



# **Species found in Julimar State Forest**

Julimar Conservation & Forest Alliance

2025

# Flora of the Julimar State Forest

## Vegetation complexes in Julimar Forest

The Forest has been mapped in the National Vegetation Inventory System (NVIS) as having five main vegetation complexes (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, 2022). The five main vegetation complexes are all tree-dominated. They are listed below in order of decreasing representation within the Forest.

Table: The NVIS vegetation complexes in Julimar Forest

NVIS Broad Classification	NVIS Dominant Species	Local names of key species
NVIS 82090 Eucalyptus / Banksia mid woodland	U: <b><i>Eucalyptus marginata</i></b> , <i>Banksia grandis</i> ; M: <i>Acacia varia</i> var, <i>affinis</i> , <i>Adenanthus cygnorum</i> , <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> , <i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i> , <i>Daviesia divaricata</i> , <i>Astroloma pallidum</i> , <i>Baeckea crispiflora</i> , <i>Bossiaea armata</i> , <i>Calytrix brachyphylla</i> , <i>Chorizema dicksonii</i> ; G: <i>Anigozanthus humilis</i> , <i>Burchardia umbellata</i> , <i>Conostylis setosa</i> , <i>Dianella revoluta</i> , <i>Haemodorum</i> sp	Jarrah, Bull Banksia, Drummond's Wattle, Dwarf Sheoak, variety of wildflowers
NVIS 81404 Eucalyptus mid woodland	U: <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> , <b><i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i></b> , <i>Eucalyptus acceden</i> s; M: <i>Acacia browniana</i> , <i>Baeckea camphorosmae</i> , <i>Gastrolobium calycinum</i> ; G: <i>Lepidosperma angustatum</i> , <i>Styphelia tenuiflora</i> , <i>Macrozamia riedlei</i>	Jarrah, <b>Wandoo</b> and Powderbark, Wattles, Tea-tree and Zamia
NVIS 81026 Corymbia / Eucalyptus mid woodland	U: <b><i>Corymbia calophylla</i></b> , <b><i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i></b> ; M: <i>Acacia cyanophylla</i> , <i>Jacksonia sternbergiana</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	<b>Marri, Wandoo</b> , Wattles, Balga
NVIS 81030 Corymbia / Eucalyptus mid woodland	U+ <b><i>Corymbia calophylla</i></b> , <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> , <i>Eucalyptus patens</i> ; M <i>Adenanthos obovatus</i> , <i>Baeckea camphorosmae</i> , <i>Gastrolobium calycinum</i> ; G <i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i> , <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> , <i>Patersonia rudis</i>	<b>Marri, Wandoo</b> , York Road Poison, Purple flag
NVIS 81025 Corymbia / Eucalyptus mid woodland	U+ <b><i>Corymbia calophylla</i></b> , <b><i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i></b> , <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> M <i>Daviesia horrida</i> , <i>Dryandra sessilis</i> , <i>Hakea cristata</i> ; G <i>Acacia pulchella</i> , <i>Dryandra nivea</i> , <i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	<b>Marri, Wandoo</b> , Australian Christmas Tree, Parrot Bush, Honey Pot Dryandra, Hibbertia

### Key

- ^ Dominant species in that level
- U Upper strata
- M Middle strata
- G Grasses and low growing plants

## Diversity of flora

Combining data from the Naturemap search (DBCA\_Ref\_42-0622NM), from the WA Museum and from on ground data collection, well over 500 native species of plants, excluding the Kingdom Fungus have been identified. These come from 60 families and 191 genera. The tables below show the most diverse families, analysed by genera and by species.

