

Appendix 5 Botánica 2023 Report

KALGOORLIE NICKEL SMELTER

Reconnaissance Flora/Vegetation and Basic Fauna Assessment

Prepared for BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd
April 2023



Prepared by



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Contents

Executive Summary	5
1 Introduction	7
1.1 Objectives	7
1.2 Regulatory Guidance and BHP Procedures	7
1.3 BHP NiW Procedures	8
2 Biophysical Environment	10
2.1 Regional Environment	10
2.2 Land Use	10
2.3 Soils and Landscape Systems	12
2.4 Pre-European Vegetation	14
2.5 Climate	17
2.6 Conservation Values	18
2.6.1 Great Western Woodlands	20
2.7 Hydrology	20
3 Survey Methodology	22
3.1 Desktop Assessment	22
3.1.1 Literature Review	22
3.1.2 Database Searches	23
3.2 Field Assessment	24
3.2.1 Flora and Vegetation Field Assessment	24
3.2.2 Terrestrial Fauna Field Assessment	28
4 Results	34
4.1 Desktop Assessment	34
4.1.1 Flora	34
4.1.2 Fauna	41
4.2 Field Assessment	45
4.2.1 Flora	45
4.2.2 Fauna	63
4.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance	70
4.3.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	70
4.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance	70
4.4.1 Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)	70
4.4.2 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	71
4.5 Other Areas of Conservation Significance	71
5 Bibliography	72

Tables

Table 2-1: Soil landscape systems within the survey area.....	12
Table 2-2: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area	14
Table 3-1: Scientific Licenses of Botanica Staff Coordinating the Survey	27
Table 3-2: Flora Survey Limitations and Constraints	27
Table 3-3: Fauna Survey Limitations and Constraints	32
Table 4-1: Potentially Occurring Declared Pests and WoNS within 40 km of the survey area	34
Table 4-2: Significant flora within a 40 km radius of the survey area	37
Table 4-3: Potentially occurring introduced fauna within 40 km of the survey area	41
Table 4-4: Significant fauna within a 40 km radius of the survey area	43
Table 4-5: Introduced flora species within the survey area	45
Table 4-6: Details of declared plant recorded within the survey area	46
Table 4-7: Significant flora recorded within the survey area	48
Table 4-8: Vegetation communities within the survey area	51
Table 4-9: Vegetation Condition Rating within the Survey Area	61
Table 4-10: Main Terrestrial Fauna Habitats within the Survey Area.....	64

Figures

Figure 1-1: Regional location of the Kalgoorlie Nickel Smelter	9
Figure 2-1: Map of the IBRA subregions and the boundary of the Great Western Woodlands in relation to the Kalgoorlie Nickel Smelter.....	11
Figure 2-2: Map of soil landscape systems within the survey area	13
Figure 2-3: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area	16
Figure 2-4: Climate data for Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport (#12038) (BoM, 2023).....	17
Figure 2-5: Monthly rainfall data for Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport (#12038) (BoM, 2023).....	18
Figure 2-6: Conservation values in relation to the survey area	19
Figure 2-7: Regional hydrology of the survey area	21
Figure 3-1: GPS track log of the flora and vegetation survey effort and locations of relevés	26
Figure 3-2: GPS track log of the fauna survey effort and locations of camera traps and bat detector sites	31
Figure 4-1: Significant flora records (DBCA, 2022a) in relation to the survey area	36
Figure 4-2: Significant fauna records (DBCA, 2022c) in relation to the survey area	42
Figure 4-3: Vegetation communities within the survey area.....	60
Figure 4-4: Vegetation condition within the survey area	62
Figure 4-5: Terrestrial fauna habitats within the survey area	68

Appendices

Appendix A: Conservation Ratings BC Act and EPBC Act

Appendix B: NatureMap Search Results (DBCA, 2023)

Appendix C: Potentially Occurring Introduced (Weed) Flora Species

Appendix D: List of Flora Species Identified within the Survey Area

Appendix E: List of Vertebrate Fauna Species Identified within the Survey Area

Appendix F: Vegetation Condition Rating

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd (BHP NiW) to undertake a reconnaissance flora/vegetation and basic vertebrate fauna survey at their Kalgoorlie Nickel Smelter (NKS) operations. The survey area encompasses an area of approximately 6,404 ha and is located approximately 12.5 km south of Kalgoorlie in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in the Goldfields region of Western Australia.

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora/vegetation and basic fauna survey of the survey area from the 3rd to 9th October 2022. The area was traversed with a four wheel drive and on foot by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist) and Greg Harewood (Principal Zoologist).

The purpose of the survey was to provide information on the environmental values surrounding the NKS operations.

The survey area lies within the Great Western Woodlands and within the Coolgardie Bioregion as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA). It is partially located on the Woolibar Pastoral Lease within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The survey area is located within six pre-European Beard vegetation associations, all of which retain at least 95% of their pre-European extent and are therefore not considered threatened.

Prior to the field survey, desktop assessments were undertaken for flora and fauna to identify any potential significant flora, vegetation and fauna that may occur within the survey area. The desktop assessment consisted of a literature review of previous flora and fauna assessments conducted within the local region, searches of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions' (DBCAs) Threatened and Priority databases for conservation significant flora, fauna and ecological communities, a search of the NatureMap database, and a search for Matters of National Environmental Significance occurring within 40 km of the survey area.

Results of the desktop assessment identified a total of 935 vascular flora taxa (dominant genera included *Acacia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Eremophila*, and *Maireana*) and 316 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa (consisting of six amphibians, 174 bird species, 36 mammals and 100 reptiles) as having been previously recorded within 40 km of the survey area.

The desktop assessment identified the potential for 95 introduced flora (weed) species and nine introduced (feral) vertebrate fauna species as potentially occurring within 40 km of the survey area. Twelve of the introduced flora (weed) species are listed as Declared Pests and/or Weeds of National Significance (WoNS).

The desktop assessment identified 54 significant flora species previously recorded within 40 km of the survey area; four species were previously recorded within the survey area and seven were previously recorded within 10 km of the survey area.

The desktop assessment did not identify any Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) within the survey area. There is one PEC located approximately 35 km northeast of the survey area: Emu Land System (Priority 3).

The desktop assessment identified 19 significant fauna species previously recorded within 40 km of the survey area. Of these, the Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) is likely to occur within the survey area and the Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) could possibly occur within the survey area.

The field survey identified 229 vascular flora taxa within the survey area. These taxa represented 111 genera across 32 families, with the most diverse families being Chenopodiaceae, Fabaceae, and Myrtaceae. Dominant genera include *Eremophila*, *Acacia*, and *Eucalyptus*.

A total of 25 broad-scale vegetation types were identified within the survey area; plus areas defined as salt lake (i.e. saline flats and marsh which were devoid of vegetation) and disturbed areas which were predominately cleared of native vegetation and contained numerous weed species. These vegetation types were located within eight different landform types (not including the salt lake and disturbed areas).

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale specified in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a), vegetation was rated as 'degraded' to 'good'. Disturbances within the survey area was a result of clearing for infrastructure (e.g. roads, powerlines, and buildings).

Eighteen introduced flora (weed) species were identified within the survey area. One of these species (**Opuntia ficus-indica*) is listed as a WoNS and a Declared Pest in Western Australia.

No Threatened Flora listed under the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) or Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) was identified in the survey area. No Threatened Ecological Communities as listed under the Western Australian BC Act or Commonwealth EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.

The field survey identified one Priority flora species (as listed by the DBCA) within the survey area; *Eremophila praecox* – Priority 2.

No TECs or PECs were identified within the survey area.

There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within the survey area nor any proposed or gazetted conservation reserves.

The field survey identified 10 broad scale terrestrial fauna habitats occurring within the survey area, and recorded a total of 78 vertebrate fauna taxa from within the survey area.

The field survey identified one Priority vertebrate fauna species (as listed by the DBCA) as utilising the survey area for some purpose during the survey period; *Nyctophilus major tor* (Central long-eared bat) – Priority 3.

The field survey identified one inactive Malleefowl mound within the survey area. The surrounding vegetation is described as low open *Eucalyptus* woodland on rocky hillslope landscape. No other evidence of Malleefowl was observed during the survey (i.e., no scats, feathers or tracks were seen). The habitat observed within the survey area was considered low potential for Malleefowl habitat, as it consisted of an open canopy cover in most areas.

1 INTRODUCTION

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd (BHP NiW) to undertake a reconnaissance flora/vegetation and basic vertebrate fauna survey at their Kalgoorlie Nickel Smelter (NKS) operations. The survey area encompasses an area of approximately 6,404 ha and is located approximately 12.5 km south of Kalgoorlie in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in the Goldfields region of Western Australia (Figure 1-1).

1.1 Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to provide information on the environmental values surrounding the NKS operations. The objectives of the flora/vegetation and fauna and assessment were to:

- Undertake a desktop assessment (including a literature review and database searches) to gather background information, and identify any previously recorded occurrences of or potentially occurring Threatened and Priority listed flora/vegetation or fauna within the survey area;
- Conduct a reconnaissance flora and vegetation field survey (including targeted searches) to compile an inventory of flora species and vegetation communities occurring within the survey area;
- Assess the plant species diversity, density, composition, structure and weed cover across the survey area;
- Assess and map the vegetation communities within the survey area to a scale appropriate for the bioregion and described the vegetation communities according to the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) structure and floristics;
- Assess and map the condition of vegetation within the survey area;
- Conduct a basic vertebrate fauna field survey (including targeted searches) to compile an inventory of fauna species occurring within the survey area;
- Assess and map the fauna habitats within the survey area and identify habitat types which are suitable for each significant fauna considered likely or possible to occur, or fauna recorded in the survey area;
- Report on the conservation status of species identified during the field survey, using the Western Australian Museum and EPBC Act databases, for presence of Threatened and/or Priority listed species or ecological communities within the survey area.

1.2 Regulatory Guidance and BHP Procedures

The flora assessment was conducted in accordance with the requirements of a reconnaissance flora survey as defined in *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment – December 2016* (EPA, 2016a).

The vertebrate fauna assessment was conducted in accordance with the requirements of a basic terrestrial fauna survey as defined in *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment – June 2020* (EPA, 2020).

Targeted surveys for significant species of flora and fauna was also undertaken in suitable landforms/habitats in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Technical Guidance (EPA, 2016a; 2020).

The following EPA guidelines were also applied:

- Statement of Environmental Principles, Factors, Objectives and Aims of EIA (EPA, 2021);
- Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation (EPA, 2016b); and
- Environmental Factor Guideline: Terrestrial Fauna (EPA, 2016c).

1.3 BHP NiW Procedures

The following BHP NiW procedures were applied:

- Vegetation and Flora Survey Procedure (0124627);
- Vertebrate Fauna Surveys in Western Australia Procedure (SPR-IEN-EMS-012); and
- Biological Survey Spatial Data Requirements Procedure (SPR-IEN-EMS-015).

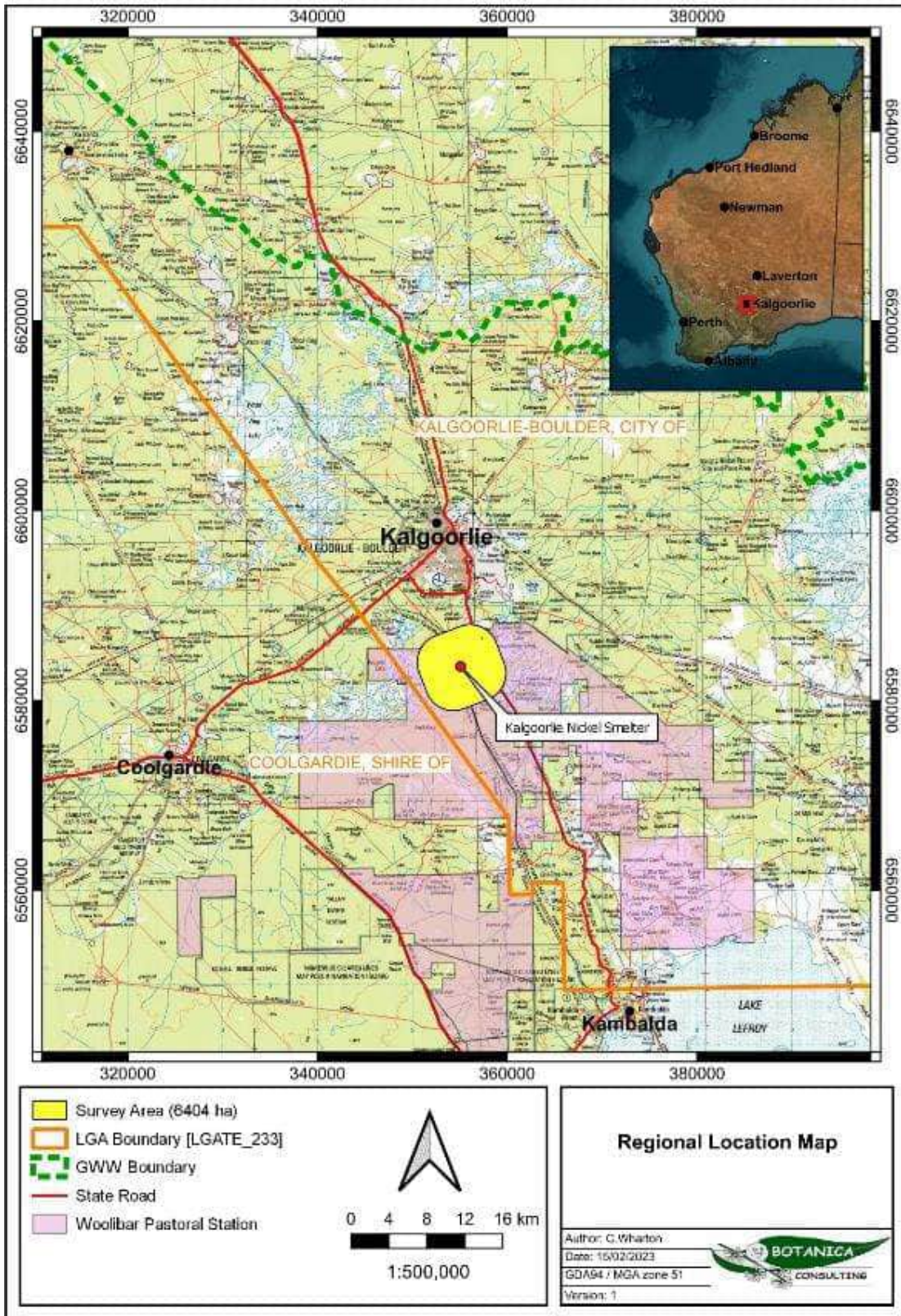


Figure 1-1: Regional location of the Kalgoorlie Nickel Smelter

2 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Regional Environment

The survey area lies within the Eastern Goldfields (COO3) subregion of the Coolgardie bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) (Figure 2-1).

The Coolgardie bioregion covers the interzone between mulga and spinifex country, and eucalypt environments. The vegetation consists of Mallees, *Acacia* thickets and shrub heaths on sandplains. Diverse *Eucalyptus* woodlands occur around salt lakes, on ranges, and in valleys. Salt lakes support dwarf shrublands of samphire. Woodlands and *Dodonaea* shrubland occur on basic graninulites of the Fraser Range. The area is rich in endemic *Acacia* species.

The Eastern Goldfields subregion (5,102,428 ha) lies on the 'Eastern Goldfields Terrains' of the Yilgarn Craton, which is described as gently undulating plains with a subdued relief, interrupted in the west with low hills and ridges of Archaean greenstones and in the east by a horst of Proterozoic basic granulite. The underlying geology is of gneisses and granites eroded into a flat plane covered with tertiary soils and with scattered exposures of bedrock. Calcareous earths are the dominant soil group and cover much of the plains and greenstone areas.

A series of large playa lakes in the western half of the Eastern Goldfields subregion are the remnants of an ancient major drainage line (Cowan, 2001). Ephemeral streams drain the low rises north and east into salt lakes and clay plans. Generally, these drainage lines are poorly defined wash or sheet zones, except where they enter the major salt lakes.

Woodland in the Coolgardie bioregion has been logged in the past for mining, timber and firewood, therefore much of the existing vegetation is of secondary growth (Beard, 1972).

2.2 Land Use

The dominant land uses of the Eastern Goldfields subregion is pasture land (38%), Nature Reserves (4.5%) with the remaining areas used for mining, exploration activities and freehold (Cowan, 2001).

The survey area is located within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and partially intersects the Woolibar pastoral station (Figure 1-1).

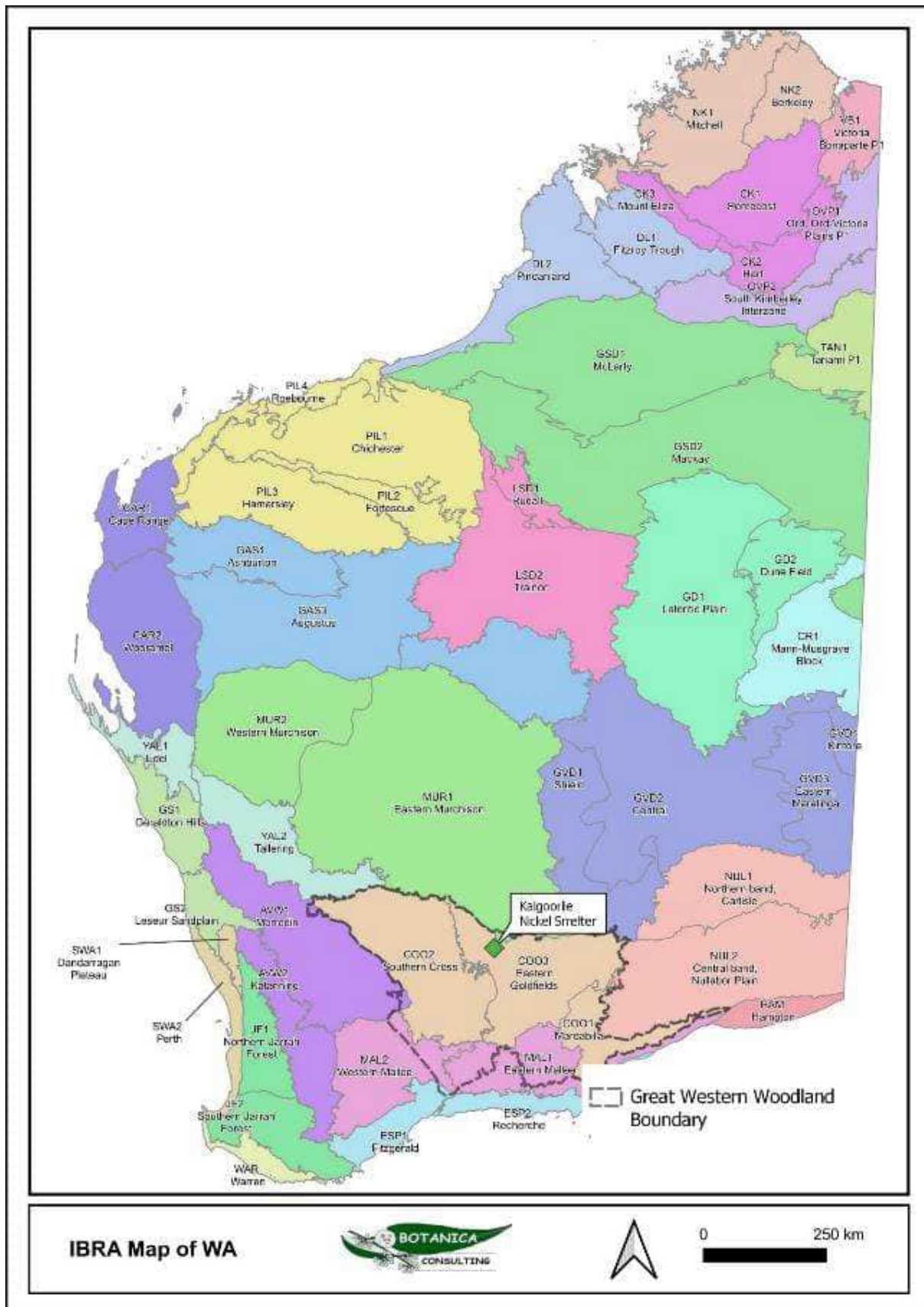


Figure 2-1: Map of the IBRA subregions and the boundary of the Great Western Woodlands in relation to the Kalgoorlie Nickel Smelter

2.3 Soils and Landscape Systems

The survey area lies within the Kalgoorlie Province soil-landscape of the Western Region, which consists of an extensive plateau of low relief. Flat to undulating plains with small valleys (occasionally broken by low narrow rocky hills, ridges, tors and bosses) are most commonly found on granitic terrain (Tille, 2006). On these plains may be found some silcrete duricrust, claypans, salt lakes with dunes and lunettes, gilgai areas, small remnants of sand plain, and small dune tracts (Tille, 2006).

The Kalgoorlie Province is further divided into six soil-landscape zones, with the survey area located on the border between the Kambalda Zone (265) and the Norseman Zone (266) in the south-eastern Goldfields between Menzies and Norseman.

The Kambalda Zone contains flat to undulating plains (with hills, ranges and some salt lakes and stony plains) on greenstone and granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils consist of calcareous loamy earths and red loamy earths with salt lakes soils and some red brown hardpan shallow loams and red sandy duplexes. Vegetation includes red mallee, blackbutt-salmon gum-gimlet woodlands with mulga and halophytic shrublands and some spinifex grasslands (Tille, 2006).

The Norseman Zone contains undulating plains and uplands (with some sandplains and salt lakes) on granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Calcareous loamy earths, yellow sandy and loamy earths, red loamy earths, red deep sands and salt lake soils. Salmon gum-redwood-merrit-red mallee-gimlet woodland with acacia-casuarina thickets (and some mulga shrublands and spinifex grasslands). Located in the southern Goldfields between Koolyanobbing, Menzies, Zanthus (Trans-Australian Railway), Norseman and Lake Hope (Tille, 2006).

In accordance with soil landscape system mapping data (Government of Western Australia, 2019a), the soil landscape zones are divided into soil landscape systems, with the survey area located within four landscape systems as described in Table 2-1 and shown in Figure 2-2.

Table 2-1: Soil landscape systems within the survey area

Zone	Soil Landscape System	Description	Extent within Survey Area
Kambalda Zone (265)	BB5	Rocky ranges and hills of greenstones-basic igneous rocks	1,770 ha (28%)
	Mx43	Gently undulating valley plains and pediments; some outcrop of basic rock	2,898 ha (45%)
	SV15	Salt lakes and their associated areas	501 ha (8%)
Norseman Zone (266)	SV15	Salt lakes and their associated areas	1,235 ha (19%)

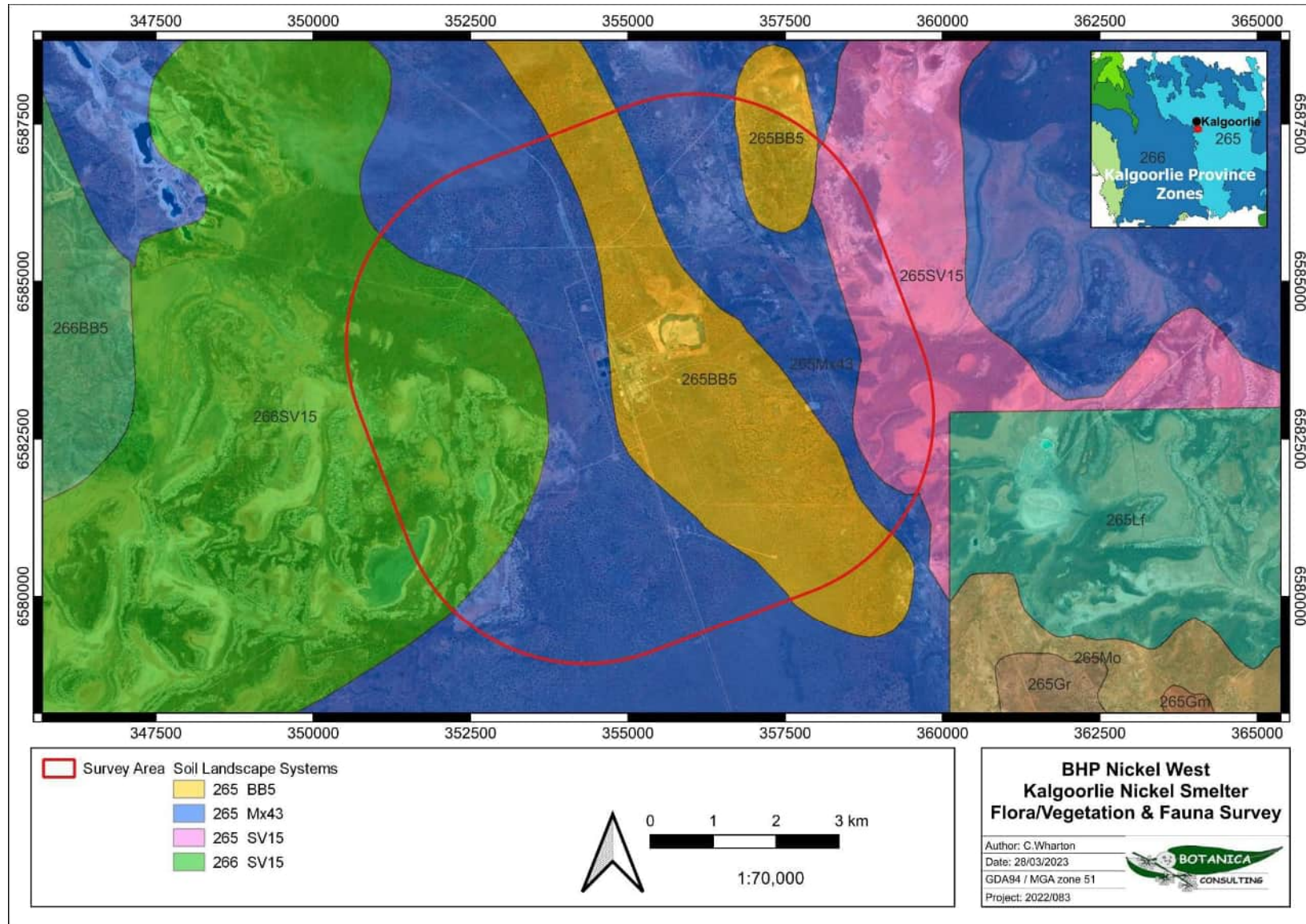


Figure 2-2: Map of soil landscape systems within the survey area

2.4 Pre-European Vegetation

In accordance with Beard (1990) the survey area is located in the Coolgardie Botanical District of the Southwestern Interzone Province. Vegetation is predominately *Eucalyptus* woodlands, with slopes and flats containing *E. longicornis* alongside *E. salubris* and *E. salmonophloia*. Woodland understories range from tall sclerophyll shrubland dominated by *Melaleuca pauperiflora* to soft-leaved saltbush shrubland of *Atriplex vesicaria* and *A. nummularia*. Some hill slopes contain mallees of *E. livida* or *E. loxophleba*, while ironstone ridges are covered in thickets of *Acacia quadrimarginea*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* and *A. campestris*. Other vegetation assemblages include species-rich scrub-heaths and *Allocasuarina* thickets on sandplains, merging into *Acacia* thickets and Kwongan vegetation to the north.

The pre-European vegetation association dataset (DPIRD, 2018) identifies six vegetation associations occurring within the survey area (Figure 2-3). The association descriptions and their remaining extent, as specified in the 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (Government of Western Australia, 2019b) are provided in Table 2-2.

Areas retaining less than 30% of their pre-European vegetation extent generally experience exponentially accelerated species loss, while areas with less than 10% are considered “endangered” (EPA, 2000). The vegetation associations within the survey area retain at least 95% of their pre-European extent and are not considered to be representative of remnant vegetation.

