



## Key Facts

**Year acquired:** 1996      **Size:** 388ha  
**Location:** 250km south east Perth.  
**IBRA Region:** Avon Wheatbelt  
**Priority Landscape:** Southwest Floristic Region  
**Traditional Owners:** Noongar people  
**Key Staff:** Property Manager and Ecologist - Angela Sanders  
**Key Partners:** Kodja Place Visitor Centre, Shire of Kojonup, South West Catchment Council, WA Department of Parks and Wildlife.  
**Ecosystem Diversity:** Kojonup protects the largest protected remnant of *Eucalyptus wandoo* woodland in the region. There are five wandoo communities on Kojonup, each with a different understorey type. Kojonup also protects areas of yate and brown mallet woodland, ephemeral freshwater wetlands, open heath, *Banksia prionotes* woodland and sheoak *Allocasuarina* open forest. Three threatened flora species and three threatened fauna, including the nationally endangered red-tailed phascogale, are present on Kojonup, together with 10 other native mammals, nearly 100 bird species, 22 reptiles and amphibians, and 300 plant species.

## Goals and Objectives

**Management Intent:** IUCN Category II  
**Conservation Objectives:** Maintain or improve the health and integrity of plant communities, ephemeral wetlands and threatened flora and fauna. At least 8 phascogales recorded each year with at least three female recruits.

Key Conservation Targets	Status & Trend	Confidence Level
Wandoo Woodland		
Threatened and priority flora		
Threatened fauna (red-tailed phascogale)		
Ephemeral wetlands		

Key Ecological Processes	Status & Trend	Confidence Level
Ecological function		
Viability of key species		
Functional communities		
Natural disturbance regime		
Ecosystem resilience		

Key Threats	Status & Trend	Persistence
Land clearing, logging & grazing		✓
Feral predators		\$
Feral/native herbivores		\$
Weeds		\$
Fire – unplanned bushfire		~
Fire – lack of regenerating fire		\$\$
Plant disease		~
Secondary salinity		~

## Commentary

The maintenance or improvement in Conservation Targets results from the cessation of farming activities, establishment of deep rooted vegetation in adjacent paddocks, and ongoing weed, fox and rabbit control. A translocated population of red-tailed phascogales has been established. Some understorey species may require patch burning to regenerate and avoid senescence. A decrease in annual rainfall since acquisition has lowered water tables; however long term salinity mitigation requires landscape-scale remediation work. Monitoring of rare flora and wetlands requires increased resourcing.

## Scorecard Description

**Key Conservation Targets** are the ecological entities (communities, species or species assemblages) within the landscape upon which Bush Heritage has chosen to focus conservation effort; they are the basis for goals, carrying out conservation actions, and measuring conservation effectiveness. Each property has around 4-6 targets. The Targets allow prioritization of effort and resources. The scorecard shows the latest assessment of the Status (condition) and Trend (change in condition) of each Target. The ratings are derived from measures against a number of Indicators which define the Viability of key ecological attributes of the Target. Further details of the key ecological attributes, indicators and measures can be found in the Target Viability Table within Miradi. The Status and Trend symbols are defined below. The Confidence level reflects the extent and reliability of data available from which the ratings are derived.

Status Rating		Trend		Confidence Level	
Excellent		Strong increase / improvement		Very High	
Good		Mild Increase / improvement		High	
Fair		Steady		Medium	
Poor		Mild decrease / degrading		Low	
Uncertain		Unknown/Uncertain		Very Low	

**Key Ecological Processes** measures progress against the goals defined by the Ecological Outcomes Monitoring program.

- Maintain or restore **ecological function**. This goal refers to the biophysical processes that regulate the stocks and flows of water, nutrients and energy that sustain ecosystem productivity. Indicators for this process monitor ecological resource conservation, maintenance of refugia and source areas, and change in hydrological health.
- Maintain or restore the **viability (and evolutionary potential) of key species**. This goal recognizes that the long-term persistence of native species is a key conservation objective but places greater emphasis on threatened, keystone or locally endemic species. Indicators for this process monitor population demographics such as abundance, density and population structure.
- Maintain or restore **functionally integrated communities**. This goal relates to managing the biophysical habitat to support community assemblages and trophic interactions that enable species to fulfill their functional roles. Indicators for this process monitor factors such as carrying capacity and changes in vegetation structure.
- Maintain or restore **natural disturbance regimes**. This goal refers to the frequency, intensity, duration, spatial heterogeneity and magnitude of natural disturbance events. Indicators for this process monitor factors such as fire regimes and hydrological cycles.
- Increase **ecosystem resilience**. Resilience refers to the ability of an ecosystem to recover following disturbance or shocks (natural or anthropogenic). Indicators for this process monitor time and extent of recovery in factors such as primary productivity, vegetation structure and composition, and faunal assemblages.

The scorecard shows the latest Status and recent Trend for each process, using the same symbols as above. The ratings are derived from analysis of measures taken during on-site surveys at pre-defined EOM sites against a range of indicators. The raw data is record against each site in the Properties database. The Status & Trend ratings represent a judgment made of relevant measures across all EOM sites on the property, irrespective of which Key Conservation Target they might be located in. It therefore gives a whole-of-property assessment, and is also comparable across properties.

**Key Threats** are identified for each target, and for the property as a whole, and are the focus of management actions. A rating system is used to assess each threat in terms of its scope, severity and permanence to derive an overall Status rating. The Trend rating is a judgment on the degree of change since the last status rating. The key ongoing threats that are the focus of management activities are listed for each property, along with any major threats that have been removed or controlled through Bush Heritage's actions. The removed threats were often the motivation for property acquisition (e.g. land clearing, pastoralism, logging) and the benefits from these actions accrue in perpetuity. The Persistence rating gives an indication of the on-going effort required to manage the threat.

Status Rating		Trend		Persistence level	
Low		Threat reduced significantly		Permanently removed	✓
Medium		Threat reduced moderately		Ongoing vigilance required	~
High		No change		Ongoing investment required	\$
Very High		Threat increasing moderately		Increased investment required	\$\$
Uncertain		Unknown/Uncertain			

