



CPS 10602

**Site E – Merivale Road,
SLK 33.54 - 45.41**

Updated Desktop Environmental Impacts Report

Prepared by:

██████████ – BEnvSc (Hons), Environmental Coordinator

██████████ – BSc, MEnvSc, Environmental Officer

March 2026



Introduction

Site E – Merivale Road, SLK 33.54 - 45.41 was originally submitted as part of CPS 10602/1 as Site E on 30/4/2024, the site was later withdrawn from CPS 10602/1 due to difficulty in locating suitable offset sites on 24/3/2025. The project is now being resubmitted as an amendment to CPS 10602/1.

The proposed works are located ~34 km east of Esperance, within the Shire of Esperance managed road reserve of Merivale Rd. Specifically, it is located from the intersection of Merivale and Jims Oven Road to the intersection of Merivale and Rancho X Road, at straight line kilometre (SLK) 33.54 to 45.41 (Main Roads 2026). A point within the proposed clearing permit area is 441011m E, 6258813 m N (UTM Zone 51 H, GDA94).

To complete these works clearing of 3.024 ha of native vegetation for the purpose of road safety and drainage upgrades. To mitigate impact of clearing vegetation, road widths and elevation changes have been kept to a minimum to reduce final road footprint therefore reducing clearing while improving road geometry and safety for the road user.

The project includes bituminisation and minor upgrades to Merivale Road with significant upgrades to drainage infrastructure. To complete these works, native vegetation along several bends will be cleared and native patches of native vegetation will be cleared throughout the length of the project for the installation of additional spoon drains and sumps.