Table 2-2: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area

Pre-European Vegetation	Description	Pre-European Extent Remaining (%)	Current Extent Reserved for Conservation (%)	Extent within Survey Area
Coolgardie 9	Woodland other: Wheatbelt; York gum, salmon gum etc. <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> , <i>E. salmonophloia</i> . Goldfields; gimlet, redwood etc. <i>E. salubris</i> , <i>E. oleosa</i> . Riverine; rivergum <i>E. camaldulensis</i> . Tropical; messmate, woolybush	96.88	11.32	2,331 ha (36%)
Coolgardie 123	Saltbush and/or bluebush with scattered low trees: Mulga, other wattle, casuarina <i>Atriplex spp.</i> <i>Maireana spp.</i> with <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>A. papyrocarpa</i> , <i>Allocasuarina cristata</i>	97.93	0	1,061 ha (17%)
Coolgardie 125	Salt lake, lagoon, clay pan	98.75	0	303 ha (5%)
Coolgardie 540	Saltbush and/or bluebush with scattered low trees: Mulga, other wattle, casuarina <i>Atriplex spp.</i> <i>Maireana spp.</i> with <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>A. papyrocarpa</i> , <i>Allocasuarina cristata</i>	95.69	0	1,238 ha (19%)
Coolgardie 936	Woodland other: Wheatbelt; York gum, salmon gum etc. <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> , <i>E. salmonophloia</i> . Goldfields; gimlet, redwood etc. <i>E. salubris</i> , <i>E. oleosa</i> . Riverine; rivergum <i>E. camaldulensis</i> . Tropical; messmate, woolybush	99.35	8.60	825 ha (13%)

Pre-European Vegetation	Description	Pre-European Extent Remaining (%)	Current Extent Reserved for Conservation (%)	Extent within Survey Area
Coolgardie 1294	Woodland other: Wheatbelt; York gum, salmon gum etc. <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> , <i>E. salmonophloia</i> . Goldfields; gimlet, redwood etc. <i>E. salubris</i> , <i>E. oleosa</i> . Riverine; rivergum <i>E. camaldulensis</i> . Tropical; messmate, woolybush	96.06	1.90	646 ha (10%)

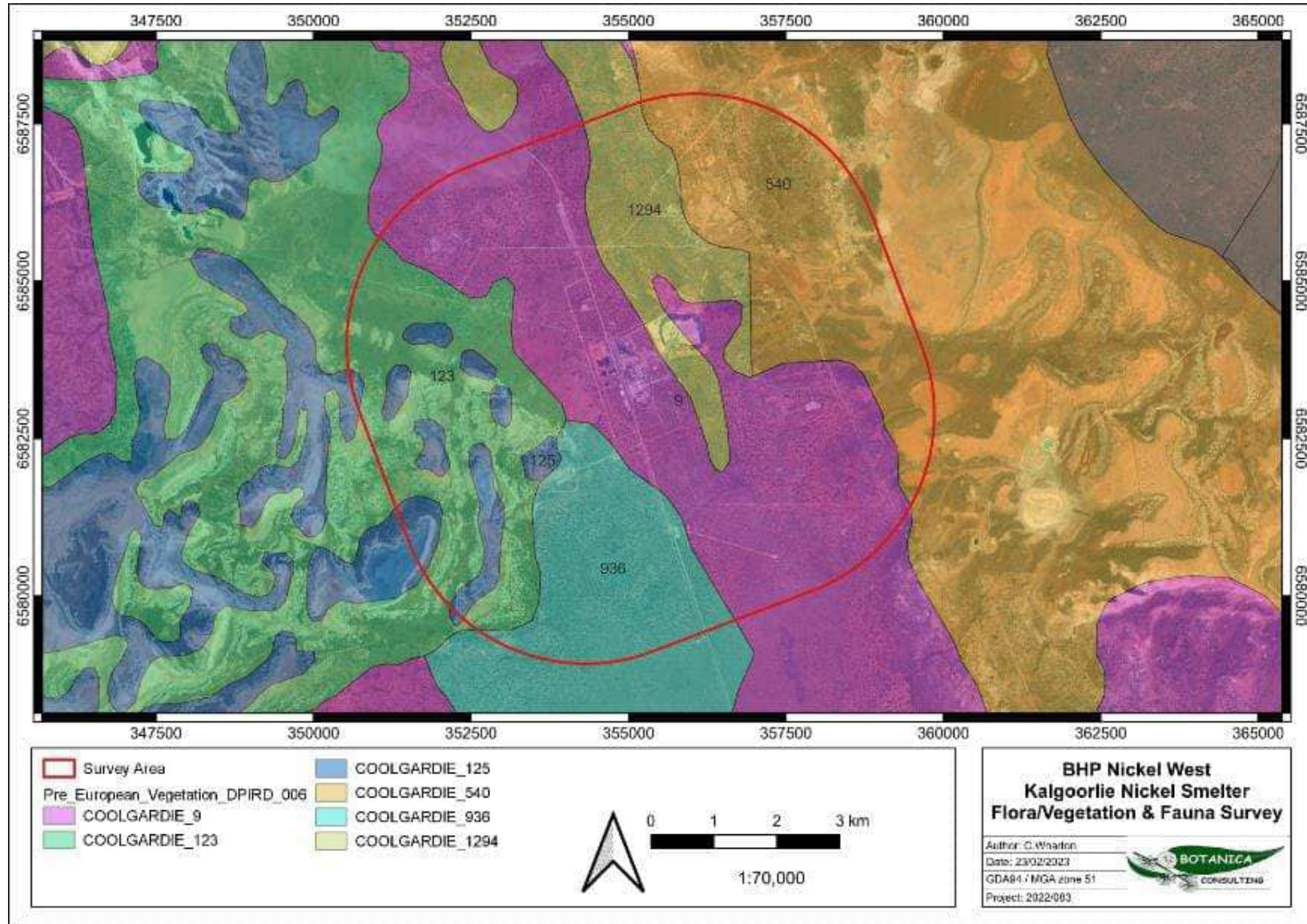


Figure 2-3: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area

2.5 Climate

The Coolgardie bioregion experiences an arid to semi-arid climate, with an average rainfall between 200-300 mm, sometimes in summer but usually in winter (Cowan, 2001). The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station is at Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport (#12038); located approximately 9 km north of the survey area.

Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport receives an average annual rainfall of about 265 mm, with a bimodal rainfall pattern with peak falls in summer (February) and winter (June) (Figure 2-4). Summer rainfall originates from deteriorating tropical cyclones that cross the coast of northern Western Australia and dissipate to the south-east. Winter rainfall results from cold fronts crossing the southern coastline and moving inland.

The highest temperatures are recorded between November and March, when mean minimum and maximum temperatures are 18.3°C and 33.6°C, respectively. The lowest temperatures are recorded between June and August, when mean minimum and maximum temperatures are 5.1°C and 16.8°C, respectively.

The survey was conducted in October 2022, with the preceding months of August and September receiving above average rainfall (Figure 2-5).

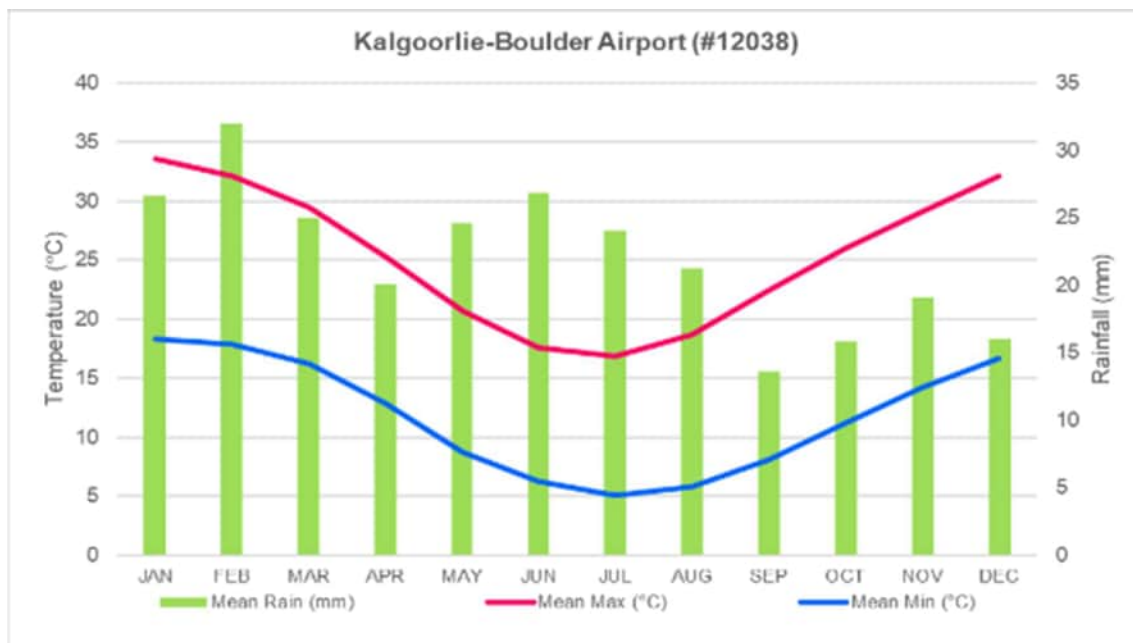


Figure 2-4: Climate data for Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport (#12038) (BoM, 2023)

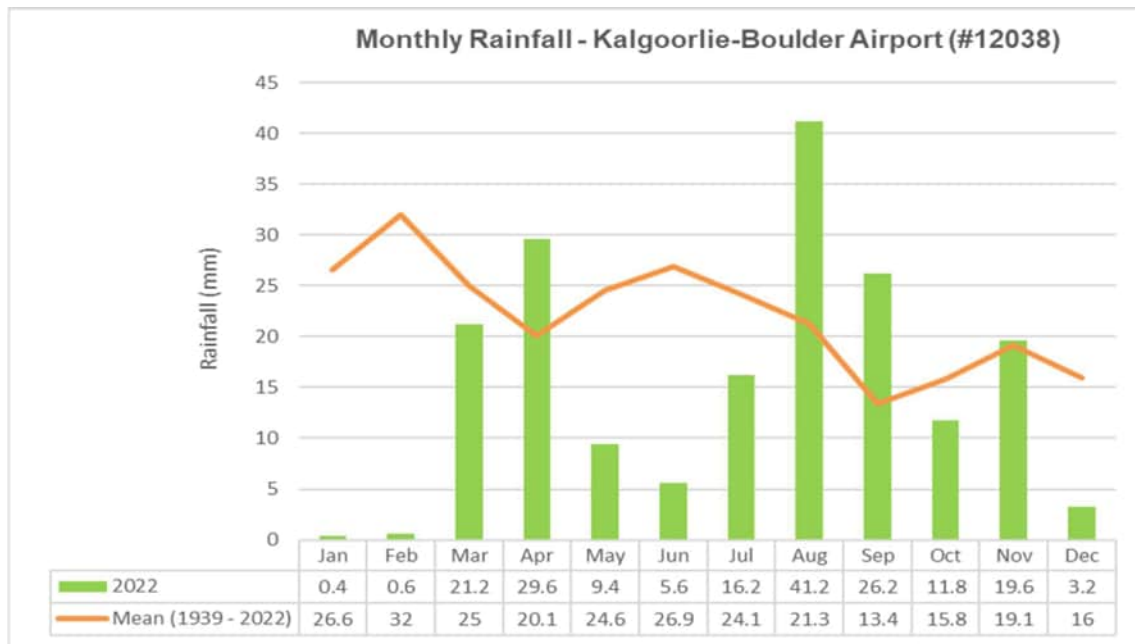


Figure 2-5: Monthly rainfall data for Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport (#12038) (BoM, 2023)

2.6 Conservation Values

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act or the Western Australian BC Act are known to occur within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area. The nearest known TEC is located more than 200 km west of the survey area in the Avon Wheatbelt bioregion.

No Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) as listed by DBCA occur within the survey area. There is one PEC located within 40 km of the survey area: Emu Land System (Priority 3), located approximately 35 km northeast of the survey area.

There are no Ramsar or wetlands of national importance (ANCA Wetlands) within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area. The Eastern Goldfields (COO3) subregion contains one wetland of national importance: Rowles Lagoon System, located approximately 70 km northwest of the survey area. The nearest Ramsar wetland: Lake Ballard, is located approximately 100 km north of the survey area.

The Rowles Lagoon System is also the nearest Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) as listed under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

There are no proposed nor gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area. However, there are several gazetted conservation reserves within 40 km of the survey area. The closest gazetted conservation reserve is the Lakeside Timber Reserve which is located approximately 4 km east of the survey area.

A map showing conservation values in relation to the survey area is provided in Figure 2-6.

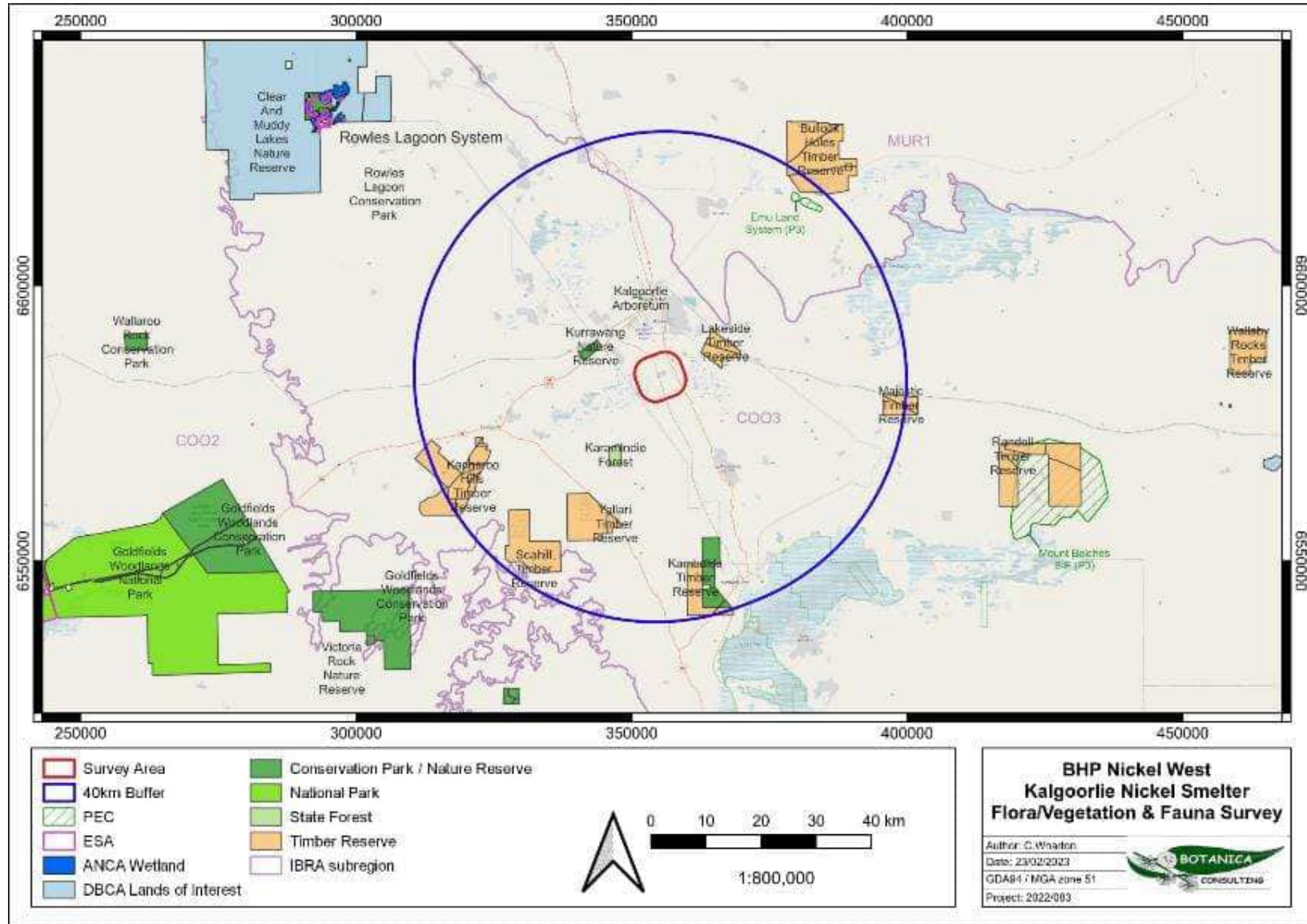


Figure 2-6: Conservation values in relation to the survey area

2.6.1 Great Western Woodlands

The survey area lies within the Great Western Woodlands, located approximately 35 km from the northern boundary. The Great Western Woodlands is considered by The Wilderness Society of WA to be of global biological and conservation importance as one of the largest and healthiest temperate woodlands on Earth, containing many endemic taxa. The region covers almost 16 million hectares, 160,000 square kilometres, from the southern edge of the Western Australian Wheatbelt to the pastoral lands of the Mulga country in the north, the inland deserts to the northeast, and the treeless Nullarbor Plain to the east (Figure 2-1).

The area provides an eastward connection between southwest forests and inland deserts (Gondwana Link) as well as linking the north-west passage to Shark Bay. The majority of the Great Western Woodlands is unallocated crown land (61.1%) with other interests including pastoral leases (20.4%), conservation reserves (15.4%) unallocated crown land ex-pastoral managed by the DBCA (2%) and private land (approximately 1%) (Watson *et. al.*, 2008).

No specific management strategy or formal conservation status applies to the Great Western Woodlands. The Great Western Woodlands currently includes towns, highways, roads, railways, private property, Crown Reserves, agricultural activities and mining tenements.

2.7 Hydrology

The survey area is located between and intersects the fringes of two inland salt lakes: White Lake and Hannan Lake. Lake Lefroy, one of the larger salt lakes in the Coolgardie bioregion is located approximately 35 km south-southeast of the survey area, whilst Lake Yindargooda is located approximately 35 km east of the survey area.

According to the Geoscience Australia database (2015), there are no permanent/ perennial inland waters or drainage lines within the survey area. There are several minor ephemeral drainage lines within the survey area which drain to the east towards Hannan Lake (Figure 2-7).

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) includes biological assemblages of species such as wetlands or vegetation that use groundwater either opportunistically or as their primary water source. For the purposes of this report, a GDE is defined as any vegetation community that derives part of its water budget from groundwater and must be assumed to have some degree of groundwater dependency. According to the BoM *Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems* database (BoM, 2019), there is one low potential terrestrial GDE located within the survey area: Medium woodland; salmon gum (Figure 2-7).

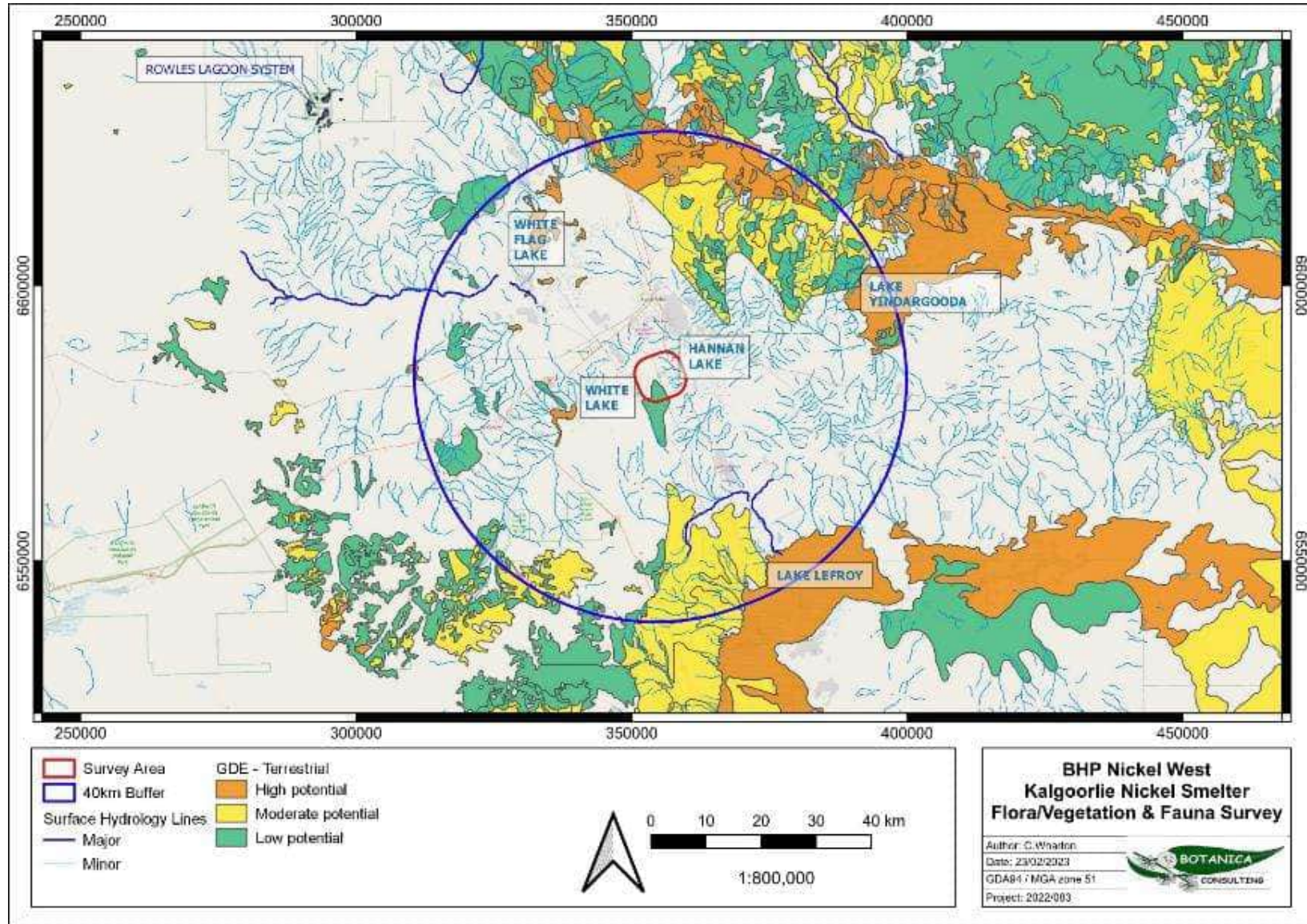


Figure 2-7: Regional hydrology of the survey area

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desktop Assessment

3.1.1 Literature Review

Prior to the field assessment a literature review was undertaken of previous flora and fauna assessments conducted within the local region. Documents reviewed included:

- Barrick Gold Corporation (2011). *Miscellaneous Fauna Survey Records 2006 - 2011. Kanowna Belle Area*. Unpublished internal data. May 2011.
- Biologic Environmental Survey (2021). *Kalgoorlie Nickel Smelter, Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Survey and Basic Terrestrial Fauna Survey*. Prepared for BHP Nickel West. December 2021.
- Botanica Consulting (2022). *Binduli North Operations: Reconnaissance Flora/ Vegetation & Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd. November 2022.
- Botanica Consulting (2022). *Cannon Gold Project: Desktop Flora and Fauna Assessment - Proposed Pipeline on L26/270*. Prepared for Horizon Minerals Ltd. September 2022.
- Botanica Consulting (2022). *Cannon Gold Project: Targeted Malleefowl Survey (L26/270) and Malleefowl Mound Survey*. Prepared for Horizon Minerals Ltd. September 2022
- Botanica Consulting (2022). *Kalgoorlie East Gold Project Powerline – Majestic Timber Reserve Corridor Options and Drill Lines: Reconnaissance Flora and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Black Cat Syndicate Ltd. March 2022.
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3.1.2 Database Searches

In addition to the literature review, searches of the following databases were undertaken to aid in the compilation of a list of flora and fauna taxa and communities within the survey area:

- DBCA's Threatened and Priority Flora Database (Ref: 11-0922FL) (DBCA, 2022a)
- DBCA's Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Database (Ref: 81-0822EC) (DBCA, 2022b)
- DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database (Ref: 7315) (DBCA, 2022c)
- NatureMap Search (Ref: 115-0822) (DBCA, 2023)
- EPBC Act online Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) database (DCCEEW, 2023).

The database searches were conducted for an area encompassing a 40 km buffer around the survey area (i.e., the assessment area).

It should be noted that these lists are sometimes based on observations from a broader area than the assessment area (40-60 km radius) and therefore may include taxa not present. The databases also often include very old records that may be incorrect or in some cases the taxa in question have become locally or regionally extinct. Information from these sources should therefore be taken as indicative only and local knowledge and information also needs to be taken into consideration when determining the actual species which may be present within the specific area being investigated.

The conservation significance of flora and fauna taxa was assessed using data from the following sources:

- EPBC Act. Administered by the Australian Government (DCCEEW);
- BC Act. Administered by the WA Government (DBCA);
- Red List produced by the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the World Conservation Union (also known as the IUCN Red List – the acronym derived from its former name of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources). The Red List has no legislative power in Australia but is used as a framework for State and Commonwealth categories and criteria; and

- Priority Flora and Fauna list. A non-legislative list maintained by DBCA for management purposes (flora list released 22nd June 2022; fauna list released 7th October 2022).

Significant flora species identified by the desktop review were assessed with regards to their population extent and distribution and preferred habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The assessment categorised flora species as follows:

- **Unlikely:** Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
- **Possible:** Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species. This option is also used when there is insufficient information to determine the preferred habitat of a species.
- **Likely:** Suitable habitat is expected to occur and there are records within 10 km of the survey area.
- **Previously Recorded:** A record for this species is located within the survey area. Field survey will ground-truth currently occurring individuals and populations.

Significant fauna species identified by the desktop review were assessed with regards to their distribution and preferred habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The assessment categorised fauna species as follows:

- **Would Not Occur:** There is no suitable habitat for the species in the survey area and/or there is no documented record of the species in the general area since records have been kept and/or the species is generally accepted as being locally/regionally extinct (supported by a lack of recent records).
- **Unlikely to Occur:** The survey area is outside of the currently documented distribution for the species in question, or no suitable habitat (type, quality and extent) was identified as being present during the desktop review or field assessment. Individuals of some species may occur occasionally as vagrants/transients especially if suitable habitat is located nearby but the site itself would not support a population or part population of the species.
- **Possibly Occurs:** Survey area is within the known distribution of the species in question and habitat of at least marginal quality was identified as likely to be present during the desktop review or field survey, supported in some cases by recent records being documented in literature from within or near the survey area. In some cases, while a species may be classified as possibly being present at times, habitat may be marginal (e.g. poor quality, fragmented, limited in extent) and therefore the frequency of occurrence and/or population levels may be low.
- **Known to Occur:** The species in question has been positively identified as being present (for sedentary species) or as using the survey area as habitat for some other purpose (for non-sedentary/mobile species) within or near the survey area. This information may have been obtained by direct observation of individuals or by way of secondary evidence (e.g., tracks, foraging debris, and scats). In some cases, while a species may be classified as known to occur, habitat may be marginal (e.g., poor quality, fragmented, limited in extent) and therefore the frequency of occurrence and/or population levels may be low.

Descriptions of conservation significant species and communities are provided in Appendix A.

3.2 Field Assessment

3.2.1 Flora and Vegetation Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey of the survey area from the 3rd to the 9th October 2022.

The survey area was traversed using a 4WD vehicle and on foot by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist, Diploma of Horticulture) and Greg Harewood (Principal Zoologist, BSc. Zoology). The GPS track log of the flora and vegetation survey effort is shown in Figure 3-1.

Prior to the commencement of field work, aerial photography was inspected and obvious differences in the vegetation assemblages were identified. The different vegetation communities identified were then inspected during the field survey to assess their validity. A handheld GPS unit was used to record the coordinates of the boundaries between existing vegetation communities.

The survey was conducted using 131 survey sites (relevés) as shown in Figure 3-1. At each relevé site, the area was walked on foot to observe and record all flora species. The distance surveyed at each relevé varied dependent on the diversity/ variability of species and landforms/ vegetation types.

At each relevé, the following information was recorded:

- GPS location;
- Photograph of vegetation;
- Dominant taxa for each stratum;
- All vascular taxa (including annual taxa);
- Landform classification;
- Vegetation condition rating;
- Collection and documentation of unknown plant specimens; and
- GPS location, photograph and collection of flora of conservation significance (if encountered).

Unknown specimens collected during the survey were identified with the aid of samples housed at the Botanica Herbarium and Western Australian Herbarium. Vouchering of the specimens with the Western Australian Herbarium was not required as none of the specimens were of significance (i.e. conservation flora, novel taxa, range extensions etc.).

Structural vegetation classification was used to characterise the different vegetation types identified within the survey area. Vegetation types were described in accordance with NVIS classifications - Vegetation Types (Level V).

The vegetation condition rating scale adapted from Keighery (1994) and Trudgen (1988), as specified in the *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a), for the South West and Interzone botanical provinces was used to rate the condition of vegetation within the survey area. Vegetation condition rating descriptions are listed in Appendix F.

3.2.1.1 Targeted Survey

Targeted searches for conservation significant flora species, as identified during the desktop assessment, were undertaken in areas of suitable habitat.

