

APPENDIX 7F: REVEGETATION EMP

Revegetation Management Plan
Yalyalup Mine Northern Extension

Prepared for Doral Mineral Sands

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1. Introduction

Cape Life Environmental (Cape Life) was engaged by Doral Mineral Sands (Doral) in March 2024 to prepare a Revegetation Management Plan to offset impacts from clearing of 11.59 of native vegetation associated with the proposed northern expansion to their mining operations in Yalyalup, Western Australia. In addition, the Revegetation Management Plan forms part of Doral’s overall mitigation strategy to reduce impacts to conservation significant flora, vegetation and fauna habitat as a result of indirect impacts from groundwater drawdowns.

This Revegetation Management Plan details the activities associated with the site preparation, revegetation, maintenance and monitoring associated with the rehabilitation of approximately 14.5 hectares of degraded to completely degraded vegetation and pasture. These areas have been selected as they represent an opportunity to enhance wetland areas (with ironstone outcrops) and riparian zone habitat along with providing an important ecological linkage along the Abba River.

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this Revegetation Management Plan is to provide a clear methodology and detail the expectations associated with the revegetation component of the Northern Expansion to the Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, to establish the following:

- Species suitable for foraging and habitat for *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum), *Calyptorhynchus Latirostris* (Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin’s Black Cockatoo) and *Calyptorhynchus banksia naso* (Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo).
- A forest habitat comprised of *Eucalyptus rudis* and/or *Corymbia calophylla* over *Agonis flexuosa* plus associated understorey species.
- Species suitable to enhance a wetland habitat with Ironstone outcrops comprised of *Melaleuca raphiophylla* and associated understorey species.
- Vegetation with suitable species of local provenance installed within an optimal time frame to increase the resilience of the vegetation.
- A self-sustaining site once established.

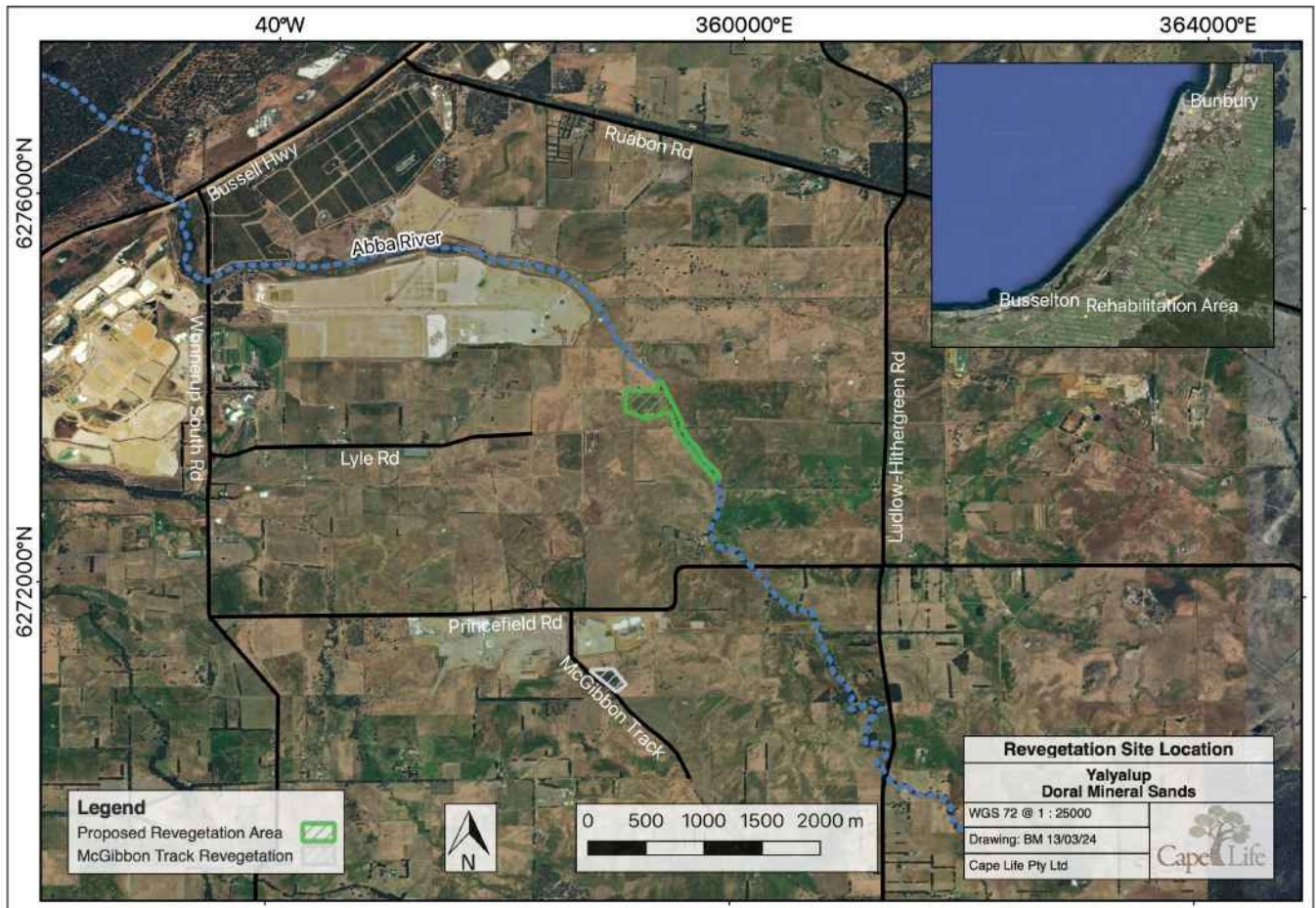
Best industry practices, using innovative methods and a variety of techniques will be utilised to guide the revegetation program.