Location

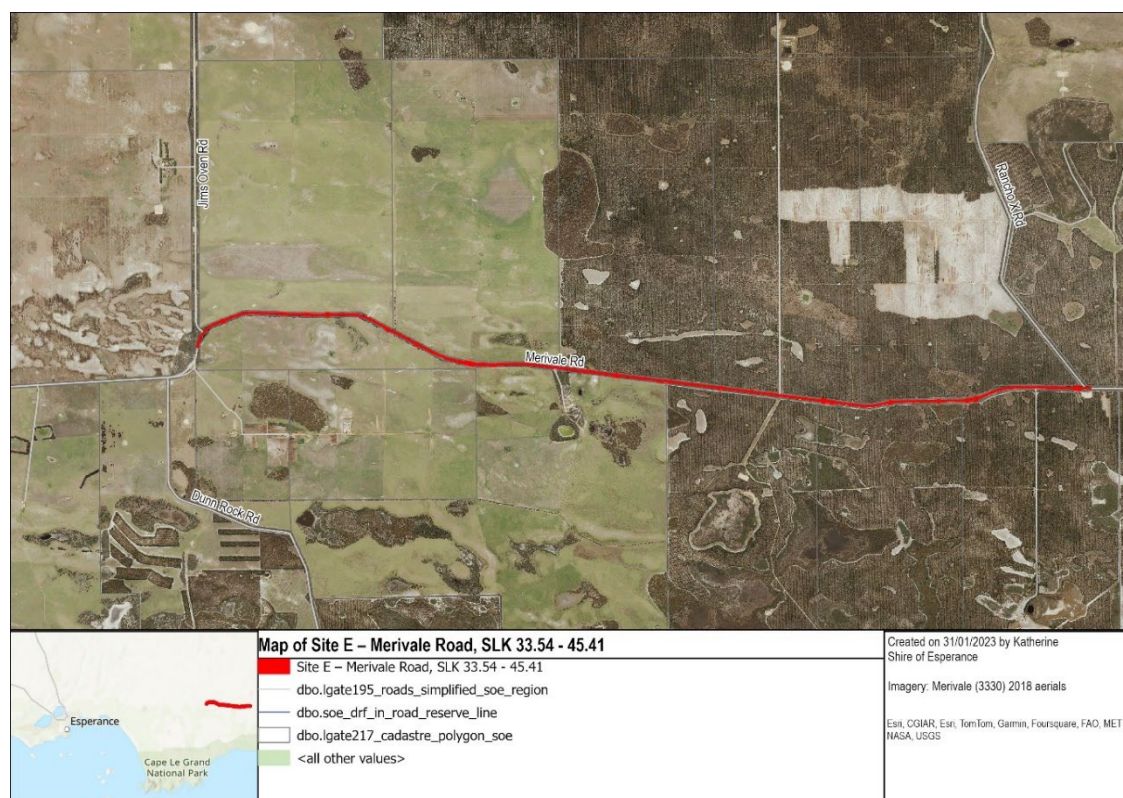


Figure 1. Location of Site E – Merivale Road, SLK 33.54 - 45.41.

Desktop Summary

As the original desktop search was carried out in 2022, prior to the site inspection, the Shire of Esperance's has re-run the Desktop Environmental Impacts Spatial Interrogation Program (DEISIP) was utilised to conduct a comprehensive desktop search for an area encompassing a 20km radius of the proposed Site E – Merivale Road, SLK 33.54 - 45.41, to see if any new data had been collected in the buffer zone which would affect the original assessment of this project. The Shire's DEISIP program consults numerous Local, State and Federal government spatial data sets to provide valuable environmental, heritage and other relevant information required in the assessment of the project against the ten clearing principles for native vegetation, regulated under Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act 1986).

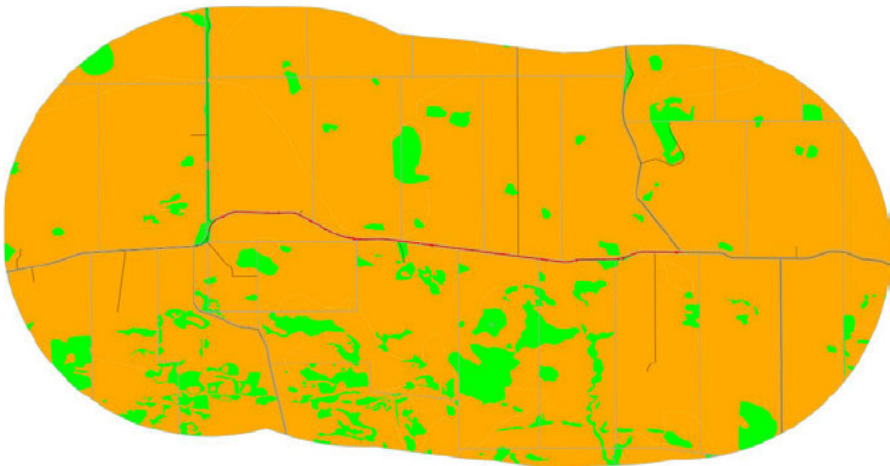
Site E is mapped as forming a component of Beard Vegetation Association Esperance 4801. This is a highly cleared vegetation association with only 9% of its original extent remaining and is poorly represented in conservation estate with only 3.32% of its pre-European extent remaining.

Table 1. Vegetation associations within Site E – Merivale Road, SLK 33.54 - 45.41 by percentage of pre-European extent remaining.

Vegetation Association	Esperance 4801
Description	Shrublands; Heath with scattered Nuytsia
Pre-European extent remaining within the Shire of Esperance	11.17 %
Pre-European extent remaining within Recherche IBRA sub-region	11.17%
Pre- European extent in land protected for conservation	3.32%

