Vegetation, Flora, Fauna and Environmental Considerations Report

Government Dams Purpose Permit

No. 4 Dam – Old Kens Road, Salmon Gums

Report compiled by:

[redacted]

Shire of Esperance

Together, we make it happen!

Acknowledgement of country

The Shire of Esperance acknowledges the Kepa Kurl Wudjari people of the Nyungar nation and Ngadju people who are the traditional custodians of this land and their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging, and we extend that respect to other Aboriginal Australians today.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BAM Act: Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (WA)
BC Act: Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
BOM: Bureau of Meteorology
DBCA: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
EP Act: Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)
EPA: Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act: Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)
IBRA: Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN: International Union of Conservation Nature
LGA: Local Government Area
NVIS: National Vegetation Information System
PEC: Priority Ecological Community
PF: Priority Flora (Under BC Act)
SOE: Shire of Esperance
SLK: Straight Line Kilometres (Main Roads WA)
TEC: Threatened Ecological Community
TF: Threatened Flora (Under BC Act)
TPFL: Threatened and Priority Flora Database (DBCA)
TPRF: Threatened and Priority Flora Report Form
WAH: Western Australian Herbarium (PERTH)
WAOL: Western Australian Organism List
WONS: Weeds of National Significance

Executive Summary

The Shire of Esperance (SOE) Environmental Team was commissioned by the Shire of Esperance Asset Management department to undertake a review of the vegetation, flora, fauna and environmental values on a number of Government Dams in the north of the Esperance Shire over 2024. The eleven sites will be applied for under the Shire of Esperance's Government Dams Purpose Permit.

The proposed development involves the clearing of 4.801 ha of native vegetation for the purpose of dam catchment upgrade.

This report details the results from the Environmental Impact Assessment completed by Shire of Esperance Environmental Services team over spring 2024.

The site contained two vegetation communities: 'Mallee over mixed melaleuca shrubland' and 'Open Mallee woodland over *Melaleuca hamata* dominated shrubland with *Banksia elderiana'*. Vegetation Condition varied between Excellent and Good condition.

One Threatened Ecological Community occurred within the 20km buffer of the project site; however, no vegetation in the survey area meets the requisite criteria for this community or any other listed TEC or PEC.

A total of 105 vascular plant taxa from 64 plant genera and 31 plant families were recorded within the No. 4 Dam survey area during the 2024 survey. This total included 93 native species and 12 introduced (weed) species.

Two priority flora species were recorded within the No. 4 Dam survey area.

The site contained marginal habitat for four conservation listed fauna species identified in the desktop survey with the potential to occur: Malleefowl, Western rosella, Southern whiteface and Chuditch.

1 Introduction

The Shire of Esperance is the responsible land manager for a number of government dams. There are over 50 government dams within the Esperance Shire. The dams were constructed from 1910-1930 by the Public Works Department to provide water for new settlers as they arrived in Salmon Gums, Scaddan, Cascade and Grass Patch districts, where there were no large natural freshwater sources. Most of the dams include a graded catchment, with a dam (sometimes roofed). The dams provide valuable water for road construction, firefighting and can often be used as drought relief dams for stock when farm dams become dry.

All of the dam sites applied for under the Shires Government Dams Purpose Permit have been previously cleared, however due to many of them previously being in the Shire of Dundas, there was not a periodical maintenance program to regrade the catchments and many of the catchments have become overgrown. The dam catchments applied for under this strategic purpose permit would not be exempt under Regulation 5, Item 15, of the Clearing Regulations as these sections have not been cleared in the last 10 years.

1.1 Location and Scope of Project

The proposed works are located 9km south of the Salmon Gums townsite, within south east portion of SOE managed Reserve 21358. Specifically, it is located on the north side of Old Kens road. A point within the proposed clearing permit area is -33.06 S, 121.65 E.

No. 4 Dam project is required for drought relief, road construction and firefighting purposes. The project involves clearing and grading the previously cleared catchment, and widening the access track into the site to prevent damage to water trucks accessing the site. In total 4.801 ha is proposed to be cleared. On 19 September 2024, the dam was dry, however after consulting with long term Salmon Gums locals, this dam has been used to extract water in the past. Re-clearing the catchment should ensure permanent water is again available in this dam.

The Shire of Esperance has attempted to avoid, reduce, minimise impacts by keeping as much as possible to existing cleared areas. The footprint of the area applied to be cleared was also altered from the original planned area after the field survey was completed, to exclude the Priority 3 *Eucalyptus creta* plants, and avoid nearly one third of the *Cyathostemon* sp. Salmon Gums plants at the site.

