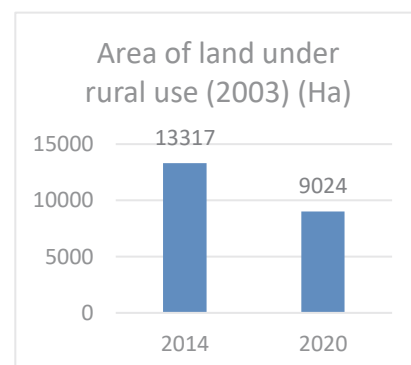
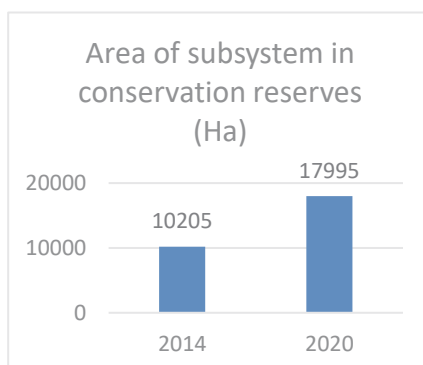
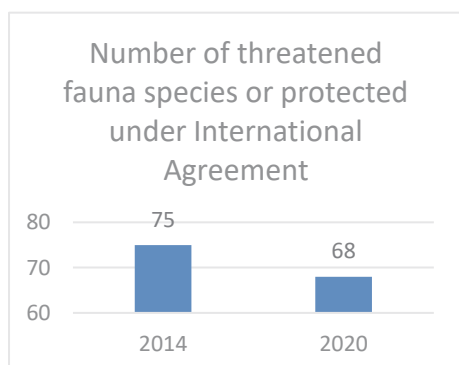
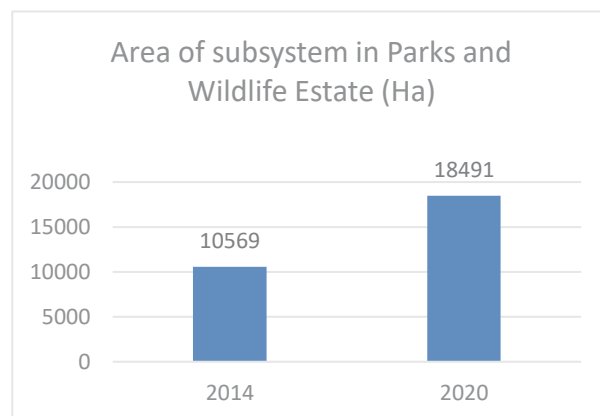
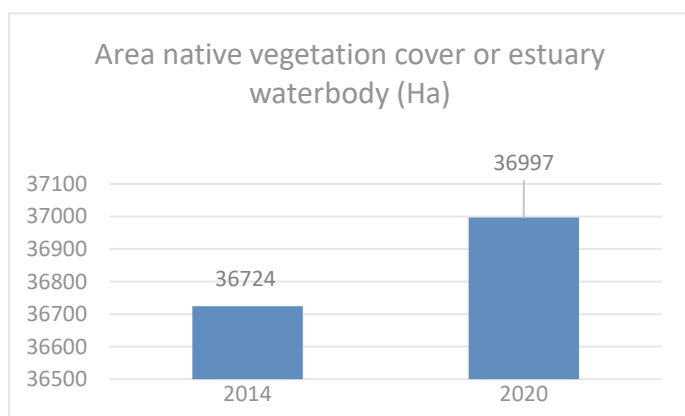


## Peel-Harvey Catchment | Subsystem Statistics | 2014-2020

Statistics—Ramsar Wetlands, Coastal and Nearshore	2014	2020
Area of subsystem	62 751 ha	62 751 ha
Area of Peel-Yalgorup Ramsar System	26 530 ha	26 353 ha
Area native vegetation cover or estuary waterbody (% subsystem)	36 724 ha (59%)	36 997 ha (59%)
Area of subsystem in Parks and Wildlife Estate	10 569 ha (17%)	18 491 ha (29%)
Area of subsystem in conservation reserves	10 205 ha (16%)	17 995 ha (29%)
Number of threatened flora species	25	51
Number of recorded populations of threatened flora	83	240
Number of threatened fauna species or protected under International Agreement	75	68
Total length of mapped watercourses	64 km	64 km
Waterways in good/near-pristine condition	5%	5%
Total area of wetlands (% subsystem)	29 808 ha (48%)	29 809 ha (48%)
Total area of Conservation and Resource Enhancement Wetlands (% wetlands)	25 204 ha (85%)	25 196 ha (85%)
Area of land under rural use (2003) (% subsystem)	13 317 ha (21%)	9024 ha (14%) (21%)



