2019/20 fires (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 2021b). Breeding season Apr-May, Aug-Oct (Birdlife Australia 2025).
KI Brown-headed Honeyeater (<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>)	Endangered (EPBC Act 1999)	Recorded in 1999. Widely distributed on KI but heavily impacted by the 2019/20 fires (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 2021c). Breeding season Aug-Apr (Birdlife Australia 2025).

Restless Flycatcher (<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>)	Rare (<i>NPW Act 1972</i>)	Recorded in 2000.
KI White-eared Honeyeater (<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis thomasi</i>)	Endangered (<i>EPBC Act 1999</i>)	Incidental records in 4 segments during field surveys in April 2025. Widely distributed on KI but heavily impacted by the 2019/20 fires (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 2021d). Breeding season Aug-Dec (Birdlife Australia 2025).
Scarlet Robin (<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i>)	Rare (<i>NPW Act 1972</i>)	Recorded in 1998, 1999, 2000.
KI Crimson Rosella (<i>Platycercus elegans melanopterus</i>)	Vulnerable (<i>EPBC Act 1999</i>)	Incidental records in 3 segments during field surveys in April 2025. Widely distributed on KI (particularly western KI) but heavily impacted by the 2019/20 fires (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 2021e). Breeding season Sep-Jan (Birdlife Australia 2025).

Mammals

Kangaroo Island Echidna (<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus</i>)	Endangered (<i>NPW Act 1972, EPBC Act 1999</i>)	Signs of Echidna presence observed in 8 segments during field surveys in April 2025.
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Reptiles

Heath Goanna (<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>)	Vulnerable (<i>NPW Act 1972</i>)	Signs of Heath Goanna presence observed in 1 segment during field surveys in April 2025.
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3.2 Potential ecological impacts of stage 1

Stage 1 of the KI *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy is intended to eradicate *E. globulus* on North Macgill and provide a positive net long term ecological impact by eliminating the future risk of wildling impacts on the property and the surrounding area.

However, the process of controlling of *E. globulus* wildlings may result in the unintended and unavoidable clearance of native vegetation (particularly during the application of mechanical control methods - Table 5). These impacts are not expected to be significant for the following reasons:

- clearance activities will be focussed on *E. globulus* wildling infestations which typically support very little native vegetation due to the competitive effects of dense wildling stands (Photo 2),
- wildling control activities will avoid impacting native vegetation wherever possible,

- the total area that will be impacted by mechanical and chemical control activities (17.2 ha) is small relative to extent of native vegetation on Macgill North (140.1 ha) and more broadly in the landscape,
- the threatened plant species found in close proximity to *E. globulus* wildlings are more widely distributed on KI (Table 4) and the area of their habitat that will be impacted by this project is very small relative to their broader distribution,
- the threatened animal species either observed or likely to occur on Macgill North are mobile and able to move away from areas where control is being undertaken (on the edge of native vegetation patches) into native vegetation that won't be disturbed (typically less than 15 m),
- measures will be implemented before, during and after control works to mitigate potential ecological impacts (see Table 5),
- the area impacted by this trial will be allowed to regenerate naturally following control activities (except for 9 patches covering 3.3 ha that will be subject to full clearance and will be assessed in a separate process – see section 2.3),
- any ecological impact of the stage 1 trial is expected to be more than offset by the positive impact of *E. globulus* eradication on MacGill North and more broadly in the landscape.

Furthermore, the trials conducted under stage 1 are intended to test a range of control methods and their ecological impact to inform the development of stages 2 and 3 of the eradication strategy. Therefore, the lessons learned from stage 1 will be critical to avoiding or minimising adverse ecological impacts resulting from the rollout of wildling control methods broadly across western KI.

Table 5. Assessment of the likely ecological impact of *E. globulus* wildling control activities and mitigation measures under stage 1 of the *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy.

Control method ⁺	Area affected*	Potential impact	Additional or specific measures to mitigate impact
Hand control (control method 1)	43 segments, 18.9 km of edge, 16.1 ha	No adverse ecological impact is expected.	Staff will be briefed on conducting cut and swab control without impacting adjacent vegetation. Implementation of best practice <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> hygiene measures (where appropriate). All sites will be fenced following control to exclude stock.
Mechanical control (control methods 2, 3, 4 and 5)	37 segments, 12.0 km of edge, 14.0 ha	The clearance of <i>E. globulus</i> wildlings by mechanical means may lead to the accidental clearance of native vegetation occurring: a) in the understorey within wildling stands, b) in close proximity (within 2m) to <i>E. globulus</i> wildling stands/individuals, and/or c) along routes used by machinery to access wildling stands/individuals.	Machine operators will be briefed on avoiding non-target vegetation clearance and streambank areas where possible. This includes avoiding large trees (dead or alive) with existing hollows. Machine operators will be briefed on looking for and avoiding fauna during control operations (particularly koalas, KI echidnas and heath goannas). A pre-control check for fauna will be conducted at each site less than 10 hrs before control operations commence. This will check for the presence of koalas, KI echidnas and heath goannas. During the months August to April this check will also include a search for active nests of threatened bird species (particularly species previously recorded on the property such as KI Striated Thornbill, KI Little Wattlebird, KI Brown-headed Honeyeater, KI White-eared Honeyeater, KI Crimson Rosella) in vegetation likely to be directly impacted by clearance (<i>E. globulus</i> wildlings and native vegetation within 2 m of these wildlings or on route to these wildlings). If any of these features are detected then a 10 m exclusion buffer will be established around each feature. Wildling control works within the buffer will then either be undertaken at a later date (when the animal has moved or the nest is no longer used) or,

		alternatively, chemical control of the wildlings involving direct injection of herbicide into the stem by hand will be applied.	
		Implementation of best practice <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> hygiene measures (where appropriate).	
		All sites will be fenced following control to exclude stock.	
Chemical control (control methods 6, 7, 8, 9 ad 10)	9 patches, 2.0 km of edge, 3.2 ha	Impact will be fully assessed as part of a formal clearance application (see section 2.3). Ecological impact likely to be limited as these patches are almost entirely dominated by <i>E. globulus</i> wildlings.	The potential off target impacts of chemical control methods have already been partially mitigated by limiting their use to areas dominated by <i>E. globulus</i> wildlings. Briefing staff to avoid non-target vegetation clearance where possible. Implementation of best practice <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> hygiene measures (where appropriate).