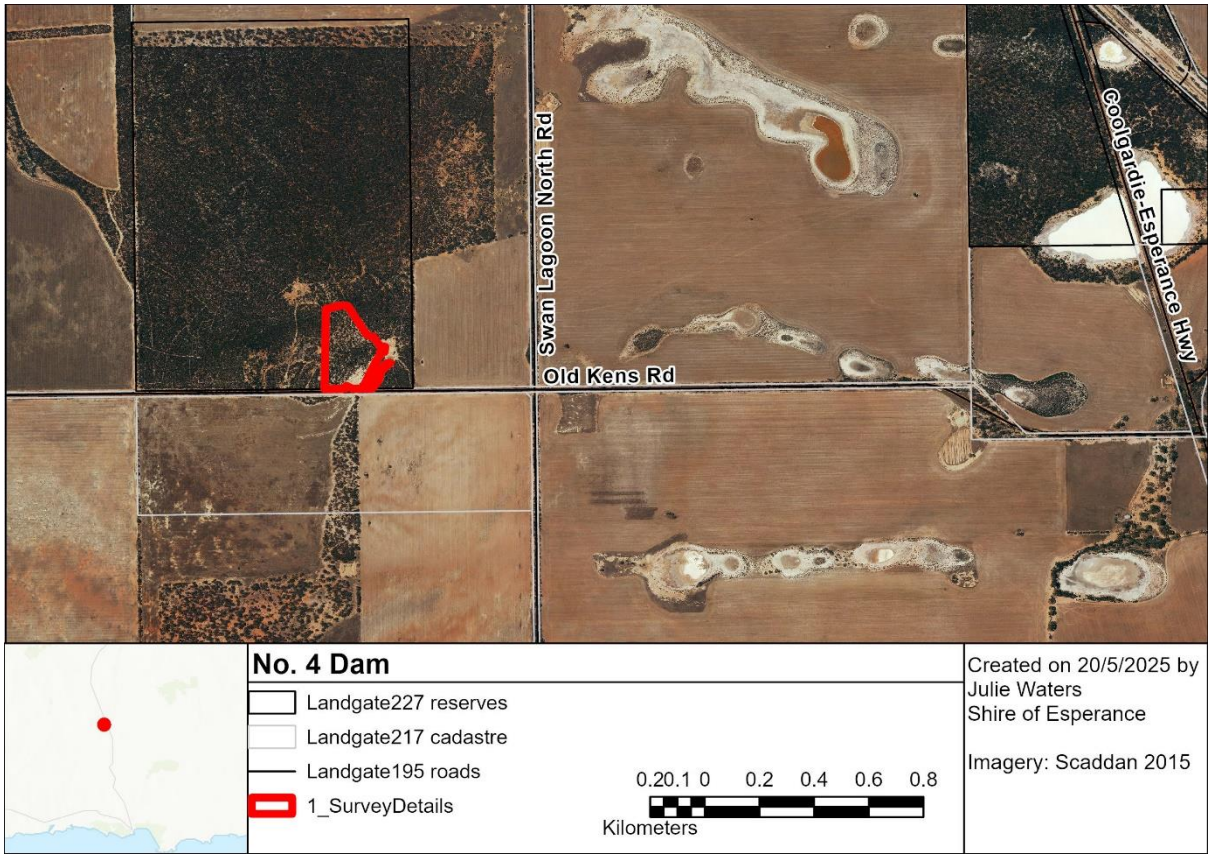

Figure 1. Location of No. 4 Dam.

1.2 Environmental Legislation and Guidelines

The following legislation is relevant to this survey:

Commonwealth (Federal):

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Western Australian (State):

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act);
    - *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2022;
    - *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2022;
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act); and
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

Western Australian (State) guidelines relevant to this survey are:

- Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation (Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) 2016);
- Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA 2016);
- A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation, Under Part V Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (DWER, 2014); and
- Technical Guidance - Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment (EPA, 2020).

2 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this survey was to undertake a vegetation, flora, fauna and environmental assessment of the No. 4 Dam survey area to enable an informed decision to be made in respect to the potential environmental impacts of the project. This is inclusive of the following:

- Undertake a desktop study of the vegetation, flora, fauna, threatened ecological communities, soils, geology, landform, aboriginal heritage, cadastre, important wetlands, soils of the No. 4 Dam survey area using all available resources. This includes spatial interrogation using the Shire of Esperance's Desktop Environmental Impacts Spatial Interrogation Program (DEISIP), aerial photography interpretation and the Commonwealth Protected Matters Search Tool.
- Review available historical literature of the No. 4 Dam survey area;
- Undertake a field survey of the No. 4 Dam survey area, and collect and identify the vascular plant species present;
- Define and map the vegetation communities present and their condition in the No. 4 Dam survey area;
- Define and map the location of any threatened flora (TF) and priority flora (PF), TECs, fauna and priority fauna habitat located within the No. 4 Dam survey area;
- Provide recommendations on the local and regional significance of the vegetation communities;
- Define any management issues related to any environmental values; and
- Provide recommendations to the Shire of Esperance Asset Management department in relation to environmental management of the project.

3 METHODS

3.1 Desktop Assessment

Desktop information was collated for all areas within a 20km buffer zone of the site using DBCA datasets sourced under agreement. These data sources are listed below:

- Threatened and Priority Flora Database (TPFL; DBCA 2024a);
- Western Australian Herbarium data (DBCA 2024b)
- DBCA's Esperance District Threatened Flora spatial dataset (DBCA 2024c);
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (TECs & PECs; DBCA 2024d);
- Threatened, Specially Protected and Priority Fauna (DBCA 2024e); and
- Black cockatoo / Carnaby's cockatoo roost and breeding sites (DBCA 2024e).

Additionally, the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST), was also checked to identify the possible occurrence of Threatened and Priority flora, fauna and ecological communities within the No. 4 Dam area. Search parameters were 'by polygon' and a 20km buffer was applied to the search area; standard used in this IBRA subregion.

Historical and State documentation and datasets consulted include:

- Vegetation mapping of the region, principally the coarse-scale vegetation associations of Beard (1973) (DDIRP-006);
- Vegetation Extent by Statewide Pre-European mapping statistics (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2018);
- Soil landscape mapping (Schoknecht, et al 2004);
- EPBC Act list of TECs; (2024)
- Priority Ecological Communities for Western Australia Version 35 (DBCA 2023c);
- Nomination or listing descriptions of TECs or PECs, where available and relevant (State and Federal);
- Recovery Plans, Approved Conservation Advices, Significant Impact Guidelines and / or other relevant reports or documentation relating to the preferred habitats / distributions of TECs / PECs, Threatened flora and fauna;
- Dieback Information Data Management System (DIDMS 2024; Gaia Resources);
- Shire of Esperance Weed Mapping Data (2024);
- Existing site digital orthophotos (Scaddan 2015);
- Atlas of Living Australia database (2024)
- Hydrographic Catchments (DWER-028); and
- Crown Reserves (Landgate-227).
- RAMSAR sites (DBCA-010)
- Directory of Important Wetlands (DBCA-045)

3.2 Field Survey

The site was initially inspected on 6 December 2023, by Julie Waters (SOE Environmental Coordinator). A general assessment of possible ecological impacts included historical clearing, impact of fire regimes,

regeneration from disturbance, waterlogging, senescence, weeds, erosion, sedimentation, invasive fauna, *Phytophthora* Dieback, and illegal dumping of rubbish.

A detailed field assessment of the flora and vegetation of the No. 4 Dam survey area was undertaken by SOE botanists Julie Waters and Katherine Walkerden on 19 September 2024 in accordance with methods outlined in Technical Guidance – Flora and vegetation surveys for environmental impact assessment (EPA 2016). All botanists held valid collection licences to collect flora for scientific purposes, issued under the BC Act. A follow up visit to the site was carried out by Katherine Walkerden on 28 November 2024 to perform a targeted survey of *Cyathostemon* sp. Salmon Gums (P3) and collect a flowering specimen of *Leucopogon* sp. Coolgardie.

The methodology for assessing threatened and priority flora consisted of traversing by foot the entire No. 4 Dam survey area. Botanists used handheld Garmin GPS units loaded with the No. 4 Dam survey area boundary, walking every second graded row to cover the entire area recording all species, and collecting all but the very common, well known species.

For threatened or priority flora species identified in the desktop survey as possible to occur, scans of pressed specimens from either the WAH or local Esperance District Herbarium were taken into the field. Suitable associated habitat for TF or PF identified in the desktop study were particularly focused on, and extensively searched. If suspected or known conservation significant flora species were encountered, a specimen was collected for subsequent identification with GPS coordinates and plant numbers recorded for the population. During the survey, a field herbarium for No. 4 Dam was also constructed.

All species unknown in the field were collected, pressed and dressed in accordance with WAH instructions, and later identified by the SOE's three Botanists, using keys, WA Herbarium's Florabase, literature and reference material from the Esperance District Herbarium. Any species that were unable to be identified were submitted to the WAH for identification.

The vegetation communities of No. 4 Dam were assessed for the presence a TEC or PEC (DBCA 2023, 2024d) comparing that to descriptions in approved conservation advice for these communities. PEC's do not have published approved conservation advice. Comparison of the vegetation community occurred using 'Priority Ecological Communities for Western Australia, Version 35 (DBCA 2023)' definitions, and other relevant documentation.

