



JANDAKOT AIRPORT LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

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1 Introduction

This document provides information on the landscaping requirements at Jandakot Airport (including 'Jandakot City').

The Jandakot Airport Landscape and Design Guidelines were established to guide development at Jandakot Airport in order to achieve consistent and environmentally appropriate outcomes with a high level of amenity.

Plants should be chosen according to the following list of preferences (highest to lowest):

1. Plants indigenous to the Jandakot area
2. Australian native plants
3. Approved non-native water-wise plants.

A strong unifying theme of geometric lines and block planting is to be applied across the sites in order to integrate the designs. Examples of desired landscaping outcomes are shown in Appendix 1.

All stock should be sought from a reputable supplier with a reputation for high quality control. Historically a lot of tube stock planted has not been of acceptable quality and has not survived.

2 Landscaping Approvals Process

For new developments (and redevelopment of existing facilities), the landscape design plan is to be submitted as a component of the Building/Works Permit Application. Refer to the checklist in Appendix 2 for further guidance on the components required within new landscaping plans.

Minor garden maintenance, additional planting and replacement of plants can occur at any time without additional approval provided the works are consistent with these guidelines. If there is any doubt as to whether the proposed plant selection is appropriate, tenants should consult with either the JAH Environment Manager or Development Approvals Manager.

3 Key Landscaping Areas

3.1 Streetscapes

Streetscapes will generally consist of strong avenue plantings with lower level shrubs. Swales for road stormwater infiltration are provided in roadside verges where required.

3.2 Verges

Generally, roadside verges at Jandakot Airport are 4.5 to 6 m wide (from the road edge/kerb to the site boundary). Within this landscape strip, it is recommended that a 1.5 m wide vegetation-free area (from the road edge/kerb) be incorporated into the design to provide safe access for ongoing maintenance of landscaped verges. These verges shall be landscaped, reticulated and maintained by the Lessee unless stated otherwise within the lease agreement. Verge planting shall be kept to a maximum height of 500mm from the ground to allow for clear line of sight for entering & exiting traffic. Drainage swales and/or recharge basins may also be incorporated into this landscape strip where necessary.

3.3 Building Setbacks

A minimum landscaping setback is required for new developments. Developers (or their appointed contractors) shall allow for a landscaped strip / buffer zone along the front boundary of the site. A continuous 3m landscape strip setback from the roadside leased boundary must be provided and maintained along the frontage of Jandakot Airport sites. This landscape strip shall incorporate landscaping in accordance with these guidelines. No building or structure

(excluding approved utilities/services and signage) may be located within this landscaping setback, though it may incorporate drainage swales and/or recharge basins.

3.4 Special Consideration for Leases Adjoining Air Movement Areas

For air safety reasons, tenants with landscaping areas adjoining (or in the immediate vicinity of) air movement areas should **NOT** plant:

- Deciduous trees
- Trees that are known to attract birds
- Trees that will grow above the Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) and impact the safety of aircraft movements.

When landscaping areas in the vicinity of helicopter activity, where rotor downwash is likely to occur, minimise the use of organic light-weight mulches and incorporate more stable hardscape features such as larger stones/rocks. Examples of suitable designs are shown in Appendix 1.

4 Be Water-Wise

Water-wise landscape design is not only good for the environment, but can also save money by reducing the volume of water for irrigation. Keep the following in mind when designing your landscape:

- Use native, water-wise plants wherever possible
- Mulch all garden beds
- Use water-efficient irrigation systems
- Minimise the use of lawns
- Consider capturing and using rainwater for garden irrigation
- Emphasise hard landscaping options (e.g. stones, pebbles etc.) to reduce garden size and water demand.

4.1 Irrigation

Irrigation systems must utilise potable scheme water, except for:

- Approved Aerobic Treatment Units (ATU) with sub-surface drip irrigation
- Approved rainwater harvesting tanks
- Approved treatment/recycling systems consistent with applicable legislation and policies.

Whilst sub-surface/drip irrigation systems are theoretically the most water-efficient, experience at Jandakot Airport has demonstrated that they are often difficult to inspect and maintain. This can result in high maintenance costs (some regularly become blocked in sandy soils) and significant leaks that can be hard to detect in sandy, free-draining soils. Drip irrigation systems should only be used in areas that are necessary, practicable and easily inspected/maintained. This includes:

- ATU irrigation fields (noting sub-surface drip irrigation is mandatory for ATUs)
- Trees / tree lines (driplines should surround base and irrigate the root zone)
- Plants that respond poorly to sprinkler irrigation (e.g. Kangaroo paws).

