

Fauna Assessment



Proposed Clearing Areas Chapman Valley Quarry (CPS 10758/1)

East Chapman

August 2025

V2

On behalf of:

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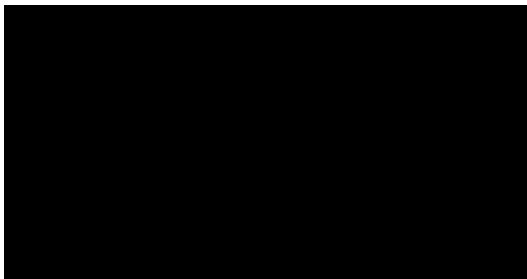


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SUMMARY

This report details the results of a fauna assessment carried out over Kimberley Quarry Pty Ltd's Chapman Valley Quarry site. Kimberley Quarry Pty Ltd have applied to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) for a Purpose Permit (CPS 10758/1) to allow for the clearing of up to 14.4 hectares (ha) of native vegetation from around the existing quarry for the purpose of quarry expansion and hazard reduction (Figure 1 & 2).

The fauna assessment reported on here has been carried out to fulfil the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation request for additional information in relation to fauna that may be impacted on by the proposed clearing.

Field work at the site was carried out on the 21 May 2025. All survey work and reporting has been carried out by Greg Harewood (Zoologist).

Key Findings

- The survey area has a total extent of about 14.4 ha with the vegetation varying slightly in density and composition throughout. The majority of the area surrounding the existing quarry area can be described as being a tall open shrubland over a very open grassland on a shallow coarse sandy loam over a sometimes outcropping igneous/metamorphic bedrock. There are a small number of emergent river red gum (*E. camaldulensis*) in select areas. The most eastern section of the proposed clearing area is comprised of a low woodland of York gum (*E. Loxophleba*) over an open tall shrubland over grassland. Two river red gums (*E. camaldulensis*) are also present in the southern section of this area.
- The fauna habitats within the survey area are highly degraded having been subject to significant historical disturbances. This has included extensive clearing and livestock grazing from the early 1900s up till the 1950's when the quarry was originally opened. There is a distinct lack of native ground cover, leaf litter and fallen hollow logs. Significant plant deaths with little recruitment is evident. There are only a small number of hollow bearing trees (see section 5.2.2).
- As a consequence of the limited range of habitats present and their degraded nature the total fauna assemblage is likely to be highly depauperate when compared to what would have originally occurred. Most of the fauna now utilising the survey area would be common, widespread species that have the capacity to exist in degraded environments.
- No trees within the survey area were assessed as containing hollows suitable for black cockatoos to use for nesting purposes.
- Eight trees were found to contain one or more hollows (Figure 3/Appendix C) but all were assessed as being too small to be considered suitable for black cockatoos to use for nesting purposes. This conclusion was primarily based on the hollow entrances and/or the accommodating branch/trunk being too small to allow entry of a black cockatoo.

- No evidence of Carnaby's black cockatoos foraging within the survey area was found. Overall, the foraging value of the survey area to black cockatoos can be regarded as being low. The vegetation present also appears unfavourable as roosting habitat for black cockatoos.
- A review of available information suggests that the following two species of conservation significance may utilise the survey area, though, as no evidence of their presence was identified during the field survey, their status in the area remains uncertain:
 - o Peregrine Falcon – OS (WA).
 - o Carnaby's Black Cockatoo – Endangered (WA/Federal).
- Available information does however indicate that they would only occur infrequently and then only for short periods of time, with the habitat present not being of major significance to either species.
- The assessment has concluded that no significant impact on any species of conservation significance is likely to occur as a consequence of proposed works primarily given the limited area of likely impact, the low quality of habitats present and the likely low level of utilisation by any species.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of a fauna assessment carried out over Kimberley Quarry Pty Ltd's Chapman Valley Quarry site. Kimberley Quarry Pty Ltd have applied to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) for a Purpose Permit (CPS 10758/1) under section 51E(1) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (the EP Act), to clear up to 14.4 hectares (ha) of native vegetation from within Lot 20 on Plan 6975, East Chapman, for the purpose of quarry expansion and hazard reduction (Figure 1 & 2).

Upon review DWER concluded that *“several threatened and priority fauna are known to occur in the local area, and there is the potential for the application area to provide suitable habitat for these species.*

The proposed clearing may therefore impact on threatened and priority flora and threatened and priority fauna habitat, therefore, biological survey information is required to inform DWER's assessment of the potential impacts to these species” (DWER 2025).

The fauna assessment reported on here has been carried out to fulfil DWER's request for additional information in relation to fauna. It is understood that a separate flora assessment is also being undertaken.

2. SCOPE OF WORKS

The scope of works is to comply with anticipated requirements of DWER this being:

1. A Level 1(basic) Fauna Assessment (EPA 2020) (with emphasis on fauna species of conservation significance).
2. Targeted searches for black cockatoo breeding habitat – i.e. All eucalypts (e.g. wandoo, salmon gum, marri) that have a diameter, measured at 1.5 metres from the base of the tree, of 30 centimetres or greater **with an emphasis on identifying specimens that contain a hollow(s) that may be suitable for breeding by black cockatoos.**

The survey will identify any evidence of use of any recorded hollows by black cockatoos.

The survey report will document:

- the date(s) of the survey.
- the GPS locations (i.e. eastings and northings or decimal degrees) of all trees identified as containing hollows which may be suitable for black cockatoos, and
- the methodology for determining the evidence of use of each hollow and a description/photo of the evidence.

3. A black cockatoo foraging and roosting habitat assessment.
4. Report summarising methods and results.

Note: For the purposes of this report the term black cockatoo is in reference to Carnaby's black cockatoo *Zanda latirostris*. This is the only threatened species of black cockatoo likely to be present in the area.

3. METHODS

3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW – FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE

A list of conservation significant fauna recorded or likely to occur within the survey area has been compiled by a review of available databases and literature including, but not limited to the following data sources:

- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Threatened Fauna Database (Dandjoo) search (DBCA 2025). A 10 km buffer around the survey area was applied to capture previous fauna records within the immediate vicinity. A threatened fauna database search from DBCA's Species & Communities Branch (Threatened and Priority fauna) was also undertaken.
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act)* Protected Matters database search for fauna of national environmental significance (DCCEEW 2025). The minimum buffer (0 km) was applied to this search as the databases contains distribution data (areas) and not actual fauna records.

The conservation status of the listed fauna species has been assessed using data from the following sources:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*. Administered by the DCCEEW.
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)*. Administered by the Western Australian DBCA (Govt. of WA 2025).
- 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 the
- DBCA Priority Fauna list. A non-statutory list maintained by the DBCA for management purposes (DBCA 2025).

The *EPBC Act* and *BC Act* also requires the compilation of a list of migratory species that are recognised under international treaties including the:

- Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1981 (JAMBA).
- China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1998 (CAMBA).
- Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 2007 (ROKAMBA), and
- Bonn Convention 1979 (The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals).

Most, but not all migratory bird species listed in the annexes to these bilateral agreements are also protected in Australia as matters of national environmental significance (MNES) under the *EPBC Act*. However, species only classified as ‘marine’ under the *EPBC Act* are not discussed as they are not considered as specially protected under the MNES classification.

The conservation status of the threatened/migratory/priority fauna species listed as occurring or possibly occurring in the vicinity of the survey area has been assessed using the most recent lists published in accordance with the above-mentioned instruments and is indicated as such in the fauna listings of this report. A full listing of conservation codes is provided in Appendix A.

3.2 FIELD SURVEYS

The field component of the fauna assessment was carried out on 21 May 2025 by Greg Harewood (Zoologist).

3.2.1 FAUNA HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Vegetation units identified during the daytime reconnaissance survey have been used to define broad scale fauna habitats across the survey area. The main aim of the habitat assessment was to determine which fauna species of conservation significance would be most likely to be utilising the survey area. Information gained during the fauna reconnaissance survey was supplemented with flora and vegetation information provided by Clark, Lindbeck & Associates (pers. comm August 2025).

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

3.2.2 BLACK COCKATOO HABITAT ASSESSMENT

The following methods were employed to comply with the defined scope of works and are based on Commonwealth of Australia (2012 and 2022) guidelines which state that surveys of black cockatoo habitat should:

- be done by a suitably qualified person with experience in vegetation or cockatoo surveys, depending on the type of survey being undertaken.
- maximise the chance of detecting the species' habitat and/or signs of use.
- determine the context of the site within the broader landscape—for example, the amount and quality of habitat nearby and in the local region (for example, within 12 km).
- account for uncertainty and error (false presence and absences), and
- include collation of existing data on known locations of breeding and feeding birds and night roost locations.