3.2.1.2 Data Analysis

Following the field assessment, vegetation types and condition were mapped using the GIS program QGIS, and the hectare area/ percentage area of each vegetation type and condition within the survey area was calculated. Spatial maps illustrating the location of vegetation types and any significant flora/ vegetation were generated using QGIS.

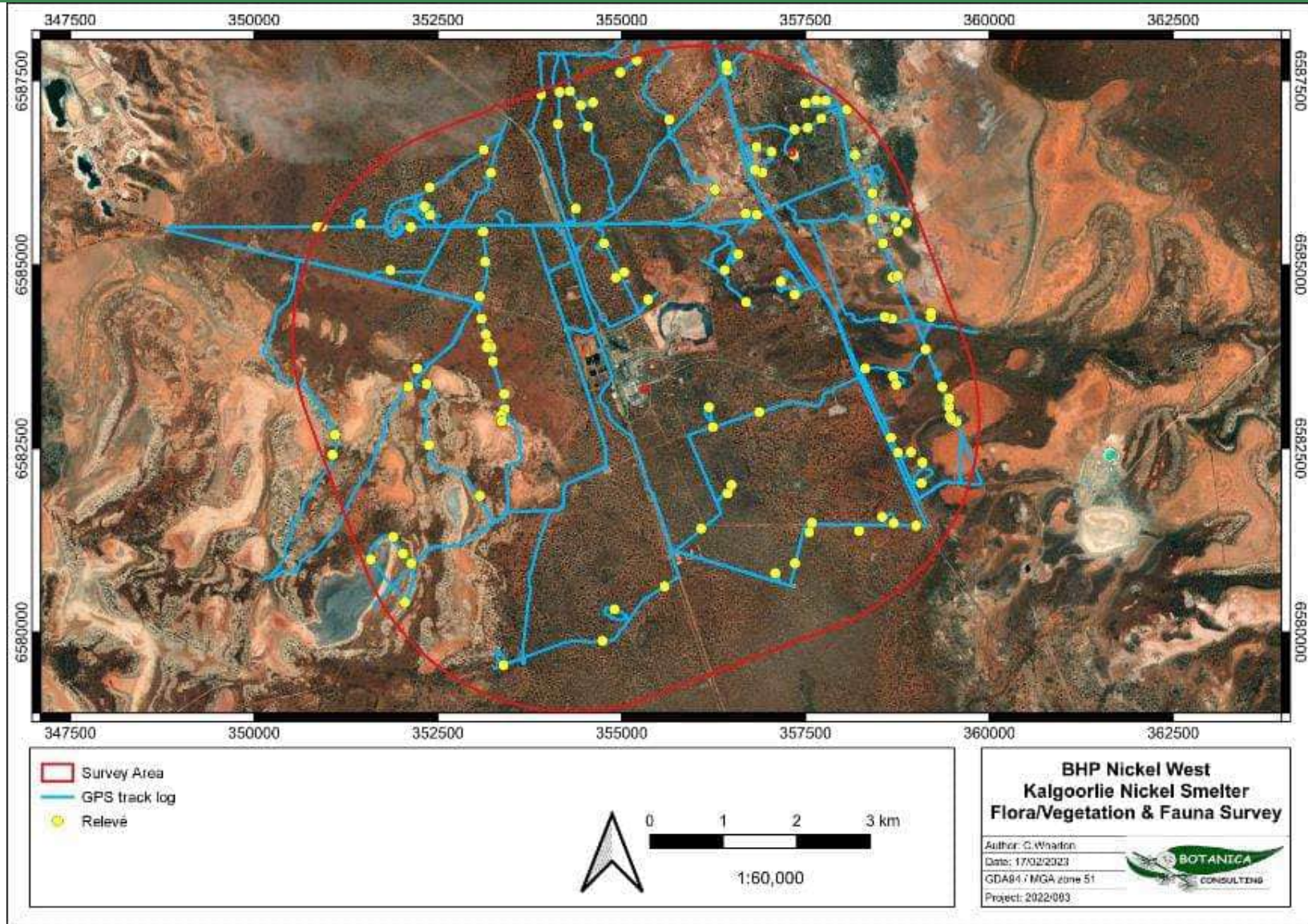


Figure 3-1: GPS track log of the flora and vegetation survey effort and locations of relevés

3.2.1.3 Scientific Licences

Table 3-1: Scientific Licenses of Botanica Staff Coordinating the Survey

Licensed Staff	Permit Number	Date of Expiry
Jim Williams	FB62000457 - Flora Taking (Biological Assessment) Licence	04/08/2025

3.2.1.4 Flora Survey Limitations and Constraints

The flora/vegetation assessment was designed and carried out to conform to a reconnaissance survey as defined in *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016). The assessment included a literature review aimed at providing a list of expected species, and targeted and opportunistic flora collections via relevé sites. It is important to note that flora surveys will entail limitations notwithstanding careful planning and design. Potential limitations of the survey, as stipulated within the *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016), are listed in Table 3-2.

The conclusions presented in this report are based upon field data and environmental assessments and/or testing carried out over a limited period of time and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of the field assessments. Also, it should be recognised that site conditions can change with time. Information not available at the time of this assessment which may subsequently become available may alter the conclusions presented.

Some species are reported as potentially occurring based on there being suitable habitat (quality and extent) within the survey area or immediately adjacent. The habitat requirements and ecology of many of the species known to occur in the wider area are however, often not well understood or documented. It can therefore be difficult to exclude species from the potential list based on a lack of a specific habitats or microhabitats within the survey area. As a consequence of this limitation, the potential species list produced is most likely an overestimation of those species that actually utilise the survey area for some purpose.

In recognition of survey limitations, a precautionary approach has been adopted for this assessment. Any flora species that would possibly occur within the survey area (or immediately adjacent), as identified through ecological databases, publications, discussions with local experts/residents and the habitat knowledge of the author, has been listed as having the potential to occur.

Table 3-2: Flora Survey Limitations and Constraints

Potential Constraint	Potential Impact on Survey	Comments on Survey Outcomes
Access problems	Not a constraint	The survey was conducted via 4WD and on foot. Numerous access tracks were present within the survey area providing ease of access and good coverage of vegetation types.
Competency/ Experience	Not a constraint	The Botanist that conducted the survey was regarded as suitably qualified and experienced. Coordinating Staff: Jim Williams (Director/ Principal Botanist, Diploma of Horticulture). Data Interpretation: Catherine Wharton (Senior Environmental Consultant, BSc. Conservation Biology), Lauren Pick (Senior Environmental Consultant, BSc-Conservation Biology/ Zoology) and Greg Harewood (Principal Zoologist, BSc. Zoology).
Timing of survey, weather & season	Not a constraint	Fieldwork was undertaken within the EPA's recommended survey period (September - November) for the South-West and Interzone

Potential Constraint	Potential Impact on Survey	Comments on Survey Outcomes
		Province. The survey was conducted in October 2022, with the preceding months of August and September receiving above-average rainfall.
Area disturbance	Not a constraint	The area has been disturbed from exploration and mining operations, cattle grazing and other human impacts, including hardstand areas associated with the Kalgoorlie Nickel Smelter; however, vegetation was mostly intact and comprised of native vegetation.
Survey Effort/ Extent	Not a constraint	Survey intensity was appropriate for the size/ significance of the area with a reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey and basic fauna survey completed to identify vegetation types/ fauna habitats.
Availability of contextual information at a regional and local scale	Not a constraint	Conservation significant flora, fauna, and ecological community database searches provided by the DBCA were used to identify any potential locations of Threatened/Priority flora/fauna species and/or Threatened/Priority ecological communities. BoM, DWER, DPIRD, DBCA and DCCEEW databases were reviewed to obtain appropriate regional desktop information on the biophysical environment of the local region. Jim Williams and Greg Harewood have conducted numerous surveys within the Coolgardie bioregion and were also able to obtain information about the area from previous research conducted within the area. Results of previous assessments in the local area were reviewed to provide context on the local environment.
Completeness	Not a constraint	In the opinion of Botanica, the survey area was covered sufficiently in order to identify vegetation assemblages. Survey work was conducted within the EPAs recommended approximate timing (September - November). Some taxa were flowering and most taxa were able to be identified to species level. The vegetation associations for this study were based on visual descriptions of locations in the field. Vegetation associations identified were categorised via comparison to vegetation distributions throughout WA given on NVIS (DotEE, 2017).

3.2.2 Terrestrial Fauna Field Assessment

A basic fauna survey was completed in conjunction with the reconnaissance flora/vegetation survey from the 3rd to the 9th October 2022.

The survey area was traversed using a 4WD vehicle and on foot by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist, Diploma of Horticulture) and Greg Harewood (Principal Zoologist, BSc. Zoology). The GPS track log of the survey effort for terrestrial fauna survey is shown in Figure 3-2.

Fauna habitat types were identified across the survey area based on broad major vegetation groups and associated landform. A handheld GPS unit was used to record the coordinates of the boundaries between fauna habitats and each habitat was photographed.

As part of the desktop literature review, available information on the habitat requirements of the species of conservation significance listed as possibly occurring in the area was researched. During the field survey, the habitats within the survey area were assessed and specific elements identified, if present, to determine the likelihood of listed Threatened and Priority species utilising area and its significance to them.

3.2.2.1 Targeted and Opportunistic Surveys

During the course of all the survey work non-systematic opportunistic observations of fauna species were made and recorded. Secondary evidence of fauna such as tracks, diggings and scats were also noted. Active searches of fauna species were undertaken throughout the study area involved a series of transects across the study area during the day including observations of bird species with binoculars. Searches included but were not limited to investigating burrows, investigating scats, tracks and other traces, turning fallen timber and rocks, opening standing timber crevices, peeling bark and raking leaf litter.

Targeted searches for conservation significant fauna species, as identified during the desktop assessment, were undertaken in areas of suitable habitat.

3.2.2.2 Motion Sensing Cameras

Four motion sensing, infrared “camera traps” (Acorn model LTI 5210A) were placed at various locations within the survey area on the 4th October 2022 and retrieved on the 10th October 2022; this equates to six days/nights per camera for a total of 24 days/nights of camera trapping.

The camera traps were set to take three consecutive pictures when triggered, with a five second time lapse before any subsequent trigger event. The camera traps were located near water and also small caves where animals were likely to be attracted (i.e., to drink). The location of each camera trap is shown in Figure 3-2, a description of each location is provided below:

- CAM100: near standing water, surrounded by Low Eucalypt/ Acacia/ Mallee Woodlands.
- CAM101: near entrance to a cave, within Clay-Loam Plain, Low Open Woodlands, adjacent to Rocky Hillslope, Low Eucalypt/ Acacia/ Mallee Woodlands.
- CAM102: near standing water adjacent to an access track, within Rocky Hillslope, Low Eucalypt/ Acacia/ Mallee Woodlands, adjacent to Clay-Loam Plain, Low Open Woodlands.
- CAM103: near standing water, within Clay-Loam Plain, Low Open Woodlands, adjacent to Rocky Hillslope, Low Eucalypt/ Acacia/ Mallee Woodlands.

All pictures were examined and fauna species, where possible, identified. Only one image of each species taken on any one day was documented as a record.

3.2.2.3 Acoustic Bat Recordings

Acoustic bat call recordings were undertaken using a Wildlife Acoustics SM2+ Bat Detector. Seven nights of recording were carried out from the 3rd October 2022 to the 9th October 2022; this equates to one night of recording per location for a total of 7 nights of bat recordings.

The recordings were commenced at sunset and continued until sunrise the following day. The bat detectors were located near water and also small caves where bats were likely to be attracted (i.e., to forage for insects). The recording locations are shown in Figure 3-2, a description of each location is provided below:

- BAT01: within Plains, Tall Shrublands.
- BAT02: within Rocky Hillslope, Low Eucalypt/Acacia/Mallee Woodlands, adjacent to Clay-Loam Plain, Low Open Woodlands.
- BAT03: within Sand Plain, Low Woodlands.
- BAT04: within a disturbed area on the outskirts of the main processing area, near the evaporation ponds, adjacent to Clay-Loam Plain, Low Open Woodlands.
- BAT05: within Kopai Dune, Tall Eucalypt Shrubland.
- BAT06: within a disturbed area surrounded by Clay-Loam Plain, Low Open Woodlands.
- BAT07: within Rocky Hillslope, Low Eucalypt/Acacia/Mallee Woodlands.

The detector records ultrasonic echolocation signals produced by bats which are subsequently processed to determine the presence of species-specific calls. The calls were identified to species level by Bob Bullen (Bat Call WA Pty Ltd).

3.2.2.4 Data Analysis

Following the field assessment, fauna habitats were mapped using the GIS program QGIS, and the hectare area/ percentage area of each habitat within the survey area was calculated. Spatial maps illustrating the location of habitats and any significant fauna were generated using QGIS.

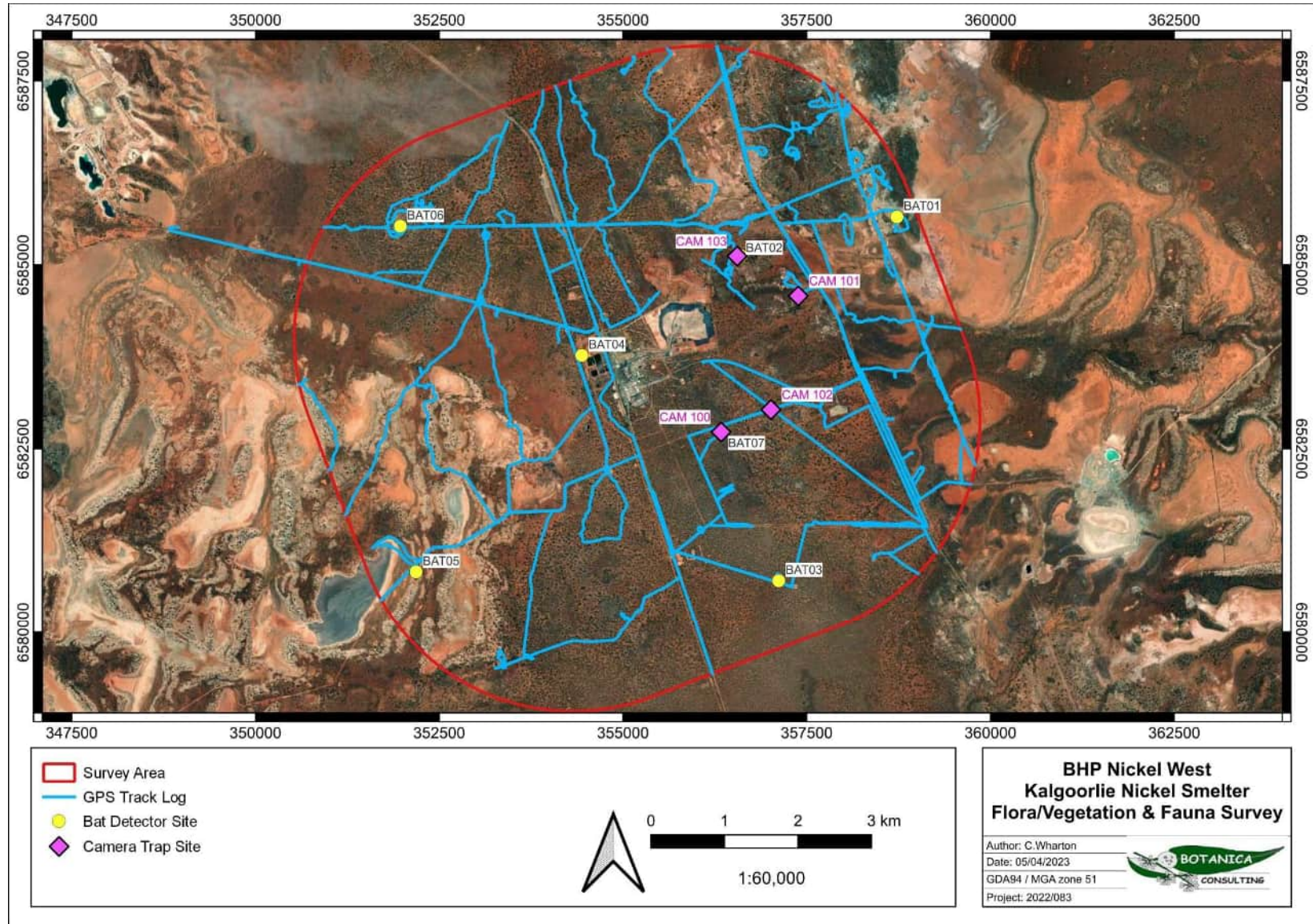


Figure 3-2: GPS track log of the fauna survey effort and locations of camera traps and bat detector sites

3.2.2.5 Fauna Survey Limitations and Constraints

The fauna assessment was designed and carried out to conform to a basic terrestrial fauna survey as defined in *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020). The assessment included a literature review aimed at providing a list of expected species, targeted and opportunistic fauna observations, and the use of motion sensing cameras and bat detector recordings. It is important to note that fauna surveys will entail limitations notwithstanding careful planning and design. Fauna survey limitations and constraints, as stipulated within the *Technical Guidance – Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020), are summarised in Table 3-3.

As discussed above for flora (Section 3.2.1.3), the conclusions presented in this report are indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of the field assessments, and it should be recognised that site conditions can change with time.

Fauna species are indicated as potentially present within this report based on there being suitable (quality and extent) habitat within the study area or immediately adjacent. The habitat requirements of species known to occur in the wider area are not always well understood or documented, and therefore it can be difficult to exclude species from the potential list based on a lack of a specific habitats or microhabitats within the survey area. As a consequence of this limitation, the potential species list produced is most likely an overestimation of those species that actually utilise the survey area for some purpose. With respect to trapping, targeted and opportunistic observations, the possibility exists that certain species may not have been detected during field investigations due to:

- seasonal inactivity during field survey;
- species present within micro habitats not surveyed;
- cryptic species able to avoid detection; and
- transient wide-ranging species not present during survey period.

The lack of observational data on some species should therefore not be taken as necessarily indicating that a species is absent from the site.

In recognition of survey limitations a precautionary approach has been adopted for this assessment. Any fauna species that would possibly occur within the study area as identified through ecological databases, publications, discussions with local experts/residents and the habitat knowledge of the zoologist that executed the survey has been assumed to potentially occur in the study area.

Table 3-3: Fauna Survey Limitations and Constraints

Potential Constraint	Potential Impact on Survey	Comments on Survey Outcomes
Competency/ Experience of the consultant carrying out the survey	Not a constraint	The Zoologist that executed the survey has conducted many basic, and detailed surveys in WA and can be regarded as suitably qualified. Coordinating Staff: Greg Harewood (Principal Zoologist, BSc. Zoology). Data Interpretation: Catherine Wharton (Senior Environmental Consultant, BSc. Conservation Biology), Lauren Pick (Senior Environmental Consultant, BSc-Conservation Biology/ Zoology) and Greg Harewood (Principal Zoologist, BSc. Zoology).
Scope	Not a constraint	The survey carried out was a basic terrestrial fauna survey, comprising of a desktop assessment and a field survey that included

Potential Constraint	Potential Impact on Survey	Comments on Survey Outcomes
		a habitat assessment, opportunistic observations, and active searches.
Proportion of fauna identified, recorded and/or collected	Not a constraint	The field survey recorded about 50% of listed potential vertebrate species considered likely to be present on site. It should be noted that the potential species list is very likely an over estimation of the species that use the study area on a regular basis. 84% of records were from fauna encountered in the field, all bat species were identified from acoustic recordings, which accounted for 11% of records, and the remaining 5% of records were obtained via camera traps. No specimens were collected for post survey identification.
Sources of information	Not a constraint	The survey area has not (as far as the Zoologist that executed the survey is aware) been subject to detailed surveys in the past and specific fauna values are not well documented, though significant work has been done in nearby areas. No detailed fauna surveys have previously been conducted in the survey area; however, there has been one basic fauna survey previously undertaken in a portion of the survey area, immediately surrounding the smelter, by Biologic Environmental Survey in 2021.
The proportion of the task achieved and further work	Not a constraint	The basic fauna survey was completed in full, no further work is required.
Timing/ weather/ season/ cycle	Not a constraint	The survey was carried out in October which is within the recommended timing for vertebrate fauna surveys in the Southern climatic region (EPA, 2020).
Disturbances (e.g. fire, flood, accidental human intervention etc.) which affected results of survey	Not a constraint	No constraints that would affect the survey results were encountered.
Intensity (in retrospect, was the intensity adequate)	Not a constraint	Based on results achieved the survey can be considered adequate for a basic terrestrial fauna survey, with habitat assessments, targeted and opportunistic searches undertaken (via traverses, camera traps and acoustic recordings).
Completeness (e.g. was relevant area fully surveyed)	Not a constraint	Density of trap lines and other survey sites/transects were above that generally carried out during the course of surveys of a similar type/area (i.e. basic fauna survey).
Resources (e.g. degree of expertise available in animal identification to taxon level)	Not a constraint	No unresolved problems/uncertainties arose with respect to identifying observed vertebrate fauna species.
Remoteness and/or access problems	Not a constraint	The survey was conducted via 4WD and on foot. Numerous access tracks were present within the survey area providing ease of access and good coverage of the fauna habitats.
Availability of contextual (e.g. biogeographic) information on the region	Not a constraint	Previous fauna survey data for the wider area, specialist books/publications and government databases were consulted.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Desktop Assessment

4.1.1 Flora

According to the results of the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2023), a total of 935 vascular flora taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area. Dominant genera include *Acacia* (63 species), *Eucalyptus* (58 species), *Eremophila* (37 species), and *Maireana* (25 species); which represent ~20% of the vascular flora species recorded within 40 km of the survey area.

The full list of vascular flora identified by the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2023) is contained in Appendix B.

4.1.1.1 Introduced Flora

The desktop review identified 95 introduced flora (weed) species as potentially occurring within 40 km of the survey area. Of these, 11 are listed as Declared Pests on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007*, and seven are listed as WoNS.

A summary of the potentially occurring Declared Pests and WoNS occurring within 40 km of the survey area are listed in Table 4-1.

The full list of potential weed species occurring within 40 km of the survey area is contained in Appendix C.

Table 4-1: Potentially Occurring Declared Pests and WoNS within 40 km of the survey area

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WoNS
Asteraceae	* <i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Common Cockleburr	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	No
Boraginaceae	* <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Patersons Curse	Declared Pest - s22(2)	-	No
Cactaceae	* <i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	Tree Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
	* <i>Cylindropuntia kleiniae</i>	Klein's Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
	* <i>Cylindropuntia tunicata</i>	Sheathed Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
	* <i>Opuntia elata</i>	-	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
	* <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Indian Fig	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Fabaceae	* <i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	Camel Thorn	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	No
Martyniaceae	* <i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	Purple Flower Devil's Claw	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	
Solanaceae	* <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	Permitted - s11	-	Yes
Tamaricaceae	* <i>Tamarix chinensis</i>	Chinese tamarisk	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	No
Verbenaceae	* <i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Lantana	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	Yes

4.1.1.2 Significant Flora

The desktop assessment of the DBCA's Threatened and Priority flora database (DBCA, 2022a), NatureMap search (DBCA, 2023), Protected Matters searches (DCCEEW, 2023) and previous relevant literature identified 54 significant flora species recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area. These are comprised of three Threatened, 17 Priority 1, 10 Priority 2, 20 Priority 3, and four Priority 4 taxa.

The locations of DBCA database records for significant flora in relation to the survey area is shown in Figure 4-1.

The significant flora species identified to occur within 40 km of the survey area were assessed for distribution and known habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area (Table 4-2). Four species were previously recorded within the survey area, seven were previously recorded within 10 km of the survey area and assessed as being likely to occur within the survey area, 18 were assessed as possibly occurring within the survey area, and the remaining 26 were assessed as being unlikely to occur within the survey area due to unsuitable habitat or being outside the known range of the species.

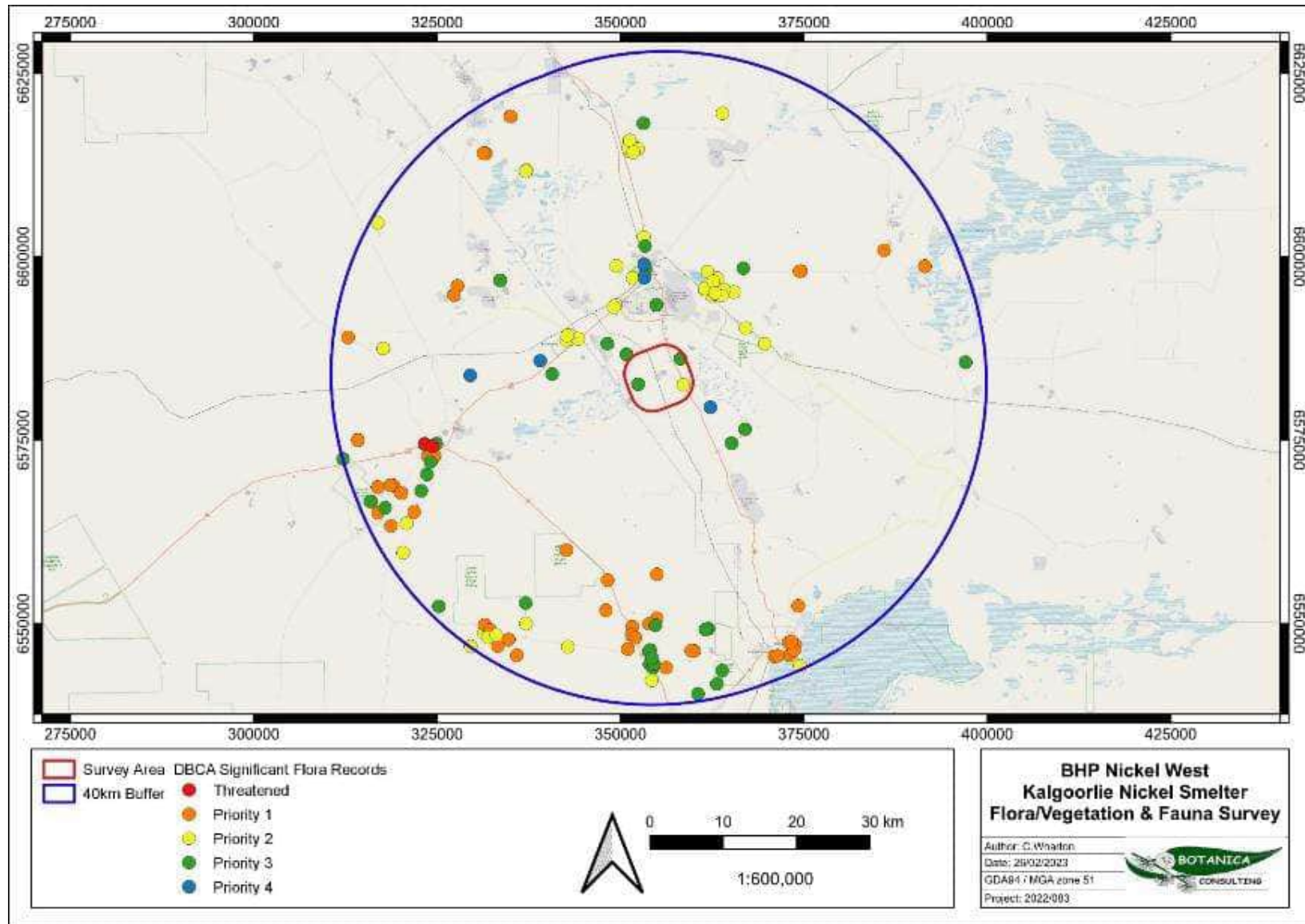


Figure 4-1: Significant flora records (DBCA, 2022a) in relation to the survey area