*See Table 1, *See Table 2

3.3 Post control management

Areas of native vegetation subject to *E. globulus* control activities under this management plan will be fenced to exclude stock following control, as per the mitigation measures described in Table 5. The exception to this will be those sites that will be subject to full clearance (see section 2.3). Post management of these sites will be addressed under a formal clearance application that will include the calculation of a significant environmental benefit or offset for clearance.

Additional re-treatment of wildlings at the sites will also be undertaken by the landholder in the unlikely event that there is additional establishment of wildlings post stage 1.

4. Monitoring, reporting and application of the stage 1 results

Detailed monitoring of the progress and outcomes of the stage 1 trial will be undertaken primarily for the purpose of informing the development of stage 2 of the *E. globulus* wildling eradication strategy. The results of this monitoring will be published in a two part report that will be made available to the Native Vegetation Council at the conclusion of stage 1. Part 1 will address the results of the hand and machinery trials, while part 2 will cover the outcomes of the chemical trials. This report will then be used to develop standard operating procedures for the control of *E. globulus* wildlings on KI. These procedures will be applied and further tested as part of stage 2 of the *E. globulus* eradication strategy which is scheduled to commence in spring 2025.

Monitoring undertaken under stage 1 will focus on three components:

i) Measurement of the efficiency of each control method.

Operational delivery of each control method will be closely monitored. This will include measurement of the following key cost variables during the control of wildlings in each segment of infestation (see Table 2, Figure 6 and Appendix 1):

- Breakdown of the time taken to complete each task (including the number of people involved and the time required by each person to undertake control activities, administration tasks, rest breaks and travel time).
- All costs associated with control activities including machine hire or running costs, oncosts, equipment purchase, repair and depreciation and herbicide.

These figures will be used to calculate an average cost of controlling *E. globulus* wildlings in high and/or low density infestations per hectare for each control method.

ii) Measurement of the ecological impact of each method.

Monitoring of the ecological impact of wildling control will attempt to answer two monitoring questions related to impacts on native vegetation:

- What are the immediate effects of mechanical and chemical control on native plant species composition, richness and abundance?
- Does the composition, richness and abundance of regenerating native vegetation in the medium term (12 months post control) vary between the different mechanical and chemical control methods?

The methodology that will be used to collect this data is presented in Table 6. Note, that the ecological impact of hand control will not be monitored because no adverse ecological impacts are expected from application of this control method (Table 5).

Table 6. Monitoring to determine the ecological impact of hand, mechanical and chemical trials to control *E. globulus* wildlings.

Control Method	Monitoring method	Frequency of Monitoring
Hand Control	No monitoring required	
Mechanical Control	Monitoring of the impact of mechanical control will be undertaken along five line transects established for each mechanical control method (total of 20 transects for all four methods - forestry mulcher, stick rake, bulldozer, and hydroaxe/flail mower) (Figure 8). Each transect line will be allocated to a separate infestation segment, with the starting point of the transect determined randomly along the vegetation edge. The direction of each transect will be perpendicular to the edge of the vegetation and extend to a point 5 m beyond the <i>E. globulus</i> infestation. 1 x 1 m quadrats will be established every metre along each transect starting at the vegetation edge. Data on the presence/absence of plant species and their abundance will be collected within each quadrat before and after treatment.	Quadrats will be surveyed <3 months before treatment, <1 month post treatment and 12 months post treatment.
Chemical Control	Chemical control will also be undertaken along line transects. These will be positioned within one or more wildling infestation segments, with ten transect lines established per chemical control method (drone application of herbicides, application of granule herbicides, direct injection into the stem, hand spraying of canopy and hand spraying of basal bark). Five <i>E. globulus</i> wildlings will be selected and tagged along each transect (Figure 9). These tagged wildlings will be a minimum of 5 m apart. A circular plot 2 m radius will be established around each tagged wildling. Data collected within each of these plots before and after treatment will include the presence/absence of live plant species and their abundance.	Circular plots will be surveyed <3 months before treatment, 3 months post treatment and 12 months post treatment.

iii) Measurement of the effectiveness of each control method in killing *E. globulus* wildlings

An additional monitoring program will be undertaken to answer the question: Does the proportion of *E. globulus* wildlings killed vary between the different hand, mechanical and chemical control methods?

This monitoring will utilise the mechanical and chemical monitoring quadrats and circular plots already established as [part of measuring ecological impacts. In the case of mechanical control, the number of live wildlings before and after treatment (<1 month and 12 months post treatment) will be recorded in each 1 x 1 m plot. For chemical methods the number of live tagged wildlings will be recorded before and after treatment (3 months and 12 months

post treatment). In addition to this, 50 wildlings will be tagged during hand control treatment (10 wildlings spaced >5 m apart in each of 5 infestation segments). The survivorship of these tagged plants will be recorded 12 months post treatment.