The Commonwealth of Australia (2012) places habitats used by black cockatoos into the following three categories:

- Breeding Habitat.
- Foraging Habitat, and
- Night Roosting Habitat.

3.2.2.1 Breeding Habitat Assessment

The black cockatoo breeding habitat assessment aimed to identify all eucalypts that have a diameter, measured at 1.5 metres from the base of the tree, of 30 centimetres or greater **that contain a hollow(s) that may be suitable for breeding by black cockatoos.**

Target tree species included wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*), salmon gum (*E. salmonophloia*), York gum (*E. loxophleba*), marri (*Corymbia calophylla*), river red gum (*E. camaldulensis*), flooded gum (*E. rudis*) or any other *Corymbia/Eucalyptus* species of a suitable size that were present. Peppermints, *Banksia*, sheoak and *Melaleuca* tree species (for example) were not assessed as they typically do not develop hollows used by black cockatoos.

The location of each tree identified as being **over the threshold DBH and containing hollows** was recorded with a GPS and details on tree species, number and size of hollows noted. Trees observed to contain hollows (of any size/type) were marked with “H” using spray paint.

Hollow/potential hollows were placed into one of four categories, based on the size of the apparent hollow entrance, these being:

- Small = $\sim < 5\text{cm}$ diameter (i.e. entrance too small for a black cockatoo);
- Medium = $\sim 5\text{cm}-10\text{cm}$ diameter (i.e. entrance too small for a black cockatoo);
- Large = $\sim > 10\text{cm}$ diameter (entrance large enough for a black cockatoo but hollow appears unsuitable for nesting i.e. wrong orientation, appears too small, too low or too shallow); or
- Large (cockatoo) = $\sim > 10\text{cm}$ diameter (entrance and apparent hollow appears big enough and suitably sized/orientated for a black cockatoo to use for nesting).

Based on this assessment, trees present within the survey area were placed into one of five categories as defined by Commonwealth of Australia (2022):

- **Not a potential or suitable nesting tree** - Tree $< 30\text{cm}$ DBH or an unsuitable species (these were not recorded).
- **Potential nesting tree (no hollows)** - Tree $\geq 30\text{cm}$ DBH, no hollows seen (these were not recorded).
- **Potential nesting tree (hollows or possible hollows)** - Tree $\geq 30\text{cm}$ DBH, one or more hollows seen, none of which were considered suitable for black cockatoos to use for nesting.
- **Suitable nesting tree** - Tree $\geq 30\text{cm}$ DBH, one or more hollows seen, with at least one considered suitable for black cockatoos to use for nesting, but with no evidence of use, or
- **Known nesting tree** - Tree $\geq 30\text{cm}$ DBH, one or more hollows seen, where black cockatoo breeding has been recorded or which demonstrates evidence of breeding (i.e. showing evidence of use through scratches, chew marks or feathers).

For the purposes of this assessment, a tree containing a potential black cockatoo nest hollow was defined as:

Generally, any tree which is alive or dead that contains one or more visible hollows (cavities within the trunk or branches) or possible hollows potentially suitable for occupation by black cockatoo for the purpose of nesting/breeding. Hollows or possible hollows that had an entrance greater than about 10cm in diameter and would allow the entry of a black cockatoo into a suitably orientated and sized branch/trunk, were recorded as a "potential nest hollow".

Identified hollows, if observed, were examined using binoculars for evidence of actual use by black cockatoos (e.g. chewing around hollow entrance, scarring and scratch marks on trunks and branches). Where considered warranted, suspect hollows were also examined and photographed using a drone and/or pole mounted camera.

A review of available literature was carried out to determine the location/extent of any known/likely black cockatoo breeding habitat areas in the vicinity of the survey area.

3.2.2.2 Foraging Habitat Assessment

Foraging habitat is represented by plant species that are known to provide a food source for black cockatoos. This can be in the form of seeds, flowers and also boring grubs that are extracted from some plant species.

The location and nature of black cockatoo foraging evidence (e.g. chewed fruits around base of trees) observed during the field survey was recorded. The nature and extent of potential foraging habitat present was documented irrespective of the presence of any actual foraging evidence.

A review of available literature was also carried out to determine the location/extent of any known/likely black cockatoo foraging habitat areas in the vicinity of the survey area.

3.2.2.3 Night Roosting Habitat Assessment

Direct and indirect evidence of black cockatoos roosting within trees on site was noted where observed (e.g. branch clippings, droppings or moulted feathers).

A review of available literature was carried out to determine the location/extent of any known/likely black cockatoo roosting habitat areas in the vicinity.

3.2.3 FAUNA OBSERVATIONS

Evidence of the presence or likely presence of fauna species of conservation significance (or suitable habitat) was searched for and recorded concurrent with other site surveys. Opportunistic observations of all fauna species were made during all field survey work and recorded where positive species identifications were made.

This aspect of the assessment included but was not limited to:

- Undertaking a series of transects across the survey area.
- Searching for evidence (i.e. individuals, tracks, scats, calls) of potential conservation significant species under logs, rocks and leaf litter.
- Observing bird species with binoculars.

3.3 LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE – FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE

Based on the information gathered during the site reconnaissance survey and the documented distribution and habitat preferences of the species of conservation significance identified as potentially being present in the general area, their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area itself has been assessed. The rankings and criteria used were:

- Would Not Occur: There is no suitable habitat for the species in the survey area and/or there is no documented record of the species in the general area since

records have been kept and/or the species is generally accepted as being locally/regionally extinct (supported by a lack of recent records).

- o Locally Extinct: Populations no longer occur within a small part of the species natural range, in this case within 10 or 20km of the survey area. Populations do however persist outside of this area.
 - o Regionally Extinct: Populations no longer occur in a large part of the species original, natural range, in this case within the northern wheatbelt region. Populations do however persist outside of this area.
- Unlikely to Occur: The survey area is outside of the currently documented distribution for the species in question, or no suitable habitat (type, quality and extent) was identified as being present during the field assessment. Individuals of some species may occur occasionally as vagrants/transients especially if suitable habitat is located nearby, but the survey area itself would not support a population or part population of the species.
- Possibly Occurs: The survey area is within the known distribution of the species in question and habitat of at least marginal quality was identified as being present during the field assessment, supported in some cases by recent records being documented in literature from within or near the survey area. In some cases, while a species may be classified as possibly being present at times, habitat may be marginal (e.g. poor quality, fragmented, limited in extent) and therefore the frequency of occurrence and/or population levels may be low.
- Known to Occur: The species in question was positively identified as being present (for sedentary species) or as using the survey area as habitat for some other purpose (for non-sedentary/mobile species) during the field survey. This information may have been obtained by direct observation of individuals or by way of secondary evidence (e.g. foraging debris, tracks and scats). In some cases, while a species may be classified as known to occur, habitat may be marginal (e.g. poor quality, fragmented, limited in extent) and therefore the frequency of occurrence and/or population levels may be low.

4. SURVEY LIMITATIONS

No seasonal sampling was carried out as part of this fauna assessment. The conclusions presented are based upon field data and the environmental monitoring and/or testing carried out over a limited period of time and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of the field assessments. It should be recognised that site conditions can change with time.

Lack of observational data on some species should also not necessarily be taken as an indication that a species is absent from the site or does not utilise it for some purpose at times.

During the survey, habitat trees with hollows were searched for. It should be noted that identifying hollows suitable for fauna species from ground level has limitations. Generally, the full characteristics of any hollow seen are not fully evident (e.g. internal dimensions). It is also difficult to locate all hollows within all trees as some are not observable from ground level. Where considered warranted and if feasible a drone and/or pole camera was deployed to assist in assessing the characteristics of tree hollows.

The location of observations was recorded using a handheld GPS. The accuracy of the GPS cannot be guaranteed above a level of about 5 to 10 metres, though it should be noted that in some circumstance the accuracy can increase or decrease beyond this range.

5. RESULTS

5.1 LITERATURE REVIEW – FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE

The literature review identified multiple fauna species of conservation significance as potentially occurring in the general area as listed in Table 1. The Dandjoo database (DBCA 2025) and Protected Matter Search Tool (DCCEEW 2025) results, used as a primary source for compiling this listing, are held within Appendix B.