*Table: Summary of genera and species numbers in the families with most genera*

<b>Family</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>No of Genera</b>	<b>No of species</b>
ASTERACEAE	Daisies	18	29
ORCHIDACEAE	Orchids	16	37
FABACEAE	Acacias (24), Gastrolobium (10), other legumes	13	61
MYRTACEAE	Eucalypts, Tea-trees and Verticordia	9	31
CYPERACEAE	Lepidosperma, Schoenus	8	20
POACEAE	Grasses	8	14
PROTEACEAE	Banksias, Grevilleas, Hakeas	8	49
HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	Lilies	7	12

*Table: Summary of genera and species numbers in the families with most species*

<b>Family</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>No of Genera</b>	<b>No of species</b>
FABACEAE	Acacias (24), Gastrolobium (10), other legumes	13	61
PROTEACEAE	Banksias, Grevilleas, Hakeas	8	49
ORCHIDACEAE	Orchids	16	37
STYLIDIACEAE	Trigger Plants	2	35
MYRTACEAE	Eucalypts, Tea-trees and Verticordia	9	31
ASTERACEAE	Daisies	18	30
HAEMODORACEAE	Cottonheads, Conostylis, Kangaroo and Cats Paws	4	21
CYPERACEAE	Sedges and Rushes	8	20

Naturemap data and local sightings for Threatened and Priority species have been used in the table below. Not surprisingly, many of these Threatened and Priority Species do not have common names.

Table: Threatened and Priority species found in Julimar

Family	Plant name	Status
MYRTACEAE	<i>Hypocalymma sylvestre</i> (Chittering Myrtle)	EN
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Thelymitra stellata</i> (Star Orchid)	EN
PROTEACEAE	<i>Grevillea bracteosa</i> subsp. <i>bracteosa</i>	EN
PROTEACEAE	<i>Grevillea curviloba</i>	EN
PROTEACEAE	<i>Grevillea corrugata</i>	VU
FABACEAE	<i>Gastrolobium crispatum</i>	P1
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Lechenaultia magnifica</i>	P1
HAEMODORACEAE	<i>Conostylis caricina</i> subsp. <i>elachys</i>	P1
PROTEACEAE	<i>Synaphea panhesya</i>	P1
ASTERACEAE	<i>Millotia tenuifolia</i> var. <i>laevis</i>	P2
DROSERACEAE	<i>Drosera sewelliae</i> (Red Woolly Sundew)	P2
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia browniana</i> var. <i>glaucescens</i>	P2
MYRTACEAE	<i>Verticordia citrella</i>	P2
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Cyanicula ixioides</i> subsp. <i>candida</i> (White China Orchid)	P2
PROTEACEAE	<i>Grevillea candolleana</i>	P2
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Tetraloche pilifera</i>	P3
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i>	P3
HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	<i>Johnsonia inconspicua</i>	P3
MALVACEAE	<i>Lasiopetalum caroliae</i>	P3
PROTEACEAE	<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>chamaephyton</i>	P3
CYPERACEAE	<i>Schoenus natans</i> (Floating Bog-rush)	P4
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Hibbertia miniata</i> (Orange Hibbertia)	P4
MYRTACEAE	<i>Oxymyrrhine coronata</i>	P4
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Cyanicula ixioides</i> subsp. <i>ixioides</i> (Yellow China Orchid)	P4
PROTEACEAE	<i>Persoonia sulcata</i>	P4
PROTEACEAE	<i>Synaphea grandis</i>	P4
RUTACEAE	<i>Asterolasia grandiflora</i>	P4

Over 30 orchids from 14 genera have been found by one botanist exploring Julimar Forest in the last 20 years and large areas of the Forest remain to be surveyed.