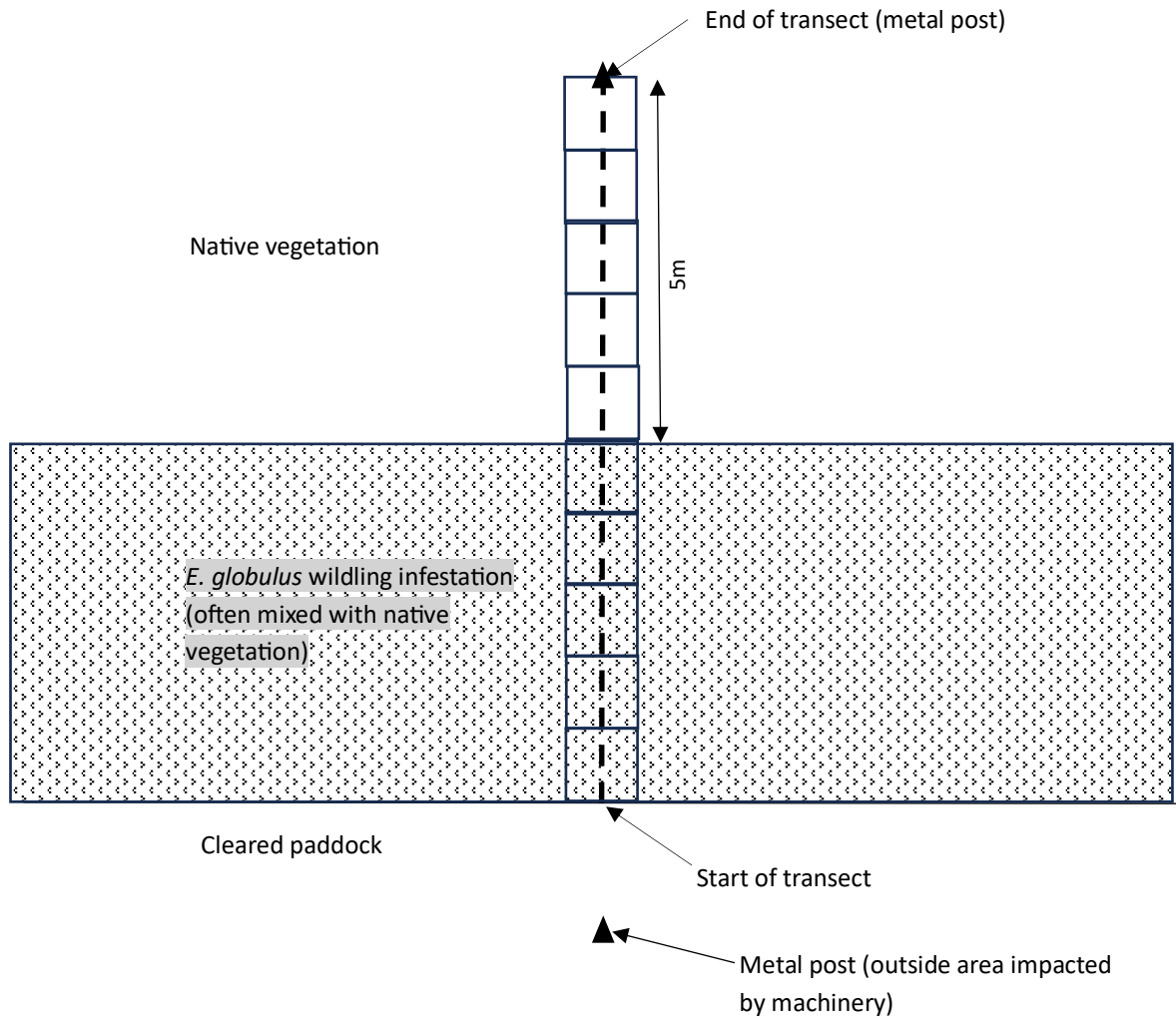


Figure 8. The establishment of a transect lines and quadrats to monitor the impact of mechanical treatments on native plant communities and *E. globulus* wildlings. 1 x 1m quadrats will be positioned at 1 m intervals along the transect line starting at the edge of the vegetation. The length of each transect line will vary depending on the width of the *E. globulus* infestation