Given the survey area's proximity to some inland lakes, large rivers and the ocean several migratory shorebirds and/or wetland/marine fauna have appeared in the database searches. These species are in most cases not specifically listed or discussed in this report given there is no suitable habitat for any within the survey area. None of these species would, under normal circumstances, occur within the survey area or be impacted on by the proposed works.

The likelihood of the below listed species occurring within the survey area is provided in Section 5.3 of the report.

Table 1: Conservation significant fauna previously recorded or potentially occurring within the general vicinity of the survey area.

Species	Conservation Status ¹	
	BC Act	EPBC Act
Geraldton sandplain shield-backed trapdoor spider <i>Idiosoma arenaceum</i>	P3	-
Rotund Blind Snake <i>Anilius pinguis</i>	P2	-
Gilled Slender Blue-tongue Skink <i>Cyclodomorphus branchialis</i>	VU	-
Western Spiny-tailed Skink <i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>	VU	EN
Southern Whiteface <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	VU	VU
Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	VU	VU
Migratory Shorebirds/Wetland Species	Various	Various
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	OS	-
Grey Falcon <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	VU	VU
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo <i>Zanda latirostris</i>	EN	EN
Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	MI	Mig
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	MI	Mig
Southern Brown Bandicoot <i>Isodon fusciventer</i>	P4	-
Chuditch <i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	VU	VU
Western Brush Wallaby <i>Notamacropus irma</i>	P4	-
Black-flanked Rock Wallaby <i>Petrogale lateralis lateralis</i>	EN	EN
Ghost Bat <i>Macroderma gigas</i>	VU	VU

5.2 FIELD SURVEYS

5.2.1 FAUNA HABITAT ASSESSMENT

The survey area has a total extent of about 14.4 ha with the vegetation varying slightly in density and composition throughout. The majority of the area surrounding the existing quarry area can be described as being a tall open shrubland over a very open grassland on a shallow coarse sandy loam over a sometimes outcropping igneous/metamorphic bedrock. There are a small number of emergent river red gum (*E. camaldulensis*) in select areas. The most eastern section of the proposed clearing area is comprised of a low woodland of York gum (*E. Loxophleba*) over an open tall shrubland over grassland. Two river red gums (*E. camaldulensis*) are also present in the southern section of this area.

Clark, Lindbeck & Associates (pers. comm August 2025) suggest that the river red gums present in various sections of the survey area may not be endemic to this specific area (i.e. colonised after initial human intervention).

¹ See Appendix A for conservation status codes

To put the area of vegetation present in perspective there is about 7,500 ha of remnant native vegetation within 12 kilometres (km) of the survey area (DPIRD 2025).

Example images of the various fauna habitats present are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Example images of the fauna habitats within the survey area

Fauna Habitat Description	Example Image
Tall open shrubland (<i>Hakea recurva</i> / <i>Acacia ramulosa</i>) over open grassland.	
Low woodland of York gum (<i>E. Loxophleba</i>) over an open tall shrubland bordered by open grassland.	
Tall open shrubland (<i>Hakea recurve</i> / <i>Acacia ramulosa</i>) over open grassland with small number of emergent eucalypts (<i>E. camaldulensis</i>). Some significant areas of outcropping bedrock/existing bare ground.	

Fauna Habitat Description	Example Image
Two small emergent eucalypts (<i>E. camaldulensis</i>) over open grassland/bare ground.	
Emergent eucalypts (<i>E. camaldulensis</i>) and occasional tall shrubs over open grassland/bare ground.	
Tall open shrubland (<i>Hakea recurve</i>/<i>Acacia ramulosa</i>) over open grassland or bare ground. Some floaters and significant areas of outcropping bedrock.	

Fauna Habitat Description	Example Image
Tall open shrubland (<i>Hakea recurva</i>/<i>Acacia ramulosa</i>) over open grassland or bare ground with small number of emergent eucalypts (<i>E. camaldulensis</i>) along a small drainage line.	
Open grassland or bare ground with patchy tall open shrubland (<i>Hakea recurva</i>/<i>Acacia ramulosa</i>) and a small number of emergent eucalypts (<i>E. camaldulensis</i>).	
Tall open shrubland (<i>Hakea recurva</i>/<i>Acacia ramulosa</i>) over open grassland with small number of emergent eucalypts (<i>E. camaldulensis</i>) along a small drainage line.	

The fauna habitats within the survey area are highly degraded having been subject to significant historical disturbances. This has included extensive clearing and livestock grazing from the early 1900s up till the 1950's when the quarry was originally opened. There is a distinct lack of native ground cover, leaf litter and fallen hollow logs. Significant plant deaths with little recruitment is evident. There are only a small number of hollow bearing trees (see section 5.2.2).

As a consequence of the limited range of habitats present and their degraded nature the total fauna assemblage is likely to be highly depauperate when compared to what would have originally occurred. Most of the fauna now utilising the survey area would be common, widespread species that have the capacity to exist in degraded environments.

5.2.2 BLACK COCKATOO HABITAT ASSESSMENT

5.2.2.1 Breeding Habitat Assessment

No trees within the survey area were assessed as containing hollows suitable for black cockatoos to use for nesting purposes.

Eight trees within the permit area were found to contain one or more hollows (Figure 3) but all were assessed as being too small to be considered suitable for black cockatoos to use for nesting purposes. This conclusion was primarily based on the hollow entrances and/or the accommodating branch/trunk being too small to allow entry of a black cockatoo.

Two additional hollow bearing trees with similar characteristics were also recorded adjacent to the survey area and have been included in the data set to illustrate the general lack of this habitat element in the wider area.

Details of the hollow bearing trees recorded can be found in Appendix C.

Based on available mapping, there is approximately 7,500 ha of remnant native vegetation within 12 km of the survey area (DPIRD 2025). Some of this vegetation is likely to contain “potential” breeding habitat as defined by DCCEEW (i.e. suitable tree species with a DBH ≥ 30).

5.2.2.2 Foraging Habitat Assessment

The following flora species are known to be or are potentially used as a direct food source (e.g. seeds, flowers, nectar, bark or grubs) by one or more species of black cockatoo were recorded within or near the survey area (as reported by Clark, Lindbeck & Associates (pers. comm August 2025):

- River Red Gum - *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*.
- York Gum - *Eucalyptus loxophleba*.
- Acacia – several *Acacia* spp.
- Jarnockmerr - *Hakea recurva*.
- Blue Lupin - *Lupinus cosentinii* (exotic).
- Pie or Afghan Melon - *Citrullus lanatus* (exotic).
- Corkscrew Grass or Storksbill - *Erodium botrys* (exotic).

It should be noted that most of the flora species listed are rarely targeted by Carnaby's black cockatoo as a foraging resource due to their seasonal nature and/or small fruit size. While possibly foraged upon on occasions these species would make up only a small proportion of any one bird's diet relative to more favoured large fruited/higher nutritional value plant species which were absent from the survey area.

No evidence of Carnaby's black cockatoos foraging within the survey area was found.

Overall, the foraging value of the survey area to black cockatoos can be regarded as being low.

Based on available mapping there is about 7,500 ha of remnant native vegetation within 12 km of the survey area (DPIRD 2025). Some of this vegetation may represent black cockatoo foraging habitat of some type.

5.2.2.3 Night Roosting Habitat Assessment

No evidence of black cockatoos roosting within trees located within the survey area was observed during the survey period. Given the presence of only relatively small trees it is considered unlikely that the area is used for roosting under any circumstances.

Based on available mapping there is about 7,500 ha of remnant native vegetation within 12 km of the survey area (DPIRD 2025). Some of this vegetation may represent black cockatoo roosting habitat of some type.

5.2.3 FAUNA OBSERVATIONS

Twenty two (22) fauna species were recorded during the site reconnaissance survey both inside the survey area and nearby (Appendix D). Most of the fauna recorded were relatively common, widespread bird species. Two introduced species are included in the total.

No evidence of any fauna species of conservation significance was observed during the survey period. The likelihood of conservation significant species occurring within the survey area is provided in Section 5.3 of the report below.

5.3 LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE – FAUNA SPECIES OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE

Based on the information gathered during the site reconnaissance survey and the documented distribution and habitat preferences of the species of conservation significance identified as potentially being present in the general area, their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area itself has been assessed. A summary of this assessment is presented in Table 3.