*Table: Orchids found by J Lucas in Julimar Forest between 1993-2023*

<b>Family Group</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Priority</b>
	White China Orchid	<i>Cyanicula ixioides subsp candida</i>	P2
	Yellow China Orchid	<i>Cyanicula ixioides subsp ixioides</i>	P4
1	Leopard Orchid	<i>Thelymitra benthamiana</i>	
1	Blue Lady Sun Orchid	<i>Thelymitra crinita</i>	
1	Scented Sun Orchid	<i>Thelymitra vulgaris</i>	
2.1	Reaching Spider Orchid	<i>Caladenia arrecta</i>	
2.1	Yellow Spider Orchid	<i>Caladenia denticulata</i>	
2.1	Dancing Spider Orchid	<i>Caladenia discoidea</i>	
2.1	Fringed Mantis Orchid	<i>Caladenia falcata</i>	
2.1	Cowslip Orchid	<i>Caladenia flava</i>	
2.1	Pink Fairy Orchid	<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>	
2.1	White Spider Orchid	<i>Caladenia longicaudia</i>	
2.1	Blue China Orchid	<i>Cyanicula gemmata</i>	
2.1	Silkie Blue Orchid	<i>Cyanicula sericea</i>	
2.1	Common Donkey Orchid	<i>Diuris corymbosa</i>	
2.1	Bee Orchid	<i>Diuris laxiflora</i>	
2.1	Small Flowered Donkey Orchid	<i>Diuris porrifolia</i>	
2.1	Donkey Orchids	<i>Diuris spp</i>	
2.1	Purple Enamel Orchid	<i>Elythranthera brunonis</i>	
2.1	Sugar Orchid	<i>Ericksonella saccharata</i>	
2.1	Fringed Hare Orchid	<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	
2.1	Rabbit Orchid	<i>Leptoceras menziesii</i>	
2.1	Blue Fairy Orchid	<i>Pheladenia deformis</i>	
2.2	Pouched Leek Orchid	<i>Prasophyllum cyphochilum</i>	
2.2	Little Laughing Leek Orchid	<i>Prasophyllum gracile</i>	
3	Rattlebeaks	<i>Lyperanthus serratus</i>	
3	Flying Duck Orchid	<i>Paracaleana nigrita</i>	
3	Greenhoods	<i>Pterostylis crispula</i>	
3	Jug Orchid	<i>Pterostylis recurva</i>	
3	Banded Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis vittate</i>	
3	Red Beaks	<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	

## Weeds

Naturemap data shows 28 species of weeds, of which 11 are grasses in the *Poaceae* family. This is considered to be an underestimate.

Table: Weed species found in Julimar Forest

Family	Common name	Scientific name
APIACEAE	Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>
ASTERACEAE	Cape weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
ASTERACEAE	Smooth Cats-ear	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>
ASTERACEAE		<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
ASTERACEAE		<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>
CAMPANULACEAE	Cape Bluebell	<i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i>
CYPERACEAE	Coarse Clubrush	<i>Ficinia marginata</i>
FABACEAE		<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
IRIDACEAE	Wild Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>
IRIDACEAE	Guildford Grass	<i>Romulea rosea</i>
JUNCACEAE	Toad Rush	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>
MYRTACEAE	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
ORCHIDACEAE	South African Orchid	<i>Disa bracteata</i>
OROBANCHACEAE	Bellardia	<i>Bellardia trixago</i>
OROBANCHACEAE	Common Bartsia	<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>
POACEAE	Silvery Hairgrass	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>
POACEAE	Silvery Hairgrass	<i>Aira cupaniana</i>
POACEAE		<i>Avellinia festucoides</i>
POACEAE	Wild Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
POACEAE	False Brome	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>
POACEAE	Blowfly Grass	<i>Briza maxima</i>
POACEAE	Shivery Grass	<i>Briza minor</i>
POACEAE		<i>Pentameris airoides subsp. airoides</i>
POACEAE	False Hairgrass	<i>Pentameris airoides</i>
POACEAE	Annual Beardgrass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>
POACEAE		<i>Vulpia sp.</i>
PRIMULACEAE	Pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>
RUBIACEAE	Small Goosegrass	<i>Galium murale</i>
SCROPHULARIACEAE		<i>Phyllopodium cordatum</i>

## Birds of the Julimar State Forest

The tables below show a collation of information from the Birdlife Australia data base from 1986 to present, including the 2nd Atlas survey, Ebird, Toodyay Naturalists' Club sightings, Darling Range Branch of WA Naturalists' Club, the Wheatbelt Avon Bird Group, the database of Max Howard, the personal records of the late Jim Masters and the records of the WA Museum.

Julimar State Forest is host to Threatened, Specially Protected and DBCA listed species as shown below.

*Table: Threatened, Protected and DBCA Priority bird species*

Name	Scientific Name	Status	Forest Occurrence
Baudin's Black Cockatoo	<i>Zanda baudinii</i>	EN/CR*	R
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	EN	C/B
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	VU	C/B
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	OS	UC
Australian Masked Owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	P3	R

\* Baudin's Black Cockatoo is currently listed as endangered but reclassification to Critically Endangered is pending

A total of 122 species have been recorded in this area by Birdlife Australia members. These are listed below, which also shows information on the occurrence of the birds in the Forest.