2. Background and Site Description

2.1 Location, Ownership, Vesting and Zoning

The Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project is situated approximately 11 km southeast of the Busselton town site with the 14.5 hectare revegetation area located at the northern end of the mining envelope, adjacent to the Abba River (refer Figure 1.) The land proposed for revegetation is owned by Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd and is zoned Agriculture under the City’s Local Planning Scheme (City of Busselton, 2015).

Figure 1. Revegetation site location



2.2 Physical and Biological Features

Ecoedge (2023) has identified the area incorporating the revegetation site as being situated on the Swan Coastal Plain landform, specifically on the Abba plains land system (213Ab) which is very flat, poorly drained and characterised by wet soils and semi-wet soils. The Abba Plain is typically represented by a level to gently undulating topography, approximately 10-40m above sea level and contains extensive areas of poor drainage (Tille and Lantzke, 1990). Soil type is identified as sandy gradational grey-brown (Busselton) soil with some red-brown sands and loams (Tille and Lantzke, 1990).

The Abba vegetation complex is described as a mixture of open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Banksia* species and woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) with minor occurrences of *Corymbia haematoxylon* (Mountain Marri). Woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca* species along creeks and on flood plains (Webb et al. 2016).

Vegetation within the proposed extent of the revegetation site is considered “Completely Degraded” besides a 0.621-hectare section at the southern end along the Abba River that is considered degraded and is regarded as Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) FCT01b (Ecoedge, 2023).

The remnant vegetation within the revegetation site has been mapped by Ecoedge in 2023 as two different vegetation units, C1 and C2. In the northern section of the revegetation area is a seasonally inundated sumpland mapped as vegetation unit C2, described as an open woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana* over weeds on seasonally wet brown clay-loam. Pre-European disturbance of this completely degraded area was likely to be ‘SCP09 - dense shrubland on clay flats’ (TEC). Bordering the southeast side of the C2 sumpland and extending along the Abba River

