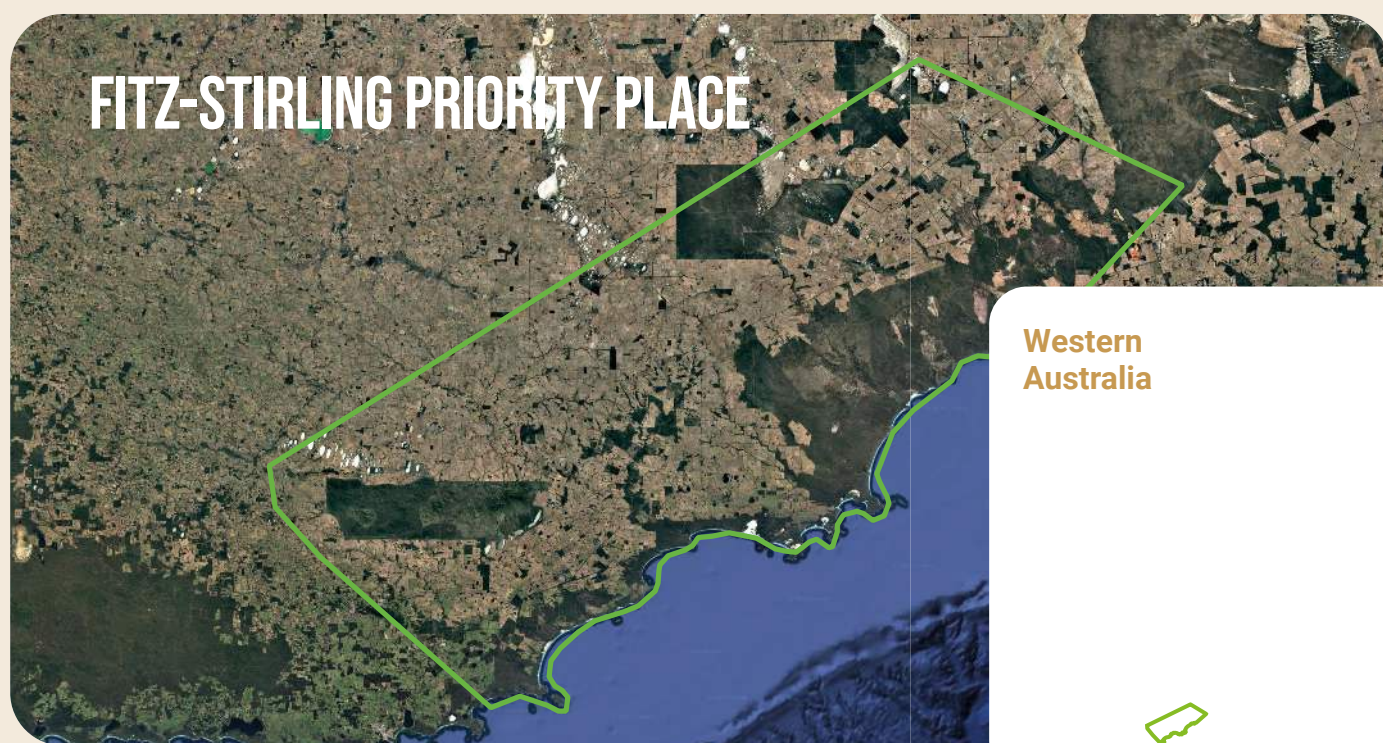


THREATENED FLORA AND COMMUNITIES

- 54 days of **seed collection**, supporting the conservation of 26 threatened flora species
- 22 **translocations** of 15 threatened flora species have occurred across in-situ and ex-situ sites
- Two **new translocation sites** have been established for threatened flora
- 32 **flora surveys**, 10 **habitat condition assessment surveys** and 6 **plant survival surveys** completed to assess threatened ecological communities and species



Western Australia



INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

- >94,000 ha of **integrated pest management** on farmland, reserves and national parks
- 50 **remote cameras deployed** to monitor pest management outcomes
- 8 **Chuditch (Western Quoll) detections** on remote cameras at three bushland sites after a 5 year absence on our cameras



DIEBACK MANAGEMENT

- 1 **vehicle washdown station constructed** at a critical location to prevent dieback spread
- **Dieback mapping completed** across the Fitzgerald River National Park using helicopter surveys and ground-truthing
- **Construction of a phosphite trailer** and completion of **phosphite treatment** in reserves, reducing the spread of dieback disease
- Dieback Information Delivery and Management System **web platform rebuilt and upgraded** for improved stakeholder access
- 5 **access control structures installed** on reserves to limit disease spread



CARNABY'S BLACK COCKATOOS

- 32 **artificial nesting hollows installed** and 20 **existing hollows repaired**
- **Artificial and natural hollows monitored** to assess breeding success
- A known breeding site recorded an **increase in chicks and fledglings** in the 2025 breeding season compared to prior years
- 2 surveys undertaken near the Fitzgerald River National Park to **assess breeding sites** impacted by a large bushfire