*Table: Birds of the Jarrah, Marri forested areas and Wandoo Country recorded around Julimar Forest and the adjacent Bindoon Army Range.*

Name	Scientific Name	Status	Forest Occurrence
Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>		C/B
Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>		R
Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadoma tadomoides</i>		FD
Maned Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>		FD
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>		FD
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>		FD
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>		FD
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		R
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>		C/B
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>		R
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>		UC
Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>		C/B
Australian Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>		C/B
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>		FD
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		FD
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>		UC

Name	Scientific Name	Status	Forest Occurrence
Nankeen Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>		R
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>		R
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>		R
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>		C/B
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>		C
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>		R
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>		R
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>		C/B
Black-breasted Buzzard	<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>		R
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>		R
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>		C/B
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>		C
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>		UC
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	OS	UC
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Charadrius melanops</i>		FD
Painted Button-quail	<i>Turnix varius</i>		C/B
Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>		F
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	VU	C/B
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	EN	C/B
Baudin's Black Cockatoo	<i>Zanda baudinii</i>	EN	R
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>		C/B
Western Corella	<i>Cacatua pastinator</i>		UC
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>		UC/B
Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>		C/B
Regent Parrot	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>		R
Western Rosella	<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>		R
Australian Ringneck	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>		C/B
Red-capped Parrot	<i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>		C/B
Elegant Parrot	<i>Neophema elegans</i>		C
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>		C
Shining Bronze Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>		C
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>		C/B
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>		C
Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens</i>		R
Australian Boobook	<i>Ninox boobook</i>		C
Australian Masked Owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	P3	R
Eastern Barn Owl	<i>Tyto javanica</i>		R
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>		C
Red-backed Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>		R
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>		C/B
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>		C
Rufous Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris rufus</i>		C/B
Splendid Fairywren	<i>Malurus splendens</i>		C/B

Name	Scientific Name	Status	Forest Occurrence
Purple-backed Fairywren	<i>Malurus assimilis rogers</i>		R
Blue-breasted Fairywren	<i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i>		R
Red-winged Fairywren	<i>Malurus elegans</i>		R
White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>		UC
Weebill	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>		C/B
Western Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>		C
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>		C/B
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>		UC
Western Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza inornata</i>		C
Inland Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>		C
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>		C
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>		C/B
Western Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i>		C/B
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>		C
White-eared Honeyeater	<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>		R
White-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>		R
Western Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera lunulata</i>		C/B
Yellow-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula ornata</i>		C/B
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		C
Crimson Chat	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>		R
White-fronted Chat	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>		UC
Black Honeyeater	<i>Sugomel nigrum</i>		R
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>		C
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>		C/B
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>		C/B
White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris niger</i>		C
Gilbert's Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i>		C/B
Brown-headed Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>		C/B
White-browed Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>		UC
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>		C/B
Western Shriketit	<i>Falcunculus leucogaster</i>		C/B
Black-faced Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>		C/B
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>		UC
Western Whistler	<i>Pachycephala fuliginosa</i>		C/B
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>		C
Grey Shrikethrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>		C/B
Crested Bellbird	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>		R
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamus personatus</i>		R
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>		UC
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>		C/B
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>		C
Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>		UC
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen dorsalis</i>		C

Name	Scientific Name	Status	Forest Occurrence
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor plumbea</i>		C
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa preissi</i>		C/B
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>		C/B
Restless Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>		UC/B
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>		UC
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascians</i>		UC
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides perplexus</i>		C
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang campbelli</i>		C/B
Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>		C
Hooded Robin	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>		R
Western Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>		C/B
White-breasted Robin	<i>Quoyornis georgiana</i>		R
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>		F
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>		C
White-backed Swallow	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>		R
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena carteri</i>		R
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>		C/B
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>		C
Red-eared Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura oculata</i>		R
Australian Pipit	<i>Anthus australis australis</i>		F