Table 4-2: Significant flora within a 40 km radius of the survey area

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description (WAHERB, 2023)	Assessment	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC	BC Act	DBCA			
<i>Acacia coatesii</i>			P1	Flat to gentle slope, laterite/quartz, tantalite over greenstone, Eucalyptus woodland.	No habitat fitting this description within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Acacia crenulata</i>			P3	Clay, sandy clay, yellow sand. Rocky rises, granite outcrops, breakaways.	Outside known range, no granite outcrops within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Acacia kerryana</i>			P2	Granitic loamy sand, stony clayey loam or clayey sand. Low stony ridges, undulating plains.	Outside known range, no granite outcrops within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Acacia websteri</i>			P1	Red sand, clay or loam. Low-lying areas, flats.	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Allocasuarina eriochlamys</i> subsp. <i>grossa</i>			P3	Stony loam, laterite clay. Granite outcrops.	No granite outcrops within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Alyogyne</i> sp. Great Victoria Desert (D.J. Edinger 6212)			P3	Sand plain, mallee woodland.	No sandplains of mallee woodland within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Alyxia tetanifolia</i>			P3	Sandy clay, loam, concretionary gravel. Drainage lines, near lakes.	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Likely
<i>Angianthus prostratus</i>			P3	Red clay or loamy soils. Saline depressions.	Outside known range, habitat may be present in the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Austrostipa frankliniae</i>			P2	Rocky slope with Eucalypt woodland or Acacia shrubland.	Outside known range, habitat may be present in the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Austrostipa turbinata</i>			P3	Rocky slope with Eucalypt woodland.	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Likely
<i>Calandrinia lefroyensis</i>			P1	Red sandy loam soil. Saline flats, edge of salt lakes.	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> subsp. <i>norsemanense</i>			P3	Sandplain with open mallee or shrubland.	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Cyathostemon divaricatus</i>			P1	Rocky hillslope. Red loam over laterite	Outside known range, habitat unlikely to occur.	Unlikely
<i>Cyathostemon verrucosus</i>			P3	Sandplain with open mallee or shrubland.	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description (WAHERB, 2023)	Assessment	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC	BC Act	DBCA			
<i>Dampiera plumosa</i>			P1	Red sandy soils.	Outside known range, habitat may be present in the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Elachanthus pusillus</i>			P2	Clay loam plain, Eucalyptus woodland.	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Eremophila acutifolia</i>			P3	No information on habitat.	Outside known range, habitat unknown.	Possible
<i>Eremophila arachnoides</i> subsp. <i>tenera</i>			P3	Flat calcareous plain.	Outside known range.	Unlikely
<i>Eremophila caerulea</i> subsp. <i>merrallii</i>			P4	Sand, clay or loam. Undulating plains.	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Eremophila praecox</i>			P2	Red/brown sandy loam. Undulating plains.	Recorded within survey area, habitat may be present, occurs within regional context.	Previously Recorded
<i>Eremophila veronica</i>			P3	Stony clay, clay loam. Lateritic breakaways.	No lateritic breakaways within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Eremophila xantholaemus</i>			P1	No information on habitat.	Occurs within regional context. Habitat unknown.	Possible
<i>Eucalyptus jutsonii</i> subsp. <i>jutsonii</i>			P4	Red to pale orange deep sands. Undulating areas and on dunes.	Outside known range, no habitat fitting this description within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus websteriana</i> subsp. <i>norsemanica</i>			P1	Rocky rises	Outside known range, no habitat fitting this description within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus x brachyphylla</i>			P4	Sandy loam. Granite outcrops	Regional records, potential habitat may be present.	Likely
<i>Frankenia glomerata</i>			P4	White sand. Margins of large salt lakes.	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Likely
<i>Gastrolobium graniticum</i>	EN	VU	-	Sand, sandy loam, granite. Margins of large granite rock outcrops.	No granite outcrops within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Goodenia salina</i>			P2	Low gypseous dunes near salt pans.	Recorded within survey area, habitat may be present (i.e. Kopai dunes).	Previously Recorded
<i>Grevillea georgeana</i>			P3	Stony loam/clay. Ironstone hilltops & slopes.	No rocky slopes within the survey area.	Unlikely

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description (WAHERB, 2023)	Assessment	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC	BC Act	DBCA			
<i>Hakea rigida</i>			P2	Sandy soils, yellow sand.	Outside known range, no habitat fitting this description within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Isolepis australiensis</i>			P3	Silty sand, sandy clay. Lake margins, pools.	Recorded within survey area, habitat may be present.	Previously Recorded
<i>Lepidium fasciculatum</i>			P3	Brown cracking clay plain.	No habitat fitting this description within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Lepidium merrallii</i>			P2	Clay loam.	Suitable habitat may be present.	Possible
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Kambalda (A.A. Mitchell 5156)			P2	No information on habitat.	Adjacent to known range, habitat unknown.	Possible
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094)			P1	Rocky slope, mallee woodland.	Adjacent to known range, no habitat fitting this description within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Melaleuca coccinea</i>			P3	Sandy loam over granite. Granite outcrops, sandplain, river valleys.	Within known range of species, recorded within 10km of survey area, no granite outcrops within the survey area, however suitable habitat (i.e., sandplain, sandy loam) may be present.	Likely
<i>Notisia intonsa</i>			P3	Red sand, disturbed areas	Within known range of species, habitat may be present.	Likely
<i>Phebalium appressum</i>			P1	Yellow sandplain.	Outside known range, no habitat fitting this description within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Phebalium clavatum</i>			P2	Sandy soils. Sandplains.	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Phlegmatospermum eremaeum</i>			P3	Stony loam.	No habitat of stony loam in the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Pterostylis xerampelina</i>			P1	Rocky areas, granite or ironstone.	No rocky slopes within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Ptilotus procumbens</i>			P1	Red clay.	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Likely
<i>Ptilotus rigidus</i>			P1	Quartz and ironstone hillsides, outcrops. Near salt lakes.	Regional records adjacent to major salt lakes, no habitat fitting this description within the survey area.	Unlikely

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description (WAHERB, 2023)	Assessment	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC	BC Act	DBCA			
<i>Ptilotus</i> sp. Kalgoorlie (J. Jackson & B. Moyle 260)			P1	Small quartz rocky hills associated with salt lakes.	Regional records adjacent to major salt lakes, suitable habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Rhodanthe uniflora</i>			P1	Brown earth. Open eucalyptus woodland.	Regional records, suitable habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Ricinocarpos digynus</i>			P1	Rocky hillslopes.	Regional records, suitable habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Stylidium choreanthum</i>			P3	White/yellow or red sand. Plains.	Regional records, suitable habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Styphelia rectiloba</i>			P3	Granite outcrops and breakaways.	Outside known range, habitat unlikely to occur.	Unlikely
<i>Tecticornia flabelliformis</i>	VU	-	P2	Clay. Saline flats	Habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Thelymitra stellata</i>	EN	EN	-	Sand, gravel, lateritic loam.	Outside known range, no habitat fitting this description within the survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Thryptomene planiflora</i>			P1	Sandplain, Acacia shrubland.	Regional records, suitable habitat may be present in the survey area.	Possible
<i>Thryptomene</i> sp. Coolgardie (E. Kelso s.n. 1902)			P1	No information on habitat.	Two collections from Coolgardie, more than 100 years ago.	Unlikely
<i>Xanthoparmelia dayiana</i>			P3	Lichen, various habitats.	Recorded within survey area, habitat may be present within survey area.	Previously Recorded
<i>Xanthoparmelia xanthomelanoides</i>			P2	No information on habitat.	Isolated regional record, no habitat information.	Possible

4.1.2 Fauna

According to the results of the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2023), a total of 316 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area including six amphibians, 174 bird species, 36 mammals and 100 reptiles.

The full list of terrestrial vertebrate fauna identified by the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2023) is contained in Appendix B.

4.1.2.1 Introduced (Feral) Fauna

The desktop review identified nine introduced (feral) vertebrate fauna species as potentially occurring within 40 km of the survey area (Table 4-3).

Table 4-3: Potentially occurring introduced fauna within 40 km of the survey area

Family	Taxon	Common Name
Bovidae	* <i>Bos Taurus</i>	European Cattle
	* <i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat
	* <i>Ovis aries</i>	Sheep
Columbidae	* <i>Columba livia</i>	Domestic Pigeon, Rock Dove
	* <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove
Felidae	* <i>Felis catus</i>	Domestic Cat
Gekkonidae	* <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Asian House Gecko
Leporidae	* <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
Muridae	* <i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse

4.1.2.2 Significant Fauna

The desktop assessment of the DBCA's Threatened and Priority fauna database (DBCA, 2022c), NatureMap search (DBCA, 2023), Protected Matters searches (DCCEEW, 2023) and previous relevant literature identified 19 significant terrestrial fauna species recorded within 40 km of the survey area. These are comprised of nine Threatened, two Priority, and eight migratory bird taxa.

Noting that although no significant fauna species have been recorded within the survey area (DBCA, 2022c), an old and inactive Malleefowl mound was identified by Biologic Environmental Survey during their field survey of the area in 2021 (Biologic Environmental Survey, 2021).

The locations of DBCA database records for significant fauna in relation to the survey area is shown in Figure 4-2.

Habitat and distribution data was used to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The assessment identified two significant fauna species as potentially occurring in the survey area (Table 4-4).

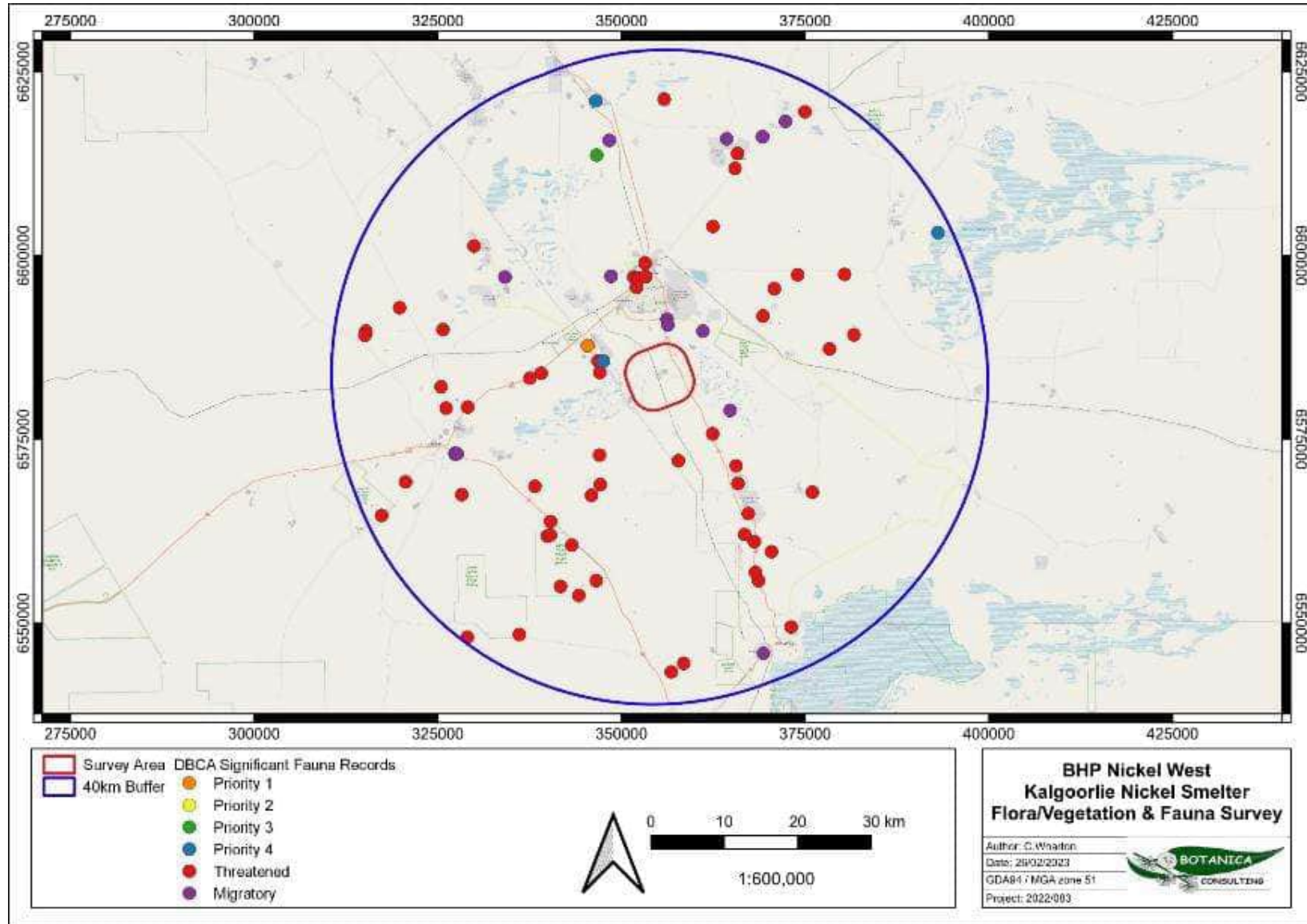


Figure 4-2: Significant fauna records (DBCA, 2022c) in relation to the survey area

Table 4-4: Significant fauna within a 40 km radius of the survey area

Class	Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Assessment	Likelihood of Occurrence
		EPBC	BC Act	DBCA			
Reptile	Western Spiny-tailed Skink <i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>	EN	VU	-	Known to occur in a broad semi-arid area in south-west WA, between Shark Bay and Minnivale and east to Cue. This record is from 1930.	Considered to be regionally extinct.	Unlikely to Occur
Mammal	Bilby <i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	VU	VU	-	Once widespread in arid, semi-arid and relatively fertile areas covering 70 per cent of mainland Australia, by 1995 the bilby was restricted to arid regions and classed as a Threatened species (ALA, 2022).	Considered to be regionally extinct.	Unlikely to Occur
	Chuditch <i>Dasyurus geoffroii fortis</i>	VU	VU	-	Historically, chuditch inhabited a wide range of habitats, but today it survives mostly in Jarrah Eucalyptus marginata forests and woodlands, mallee shrublands and heathlands (DBCA, 2017).	Very small number of old records in vicinity	Unlikely to Occur
	Numbat <i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	EN	EN	-	Previously widespread in arid and semi-arid Australia, the species is now restricted to two isolated wild populations in south-west Western Australia and a number of translocations to predator proof locations.	Considered to be regionally extinct.	Unlikely to Occur
Aves	Carnaby's Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	EN	EN	-	Carnaby's cockatoo is endemic to the south-west of Western Australia, with a widespread distribution and displays a seasonal migratory pattern. Most breeding occurs in the inland parts of its distribution, in areas receiving between 300 and 750 mm of annual average rainfall. During the non-breeding season the majority of the birds move to the higher rainfall coastal regions of their range including the midwest coast, Swan Coastal Plain and south coast.	Outside known current range of species.	Unlikely to Occur
	Grey Falcon <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	VU	VU	-	Occurs at low densities across inland Australia. The species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. Observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter. Prey species are predominately birds, including doves, pigeons, small parrots and cockatoos and finches, but also includes small mammals and lizards.	Survey area may form part of larger home range.	Possibly Occurs
	Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	MI	IA	-	Running water in disused quarries, sandy, rocky streams in escarpments and rainforest, sewerage ponds, ploughed fields and airfields (Morecombe 2004)	Never recorded in goldfields region.	Would Not Occur

Class	Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Assessment	Likelihood of Occurrence
		EPBC	BC Act	DBCAs			
Aves (cont.)	Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	VU	VU	-	Scrublands and woodlands dominated by mallee and wattle species (DCCEEW, 2023b).	Numerous regional records, suitable habitat may be present. An old and inactive Malleefowl mound was identified by Environmental Survey during their field survey of the area in 2021.	Known to Occur
	Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	CR	CR	-	Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland (DCCEEW, 2023b).	No Suitable Habitat.	Would Not Occur
	Grey-tailed Tattler <i>Tringa brevipes</i>	MI	-	P4			
	Hooded Plover <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	-	-	P4			
	Migratory Shorebirds*	MI	IA	-			
Night Parrot <i>Pezoporos occidentalis</i>	EN	CR	-	Broad habitat requirements include areas of old-growth spinifex (<i>Triodia</i>) for roosting and nesting, together with foraging habitats that are likely to include various native grasses and herbs, and may or may not contain shrubs or low trees. (DBCAs, 2017).	No suitable habitat or previous records.	Would Not Occur	

* Migratory Shorebirds include: *Actitis hypoleucos* (Common Sandpiper), *Calidris acuminata* (Sharp-tailed sandpiper), *Calidris alba* (Sanderling), *Calidris ruficollis* (Red-necked stint), *Plegadis falcinellus* (Glossy ibis), *Tringa glareola* (Wood sandpiper), and *Tringa nebularia* (Common greenshank, greenshank).

4.2 Field Assessment

4.2.1 Flora

The field survey identified 229 vascular flora taxa within the survey area. These taxa represented 111 genera across 32 families, with the most diverse families being Chenopodiaceae, Fabaceae, and Myrtaceae. Dominant genera include *Eremophila* (20 species), *Acacia* (18 species), and *Eucalyptus* (15 species). The full field species inventory is listed in Appendix D.

4.2.1.1 Introduced Flora

Eighteen introduced (weed) species were identified within the survey area (Table 4-5).

Seventeen of these were recorded in areas defined as disturbed (Figure 4-5), 12 of which were not recorded elsewhere. Thus, only six weed species were recorded in areas of native vegetation across nine of the 25 broad-scale vegetation types (refer to Section 4.2.1.3), including:

- CD-MFW1
- CLP-EW1
- CLP-EW2
- CLP-EW3
- CLP-EW4
- CLP-EW5
- QRP-CS1
- RH-AFW1
- RH-MWS1

One plant of **Opuntia ficus-indica* (Indian Fig), which is listed as a WoNS and a Declared Pest in Western Australia (Table 4-6), was identified in the QRP-CS1 vegetation type (Figure 4-3).

The most common weed species was **Carrichtera annua* (Ward's Weed) which was recorded within seven of the 25 broad-scale vegetation types and within the areas defined as disturbed. The disturbed areas, especially along the highway, contained numerous individual plants of introduced species.

The full field species inventory is listed in Appendix D, which includes the species of weeds recorded in each vegetation type.

Table 4-5: Introduced flora species within the survey area

Family	Taxon	Common Name	Declared Plant	WoNS
Aizoaceae	<i>*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender Iceplant	N	N
Anacardiaceae	<i>*Schinus molle</i> var. <i>areira</i>	Pepper Tree	N	N
Asparagaceae	<i>*Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	N	N
Asteraceae	<i>*Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle	N	N
	<i>*Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese Cockspur	N	N
	<i>*Ditrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkwort	N	N
	<i>*Gazania linearis</i>	Treasure Flower	N	N
	<i>*Oncosiphon suffruticosum</i>	Calomba Daisy	N	N
Brassicaceae	<i>*Brassica tournefortii</i>	Mediterranean Turnip	N	N
	<i>*Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed	N	N

Family	Taxon	Common Name	Declared Plant	WoNS
Cactaceae	* <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Indian Fig	Y	Y
Fabaceae	* <i>Erythrostemon gilliesii</i>	Peacock Flower	N	N
Lamiaceae	* <i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Sage	N	N
Malvaceae	* <i>Malva parviflora</i>	Marshmallow	N	N
Poaceae	* <i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat	N	N
	* <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass	N	N
Polygonaceae	* <i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	Ruby Dock	N	N
Solanaceae	* <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco	N	N

Table 4-6: Details of declared plant recorded within the survey area

Taxon	Location	Description*	Declared Plant Pests	
			BAM Legal Status	Control Category
* <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> Indian Fig	Landform: Rocky Plain 358407E; 6585974N 1 plant only	Large shrub/tall tree to five metres tall. Usually with a trunk. Pads or segments: dull blue-green. Flattened, egg to oblong shape, 20-60 centimetres long. Flowers: yellow. Fruit: to 10 centimetres long. Yellow, orange, red, purple. Spines: spines usually absent, rarely one.	s22	C3

* Source: Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development [DPIRD], 2023b.



Plate 4-1: Declared Plant (Opuntia ficus-indica*) recorded within the survey area (1 plant only)**

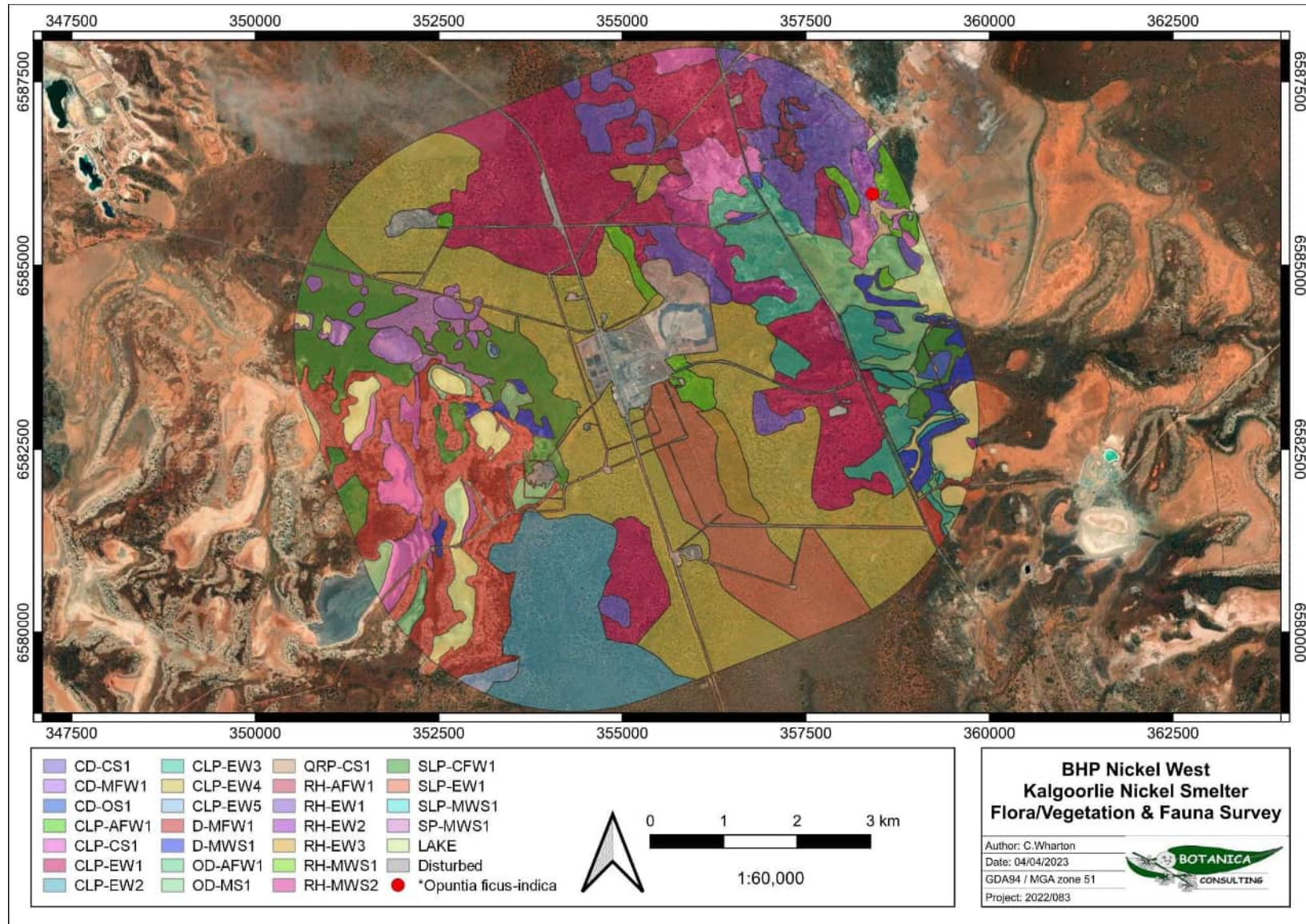


Figure 4-3: Location of Declared Pest (*Opuntia ficus-indica*) recorded within the survey area

4.2.1.2 Significant Flora


According to the EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline for Flora and Vegetation* (EPA, 2016b) significant flora includes:

- flora being identified as threatened or priority species;
- locally endemic flora or flora associated with a restricted habitat type (e.g., surface water or groundwater dependent ecosystems);
- new species or anomalous features that indicate a potential new species;
- flora representative of the range of a species (particularly, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range);
- unusual species, including restricted subspecies, varieties or naturally occurring hybrids; and
- flora with relictual status, being representative of taxonomic groups that no longer occur widely in the broader landscape.

One Priority Flora taxon was identified within the survey area: *Eremophila praecox* (Priority 2). Only one plant was recorded in in the RH-EW3 vegetation type (Figure 4-4).

No other significant flora (as described above) were recorded within the survey area.

Table 4-7: Significant flora recorded within the survey area

Taxon	Conservation Code	Description*	Image
<i>Eremophila praecox</i>	Priority 2	<p>Broom-like shrub, 1.5-3 m high.</p> <p>Flowers are purple, flowering occurs Oct or Dec.</p> <p>Habitat is Red/brown sandy loam. Undulating plains</p>	

* Source: Western Australian Herbarium [WAHERB], 2023

The other three significant flora species identified during the desktop assessment as being previously recorded within the survey area (Table 4-2) were targeted during the field survey; however, these records were not verified. Whilst the databases used during the desktop assessment often include very old records that may be incorrect, survey timing and climate conditions can also influence whether or not a species will be identified in the field. Both *Isolepis australiensis* (Priority 3) and *Goodenia salina* (Priority 2) are both annual species with 45-50 individual plants recorded at the same location in May 2016. It is possible that new plants had not germinated or matured to be identified during the field survey. Therefore these records are considered to be still valid. The *Xanthoparmelia dayiana* (Priority 3) is a species of Lichen which was recorded in February 1980, the record is still considered to be valid; noting that identification of lichens requires chemical analysis.

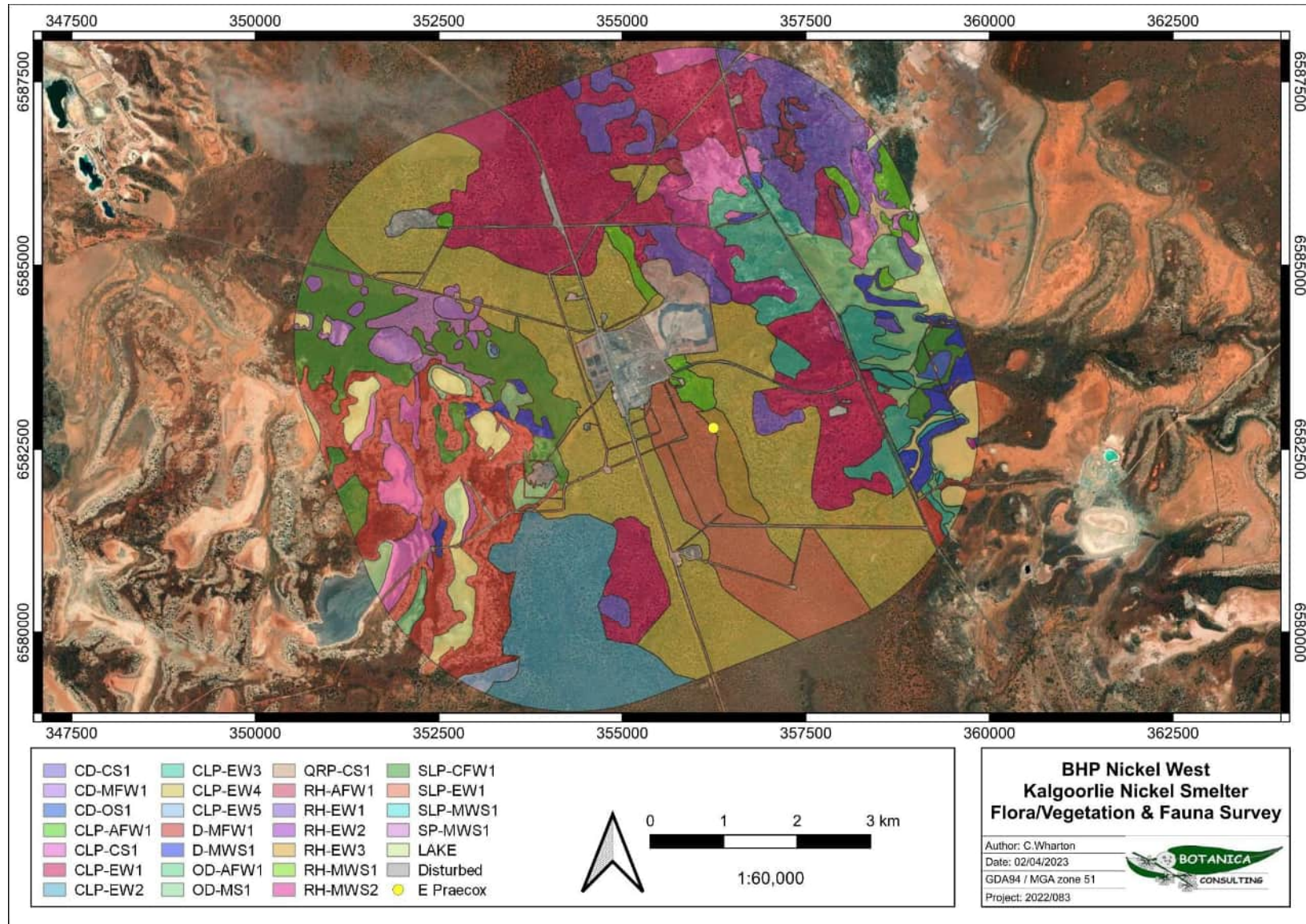





Figure 4-4: Location of significant flora (*Eremophila praecox*) recorded within the survey area




4.2.1.3 Vegetation Communities




A total of 25 broad-scale vegetation types were identified within the survey area; plus areas defined as salt lake (i.e. saline flats and marsh which were devoid of vegetation) and disturbed areas which were predominately cleared of native vegetation and contained numerous weed species. Vegetation community descriptions and extent are listed below in Table 4-8 and illustrated spatially in Figure 4-5. Vegetation community descriptions and extents were determined from field survey results, aerial imagery interpretation and extrapolation of the communities.