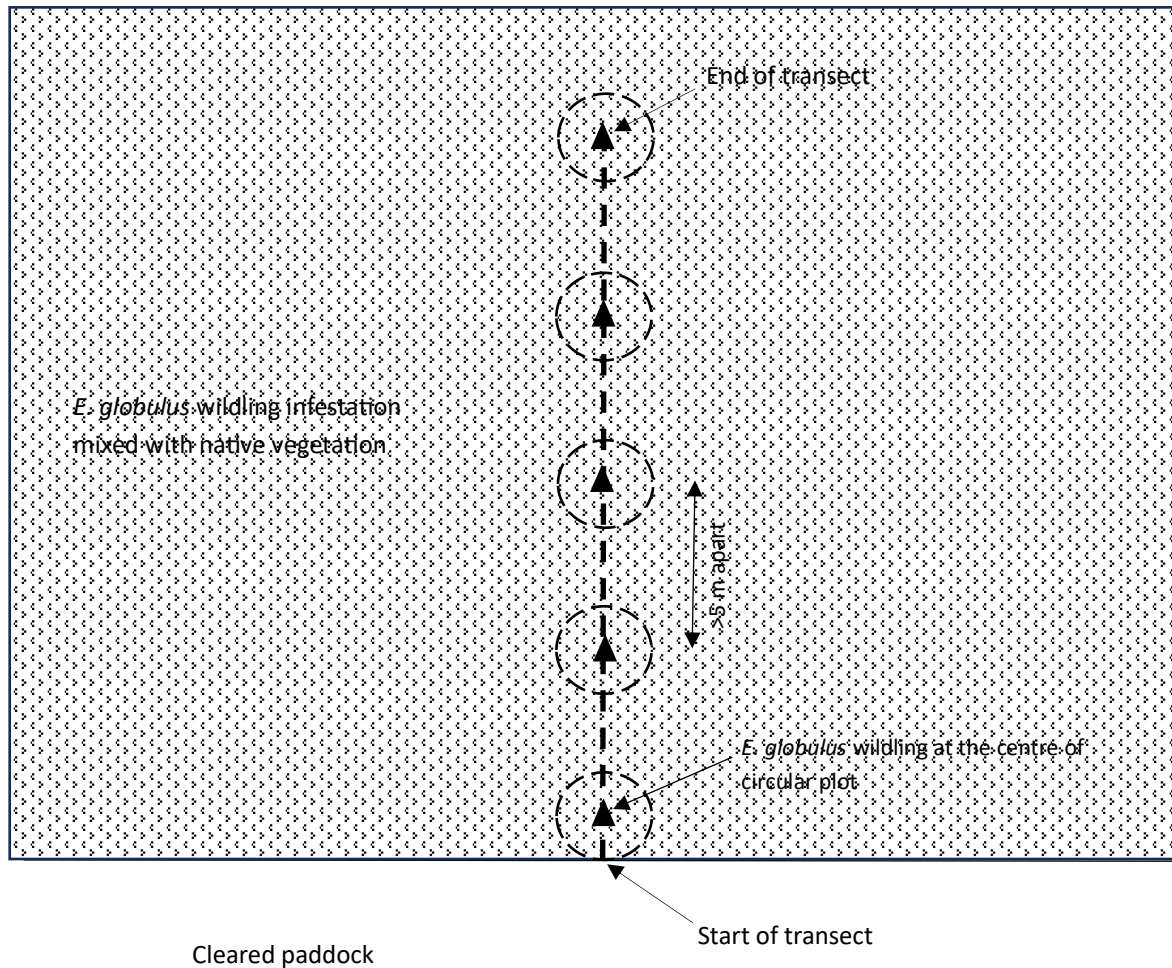


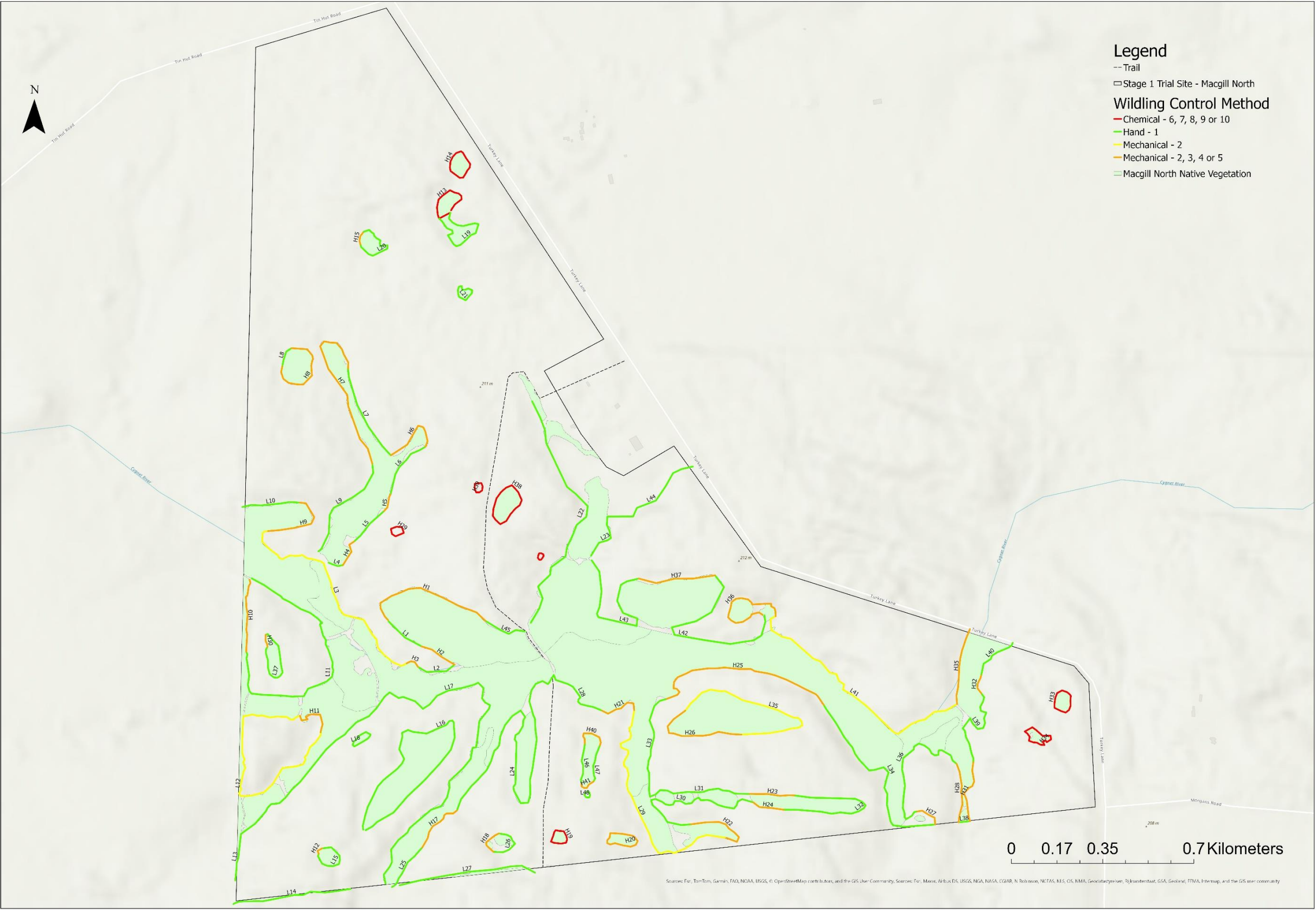
Figure 9. The establishment of a transect line and circular plots to monitor the impact of chemical control treatments on native plant communities and *E. globulus* wildlings. Each circular plot (radius 2 m) will be positioned around a *E. globulus* wildling.