**Key: Forest Occurrence**

C	Common
UC	Uncommon
B	Breeding
F	Farm
FD	Farm dams
R	Rare

Table: Julimar Forest birds not recently sighted

Common Name	Scientific Name
Malleefowl	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>
Pink Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Brush Bronzewing	<i>Phaps elegans</i>
Copperback (Chestnut-breasted) Quail-thrush	<i>Cinclosoma clarum</i>
Redthroat	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>

## Mammals of the Julimar State Forest

Australia holds the world record for mammal extinctions, “losing close to 40 species in the last 200 years, driven primarily by predation by feral cats and foxes” (Kanowski, 2023). Increasing the protection of the Julimar State Forest will potentially play a crucial role in arresting this alarming decline.

30 species of mammals, including 8 species of Bats are known to live in the forest at the time of writing. These 30 confirmed species are listed below.

*Table: Mammals of the Julimar Forest in 2023*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Short-beaked Echidna	<i>Trachyglossus aculeatus</i>	
Mardo / Yellow-footed Antechinus	<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	
Chuditch	<i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i>	VU
Brush-tailed Phascogale	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	CD
Fat-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis crassicauda</i>	
Little Long-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i>	
Dusky Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis fuliginosus</i>	
Gilberts Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis gilberti</i>	
Grey-bellied Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis griseoventer</i>	
Common Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	
Quenda or Southern Brown Bandicoot	<i>Isodon fusciventer</i>	P4
Western Pygmy Possum	<i>Cercartetus concinnus</i>	
Honey Possum	<i>Tarsipes rostratus</i>	
Common Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula hypoleucus</i>	
Woylie	<i>Bettongia penicillata olgiby</i>	CR
Western Grey Kangaroos	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	
Euro/ Southern Wallaroo	<i>Macropus robustus</i>	
Tammar Wallaby	<i>Notamacropus eugenii derbianus</i>	P4
Western Brush Wallaby or Black-gloved Wallaby	<i>Notamacropus irma</i>	P4
Black-flanked Rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale lateralis lateralis</i>	
Western Bush Rat	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	
Gould’s Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	
Chocolate Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	
Southern Free-tailed Bat or South-western Freetailed Bat	<i>Mormopterus planiceps</i>	
Lesser Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	
Greater Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i>	
Inland Broad-nosed Bat	<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	
White-striped Free-tailed bat	<i>Tadarida australis</i>	
Southern Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	

Historic records indicate another seven species of mammals lived in the Forest for which there are no confirmed, recent sightings. However one Hopping Mouse was recorded by the sensor camera in the second half of 2023 – this has still to be identified. So at least one species may be able to move from historic to current lists.

*Table: Mammals once living in Julimar Forest not recently confirmed.*

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Status</b>
Bilby	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	(VU)
Western Barred Bandicoot	<i>Perameles bougainville</i>	(EN)
Burrowing Bettong	<i>Bettongia lesuer</i>	(VU)
Rufous Hare-wallaby	<i>Lagorchestes hisutus</i>	(EN)
Spinifex Hopping Mouse	<i>Notomys alexis</i>	
Mitchell's Hopping Mouse	<i>Notomys mitchelli</i>	
Numbat	<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	(VU)

The Status is shown in brackets as these numbers have not been included in the data on Threatened and Priority Species in the text.

A further three species of mammals which once lived in the forest are presumed to be extinct.

*Table: Mammals once living in Julimar Forest presumed to be Extinct*

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Status</b>
Broad-faced Potoroo	<i>Potorous platyops</i>	PE
Crescent Nailtail Wallaby	<i>Onychogalea lunata</i>	PE
Long-tailed Hopping Mouse	<i>Notomys longicaudatus</i>	PE

# Reptiles and Amphibians of the Julimar State Forest

## Reptiles and Amphibians known to inhabit Julimar Forest

There are nine known families of Reptiles and two families of Amphibians in Julimar State Forest.

The following tables have been compiled using records of sightings from the Toodyay Naturalists' Club Inc *Sightings Records*, other local confirmed sightings, the Western Australian Museum, the 2015 Bioblitz and records from Naturemap (Naturemap search request DBCA\_Ref\_42-0622NM).

