

YILGARN STAR PROJECT

Detailed Flora / Vegetation Survey

Prepared for Barto Gold Pty Ltd

December 2025



Prepared by



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Cover Photo: Woodland in the survey area (Taken 13 October 2025).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Barto Gold Pty Ltd (Barto) to undertake a detailed flora and vegetation survey of the proposed Yilgarn Star Project (referred to as the 'survey area'). This survey area is over and surrounding the Yilgarn Star Mine, with an approximate area of 833 ha. It is located approximately 45 km southeast of Southern Cross, Western Australia.

This survey has been completed following a survey carried out in the same area by Stantec in 2020 and 2021. The Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) determined that significant portions of the disturbance envelope had not been sampled sufficiently during that survey. Barto requested that Botanica conduct spring surveys to be completed at the Yilgarn Star project area to:

- Re-score the 13 quadrats previously surveyed by Stantec, and
- Install an additional seven (7) quadrats (minimum) and /or relevés within the NVCP boundary during spring (September to November).

The survey area lies within the Southern Cross (COO02) subregion of the Coolgardie Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA). The survey area is within the Shire of Yilgarn.

Botanica conducted a detailed flora and vegetation survey on the 13th to the 14th October 2025. The area was traversed using a four-wheel drive vehicle and on foot by two Botanica personnel.

Four vegetation types were identified within the survey area. These vegetation types were identified within two landform types and comprised of one major vegetation group. Sixty-seven flora taxa were identified within the survey area which were represented by a total of 24 families and 40 genera. Twelve annual species were present, one of these was an introduced flora.

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale specified in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment – December 2016* (EPA, 2016a), vegetation was rated as 'degraded' to 'very good'. Disturbances in the area was mostly a result of previous mining and/or exploration.

No Threatened Flora or Threatened Ecological Communities as listed under the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2016* or Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* were identified within the survey area. Two Priority Flora taxa were observed within the survey area (*Acacia asepala* (P2) and *Lepidosperma* sp. Parker Range (P1)). One Priority Ecological Community, the Priority 3 Parker Range System may be present within the survey area.

There are no Reserves in the survey area, the nearest gazetted Reserve is the Jilbadji Nature Reserve (R24049) which is approximately 1.5 km east of the survey area. There are no wetlands of

international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within the survey area.

Based on the outcomes from the survey undertaken, Botanica assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection (EP Act) 1986*. The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities are unlikely to be at variance with any clearing principle.

1 INTRODUCTION

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Barto Gold Pty Ltd (Barto) to undertake a detailed flora and vegetation survey of the proposed Yilgarn Star Project (referred to as the 'survey area'). This survey area is over and surrounding the Yilgarn Star Mine, with an approximate area of 833 ha. It is located approximately 45 km southeast of Southern Cross, Western Australia (Figure 1-1).

1.1 Objectives

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

- Gather background information on flora and vegetation in the desktop study area (literature review, database and map-based searches);
- Conduct a field survey to verify / ground truth the desktop assessment findings through reconnaissance survey;
- Define and map vegetation communities of the survey area to a scale appropriate for the Bioregion and described according to the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) classification (NVIS Level V – Association);
- Record the species composition (abundance and diversity) of each vegetation community within the survey area and compile a species list for the survey area by vegetation type;
- Provide quadrat-based data from plots representative of each vegetation type (minimum of three quadrats per vegetation type) according to Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) guidelines;
- Assess the species composition of each quadrat;
- Determine the local and regional conservation significance of flora and vegetation within the survey area;
- Identify and record the locations of any conservation significant flora/vegetation within the survey area;
- Identify and record the locations of any introduced flora species (including Declared Pests) within the survey area;
- Provide a map showing the distribution of conservation significant flora/vegetation within the survey area; and

- Define and map the condition of vegetation within the survey area in accordance with the vegetation condition rating scale specified in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment – December 2016* (EPA, 2016a).

This survey has been done after a survey carried out in the same area by Stantec in 2020 and 2021. DMPE determined that significant portions of the disturbance envelope had not been sampled sufficiently during that survey. Barto requested that Botanica conduct spring surveys to be completed at the Yilgarn Star project area to:

- • Re-score the 13 quadrats previously surveyed by Stantec, and
- • Install an additional seven (7) quadrats (minimum) and /or relevés within the NVCP boundary during spring (September to November).

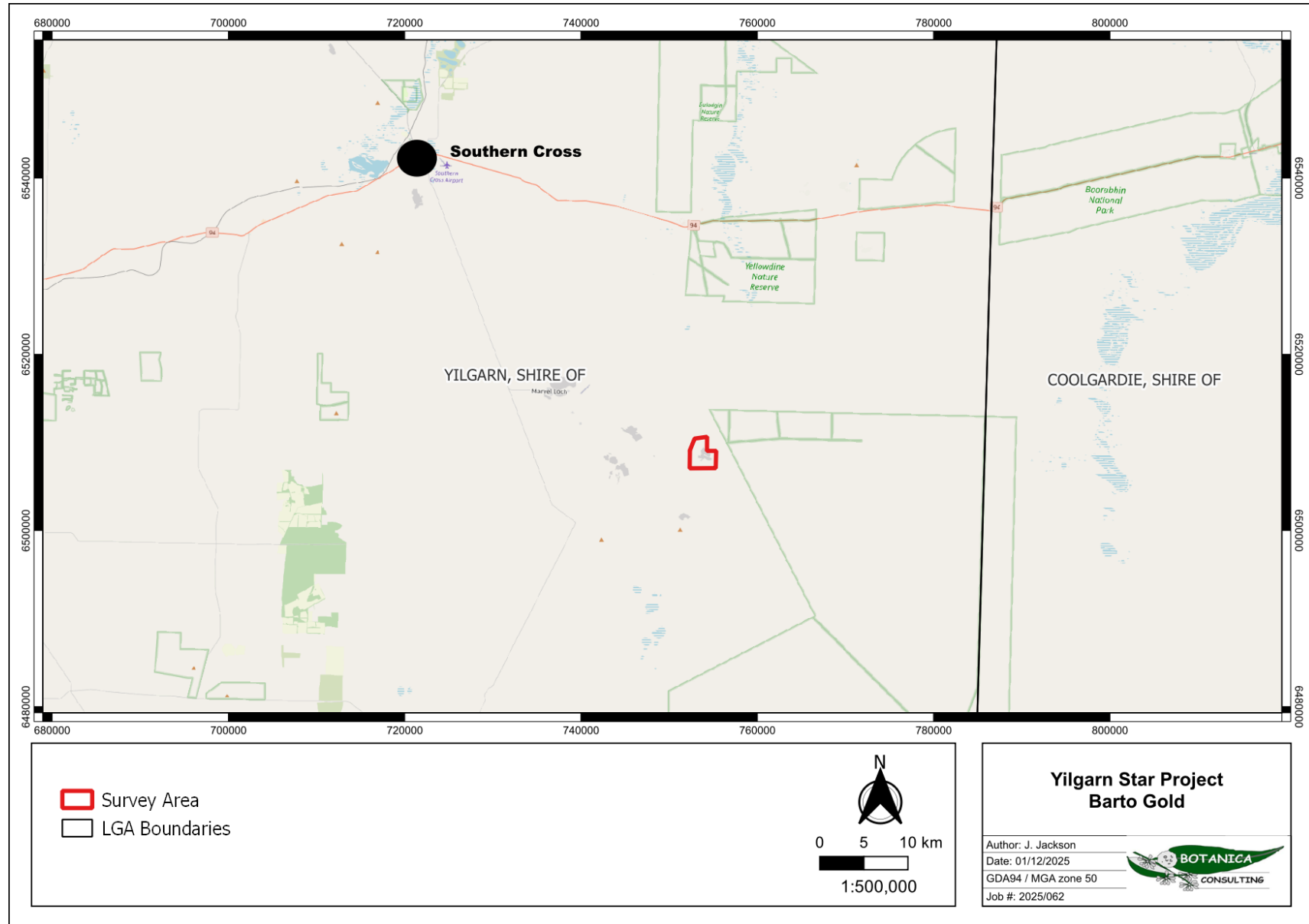


Figure 1-1: Regional map of the survey area

2 REGIONAL BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Regional Environment

The survey area lies within the Southern Cross (COO02) subregion of the Coolgardie Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) (DCCEEW, 2020) (Figure 2-1).

The Southern Cross subregion is 7, 041, 232 ha in extent and lies on the Southern Cross terrains of the Yilgarn Craton. It is characterised by subdued relief, comprising gently undulating uplands dissected by broad valleys with bands of low greenstone hills. Valleys have Quaternary duplex and graduated soils and include chains of saline playa-lakes. Upper levels in the landscape are the eroded remnants of a lateritic duricrust yielding yellow sandplains, gravelly sandplains and laterite breakaways. Vegetation consists diverse Eucalyptus woodlands with many endemic species around salt lakes, low greenstone hills, valley alluvials and broad plains of calcareous earths. Typical species include *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *E. salubris*, *E. transcontinentalis* and *E. longicornis*. Salt lake surfaces support dwarf samphire shrublands, and granite outcrops in the mid-level landscapes contain swards of *Borya constricta*, with stands of *Acacia acuminata* and *Eucalyptus loxophleba*. Mallees (*Eucalyptus leptopoda*, *E. platycorys* and *E. scyphocalyx*) and scrub-heaths (*Allocasuarina corniculata*, *Callitris preissii*, *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Acacia beauverdiana*) occur in upland areas, as well as on sand lunettes associated with playas along the broad valley floors, and sand sheets around the granite outcrops (Cowan *et al*, 2001).

In accordance with Beard (1990) the survey area is located in the Coolgardie Botanical District of the Southwestern Interzone Province. The landscape is described as gently undulating with occasional ranges of low hills, with sandplains in the western part and some large playa lakes. Soils are principally brown calcareous earths, which overlays the Proterozoic granite and gneiss of the Fraser Range block and Archaean granite, with infolded volcanics and meta-sediments, of the Yilgarn block. 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.

2.2 Land Use

The dominant land uses of the Southern Cross subregion include grazing native pastures (17%), UCL and crown reserves (66.74%), dryland agriculture (2.27%) and conservation reserves (11.53%) (Cowan *et al*, 2001). The survey area is within the Shire of Yilgarn.

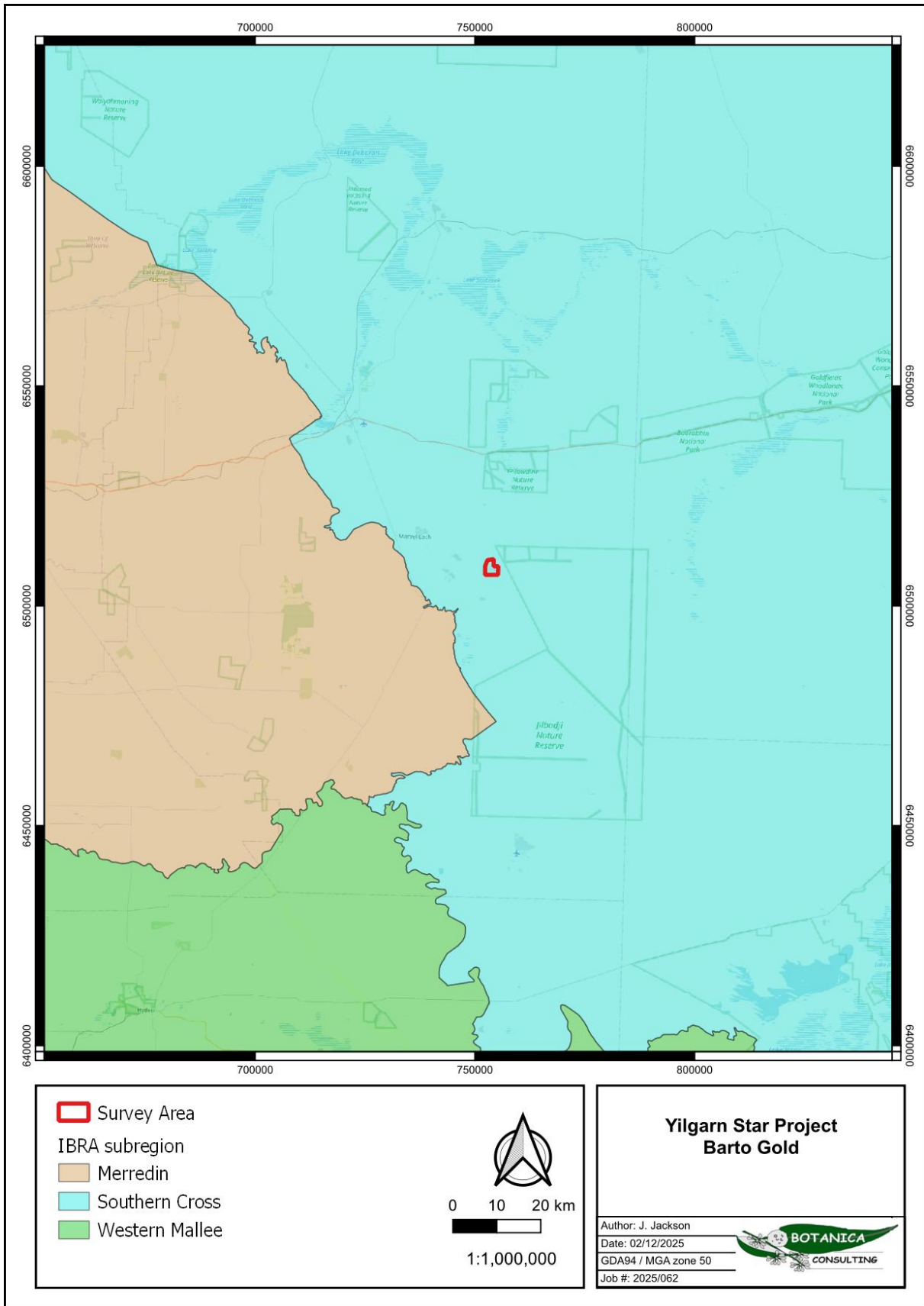


Figure 2-1: Map of IBRA subregions in relation to the survey area

2.3 Soil Landscape Systems

The survey area lies within the Kalgoorlie Province, located in the southern Goldfields between Paynes Find, Menzies, Southern Cross and Balladonia. The landscape consists of undulating plains (with some sandplains, hills and salt lakes) on the granitic rocks and greenstone of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils range from calcareous loamy earths and red loamy earths with some salt lake soils to red deep sands, yellow sandy earths, shallow loams and loamy duplexes. Vegetation communities are predominately Eucalypt woodlands with some acacia-casuarina thickets, mulga shrublands, halophytic shrublands and spinifex grasslands (Tille, 2006).

The Kalgoorlie Province is further divided into soil-landscape zones, with the survey area located within the Southern Cross Zone (261). The Southern Cross Zone is comprised of undulating plains and uplands (with some salt lake and low hills) on deeply weathered mantle, colluvium and alluvium over greenstone and granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils consist of calcareous loamy earths, red and yellow loamy earths and alkaline deep and shallow sandy duplexes with some yellow sandy earths, salt lake soils, yellow deep sands and red shallow loamy duplexes. Vegetation includes Salmon gum-gimlet-morrel-York gum woodlands with acacia-casuarina thickets and some mallee, scrub-heath and halophytic shrublands. This zone is located in the eastern Wheatbelt/south-western Goldfields between Bullfinch and Mt Holland (Tille, 2006).

The soil landscape zones are further divided into soil landscape systems, with the survey area located within three landscape systems, as described in described in Table 2-1 and shown in Figure 2-2 (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

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

Zone	Landscape System/ Mapping Unit	Description	Extent within Survey Area
Southern Cross (261)	DD15 System (261DD15)	Undulating plains with some low dunes, seasonal lakes, and clay pans.	819 ha (98.3%)
	My44 System (261My44)	Undulating ridge and low hilly terrain with some mesas and buttes and small valley plains.	11 ha (1.3%)
	SV2 System (261SV2)	Saline valleys with some dunes including barchan forms--salt lake channels, mostly devoid of true soils, and their fringing areas.	3 ha (0.4%)
Total			833 ha (100%)