Drip irrigation lines should be on a separate station to sprinkler irrigation lines.

All landscape plans for new developments must include an irrigation plan (refer to Appendix 2). The types of controllers, valves, sprinklers (rotator nozzles preferred) and irrigation pipes should be identified within the irrigation plan.

Within Jandakot Airport, groundwater abstraction from the Jandakot Mound is limited under Department of Water and Environment Regulation licensing, and is therefore utilised for irrigation by JAH of 'Common Areas' only.

5 Planting Areas: Preparation and Materials

The Bassendean sands at Jandakot Airport provide challenges to landscapers. The sandy soils contain very little organic matter, and do not readily retain moisture and nutrients. The following ensures that landscaped areas are likely to thrive:

- Removal of rubble, limestone and other building materials
- Removal and replacement (or ripping) of compacted soils
- Ensure enough material is removed to achieve a finished height of 50-100mm below kerb height once soil conditioner/mulch is added
- Addition of soil conditioner (100 mm), **rotary hoed** to depth of planting
- Use of wetting agents and slow-release fertilisers (a priority in dry, sandy areas)
- Use of mulch (milled pine bark or similar - but not unmilled mulch)
- Use of weed matting beneath hard landscaping materials such as pebbles, stones etc.
- All planting areas are defined within concrete edging, boarders, paving, etc., excluding where roads are designed to drain onto verge gardens/swales.

6 Trees

6.1 Choosing the Right Tree

Trees are an important component of landscaping projects but it is essential to choose the correct tree for each particular location. Key factors to consider include:

- Ensuring it is an approved species under these guidelines
- The height and width that the tree will be when mature relative to the area where it is to be planted
- Dwarf varieties are highly recommended for smaller areas
- Large tree varieties should not be planted in carparks
- The proximity of above-ground and below-ground services, footpaths, paving, foundations etc. that may be damaged by branches and growing roots (use root barriers if required)
- Whether the tree has a tendency to drop branches or produce flowers/fruits/seeds in an area that may create a safety hazard
- Always choose a good quality tree from an accredited nursery or tree grower.

6.2 Trees Management

Trees in 'Common Areas' are managed by Jandakot Airport Holdings. Amenity trees in common areas are regularly inspected and professional arborists are engaged to undertake pruning of mature trees in order to ensure public safety.

Maintenance of vegetation within a leased, and the road verge in front of the leased area, is the responsibility of the lessee unless agreed otherwise. Trees that provide potential habitat for native species cannot be removed without permission, even within leased areas. However, pruning can (and should) occur in order to make the tree safe (e.g. removal of dead wood and dangerous limbs).

7 Sourcing Plants and Garden Materials from Approved Suppliers

The plant disease known as 'dieback' (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) can occur in suburban gardens, landscaped areas, golf courses, plant nurseries with poor hygiene practices, and horticultural plantations as well as native bushland.

Tenants neighbouring Conservation Precincts need to be particularly vigilant in managing dieback risks.

In order to prevent the introduction of plant diseases, plants for landscaping must be purchased from nurseries that hold accreditation under the Nursery Industries Accreditation Scheme Australia (NIASA). Nurseries that hold similar accreditations can be used with the approval of the JAH Environment Manager.

Garden mixes and mulches should also be sourced from suppliers with NIASA accreditation, although approval may be sought from JAH to utilise suppliers with similar dieback-free certification processes.

8 Approved Plant Species Lists

Table 1 below details those species preferred for use in landscaping at Jandakot Airport.

It is recognised that the species and plant varieties may not always be available from approved nurseries, and new varieties are regularly being released. In rare cases, the species below may not be applicable to the type of landscaping required for a particular purpose. In such instances, the following options exist:

- Supplement with species indigenous to the Jandakot Airport area (Appendix 3).
- Provide details and justification for use of additional plant species/varieties and seek JAH approval either during the Building/Works Permit approvals process or directly from the JAH Environment Manager.

8.1 Table 1. Jandakot Airport Approved Plant Species for Landscaping

Plants highlighted in green are JAH's preferred species, known to grow successfully at the airport and in surrounding suburbs.

JAH may approve the use of other species and varieties in addition to those listed below if deemed consistent with these Landscaping Guidelines.

Heights and widths are maximum estimates of mature specimens when grown in ideal conditions and may vary dependent on the variety chosen.