### GR691 Preliminary comparison of 2014 & 2020 subsystem statistics

Statistics—Ramsar Wetlands, Coastal and Nearshore	1
Statistics—Coastal Plain	8
Statistics—Forest and Scarp	17
Statistics—Hotham and Williams	23

Statistics—Ramsar Wetlands, Coastal and Nearshore	2014	2020	Explanations for change
Area of subsystem	62 751 ha	62 751 ha	No change
Area of Peel-Yalgorup Ramsar System	26 530 ha	26 353 ha	No significant change
Area native vegetation cover or estuary waterbody (% subsystem)	36 724 ha (59%)	36 997 ha (59%)	No significant change
Area of subsystem in Parks and Wildlife Estate	10 569 ha (17%)	18 491 ha (29%)	<a href="#">Yalgorup National Park expansion 2018</a> (1001 ha) (12%) The other 88% of the variation cannot be explained with the current datasets.
Area of subsystem in conservation reserves	10 205 ha (16%)	17 995 ha (29%)	Yalgorup National Park expansion explains 12.5% of the variation. Data is missing to establish the reason for the change of the remaining area. Table 1: data available for the analysis
Number of threatened flora species	25	51	Location: Perimeter of Lake Clifton. There is no evidence in the data to support the increase in threatened flora species in the last 5 years. More information such as survey effort and methodology would be required.
Number of recorded populations of threatened flora	83	240	There is no evidence in the data to support the increase in threatened flora populations in the last 5 years, but some records

			are clustered on the perimeter of Lake Clifton. More information such as survey effort and methodology would be required.
Number of threatened fauna species or protected under International Agreement	75	68	<p>Location: surrounding Lake Clifton perimeter.</p> <p>Possible explanation for the decrease (based on the dataset): from 2015 the data collection relied more on opportunistic sightings than on surveys conducted by DBCA, which may decrease the likelihood of identifying a threatened species.</p> <p>The <a href="#">actions to protect threatened fauna</a> possibly helped to reduce the number of threatened species from the DBCA list: weed control, water management, restoration and revegetation, access control, and community engagement (2017).</p> <p>13 species were removed from the threatened species register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i></li> <li>● <i>Tringa brevipes</i></li> <li>● <i>Xenus cinereus</i></li> <li>● <i>Pluvialis dominica</i></li> <li>● <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i></li> <li>● <i>Ardea ibis</i></li> <li>● <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i></li> <li>● <i>Sterna leucoptera</i></li> <li>● <i>Ardea modesta</i></li> <li>● <i>Isoodon obesulus</i></li> <li>● <i>Merops ornatus</i></li> <li>● <i>Egretta sacra</i></li> <li>● <i>Morelia spilota</i></li> </ul> <p>9 species were added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Thalasseus bergii</i></li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Westralunio carteri</i></li> <li>● <i>Pandion cristatus</i></li> <li>● <i>Isodoon fusciventer</i></li> <li>● <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i></li> <li>● <i>Ctenotus ora</i></li> <li>● <i>Idiosoma sigillatum</i></li> <li>● <i>Calyptorhynchus sp.</i></li> <li>● <i>Calyptorhynchus sp.</i> 'white-tailed black cockatoo'</li> </ul> <p>More information would be required to find a cause for the differences.</p>
Total length of mapped watercourses	64 km	unchanged	No change
Waterways in good/near-pristine condition	5%	unchanged	No change
Total area of wetlands (% subsystem)	29 808 ha (48%)	29 809 ha (48%)	No significant change
Total area of Conservation and Resource Enhancement Wetlands (% wetlands)	25 204 ha (85%)	25 196 ha (85%)	No significant change
Area of land under rural use (2003) (% subsystem)	13 317 ha (21%)	9024 ha (14%)	Towards the north of the subsystem, rural areas were transformed into urban areas. Towards the south, sites that were under rural use in 2014 were reassigned as Conservation and natural environments. Table 2 and Figure 1.