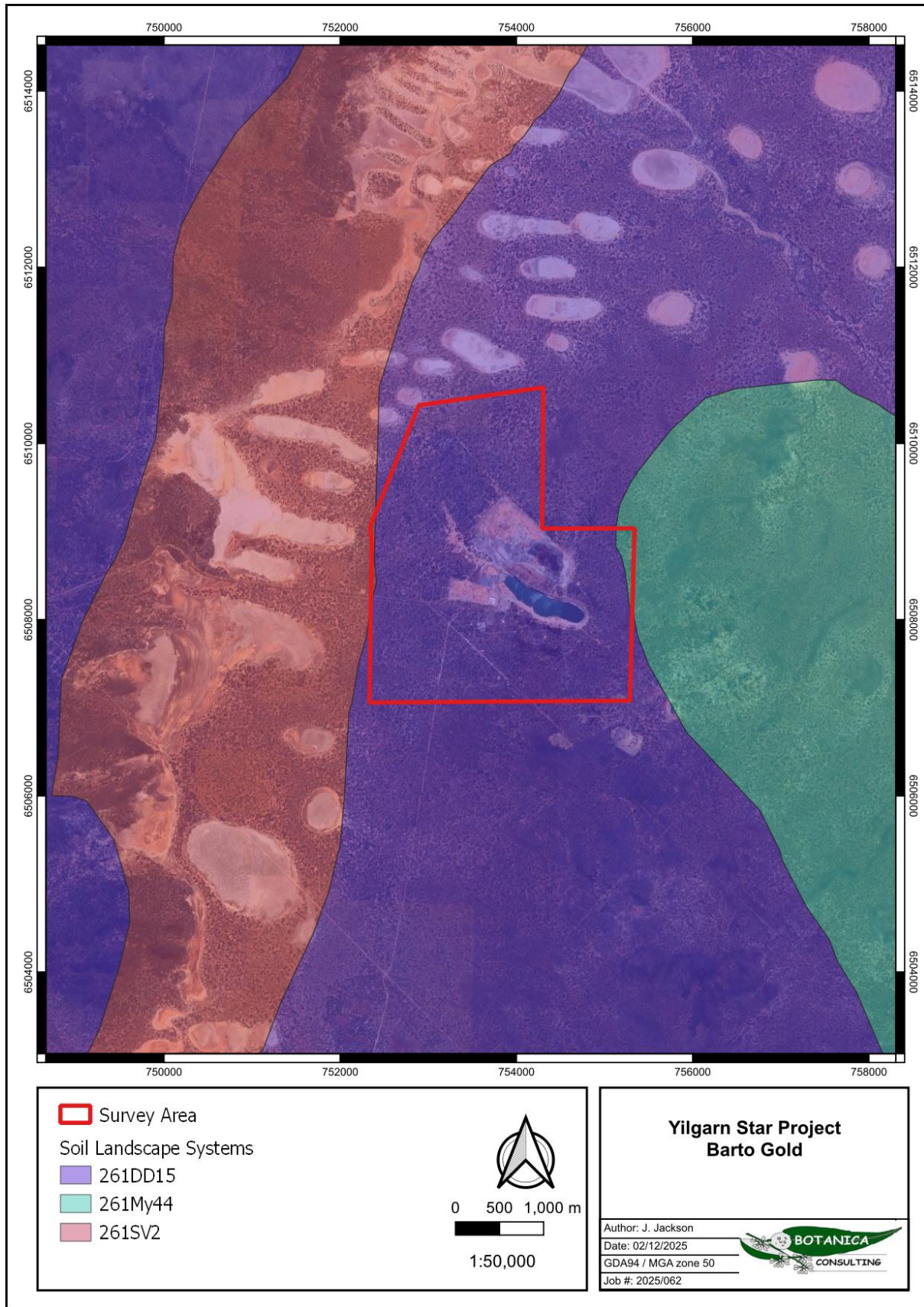


Figure 2-2: Map of soil landscape systems within the survey area

2.4 Vegetation

The survey area is situated in the Kalgoorlie Province as defined by Tille (2006). The Vegetation of the Kalgoorlie Province is described by Tille as woodlands of redwood (*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*), red mallee (*E. oleosa*), Dundas blackbutt (*E. dundasii*), merrit (*E. flocktoniae*) and salmon gum (*E. salmonophloia*), found on undulating plains over granite. There are also some hummock grasslands with red mallee over spinifex (*Triodia scariosa*) and thickets of Acacia, Casuarina and Melaleuca spp. Plains on greenstone have woodlands of York gum (*E. loxophleba*), salmon gum and gimlet (*E. salubris*). The valley plains have woodlands of salmon gum, red mallee, Goldfields blackbutt (*E. lesouefii*), gimlet, York gum and morrel (*E. longicornis*). These sometimes have an understorey of saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.), pearl bluebush (*Maireana sedifolia*), sago bluebush (*M. pyramidata*) and *Eremophila* spp. There are areas of spinifex grasslands with red mallee, mallees (e.g., *E. youngiana*) and marble gum (*E. gongylocarpa*). Low woodlands of mulga (*Acacia aneura*) and black sheoak (*Casuarina pauper*) over bluebush and saltbush are also present. Apart from the bare salt lake surfaces, saline valley floors have shrublands of samphire (*Tecticornia* spp.) and *Frankenia* spp. in lower areas, shrublands of saltbush and bluebush on red deep sandy duplexes, and woodlands of salmon gum, merrit, red mallee, gimlet and York gum. *Acacia neurophylla*, *A. beauverdiana* and *A. resinimarginea* thickets grow on gently sloping uplands on granite, with thickets of acacia, casuarina and melaleuca. There are also scrub-heaths and York gum-salmon gum-gimlet woodlands on these uplands. The hilly terrain on greenstone supports woodlands of salmon gum, Goldfields blackbutt, coral gum (*E. torquata*), York gum, gimlet, morrel, Dundas blackbutt and black sheoak. Thickets of granite wattle (*Acacia quadrimarginea*) are also present. The stony plains support scattered woodlands of Goldfields blackbutt, gimlet and salmon gum, along with shrublands of saltbush and bluebush. Sandplains in the west have acacia (*A. coolgardiensis*, *A. ramulosa*, *A. aneura*, *A. burkittii* and *A. tetragonophylla*) shrublands, commonly with patchy native pine (*Callitris columellaris*, *C. preissii*) and mallees (*E. leptopoda*, *E. longicornis* and *E. loxophleba*). Native box (*Bursaria occidentalis*), *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Hakea recurva* may also be present. Hard spinifex (*T. basedowii*) grasslands with mulga, marble gum and mallees (e.g., *E. kingsmillii*) are found on sandplains to the east. The sandy-surfaced plains support acacia, casuarina and melaleuca thickets; woodlands of York gum, cypress pine (*Callitris columellaris*), salmon gum, gimlet and mulga; and shrublands of bowgada (*A. ramulosa*).

2.4.1 Pre-European Vegetation

In accordance with Beard (1990) the survey area is located in the Coolgardie Botanical District of the Southwestern Interzone Province. The Pre-European vegetation association dataset (DPIRD, 2018) identified one vegetation association occurring within the survey area (Figure 2-3). The association description and its remaining extent within the COO02 IBRA subregion, as specified in Report 3b of the 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (DBCA, 2018) 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).

Table 2-2: Beard vegetation associations within the survey area

Pre-European Vegetation	Description	Pre-European Extent Remaining (%)	Current Extent Reserved for Conservation (%)	Extent within Assessment Area
Parker 1068	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> .	88.22	8.17	833 ha (100%)



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

2.5 Climate

The climate of the Southern Cross subregion is characterised as an arid to semi-arid warm Mediterranean climate with 250-300 mm of mainly winter rainfall (Cowan *et al*, 2001). Rainfall data for the Southern Cross Airfield weather station (#12320) located approximately 45 km northwest of the survey area is shown in Figure 2-4 (BoM, 2025a). Rainfall received in August and September, prior to the survey, was above average.

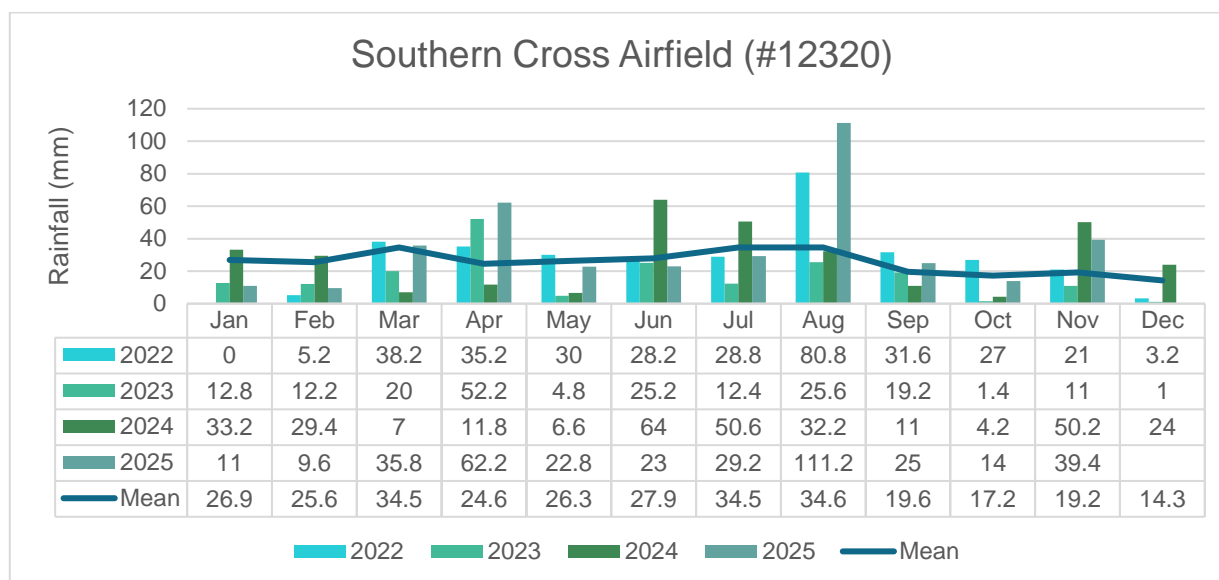


Figure 2-4: Monthly rainfall (January 2022 to November 2025) for the Southern Cross Airfield weather station (#12320) (BoM, 2025a)

2.6 Conservation Values

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act, or the Western Australian BC Act are known to occur within the survey area. There are several occurrences of the TEC ‘Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt’ within 25 km of the survey area (Figure 2-5). This TEC is listed as a Priority 3 Priority Ecological Community under the WA BC Act. One DBCA listed Priority Ecological Community (PEC) occurs within the survey area (Figure 2-5). The ‘Parker Range System’ is a Priority 3 PEC described as Plant assemblages of the Parker Range System. Note that this data provided by DBCA (DBCA, 2025b) presents the buffer of the communities, and that on-ground surveys are required to define the location of the PEC. Stantec (2021) found that approximately 19% of the survey area met the floral description for the Parker Range System as defined by Gibson and Lyons (1998).

The vegetation of the Parker Range system was originally described by Beard (1979) and it included all the vegetation units of the range including:

- *Eucalyptus sheathiana* with *E. transcontinentalis* and/or *E. eremophila* woodland on sandy soils at the base of ridges and low rises;

- *E. longicornis* with *E. corrugata* and *E. salubris* or *E. myriadena* woodland on broad flats;
- *E. salmonphloia* and *E. salubris* woodland on broad flats;
- *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* and *A. corniculata* on deeper sandy soils of lateritic ridges;
- *E. capillosa* subsp. *polyclada* and/or *E. loxophleba* over *Hakea pendens* thicket on skeletal soils on ridges (laterites, breakaways and massive gossanous caps); and
- *Callitris columellaris* low open woodland on massive greenstone ridges (vegetation units as described in Gibson and Lyons 1998) (DBCA, 2025).

The Southern Cross subregion contains no wetlands of national importance (Cowan *et al*, 2001). There are no Ramsar wetlands or wetlands of national importance (ANCA Wetlands) within the survey area or within 25 km of the survey area.

There are no Reserves in the survey area, the nearest gazetted Reserve is the Jilbadji Nature Reserve (R24049) which is gazetted with the Conservation and Parks Commission of WA for the purposes of 'conservation of flora and fauna'. This reserve is 1.5 km east of the survey area (Figure 2-5). This Nature Reserve is also listed as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) as listed under the Environmental Protection Act 1986. There are no ESAs in the survey area.

2.6.1 Great Western Woodlands

The survey area lies within the Great Western Woodlands (GWW), 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.

The Great Western Woodlands provides a 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 (2%) managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and private land (approximately 1%).

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.

A map showing conservation areas in relation to the assessment area is provided in Figure 2-5.

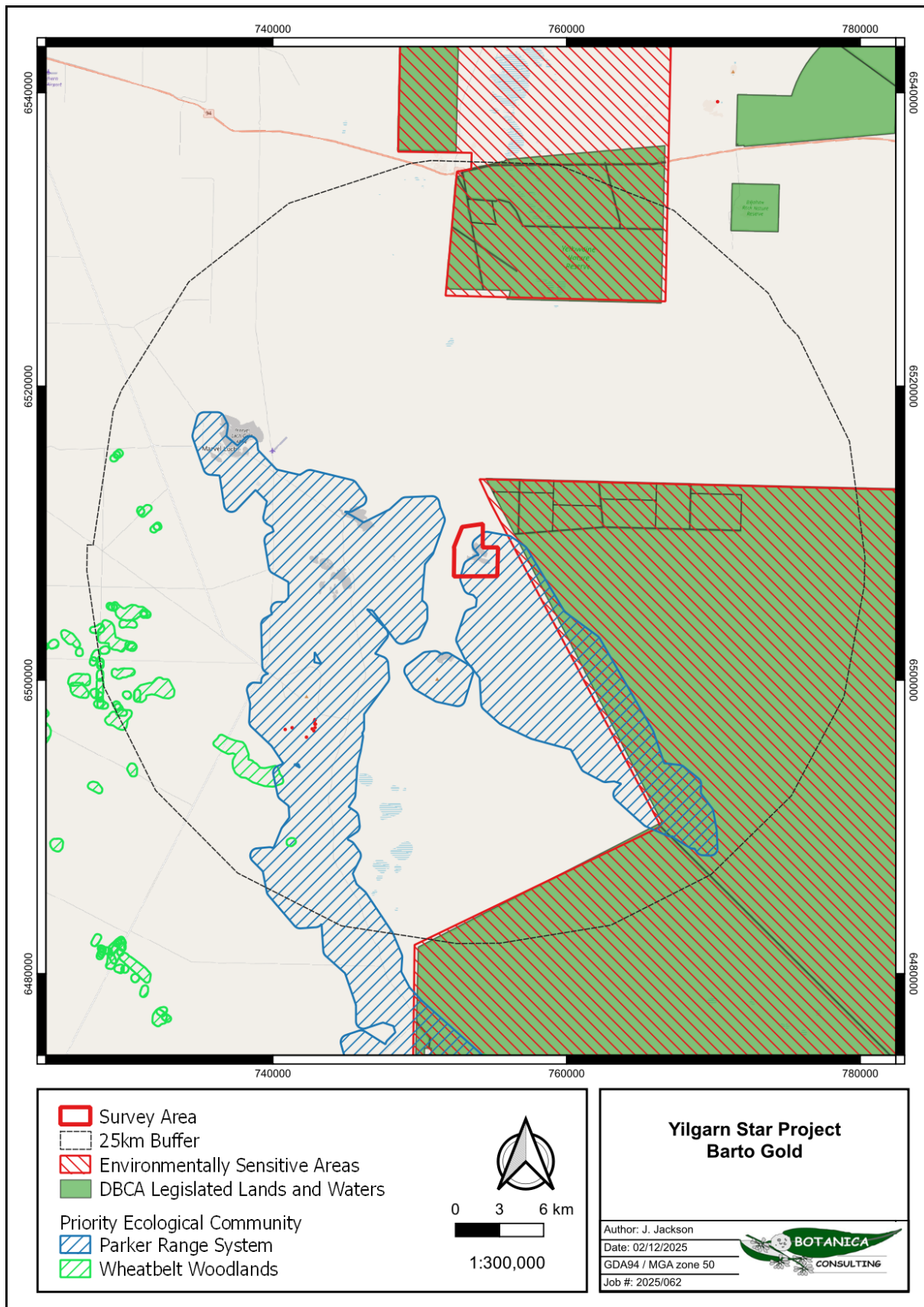


Figure 2-5: Conservation Values in relation to the survey area

2.7 Hydrology

According to the Geoscience Australia database (2015), there are no permanent/ perennial inland waters or drainage lines within the survey area. There are no ephemeral drainage lines in the survey area (Figure 2-6).

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) includes biological assemblages of species such as wetlands or woodlands 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, 2025b), there are no known or potential aquatic GDEs in the survey area, there is one potential terrestrial GDE located within the survey area (Table 2-3, Figure 2-6).

Table 2-3: Potential Terrestrial Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems within the survey area

Ecosystem Description	Potential Groundwater Dependence (BoM, 2025b)
Undulating plains with some sandplains, ferruginous breakaways; ridges of metamorphic rocks and granitic hills and rises; calcretes, large salt lakes and dunes along valleys.	Moderate Potential

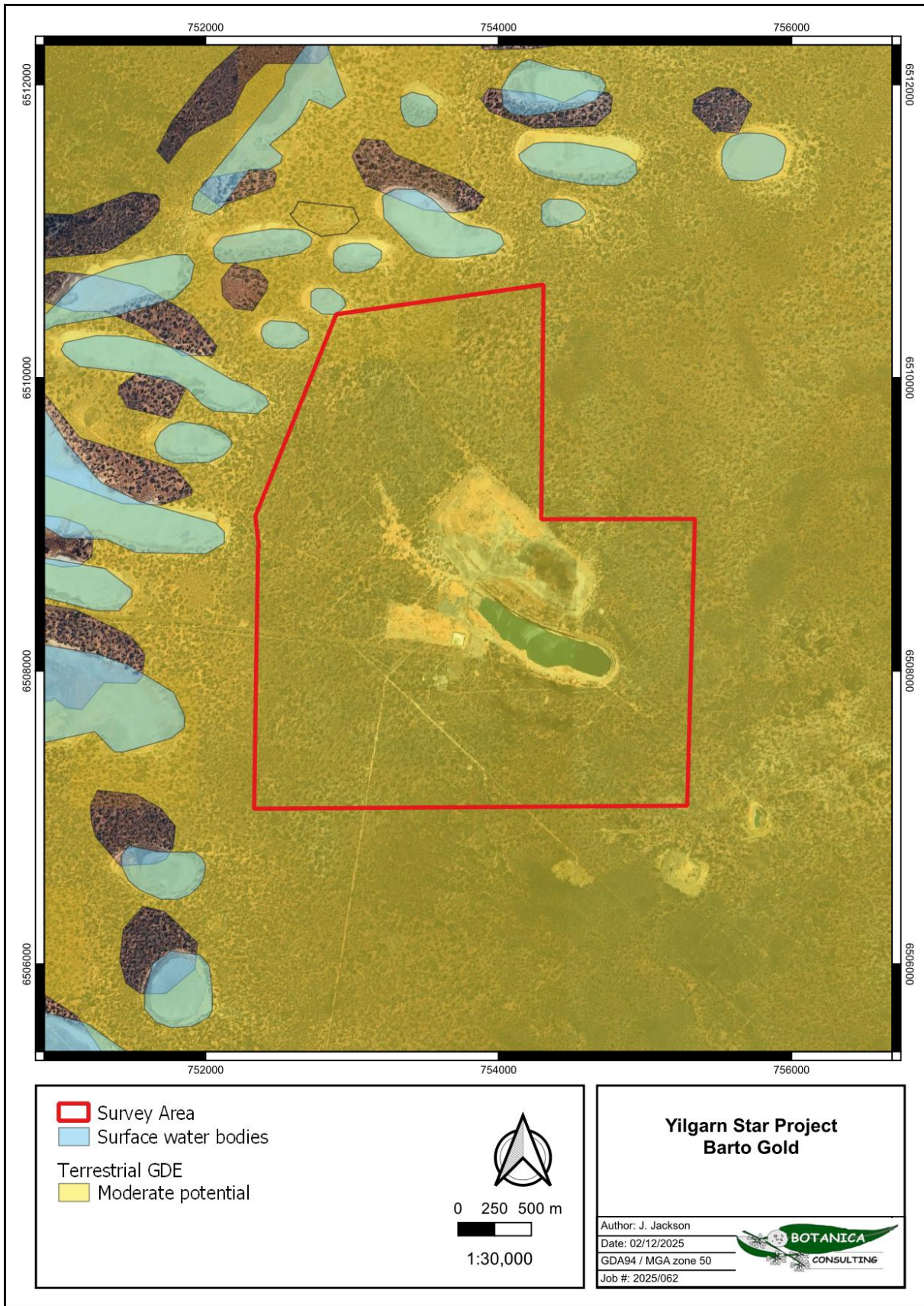


Figure 2-6: Regional hydrology of the survey area

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desktop Assessment

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

- Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (2021). *Detailed Spring Flora and Basic Fauna Survey: Southern Cross Project Area*. Prepared for Altan Rio Minerals Ltd. March 2021.
- Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (2022b). *Symes Find Project – Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment*. Prepared for Ramelius Resources Ltd. September 2022.
- Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (2024). *Southern Cross Windfarm: Reconnaissance Flora/Vegetation Survey and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Fortescue Future Industries. January 2024.
- GHD. (2017). *Great Eastern Highway Ghooli SLK 368.43-395: Biological Assessment*. Report prepared for Main Roads Western Australia, January 2017.
- Gibson, N. and Lyons, M. N. (1998). *Floristic and Vegetation of the Eastern Goldfields Ranges: Part 3. Parker Range*. Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia 81 (119-129).
- Keighery, G. J, McKenzie, N. L and Hall, N. J (eds) (1995). *The Biological Survey of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, Part 11, Boorabbin-Southern Cross Study Area*. Records of the Western Australian Museum, Supplement No. 49, Western Australia.
- Stantec (2021). *Yilgarn Star Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Survey*. Prepared for Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd. March 2021.
- Stantec (2023). *Southern Cross Operations: Detailed Flora and Vegetation Consolidation Survey*. Prepared for Barto Gold Mining Pty Ltd. September 2023.