Table 2. Desktop search results

Landform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level plain, <1% slope • Gently undulating plain, 1-3% slope • Longitudinal dunes, 2-6% slope • Gently undulating, 1-2% slope • Depressions • Well defined depressions • Seasonally inundated shallow depressions • Seasonally wet and waterlogged shallow closed drainage depressions
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravelly, yellow mottled sandy duplex soils over gravel layer at 30-80cm; • Deep uniform sand, Podzol > 80 cm (Corinup), Uc2.22; • Pale deep sands; • Deep uniform sand, Podzol > 80 cm (Corinup), Uc2.27; • Solonetzic, columnar, yellow, mottled duplex soil (Boyatup), Dy5.42; • Solonetzic, columnar, yellow, mottled duplex soil (Boyatup), Dy5.43; • Yellow, mottled, duplex soil (Dempster), Dy5.83; • Solonetzic, yellow, duplex soil (Baylemup), Dy4.43; • Semi-wet deep sands and deep sandy duplex soils with some grey deep sandy duplex soils; • Highly saline and seasonally inundated soils; and • Wet soils and semi-wet soils.
Geology / Regolith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary marine sediments of the Pallinup formation; • Quaternary aeolian sand overlying Tertiary sediments of the Pallinup formation;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary marine sediment of the Pallinup formation over Proterozoic granite and gneiss; and • Quaternary sediments with aeolian sands intruding from coastal dunes over Tertiary sediments.
Vegetation remaining within 5km (%)	<p>9% of vegetation remains within 5km of the project.</p>  <p>Map of remnant vegetation within a 5km buffer produced by DEISIP. Project is highlighted in red, remnant vegetation is in green and cleared vegetation is in orange, road centrelines are in black and cadastre boundaries are in grey.</p>
Threatened and Priority flora (Appendix 3)	47 PF and 4 TF were recorded within 20km of the project.
Threatened Ecological Communities	The site intersects the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)</i> listed 'Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia' TEC.
Threatened and Priority Fauna (Appendix 4)	27 conservation listed fauna species were recorded within 20km of the project.
Closest Conservation Reserve	5.65km from Reserve 22795 Cape Le Grand National Park.
Aboriginal Heritage	No listed heritage sites were within the project area. The registered site 'Mt Hawes Paddock' was located 145m from the project area.

Results

Our desktop searches at the time of the original report (2022) did not include a calculation of vegetation remaining within 5km of the project area, a total of 9% of the vegetation surrounding the project is remaining.

Two priority flora species were present in the desktop search results which were not present in the original report. These were *Leucopogon* sp. Lake Magenta (P1) and *Melaleuca viminea* subsp. *adpressa* (P2) both were identified based on internal records and have not yet been mounted at the WA Herbarium. *Melaleuca viminea* subsp. *adpressa* was unlikely to occur at the site due to the sandy soil present within the project area with *Melaleuca viminea* subsp. *adpressa* preferring clay or sandy soil over clay.

Updated Desktop Search – CPS 10602 Site E – Merivale Road, SLK 33.54 - 45.41

The vegetation and soil within the project area were suitable for *Leucopogon* sp. Lake Magenta, however it is unlikely that the species would have been undetected during the survey due to high prevalence of priority listed Ericaceae species in the region and one of the surveyors (Katherine Walkerden's) keen interest in Ericaceae.

Three conservation listed fauna species were present in the 20km desktop search results which were not present in the original report. These were *Notamacropus irma* (Western brush wallaby), *Nyctophilus major tor* (Central long eared bat) and *Charadrius cucullatus* (Hooded plover). The Western brush wallaby had potentially suitable habitat, however the highly fragmented nature of the vegetation and presence of feral predators makes the species unlikely to utilise the narrow vegetation within the road reserve. There was no suitable habitat for Hooded plover or Central long eared bat.

There were no additional Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities detected within the revised desktop search.

The EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool was run with a 20km buffer surrounding the project area and identified an additional 28 conservation listed species, 23 of these were marine species and had no relevance to the project area. 5 of the species were terrestrial: *Calidris canutus* (Red knot), *Aphelocephala leucopsis* (Southern whiteface), *Charadrius leschenaultii* (Greater sand plover), *Parantechinus apicalis* (Dibbler), *Petrogale lateralis lateralis* (Black-flanked rock-wallaby). It is worth noting that none of these species have DBCA records within 20km of the project area. Of these only the Greater sand plover had potentially suitable habitat within the project area. Vegetation within vegetation type A and C provided potentially suitable habitat for the species. Neighbouring inundated pasture likely provides significant habitat for the species.

Appendix 1: Threatened and priority flora species identified within 20km

Data provided by Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and Western Australian Herbarium in May 2025 was used to assess threatened flora (TF), priority flora (PF) Specifically, spatial data included;

- WAHerb extract (DBCA 2025).
- Threatened and Priority Reporting (TPFL; DBCA 2025).
- Esperance District Threatened Flora (DBCA 2024).