The survey found CLP-EW4 was the most widespread community in the survey area, occupying 1,376.3 ha (21.5%), while CLP-AFW1 was the most restricted with 3.9 ha (<0.1%). CLP-EW5 was the most diverse community, with 79 flora species recorded dominated by *Eremophila*, and CD-OS1 was the least diverse with seven flora species dominated by *Duma florulenta*.




Table 4-8: Vegetation communities within the survey area




Landform	BHP Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	BHP Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition Rating	Image
Closed Depression	GILGAI PLAIN	Other Shrublands	CD-OS1	GP Duf	Sparse low shrubland of <i>Duma florulenta</i> in closed depression	11.3	0.2	Good	
		Melaleuca Forests and Woodlands	CD-MFW1	GP MIMs Td	Tall shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> / <i>M. sheathiana</i> over low sparse samphire shrubland of <i>Tecticornia disarticulata</i> in closed depression	71.5	1.1	Good	
		Chenopod Shrublands	CD-CS1	GP Pian AtvTei	Mid sparse shrubland of <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> over low chenopod shrubland of <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> / low samphire shrubland of <i>Tecticornia indica</i> in closed depression	9	0.1	Good	




Landform	BHP Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	BHP Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition Rating	Image
Open Depression	DRAINAGE AREA/ FLOODPLAIN	Acacia Forests and Woodlands	OD-AFW1	FP Aka Csu	Tall open shrubland of <i>Acacia kalgoorliensis</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> in open depression	176.3	2.8	Good	
		Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	OD-MS1	FP Mh Tei	Tall shrubland of <i>Melaleuca hamata</i> over low sparse samphire shrubland of <i>Tecticornia indica</i> in open depression	29.3	0.5	Good	
Clay-Loam Plain	CLAYPAN	Acacia Forests and Woodlands	CLP-AFW1	CY Aacu Scsp Pto	Low open woodland of <i>Acacia acuminata</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on clay-loam plain	3.9	0.1	Good	




Landform	BHP Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	BHP Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition Rating	Image
		Chenopod Shrublands	CLP-CS1	CY Pian CsuAtv	Tall open shrubland of <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> / <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> on a clay plain	230.6	3.6	Good	
		Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW1	CY EsaEsal EscSeaf CconMase	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> / <i>E. salubris</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> / <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis conocephala</i> / <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> on clay-loam plain	1012.6	15.8	Good	
		Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW2	CY Ele Seaf Ted	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> over sparse samphire shrubland of <i>Tecticornia disarticulata</i> on clay-loam plain	426.7	6.7	Good	

Landform	BHP Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	BHP Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition Rating	Image
		Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW3	CY Eura Esc Pto	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus ravidia</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> and low sparse shrubland of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on clay-loam plain	270.1	4.2	Good	
		Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW4	CY EleEol Ms Ccon	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i> / <i>E. oleosa</i> over mid sparse shrubland of <i>Melaleuca sheathiana</i> and low shrubland of <i>Cratystylis conocephala</i> on clay-loam plain	1376.3	21.5	Good	
		Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW5	CY Esal Seaf Olmu	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> over mid shrubland of <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Olearia muelleri</i> on clay-loam plain	17.7	0.3	Good	

Landform	BHP Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	BHP Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition Rating	Image
Rocky Plain	STONY PLAIN	Chenopod Shrublands	QRP-CS1	SP PianAka CsuAtv	Tall open shrubland of <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> / <i>Acacia kalgoorliensis</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> / <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> on a rocky plain	10.9	0.2	Good	
Rocky Hillslope	HILLSLOPE	Acacia Forests and Woodlands	RH-AFW1	HS Aq Ercl Dm	Low open woodland of <i>Acacia quadrimarginea</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila clarkei</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Dodonaea microzyga</i> on rocky hillslope	41.9	0.6	Good	
		Eucalypt Woodlands	RH-EW1	HS Ele Ei Aeri	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Acacia erinacea</i> on rocky hillslope	367.4	5.7	Good	

Landform	BHP Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	BHP Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition Rating	Image
		Eucalypt Woodlands	RH-EW2	HS Ele MIMs Wr	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i> over mid sparse shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> / <i>M. sheathiana</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Westringia rigida</i> on rocky hillslope	22.4	0.3	Good	
		Eucalypt Woodlands	RH-EW3	HS Eto Sas Tsca	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus torquata</i> over mid sparse shrubland of <i>Santalum spicatum</i> and sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on rocky hillslope	54.3	0.8	Good	
		Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	RH-MWS1	HS Egr Seaf Tsca	Low open mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus griffithsii</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> over sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on rocky hillslope	94.5	1.5	Good	

Landform	BHP Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	BHP Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition Rating	Image
		Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	RH-MWS2	HS Egr Aka Tsca	Low open mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus griffithsii</i> over mid shrubland of <i>Acacia kalgoorliensis</i> over sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on rocky hillslope	92.5	1.4	Good	
Sand Dune	SAND DUNE	Eucalypt Forests and Woodlands	D-MFW1	SD EgrCp OlmuLah	Tall shrubland of <i>Eucalyptus griffithsii</i> / <i>Callitris preissii</i> over sparse open shrubland of <i>Olearia muelleri</i> / <i>Lawrenzia helmsii</i> on kopai dune	528.7	8.3	Good	
		Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	D-MWS1	SD Esa Acco Tsca	Low open mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salicola</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Acacia colletioides</i> and sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on sand dune	99.5	1.6	Good	

Landform	BHP Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	BHP Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition Rating	Image
Sand-Loam Plain	SAND PLAIN	Casuarina Forests and Woodlands	SLP-CFW1	SA Cap MI Cm	Low sparse woodland of <i>Casuarina pauper</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis microphylla</i> on sand-loam plain	399.9	6.2	Good	
		Eucalypt Woodlands	SLP-EW1	SA Ele Ercap Tsca	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i> over mid sparse shrubland of <i>Eremophila caperata</i> and hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on sand-loam plain	343.8	5.4	Good	
		Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	SLP-MWS1	SA Eol Ercap Tsca	Low open mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila caperata</i> and sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on sand-loam plain	15	0.2	Good	

Landform	BHP Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	BHP Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition Rating	Image
Sandplain	SAND PLAIN	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	SP-MWS1	SA Eol Alh Tsca	Low open mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i> and hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on sandplain	59.5	0.9	Good	
Salt Lake	SALINE FLATS AND MARSH	Salt Lake	LAKE	SF	Salt lake, devoid of vegetation.	256.8	4	Good	
Disturbed	OTHER	Disturbed	Disturbed	CL	Areas cleared for infrastructure e.g. roads, powerlines, buildings.	381.6	6	Degraded	

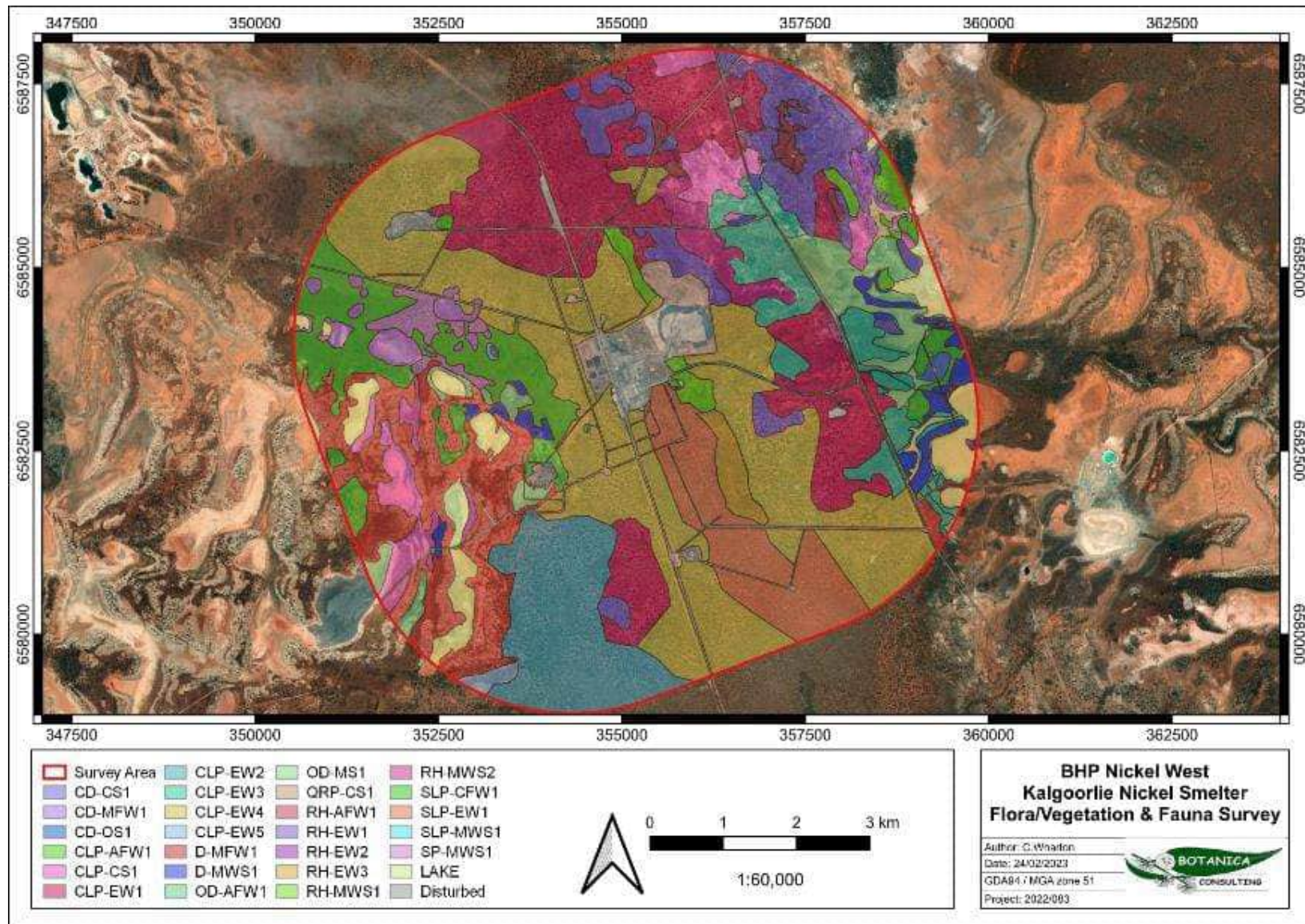


Figure 4-5: Vegetation communities within the survey area

4.2.1.4 Vegetation Condition

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale adapted from Keighery (1994) and Trudgen, (1988), as specified in the EPA *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a) for the South West and Interzone botanical provinces, native vegetation within the survey area was rated as ‘degraded’ to ‘good’ (Table 4-8, Table 4-9, and Figure 4-6). Vegetation condition rating descriptions are listed in Appendix F. Disturbances within the survey area was a result of clearing for infrastructure (e.g. roads, powerlines, and buildings).

Eighteen weed species were identified within the survey area. One of these species (*Opuntia ficus-indica*) is listed as a WoNS and a Declared Pest in Western Australia.

Table 4-9: Vegetation Condition Rating within the Survey Area

Condition Rating	Description (EPA, 2016)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	6,023	94%
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	381	6%

4.2.1.5 Significant Vegetation

According to the EPA's *Environmental Factor Guideline for Flora and Vegetation* (EPA, 2016b) significant vegetation includes:

- vegetation being identified as threatened or priority ecological communities;
- vegetation with restricted distribution;
- vegetation subject to a high degree of historical impact from threatening processes;
- vegetation which provides a role as a refuge; and
- vegetation providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

No TECs or PECs as listed under State or Commonwealth legislation were identified within the survey area. No other significant vegetation (as described above) was recorded within the survey area.

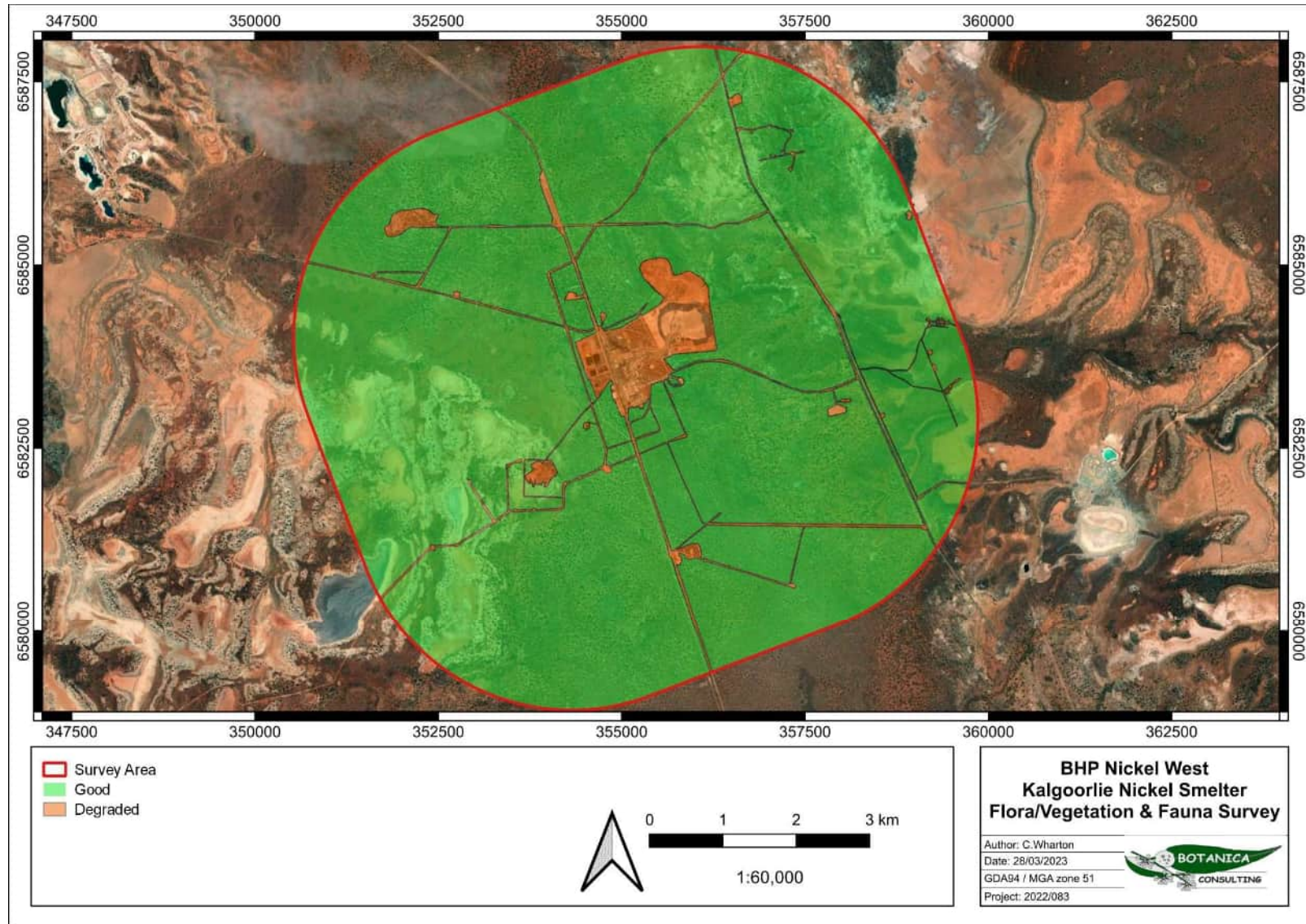


Figure 4-6: Vegetation condition within the survey area

4.2.2 Fauna

During the field survey a total of 78 vertebrate fauna taxa were identified within the survey area. These taxa represented 35 families across three classes, including Reptilia (5 families, 13 species), Aves (23 families, 49 species), and Mammalia (8 families, 16 species). The full field species inventory is listed in Appendix E.

4.2.2.1 Introduced Fauna

Five introduced fauna species were identified within the survey area:

1. **Bos taurus* (European Cattle)
2. **Capra hircus* (Goat)
3. **Canis lupus familiaris* (Dog)
4. **Felis catus* (Cat)
5. **Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Rabbit).




These species were predominately identified via secondary evidence (e.g., scats and tracks), except for the Cat and the Rabbit which were identified via camera trap. There was only one record of each species during the field survey, except for the Rabbit which was recorded numerous times throughout the survey area.




4.2.2.2 Fauna Habitat




Based on vegetation and associated landforms identified during the flora and vegetation assessment, 10 broad scale terrestrial fauna habitats were identified as occurring within the survey area; this included areas defined as salt lake (i.e. saline flats and marsh) and disturbed areas which were predominately cleared of native vegetation.


Table 4-10 provides a description, the area and a visual representation of fauna habitat types, and the extent of fauna habitats is shown spatially in Figure 4-7.

Table 4-10: Main Terrestrial Fauna Habitats within the Survey Area

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
<p>Closed Depression, Sparse Shrublands</p> <p>Extent in Survey Area: 91.8 ha (1.5%)</p>	<p>Mixed sparse shrublands of <i>Lignum</i>, <i>Melaleuca</i> or <i>Chenopods</i> in closed depressions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground has low suitability to burrowing species. - Potential refuge for small fauna (e.g. reptiles) under shrubs. - Low diversity vegetation strata. - Low vegetation density and leaf litter. - <i>Chenopod</i> shrubs provide a food source to avifauna during drought conditions. 	
<p>Open Depression, Tall Shrublands</p> <p>Extent in Survey Area: 205.6 ha (3.2%)</p>	<p>Tall <i>Acacia</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i> shrublands over sparse shrublands of <i>Aster/Chenopods</i> in open depressions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground has low suitability to burrowing species. - Potential refuge for small fauna (e.g., reptiles) under shrubs. - Low diversity vegetation strata. - Low vegetation density and leaf litter. - <i>Chenopod</i> shrubs provide a food source to avifauna during drought conditions. 	
<p>Plains, Tall Shrublands</p> <p>Extent in Survey Area: 241.5 ha (3.8%)</p>	<p>Tall open shrublands dominated by <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> over low open shrublands of <i>Aster/Chenopods</i> on rocky or clay-loam plains.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground not well suited to burrowing species. - Moderate vegetation density and leaf litter, providing good refuge for reptiles. - <i>Chenopod</i> shrubs provide a food source to avifauna during drought conditions. 	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Clay-Loam Plain, Low Open Woodlands Extent in Survey Area: 3,107.3 ha (48.6%)	Low open <i>Acacia/Eucalyptus</i> woodlands over mixed shrublands of <i>Scaevola/Eremophila/Senna/Melaleuca</i> over mixed shrublands of <i>Ptilotus/Cratystylis/Tecticornia/Olearia</i> on clay-loam plains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground not well suited to burrowing species. - Moderate to high diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna assemblage. - Moderate vegetation density and leaf litter, providing good refuge for reptiles. 	
Rocky Hillslope, Low Eucalypt/ Acacia/ Mallee Woodlands Extent in Survey Area: 673 ha (10.3%)	Low open <i>Acacia/Eucalyptus</i> woodlands over mixed shrublands of <i>Eremophila/Melaleuca/Santalum/Senna/Dodonaea/ Acacia/Westringia</i> and sparse hummock grasslands on rocky hillslopes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground not suited to burrowing species. - Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna assemblage. - Low vegetation density and rocks providing good refuge for reptiles. 	
Kopai Dune, Tall Eucalypt Shrubland Extent in Survey Area: 528.7 ha (8.3%)	Tall <i>Eucalyptus</i> shrubland over sparse open shrubland of <i>Olearia muelleri /Lawrencia helmsii</i> on kopai dune.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground suited to burrowing species. - Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna. - Moderate vegetation density and leaf litter providing good refuge for reptiles. 	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
<p>Sand Dune, Low Open Mallee Woodland</p> <p>Extent in Survey Area: 99.5 ha (1.6%)</p>	<p>Low open Mallee woodland over mid open <i>Acacia</i> shrubland and sparse hummock grassland on sand dune.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground suited to burrowing species. - Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna. - Moderate vegetation density and leaf litter providing good refuge for reptiles and mammals. 	
<p>Sand Plain, Low Woodlands</p> <p>Extent in Survey Area: 818.2 ha (12.7%)</p>	<p>Low sparse <i>Casuarina</i> woodlands and open <i>Eucalyptus</i> woodlands over mixed shrublands of <i>Melaleuca</i>, <i>Eremophila</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> and hummock grasslands on sand or sand-loam plains.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground moderately suited to burrowing species. - Low strata not suited to avifauna. - Low vegetation density and leaf litter. - Good mid-tier vegetation density and leaf litter, providing good refuge for reptiles and small mammals. 	
<p>Saline Flats and Marsh</p> <p>Extent in Survey Area: 256.8 ha (4%)</p>	<p>Open low-lying saline flats distinguished by absence of vegetation and salt crusting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground not well suited to burrowing species. - Lack of vegetation, thus low suitability as foraging habitat and low provision of refuge for reptiles or mammals. - Occasionally suitable for migratory shorebirds following significant rainfall and inundation of salt lake areas. - Fauna more likely to occur within adjacent habitats such as sand dunes. 	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
<p>Disturbed</p> <p>Extent in Survey Area: 381.6 ha (6%)</p>	<p>Areas which have been subject to high levels of disturbance activities, predominately cleared of native vegetation and contain numerous weed species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ground not well suited to burrowing species. - Low value foraging habitat for mammals and avifauna due to lack of native vegetation. - Man made structures (e.g., buildings) and remnant materials (e.g., old tin sheets) provide good refuge for reptiles. 	

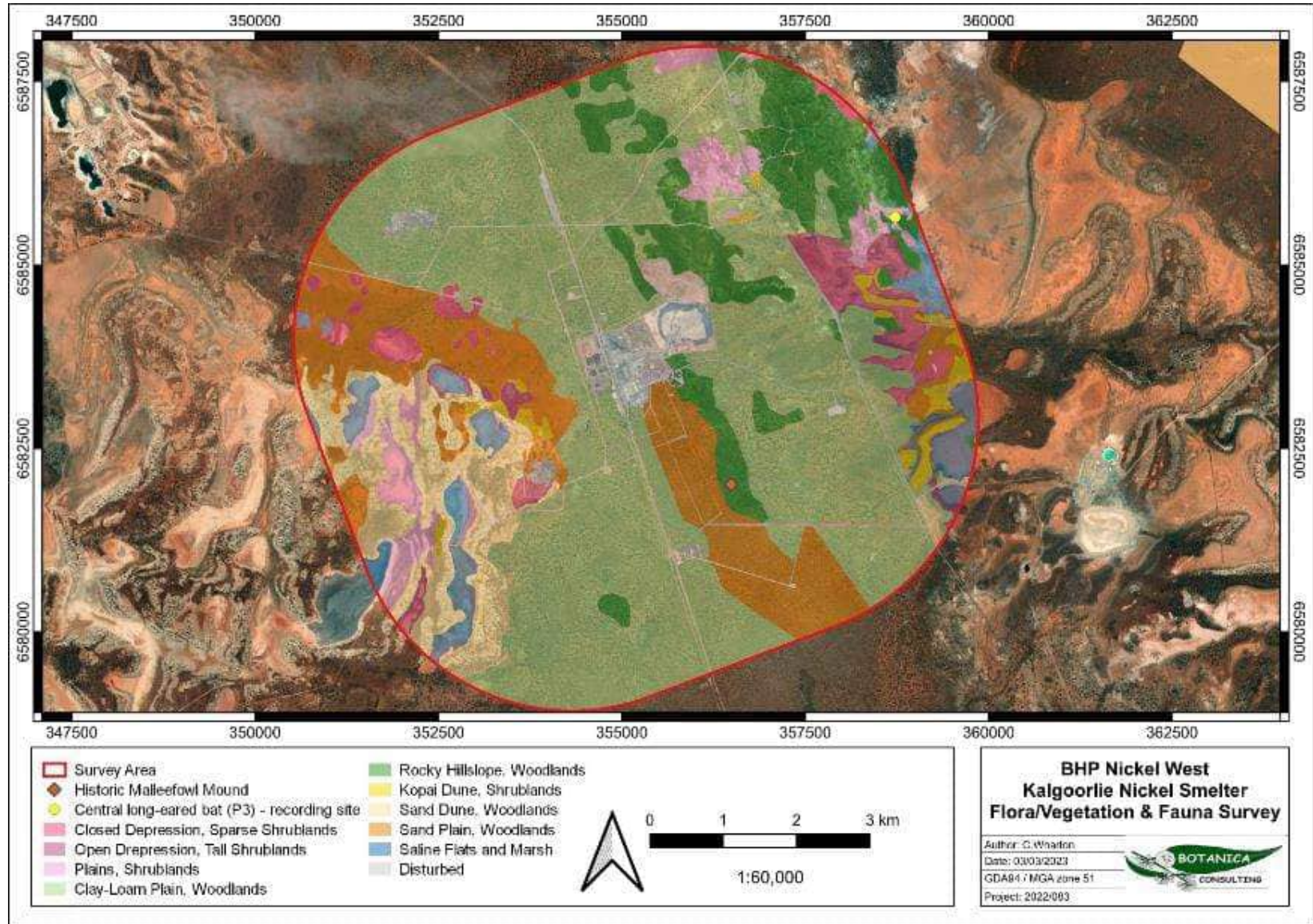


Figure 4-7: Terrestrial fauna habitats within the survey area

4.2.2.3 Significant Fauna

According to the EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline for Terrestrial Fauna* (EPA, 2016c) significant fauna includes:

- Fauna being identified as a Threatened or Priority species;
- Fauna species with restricted distribution;
- Fauna subject to a high degree of historical impact from threatening processes; and
- Fauna providing an important function required to maintain the ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

One vertebrate fauna species of conservation significance was positively identified as utilising the survey area for some purpose (e.g., foraging) during the survey period: *Nyctophilus major tor* (Central long-eared bat) – Priority 3 (DBCA).

This species was recorded during one nights bat recording on the 3rd October 2022 at 358727mE 6585653mN Zone 51 GDA2020 (i.e., Bat Detector Site BAT01), which was located within habitat consisting of tall open shrublands dominated by *Pittosporum angustifolium* over low open shrublands of Aster/Chenopods on rocky or clay-loam plains (Plains, Tall Shrublands) as shown in Figure 4-7. The vegetation associations within the survey area are unlikely to comprise a significant habitat for this fauna species.

Until recently, this species was only known from 15 localities in Western Australia and 19 in South Australia. There is no evidence that the species' range has contracted, but it is apparently rare in Great Victoria Desert, Nullarbor and Stony Plains bioregions while it is locally common in Coolgardie, Hampton, Gawler and western Eyre-York Block bioregions (Duncan *et al.* (ed), 1999).

Several additional species of conservation significance may utilise the survey area for some purpose at times, but their status within the survey area is difficult to determine because they were not sighted during the field survey, or evidence of use was not observed, these are:

- Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) - Vulnerable (EPBC Act and BC Act)

This species is sparsely recorded throughout inland Australia. Suitable habitat likely to be present but is unlikely to represent critical habitat.

- Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) - Vulnerable (EPBC Act and BC Act)

This species is occasionally recorded in the Eastern Goldfields subregion. An inactive (historical) Malleefowl mound was observed within the survey area (Plate 4-2), located within *Eucalyptus* woodland on hillslope habitat (Figure 4-7). It was estimated that this mound was at least 20 years old (Hopkins, n.d.), and in fact maybe much older than this as they deteriorate slowly. It should be noted that this mound was found in a different location to the one inactive (historical) mound recorded by Biologic Environmental Survey (2021). No active Malleefowl mounds or other evidence of Malleefowl activity (tracks, feathers or bird observations etc.) were observed during the field survey. Available information suggests that a breeding population of this species is unlikely to be present in the survey area, though transient non-breeding individuals may occasionally occur.

