PRACTICAL ECOLOGY
ecological restoration & consulting

Fauna Assessment Report

Harry Potter Forbidden Forest Experience

Jorgensen Park, Western Australia

May 2026

[redacted]

Fauna Assessment Report – Harry Potter Forbidden Forest Experience – Jorgensen Park, Western Australia

May 2026

Fieldwork: [redacted] and [redacted]
Report: [redacted]
Mapping: [redacted]

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Global Strategy and Planning
Producer
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E: [redacted]
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PE project no.: KZE 4059

Project reference: [redacted]

Version	Date	Author	Reviewer	Notes
0.1	29/01/2026	[redacted]	[redacted] (Practical Ecology)	Draft for Internal Review
0.2	30/01/2026		[redacted] (Fever Originals)	Draft for Client Review
1.0	26/03/2026		–	Final Version of Report
1.1	01/05/2026		–	Updated final Version of Report

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Contents

Executive Summary 5

1. Introduction 9

1.1 Scope 9
1.2 Study Area 10
1.3 Event Infrastructure and Experience Design 10

2. Desktop review 12

2.1 Existing fauna records 12
2.1.1 Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) 12
2.1.2 NatureMap 12
2.1.3 Ecological Studies Previously Undertaken on Site 13
2.2 Significant Species known to occur in the Area 13
2.2.1 Black Cockatoos Species 14
2.2.2 Western Brush Wallaby 14
2.2.3 Southwestern Brown Bandicoot 14
2.2.4 Peregrine Falcon 15
2.2.5 Brush-tailed Phascogale 15
2.2.6 Western Quoll 15
2.2.7 Brush Bronzewing 15
2.2.8 White-throated Needletail 16
2.2.9 Fork-tailed Swift 16
2.2.10 Common Death Adder 16
2.2.11 Western Ringtail Possum 16

3. Field assessment 17

3.1 Methods 17
3.1.1 Diurnal (daytime) fauna survey and habitat assessment 17
3.1.2 Nocturnal fauna survey 17
3.1.3 Limitations of the Survey 17

4. Results 18

4.1 Fauna habitat 18
4.1.1 Canopy Trees 18
4.1.1.1 Tree Hollows 19
4.1.1.2 Tree cracks, fissures and ribbon bark 22
4.1.2 Dense Mid and Ground Layer Vegetation 22
4.1.3 Open Mid and Ground Layer Vegetation 23
4.1.4 Waterbodies 23
4.1.5 Adjacent patches of remnant vegetation 24
4.2 Fauna Observations 24

5. Recommendations 25

5.1 General Recommendations 26
5.2 Specific Concerns 27
5.2.1 Southwestern Brown Bandicoot 27
5.2.2 Western Brush Wallaby 28
5.2.3 Western Quoll 28
5.2.4 Common Death Adder 29
5.2.5 Birds 29
5.2.5.1 Black Cockatoo Species and Other Hollow-Dependent Bird Species 30

5.2.5.2 Other non-hollow dependent diurnal birds 31
5.2.5.3 Nocturnal birds 32
5.2.6 Microbats 33
5.2.7 Nocturnal arboreal mammal species 34
5.3 Invasive predator 35
5.4 Installation of Infrastructure 35
6. Event provider's proposed mitigation measures 37
7. REFERENCES 39
Appendix 1. Maps 41
Appendix 2. Fauna Observations 44
Appendix 3. ALA Fauna records 45
Appendix 4. NatureMap Fauna records 83
Appendix 5. Previous Ecological Assessment data 101
Appendix 6. EPBC Act Protected Matters Report 103

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Practical Ecology Pty Ltd was engaged by Fever to undertake a fauna assessment for the proposed 2026 *Harry Potter: Forbidden Forest Experience* at Jorgensen Park, Kalamunda. The purpose of the assessment was to identify fauna values within and adjacent to the proposed event route and to provide clear recommendations to avoid and minimise potential impacts associated with a temporary, immersive audio-visual evening installation.

The event duration will be 9.5 weeks, opening on 12th June 2026, and closing on 16th August 2026, 2026. Daily operations will take place from 5:00 pm to 11:00 pm, with all lighting switched off no later than 11:00 pm each night. Installation activities are expected to commence on 11th May 2026. The works will involve placing equipment such as lights, speakers, and props along the existing trail, primarily during daylight hours and completed before dark. Only limited programming and fine-tuning will occur at night in the final days, within restricted hours. Vehicle access will be limited to existing paths and daytime use, resulting in minimal environmental impact.

Various lighting and audio equipment, as well as IP-themed props, will be installed within the village and trail areas, which are the primary areas where guests will travel. No high-intensity lighting is proposed. While the Park already experiences regular disturbance from recreation and off-leash dogs, this would be the first structured, immersive audio-visual evening event held at the site.

This fauna assessment comprised:

- A desktop review of ecological databases, previous ecological studies, and relevant literature;
- Fauna surveys and a habitat assessment conducted on 7th and 8th January 2026;
- Review of lighting design concepts; and
- Consultation with Fever and the City of Kalamunda.

Database searches identified over 1,200 fauna species within 5 km, including a high diversity of birds, reptiles, mammals, amphibians and invertebrates. Fauna surveys on site recorded 29 fauna species, comprising 25 birds and four mammals. Key habitat features within the Study Area include:

- Mature canopy trees, including hollow-bearing trees;
- Trees with cracks, fissures and ribbon bark suitable for microbats;
- Dense mid- and ground-layer vegetation providing refuge;
- Fallen logs, rocks and ground debris; and
- Connectivity to extensive surrounding remnant vegetation.

Tree hollows are of particular ecological importance, as they provide essential breeding and roosting habitat for numerous species, including threatened black cockatoos and hollow-dependent mammals.

Several significant species are also known or likely to occur within the Study Area, including: Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo *Zanda latirostris*, Baudin's Black-Cockatoo *Zanda baudinii*, Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus (Calyptorhynchus) banksii naso*, Western Brush Wallaby *Notamacropus Irma*, Southwestern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon fusciventer*, Western Quoll *Dasyurus geoffroii*, Brush-tailed Phascogale *Phascogale tapoatafa* spp, Peregrine Falcon *Falco (Hierofalco) peregrinus*, Brush Bronzewing *Phaps (Phaps) elegans*, Common Death Adder *Acanthophis antarcticus*, White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus,* and Fork-tailed Swift *Apus (apus) pacificus*. Importantly, the Park supports major night roost sites for the Black-Cockatoo species.

With no proper mitigation measures, artificial light and associated noise, as a consequence of the event, have the potential to cause:

- Disorientation and altered movement patterns;
- Disruption of roosting and nesting behaviour;
- Changes in foraging timing and activity;
- Disturbance of sleep cycles; and
- Increased predator attraction to illuminated areas.

The fauna groups within the Study Area with the greatest potential sensitivity include hollow-dependent birds (including black cockatoos), nocturnal birds (e.g. Southern Boobook), microbats, nocturnal arboreal mammals (e.g. possums, phascogales), and ground-dwelling mammals such as Southwestern Brown Bandicoot.

Given that the event is to occur during autumn and winter, risks to black cockatoo breeding are reduced, as the event falls outside their primary breeding seasons. However, some mammal species (e.g. Brush-tailed Phascogale and Western Quoll) have overlapping breeding periods with the proposed event timeframe.

The installation is temporary, confined to existing trails, and operates for limited evening hours over 9.5 weeks. The Study Area is embedded within a large, connected landscape, providing alternative habitat should some species temporarily avoid illuminated sections. With appropriate mitigation, the event is unlikely to result in long-term or irreversible impacts on local fauna populations. However, poorly managed lighting, particularly near hollow-bearing trees and known cockatoo roost sites, could result in localised disturbance and habitat displacement.

In accordance with the *National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife* (DCCEEW 2023), the following overarching principles are critical:

- Use the lowest light intensity necessary;
- Avoid short-wavelength (blue/UV-rich) lighting where possible;
- Shield and direct lights to prevent spill into canopy and adjacent remnant vegetation;
- Maintain substantial unlit refuge areas;

- Avoid illumination of tree hollows, roost trees, burrows, rock crevices and dense understorey habitat;
- Ensure fencing allows safe fauna movement;
- Undertake pre-event nest and habitat checks;
- Monitor fauna activity before and during the event; and
- Implement adaptive management if unforeseen impacts occur.

Particular care is required around:

- Confirmed and potential black cockatoo roost trees;
- Mature hollow-bearing trees;
- Microbat roost features (cracks, fissures, ribbon bark); and
- Dense understorey habitat used by bandicoots and other ground fauna.

Provided that the recommended avoidance and mitigation measures are implemented, particularly in relation to hollow-bearing trees, roost sites, dense understorey habitat, and lighting design, the proposal is unlikely to result in significant adverse impacts on native fauna or conservation-significant species within the Study Area.

Event provider's proposed mitigation measures

The event provider will implement a suite of mitigation measures to avoid and minimise impacts of the *Harry Potter: Forbidden Forest Experience* on flora and fauna at Jorgensen Park. Key measures include (but are not limited to):

- **Event Footprint and Layout**: The route has been planned to use existing open areas, trails, and paths, avoiding the creation of new tracks or disturbance to undisturbed vegetation. Temporary infrastructure will be removed at the end of the event, and the site will be returned to normal night-time darkness outside event hours. Sensitive habitat features, including hollow-bearing trees, dense understorey, and refuge areas, will be retained and avoided wherever possible. Barriers and structures will be designed to allow fauna movement.
- **Lighting and Sound Design:** Lighting will follow the *National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife* (DCCEEW 2023), be focused on individual scenes and trails, and avoid unnecessary illumination of surrounding vegetation. All lights will be switched off by midnight. Sound will be minimised through low-volume, directional speakers, avoiding sudden, low-frequency, or animal-call effects. Operation will be restricted to the agreed event window.
- **Installation and Operational Methods:** Installation and de-rig will occur mainly during daylight hours, with minimal night-time work. A "stop and check" approach will be used to avoid sensitive trees, root zones, log piles, and key habitat features. Staff will be briefed on identifying fauna and sensitive features, and procedures are in place to consult park management if new nests, dens, or other sensitive features are found.

- **Waste and Site Management:** Waste will be managed in accordance with local council requirements, with appropriate sorting, storage, removal, and disposal throughout installation, operation, and de-rig.
- **Seasonal Timing:** Vegetation removal and the event schedule have been designed to avoid sensitive periods for key fauna, including breeding seasons for numerous threatened species.

These measures collectively aim to minimise ecological impacts while allowing the immersive experience to operate safely and responsibly.

1. INTRODUCTION

Practical Ecology Pty Ltd was engaged by Fever to undertake a fauna assessment to identify the presence and activity of fauna in the vicinity of the proposed 2026 *Harry Potter: Forbidden Forest Experience* installation at Jorgensen Park (the Park) and to provide recommendations to avoid and minimise potential impacts on fauna.

The 2026 *Harry Potter: Forbidden Forest Experience* would be the first light-based event to be held within the Park, with the proposed event route and associated infrastructure to be established shown on Map 1. A description of the Study Area is provided in Section 1.2.

The primary objective of this report is to provide recommendations for mitigation measures to be implemented on site, should the relevant authorities approve the event.

1.1 Scope

The scope of work agreed to include the following tasks:

1. Desktop review of relevant information including (but not limited to):
    - Any relevant history or correspondence;
    - Ecological databases;
    - The information on flora and fauna species present within the Park provided by Freya Ayliffe (Manager Place & Community Experience at City of Kalamunda); and
    - Other literature as appropriate.
2. Field assessment (field surveys) focused on the proposed installation route and nearby areas that may be impacted. Surveys included:
    - Site habitat assessment;
    - Diurnal fauna survey; and
    - Nocturnal fauna survey.
3. Consultation and collaboration with representatives from Fever and the City of Kalamunda to discuss the event design.
4. Design Assessment to confirm the event infrastructure and experience design and identify any fauna concerns
5. Reporting, which includes:
    - Discussion of findings;
    - Recommendations to avoid and minimise impacts to fauna from the installation; and
    - Mapping as appropriate.

1.2 Study Area

The Study Area is defined as the areas adjacent (~20m either side) of the event route within Jorgensen Park, which is shown on Map 1.

Jorgensen Park is located along the southern boundary of Kalamunda National Park, immediately east of the Kalamunda township. The park contains a network of loop trails, as well as visitor facilities including toilets and picnic areas.

Historically, Jorgensen Park was the site of the original Kalamunda Golf Club, which relocated to Forrestfield in 1972. Today, Jorgensen Park has been reconverted into a public recreation area where native vegetation has been reestablished. The Park is a well-recognised birdwatching location and is regularly visited by local residents, nature enthusiasts, wildlife photographers, hikers or even dog walkers.

The Study Area is currently disturbed both through vehicle access and through human activity for dog walking (including off leash dogs), recreation, and to attend the Kalamunda Learning Centre (located on the western boundary of the Study Area). The constant presence of humans and their dogs means that any fauna at site already experience disturbance from dawn to dusk and into the evening.

1.3 Event Infrastructure and Experience Design

The *Harry Potter: Forbidden Forest Experience* is an immersive, after-dark experience that has been held at different locations across the world. It is a ticketed outdoor event that invites visitors to explore a themed walking trail inspired by the Harry Potter saga. The experience typically features a curated route through a forested setting, incorporating light installations, visual effects, soundscapes, and interactive elements based on characters and scenes from the Harry Potter films. The event is designed to operate during evening hours over a defined seasonal period, with visitors progressing along a trail in staggered groups to manage visitor flow and enhance the immersive experience.

At Jorgensen Park, the event is proposed to take place along an approximately 1,000 m walking loop trail, as well as an approximately 200 m access path from the site entrance to the start of the trail. The route will utilise only existing trails and tracks within the park. As such, no new pathways will need to be constructed, and no additional routes will be created beyond those already present. Some track reprofiling and vegetation trimming will, however, be required to improve site accessibility.

Installation activities are expected to commence on 11 May 2026, approximately four weeks prior to the planned public opening in June 2026. The works will involve placing equipment such as lights, speakers, and props along the existing trail, primarily during daylight hours and completed before dark. Only limited programming and fine-tuning will occur at night in the final days, within restricted hours. Vehicle access will be limited to existing paths and daytime use, resulting in minimal environmental impact. The event will then operate for a duration of 9.5 weeks, starting on 12 June 2026 and concluding on 16 August 2026.

It has been indicated that various lighting and audio equipment, as well as IP-themed props, will be installed within the village and trail areas, which are the primary areas where guests will travel. No

high-intensity or bright lighting is proposed. Many installations are expected to incorporate accompanying audio recordings and video components; however, no animal calls are proposed to be used as part of the event, other than the call of an owl species that does not naturally occur in Australia. Installation activities are expected to occur predominantly during daytime hours, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Some limited night-time work may be required for programming purposes over a period of approximately one to two weeks toward the end of the installation phase.

Once installation is complete, event sessions are planned to operate between 5:00 pm and 11:00 pm. Event staff will be on site starting early afternoon to do the preparation work.

The site is intended to be fully vacated and all lighting switched off by 11:00 pm each night. However, depending on the time required for guests to exit the site after the final session, lighting may remain on slightly later to facilitate safe departure. In all cases, lighting will be switched off no later than midnight.

Map 1 illustrates the route through the event installation.

2. DESKTOP REVIEW

2.1 Existing fauna records

2.1.1 Atlas of Living Australia (ALA)

A search of the Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) was undertaken on the 06/01/2026 of the Study Area with a 5 km buffer. This identified 1240 fauna species identified to the species level, including 301 vertebrate species. All of the ALA identified species are listed in Appendix 3 and are summarised in Table 1 below. It is important to note that the ALA data likely underrepresents the species present in the area, as species observations are not systematically recorded by the local community.

Table 1. Summary of lifeforms recorded in the ALA within 5km.

Lifeform	Introduced or WA native species extended beyond natural range	Indigenous	Total
AMPHI	0	13	13
BIRD	9	195	204
FISH	0	3	3
INVERT	8	928	936
MAMMAL	6	20	26
REPTILE	1	57	58
TOTAL	**24**	**1216**	**1240**

The significant fauna species likely to occur on the site are discussed further in Section 2.2 below.

2.1.2 NatureMap

A dataset was provided by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation, and Attraction's (DBCA) NatureMap on 21 January 2026. This dataset includes fauna species recorded within 10 km of the Study Area, comprising 567 species identified to the species level, including 380 vertebrate species. All species identified through NatureMap are listed in Appendix 4 and summarised in Table 2 below. It is important to note that NatureMap data likely underrepresents the species present in the area, as species observations are not systematically recorded by the local community.

Table 2. Summary of lifeforms recorded in the NatureMap within 10km.

Lifeform	Introduced or WA native species extended beyond natural range	Indigenous	Total
AMPHI		15	15
BIRD	8	235	243
FISH	3	2	5
INVERT	6	181	187
MAMMAL	9	32	41
REPTILE	1	75	76
TOTAL	**27**	**540**	**567**

The significant fauna species likely to occur on the site are discussed further in Section 2.2 below.

2.1.3 Ecological Studies Previously Undertaken on Site

Several ecological studies have been undertaken within the Park in recent years, primarily to assess the potential impacts of the construction of the Kalamunda Community Centre on Crescent Road within Jorgensen Park, as well as to inform ongoing park management. Fauna species recorded during these studies are listed in Appendix 5and summarised in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Summary of lifeforms recorded in previous ecological assessments completed on site.

Lifeform	Introduced or WA native species extended beyond natural range	Indigenous	Total
BIRD		24	24
INVERT	1	2	3
MAMMAL	7	4	11
REPTILE		1	1
Total	**8**	**31**	**39**

The significant fauna species likely to occur on the site are discussed further in Section 2.2 below.

2.2 Significant Species known to occur in the Area

The sections below provide an overview of significant fauna species known to occur within the area, and that may potentially be affected by the Project. It takes into consideration the outcomes of ecological surveys previously completed on site, local records, and the species known to occur in the area according to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) (Appendix 6).

Further information to avoid and minimise impact on these species is provided in Section 5 below.

2.2.1 Black Cockatoos Species

According to *Environmental Report: Flora and Vegetation Surveys; Tree and Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment; Fauna Survey – Kalamunda Community Centre, Crescent Road, Jorgensen Park, Kalamunda* (Bushfire Prone Planning 2019), most of the fauna species occurring on site are common species, with the exception of Black Cockatoo species, including Long-billed Black-cockatoo *Zanda baudinii* (also called Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo), Short-billed Black-cockatoo *Zanda latirostris* (also called Baudin's Black-Cockatoo) and Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus (Calyptorhynchus) banksii naso*. In fact, this report states that recent data from the Great Cocky Count (Birdlife Australia 2018) show that night roost locations for Long-billed Black-cockatoo and Short-billed Black-cockatoo are listed as occurring within the Park and in the adjacent Piesse Brook area, including (but not limited to) night roosts [redacted] and [redacted]

This report also indicates that the Great Cocky Count Coordinator, Adam Peck, stated: "*These are both major roosts for White-tailed Black-Cockatoos, so we consider the area to be critical habitat for Carnaby's and Baudin's [..]*". Furthermore, it is also worth noting that an additional two roosting trees were recorded during this survey (roosting areas no. [redacted] The location of these roosting sites is shown on Map 2. Considering this, it is important to highlight that the Study Area is likely to support roosting, foraging and potentially breeding habitats for the Black Cockatoo species.

Long-billed Black-cockatoo and Short-billed Black-cockatoo are listed as endangered under both the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo is listed as vulnerable under these two Acts.

2.2.2 Western Brush Wallaby

According to *Jorgensen Park Management Plan 2007* (EMRC 2007) and *Jorgensen Park Action Plan 2015–2017* (Shire of Kalamunda 2015), Western Brush Wallaby *Notamacropus Irma* is present within Jorgensen Park. This species' occurrence within the Park has been further confirmed through observations made by City of Kalamunda staff, as indicated during the site visit conducted on 08/01/2026. The continued presence of the Western Brush Wallaby highlights the ecological value of Jorgensen Park as a refuge for native fauna within the local landscape.

Western Brush Wallaby is listed as 'Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened' under the BC Act.

2.2.3 Southwestern Brown Bandicoot

According to the *Jorgensen Park Management Plan 2007* (EMRC 2007), a subspecies of the Southern Brown Bandicoot, the Southwestern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon fusciventer*, is present within the Study Area. This has been further supported by recent local records, as well as numerous observations reported by residents living along the boundary of the Park. The continued occurrence of this species underscores the importance of Jorgensen Park as habitat for locally significant native fauna.

Southwestern Brown Bandicoot is listed as 'Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened' under the BC Act.

2.2.4 Peregrine Falcon

According to the City of Kalamunda website and the ALA local records, Peregrine Falcon *Falco (Hierofalco)* peregrinus is also likely to occur within the Park. This species is a highly mobile raptor that typically utilises a range of habitats, including open woodland and urban environments, for foraging.

Peregrine Falcon is listed as 'Other Specially Protected' under the BC Act.

2.2.5 Brush-tailed Phascogale

According to information from the City of Kalamunda website and local records from the ALA, Brush-tailed Phascogale *Phascogale tapoatafa* spp. is also a significant species likely to occur within the Study Area. This small, nocturnal marsupial is an important indicator of healthy woodland ecosystems, relying on tree hollows for shelter and nesting. The presence of remnant vegetation and mature trees within the Study Area may provide suitable habitat for this species, highlighting the ecological value of the site for locally significant hollow-dependent fauna species.

One of the Brush-tailed Phascogale species occurring in the area is listed as 'Conservation Dependent' under the BC Act: Wambenger *Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger*.

2.2.6 Western Quoll

According to information from the City of Kalamunda website and local records from the ALA, the Western Quoll Dasyurus geoffroii is likely to occur in the area. This nocturnal carnivorous marsupial is a locally significant species that relies on a mosaic of habitats, including woodlands and dense vegetation, for foraging and shelter. The presence of suitable habitat within the Study Area may support transient or resident individuals, underscoring the ecological value of the site for the conservation of this threatened species.

Western Quoll is listed as vulnerable under the BC Act.

2.2.7 Brush Bronzewing

While not specifically listed on the City of Kalamunda website, the Brush Bronzewing *Phaps (Phaps) elegans* is another significant species likely to occur on site, based on the presence of suitable habitat on site and recent ALA records. This ground-dwelling bird typically inhabits dense shrublands and woodland understorey, where it forages for seeds and takes shelter.

Brush Bronzewing is listed as 'Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened' under the BC Act.

2.2.8 White-throated Needletail

While the City of Kalamunda website does not list this species and local records are relatively old, the White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus* still has the potential to occur in the airspace above the site. The absence of recent observations is likely due to the species' almost entirely aerial lifestyle, which makes it difficult to detect. As a highly mobile migratory bird, it may use the area opportunistically during foraging flights or seasonal movements.

White-throated Needletail is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act and as a migratory under the BC Act.