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Appendix 1: High and low density segments of *Eucalyptus globulus* wildling infestation that will be subject to hand, mechanical and chemical treatments during stage 1.



Appendix 2 – Previous records of plant and animal presence on Macgill North collated from government and private databases.

Table A. Plant species records for Macgill North (parcel D125826 A21) (Nature Maps – April 2025)

Plant species	Date of Record
<i>Acacia provincialis</i>	27-Feb-1886
<i>Acrotriche fasciculiflora</i>	27-Feb-1886
<i>Argentipallium obtusifolium</i>	19-Dec-1933
<i>Boronia edwardsii</i>	27-Feb-1886
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	26-Feb-1886
<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	14-Nov-1934
<i>Correa decumbens</i>	11-Aug-1968
<i>Cotula bipinnata</i> *	21-Sep-1975
<i>Darwinia micropetala</i>	26-Feb-1886
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	26-Feb-1886
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i>	08-Sep-1986
<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i> *	20-Dec-1986
<i>Isolepis producta</i> *(V)	27-Jan-1883
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	01-Sep-1933
<i>Lepidium foliosum</i>	02-Mar-1926
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	02-Dec-1968
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	20-Dec-1986
<i>Lepyrodia valliculae</i> *(R)	26-Feb-1886
<i>Leucopogon concurvus</i>	27-Feb-1886
<i>Leucopogon costatus</i>	27-Feb-1886
<i>Leucopogon hirsutus</i> *(R)	18-Nov-1886
<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i> ssp. <i>subulata</i>	01-Sep-1932
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	20-Dec-1986
<i>Myriophyllum muelleri</i>	18-Feb-1926
<i>Olearia microdisca</i> *(E), *(E)	28-Feb-1926
<i>Pultenaea viscidula</i>	24-Mar-1986
<i>Ranunculus amphitrichus</i>	01-Nov-1986
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> *	18-Jun-1983
<i>Samolus repens</i>	19-Oct-1969
<i>Scaevola linearis</i> ssp. <i>confertifolia</i>	23-Nov-1945

<i>Setaria jubiflora</i>	27-Feb-1886
<i>Spyridium thymifolium</i>	26-Feb-1886
<i>Stenanthemum leucophractum</i>	27-Feb-1886

*Introduced

*Listed species (NPW Act 1972): (R) – Rare, (V) – Vulnerable, (E) - Endangered

#Listed Species (EPBC Act 1999): (E) - Endangered

Table B. Animal species records for Macgill North (parcel D125826 A21) (Nature Maps – April 2025)

Animal species	Date of Record
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)*	03-Jun-2006

*Introduced

Table C. Plant species records for Macgill North (parcel D125826 A21) (Unpublished data – 18th July 2015)

Plant species		
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	<i>Darwinia micropetala</i>	<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>
<i>Acacia provincialis</i>	<i>Daviesia asperula ssp. asperula</i>	<i>Hakea mitchellii</i>
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	<i>Hakea rostrata</i>
<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i> *	<i>Dillwynia hispida</i>	<i>Hakea rugosa</i>
<i>Acianthus caudatus</i>	<i>Drosera macrantha ssp. planchonii</i>	<i>Helichrysum luteoalbum</i>
<i>Acrotriche halmaturina</i>	<i>Drosera whittakeri</i>	<i>Hibbertia crinita</i>
<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana ssp. notocolpica</i>	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia ssp. radians</i>
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> *	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	<i>Hibbertia fasciculata</i>
<i>Astroloma conostephioides</i>	<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	<i>Hibbertia pallidiflora</i>
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> *(R)	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> *
<i>Banksia ornata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. leucoxylon</i>	<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>
<i>Boronia parviflora</i> *(R)	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>
<i>Callistemon rugulosus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. cygnetensis</i>	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>
<i>Calytrix glaberrima</i>	<i>Euchiton collinus</i>	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>
<i>Cassytha glabella f. dispar</i>	<i>Euryomyrtus ramosissima ssp. ramosissima</i>	<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>
<i>Caustis pentandra</i>	<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	<i>Gonocarpus mezianus</i>	<i>Laxmannia orientalis</i>
<i>Correa decumbens</i>	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	<i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i>
<i>Crassula decumbens var. decumbens</i>	<i>Graminae sp.*</i>	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>

Table C continued:

Plant species		
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> *	<i>Tetradlea halmaturina</i>
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	<i>Thomasia petalocalyx</i>
<i>Leucopogon concurvus</i>	<i>Prostanthera spinosa</i>	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>
<i>Marianthus bignoniaceus</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> ssp. <i>esculentum</i>	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.*
<i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i>	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	<i>Triglochin procera</i>
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.	<i>Viola sieberiana</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	<i>Senecio picridioides</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>tateana</i> ^{+(R)}
<i>Olearia teretifolia</i>	<i>Senecio</i> sp.	<i>Xanthosia leiophylla</i>
<i>Opercularia varia</i>	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	
<i>Petrophile multisecta</i>	<i>Spyridium waterhousei</i>	

*Introduced

*Listed species (NPW Act 1972): (R) – Rare

#Listed Species (EPBC Act 1999)

Table D. Bird species records for North Macgill (Birdlife Australia Data, 30th of April 2025). Recorded from multiple surveys at a single point (35.7683°S, 137.1358°E)