It should be noted that while habitats onsite for one or more of the species listed above are considered possibly suitable, some or all may be marginal in extent/quality and therefore the fauna species considered as possibly occurring may in fact only visit the area for short periods as infrequent vagrants.



Plate 4-2: Inactive (>20 years) Malleefowl mound within the survey area

4.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance

4.3.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The EPBC Act protects Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and is used by the Commonwealth DAWE to list threatened taxa and ecological communities into categories based on the criteria set out in the EPBC Act (www.environment.gov.au/epbc/index.html). The EPBC Act provides a national environmental assessment and approval system for proposed developments and enforces strict penalties for unauthorised actions that may affect matters of national environmental significance. MNES as defined by the Commonwealth EPBC Act include:

- Nationally threatened flora and fauna species;
- World heritage properties;
- National heritage places;
- Wetlands of international importance (often called ‘Ramsar’ wetlands after the international treaty under which such wetlands are listed);
- Nationally threatened ecological communities;
- Commonwealth marine area;
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park; and
- Nuclear actions (including uranium mining) a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

No MNES as defined by the Commonwealth EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.

4.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance

4.4.1 *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)*

The EP Act provides for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environmental harm, for the conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the environment. The Act is administered by The Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER), which is the State Government’s environmental regulatory agency.

Under Section 51C of the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations (Regulations) 2004 (WA)* any clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia that is not eligible for exemption under Schedule 6 of the EP Act or under the Regulations requires a clearing permit from the DWER or the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). Under Section 51A of the EP Act native vegetation includes aquatic and terrestrial vegetation indigenous to Western Australia, and intentionally planted vegetation declared by regulation to be native vegetation, but not vegetation planted in a plantation or planted with commercial intent. Section 51A of the EP Act defines clearing as “the killing or destruction of; the removal of; the severing or ringbarking of trunks or stems of; or the doing of substantial damage to some or all of the native vegetation in an area, including the flooding of land, the burning of vegetation, the grazing of stock or an act or activity that results in the above”. Exemptions under Schedule 6 of the EP Act and the EP Regulations do not apply in ESAs as declared under Section 51B of the EP Act or in TECs listed under State and Commonwealth legislation.

No evidence of the survey area containing any TEC or Threatened flora or fauna was found during the survey. The survey area is not located within an ESA.

4.4.2 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The BC Act is used by the Western Australian DBCA for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and biodiversity components in Western Australia and to promote the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in the State. Taxa are classified as ‘Threatened’ when their populations are geographically restricted or are threatened by local processes (see following sections for Threatened definitions). Under the BC Act all native flora and fauna are protected throughout the State. Financial penalties are enforced under the BC Act if threatened species are collected without an appropriate licence.

Under Section 54(1) of the BC Act, habitat is eligible for listing as critical habitat if:

- a) it is critical to the survival of a threatened species or a threatened ecological community; and
- b) its listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines.

No critical habitat listed under the BC Act were recorded within the survey area.

No Threatened flora or fauna were recorded within the survey area.

4.5 Other Areas of Conservation Significance

The DBCA lists ‘Priority’ species and communities which are under consideration for declaration as ‘Threatened’ under the BC Act. These Priority species/ communities have no formal legal protection until they are endorsed by the Minister as being Threatened.

One Priority flora species was identified within the survey area; *Eremophila praecox* – currently listed as a Priority 2 species (DBCA, 2022d).

One Priority vertebrate fauna species was positively identified as utilising the survey area for some purpose during the survey period: *Nyctophilus major tor* (Central long-eared bat) – currently listed as a Priority 3 species (DBCA, 2022e).

No PECs were identified within the survey area.

There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within the survey area.

There are no proposed nor gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area. The closest gazetted conservation reserve is the Lakeside Timber Reserve which is located approximately 4 km east of the survey area.

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APPENDIX A: CONSERVATION RATINGS BC ACT AND EPBC ACT

Definitions of Conservation Significant Species

Code	Category
State categories of Threatened and Priority species	
Threatened Species (T) Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as Threatened species under section 26(2) of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act).	
CR	<p>Critically Endangered Threatened species considered to be “facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”.</p> <p>Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 for critically endangered fauna or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 for critically endangered flora.</p>
EN	<p>Endangered Threatened species considered to be “facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”.</p> <p>Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 2 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 for endangered fauna or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 for endangered flora.</p>
VU	<p>Vulnerable Threatened species considered to be “facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”.</p> <p>Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 for vulnerable fauna or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 for vulnerable flora.</p>
Extinct species Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.	
EX	<p>Extinct Species where “<i>there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died</i>”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).</p> <p>Published as presumed extinct under schedule 4 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i> for extinct fauna or the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018</i> for extinct flora.</p>
EW	<p>Extinct in the Wild Species that “<i>is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form</i>”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).</p> <p>Currently there are no Threatened fauna or Threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable notice.</p>
Specially protected species Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection. Species that are listed as Threatened species (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.	
IA	<p>International Agreement/ Migratory Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).</p>

Code	Category
	<p>Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the <i>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</i> (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.</p> <p>Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under schedule 5 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i>.</p>
CD	<p>Species of special conservation interest Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as Threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act). Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i>.</p>
OS	<p>Other specially protected species Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act). Published as other specially protected fauna under schedule 7 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i>.</p>
<p>Priority species Possibly Threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of Priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as Threatened Fauna or Flora. Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring. Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.</p>	
P1	<p>Priority 1: Poorly-known species Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.</p>
P2	<p>Priority 2: Poorly-known species Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.</p>
P3	<p>Priority 3: Poorly-known species Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.</p>
P4	<p>Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring (a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands. (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as Conservation Dependent. (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.</p>
<p>Commonwealth categories of Threatened species</p>	

Code	Category
EX	Extinct Taxa where there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
EW	Extinct in the Wild Taxa where it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or it has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
CR	Critically Endangered Taxa that are facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
EN	Endangered Taxa which are not critically endangered and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
VU	Vulnerable Taxa which are not critically endangered or endangered and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
CD	Conservation Dependent Taxa which are the focus of a specific conservation program the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered; or (b) the following subparagraphs are satisfied: (i) the species is a species of fish; (ii) the species is the focus of a plan of management that provides for actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the species so that its chances of long term survival in nature are maximised; (iii) the plan of management is in force under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; (iv) cessation of the plan of management would adversely affect the conservation status of the species.

Definitions of Conservation Significant Communities

Category Code	Category
State categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)	
PD	Presumed Totally Destroyed An ecological community will be listed as Presumed Totally Destroyed if there are no recent records of the community being extant and either of the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> records within the last 50 years have not been confirmed despite thorough searches or known likely habitats or; all occurrences recorded within the last 50 years have since been destroyed.
	Critically Endangered An ecological community will be listed as Critically Endangered when it has been adequately surveyed and is found to be facing an extremely high risk of total destruction in the immediate future, meeting any one of the following criteria: The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 90% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the immediate future due to modification; The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area; The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the immediate future.
EN	Endangered An ecological community will be listed as Endangered when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of total destruction in the near future. The ecological community must meet any one of the following criteria: The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 70% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent in the short-term future, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the short-term future due to modification;

Category Code	Category
	The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area;
	The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the short-term future.
	Vulnerable
	An ecological community will be listed as Vulnerable when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing high risk of total destruction in the medium to long term future. The ecological community must meet any one of the following criteria:
VU	The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be able to be substantially restored or rehabilitated;
	The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening process, and restricted in range or distribution;
	The ecological community may be widespread but has potential to move to a higher threat category due to existing or impending threatening processes.
Commonwealth categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)	
CE	Critically Endangered If, at that time, an ecological community is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future (indicative timeframe being the next 10 years).
EN	Endangered If, at that time, an ecological community is not critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future (indicative timeframe being the next 20 years).
VU	Vulnerable If, at that time, an ecological community is not critically endangered or endangered, but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future (indicative timeframe being the next 50 years).
Priority Ecological Communities	
	Poorly-known ecological communities
P1	Ecological communities with apparently few, small occurrences, all or most not actively managed for conservation (e.g. within agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases) and for which current threats exist.
	Poorly-known ecological communities
P2	Communities that are known from few small occurrences, all or most of which are actively managed for conservation (e.g. within national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, un-allocated Crown land, water reserves, etc.) and not under imminent threat of destruction or degradation.
	Poorly known ecological communities
	Communities that are known from several to many occurrences, a significant number or area of which are not under threat of habitat destruction or degradation or:
P3	Communities known from a few widespread occurrences, which are either large or within significant remaining areas of habitat in which other occurrences may occur, much of it not under imminent threat, or;
	Communities made up of large, and/or widespread occurrences, that may or not be represented in the reserve system, but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing and inappropriate fire regimes.
P4	Ecological communities that are adequately known, rare but not threatened or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list. These communities require regular monitoring.
	Conservation Dependent ecological communities
P5	Ecological communities that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the community becoming threatened within five years.

APPENDIX B: NATUREMAP SEARCH RESULTS (DBCA, 2023)