No vertebrate fauna species of conservation significance (listed as State or Federal threatened/migratory species or as DBCA priority species) were positively identified as utilising the survey area for any purpose during the survey period:

Several species of conservation significance may utilise the survey area for some purpose at times, but their status on-site and/or in the general area is difficult to determine because they were not sighted during the field survey, or evidence of use was not observed. These species are:

- Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* – OS (BC Act)
Listed as a potential species based on available information. This species potentially utilises some sections of the survey area as part of a much larger home range, though it is only likely to occur very infrequently, for short periods of time. All areas represent potential foraging habitat for this species. No potential nest sites present.
- Carnaby's Black Cockatoo *Zanda latirostris* – Endangered (BC Act & EPBC Act).
Listed as a potential species based on available information. Not recorded during the survey period but some limited, sparse records in the wider area shown in eBird (eBird 2025). Available information suggests that this species is only likely to occur very infrequently and for short periods of time. The survey area contains no suitable breeding hollows. The vegetation within the survey area represents very low-quality foraging habitat and also appears unfavourable for roosting.

The other species of conservation significance (as listed in Table 3), while possibly present in some the larger bush remnants in the wider area, are not listed as potentially occurring within the survey area itself primarily due to a lack of suitable habitat (quality and extent) or in some cases due to known local/regional extinction.

Table 3: Likelihood of Occurrence – Fauna Species of Conservation Significance

Species	Conservation Status		Habitat Preferences	Habitat Present	Likelihood of Occurrence	Comments/Possible Impacts
	BC Act	EPBC Act				
Geraldton sandplain shield-backed trapdoor spider <i>Idiosoma arenaceum</i>	P3	-	Poorly documented but found within sections of the “Geraldton sandplains”.	No/Very Marginal	Unlikely to Occur	The highly degraded nature of habitat within and around the survey area suggest this species is unlikely to persist. No impact on this species anticipated.
Rotund Blind Snake <i>Anilius pinguis</i>	P2	-	Preference for heavy soils . Found in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands	No/Marginal?	Unlikely to Occur	Extreme northern limit of range. The highly degraded nature of habitat within and around the survey area suggest this species is unlikely to persist. No impact on this species anticipated.
Gilled Slender Blue-tongue Skink <i>Cyclodomorphus branchialis</i>	VU	-	Semi arid shrublands on heavy soils. Known to occur high in the landscape on ironstone ridges.	No	Would Not Occur.	Habitat appears to be unsuitable. The highly degraded nature of habitat within and around the survey area suggest this species is unlikely to persist. No impact on this species anticipated.
Western Spiny-tailed Skink <i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>	VU	EN	Most populations occur in York Gum (<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>) woodland. Others occur in Gimlet (<i>E. salubris</i>) and Salmon Gum (<i>E. salmonophloia</i>) woodland. Hollow logs are required for refuge sites in woodland habitat. Preferred refuges consist of piles of several overlapping hollow logs providing a combination of basking and shelter sites. Populations on farms are known to occupy abandoned farmhouses, sheds and woodpiles.	No	Would Not Occur.	Habitat appears to be unsuitable. Distinct absence of hollow logs. The highly degraded nature of habitat within and around the survey area suggest this species is unlikely to persist. No impact on this species anticipated.
Southern Whiteface <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	VU	VU	Requires relatively undisturbed open woodlands and shrublands with an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both. Prefers habitat with low tree densities and an herbaceous understorey litter cover which provides essential foraging habitat. Living and dead trees with hollows and crevices are essential for roosting and nesting.	No	Would Not Occur.	No nearby records in recent times. This species is unlikely to persist in the highly degraded habitat present within and around the survey area. No impact on this species will occur.
Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	VU	VU	Mainly scrubs and thickets of mallee <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., boree <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> and bowgada <i>Acacia linophylla</i> , also dense litter forming shrublands.	No	Would Not Occur.	Locally extinct. The fragmented/degraded nature of habitat within and around the survey area suggest this species would not persist in the immediate vicinity. No impact on this species will occur.
Migratory Shorebirds/Wetland Bird Species	MI, Various	Ma, Mig, Various	Varies between species but includes open ocean, beaches and permanent/temporary wetlands varying from billabongs, swamps, lakes, floodplains, sewerage farms, saltwork ponds, estuaries, lagoons, mudflats sandbars, pastures, airfields, sports fields and lawns.	No	Would Not Occur.	No suitable habitat. No impact on these species will occur.

Species	Conservation Status		Habitat Preferences	Habitat Present	Likelihood of Occurrence	Comments/Possible Impacts
	BC Act	EPBC Act				
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	OS	-	Diverse from rainforest to arid shrublands, from coastal heath to alpine. Mainly about cliffs along coasts, rivers and ranges and about wooded watercourses and lakes.	Yes	Possibly Occurs.	May forage in general area. Modification of areas of foraging habitat. No significant impact on this species will occur.
Grey Falcon <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	VU	VU	Typically confined to the arid inland where it frequents <i>Triodia</i> grassland, <i>Acacia</i> shrubland, and lightly timbered arid woodland.	No	Would Not Occur.	Very rarely recorded in the general region surrounding the survey area. Preferred foraging and breeding habitat absent. No impact on this species will occur.
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo <i>Zanda latirostris</i>	EN	EN	Forests, woodlands, heathlands, farms; feeds on <i>Banksia</i> , <i>Hakea</i> and Marri.	Yes/Marginal	Possibly Occurs.	Known to occur occasionally in general area but approaching northern limit of documented distribution. Modification/loss of small areas of very low-quality foraging habitat. No significant impact on this species overall conservation status is anticipated given limited area of likely impact and low quality of habitat.
Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	MI	Ma, Mig	Low to very high airspace over varied habitat from rainforest to semi desert.	Yes	Unlikely to Occur	May occur very occasionally for brief periods. Entirely aerial. No impact on this species will occur.
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	MI	Mig, Ma	In Australia, near running water in disused quarries, sandy, rocky streams in escarpments and rainforest, sewerage ponds, ploughed fields and airfields.	No	Would Not Occur.	Never recorded in WA's wheatbelt. No suitable habitat. No impact on this species will occur.
Chuditch <i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i>	VU	VU	Forest, mallee shrublands, woodland and desert. Currently, the densest populations have been found in riparian jarrah forest.	No	Would Not Occur.	Regionally extinct. The limited extent and fragmented/degraded nature of habitat within and around the survey area suggest this species would not persist in the immediate vicinity. No impact on this species will occur.
Western Brush Wallaby <i>Notamacropus irma</i>	P4	-	The species preferred habitat is open forest or woodland, particularly favouring open, seasonally wet flats with low grasses and open scrubby thickets. It is also found in some areas of mallee and heathland.	No	Would Not Occur.	Locally extinct. The fragmented/degraded nature of habitat within and around the survey area suggest this species would not persist in the immediate vicinity. No impact on this species will occur.
Black-flanked Rock Wallaby <i>Petrogale lateralis lateralis</i>	EN	EN	Requires rocky/hilly areas with granite outcrops, sandstone/limestone cliffs and scree slopes which are generally associated with hummock grasses with a few trees and shrubs	No	Would Not Occur.	Regionally extinct. Only persists in managed conservation areas. No impact on this species will occur.

Species	Conservation Status		Habitat Preferences	Habitat Present	Likelihood of Occurrence	Comments/Possible Impacts
	BC Act	EPBC Act				
Ghost Bat <i>Macroderma gigas</i>	VU	VU	Rocky cliffs, gorges, or outcrops along watercourses where it selects daytime roosts in caves, sheltered rock crevices, boulder piles or disused mines with a preference with sites with a complex of shafts or cavities and several openings to the outside. They require several suitable sites for rest, feeding and reproduction, and change locations seasonally.	No	Would Not Occur.	Regionally extinct. Holocene fossil records in general area only. No suitable habitat. No impact on this species will occur.

See Appendix A for conservation status codes

6. CONCLUSION

The fauna assessment was primarily undertaken to determine the possible presence of conservation significant fauna species and/or their habitat in addition to carrying out a targeted Carnaby's black cockatoo habitat assessment.

With respect to fauna habitat values in general, the remnant native vegetation present is only likely to support a very small range of its original fauna assemblage primarily given its significant history of disturbance and its location within a largely cleared landscape. Most species present would be common, widespread bird species. Vegetation within the survey area does potentially have some very limited value to a small number of conservation significant species but cannot be considered of importance in any instance.

