

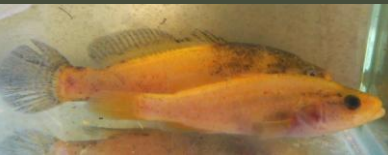
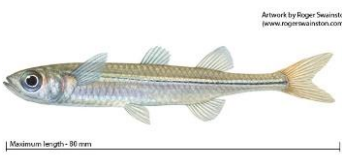




<div data-bbox="319 277 670 376" style="background-color: #4a7c95; color: white; padding: 5px;"> <p>Blue -spot goby <i>Pseudogobius olorum</i></p> <p>Native species</p> </div> <div data-bbox="347 412 641 546" style="text-align: center;">  <p>Maximum length - 60 mm. Commonly found around 40 mm</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Small cylindrical benthic fish (upto 60mm). * Has a blunt, snub-nosed snout and inferior mouth (mouth ending behind the tip of the snout) which typically ends before the middle of the eye. * Pale grey to tan brown overall with darker mottling. * Males can have a distinctive blue spot on the rear edge of the first dorsal fin. 	<div data-bbox="933 277 1264 376" style="background-color: #800000; color: white; padding: 5px;"> <p>Eastern gambusia <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i></p> </div> <div data-bbox="933 376 1264 510" style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Invasive species introduced into South West (WA) river systems to control mosquito larvae. * Females max 60 mm and males 35 mm. * Mature females have a characteristic large black blotch just above the vent. * Surface dwellers (top 15 cm of water) * Prefer slow moving to still water. * Released in 1930s to control mosquito larvae. Research has shown that native species are better (esp. common western & western minnow).
<div data-bbox="300 853 689 907" style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 5px;"> <p>Nightfish - <i>Bostockia porosa</i></p> </div> <div data-bbox="300 929 689 1086" style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Large mouth and distinctive pores on its head * Typically deep olive purple to black to dark-brown when first caught, can be light-brown with mottled dark-brown pattern when in lighter environments. * Mature females have orange ovaries visible through the ventral surface, and mature males have opaque testis that are also visible through the ventral surface. 	<div data-bbox="893 853 1300 974" style="background-color: #444; color: white; padding: 5px;"> <p>Western hardyhead <i>Leptatherina wallacei</i></p> <p>Native species</p> </div> <div data-bbox="925 996 1268 1153" style="text-align: center;">  <p>Maximum length - 86 mm</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Slender and elongated body, * Silver to semi-transparent in colour; * Eyes large in relation to head size * Bluish in colour, becoming orange during breeding. * Thin silver lateral stripe also becomes a vibrant orange-copper colour during breeding. * Schools swim close to the surface
<div data-bbox="279 1491 710 1545" style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 5px;"> <p>Western pygmy perch - <i>Nannoperca vittata</i></p> </div> <div data-bbox="287 1556 694 1713" style="text-align: center;">  <p>Maximum length - 80 mm, though more commonly around 40-60 mm</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Small (up to 80 mm, usu. < 60 mm) * Mottled golden-brown colouration * Males often display vibrant green, yellow and red colours and dark orange/red belly during mating season. * Is better at controlling mosquito larvae than the introduced Eastern Gambusia (which is very aggressive toward the Western Pygmy Perch). 	<div data-bbox="858 1491 1340 1545" style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 5px;"> <p>Western minnow - <i>Galaxias occidentalis</i></p> </div> <div data-bbox="869 1568 1332 1736" style="text-align: center;">  <p>Maximum length - 200 mm Average length - 90 mm</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Max 200mm, usu <120mm * Long and slender body * Colour range from olive-green to tan-brown * Distinctive pattern of dark bars on the sides (aka tiger stripes) * Belly is pale whitish.

South-west glass shrimp

Palaemon australis

Native species



- * A small, transparent freshwater shrimp distinguished by a spine below the branchiostegal groove and second pair of legs much longer than the first (unlike Atyidae shrimps).
- * Tolerant of low salinity. It rarely enters areas of higher salinity (unlike the similar *P. atrinubes*).

Gilgie - *Cherax quinquecarinatus*



- * Max 150 mm (rostrum to tail), though typically less than 120 mm.
- * It is relatively easily identified by 5 prominent keels on the head
- pincer section is around 1/3 of the chela length
- * In seasonally dry areas tend to have a less well-defined central keel.

South-western snake-necked turtle - *Chelodina oblonga*

Maximum length - shell - 300 mm | tail to nose - 500 mm



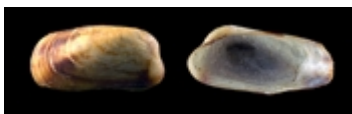
- * Max 400mm, usu <300mm
- * Semi-aquatic with a long neck that retracts sideways into the shell.
- * Shell narrows slightly at the front.
- * Streamlined head, elongated, and somewhat flattened.
- * Distinct ankle joints and webbed feet with 4 claws.

Rakali - water rat - *Hydromys chrysogaster*



- * Conservation status in WA is **Priority 4 (i.e. rare, threatened & needs monitoring)**
- * Approximately 350mm length nose to rump
- * Amphibious (i.e. semiaquatic)
- * Head is flat with blunt nozzle and long whiskers
- * Small rounded ears
- * Partially webbed hind legs
- * Brown to black fur with an orange to white belly
- * dark tail with distinctive white tip

Clam - *Fluviolanatus subtortus*



- * small (upto 15mm) bi-valve native clam
- * Filter feeder (filters particles from water for food)
- * Mostly found in brackish, but also in fresh water
- * Usually in areas with slow moving water

[Photo source: https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/freshwater_molluscs/key/Australian_freshwater_molluscs/Media/Html/entities/fluviolanatus_subtortus.htm]

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