Searches of the following databases were undertaken to aid in the compilation of a list of flora taxa and vegetation within the survey area:

- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Priority/ Threatened Flora Database Search (Ref 16-0925FL) (DBCA, 2025a);
- DBCA Priority/ Threatened Ecological Communities Database Search (Ref 71-0825EC) (DBCA, 20245b);
- DBCA Dandjoo Database (DBCA, 2025c); and
- EPBC Act - Protected Matters Search Tool [PMST] (DCCEE, 2025).

The Dandjoo and PMST were conducted for an area encompassing a 40 km radius (assessment area) surrounding the survey area. It should be noted that these lists are based on observations from a broader area than the assessment area 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 need to be taken into consideration when determining what actual species may be present within the specific area being investigated.

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.

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

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*. Administered by the Australian Government (DCCEEW);
- *Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2016*. 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 list. A non-legislative list maintained by DBCA for management purposes (updated July 2025).

Descriptions of conservation significant species and communities are provided in Appendix 1.

3.2 Flora and Vegetation Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a detailed flora and vegetation survey between the 13th to the 14th October 2025. The survey area was traversed by two people using a four wheel drive vehicle and on foot (Figure 3-1).

This survey has been done after a survey carried out in the same area by Stantec in 2020 and 2021. Barto requested that Botanica conduct spring surveys to be completed at the Yilgarn Star project area to:

- Re-score the 13 quadrats previously surveyed by Stantec, and
- Install an additional seven (7) quadrats (minimum) and /or relevés within the NVCP boundary during spring (September to November).

Botanica re-scored the 13 quadrats installed by Stantec and installed a further 11 quadrats.

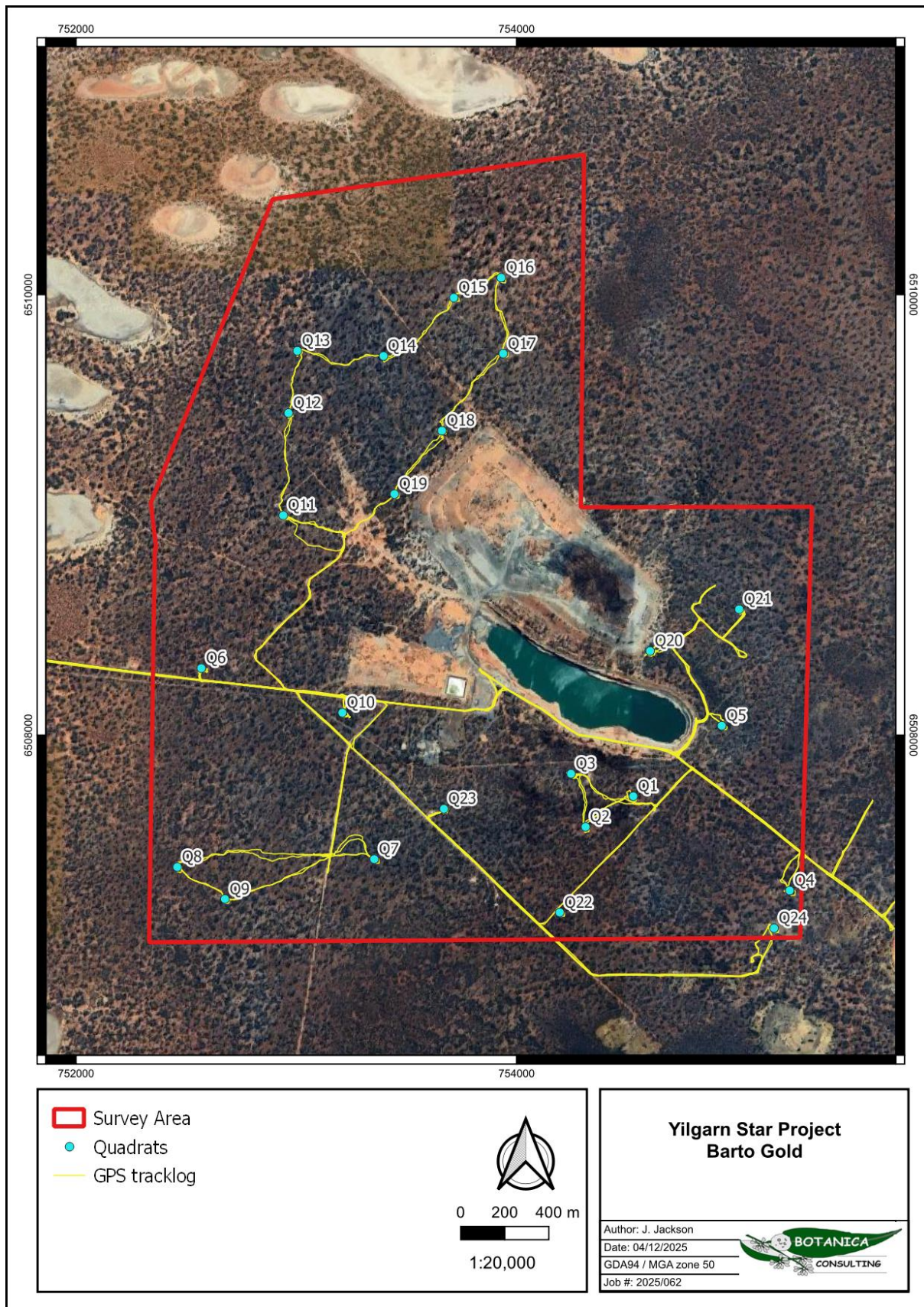


Figure 3-1: Survey area boundary, quadrats and GPS tracks traversed in the survey area

3.2.1 Vegetation Mapping

Prior to the commencement of field work, aerial photography was inspected and obvious differences in the vegetation assemblages were identified. The different vegetation types 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 vegetation types.

At each sample point, the following information was recorded:

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

Vegetation types were classified in accordance with the NVIS Level V-Association classification.

3.2.2 Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey

Twenty-four quadrats were established within the survey area (Figure 3-1 and Appendices D). According to the recommended quadrat size specified in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Guidelines, 20 m x 20 m quadrats are recommended for the Coolgardie Bioregion. The quadrats were established by inserting survey markers into the NW corner and measuring the length of the resultant boundaries to verify the quadrats were 20 m x 20 m (square quadrats). The objective was to have at least three quadrats per vegetation type to capture the floristic variations within the survey area. Quadrats were not established within regrowth/ modified vegetation.

Following their establishment and boundary verification, the NW corner of each quadrat was recorded by GPS (Appendices D) and three photographs of the quadrat were taken from the NW corner (Appendices F). All vascular plants within the quadrat were recorded (Appendices D). This included recording of dominant taxa from the upper, middle and lower stratum, and sampling of all unknown taxa. Unknown taxa were identified using Botanica's own reference herbarium and relevant taxonomic keys or by a taxonomic consultant. Data on level of disturbance, presence of coarse fragments on surface, topographical position, elevation, aspect, percentage litter, percentage bare ground, percentage surface rock (bedrock and surface deposits), soil types (colour, profile, field texture and surface type), and vegetation structure were collected from each quadrat (Appendices D). Methods of recording data from these quadrats largely follow those outlined in CSIRO's Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (McDonald et al., 2024) and in accordance with

EPA Guidelines (2016). Presence/absence data of taxa from sample sites were used to compile the representative vegetation types.

3.2.3 Flora Identification

Unknown specimens collected during the survey were identified with the aid of samples housed at the Botanica Herbarium and the Western Australian Herbarium.

3.3 Data Analysis Tools

Following field assessments, 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 and fauna were generated using QGIS.

3.3.1 PATN Analysis

The PATN software package was used to assess the similarities/ dissimilarities between quadrats based on presence/absence of species. Twelve annual taxa and one weed species were recorded during the survey which were excluded from the analysis. Twenty-seven singleton taxa were also excluded from the analysis. A total of 27 taxa were included in the analysis.

The analysis produced a quantitative estimate of the relationship between species composition of each quadrat. The classifications were based upon a Bray-Curtis association matrix using a flexible Unweighted Pair Group Arithmetic Mean (UPGMA) method (with a beta value of -0.1) which standardises the data enabling the analysis to be completed. Semi-strong hybrid (SSH) ordination of the quadrat is then undertaken to show spatial relationships between groups and to elucidate possible environmental correlates with the classification.

The analysis also produced a stress value which is a measure of the 'strength' of the analysis (i.e. how well the quadrats are grouped together into the appropriate floristic groups). The lower the stress value the greater the strength of the analysis with a value of less than 0.3 showing that the analysis appropriately grouped quadrats. A stress value greater than 0.3 suggests that the analysis was unable to group quadrats appropriately due to extraneous variables (i.e., other factors influencing differences in floristic groups other than species composition e.g., fire, clearing disturbance etc.).

3.3.2 EstimateS

EstimateS software was used to estimate species richness present using the Chao2 richness estimator. For any number of samples, the estimator uses the existing pattern of species accumulation to estimate the true number of species at a site. The estimators tend to under-estimate species number when sample size is small, hence the estimated number of true species can be seen

to increase with sample size. This software was also used to compute Coleman rarefaction curves estimates which were used to calculate species accumulation curves.

3.4 Personnel Involved

Table 3-1: Personnel involved with the flora, vegetation and fauna survey/ reporting

Staff Member	Position/ Qualifications	Experience	Tasks conducted during survey
Jim Williams	Environmental Consultant/Botanist/ Director (Diploma of Horticulture)	>30 years' experience across WA	Project Management (Lead Botanist). Flora and vegetation survey- identifying flora species within quadrats and opportunistic flora observations. Identifying and recording vegetation types. Identifying flora species within quadrats and opportunistic flora observations. Mapping vegetation types. Review of report.
Ben Naim	Environmental Consultant (Graduate) (BSc Environmental Management)	2 years experience across WA	Assistance with flora and vegetation survey. Data entry.
Jennifer Jackson	Environmental Consultant (BSc-Honours Environmental Management)	>20 years' experience across WA	Report preparation. Assistance with mapping.
Catherine Wharton	Senior Environmental Consultant (BSc Conservation Biology)	>15 years' experience across WA	Statistical analysis.

3.5 Scientific Licences

Table 3-2: Scientific Licences of Botanica Staff coordinating the survey

Licensed Staff	Permit Number	Valid to
Jim Williams	FB62000457-2 Flora Taking (Biological Assessment) Licence	04/08/2028

3.6 Survey Limitations and Constraints

It is important to note that flora/ vegetation and fauna surveys will entail limitations notwithstanding careful planning and design. Potential limitations are listed in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Limitations and constraints associated with the flora/ vegetation and fauna survey

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
Access problems	Not a constraint	The survey was conducted using a four wheel drive vehicle and on foot. Numerous access tracks were present within the survey area providing ease of access.
Competency/ Experience	Not a constraint	The Botanica personnel that conducted the survey were regarded as suitably qualified and experienced. Coordinating Staff: Jim Williams (Principal Botanist) Field Staff: Jim Williams and Ben Naim.

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
		Data Interpretation: Jim Williams, Jennifer Jackson and Catherine Wharton.
Timing of survey, weather & season	Not a constraint	Fieldwork was undertaken in October during the EPA's recommended primary survey time period for the Interzone (i.e., Spring, September to November), the Spring survey was conducted following above average rainfall received in August and September.
Area disturbance	Not a constraint	The area has been disturbed from previous mining and exploration, feral herbivore grazing and other human impacts; 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 detailed flora survey completed to identify vegetation types and significant flora and vegetation.
Availability of contextual information at a regional and local scale	Not a constraint	Conservation significant flora database searches provided by the DBCA were used to identify any potential locations of Threatened/Priority flora species. BoM, DWER, DPIRD, DBCA and DCCEEW databases were reviewed to obtain appropriate regional desktop information on the biophysical environment of the local region. Botanica has conducted numerous surveys within Coolgardie Bioregion and was 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.
Data Analysis	Minor constraint	Botanica staff conducting the PATN statistical analyses are not specialist statisticians; however, the analyses undertaken are appropriate for providing an overview of relationships between vegetation communities delineated in the field.
Completeness	Minor constraint	In the opinion of Botanica, the survey area was covered sufficiently to identify vegetation assemblages. Fieldwork was undertaken in October during the EPA's recommended primary survey time period for the Interzone (i.e., Spring, September to November). The survey was conducted following above average rainfall received in August and September. As a result all taxa were able to be identified to species level, however only a few annual species were present. The vegetation associations for this study were based on visual descriptions of locations in the field. The distribution of these vegetation associations outside the study area is not known, however vegetation associations identified were categorised via comparison to vegetation distributions throughout WA given on NVIS (DotEE, 2017).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Desktop Assessment

4.1.1 Flora

According to the results of the Dandjoo search (DBCA, 2025c), a total of 779 flora taxa have been recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area, these were based on records from the WA Herbarium. Dominant families include Myrtaceae, Fabaceae, and Asteraceae (Appendices D).

4.1.2 Introduced Flora

Results of database searches identified thirty introduced taxa as having previously been recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area (Appendices D). Six of these taxa are listed as a Declared Pest under the BAM Act, three are listed as a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) by the Commonwealth DCCEEW, and four were previously recorded in the survey area by Stantec (2021) (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1: Introduced flora previously recorded within 40 km of the survey area

Family	Species Name	Common Name	Declared Pest	WoNS	Previously Recorded
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender Ice Plant	No	No	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese Cockspur	No	No	Yes
Asteraceae	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton Weed	Yes	No	
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia leoglossa</i>	Lion's Tongue Cactus	Yes	Yes	
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia monacantha</i>	Smooth Tree Pear	Yes	Yes	
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Common Pear	Yes	Yes	
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago minima</i>	Small Burr Medic	No	No	Yes
Iridaceae	<i>Moraea miniata</i>	Two-leaf Cape Tulip	Yes	No	
Poaceae	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel Tail Fescue	No	No	Yes
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium spurium</i>	False Cleavers	Yes	No	

4.1.3 Conservation Significant Flora

The results of the literature review, combined search of the Flora of Conservation Significance databases (DBCA, 2025a), Dandjoo search (DBCA, 2025c) and Protected Matters Search (DCCEEW, 2025) indicated that no Threatened Flora species have previously recorded within the survey area. No Priority flora, have previously been collected from within the survey area (DBCA, 2025a), however, Stantec (2021) observed *Acacia asepala* (P2) in the southeast corner of the survey area.

As listed in Table 4-2 below, two Threatened flora, and forty-five Priority flora have previously been collected within a 25 km radius of the survey area. A map of flora locations provided in Figure 4-1.

Table 4-2: Significant flora - likelihood of occurrence within the survey area

Taxon	DBCA			Habitat Description (WA Herbarium, 1998-; DBCA, 2025a)	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
<i>Acacia asepala</i>			2	Red-brown sandy loam. Undulating plains, along drainage lines.	Previously recorded in the survey area (Stantec, 2021).
<i>Acacia concolorans</i>			2	Red/brown loam, clay. Low lateritic hills, flats.	Possible
<i>Acacia crenulata</i>			3	Clay, sandy clay, yellow sand. Rocky rises, granite outcrops, breakaways.	Possible
<i>Acacia desertorum</i> var. <i>nudipes</i>			3	Yellow sand, lateritic gravel. Sandplains, flats.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area
<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>grandibracteatum</i>			3	Yellow sand, lateritic gravel. Sandplains, flats.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area
<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i>			2	Flat sandplain of deep yellow sandy soil.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Parker Range (B.H. Smith 1255)			1	Dry, yellow sand over laterite.	Unlikely, mostly restricted to the Parker Range, further south.
<i>Cryptandra crispula</i>			3	Brown sandy clay, yellow loamy sand, red soil, pebbles. Dune ridges, hills, near salt lakes.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area
<i>Eremophila caerulea</i> subsp. <i>merrallii</i>			4	Sand, clay or loam. Undulating plains.	Possible
<i>Eremophila inflata</i>			4	Low undulating plain. Red sandy clay loam with ironstone gravel.	Possible
<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>miraculum</i>			1	Below small breakaway.	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area
<i>Eucalyptus polita</i> subsp. <i>polita</i>			3	Loam, sand. Around salt lakes, flats.	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area
<i>Eucalyptus urna</i> subsp. <i>xesta</i>			3	In calcareous red to grey loams with <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> .	Possible
<i>Eutaxia lasiocalyx</i>			2	Red sandy loam, laterite and quartz gravel. Gentle lower slopes.	Possible
<i>Eutaxia rubricarina</i>			3	Gravelly sand, grey to pinkish-white sandy clay, red loam. Flats, slopes, valley floors, road verges.	Possible
<i>Goodenia heatheriana</i>			1	Red crumbly clay, greenstone gravel and cobbles. Lower slopes, moderately exposed gently undulating plain, roadsides.	Possible
<i>Grevillea lissopleura</i>			1	Stony loam on banded ironstone. On ridges.	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area
<i>Grevillea neodissecta</i>			4	No habitat description found	Unlikely, record is from Skeleton Rock which is a granite rock.
<i>Grevillea phillipsiana</i>			1	Red sand, stony loam. Granite hills.	Possible, collection is ~2.3 km south of the survey area.
<i>Grevillea prostrata</i>			4	White, grey or yellow sand, gravel. Sandplains.	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area
<i>Hakea pendens</i>			3	Stony loam. Ironstone ridges.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area