Only a basic fauna survey was conducted as per EPA (2020) guidelines. Observations of fauna presence, such as call sounds, footprints and scats were noted, and the area assessed for suitability of habitat within No. 4 Dam for any fauna species identified in the desktop survey.

3.3 Survey Timing

According to Table 3 in the Technical Guidance – Flora and vegetation surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA 2016), the primary survey timing for the South-west and Interzone Botanical Province is Spring (September-November), which is the peak flowering period for this region. As all surveys at No. 4 Dam were conducted in September, survey timing falls within this period.

3.4 Vegetation Descriptions

Vegetation communities present within the survey area were assessed during the field survey. Broad vegetation types defined by structure and composition were recorded and described using the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS; ESCAVI 2003) classification system.

Condition of vegetation was assessed using Table 2 of the Technical Guidance – Flora and vegetation surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA 2016) categories, as 'Excellent', 'Very Good', 'Good', 'Degraded' or 'Completely Degraded'. This illustrates how healthy vegetation is, determined by vegetation structure, weed cover, presence of dieback, historical clearing, grazing and other signs of disturbance.

Additionally, possible environmentally sensitive areas, such as wetlands or granite, were noted. Overall, an assessment of environmental impacts to Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's (DWER) 10 Clearing Principles were inspected and evaluated.

3.5 Survey Limitations

A general assessment was made of the survey against a range of factors that may have limited the outcomes and conclusions of this report (Table 2). Based on this assessment, the present survey has not been subject to constraints which would affect the thoroughness of the survey, and the conclusions which have been formed.

Table 1: Potential limitations affecting the conclusions made in this report.

Potential Survey Limitation	Impact on Current Survey
Availability of contextual information at a regional and local scale	**Not a limitation:** Reference resources such as Beard's mapping, together with online flora and vegetation information, have provided an appropriate level of information for the current survey. The vegetation of the Esperance shire has previously been mapped by Beard (1973).
Resources (i.e. were there adequate resources to complete the survey to the required standard).	**Not a constraint:** Adequate resources were made available by SOE to complete the surveys.
Competency/experience of team carrying out survey; experience in the bioregion surveyed	**Not a limitation:** Botanists had extensive experience working within the Shire of Esperance and wider areas. Two of the botanists have consistently worked within this bioregion for more than 15 years. Botanists were familiar with flora in the area. Any unknown or potential threatened or priority flora species were collected and identified, utilising resources available at the Western Australian Herbarium and consultation with expert taxonomists.
Proportion of flora collected and identification issues	**Potential limitation:** While many plants were in flower during the survey, a proportion of plants encountered during the survey were sterile and may impact the chance of identification of some specimens to species level. Orchid species may not emerge each year if conditions are not favourable. Although these may affect the completeness of the species list, it is not expected to have a significant effect on mapping reliability, nor on the identification of threatened and priority species in the area as the majority were perennial species. Surveys were only undertaken in one year

Effort and extent of survey	**Potential limitation:** The survey area was thoroughly covered. The threatened and priority flora search undertaken by botanists by means of foot-traverse between vegetation quadrat sites ensured thorough coverage of the survey area. Flora that was unknown or resembled threatened or priority flora were collected, the location and habitat noted, and the number of plants counted.
Mapping reliability	**Not a constraint.** Handheld GPS units were used for the survey, which for a majority of field conditions have an accuracy level of ± 5m.
Survey timing, rainfall, season of survey	**Not a limitation:** The EPA (2016a) recommends that flora and vegetation surveys in the South – West Botanical Province be conducted in Spring (September-November). All surveys have been conducted in September which falls within this period.
Disturbances (fire/flood/clearing)	**Not a limitation:** The No. 4 Dam survey area has no history of fire.

4 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 Climate

The Salmon Gums climate is described as Mediterranean, characterised by cool wet winters and dry warm summers (BoM 2024). The Salmon Gums locality receives an average annual rainfall of 350mm.

4.2 Catchment

No. 4 Dam is high in the landscape occurring approximately 240m above sea level.

No. 4 Dam project is mapped as being present within the Bandy Creek catchment area, however due to its topography, it is likely to be internally drained rather than draining to the coast.

4.3 Geology, Soils and Topography

A single geological unit was identified by Schoknecht et al. (2004). This was described as: “Thin Tertiary sediments with additions of calcareous aeolian material over weathered bedrock”.

Within the area, the soil has been described by Schoknecht et al. (2004) as: “Alkaline grey shallow sandy duplex soils and calcareous loamy earths with minor non-cracking clays and bare rock”.

Within the area, the landform unit has been described by Schoknecht et al. (2004) as: “Very gently inclined scarp with external drainage via a well-developed network of incipient streams”.

During the survey the soil was observed as gravelly soil with quartz (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Gravelly soil with quartz at No. 4 Dam.

4.4 Regional Vegetation

The site is located within the Eastern Mallee (Mal01) Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (Thackway & Cresswell 1995) region. The Mal01 is described as "the south-eastern of Yilgarn Craton is gently undulating, with partially occluded drainage. Mainly Mallee over Myrtaceous-Proteaceous heaths on duplex (sand over clay) soils. Melaleuca shrublands characterize alluvia, and Halosarcia low shrublands occur on saline alluvium. A mosaic of mixed Eucalypt woodlands and Mallee occur on calcareous earth plans, and sandplains overlying the Eocene Limestone strata in the East. Semi-arid (dry) and warm Mediterranean".

Beard (1973) mapped a single vegetation association (VA) within the No. 4 Dam area – Salmon Gums 486. (Table 3). 58.6% of this vegetation type is remaining, however it is poorly reserved with only 3.93% in IUCN reserves.

Table 2. Vegetation associations mapped by Beard (1973) within the No. 4 Dam area, and statistics on pre-European remaining areas.

Vegetation Association	Salmon Gums_486
Description	Mosaic: Medium woodland; Salmon gum & red mallee / Shrublands; mallee scrub *Eucalyptus eremophila*
Pre-European extent in IBRA sub-region Mal01 (%)	48.71
Pre-European extent in LGA (%)	39.38
Current extent conserved in IUCN area (%)	3.93

4.5 Surrounding Land Use

The area directly included in the clearing permit application No. 4 Dam is a previously cleared catchment and dam surrounded by intact and vegetated 'water tank' reserve, managed by SOE. The surrounding land use is broadacre agriculture. The area is within rural zoning. The project area is in a highly cleared area with 11.28% of vegetation within 5km of the project remaining.