Table 1

Conservation reserve 2014 (DBCA)	Conservation reserve 2020
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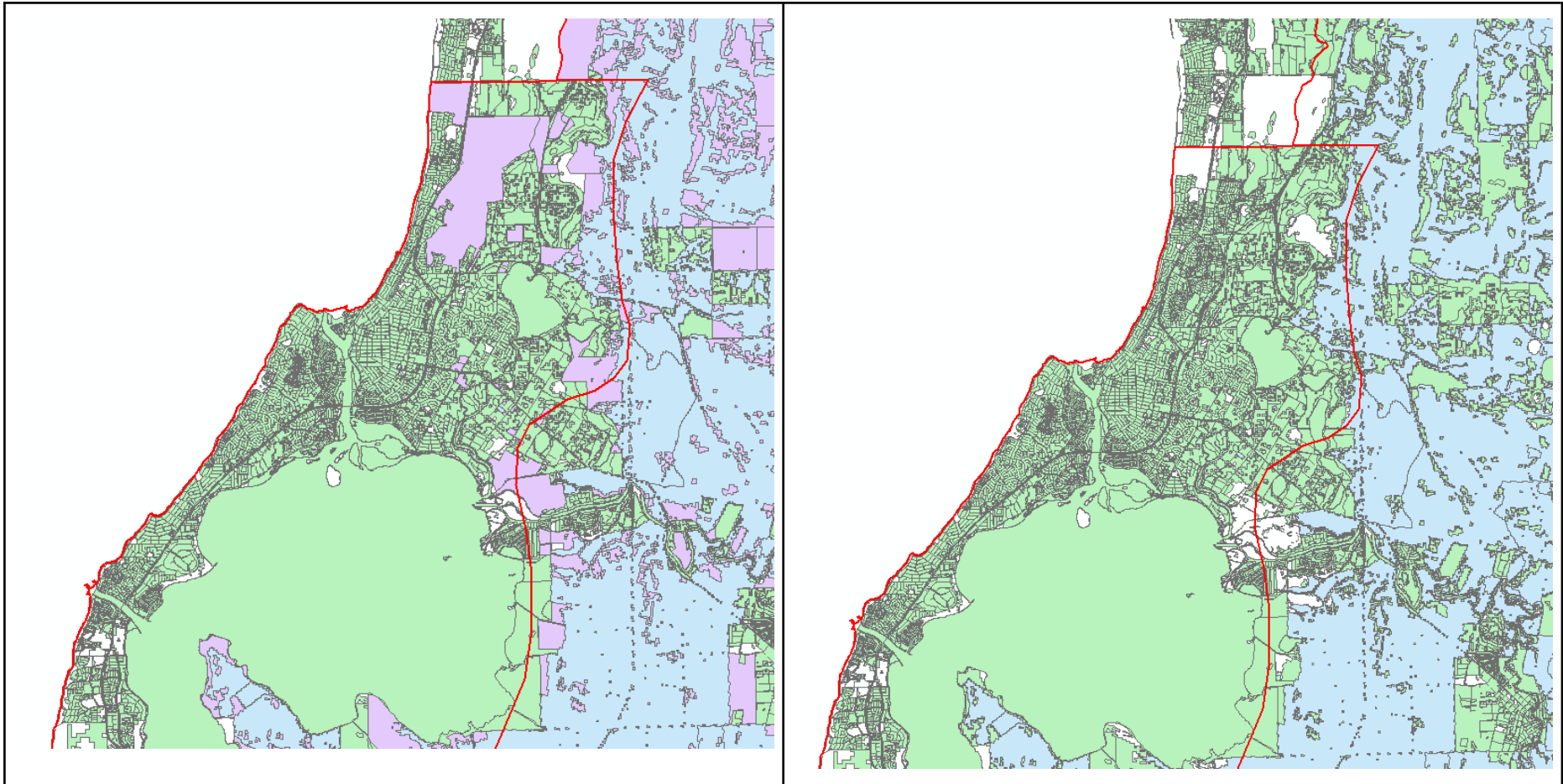
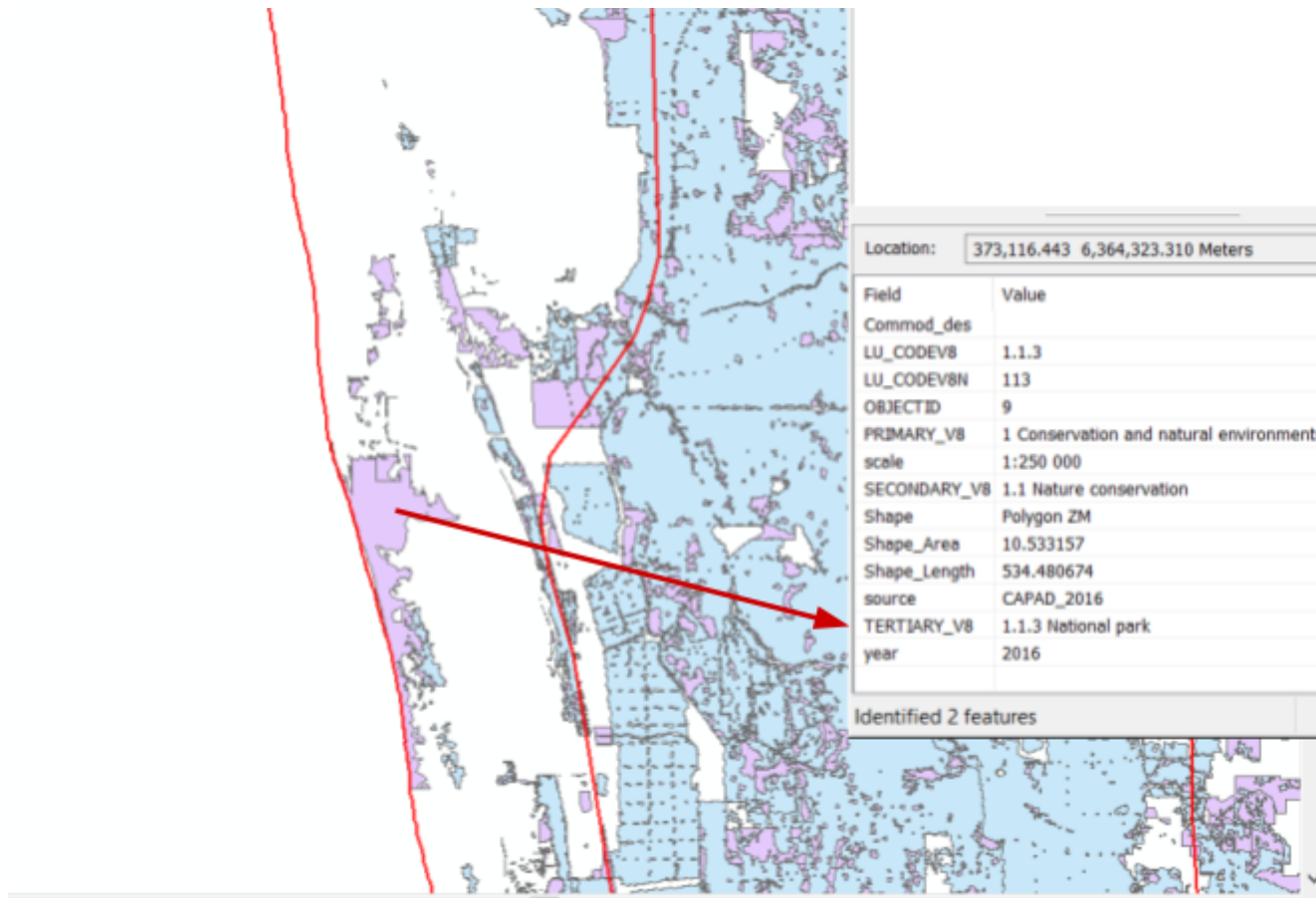


Figure 1: Rural Land in 2014 (in purple) identified as a Conservation area in 2016.



Statistics—Coastal Plain	2014	2020	Reason for the change
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