Date	Common name	Scientific name
20/12/1998	Striated Thornbill ^{+(V)}	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>
28/10/1999	Striated Thornbill ^{+(V)}	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>
8/11/2000	Striated Thornbill ^{+(V)}	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>
28/10/1999	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
8/11/2000	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
20/12/1998	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
8/11/2000	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
20/12/1998	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
28/10/1999	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
8/11/2000	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
28/10/1999	Little Wattlebird ^{+(V)}	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>
20/12/1998	Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>
8/11/2000	Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>
20/12/1998	Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>
28/10/1999	Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>
8/11/2000	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>
20/12/1998	European Goldfinch*	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
28/10/1999	Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
20/12/1998	Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>
28/10/1999	Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>
8/11/2000	Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>

8/11/2000	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
28/10/1999	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
20/12/1998	Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>
20/12/1998	Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>
28/10/1999	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>
20/12/1998	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
8/11/2000	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
20/12/1998	Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
28/10/1999	Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
8/11/2000	Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
28/10/1999	Brown-headed Honeyeater ^{#(E)}	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>
8/11/2000	Restless Flycatcher ^{*(R)}	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>
20/12/1998	Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>
28/10/1999	Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>
8/11/2000	Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>
8/11/2000	White-eared Honeyeater ^{#(E)}	<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>
28/10/1999	Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>
28/10/1999	Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
20/12/1998	Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>
28/10/1999	Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>
8/11/2000	Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>
20/12/1998	Scarlet Robin ^{*(R)}	<i>Petroica boodang</i>
28/10/1999	Scarlet Robin ^{*(R)}	<i>Petroica boodang</i>
8/11/2000	Scarlet Robin ^{*(R)}	<i>Petroica boodang</i>
20/12/1998	Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>
20/12/1998	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
28/10/1999	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
8/11/2000	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
20/12/1998	Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>
28/10/1999	Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>
8/11/2000	Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>
28/10/1999	Crimson Rosella ^{#(V)}	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
8/11/2000	Crimson Rosella ^{#(V)}	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
20/12/1998	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>
8/11/2000	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>
20/12/1998	Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>
8/11/2000	Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>
20/12/1998	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>
28/10/1999	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>
8/11/2000	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>
28/10/1999	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
8/11/2000	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>

*Introduced

*Listed species (NPW Act 1972): (R) – Rare, (V) – Vulnerable, (E) - Endangered

#Listed Species (EPBC Act 1999): (V) – Vulnerable, (E) - Endangered

Table E. Additional EPBC-listed threatened bird and mammal species recorded within 5 km of Macgill North (Birdlife Australia Data, 30th of April 2025, and KI Land for Wildlife Data)

Common name	Scientific name
KI Shy Heathwren ^{#(V)}	<i>Calamanthus cautus</i>
KI Glossy Black-Cockatoo ^{#(E)}	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>
KI Western Whipbird ^{#(E)}	<i>Psophodes nigrogularis lashmari</i>
Western Beautiful Firetail ^{#(E)}	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>
KI Southern Emu-wren ^{#(E)}	<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>
Western Bassian Thrush ^{#(V)}	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>
Southern Brown Bandicoot ^{#(E)}	<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>

[#]Listed Species (EPBC Act 1999): (V) – Vulnerable, (E) - Endangered

Table F. Internal KI Landscape Board animal species records for Macgill North (parcel D125826 A21)

Animal species	Date of Record
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)*	2/11/21

*Introduced

Table G. Incidental observations of fauna species March and April 2025 (D Taylor and S Walsh)

Bird species	Description
Australian Kestrel	Observed in flight over cleared plantation
Brown Falcon	Observed in flight over cleared plantation
Striated Thornbill ^{#(V)}	Observed in remnant vegetation
White-eared Honeyeater ^{#(E)}	Observed in remnant vegetation

[#]Listed Species (EPBC Act): (V) – Vulnerable, (E) - Endangered

Appendix 3 – Summary of plant and animal species detected during field assessments of selected high density segments of the plantation/remnant vegetation interface on Macgill North during April 2025

	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12	H15	H17	H18	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24	H25	H26	H27	H28	H30	H31	H32	H35	H36	H37	H40	H41
Survey Date	15/04	15/04	15/04	15/04	15/04	15/04	15/04	18/04	15/04	15/04	15/04	15/04	18/04	15/04	15/04	14/04	14/04	14/04	14/04	14/04	14/04	14/04	14/04	14/04	15/04	14/04	18/04	18/04	18/04	14/04	14/04	
Vegetation Community Code	KI0301	KI0301	KI0901	KI0302	KI0302	KI2601	KI2601	KI0301	KI0502	KI0302	KI0502	KI0302	KI0301	KI0302	KI0301	KI0301	KI0501	KI2503	KI0301	KI0301	KI0501	KI0301	KI0502	KI2601	KI0302	KI2601	KI2601	KI2601	KI0302	KI0301	KI0301	KI0301
Plant Species Detected																																
Acacia myrtifolia	P					P	P	D	D	D			D			P			D	D	P	D			D				D	D	P	D
Acacia paradoxa			P					P	D		D			P		P		P			P	P							P			
Acacia provincialis	D	D	D	P	D	D	D		D		D	P		D	P	P	P	D	P	P	D	P	P	D		D	D	D	P	P		P
Acacia verticillata ssp. ovoides	P	D	D	P	P	P		P			P		P	D	D		D	D			P	P		D	P	D					P	
Acrotriche halmaturina																						P							P	P		
Adenanthos macropodianus			P																											P		
Aira sp.*	P	P		P	P		P				P			P				P										P	P	P		
Allocasuarina striata	P						P													P	P											
Allocasuarina verticillata					P		P	P			P																					
Billardiera versicolor																		P														
Banksia marginata		P									P			P											P							
Boronia edwardsii	P							P	P						P	P					P	P							P	P	P	
Boronia filifolia															P																	
Bromus diandrus*								P				P	P																	P		
Callistemon rugulosus																					P											
Callitris rhomboidea			P																													
Carduus sp.*														P	P					P			P	P		P		P	P			
Cassytha peninsularis																					P							P				
Caustis pentandra	P	D							P					P	P			D			P											
Correa decumbens			P																													
Cryptandra hispidula																					P											
Darwinia micropetala																										P						
Daviesia asperula ssp. asperula				D			P	P	D	P	D			D		D	D				P	P							P	P	D	P
Daviesia brevifolia	P	P		P										P	D		P	P			P	P		P		P				P		P
Daviesia leptophylla											D																					
Deyeuxia densa ^{+(R)}											P																					
Deyeuxia quadrisetta											P																					
Dillwynnia sericea		P	P	P	D		P		P	P	P			P		P	P	P	P		P	P		P	D	P			D	P		P
Epacris impressa									P		P							P														
Eucalyptus baxteri	D	D	P						D	P						P			P	D	D	D			P							P