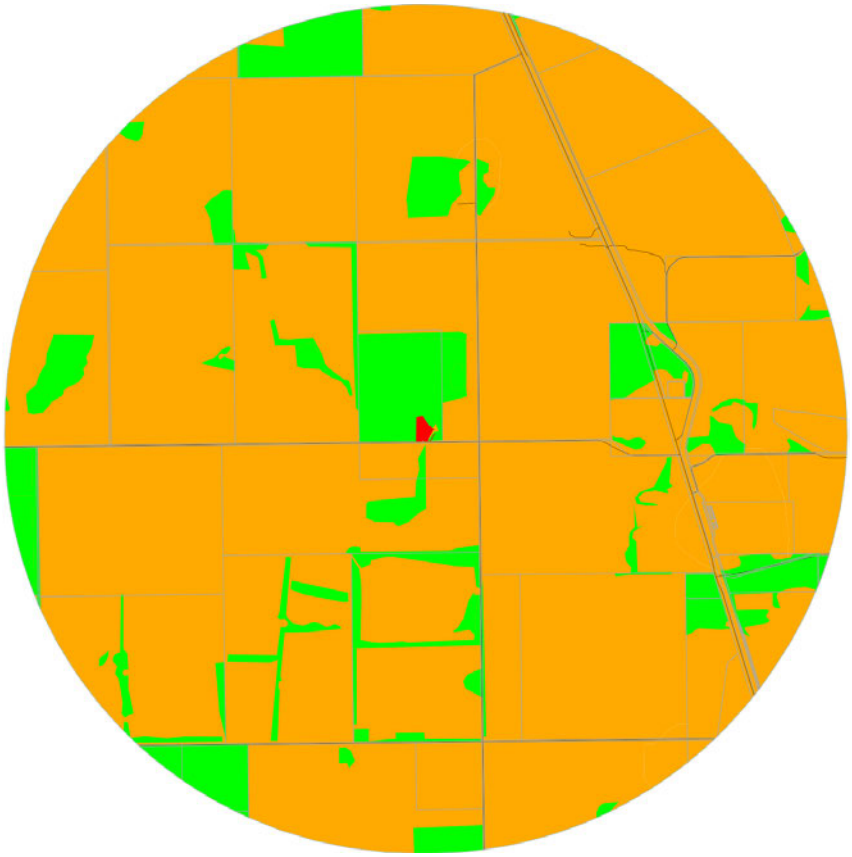

Figure 3. Map of remnant vegetation within a 5km buffer produced by DEISIP. Project area is highlighted in red, remnant vegetation is in green and cleared vegetation is in orange, road centrelines are in black and cadastre boundaries are in grey.

The site was 10.27km north-west from Red Lake Nature Reserve 29680, the closest conservation reserve. No other conservation vested reserves were within 10km of the site.

4.6 Potential Threatened and Priority Flora

Two threatened flora (TF) and 27 priority flora (PF) were recorded within a 20 km radius of the proposed impact site (Appendix 3)). Of these, one TF species and 14 PF species had suitable known associated habitat that corresponded with vegetation communities and soil type of No. 4 Dam project.

4.7 Potential Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

The desktop study identified the Priority 3 Ecological Community "Granite outcrop pools with endemic aquatic fauna" 16km away.

The Protected Matters Search Tool identified the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 listed threatened ecological community (TEC) 'Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia (Kwongkan)' within the buffer of No. 4 Dam project area.

4.8 Potential Threatened and Priority Fauna

8 threatened fauna, and 2 priority fauna were recorded within a 20km radius of the proposed impact site (Appendix 4).

4.9 *Phytophthora* Dieback

Dieback Information Delivery and Management System (DIDMS; GAIA Resources, SCNRM & State NRM 2024) data shows no *Phytophthora cinnamomi* or other *Phytophthora* sp. sample results in the immediate area. The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions defines the vulnerable zone for Dieback as areas with over 400mm of annual rainfall. Some positive Dieback samples have been retrieved from areas within the 300 - 400mm rainfall zone if they receive high summer rainfall. The rainfall in the area of No. 4 dam is probably too low.

5 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Vegetation Communities

Two vegetation communities were identified within the No. 4 Dam site, as defined by structure and composition (Table 4). It is believed that the Beard (1973) vegetation associations identified in Section 4.4 are an appropriate match for both of the vegetation type observed.

Table 3. Vegetation communities identified within proposed No. 4 Dam project area.

Type	Description	Figures	Closest Matching Beard Vegetation Association	Area (ha)
A	Mallee over mixed *melaleuca* shrubland	5, 6, 7	Salmon Gums 486	4.286
B	Open Mallee woodland over *Melaleuca hamata* dominated shrubland with *Banksia elderiana*.	8	Salmon Gums 486	0.515

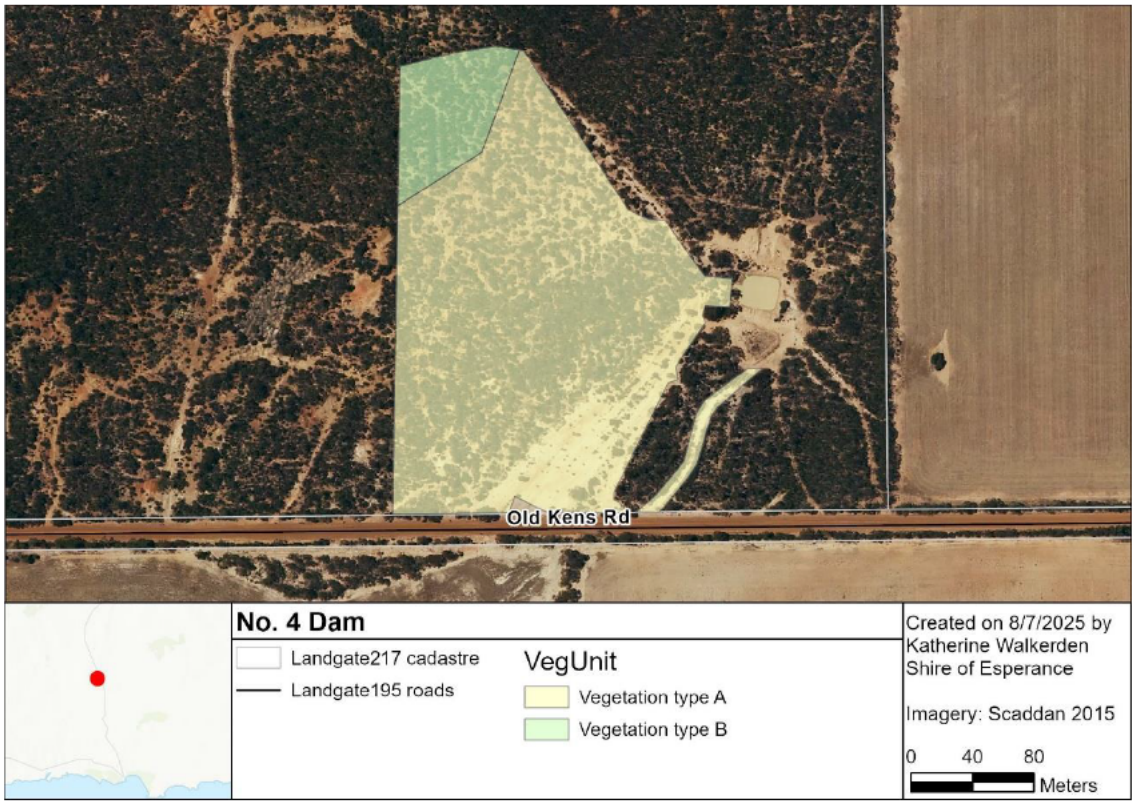

Figure 4. Map of Vegetation types within proposed No. 4 Dam project area.