Vascular Flora

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Abutilon	<i>Abutilon cryptopetalum</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia ancistrophylla</i> var. <i>ancistrophylla</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia andrewsii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia aneura</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia aneura</i> group	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia aptaneura</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia beauverdiana</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia burkittii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia calcarata</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia camptoclada</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia chrysellia</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia coatesii</i>	P1
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia collegialis</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia colletioides</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia coolgardiensis</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia dempsteri</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia desertorum</i> var. <i>desertorum</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia donaldsonii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia duriuscula</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia effusifolia</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia enervia</i> subsp. <i>explicata</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia eremophila</i> var. <i>eremophila</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia erinacea</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia gibbosa</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia inaequiloba</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia inceana</i> subsp. <i>inceana</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia jennerae</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia jensenii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia kalgoorliensis</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia kerryana</i>	P2
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia lasiocalyx</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia leptopetala</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia longispinea</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia masliniana</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia merrallii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia mulganeura</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia multispicata</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia murrayana</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia oswaldii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia oswaldii</i> (Narrow phyllode variant)	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia pachypoda</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia Plurinerves</i> - <i>Microneurae Phyllodes</i> 8-nerved, <i>terete</i> (Miscellaneous)	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia prainii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia pritzeliana</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia rendlei</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia resinimarginea</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia resinistipulea</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia sericocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia sibirica</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia</i> sp. Mt Jackson (B. Ryan 176)	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia</i> sp. narrow phyllode (B.R. Maslin 7831)	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia</i> sp. Norseman (B. Archer 1554)	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia synchronicia</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia warramaba</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia websteri</i>	P1
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia xerophila</i> var. <i>brevior</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia yorkrakinensis</i> subsp. <i>acrita</i>	
DICOT	Actinobole	<i>Actinobole uliginosum</i>	
DICOT	Aizoon	<i>Aizoon pubescens</i>	
DICOT	Alectryon	<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i> subsp. <i>canescens</i>	
DICOT	Alhagi	<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>	
DICOT	Alhagi	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	
DICOT	Allocastrum	<i>Allocastrum acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i>	
DICOT	Allocastrum	<i>Allocastrum acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i> / <i>prinsepiana</i>	
DICOT	Allocastrum	<i>Allocastrum campestre</i>	
DICOT	Allocastrum	<i>Allocastrum campestre</i> / <i>eriochlamys</i> subsp. <i>grossa</i>	
DICOT	Allocastrum	<i>Allocastrum cf. campestre</i>	
DICOT	Allocastrum	<i>Allocastrum eriochlamys</i> subsp. <i>eriochlamys</i>	
DICOT	Allocastrum	<i>Allocastrum eriochlamys</i> subsp. <i>grossa</i>	P3
DICOT	Allocastrum	<i>Allocastrum helmsii</i>	
DICOT	Alternanthera	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	
DICOT	Alternanthera	<i>Alternanthera nodiflora</i>	
DICOT	Aluta	<i>Aluta aspera</i> subsp. <i>aspera</i>	
DICOT	Alyogyne	<i>Alyogyne pinoniana</i> var. <i>leptochlamys</i>	
DICOT	Alyssum	<i>Alyssum linifolium</i>	
DICOT	Alyxia	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	
DICOT	Alyxia	<i>Alyxia tetanifolia</i>	P3
DICOT	Amaranthus	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	
DICOT	Amyema	<i>Amyema benthamii</i>	
DICOT	Amyema	<i>Amyema gibberula</i> var. <i>gibberula</i>	
DICOT	Amyema	<i>Amyema linophylla</i> subsp. <i>linophylla</i>	
DICOT	Amyema	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	
DICOT	Amyema	<i>Amyema preissii</i>	
DICOT	Androcalva	<i>Androcalva aphrix</i>	
DICOT	Androcalva	<i>Androcalva luteiflora</i>	
DICOT	Angianthus	<i>Angianthus prostratus</i>	P3
DICOT	Angianthus	<i>Angianthus tomentosus</i>	
DICOT	Anthotroche	<i>Anthotroche pannosa</i>	
DICOT	Arabidella	<i>Arabidella chrysodema</i>	
DICOT	Arabidella	<i>Arabidella trisecta</i>	
DICOT	Arctotheca	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	
DICOT	Argemone	<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> subsp. <i>ochroleuca</i>	
DICOT	Asclepias	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	
DICOT	Asteridea	<i>Asteridea athrioides</i>	
DICOT	Asteridea	<i>Asteridea chaetopoda</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Astus	<i>Astus subroseus</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex acutibractea</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex acutibractea</i> subsp. <i>acutibractea</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex acutibractea</i> subsp. <i>karoniensis</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex amnicola</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex codonocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex eardleyae</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex holocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i> subsp. <i>inflata</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex nana</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> subsp. <i>spathulata</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex pumilio</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex quadrivalvata</i> var. <i>quadrivalvata</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex</i> sp. <i>indet.</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex spongiosa</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex suberecta</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>	
DICOT	Baeckea	<i>Baeckea elderiana</i>	
DICOT	Baeckea	<i>Baeckea</i> sp. <i>Koonadgin</i> (B.L. Rye & M.E. Trudgen BLR 241137)	
DICOT	Banksia	<i>Banksia elderiana</i>	
DICOT	Beyeria	<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	
DICOT	Beyeria	<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i>	
DICOT	Beyeria	<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>	
DICOT	Billardiera	<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>	
DICOT	Boerhavia	<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i>	
DICOT	Boronia	<i>Boronia coeruleascens</i>	
DICOT	Boronia	<i>Boronia coeruleascens</i> subsp. <i>spinescens</i>	
DICOT	Boronia	<i>Boronia ternata</i>	
DICOT	Bossiaea	<i>Bossiaea cucullata</i>	
DICOT	Brachychiton	<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>	
DICOT	Brachyscome	<i>Brachyscome ciliaris</i>	
DICOT	Brachyscome	<i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i>	
DICOT	Brachyscome	<i>Brachyscome lineariloba</i>	
DICOT	Brachyscome	<i>Brachyscome perpussilla</i>	
DICOT	Brachysola	<i>Brachysola coerulea</i>	
DICOT	Brassica	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	
DICOT	Brunonia	<i>Brunonia australis</i>	
DICOT	Brunonia	<i>Brunonia</i> sp. <i>Goldfields</i> (K.R. Newbey 6044)	
DICOT	Bryophyllum	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	
DICOT	Buglossoides	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia calyptata</i>	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia eremaea</i>	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia lefroyensis</i>	P1
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia polyandra</i>	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia sculpta</i>	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia</i> sp. <i>Blackberry</i> (D.M. Porter 171)	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia translucens</i>	
DICOT	Calothamnus	<i>Calothamnus gilesii</i>	
DICOT	Calotis	<i>Calotis brevibractea</i>	
DICOT	Calotis	<i>Calotis hispidula</i>	
DICOT	Calotis	<i>Calotis multicaulis</i>	
DICOT	Calytrix	<i>Calytrix amethystina</i>	
DICOT	Calytrix	<i>Calytrix birdii</i>	
DICOT	Capsella	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	
DICOT	Carrichtera	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	
DICOT	Carthamus	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	
DICOT	Casuarina	<i>Casuarina obesa</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Casuarina	<i>Casuarina pauper</i>	
DICOT	Centaurea	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	
DICOT	Cephalopterum	<i>Cephalopterum drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Ceratogyne	<i>Ceratogyne obionoides</i>	
DICOT	Chamelaucium	<i>Chamelaucium ciliatum</i>	
DICOT	Chenopodium	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	
DICOT	Chenopodium	<i>Chenopodium curvispicatum</i>	
DICOT	Chenopodium	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	
DICOT	Chorizema	<i>Chorizema racemosum</i>	
DICOT	Chrysocephalum	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> subsp. <i>norsemanense</i>	P3
DICOT	Chrysocephalum	<i>Chrysocephalum puteale</i>	
DICOT	Cichorium	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	
DICOT	Citrullus	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	
DICOT	Codonocarpus	<i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i>	
DICOT	Comesperma	<i>Comesperma drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Comesperma	<i>Comesperma scoparium</i>	
DICOT	Commersonia	<i>Commersonia krauophylla</i>	
DICOT	Conospermum	<i>Conospermum stoechadis</i> subsp. <i>stoechadis</i>	
DICOT	Convolvulus	<i>Convolvulus clementii</i>	
DICOT	Convolvulus	<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	
DICOT	Conyza	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	
DICOT	Conyza	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	
DICOT	Cooperookia	<i>Cooperookia strophiolata</i>	
DICOT	Cotula	<i>Cotula australis</i>	
DICOT	Craspedia	<i>Craspedia haplorrhiza</i>	
DICOT	Crassula	<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>	
DICOT	Crassula	<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>colorata</i>	
DICOT	Crassula	<i>Crassula tetramera</i>	
DICOT	Cratystylis	<i>Cratystylis conocephala</i>	
DICOT	Cratystylis	<i>Cratystylis conocephala</i> x <i>microphylla</i>	
DICOT	Cratystylis	<i>Cratystylis microphylla</i>	
DICOT	Cratystylis	<i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i>	
DICOT	Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra aridicola</i>	
DICOT	Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra graniticola</i>	
DICOT	Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra pungens</i>	
DICOT	Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra recurva</i>	
DICOT	Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra</i> sp. <i>indet.</i>	
DICOT	Cucumis	<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i> subsp. <i>myriocarpus</i>	
DICOT	Cullen	<i>Cullen cinereum</i>	
DICOT	Cullen	<i>Cullen discolor</i>	
DICOT	Cullen	<i>Cullen leucanthum</i>	
DICOT	Cyanostegia	<i>Cyanostegia angustifolia</i>	
DICOT	Cyanostegia	<i>Cyanostegia microphylla</i>	
DICOT	Cyathostemon	<i>Cyathostemon divaricatus</i>	P1
DICOT	Cyathostemon	<i>Cyathostemon verrucosus</i>	P3
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> var. <i>mamillata</i>	
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	<i>Cylindropuntia kleiniae</i>	
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	<i>Cylindropuntia tunicata</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera eriocephala</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera latealata</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera lavandulacea</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera luteiflora</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera plumosa</i>	P1
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera stenostachya</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera tenuicaulis</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera tenuicaulis</i> var. <i>curvula</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera tenuicaulis</i> var. <i>tenuicaulis</i>	
DICOT	Darwinia	<i>Darwinia</i> sp. <i>Karonie</i> (K. Newbey 8503)	
DICOT	Dasymalla	<i>Dasymalla terminalis</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Datura	<i>Datura ferox</i>	
DICOT	Datura	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	
DICOT	Daucus	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	
DICOT	Daviesia	<i>Daviesia aphylla</i>	
DICOT	Daviesia	<i>Daviesia croniniana</i>	
DICOT	Daviesia	<i>Daviesia grahamii</i>	
DICOT	Daviesia	<i>Daviesia nematophylla</i>	
DICOT	Daviesia	<i>Daviesia pachyloma</i>	
DICOT	Dicrastylis	<i>Dicrastylis brunnea</i>	
DICOT	Dicrastylis	<i>Dicrastylis parvifolia</i>	
DICOT	Didymanthus	<i>Didymanthus roei</i>	
DICOT	Dillwynia	<i>Dillwynia sp. Coolgardie (V.E. Sands 637.3.1)</i>	
DICOT	Diocirea	<i>Diocirea acutifolia</i>	P3
DICOT	Diocirea	<i>Diocirea violacea</i>	
DICOT	Diocirea	<i>Diocirea x Eremophila violacea x clavata</i>	
DICOT	Disphyma	<i>Disphyma crassifolium subsp. clavellatum</i>	
DICOT	Dissocarpus	<i>Dissocarpus paradoxus</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea adenophora</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea amblyophylla</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea boroniifolia</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea cf. microzyga/adenophora</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea lobulata x microzyga</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea microzyga var. acrolobata</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea stenozyga</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustissima</i>	
DICOT	Drosera	<i>Drosera sp. Branched styles (S.C. Coffey 193)</i>	
DICOT	Drummondita	<i>Drummondita hassellii</i>	
DICOT	Duboisia	<i>Duboisia hopwoodii</i>	
DICOT	Dysphania	<i>Dysphania cristata</i>	
DICOT	Dysphania	<i>Dysphania kalpari</i>	
DICOT	Dysphania	<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>	
DICOT	Echium	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	
DICOT	Einadia	<i>Einadia nutans subsp. eremaea</i>	
DICOT	Elachanthus	<i>Elachanthus pusillus</i>	P2
DICOT	Enchylaena	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	
DICOT	Enchylaena	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa</i>	
DICOT	Enekbatus	<i>Enekbatus eremaeus</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila alternifolia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila caerulea subsp. caerulea</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila caerulea subsp. merrallii</i>	P4
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila caperata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila clarkei</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila clavata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila decipiens subsp. decipiens</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila dempsteri</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila deserti</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila georgei</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila gibbosa</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila glabra subsp. glabra</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila granitica</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila interstans subsp. interstans</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila interstans subsp. virgata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila ionantha x scoparia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila maculata subsp. brevifolia</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila miniata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila oblonga</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. angustifolia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila oppositifolia subsp. angustifolia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila parvifolia subsp. auricampa</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila parvifolia x scoparia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila praecox</i>	P2
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila psilocalyx</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila pustulata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila rugosa</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila saligna</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila serrulata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila subfloccosa subsp. lanata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila veronica</i>	P3
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila xantholaema</i>	P1
DICOT	Ericomyrtus	<i>Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia</i>	
DICOT	Eriochiton	<i>Eriochiton sclerolaenoides</i>	
DICOT	Erodium	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	
DICOT	Erodium	<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	
DICOT	Erodium	<i>Erodium cygnorum</i>	
DICOT	Erymophyllum	<i>Erymophyllum glossanthus</i>	
DICOT	Erymophyllum	<i>Erymophyllum ramosum</i>	
DICOT	Erymophyllum	<i>Erymophyllum ramosum subsp. ramosum</i>	
DICOT	Erythrostemon	<i>Erythrostemon gilliesii</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus calycogona subsp. calycogona</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus campaspe</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus celastroides</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus celastroides subsp. celastroides</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus cf. ravida</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus clelandii</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus clelandiorum</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus clelandiorum x torquata</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus comitae-vallis</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus concinna</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus concinna / planipes</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa subsp. semilaevis</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus distuberosa subsp. distuberosa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus eremophila subsp. eremophila</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus fraseri subsp. fraseri</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus griffithsii</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus horistes</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus jutsonii subsp. jutsonii</i>	P4
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus leptophylla</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda subsp. subluta</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus livida</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus longissima</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. lissophloia</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa subsp. oleosa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa var. obtusa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa var. repleta</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus petraea</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus pileata</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus planipes</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus platycorys</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus prolixa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus ravida</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus salicola</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus sp. Mulga Rock (K.D. Hill & L.A.S. Johnson KH 2668)</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus sp. Southern smooth-bark (D. Nicolle & M. French DN 6916)</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus stricklandii</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus tenera</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus trichopoda</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus urna</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus websteriana</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus websteriana</i> subsp. <i>norsemanica</i>	P1
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus websteriana</i> subsp. <i>websteriana</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus x brachyphylla</i>	P4
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus yilgarnensis</i>	
DICOT	Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia multifaria</i>	
DICOT	Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia porcata</i>	
DICOT	Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i>	
DICOT	Euryomyrtus	<i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>	
DICOT	Exocarpos	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia cinerea</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia desertorum</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia glomerata</i>	P4
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia interioris</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia interioris</i> var. <i>interioris</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia interioris</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia setosa</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia tetrapetala</i>	
DICOT	Gastrolobium	<i>Gastrolobium graniticum</i>	VU
DICOT	Gazania	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	
DICOT	Gilberta	<i>Gilberta tenuifolia</i>	
DICOT	Glandularia	<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>	
DICOT	Glischrocaryon	<i>Glischrocaryon angustifolium</i>	
DICOT	Glischrocaryon	<i>Glischrocaryon flavescens</i>	
DICOT	Glycyrrhiza	<i>Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Gnephosis	<i>Gnephosis brevifolia</i>	
DICOT	Gnephosis	<i>Gnephosis macrocephala</i>	
DICOT	Gnephosis	<i>Gnephosis tenuissima</i>	
DICOT	Gompholobium	<i>Gompholobium gompholobioides</i>	
DICOT	Gonocarpus	<i>Gonocarpus confertifolius</i> var. <i>helmsii</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia cf. xanthosperma</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia concinna</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia dyeri</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia elderi</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia havilandii</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia mimuloides</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia pusilliflora</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia salina</i>	P2
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia xanthosperma</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea acacioides</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea acuarua</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea beardiana</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea cagiana</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea didymobotrya</i> subsp. <i>didymobotrya</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea excelsior</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea georgeana</i>	P3
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea haplantha</i> subsp. <i>haplantha</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea hookeriana</i> subsp. <i>apiciloba</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea hookeriana</i> subsp. <i>hookeriana</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea huegelii</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea nematophylla</i> subsp. <i>nematophylla</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>obliquistigma</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea oligomera</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea oncogyne</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea sarissa</i> subsp. <i>bicolor</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea sarissa</i> subsp. <i>sarissa</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea teretifolia</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea uncinulata</i>	
DICOT	Gunniopsis	<i>Gunniopsis quadrifida</i>	
DICOT	Gyrostemon	<i>Gyrostemon racemiger</i>	
DICOT	Hakea	<i>Hakea erecta</i>	
DICOT	Hakea	<i>Hakea francisiana</i>	
DICOT	Hakea	<i>Hakea minyma</i>	
DICOT	Hakea	<i>Hakea rigida</i>	P2
DICOT	Halgania	<i>Halgania andromedifolia</i>	
DICOT	Halgania	<i>Halgania cyanea</i> var. <i>Allambi Stn (B.W. Strong 676)</i>	
DICOT	Halgania	<i>Halgania cyanea</i> var. <i>Charleville (R.W. Purdie +111)</i>	
DICOT	Halgania	<i>Halgania integerrima</i>	
DICOT	Haloragis	<i>Haloragis gossei</i>	
DICOT	Haloragis	<i>Haloragis maierae</i>	
DICOT	Haloragis	<i>Haloragis trigonocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Halosarcia	<i>Halosarcia chartacea</i>	
DICOT	Hannafordia	<i>Hannafordia bissillii</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>	
DICOT	Helianthus	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	
DICOT	Heliotropium	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	
DICOT	Heliotropium	<i>Heliotropium supinum</i>	
DICOT	Helipterum	<i>Helipterum craspedioides</i>	
DICOT	Hemiphora	<i>Hemiphora elderi</i>	
DICOT	Hibbertia	<i>Hibbertia ancistrophylla</i>	
DICOT	Hibbertia	<i>Hibbertia glomerata</i> var. <i>glomerata</i>	
DICOT	Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus solanifolius</i>	
DICOT	Homalocalyx	<i>Homalocalyx thryptomenoides</i>	
DICOT	Hovea	<i>Hovea acanthoclada</i>	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	<i>Hyalosperma glutinosum</i>	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	<i>Hyalosperma glutinosum</i> subsp. <i>glutinosum</i>	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	<i>Hyalosperma zacchaeus</i>	
DICOT	Hybanthus	<i>Hybanthus epacroides</i>	
DICOT	Hybanthus	<i>Hybanthus floribundus</i> subsp. <i>curvifolius</i>	
DICOT	Hydrocotyle	<i>Hydrocotyle pilifera</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	
DICOT	Hypertelis	<i>Hypertelis cerviana</i>	
DICOT	Hysterobaeckea	<i>Hysterobaeckea petraea</i>	
DICOT	Ipomoea	<i>Ipomoea calobra</i>	
DICOT	Isoetopsis	<i>Isoetopsis graminifolia</i>	
DICOT	Isotoma	<i>Isotoma petraea</i>	
DICOT	Jacksonia	<i>Jacksonia arida</i>	
DICOT	Kennedia	<i>Kennedia prorepens</i>	
DICOT	Kippistia	<i>Kippistia suaedifolia</i>	
DICOT	Lachnostachys	<i>Lachnostachys coolgardiensis</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Lactuca	<i>Lactuca serriola forma serriola</i>	
DICOT	Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	
DICOT	Lawrencella	<i>Lawrencella rosea</i>	
DICOT	Lawrencia	<i>Lawrencia glomerata</i>	
DICOT	Lawrencia	<i>Lawrencia helmsii</i>	
DICOT	Lawrencia	<i>Lawrencia repens</i>	
DICOT	Lawrencia	<i>Lawrencia squamata</i>	
DICOT	Lechenaultia	<i>Lechenaultia brevifolia</i>	
DICOT	Leiocarpa	<i>Leiocarpa websteri</i>	
DICOT	Lemooria	<i>Lemooria burkittii</i>	
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium fasciculatum</i>	P3
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium merrallii</i>	P2
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium oxytrichum</i>	
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium papillosum</i>	
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium phlebopetalum</i>	
DICOT	Leptosema	<i>Leptosema cervicorne</i>	
DICOT	Leptosema	<i>Leptosema daviesioides</i>	
DICOT	Leptospermum	<i>Leptospermum fastigiatum</i>	
DICOT	Leptospermum	<i>Leptospermum subtenue</i>	
DICOT	Leucochrysum	<i>Leucochrysum fitzibbonii</i>	
DICOT	Leucopogon	<i>Leucopogon hamulosus</i>	
DICOT	Leucopogon	<i>Leucopogon sp. Boorabbin (K.R. Newbey 8374)</i>	
DICOT	Leucopogon	<i>Leucopogon sp. Clyde Hill (M.A. Burgman 1207)</i>	
DICOT	Leucopogon	<i>Leucopogon sp. Coolgardie (M. Hislop & F. Hort MH 3197)</i>	
DICOT	Leucopogon	<i>Leucopogon sp. Kambalda (J. Williams s.n. PERTH 07305028)</i>	
DICOT	Limonium	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	
DICOT	Lobelia	<i>Lobelia cf. winfrindae</i>	
DICOT	Lotus	<i>Lotus cruentus</i>	
DICOT	Lycium	<i>Lycium australe</i>	
DICOT	Lycium	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	
DICOT	Lysiana	<i>Lysiana casuarinae</i>	
DICOT	Lysimachia	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	
DICOT	Lythrum	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana aff. planifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana amoena</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana appressa</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana atkinsiana</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana camosa</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana erioclada</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana eriosphaera</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana georgei</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana glomerifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana integra</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana marginata</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana oppositifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana pentagona</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana pentatropis</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana platycarpa</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana pyramidata</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana radiata</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana suaedifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana tomentosa</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana tomentosa subsp. tomentosa</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana triptera</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana turbinata</i>	
DICOT	Malleostemon	<i>Malleostemon peltiger</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Malleostemon	<i>Malleostemon roseus</i>	
DICOT	Malleostemon	<i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i>	
DICOT	Malva	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	
DICOT	Malva	<i>Malva weinmanniana</i>	
DICOT	Marianthus	<i>Marianthus bicolor</i>	
DICOT	Marrubium	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	
DICOT	Marsdenia	<i>Marsdenia australis</i>	
DICOT	Medicago	<i>Medicago laciniata</i>	
DICOT	Medicago	<i>Medicago minima</i>	
DICOT	Medicago	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca acuminata subsp. acuminata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca coccinea</i>	P3
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca elliptica</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca fulgens / radula subsp. fulgens</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca fulgens subsp. fulgens</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum subsp. cymbifolia</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca leiocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca macronychia subsp. macronychia</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora subsp. fastigiata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca sheathiana</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca zeteticorum</i>	
DICOT	Melia	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	
DICOT	Mesembryanthemum	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	
DICOT	Mesembryanthemum	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	
DICOT	Micromyrtus	<i>Micromyrtus erichsenii</i>	
DICOT	Micromyrtus	<i>Micromyrtus monotaxis</i>	
DICOT	Micromyrtus	<i>Micromyrtus stenocalyx</i>	
DICOT	Millotia	<i>Millotia myosotidifolia</i>	
DICOT	Millotia	<i>Millotia perpusilla</i>	
DICOT	Minuria	<i>Minuria cunninghamii</i>	
DICOT	Minuria	<i>Minuria gardneri</i>	
DICOT	Minuria	<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>	
DICOT	Mirbelia	<i>Mirbelia depressa</i>	
DICOT	Mirbelia	<i>Mirbelia microphylla</i>	
DICOT	Mirbelia	<i>Mirbelia ramulosa</i>	
DICOT	Mirbelia	<i>Mirbelia seorsifolia</i>	
DICOT	Monoculus	<i>Monoculus monstrosus</i>	
DICOT	Monotaxis	<i>Monotaxis grandiflora var. obtusifolia</i>	
DICOT	Monotaxis	<i>Monotaxis luteiflora</i>	
DICOT	Myoporum	<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	
DICOT	Myoporum	<i>Myoporum platycarpum subsp. platycarpum</i>	
DICOT	Myosurus	<i>Myosurus australis</i>	
DICOT	Myriocephalus	<i>Myriocephalus pygmaeus</i>	
DICOT	Nicotiana	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	
DICOT	Nicotiana	<i>Nicotiana occidentalis subsp. obliqua</i>	
DICOT	Nicotiana	<i>Nicotiana rotundifolia</i>	
DICOT	Nitraria	<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>	
DICOT	Notisia	<i>Notisia intonsa</i>	P3
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia exiguifolia</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia homolepis</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia incana</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia muelleri</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia pimeleoides</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia rudis</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia sp. Eremicola (Diels & Pritzelt s.n. PERTH 00449628)</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia subspicata</i>	
DICOT	Oligocarpus	<i>Oligocarpus calendulaceus</i>	
DICOT	Omphalolappula	<i>Omphalolappula concava</i>	
DICOT	Oncosiphon	<i>Oncosiphon suffruticosum</i>	
DICOT	Opercularia	<i>Opercularia vaginata</i>	
DICOT	Opuntia	<i>Opuntia elata</i>	
DICOT	Opuntia	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	
DICOT	Orbea	<i>Orbea variegata</i>	
DICOT	Orianthera	<i>Orianthera flaviflora</i>	
DICOT	Orianthera	<i>Orianthera tortuosa</i>	
DICOT	Oxalis	<i>Oxalis bowiei</i>	
DICOT	Oxalis	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	
DICOT	Ozothamnus	<i>Ozothamnus cassiope</i>	
DICOT	Papaver	<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	
DICOT	Persicaria	<i>Persicaria prostrata</i>	
DICOT	Persoonia	<i>Persoonia saundersiana</i>	
DICOT	Petalostylis	<i>Petalostylis cassioides</i>	
DICOT	Petrophile	<i>Petrophile arcuata</i>	
DICOT	Petrophile	<i>Petrophile seminuda</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium appressum</i>	P1
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium canaliculatum</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium canaliculatum (hybrid)</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium canaliculatum / tuberculosum</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium clavatum</i>	P2
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium clavatum - filifolium ?</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium filifolium</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium laevigatum</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium lepidotum</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium tuberculosum</i>	
DICOT	Philotheca	<i>Philotheca tomentella</i>	
DICOT	Phlegmatospermum	<i>Phlegmatospermum eremaeum</i>	P3
DICOT	Phyla	<i>Phyla canescens</i>	
DICOT	Phyllangium	<i>Phyllangium sulcatum</i>	
DICOT	Physopsis	<i>Physopsis viscida</i>	
DICOT	Pimelea	<i>Pimelea angustifolia</i>	
DICOT	Pimelea	<i>Pimelea microcephala subsp. microcephala</i>	
DICOT	Pimelea	<i>Pimelea spiculigera var. thesioides</i>	
DICOT	Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	
DICOT	Pityrodia	<i>Pityrodia lepidota</i>	
DICOT	Plantago	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	
DICOT	Plantago	<i>Plantago drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Plantago	<i>Plantago sp. Mt Magnet (A.S. George 6793)</i>	
DICOT	Platysace	<i>Platysace effusa</i>	
DICOT	Platysace	<i>Platysace trachymenioides</i>	
DICOT	Podolepis	<i>Podolepis aristata subsp. affinis</i>	
DICOT	Podolepis	<i>Podolepis canescens</i>	
DICOT	Podolepis	<i>Podolepis capillaris</i>	
DICOT	Podolepis	<i>Podolepis lessonii</i>	
DICOT	Podolepis	<i>Podolepis rugata</i>	
DICOT	Podotheca	<i>Podotheca wilsonii</i>	
DICOT	Pogonolepis	<i>Pogonolepis muelleriana</i>	
DICOT	Polygonum	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	
DICOT	Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris forrestiana</i>	
DICOT	Portulaca	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	
DICOT	Portulacaria	<i>Portulacaria afra</i>	
DICOT	Proboscidea	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	
DICOT	Prostanthera	<i>Prostanthera althoferi subsp. althoferi</i>	
DICOT	Prostanthera	<i>Prostanthera campbellii</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Prostanthera	<i>Prostanthera grylloana</i>	
DICOT	Prostanthera	<i>Prostanthera incurvata</i>	
DICOT	Psammomoya	<i>Psammomoya choretroides</i>	
DICOT	Pterocaulon	<i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus aervoides</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus carlsonii</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus chortophytus</i>	P1
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus eremita</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus exaltatus var. villosus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus gaudichaudii</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus gaudichaudii var. parviflorus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus grandiflorus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus helichrysoides</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus holosericeus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus procumbens</i>	P1
DICOT	Radyera	<i>Radyera farragei</i>	
DICOT	Rhagodia	<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Rhagodia	<i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe battii</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe cf. oppositifolia</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe charsleyae</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. rosea</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. splendida</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe floribunda</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe haigii</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe laevis</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe manglesii</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe nullarborensis</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe oppositifolia subsp. oppositifolia</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe pygmaea</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe rubella</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe stricta</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe uniflora</i>	P1
DICOT	Ricinocarpos	<i>Ricinocarpos sp. Eastern Goldfields (A. Williams 3)</i>	
DICOT	Ricinocarpos	<i>Ricinocarpos stylosus</i>	
DICOT	Ricinocarpos	<i>Ricinocarpos velutinus</i>	
DICOT	Rinzia	<i>Rinzia carnosa</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera aurantiaca subsp. aurantiaca</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera compressa</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera eremaea</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera glauca</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera ovata</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera reticulata</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera tetraptera</i>	
DICOT	Roycea	<i>Roycea divaricata</i>	
DICOT	Rumex	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	
DICOT	Salsola	<i>Salsola australis</i>	
DICOT	Salvia	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	
DICOT	Salvia	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	
DICOT	Santalum	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	
DICOT	Santalum	<i>Santalum spicatum</i>	
DICOT	Scaevola	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>	
DICOT	Schenkia	<i>Schenkia clementii</i>	
DICOT	Schinus	<i>Schinus molle var. areira</i>	
DICOT	Schoenia	<i>Schoenia cassiniana</i>	
DICOT	Schoenia	<i>Schoenia filifolia subsp. filifolia</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena brevifolia</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status	Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena cuneata</i>		DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona kingii</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>		DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona leeana</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena drummondii</i>		DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona oliveri</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena eurotioides</i>		DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona oroboides</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena fusiformis</i>		DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona paradoxa</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena gardneri</i>		DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona purpurea</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena intricata</i>		DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona rostellata</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i>		DICOT	Symphyotrichum	<i>Symphyotrichum squamatum</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena parviflora</i>		DICOT	Tamarix	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>	
DICOT	Senecio	<i>Senecio dolichocephalus</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia chartacea</i>	
DICOT	Senecio	<i>Senecio glossanthus</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia disarticulata</i>	
DICOT	Senecio	<i>Senecio lacustrinus</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia doliiformis</i>	
DICOT	Senecio	<i>Senecio magnificus</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia flabelliformis</i>	2
DICOT	Senecio	<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna artemisioides</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia indica subsp. bidens</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia peltata</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna artemisioides subsp. x artemisioides</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia pergranulata subsp. elongata</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna cardiosperma</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia pergranulata subsp. pergranulata</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna pleurocarpa</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia pruinosa</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna pleurocarpa var. angustifolia</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia pterygosperma subsp. pterygosperma</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna pleurocarpa var. pleurocarpa</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia sp. Bumerbinmah (D. Edinger et al. 101)</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna stowardii</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia sp. Dennys Crossing (K.A. Shepherd & J. English KS 552)</i>	
DICOT	Seringia	<i>Seringia velutina</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia syncarpa</i>	
DICOT	Sida	<i>Sida calyxhymenia</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia triandra</i>	
DICOT	Sida	<i>Sida intricata</i>		DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia undulata</i>	
DICOT	Sida	<i>Sida spodochroma</i>		DICOT	Templetonia	<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>	
DICOT	Sisymbrium	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>		DICOT	Templetonia	<i>Templetonia incrassata</i>	
DICOT	Sisymbrium	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>		DICOT	Tetragonia	<i>Tetragonia eremaea</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum cleistogamum</i>		DICOT	Tetrateca	<i>Tetrateca efoliata</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum ellipticum</i>		DICOT	Teucrium	<i>Teucrium sessiliflorum</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum esuriale</i>		DICOT	Thiseltonia	<i>Thiseltonia gracillima</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum hoplopetalum</i>		DICOT	Thryptomene	<i>Thryptomene australis subsp. brachyandra</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i>		DICOT	Thryptomene	<i>Thryptomene kochii</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>		DICOT	Thryptomene	<i>Thryptomene sp. Coolgardie (E. Kelso s.n. 1902)</i>	P1
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum nummularium</i>		DICOT	Thryptomene	<i>Thryptomene sp. Londonderry (R.H. Kuchel 1763)</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum petrophilum</i>		DICOT	Thryptomene	<i>Thryptomene urceolaris</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum plicatile</i>		DICOT	Trachymene	<i>Trachymene cyanopetala</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum simile</i>		DICOT	Trachymene	<i>Trachymene ornata</i>	
DICOT	Sonchus	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>		DICOT	Tribulus	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	
DICOT	Spartothamnella	<i>Spartothamnella sp. Helena & Aurora Range (P.G. Armstrong 155-109)</i>		DICOT	Trichanthodium	<i>Trichanthodium skirrophorum</i>	
DICOT	Spergularia	<i>Spergularia diandra</i>		DICOT	Trichodesma	<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i>	
DICOT	Spergularia	<i>Spergularia marina</i>		DICOT	Triptilodiscus	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	
DICOT	Stackhousia	<i>Stackhousia sp. Mt Keith (G. Cockerton & G. O'Keefe 11017)</i>		DICOT	Trymalium	<i>Trymalium myrtillus subsp. myrtillus</i>	
DICOT	Stenanthemum	<i>Stenanthemum stipulosum</i>		DICOT	Urtica	<i>Urtica urens</i>	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	<i>Stenopetalum filifolium</i>		DICOT	Velleia	<i>Velleia rosea</i>	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	<i>Stenopetalum lineare</i>		DICOT	Verreauxia	<i>Verreauxia dyeri</i>	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	<i>Stenopetalum lineare var. lineare</i>		DICOT	Verticordia	<i>Verticordia chrysantha</i>	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	<i>Stenopetalum pedicellare</i>		DICOT	Verticordia	<i>Verticordia picta</i>	
DICOT	Streptoglossa	<i>Streptoglossa liatroides</i>		DICOT	Verticordia	<i>Verticordia pritzelii</i>	
DICOT	Stylidium	<i>Stylidium arenicola</i>		DICOT	Vicia	<i>Vicia monantha subsp. triflora</i>	
DICOT	Stylidium	<i>Stylidium choreanthum</i>	P3	DICOT	Vincetoxicum	<i>Vincetoxicum lineare</i>	
DICOT	Stylidium	<i>Stylidium dielsianum</i>		DICOT	Vittadinia	<i>Vittadinia cervicalis var. cervicalis</i>	
DICOT	Stylidium	<i>Stylidium induratum</i>		DICOT	Vittadinia	<i>Vittadinia dissecta var. hirta</i>	
DICOT	Surreya	<i>Surreya diandra</i>		DICOT	Vittadinia	<i>Vittadinia humerata</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona affinis</i>		DICOT	Vittadinia	<i>Vittadinia sp. indet.</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona beasleyana</i>		DICOT	Vittadinia	<i>Vittadinia sulcata</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona canescens</i>		DICOT	Wahlenbergia	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona colutooides</i>		DICOT	Waitzia	<i>Waitzia acuminata var. acuminata</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona gracilis</i>		DICOT	Waitzia	<i>Waitzia fitzgiibonii</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona incei</i>		DICOT	Westringia	<i>Westringia cephalantha</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Westringia	<i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>caterva</i>	
DICOT	Westringia	<i>Westringia rigida</i>	
DICOT	Xanthium	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum apiculatum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum aurantiacum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum compressum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum eremaeum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum fruticosum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum glaucum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum ovatum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum reticulatum</i>	
FERN	Cheilanthes	<i>Cheilanthes adiantoides</i>	
FERN	Cheilanthes	<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	
FERN	Cheilanthes	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>	
GYMNO	Callitris	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	
GYMNO	Callitris	<i>Callitris preissii</i>	
GYMNO	Callitris	<i>Callitris</i> sp.	
GYMNO	Callitris	<i>Callitris verrucosa</i>	
LIVERWORT	Riccia	<i>Riccia crinita</i>	
LIVERWORT	Riccia	<i>Riccia limbata</i>	
MONOCOT	Agave	<i>Agave americana</i>	
MONOCOT	Amhipogon	<i>Amhipogon carcinus</i> var. <i>carcinus</i>	
MONOCOT	Aristida	<i>Aristida contorta</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa blackii</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa drummondii</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa nitida</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa platychaeta</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa</i> sp. Carlingup Road (S. Kern & R. Jasper LCH 18459)	P3
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa</i> sp. Dowerin (G. Wiehl F 8004)	P2
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa trichophylla</i>	
MONOCOT	Bromus	<i>Bromus arenarius</i>	
MONOCOT	Bromus	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	
MONOCOT	Bromus	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	
MONOCOT	Bulbine	<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i>	
MONOCOT	Caladenia	<i>Caladenia footeana</i>	
MONOCOT	Caladenia	<i>Caladenia nobilis</i>	
MONOCOT	Caladenia	<i>Caladenia roei</i>	
MONOCOT	Cenchrus	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	
MONOCOT	Cenchrus	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	
MONOCOT	Chamaexeros	<i>Chamaexeros fimbriata</i>	
MONOCOT	Chloris	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	
MONOCOT	Chrysitrix	<i>Chrysitrix distigmata</i>	
MONOCOT	Dactyloctenium	<i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i>	
MONOCOT	Danthonia	<i>Danthonia acerosa</i>	
MONOCOT	Danthonia	<i>Danthonia caespitosa</i>	
MONOCOT	Dichanthium	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>sericeum</i>	
MONOCOT	Digitaria	<i>Digitaria ammophila</i>	
MONOCOT	Digitaria	<i>Digitaria brownii</i>	
MONOCOT	Ehrharta	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	
MONOCOT	Eleocharis	<i>Eleocharis acutangula</i>	
MONOCOT	Elymus	<i>Elymus scaber</i>	
MONOCOT	Enneapogon	<i>Enneapogon avenaceus</i>	
MONOCOT	Enneapogon	<i>Enneapogon caeruleus</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
MONOCOT	Enneapogon	<i>Enneapogon cylindricus</i>	
MONOCOT	Enteropogon	<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	
MONOCOT	Enteropogon	<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	<i>Eragrostis dielsii</i>	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	<i>Eragrostis falcata</i>	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	<i>Eragrostis setifolia</i>	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	<i>Eragrostis xerophila</i>	
MONOCOT	Eriachne	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i>	
MONOCOT	Gahnia	<i>Gahnia deusta</i>	
MONOCOT	Hordeum	<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	
MONOCOT	Hordeum	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	
MONOCOT	Isolepis	<i>Isolepis australiensis</i>	P3
MONOCOT	Isolepis	<i>Isolepis congrua</i>	
MONOCOT	Lepidobolus	<i>Lepidobolus chaetocephalus</i>	
MONOCOT	Lepidobolus	<i>Lepidobolus deserti</i>	
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	<i>Lepidosperma</i> aff. <i>diumum</i>	
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	<i>Lepidosperma diumum</i>	
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Kambalda (A.A. Mitchell 5156)	P2
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094)	P1
MONOCOT	Leptochloa	<i>Leptochloa digitata</i>	
MONOCOT	Mesomelaena	<i>Mesomelaena preissii</i>	
MONOCOT	Monachather	<i>Monachather paradoxus</i>	
MONOCOT	Panicum	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	
MONOCOT	Panicum	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	
MONOCOT	Paspalidium	<i>Paspalidium constrictum</i>	
MONOCOT	Paspalidium	<i>Paspalidium gracile</i>	
MONOCOT	Paspalidium	<i>Paspalidium reflexum</i>	
MONOCOT	Pennisetum	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	
MONOCOT	Pentameris	<i>Pentameris airoides</i> subsp. <i>airoides</i>	
MONOCOT	Phalaris	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	<i>Pterostylis roensis</i>	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. dainty brown (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 3690)	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. inland (A.C. Beauglehole 11880)	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	<i>Pterostylis tryphera</i>	
MONOCOT	Rostraria	<i>Rostraria pumila</i>	
MONOCOT	Ruppia	<i>Ruppia polycarpa</i>	
MONOCOT	Rytidosperma	<i>Rytidosperma acerosum</i>	
MONOCOT	Rytidosperma	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	
MONOCOT	Rytidosperma	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	
MONOCOT	Schismus	<i>Schismus arabicus</i>	
MONOCOT	Schismus	<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	
MONOCOT	Schoenus	<i>Schoenus hexandrus</i>	
MONOCOT	Schoenus	<i>Schoenus subaphyllus</i>	
MONOCOT	Setaria	<i>Setaria dielsii</i>	
MONOCOT	Sorghum	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	
MONOCOT	Stipa	<i>Stipa eremophila</i>	
MONOCOT	Stipa	<i>Stipa nitida</i>	
MONOCOT	Stipa	<i>Stipa puberula</i>	
MONOCOT	Thelymitra	<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	
MONOCOT	Thysanotus	<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>	
MONOCOT	Triodia	<i>Triodia irritans</i>	
MONOCOT	Triodia	<i>Triodia scariosa</i>	
MONOCOT	Typha	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	
MONOCOT	Urochloa	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	
MONOCOT	Wurmbea	<i>Wurmbea tenella</i>	