HABITAT PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT

- 33 km of **fencing** to protect threatened ecological communities and flora, and threatened fauna habitat
- Over 36 ha of species-diverse **revegetation**
- >1600 ha of **weed control**



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Development of the **Fitz-Stirling Priority Place Plan** – developing a culturally informed shared vision for the Priority Place
- 24 **community engagement events** were held such as: school dieback education, pest control community shoots and Carnaby's Black Cockatoo education and awareness events
- 1 **video**, 11 **signs** and 5 **fact sheets** have been produced, raising awareness of the project's key threatened species and ecological communities



FIRST NATIONS

- 19 days of **First Nations cultural practices**
- Over 20 ha of **First Nations led fire management practices**
- 10 **First Nations Rangers trained** in nationally accredited fire management



This project is funded by the Australian Government under the Saving Native Species Program and delivered by South Coast Natural Resource Management, a member of the Commonwealth Regional Delivery partners panel, and project partners.

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FITZ-STIRLING

PRIORITY PLACE

The Fitz-Stirling Priority Place is over 2 million hectares in size and extends from the Stirling Range National Park to the Fitzgerald River National Park and includes the surrounding coast. This area is recognised for its cultural values, biodiversity, tourism and agriculture. The Fitz-Stirling landscape is one of 20 Priority Places in the Australian Government's Threatened Species Action Plan 2022-2032. The Traditional Owners of the Fitz-Stirlings include the Goreng, Menang and Wudjari Noongar people, with the Stirling Range known as Koi Kyeunu-ruff, meaning 'mist rolling around the mountains'. This important area is home to more than four threatened ecological communities and 90 threatened animal and plant species. These species and communities face a range of threats including invasive species, climate change, diseases such as *Phytophthora* dieback, altered fire regimes and habitat loss/degradation.

While aiming to benefit all native species and communities within the Fitz-Stirlings, the project particularly targets the following species:

MALLEEFOWL

Scientific name: *Leipoa ocellata*

Noongar name: Gnow

EPBC status: Vulnerable

Info: Malleefowl are a large ground-dwelling bird, with adults reaching 60cm in length and 2.5kg in weight. This species usually only flies to escape danger or to roost in the tree canopy. Adults will build mound-like nests which can be as large as 5m wide and 1m high.

The Malleefowl habitat range has significantly decreased in the past century, resulting in the Malleefowl population decreasing throughout Western Australia. The species is highly reliant on vegetation cover and adequate moisture for successful breeding. In captivity, they reach maturity at 3-4 years of age and will breed annually

for approximately 15 years (if conditions are favourable). This species is known to mate for life and can live up to 25 years.

- Key threats:**
- Habitat loss and fragmentation
 - Inappropriate fire regimes
 - Introduced predators

Project actions that support its conservation:

- Fencing to prevent livestock access
- Integrated pest management
- First Nations-led fire management practices
- Revegetation and weed control
- Camera monitoring of malleefowl and introduced predators



CARNABY'S BLACK COCKATOO

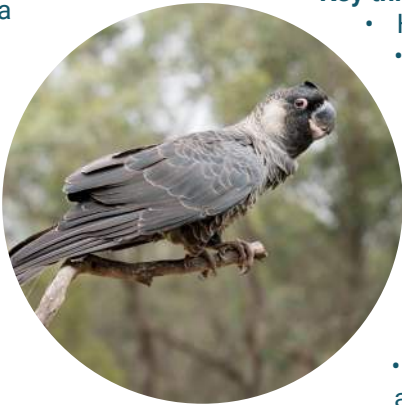
Scientific name: *Zanda latirostris*

Noongar name: Ngoolark

EPBC status: Endangered

Info: The Carnaby's Black Cockatoo is a large black bird with cream coloured patches on their ear coverts and tail. On average, these birds are 55cm and are known to be a noisy species.

Carnaby's Black Cockatoos are one of five Australian endemic black cockatoos and are one of the two white-tailed species. The species is found within native woodlands dominated by eucalypts such as wandoo and salmon gums as well as in nearby heathlands and banksia woodlands.



Their population is declining due to a number of threats; largely habitat degradation. The species requires suitable hollows to nest in which only occur in eucalypt trees that are over 100 years old. In order to successfully breed, the species also requires remnant native vegetation within 12km of their nesting site as well as daily access to water. They breed in monogamous pairs and will often return to the same nest site each year.

- Key threats:**
- Habitat degradation
 - Vehicle strike
 - Inappropriate fire regimes
 - Climate change
 - Introduced predators
- Project actions that support its conservation:**
- Installation and repair of artificial nesting hollows
 - Revegetation and weed control
 - Monitoring of breeding locations and breeding success
 - Fencing to prevent livestock access
 - Integrated pest management

GIANT ANDERSONIA

Scientific name: *Andersonia axilliflora*

EPBC listing: Critically Endangered



Info: Giant Andersonia is a slow growing robust shrub which reaches 2-3m tall, producing cream flowers. This species is endemic to the montane habitat of the Stirling Range National Park. As of 2021 there was 11 subpopulations with only 80 mature individuals and 1216 juveniles.