2.2.9 Fork-tailed Swift

The Fork-tailed Swift *Apus (apus) pacificus* is listed on the City of Kalamunda website and has also been recorded in recent ALA records in the area. Like the White-throated Needletail, this species is almost entirely aerial, spending the majority of its life in flight while foraging for insects. Its highly mobile, transient nature means that it may occasionally pass over the Study Area, particularly during seasonal movements.

Fork-tailed Swift is a migratory species listed under both the EPBC Act and the BC Act.

2.2.10 Common Death Adder

The Common Death Adder *Acanthophis antarcticus* is not specifically listed on the City of Kalamunda website; however, local records suggest that this species could be present within the Study Area. This highly camouflaged, venomous snake typically inhabits woodlands, heathlands, and areas with dense ground cover, where it ambushes prey such as small mammals, birds, and reptiles. The presence of suitable habitat within the Study Area indicates that the Common Death Adder may occur locally.

Common Death Adder is listed as 'Priority 3: Poorly-known species' under the BC Act.

2.2.11 Western Ringtail Possum

While no Western Ringtail Possums have been recorded on site previously, the 2021 ALA record (with photo) in Hartfield Park, approximately 6km to the south-west of the Study Area, suggests that this species could potentially occur within the Study Area, as there is habitat connectivity between this park and the Study Area. this species is known to mostly occur in long unburnt mature remnants of peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) woodlands with high canopy continuity and high foliage nutrients (high in nitrogen and low toxin levels); jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*)/marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) forests and woodlands with limited anthropogenic disturbance (DPW 2017).

Western Ringtail Possum is listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act and the BC Act.

3. FIELD ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methods

The following surveys were conducted on the 7th and 8th of January 2026 and focused on vegetation along the route shown on Map 1 that has the potential to be directly or indirectly impacted by the event installation and operation. Where relevant, additional areas outside the identified route were also surveyed, primarily within other parts of the Study Area as shown in Map 1.

3.1.1 Diurnal (daytime) fauna survey and habitat assessment

A diurnal assessment was undertaken on the 8th January 2026 between 8:00 am – 2:00 pm. The weather was suitable for bird-watching (calm and warm conditions). All vegetation along the event route was assessed to:

- Determine habitat that actively supports, or has potential to support native fauna;
- Identify evidence of fauna activity (i.e. scratchings, scats, and tracks), including an assessment of their biological significance, observed in the Study Area;
- Compile a list of diurnal vertebrate fauna observed and/or heard; and
- Take photographs where relevant.

A walkthrough of the site was conducted at the conclusion of the survey with City of Kalamunda staff, who provided additional insights into the proposed event installations.

3.1.2 Nocturnal fauna survey

Spotlighting was undertaken in the evening of the 7th January 2026, between 8:00 pm and 10:30 pm. The nocturnal fauna survey involved using high-lumen, hand-held torches, to survey the area for nocturnal fauna presence and activity.

3.1.3 Limitations of the Survey

It's important to acknowledge that the surveys were conducted during a short period of time, offering only a snapshot of fauna and fauna activity within the Study Area. This method fails to offer insights into potential fluctuations in fauna activity and presence within the Study Area over time.

Despite these constraints, we remain confident that, when considered alongside the complementary desktop survey, our field survey provides an accurate representation of the typical fauna inhabiting the garden landscape.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Fauna habitat

The vegetation present within the Study Area mostly includes indigenous species, with some exotic species present in the groundstorey. While all the vegetation is not local to the area, they still provide valuable food source, shelter, dispersal corridors and habitat to the local wildlife.

Key habitat components observed along the event route and surrounds included:

- canopy trees, including some mature ones with cracks and/or hollows;
- dense mid and ground layer vegetation;
- open bare ground areas;
- open grassed areas;
- rocks, including embedded ones; and
- Building/infrastructure present on site currently used by wildlife.

Discussions relating to the capacity of specific habitat component to support local fauna are provided below.

4.1.1 Canopy Trees

Large established trees (either indigenous or non-indigenous to the site) present throughout the Study Area likely offer cover and habitat for common arboreal mammals found in urban settings throughout the Perth area. This notably includes the Common Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula,* which was observed within the Study Area during the nocturnal site visit. While this species is one of the most abundant, widely distributed and frequently encountered of all Australian marsupials, the species has disappeared from more than 50% of its former range, including vast areas in central and northern Australia and parts of Western Australia.

Canopy trees also provide an essential habitat for birds and microbats. Birds utilise the canopy for overnight roosting, perching, and nesting (Figure 1), supporting breeding activities for many bird species. Microbats rely on canopy trees for foraging and roosting opportunities.

Figure 1. Large bird nest observed along the event route

4.1.1.1 Tree Hollows

Despite the low tree coverage on the site, a significant number of hollows were recorded, as shown on Map 2. In fact, a significant number of hollows were observed in dead trees, either in trunks or branches, across various stages of maturity.

Such hollows are mostly found in old eucalypt trees and are rare in many other native and introduced species, such as wattle and pine. Small hollows can take 120–150 years to form. Medium hollows can take over 200 years to form. Large/deep hollows are only found in old & overmature trees (deteriorating, dying or dead) (Society 2023). Tree hollows are necessary for the survival of many native fauna species (Figure 3), including many of the birds and reptiles listed in Section 4.2 below.

Figure 2. Examples of Hollow-Bearing Trees Observed on Site

Numerous hollow-dependent species were either observed on site during the site visits (Section 4.2) or known to occur in the area (refer to Section 2.2). This includes (but is not limited to) arboreal mammals such as the Common Brushtail Possum, and numerous hollow-dependent birds, notably the endangered Baudin Black-cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo and Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo.

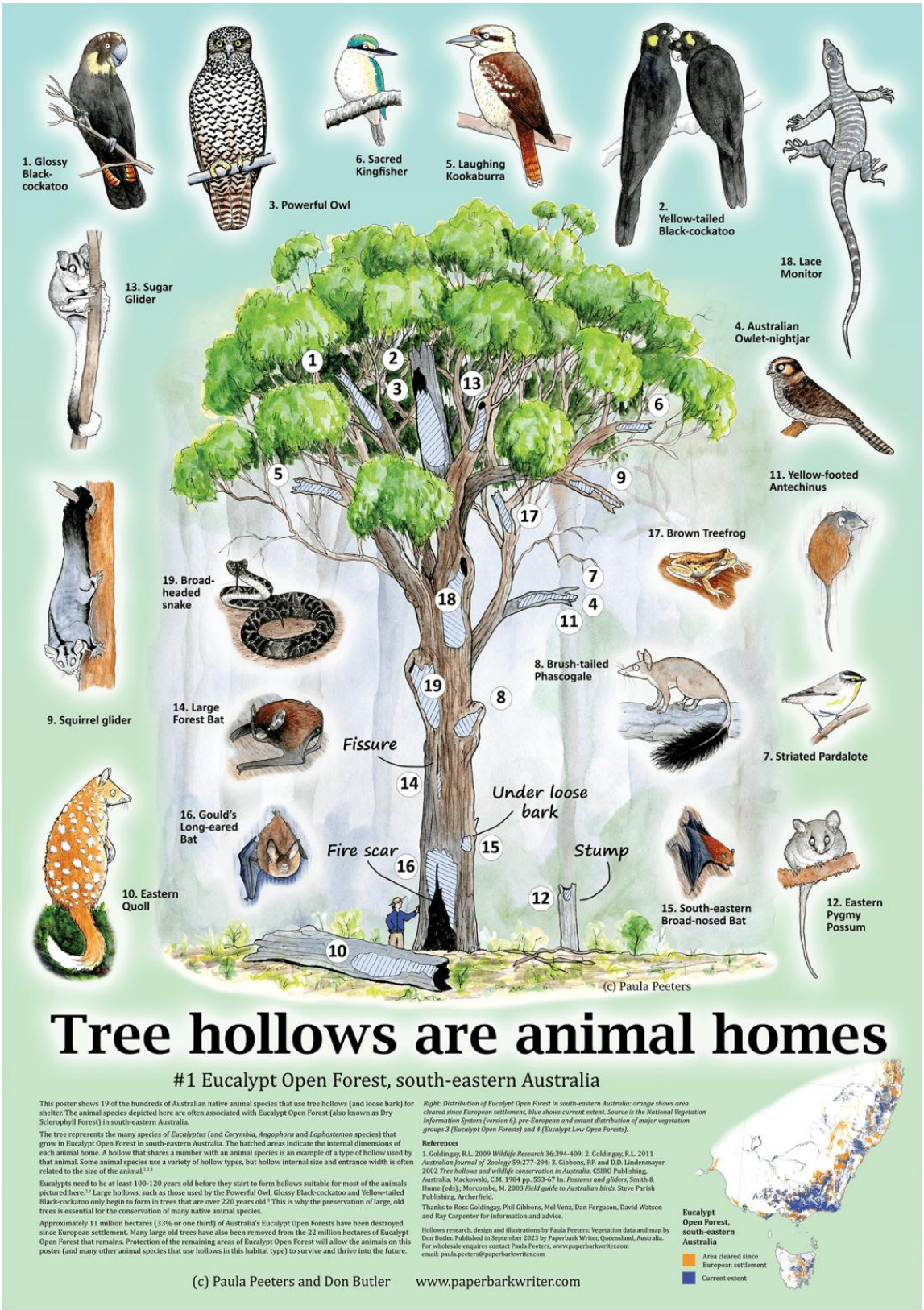

Figure 3. Tree hollows are animal homes poster (Paula Peeters and Don Butler 2023)

4.1.1.2 Tree cracks, fissures and ribbon bark

Tree fissures and cracks are important structural features that provide critical habitat for a range of fauna, particularly microbats and invertebrate species. These narrow crevices offer sheltered, thermally stable spaces that can be used by microbats for roosting and protection from predators and extreme weather. Cracks and fissures also support diverse invertebrate communities, which utilise these spaces for refuge and breeding and serve as a key food resource for insectivorous fauna.

Trees with ribbon bark also provide important microhabitat features for a range of fauna, particularly microbats and invertebrate species. The loose, peeling bark creates narrow crevices and sheltered spaces that can be used by microbats for day roosting and temporary shelter, especially in landscapes where traditional tree hollows are limited. These bark structures also support a variety of invertebrates, which in turn form an important food source for insectivorous bats. As such, ribbon-barked trees contribute to habitat complexity and play a valuable role in supporting local biodiversity.

These natural structures play a crucial role in supporting the ecological complexity of the area, offering shelter, roosting sites, and foraging opportunities for many small fauna. The locations of trees observed to contain cracks, fissures and/or ribbon bark on site are shown in Map 2.

4.1.2 Dense Mid and Ground Layer Vegetation

Dense mid and ground layer vegetation observed along the event route provides feeding, nesting, refuge, and roosting habitat for a diverse range of fauna, encompassing insects, birds, mammals and reptiles. This habitat characteristic plays a crucial role in enhancing ecological connectivity and mitigating the impacts of pest animals and dominant native species on other local fauna.

Numerous fauna species were observed using the dense ground layer vegetation either during the day or at night time. This notably includes various Wren species *Malurus spp.,* New Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris (Meliornis) novaehollandiae,* or even Golden Whitsler *Pachycephala (Pachycephala) pectoralis*.

Figure 4. Dense shrubs along a section of the event route, within the middle of the Study Area

Figure 5. Dense cover of Parrot Bush *Banksia sessilis* along a section of the event route.

4.1.3 Open Mid and Ground Layer Vegetation

Areas supporting open mid and ground layer vegetation are also present within the Study Area. These areas also provide habitats to a range of fauna species, notably bird species adapted to this type of environment. This includes, but is not limited to, the Australian Magpie and a range of reptile species that require sun-bathing opportunities.

These areas predominantly comprise locations that have been recently burnt, as shown in Figure 6 below. As a result, vegetation structure in these areas is more open and less developed. However, these areas are also likely to be subject to higher levels of disturbance compared to areas supporting denser vegetation, as the reserve is designated as an off-leash dog area, which may further influence habitat use by fauna.

Figure 6. Open areas along sections of the event route

Despite this, elements of cover and refuge remain present within these areas, including large fallen logs, rocks, and other ground features. These structures provide important shelter and protection for local fauna, allowing species to continue using the area for refuge, movement, and foraging despite the reduced vegetation cover. The presence of such features helps maintain habitat functionality and supports the ongoing use of these areas by native species.

4.1.4 Waterbodies

No waterbodies are present within the Study Area; therefore, aquatic or semi-aquatic species, including waterbirds, are not expected to be impacted by the proposal.

4.1.5 Adjacent patches of remnant vegetation

As outlined in Section 1.2, the Study Area is situated within a large, contiguous expanse of native vegetation that includes Kalamunda National Park, Mundaring State Forest, Helena National Park, Jarrahdale State Forest, and numerous other conservation reserves. Consequently, patches of remnant native vegetation occur throughout and surrounding the Study Area, as illustrated on Map 1.

These areas provide high-quality habitat for local wildlife and, due to their immediate proximity and ecological connectivity to the Study Area, may be susceptible to indirect impacts associated with the event, such as light spill.

Given the continuity of vegetation across the landscape, it is highly likely that fauna inhabiting surrounding remnant vegetation areas utilise the Study Area at least occasionally. In addition, some species may seek refuge within these surrounding areas during the event, which could temporarily increase competition for key resources such as tree hollows, shelter sites, and food.

4.2 Fauna Observations

During both diurnal and nocturnal surveys, a total of 29 species of fauna were documented (observed/heard) along the event route, comprising:

- 25 bird species and
- four mammal species.

The list of species observed on site during the site visits is provided in Appendix 2.

The diurnal survey predominantly featured common birds commonly encountered in woodland and forest. One notable observation is the observation of multiple Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos as well as *Zanda spp.* (either Long-billed and/or Short-billed Black Cockatoo), both within densely vegetated areas and more open areas.

The nocturnal survey detected species such as roosting woodland birds, as well as an owl species, Southern Boobook *Ninox (Ninox) boobook*. Notable observations include the observation of a couple of Common Brushtail Possum, which are known to be relatively rare in the area.

As mentioned, it is important to acknowledge that the survey represents a snapshot captured on a short period of time, which means that certain species might not have been detected during this limited observation period. While not observed during the surveys, a number of threatened fauna species are known to occur in the area and to occasionally visit the site, as per experts' comments and existing literature (refer to Section 2.2).

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary objective of this study was to assess the potential impacts of the Harry Potter event installation within the Study Area on native fauna. Light serves as a vital environmental cue for animals, assisting them in navigation within their habitats, aiding in foraging activities, regulating physiological processes, and facilitating reproductive and communicative behaviours. Therefore, it is imperative to identify the potential species that could be affected, understand how they might respond, and devise strategies to mitigate or minimise any adverse impacts.

Key fauna within the Study Area that had greatest potential to be impacted by the event installation include:

- Birds, including diurnal and nocturnal species;
- Microbats; and
- Nocturnal mammals.

Potential impacts on the following significant species also need to be carefully considered, as these species are likely to be present within the Study Area:

- Southwestern Brown Bandicoot;
- Black Cockatoos Species;
- Western Brush Wallaby;
- Peregrine Falcon;
- Brush-tailed Phascogale;
- Western Quoll;
- Brush Bronzewing;
- White-throated Needletail;
- Fork-tailed Swift; and
- Common Death Adder.

The effects of artificial light on fauna often vary depending on species-specific factors such as ecology, visual sensitivity, and physiological responses. Nonetheless, existing literature suggests that artificial light and associated noise in urban settings can result in the following impacts on fauna:

- Confusion and dis-orientation during movement (Schroer and Hölker 2016);
- Fluctuations in light intensity amongst foliage may impact bird and small mammal roosting/ nesting behaviour (Schroer and Hölker 2016);
- Changes in foraging behaviour, timing and level of activity (Commonwealth of Australia 2020; DCCEEW 2023; Stone, Harris and Jones 2015);
- Disruption and modification of sleep regimes (Aulsebrook *et al.* 2022; Aulsebrook *et al.* 2020); and
- Increased attraction of predators to illuminated areas (DCCEEW 2023).

In the subsequent sections, these impacts and others will be discussed in relation to the specific habitats and fauna along the event route. Additionally, recommendations are provided for potential mitigation measures to minimise possible negative effects. Through collaboration with the City of Kalamunda Council staff and the Fever team, the mitigation measures being implemented as part of the event are also detailed below.

It is also important to note that the event installation is temporary, operating in the evenings for a duration of approximately two to two and a half months, which has been taken into account in formulating these recommendations.

5.1 General Recommendations

The *National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife* (DCCEEW 2023) gives general principles for minimising light pollution impacts, which includes:

1. Use adaptive light controls to manage light timing, intensity and colour;
2. Light only the object or area intended – keep lights close to the ground, directed and shielded to avoid spill, especially to sensitive areas;
3. Use the lowest intensity lighting to achieve the desired effect; and
4. Use lights with reduced or filtered blue, violet and ultra-violet wavelengths.

Sensitivity to Blue Light

It is believed that, as with humans, many wildlife species may have increased sensitivity to UV/violet/blue light wavelengths. This may be the case for several reasons:

- The production of melatonin, which controls sleep in mammals, is known to be affected by exposure to UV/violet/blue light; and
- Nocturnal mammals have low-light adapted vision, which relies on high numbers of rods as opposed to cones, that are more sensitive to shorter wavelengths (Commonwealth of Australia 2020; DCCEEW 2023).

According to (DCCEEW 2023) white and coloured LEDs generally contain a significant component of short wavelength blue light. Hence it is important to have an understanding of the LEDs in use and choose lights that reduce the short wavelength component. Consideration should be given to the spectral characteristics (spectral power distribution curve) of the lighting to ensure short-wavelength (400 nm to 500 nm) light is minimised where possible.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

5.2 Specific Concerns

5.2.1 Southwestern Brown Bandicoot

Concerns

It is understood that the Southwestern Brown Bandicoot occurs within the Study Area. However, given the absence of sightings during the surveys and the lack of evidence of diggings on site, it is assumed that the local population is relatively small. While a smaller population may reduce the probability of individual impacts, any impact that does occur could be significant, potentially affecting local genetic diversity.

This species is a solitary, nocturnal feeder but can occasionally be active during the day depending on predator pressure. Breeding occurs throughout the year, with a peak in spring (September–November). Although the proposed event will take place in the evening, which aligns with the species' active period, scheduling the event between March and July reduces the likelihood of disrupting the breeding cycle or causing mortality of offspring. Bandicoots are known to eject their young from the pouch under extreme stress, such as capture or handling, highlighting the sensitivity of the species to disturbance.

Recommendations

To avoid impacts on adult bandicoots, it is strongly recommended to:

- Ensure that no event features be installed in a way that could trap or entangle animals. Fencing installed along the Study Area should also allow safe and unobstructed access for wildlife to move in and out of the site.
- Avoid breaking Southernwestern Brown habitat connectivity – animals will most likely retreat to areas covered by dense understorey vegetation. It is, therefore, important to ensure there are abundant areas of dense understory vegetation that are left unlit to ensure that dispersal and connectivity of habitat for the Southwestern Brown Bandicoot is not limited.
- Monitor Southernwestern Brown Bandicoot activity before and during the event
- Suitably qualified staff or contractors (holding the right permit/authorisation to handle wildlife) present on site during the event to salvage any juvenile Southwestern Brown Bandicoot (and other fauna) if required.

As the Southwestern Brown Bandicoot is listed under the BC Act, additional permits or approvals may be required if adequate mitigation measures are not implemented during the event.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

5.2.2 Western Brush Wallaby

Concerns

The Western Brush Wallaby's optimum habitat is open forest or woodland, particularly favouring open, seasonally wet flats with low grasses and open scrubby thickets. It is also found in some areas of mallee and heathland, and is uncommon in karri forest. Activity is greatest in the early morning and late afternoon and it rests during the hotter part of day, singly or in pairs in the shade of a bush or in small thickets. It is more diurnal in its habits than other macropods in the region. The breeding season of this species has not been defined accurately but young are born some time from April to May, emerging from the pouch in October or November. As the event occur during the breeding season of this species, it has the potential to disrupt the breeding cycle of this species.

Recommendations

It is strongly recommended that any fencing installed around the Study Area allows safe and unobstructed movement for this species. Given its high mobility, this will ensure that animals present on site can seek refuge in adjacent areas during the event period.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

5.2.3 Western Quoll

Concerns

Western Quoll are primarily a nocturnal species, although they are sometimes active during the day during the breeding season or when cold, wet weather restricts nocturnal foraging (DEC 2012a). This species occurs in a large variety of habitat, however, key aspects that are required for the species survival in an area include adequate den resources (e.g. hollow logs, burrows or rock crevices). The species' breeding season extends from April to August, meaning the event has the potential to disrupt its breeding cycle if adequate mitigation measures are not implemented on site.

Recommendations

It is highly recommended that direct illumination of hollow logs, burrows, and rock crevices is avoided. Any fencing installed around the Study Area should also allow safe and unobstructed movement for this species. Given its high mobility, this will enable animals present on site to seek refuge in adjacent areas during the event period.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

5.2.4 Common Death Adder

Concerns

Common death adders are found in forests, woodlands, grasslands and heaths of the eastern coast of Australia. Thanks to its band stripes, the death adder is a master of camouflage, hiding beneath loose leaf litter and debris in woodland, shrubland and grassland. Unlike most snakes, death adders produce litters of live young. In the late summer, a female death adder will produce a litter of live offspring, approximately 3–20; however, over 30 young have been recorded in a single litter. As the breeding season of this species occurs between September and March, it is unlikely that the event would disrupt the breeding season of this species.

This species, along with other snake species in the area, will likely enter periods of torpor during the event, as it occurs over winter. During this time, the snakes will be less active or completely inactive, seeking shelter under logs, in burrows, within rock crevices, and in other suitable habitats.

Recommendations

It is recommended that direct illumination of habitat features that may provide refuge for animals (e.g., hollow logs, burrows, and rock crevices) be avoided. As with other species considered in this Report, any fencing installed around the Study Area should allow safe and unobstructed movement for this species. This will also minimise the risk of interactions with people present on site and therefore reduce the likelihood of accidents.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

5.2.5 Birds

Concerns

Notable changes in bird behaviour have been documented in response to artificial lighting, including earlier initiation of daily activities, heightened nocturnal activity, and modifications in sleep patterns (Aulsebrook *et al.* 2022; Aulsebrook *et al.* 2020).

5.2.5.1 Black Cockatoo Species and Other Hollow-Dependent Bird Species

Concerns

As discussed in previous sections, three significant black cockatoo species are known to occur on site: Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo, Long-billed Black-cockatoo, and Short-billed Black-cockatoo. In addition to these species, numerous other more common hollow-dependent bird species have been observed on site, such as Australian Ringneck *Barnadius zonarius,* Southern *Boobook Ninox (Ninox) boobook*, or even Galah *Eolophus roseicapilla.*

Artificial lighting directed at hollow-bearing trees has the potential to impact hollow-dependent fauna, including threatened species such as black cockatoos. Many of these species rely on tree hollows for roosting, shelter, and breeding, and are highly sensitive to disturbances within or near these refuges. Light spill can disrupt natural behaviours, including resting and breeding patterns, and may cause avoidance of otherwise suitable habitat. In particular, nocturnal or crepuscular species that use hollows may experience increased stress or reduced habitat availability if illuminated during critical periods. Careful management of lighting near hollow-bearing trees is therefore essential to minimise potential impacts on these ecologically significant species. This also applies to the known night roost trees within the Study Area (Map 2), as well as any additional ones recorded before/during the event.