Taxon	DBCA			Habitat Description (WA Herbarium, 1998-; DBCA, 2025a)	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
<i>Hemigenia glaucissima</i>			1	Yellow sandy loam on undulating plain.	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area
<i>Hydrocotyle corynophora</i>			1	Wetlands	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area
<i>Isopogon robustus</i>	CR	CR		Skeletal grey sandy loam, laterite. Ridges.	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area, known populations are 13 km to the SW.
<i>Lepidium genistoides</i>			3	Sandy loam.	Unlikely, most known populations are further to the north.
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)			1	Brown sandy loam, with ironstone gravel, on a gentle south-eastern mid slope.	Possible
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094)			1	Dark brown loam over massive laterite with gravel, on a gentle NE mid slope.	Possible
<i>Leucopogon validus</i>			1	Dry, brown, rocky sandy loam, brown-orange sandy clay, gravel, ironstone, sandstone. Low ranges, on and around exposed breakaways.	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area, known populations are 13 km to the SW.
<i>Lissanthe scabra</i>			2	White to orange-brown clay, sandy gravel loams, granite. Breakaways, uplands.	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area
<i>Melaleuca grieviana</i>			1	Well-drained orange-brown loam, brown clay. Plains, gentle slopes, edge of crop paddocks.	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area, known populations are 17 km SW of the survey area.
<i>Melichrus</i> sp. Coolgardie (K.R. Newbey 8698)			1	Yellow loamy sand. Undulating plains.	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area
<i>Microcorys</i> sp. Forrestania (V. English 2004)			4	Yellow sandy clay or red-brown clay. Open woodland or cleared areas.	Possible
<i>Microseris walteri</i>			3	Variable-drained, saline loamy sand. Moderately exposed, elevated samphire flat.	Unlikely, no habitat present in the survey area
<i>Millotia newbeyi</i>			1	Red/brown loam, red clay. Undulating plains.	Possible
<i>Notisia intonsa</i>			3	Red clay, with greenstone gravel and cobbles, lower slope.	Possible
<i>Philothea falcata</i>	CR	EN		Flat/plain, red - orange clay loam over laterite.	Unlikely, only known extant population is >40 km to the south west.
<i>Prostanthera nanophylla</i>			3	Yellow sand over laterite, rocky loam. Sandplains.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area
<i>Rinzia medifila</i>			1	On gentle E slope of orange - brown sandy loam with 70% greenstone cobbles on surface (2-30 cm), 70% litter cover.	Unlikely, habitat may be present in the survey area, but known populations are 17 km SW of the survey area.
<i>Rinzia torquata</i>			3	Undulating plain. Yellow-brown, sandy loam over laterite.	Unlikely, habitat may be present in the survey area, but known populations are 13 km west and SW of the survey area.
<i>Stenanthemum bremerense</i>			4	Orange-brown sandy loam, orange-red gravelly loam, skeletal red loam, laterite, ironstone. Top or sides of outcrops and breakaways.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area

Taxon	DBCA			Habitat Description (WA Herbarium, 1998-; DBCA, 2025a)	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
<i>Stylidium choreanthum</i>			3	White/yellow or red sand. Plains.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area
<i>Verticordia dasystylis</i> subsp. <i>dasystylis</i>			2	Granitic sand or clay loam. Granite rocks.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area
<i>Verticordia mitodes</i>			3	Yellow sand. Undulating plains.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area
<i>Verticordia multiflora</i> subsp. <i>solox</i>			2	Yellow sand over gravel, sand over granite.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area
<i>Verticordia roei</i> subsp. <i>meiogona</i>			1	Yellow sand, sandy loam with gravel. Roadside verges.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area
<i>Verticordia stenopetala</i>			3	Yellow sand, sometimes with gravel. Undulating plains.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat present in the survey area
<i>Westringia acifolia</i>			1	No habitat description found.	Unlikely, populations seem to occur on the Parker Range, 15km to the SW.

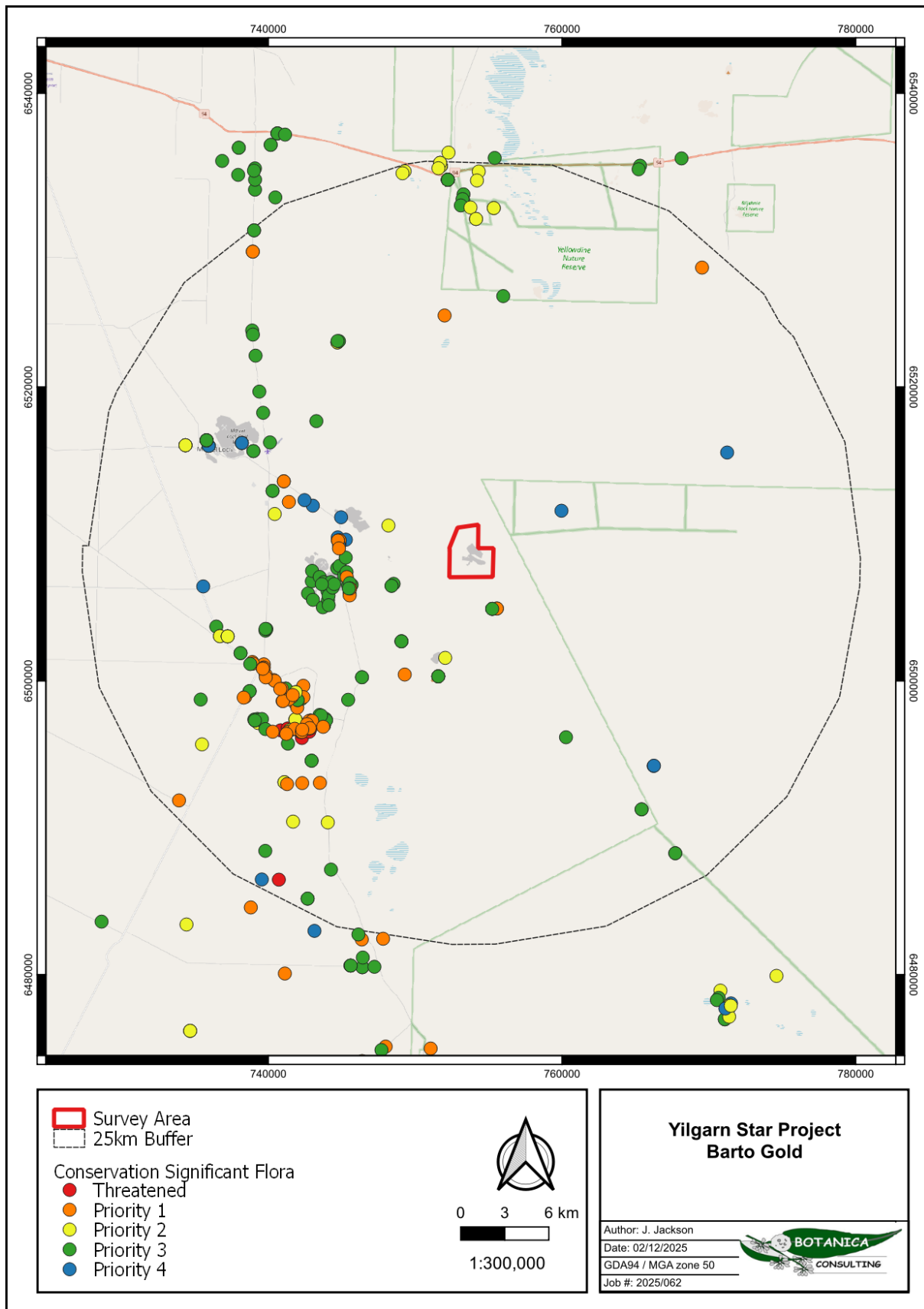


Figure 4-1: Conservation significant flora in relation to the survey area

4.2 Field Assessment

4.2.1 Flora

The field survey identified 24 families, 40 genera and 67 taxa as occurring in the survey area. Dominant genera include *Eucalyptus* (eleven species), *Eremophila* (five species) and *Acacia* (five species). Twelve annual native flora species were present, one of these was a weed. The total species list is provided in Appendices C.

4.2.2 Introduced Flora

One introduced flora species was observed within the survey area (Table 4-3), this was recorded two quadrats, as well as in low numbers adjacent to tracks and the locations were not marked. This weed is not listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007*, or as a Weed of National Significance.

Table 4-3: Introduced flora observed in the survey area

Taxon	Common Name
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed

4.2.3 Conservation 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.

No Threatened Flora taxa are previously known to occur or were identified within the survey area.

Two Priority Flora taxa were identified within the survey area (Figure 4-2).

Acacia asepala (P2) was observed in the survey area by Stantec (2021) who recorded it at 19 locations (one quadrat and 18 opportunistic observations), with approximately 150 plants observed. Botanica can confirm that this *Acacia* is still present.

Lepidosperma sp. Parker Range (P1) was observed in Quadrat 3, which was a rocky slope. 12 plants were observed in this population.

No other Priority flora was observed in the survey area.

4.2.4 Vegetation

Four vegetation types (not including cleared vegetation) were identified within the survey area. These vegetation types were located within two landform types and comprised of one NVIS major vegetation group (Table 4-4, Figure 4-2).

Table 4-4: Summary of vegetation types within the survey area

Landform	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Vegetation Code	Quadrat	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Clay loam plain	Eucalypt Woodland (MVG 5)	<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i> and/or <i>E. melanoxyton</i> mid open forest over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> tall open shrubland over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> over <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> low open chenopod shrubland.	CLP-EW1	Q6 – Q19, Q23	481.1	57.8
Clay loam plain	Eucalypt Woodland (MVG 5)	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> mid open forest over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> and <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> low open chenopod shrubland.	CLP-EW2	Q1, Q2, Q4, Q20, Q22, Q24	160	19.2
Clay loam plain	Eucalypt Woodland (MVG 5)	<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i> and/or <i>E. oleosa</i> mid mallee woodland over <i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Acacia merrallii</i> and <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Olearia muelleri</i> low open shrubland.	CLP-EW3	Q5, Q21	34.1	4.1
Rocky slope	Eucalypt Woodland (MVG 5)	<i>Eucalyptus livida</i> mid open forest over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Dodonaea microzyga</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range low sparse sedges.	RS-EW1	Q3	5.1	0.6
N/A	Cleared, Non-Native Vegetation, Buildings (MVG 25)	Cleared Vegetation	CV	-	152.7	18.3
TOTAL				12	833	100

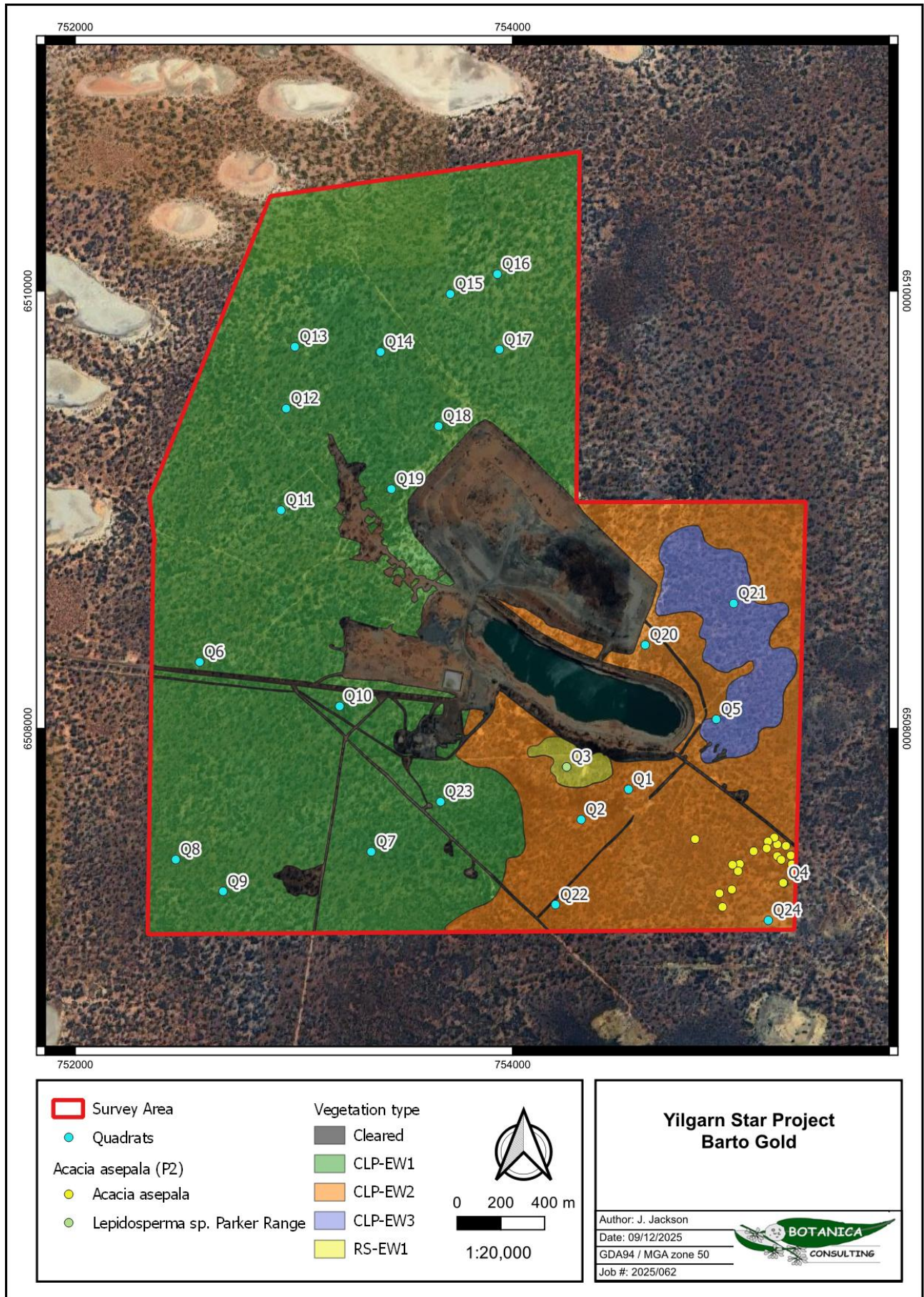


Figure 4-2: Vegetation types within the survey area

4.2.4.1 Clay-Loam Plain: Eucalypt Woodland

Eucalyptus longicornis and/or *E melanoxylon* mid open forest over *Melaleuca pauperiflora* tall open shrubland over mid open shrubland of *Eremophila scoparia* over *Atriplex vesicaria* low open chenopod shrubland on clay loam plain (CLP-EW1)

The total flora recorded within this vegetation type was represented by a total of 16 families, 24 genera and 37 taxa (Plate 1 and Table 4-5). Dominant taxa from the vegetation type are shown in Table 4-5. According to the NVIS, this vegetation type is best represented by the MVG5 -Eucalypt Woodlands (DotEE, 2017).

Table 4-5: Vegetation assemblage for *Eucalyptus longicornis* and/or *E melanoxylon* mid open forest over *Melaleuca pauperiflora* tall open shrubland over mid open shrubland of *Eremophila scoparia* over *Atriplex vesicaria* low open chenopod shrubland on clay loam plain.

Life Form/Height Class	Canopy Cover	Dominant Taxa
Tree 6-12 m	30-70%	<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i> and/or <i>E. melanoxylon</i>
Shrub 1-3 m	10-30%	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>
Shrub <1 m	10-30%	<i>Eremophila scoparia</i> , <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>



Plate 1: *Eucalyptus longicornis* and/or *E melanoxylon* mid open forest over *Melaleuca pauperiflora* tall open shrubland over mid open shrubland of *Eremophila scoparia* over *Atriplex vesicaria* low open chenopod shrubland on clay loam plain.

4.2.4.2 Clay-Loam Plain: Eucalypt Woodland

Eucalyptus salmonophloia mid open forest over *Melaleuca pauperiflora* and *Santalum acuminatum* tall open shrubland over *Atriplex vesicaria* low open chenopod shrubland on clay loam plain (CLP-EW2)

The total flora recorded within this vegetation type was represented by a total of 16 families, 24 genera and 35 taxa (Plate 2 and Table 4-6). Dominant taxa from the vegetation type are shown in Table 4-6. According to the NVIS, this vegetation type is best represented by the MVG5 -Eucalypt Woodlands (DotEE, 2017).

Table 4-6: *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* mid open forest over *Melaleuca pauperiflora* and *Santalum acuminatum* tall open shrubland over *Atriplex vesicaria* low open chenopod shrubland on clay loam plain.

Life Form/Height Class	Canopy Cover	Dominant Taxa
Tree 6-12 m	30-70%	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>
Shrub 1-3 m	10-30%	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> , <i>Santalum acuminatum</i>
Shrub <1m	10-30%	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>



Plate 2: *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* mid open forest over *Melaleuca pauperiflora* and *Santalum acuminatum* tall open shrubland over *Atriplex vesicaria* low open chenopod shrubland on clay loam plain.

4.2.4.3 Clay loam plain: Eucalypt Woodland

Eucalyptus corrugata and/or *E. oleosa* mid mallee woodland over *Exocarpos aphyllus* tall open shrubland over *Acacia merrallii* and *Scaevola spinescens* mid open shrubland over *Olearia muelleri* low open shrubland on clay loam plain (CLP-EW3)

The total flora recorded within this vegetation type was represented by a total of ten families, 11 genera and 15 taxa (Plate 3 and Table 4-7). Dominant taxa from the vegetation type are shown in Table 4-7. According to the NVIS, this vegetation type is best represented by the MVG5 – Eucalypt Woodlands (DotEE, 2017).

Table 4-7: *Eucalyptus corrugata* and/or *E. oleosa* mid mallee woodland over *Exocarpos aphyllus* tall open shrubland over *Acacia merrallii* and *Scaevola spinescens* mid open shrubland over *Olearia muelleri* low open shrubland on clay loam plain.

Life Form/Height Class	Canopy Cover	Dominant Taxa
Tree 6-12 m	30-70%	<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i> and/or <i>E. oleosa</i>
Shrub 1-3m	10-30%	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>
Shrub <1m	10-30%	<i>Acacia merrallii</i> , <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> , <i>Olearia muelleri</i>



Plate 3: *Eucalyptus corrugata* and/or *E. oleosa* mid mallee woodland over *Exocarpos aphyllus* tall open shrubland over *Acacia merrallii* and *Scaevola spinescens* mid open shrubland over *Olearia muelleri* low open shrubland on clay loam plain.

4.2.4.4 Rocky Slope: Eucalypt Woodland

Eucalyptus livida mid open forest over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* subsp. *acutivalvis* tall open shrubland over *Dodonaea microzyga* mid open shrubland over *Lepidosperma* sp. Parker Range low sparse sedges on rocky slope (RS-EW1)

The total flora recorded within this vegetation type was represented by a total of eight families, nine genera and nine taxa (Plate 4 and Table 4-8). Dominant taxa from the vegetation type are shown in Table 4-8. According to the NVIS, this vegetation type is best represented by the MVG5 – Eucalypt Woodlands (DotEE, 2017).

Table 4-8: Vegetation assemblage for *Eucalyptus livida* mid open forest over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* subsp. *acutivalvis* tall open shrubland over *Dodonaea microzyga* mid open shrubland over *Lepidosperma* sp. Parker Range low sparse sedges on rocky slope

Life Form/Height Class	Canopy Cover	Dominant Taxa
Tree 6-12 m	30-70%	<i>Eucalyptus livida</i>
Shrub 1-3m	10-30%	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i>
Shrub <1m	10-30%	<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i>
Sedge <0.5 m	10-30%	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range (P1)



Plate 4: *Eucalyptus livida* mid open forest over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* subsp. *acutivalvis* tall open shrubland over *Dodonaea microzyga* mid open shrubland over *Lepidosperma* sp. Parker Range low sparse sedges on rocky slope.