is the vegetation mapped as unit C1. Vegetation unit C1 typically consists of an open forest of *Eucalyptus rudis* and/or *Corymbia calophylla* over scattered *Agonis flexuosa* and *Melaleuca raphiophylla* occasionally over *Acacia saligna*, *A. extensa*, *Astartea scoparia*, *Xanthorrhoea preisii* scattered shrubs over weeds on grey-brown clayey loams in drainage lines and on damp flats. The remainder of the revegetation area is cleared for pasture and will form the remainder of the transitional revegetation zone. Pre-European disturbance vegetation unit C1 and the cleared areas would most likely have been typical of 'SCP01b – Southern *Corymbia calophylla* woodlands on heavy soils' (TEC), similar to Riverine Jindong Plant Communities (Webb et al. 2008).

2.3 Disturbances, Threats and Other Site Conditions

As the property has been used primarily for grazing since European settlement, the soil has been compacted and vegetation has been stripped resulting in a degraded landform. The Kangaroo population has increased due to over clearing and grassland becoming more prevalent. Shallow seasonal freshwater inundation due to the impermeable ironstone surface outcrops and heavy soils will mean timing of the revegetation installation to be critical.

Mining activities for the Yalyalup mineral sands Northern extension are proposed to come to within approximately 20 meters of the revegetation site boundary, however the adjacent proposed voids are shallow (2-3m) and for only short duration prior to backfill. Pit dewatering may have a minor influence on new and existing vegetation for the duration of neighbouring activity, however, is not expected to have any significant impact to the revegetation site.

Strategies to manage weed encroachment, feral animal, insect pests, soil compaction and groundwater availability will form an important part of the revegetation methodology. Mitigating these threats will be critical to the successful establishment of self-sustaining, native vegetation at the site.

3. Revegetation Methodology

The revegetation site will be separated into three zones (Figure 2 below) to achieve the project objectives. The wetland zone (4.26ha) will incorporate suitable species that tolerate seasonal water inundation. Considering this area has existing native vegetation and a large number of exposed rocks it will be planted only. The Transitional zone (7.71ha) will be planted and seeded, highly represented by suitable habitat and foraging species for threatened fauna. The riparian zone (2.1ha) along the Abba River will be planted with higher densities on the lower banks to enhance the ecological linkage and provide aquatic habitat along the watercourse.