Figure 5. Vegetation type A identified in No. 4 Dam project area, described as: 'Mallee over mixed *melaleuca* shrubland'.

Figure 6. Vegetation type A identified in No. 4 Dam project area, described as: 'Mallee over mixed *melaleuca* shrubland'. This area has more recently been recleared.

Figure 7. Vegetation type A identified in No. 4 Dam project area, described as: 'Mallee over mixed *melaleuca* shrubland'.

Figure 8. Vegetation type B identified in No. 4 Dam project area, described as: 'Open Mallee woodland over *Melaleuca hamata* dominated shrubland with *Banksia elderiana'.*

5.2 Vegetation Condition

Vegetation condition was Excellent in the north-western part of the catchment area and along the edges of the existing narrow entrance track. The south-eastern part of the catchment had been cleared more recently (possibly in 2004) and vegetation condition in this section was Good as there was very sparse vegetation. Quantifying vegetation condition, there is:

- 4.082ha of vegetation (85%) is in Excellent condition
- 0.719ha of vegetation (15%) is in Good condition

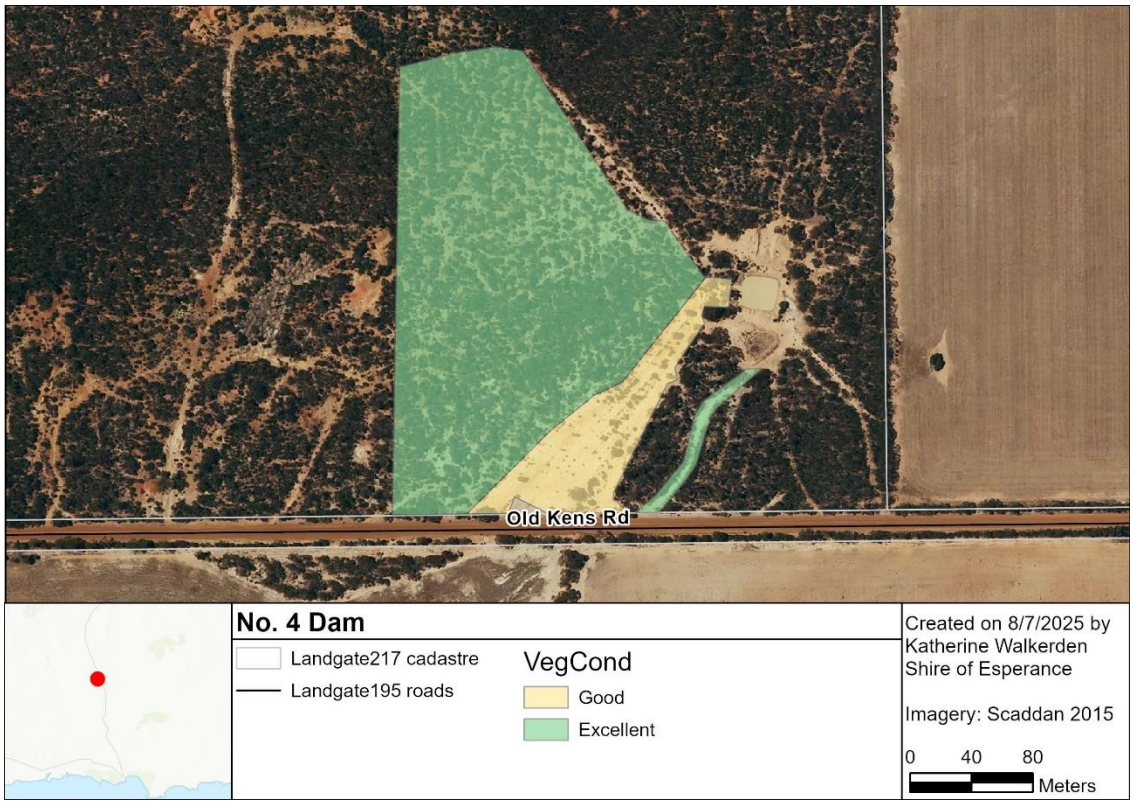

Figure 9. Map of Vegetation condition within proposed No. 4 Dam project area.

5.2.1 Weeds

There was minimal weed invasion across the entirety of the proposed No. 4 Dam area. Overall, 13 invasive species were identified within the project area (Appendix 1). None of these were Weed of National Significance (WONS) species / Declared Pest under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act of 2007 or priority environmental weeds in the Shire of Esperance's Environmental Weed Strategy 2009-2018.

5.2.2 Phytophthora Dieback

Surveyors were unable to detect any signs of *Phytopthora cinnamomi* dieback disease within the clearing permit area.

5.3 Threatened Ecological Communities

The desktop study identified the Priority 3 Ecological Community, 'Granite outcrop pools with endemic aquatic fauna' 16 km away. There were no areas of granite outcrops within the No. 4 Dam catchment area and this community is not present within the survey area.

The Protected Matters Search Tool identified the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 listed threatened ecological community (TEC) 'Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia (Kwongkan)' within the buffer of No. 4 Dam project area. Whilst there were ten different proteaceous species within the survey area, none of these were diagnostic species as per the approved conservation advice for this community, and the vegetation is not part of this TEC.

5.4 Flora

A total of 105 vascular plant taxa, representative of 64 genera and 31 families, were recorded within No. 4 Dam survey area. Of these 93 were native species and 12 were introduced. The majority of taxa recorded were representative of the Myrtaceae (26 taxa), Asteraceae (13 taxa), Fabaceae (10 taxa) and Proteaceae (9 taxa) families (see Appendix 1 for the complete incidental species list).

A number of plant specimens collected could not be identified accurately to the species level due to the absence of sufficient taxonomic characters to enable accurate identification. The principal reasons for not being able to fully identify some of the collected specimens to species level were:

- Plant material was sterile or lacked sufficient taxonomic features to permit accurate identification to species level. In these cases, the species is identified as, for example, *Lollium* sp.

5.4.1 Flora Range Extensions

Specimen's that resulted in a range extension were also sent to WAH. *Leucopogon* sp. Coolgardie (Accession 11315/E; KSW09224, specimen retained). This was one of two recent southern range extensions for the species (the other being PERTH 09554343, collected January 2023). Until recently this species had not been previously been found in the Shire of Esperance or Eastern Mallee IBRA Region.

5.5 Threatened and Priority Flora

The targeted flora survey identified three Priority 3 species and no threatened species, within the No. 4 Dam survey area. Queries of spatial datasets were requested specifically for these species, to interrogate impact of proposed works on species sustainability (DBCA 2024a; DBCA 2024b; DBCA 2024c).