Species	Conservation Status	Distance (km)	Detected in 2022 Desktop Search
<i>Acacia incanica</i>	P2	11.63	Y
<i>Acacia nitidula</i>	P3	11.06	Y
<i>Acrotriche parviflora</i>	P4	19.56	Y
<i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i>	P2	8.93	Y
<i>Anigozanthos bicolor</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>	T	7.41	Y
<i>Astartea eobalta</i>	P2	0.00	Y
<i>Atriplex muelleri</i>	P1	1.54	Y
<i>Caladenia exstans</i>	P4	7.92	Y
<i>Comesperma calcicola</i>	P3	12.10	Y
<i>Comesperma lanceolatum</i>	P2	13.40	Y
<i>Conostylis seorsiflora</i> subsp. <i>longissima</i>	P2	10.97	Y
<i>Daviesia pauciflora</i>	P3	5.90	Y
<i>Eucalyptus aquilina</i>	P4	8.06	Y
<i>Eucalyptus famelica</i>	P3	6.15	Y
<i>Eucalyptus insularis</i> subsp. <i>continentalis</i>	T	6.60	Y
<i>Eucalyptus ligulata</i> subsp. <i>ligulata</i>	P4	8.06	Y
<i>Eucalyptus missilis</i> x	P4	6.58	Y
<i>Eucalyptus semiglobosa</i>	P3	6.50	Y
<i>Gonocarpus pycnostachyus</i>	P3	8.33	Y
<i>Gonocarpus simplex</i>	P4	10.17	Y
<i>Hibbertia hamata</i>	P3	13.35	Y
<i>Lambertia echinata</i> subsp. <i>echinata</i>	T	7.66	Y
<i>Lasiopetalum maxwellii</i>	P2	7.09	Y
<i>Lepyrodia fortunata</i>	P2	11.94	Y
<i>Leucopogon apiculatus</i>	P3	14.22	Y
<i>Leucopogon corymbiformis</i>	P2	8.56	Y
<i>Leucopogon florulentus</i>	P3	12.30	Y
<i>Leucopogon interruptus</i>	P3	14.66	Y
<i>Lobelia archeri</i>	P1	15.45	Y
<i>Melaleuca eximia</i>	P2	19.56	Y
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i> subsp. <i>adpressa</i>	P2	12.84	N

<i>Microtis quadrata</i>	P4	6.72	Y
<i>Myoporum velutinum</i>	T	7.22	Y
<i>Myriophyllum petraeum</i>	P4	7.78	Y
<i>Patersonia inaequalis</i>	P2	12.13	Y
<i>Persoonia scabra</i>	P3	12.87	Y
<i>Platysace haplosciadia</i>	P2	4.87	Y
<i>Pleurophascum occidentale</i>	P4	14.16	Y
<i>Poa billardierei</i>	P3	17.69	Y
<i>Rumicastrum chamaecladum</i>	P2	6.96	Y
<i>Scaevola paludosa</i>	P2	16.50	Y
<i>Stylidium roseonanum</i>	P3	14.58	Y
<i>Styphelia multiflora</i>	P2	11.26	Y
<i>Styphelia rotundifolia</i>	P3	17.55	Y
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Lake Magenta	P1	18.87	N
<i>Thysanotus parviflorus</i>	P4	13.79	Y
<i>Trachymene anisocarpa</i> var. <i>trichocarpa</i>	P3	5.11	Y
<i>Utricularia helix</i>	P2	6.58	Y
<i>Utricularia oppositiflora</i>	P3	6.58	Y
<i>Utricularia westonii</i>	P2	6.58	Y
<i>Verticordia verticordina</i>	P3	7.14	Y

Appendix 2: Description of threatened and priority fauna species with the potential to occur within the CPS 10602 Site E – Merivale Road, SLK 33.54 - 45.41 survey area

Threatened or priority fauna identified by the desktop study to be present within a 20km radius of Site E – Merivale Road, SLK 33.54 - 45.41 project area, using threatened and priority fauna dataset (DBCA May 2025) and species identified by the EPBC protected matters search tool (PMST 3/3/2026) using a 20km buffer around the project area.