<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>				P	D	D	D	P	P	P	P		D	D			D				P			P	P	P	D		D	P		
<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> ^{†(R)}								P			D					P	D						D						P		P	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> *	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> spp. <i>leucoxylon</i>			P						P					P																		
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	D	D	D	D	D		P	D	D	D	D	D	P	D	D	D	P	D	D	D	D	D		D		D	P	D	D	D	D	D
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i>	P	D	P																		P											
<i>Eurymurtus ramosissima</i> ssp. <i>ramosissima</i>											P																					
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	D	P			D	P	P											P						P		P		P	P	P		
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	P		D			D	P		P	P		P		P	P			P	P		P		P	D		D				P		
<i>Gompholobium ecostatum</i>																						P								P		
<i>Goodenia blackiana</i>											P																					
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>																					P						P	P				
<i>Grevillea dilatata</i>																											P					
<i>Hakea mitchelli</i>			P			P	P						P		P		P				P											
<i>Hakea rostrata</i>				P				P			D	P		D							P									P		
<i>Hakea rugosa</i>						P														D			P									
<i>Hibbertia devitata</i>														P																		
<i>Hibbertia fasciculata</i>	D	P		D	P	P	P		D	D	P		P	D	P	D	P			P	P		P	D				P				
<i>Hibbertia glebosa</i> ssp. <i>oblonga</i>											P																					
<i>Hibbertia pallidiflora</i>		P																									P	D				
<i>Hibbertia radians</i>								P		P	P			P	P	P		P	P				P					P	P			
<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>										P				P	P	P	P		P	P		P						P		D		
<i>Hibbertia virgata</i>														P																		
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> *	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P			P	P		P			P			P			P		P	P	P	P	P		P
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> *															P																	
<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>	P															P						P								P		
<i>Ixodia achillaeoides</i> ssp. <i>alata</i>																	D					P										
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>																								P								
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	P	P	D	P	P	D	D	D	P	P	P	P	D	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	D	P	P	P	
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	P	P				P	P						P					P						P		P	P	P		P		
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>								P																								
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	P			P			P														P	P							P			
<i>Laxmannia orientalis</i>		P									P							P														
<i>Lepidosperma canescens</i>	D	D	P	P	P	D	P	D			D	D			D	D	D	D	P	P	P	D	P		P	D		P	P	P	D	D
<i>Lepidosperma congestum</i>						P									P				P													

Lepidosperma longitudinale																				P													
Leptospermum continentale	P	D				D	D				P							D			D			D		D	P	P	P				
Lepyrodia valliculae ^{*(R)}							P										P						P		P								
Leucopogon concurvus																														P			
Lomandra micrantha							P							P																			
Machaerina juncea																									P								
Marianthus bignoniaceus																				P								P					
Melaleuca brevifolia																				P													
Melaleuca gibbosa		P			P		D				P			D	D		P			D			P		P		P	P					
Melaleuca squamea																									P								
Micrantheum demissum															P															P			
Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides		P	P					P		P				P						P							P	P	P				
Muehlenbeckia adpressa																				P								P					
Opercularia varia			P	P			P		P		P			P	P			P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P		P	P	
Patersonia fragilis																		P															
Petrophile multisecta									P											P					P								
Phyllota pleurandroides	D	P							D					P	D	P		P	P	P	P	P								D			
Pimelea glauca										P																							
Pimelea macrostegia									P							P			P	P		P								P			
Pimelea octophylla	P		P				P								P						P					P			P	P			
Pimelea phyllicoides				P																										P			
Platylobium obtusangulum		P	D	D		P	D			P				D		D	P				D	D					P	P	D		P	D	
Poa sp.																				P													
Prostanthera spinosa								P		P																	P						
Pteridium esculentum spp. esculentum		P		P	P		P		P			P		P	P	P	P			P				P				D	P	P	P	P	
Pultenaea daphnoides	P										D									P	P												
Pultenaea viscidula									D	P					D		P	D	D	P	D				P					D	D	D	
Rytidosperma geniculatum																			P		P												
Rytidosperma sp.		P	P	P	D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P			P	P			P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	
Scaevola aemula							P				P																						
Senecio pterephorus*	P			P		P		P	P			P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Spyridium thymifolium	P							D		D				P	P	D		P	D	D	P	D		P	D				P	D	P		
Spyridium waterhousei																												P					
Stackhousia aspericocca																														P			
Tetraria capillaris		P																		P													
Tetratheca insularis									P																								