*Table: Dragon lizards (AGAMIDAE, AG), Monitors (VERANIDAE, VA) and Skinks (SCINCIDAE, SC)*

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Family
Dwarf Bearded Dragon.	<i>Pogona minor</i>		AG
Abrolhos Dwarf Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona minor subsp. minor</i>		AG
Gould's Goanna	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>		VA
Southern Heath Monitor	<i>Varanus rosenbergii</i>		VA
Black-headed Monitor (Racehorse Goanna)	<i>Varanus tristis</i>		VA
Black-headed Monitor	<i>Varanus tristis subsp. tristis</i>		VA
Western Three-lined Skink	<i>Acritoscincus trilineatus</i>		SC
Buchanan's Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus buchananii</i>		SC
Péron's Snake-eyed Skink or Callose-palmed Shinning-skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus</i>		SC
Darling Range south-west ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus delli</i>	P4	SC
West-coast Laterite Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus fallens</i>		SC
Barred Wedgesnout Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>		SC
South-western Rock-skink	<i>Egernia pulchra</i>		SC
Broad-banded Sand-swimmer	<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>		SC
South-western Orange-tailed Slider	<i>Lerista distinguenda</i>		SC
Southern Sand-skink	<i>Liopholis multiscutata</i>		SC
South-western Rock-skink	<i>Liopholis pulchra subsp. pulchra</i>		SC
Common Dwarf Skink	<i>Menetia greyii</i>		SC
Shrubland Morethia Skink	<i>Morethia obscura</i>		SC
Bobtail	<i>Tiliqua rugosa subsp. rugosa</i>		SC

Table: Gecko (GEKKONIDAE, GE) and Legless lizards (PYGOPODIDAE, PY)

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Family
Southern Marbled Gecko	<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>		GE
Southwestern Clawless Gecko	<i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i>		GE
South Coast Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus calcicolus</i>		GE
Wheat-belt Stone Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus granariensis</i>		GE
Spotted Sandplain Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus polyophthalmus</i>		GE
Tree Dtella Gecko	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>		GE
Reticulated Velvet gecko	<i>Hesperoedura reticulata</i>		GE
Reticulated Velvet Gecko	<i>Oedura reticulata</i>		GE
Barking Gecko	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>		GE
Pretty Worm-lizard, or Granite Worm-lizard	<i>Aprasia pulchella</i>		PY
Fraser's Delma	<i>Delma fraseri</i>		PY
Legless Lizard	<i>Delma fraseri subsp. petersoni</i>		PY
Burton's Legless Lizard	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>		PY

Table: Blind snakes (TYPHLOPIDAE, TY), Pythons (BOIDAE, BO), other Snakes (ELAPIDAE, EL) and Turtles (CHELIDAE, CH)

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Family
Southern Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>		TY
Woma Python or Sand Python	<i>Aspidites ramsayi subsp. (southwest subpop.)</i>	P1	BO
Southern Carpet Python	<i>Morelia spilota imbricata</i>		BO
Southern Shovel-nosed Snake or Southern Half-girdled Snake	<i>Brachyurophis semifasciatus (was Simoselaps semifasciatus)</i>		EL
Gould's Hooded snake	<i>Parasuta gouldii</i>		EL
Dugite	<i>Pseudonaja affinis</i>		EL
Gwardar	<i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i>		EL
Snake-necked Turtle	<i>Chelodina oblonga</i>		CH

Table: Frogs (LEPTODACTYLIDAE, LE & HYLIDAE, HE)

Common Name	Taxon	Status	Family
Quacking Frog	<i>Crinia georgiana</i>		LE
Glauert's Froglet	<i>Crinia glauerti</i>		LE
False Western Toadlet or Granite Froglet	<i>Crinia pseudinsignifera</i>		LE
Lea's Frog	<i>Geocrinia leai</i>		LE
Western Spotted Frog or Spotted Burrowing Frog	<i>Heleioporus albopunctatus</i>		LE
Hooting Frog	<i>Heleioporus barycragus</i>		LE
Moaning Frog	<i>Heleioporus eyrei</i>		LE
Plain Frog or Chocolate Burrowing Frog	<i>Heleioporus inornatus</i>		LE
Sand Frog or Marbled Burrowing Frog	<i>Heleioporus psammophilus</i>		LE
Western Banjo Frog	<i>Limnodynastes dorsalis</i>		LE
Kunapalari Frog or Wheatbelt Frog	<i>Neobatrachus kunapalari</i>		LE
Humming Frog	<i>Neobatrachus pelobatoides</i>		LE
Shoemaker Frog	<i>Neobatrachus sutor</i>		LE
Gunther's Toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne guentheri</i>		LE
Slender Tree Frog	<i>Litoria adelaidensis</i>		HE
Motorbike Frog	<i>Litoria moorei</i>		HE