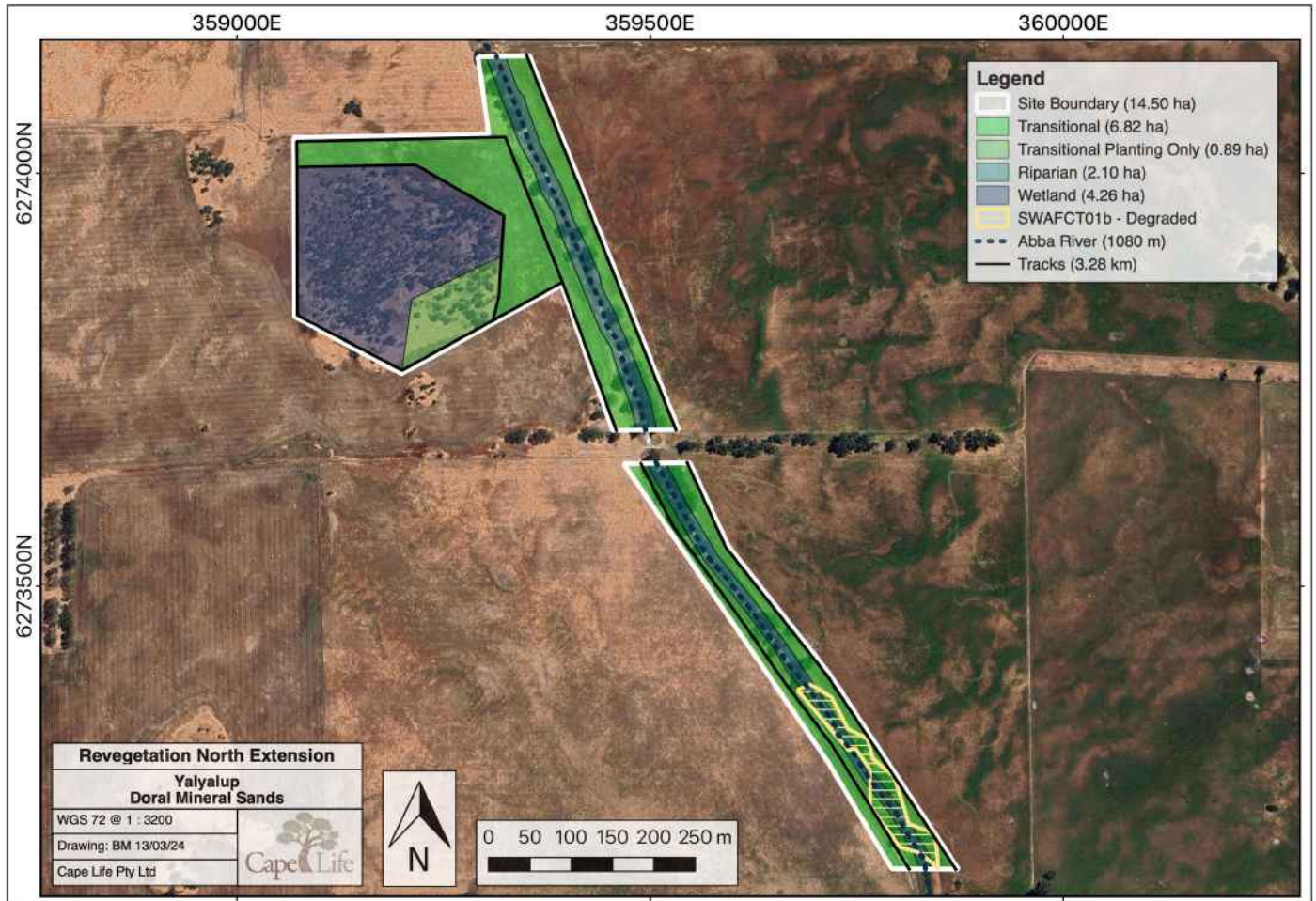


Figure 2. Revegetation zones

3.1 Provenance Native Seed Collection

Provenance native seed collection will be undertaken from stands of remnant vegetation in close proximity to the project site to be utilised for nursery propagation and direct seeding. A seeding rate of 3.5kg per hectare is recommended, equating to a total of approximately 23.87kg of seed required for the direct seeding. Small batches of recalcitrant species will be targeted during the collections for nursery propagation and subsequent seedling planting where direct seeding is not practical.

With implementation planned for Winter 2026, provenance collections will be undertaken over the 2024/25 and 2025/26 South West seed collection seasons, typically running from November through to April. This will allow for targeted collections and a broad range of species being obtained, with up to 41 different species being targeted. Species selection is based on historical local flora surveys and species considered suitable for habitat and foraging for threatened native fauna. Table 1 in the Appendix details an indicative species list that will be targeted for collection. It is anticipated that other suitable species observed to be growing in similar vegetation types within the provenance zone may be added once collections are underway.

Fully licensed collectors with Regulation 60 – take and supply flora from Crown land for commercial purposes will conduct the collections under Revegetation Industry Association of Western Australia (RIAWA) guidelines. Permission from the City of Busselton will be obtained to collect seed from road reserves and bushland within their jurisdiction and endorsement to access DBCA forest blocks will be sought prior to collections. All seed collected will be processed to RIAWA industry standards, vacuum sealed and held in temperature-controlled storage until required for use.

3.2 Cutting Material Collection

Species identified as being difficult to secure viable seed from, or that hold significant importance with regard to project objectives, will have cutting material taken from them for propagation at a suitably experienced nursery. This activity will be best undertaken in Spring 2025 to allow appropriate time for seedlings to establish.