4.2.5 Floristic Composition

Statistical analysis was conducted on quadrat data obtained from the survey to determine the similarities or differences in floristic composition between vegetation associations. Appendices D provides the dendrogram, two-way table and ordination graph generated from the PATN statistical analysis. A list of the twenty-four quadrats and their respective vegetation associations are provided in Table 4-9 below. The PATN analysis produced a stress value of 0.1659.

Table 4-9: Vegetation types with corresponding quadrats

Vegetation Type	Vegetation Code	Quadrat
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i> and/or <i>E. melanoxylo</i> n mid open forest over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> tall open shrubland over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> over <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> low open chenopod shrubland.	CLP-EW1	Q6-Q19, Q23
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> mid open forest over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> and <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> low open chenopod shrubland.	CLP-EW2	Q1, Q2, Q4, Q20, Q22, Q24
<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i> and/or <i>E. oleosa</i> mid mallee woodland over <i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Acacia merrallii</i> and <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Olearia muelleri</i> low open shrubland.	CLP-EW3	Q5, Q21
<i>Eucalyptus livida</i> mid open forest over <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Dodonaea microzyga</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range low sparse sedges.	RS-EW1	Q3

Four species groups were identified in the analysis (species group A to D) as shown in the two-way table (Appendices D).

The first floristic group comprised of quadrats 1, 2, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 22 and was characterised by species group A (see two-way table provided in Appendices D) with an average species richness of six taxa per quadrat (ranged from five to ten taxa per quadrat).

The second floristic group comprised of quadrats 6, 8, 9, 11 and 16. This floristic group was also mostly characterised by species group A (Appendices D). This floristic group had an average species richness of seven taxa per quadrat (ranged from five to 11 taxa per quadrat).

The third floristic group comprised of quadrats 4, 5, 20, 21 and 23. This floristic group was mostly characterised by species group C (Appendices D). This floristic group had an average species richness of six taxa per quadrat (ranged from four to ten taxa per quadrat).

The fourth floristic group comprised of quadrats 3 and 24. This floristic group was mostly characterised by species group D (Appendices D). This floristic group had an average species richness of two taxa per quadrat (both quadrats had two taxa per quadrat after singleton taxa were excluded from the analysis).

Results of the PATN analysis mostly supported vegetation delineations made in field, with four distinct floristic groups identified, and overall the area was dominated by mixed Eucalypts over mixed shrubs.

4.2.5.1 Species Richness and Accumulation Estimates

The Chao 2 richness estimator provided an estimated species richness of 85.8 species in 40 sample sites (quadrats). Species richness recorded for the 24 quadrats surveyed was 68 species. A species accumulation curve was created to display the rate of species accumulation. The R^2 value (0.985) suggests that the data “fits” the species accumulation curve shown in Figure 4-3. Species accumulation ranged from seven to four species per quadrat from 1-5 sample sites, three species per quadrat from 6-9 sample sites, two species per quadrat from 10-20 sample sites, and one species per quadrat beyond 21 sample sites. Botanica has determined that according to this data a sufficient number of quadrats were established in the survey area to adequately assess the floristic composition of the area.

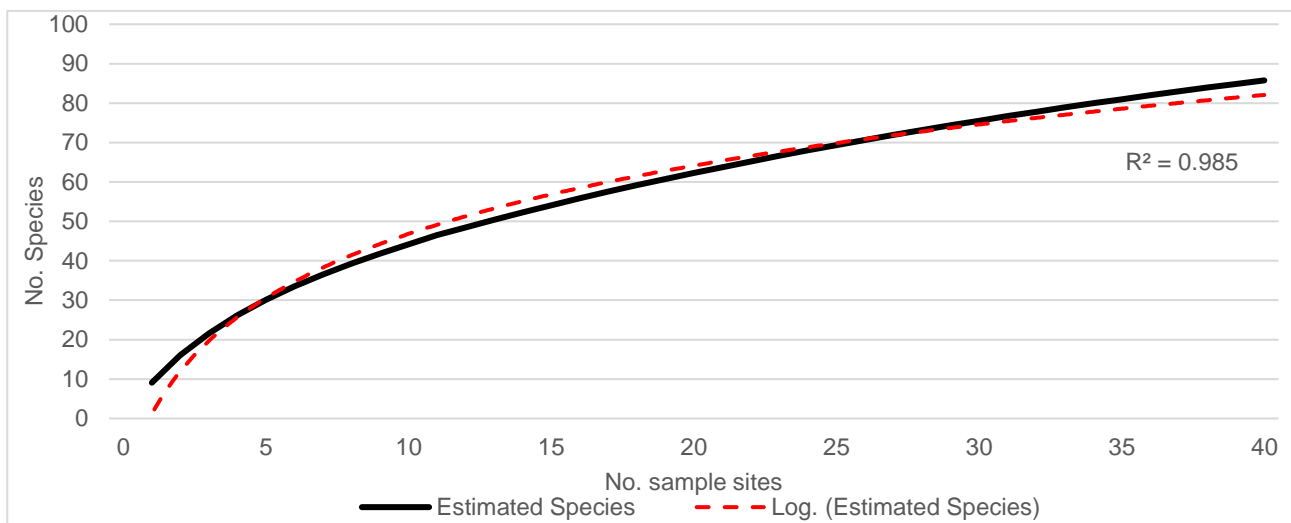


Figure 4-3: Species accumulation curve

4.2.6 Significant Vegetation

According to the EPA *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 TEC or restricted vegetation, highly disturbed vegetation, vegetation providing important refuge or significant ecological function was identified within the survey area.

The PEC 'Plant assemblages of the Parker Range System' this community may be present in the survey area. Three of the vegetation types mapped by Botanica may show affinities with two of the Parker Range Community Types (based on Gibson and Lyons, 1998), based on their floral composition and their presence on broad flats (Table 4-10). However, in the opinion of Botanica these vegetation types on broad flats should not be considered part of the PEC as these vegetation types are common and well represented throughout the Southern Cross bioregion. Note that the Parker 1068 pre-European vegetation association retains more than 88% of its pre-European extent remaining (DBCA, 2018).

Table 4-10: Presence of the PEC ‘Parker Range System’ in the Survey area

Community Type (based on Gibson and Lyons, 1998)	Present in the Survey area
Community type 1: occupies sandy soils at the base of ridges and low rises. It is generally dominated by <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> with <i>E. transcontinentalis</i> and /or <i>E. eremophila</i> as co-dominants. Typical understorey species are <i>Daviesia argillacea</i> , <i>Grevillea huegelii</i> .	Not present in the survey area.
Community type 2: generally dominated by <i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i> . Other eucalypts that occur as codominant include <i>E. corrugata</i> and <i>E. salubris</i> (occasionally dominated by <i>E. myriadena</i>). This community occupies the broad flats.	Possibly in the survey area, the CLP-EW1 and/or CLP-EW3 communities may show affinities with this community.
Community type 3: occurs on the broad flats within the greenstone belt. Usually dominated by <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> and <i>E. salubris</i> . Typical understorey species include <i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i> , <i>Acacia concolorans</i> , <i>Dodonaea stenozyga</i> and <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> .	Possibly in the survey area, the CLP-EW2 community may show affinities with this community.
Community type 4: generally dominated by <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> and <i>Allocasuarina corniculata</i> . <i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> subsp. <i>polyclada</i> also occasionally occurred. Other species typical of this community type include <i>Baeckea elderiana</i> and <i>Thryptomene kochii</i> , further illustrating the sandy nature of these sites.	Not present in the survey area.
Community type 5: almost totally lacks <i>Allocasuarina corniculata</i> (cf type 4), being replaced by <i>A. campestris</i> , while <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> is still a common element. <i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> subsp. <i>polyclada</i> and /or <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> tend to dominate these sites while <i>Hakea pendens</i> (P3), <i>Phebalium tuberculatum</i> , and <i>Westringia cephalantha</i> are common understorey elements. This community type is associated with laterites, breakaways and the massive gossanous caps of the Mt. Caudan area.	Not present in the survey area.
Community type 6: restricted to a small area of a massive decomposing laterite and granite in the Parker Range. The area is dominated by low trees of <i>Callitris columellaris</i> and the previously unknown <i>Isopogon robustus</i> (T).	Not present in the survey area.

4.2.7 Vegetation Condition

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale obtained from the EPA (2016a) provided in Appendices D, vegetation ranged from ‘degraded’ to ‘Very good’ condition with the majority of vegetation in ‘good’ condition (Table 4-11). Disturbance in the area was from previous mining and exploration operations and access tracks and roads. A map of the vegetation condition across the survey area is provided in Figure 4-4.

Table 4-11: Vegetation condition rating within the survey area

Condition Rating	Description (EPA, 2016a)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
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.	157.3	18.8
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.	439.2	52.8
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.	83.5	10
Cleared areas	For example cleared areas for mining infrastructure, tracks and roads	153	18.4
TOTAL		833	100



Figure 4-4: Vegetation condition rating of 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 DCCEEW 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 MNES.

The EPBC Act covers nine protected matters:

- world heritage areas
- national heritage places
- wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)
- listed threatened species and ecological communities
- listed migratory species (protected under international agreements)
- Commonwealth marine areas
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- nuclear actions (including uranium mines)
- water resources (that relate to unconventional gas development and large coal mining development).

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

4.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance

4.4.1 Environmental Protection Act WA 1986

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 2004* (Clearing Regulations) any clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia that is not eligible for exemption under Schedule 6 of the EP Act or under the Clearing Regulations requires a clearing permit from the DWER or the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE). 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”.

Environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) are classes or areas of native vegetation as declared in the *Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005* for the purposes of Part V Division 2 of the EP Act, where the exemptions for clearing vegetation under the Clearing Regulations do not apply.

The following areas are declared to be ESAs:

- a declared World Heritage property as defined in section 13 of the EPBC Act;
- an area that is included on the Register of the National Estate, because of its natural heritage value, under the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 of the Commonwealth;
- a defined wetland and the area within 50 m of the wetland. Defined wetlands include Ramsar wetlands, conservation category wetlands and nationally important wetlands;
- the area covered by vegetation within 50 m of rare flora, to the extent to which the vegetation is continuous with the vegetation in which the rare flora is located;
- the area covered by a TEC;
- a Bush Forever site listed in “Bush Forever” Volumes 1 and 2 (2000), published by the Western Australia Planning Commission, except to the extent to which the site is approved to be developed by the Western Australia Planning Commission;
- the areas covered by the following policies –
- Environmental Protection (Gnangara Mound Crown Land) Policy 1992;
- Environmental Protection (Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat) Policy 2002;
- the areas covered by the lakes to which the Environmental Protection (Swan Coastal Plain Lakes) Policy 1992 applies; and
- protected wetlands as defined in the Environmental Protection (South West Agricultural Zone Wetlands) Policy 1998.

No ESAs declared under the EP Act were identified within the survey area.

Additionally, in accordance with Schedule 1, Clause 4 of the Clearing Regulations, clearing of native vegetation in a ‘Schedule One Area’ for mining purposes is not permitted without a clearing permit.

No Schedule One Areas occur within the survey area.

4.4.2 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The BC Act is administered by the DBCA to conserve and protect biodiversity and to promote the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in the State of Western Australia,

Under the BC Act, native species are listed as Threatened when they face a high to very high risk of extinction in the wild, and ecological communities are listed as Threatened when they face a high to very high risk of collapse.

Whilst all native flora and fauna are protected throughout the State, special protection is afforded to threatened flora and ecological communities, with the authorisation of the Minister being required before such flora can be taken or communities modified.

Furthermore, The Minister may list vegetation as a ‘critical habitat’ if it is critical to the survival of a threatened species or ecological community. 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 TECs, Threatened species or critical habitat listed under the BC Act were recorded within the survey area.

4.4.3 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. Two Priority flora were identified in the survey area. One PEC may be present in 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 Reserves in the survey area, the nearest gazetted Reserve is the Jilbadji Nature Reserve (R24049) which is approximately 1.5 km east of the survey area.

4.5 Native Vegetation Clearing Principles

Based on the outcomes from the survey undertaken, Botanica assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Table 4-12). The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities are unlikely to be at variance with any clearing principle.

Table 4-12: Assessment against native vegetation clearing principles

Letter	Principle	Assessment	Outcome
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:			
(a)	comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Vegetation identified within the survey area is not considered to be of high biological diversity and is well represented outside of the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(c)	includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.	No Threatened Flora taxa, pursuant to the BC Act and the EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(d)	comprises the whole or part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community (TEC).	No TEC listed under the EPBC Act or by the BC Act occur within the survey area.	Clearing is not at variance with this principle
(e)	is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared	The Parker 1068 vegetation association retains >88% of its original pre-European vegetation extent.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(f)	is growing, in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland	There are no minor or major drainage lines within the survey area.	Clearing is not at variance with this principle
(g)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The survey area and surrounding region has not been extensively cleared. Clearing within the survey area is not considered likely to lead to land degradation issues such as salinity, water logging or acidic soils.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(h)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	There are no Reserves in the survey area, the nearest gazetted Reserve is the Jilbadji Nature Reserve which is approximately 1.5 km east of the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(i)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	Disturbances within the survey area is not expected to cause deterioration in the quality of water on the surface or underground.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(j)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding	Rainfall in the Southern Cross subregion has an average rainfall of 250-300mm and an evaporation rate of 2400 mm. Clearing within the survey area is not likely to increase the incidence or intensity of flooding within the survey area or surrounds.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle

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APPENDICES A: CONSERVATION CATEGORIES (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 BC Act. - Published under Schedule 2 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2025</i> (Government Gazette, WA 1 July 2025 No. 78 pg1060-1069). - Published under Schedule 1 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2025</i> (Government Gazette, WA 1 July 2025 No. 78 pg1070-1075).	
CR	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”. 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.
EN	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”. 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.
VU	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”. 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.
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. - Published under Schedule 3 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2025</i> (Government Gazette, WA 1 July 2025 No. 78 pg1060-1069). - Published under Schedule 2 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2025</i> (Government Gazette, WA 1 July 2025 No. 78 pg1070-1075).	
EX	Extinct Species where “there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).
EW	Extinct in the Wild Species that “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”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act). 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.
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. - Published under Schedule 1 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2025</i> (Government Gazette, WA 1 July 2025 No. 78).	
CD	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).

Code	Category
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> <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>
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).</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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>	
EX	<p>Extinct Taxa where there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.</p>
EW	<p>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.</p>
CR	<p>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.</p>

Code	Category
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.
CR	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;
	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.
VU	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:
	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).

Category Code	Category
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	
P1	Poorly-known ecological communities 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.
P2	Poorly-known ecological communities 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.
P3	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: 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.
P5	Conservation Dependent ecological communities 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.

APPENDICES B: 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.

APPENDICES C: LIST OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN EACH VEGETATION TYPE

(A) and blue text-denotes annual taxa; (W) and green text-denotes introduced flora (WAHERB, 1998-)

Family	Species	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW3	RS-EW1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i> (A)		*		
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> (A)	*			
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	*	*	*	*
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra effusa</i>	*			
Asteraceae	<i>Angianthus tomentosus</i> (A)	*			
Asteraceae	<i>Asteridea athrioides</i> (A)	*			
Asteraceae	<i>Erymphyllum ramosum</i> (A)		*		
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia muelleri</i>	*	*	*	
Asteraceae	<i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i> (A)	*		*	*
Brassicaceae	<i>Carrichtera annua</i> (W)		*	*	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>				*
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i>		*		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i>	*			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>	*	*		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>		*		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>	*			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>		*		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>		*		
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range (P1)				*
Ericaceae	<i>Styphelia serratifolia</i>		*		
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i>		*		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia andrewsii</i>		*		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia colletioides</i>	*	*		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia erinacea</i>	*		*	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>	*			
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia merrallii</i>	*	*	*	
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>	*			
Fabaceae	<i>Senna cardiosperma</i>		*		
Fabaceae	<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>		*		
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>	*	*	*	
Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia cephalantha</i>		*		
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	*			
Montiaceae	<i>Calandrinia eremaea</i> (A)	*			
Myrtaceae	<i>Baeckea elderiana</i>		*		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i>		*		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>	*	*	*	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>			*	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus livida</i>				*

Family	Species	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW3	RS-EW1
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	*			
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus longissima</i>	*			
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>	*	*		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>			*	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	*	*		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>	*	*		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus vittata</i>		*		
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>		*		*
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>pauperiflora</i>	*	*		
Poaceae	<i>Aristida latifolia</i>				*
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	*			
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa nitida</i> (A)	*			
Rhamnaceae	<i>Trymalium myrtillus</i> subsp. <i>myrtillus</i>		*		
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	*	*	*	
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	*	*		
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i>				*
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea rigida</i>			*	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea stenozyga</i>	*	*		
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila clarkei</i>				*
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila granitica</i>		*		
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila interstans</i> subsp. <i>interstans</i>		*	*	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>	*	*		
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	*			
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium australe</i>	*			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum hoplopetalum</i>	*			
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Roepera eremaea</i> (A)	*		*	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Roepera glauca</i> (A)	*			
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Roepera iodocarpa</i> (A)			*	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Roepera ovata</i> (A)	*			

APPENDICES D: QUADRAT LOCATIONS (NW CORNER-GDA2020)

Quadrat	Easting	Northing
Q1	754530.5	6507723
Q2	754313.9	6507584
Q3	754247.7	6507825
Q4	755240.8	6507295
Q5	754932	6508043
Q6	752569	6508304
Q7	753354.1	6507437
Q8	752459.9	6507401
Q9	752676.2	6507256
Q10	753209.6	6508102
Q11	752941	6508997.9
Q12	752964.9	6509463
Q13	753004.9	6509745
Q14	753396.4	6509722
Q15	753715.6	6509986
Q16	753930.6	6510077
Q17	753939.8	6509733
Q18	753661.6	6509383
Q19	753445.9	6509095
Q20	754606.8	6508382
Q21	755011.1	6508572
Q22	754196.6	6507195
Q23	753670.7	6507666
Q24	755169.7	6507124