The survey area contains no hollow bearing trees suitable for breeding black cockatoos and the foraging habitat present has of low overall value. The vegetation present also appears unfavourable as roosting habitat for black cockatoos.

Twenty two fauna species (mostly common bird species) were observed or secondary evidence of their presence recorded during the field survey.

A review of available information suggests that the following two species of conservation significance may utilise the survey area, though, as no evidence of their presence was identified during the field survey, their status in the area remains uncertain:

- Peregrine Falcon – OS (WA).
- Carnaby's Black Cockatoo – Endangered (WA/Federal).

Available information does however indicate that they would only occur infrequently and then only for short periods of time, with the habitat present not being of major significance to either species.

The assessment has concluded that no significant impact on any species of conservation significance is likely to occur as a consequence of proposed works primarily given the limited area of likely impact, the low quality of habitats present and the likely low level of utilisation by any species.

7. REFERENCES

Commonwealth of Australia (2012). *EPBC Act Referral guidelines for three threatened Black Cockatoo species: Carnaby's cockatoo (endangered) *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, Baudin's cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*.*

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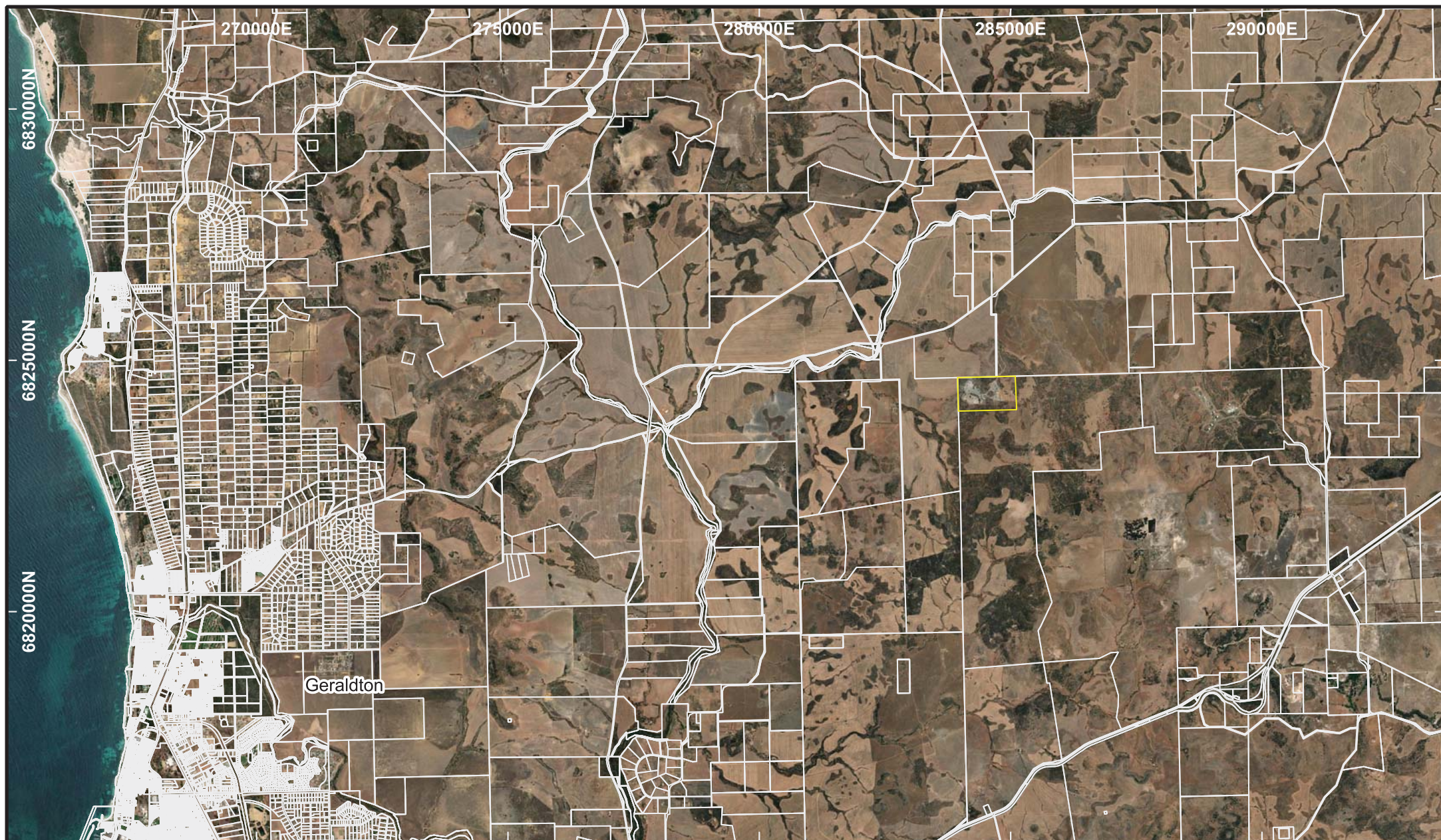
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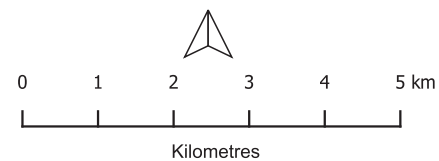
Government of Western Australia (2025). Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016. Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2025. Government Gazette, WA. 1 July 2025.

FIGURES



Legend

Chapman Valley Quarry Area



Drawn: G Harewood
Date: August 2025
Scale: 1:5,000

Coordinate System: GDA 2020/MGA Z50

Kimberley Quarry Pty Ltd
Chapman Valley Quarry
(CPS 10758/1)
East Chapman

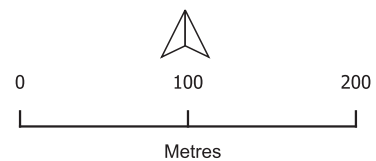
Survey Area and Surrounds

Figure 1



Legend

 CPS 10758/1 Boundary



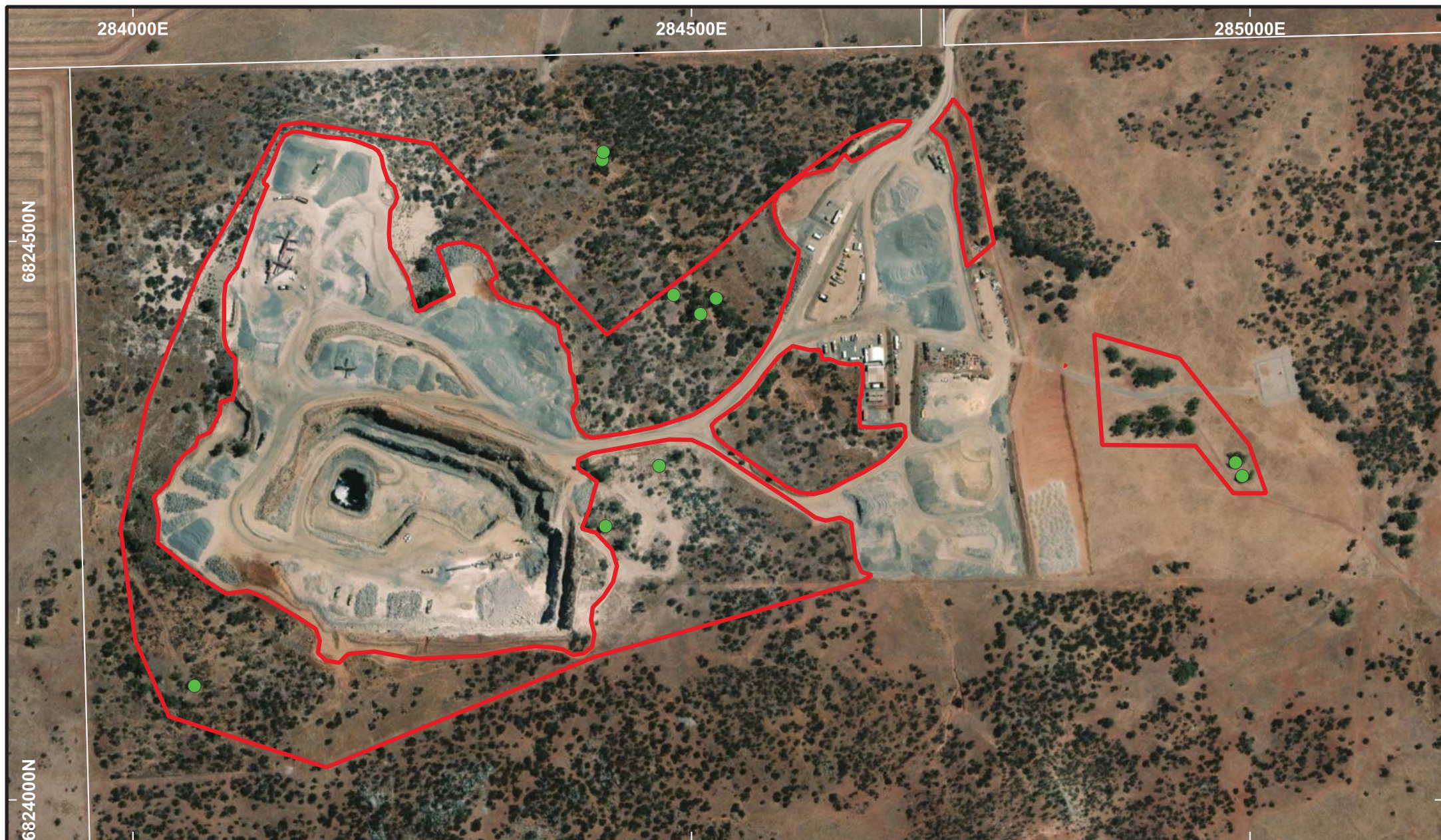
Drawn: G Harewood
Date: August 2025
Scale: 1:4,500