3.3 Fencing and Rabbit Control

Fencing the site will be essential in minimising the risks of plant predation by Kangaroos, Emus and other grazing animals. Fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the revegetation area using star pickets, single strand wire and ringlock (at a minimum of 1.5m in height) with a rabbit skirt at the base. Strategic gates will be installed throughout to manage pest animal incursions and to provide access throughout site.

Timely rabbit baiting and burrow fumigation will provide cost effective rabbit control in addition to a rabbit 'skirt' along the bottom of the perimeter fence line. Initial control would be scheduled for April-May 2026 with follow up treatments as required. Signage to inform the farmers, mine employees and contractors of the revegetation activities will be installed at access points to the site.

3.4 Pre-planting Weed Control

The success of any revegetation project is dependent on timely and thorough weed control. Applications of broad acre weed control throughout the revegetation site will commence in spring of 2025 to reduce the weed burden and deplete the weed seed bank prior to implementation. Follow up pre-planting weed control will then be carried out seasonally and more intensively leading up to planting and seeding in winter of 2026. Pre-planting weed control will be undertaken by blanket spraying in open pasture areas with a general knock down herbicide and hand spraying with selective herbicides in areas of remnant vegetation. In the Riparian zone, a lower rate herbicide without surfactant such as glyphosate bi-active will be utilised. No spraying will occur in free standing water or within the Abba River watercourse.

3.5 Surface Preparation

Light disturbance of the transitional area topsoil will occur in the spring of 2025 to encourage germination of spring and summer weed species prior to spring weed control. To alleviate soil compaction, promote root development and to provide protection for broadcasted seed, ripping and scarification of the seeded areas will be undertaken prior to implementation. Ripping will be undertaken on the natural contour of the land to minimise erosion and disturbance to the natural water flow and hydrology of the site. Intermittent access tracks throughout the site will be established to enable more efficient post-implementation maintenance and monitoring. Access tracks will also serve as emergency access in case of fire and will act as firebreaks protecting the establishing vegetation. In the long-term access tracks will be planted out or allowed to be grown over to complete the revegetation program.

Hygiene protocols will be implemented where any machinery, equipment and personnel are accessing the revegetation site to eliminate the introduction of diseases and weed species. This will include the inspection and cleaning of all light vehicles and earth-moving equipment to remove any residual soil and/or vegetation prior to entering the area to ensure they are clean on entry.

3.6 Seed Pre-treatment and Batching

Seed pre-treatments and batching will be carried out in the days leading up to direct seeding, anticipated in late July/early August of 2026. Seed pre-treatments are required to break dormancy of certain species allowing for a higher germination rate across the site utilising a combination of smoke, hot water, heat and acid. The seed batching will aid in ensuring species and quantities are evenly distributed across the site and that a tailored species mix can be made up consisting of species that are proven to perform well in direct seeding. The indicative species list in Table 1 of the appendix highlights species that are earmarked for direct seeding.

3.7 Tubestock Planting and Direct Seeding

Once the site is prepared and a final broad acre weed control event has been undertaken, seedling planting and hand seeding will be conducted in winter of 2026. Due to potential water inundation across parts of the revegetation area (which will be observed and monitored during the 2024 and 2025 winters), the implementation will likely occur in late winter of 2026 once water levels have reached capacity and drainage issues can be alleviated if required. These observations will also dictate final placement of species across the site.

Seedlings will either be propagated from seed, cuttings or tissue culture from use of provenance material by a trusted, accredited nursery.

Seedling planting will act to enhance the seeding zone and help with biodiversity and native vegetation cover in areas where direct seeding is not practical. In both the wetland and transitional zone, understorey seedlings will be installed at an average density of 1/5m² and overstorey species will be installed at an average rate of 1/20m². In the riparian zone, due to the high number of sedges and rushes on the riverbank, understorey will be installed at the higher average rate of 1/2.5m² with overstorey installed at an average of 1/20m².

Seedlings will be planted with Pottiputkis where surface preparation is possible and with hand augers to break surface compaction in areas where surface preparation is not practical (e.g. areas with remnant *Melaleucas* in the wetland zone).