Vertebrate Fauna

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
AMPHI	Litoria	<i>Litoria moorei</i>	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	<i>Neobatrachus kunapalari</i>	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	<i>Neobatrachus pelobatooides</i>	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	<i>Neobatrachus sutor</i>	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	<i>Neobatrachus wilsmorei</i>	
AMPHI	Pseudophryne	<i>Pseudophryne occidentalis</i>	
BIRD	Acanthagenys	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	
BIRD	Acanthiza	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	
BIRD	Acanthiza	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	
BIRD	Acanthiza	<i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i>	
BIRD	Acanthiza	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	
BIRD	Accipiter	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	
BIRD	Accipiter	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	
BIRD	Actitis	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	MI
BIRD	Aegotheles	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	
BIRD	Anas	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	
BIRD	Anas	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	
BIRD	Anas	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	
BIRD	Anas	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	
BIRD	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga melanogaster subsp. novaehollandiae</i>	
BIRD	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	
BIRD	Anthochaera	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	
BIRD	Anthus	<i>Anthus australis</i>	
BIRD	Anthus	<i>Anthus australis subsp. australis</i>	
BIRD	Aphelocephala	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	
BIRD	Aphelocephala	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis subsp. castaneiventris</i>	
BIRD	Aquila	<i>Aquila audax</i>	
BIRD	Ardea	<i>Ardea modesta</i>	
BIRD	Ardea	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	
BIRD	Ardeotis	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	
BIRD	Artamus	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	
BIRD	Artamus	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	
BIRD	Artamus	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	
BIRD	Aythya	<i>Aythya australis</i>	
BIRD	Barnardius	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	
BIRD	Biziura	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	
BIRD	Cacatua	<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	
BIRD	Cacatua	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	
BIRD	Cacomantis	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	
BIRD	Cacomantis	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	
BIRD	Calidris	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	MI
BIRD	Calidris	<i>Calidris alba (Crocethia alba)</i>	MI
BIRD	Calidris	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	CR
BIRD	Calidris	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	MI
BIRD	Calyptorhynchus	<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	EN
BIRD	Charadrius	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	
BIRD	Chenonetta	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	
BIRD	Cheramoeca	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	
BIRD	Cheramoeca	<i>Cheramoeca leucosternus</i>	
BIRD	Chroicocephalus	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	
BIRD	Chrysococcyx	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	
BIRD	Chrysococcyx	<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>	
BIRD	Cincloramphus	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	
BIRD	Cincloramphus	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	
BIRD	Cinclosoma	<i>Cinclosoma castanotus</i>	
BIRD	Cladorhynchus	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
BIRD	Climacteris	<i>Climacteris rufa</i>	
BIRD	Colluricincla	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	
BIRD	Columba	<i>Columba livia</i>	
BIRD	Coracina	<i>Coracina maxima</i>	
BIRD	Coracina	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	
BIRD	Corvus	<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	
BIRD	Corvus	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	
BIRD	Corvus	<i>Corvus orru</i>	
BIRD	Coturnix	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	
BIRD	Cracticus	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	
BIRD	Cracticus	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	
BIRD	Cracticus	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	
BIRD	Cuculus	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	
BIRD	Cygnus	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	
BIRD	Daphoenositta	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	
BIRD	Dicaeum	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	
BIRD	Dromaius	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	
BIRD	Drymodes	<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>	
BIRD	Egretta	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	
BIRD	Elanus	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	
BIRD	Elanus	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
BIRD	Elanus	<i>Elanus caeruleus subsp. axillaris</i>	
BIRD	Eiseyornis	<i>Eiseyornis melanops</i>	
BIRD	Eolophus	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	
BIRD	Eopsaltria	<i>Eopsaltria australis subsp. griseogularis</i>	
BIRD	Epthianura	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	
BIRD	Epthianura	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	
BIRD	Erythronyx	<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i>	
BIRD	Eurostopodus	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	
BIRD	Falco	<i>Falco berigora</i>	
BIRD	Falco	<i>Falco berigora subsp. berigora</i>	
BIRD	Falco	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	
BIRD	Falco	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	
BIRD	Fulica	<i>Fulica atra</i>	
BIRD	Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	
BIRD	Glossopsitta	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	
BIRD	Grallina	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	
BIRD	Haliastur	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	
BIRD	Hieraaetus	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	
BIRD	Himantopus	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	
BIRD	Himantopus	<i>Himantopus himantopus subsp. leucocephalus</i>	
BIRD	Hirundo	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	
BIRD	Hirundo	<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	
BIRD	Hylacola	<i>Hylacola cauta subsp. whitlocki</i>	
BIRD	Lalage	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	
BIRD	Leipoa	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	VU
BIRD	Lichenostomus	<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	
BIRD	Lichenostomus	<i>Lichenostomus leucotis subsp. novaenorciae</i>	
BIRD	Lichenostomus	<i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	
BIRD	Lichenostomus	<i>Lichenostomus plumulus</i>	
BIRD	Lichenostomus	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	
BIRD	Lichmera	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	
BIRD	Malacorhynchus	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	
BIRD	Malurus	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	
BIRD	Malurus	<i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i>	
BIRD	Malurus	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
BIRD	Manorina	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	
BIRD	Melanodryas	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	
BIRD	Melithreptus	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	
BIRD	Melopsittacus	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	
BIRD	Merops	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	
BIRD	Microcarbo	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	
BIRD	Microeca	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	
BIRD	Microeca	<i>Microeca fascinans subsp. assimilis</i>	
BIRD	Ninox	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	
BIRD	Nycticorax	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus subsp. hilli</i>	
BIRD	Nymphicus	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	
BIRD	Ocyphaps	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	
BIRD	Oreoica	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	
BIRD	Oreoica	<i>Oreoica gutturalis subsp. gutturalis</i>	
BIRD	Pachycephala	<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	
BIRD	Pachycephala	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	
BIRD	Pachycephala	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	
BIRD	Pardalotus	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	
BIRD	Pardalotus	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	
BIRD	Pardalotus	<i>Pardalotus striatus subsp. westraliensis</i>	
BIRD	Petrochelidon	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	
BIRD	Petrochelidon	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	
BIRD	Petroica	<i>Petroica cucullata</i>	
BIRD	Petroica	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	
BIRD	Phalacrocorax	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	
BIRD	Phalacrocorax	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	
BIRD	Phaps	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	
BIRD	Phylidonyris	<i>Phylidonyris albifrons</i>	
BIRD	Platalea	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	
BIRD	Platycercus	<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>	
BIRD	Platycercus	<i>Platycercus varius</i>	
BIRD	Platycercus	<i>Platycercus zonarius</i>	
BIRD	Platycercus	<i>Platycercus zonarius subsp. zonarius</i>	
BIRD	Podargus	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	
BIRD	Poliocephalus	<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	
BIRD	Polytelis	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus subsp. westralis</i>	
BIRD	Pomatostomus	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	
BIRD	Pomatostomus	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus subsp. ashbyi</i>	
BIRD	Porzana	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	
BIRD	Ptilotula	<i>Ptilotula ornatus</i>	
BIRD	Ptilotula	<i>Ptilotula plumulus</i>	
BIRD	Purnella	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>	
BIRD	Pyrrholaemus	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	
BIRD	Recurvirostra	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	
BIRD	Rhipidura	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	
BIRD	Rhipidura	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	
BIRD	Rhipidura	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	
BIRD	Smicromis	<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	
BIRD	Stictonetta	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	
BIRD	Strepera	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	
BIRD	Streptopelia	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	
BIRD	Sugomel	<i>Sugomel niger</i>	
BIRD	Tachybaptus	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	
BIRD	Tadorna	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	
BIRD	Taeniopygia	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	
BIRD	Thinornis	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	P4
BIRD	Threskiornis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	
BIRD	Todiramphus	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygia</i>	
BIRD	Todiramphus	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
BIRD	Todiramphus	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	
BIRD	Tribonyx	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	
BIRD	Tringa	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	MI & P4
BIRD	Tringa	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	MI
BIRD	Tringa	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	MI
BIRD	Turnix	<i>Turnix velox</i>	
BIRD	Tyto	<i>Tyto alba subsp. delicatula</i>	
BIRD	Vanellus	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	
BIRD	Zosterops	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	
MAMMAL	Bos	<i>Bos taurus</i>	
MAMMAL	Canis	<i>Canis lupus subsp. dingo</i>	
MAMMAL	Capra	<i>Capra hircus</i>	
MAMMAL	Cercartetus	<i>Cercartetus concinnus</i>	
MAMMAL	Chalinolobus	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	
MAMMAL	Chalinolobus	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	
MAMMAL	Dasyurus	<i>Dasyurus geoffroi</i>	VU
MAMMAL	Felis	<i>Felis catus</i>	
MAMMAL	Macropus	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	
MAMMAL	Macropus	<i>Macropus robustus subsp. erubescens</i>	
MAMMAL	Macropus	<i>Macropus rufus</i>	
MAMMAL	Macrotis	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	VU
MAMMAL	Mormopterus	<i>Mormopterus planiceps</i>	
MAMMAL	Mus	<i>Mus musculus</i>	
MAMMAL	Myrmecobius	<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	EN
MAMMAL	Ningau	<i>Ningau yvonneae</i>	
MAMMAL	Notomys	<i>Notomys mitchellii</i>	
MAMMAL	Nyctophilus	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	
MAMMAL	Nyctophilus	<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis subsp. timoriensis</i>	
MAMMAL	Oryctolagus	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	
MAMMAL	Ovis	<i>Ovis aries</i>	
MAMMAL	Pseudomys	<i>Pseudomys bolami</i>	
MAMMAL	Pseudomys	<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	
MAMMAL	Scotorepens	<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis gilberti</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis ooldea</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis sp.</i>	
MAMMAL	Tachyglossus	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	
MAMMAL	Tadarida	<i>Tadarida australis</i>	
MAMMAL	Taphozous	<i>Taphozous hilli</i>	
MAMMAL	Vespadelus	<i>Vespadelus baverstocki</i>	
MAMMAL	Vespadelus	<i>Vespadelus finlaysoni</i>	
MAMMAL	Vespadelus	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	
REPTILE	Acanthophis	<i>Acanthophis pyrrhus</i>	
REPTILE	Brachyuropis	<i>Brachyuropis fasciolata</i>	
REPTILE	Brachyuropis	<i>Brachyuropis fasciolatus subsp. fasciolatus</i>	
REPTILE	Brachyuropis	<i>Brachyuropis semifasciata</i>	
REPTILE	Brachyuropis	<i>Brachyuropis semifasciatus</i>	
REPTILE	Chelodina	<i>Chelodina colliei</i>	
REPTILE	Crenadactylus	<i>Crenadactylus ocellatus subsp. ocellatus</i>	
REPTILE	Cryptoblepharus	<i>Cryptoblepharus buchananii</i>	
REPTILE	Cryptoblepharus	<i>Cryptoblepharus plagioccephalus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus caudicinctus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus cristatus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus fordi</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus isolepis subsp. citrinus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus salinarum</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus atlas</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus leonhardii</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus uber</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus uber subsp. uber</i>	
REPTILE	Cyclodomorphus	<i>Cyclodomorphus melanops subsp. elongatus</i>	
REPTILE	Delma	<i>Delma australis</i>	
REPTILE	Delma	<i>Delma butleri</i>	
REPTILE	Delma	<i>Delma fraseri</i>	
REPTILE	Demansia	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	
REPTILE	Demansia	<i>Demansia psammophis subsp. psammophis</i>	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	<i>Diplodactylus granariensis</i>	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	<i>Diplodactylus granariensis subsp. granariensis</i>	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	<i>Diplodactylus maini</i>	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	<i>Diplodactylus pulcher</i>	
REPTILE	Echiopsis	<i>Echiopsis curta</i>	
REPTILE	Egernia	<i>Egernia depressa</i>	
REPTILE	Egernia	<i>Egernia formosa</i>	
REPTILE	Egernia	<i>Egernia inornata</i>	
REPTILE	Egernia	<i>Egernia stokesii subsp. badia</i>	VU
REPTILE	Eremiascincus	<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	
REPTILE	Furina	<i>Furina ornata</i>	
REPTILE	Gehyra	<i>Gehyra purpurascens</i>	
REPTILE	Gehyra	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	
REPTILE	Hemidactylus	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	
REPTILE	Hemiergis	<i>Hemiergis initialis subsp. initialis</i>	
REPTILE	Hemiergis	<i>Hemiergis peronii subsp. peronii</i>	
REPTILE	Hesperoedura	<i>Hesperoedura reticulata</i>	
REPTILE	Heteronotia	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista kingi</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista muelleri</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista picturata</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista rhodonoides</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista sp.</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista stictopleura</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista timida</i>	
REPTILE	Lialis	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	
REPTILE	Liopholis	<i>Liopholis inornata</i>	
REPTILE	Liopholis	<i>Liopholis multiscutata</i>	
REPTILE	Lucasium	<i>Lucasium damaeum</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
REPTILE	Lucasium	<i>Lucasium maini</i>	
REPTILE	Menetia	<i>Menetia greyii</i>	
REPTILE	Moloch	<i>Moloch horridus</i>	
REPTILE	Morelia	<i>Morelia spilota subsp. imbricata</i>	
REPTILE	Morethia	<i>Morethia adelaidensis</i>	
REPTILE	Morethia	<i>Morethia butleri</i>	
REPTILE	Morethia	<i>Morethia obscura</i>	
REPTILE	Neelaps	<i>Neelaps bimaculatus</i>	
REPTILE	Nephurus	<i>Nephurus laevisissimus</i>	
REPTILE	Nephurus	<i>Nephurus milii</i>	
REPTILE	Nephurus	<i>Nephurus vertebralis</i>	
REPTILE	Oedura	<i>Oedura reticulata</i>	
REPTILE	Parasuta	<i>Parasuta gouldii</i>	
REPTILE	Parasuta	<i>Parasuta monachus</i>	
REPTILE	Pogona	<i>Pogona minor</i>	
REPTILE	Pogona	<i>Pogona minor subsp. minor</i>	
REPTILE	Pseudechis	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	<i>Pseudonaja affinis subsp. affinis</i>	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	<i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i>	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	<i>Pseudonaja modesta</i>	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	<i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i>	
REPTILE	Pygopus	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	
REPTILE	Pygopus	<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	<i>Ramphotyphlops bicolor</i>	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	<i>Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus</i>	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	<i>Ramphotyphlops hamatus</i>	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	<i>Ramphotyphlops waitii</i>	
REPTILE	Rhynchoedura	<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>	
REPTILE	Simoselaps	<i>Simoselaps bertholdi</i>	
REPTILE	Strophurus	<i>Strophurus assimilis</i>	
REPTILE	Strophurus	<i>Strophurus elderi</i>	
REPTILE	Strophurus	<i>Strophurus sp.</i>	
REPTILE	Suta	<i>Suta fasciata</i>	
REPTILE	Tiliqua	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	
REPTILE	Tiliqua	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	
REPTILE	Tiliqua	<i>Tiliqua rugosa subsp. rugosa</i>	
REPTILE	Tympanocryptis	<i>Tympanocryptis cephalus</i>	
REPTILE	Tympanocryptis	<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	
REPTILE	Underwoodisaurus	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	
REPTILE	Varanus	<i>Varanus caudolineatus</i>	
REPTILE	Varanus	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	
REPTILE	Varanus	<i>Varanus tristis</i>	

APPENDIX C: POTENTIALLY OCCURRING INTRODUCED (WEED) FLORA SPECIES

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Iceplant			
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slenderleaf Iceplant			
Aizoaceae	<i>Aizoon pubescens</i>	Coastal Galenia			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Green Amaranth			
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus molle var. areira</i>	-			
Apocynaceae	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Redhead Cottonbush			
Apocynaceae	<i>Orbea variegata</i>	-			
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant			
Asteraceae	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape dandelion			
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle			
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese Cockspur			
Asteraceae	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory			
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane			
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane			
Asteraceae	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Treasure Flower			
Asteraceae	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower			
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola forma serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce			
Asteraceae	<i>Monoculus monstrosus</i>	-			
Asteraceae	<i>Oligocarpus calendulaceus</i>	-			
Asteraceae	<i>Oncosiphon suffruticosum</i>	Calomba Daisy			
Asteraceae	<i>Symphotrichum squamatum</i>	Bushy Starwort			
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Common Cocklebur	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	No
Boraginaceae	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	Corn Gromwell			

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Boraginaceae	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Patersons Curse	Declared Pest - s22(2)	No Control Category, Whole of Stat	No
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope			
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium supinum</i>	Prostrate Heliotrope			
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum linifolium</i>	Flax-leaf Alyssum			
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Mediterranean Turnip			
Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse			
Brassicaceae	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed			
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Rubble Peppercross			
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London Rocket			
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Indian Hedge Mustard			
Cactaceae	<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida var. mamillata</i>	Boxing glove cactus			
Cactaceae	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	Tree Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	<i>Cylindropuntia kleinia</i>	Klein's Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	<i>Cylindropuntia tunicata</i>	Sheathed Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia elata</i>	-	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Indian Fig	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia diandra</i>	Lesser Sand Spurry			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry Saltbush			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaf Goosefoot			
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother-of-millions			
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis myriocarpus subsp. myriocarpus</i>	Paddy Melon			
Didiereaceae	<i>Portulacaria afra</i>	Elephant Bush			
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle			
Fabaceae	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	Camel Thorn	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	No
Fabaceae	<i>Erythrostemon gilliesii</i>	desert bird of paradise			
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago laciniata</i>	Cutleaf Medic			

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago minima</i>	Small Burr Medic			
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic			
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia monantha subsp. triflora</i>	Square-stemmed Vetch			
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Storksbill			
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound			
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	Mintweed			
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Sage			
Lutraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Lesser Loosestrife			
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Marshmallow			
Martyniaceae	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	Purple Flower Devil's Claw	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	No
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis bowiei</i>	Bowie Wood Sorrel			
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob			
Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone ochroleuca subsp. ochroleuca</i>	Mexican poppy			
Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy			
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Perennial Sea Lavender			
Poaceae	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome			
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Fountain Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Pyp Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass			
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	Northern Barley Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Barley Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Pentameris airoides subsp. airoides</i>				
Poaceae	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>	Paradoxa Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Rostraria pumila</i>	Roughtail			
Poaceae	<i>Schismus arabicus</i>	Araby Grass			

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Poaceae	<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Kelch Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Urochloa Grass, Liverseed Grass			
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Wireweed			
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	Ruby Dock			
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel			
Solanaceae	<i>Datura ferox</i>	Fierce Thornapple			
Solanaceae	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Angel's Trumpet			
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	Permitted -s11	No Control Category, Whole of Stat	Yes
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Berry Nightshade			
Sonchus	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sowthistle			
Sonchus	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass			
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>	Chinese tamarisk	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	No
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle			
Verbenaceae	<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>	Mayne's pest			
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Lantana	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	Yes
Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla canescens</i>	Carpet Weed			
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Caltrop			

APPENDIX D: LIST OF FLORA SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

Family	Species	Closed Depression			Open Depression		Clay-Loam Plain					Rocky Plain	Rocky-Hillslope					Sand Dune		Sand-Loam Plain			Sand-plain	Dist.				
		CD-OS1	CD-MFW1	CD-CS1	OD-AFW1	OD-MS1	CLP-AFW1	CLP-CS1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW3	CLP-EW4	CLP-EW5	QRP-CS1	RH-AFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	RH-EW3	RH-MWS1	RH-MWS2	D-MFW1	D-MWS1	SLP-CFW1	SLP-EW1	SLP-MWS1	SP-MWS1	Dist.	
Aizoaceae	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>			x	x				x			x												x				
Aizoaceae	<i>Gunnipopsis quadrifida</i>			x	x																							
Aizoaceae	* <i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum (W)</i>																											x
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus exaltatus (A)</i>										x	x													x			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus holosericeus</i>										x	x							x									
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>			x	x		x					x			x	x	x							x				x
Amaranthaceae	<i>Surreya diandra</i>			x	x																							
Anacardiaceae	* <i>Schinus molle var. areira (W)</i>																											x
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>								x			x	x		x			x	x				x	x		x		
Araliaceae	<i>Trachymene ornata</i>														x													
Asparagaceae	* <i>Asphodelus fistulosus (W)</i>														x													x
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra effusa</i>																					x						
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus manglesianus (A)</i>															x	x			x	x				x			x
Asteraceae	<i>Asteridea athrioides (A)</i>									x			x															
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome ciliaris (A)</i>			x	x							x																
Asteraceae	* <i>Carthamus lanatus (W)</i>									x																		x
Asteraceae	* <i>Centaurea melitensis (W)</i>																											x
Asteraceae	<i>Cephalopterum drummondii</i>																											
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum eremaeum (A)</i>											x	x		x													
Asteraceae	<i>Cratystylis conocephala</i>								x				x	x							x							
Asteraceae	<i>Cratystylis microphylla</i>			x	x				x													x		x	x			
Asteraceae	<i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i>			x	x	x			x						x							x		x				
Asteraceae	* <i>Dittrichia graveolens (W)</i>																											x
Asteraceae	* <i>Gazania linearis (W)</i>																											x
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia muelleri</i>									x	x	x				x										x		
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia pimeleoides</i>													x								x		x		x		
Asteraceae	* <i>Oncosiphon suffruticosum (W)</i>											x																x
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia eremaea (A)</i>															x												
Asteraceae	<i>Waitzia acuminata (A)</i>															x												
Boraginaceae	<i>Halgania andromedifolia</i>										x	x	x												x			
Boraginaceae	<i>Halgania integerrima</i>																										x	
Brassicaceae	* <i>Brassica tournefortii (W)</i>																											x
Brassicaceae	* <i>Carrichtera annua (W)</i>									x	x	x	x	x														x
Cactaceae	* <i>Opuntia ficus-indica (W)</i>														x													
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>																											
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i>																											x
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina pauper</i>									x		x	x	x														x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex codonocarpa (A)</i>	x			x	x																						x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i>	x																										x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex lindleyi subsp. inflata</i>		x		x	x																						
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>				x	x																						
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex quadrivalvata</i>																											
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>																											x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i>																											
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		x		x	x																						x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium curvispicatum</i>																											
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Didymanthus roei</i>				x	x	x																					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dissocarpus paradoxus</i>		x																									

Family	Species	Closed Depression			Open Depression		Clay-Loam Plain						Rocky Plain	Rocky-Hillslope						Sand Dune		Sand-Loam Plain			Sand-plain	Dist.	
		CD-OS1	CD-MFW1	CD-CS1	OD-AFW1	OD-MS1	CLP-AFW1	CLP-CS1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW3	CLP-EW4	CLP-EW5	QRP-CS1	RH-AFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	RH-EW3	RH-MWS1	RH-MWS2	D-MFW1	D-MWS1	SLP-CFW1	SLP-EW1	SLP-MWS1	SP-MWS1	Dist.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>					x		x		x		x		x	x	x		x									
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Eriochiton sclerolaenoides (A)</i>											x															x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>			x	x																						x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana carnososa</i>					x		x				x	x	x								x					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana georgei</i>			x	x					x					x	x	x	x	x								
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana glomerifolia</i>			x	x	x		x		x			x	x		x							x				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana oppositifolia</i>							x								x			x	x							
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana pentatropis</i>					x						x	x			x						x					x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana platycarpa</i>													x	x												
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana pyramidata</i>					x		x				x	x	x													
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i>									x		x	x			x			x								x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana tomentosa</i>		x			x		x																			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>											x	x			x	x										
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana triptera</i>	x															x										
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>										x	x	x						x								
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>			x	x																	x					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola australis (A)</i>																										x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>			x	x									x	x				x	x							x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena eriacantha</i>					x		x			x																x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena eurotioides</i>																		x				x				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>		x							x		x	x														
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia disarticulata</i>		x	x	x	x		x					x	x						x							
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia doliiformis</i>			x	x	x									x												
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i>			x	x	x		x							x												
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia indica</i>			x	x	x		x							x												
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia pergranulata</i>			x	x	x									x												
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris preissii</i>			x	x																	x					
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Beyeria sulcata</i>																		x								
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia acanthoclada</i> subsp. <i>acanthoclada</i>																										x
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>							x			x			x						x						x	x
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia colletioides</i>											x	x													x	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia duriuscula</i>										x																
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia erinacea</i>										x	x	x							x							
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>										x	x	x	x						x						x	x
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia jennerae</i>			x	x	x					x				x												
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia kalgoorliensis</i>			x	x						x			x	x	x						x					
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>																					x					
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia merrallii</i>														x											x	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia rendlei</i>									x	x															x	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>														x												
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia xerophila</i>																										x
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia camptoclada</i>																										x
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia eremophila</i>																										x
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia heteroneura</i>																										x
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i>																										
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia oswaldii</i>																										x
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea walkeri</i>																									x	x
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia aphylla</i>																										x
Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia acerosa</i>																										
Fabaceae	<i>*Erythrostemon gilliesii (W)</i>																										x
Fabaceae	<i>Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa</i>																										

Family	Species	Closed Depression			Open Depression		Clay-Loam Plain						Rocky Plain	Rocky-Hillslope						Sand Dune		Sand-Loam Plain			Sand-plain	Dist.	
		CD-OS1	CD-MFW1	CD-CS1	OD-AFW1	OD-MS1	CLP-AFW1	CLP-CS1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW3	CLP-EW4	CLP-EW5	QRP-CS1	RH-AFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	RH-EW3	RH-MWS1	RH-MWS2	D-MFW1	D-MWS1	SLP-CFW1	SLP-EW1	SLP-MWS1	SP-MWS1	Dist.
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>																								x	x	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>			x	x				x								x			x			x	x	x		
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>																										
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca sheathiana</i>		x									x	x				x	x							x		
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca zeteticorum</i>	x		x	x	x																			x		
Pittosporaceae	<i>Marianthus bicolor</i>												x												x		
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>			x	x				x		x	x					x										
Poaceae	<i>Amphipogon caricinus</i>										x						x										
Poaceae	<i>Aristida contorta (A)</i>			x	x																						
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>						x		x	x	x			x			x	x	x								
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa nitida (A)</i>												x														x
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa plumigera</i>									x			x			x	x										x
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>								x	x		x				x						x					
Poaceae	* <i>Avena barbata (W)</i>																										x
Poaceae	* <i>Cenchrus ciliaris (W)</i>																										
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon(A)</i>																										x
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon caerulescens (A)</i>													x													
Poaceae	<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>						x		x	x	x																
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis setifolia (A)</i>								x	x	x									x							x
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i>															x	x			x							
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>					x			x																		x
Poaceae	<i>Thyridolepis mitchelliana</i>											x	x												x		x
Poaceae	<i>Tragus australianus(A)</i>																										
Poaceae	<i>Triodia rigidissima</i>																										
Poaceae	<i>Triodia scariosa</i>												x				x					x	x		x	x	x
Polygonaceae	<i>Duma florulenta</i>	x																									
Polygonaceae	* <i>Rumex vesicarius (W)</i>																										x
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea acuaria</i>									x	x	x	x														
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea nematophylla</i>						x																				
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea preissii</i>		x																								
Rhamnaceae	<i>Cryptandra aridicola</i>																										x
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris forrestiana</i>																x										
Rhamnaceae	<i>Trymalium myrtillus</i>																x										
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>			x	x				x			x	x			x	x	x					x	x			
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>																x										
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum murrayanum</i>																										
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum spicatum</i>											x	x														
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i>						x				x	x															
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea adenophora</i>																										
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i>									x	x																
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i>																										
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea stenozyga</i>										x																
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>			x	x					x		x	x														
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila alternifolia</i>			x	x		x																				
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila caperata</i>																										x
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila clarkei</i>																										
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>			x	x							x	x														x
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila georgei</i>												x														
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila gibbosa</i>																										x
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila glabra</i>																										
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila interstans</i> subsp. <i>virgata</i>												x														

Family	Species	Closed Depression			Open Depression		Clay-Loam Plain						Rocky Plain	Rocky-Hillslope						Sand Dune		Sand-Loam Plain			Sand-plain	Dist.	
		CD-OS1	CD-MFW1	CD-CS1	OD-AFW1	OD-MS1	CLP-AFW1	CLP-CS1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW3	CLP-EW4	CLP-EW5	QRP-CS1	RH-AFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	RH-EW3	RH-MWS1	RH-MWS2	D-MFW1	D-MWS1	SLP-CFW1	SLP-EW1	SLP-MWS1	SP-MWS1	Dist.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>											x	x											x			
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>			x	x	x																					
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila maculata</i>								x	x			x														
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila metallicorum</i>											x				x				x							
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila miniata</i>			x	x							x	x														
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila oldfieldii</i>															x											
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila oldfieldii</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>									x					x		x	x									x
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i>							x		x			x	x													
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila paisleyi</i>												x	x			x										
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila parvifolia</i> subsp. <i>auricampi</i>																										
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila praecox</i> (P2)									x																	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>			x	x			x	x			x	x	x			x	x						x			
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i>			x	x																						
Solanaceae	<i>Duboisia hopwoodii</i>																										
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium australe</i>					x		x							x												
Solanaceae	* <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> (W)																										x
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana rosulata</i> (A)		x					x																			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum hoplopetalum</i>								x	x			x	x													x
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i>			x	x		x												x								x
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>																										x
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nummularium</i>		x																								x
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum orbiculatum</i>								x	x																	x
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum plicatile</i>								x	x																	x
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea microcephala</i>											x	x														
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea trichostachya</i>																										
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Roepera eremaea</i> (A)																										
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Roepera glauca</i> (A)																										
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>					x	x	x	x	x																	x

(A) Annual Species
 (W) Weed Species
 (P) Priority Species

APPENDIX E: LIST OF VERTEBRATE FAUNA SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

Class	Family	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Broad-tailed Thornbill	LC
		<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	LC
		<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	LC
		<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat	LC
		<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	LC
	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	LC
		<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	LC
		<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	LC
		<i>Aquila morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	LC
	Artamidae	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow	LC
		<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	LC
	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	LC
		<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller	LC
	Casuariidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	LC
	Cinclosomatidae	<i>Cinclosoma clarum</i>	Copper-backed Quail Thrush	LC
	Climacterida	<i>Climacteris rufa</i>	Rufous Treecreeper	LC
	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	LC
		<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	LC
	Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	LC
	Cracticidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	LC
		<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	LC
		<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	LC
		<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	LC
	Dicruridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	LC
	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Australian Kestrel	LC
	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygia</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher	LC
	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	LC
	Maluridae	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	White-winged Fairy-wren	LC
		<i>Malurus splendens</i>	Splendid Fairy-wren	LC
	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	LC
		<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	LC
		<i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater	LC
		<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	LC
		<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	LC
		<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner	LC
		<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	LC
		<i>Phylidonyris albifrons</i>	White-fronted Honeyeater	LC
	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	LC
	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	LC
		<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird	LC
		<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	LC
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	LC	
Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>	Western Yellow Robin	LC	

Class	Family	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
		<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter	LC
		<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin	LC
	Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	LC
	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler	LC
	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus varius</i>	Mulga Parrot	LC
		<i>Platycercus zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck Parrot	LC
Mammalia	Bovidae	<i>Bos taurus</i> *	European Cattle	Introduced
		<i>Capra hircus</i> *	Goat	Introduced
	Canidae	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> *	Dog	Introduced
	Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i> *	Cat	Introduced
	Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> *	Rabbit	Introduced
	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo	LC
		<i>Macropus robustus</i>	Euro	LC
	Molossidae	<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped Freetail-bat	LC
		<i>Ozimops sp.</i>	Freetail-bat	LC
	Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Echidna	LC
	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat	LC
		<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat	LC
		<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat	LC
		<i>Nyctophilus major tor</i>	Central Long-eared Bat	P3
		<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	Inland Broad-nosed Bat	LC
<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>		Southern Forest Bat	LC	
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Ctenophorus cristatus</i>	Crested Bicycle Dragon	LC
		<i>Ctenophorus isolepis</i>	Military Dragon	LC
		<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>	Western Netted Dragon	LC
		<i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i>	Lozenged Marked Bicycle Dragon	LC
	Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	Variiegated Dtella	LC
		<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's Gecko	LC
		<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	Barking Gecko	LC
		<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Gould's Sand Monitor	LC
	Pygopodidae	<i>Delma butleri</i>	Unbanded Delma	LC
	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>	Barred Wedge-snout Ctenotus	LC
		<i>Hemiergis initialis</i>	Five-toed Mulch Skink	LC
		<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Blue-tongue	LC
		<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	Bobtail	LC

BC Act Status/EPBC Act Status - CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, EX = Extinct, Mig = Migratory, DBCA Priority Status - P1 to P4, Int. Agmts - CA = CAMBA, JA = JAMBA, RK = ROKAMBA, IUCN Red List Category Definitions LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened - see <https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/categories-and-criteria> for others

APPENDIX F: VEGETATION CONDITION RATING

Vegetation Condition Rating	South West and Interzone Botanical Provinces	Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance or damage caused by human activities since European settlement.	
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species. Damage to trees caused by fire, the presence of non-aggressive weeds and occasional vehicle tracks.	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor		Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely Degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees and shrubs.	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e., areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.