APPENDICES E: QUADRAT DATASHEETS

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 13/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 725 - 728
Quadrat No: 1	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4210
Coordinates (GDA94): 754530.5E; 6507722.5N		Elevation (m): 390.0
Aspect: NE	Fire (yrs): Long unburnt	Condition rating: Very good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance except grazing by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 3-6m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: <10%	Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: 30-70%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>pauperiflora</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Carrichtera annua</i> (A)(W)		
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>		
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>		
<i>Erymophyllum ramosum</i> (A)		
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		
<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>		
<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>		
<i>Senna cardiosperma</i>		
<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 13/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 729 - 732
Quadrat No: 2	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4214
Coordinates (GDA94): 754313.9E; 6507583.8N		Elevation (m): 383.4
Aspect: South	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance except grazing by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Very slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Light brown/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 35%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>pauperiflora</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxydon</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		
<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>		
<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 13/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 733 - 735
Quadrat No: 3	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4218
Coordinates (GDA94): 754247.7E; 6507824.9N		Elevation (m): 394.2
Aspect: South	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Steep/ Crest/ Top third of the height of the landform element/ Hill crest/ Hillslope/ No effective disturbance except grazing by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Green/ 50-90%/ 60-200mm/ Angular tabular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Green/ Very rocky/ Very slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Light brown/ Uniform/ Silty clay loam/ Soft		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus livida</i>	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>	<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>		
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>		
<i>Aristida latifolia</i>		
<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i>		
<i>Eremophila clarkei</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus livida</i>		
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range (P1)		
<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>		
<i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i> (A)		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 13/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 737-739
Quadrat No: 4	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4222
Coordinates (GDA94): 755240.8E; 6507294.6N		Elevation (m): 398.3
Aspect: NW	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance except grazing by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Very slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red brown/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: <10%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>		
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>		
<i>Carrichtera annua (A)(W)</i>		
<i>Eremophila interstans</i> subsp. <i>interstans</i>		
<i>Erymophyllum ramosum (A)</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>		
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>		
<i>Ptilotus exaltatus (A)</i>		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>		
<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 13/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 740-744
Quadrat No: 5	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4226
Coordinates (GDA94): 754932.0E; 6508042.8N		Elevation (m): 385.7
Aspect: NW	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Upper slope/ Hillslope/ No effective disturbance except grazing by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Light brown/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 3-6m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>	<i>Acacia merrallii</i>	<i>Olearia muelleri</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>		
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>		
<i>Dodonaea rigida</i>		
<i>Eremophila interstans</i> subsp. <i>interstans</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>		
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>		
<i>Roepera iodocarpa</i> (A)		
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>		
<i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i> (A)		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 13/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 745-747
Quadrat No: 6	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4230
Coordinates (GDA94): 752569.0E; 6508304.3N		Elevation (m): 358.9
Aspect: West	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance except grazing by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red brown/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>		
<i>Amyema miquelii</i>		
<i>Atriplex stipitata</i>		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>		
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>		
<i>Lomandra effusa</i>		
<i>Lycium australe</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>		
<i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>		
<i>Roepera eremaea</i> (A)		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>		
<i>Asteridea athrixoides</i> (A)		
<i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i> (A)		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 748-750
Quadrat No: 7	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4234
Coordinates (GDA94): 753354.1E; 6507437.2N		Elevation (m): 370.2
Aspect: South	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance except grazing by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Very slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red brown/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Asteridea athrxioides (A)</i>		
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>		
<i>Roepera ovata (A)</i>		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 751-755
Quadrat No: 8	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4238
Coordinates (GDA94): 752459.9E; 6507401.3N		Elevation (m): 353.7
Aspect: SE	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ Limited clearing		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red brown/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: <10%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	<i>Olearia muelleri</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Asteridea athrixioides (A)</i>		
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>		
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>		
<i>Lycium australe</i>		
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>		
<i>Roepera ovata (A)</i>		
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 757-759
Quadrat No: 9	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4242
Coordinates (GDA94): 752676.2E; 6507256.2N		Elevation (m): 356.5
Aspect: SW	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 60%		
Cover bare ground: 90%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: <10%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	<i>Olearia muelleri</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>		
<i>Roepera ovata</i> (A)		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 759-762
Quadrat No: 10	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4247
Coordinates (GDA94): 753209.6E; 6508101.9N		Elevation (m): 368.4
Aspect: South	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ Limited clearing		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 10%		
Cover bare ground: 70%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 3-6m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: 30-70%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Roepera glauca (A)</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 763-766
Quadrat No: 11	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4251
Coordinates (GDA94): 752941.0E; 6508997.9N		Elevation (m): 360.4
Aspect: West	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 10%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: <1 m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxyton</i>	<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>	<i>Olearia muelleri</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Angianthus tomentosus (A)</i>		
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>		
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxyton</i>		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Roepera ovata (A)</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 766-768
Quadrat No: 12	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4255
Coordinates (GDA94): 752964.9E; 6509462.7N		Elevation (m): 360.2
Aspect: West	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 10%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>	<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Austrostipa nitida</i> (A)		
<i>Asteridea athrixioides</i> (A)		
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>		
<i>Lycium australe</i>		
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>		
<i>Roepera glauca</i> (A)		
<i>Roepera ovata</i> (A)		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 769-772
Quadrat No: 13	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4259
Coordinates (GDA94): 753004.9E; 6509744.9N		Elevation (m): 360.1
Aspect: West	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Very good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Very slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>		
<i>Lycium australe</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Roepora ovata</i> (A)		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 773-778
Quadrat No: 14	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4263
Coordinates (GDA94): 753396.4E; 6509721.5N		Elevation (m): 366.4
Aspect: North	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Very good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance except grazing by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Very slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 3-6m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 30-70%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Asteridea athrixioides (A)</i>		
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Roepera ovata (A)</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 778-780
Quadrat No: 15	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4267
Coordinates (GDA94): 753715.6E; 6509986.3N		Elevation (m): 354.6
Aspect: North	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 10%		
Cover bare ground: 70%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>		
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>		
<i>Lycium australe</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Roepera eremaea (A)</i>		
<i>Roepera glauca (A)</i>		
<i>Roepera ovata (A)</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 781-783
Quadrat No: 16	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4271
Coordinates (GDA94): 753930.6E; 6510077.2N		Elevation (m): 358.6
Aspect: NE	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Top third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance except by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: <10%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Dodonaea stenozyga</i>		
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Roepera ovata</i> (A)		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 784-786
Quadrat No: 17	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4275
Coordinates (GDA94): 753939.8E; 6509732.6N		Elevation (m): 366.4
Aspect: North	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Very good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance except by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Very slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 70%		
Cover bare ground: 90%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: <10%	Crown cover: <10%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>	<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>		
<i>Lycium australe</i>		
<i>Roepera eremaea (A)</i>		
<i>Roepera ovata (A)</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 787-789
Quadrat No: 18	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4279
Coordinates (GDA94): 753661.6E; 6509382.5N		Elevation (m): 366.0
Aspect: NW	Fire (yrs): 40	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Mid/ Lower slope/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance except by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 10%/ 20-60mm/ Subrounded tabular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Slightly rocky/ Moderately rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Uniform/ Silty clay loam/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 90%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 3-6m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.25-0.5m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Asteridea athrioides (A)</i>		
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>		
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Roepera glauca (A)</i>		
<i>Roepera ovata (A)</i>		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 790-792
Quadrat No: 19	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4283
Coordinates (GDA94): 753445.9E; 6509094.6N		Elevation (m): 357.1
Aspect: NW	Fire (yrs): 60	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ Limited clearing		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red/ Uniform/ Silty clay loam/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 3-6m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: <10%	Crown cover: <10%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus longissima</i>	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus longissima</i>		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>		
<i>Lycium australe</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Roepera glauca</i> (A)		
<i>Roepera ovata</i> (A)		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 793-795
Quadrat No: 20	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4287
Coordinates (GDA94): 754606.8E; 6508382.2N		Elevation (m): 385.2
Aspect: SE	Fire (yrs): Long unburnt	Condition rating: Poor
Landform: Mid/ Mid slope/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Hillslope/ Limited clearing		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 50-90%/ 60-200mm/ Angular tabular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Moderately rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Grey/ Uniform/ Clay loam sandy/ Soft		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Shrub Mallee	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 3-6m	Height: 3-6m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: >70%	Crown cover: <10%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>	<i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i>	<i>Westringia cephalantha</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i>		
<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i>		
<i>Dodonaea stenozyga</i>		
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>		
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>		
<i>Trymalium myrtillus</i> subsp. <i>myrtillus</i>		
<i>Westringia cephalantha</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 796-798
Quadrat No: 21	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4292
Coordinates (GDA94): 755011.1E; 6508571.7N		Elevation (m): 391.6
Aspect: NE	Fire (yrs): Long unburnt	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Top third of the height of the landform element/ Hillslope		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 10-20%/ 20-60mm/ Slow		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Slightly rocky/ Moderately rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Light grey/ Uniform/ Medium heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 10%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Shrub Mallee	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.25-0.5m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: <1%	Crown cover: <10%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Acacia erinacea</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>		
<i>Roepera erimaea (A)</i>		
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>		
<i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii (A)</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): 799-801
Quadrat No: 22	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4296
Coordinates (GDA94): 754196.6E; 6507195.2N		Elevation (m): 371.6
Aspect: South	Fire (yrs): Long unburnt	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Flat/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Plain/ No effective disturbance except grazing by hoofed animals		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil/ Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red/ Uniform/ Heavy clay/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 35%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Tree	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 6-12m	Height: 3-6m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: 1-3m	Crown cover: 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus vittata</i>	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus vittata</i>		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>		
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		
<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>		
<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): ????
Quadrat No: 23	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4300
Coordinates (GDA94): 753670.7E; 6507665.5N		Elevation (m): 379.2
Aspect: South	Fire (yrs): Long unburnt	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Mid/ Middle third of the height of the landform element/ Hillslope/ Limited clearing		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 50-90%/ 20-60mm/ Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Slightly rocky/ Very slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Grey/ Silty clay loam/ Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Shrub Mallee	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 3-6m	Height: 3-6m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: <10%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>		
<i>Acacia erinacea</i>		
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>		
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>		
<i>Calandrinia eremaea</i> (A)		
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> (A)		
<i>Dodonaea stenozyga</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>		
<i>Solanum hoplopetalum</i>		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>		
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>		
<i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i> (A)		

Project Name: Yilgarn Star		
Date: 14/10/25	Botanist: JW	Photo number (NW corner): ??????
Quadrat No: 24	Quadrat size/shape: 20m x 20m/Square	Waypoint: 4304
Coordinates (GDA94): 755169.7E; 6507123.5N		Elevation (m): 386.9
Aspect: North	Fire (yrs): 60	Condition rating: Good
Landform: Upper slope/ Top third of the height of the landform element/ Hillslope/ No effective disturbance		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 20-50%/ 60-200mm/ Angular platy		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Slightly rocky/ Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Light Brown/ Uniform/ Silty clay loam/ Soft		
Cover leaf litter: 10%		
Cover bare ground: 90%		
Upper stratum	Mid-stratum	Lower stratum
Growth form: Shrub Mallee	Growth form: Shrub	Growth form: Shrub
Height: 3-6m	Height: 1-3m	Height: 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: 10-30%	Crown cover: <10%
Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:	Dominant taxa:
<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i>	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	<i>Baeckea elderiana</i>
ALL TAXA		
<i>Styphelia serratifolia</i>		
<i>Acacia andrewsii</i>		
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>		
<i>Baeckea elderiana</i>		
<i>Eremophila granitica</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i>		
<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>		

APPENDICES F: QUADRAT PHOTOGRAPHS

Q1			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q2			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q3			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q4			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q5			
Directions	East	South-East	South

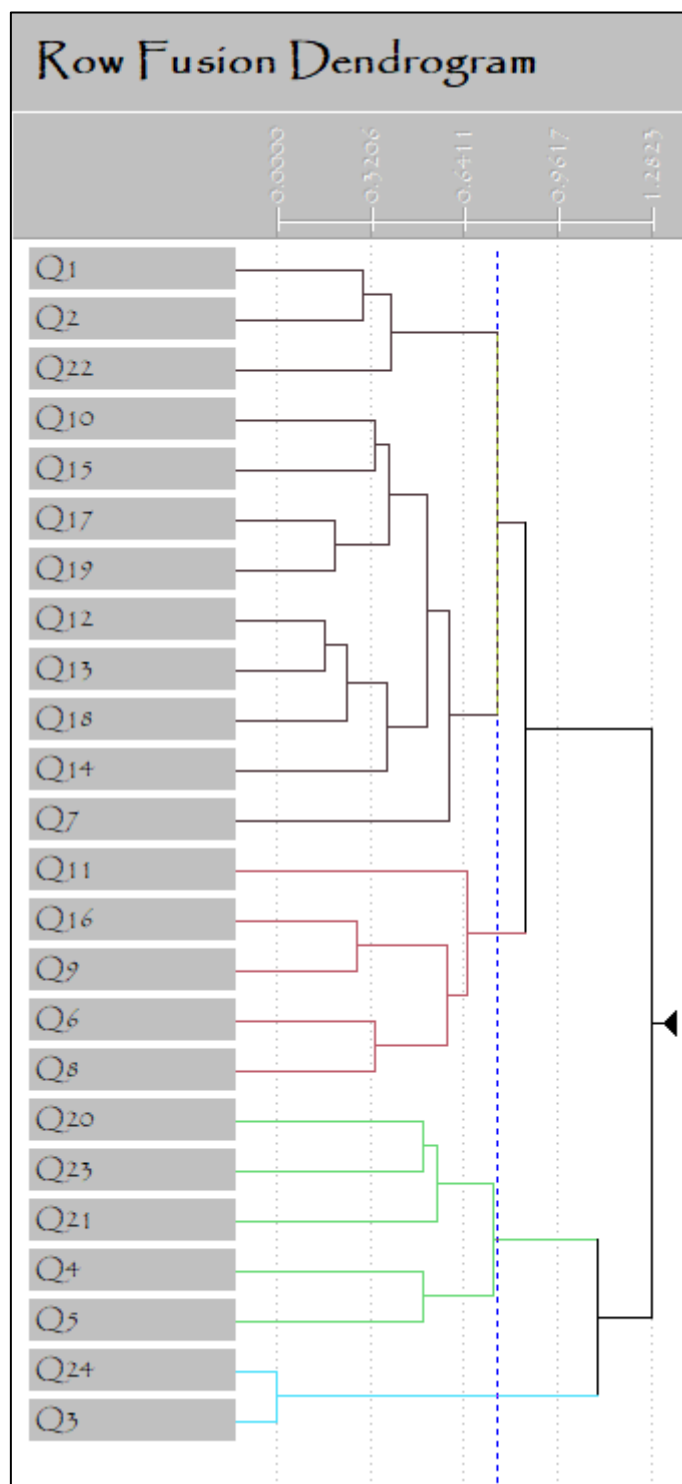
Q6			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q7			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q8			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q9			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q10			
Directions	East	South-East	South

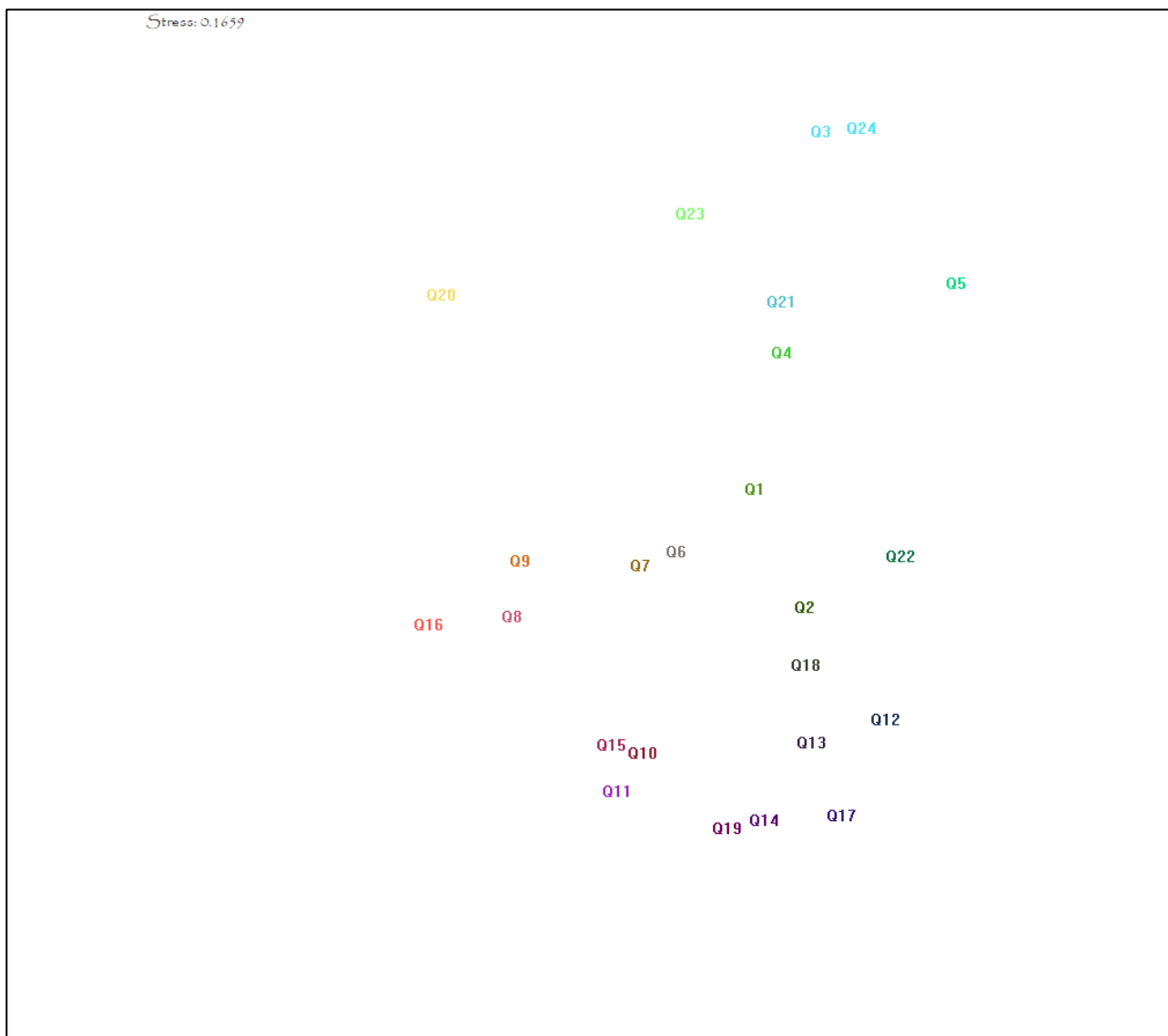
Q11			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q12			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q13			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q14			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q15			
Directions	East	South-East	South

Q16			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q17			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q18			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q19			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q20	??????	?????	??????
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q21	??????	??????	??????
Directions	East	South-East	South

Directions	East	South-East	South
Q22			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q23			
Directions	East	South-East	South
Q24			

APPENDICES G: PATN ANALYSIS RESULTS





Two-way Table

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
A																										
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>																										
<i>Acacia merrallii</i>																										
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>																										
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>																										
<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>																										
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>																										
<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>																										
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>																										
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>																										
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>																										
<i>Lycium australe</i>																										
<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>																										
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>																										
<i>Austroctipa elegantissima</i>																										
<i>Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia</i>																										
B																										
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>																										
<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>																										
<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>																										
<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>																										
C																										
<i>Acacia erinacea</i>																										
<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>																										
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>																										
<i>Dodonaea obovata</i>																										
<i>Eremophila interstans subsp. interstans</i>																										
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>																										
D																										
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>																										
<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>																										