Kimberley Quarry Pty Ltd
Chapman Valley Quarry
(CPS 10758/1)
East Chapman

Survey Area Aerial Photograph

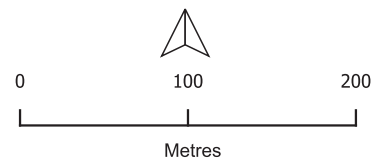
Coordinate System: GDA 2020/MGA Z50

Figure 2



Legend

- CPS 10758/1 Boundary
- Habitat Tree (DBH >30cm)
One or more hollows
None suitable for black cockatoos



Drawn: G Harewood
Date: August 2025
Scale: 1:4,500

Coordinate System: GDA 2020/MGA Z50

Kimberley Quarry Pty Ltd
Chapman Valley Quarry
(CPS 10758/1)
East Chapman

Survey Area Habitat Trees with Hollows

APPENDIX A

CONSERVATION CATEGORIES

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)
Threatened Fauna Categories

Threatened fauna may be listed under Section 178 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)* in any one of the following categories:

Category	Code	Description
Extinct	E	There is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
*Extinct in the wild	EW	A species (a) is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or (b) 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.
*Critically Endangered	CR	A species is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
*Endangered	EN	A species: (a) is not critically endangered; and (b) is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
*Vulnerable	VU	A species (a) is not critically endangered or endangered; and (b) is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.
Conservation Dependent	CD	A species is the focus of a specific conservation program the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered
*Migratory	Mig	(a) all migratory species that are: (i) native species; and (ii) from time to time included in the appendices to the Bonn Convention; and (b) all migratory species from time to time included in annexes established under JAMBA, CAMBA and ROKAMBA; and (c) all native species from time to time identified in a list established under, or an instrument made under, an international agreement approved by the Minister.
Marine	Ma	Species in the list established under s248 of the <i>EPBC Act</i>

Note: Only species in those categories marked with an asterisk are matters of national environmental significance (NES) under the *EPBC Act*.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)
Specially Protected Fauna Categories

Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2022, made by the Minister under sections 13(1), 19(1) and 23(1) of the Act and regulation 174(1) of the Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018

Threatened Species		
Category	Code	Description
Critically Endangered species	CR	Species 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
Endangered species	EN	Species 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.
Vulnerable species	VU	Species 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.
Presumed extinct species	EX	Species where there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
Extinct in the wild species	EW	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 from.
Specially Protected Species		
Category	Code	Description
Migratory Species	MI	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 <i>BC Act</i>)
Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent)	CD	Species of special conservation need that are 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 <i>BC Act</i>).
Species otherwise in need of special protection (other specially protected).	OS	Species otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the <i>BC Act</i>).

Priority Species*		
Category	Code	Description
Priority 1 (P1) Poorly Known Species.	P1	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, for example, 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 for threatened listing and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.
Priority 2 (P2) Poorly Known Species.	P2	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, for example, 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 for threatened listing and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.
Priority 3 (P3) Poorly Known Species.	P3	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. These species need further survey.
Priority 4 (P4) Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring.	P4	(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.

*Priority is not a listing category under the BC Act.

All fauna and flora are protected in WA following the provisions in Part 10 of the *BC Act*. The protection applies even when a species is not listed as threatened or specially protected, and regardless of land tenure (State managed land (Crown land), private land, or Commonwealth land). Species that may possibly be threatened species that do not meet the criteria for listing under the BC Act because of insufficient survey 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 prioritisation for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to potential listing as threatened. Species that are adequately known, meet criteria for near threatened, or are rare but not threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species list or conservation dependent or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring. Assessment of priority status 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.

IUCN Red List Threatened Species Categories

The *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*™ is a checklist of taxa that have undergone an extinction risk assessment using the *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria*.

Categories are summarized below.

Category	Code	Description
Extinct	EX	Taxa for which there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.
Extinct in the Wild	EW	Taxa which is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or and as a naturalised population well outside its past range and it has not been recorded in known or expected habitat despite exhaustive survey over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
Critically Endangered	CR	Taxa facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
Endangered	EN	Taxa facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
Vulnerable	VU	Taxa facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
Near Threatened	NT	Taxa which has been evaluated but does not qualify for CR, EN or VU now but is close to qualifying or likely to qualify in the near future.
Least Concern	LC	Taxa which has been evaluated but does not qualify for CR, EN, VU, or NT but is likely to qualify for NT in the near future.
Data Deficient	DD	Taxa for which there is inadequate information to make a direct or indirect assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status.
Not Evaluated	NE	Taxa which has not been evaluated.

A full list of categories and their meanings are available at:

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/categories-and-criteria>

APPENDIX B

DANDJOO DATABASE SEARCH AND PROTECTED MATTERS SEARCH TOOL RESULTS



Dandjoo Species List Export

Created by Guest User on 12 Aug 2025

Source	Dandjoo - Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Method	User defined circle: [[114.79478, -28.68984]] 10.0 km.
Date time	2025-08-12T11:35:56.485903+08:00

Conservation status summary	Count
CD, MI	1
EN	2
EX	1
MI	2
None	122
P2	2
P3	1
P4	4
Parent of conservation listed taxa	3
VU	4
Total	142

Kingdoms	Count
Animalia	142
Total unique species	142

Class	Family	Name	Establishment	Conservation
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Animalia

1	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Eleotridae	Hypseleotris aurea (Shipway, 1950)	native	P2
2	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes dorsalis (Gray, 1841)	native	
3	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Neobatrachus pelobatoides (Werner, 1914) (<i>Humming Frog</i>)	native	
4	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Crinia pseudinsignifera (Main, 1957) (<i>Bleating Froglet</i>)	native	
5	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Pseudophryne guentheri Boulenger, 1882	native	
6	Amphibia	Pelodryadidae Günther, 1858	Litoria moorei (Copland, 1957)	native	
7	Arachnida	None	Acariformes		
8	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Araneinae Clerck, 1758		
9	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Argiope protensa L. Koch, 1872	mixed	
10	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Austracantha minax (Thorell, 1859)		
11	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Backobourkia collina (Keyserling, 1886)		
12	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Backobourkia heroine (L. Koch, 1871)		
13	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Eriophora Simon, 1864		
14	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Plebs cyphoxis (Simon, 1908)	native	