** denotes Australian plants not native to south-west WA but assessed as suitable.

| Species | Common Name | Links | Notes |
|---|---|---|--|
| Trees | | | |
| <i>Banksia attenuata</i> | Slender Banksia | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1800 | Up to 10 m (h). |
| <i>Banksia menziesii</i> | Firewood Banksia | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1834 | Up to 10 m (h). |
| <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> | Marri | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17104 | Up to 60 m (h). Limited use in large open areas such as parklands only. |
| <i>Eucalyptus Caesia</i> | Silver Princess | https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/11823 | 3-10 m (h). Mallee |
| <i>Eucalyptus forrestiana</i> * | Fuchsia Gum | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5652 | 'Street Tree'. Mallee or tree, 1.5-6 m (h). |
| <i>Eucalyptus kruseana</i> * | Bookleaf Mallee | https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5687 | 2-3.5 m (h). Mallee |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> (dwarf varieties)* | Red Flowering Yellow Gum | | 5-7 m (h) 3-5 m (w). Dwarf varieties only. |
| <i>Eucalyptus Macrocarpa</i> * | Rose of the West. Also known as 'Mottlecah' | https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5705 | Up to 4 m (h). Mallee |
| <i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i> | Coastal Blackbutt | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5790 | 5-8 m (h). |
| <i>Eucalyptus torquata</i> * | Coral Gum | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5792 | 'Street Tree'. 4-11 m (h). |

| Species | Common Name | Links | Notes |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> * | Little Ghost Gum | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/14548 | 5-10 m (h) depending on variety. |
| <i>Hakea laurina</i> | Pincushion Hakea | https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/2171 | 2-6 m (h) |
| <i>Melaleuca pressiana</i> | Rottneest Island Tea Tree | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5952 | 3-8 m (h) x 2-4 m(w). |
| <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> * | Broad-leaved Paperbark | https://www.benaranurseries.com/melaleuca-viridiflora | 3-10 m (h) depending on variety. |
| Feature Plants | | | |
| <i>Macrozamia reidleyi</i> | Zamia palm | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/85 | |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> | Grass Tree | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1256 | |
| Shrubs (Medium to Large) | | | |
| <i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> | Panjang | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/3409 | |
| <i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> | Woolly Bush | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1775 | |
| <i>Agonis flexuosa nana</i> | Dwarf Willow Myrtle | https://www.benaranurseries.com/agonis-flexuosa-nana | |
| <i>Astartea fascicularis</i> | | https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5330 | |
| <i>Beaufortia elegans</i> | | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5382 | |
| <i>Callistemon spp.</i> | E.g. "Little John", | | |
| <i>Eremophila nivea</i> | Silky Eremophila | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/7244 | |
| <i>Grevillea spp.</i> | | | |
| <i>Hemianandra pungens</i> | Snakebush | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6839 | |

| Species | Common Name | Links | Notes |
|--|---|---|-------|
| <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> | White Myrtle | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5817 | |
| <i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> 'Little Red' | 'Little Red' | https://www.benaranurseries.com/melaleuca-little-red-pbr | |
| <i>Melaleuca nesophila</i> | Mindiye | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5943 | |
| <i>Melaleuca thymoides</i> | | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5980 | |
| <i>Oleria axillaris</i> | "Little Silver, 'Little Smokie' | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/8127 | |
| <i>Ricinocarpos cyanescens</i> | Coastal Wedding Bush | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/13683 | |
| <i>Westringia</i> spp. | E.g. Coastal Rosemary | http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/gnp1/westringia-fruticosa.html | |
| Shrubs (Small to Medium) | | | |
| <i>Anigozanthos humilis</i> | Catspaw | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1409 | |
| <i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i> | Kangaroo Paw | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1411 | |
| <i>Anigozanthos</i> spp. | E.g. 'Big Red', 'Ruby Gold', <i>A. flavidus</i> hybrids, 'bush gems' etc. | | |
| <i>Calytrix angulate</i> | Yellow Starflower | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5439 | |
| <i>Calytrix flavescens</i> | Summer Starflower | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5458 | |
| <i>Conostephium preissii</i> | | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6349 | |