APPENDICES H: DANDJOO SEARCH RESULTS

Dandjoo Vascular Flora Species List

Source: Dandjoo – Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

Method: User defined circle: 50.0 km

Dandjoo Export: bio_species_list_public_2025-12-02T10_11_25.728543+08_00_filtered_flora.xlsm

Filter: Kingdom = Plantae

Class	Order	Family	Taxon	Common Name	Estab.	Code
Liliopsida	Alismatales	Juncaginaceae Rich.	Triglochin longicarpa		native	
Liliopsida	Alismatales	Juncaginaceae Rich.	Triglochin sp. A Flora of Australia (G.J. Keighery 2477)		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Arthropodium curvipes		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper	alien	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Chamaexeros fimbriata		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Chamaexeros macranthera		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Laxmannia paleacea		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Lomandra collina	Pale Mat Rush	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Lomandra effusa	Scented Matrush	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Lomandra micrantha subsp. teretifolia		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Thysanotus patersonii	Paterson's Fringed Lily	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Thysanotus speckii		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Boryaceae (Baker) M.V	Borya constricta		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Hemerocallidaceae R.B	Caesia sp. Great Victoria Desert (C. Taus 2835)		native	P2
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Hemerocallidaceae R.B	Stypandra glauca	Blind Grass	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Hemerocallidaceae R.B	Tricoryne tenella		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Iridaceae Juss.	Moraea miniata		alien	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Iridaceae Juss.	Patersonia drummondii subsp. drummondii		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Iridaceae Juss.	Patersonia rudis subsp. velutina		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia dimidia	Chameleon Spider Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia horistes	Cream Spider Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia incensum	Glistening spider orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia mesocera	Narrow-lipped Dragon Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia microchila	Western Wispy Spider Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia pachychila	Dwarf Zebra Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia paradoxa	Ironcaps Spider Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia roei	Ant Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia saxicola	Banded Iron Stone Spider Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia sigmoidea	Sigmoid Spider Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia sp. Muddarning Hill (S.D. Hopper 4013)		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia varians	Common Spider Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia x tryphera		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Cyanicula amplexans		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Diuris picta		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Ericksonella saccharata		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Microtis eremaea		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Microtis quadrata		native	P4
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Prasophyllum gracile	Little Laughing Leek Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Prasophyllum sargentii	Friiled Leek Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis macrosceles	Slender Rufous Greenhood	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis mutica	Midget Greenhood	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis picta	Painted Rufous Greenhood	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis recurva	Jug Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis roensis	Rufous Greenhood	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis sargentii	Frog Greenhood	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis scabra	Green-veined Shell Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis setulosa	Hairy-stemmed Snail Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis spatulata	Spoon-lipped Rufous Greenhood	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Spiculalea ciliata	Elbow Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Thelymitra antennifera	Vanilla Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Thelymitra petrophila		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Thelymitra sargentii	Freckled Sun Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Xanthorrhoeaceae Durr	Xanthorrhoea nana		native	
Liliopsida	Commelinales	Haemodoraceae R.Br.	Conostylis argentea		native	
Liliopsida	Commelinales	Haemodoraceae R.Br.	Conostylis bealiana		native	
Liliopsida	Commelinales	Haemodoraceae R.Br.	Haemodorum discolor		native	
Liliopsida	Dasypogonales	Dasypogonaceae Dumr	Calectasia valida		native	
Liliopsida	Liliales	Colchicaceae DC.	Wurmbea graniticola		native	
Liliopsida	Liliales	Colchicaceae DC.	Wurmbea tenella	Eight Nancy	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Centrolepidaceae Endl.	Centrolepis humillima		native	

Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Cyperus tenellus		alien
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Gahnia ancistrophylla	Hooked-leaf Saw Sedge	native
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Isolepis congrua		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Lepidosperma sanguinolentum		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Lepidosperma sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)		native P1
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Lepidosperma sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094)		native P1
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Morelotia microcarpa		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Schoenus brevisetis		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Schoenus hexandrus		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Schoenus nanus	Tiny Bog Rush	native
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Schoenus sp. A1 Boorabbin (K.L. Wilson 2581)		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Schoenus subaphyllus		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Schoenus subbarbatus	Bearded Bog-rush	native
Liliopsida	Poales	Ecdeiocoleaceae D.F.C	Ecdeiocolea monostachya		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Juncaceae Juss.	Juncus aridicola		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Juncaceae Juss.	Juncus bufonius		alien
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Aira cupaniana	Silvery Hairgrass	alien
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Amphipogon caricinus var. caricinus		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Amphipogon sp. Southern Cross (T.D. Macfarlane et al. TDM 7193)		native P1
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Aristida contorta	Bunched Kerosene Grass	native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa hemipogon		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa nitida		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa puberula		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa scabra		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa trichophylla		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa variabilis		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Bromus rubens		alien
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Cenchrus longispinus	Spiny Burrgrass	alien
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eriachne ovata		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Lachnagrostis filiformis		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Monachather paradoxus		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Pentameris airoides	False Hairgrass	alien
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Pentameris airoides subsp. airoides		alien
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Rytidosperma caespitosum		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Rytidosperma setaceum		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Triodia rigidissima		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Triodia tomentosa		native
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Vulpia myuros		alien
Liliopsida	Poales	Typhaceae Juss.	Typha domingensis		native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Apiaceae Lindl.	Daucus glochidiatus		Australian Carrot	native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Apiaceae Lindl.	Platysace juncea			native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Apiaceae Lindl.	Platysace maxwellii		Karno	native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Apiaceae Lindl.	Platysace trachymenioides			native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Araliaceae Juss.	Hydrocotyle callicarpa			native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Araliaceae Juss.	Hydrocotyle corynophora			native P1
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Araliaceae Juss.	Hydrocotyle diantha			native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Araliaceae Juss.	Hydrocotyle intertexta			native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Araliaceae Juss.	Hydrocotyle rugulosa			native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Araliaceae Juss.	Trachymene cyanopetala			native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Araliaceae Juss.	Trachymene ornata		Spongefruit	native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Araliaceae Juss.	Trachymene pilosa		Native Parsnip	native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Pittosporaceae R.Br.	Marianthus bicolor		Painted Marianthus	native
Magnoliopsid: Apiales	Pittosporaceae R.Br.	Pittosporum angustifolium			mixed
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Actinobole uliginosum		Flannel Cudweed	native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Angianthus micropodioides			native P3
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Angianthus tomentosus		Camel-grass	native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Asteridea athrixoides			native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Blennospora drummondii			native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Brachyscome ciliaris			native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Brachyscome iberidifolia			native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Brachyscome perpusilla			native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Carthamus lanatus		Saffron Thistle	alien
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Ceratogyne obionoides			native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Chondrilla juncea		Skeleton Weed	alien
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Chthonocephalus pseudevax		Woolly Groundheads	native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Cotula cotuloides			native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Erymophyllum ramosum subsp. ramosum			native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Gnephosis acicularis		Zigzag Gnephosis	native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.	Gnephosis drummondii			native

Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Gnephis tenuissima		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Gnephis tridens		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Hyalosperma demissum		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Hyalosperma glutinosum subsp. glutinosum		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Hyalosperma zacchaes		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth Cats-ear	alien
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Isoetopsis graminifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Lawrencella rosea		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Leontodon rhagadioloides	Cretan Weed	alien
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Microseris walteri		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Millotia myosotidifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Millotia newbeyi		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Millotia perpusilla		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Millotia tenuifolia var. tenuifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Minuria gardneri		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Monoculus monstrosus		alien
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Myriocephalus pygmaeus		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Notisia intonsa		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Olearia adenolasia		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Olearia exiguifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Olearia homolepis		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Olearia incana		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Olearia magniflora		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Olearia muelleri		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Olearia muricata		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Olearia pimeleoides		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Olearia sp. Eremicola (Diels & Pritzel s.n. PERTH 00449628)		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Panaetia lessonii		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Podolepis aristata subsp. affinis		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Podotrocha angustifolia	Sticky Longheads	native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Podotrocha gnaphalioides		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Pogonolepis muelleriana		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Pogonolepis stricta		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. rosea		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Rhodanthe citrina		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Rhodanthe heterantha		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Rhodanthe laevis		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Rhodanthe oppositifolia subsp. oppositifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Rhodanthe pygmaea		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Rhodanthe rubella		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Rhodanthe stricta		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Schoenia cassiniana	Schoenia	native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Senecio glossanthus	Slender Groundsel	native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Siemssenia capillaris Steetz		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Siloxerus multiflorus Nees		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Siloxerus pygmaeus (A.Gray) P.S.Short		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Triptilodiscus pygmaeus		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Vittadinia humerata		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Waitzia acuminata	Orange Immortelle	native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Waitzia acuminata var. acuminata		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J. Waitzia fitzibbonii		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Campanulaceae Juss. Lithotoma petraea		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Brunonia sp. Goldfields (K.R. Newbey 6044)		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Cooperookia strophiolata		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera eriocephala		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera juncea		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera lavandulacea		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera luteiflora		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera obliqua		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera sp. Forrestania (F. Lullfitz L 4034)		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera stenostachya	Narrow-spiked Dampiera	native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera tenuicaulis	Slender-stemmed Dampiera	native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera tenuicaulis var. curvula		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia berardiana		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia cynopotamica		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia discophora		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia dyeri		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia elderi		native
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia etheira		native

Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia havilandii		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia heatheriana		native	P1
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia helmsii		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia incana		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia mimuloides		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia occidentalis		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia pinifolia	Pine-leaved Goodenia	native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia pinnatifida	Cutleaf Goodenia	native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia pusilliflora		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia trichophylla		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia tripartita		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia watsonii subsp. watsonii		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia xanthosperma		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Lechenaultia biloba		mixed	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Lechenaultia brevifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Scaevola restiacea		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Scaevola restiacea subsp. restiacea		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Scaevola spinescens	Currant Bush	native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Levenhookia dubia		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Levenhookia leptantha		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Levenhookia stipitata		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium androsaceum	Book Triggerplant	native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium arenicola		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium choreanthum	Dancing Triggerplant	native	P3
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium dielsianum	Tangle Triggerplant	native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium limbatum	Fringed-leaved Triggerplant	native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium pulviniforme		native	P3
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium repens	Matted Triggerplant	native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium salmonium		native	
Magnoliopsid: Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium yilgarnense	Yilgarn Triggerplant	native	
Magnoliopsid: Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Lepidium genistoides		native	P3
Magnoliopsid: Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Lepidium oxytrichum		native	
Magnoliopsid: Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Lepidium rotundum	Veined Peppercross	native	
Magnoliopsid: Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Phlegmatospermum eremaeum		native	P3
Magnoliopsid: Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Sisymbrium runcinatum		alien	
Magnoliopsid: Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum filifolium		native	
Magnoliopsid: Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum lineare var. lineare		native	
Magnoliopsid: Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum sphaerocarpum		native	
Magnoliopsid: Brassicales	Gyrostemonaceae A.Ju	Codonocarpus cotinifolius		native	
Magnoliopsid: Brassicales	Gyrostemonaceae A.Ju	Gyrostemon racemiger		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov	Cleretum papulosum		alien	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov	Gunniopsis intermedia		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov	Gunniopsis quadrifida		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov	Malephora crocea		alien	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus carlsonii		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus drummondii	Narrowleaf Mulla Mulla	native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus holosericeus		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus spathulatus		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Cactaceae Juss.	Opuntia leoglossa		alien	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Cactaceae Juss.	Opuntia monacantha		alien	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Cactaceae Juss.	Opuntia stricta		alien	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Caryophyllaceae Juss.	Silene gallica L. var. gallica		alien	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex acutibractea		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex hymenotheca		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex quadrivalvata		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex quadrivalvata var. quadrivalvata		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex semilunaris	Annual Saltbush	native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex stipitata subsp. stipitata		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex vesicaria		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Eriochiton sclerolaenoides		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana amoena		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana brevifolia	Small Leaf Bluebush	native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana diffusa		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana erioclada		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana oppositifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana trichoptera	Downy Bluebush	native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Rhagodia drummondii		native	
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Salsola australis		native	

Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena diacantha	Grey Copperburr	native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena drummondii		native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena parviflora	Small-flower Saltbush	native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia disarticulata		native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia doliiformis	Samphire	native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia halocnemoides	Shrubby Samphire	native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia indica subsp. bidens		native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia sp. Dennys Crossing (K.A. Shepherd & J. English KS 552)		native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Droseraceae Salisb.	Drosera andersoniana	Sturdy Sundew	native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Droseraceae Salisb.	Drosera browniana		native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Droseraceae Salisb.	Drosera glanduligera		native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Droseraceae Salisb.	Drosera rupicola		native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Droseraceae Salisb.	Drosera sp. Branched styles (S.C. Coffey 193)		native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Droseraceae Salisb.	Drosera yilgarnensis		native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia interioris Ostenf.		native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia parvula Turcz.		native EN
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia calytrata	Pink Purslane	native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia eremaea	Twining Purslane	native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia granulifera	Pygmy Purslane	native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia sp. Gypsum (F. Obbens & L. Hancock FO 10/14)		native
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Plumbaginaceae Juss.	Limonium sinuatum	Perennial Sea Lavender	alien
Magnoliopsid: Caryophyllales	Polygonaceae Juss.	Muehlenbeckia adpressa		native
Magnoliopsid: Celastrales	Celastraceae R.Br.	Psammomoya choretroides		native
Magnoliopsid: Celastrales	Celastraceae R.Br.	Stackhousia muricata		native
Magnoliopsid: Celastrales	Celastraceae R.Br.	Stackhousia scoparia		native
Magnoliopsid: Celastrales	Celastraceae R.Br.	Stackhousia sp. Hairy fruited (E.N.S. Jackson 1387)		native
Magnoliopsid: Celastrales	Celastraceae R.Br.	Tripterococcus brunonis		native
Magnoliopsid: Dilleniales	Dilleniaceae Salisb.	Hibbertia ancistrophylla		native
Magnoliopsid: Dilleniales	Dilleniaceae Salisb.	Hibbertia conspicua		native
Magnoliopsid: Dilleniales	Dilleniaceae Salisb.	Hibbertia eatoniae		native
Magnoliopsid: Dilleniales	Dilleniaceae Salisb.	Hibbertia exasperata		native
Magnoliopsid: Dilleniales	Dilleniaceae Salisb.	Hibbertia glaucophylla		native
Magnoliopsid: Dilleniales	Dilleniaceae Salisb.	Hibbertia glomerosa	Guinea-flower	native
Magnoliopsid: Dilleniales	Dilleniaceae Salisb.	Hibbertia inclusa		native
Magnoliopsid: Dilleniales	Dilleniaceae Salisb.	Hibbertia rostellata		native
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Acrotriche lancifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Leucopogon sp. Avon (J. Buegge D34)		native
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Leucopogon sp. Boorabbin (K.R. Newbey 8374)		native
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Leucopogon sp. Coolgardie (M. Hislop & F. Hort MH 3197)		native
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Leucopogon sp. outer wheatbelt (M. Hislop 30)		native
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Leucopogon sp. Yellowdine (M. Hislop & F. Hort MH 3194)		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Leucopogon validus		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Lissanthe scabra		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Lysinema pentapetalum	Curry Flower	native
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Melichrus sp. Coolgardie (K.R. Newbey 8698)		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Styphelia browniae		native
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Styphelia coelophylla		native
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Styphelia hamulosa		native
Magnoliopsid: Ericales	Primulaceae Borkh.	Lysimachia arvensis	Pimpernel	alien
Magnoliopsid: Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Halgania andromedifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Halgania cyanea		native
Magnoliopsid: Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Halgania integerrima		native
Magnoliopsid: Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Omphalolappula concava		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia acuminata	Jam	mixed
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia ancistrophylla var. perarcuata		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia anfractuosa		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia asepala		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia assimilis subsp. assimilis		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia beauverdiana	Pukkati	native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia camptoclada		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia chrysellia		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia colletioides	Wait-a-while	native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia concolorans		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia consanguinea		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia coolgardiensis	Spinifex Wattle', 'Sugar Brother	native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia crenulata		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia cylindrica		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia deficiens		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia desertorum var. nudipes		native P3

Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia enervia subsp. enervia		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia enervia subsp. explicata		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia ephedroides		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia erinacea		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia filifolia		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia gibbosa		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia hemiteles		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia heteroneura var. jutsonii		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia inaequiloba		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia inceana subsp. conformis		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia inophloia Maiden & Blakely		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia intricata S.Moore		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia jennerae Maiden		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia kalgoorliensis R.S.Cowan & Maslin		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia lachnocarpa R.W.Davis & Hislop		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia lasiocalyx	Silver Wattle	mixed
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia mackeyana Ewart & Jean White		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia merinthophora E.Pritz.		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia merrallii F.Muell.		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia multispicata		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia murrayana	Sandplain Wattle	native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia neurophylla subsp. erugata		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia nigripilosa		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia nigripilosa subsp. nigripilosa		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia nyssophylla		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia poliochroa		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia prainii	Prain's Wattle	native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia pravifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia rendlei		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia resinimarginea		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia resinistipulea		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia rossei		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia saligna subsp. Wheatbelt (B.R. Maslin 8602)		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia sphacelata Benth. subsp. sphacelata		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia steedmanii Maiden & Blakely subsp. steedmanii		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia verriculum		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia warramaba		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia yorkrakinesis subsp. acrita		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Aotus sp. Tortile (G.J. Keighery 3767)		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Aotus tietkensis		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Bossiaea celata		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Chorizema circinale		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Daviesia aphylla		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Daviesia argillacea		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Daviesia croniniana		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Daviesia grahamii		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Daviesia intricata subsp. xiphophylla		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Daviesia microcarpa		native CR
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Daviesia nematophylla		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Daviesia rubiginosa		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Daviesia sarissa subsp. redacta		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Erichsenia uncinata		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Eutaxia lasiocalyx		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Eutaxia lasiophylla		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Eutaxia neurocalyx subsp. nacta		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Eutaxia rubricarina		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Gastrolobium aculeatum		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Gastrolobium floribundum	Wodjil Poison	native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Gastrolobium graniticum		native EN
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Gastrolobium parviflorum		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Gastrolobium semiteres		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa	Native Liquorice	native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Gompholobium cinereum		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Gompholobium gompholobioides		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Gompholobium viscidulum		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Jacksonia nematoclada		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Jacksonia ramulosa		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Leptosema daviesioides		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Mirbelia microphylla		native

Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Mirbelia ramulosa		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Mirbelia seorsifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Mirbelia taxifolia		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Mirbelia trichocalyx		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Templetonia aculeata		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Templetonia ceracea		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Templetonia smithiana		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Urodon dasyphyllus		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Polygalaceae Hoffmann	Comesperma drummondii		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Polygalaceae Hoffmann	Comesperma scoparium	Broom Milkwort	native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Polygalaceae Hoffmann	Comesperma spinosum		native
Magnoliopsid: Fabales	Polygalaceae Hoffmann	Comesperma volubile		native
Magnoliopsid: Fagales	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina acutivalvis subsp. acutivalvis		native
Magnoliopsid: Fagales	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina campestris		native
Magnoliopsid: Fagales	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina corniculata		native
Magnoliopsid: Fagales	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina helmsii		native
Magnoliopsid: Fagales	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina microstachya (Miq.) L.A.S.Johnson		native
Magnoliopsid: Fagales	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina spinosissima (C.A.Gardner) L.A.S.Johnson		native
Magnoliopsid: Gentianales	Apocynaceae Juss.	Alyxia buxifolia R.Br.		native
Magnoliopsid: Gentianales	Loganiaceae Mart.	Orianthera exilis		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Gentianales	Loganiaceae Mart.	Orianthera flaviflora		native
Magnoliopsid: Gentianales	Loganiaceae Mart.	Orianthera tortuosa		native
Magnoliopsid: Gentianales	Loganiaceae Mart.	Phyllangium sulcatum		native
Magnoliopsid: Gentianales	Rubiaceae Juss.	Galium spurium		alien
Magnoliopsid: Geraniales	Geraniaceae Juss.	Erodium cicutarium		alien
Magnoliopsid: Geraniales	Geraniaceae Juss.	Erodium cygnorum		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Brachysola coerulea		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Cyanostegia angustifolia	Tinsel-flower	native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Cyanostegia microphylla	Tinsel Flower	native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Dasymalla terminalis	Native Foxglove	native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Dicrasyllis corymbosa		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Dicrasyllis parvifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Hemigenia pedunculata		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Hemigenia sp. Newdegate (E. Bishop 75)		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Hemigenia westringioides		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Hemiphora elderi		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Microcorys elatoides	Mount Holland Microcorys	native P1
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Microcorys ericifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Microcorys obovata		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Microcorys sp. Forrestania (V. English 2004)		native P4
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Microcorys sp. Parker Range (C. Hancock s.n. PERTH 09215123)		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Microcorys sp. stellate (A. Strid 21885)		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Pityrodia lepidota		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Pityrodia scabra subsp. dendrotricha		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera campbellii		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera incurvata		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera nanophylla		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera semiteres		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera semiteres subsp. semiteres		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Teucrium diabolicum	Devil's Germander	native P3
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Westringia acifolia		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Westringia cephalantha		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Westringia cephalantha var. cephalantha		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Westringia cephalantha var. caterva		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Westringia rigida	Stiff Westringia	native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Orobanchaceae Vent.	Parentucellia latifolia		alien
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Phrymaceae Schauer	Glossostigma drummondii	Mudmat	native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Phrymaceae Schauer	Glossostigma trichodes		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila caerulea subsp. merrallii	Bruce Rock Eremophila	native P4
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila clavata		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila decipiens subsp. decipiens	Slender Fuschia Bush	native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila drummondii	Drummond's Eremophila	native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila glabra subsp. albicans	Tar Bush	native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila granitica	Granite Poverty Bush	native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila inflata	Swollen-flowered Eremophila	native P4
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila interstans subsp. interstans		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila ionantha	Violet-flowered Eremophila	native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila metallicorum		native

Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	<i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	<i>Eremophila saligna</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	Broom Bush (native
Magnoliopsid: Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	<i>Eremophila subfloccosa</i> subsp. <i>lanata</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Laurales	Lauraceae Juss.	<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Tangled Dodder Laurel	native
Magnoliopsid: Laurales	Lauraceae Juss.	<i>Cassytha glabella</i> forma <i>dispar</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Laurales	Lauraceae Juss.	<i>Cassytha melanantha</i>	Large Dodder-laurel	native
Magnoliopsid: Laurales	Lauraceae Juss.	<i>Cassytha nodiflora</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malpighiales	Elatinaceae Dumort.	<i>Elatine gratioloides</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	<i>Bertya dimerostigma</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	<i>Beyeria minor</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	<i>Monotaxis grandiflora</i> var. <i>obtusifolia</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	<i>Ricinocarpos velutinus</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malpighiales	Violaceae Batsch	<i>Pigea epacroides</i>	Spiny Hybanthus	
Magnoliopsid: Malpighiales	Violaceae Batsch	<i>Pigea floribunda</i>		
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	<i>Alyogyne hakeifolia</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	<i>Androcalva aphrix</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	<i>Androcalva luteiflora</i>	Yellow-flowered Rulingia	native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>	Desert Kurrajong	native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	<i>Commersonia craurophylla</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	<i>Hannafordia bissillii</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	<i>Lawrenzia squamata</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	<i>Seringia adenogyna</i> C.F.Wilkins		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	<i>Seringia velutina</i> (Steetz) F.Muell.		native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	<i>Pimelea aeruginosa</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	<i>Pimelea angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Pimelea	native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	<i>Pimelea brevifolia</i> subsp. <i>modesta</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	<i>Pimelea imbricata</i> var. <i>piligera</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	<i>Pimelea suaveolens</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Malvales	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	<i>Pimelea sulphurea</i>	Yellow Banjine	native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Lythraceae J.St.-Hil.	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Lesser Loosestrife	alien
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Baeckea elderiana</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Baeckea muricata</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>grandibracteatum</i>		P3
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Balaustion grandibracteatum</i> subsp. <i>junctura</i>		P2
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Balaustion pulcherrimum</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Balaustion quinquelobum</i>		
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Beaufortia bracteosa</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Beaufortia orbifolia</i>	Ravensthorpe Bottlebrush	native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Beaufortia puberula</i>	Hairy-leaved Beaufortia	native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Calothamnus gilesii</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> subsp. <i>petraeus</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Calytrix breviseta</i> subsp. <i>stipulosa</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Calytrix duplistipulata</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Calytrix merralliana</i>		
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Calytrix sapphirina</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe-myrtle	native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Chamelaucium pauciflorum</i> subsp. <i>pauciflorum</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Chamelaucium pauciflorum</i> subsp. <i>Perenjori</i> (B.J. Conn 2181)		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. <i>Bendering</i> (T.J. Alford 110)		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. <i>Parker Range</i> (B.H. Smith 1255)		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Chamelaucium virgatum</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Cyathostemon verrucosus</i>		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Darwinia</i> sp. <i>Karonie</i> (K. Newbey 8503)		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eremaea pauciflora</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus aequiopera</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus alipes</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus aspratilis</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus burracoppinensis</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>miraculum</i>		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus celastroides</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus cylindriflora</i>		native

Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus delicata</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus distuberosa</i> subsp. <i>distuberosa</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus ecdysiastes</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>	Tall Sand Mallee	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus exigua</i>	native	P3
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus extensa</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus griffithsii</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus incerata</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus kochii</i> subsp. <i>yellowdinensis</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>leptopoda</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>subluta</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus livida</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus longissima</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>lissophloia</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus melanoxylon</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus moderata</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus myriadena</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus oldfieldii</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus olivina</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus petraea</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> subsp. <i>phenax</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus pileata</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus platycorys</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus polita</i> Brooker & Hopper subsp. <i>polita</i>	native	P3
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus prolixa</i> D.Nicolle	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> Maiden subsp. <i>rigidula</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> F.Muell.	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> F.Muell.	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> Maiden	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus subangusta</i> (Blakely) Brooker & Hopper	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus subangusta</i> (Blakely) Brooker & Hopper subsp. <i>subangusta</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus tenera</i> L.A.S.Johnson & K.D.Hill	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus tephroclada</i> L.A.S.Johnson & K.D.Hill	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i> Maiden	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus urna</i> subsp. <i>xesta</i> D.Nicolle & M.E.French	native	P3
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus virella</i> (Brooker) D.Nicolle & M.E.French	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus vittata</i> D.Nicolle	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Eucalyptus yilgarnensis</i> (Maiden) Brooker	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Euryomyrtus leptospermoides</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Homalocalyx pulcherrimus</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Homalocalyx thryptomenoides</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Hysterobaeckea ochropetala</i> subsp. <i>reliqua</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Kunzea pulchella</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Leptospermopsis erubescens</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Leptospermopsis fastigiata</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Leptospermopsis nitens</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Leptospermopsis roei</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Malleostemon roseus</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i> subsp. <i>acuminata</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca atroviridis</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca carrii</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca grieviana</i>	native	P1
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca hamulosa</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca johnsonii</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>	native	
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	<i>Melaleuca laxiflora</i>	native	

Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca leiocarpa		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca macronychia subsp. macronychia		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca ochroma		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca pauperiflora subsp. fastigiata		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca sparsiflora		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca teuthioides		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca vinnula		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca zeteticorum		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Micromyrtus erichsenii		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Micromyrtus obovata		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Micromyrtus racemosa		native Parent of co
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Tetrapora tenuiramea		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Thyrtomene australis	Hook-leaf Thyrtomene	native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Thyrtomene costata		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Thyrtomene interzonensis		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Thyrtomene kochii		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia acerosa var. preissii		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia brachypoda		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia chrysantha		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia dasystylis		native Parent of co
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia dasystylis subsp. dasystylis		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia elizabethiae		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia eriocephala		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia helmsii		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia inclusa		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia mitodes		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia multiflora subsp. solox		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia picta	Painted Featherflower	native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia plumosa var. incrassata		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia pritzelii	Pritzel's Featherflower	native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia pulchella		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia rennieana		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia roei subsp. roei		native
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia roei subsp. meiogona		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia stenopetala		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Oxalidales	Elaeocarpaceae Juss.	Tetratheca efoliata		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Adenanthos argyreus	Little Woollybush	native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Banksia audax		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Banksia elderiana		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Banksia lullfitzii		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Banksia shanklandiorum		native P4
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Conospermum brownii		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Conospermum croninae		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Conospermum sigmoideum		native P2
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Conospermum stoechadis	Common Smokebush	native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Conospermum stoechadis subsp. stoechac	Common Smokebush	native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea acacioides		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea acuaria		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea cagiana		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea ceratocarpa		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea didymobotrya		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea didymobotrya subsp. didymobotrya		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea eremophila		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea eryngioides	Curly Grevillea	native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea excelsior	Flame Grevillea	native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea hookeriana subsp. apiculoba		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea huegelii		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea incrassata		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea lissopleura		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea neodissecta		native P4
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea obliquistigma subsp. obliquistigma		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea oncogyne		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea paradoxa	Bottlebrush Grevillea	native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea phillipsiana		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea prostrata	Pallarup Grevillea	native P4
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea pterosperma		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea shuttleworthiana subsp. obovata		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea teretifolia	Round Leaf Grevillea	native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea tetrapleura		native

Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea commutata		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea erecta		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea francisiana	Emu Tree	native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea kippistiana		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea meisneriana		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea minyma		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea multilineata	Grass Leaf Hakea	mixed
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea newbeyana		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea pendens		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea platysperma	Cricket Ball Hakea	native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea preissii	Needle Tree	native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea recurva subsp. recurva		mixed
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea subsulcata		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Isopogon robustus		native CR
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Isopogon scabriusculus subsp. pubifloris		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Isopogon scabriusculus subsp. stenophyllus		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Persoonia coriacea	Leathery-leaf Persoonia	native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Persoonia inconspicua		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Persoonia quinquenervis		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Persoonia saundersiana		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Petrophile circinata		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Petrophile merrallii		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Petrophile seminuda		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Petrophile stricta		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Synaphea interioris		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Synaphea spinulosa		native
Magnoliopsid: Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Synaphea spinulosa subsp. major		native
Magnoliopsid: Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Cryptandra apetala var. anomala		native
Magnoliopsid: Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Cryptandra crispula		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Cryptandra minutifolia subsp. brevistyla		native
Magnoliopsid: Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Cryptandra myriantha		native
Magnoliopsid: Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Cryptandra polyclada subsp. aequabilis		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Stenanthemum bremerense Rye		native P4
Magnoliopsid: Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Stenanthemum Reissek		
Magnoliopsid: Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Stenanthemum stipulosum		native
Magnoliopsid: Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Trymalium myrtillus subsp. myrtillus		native
Magnoliopsid: Rosales	Urticaceae Juss.	Parietaria cardiostegia		native
Magnoliopsid: Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema benthamii		native
Magnoliopsid: Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema miquelii	Stalked Mistletoe	native
Magnoliopsid: Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Lysiana casuarinae		native
Magnoliopsid: Santalales	Santalaceae R.Br.	Exocarpos aphyllus	Leafless Ballart	native
Magnoliopsid: Santalales	Santalaceae R.Br.	Leptomeria preissiana		native
Magnoliopsid: Santalales	Santalaceae R.Br.	Santalum acuminatum	Quandong	native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Boronia ternata		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Boronia ternata var. ternata		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Boronia ternata var. promiscua		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Cyanothamnus coeruleus		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Cyanothamnus coeruleus subsp. spicatus		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Cyanothamnus fabianoides		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Cyanothamnus fabianoides subsp. roseus		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Drummondita hassellii		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Drummondita wilsonii		native P1
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium brachycalyx		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium canaliculatum		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium canaliculatum x tuberculosum		
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium drummondii		native P3
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium filifolium	Slender Phebalium	native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium lepidotum		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium megaphyllum		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium multiflorum		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium multiflorum subsp. multiflorum		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium tuberculosum		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Philotheca brucei subsp. brucei		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Philotheca coccinea		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Philotheca deserti subsp. deserti		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Philotheca falcata		native EN
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Philotheca tomentella		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea bursariifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea caespitosa		native

Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea divaricata		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea inaequifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea lobulata	Bead Hopbush	native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea microzyga var. acrolobata		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea pinifolia		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea stenozyga		native
Magnoliopsid: Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustissima		native
Magnoliopsid: Saxifragales	Crassulaceae J.St.-Hil.	Crassula peduncularis	Purple Stonecrop	native
Magnoliopsid: Saxifragales	Haloragaceae R.Br.	Glischrocaryon angustifolium		native
Magnoliopsid: Saxifragales	Haloragaceae R.Br.	Glischrocaryon aureum	Common Popflower	native
Magnoliopsid: Saxifragales	Haloragaceae R.Br.	Glischrocaryon flavescens		native
Magnoliopsid: Saxifragales	Haloragaceae R.Br.	Gonocarpus confertifolius var. helmsii		native
Magnoliopsid: Saxifragales	Haloragaceae R.Br.	Haloragis trigonocarpa		native
Magnoliopsid: Saxifragales	Haloragaceae R.Br.	Myriophyllum petraeum		native P4
Magnoliopsid: Solanales	Convolvulaceae Juss.	Wilsonia humilis	Silky Wilsonia	native
Magnoliopsid: Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Duboisia hopwoodii		native
Magnoliopsid: Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Lycium australe	Australian Boxthorn	native
Magnoliopsid: Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum hoplopetalum	Thorny Solanum	mixed
Magnoliopsid: Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum nummularium S.Moore		native
Magnoliopsid: Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum plicatile (S.Moore) Symon		native
Magnoliopsid: Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera apiculata		native
Magnoliopsid: Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera eremaea		native
Magnoliopsid: Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera glauca	Pale Twinleaf	native
Pinopsida	Pinales	Cupressaceae Gray	Callitris canescens	mixed
Pinopsida	Pinales	Cupressaceae Gray	Callitris columellaris	mixed
Pinopsida	Pinales	Cupressaceae Gray	Callitris preissii	mixed
Pinopsida	Pinales	Cupressaceae Gray	Callitris roei	mixed
Pteridopsida	Polypodiales	Aspleniaceae Newman	Asplenium subglandulosum	native
Pteridopsida	Polypodiales	Pteridaceae E.D.M.Kirc	Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi	native

Summary by Class

Class	Taxa
Liliopsida	99
Magnoliopsida	674
Pinopsida	4
Pteridopsida	2
TOTAL	779

Top 5 Families by Species Count

Family	Taxa
Myrtaceae Juss.	140
Fabaceae Lindl.	94
Asteraceae Bercht.	67
Proteaceae Juss.	60
Goodeniaceae R.Br	35

Summary by Conservation Code

Code	Taxa
P1	23
P2	14
P3	36
P4	9
EN	3
CR	2
Parent of conservat	2

APPENDICES I: PMST SEARCH RESULTS



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 02-Dec-2025

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	1
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	1
Listed Threatened Species:	21
Listed Migratory Species:	6

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	2
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	10
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	8
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	6
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

National Heritage Places [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	State	Legal Status
Historic		
Goldfields Water Supply Scheme, Western Australia	WA	Listed place

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [\[Resource Information \]](#)

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

Listed Threatened Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
BIRD		
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Zanda latirostris listed as Calyptorhynchus latirostris Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo [87737]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
MAMMAL		
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
PLANT		
Acacia lanuginophylla Woolly Wattle [55575]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Banksia dolichostyla listed as Banksia sphaerocarpa var. dolichostyla Ironcaps Banksia, Ironcap Banksia [93505]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calectasia pignattiana Stilted Tinsel Lily [82018]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasymalla axillaris Native Foxglove [38829]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Daviesia microcarpa Norseman Pea [56766]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eremophila resinosa Resinous Eremophila [11735]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eremophila viscida Varnish Bush [2394]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Frankenia parvula Short-leaved Frankenia [20872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Gastrolobium graniticum Granite Poison [14872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Isopogon robustus Robust Coneflower [82646]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Ricinocarpos brevis [82879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Roycea pycnophylloides Saltmat [21161]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

REPTILE

Egernia stokesii badia Western Spiny-tailed Skink, Baudin Island Spiny-tailed Skink [64483]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Listed Migratory Species

[[Resource Information](#)]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Migratory Terrestrial Species

Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Migratory Wetlands Species

Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [\[Resource Information \]](#)

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Unknown	
Commonwealth Land - [52179]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52181]	WA

Listed Marine Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	
Biljahnjie Rock	Nature Reserve	WA	
Boorabbin	National Park	WA	
Condarnin Rock	Nature Reserve	WA	
Duladgin	Nature Reserve	WA	
Frog Rock	Nature Reserve	WA	
Jilbadji	Nature Reserve	WA	
Wockallarry	Nature Reserve	WA	
Yellowdine	Nature Reserve	WA	

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Earl Grey Lithium Project Life of Mine Proposal	2023/09711		Assessment
Parker Range Mt Caudan Iron Ore Haul Road Proposal	2021/8955		Post-Approval
Controlled action			
Goldfields Water Supply Scheme Project	2019/8547	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Iron Ore Project	2010/5435	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Nava-1 Cable System	2001/510	Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action			
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

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- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact us](#) page.

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