Cyathostemon sp. Salmon Gums was not recorded on the TPFL database. DBCA do not actively manage or monitor the majority of low priority species, due to their prevalence in the landscape relative to TF.

Table 4: Summary of Priority flora species recorded in No. 4 Dam project area.

Taxon	BC Act Conservation Status	Total plants counted in population	Total plants impacted
Acacia glaucissima *	Was P3, delisted on 5 March 2025	4	2
Cyathostemon sp. Salmon Gums	P3	291	210
Eucalyptus creta	P3	13	0

5.5.1 *Acacia glaucissima,* (Was Priority 3)

No specimen of *Acacia glaucissima* was sent to the WA Herbarium as all four plants were sterile. However, the Shire of Esperance's botanists were confident of the identification due to being highly familiar with this species. If proposed works occur, two plants will be impacted upon, from a population total of four plants.

Since drafting this report, the Shire of Esperance has been notified by Emma Adams the DBCA Esperance District Conservation Officer, that *Acacia glaucissima* was removed from the Priority list on 5 March 2025.

5.5.2 *Cyathostemon* sp. Salmon Gums, Priority 3

A specimen of *Cyathostemon* sp. Salmon Gums was sent to the WA Herbarium for identification confirmation (KSW05124; Accession 11153 with specimen retained). The identification was confirmed by Mike Hislop on 10 January 2025. If proposed works occur, 210 plants will be impacted upon, from a population total of 291.

A Threatened and Priority Flora Reporting Form (TPRF) was completed and sent to Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Esperance District Flora Conservation Officer and Species and Communities Branch on 14 July 2025 (Appendix 2).

The Shire of Esperance has attempted to avoid, reduce, minimise impacts by keeping as much as possible to existing cleared areas. The original plan was to reclear all areas back to the original dam catchment footprint, however the application area was reduced based on results from the field flora survey, reducing the northern extent by 0.5ha to avoid over one third of the *Cyathostemon* sp. Salmon Gums plants at the site.

Cyathostemon sp. Salmon Gums has been nominated for delisting, but at time of report writing this was still pending.

Cyathostemon sp. Salmon Gums has a fairly large distribution from Lake Cowan (North of Norseman) to south of Grass Patch, west to Frank Hann National Park and just east of this site. There are 19 specimens on Florabase and the species is often described in these collecting notes as "common". Ecoscape (2017) recorded 4684 plants over 24 populations during their State Barrier Fence surveys. Over *Cyathostemon* sp. Salmon Gums' distribution range, there are a large number of poorly surveyed salt lakes many in pristine condition, which are collectively likely to contain large numbers of plants around their perimeters. Despite 210 plants being disturbed as part of this proposal, it is unlikely to be significant at a local or regional scale.

5.5.3 *Eucalyptus creta,* Priority 3

A specimen of *Eucalyptus creta* was sent to the WA Herbarium for identification confirmation (KSW03324; Accession 11126 with specimen retained). The identification was confirmed by Mike Hislop on 13 October 2024. It was noted that the specimen had a distinctly shorter opercula than is usual for the species. This specimen is also the western most WAH specimen, and is significant as the only other specimen from Salmon Gums was from 1940. All 13 plants were excluded from the clearing area, and no plants will be impacted upon.

Figure 10. *Eucalyptus creta* has slender fluted, twisted, shiny, colourful trunks.

A Threatened and Priority Flora Reporting Form (TPRF) was completed and sent to Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Esperance District Flora Conservation Officer and Species and Communities Branch on 19 May 2025 (Appendix 2).

As almost all of the plants were along the edges of the historically cleared catchment, the section of the catchment to be re-cleared was reduced from the original planned area and 100% of the *Eucalyptus creta* plants could be avoided.

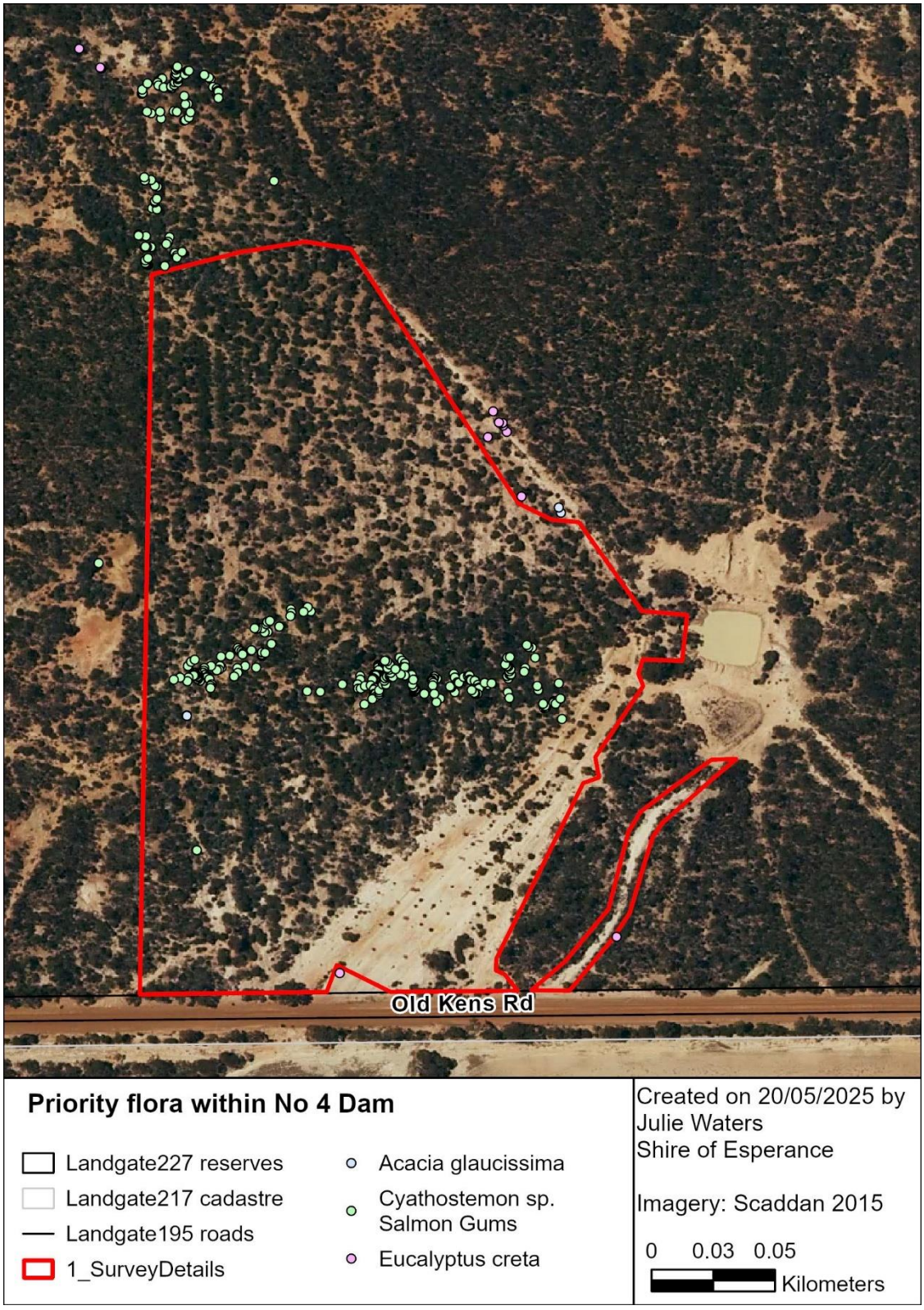

Figure 11. Location of Priority flora species within the No. 4 Dam project area.