15	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Socca senicaudata (Simon, 1908)		
16	Arachnida	Clubionidae Simon, 1878	Clubiona Latreille, 1804		
17	Arachnida	Geogarypidae Chamberlin, 1930	Geogarypus connatus Harvey, 1986		
18	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Nomindra leeuweni Platnick & Baehr, 2006		
19	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Wesmaldra splendida (Simon, 1908)		
20	Arachnida	Idiopidae Simon, 1889	Idiosoma Ausserer, 1871		Parent of conservation listed taxa
21	Arachnida	Idiopidae Simon, 1889	Idiosoma arenaceum Rix & Harvey, 2018 (<i>Geraldton Sandplain shield-backed trapdoor spider</i>)	native	P3
22	Arachnida	Ixodidae	Amblyomma triguttatum triguttatum Koch, 1844	uncertain	
23	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Artoria impedita (Simon, 1909)		
24	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Tasmanicosa godeffroyi (L. Koch, 1865)		
25	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Tasmanicosa leuckarti (Thorell, 1870)		
26	Arachnida	Pholcidae C.L. Koch, 1851	Pholcitrichocyclus Ceccolini & Cianferoni, 2022		
27	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Latrodectus hasselti Thorell, 1870		
28	Arachnida	Triakenonychidae	Nunciella Roewer, 1929		
29	Arachnida	Zodariidae Thorell, 1881	Zodariidae Thorell, 1881		
30	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	native	
31	Aves	Acanthizidae	Aphelocephala leucopsis	native	VU
32	Aves	Acanthizidae	Gerygone fusca	native	
33	Aves	Aegothelidae	Aegotheles cristatus	native	
34	Aves	Anatidae	Anas castanea (Eyton, 1838)	native	
35	Aves	Anatidae	Oxyura australis Gould, 1836	native	P4
36	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus nigrogularis	native	
37	Aves	Artamidae	Gymnorhina tibicen		
38	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua sanguinea	native	
39	Aves	Cacatuidae	Eolophus roseicapilla		
40	Aves	Cacatuidae	Zanda Mathews, 1913		Parent of conservation listed taxa
41	Aves	Cacatuidae	Zanda latirostris Carnaby, 1948 (<i>Carnaby's Cockatoo</i>)	native	EN
42	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina novaehollandiae	native	
43	Aves	Columbidae	Ocyphaps lophotes	native	
44	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus coronoides	native	
45	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus coronoides perplexus Mathews, 1912 (<i>Australian Raven</i>)	native	
46	Aves	Laridae	Sterna dougallii	native	MI
47	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus lamberti Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	mixed	Parent of conservation listed taxa
48	Aves	Meliphagidae	Lichmera indistincta	native	
49	Aves	Meliphagidae	Manorina flavigula	native	
50	Aves	Meliphagidae	Ptilotula penicillata	native	
51	Aves	Monarchidae Bonaparte, 1854	Grallina cyanoleuca	native	
52	Aves	Motacillidae	Anthus novaeseelandiae	alien	
53	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla harmonica	native	
54	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus westraliensis Mathews, 1912	native	
55	Aves	Podargidae	Podargus strigoides	native	
56	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys	native	
57	Aves	Stercorariidae	Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi (Mathews, 1912) (<i>Brown</i>	native	P4

			<i>Skua)</i>		
58	Aves	Zosteropidae	Zosterops lateralis	native	
59	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	None	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817		
60	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Mecistocephalidae	Mecistocephalus tahitiensis Wood, 1862		
61	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Scolopendridae	Scolopendra laeta Haase, 1887		
62	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Scolopendridae	Scolopendra morsitans Linnaeus, 1758		
63	Chondrichthyes Huxley, 1880	Carcharhinidae	Carcharhinus plumbeus (Nardo, 1827)		
64	Clitellata	None	Oligochaeta Grube, 1850		
65	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Paradoxosomatidae	Antichiropodini		
66	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Paradoxosomatidae	Antichiropus Attems, 1911		
67	Gastropoda	Bothriembryontidae Iredale, 1937	Bothriembryon Pilsbry, 1894		
68	Gastropoda	Bothriembryontidae Iredale, 1937	Bothriembryon whitleyi Iredale, 1939	native	EX
69	Gastropoda	Succineidae Beck, 1837	Succinea Draparnaud, 1801		
70	Insecta	Aeshnidae	Aeshnidae		
71	Insecta	Baetidae	Baetidae		
72	Insecta	Belidae Schoenherr, 1826	Rhinotia acaciae (Lea, 1899)		
73	Insecta	Blattidae	Anamesia polyzona (Walker, 1868)		
74	Insecta	Caenidae	Caenidae		
75	Insecta	Ceratopogonidae Newman, 1834	Ceratopogonidae Newman, 1834		
76	Insecta	Chironomidae Newman, 1834	Chironominae		
77	Insecta	Chironomidae Newman, 1834	Tanypodinae		
78	Insecta	Cleridae	Eleale viridis (GuÃ©rin-MÃ©neville, 1844)		
79	Insecta	Coenagrionidae	Coenagrionidae		
80	Insecta	Colletidae	Leioproctus (Colletellus) velutinellus Michener, 1965		
81	Insecta	Colletidae	Leioproctus (Euryglossidia) cyanescens (Cockerell, 1929)		
82	Insecta	Corduliidae	Corduliidae		
83	Insecta	Corixidae	Corixidae		
84	Insecta	Dermestidae	Dermestes maculatus De Geer, 1774		
85	Insecta	Dytiscidae	Dytiscidae		
86	Insecta	Geometridae	Hypographa epiodes Turner, 1930		
87	Insecta	Geometridae	Megazancla cinerea Goldfinch, 1944		
88	Insecta	Gyrinidae	Gyrinidae		
89	Insecta	Hydropsychidae	Hydropsychidae		
90	Insecta	Leptoceridae	Leptoceridae		
91	Insecta	Lestidae	Lestidae		
92	Insecta	Libellulidae	Libellulidae		
93	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile semiluctuosa Smith, 1853		
94	Insecta	Nemestrinidae	Trichophthalma (Trichophthalma) grisea Mackerras, 1925		
95	Insecta	Notonectidae	Notonectidae		
96	Insecta	Rhinotermitidae	Coptotermes acinaciformis raffrayi Wasmann, 1900		
97	Insecta	Scarabaeidae	Onthophagus dinjerra Storey & Weir, 1990		
98	Insecta	Scarabaeidae	Onthophagus flavoapicalis Lea, 1923		
99	Insecta	Simuliidae Newman, 1834	Simuliidae Newman, 1834		
100	Insecta	Stratiomyidae Latreille, 1802	Stratiomyidae Latreille, 1802		

101	Insecta	Termitidae	Ahamitermes hillii Nicholls, 1929		
102	Insecta	Termitidae	Amitermes dentosus (Hill, 1935)		
103	Insecta	Termitidae	Amitermes falcatus Gay, 1968		
104	Insecta	Termitidae	Amitermes neogermanus (Hill, 1922)		
105	Insecta	Termitidae	Amitermes perarmatus (Silvestri, 1909)		
106	Insecta	Termitidae	Ephelotermes persimilis (Gay, 1971)		
107	Insecta	Termitidae	Microcerotermes serratus (Froggatt, 1898)		
108	Insecta	Termitidae	Tumulitermes comatus (Hill, 1942)		
109	Insecta	Termitidae	Tumulitermes peracutus (Hill, 1925)		
110	Insecta	Tipulidae Latreille, 1802	Tipulidae Latreille, 1802		
111	Insecta	Veliidae	Veliidae		
112	Malacostraca	Ceinidae J. L. Barnard, None	Ceinidae J. L. Barnard, None		
113	Malacostraca	Parastacidae	Cherax cainii Austin, 2002	native	
114	Malacostraca	Parastacidae	Cherax destructor Clark, 1936		
115	Mammalia	Balaenopteridae	Megaptera novaeangliae Borowski, 1781 (<i>Humpback Whale</i>)	native	CD, MI
116	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Dasyurus geoffroii Gould, 1841 (<i>Chuditch, Western Quoll</i>)	native	VU
117	Mammalia	Dugongidae	Dugong dugon (Muller, 1776)	native	MI
118	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Macropus fuliginosus (Desmarest, 1817)	native	
119	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Notamacropus irma (Jourdan, 1837) (<i>Western Brush Wallaby</i>)	native	P4
120	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Osphranter robustus erubescens (Sclater, 1870) (<i>Euro</i>)	native	
121	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Petrogale lateralis lateralis Gould, 1842 (<i>Black-flanked Rock-wallaby</i>)	native	EN
122	Mammalia	Muridae	Mus musculus	alien	
123	Mammalia	Muridae	Rattus rattus (Linnaeus, 1758)	alien	
124	Mammalia	Peramelidae	Isoodon fusciventer (Gray, 1841) (<i>Southern Brown Bandicoot</i>)	native	P4
125	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	Trichosurus vulpecula (Kerr, 1793) (<i>Common Brushtail Possum</i>)	native	
126	Reptilia	Agamidae	Pogona minor minor (Sternfeld, 1919) (<i>Western Bearded Dragon</i>)	native	
127	Reptilia	Chelidae	Chelodina oblonga Gray, 1841	native	
128	Reptilia	Dermochelyidae	Dermochelys coriacea (Vandelli, 1761) (<i>Leatherback Turtle</i>)	native	VU
129	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Crenadactylus ocellatus (Gray, 1845) (<i>South-western clawless gecko</i>)	native	
130	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Diplodactylus granariensis granariensis Storr, 1979	native	
131	Reptilia	Elapidae	Demansia reticulata (Gray, 1842) (<i>Reticulated Whipsnake</i>)		
132	Reptilia	Elapidae	Pseudonaja mengdeni Wells & Wellington, 1985 (<i>Western Brown Snake</i>)	native	
133	Reptilia	Elapidae	Pseudonaja modesta (Günther, 1872)	native	
134	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Gehyra variegata (Duméril & Bibron, 1836) (<i>Variegated Gehyra</i>)	native	
135	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	Aprasia Gray, 1839		
136	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	Aprasia repens (Fry, 1914) (<i>Sand-plain Worm-lizard</i>)	native	
137	Reptilia	Pythonidae	Antaresia childreni (Gray, 1842) (<i>Children's Python</i>)	native	
138	Reptilia	Scincidae	Ctenotus pantherinus (Peters, 1866) (<i>Leopard Ctenotus</i>)	native	
139	Reptilia	Scincidae	Cyclodomorphus branchialis (Günther, 1867) (<i>Gilled Slender Blue-tongue Skink</i>)	native	VU
140	Reptilia	Scincidae	Lerista elegans (Gray, 1845)	native	
141	Reptilia	Scincidae	Lerista gerrardii (Gray, 1864) (<i>Bold-striped Robust Slider</i>)	native	
142	Reptilia	Typhlopidae Merrem, 1820	Anilius pinguis (Waite, 1897) (<i>Rotund Blind Snake</i>)	native	P2