It is also important to note that the event is scheduled to occur outside the breeding seasons of the Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (July-October), Short-billed Black-Cockatoo (July-January), and Long-billed Black-Cockatoo (October-February). Scheduling the event outside these periods therefore reduces the likelihood of disrupting the breeding cycle and lowers the risk of nest abandonment or mortality of offspring. While this is the case, illumination of tree hollows trees should be avoided to avoid impacting other hollow dependent species.

Recommendations

- Avoid illuminating tree-hollows. Refer to Map 2 for the location of trees within which the presence of hollow could be confirmed during the ground survey. However, it is important to note that hollows are not always discernible from ground level. Therefore, caution should be exercised during the installation of lighting infrastructure and the initial stage of programming to ensure that any hollows are obstructed nor adversely impacted by direct lighting. As a general guide, it should be assumed that any mature trees is likely to bear hollows. In fact, trees greater than or equal to 50cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (Marri, Jarrah, Tuart) or greater than or equal to 30cm DBH (Wandoo, Powderbark) are considered to exceed the EPBC Act Black Cockatoo referral guidelines size limits for suitability for producing breeding holes (DSEWPC 2012) and were recorded as such.
- Avoid illuminating night roost location for the black cockatoo species (Map 2)

As the Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo, Long-billed Black-cockatoo, and Short-billed Black-cockatoo are listed under both the EPBC Act and the BC Act, additional permits or approvals may be required if adequate mitigation measures are not implemented during the event.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

5.2.5.2 Other non-hollow dependent diurnal birds

Concerns

Another particular concern associated with the event route is the proposed illumination of trees and taller shrubs' canopy. In fact, some bird nest were observed along the proposed event route, as shown on Map 2. Directly illuminating the active nests could displace or disturb breeding birds, potentially causing them to abandon their nest. Therefore, it is crucial to minimise the impact of lighting on nests to preserve the breeding habitat of birds within the Study Area. Illumination of tree canopies should also be minimised to reduce the impact that the event will have on the diurnal bird using the trees' canopy for overnight roosting.

Peregrine Falcon

The Peregrine Falcon typically lays its eggs in recesses of cliff faces, tree hollows, or large abandoned nests of other birds (Birdlife Australia 2017). Potential impacts to this species could occur if lighting illuminates tree hollows or nests within the tree canopy. However, as the species' breeding season occurs from August to December and falls outside the event period, no significant impacts on this species are expected. This species is highly mobile, meaning that animal may avoid the site at night for a temporary period.

Brush Bronzewing

The Brush Bronzewing inhabits areas with a dense shrub layer and may occur in grassy heathlands near the coast and behind sand dunes, as well as further inland in wet or dry forests or woodlands, including dense mallee (Birds in Backyards 2026). The species' main breeding season is from September to January; however, eggs and chicks have been recorded in all months. As the event will occur outside the primary breeding season, the risk of significant impacts on this species is reduced. Nonetheless, illumination of any nests detected before or during the event period should be avoided.

White-throated Needletail and Fork-tailed Swift

As these species are almost entirely aerial and do not breed in Australia, no significant impacts are expected. Nonetheless, direct illumination of the sky with intense light or lasers should be avoided.

Kite (unknown species)

Local residents advised that a large active Kite nest is present in the vicinity of the Study Area (refer to Map 2 for its approximate location). As the Kite species is unknown, it is not possible to determine if this nest will be active or not during the event. Nonetheless, it indicates that kite species breed in the area and that impact on these species could occur should nests be present in/in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area.

Recommendations

Given these concerns, it is strongly recommended to avoid direct lighting and minimise light wash towards the known active nests and areas known to be used by diurnal birds (e.g. Black Cockatoos' night roost locations, refer to Map 2). Where lighting of dense shrubs and the canopy is required, it should be kept to the minimum necessary to achieve the desired effect, and care should be taken to avoid light spill into adjacent vegetation.

Regarding the recorded Kite nest – the known nest location is located outside the Study Area, and lighting should not pose a risk to this specific nest. However, it is recommended that another pre-event survey be conducted closer to the event timing to see if kite or other bird species nests are recorded within the Study Area or its immediate vicinity.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

5.2.5.3 Nocturnal birds

Concerns

Numerous nocturnal bird species are likely to occur on site at least occasionally. This includes at least Southern Boobook *Ninox (Ninox) boobook*, which has been heard during the nocturnal site assessment (refer to Appendix 2). This species is nocturnal and would therefore be present throughout the proposed route while hunting its preferred prey, such as Brushtail Possums which are known to occur on site.

With this, it can be assumed that the hunting ability of the Southern Boobook and other nocturnal bird species would be impacted by the proposed route. It should also be noted that prolonged exposure to "harsh light" (e.g. glare, light clutter, camera flash lights, spotlights) has the potential to cause damage to the eyes of owls. When the eye is exposed to bright light the photoreceptor cells can become saturated, causing brief functional blindness lasting from five to 30 seconds or in some case permanent blindness if exposed for long periods (Ambrose 2022).

Recommendations

To reduce potential impacts on nocturnal birds and other canopy-dwelling species, it is recommended that lighting within the event footprint be designed to retain substantial areas of canopy and understory vegetation in low-light or unlit conditions.

Employing shielding or diffusing techniques for light installations can help concentrate the light beams where they are required while minimising their dispersion into the upper canopy.

Some species, particularly owls, may temporarily avoid areas with increased human presence and noise. Given the availability of suitable surrounding habitat, any displacement is expected to be short-term and unlikely to result in significant impacts to these highly mobile species. All lighting should be turned off after the event to allow these species to return to the site.

By adopting these measures, the negative effects of lights on the behaviour and well-being of the nocturnal bird species can be effectively mitigated.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

5.2.6 Microbats

Concerns

The impact of artificial light on insects' is likely to impact insectivorous microbats within the Study Area. Referred to as the 'vacuum cleaner effect', this phenomenon describes how insects are attracted to artificial light, leading to a redistribution and concentration of insects in illuminated areas (Eisenbeis *et al.* 2009; Haddock 2019). Microbats that are tolerant of artificial light can exploit this situation to their advantage and are less likely to suffer negative consequences due to a steady supply of food sources (Haddock *et al.;* Rydell). Conversely, light-avoidant microbats are unable to capitalise on the increased insect densities in illuminated areas and may face reduced food availability in their preferred habitats (Eisenbeis *et al.* 2009; Haddock *et al.* 2019). Despite these potential impacts, it's important to note that microbats have the ability to traverse large areas and adapt by seeking alternative resources. Considering the temporary duration of the event and the presence of sufficient dark areas that will persist in the surrounding area, it is improbable that the event installation will result in long-term negative impacts on the bats' foraging activities.

Several species of microbats likely to occur on site favour roosting in tree hollows, cracks, or fissures in the bark of dead or mature trees. The illumination of these roost sites could lead bats to abandon them (Stone, Harris and Jones 2015).

A potential issue may arise from the disturbance of bats within their roosting sites due to light penetrating these areas or shining at their entrances. Bats use roosts for shelter during the day and rest in them between their nocturnal feeding excursions. However, many bats prefer to use multiple roost sites, often moving between them. Therefore, it is essential to maintain a diverse range of suitable roosting trees to ensure the well-being and availability of habitats for bats.

Recommendations

Wherever feasible, potential roosting sites, including trees with loose bark (e.g. the tree with ribbon bark identified on Map 2; and hollow-containing trees if any of them are detected (before/during the event), and any dense shrubs (e.g. Parrot Bush) and other vegetation with shading barks present along the proposed route, should remain unilluminated. To prevent roost abandonment or harm, luminaires should not be installed or directed near roost sites. Additionally, artificial light should neither shine directly at nor spill onto roost entrances or exits.

When it comes to unavoidable lighting, specific wavelengths should be avoided, including artificial lights rich in UV, blue, and green wavelengths. Utilising narrow-spectrum, long-wavelength lighting, such as red light, may have the least detrimental impact on most bat species (Haddock et al. 2019b; Spoelstra et al. 2017). In these areas, the intensity of artificial light should be kept as low as possible.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

5.2.7 Nocturnal arboreal mammal species

Concerns

During the nocturnal survey, Common Brushtail Possums was observed foraging. This species entirely dependent on hollows.

The breeding periods for this species coincide with the installation of the event features on site. In fact, Brushtail Possums can breed year-round, with breeding peaks occurring from September to November and from March to May. Therefore, the event could disrupt the breeding cycle of this species if adequate mitigation measures are not implemented on site.

Brush-tailed Phascogale

In southwest Western Australia Brush-tailed Phascogale have been observed in dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow-bearing trees (DEC 2012b). This species relies on tree hollows to shelter and breed. It is active between dusk and dawn, with individuals foraging almost exclusively among the tree canopy.

As the breeding season of this species extends from mid-May to July, the event has the potential to disrupt the breeding cycle of this species.

Western Ringtail Possum

This species is known to mostly occur in long unburnt mature remnants of peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) woodlands with high canopy continuity and high foliage nutrients (high in nitrogen and low toxin levels); jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*)/marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) forests and woodlands with limited anthropogenic disturbance (DPW 2017). This decreases the likelihood that the western ringtail possum would make significant use of the site (e.i, breed on site). However, this does not preclude the possibility that hollows or other suitable structures within the site may be occasionally used as refuge or shelter by the species.

The breeding seasons of this species occur between April and July and September to November (DPW 2017). As the event is proposed to run from 12 June 2026 to 16 August 2026, one of the two breeding seasons of the species will be impacted by the project, should any animals be present on site.

Recommendations

Therefore, to avoid the disruption of these species' breeding cycle, it is important that direct lighting of tree hollows are avoided (refer to Map 2 for the ones observed from the ground during the site assessment).

Directly illuminating the hollows could displace or disturb nocturnal arboreal mammal species, potentially deterring them from returning to these areas in the future. Therefore, it is crucial to minimise the impact of lighting to preserve the breeding habitat of this species within the Study

Area. Illumination of tree canopies should also be minimised to reduce the impact that the event will have on the foraging and dispersal habitats of other nocturnal mammal and bird species.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

5.3 Invasive predator

Concerns

Invasive predators such as Red Fox **Vulpes vulpes* and Domestic or Feral Cat **Felis catus* are known to occur within the area.

As previously mentioned, predators may be attracted by illuminated areas within the Study Area. This would, therefore, expose the indigenous fauna species to a higher risk of predation than currently experienced.

Recommendations

The presence of predators on site should be monitored before and during the event, and a control program implemented if any are detected.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

5.4 Installation of Infrastructure

Concerns

While efforts were made to map potential roosting and nesting sites, some areas may not have been fully captured. This uncertainty raises concerns about the complete impact of the event installation on local fauna. Undiscovered habitat elements, like additional hollows or cracks, could be affected by the lighting. Therefore, caution is needed during the event to ensure unforeseen habitats are not disturbed. Further on-site evaluations may be necessary to refine conservation strategies and ensure adaptive management if any near-miss or incident occurs during the event.

Recommendations

During the installation phase of the project, it is crucial to evaluate the area for the presence of fauna and fauna habitat. If fauna or additional fauna habitats (e.g., hollows, burrows, bird nests, etc.) not identified in this report are encountered, they should be avoided whenever possible. Extra care must be taken to minimise any disturbance or stress to the fauna while installing the event infrastructure. Lighting of adjacent patches of remnant vegetation should also be avoided to preserve high-quality wildlife habitat.

If there are uncertainties about potential fauna habitats encountered during the installation process, a specialist (e.g. a zoologist and/or a climbing arborist) should be consulted before installation within that specific area continues.

See Section 6 for further details on the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented by the event provider.

6. EVENT PROVIDER'S PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

The event provider will implement a suite of mitigation measures to avoid and minimise impacts of the *Harry Potter: Forbidden Forest Experience* on fauna and flora at Jorgensen Park. These measures cover overall event footprint planning, lighting and sound design, event layout, installation methods, nightly operations and waste management, and are grounded in the temporary, seasonal nature of the event. The event footprint has been planned to make use of existing open areas and established trails and paths that are already frequently used by local visitors, rather than creating new tracks or reclaiming undisturbed vegetation, and no new trails will be constructed as part of the installation. All infrastructure and temporary works will be removed at the end of the operating period, with no equipment left on site, and the site will be returned to normal night-time darkness outside agreed event hours. Waste management during installation, operation and de-rig will strictly follow all applicable local council requirements and venue management directions, including appropriate sorting, storage, removal and disposal of all waste streams.

Lighting and sound will be designed and operated to minimise disturbance while maintaining the intended visitor experience. Lighting will follow the *National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife* (DCCEEW 2023), with operation limited to the shortest practicable nightly window within standard event times. Lights will be designed to keep in style and ambience with the dark forest theme, focused on individual scenes and the defined trail, and will avoid unnecessary illumination of vegetation outside the route. Beam angles, shielding and baffles will be used to confine light to the immediate path and features and to limit upward spill into the canopy and surrounding remnant vegetation. No powerful skyward beams will be used, and all event lighting will be switched off before midnight. Sound design and audio equipment will be managed to minimise impacts by keeping speakers as small and low as practicable, orienting them into the trail and scene areas rather than outward into surrounding vegetation, limiting overall sound levels to those necessary for the visitor experience, avoiding high-impact, sudden or very low-frequency effects near sensitive areas, and not using animal calls from locally occurring species. Sound checks and nightly operation will be confined to agreed hours to avoid unnecessary noise outside the event window.

Specific measures will be implemented to protect key habitat features and flora/fauna values identified on site. To protect hollow-dependent fauna, all large and mature trees will be treated as potentially containing important hollows, cracks or fissures. No fixtures will be mounted directly on hollow-bearing stems or branches, and lighting will not be aimed at hollow entrances or known roost sites. The same conservative approach will apply to dense understorey patches and "dark refuge" areas that fauna may rely on to move away from the event, which will be retained unlit wherever possible. Multiple pre-event walk-throughs with the park management team have been undertaken to identify sensitive or protected plants, hollow-bearing trees and other important habitat features, and to inform the detailed layout and design. If new nests or dens are discovered during installation or operations, consultation will occur with the venue management team to agree on appropriate practices and buffers before works continue in that area.

Event layout, fencing and other temporary structures will be arranged to maintain fauna movement and access to refuges. Barriers will be designed to avoid forming continuous, fauna-proof walls so that small mammals, reptiles and bandicoots can pass beneath or through. No elements will be installed in a way that could trap or entangle animals. Dense understorey and unlit refuge areas will be deliberately retained along and around the route, and vegetation will only be trimmed where

strictly necessary for safe visitor access. Timing of works will be managed to avoid sensitive periods as far as practicable: installation and de-rig activities will occur mainly during daylight hours, with minimal use of work lights at night, and the event window has been selected to sit outside key breeding seasons for several listed fauna; the provider will not extend into higher-risk periods without updated ecological advice.

Installation methods and day-to-day operations will follow a "stop and check" approach. Event-related trail and ground-surface remediation works are undertaken by the venue management team, who hold extensive knowledge of the site's fauna and flora, and any further trimming during installation will be carefully consulted with the park management team. Cabling, fixings and anchors will be adjusted where needed to avoid root zones of significant trees, log piles and key shelter structures. Staff will receive a briefing on how to recognise potential fauna issues or sensitive habitat features, and on when and how to notify and consult with local expertise if such issues are observed. If invasive predators such as foxes or cats are observed using lit or trafficked areas, the provider will notify the land manager and support agreed predator control actions within their operational role.

Contractors, vehicles, and installation crews will adhere to best-practice hygiene protocols throughout the works, with a particular focus on preventing the spread of weeds and diseases such as Phytophthora dieback, which is known to occur in the area. This includes undertaking basic washdown and cleaning measures for boots, tyres, vehicles, and equipment when entering or leaving relevant work areas to minimise the risk of transferring contaminated soil or plant material. The site team maintains readily available cleaning materials, such as spray bottles, methylated spirits, and scrubbing brushes, to facilitate routine cleaning of boots and equipment and to manage potential spread risks during site activities.

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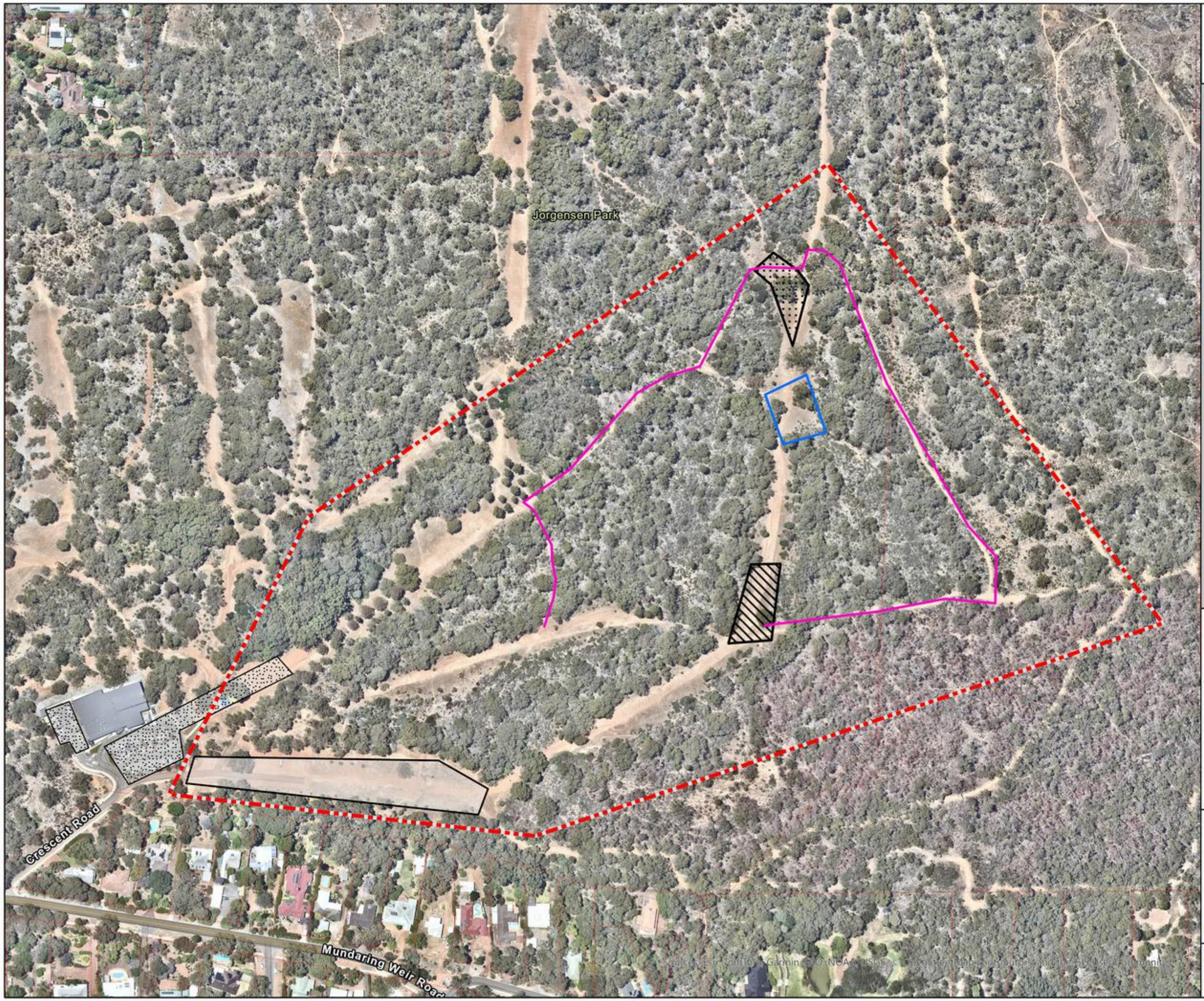
Appendix 1. Maps

Maps begin on the following page.