Thomasia petalocalyx			D								P			P		P				P	P	P						P			P	
Trifolium subterraneum*																				P		P					P					
Vulpia sp.*				P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P				P	P			P		P			P	P	P		P	
Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. tateana ^{*(R)}	D	P		D		P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	D	D	P	D	D	P	D	P	P	P	D	D	D	D
Animal Species Detected																																
Birds																																
Brown Thornbill								P																					P			
Crested Pigeon																	P							P								
Crimson Rosella ^{*(V)}														P	P																	P
Golden Whistler						P									P																	
Grey Fantail					P		P		P	P			P	P			P			P	P			P					P	P		
New Holland Honeyeater																						P										
Red-browed Firetail							P																				P					
Red Wattlebird	P						P								P																	
Scarlet Robin								P					P						P	P		P							P			
Superb Blue Wren	P				P		P	P		P			P				P		P					P	P		P	P	P	P		P
White-eared Honeyeater ^{*(E)}					P			P																					P	P		
Mammals																																
KI Kangaroo								P																P					P			
Koala																													P			
Signs of Animal Presence																																
Echidna digging ^{*(E)}			P												P				P	P	P	P		P								
Heath Goanna digging ^{*(V)}		P																														
Animal Habitat Features																																
Hollow bearing trees											P				P	P				P												
Fallen timber	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

*Introduced

†Listed species (*NPW Act 1972*): (R) – Rare, (V) – Vulnerable, (E) - Endangered

#Listed Species (*EPBC Act 1999*): (V) – Vulnerable, (E) - Endangered

D – Dominant

P - Present

Appendix 4 – Summary of plant and animal species detected during field assessments of selected low density segments of the plantation/remnant vegetation interface on Macgill North during April 2025

	L3	L12	L35	L29	L41
Survey Date	15/04	15/04	14/04	14/04	18/04
Vegetation Community Code	KI0502	KI2803,KI0302	KI0301	KI0501	KI2601
Plant Species Detected					
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	D	D		P	P
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>		P		P	P
<i>Acacia provincialis</i>	D	D	P	D	
<i>Acacia verticillata ssp. ovoidea</i>	P	D	P	P	
<i>Acrotriche halmaturina</i>			P		
<i>Aira sp.*</i>				P	
<i>Allocasuarina striata</i>		P			
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>			P		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	D	P	P	P	
<i>Boronia edwardsii</i>		P	P	P	P
<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	P				P
<i>Carduus sp.*</i>	P				P
<i>Cassutha glabella f. dispar</i>				P	
<i>Cassutha peninsularis</i>		P			
<i>Caustis pentandra</i>				P	P
<i>Daviesia asperula ssp. asperula</i>	D	D	P	D	P
<i>Daviesia brevifolia</i>		P	P	P	P
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>		P			
<i>Deyeuxia quadrisetta</i>					P
<i>Dillwynnia sericea</i>	P	P		P	P
<i>Epacris impressa</i>				P	
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	D		P		
<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	P	D	P	P	D
<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> ^(R)	P	P	P		P
<i>Eucalyptus globulus*</i>	P	P	P	P	P
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. leucoxylon</i>	P				P
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	D	D	D	P	D
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. cygnetensis</i>	P			D	
<i>Eurymurtus ramosissima ssp. ramosissima</i>		P			
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	D	D		P	

<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	P				P
<i>Gompholobium ecostatum</i>		P			
<i>Goodenia blackiana</i>		P			
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>		P			P
<i>Hakea mitchelli</i>	P	D	P	P	
<i>Hakea rostrata</i>		P	P	P	
<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	P	P			
<i>Hibbertia fascicularis</i>	P	D	P	P	P
<i>Hibbertia glebosa</i> ssp. <i>oblonga</i>		P			
<i>Hibbertia pallidiflora</i>	P	P			P
<i>Hibbertia radians</i>		P	P	P	
<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>	P	D	P	P	P
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> *	P	P		P	P
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	P				
<i>Isopogon ceratophylla</i>			P	P	
<i>Ixodia achillaeoides</i> ssp. <i>alata</i>				P	
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	D	D	P	P	
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	P	P			P
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>					P
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>		P			P
<i>Laxmannia orientalis</i>		P			P
<i>Lepidosperma canescens</i>	P	D	D	D	P
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	D		P	D	P
<i>Marianthus bignoniaceus</i>		P			
<i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i>	P				
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	P	P		P	P
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	P				P
<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	P				
<i>Olearia teretifolia</i>					P
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>				P	
<i>Petrophile multisecta</i>					P
<i>Phyllota pleurandroides</i>		P	P	D	P
<i>Pimelea glauca</i>		P			
<i>Pimelea macrostegia</i>		P	P	P	
<i>Pimelea octophylla</i>			P	P	P
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	P	D	D	D	P
<i>Prostanthera spinosa</i>		P	P		P

<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> spp. <i>esculentum</i>			P	P	
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>		P		P	P
<i>Pultenaea viscidula</i>		P	D	D	
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.		P			P
<i>Schoenus lepidosperma</i> ssp. <i>lepidosperma</i>			P		
<i>Senecio pterephorus</i> *	P	P	P	P	P
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *					P
<i>Spyridium thymifolium</i>		D	D		
<i>Spyridium waterhousei</i>					P
<i>Thomasia petalocalyx</i>	P	P		D	
<i>Vulpia</i> sp.*			P	P	P
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>semiplana</i>	P	D	D	P	P
Animal Species Observed					
Birds					
Brown Thornbill					P
Grey Fantail	P			P	
Grey Shrikethrush			P		
Golden Whistler			P		
Scarlet Robin ^{†(R)}			P		P
Superb Blue Wren	P		P	P	P
Reptiles					
Heath Goanna				P	
Signs of Animal Presence					
Echidna digging ^{†(E)}			P		
Animal Habitat Features					
Hollow bearing trees			P	P	
Fallen timber	P	P	P	P	P

*Introduced

†Listed species (NPW Act 1972): (R) – Rare, (V) – Vulnerable, (E) - Endangered

#Listed Species (EPBC Act 1999): (V) – Vulnerable, (E) - Endangered

D – Dominant

P - Present