5.6 Fauna

Of the 11 species identified within the Desktop survey, only the Malleefowl, Western rosella, Southern whiteface, and Chuditch, have suitable but marginal habitat within the proposed clearing permit area.

The northern parts of the No. 4 dam site, which are mapped as in Excellent condition may contain marginal habitat for Malleefowl. However, the soil type may be a limiting factor as Malleefowl prefer sandy substrate for easier digging and mound building.

It could possibly provide some marginal habitat for Southern whiteface, however is unlikely to contain thick enough litter layer to support the invertebrates it feeds on.

There were no large trees with hollows at the site for Western rosella (inland), and the site was possibly too timbered for the Grey Falcon.

The Chuditch has a record only 5.28km away and it is probable due to their large home range of 400ha that the species may pass through this area, potentially accessing the water in the dam when available or hunting other species coming in to access the water.

6 REVIEW OF 10 CLEARING PRINCIPLES FOR NATIVE VEGETATION

The No. 4 Dam project may be at variance to some of the clearing principles that the Department of Water and Environmental Regulations (DWER) assess applications, as listed under Schedule 5 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (DWER 2019).

6.1 Principle (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Likely at Variance: Biodiversity at this site is high with 93 native species recorded over two vegetation communities.

6.2 Principle (b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Not at Variance: The site did not provide significant habitat for any threatened fauna. It is likely that after clearing the site will provide permanent water again which will be used by a variety of indigenous fauna.

6.3 Principle (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Not at Variance: Three priority species were observed in the area. One of these is no longer listed as Priority (*Acacia glaucissima*) and another (*Eucalyptus creta*) can be completely avoided. *Cyathostemon* sp. Salmon Gums will be impacted upon, but only part of the population. This species has a wide distribution and the removal of these plants is unlikely to affect the existence of the species.

6.4 Principle (d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

Not at Variance: No other TEC's or PEC's were relevant to the study area.

6.5 Principle (e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Likely at Variance: There was 11.28% native vegetation within 5km of the project site. However, there is good areas of intact bushland to the north of the site.

6.6 Principle (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Not at Variance: Vegetation in this area was not growing in association with a natural watercourses or wetland.

6.7 Principle (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Not at Variance: Vegetation within this area will be providing limited function as windbreaks and erosion control for the agricultural areas surrounding it.

6.8 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.

Not at Variance: The project is 10.27km from Red Lake Nature Reserve 29680 the closest conservation reserve. There is limited connection to this reserve via very narrow roadside reserves and this clearing is unlikely to have any impacts on this conservation reserve.

6.9 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.

Not at Variance: Clearing of the catchment will enable more runoff to enter the dam providing a valuable water source in a semi-arid environment.

6.10 Principle (j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Not at Variance: Two culverts on Old Kens road feed water into the dam from the paddock to the south. Re-clearing he dam catchment is likely to increase runoff into the dam and ensure no flooding takes place on the adjacent farm.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

As Shire Environmental Coordinator signs off on project work packs the following recommendation will be included within the internal SOE approval process for the road project.

- Permit boundaries will be accurately marked out by surveyors prior to clearing.
- Priority flora near boundaries will be marked out to avoid accidental damage.
- All vehicles and construction equipment to be cleaned prior to start of the project to prevent weed introduction into the site.

8 LIST OF PERSONNEL

The following Shire of Esperance Staff were involved in this project.

Name	Julie Waters
Position	Environmental Coordinator
Project Involvement	Desktop and Field Survey, Specimen Identification, GIS Mapping Data Interpretation and Report Writing
Qualifications	BEnvSc (Hons)
Experience	20 years working in environmental field including Flora Conservation Officer for previous DBCA, and 15 years' experience as a botanist in the region
Scientific Licence	FT61000787-2

Name	Katherine Walkerden
Position	Environmental Officer
Project Involvement	Desktop and Field Survey, Specimen Identification, GIS Mapping, Data Interpretation and Report writing
Qualifications	BSc, MEnvSc
Experience	3.5 years' experience as a Botanist in the region
Scientific Licence	FT61000788-2

Name	Rosamund Mary Hoggart
Position	Environmental Assistant
Project Involvement	Specimen Identification
Qualifications and Experience	BSc (Hons)Ag
	15 years' experience as a botanist in the region and is highly regarded by Esperance Wildflower Society and her peers in Esperance as one of the best botanists in Esperance.
Scientific Licence	N/A

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Appendix 1: Incidental species list

Family	Taxon	Weed	BC Act (EPBC) Conservation Status	Herbarium Reference
Aizoaceae	*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*	x		
Apiaceae	*Platysace deflexa*			
Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus patersonii*			
Asphodelaceae	*Asphodelus fistulosus*	x		
Asteraceae	*Arctotheca calendula*	x		
Asteraceae	*Asteridea athrixioides*			
Asteraceae	*Blennospora drummondii*			
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome ciliaris*			
Asteraceae	*Centaurea melitensis*	x		
Asteraceae	*Olearia exiguifolia*			
Asteraceae	*Olearia muelleri*			
Asteraceae	*Olearia* sp. Eremicola			
Asteraceae	*Pogonolepis muelleriana*			
Asteraceae	*Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*			
Asteraceae	*Rhodanthe pygmaea*			
Asteraceae	*Senecio quadridentatus*			
Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus*	x		
Asteraceae	*Vittadinia gracilis*			
Boraginaceae	*Halgania andromedifolia*			
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina corniculata*			
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina huegeliana*			
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex suberecta*			
Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa*			
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana trichoptera*			
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia pachyphylla*			
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia psilocarpa*			
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia exasperata*			
Droseraceae	*Drosera glanduligera*			
Droseraceae	*Drosera moorei*			
Droseraceae	*Drosera* sp. Branched Styles			
Ericaceae	*Styphelia lissanthoides*			
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Coolgardie			KSW09224 Acc 11315/E
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria sulcata*			
Fabaceae	*Acacia crassuloides*			
Fabaceae	*Acacia erinacea*			
Fabaceae	*Acacia evenulosa*			
Fabaceae	*Acacia fragilis*			
Fabaceae	*Acacia glaucissima**		Was P3 – now delisted	
Fabaceae	*Acacia hadrophylla*			