Map 1. Study Area

Jorgensen Park: Crescent Road, Kalamunda WA

Legend

- Study area
- Parcels

Proposed developments

- Village
- Mid Trail Village
- Kalamunda Community Center Car Park
- Back of House
- Car Park
- Proposed event route

Details

Mapping by: Nina Matheis and Julian Drummond
Project code: 04059 KZE
Date: 27/01/2026
Aerial imagery: Nearmap (28/11/2025)
Basemap data: Vicmap Basemap © State Government of Victoria

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(Page size A3)

GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

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Disclaimer
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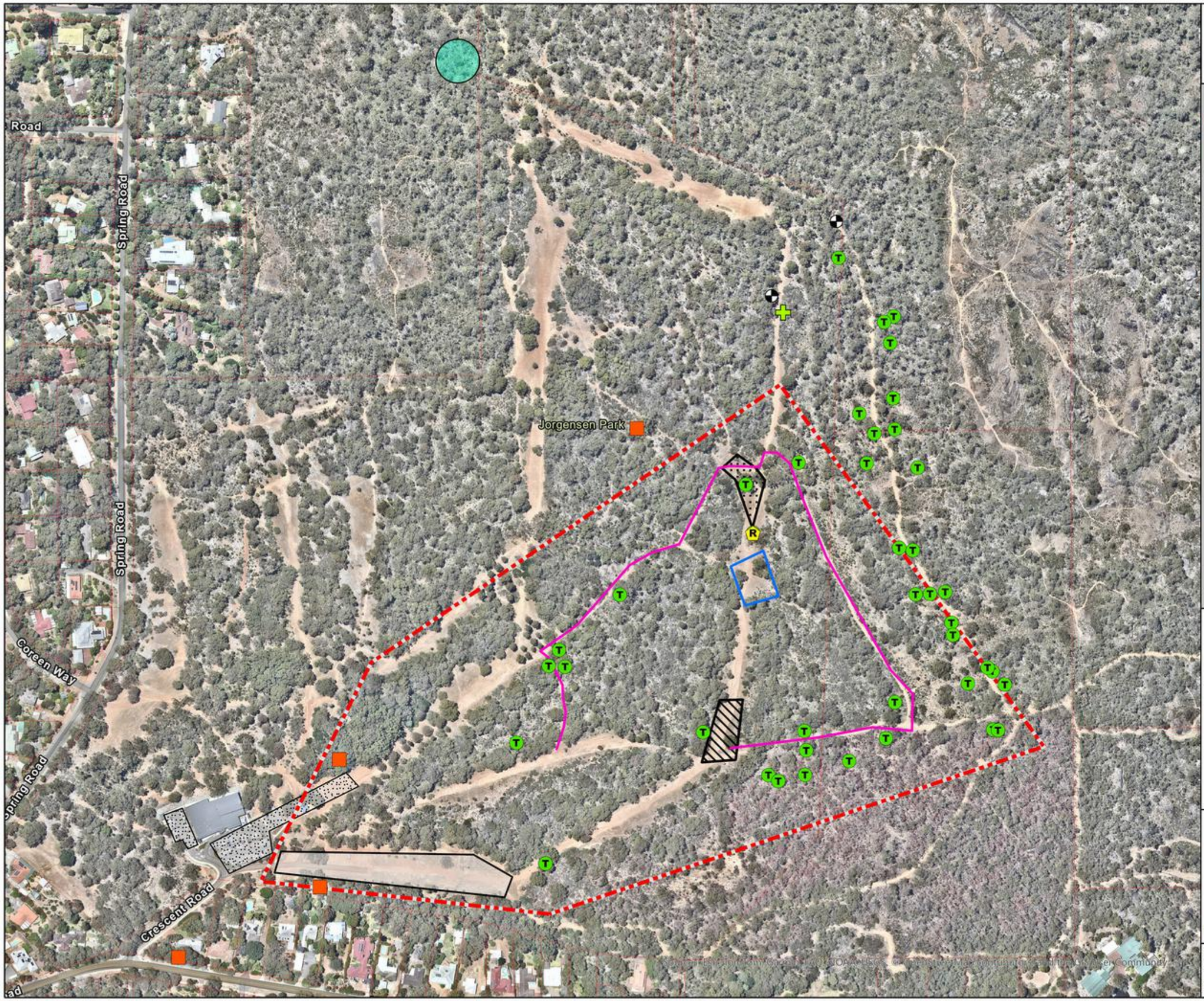
Map 2. Fauna Habitat

Jorgensen Park: Crescent Road, Kalamunda WA



Legend

- Study area
- Parcels

Proposed developments

- Village
- Mid Trail Village
- Kalamunda Community Center Car Park
- Back of House
- Car Park
- Proposed event route

Fauna habitat

- Night roost locations for Long-billed Black-cockatoo and Short-billed Black-cockatoo
- Burrows
- Bird nests
- Trees with Hollows and/or cracks
- Ribbon-barked tree
- Kite nest areas (20m)

Details

Mapping by: Nina Matheis and Julian Drummond
Project code: 04059 KZE
Date: 27/01/2026
Aerial imagery: Nearmap (28/11/2025)
Basemap data: Vicmap Basemap © State Government of Victoria

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Scale: 1:3,300
(Page size A3)

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Appendix 2. Fauna Observations

Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	BC Act	Treaty	Survey*	Number Recorded	Comments
		Birds						
	Acanthiza (Geobasileus) inornata	Western Thornbill				D	1	
	Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird				D	>10	
	Barnadius zonarius	Australian Ringneck				D	>10	
	Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	VU	vu		D	>10	
	Chalcites spp.	Cuckoo				D	1	
	Colluricincla (Colluricincla) harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush				D	1	
*	*Columba (Columba) livia*	Rock Dove				D	1	
	Coracina (Coracina) novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike				D	1	
	Corvus coronoides	Australian Raven				D	>10	
	Dacelo (Dacelo) novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra				N/D	>10	
	Eolophus roseicapilla	Galah				D	>10	
	Gymnorhina tibicen	Magpie				D	4	
	Malurus (Malurus) splendens	Splendid Fairy-wren				D	5	
	Ninox (Ninox) boobook	Southern Boobook				N	1	
	Pachycephala (Alisterornis) rufiventris	Rufous Whistler				D	1	
	Pachycephala (Pachycephala) pectoralis	Golden Whistler				D	5	
	Petroica (Petroica) boodang	Scarlet Robin				D	1	
	Phaps (Phaps) chalcoptera	Common Bronzewing				N/D	5	
	Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	New Holland Honeyeater				D	>10	
	Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail				D	5	
	Rhipidura (Sauloprocta) leucophrys	Willie Wagtail				D	1	
	Smicrornis brevirostris	Weebill				D	1	
*	*Spilopelia chinensis tigrina*	Southern Asian Spotted Dove				D	>10	
	Zanda spp.	Long-billed and/or Shorth Billed Black Cockatoo	EN	en		D	>10	
	Zosterops lateralis	Silvereye				D	>10	
		Mammals						
*	*Felis catus*	Domestic Cat				N	1	
	Macropus spp.	Kangaroo				N/D	n/a	Scats
*	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Rabbit				N	1	
	Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum				N	2	

** N – Nocturnal; D – Diurnal*

Appendix 3. ALA Fauna records

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Actinopterygii		*Galaxias occidentalis*	Western Galaxias		
Actinopterygii		*Phalloceros caudimaculatus*	Speckled Mosquitofish		
Actinopterygii		*Tandanus bostocki*	Freshwater Cobbler		
Amphibia		*Crinia georgiana*	Tschudi's Froglet		
Amphibia		*Crinia glauerti*	Rattling Froglet		
Amphibia		*Crinia insignifera*	Sign-bearing Froglet		
Amphibia		*Crinia pseudinsignifera*	False Western Froglet		
Amphibia		*Geocrinia leai*	Lea's Frog		
Amphibia	#	*Heleioporus australiacus*	Giant Burrowing Frog	Endangered	
Amphibia		*Heleioporus barycragus*	Western Marsh Frog		
Amphibia		*Heleioporus eyrei*	Moaning Frog		
Amphibia		*Limnodynastes dorsalis*	Western Banjo Frog		
Amphibia		*Litoria adelaidensis*	Slender Tree Frog		
Amphibia		*Litoria moorei*	Motorbike Frog		
Amphibia		*Neobatrachus pelobatoides*	Humming Frog		
Amphibia		*Pseudophryne guentheri*	Crawling Toadlet		
Arachnida		*Amblyomma albolimbatum*			
Arachnida		*Amblyomma triguttatum*			
Arachnida		*Amblyomma triguttatum triguttatum*			
Arachnida		*Aname fuscocincta*			
Arachnida		*Apricia jovialis*	Jovial Jumping Spider		
Arachnida		*Arachnura higginsi*	Scorpion Tailed Spider		
Arachnida		*Araneus talipedatus*	Orb-weaver Spider		
Arachnida		*Argiope protensa*	Orb-weaver Spider		
Arachnida		*Argiope trifasciata*	Orb-weaver Spider		
Arachnida		*Argyrodes antipodianus*	Dew Drop Spider		
Arachnida		*Artoria flavimana*	Yellow-handed Forest Runner		
Arachnida		*Artoria linnaei*			
Arachnida		*Asianopis subrufa*			

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Arachnida		*Austracantha minax*	Jewel Spider		
Arachnida		*Backobourkia heroine*			
Arachnida		*Badumna insignis*	Black House Spider		
Arachnida		*Badumna longinqua*	Grey House Spider		
Arachnida		*Balgachernes occultus*			
Arachnida		*Ballarra longipalpus*			
Arachnida		*Celaenia excavata*	Bird Dropping Spider		
Arachnida		*Cercophonius sulcatus*			
Arachnida		*Ceryerda cursitans*			
Arachnida		*Cethegus fugax*			
Arachnida		*Clynotis severus*	Jumping Spider		
Arachnida		*Cymbacha cerea*			
Arachnida		*Delena cancerides*	Flat Huntsman Spider		
Arachnida		*Dolomedes karijini*			
Arachnida		*Helpis minitabunda*	Bronze Aussie Jumping Spider		
Arachnida		*Hoggicosa storri*			
Arachnida		*Holconia westralia*			
Arachnida		*Holocnemus pluchii*	Cellar Spider		
Arachnida		*Hortophora biapicata*			
Arachnida		*Hortophora transmarina*			
Arachnida		*Idiommata blackwallii*			
Arachnida		*Idiosoma jarrah*			
Arachnida		*Idiosoma rhaphiduca*			
Arachnida		*Isala cambridgei*			
Arachnida		*Isopeda leishmanni*	Huntsman Spider		
Arachnida		*Isopeda magna*	Huntsman Spider		
Arachnida		*Isopedella cana*			
Arachnida		*Ixodes fecialis*			
Arachnida		*Kangaraneus arenaceus*			
Arachnida		*Karaops ellenae*			
Arachnida		*Lampona cylindrata*	White-tailed Spider		
Arachnida		*Latrodectus hasseltii*	Redback Spider		
Arachnida		*Lychas marmoreus*	Marbled Scorpion		

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Arachnida		*Maratus chrysomelas*	Variable Peacock Spider		
Arachnida		*Maratus griseus*			
Arachnida		*Maratus hortorum*			
Arachnida		*Maratus mungaich*			
Arachnida		*Maratus pavonis*	Species Of Peacock Spider		
Arachnida		*Megalopsalis porongorupensis*			
Arachnida		*Missulena granulosa*			
Arachnida		*Missulena hoggi*			
Arachnida		*Missulena occatoria*	Red-headed Mouse Spider		
Arachnida		*Mituliodon tarantulinus*	Long-legged Sac Spider		
Arachnida		*Nicodamus mainae*			
Arachnida		*Nunciella aspera*			
Arachnida		*Nyssus albopunctatus*			
Arachnida		*Opisthoncus nigrofemoratus*			
Arachnida		*Opisthoncus polyphemus*			
Arachnida		*Pediana occidentalis*			
Arachnida		*Pholcitrichocyclus nullarbor*			
Arachnida		*Pholcus phalangioides*	Cellar Spider		
Arachnida		*Phonognatha graeffei*	Leafcurling Spider		
Arachnida		*Phytoseiulus persimilis*			
Arachnida		*Plebs cyphoxis*			
Arachnida		*Plebs eburnus*	Bush Orb-weaver Spider		
Arachnida		*Salsa fuliginata*			
Arachnida		*Scytodes perfecta*			
Arachnida		*Sidymella trapezia*	Trapezium Crab Spider		
Arachnida		*Smeringopus natalensis*			
Arachnida		*Socca arena*			
Arachnida		*Socca pustulosa*			
Arachnida		*Steatoda grossa*	Tangle-web Spider		
Arachnida		*Storena formosa*	Ant Spider		
Arachnida		*Synalus angustus*	Crab Spider		
Arachnida		*Synothele michaelseni*			
Arachnida		*Synsphyronus magnus*			

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Arachnida		*Tamopsis fickerti*	Tree Trunk Spider		
Arachnida		*Tasmanicosa leuckartii*	Leuckartâ€™s Wolf Spider, Hay Spider		
Arachnida		*Tetranychus evansi*	Tomato Red Spider Mite		
Arachnida		*Tharpyna campestrata*	Crab Spider		
Arachnida		*Thomisus spectabilis*	Flower Spider		
Arachnida		*Trichonephila edulis*	Australian Golden Orb-weaving Spider		
Arachnida		*Uloborus barbipes*			
Arachnida		*Urodacus manicatus*	Black Rock Scorpion		
Arachnida		*Urodacus novaehollandiae*	Kwarlok		
Arachnida		*Urodacus planimanus*			
Arachnida		*Venator immansueta*			
Arachnida		*Zachria flavicoma*			
Arachnida		*Zygometis xanthogaster*	Crab Spider		
Aves		*Acanthiza (Acanthiza) apicalis*	Red-rumped Tit		
Aves		*Acanthiza (Acanthiza) apicalis apicalis*	Southern Inland Thornbill		
Aves		*Acanthiza (Geobasileus) chrysorrhoa*	Yellow-rumped Thornbill		
Aves		*Acanthiza (Geobasileus) inornata*	Western Thornbill		
Aves		*Acanthiza (Geobasileus) uropygialis*	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill		
Aves		*Acanthorhynchus superciliosus*	Western Spinebill		
Aves		*Accipiter (Leucospiza) fasciatus*	Brown Goshawk		
Aves		*Accipiter (Leucospiza) fasciatus fasciatus*	Southern Brown Goshawk		
Aves		*Accipiter (Paraspizias) cirrocephalus*	Collared Sparrowhawk		
Aves		*Acrocephalus (Acrocephalus) australis*	Australian Reed Warbler		
Aves		*Aegotheles (Aegotheles) cristatus*	Australian Owlet-nightjar		
Aves	*	*Anas (Anas) platyrhynchos*	Common Mallard		
Aves		*Anas (Anas) superciliosa*	Pacific Black Duck		
Aves		*Anas (Nettion) gracilis*	Grey Teal		
Aves		*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian Darter		
Aves		*Anthochaera (Anellobia) chrysoptera*	Little Wattlebird		
Aves		*Anthochaera (Anellobia) lunulata*	Western Wattlebird		
Aves		*Anthochaera (Anthochaera) carunculata*	Red Wattlebird		
Aves		*Anthus (Anthus) novaeseelandiae*	Australian Pipit		
Aves		*Apus (Apus) pacificus*	Fork-tailed Swift	C,J,R	Migratory

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Aves		*Aquila (Uroaetus) audax*	Wedge-tailed Eagle		
Aves		*Ardea alba*	Great Egret		
Aves		*Ardea alba modesta*	Great Egret		
Aves		*Ardea pacifica*	White-necked Heron		
Aves		*Ardeotis australis*	Australian Bustard		
Aves		*Artamus (Angroyan) cinereus*	Black-faced Woodswallow		
Aves		*Artamus (Angroyan) cyanopterus*	Dusky Woodswallow		
Aves		*Artamus (Campbellornis) personatus*	Masked Woodswallow		
Aves		*Aythya (Nyroca) australis*	Hardhead		
Aves		*Barnardius zonarius*	Australian Ringneck		
Aves		*Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus*	Twenty-eight Parrot		
Aves		*Barnardius zonarius zonarius*	Port Lincoln Parrot		
Aves		*Biziura lobata*	Musk Duck		
Aves		*Cacatua (Cacatua) galerita*	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo		
Aves		*Cacatua (Licmetis) pastinator*	Western Corella		
Aves		*Cacatua (Licmetis) sanguinea*	Little Corella		
Aves		*Cacatua (Licmetis) tenuirostris*	Long-billed Corella		
Aves		*Cacomantis (Vidgenia) flabelliformis*	Fan-tailed Cuckoo		
Aves		*Cairina moschata*	Muscovy Duck		
Aves		*Calamanthus montanellus*	Western Fieldwren		
Aves		*Calidris (Erolia) ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered
Aves		*Calyptorhynchus (Calyptorhynchus) banksii*	Red-tailed Black Cockatoo		
Aves		*Calyptorhynchus (Calyptorhynchus) banksii banksii*	Northern Red-tailed Black-cockatoo		
Aves		*Calyptorhynchus (Calyptorhynchus) banksii naso*	Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Aves		*Carduelis carduelis*	European Goldfinch		
Aves		*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo		
Aves		*Chalcites lucidus*	Shining Bronze-cuckoo		
Aves		*Chalcites lucidus plagosus*	Australian Shining Bronze-cuckoo		
Aves		*Chalcites osculans*	Black-eared Cuckoo		
Aves		*Charadrius (Charadrius) ruficapillus*	Red-capped Plover		
Aves		*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian Wood Duck		

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Aves		*Chlidonias (Pelodes) hybrida*	Whiskered Tern		
Aves		*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	Silver Gull		
Aves		*Cincloramphus (Maclennania) mathewsi*	Rufous Songlark		
Aves		*Circus approximans*	Swamp Harrier		
Aves		*Climacteris (Climacteris) rufus*	Rufous Treecreeper		
Aves		*Colluricincla (Colluricincla) harmonica*	Grey Shrike-thrush		
Aves		*Colluricincla (Colluricincla) harmonica rufiventris*	Western Grey Shrike-thrush		
Aves	*	*Columba (Columba) livia*	Rock Dove		
Aves		*Coracina (Coracina) novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike		
Aves		*Corvus coronoides*	Australian Raven		
Aves		*Coturnix (Coturnix) pectoralis*	Stubble Quail		
Aves		*Cracticus nigrogularis*	Pied Butcherbird		
Aves		*Cracticus torquatus*	Grey Butcherbird		
Aves		*Cygnus atratus*	Black Swan		
Aves		*Dacelo (Dacelo) novaeguineae*	Laughing Kookaburra		
Aves		*Dacelo (Dacelo) novaeguineae novaeguineae*	Southern Laughing Kookaburra		
Aves		*Daphoenositta (Neositta) chrysoptera*	Varied Sittella		
Aves		*Daphoenositta (Neositta) chrysoptera pileata*	Black-capped Sittella		
Aves		*Dicaeum (Dicaeum) hirundinaceum*	Mistletoebird		
Aves		*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	Emu		
Aves		*Egretta garzetta*	Little Egret		
Aves		*Egretta novaehollandiae*	White-faced Heron		
Aves		*Elanus axillaris*	Black-shouldered Kite		
Aves		*Eolophus roseicapilla*	Galah		
Aves		*Eolophus roseicapilla roseicapilla*	Western Galah		
Aves		*Eopsaltria (Eopsaltria) griseogularis*	Western Yellow Robin		
Aves		*Eopsaltria (Eopsaltria) griseogularis griseogularis*	South-western Yellow Robin		
Aves		*Eurostopodus (Eurostopodus) argus*	Spotted Nightjar		
Aves		*Falco (Falco) longipennis*	Australian Hobby		
Aves		*Falco (Hierofalco) peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon		Other Specially Protected
Aves		*Falco (Ieracidea) berigora*	Brown Falcon		
Aves		*Falco (Tinnunculus) cenchroides*	Nankeen Kestrel		
Aves		*Fulica atra*	Eurasian Coot		

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Aves		*Gallinula (Gallinula) tenebrosa*	Dusky Moorhen		
Aves	*	*Gallus gallus*	Red Junglefowl		
Aves		*Gavicalis virescens*	Singing Honeyeater		
Aves		*Geopelia cuneata*	Diamond Dove		
Aves		*Gerygone fusca*	Western Gerygone		
Aves		*Gliciphila melanops*	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater		
Aves		*Grallina cyanoleuca*	Magpie-lark		
Aves		*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian Magpie		
Aves		*Gymnorhina tibicen dorsalis*	South-western Australian Magpie		
Aves		*Haliaeetus (Pontoaetus) leucogaster*	White-bellied Sea-eagle		
Aves		*Haliastur sphenurus*	Whistling Kite		
Aves		*Hamirostra melanosternon*	Black-breasted Buzzard		
Aves		*Heteroscenes pallidus*	Pallid Cuckoo		
Aves		*Hieraaetus (Hieraaetus) morphnoides*	Little Eagle		
Aves		*Hirundapus caudacutus*	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable	Migratory
Aves		*Hirundo (Hirundo) neoxena*	Welcome Swallow		
Aves		*Hypotaenidia philippensis*	Buff-banded Rail		
Aves		*Lalage (Lalage) tricolor*	White-winged Triller		
Aves		*Lichmera (Lichmera) indistincta*	Brown Honeyeater		
Aves		*Lophoictinia isura*	Square-tailed Kite		
Aves		*Malurus (Leggeornis) elegans*	Red-winged Fairy-wren		
Aves		*Malurus (Leggeornis) lamberti*	Variegated Fairy-wren		
Aves		*Malurus (Leggeornis) pulcherrimus*	Blue-breasted Fairy-wren		
Aves		*Malurus (Malurus) cyaneus*	Superb Fairy-wren		
Aves		*Malurus (Malurus) splendens*	Splendid Fairy-wren		
Aves		*Malurus (Malurus) splendens splendens*	Western Splendid Fairy-wren		
Aves		*Melanodryas (Melanodryas) cucullata*	Hooded Robin		
Aves		*Meliphaga (Meliphaga) lewinii*	Lewin's Honeyeater		
Aves		*Melithreptus (Eidopsarus) brevirostris*	Brown-headed Honeyeater		
Aves		*Melithreptus (Melithreptus) chloropsis*	Gilbert's Honeyeater		
Aves		*Melithreptus (Melithreptus) lunatus*	White-naped Honeyeater		
Aves	#	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	Budgerigar		
Aves		*Merops (Merops) ornatus*	Rainbow Bee-eater		

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Aves		*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	Little Pied Cormorant		
Aves		*Microeca (Microeca) fascinans*	Jacky Winter		
Aves		*Milvus migrans*	Black Kite		
Aves		*Neochmia (Aegintha) temporalis*	Red-browed Finch		
Aves		*Neophema (Neonanodes) elegans*	Elegant Parrot		
Aves		*Nesoptilotis leucotis*	White-eared Honeyeater		
Aves		*Ninox (Ninox) boobook*	Southern Boobook		
Aves		*Ninox (Ninox) boobook boobook*	South-eastern Boobook		
Aves		*Ninox (Ninox) novaeseelandiae*	Southern Boobook		
Aves	*	*Numida meleagris*	Helmeted Guineafowl		
Aves		*Nycticorax caledonicus*	Nankeen Night-heron		
Aves		*Nymphicus hollandicus*	Cockatiel		
Aves		*Ocyphaps lophotes*	Crested Pigeon		
Aves		*Oxyura australis*	Blue-billed Duck		Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened
Aves		*Pachycephala (Alisterornis) rufiventris*	Rufous Whistler		
Aves		*Pachycephala (Alisterornis) rufiventris rufiventris*	Southern Rufous Whistler		
Aves		*Pachycephala (Pachycephala) pectoralis*	Golden Whistler		
Aves		*Pardalotus (Pardalotinus) striatus*	Striated Pardalote		
Aves		*Pardalotus (Pardalotinus) striatus substriatus*	Western Striated Pardalote		
Aves		*Pardalotus (Pardalotinus) striatus uropygialis*	Northern Striated Pardalote		
Aves		*Pardalotus (Pardalotus) punctatus*	Spotted Pardalote		
Aves		*Pardalotus (Pardalotus) punctatus punctatus*	Coastal Spotted Pardalote		
Aves		*Parvipsitta porphyrocephala*	Purple-crowned Lorikeet		
Aves		*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian Pelican		
Aves		*Petrochelidon (Hylochelidon) nigricans*	Tree Martin		
Aves		*Petrochelidon (Petrochelidon) ariel*	Fairy Martin		
Aves		*Petroica (Petroica) boodang*	Scarlet Robin		
Aves		*Petroica (Petroica) boodang campbelli*	South-western Scarlet Robin		
Aves		*Petroica (Petroica) goodenovii*	Red-capped Robin		
Aves		*Phalacrocorax (Phalacrocorax) carbo*	Great Cormorant		
Aves		*Phalacrocorax (Phalacrocorax) sulcirostris*	Little Black Cormorant		
Aves		*Phalacrocorax (Phalacrocorax) varius*	Pied Cormorant		
Aves		*Phaps (Phaps) chalcoptera*	Common Bronzewing		