#### Habitat, food and behaviour of a selection of reptiles and amphibians

The tables below demonstrate a selection of the reptiles and amphibians found in the Julimar Forest, highlighting the importance of a range of habitat and food sources in the area of the nest, and special features of the creatures.

Table: The habitat, food and behaviour of a selection of geckos and legless lizards

Common name	Habitat	Food	Notes
Wheatbelt Stone Gecko <i>Diplodactylus granariensis</i>	Hard ground, beneath rocks in small burrows, and shrubbery	Arthropod feeders	Enact a defensive position of the body high on its legs, mouth agape (Bioblitz, 2015)
Clawless Gecko <i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i>	Prefer rocky areas around fringing vegetation	Invertebrates	Australia's smallest gecko. Lays two tiny soft-shelled eggs. Injured/dead specimen taken to Museum carrying two eggs.
Reticulated Velvet Gecko <i>Oedura reticulata</i>	Smooth-barked Trees especially Wandoo and Powderbark Wandoo	Invertebrates	Observed licking sap on trees by John Dell (1985).
Burton's Legless Lizard <i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Found in most types of habitats especially low heath land; also beneath rocks, logs, fallen bark	Preys on small lizards; will swallow headfirst	Adult up to 30cm Snout Vent Length (SVL) with the long, slender tail up to four times the SVL.
Variiegated Dtella <i>Gehyra variegata</i>	Under peeling bark of both live and dead trees	Invertebrates	A small gecko of SVL 50mm with pointed tail 90-130% of SVL.

Table: The habitat, food and behaviour of a selection of Dragon Lizards, Monitors and Skinks

Name	Habitat	Food	Notes
Gould's Monitor <i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Sand and light soils	Vermin, frogs, lizards, hatchlings, carrion, eggs and insects	Digs burrows with several entrances. Can be extremely aggressive and will stand high on front legs or on the back legs supported by the tail. The tail end has several centimeters of white or yellow colouring.
Black-tailed Monitor <i>Varanus tristis</i>	Common in bushland and around housing	Frogs, nestlings, eggs, and insects	Extremely fast moving when disturbed. Scales trees, steep rock areas with use of long sharp claws. Often lives in building ceilings ridding area of vermin.
Western Bearded Dragon <i>Pogona minor</i>	Found in a variety of habitat	Smaller reptiles, invertebrates, and vegetable matter	The females use the heat of rocky areas and roads to assist with egg development, the latter often resulting in road kills.
West Coast Ctenotus <i>Ctenotus fallens</i>	Low vegetation on sandy soils and rocky areas	Invertebrates in debris and low vegetation	Like the West Coast Long-tailed species but a shorter tail. Swift-moving skink.
Darling Range Heath Ctenotus <i>Ctenotus delli</i>	Heath on stony, sandy soils, granite, and laterite outcrops	Invertebrates	<b>Priority 4 conservation species.</b>
Bobtail <i>Tiliqua rugosa subsp. rugosa</i>	Found in all areas of vegetation, tree coverage, grasslands	Flowers, fruit, snails, carrion insects – anything that can be swallowed	This species can be found to have the Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) with resultant starving and death. The skins can be successfully treated with nebulizers and medication. Indications are lethargy, a bubbly discharge from the eyes and mouth and a flattened tail.
Broad-banded Sandswimmer <i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	Sandy areas sheltering beneath rock and leaf litter during the day	Invertebrates including termites	Species is nocturnal. Its common name is derived from its 'swimming' action in sand when disturbed or preyed upon.