For the direct seeding, approximately 8 bags per hectare will be batched up and hand broadcast across 6.82 hectares of the transitional zone. Each bag will be mixed with sterile yellow sand to help with hand distribution. A mycorrhizal inoculant will be used to assist with seed germination by mixing it with the seed at a rate of 1kg per hectare. The site will be seeded at a rate of 3.5kg per hectare requiring a total of 23.87kg of seed for the estimated 6.82 hectares of seeding area. All seed will be sourced from provenance, targeted collections described above.

3.8 Schedule of Works

The Schedule of Works details activities and timing of actions that will be undertaken throughout the program. It also details who is responsible for implementing the different components of the program. Activities are listed in chronological order to serve as a quick reference for implementation. The Schedule of Works is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Schedule of Works



**Doral Yalyalup Northern Extension
Schedule of Works 2024-2028**

| | Item | Timing | Responsibility | Comments |
|------------|--|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1.0 | Native seed collection | | | |
| 1.1 | Field collections | Summer 24/25/26 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 1.2 | Seed processing | Summer 24/25/26 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 1.3 | Cutting material collections | Spring 2024 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 2.0 | Site Preparation | | | |
| 2.1 | Fencing | Spring 2025 | Doral | |
| 2.2 | Discing | Spring 2025 | Doral/Reveg Contractors | Encourages germination of weeds prior to control |
| 2.3 | Weed control - Spring | Spring 2025 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 2.4 | Weed control - Summer | Summer 2025/26 | Revegetation Consultant | If required |
| 2.5 | Weed control - Autumn | Autumn 2026 | Revegetation Consultant | Potentially 2 events pre and post ripping |
| 2.6 | Site ripping/furrowing | Autumn 2026 | Doral/Reveg Contractors | |
| 2.7 | Rabbit baiting | Autumn 2026 | Pest Mgt Contractors | |
| 3.0 | Vegetation Establishment | | | |
| 3.1 | Seed preparation for nursery propagation | Spring 2025 | Revegetation Consultant | Withdraw and deliver seed to nursery |
| 3.2 | Tubestock orders to nursery (if applicable) | Spring 2025 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 3.3 | Seed preparation for direct seeding | Autumn 2026 | Revegetation Consultant | Pre-treatments and batching |
| 3.4 | Plant tubestock and direct seed broadcasting | late Winter 2026 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 4.0 | Revegetation Monitoring | | | |
| 4.1 | Site quadrat establishment | late Spring 2026 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 4.2 | Baseline Monitoring Spring 2026 | late Spring 2026 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 4.3 | Monitoring Autumn 2027 | Autumn 2027 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 4.4 | Monitoring Spring 2027 | Spring 2027 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 4.5 | Annual Monitoring Report 2027 | Spring 2027 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 4.6 | Monitoring Autumn 2028 | Autumn 2028 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 4.7 | Monitoring Spring 2028 | Spring 2028 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 4.8 | Monitoring Report Spring 2028 | Spring 2028 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 6.0 | Maintenance and Contingency | | | |
| 6.1 | Maintenance weed control | Spring 2026 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 6.2 | Maintenance weed control | Summer 2026/27 | Revegetation Consultant | If required as the revegetation is establishing |
| 6.3 | Maintenance weed control | Autumn 2027 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 6.4 | Remedial infill planting | late Winter 2027 | Revegetation Consultant | 20 % of original seeding amount |
| 6.5 | Maintenance weed control | Spring 2027 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 6.6 | Maintenance weed control | Autumn 2028 | Revegetation Consultant | |
| 6.7 | Remedial infill planting | late Winter 2028 | Revegetation Consultant | 10 % of original seeding amount |
| 6.8 | Maintenance weed control | Spring 2028 | Revegetation Consultant | |

4. Revegetation Monitoring

Monitoring will form an important part of the program to ensure the site is tracking towards completion criteria set out in Table 2 below. Field monitoring events will be undertaken in Spring and Autumn with an annual report provided at the end of the calendar year. Tailored field monitoring templates will be developed to ensure a consistent approach to monitoring is undertaken and all data relating to the set out completion is recorded. Monitoring will continue for 5 years or until the completion criteria objectives have been met.