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Aves		*Phaps (Phaps) elegans*	Brush Bronzewing		Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened
Aves		*Phylidonyris (Meliornis) niger*	White-cheeked Honeyeater		
Aves		*Phylidonyris (Meliornis) novaehollandiae*	New Holland Honeyeater		
Aves		*Phylidonyris (Meliornis) novaehollandiae longirostris*	South-western New Holland Honeyeater		
Aves		*Platalea (Platibis) flavipes*	Yellow-billed Spoonbill		
Aves		*Platycercus (Violania) icterotis*	Western Rosella		
Aves		*Platycercus (Violania) icterotis icterotis*	South-west Western Rosella		
Aves		*Plegadis falcinellus*	Glossy Ibis		Migratory
Aves		*Podargus strigoides*	Tawny Frogmouth		
Aves		*Podargus strigoides brachypterus*	Western Tawny Frogmouth		
Aves		*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*	Hoary-headed Grebe		
Aves		*Pomatostomus (Morganornis) superciliosus*	White-browed Babbler		
Aves		*Porphyrio (Porphyrio) porphyrio*	Purple Swamphen		
Aves		*Porphyrio (Porphyrio) porphyrio bellus*	Western Australian Purple Swamphen		
Aves		*Porphyrio (Porphyrio) porphyrio melanotus*	Australasian Purple Swamphen		
Aves		*Porzana (Porzana) fluminea*	Australian Spotted Crake		
Aves		*Ptilotula ornata*	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater		
Aves		*Purpureicephalus spurius*	Red-capped Parrot		
Aves		*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*	Red-necked Avocet		
Aves		*Rhipidura (Howeavis) dryas*	Arafura Fantail		
Aves		*Rhipidura (Rhipidura) albiscapa*	Grey Fantail		
Aves		*Rhipidura (Rhipidura) albiscapa preissi*	South-western Grey Fantail		
Aves		*Rhipidura (Rhipidura) fuliginosa*	New Zealand Fantail		
Aves		*Rhipidura (Sauloprocta) leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail		
Aves		*Sericornis (Sericornis) frontalis*	White-browed Scrubwren		
Aves		*Sericornis (Sericornis) frontalis maculatus*	South-western Spotted Scrubwren		
Aves		*Smicrornis brevirostris*	Weebill		
Aves	*	*Spilopelia chinensis*	Spotted Turtle-dove		
Aves	*	*Spilopelia chinensis tigrina*	Southern Asian Spotted Dove		
Aves	*	*Spilopelia senegalensis*	Laughing Turtle-dove		
Aves		*Stagonopleura (Stagonopleura) guttata*	Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable	
Aves		*Stagonopleura (Zonaeginthus) oculata*	Red-eared Firetail		

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Aves		*Stipiturus malachurus*	Southern Emu-wren		
Aves		*Strepera (Neostrepera) versicolor*	Grey Currawong		
Aves		*Strepera (Neostrepera) versicolor plumbea*	South-western Grey Currawong		
Aves		*Sugomel niger*	Black Honeyeater		
Aves		*Synoicus ypsilophora*	Brown Quail		
Aves		*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian Grebe		
Aves		*Tadorna (Casarca) tadornoides*	Australian Shelduck		
Aves		*Threskiornis moluccus*	Australian White Ibis		
Aves		*Threskiornis spinicollis*	Straw-necked Ibis		
Aves		*Todiramphus (Todiramphus) sanctus*	Sacred Kingfisher		
Aves		*Todiramphus (Todiramphus) sanctus sanctus*	Australian Sacred Kingfisher		
Aves		*Tribonyx ventralis*	Black-tailed Native-hen		
Aves		*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	Rainbow Lorikeet		
Aves	*	*Turdus merula*	Eurasian Blackbird		
Aves		*Turnix (Alphaturnia) velox*	Little Button-quail		
Aves		*Turnix (Austroturnix) varius*	Painted Button-quail		
Aves		*Turnix (Austroturnix) varius varius*	Painted Button-quail		
Aves		*Zanda baudinii*	Long-billed Black-cockatoo	Endangered	Endangered
Aves		*Zanda latirostris*	Short-billed Black-cockatoo	Endangered	Endangered
Aves		*Zapornia tabuensis*	Spotless Crake		
Aves		*Zosterops lateralis*	Silvereye		
Aves		*Zosterops lateralis chloronotus*	Western Silvereye		
Chilopoda		*Allothereua maculata*	Species Of House Centipede		
Chilopoda		*Cormocephalus aurantiipes*	Orange-footed Centipede		
Chilopoda		*Cormocephalus rubriceps*			
Chilopoda		*Cormocephalus strigosus*			
Chilopoda		*Cormocephalus turneri*			
Chilopoda		*Ribautia repanda*			
Chilopoda	3	*Scolopendra laeta*			
Clitellata		*Lumbricus rubellus*	Red Wriggler		
Clitellata		*Species Inquirenda*			
Collembola		*Polykatianna aurea*			
Diplopoda		*Akamptogonus novarae*			

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Diplopoda		*Antichiropus variabilis*			
Diplopoda		*Dinocambala ingens*			
Diplopoda		*Ommatoiulus moreleti*	Portuguese Millipede		
Diplopoda		*Podykipus collinus*			
Gastropoda		*Bothriembryon indutus*			
Gastropoda		*Bothriembryon kendricki*			
Gastropoda		*Bothriembryon serpentinus*	Serpentine Falls Tapered Snail		
Gastropoda		*Cantareus apertus*	Mediterranean Green Snail		
Gastropoda		*Cornu aspersum*	Common Garden Snail		
Gastropoda		*Milax gagates*	Jet Slug		
Gastropoda		*Succinea (Succinea) australis*	Striate Ambersnail		
Hydrozoa		*Physalia utriculus*			
Insecta		*Abantiades hydrographus*			
Insecta		*Abispa (Abispa) ephippium*	Potter Wasp		
Insecta		*Acantholophus amycteroides*			
Insecta		*Acantholophus suturalis*			
Insecta		*Acanthomima rhipheus*			
Insecta		*Achaea argilla*			
Insecta		*Achyra affinitalis*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Acmonotus incusifer*			
Insecta		*Acrida conica*	Giant Green Slant-face		
Insecta		*Acrocercops irrorata*			
Insecta		*Acropolitis rudisana*	Leafroller Moth		
Insecta		*Adelium breviusculum*			
Insecta		*Adversaeschna brevistyla*	Blue-spotted Hawker		
Insecta		*Aedes (Ochlerotatus) camptorhynchus*			
Insecta		*Aedes (Rampamyia) notoscriptus*			
Insecta		*Agathodes ostentalis*			
Insecta		*Agriophara discobola*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Agrius convolvuli*	Convolvulus Hawk Moth		
Insecta		*Agrotis infusa*	Bogong Moth		
Insecta		*Agrotis munda*	Brown Cutworm Moth		
Insecta		*Agrotis porphyricollis*	Owlet Moth		

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Insecta		*Alcaeus lignicolor*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Alcaeus varicornis*	Acacia Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Aleucosia arguta*			
Insecta		*Aleucosia corculum*			
Insecta		*Aleucosia tridentata*			
Insecta		*Amegilla (Asaropoda) dawsoni*			
Insecta		*Amegilla (Asaropoda) preissi*			
Insecta		*Amegilla (Notomegilla) chlorocyanea*	Blue Banded Bee		
Insecta		*Amitermes heterognathus*			
Insecta		*Amitermes obeuntis*			
Insecta		*Amphiclasta lygaea*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Anabarhynchus spinosus*			
Insecta		*Anachloris subochraria*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Anachloris tofocolorata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Anachloris uncinata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Anax papuensis*	Australian Emperor		
Insecta		*Ancita antennata*			
Insecta		*Ancita didyma*			
Insecta		*Ancylis acromochla*			
Insecta		*Androchela milvaria*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Anestia ombrophanes*	Moth		
Insecta		*Anestia semiochrea*	Moth		
Insecta		*Anischys luteovarius*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Anisynta sphenosema*	Wedge Grass-skipper		
Insecta		*Anomis flava*			
Insecta		*Anomis involuta*	Moth		
Insecta		*Anthela inornata*			
Insecta		*Anthoglossa nigrocinctus*			
Insecta		*Anthomyia punctipennis*	Fly		
Insecta		*Anthrenus (Anthrenus) scrophulariae scrophulariae*			
Insecta		*Antigastra catalaunalis*			
Insecta		*Apertochrysa edwardsi*			

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Insecta		*Aphanesthes succinea*			
Insecta		*Aphanosperma occidentalis*			
Insecta		*Aphantes melanochorda*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Apiocera oblonga*			
Insecta		*Apiomorpha munita*	Felt Scale Insect		
Insecta	*	*Apis (Apis) mellifera*	European Honey Bee		
Insecta		*Aporocera (Aporocera) haematodes*			
Insecta		*Aporocera (Aporocera) speciosa*			
Insecta		*Aporocera (Diandichus)*			
Insecta		*Apsilochorema urdalum*	Caddisfly		
Insecta		*Aquita tactalis*	Tuft Moth		
Insecta		*Araiobelus acicularis*			
Insecta		*Archaeosynthemis occidentalis*	Western Brown Tigertail		
Insecta		*Archiargiolestes pusillus*	Little Flatwing		
Insecta		*Archimantis sobrina*	Large Brown Mantid		
Insecta		*Ardices glatignyi*			
Insecta		*Ardozyga catarrhacta*			
Insecta		*Ardozyga dysclyta*			
Insecta		*Ardozyga stratifera*	Twirler Moth		
Insecta		*Arhodia lasiocamparia*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Armactica columbina*			
Insecta		*Arniscus humeralis*			
Insecta		*Arotrophora arcuatalis*	Moth		
Insecta		*Arrade destituta*	Cryptic Snout Moth		
Insecta		*Aspidiotus nerii*	Ivy Scale		
Insecta		*Assara holophragma*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Assara subarcuella*			
Insecta		*Astraeus (Astraeus) macmillani*			
Insecta		*Astraeus (Depollus) aberrans*			
Insecta		*Ataxigamia tatei*			
Insecta		*Athetis tenuis*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Austalis copiosa*			
Insecta		*Austroaeschna anacantha*	Western Darner		

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Insecta		*Austroagrion cyane*	South-western Billabongfly		
Insecta		*Austrocarea iocephala*			
Insecta		*Austrocroce mira*			
Insecta		*Austrogomphus (Austrogomphus) collaris*	Western Inland Hunter		
Insecta		*Austrolestes aleison*	Western Ringtail		
Insecta		*Austrolestes analis*	Slender Ringtail		
Insecta		*Austropaschia porrigens*	Snout Moth		
Insecta		*Austrosynthemis cyanitincta*	Turquoise Tigertail		
Insecta		*Austrothemis nigrescens*	Swamp Flat-tail		
Insecta		*Balta hebardi*			
Insecta		*Bardistus cibarius*	Badee Grub		
Insecta		*Bathyllus albicinctus*	Froghopper		
Insecta		*Batrachedra trimeris*			
Insecta		*Bembix vespiformis*	Wasp		
Insecta		*Bethelium diversicorne*			
Insecta		*Bibio imitator*	Garden Maggot		
Insecta		*Bibla papyria*	White-banded Grass-dart		
Insecta		*Bibla papyria agraulia*	Western Grassdart		
Insecta		*Bostrychopsis jesuita*	Large Auger Beetle		
Insecta		*Brachyhesma (Brachyhesma) perlutea*			
Insecta		*Brachyponera lutea*	Ant		
Insecta		*Buciara bipartita*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Bunduica rubrovenosa*			
Insecta		*Cadmus (Cadmus) excrementarius*			
Insecta		*Cadmus (Lachnabothra)*			
Insecta		*Cadra perfasciata*			
Insecta		*Callipappus farinosus*			
Insecta		*Calliphora (Paracalliphora) dubia*	Blow Fly		
Insecta		*Calochrysa extranea*			
Insecta		*Calosoma (Australodrepa) schayeri*	Green Carab Beetle		
Insecta		*Camponotus chalceus*			
Insecta		*Camponotus cinereus*	Mallee Black Sugar Ant		
Insecta		*Camponotus cinereus notterae*			

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Insecta		*Camponotus consobrinus*	Banded Sugar Ant		
Insecta		*Camponotus dryandrae*			
Insecta		*Camponotus marcens*			
Insecta		*Camponotus michaelseni*			
Insecta		*Camponotus molossus*	Western Flumed Sugar Ant		
Insecta		*Camponotus nigriceps*	Black-headed Sugar Ant		
Insecta		*Camponotus terebrans*	Brown Bearded Sugar Ant		
Insecta		*Capua intractana*			
Insecta		*Capusa cuculloides*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Capusa senilis*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Carcinophora occidentalis*			
Insecta		*Carobius pulchellus*	Brown Lacewing		
Insecta		*Carphurus latipennis*			
Insecta		*Casbia celidosema*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Casbia leptorrhoda*			
Insecta		*Casbia lithodora*			
Insecta		*Casbia oenias*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Castiarina anchoralis*			
Insecta		*Castiarina aquila*			
Insecta		*Castiarina balthasari*			
Insecta		*Castiarina crenata*			
Insecta		*Castiarina crocicolor*			
Insecta		*Castiarina decemguttata*			
Insecta		*Castiarina enigma*			
Insecta		*Castiarina nonyma*			
Insecta		*Castiarina occidentalis*			
Insecta		*Castiarina octopunctata*			
Insecta		*Castiarina pallidiventris*			
Insecta		*Castiarina parallela*			
Insecta		*Castiarina picta*			
Insecta		*Castiarina rufipennis*			
Insecta		*Castiarina sagittaria*			
Insecta		*Castiarina sanguinolenta*			

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Insecta		*Castiarina simulata*			
Insecta		*Castiarina subcincta*			
Insecta		*Catacometes hemiscia*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Catasarcus impressipennis*	Redlegged Weevil		
Insecta		*Catoryctis tricrena*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Cermatulus nasalis*	Predatory Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Ceroplastes rusci*	Qenimat Shaava Shel Hateena		
Insecta		*Chalcosyrphus (Hardyimyia) elongatus*	Hover Fly		
Insecta		*Chasmina pulchra*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Chauliognathus tricolor*			
Insecta		*Chezala privatella*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Chlenomorpha lygdina*			
Insecta		*Chloroclystis catastreptes*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Chloroclystis insigillata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Chloroclystis metallospora*			
Insecta		*Chlorocoma cadmaria*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Chlorocoma vertumnaria*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Choerocoris paganus*	Ground Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Chortoicetes terminifera*	Australian Plague Locust		
Insecta		*Chrysis lincea*			
Insecta		*Chrysodeixis argentifera*	Tobacco Looper Moth		
Insecta		*Chrysodeixis eriosoma*	Green Looper Moth		
Insecta		*Chrysodeixis subsidens*	Australian Cabbage Looper Moth		
Insecta		*Chrysonoma fascialis*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Chrysopasta elegans*			
Insecta		*Ciampa arietaria*	Brown Pasture Looper Moth		
Insecta		*Ciampa melanostrepta*			
Insecta		*Circopetes obtusata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Clania ignobilis*	Faggot Case Moth		
Insecta		*Cleora displicata*			
Insecta		*Cleora injectaria*			
Insecta		*Clerus bimaculatus*			
Insecta		*Clogmia albipunctata*	Moth Fly		

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Insecta		*Coccinella transversalis*	Transverse Ladybird		
Insecta		*Coelioxys froggatti*			
Insecta		*Coleocoptus senio*			
Insecta		*Coleocoris ocellatus*			
Insecta		*Coleotichus costatus*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Colobopsis gasseri*			
Insecta		*Compsotropha selenias*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Compsotropha strophiella*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Comptosia sandaraca*			
Insecta		*Conocephalus (Chloroxiphidion) upoluensis*			
Insecta		*Conopterum bifurcum*			
Insecta		*Coptocercus rubripes*			
Insecta		*Corgatha pleuroplaca*			
Insecta		*Coryphistes ruricola*	Bark-mimicking Grasshopper		
Insecta		*Cosmodes elegans*	Green Blotched Moth		
Insecta		*Cotesia glomerata*			
Insecta		*Crematogaster laeviceps*	Cocktail Ant		
Insecta		*Crepidosceles timalphes*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Cricotopus (Cricotopus) albitarsis*			
Insecta		*Crocidosema plebejana*	Cotton Tipworm Moth		
Insecta		*Cryphaea xylina*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Crypsiphona ocultaria*	Redlined Geometrid Moth		
Insecta		*Cryptes baccatus*	Wattle Tick Scale		
Insecta		*Cryptophasa delocentra*			
Insecta		*Cryptophlebia ombrodelta*			
Insecta		*Cryptoplus ferrugineus*			
Insecta		*Ctenocolletes smaragdinus*			
Insecta		*Cuspicona cygniterrae*			
Insecta		*Cybister tripunctatus*	Diving Beetle		
Insecta		*Cyprotides pallescens*	Large Trident-blue		
Insecta		*Danaus chrysippus*	Lesser Wanderer		
Insecta		*Danaus chrysippus petilia*			
Insecta		*Danaus petilia*	Lesser Wanderer		

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Insecta		*Danaus plexippus*	Monarch		
Insecta		*Dasypodia selenophora*	Granny Moth		
Insecta		*Debiliana GROUP debiliana*			
Insecta		*Delias aganippe*	Red-spotted Jezebel		
Insecta		*Delta bicinctum*	Wasp		
Insecta		*Dendropemon subfasciatus*	Beetle		
Insecta		*Destolmia lineata*	Moth		
Insecta		*Diatenes aglossoides*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Dichromodes anelictis*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Dichromodes compsotis*			
Insecta		*Dichromodes leptozona*			
Insecta		*Dichromodes partitaria*			
Insecta		*Dichromodes personalis*			
Insecta		*Dichromodes semicanescens*			
Insecta		*Dictyotus caenosus*	Brown Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Dictyotus conspicuus*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Dictyotus roei*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Dimorphochilus apicalis*			
Insecta		*Dinophalus atmoscia*			
Insecta		*Dinophalus bathrosema*			
Insecta		*Dinophalus hiracopis*			
Insecta		*Dinophalus thrasyschema*			
Insecta		*Diomus notescens*	Minute Two-spotted Ladybird		
Insecta		*Diphucrania duodecimmaculata*			
Insecta		*Diphucrania leucosticta*			
Insecta		*Diphucrania patricia*			
Insecta		*Diphucrania tyrrhena*			
Insecta		*Diplacodes bipunctata*	Wandering Percher		
Insecta		*Diplacodes haematodes*	Scarlet Percher		
Insecta		*Dirioxa pornia*			
Insecta		*Dolichoderus parvus*	Dolly Ant		
Insecta		*Dolichoderus ypsilon*			
Insecta		*Donuca spectabilis*	White-spotted Owl Moth		

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Insecta		*Doratifera oxleyi*	Painted Cup Moth		
Insecta		*Drepanacra binocula*	Hooktipped Brown Lacewing		
Insecta		*Drymaplaneta semivitta*	Gisborne Cockroach		
Insecta		*Dysbatus singularis*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Earias chlorodes*	Tuft Moth		
Insecta		*Earias huegeliana*	Rough Bollworm Moth		
Insecta		*Earias paralella*	Tuft Moth		
Insecta		*Eccymatoge callizona*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Echthromorpha intricatoria*	Cream Spotted Ichneumon Wasp		
Insecta		*Ecnolagria aeneoviolacea*			
Insecta		*Ecnomus pansus*	Caddisfly		
Insecta		*Ectenopsis (Parasilvius) fusca*			
Insecta		*Ectopatria aspera*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Ectopatria mundoides*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Ectropis excursaria*	Twig Looper		
Insecta		*Edosa purella*			
Insecta		*Elachista (Atachia) spathacea*			
Insecta		*Elachista (Atachia) tetraquetri*			
Insecta		*Elesma subglauca*	Tuft Moth		
Insecta		*Ellipsidion australe*	Austral Ellipsidion Cockroach		
Insecta		*Ellipsidion humerale*	Bush Cockroach		
Insecta		*Enchocrates phaedryntis*			
Insecta		*Encopothynnus spinulosus*			
Insecta		*Endotricha pyrosalis*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Endoxyla coscinophanes*			
Insecta		*Endoxyla lichenea*			
Insecta		*Endoxyla lituratus*	Carpenter Moth		
Insecta		*Entometa fervens*	Gum Snout Moth		
Insecta		*Entometa guttularis*	Boxtree Moth		
Insecta		*Epicoccus acaciae*			
Insecta		*Epicoma melanosticta*	Common Epicoma Moth		
Insecta		*Epicyme rubropunctaria*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Epicyrtica oostigma*			

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Insecta		*Epiphyas postvittana*	Light Brown Apple Moth		
Insecta		*Epithrix australis*			
Insecta		*Epyaxa sodaliata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Epyaxa subidaria*	Subidaria Moth		
Insecta		*Ereiconastes butyrea*			
Insecta		*Erina acasta*	Blotched Blue		
Insecta		*Eroschema atricolle*			
Insecta		*Ethmia anthracopis*			
Insecta		*Ethonion roei*			
Insecta		*Etiella chrysoporella*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Eublemma cochylioides*	Eublemma Moth		
Insecta		*Euchaetis holoclera*			
Insecta		*Euchaetis inceptella*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Euchaetis metallota*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Eucyclodes buprestaria*	Bordered Emerald		
Insecta		*Eucymatoge scotodes*			
Insecta		*Eudesmeola lawsoni*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Eufrenchia falcata*	Treehopper		
Insecta		*Euomus scorpio*			
Insecta		*Eupselia carpocapsella*	Common Eupselia Moth		
Insecta		*Eupselia hypsichora*			
Insecta		*Eupselia metabola*			
Insecta		*Euzosteria femoralis*			
Insecta		*Evansomyia levis*			
Insecta		*Exaireta spinigera*	Garden Soldier Fly		
Insecta		*Exoneura (Exoneura) angophorae*	Reed Bee		
Insecta		*Exoneura (Exoneura) bicolor*	Reed Bee		
Insecta		*Exoneura (Exoneura) pictifrons*			
Insecta		*Faveria tritalis*	Couchgrass Webworm Moth		
Insecta		*Fisera belidearia*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Fisera eribola*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Fisera hypoleuca*	Russet Crest-moth		
Insecta	*	*Forficula auricularia*	European Earwig		

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Insecta	*	*Galleria mellonella*	Greater Wax Moth		
Insecta		*Garrha amata*			
Insecta		*Garrha idiosema*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Garrha ocellifera*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Garrha oncospila*			
Insecta		*Garrha phoenopis*			
Insecta		*Garrha platyporphyra*			
Insecta		*Garrha pudica*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Gastrinodes argoplaca*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Geitoneura klugii*	Marbled Xenica		
Insecta		*Geitoneura minyas*	Western Xenica		
Insecta		*Glenoleon osmyloides*			
Insecta		*Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) stolata*			
Insecta		*Glycythyma leonina*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Gminatus australis*	Assassin Bug		
Insecta		*Goniaea australasiae*	Gumleaf Grasshopper		
Insecta		*Goniaea opomaloides*	Mimetic Gumleaf Grasshopper		
Insecta		*Gonolabis woodwardi*			
Insecta		*Grammodes oculicola*			
Insecta		*Gryllodes sigillatus*	Indian House Cricket		
Insecta		*Gryllotalpa australis*			
Insecta		*Gynoplistia (Gynoplistia)*			
Insecta		*Gyromantis kraussi*			
Insecta		*Harmonia conformis*	Common Spotted Ladybird		
Insecta		*Harpobittacus nigriceps*	Scorpionfly		
Insecta		*Harpobittacus similis*			
Insecta		*Havinthus rufovarius*	Assassin Bug		
Insecta		*Hednota crypsichroa*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Hednota pedionoma*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Hednota relatalis*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Helea perforata*			
Insecta		*Helea rugosipennis*			
Insecta		*Helicoverpa armigera*	Cotton Bollworm		