Nt. Acronyms used in the table include: Extinct (EX), Critically Endangered (CR) endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU).

Taxon	Common Name	WA Cons Status	EPBC Status	Associated Habitat	Likely to occur	Distance from site (km)	PMST	Identified 2022 Desktop
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	MI	MI	Coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats	No	12.84		Yes
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern whiteface	VU	EN	Single Esperance record near Peak Charles National Park. "Wide range of open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both. These areas are usually in habitats dominated by acacias or eucalypts on ranges, foothills and lowlands, and plains. Southern whiteface forage almost exclusively on the ground, favouring habitat with low tree densities and an herbaceous understorey litter cover. Birds mainly feed on insects, spiders, and seeds, largely gleaned from the bare ground or leaf litter"	No		X	No
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed shearwater	VU	MI	Coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats	No	19.44		Yes
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty shearwater	MI	VU	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale	EN	EN	Marine	No		X	No

<i>Botaurus dubius</i>	Australian little bittern	P4		Diverse freshwater habitats, mainly where tall rushes, reeds, Typha (cumbungi), shrub thickets or other dense cover is inundated by at least 30cm of water.	No	10.50		Yes
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern	EN	EN	Shallow vegetated freshwater or brackish swamps	Yes	10.08	X	Yes
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	MI	MI	Grassy edges of shallow inland freshwater wetlands. They are also found around sewage farms, flooded fields, mudflats, mangroves, rocky shores and beaches.	Yes	2.91	X	Yes
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	MI	MI	Forages at sandy beaches at the edge of the waves, on sandbars and spits. They roost on bare sand in the dunes or behind piles of kelp.	No	13.71		Yes
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red knot	EN	VU & MI	Sheltered bays, inlets, estuaries, intertidal mudflats and protected sandy or coralline shores. Occasionally sighted in saltworks, sewage farms, saltmarsh, shallow wetlands (incl. lakes, swamps, riverbanks, dams, soaks and flooded paddocks). Most frequently sighted in dense flocks feeding or roosting.	yes		X	No
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew sandpiper	CR	CR & MI	Occurs In sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains.	No		X	Yes
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked stint	MI	MI	Coastal areas, including in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons and estuaries with intertidal mudflats, often near spits, islets and banks and, sometimes, on protected sandy or coralline shores.	No	13.71		Yes
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed stint	MI	MI	Occurs in inland and coastal wetlands, where it is often found in well-vegetated areas such as fields and flooded meadows. Single Esperance record.	Yes	19.72		Yes
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great knot	CR	CR & MI	Intertidal mudflats and sandflats in sheltered coasts, including bays harbours and estuaries	No	13.71		Yes

<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	White shark	VU	VU & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	EN	EN & MI	Marine	No	17.84	X	Yes
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea</i>	Recherche Cape Barren goose	VU	VU	During breeding season (May-June), found in grassy areas, tussock grass of bushes. During rest of year, found on beaches, coastal pastures and on the shores of brackish lakes.	Yes	12.84	X	Yes
<i>Charadrius cucullatus</i>	Hooded plover	P4		Open, flat sandy beaches with abundant seaweed / beach wrack, and backed by low sand dunes, avoiding steep, narrow beaches. Sometimes occur on inland salt lakes. Often sighted near water's edge and lay their eggs in shallow scrapes in the sand along the upper beach or in low dunes between August and February, sometimes to April.	No	11.73		No
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater sand plover	VU	VU & MI	Concentrated in coastal areas along north-western Australia, occasionally along southern coastline. Littoral and estuarine habitats, mainly on sheltered sandy, muddy or shelly beaches with intertidal mudflats or sandbanks, and sandy estuarine lagoons. Inshore reefs, rock platforms, small rocky islands. Occasionally recorded on near-coastal saltworks and saltlakes, marginal saltmarsh, and brackish swamps.	No		X	No
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	VU	VU & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Chuditch	VU	VU	Open forest, low open forest, woodland, and open shrub	No		X	Yes
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle	VU	EN & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean albatross	CR	EN & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Tristan albatross	CR	EN & MI	Marine	No		X	No