Conservation status definitions

Threatened species

- CR – Critically Endangered
- EN – Endangered
- VU – Vulnerable
- EX – Extinct
- EW – Extinct in the Wild
- CD – Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent)
- OS – Species otherwise in need of special protection (other specially protected)
- MI – Migratory
- SP – Specially protected species

Priority species

- P1 – Priority 1: Poorly-known species – known from few locations, none on conservation lands
- P2 – Priority 2: Poorly-known species – known from few locations, some on conservation lands
- P3 – Priority 3: Poorly-known species – known from several locations
- P4 – Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

Dandjoo specific codes

- Parent of conservation listed taxa
- Cons code inherited from parent, X

Read full definitions at <https://bio.wa.gov.au/guide/conservation-status-definitions>

Disclaimer

The production and usage of this report is deemed acceptance of Dandjoo's conditions of use. Details available via our web - [Dandjoo Conditions of Use | Biodiversity Information Office](#)

Further note, precise locations of [conservation listed species](#) are considered sensitive. To protect this information, [obfuscation](#) has been applied to conservation-listed species records. For these species, the true location is ± 10 km from the search area used to generate this species list.



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: 12-Aug-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:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	21
Listed Migratory Species:	9

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:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	14
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:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	1
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

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 likely to occur within area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Zanda latirostris listed as Calyptorhynchus latirostris		
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo [87737]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
MAMMAL		
Dasyurus geoffroi		
Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macroderma gigas		
Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
PLANT		
Caladenia elegans		
Elegant Spider-orchid [56775]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caladenia hoffmanii		
Hoffman's Spider-orchid [56719]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caleana dixonii listed as Paracaleana dixonii		
Sandplain Duck Orchid [87944]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chorizema humile		
Prostrate Flame Pea [32573]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Conostylis dielsii subsp. teres		
Irwin's Conostylis [3614]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Conostylis micrantha		
Small-flowered Conostylis [17635]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Drummondita ericoides		
Morseby Range Drummondita [9193]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus cuprea		
Mallee Box [56773]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Leucopogon marginatus Thick-margined Leucopogon [12527]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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
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
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
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within 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
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			

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

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-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](#)
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- [-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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APPENDIX C

DETAILS - HABITAT TREES WITH HOLLOWS

Habitat Trees**DBH >30 cm with Hollows****Datum - GDA2020****Entrance Size Ranges - Small = >5cm, Medium = 5 to 10cm, Large = >10cm**

Waypoint Number	Zone	mE	mN	Tree Species	DBH (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Number of Hollows	Estimated Hollow Entrance Size	Occupancy	Chew Marks	Potential Cockatoo Nest Hollow	Comments
wpt001	50J	284471	6824299	River Red Gum	>50	0-5	2+	Small, Medium & Large	No Signs	No Signs	No	Entrance & accomodating branch too small
wpt002	50J	284423	6824245	River Red Gum	>50	5-10	2+	Small & Medium	No Signs	No Signs	No	Entrance & accomodating branch too small
wpt003	50J	284055	6824102	River Red Gum	>50	10-15	2+	Small & Medium	No Signs	No Signs	No	Entrance & accomodating branch too small
wpt004	50J	284420	6824573	River Red Gum	>50	5-10	2+	Small & Medium	No Signs	No Signs	No	Outside of current permit area
wpt005	50J	284421	6824580	River Red Gum	>50	5-10	2+	Small & Medium	No Signs	No Signs	No	Outside of current permit area
wpt006	50J	284522	6824449	River Red Gum	>50	10-15	2+	Small & Medium	No Signs	No Signs	No	Entrance & accomodating branch too small
wpt007	50J	284508	6824435	River Red Gum	>50	10-15	1	Medium	No Signs	No Signs	No	Entrance & accomodating branch too small
wpt008	50J	284484	6824452	River Red Gum	>50	5-10	1	Large	No Signs	No Signs	No	Entrance & accomodating branch too small
wpt009	50J	284993	6824290	River Red Gum	>50	10-15	2+	Small & Medium	No Signs	No Signs	No	Entrance & accomodating branch too small
wpt010	50J	284987	6824302	River Red Gum	>50	10-15	2+	Small & Medium	No Signs	No Signs	No	Entrance & accomodating branch too small

APPENDIX D

FAUNA OBSERVED DURING SURVEY PERIOD

Fauna Observed within Survey Area

Chapman Valley

Approx. Centroid - 114.794714°E and -28.689899°S

Compiled by Greg Harewood - May 2025

Class Family Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
Birds		
Falconidae Falcons		
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	LC
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Australian Kestrel	LC
Columbidae Pigeons, Doves		
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Turtle-Dove	Introduced
Cacatuidae Cockatoos, Corellas		
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	LC
Psittacidae Parrots		
<i>Platycercus zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck Parrot	LC
Maluridae Fairy Wrens, GrassWrens		
<i>Malurus assimilis</i>	Purple-backed Fairy-wren	LC
<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	White-winged Fairy-wren	LC
Meliphagidae Honeyeaters, Chats		
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	LC
<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	LC
<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	LC
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	LC
Petroicidae Australian Robins		
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin	LC

BC Act Status - S1 to S7, EPBC Act Status - CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, EX = Extinct, DBCA Priority Status - P1 to P4, Int. Agmts - CA = CAMBA, JA = JAMBA, RK = ROKAMBA, IUCN Red List Category Definitions LC = Least Concern - see Appendix A and <https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/categories-and-criteria> for others.

Class Family Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
Dicruridae Monarchs, Magpie Lark, Flycatchers, Fantails, Drongo		
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail	LC
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	LC
Artamidae Woodswallows, Butcherbirds, Currawongs		
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	LC
Corvidae Ravens, Crows		
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	LC
Passeridae Grass Finches, Mannikins, Sparrows		
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch	LC
Hirundinidae Swallows, Martins		
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	LC
Zosteropidae White-eyes		
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	LC
Mammals		
Macropodidae Kangaroos, Wallabies		
<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo	LC
<i>Osphranter robustus</i>	Euro	LC
Leporidae Rabbits, Hares		
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit	Introduced

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The conclusions are based upon field data and the environmental monitoring and/or testing carried out over a limited period of time and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of preparing the report. Also it should be recognised that site conditions, can change with time.

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