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Insecta		*Helicoverpa punctigera*	Native Budworm		
Insecta		*Heliothis punctifera*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Hellula hydralis*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Hellyethira litua*	Caddisfly		
Insecta		*Hellyethira malleoforma*	Caddisfly		
Insecta		*Hemiberlesia loranthi*			
Insecta		*Hemicordulia tau*	Tau Emerald		
Insecta		*Heoclisis fundata*	Antlion		
Insecta		*Hermetia illucens*			
Insecta		*Herpetogramma licarsisalis*	Sod Webworm		
Insecta		*Hesperenoeca leucostemma*			
Insecta		*Hesperilla dirphia*	Western Brown Skipper		
Insecta		*Hesperilla trimaculata*	Large Brown Skipper		
Insecta		*Hestiochora occidentalis*			
Insecta		*Heteromenopon (Keamenopon) kalamundae*			
Insecta		*Heteromicta pachytera*	Grass Moth		
Insecta	*	*Heteronychus arator*	African Black Beetle		
Insecta		*Heteronympha merope*	Common Brown		
Insecta		*Heteronympha merope duboulayi*			
Insecta		*Heteronympha merope merope*	Common Brown		
Insecta		*Heterotermes occiduus*			
Insecta		*Heterotermes platycephalus*			
Insecta		*Heteroteucha dichroella*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Hiarchas crassicornis*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Hippodamia variegata*	Spotted Amber Ladybird		
Insecta		*Hippotion celerio*	Grapevine Hawk Moth		
Insecta		*Hippotion scrofa*	Scrofa Hawk Moth		
Insecta		*Holocola thalassinana*			
Insecta		*Homadaula poliodes*			
Insecta		*Hoplostega ochroma*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Hudsonema aptus*	Caddisfly		
Insecta		*Hyalarcta nigrescens*	Ribbed Bagworm Moth		
Insecta		*Hyalopeplus (Adhyalopeplus) loriae*			

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Insecta		*Hybogralius hartmeyeri*	Water Scavenger Beetle		
Insecta		*Hydrophilus (Hydrophilus)*			
Insecta		*Hydroptila losida*	Caddisfly		
Insecta		*Hygraula nitens*	Pond Moth		
Insecta		*Hylaeora dilucida*	Moth		
Insecta		*Hylaeus (Euprosopoides) ruficeps kalamundae*			
Insecta		*Hylaeus (Rhodohylaeus)*			
Insecta		*Hyleoides zonalis*			
Insecta		*Hyles livornicoides*	Whitelined Hawk Moth		
Insecta		*Hylotrupes bajulus*	Old House Borer		
Insecta		*Hyocephalus aprugnus*			
Insecta		*Hypertropha chlaenota*	Moth		
Insecta		*Hypobapta barnardi*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Hypobapta tachyhalotaria*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Hypographa aristarcha*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Hypoperigea tonsa*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Hypsidia grisea*			
Insecta		*Hypsidia niphosema*			
Insecta		*Icerya acaciae*			
Insecta		*Ichneumon promissorius*			
Insecta		*Idaea costaria*	White-edged Wave		
Insecta		*Idaea inversata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Idaea philocosma*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Idiodes idiocrossa*			
Insecta		*Iphierga chrysopa*			
Insecta		*Iridomyrmex conifer*	Coned Tyrant Ant		
Insecta		*Iridomyrmex discors*	Ant		
Insecta		*Iridomyrmex purpureus*	Meat Ant		
Insecta		*Ischnura aurora*	Aurora Bluetail		
Insecta		*Isotenes miserana*			
Insecta		*Isturgia penthearia*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Jalmenus inous inous*			
Insecta		*Junonia villida*	Meadow Argus		

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Insecta		*Kahaono wallacei*	Leafhopper		
Insecta		*Kalotermes aemulus*			
Insecta		*Kawanaphila nartee*			
Insecta		*Kobonga apicata*			
Insecta		*Kobonga umbrimargo*	Cicada		
Insecta		*Lampides boeticus*	Long-tailed Pea-blue		
Insecta		*Lamprima aurata*	Golden Stag Beetle		
Insecta		*Lantanophaga pusillidactylus*	Lantana Plume Moth		
Insecta		*Larentia apotoma*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Chilalictus)*			
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Chilalictus) castor*			
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Chilalictus) ebeneum*			
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Chilalictus) hemichalceum*	Sweat Bee		
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Chilalictus) mirandum*			
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Chilalictus) mundulum*	Sweat Bee		
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Chilalictus) platychilum*			
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Chilalictus) seminitens*			
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Chilalictus) supralucens*			
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Chilalictus) vitripenne*	Sweat Bee		
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Homalictus)*			
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Homalictus) dotatum*			
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Homalictus) sphecodopse*			
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Parasphecodes)*			
Insecta		*Lasioglossum (Parasphecodes) hiltacus*			
Insecta		*Laxta granicollis*	Bark Cockroach		
Insecta		*Leichenum canaliculatum*			
Insecta		*Leioproctus (Colletellus) velutinellus*			
Insecta		*Leioproctus (Leioproctus) haemodori*			
Insecta		*Leioproctus (Leioproctus) opaculus*			
Insecta		*Lemidia obliquefasciata*			
Insecta		*Lenophila nila*			
Insecta		*Leptanilla swani*			
Insecta		*Leptocneria reducta*	Moth		

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Insecta		*Leptophion tetus*			
Insecta		*Leptotarsus (Leptotarsus) kalamundaensis*			
Insecta		*Leptotarsus (Macromastix) costalis*	Crane Fly		
Insecta		*Leucania (Acantholeucania) stenographa*	Sugarcane Armyworm		
Insecta		*Leucania abdominalis*			
Insecta		*Leucania diatrecta*	Dark-barred Wainscot		
Insecta		*Lichenaula onychodes*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Ligyra cingulata*			
Insecta		*Limnaecia camptosema*	Cosmet Moth		
Insecta		*Limnaecia cirrhosema*			
Insecta		*Lipotriches (Austronomia)*			
Insecta		*Lipotriches (Austronomia) australica*	Sweat Bee		
Insecta		*Lipotriches (Austronomia) flavoviridis*	Sweat Bee		
Insecta		*Lissopimpla excelsa*	Dusky Winged Ichneumonid (orchid Dupe Wasp)		
Insecta		*Lophyrotoma analis*	Sawfly		
Insecta		*Macrobathra alternatella*			
Insecta		*Macrobathra bigerella*			
Insecta		*Macrogyrus (Tribologyrus) angustatus*	Whirligig Beetle		
Insecta		*Macrosiphum (Macrosiphum) rosae*	Rose Aphid		
Insecta		*Macrotona australis*	Common Macrotona		
Insecta		*Macrotona securiformis*	Inland Macrotona		
Insecta		*Mallada signatus*	Green Lacewing		
Insecta		*Maroga melanostigma*	Fruit Stem Borer Moth		
Insecta		*Mataeomera dubia*	Scale-eating Caterpillar		
Insecta		*Mataeomera ligata*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Mauropteron pelago*	Robber Fly		
Insecta		*Megachile (Austrochile) remotula*			
Insecta		*Megachile (Eutricharaea)*			
Insecta		*Megachile (Eutricharaea) chrysopyga*	Bee		
Insecta		*Megachile (Eutricharaea) macularis*	Bee		
Insecta		*Megachile (Eutricharaea) phenacopyga*	Bee		
Insecta		*Megachile (Hackeriapis) tosticauda*	Bee		

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Insecta		*Megachile (Mitchellapis) fabricator*			
Insecta		*Megachile (Rhodomegachile) deanii*			
Insecta		*Megachile (Schizomegachile) monstrosa*	Bee		
Insecta		*Megachile aurifrons*	Bee		
Insecta		*Megachile ferox*	Bee		
Insecta		*Megacmonotus magnus*	Owlfly		
Insecta		*Melanacanthus margineguttatus*			
Insecta		*Melanacanthus scutellaris*	Podsucking Bug		
Insecta		*Melanerythrus mactans*	Bug		
Insecta		*Melangyna (Austrosyrphus) viridiceps*	Hover Fly		
Insecta		*Melanozosteria morosa*			
Insecta		*Melanozosteria obscura*	Cockroach		
Insecta		*Melanozosteria occidentalis*			
Insecta		*Melanozosteria triangulata*			
Insecta		*Melanterius servulus*			
Insecta		*Melobasis rectipilosa*			
Insecta		*Mesodina cyanophracta*	Blue Iris-skipper		
Insecta		*Metaballus frontalis*			
Insecta		*Metacymia marmorea*			
Insecta		*Meyriccia latro*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Micramicta amolgaea*			
Insecta		*Microcerotermes newmani*			
Insecta		*Microdes villosata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Micromus tasmaniae*	Tasmanian Brown Lacewing		
Insecta		*Mictis profana*	Crusader Bug		
Insecta		*Mimaglossa nauplialis*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Miniargiolestes minimus*	Stream Flatwing		
Insecta		*Mnesampela privata*	Autumn Gum Moth		
Insecta		*Mocis alterna*	Bean Looper Moth		
Insecta		*Moerarchis clathrata*			
Insecta		*Monoctenia smerintharia*	Dark Leaf Moth		
Insecta		*Monopis crocicapitella*	Bird Nest Moth		
Insecta		*Monopis icterogastra*	Wool Moth		

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Insecta		*Monopis meliorella*			
Insecta		*Morosaphycita oculiferella*			
Insecta		*Muscina stabulans*			
Insecta		*Musgraveia sulciventris*	Bronze Orange Bug		
Insecta		*Myrmecia chasei*			
Insecta		*Myrmecia clarki*			
Insecta		*Myrmecia gratiosa*			
Insecta		*Myrmecia gulosa*	Giant Bull Ant		
Insecta		*Myrmecia mandibularis*	Toothless Bull Ant		
Insecta		*Myrmecia urens*	Baby Bull Ant		
Insecta		*Myrmecia vindex*	Bull Ant		
Insecta		*Myrmeleon acer*	Common Antlion		
Insecta		*Mythimna (Pseudaletia) convecta*	Common Armyworm Moth		
Insecta		*Nacaduba biocellata*	Two-spotted Line-blue		
Insecta		*Nacoleia mesochlora*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Nacoleia rhoeoalis*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Nala lividipes*	Black Field Earwig		
Insecta		*Nanexila armeniacum*			
Insecta		*Nannophya dalei*	Eastern Pygmyfly		
Insecta		*Nearcha pseudophaes*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Neocuris discoflava*			
Insecta		*Neohavinthus pentatoma*	Assassin Bug		
Insecta		*Neotemnopteryx fulva*	Cockroach		
Insecta		*Nephrotoma australasiae*			
Insecta		*Nesidovelia peramoena*			
Insecta		*Nisista galearia*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Nisista notodontaria*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Nisista serrata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Nola pycnopasta*			
Insecta		*Nomophila corticalis*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Nothancyla verreauxi*			
Insecta		*Novapus crassus*			
Insecta		*Nyctemera amicus*	Moth		

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Insecta		*Nycterephes coracopa*			
Insecta		*Nymphes nigrescens*			
Insecta		*Occasitermes occasus*			
Insecta		*Ocirrhoe inconspicua*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Ocirrhoe unimaculata*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Oecetis pechana*	Caddisfly		
Insecta		*Oechalia schellenbergii*	Predatory Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Oenochroma pallida*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Oenochroma vinaria*	Grevillea Looper Moth		
Insecta		*Oenosandra boisduvalii*	Boisduval S Autumn Moth		
Insecta		*Ogyris amaryllis*	Satin Azure		
Insecta		*Ogyris amaryllis meridionalis*	Satin Azure (inland Subspecies)		
Insecta		*Ogyris idmo*	Large Brown Azure		
Insecta		*Oligoloba severa*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Oncocoris desertus*			
Insecta		*Onthophagus ferox*	Western Dung Beetle		
Insecta		*Onthophagus taurus*	Bullhorned Dung Beetle		
Insecta		*Ophelimus maskelli*			
Insecta		*Ophiusa tirhaca*	Moth		
Insecta		*Ornithophila metallica*			
Insecta		*Orthaga thyrisalis*	Teatree Web Moth		
Insecta		*Orthetrum caledonicum*	Blue Skimmer		
Insecta		*Orthodera ministralis*	Green Mantid		
Insecta		*Orthoprosopa (Orthoprosopa) grisea*	Hover Fly		
Insecta		*Orthorhinus cylindrirostris*	Elephant Weevil		
Insecta		*Osmylops sejunctus*			
Insecta		*Oxycanus occidentalis*	Ghost Moth		
Insecta		*Oxyethira (Trichoglene) retracta*	Caddisfly		
Insecta		*Oxyops pictipennis*			
Insecta		*Pachyprosopis (Pachyprosopis) haematostoma*	Plasterer Bee		
Insecta		*Pachysaga australis*			
Insecta		*Paederus meyricki*			
Insecta		*Palaeotoma styphelana*			

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Insecta		*Palpita austrounionalis*			
Insecta		*Pantydia diemeni*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Pantydia sparsa*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Papilio (Princeps) demoleus sthenelus*	Chequered Swallowtail		
Insecta		*Paracapritermes kraepelinii*			
Insecta		*Paralaea jarrah*			
Insecta		*Paralaea porphyrinaria*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Paraoxypilus tasmaniensis*			
Insecta		*Parathyginus acuminatus*			
Insecta		*Pardillana limbata*			
Insecta		*Parentia vulgaris*			
Insecta		*Paropsides calypso*			
Insecta		*Paropsis deserti*			
Insecta		*Paropsis geographica*			
Insecta		*Paropsisterna cloelia*			
Insecta		*Paropsisterna crocata*			
Insecta		*Paropsisterna debilis*			
Insecta		*Paropsisterna decolorata*			
Insecta		*Paropsisterna nigerrima*			
Insecta		*Parosteodes fictiliaria*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Pasiphilodes testulata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Peakesia brunnea*			
Insecta		*Peltoschema nigroconspersa*			
Insecta		*Peraglyphis scepasta*			
Insecta		*Perga schiodtei*			
Insecta		*Pergagrapta glabra*	Sawfly		
Insecta		*Periclystus laceratus*			
Insecta		*Periplaneta americana*	American Cockroach		
Insecta		*Peritropha oligodrachma*	Moth		
Insecta		*Persectania dyscrita*	Inland Armyworm		
Insecta		*Persectania ewingii*	Southern Armyworm		
Insecta		*Petalura hesperia*	Western Petaltail		
Insecta		*Phanomorpha icelomorpha*			

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Insecta		*Phaulacridium vittatum*	Wingless Grasshopper		
Insecta		*Phaulomytilus striatus*			
Insecta		*Pheidole ampla*			
Insecta		*Pheidole antipodum*			
Insecta		*Philobota biophora*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Philobota productella*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Philobota xanthastis*			
Insecta		*Phlyctinus callosus*	Garden Weevil		
Insecta		*Phoracantha acanthocera*			
Insecta		*Phoracantha elegans*			
Insecta		*Phoracantha odewahnii*			
Insecta		*Phoracantha punctata*			
Insecta		*Phoracantha recurva*			
Insecta		*Phoracantha semipunctata*	Common Eucalypt Longicorn		
Insecta		*Phrissogonus laticostata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Physeema convergens*			
Insecta		*Physeema quadricincta*	Tick-tock		
Insecta	*	*Pieris rapae*	Cabbage White Butterfly		
Insecta		*Pilacmonotus sabulosus*			
Insecta		*Piloprepes antidoxa*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Pison peletieri*			
Insecta		*Platynectes (Gueorguievtes)*			
Insecta		*Platynectes (Gueorguievtes) decempunctatus*	Diving Beetle		
Insecta		*Platyzosteria fallax*			
Insecta		*Plesanemma fucata*	Lemon Gum Moth		
Insecta		*Plesiochrysa ramburi*			
Insecta		*Plesiolaea maritima*			
Insecta	*	*Plutella xylostella*	Diamondback Moth		
Insecta		*Podacanthus keyi*	Keyâ€™s Stick-insect		
Insecta		*Podalonia tydei*	Wasp		
Insecta		*Podomyrma adelaidae*	Muscleman Ant		
Insecta		*Poecilasthena anthodes*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Poecilasthena pulchraria*	Geometer Moth		

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Insecta		*Poecilohetaerus aquilus*	Acalyptrate Fly		
Insecta		*Poecilometis apicalis*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Poecilometis apicalis apicalis*			
Insecta		*Poecilometis lineatus*			
Insecta		*Poecilometis patruelis*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Poecilometis patruelis y-nigrum*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Poecilometis punctiventris*			
Insecta		*Pogonortalis doclea*	Signal Fly		
Insecta		*Poliaspis nitens*			
Insecta		*Polistes (Polistella) humilis*	Common Paper Wasp		
Insecta		*Polistes (Polistes) dominulus*			
Insecta		*Pollanisus cupreus*			
Insecta		*Polyrhachis (Campomyrma)*			
Insecta		*Polyrhachis (Campomyrma) phryne*	Ant		
Insecta		*Polyzosteria cuprea*			
Insecta		*Polyzosteria fulgens*			
Insecta		*Prasinocyma ocyptera*	Emerald Moth		
Insecta		*Prasinocyma rhodocosma*	Emerald Moth		
Insecta		*Prasinocyma semicrocea*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Praxis edwardsii*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Praxis marmarinopa*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Priocnemis tuberculatus*			
Insecta		*Prionyx globosus*	Wasp		
Insecta		*Prorocopis euxantha*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Proteuxoa epiplecta*			
Insecta		*Proteuxoa florescens*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Proteuxoa hydraecioides*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Proteuxoa poliocrossa*			
Insecta		*Psalidostetha banksiae*	Banksia Moth		
Insecta		*Pseudanapaea denotata*			
Insecta		*Pseudanapaea dentifascia*			
Insecta		*Pseudapines geminata*	Pittosporum Bug		
Insecta		*Pseudopantilius ghaurii*			

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Insecta		*Psilosticha pristis*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Pterolocera elizabetha*	Lappet Moth		
Insecta		*Ptilocnemus lemur*	Assassin Bug		
Insecta		*Ptomaphila lacrymosa*	Carrion Beetle		
Insecta		*Pyralis farinalis*	Meal Moth		
Insecta		*Pyropsalta amnica*			
Insecta		*Pyropsalta melete*	Red Bandit		
Insecta		*Pyropsalta rhythmica*	Sprinkler Cicada		
Insecta		*Quasispermophorella neuropunctata*			
Insecta		*Questopogon affinis*			
Insecta		*Radumeris tasmaniensis*	Parasitoid Wasp		
Insecta		*Rentinus dilatatus*	Planthopper		
Insecta		*Requena verticalis*			
Insecta		*Rhadinosomus lacordairei*	Thin Strawberry Weevil		
Insecta		*Rhinodia rostraria*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Rhinophthalmus nasutus*			
Insecta		*Rhinoplethes foveatus*			
Insecta		*Rhinotia suturalis*	Tailed Weevil		
Insecta		*Rhipicera (Agathorhipis) femorata*	Feather-horned Beetle		
Insecta		*Rhuma argyraspis*	Webbed Grey		
Insecta		*Rhytidoponera metallica*	Metallic Pony Ants		
Insecta		*Rhytidoponera punctata*			
Insecta		*Rhytidoponera rufonigra*			
Insecta		*Rhytidoponera violacea*			
Insecta		*Rhytiphora fraserensis*			
Insecta		*Rhytiphora lateralis*			
Insecta		*Rhytiphora maculicornis*			
Insecta		*Rhytiphora rotundipennis*			
Insecta		*Sandava scitisignata*	Owlet Moth		
Insecta		*Scaptodrosophila nicholsoni*			
Insecta		*Sceliphron formosum*			
Insecta		*Sceliphron laetum*	Common Mud Daubler		
Insecta		*Scioglyptis lyciaria*	Geometer Moth		

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Insecta		*Scolecobrotus westwoodii*			
Insecta		*Scolioplecta molybdantha*			
Insecta		*Scoparia exhibitalis*			
Insecta		*Scopula optivata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Scopula rubraria*	Carpet Moth		
Insecta		*Scopula sublinearia*			
Insecta		*Scythrophanes stenoptera*	Moth		
Insecta		*Sericesthis geminata*	Pruinose Scarab		
Insecta		*Sericopimpla crenator*	Ichneumon Wasp		
Insecta		*Simosyrphus grandicornis*	Hoverfly		
Insecta		*Siphanta acuta*	Green Planthopper		
Insecta		*Smicrophylax australis*	Caddisfly		
Insecta		*Sorama bicolor*	Moth		
Insecta		*Sosineura mimica*	Fruitworm Moth		
Insecta		*Spectrotrota fimbrialis*	Grass Moth		
Insecta		*Sphenarches anisodactylus*			
Insecta		*Sphex modestus*			
Insecta		*Sphodropoda tristis*			
Insecta		*Spilostethus pacificus*	Bug		
Insecta		*Spodoptera litura*	Armyworm Moth		
Insecta		*Spodoptera mauritia*			
Insecta		*Spoladea recurvalis*			
Insecta		*Stangeia xerodes*	Xerodes Plume Moth		
Insecta		*Staurostichus hilaris*			
Insecta		*Stenosmylus tenuis*	Brown Lacewing		
Insecta		*Stericta carbonalis*			
Insecta		*Stibaroma melanotoxa*	Grey-caped Line-moth		
Insecta		*Stigmodera gratiosa*			
Insecta		*Stomorhina subapicalis*	Blow Fly		
Insecta		*Strepsicrates macropetana*	Moth		
Insecta		*Suphalomitus difformis*			
Insecta		*Syllitus grammicus*	Slenderlined Longicorn		
Insecta		*Syllitus tabidus*			

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Insecta		*Sylvicola dubius*	Bee Fly		
Insecta		*Synechocera elongata*			
Insecta		*Synemon plana*	Golden Sun Moth	Vulnerable	
Insecta		*Syneora leucanthes*			
Insecta		*Syntonarcha iriastis*			
Insecta		*Tachystola hemisema*	Hemisema Moth		
Insecta		*Tachystola stenoptera*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Taenogerella nigrapicalis*	Stiletto Fly		
Insecta		*Talaurinus roei*			
Insecta		*Tanyzancla calliophthalma*			
Insecta		*Tarsostenus univittatus*			
Insecta		*Taxeotis intextata*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Telecrates laetiorella*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Tepperia brachychitonis*			
Insecta		*Tetramorium striolatum*			
Insecta		*Tetraponera punctulata*	Savanna Black Tree Ant		
Insecta		*Thalaina angulosa*	Angled Satin Moth		
Insecta		*Thallarcha eremicola*			
Insecta		*Thallarcha lechrioleuca*	Moth		
Insecta		*Thallarcha rhaptophora*	Moth		
Insecta		*Theseus modestus*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Theseus modestus scutellatus*	Shield Bug		
Insecta		*Thoracolopha melanographa*			
Insecta		*Thoracolopha verecunda*			
Insecta		*Thudaca haplonota*			
Insecta		*Thyreus waroonensis*	Cuckoo Bee		
Insecta		*Tineola bisselliella*	Moth		
Insecta		*Torbia viridissima*	Gum Leaf Katydid		
Insecta		*Tracholena sulfurosa*			
Insecta		*Trachylestes turneri*	Assassin Bug		
Insecta		*Trachymantis dentifrons*			
Insecta		*Trachymela sloanei*	Australian Tortoise Beetle		
Insecta		*Tranes vigorsii*			