Table: The habitat, food and behaviour of a selection of snakes and blind snakes

Name	Habitat	Food	Notes
Southern Carpet Python <i>Moelia spilota imbricata</i>	Hollows of large, old trees such as Wandoo and can drape themselves in low shrubbery	Birds, small mammals	Females are normally rather static whereas the males move about looking for a mate. Has heat detecting organs.
Woma or Sand Python <i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>	Arid sand areas. Shelters in monitor and mammal burrows	Mainly snakes	Does not have heat-detecting organs for capture of its prey. Tail tip functions as a lure. Last sighted in Julimar 1950s.
Gwardar <i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i>	Found in built-up areas beneath rubbish and sheets of galvanized iron	Mice, rats, other snakes and lizards	Diurnal and nocturnal. Many colour forms such as banded, gold, orange, brown and herringbone. May hybridize with dugite. <b><i>Dangerously poisonous.</i></b>
Dugite <i>Pseudonaja affinis</i>	Built-up areas, beneath rubbish, etc.	Mice, rats, other snakes and lizards, birds	Will forage at night during hot weather. <b><i>Dangerously poisonous.</i></b>
Southern Shovel-nosed Snake <i>Brachyuropsis semifasciata</i>	Insect burrows, beneath logs, rocks and rubbish; also found within termite mounds and decaying logs	Has flat blade-like teeth to penetrate reptile eggs	Has a specialized diet of feeding, exclusively, on reptile eggs. 35cm in length. <b><i>Harmless.</i></b>
Southern Blind Snake <i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>	Beneath leaf litter in sandy soil and in termite mounds	Feeds exclusively on termites and the eggs, larvae and pupae	Has the ability to emit an unpleasant odor from anal glands to deter predation. The species resembles a large worm but watch carefully for the flicking of a tiny, forked tongue. <b><i>Harmless.</i></b>

Table: The habitat, food and behaviour of a selection of amphibians

Name	Habitat	Food	Notes
Gunther's Toadlet <i>Pseudophryne guentheri</i>	Moist areas beneath rocks, logs, rubbish	Invertebrates	Has an interesting movement of 'walking' although it can hop. It is a tiny creature of SVL male 30mm and the female 33mm. Has a 'squelching' call.
Moaning Frog <i>Heleioporus eyrei</i>	Sandy soils in the vicinity of swamps or streams	Invertebrates	Of the Ground Frog family. Normally does not have finger or toe pads but excavates burrows in which to lay its eggs.
Chocolate Burrowing Frog <i>Heleioporus inornatus</i>	Sandy, acid, peat bogs. Its eggs are laid in a burrow dug into the side of a sloping or vertical bank	Invertebrates	Ground Frog Family. Also known as the Plain Frog and the Whooping Frog.
Western Banjo Frog <i>Limnodynastes dorsalis</i>	Vegetation adjacent to water during winter but moves away to conceal in a burrow during summer	Invertebrates	A large frog of SVL male 64mm female 73mm. The call is a single 'bonk'. The eardrum (tympanum) is prominent.
Spotted Burrowing Frog or Western Spotted Frog	It burrows in the banks and under stones on the bed of shallow ephemeral watercourses and swamps	Invertebrates	Its eggs are laid in the burrow in the form of a foam nest.
Granite Froglet <i>Heleioporus albopunctatus</i>	Found at the base of granite outcrops in areas of water runoff. Seasonal wetlands and waterways	Invertebrates	Also known as False Western Toadlet and Bleating Frog. Eggs are laid singly, and metamorphosis occurs within 80 to 130 days.
Quacking Frog <i>Crinia georgiana</i>	Areas where there is ample water in winter. Eggs are laid in shallow seep	Invertebrates	Tadpoles complete metamorphosis in less time than other species being 35 to 45 days. This species has a bright red patch in the groin and red or golden patches on the upper eyelids. Its short and loud call resembles a "quack, quack, quack".
Sand or Marbled Burrowing Frog <i>Heleioporus psammophilus</i>	Fine-grained sands and sandy clays	Invertebrates	Call is a short, high-pitched call resembling the "put, put, put" sound of a small engine.