| Species | Common Name | Links | Notes |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <i>Conostylis aculeata</i> | Prickly Conostylis | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1418 | |
| <i>Conostylis candicans</i> | Grey Cottonheads | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1427 | |
| <i>Darwinia pinifolia</i> | | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5524 | |
| <i>Daviesia nudiflora</i> | | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/3824 | |
| <i>Dianella spp.</i> | E.g. 'Little Rev', 'Little Jess', 'Silver Streak' | | |
| <i>Gompholobium confertum</i> | | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10909 | |
| <i>Grevillea spp.</i> | Various. | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/8839 | Note 'Grevillea sea spray' and 'G. crithmifolia' are not recommended. |
| <i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i> | | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5173 | |
| <i>Lechenaultia biloba</i> | Blue Lechenaultia | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/7568 | |
| <i>Lechenaultia floribunda</i> | Free Flowering Lechenaultia | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/7574 | |
| <i>Lomandra spp.</i> | E.g. 'Tanika' | | |
| <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> | | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1550 | |
| <i>Philotheca spicata</i> | Pepper and Salt | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/18529 | |
| <i>Pimelea imbricata</i> | | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5251 | |
| <i>Scaevola spp.</i> | | | |
| <i>Styphelia xerophylla</i> | | https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/49358 | |

| Species | Common Name | Links | Notes |
|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| <i>Verticordia chrysanthella</i> | | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/12402 | |
| Sedges, Rushes & Grasses | | | |
| <i>Ficinia nodosa</i> [^] | Knotted Club Rush | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20216 | [^] Sedges and rushes are only to be used in low-lying drains and water basins. Not for use in garden beds. |
| <i>Lepidosperma effusum</i> [^] | Spreading Sword Sedge | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/932 | [^] Sedges and rushes are only to be used in low-lying drains and water basins. Not for use in garden beds. |
| <i>Machaerina articulata</i> [^] | Jointed Rush | https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/50618 | [^] Sedges and rushes are only to be used in low-lying drains and water basins. Not for use in garden beds. |
| Groundcover | | | |
| <i>Kennedia prostrata</i> | Scarlet Runner | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/4044 | |
| Climbing | | | |
| <i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i> | Native Wisteria | http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/3961 | |

9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1. Jandakot Airport Landscaping Examples



Established verge, Spartan Street.



Verge block planting with hard landscaping feature, Karel Avenue.



Established verge, Orion Road.



Newly planted verge with existing established trees, Marriott Road.



New plants before mulching, Orion Road.



Note grass trees used as a feature in pea gravel, Karel Avenue.

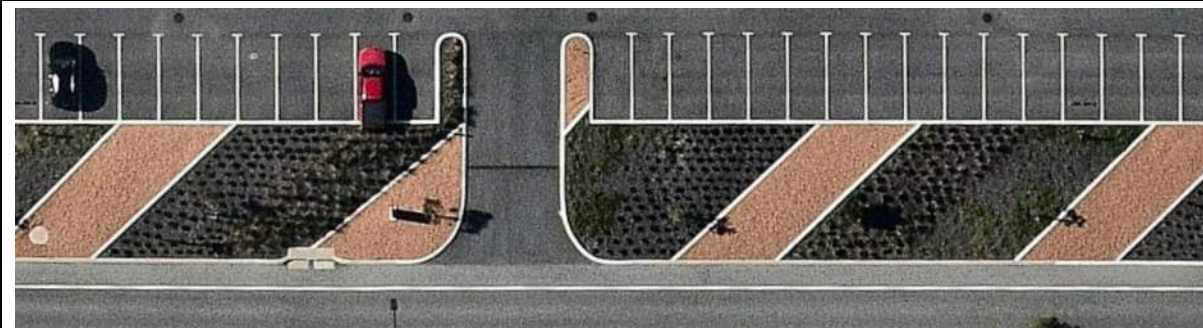


Aerial photo example of block planting using geometric lines as borders between species, Spartan Street.



Note absence of roadside kerb/edging to allow for stormwater drainage from road, Marriott Road.

Well established verge with footpath, Marriott Road.



Aerial photo example of inclusion of hard landscaping into block planting, Karel Avenue.



Grevillea and *Westringia* verge planting, Mustang Road.



Use of prostrate *Banksia* in garden bed, Marriott Road.



Vergé garden, Eagle Drive.



Example of landscaping in an area that experiences helicopter rotor downwash. Mustang Road.



Example of landscaping in an area that experiences helicopter rotor downwash. Note concrete area for weekly waste collection. Bell Court.



Vergé garden near airside fence. Note use of stone mulch products. Bell Court.