In addition to the formal revegetation monitoring, informal monitoring will take place frequently to check the site for signs of grazing animal breaches / plant predation, insect pests, weed levels, general plant health etc. This will be more intensive in the period directly after implementation and still frequent from there on.

4.1 Monitoring Methodology

4.2.1 Quadrat

24 5mx5m quadrats will be established randomly throughout the revegetation area in accordance with the specifications stipulated in *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016).

4.2.2 Traverse

A traverse style search will be undertaken to collect opportunistic data at the same time as annual quadrat monitoring. The primary focus of the traverse will be to gain a broader picture of how the revegetation is performing and will include visual observations of plant health, species representation outside of quadrats, weed species / distribution and evidence of pest fauna.

4.3 Completion Criteria

With the primary objectives of the revegetation to enhance habitat for threatened native fauna, the completion criteria will reference the framework in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Completion Criteria

| CLOSURE OUTCOME | COMPLETION CRITERIA | MEASUREMENT TOOL | CORRECTIVE ACTIONS | TIMING |
|--|---|---|--|-------------|
| Exclusion of grazing stock and feral animals to secure revegetation success | Erection of suitable perimeter fence to be installed and provide an effective barrier to prevent or reduce impacts to revegetation area | Observed installation and maintenance of perimeter fence Visual inspection for presence of Kangaroos and Rabbits | Maintain fence Remove or control Kangaroos or rabbits | Spring 2025 |
| Overstorey vegetation is self-sustaining and suitable for future habitat, roosting or foraging use by three species of Black Cockatoos. | Within 5 years a total abundance of overstorey woodland species is over 1000 stems. | Visual inspection (Tree count) | Additional planting of overstorey woodland species using tube stock following yearly review of number of surviving overstorey species | Spring 2031 |
| Understorey composition is similar to the historical vegetation communities SCP01b, SCP09, Riverine Jindong plant communities, SWAFCT10b | Within 5 years: Species richness is at least 50% of revegetation species list. Species density is at least 2,000 stems/ha. | Quadrats | Additional planting of tubestock and application of direct seeding to be undertaken following yearly review of species richness and diversity. | Q1 2031 |
| Plants used in rehabilitation to be of local provenance. | The mix of species is comprised of species | Audit of rehabilitation | Purchase or collection of additional local | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---------|
| | recruited from direct seeding and species introduced as tube stock grown from seed, cuttings or whole plants salvaged from within 20km of the revegetation site. | records for sources of plant materials used in rehabilitation. | provenance seed of target species | |
| Vegetation resilient to weeds - Weeds not out-competing revegetation | <p>Within 5 years:</p> <p>Weed cover is reduced to under 30% (currently 80-100% in understory).</p> <p>Invasive weed coverage is sustained without weed control between 4th and 5th year's respective seasons.</p> <p>No Declared weeds are present within the revegetation area.</p> | Quadrats | Weed control methods such as chemical application will be modified as required to achieve the best practice solution. The use of targeted spray applications and adaptive techniques such as weed wipers or rope wick technology will be implemented where required to selectively treat weeds | Q1 2031 |
| Dieback | No dieback is present within the revegetation area at 5 years post establishment. | Dieback survey | Exclusion and signage. Possible phosphite treatment | Q1 2031 |

5. Maintenance Commitments and Contingency

5.1 Weed Control

Seasonal weed control will be undertaken for up to 3 years post initial implementation. Careful spot spraying using a combination of glyphosate and selective herbicides at different rates will be utilised. Maintenance weed control will be undertaken seasonally (at a minimum) and more intensely in the early stages after seeding and planting, especially in the first spring. Once plants have established (after 36 months) they will be able to out compete emerging weed species. From this time only problematic and declared weeds should need control.