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Insecta		*Trichiocercus sparshalli*	Moth		
Insecta		*Trichocolletes dives*			
Insecta		*Trichocolletes erythrurus*			
Insecta		*Trichomesia newmani*			
Insecta		*Tumulitermes apiocephalus*			
Insecta		*Tumulitermes westraliensis*			
Insecta		*Tymbophora peltastis*	Concealer Moth		
Insecta		*Tympanophora andreae*			
Insecta		*Tympanophora similis*			
Insecta		*Tytthogryllacris minuscula*			
Insecta		*Uraba lugens*	Gum-leaf Skeletoniser		
Insecta		*Uresiphita ornithopteralis*	Tree Lucerne Moth		
Insecta		*Utetheisa lotrix*	Moth		
Insecta		*Utetheisa pulchelloides*	Crimson Spotted Moth		
Insecta		*Valanga irregularis*	Giant Grasshopper		
Insecta		*Vanessa itea*	Yellow Admiral		
Insecta		*Vanessa kershawi*	Australian Painted Lady		
Insecta		*Vespula germanica*	European Wasp		
Insecta		*Wingia aurata*	Golden Leaf Moth		
Insecta		*Wurda norrisi*	Bee Fly		
Insecta		*Xanthesma (Xenohesma)*			
Insecta		*Xanthorhoe vacuaria*	Geometer Moth		
Insecta		*Xederra gwynnei*			
Insecta		*Xederra squamiger*			
Insecta		*Xylochomitermes occidualis*			
Insecta		*Xylorycta stereodesma*			
Insecta		*Zaletta lesmurdiensis*			
Insecta		*Zanessa rubrovariegata*	Plant Bug		
Insecta		*Zenithicola funesta*			
Insecta		*Zizina otis labradus*	Grass Blue		
Insecta		*Zomariana doxasticana*			
Insecta		*Zonioploca bicolor*			
Insecta		*Zonioploca pallida*			

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Insecta		*Zonopetala clerota*	Concealer Moth		
Malacostraca		*Armadillidium vulgare*			
Malacostraca		*Cherax quinquecarinatus*	Djilgi		
Malacostraca		*Hanoniscus tuberculatus*			
Malacostraca		*Hurleya kalamundae*	Amphipod		
Malacostraca		*Hyperoedesipus plumosus*			
Malacostraca		*Porcellio scaber*			
Malacostraca		*Porcellionides pruinosus*			
Mammalia		*Antechinus flavipes*	Yellow-footed Antechinus		
Mammalia		*Antechinus flavipes flavipes*	Yellow-footed Antechinus		
Mammalia		*Antechinus flavipes leucogaster*			
Mammalia	*	*Canis familiaris*	Dingo		
Mammalia		*Chalinolobus gouldii*	Gould's Wattled Bat		
Mammalia		*Dasyurus geoffroii fortis*	Western Quoll		Vu
Mammalia	*	*Felis catus*	Cat		
Mammalia		*Hydromys chrysogaster*	Water-rat		Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened
Mammalia		*Isoodon fusciventer*	Southwestern Brown Bandicoot		Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened
Mammalia		*Isoodon obesulus*	Southern Brown Bandicoot		
Mammalia		*Macropus fuliginosus*	Western Grey Kangaroo		
Mammalia		*Macropus fuliginosus melanops*	Black-faced Kangaroo		
Mammalia	*	*Mus musculus*	House Mouse		
Mammalia		*Notamacropus irma*	Western Brush Wallaby		Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened
Mammalia		*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*	Lesser Long-eared Bat		
Mammalia	*	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Rabbit		
Mammalia		*Ozimops kitcheneri*	South-western Free-tailed Bat		
Mammalia		*Phascogale tapoatafa*	Brush-tailed Phascogale		
Mammalia		*Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger*	Wambenger		Conservation Dependent
Mammalia	*	*Rattus rattus*	Black Rat		
Mammalia		*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	Short-beaked Echidna		
Mammalia		*Tachyglossus aculeatus acanthion*			
Mammalia		*Trichosurus vulpecula*	Common Brushtail Possum		
Mammalia		*Trichosurus vulpecula hypoleucus*	Koomal, Kumari		
Mammalia		*Vespadelus regulus*	Southern Forest Bat		

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Mammalia	*	*Vulpes vulpes*	Fox		
Reptilia		*Acanthophis antarcticus*	Common Death Adder		Priority 3: Poorly-known species
Reptilia		*Acritoscincus trilineatus*	Western Three-lined Skink		
Reptilia		*Anilios australis*	Southern Blind Snake		
Reptilia		*Anilios pinguis*	Fat Blind Snake		
Reptilia		*Anilios waitii*	Beaked Blind Snake		
Reptilia		*Antaresia childreni*	Children's Python		
Reptilia		*Aprasia pulchella*	Western Granite Worm-lizard		
Reptilia		*Aprasia repens*	Sedgelands Worm-lizard		
Reptilia		*Brachyurophis semifasciatus*	Southern Shovel-nosed Snake		
Reptilia		*Chelodina (Macrochelodina) oblonga*	Northern Snake-necked Turtle		
Reptilia		*Christinus marmoratus*	Marbled Gecko		
Reptilia		*Crenadactylus ocellatus*	South-western Clawless Gecko		
Reptilia		*Cryptoblepharus buchananii*	Buchananâ€™s Snake-eyed Skink		
Reptilia		*Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus*	PÃ©ron's Snake-eyed Skink		
Reptilia		*Ctenophorus ornatus*	Ornate Dragon		
Reptilia		*Ctenotus fallens*	West-coast Laterite Ctenotus		
Reptilia		*Ctenotus labillardieri*	Common South-west Ctenotus		
Reptilia		*Delma fraseri*	Fraser's Delma		
Reptilia		*Delma grayii*	Side-barred Delma		
Reptilia		*Demansia reticulata*	Yellow-faced Whipsnake		
Reptilia		*Diplodactylus granariensis granariensis*	Western Stone Gecko		
Reptilia		*Diplodactylus lateroides*	Speckled Stone Gecko		
Reptilia		*Egernia kingii*	King's Skink		
Reptilia		*Egernia napoleonis*	South-western Crevice-skink		
Reptilia		*Gehyra variegata*	Tree Dtella		
Reptilia		*Hemiaspis signata*	Marsh Snake		
Reptilia	*	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	House Gecko		
Reptilia		*Hemiergis initialis*	Southwestern Earless Skink		
Reptilia		*Hemiergis initialis initialis*			
Reptilia		*Hemiergis quadrilineata*	Two-toed Earless Skink		
Reptilia		*Heteronotia binoei*	Bynoe's Gecko		
Reptilia		*Lampropholis guichenoti*	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink		

Class	Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Reptilia		*Lerista distinguenda*	South-western Orange-tailed Slider		
Reptilia		*Lialis burtonis*	Burton's Snake-lizard		
Reptilia		*Menetia greyii*	Common Dwarf Skink		
Reptilia		*Morelia imbricata*			
Reptilia		*Morethia obscura*	Shrubland Morethia Skink		
Reptilia		*Narophis bimaculatus*	Black-naped Snake		
Reptilia		*Neelaps calonotos*	Western Black-striped Snake		Priority 3: Poorly-known species
Reptilia		*Notechis scutatus*	Tiger Snake	Vulnerable	
Reptilia		*Pogona minor*	Dwarf Bearded Dragon		
Reptilia		*Pogona minor minor*	Dwarf Bearded Dragon		
Reptilia		*Pseudechis australis*	Mulga Snake		
Reptilia		*Pseudonaja affinis*	Dugite		Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened
Reptilia		*Pseudonaja nuchalis*	Northern Brown Snake		
Reptilia		*Pygopus lepidopodus*	Common Scaly-foot		
Reptilia		*Simoselaps bertholdi*	Jan's Banded Snake		
Reptilia		*Strophurus spinigerus*	South-western Spiny-tailed Gecko		
Reptilia		*Strophurus spinigerus inornatus*			
Reptilia		*Strophurus spinigerus spinigerus*			
Reptilia		*Suta gouldii*	Gould's Hooded Snake		Priority 1: Poorly-known species
Reptilia		*Suta nigriceps*	Mitchell's Short-tailed Snake		
Reptilia		*Tiliqua occipitalis*	Western Blue-tongue		
Reptilia		*Tiliqua rugosa*	Bobtail		
Reptilia		*Tiliqua rugosa rugosa*			
Reptilia		*Underwoodisaurus milii*	Thick-tailed Gecko		
Reptilia		*Varanus gouldii*	Gould's Goanna		
Reptilia		*Varanus tristis*	Black-headed Monitor		
Rhabditophora	#	*Bipalium kewense*			
Rhabditophora	#	*Caenoplana coerulea*			

Appendix 4. NatureMap Fauna records

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
AMPHI		*Crinia georgiana*			
AMPHI		*Crinia glauerti*			
AMPHI		*Crinia insignifera*			
AMPHI		*Crinia pseudinsignifera*			
AMPHI		*Geocrinia leai*			
AMPHI		*Heleioporus barycragus*			
AMPHI		*Heleioporus eyrei*			
AMPHI		*Heleioporus inornatus*			
AMPHI		*Heleioporus psammophilus*			
AMPHI		*Heleioporus sp.*			
AMPHI		*Limnodynastes dorsalis*			
AMPHI		*Litoria adelaidensis*			
AMPHI		*Litoria moorei*			
AMPHI		*Myobatrachus gouldii*			
AMPHI		*Pseudophryne guentheri*			
BIRD		*Acanthagenys rufogularis*			
BIRD		*Acanthiza apicalis*			
BIRD		*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*			
BIRD		*Acanthiza inornata*			
BIRD		*Acanthiza uropygialis*			
BIRD		*Acanthorhynchus superciliosus*			
BIRD		*Accipiter cirrocephalus*			
BIRD		*Accipiter fasciatus*			
BIRD		*Accipiter fasciatus subsp. fasciatus*			
BIRD		*Acrocephalus australis*			
BIRD		*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	C,J,R	MI
BIRD		*Aegotheles cristatus*			
BIRD		*Anas castanea*			
BIRD		*Anas gracilis*			
BIRD	*	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Mallard		
BIRD	*	*Anas platyrhynchos subsp. domesticus*	Domestic Duck		

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
BIRD		*Anas rhynchotis*			
BIRD		*Anas superciliosa*			
BIRD		*Anhinga melanogaster*			
BIRD		*Anhinga novaehollandiae*			
BIRD	*	*Anser anser*	Greylag Goose		
BIRD		*Anthochaera carunculata*			
BIRD		*Anthochaera lunulata*			
BIRD		*Anthus australis*			
BIRD		*Apus pacificus*	fork-tailed swift	C,J,R	MI
BIRD		*Aquila audax*			
BIRD		*Aquila morphnoides*			
BIRD		*Aquila morphnoides subsp. morphnoides*			
BIRD		*Ardea alba subsp. modesta*			
BIRD		*Ardea ibis*			
BIRD		*Ardea modesta*			
BIRD		*Ardea novaehollandiae*			
BIRD		*Ardea pacifica*			
BIRD		*Artamus cinereus*			
BIRD		*Artamus cyanopterus*			
BIRD		*Artamus personatus*			
BIRD		*Aythya australis*			
BIRD		*Barnardius zonarius*			
BIRD		*Biziura lobata*			
BIRD		*Cacatua galerita*			
BIRD		*Cacatua pastinator*			
BIRD		*Cacatua roseicapilla*			
BIRD		*Cacatua sanguinea*			
BIRD		*Cacatua tenuirostris*			
BIRD		*Cacomantis flabelliformis*			
BIRD		*Cacomantis pallidus*			
BIRD		*Calyptorhynchus banksii*			
BIRD		*Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso*	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	V	VU
BIRD		*Calyptorhynchus sp.*			
BIRD		*Calyptorhynchus sp. 'white-tailed black cockatoo'*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
BIRD	*	*Carduelis carduelis*	European Goldfinch		
BIRD		*Charadrius melanops*			
BIRD		*Charadrius ruficapillus*			
BIRD		*Chenonetta jubata*			
BIRD		*Cheramoeca leucosterna*			
BIRD		*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*			
BIRD		*Chrysococcyx basalis*			
BIRD		*Chrysococcyx lucidus subsp. plagosus*			
BIRD		*Cincloramphus cruralis*			
BIRD		*Cincloramphus mathewsi*			
BIRD		*Circus approximans*			
BIRD		*Circus assimilis*			
BIRD		*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*			
BIRD		*Climacteris rufa*			
BIRD		*Colluricincla harmonica*			
BIRD		*Colluricincla harmonica subsp. rufiventris*			
BIRD	*	*Columba livia*	Rock Dove		
BIRD		*Coracina maxima*			
BIRD		*Coracina novaehollandiae*			
BIRD		*Corvus bennetti*			
BIRD		*Corvus coronoides*			
BIRD		*Cracticus nigrogularis*			
BIRD		*Cracticus tibicen*			
BIRD		*Cracticus tibicen subsp. dorsalis*			
BIRD		*Cracticus torquatus*			
BIRD		*Cygnus atratus*			
BIRD		*Dacelo novaeguineae*			
BIRD		*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*			
BIRD		*Daphoenositta chrysoptera subsp. pileata*			
BIRD		*Dendrocygna eytoni*			
BIRD		*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*			
BIRD		*Dromaius novaehollandiae*			
BIRD		*Egretta garzetta*			
BIRD		*Egretta novaehollandiae*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
BIRD		*Egretta sacra*			
BIRD		*Elanus axillaris*			
BIRD		*Elanus caeruleus subsp. axillaris*			
BIRD		*Elseyornis melanops*			
BIRD		*Eolophus roseicapillus*			
BIRD		*Eopsaltria australis subsp. griseogularis*			
BIRD		*Eopsaltria georgiana*			
BIRD		*Eopsaltria griseogularis*			
BIRD		*Erythrogonys cinctus*			
BIRD		*Eurostopodus argus*			
BIRD		*Falco berigora*			
BIRD		*Falco berigora subsp. berigora*			
BIRD		*Falco cenchroides*			
BIRD		*Falco cenchroides subsp. cenchroides*			
BIRD		*Falco longipennis*			
BIRD		*Falco longipennis subsp. longipennis*			
BIRD		*Falco peregrinus*	peregrine falcon		OS
BIRD		*Fulica atra*			
BIRD		*Fulica atra subsp. australis*			
BIRD		*Gallinula tenebrosa*			
BIRD		*Gallinula tenebrosa subsp. tenebrosa*			
BIRD		*Gallirallus philippensis*			
BIRD		*Geopelia cuneata*			
BIRD		*Gerygone fusca*			
BIRD		*Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*			
BIRD		*Glyciphila melanops*			
BIRD		*Grallina cyanoleuca*			
BIRD		*Haliaeetus leucogaster*			
BIRD		*Haliastur sphenurus*			
BIRD		*Hamirostra isura*	Square-tailed Kite		
BIRD		*Hieraaetus morphnoides*			
BIRD		*Himantopus himantopus*			
BIRD		*Hirundo neoxena*			
BIRD		*Hirundo nigricans*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
BIRD		*Hirundo nigricans subsp. nigricans*			
BIRD		*Ixobrychus minutus subsp. dubius*			
BIRD		*Lalage tricolor*			
BIRD		*Larus novaehollandiae subsp. novaehollandiae*			
BIRD		*Lichenostomus leucotis*			
BIRD		*Lichenostomus ornatus*			
BIRD		*Lichenostomus virescens*			
BIRD		*Lichmera indistincta*			
BIRD		*Lichmera indistincta subsp. indistincta*			
BIRD		*Lophochroa leadbeateri*			
BIRD		*Lophoictinia isura*			
BIRD		*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*			
BIRD		*Malurus elegans*			
BIRD		*Malurus lamberti*			
BIRD		*Malurus pulcherrimus*			
BIRD		*Malurus sp.*			
BIRD		*Malurus splendens*			
BIRD		*Malurus splendens subsp. splendens*			
BIRD		*Manorina flavigula*			
BIRD		*Megalurus gramineus*			
BIRD		*Melanodryas cucullata*			
BIRD		*Melithreptus brevirostris*			
BIRD		*Melithreptus lunatus*			
BIRD		*Merops ornatus*			
BIRD		*Microcarbo melanoleucos*			
BIRD		*Microeca fascinans*			
BIRD		*Milvus migrans*			
BIRD		*Myiagra inquieta*			
BIRD		*Neochmia temporalis*			
BIRD		*Neochmia temporalis subsp. temporalis*			
BIRD		*Neophema elegans*			
BIRD		*Neophema petrophila*			
BIRD		*Neophema pulchella*			
BIRD		*Ninox connivens*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
BIRD		*Ninox novaeseelandiae*			
BIRD		*Ninox novaeseelandiae subsp. boobook*			
BIRD		*Nycticorax caledonicus*			
BIRD		*Nymphicus hollandicus*			
BIRD		*Ocyphaps lophotes*			
BIRD		*Oxyura australis*	blue-billed duck		P4
BIRD		*Pachycephala pectoralis*			
BIRD		*Pachycephala pectoralis subsp. fuliginosa*			
BIRD		*Pachycephala rufiventris*			
BIRD		*Pachycephala rufiventris subsp. rufiventris*			
BIRD		*Pandion cristatus*			MI
BIRD		*Pardalotus punctatus*			
BIRD		*Pardalotus punctatus subsp. punctatus*			
BIRD		*Pardalotus striatus*			
BIRD		*Pardalotus striatus subsp. westraliensis*			
BIRD		*Pelecanus conspicillatus*			
BIRD		*Petrochelidon ariel*			
BIRD		*Petrochelidon nigricans*			
BIRD		*Petroica boodang*			
BIRD		*Petroica goodenovii*			
BIRD		*Petroica multicolor*			
BIRD		*Petroica multicolor subsp. campbelli*			
BIRD		*Phalacrocorax carbo*			
BIRD		*Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*			
BIRD		*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*			
BIRD		*Phalacrocorax varius*			
BIRD		*Phaps chalcoptera*			
BIRD		*Phaps elegans*			
BIRD		*Phylidonyris melanops*			
BIRD		*Phylidonyris niger*			
BIRD		*Phylidonyris nigra*			
BIRD		*Phylidonyris nigra subsp. gouldii*			
BIRD		*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*			
BIRD		*Platalea flavipes*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
BIRD		*Platalea regia*			
BIRD		*Platycercus icterotis*			
BIRD		*Platycercus icterotis (Western Rosella)*			
BIRD		*Platycercus spurius*			
BIRD		*Platycercus spurius (Red-capped Parrot)*			
BIRD		*Platycercus zonarius*			
BIRD		*Platycercus zonarius subsp. semitorquatus*			
BIRD		*Podargus strigoides*			
BIRD		*Podargus strigoides subsp. brachypterus*			
BIRD		*Podiceps cristatus*			
BIRD		*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*			
BIRD		*Polytelis anthopeplus*	Regent Parrot		
BIRD		*Pomatostomus superciliosus*			
BIRD		*Porphyrio porphyrio*			
BIRD		*Porphyrio porphyrio subsp. bellus*			
BIRD		*Porzana fluminea*			
BIRD		*Porzana pusilla subsp. palustris*			
BIRD		*Porzana tabuensis*			
BIRD		*Purpureicephalus spurius*			
BIRD		*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*			
BIRD		*Rhipidura albiscapa*			
BIRD		*Rhipidura fuliginosa*			
BIRD		*Rhipidura fuliginosa subsp. preissi*			
BIRD		*Rhipidura leucophrys*			
BIRD		*Rhipidura leucophrys subsp. leucophrys*			
BIRD		*Sericornis frontalis*			
BIRD		*Smicrornis brevirostris*			
BIRD		*Stagonopleura oculata*			
BIRD		*Stictonetta naevosa*			
BIRD		*Stipiturus malachurus*			
BIRD		*Strepera versicolor*			
BIRD	*	*Streptopelia chinensis*	Spotted Dove		
BIRD	*	*Streptopelia chinensis subsp. tigrina*	Spotted Dove		
BIRD	*	*Streptopelia senegalensis*	Laughing Dove		