9.2 Appendix 2. JAH Landscape Design Checklist for New Developments

JAH will assess submitted landscape plans using the below checklist.

| Landscape & Irrigation Plan Checklist | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----|----|-----|
| | | Yes | No | N/A |
| | General | | | |
| 1 | Existing trees / landscaping to be retained are identified. | | | |
| 2 | Existing trees / landscaping to be removed are identified. | | | |
| 3 | All plant species identified. | | | |
| 4 | All plant species consistent with JAH Guidelines. | | | |
| 5 | For each plant species, pot size, quantity & density / spacing is shown (dependent on species/size; typically, minimum 2 per m ² for small shrubs). | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Garden Beds / Planting Areas | | | |
| 6 | Garden beds conform with 'block planting' design. | | | |
| 7 | Garden bed dimensions are shown. | | | |
| 8 | All garden beds have concrete edges/borders. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Trees | | | |
| 9 | Verge 'Street Trees', planted 10 m intervals consistent with existing/surrounding street tree plantings. | | | |
| 10 | Drip irrigation provided to Street Trees (shown on an irrigation plan). | | | |
| 11 | All other trees appropriately sized and spaced within planting areas. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Soils/Mulch/Materials | | | |
| 12 | Mulch included (75 mm depth Milled Pine Bark or similar). | | | |
| 13 | Soil conditioner (100 mm rotary hoed) included in all planting areas. | | | |
| 14 | Hard landscaping materials (e.g. pebbles, stones etc.) identified and underlaid with weed mat. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Irrigation | | | |
| 15 | Irrigation Plan provided. | | | |
| 16 | Controller, valves, sprinklers (rotator nozzles preferred) and irrigation pipes (PVC, HDPE, LDPE.) identified. Note PVC preferred for mainline and, where practicable, the sub-mains. | | | |
| 17 | Irrigation connected to potable water within the leased area (i.e. metered). | | | |
| 18 | Street Trees irrigated with drip irrigation. | | | |
| | | | | |
| Comments | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

9.3 Appendix 3. Jandakot Airport Flora Species List

The approved species lists (Tables 1 & 2 above) may also be supplemented with species indigenous to the Jandakot Airport area. The full list of indigenous plant species is provided below. Advice should be sought from accredited nursery suppliers and landscape professionals, as not all of these species are suitable for landscaping purposes. S = Dieback Susceptible; R = Dieback Resistant