5.2 Remediation Planting

Infill planting has been incorporated into the works schedule at 20% of the original seedling amount for Winter 2027 and 10% of the original seedling amount for Winter 2028 (see Schedule of Works, Table 1). These events are designed to enhance stem density whilst increasing species richness and will be dependent on monitoring observations.

5.3 Other Maintenance Actions

Further management actions that will require consideration include the identification and remediation associated with damage caused by pests (e.g. grasshoppers, weevils, rabbits, etc.) and the inspection and maintenance of the revegetation perimeter fencing.

6. References

Ecoedge (2023). Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Vegetation Survey Proposed Yalyalup Mine Northern Extension Yalyalup, Western Australia. Report to Doral Mineral Sands

City of Busselton (2015). Local Planning Scheme 21, Map Sheet No. 4 Yoganup. City of Busselton, Western Australia

Tille, P. J. and Lantzke, N. C. (1990). Busselton Margaret River Augusta Land Capability Study. Land Resources Series No. 5. Department of Agriculture. Perth, Western Australia

Environmental Protection Authority of WA (2016). Technical guidance Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact. EPA. Perth, Western Australia

7. Appendix

Table 1. Indicative Target Species List



Doral Yalyalup Northern Extension
Indicative Seedling List

| Species | Transitional (6.82 ha) (27 species) | Wetland (4.26 ha) (16 species) | Riparian (2.10 ha) (14 species) | Likely Method | Nursery |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| Understory | 13640 | 8520 | 8400 | | |
| <i>Astartea scoparia</i> | 550 | 400 | 700 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Acacia extensa</i> | 450 | 400 | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Acacia pulchella</i> | 350 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Acacia saligna</i> | 300 | 350 | 250 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Adenanthos obovatus</i> | 300 | | | Cuttings | NAN |
| <i>Adenanthos meisneri</i> | 300 | | | Cuttings | NAN |
| <i>Billadiera variifolia</i> | 300 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Callistachys lanceolata</i> | 700 | 550 | 400 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Daviesia preissii</i> | 500 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Eutaxia virgata</i> | | 300 | | Seeded/planted | NAN |
| <i>Hakea ceratophylla</i> | | 800 | 500 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Hakea lasianthoides</i> | | 800 | 500 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Hakea lissocarpa</i> | 1000 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Hakea prostrata</i> | 1000 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Hakea varia</i> | | 850 | 500 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Hibbertia racemosa</i> | 400 | | | Cuttings | NAN |
| <i>Hovea trisperma</i> | 400 | | | Cuttings | NAN |
| <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> | 750 | 570 | 400 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Jacksonia furcellata</i> | 400 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Juncus pallidus</i> | 700 | 700 | 1100 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Kennedia coccinea</i> | 300 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Lepidosperma effusum</i> | | | 1100 | Root Division/Tissue culture | NAN |
| <i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i> | 700 | 700 | | Root Division/Tissue culture | NAN |
| <i>Machaerina vaginalis</i> | | 600 | 1100 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Melaleuca osullivanii</i> | 400 | | 400 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> | 400 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> | | 200 | 300 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Melaleuca viminea</i> | 400 | | 450 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Mesmolaena tetragona</i> | 300 | 400 | | Root Division/Tissue culture | NAN |
| <i>Mirbelia dilatata</i> | 400 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Morelotia octandra</i> | 700 | | | Root Division | NAN |
| <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> | 700 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i> | 340 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Taxandria linearifolia</i> | | 500 | 700 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Viminaria juncea</i> | 600 | 400 | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| Total | 13640 | 8520 | 8400 | | |
| Overstory | 3410 | 1065 | 1050 | | |
| <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> | 600 | 270 | 250 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> | 1000 | 360 | 220 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> | 810 | | | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Eucalyptus patens</i> | | | 355 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> | 1000 | 435 | 225 | Seeded/planted | Boyanup |
| Total | 3410 | 1065 | 1050 | | |