<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern royal albatross	VU	VU & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering albatross	VU	VU & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern royal albatross	EN	EN & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern right whale	VU	EN & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey falcon	VU	VU	Arid and semi-arid zones where rainfall is less than 500mm. Timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses	No		X	Yes
<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	Tope, Flake, Oil shark		VU	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue petrel		CD	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	MI	MI	Usually forages in open wetlands, including lakes and rivers.	No	12.84		Yes
<i>Isoodon fusciventer</i>	Quenda	P4		Scrubby, often swampy, vegetation with dense cover up to 1 m high, often feeds in adjacent forest and woodland that is burnt on a regular basis and in areas of pasture and cropland lying close to dense cover	Yes	6.86		Yes
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	VU	Semi-arid shrublands and low woodlands dominated by mallee and/or acacia.	No		X	Yes
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed godwit	MI	MI	Coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays.	No	19.59	X	Yes
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern giant-petrel	MI	EN & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern giant petrel	MI	VU & MI	Marine	No		X	No

<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Australian sea-lion	EN	EN	Marine.	No	16.13	X	Yes
<i>Notamacropus irma</i>	Western brush wallaby	P4		Open forest or woodland, favouring open seasonally-wet flats with low grasses and open scrubby thickets. Mallee and heathland.		12.55		No
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far eastern curlew	CR	CR & MI	Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, often with beds of seagrass, on sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, mangrove swamps, bays, harbours and lagoons.	No		X	Yes
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	MI	MI	Found mainly on the coast, on tidal and estuarine mudflats, especially near mangroves.	No	17.87		Yes
<i>Nyctophilus major tor</i>	Central long-eared bat	P3		Two specimens from single collection event in 2020 located within Esperance Shire, location details are non-specific. Throughout WA south of Hamersley Range and across SA east to Eyre Peninsula. Isolated population near Eyre Bird Observatory. Nocturnal, forage aerially for flying insects, as well as on the ground. Can enter torpor lasting for up to two months during austral winter. Occupies old eucalypt mallee woodlands with hollows, and woodlands of Melaleuca, Acacia, Banksia, and Allocasuarina with dense understorey. Roost in tree hollows and under the loose thick bark of Melaleuca and Eucalyptus in riparian habitat.	No	7.69		No
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy prion (southern)		CR	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Parantechinus apicalis</i>	Dibbler	EN	EN	Esperance populations are exclusively island translocations. "Crepuscular carnivore feeding primarily on ground-dwelling insects, small lizards, birds and mammals. Prefers long-unburnt habitat. Requires dense leaf litter under dense low shrubland dominated by genera such	No		X	No

				as Banksia, where it also drinks nectar and berries. Also inhabits low-closed heath, foredune heath, open scrubland and Lepidosperma thicket. Diurnal, resting in raised dray of twigs and grasses.				
<i>Petrogale lateralis lateralis</i>	Black-flanked rock-wallaby	EN	EN	Rocky outcrops where there is adequate shelter (e.g. rocky overhangs and caves) and foraging present. Crepuscular, feeding on grasses, shrubs, forbs, seeds and fruits close to diurnal shelter sites. Do not require available drinking water as attain enough from their diet. Breeding season year-round, peaking in autumn and then later in winter/spring. Found on Salisbury Island. Translocated population in Cape le Grand NP, extinct population in Cape Arid.	No		X	No
<i>Pezoporus flaviventris</i>	Western ground parrot	CR	CR	coastal heathland with a diverse range of low-growing shrubs.	No	11.23		Yes
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy ibis	MI	MI	Feeds in very shallow water and nest in freshwater or brackish wetlands with tall dense stands of emergent vegetation such as reeds, papyrus or rushes) and low trees or bushes.	No	11.94		Yes
<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	Soft-plumaged petrel		EN	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale shark	MI	VU & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy tern	VU	VU	Nests on sheltered sandy beaches, spits and banks above the high tide line and below vegetation. The subspecies has been found in embayments of a variety of habitats including offshore, estuarine or lacustrine (lake) islands, wetlands and mainland coastline. The bird roosts on beaches at night.	No	19.07	X	Yes