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Acacia applanata</i> | | <i>Caladenia discoidea</i> | | <i>Desmocladius asciculatus</i> | |
| <i>Acacia huegelii</i> | R | <i>Caladenia flava</i> | | <i>Desmocladius fasciculatus</i> | R |
| <i>Acacia pulchella</i> | R | <i>Caladenia huegelii</i> | | <i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i> | R |
| <i>Acacia saligna</i> | R | <i>Caladenia longicauda</i> | | <i>Dianella revoluta</i> | S |
| <i>Acacia stenoptera</i> | S | <i>Caladenia paludosa</i> | | <i>Dielsia stenostachya</i> | |
| <i>Acacia willdenowiana</i> | | <i>Calectasia narragara</i> | | <i>Diuris corymbosa</i> | |
| <i>Actinotus glomeratus</i> | | <i>Calytrix angulata</i> | | <i>Diuris emarginata</i> | |
| <i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> | S | <i>Calytrix flavescens</i> | R | <i>Diuris laxiflora</i> | |
| <i>Adenanthos obovatus</i> | S | <i>Calytrix fraseri</i> | S | <i>Diuris longifolia</i> | |
| <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> | S | <i>Calytrix strigosa</i> | | <i>Drosera erythrorhiza</i> | R |
| <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> | S | <i>Cassytha flava</i> | R | <i>Drosera glanduligera</i> | |
| <i>Amphipogon laguroides</i> | | <i>Cassytha glabella</i> | R | <i>Drosera macrantha</i> | R |
| <i>Amphipogon turbinates</i> | | <i>Cassytha racemosa</i> | | <i>Drosera menziesii</i> | |
| <i>Anigozanthos humilis</i> | | <i>Centrolepis aristata</i> | | <i>Drosera paleacea</i> | |
| <i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i> | R | <i>Centrolepis drummondiana</i> | | <i>Drosera pulchella</i> | |
| <i>Aotus sp. procumbent</i> | | <i>Centrolepis humillima</i> | | <i>Eremaea asterocarpa</i> | |
| <i>Arnocrinum preissii</i> | | <i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> | R | <i>Eremaea pauciflora</i> | |
| <i>Astartea fascicularis</i> | R | <i>Chordifex microcodon</i> | | <i>Eriachne sp.</i> | |
| <i>Astartea scoparia</i> | | <i>Comesperma calymega</i> | R | <i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i> | S |
| <i>Asteraceae sp.</i> | | <i>Conospermum stoechadis</i> | S | <i>Euchilopsis linearis</i> | |
| <i>Astroloma pallidum</i> | | <i>Conospermum triplinervium</i> | S | <i>Euchiton sphaericus</i> | |
| <i>Astroloma xerophyllum</i> | S | <i>Conostephium minus</i> | | <i>Eutaxia virgata</i> | |
| <i>Austrodanthonia occidentalis</i> | | <i>Conostephium pendulum</i> | S | <i>Gastrolobium capitatum</i> | |
| <i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i> | | <i>Conostephium preisii</i> | | <i>Gompholobium capitatum</i> | R |
| <i>Austrostipa compressa</i> | | <i>Conostylis aculeata</i> | R | <i>Gompholobium confertum</i> | |
| <i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i> | ? | <i>Conostylis aurea</i> | | <i>Gompholobium scabrum</i> | |
| <i>Baeckea camphorosmae</i> | R | <i>Conostylis caricina</i> | | <i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i> | R |
| <i>Baumea articulata</i> | | <i>Conostylis juncea</i> | | <i>Gonocarpus pithyoides</i> | |
| <i>Beaufortia elegans</i> | | <i>Conostylis serrulata</i> | ? | <i>Goodenia pulchella</i> | |
| <i>Beaufortia squarrosa</i> | | <i>Conostylis setigera</i> | R | <i>Haemodorum paniculatum</i> | R |
| <i>Boronia busselliana</i> | | <i>Crassula colorata</i> | | <i>Haemodorum spicatum</i> | |
| <i>Boronia crenulata</i> | R | <i>Croninia kingiana</i> | | <i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i> | R |
| <i>Boronia fastigiata</i> | | <i>Cryptostylis ovata</i> | R | <i>Helichrysum leucopsideum</i> | |
| <i>Boronia ramosa</i> | | <i>Cyanicula gemmata</i> | | <i>Hemiandra pungens</i> | R |
| <i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i> | S | <i>Cyanicula sericea</i> | | <i>Hensmania turbinata</i> | |
| <i>Brachyloma preissii</i> | | <i>Cyathochaeta avenacea</i> | R | <i>Hibbertia aurea</i> | |
| <i>Burchardia congesta</i> | R | <i>Dampiera linearis</i> | R | <i>Hibbertia huegelii</i> | S |
| <i>Burchardia umbellata</i> | | <i>Danthonia pilosa</i> | | <i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i> | S |
| <i>Hovea trisperma</i> | R | <i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i> | S | <i>Hibbertia racemosa</i> | R |
| <i>Hyalosperma cotula</i> | | <i>Daviesia gracilis</i> | | <i>Hibbertia sericosepala</i> | |
| <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> | R | <i>Daviesia incrassata</i> | S | <i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i> | |
| <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> | S | <i>Daviesia juncea</i> | | <i>Homalosciadium homalocarpum</i> | |
| <i>Hypolaena exsulca</i> | | <i>Daviesia nudiflora</i> | | <i>Podotrochea chrysantha</i> | |
| <i>Hypolaena pubescens</i> | | <i>Daviesia physodes</i> | S | <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> | |
| <i>Isolepis marginata</i> | | <i>Daviesia triflora</i> | | <i>Prasophyllum parvifolium</i> | |
| <i>Jacksonia furcellata</i> | S | <i>Lysinema elegans</i> | | <i>Prasophyllum sp.</i> | |

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| <i>Lysinema ciliatum</i> | S |
| <i>Lomandra purpurea</i> | |
| <i>Lomandra suaveolans</i> | |
| <i>Lomandra sp.</i> | |
| <i>Lotus sp.</i> | |

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| <i>Scaevola paludosa</i> | |
| <i>Scaevola repens</i> | |
| <i>Schoenus brevisetis</i> | |
| <i>Schoenus caespititius</i> | |
| <i>Schoenus curvifolius</i> | R |

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Taken from information compiled by E.Groves, G.Hardy and J.McComb, Murdoch University. Species list reviewed by Mark Brundrett, 2011 and the Jandakot Airport floristic surveys 2001-2017 (Mattice).

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