The Giant Andersonia is a key species indicative of the Eastern Stirling Range Montane Heath Threatened Ecological Community and is found along

rocky slopes, outcrops and ledges. As it is a slow growing species, it is thought to not reach reproductive maturity until 9-14 years old. This species is pollinated by insects and uses wind dispersal to spread seeds.

The species is vulnerable to intense fire and does not resprout after fire events. Seeds are stored in the soil and germinate post fire.

- Key threats:**
- Inappropriate fire regimes
 - Dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*)
 - Climate change related drought
 - Overgrazing

Project actions that support its conservation:

- Dieback management
- In-situ and ex-situ translocations
- Flora surveys
- Rabbit exclusion fencing
- Seed collection

PROTEACEAE DOMINATED KWONGKAN SHRUBLAND

EPBC: Endangered

Info: This Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) has high levels of endemism and floristic diversity which is dominated by species from the Proteaceae, Myrtaceae, Fabaceae, Orchidaceae and Ericaceae families. The broader Kwongkan shrublands is not limited to the south coast and can be found throughout the southwest of Western Australia. However, the Kwongkan TEC stretches from Albany to Cape Arid National Park, extending inland to towns such as Jerramungup and Ravensthorpe. This TEC comprises at least 45 threatened plant species and 15 threatened fauna species.

The word Kwongkan comes from noongar language and means sand plains.

- Key threats:**
- Dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*)
 - Inappropriate fire regimes
 - Land clearing
 - Invasive species
 - Climate change

Project actions that support its conservation:

- Dieback management
- First Nations-led fire management
- Fencing to prevent livestock access
- Flora and habitat condition surveys
- Revegetation and weed control
- Integrated pest management
- Seed collection
- In-situ and ex-situ translocations
- Rabbit exclusion fencing



STIRLING RANGE DRYANDRA

Scientific name: *Banksia montana*

EPBC listing: Critically Endangered

Info: The Stirling Range Dryandra grows to ~2.5m high and is endemic to the Stirling Range of Western Australia. It is specifically confined to the higher slopes of the Eastern Stirling Range. The species produces yellow flowers in January. Due to a number of threats, the species population is small, with only 45 known adults in 2004. The species is particularly vulnerable to fire and can take up to 12 years to generate flowers and seed after fires. A species of mealybug (*Pseudococcus markharveyi*) has been discovered on its leaves and is believed to only live on Stirling Range Dryandra, meaning this species is likely also Endangered. Stirling Range Dryandra is highly sensitive to dieback.

- Key threats:**
- Inappropriate fire regimes
 - Dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*)
 - Climate change
 - Overgrazing
 - Disturbance

Project actions that support its conservation:

- Dieback management
- In-situ and ex-situ translocations
- Seed collection
- Flora surveys
- Rabbit exclusion fencing



EASTERN STIRLING RANGE MONTANE HEATH AND THICKET

EPBC: Critically Endangered

Info: This Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) is found only in the eastern Stirling Range of southwestern Australia and can be found from the eastern limits of the Stirling Range at Ellen Peak through to Coganup Peak. The Eastern Stirling Range Montane Heath can be found on 10 mountain summits and spans 334 ha along the mountain ridge line.

The key species in this community includes:

- *Andersonia axilliflora* (Giant Andersonia),
- *Andersonia echinocephala*,
- *Kunzea montana* (Mountain Kunzea),
- *Beaufortia anisandra*,
- *Sphenotoma sp. and*
- *Darwinia spp.*

13 threatened flora species and one threatened fauna species (the Quokka) occur within this community. The Eastern Stirling Range Montane

Heath community is vulnerable to fire, with only 5% remaining unburnt since 1972. Many of the species within the community have experienced a decline in the number of individuals by as much as 83% over the last two decades, with population extinctions recorded in eight species.

- Key threats:**
- Dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*)
 - Inappropriate fire regimes
 - Invasive species
 - Climate change

Project actions that support its conservation:

- Dieback management
- In-situ and ex-situ translocations
- Seed collection
- Flora and habitat condition surveys
- Rabbit exclusion fencing



SMALL-FLOWERED SNOTTYGOBBLE

Scientific name: *Persoonia micranthera*

EPBC listing: Critically Endangered

Info: The Small-Flowered Snottygobble is a small shrub, growing between 10 - 40cm tall, producing yellow flowers between February and March. The species is endemic to the peaks of the Stirling Range National Park. As of 2021 there were roughly 200 individuals left in the wild, making the species extremely vulnerable to threats. The species is slow growing, not reaching reproductive maturity until approximately 10 years old. The species often does not survive fire events, but its soil seed bank enables seedling regeneration after fire events.

- Key threats:**
- Dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*)
 - Inappropriate fire regimes
 - Overgrazing
 - Climate change

Project actions that support its conservation:

- Dieback management
- In-situ and ex-situ translocations
- Flora surveys
- Rabbit exclusion fencing



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