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
BIRD		*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*			
BIRD		*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae subsp. novaehollandiae*			
BIRD		*Tadorna tadornoides*			
BIRD		*Threskiornis molucca*			
BIRD		*Threskiornis spinicollis*			
BIRD		*Todiramphus sanctus*			
BIRD		*Todiramphus sanctus subsp. sanctus*			
BIRD		*Tribonyx ventralis*			
BIRD		*Trichoglossus haematodus*			
BIRD		*Tringa glareola*	wood sandpiper	C,J,R	MI
BIRD		*Tringa nebularia*	common greenshank	E & C,J,R	MI
BIRD		*Tringa stagnatalis*			
BIRD		*Turnix varia subsp. varia*			
BIRD		*Turnix varius*			
BIRD		*Turnix velox*			
BIRD		*Tyto alba*			
BIRD		*Tyto alba subsp. delicatula*			
BIRD		*Tyto novaehollandiae*			
BIRD		*Vanellus miles*			
BIRD		*Zanda baudinii*	Baudin's cockatoo	E	EN
BIRD		*Zanda latirostris*	Carnaby's cockatoo	E	EN
BIRD		*Zosterops lateralis*			
BIRD		*Zosterops lateralis subsp. gouldi*			
FISH	*	*Carassius auratus*	Goldfish		
FISH		*Galaxias occidentalis*	Western Minnow		
FISH	*	*Gambusia affinis*	Mosquitofish		
FISH		*Nannoperca vittata*			
FISH	*	*Phalloceros caudimaculatus*	One-spot Livebearer		
INVERT		*Acariformes sp.*			
INVERT		*Acroaspis olorina*			
INVERT		*Aganippe cupulifex*			
INVERT		*Aganippe rhaphiduca*			
INVERT		*Akamptogonus novarae*			
INVERT		*Allothereua maculata*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
INVERT		*Ambicodamus kochi*			
INVERT		*Amblyomma albolimbatum*			
INVERT		*Amblyomma fimbriatum*			
INVERT		*Amblyomma triguttatum*			
INVERT		*Amphisopodidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Aname mainae*			
INVERT		*Aname tepperi*			
INVERT		*Anisops hyperion*			
INVERT		*Antichiopus variabilis*			
INVERT		*Antichiropus variabilis*			
INVERT		*Aphyctoschaema vultuosum*			
INVERT		*Arachnura higginsi*			
INVERT		*Araneus cyphoxis*			
INVERT		*Araneus eburneiventris*			
INVERT		*Araneus eburnus*			
INVERT		*Araneus ginninderranus*			
INVERT		*Araneus senicaudatus*			
INVERT		*Argiope protensa*			
INVERT	*	*Argiope trifasciata*	Cosmopolitan orb-weaver		
INVERT		*Artoria flavimana*			
INVERT		*Artoria linnaei*			
INVERT		*Artoriopsis eccentrica*			
INVERT		*Artoriopsis expolita*			
INVERT		*Artoriopsis joergi*			
INVERT		*Asadipus kunderang*			
INVERT		*Austracantha minax*			
INVERT		*Australomimetus ovidi*			
INVERT		*Australotomurus morbidus*	cemetery springtail, Guildford springtail		P3
INVERT		*Austromerope poultoni*			
INVERT		*Backobourkia brounii*			
INVERT		*Backobourkia heroine*			
INVERT		*Baetidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Baiami volucripes*			
INVERT		*Ballarra longipalpus*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
INVERT		*beetle sp.*			
INVERT		*Brentidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Caenidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Carabidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Ceinidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Celaenia excavata*			
INVERT		*Ceratopogonidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Cercophonius granulosus*			
INVERT		*Cercophonius sulcatus*			
INVERT		*Ceryerda cursitans*			
INVERT		*Cethegus fugax*			
INVERT		*Cherax cainii*			
INVERT	*	*Cherax destructor*	Yabby		
INVERT		*Cherax quinquecarinatus*			
INVERT		*Chironominae sp.*			
INVERT		*Clynotis severus*			
INVERT		*Corduliidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Corixidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Cormocephalus aurantiipes*			
INVERT		*Cormocephalus rubriceps*			
INVERT		*Cormocephalus strigosus*			
INVERT		*Cormocephalus turneri*			
INVERT		*Cryptoerithus quobba*			
INVERT		*Culicidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Curculionidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Cyclosa trilobata*			
INVERT		*Cyrtophora parnasia*			
INVERT		*Dasyurochirus tapoatafa*			
INVERT		*Delena cancerides*			
INVERT		*Dingosa murata*			
INVERT		*Dingosa serrata*			
INVERT		*Dinocambala ingens*			
INVERT		*Dugesiidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Dytiscidae sp.*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
INVERT		*earthworm sp.*			
INVERT		*Eodelena lapidicola*			
INVERT		*Eriophora biapicata*			
INVERT		*Eriophora pustulosa*			
INVERT		*Eucyrtops latior*			
INVERT		*Eulimnadia sp.*			
INVERT		*Euoplos inornatus*	inornate trapdoor spider (northern Jarrah Forest)		P3
INVERT		*Eupograpta kottae*			
INVERT		*fly sp.*			
INVERT		*Gea theridioides*			
INVERT		*Glossurocolletes bilobatus*	a short-tongued bee (southwest)		P2
INVERT		*Gomphidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Gripopterygidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Hemicloea sp.*			
INVERT		*Hemicorduliidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Heurodes turritus*			
INVERT		*Hoggicosa storri*			
INVERT		*Holasteron perth*			
INVERT		*Holasteron wamuseum*			
INVERT		*Holconia westralia*			
INVERT		*Holoplatys fusca*			
INVERT		*Hydroptilidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Idiommata blackwalli*			
INVERT		*Idiosoma sigillatum*	Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider		P3
INVERT		*Isometroides vescus*			
INVERT		*Isopeda leishmanni*			
INVERT		*Isopeda magna*			
INVERT		*Isopedella cana*			
INVERT		*Ixodes fecialis*			
INVERT		*Ixodes hydromyidis*			
INVERT		*Karaops ellenae*			
INVERT		*Kawaniphila pachomai*			P1
INVERT		*Lampona brevipes*			
INVERT		*Lampona cylindrata*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
INVERT		*Latrodectus hasseltii*			
INVERT		*Leioproctus sp.*			
INVERT		*Leptoceridae sp.*			
INVERT		*Leptophlebiidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Longepi woodman*			
INVERT		*Lychas splendens*			
INVERT		*Lynceus sp.*			
INVERT		*Maratus mungaich*			
INVERT		*Maratus pavonis*			
INVERT		*Masasteron maini*			
INVERT		*Megapodagrionidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Missulena granulosa*			
INVERT		*Missulena hoggi*			
INVERT		*Missulena occatoria*			
INVERT		*Mituliodon tarantulinus*			
INVERT		*Mitzoruga insularis*			
INVERT		*Myandra bicincta*			
INVERT		*Myandra cambridgei*			
INVERT		*Nephila edulis*			
INVERT		*Nicodamus mainae*			
INVERT		*Notiasemus glauerti*			
INVERT		*Novakiella trituberculosa*			
INVERT		*Nunciella aspera*			
INVERT		*Occiperipatoides gilesii*			
INVERT		*Ocrisiona leucocomis*			
INVERT		*Oecobius navus*			
INVERT		*Oligochaeta sp.*			
INVERT		*Ommatoiulus moreleti*			
INVERT	*	*Ommatoiulus moreletii*	Portuguese Millipede		
INVERT		*Orphnaeus brevilabiatus*			
INVERT		*Orthocladiinae sp.*			
INVERT		*Ostearius melanopygius*			
INVERT		*Oxyopes gracilipes*			
INVERT		*Oxyopes punctatus*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
INVERT		*Paramelitidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Parastacidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Pediana occidentalis*			
INVERT		*Phenasteron longiconductor*			
INVERT	*	*Pholcus phalangioides*	Daddy-long-legs Spider		
INVERT		*Phryganoporus candidus*			
INVERT		*Physidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Pinkfloydia harveii*			
INVERT		*Raveniella cirrata*			
INVERT		*Raveniella peckorum*			
INVERT		*Sandalodes joannae*			
INVERT		*Sandalodes superbus*			
INVERT		*Scirtidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Scolopendra laeta*			
INVERT		*Servaea spinibarbis*			
INVERT		*Simuliidae sp.*			
INVERT	*	*Steatoda grossa*	Cupboard Spider		
INVERT		*Storena formosa*			
INVERT		*Storena sinuosa*			
INVERT		*Styloniscidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Supunna funerea*			
INVERT		*Supunna picta*			
INVERT		*Synothele durokoppin*			
INVERT		*Synsphyronus magnus*			
INVERT		*Synthemistidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Tamopsis darlingtoniana*			
INVERT		*Tamopsis perthensis*			
INVERT		*Tanypodinae sp.*			
INVERT		*Tasmanicosa leuckartii*			
INVERT		*Tetragnatha demissa*			
INVERT		*Thereuopoda lesueurii*			
INVERT		*Tipulidae sp.*			
INVERT		*Trachycosmus sculptilis*			
INVERT		*Trachyspina mundaring*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
INVERT		*Trichocyclus balladong*			
INVERT		*Trichocyclus nullarbor*			
INVERT		*Urodacus novaehollandiae*			
INVERT		*Urodacus planimanus*			
INVERT		*Venator immansueta*			
INVERT		*Venatrix arenaris*			
INVERT		*Venatrix pullastra*			
INVERT		*Westralunio carteri*	Carter's freshwater mussel	V	VU
INVERT		*Westrarchaea spinosa*			
INVERT	*	*Withius piger*	Cosmopolitan pseudoscorpion		
INVERT		*Zachria flavicoma*			
MAMMAL		*Antechinus flavipes*			
MAMMAL		*Antechinus flavipes subsp. leucogaster*			
MAMMAL		*Bettongia penicillata subsp. ogilbyi*	Woylie	E	CR
MAMMAL	*	*Canis lupus*			
MAMMAL	*	*Canis lupus subsp. familiaris*	Domestic Dog		
MAMMAL		*Cercartetus concinnus*			
MAMMAL		*Chalinolobus gouldii*			
MAMMAL		*Chalinolobus morio*			
MAMMAL		*Dasyurus geoffroii*	chuditch, western quoll	VU	VU
MAMMAL	*	*Felis catus*	Domestic Cat		
MAMMAL	*	*Funambulus pennanti*	Indian Palm Squirrel		
MAMMAL		*Hydromys chrysogaster*	water-rat, rakali		P4
MAMMAL		*Isoodon fusciventer*	quenda, southwestern brown bandicoot		P4
MAMMAL		*Isoodon obesulus*			
MAMMAL		*Isoodon obesulus subsp. fusciventer*			P4
MAMMAL		*Macropus eugenii subsp. derbianus*			
MAMMAL		*Macropus fuliginosus*			
MAMMAL		*Macropus irma*			
MAMMAL	*	*Mus musculus*	House Mouse		
MAMMAL	*	*Mustela putorius*	Ferret		
MAMMAL		*Myrmecobius fasciatus*	numbat, walpurti	E	EN
MAMMAL		*Notamacropus irma*	western brush wallaby		P4
MAMMAL		*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
MAMMAL		*Nyctophilus gouldi*			
MAMMAL		*Nyctophilus timoriensis subsp. timoriensis*			
MAMMAL	*	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	European Rabbit		
MAMMAL		*Phascogale tapoatafa subsp. tapoatafa*			
MAMMAL		*Phascogale tapoatafa subsp. wambenger*			CD
MAMMAL		*Rattus fuscipes*			
MAMMAL	*	*Rattus rattus*	Black Rat		
MAMMAL		*Rattus sp.*			
MAMMAL		*Scotorepens balstoni*			
MAMMAL		*Setonix brachyurus*	quokka	V	VU
MAMMAL		*Sminthopsis gilberti*			
MAMMAL		*Tachyglossus aculeatus*			
MAMMAL		*Tadarida australis*			
MAMMAL		*Tarsipes rostratus*			
MAMMAL		*Trichosurus vulpecula*			
MAMMAL		*Trichosurus vulpecula subsp. vulpecula*			
MAMMAL		*Vespadelus regulus*			
MAMMAL	*	*Vulpes vulpes*	Red Fox		
REPTILE		*Acanthophis antarcticus*	southern death adder		P3
REPTILE		*Acritoscincus trilineatum*			
REPTILE		*Acritoscincus trilineatus*			
REPTILE		*Antaresia stimsoni subsp. stimsoni*			
REPTILE		*Aprasia pulchella*			
REPTILE		*Aprasia repens*			
REPTILE		*Brachyurophis semifasciatus*			
REPTILE		*Chelodina colliei*			
REPTILE		*Chelodina oblonga*			
REPTILE		*Christinus marmoratus*			
REPTILE		*Crenadactylus ocellatus subsp. ocellatus*			
REPTILE		*Cryptoblepharus buchananii*			
REPTILE		*Ctenophorus ornatus*			
REPTILE		*Ctenotus australis*			
REPTILE		*Ctenotus delli*	Dell's skink, Darling Range southwest Ctenotus		P4
REPTILE		*Ctenotus fallens*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
REPTILE		*Ctenotus labillardieri*			
REPTILE		*Ctenotus sp.*			
REPTILE		*Delma fraseri*			
REPTILE		*Delma grayii*			
REPTILE		*Demansia psammophis subsp. reticulata*			
REPTILE		*Diplodactylus granariensis subsp. granariensis*			
REPTILE		*Diplodactylus polyophthalmus*			
REPTILE		*Diplodactylus pulcher*			
REPTILE		*Diplodactylus sp.*			
REPTILE		*Egernia kingii*			
REPTILE		*Egernia napoleonis*			
REPTILE		*Elapognathus coronatus*			
REPTILE		*Eremiascincus richardsonii*			
REPTILE		*Gehyra variegata*			
REPTILE		*Hemiergis initialis subsp. initialis*			
REPTILE		*Hemiergis quadrilineata*			
REPTILE		*Heteronotia binoei*			
REPTILE		*Lerista distinguenda*			
REPTILE		*Lerista elegans*			
REPTILE		*Lerista lineopunctulata*			
REPTILE		*Lialis burtonis*			
REPTILE		*Menetia greyii*			
REPTILE		*Morelia spilota subsp. imbricata*			
REPTILE		*Morelia spilota subsp. variegata*			
REPTILE		*Morethia lineoocellata*			
REPTILE		*Morethia obscura*			
REPTILE		*Neelaps bimaculatus*			
REPTILE		*Neelaps calonotos*	black–striped snake, black–striped burrowing snake		P3
REPTILE		*Notechis scutatus*			
REPTILE		*Parasuta gouldii*			
REPTILE		*Parasuta nigriceps*			
REPTILE		*Pletholax gracilis subsp. gracilis*			
REPTILE		*Pogona minor*			
REPTILE		*Pogona minor subsp. minor*			

Class	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
REPTILE		*Pseudechis australis*			
REPTILE		*Pseudemydura umbrina*	western swamp tortoise	CR	CR
REPTILE		*Pseudonaja affinis*			
REPTILE		*Pseudonaja affinis subsp. affinis*			
REPTILE		*Pseudonaja affinis subsp. exilis*			P4
REPTILE		*Pseudonaja mengdeni*			
REPTILE		*Pseudonaja nuchalis*			
REPTILE		*Pygopus lepidopodus*			
REPTILE		*Ramphotyphlops australis*			
REPTILE		*Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus*			
REPTILE	*	*Ramphotyphlops braminus*	Brahminy Blind Snake		
REPTILE		*Ramphotyphlops pinguis*			
REPTILE		*Ramphotyphlops waitii*			
REPTILE		*Simoselaps bertholdi*			
REPTILE		*Strophurus spinigerus subsp. inornatus*			
REPTILE		*Strophurus spinigerus subsp. spinigerus*			
REPTILE		*Tiliqua occipitalis*			
REPTILE		*Tiliqua rugosa*			
REPTILE		*Tiliqua rugosa rugosa*			
REPTILE		*Tiliqua rugosa subsp. aspera*			
REPTILE		*Tiliqua rugosa subsp. rugosa*			
REPTILE		*Underwoodisaurus milii*			
REPTILE		*Varanus gouldii*			
REPTILE		*Varanus rosenbergi*			
REPTILE		*Varanus sp.*			
REPTILE		*Varanus tristis*			

Appendix 5. Previous Ecological Assessment data

Species recorded in *Environmental Report: Flora and Vegetation Surveys; Tree and Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment; Fauna Survey – Kalamunda Community Centre, Crescent Road, Jorgensen Park, Kalamunda* (Bushfire Prone Planning 2019)

Lifeform	Origin	Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Aves		–	Passerine bird species		
Aves		*Anthochaera carunculata*	Red Wattlebird		
Insecta		*Apis mellifera*	Honeybee		
Aves		*Barnadius zonarius*	Australian Ringneck		
Aves		*Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso*	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Aves		*Calyptorhynchus sp.*	Black Cockatoo		
Mammalia	*	*Canis lupus familiaris*	Dog		
Aves		*Corvus coronoides*	Australian Raven		
Aves		*Cracticus tibicen*	Australian Magpie		
Aves		*Dacelo novaeguineae*	Laughing Kookaburra		
Aves		*Eolophus roseicapilla*	Galah		
Mammalia	*	*Felis catus*	Cat		
Insecta		*Hemicordulia tau*	Tau Emerald Dragonfly		
Aves		*Lichmera indistincta*	Brown Honeyeater		
Mammalia		*Macropus fuliginosus*	Western Grey Kangaroo		
Aves		*Ocyphaps lophotes*	Crested Pigeon		
Insecta		*Ogyris amaryllis*	Satin azure		
Mammalia	*	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Rabbit		
Aves		*Pardalotus punctatus*	Spotted Pardelote		
Aves		*Phaps chalcoptera*	Common Bronzewing		
Aves		*Phylidonyris niger*	White-cheeked Honeyeater		
Aves		*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*	New Holland Honeyeater		
Aves		*Purpureicephalus spurius*	Red-capped Parrot		
Mammalia	*	*Rattus rattus*	Black Rat		
Aves		*Rhipidura albiscapa*	Grey Fantail		
Aves		*Trichoglossus haemotodus*	Rainbow Lorikeet		
Reptilia		*Varanus gouldii*	Sand Goanna		
Mammalia	*	*Vulpes vulpes*	Fox		
Aves		*Zosterops lateralis*	Silvereye		

Species deemed likely to occur on site as per Jorgensen Park Action Plan 2015–2017 (Shire of Kalamunda 2015)

Lifeform	Origin	*Scientific name*	Common name	EPBC Act listing	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
Aves		*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*	Baudins Black Cockatoo	Endangered	Endangered
Aves		*Phaps chalcoptera*	Bronzewing pigeon		
Mammalia	*	*Felis cattus*	Cat		
Mammalia	*	*Canis familiaris*	Dog		
Insecta	*	*Apis mellifera*	European bees		
Mammalia	*	*Vulpes vulpes*	Fox		
Mammalia		*Macropus fuliginosus*	Grey Kangaroo		
Aves		*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Magpie		
Mammalia	*	*Mus musculus*	Mouse		
Mammalia	*	*Sus scrofa*	Pig		
Mammalia	*	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Rabbit		
Mammalia	*	*Rattus rattus*	Rat		
Aves		*Petroica multicolor*	Scarlet Robin		
Mammalia		*Isoodon obesulus*	Southern Brown Bandicoot		
Aves		*Malurus splendens*	Splendid fairy wren		
Aves		*Barnardius zonarius*	Twenty Eight Parrot		
Mammalia		*Macropus irma*	Western Brush Wallaby		Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened
Mammalia		*Cercartetus concinnus*	Western Pygmy Possum		

Appendix 6. EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

The report starts on the next page.

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 29-Apr-2026

Summary
Details
- Matters of NES
- Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
- Extra Information

Caveat
Acknowledgements

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	4
Listed Threatened Species:	42
Listed Migratory Species:	9

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	4
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	13
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	8
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	18
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Corymbia calophylla - Kingia australis woodlands on heavy soils of the Swan Coastal Plain	Endangered	Community known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Shrublands and Woodlands of the eastern Swan Coastal Plain	Endangered	Community known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak [67034]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Leipoa ocellata](#) Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Numenius madagascariensis](#) Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Rostratula australis](#) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Tringa nebularia](#) Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Zanda baudinii listed as Calyptorhynchus baudinii](#) Baudin's Cockatoo, Baudin's Black-Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-cockatoo [87736]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
[Zanda latirostris listed as Calyptorhynchus latirostris](#) Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo [87737]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
[Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi](#) Woylie [66844]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Dasyurus geoffroii](#) Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Pseudocheirus occidentalis](#) Western Ringtail Possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit [25911]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Setonix brachyurus](#) Quokka [229]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
OTHER			
[Westralunio carteri](#) Carter's Freshwater Mussel, Ambiguus Mussel [86266]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Acacia anomala Grass Wattle, Chittering Grass Wattle [8153]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Acacia aphylla Leafless Rock Wattle [13553]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Andersonia gracilis Slender Andersonia [14470]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Anthocercis gracilis Slender Tailflower [11103]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Banksia mimica Summer Honeypot [82765]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Calytrix breviseta subsp. breviseta Swamp Starflower [23879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Chamelaucium lullfitzii listed as Chamelaucium sp. Gingin (N.G.Marchant 6) Gingin Wax [92777]	Endangered (listed as Chamelaucium sp. Gingin	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Conospermum undulatum Wavy-leaved Smokebush [24435]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Darwinia apiculata Scarp Darwinia [8763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Diplolaena andrewsii [6601]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diuris drummondii Tall Donkey Orchid [4365]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Diuris micrantha Dwarf Bee-orchid [55082]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diuris purdiei Purdie's Donkey-orchid [12950]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Drakaea elastica Glossy-leafed Hammer Orchid, Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Warty Hammer Orchid [16753]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Drakaea micrantha Dwarf Hammer-orchid [56755]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Eleocharis keigheryi Keighery's Eleocharis [64893]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eremophila glabra subsp. chlorella [84927]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eucalyptus x balanites Cadda Road Mallee, Cadda Mallee [87816]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Goodenia arthrotricha [12448]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Grevillea curviloba subsp. incurva Narrow curved-leaf Grevillea [64909]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Grevillea flexuosa Zig Zag Grevillea [2957]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Macarthuria keigheryi Keighery's Macarthuria [64930]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Morelotia australiensis listed as Tetraria australiensis			
Southern Tetraria [92784]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Synaphea sp. Fairbridge Farm (D.Papenfus 696)			
Selena's Synaphea [82881]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thelymitra dedmaniarum			
Cinnamon Sun Orchid [65105]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thelymitra stellata			
Star Sun-orchid [7060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Thelymitra variegata			
Queen of Sheba [12582]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus			
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Motacilla cinerea			
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris melanotos			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis			
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus			
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)		
Lot 5 D033199 [AGPR6674]	WA	In buffer area only
Australian Postal Corporation		
Lot 130 P210547 [AGPR7221]	WA	In buffer area only
Lot 1 D027758 [AGPR7275]	WA	In buffer area only
Department of Defence		
Kalamunda Communications Facility [DD_0092]	WA	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)			
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Beelu	National Park	WA	In buffer area only
Gooseberry Hill	National Park	WA	In buffer area only
Helena River	Management Area	WA	In buffer area only
Kalamunda	National Park	WA	In feature area
Korung	National Park	WA	In buffer area only
Lesmurdie Falls	National Park	WA	In buffer area only
Unnamed WA23076	Nature Reserve	WA	In buffer area only
Unnamed WA24657	Conservation Park	WA	In buffer area only

Regional Forest Agreements	[Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included. Please see the associated resource information for specific caveats and use limitations associated with RFA boundary information.

RFA Name	State	Buffer Status
South-West Forest Region of Western Australia	Western Australia	In feature area

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Eradication of the European House Borer, Perth metropolitan area, WA	2009/5027		Completed	In feature area
Residential subdivision of Lot 126 Lawnbrook Road, Walliston	2021/9105		Completed	In buffer area only
Controlled action				

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Bushmead Residential Development, Hazelmere, WA	2015/7414	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Construction of Residential Dwelling, Ozone Terrace, Kalamunda	2006/3147	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Development of an Integrated Aged Care Facility, Kalumunda, WA	2013/6990	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
National Lifestyle Village, Lot 97 Adelaide Street	2009/5141	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Nava-1 Cable System	2001/510	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Roe Highway and Kalamunda Road Interchange upgrade, WA	2018/8316	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Community Centre Project, Kalamunda, WA	2019/8473	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Pipeline Extension, Hazelmere and Helena Valley, WA	2018/8239	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Residential Development - Lot 608 Dixon Road, Kalamundah, WA	2014/7389	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Residential development of Lots 302, 308, 320 and part of Lot 9502, Hawtin Rd, Forrestfield, WA	2016/7770	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Ridge Hill Road intersection modification and offsite water main installation, Gooseberry Hill, WA	2020/8842	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Roe Highway Noise Wall, High Wycombe, WA	2014/7149	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
To develop a residential development at Glyde Road, Lesmurdie, WA	2013/7096	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

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