<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian yellow-nosed Albatross	EN	VU & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy albatross	EN	EN & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell albatross	VU	VU & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed albatross	EN	VU & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped albatross	VU	VU & MI	Marine	No		X	No
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested tern	MI	MI	Marine	No	12.84		Yes
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed tattler	P4 & MI	MI	Common in large tidal flat systems.	No	13.71		Yes
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood sandpiper	MI	MI	Well-vegetated, shallow, freshwater wetlands, such as swamps, billabongs, lakes, pools and waterholes. They are typically associated with emergent, aquatic plants or grass, and dominated by taller fringing vegetation, such as dense stands of rushes or reeds, shrubs, or dead or live trees,	No	8.08		Yes
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	MI	MI	Coastal and inland, in estuaries and mudflats, mangrove swamps and lagoons, and in billabongs, swamps, sewage farms and flooded crops.	Yes	6.83	X	Yes
<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Carnaby's cockatoo	EN	EN	Kwongkan shrub or heathland. Presence of Hakea, Banksia and Pine species indicate potential feeding habitat.	Yes	5.58	X	Yes

Appendix 3: EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool Report (generated 3/3/2026)

Listed threatened ecological communities

Community name	Threatened category	Presence	
		Rank	Text
Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia	Endangered	Likely	Community likely to occur within area

Listed Threatened Species

Scientific name	Common name	Simple presence	Threatened category	Migratory status
<i>Anigozanthos bicolor subsp. minor</i>	Two-coloured Kangaroo Paw	Known	Endangered	
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	May	Vulnerable	
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	May	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	May	Endangered	Migratory
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Known	Endangered	
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Known	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot	May	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Likely	Critically Endangered	Migratory
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	White Shark, Great White Shark	Known	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Likely	Endangered	Migratory
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea</i>	Recherche Cape Barren Goose	Known	Vulnerable	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	May	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	May	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Chuditch, Western Quoll	May	Vulnerable	

<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	Likely	Endangered	Migratory
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	Likely	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Tristan Albatross	May	Endangered	Migratory
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	May	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	Likely	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	May	Endangered	Migratory
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	Known	Endangered	Migratory (as <i>Balaena glacialis australis</i>)
<i>Eucalyptus insularis</i>	Twin Peak Island Mallee	Likely	Endangered	
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Likely	Vulnerable	
<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	Tope, Flake, Oil Shark, School Shark	May	Conservation Dependent	
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue Petrel	May	Vulnerable	
<i>Lambertia echinata subsp. echinata</i>	Prickly Honeysuckle	Known	Endangered	
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	Likely	Vulnerable	
<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit	Known	Endangered	
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel	May	Endangered	Migratory
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	Likely	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Australian Sea-lion, Australian Sea Lion	Known	Endangered	
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew	May	Critically Endangered	Migratory
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	May	Vulnerable	
<i>Parantechinus apicalis</i>	Dibbler	Likely	Endangered	
<i>Petrogale lateralis lateralis</i>	Black-flanked Rock-wallaby, Moororong, Black-footed Rock Wallaby	Known	Endangered	
<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	Soft-plumaged Petrel	May	Vulnerable	
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	May	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Ricinocarpos trichophorus</i>	Barrens Wedding Bush	May	Endangered	
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	Known	Vulnerable	
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian, Yellow-nosed Albatross	Likely	Vulnerable	Migratory

<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	Likely	Endangered	Migratory
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross	May	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	Likely	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	May	Vulnerable	Migratory
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	Likely	Endangered	Migratory
<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	Known	Endangered (listed as <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>)	