Fabaceae	*Acacia lachnophylla*			
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium musaceum*			
Fabaceae	*Medicago minima subsp. minima*	x		
Fabaceae	*Pultenaea arida*			
Geraniaceae	*Erodium cicutarium*	x		
Goodeniaceae	*Coopernookia strophiolata*			
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia laevis ssp. laevis*			
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia viscida*			
Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta var divaricata*			
Lamiaceae	*Hemigenia teretiuscula*			
Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera serpyllifolia*			
Lamiaceae	*Westringia cephalantha var caterva*			
Lauraceae	*Cassytha melantha*			
Loganiaceae	*Logania stenophylla*			
Myrtaceae	*Cyathostemon* sp. Salmon Gums		P3	KSW05124 Acc 11153
Myrtaceae	*Darwinia* sp. Karonie			
Myrtaceae	*Darwinia* sp. Lake Cobham			KSW05224 Acc 11153
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus calycogona ssp. calycogona*			
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus conglobata ssp. conglobata*			
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus creta*		P3	KSW03324 Acc11126
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cylindriflora*			
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus eremophila*			
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus flocktoniae ssp. flocktoniae*			
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus leptocalyx*			
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus phenax ssp. phenax*			
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermopsis nitens*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca acuminata ssp. acuminata*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca bromelioides*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cordata*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cucullata*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca eleuterostachya*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca glaberrima*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca hamata*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lateriflora*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora ssp. pauperiflora*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca podiocarpa*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca sapientes*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca societatus*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca sparsiflora*			
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia chrysantha*			
Poaceae	*Hordeum leporinum*	x		
Poaceae	*Lolium sp.*	x		

Poaceae	*Neurachne alopecuroidea*			
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma integerrimum*			
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma volubile*			
Polygonaceae	*Persicaria prostrata*			
Primulaceae	*Lysimachia arvensis*	x		
Proteaceae	*Banksia elderiana*			
Proteaceae	*Grevillea huegelii*			
Proteaceae	*Grevillea acuaria*			
Proteaceae	*Grevillea oligantha*			
Proteaceae	*Grevillea plurijuga ssp. plurijuga*			
Proteaceae	*Hakea multilineata*			
Proteaceae	*Hakea scoparia ssp. scoparia*			
Proteaceae	*Persoonia helix*			
Proteaceae	*Hakea commutata*			
Rhamnaceae	*Trymalium myrtillus ssp. myrtillus*			
Rutaceae	*Boronia crenulata*			
Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus baeckeaceus*			
Rutaceae	*Philotheca rhomboidea*			
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos capnodioides*			
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos capnodioides*			
Santalaceae	*Santalum acuminatum*			
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea bursariifolia*			
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila decipiens*			
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila psilocalyx*			
Solanaceae	*Solanum nigrum*	x		

Appendix 2: Threatened and Priority Flora Report Forms

Eucalyptus creta

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

Threatened and Priority Flora Report Form

Version 1.4 March 2021

Please complete as much of the form as possible, with emphasis on those sections bordered in black. For information on how to complete the form please refer to the Threatened & Priority Flora Report Form (TPRF) manual on the DBCA website at www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/threatened-plants

TAXON: *Eucalyptus creta* **TPFL Pop. No:**

OBSERVATION DATE: 19/09/2024 **CONSERVATION STATUS:** P3 **New population** ☒

OBSERVER/S: Julie Waters and Katherine Walkerden **PHONE** 90831519

ROLE: Environmental Officer **ORGANISATION:** Shire of Esperance

EMAIL: Julie.Waters@esperance.wa.gov.au

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION (Provide at least nearest town/named locality, and the distance and direction to that place):

Shire Reserve 21358, North side of Old Kens road

Plants located 100m NW of Number 4 Government Dam, on edge of graded catchment

9 km south of the Salmon Gums townsite **Reserve No:** 21358

DBCA DISTRICT: Esperance **LGA:** Esperance Land manager present: ☒

DATUM: GDA94 / MGA94 ☒ AGD84 / AMG84 ☐ WGS84 ☐ Unknown ☐

COORDINATES: (If UTM coords provided, **Zone** is also required) DecDegrees ☐ DegMinSec ☐ UTMs ☐

Lat / Northing: 6341449

Long / Easting: 373585.2

ZONE: 51H

METHOD USED: GPS ☒ Differential GPS ☐ Map ☐

No. satellites: Map used:

Boundary polygon captured: ☐ Map scale:

LAND TENURE:

Nature reserve ☐ National park ☐ Conservation park ☐ Timber reserve ☐ State forest ☐ Water reserve ☐ Private property ☐ Pastoral lease ☐ UCL ☐ Rail reserve ☐ MRWA road reserve ☐ SLK/Pole to Shire road reserve ☐ Other Crown reserve ☐ Specify other: Shire "Water Tank Site"

AREA ASSESSMENT: Edge survey ☐ Partial survey ☒ Full survey ☐ Area observed (m²):

EFFORT: Time spent surveying (minutes): 240 No. of minutes spent / 100 m²:

POP'N COUNT ACCURACY: Actual ☒ Extrapolation ☐ Estimate ☐ Count method: (Refer to field manual for list)

WHAT COUNTED: Plants ☒ Clumps ☐ Clonal stems ☐

TOTAL POP'N STRUCTURE:	Mature:	Juveniles:	Seedlings:	Totals:
Alive	13			
Dead				

Area of pop (m²): Note: Pls record count as numbers (not percentages) for database.

QUADRATS PRESENT: No. Size Data attached ☐ Total area of quadrats (m²):

Summary Quad. Totals: Alive				

REPRODUCTIVE STATE: Clonal ☐ Vegetative ☐ Flowerbud ☐ Flower ☐ Immature fruit ☒ Fruit ☒ Dehisced fruit ☐ Percentage in flower: %

CONDITION OF PLANTS: Healthy ☒ Moderate ☐ Poor ☐ Senescent ☐

COMMENT:

THREATS - type, agent and supporting information: Eg clearing, too frequent fire, weed, disease. Refer to field manual for list of threats & agents. **Specify agent** where relevant. Rate current and potential threat impact: N=Nil, L=Low, M=Medium, H=High, E=Extreme. Estimate time to potential impact: S=Short (<12mths), M=Medium (<5yrs), L=Long (5yrs+)	Current Impact (N-E)	Potential Impact (L-E)	Potential Threat Onset (S-L)
• Dam catchment reclearing (all plants will be avoided)	N	E	L
•			
•			

Please return completed form to **Species And Communities Program** DBCA,

Locked Bag 104, BENTLEY DELIVERY CENTRE WA 6983 **OR** email to: flora.data@dbca.wa.gov.au

RECORDS: Please forward to **Flora Administrative Officer,** Species and Communities Program.

Record entered by:_____ Sheet No.:_____ Record Entered in Database ☐

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

Threatened and Priority Flora Report Form

Version 1.4 March 2021

HABITAT INFORMATION:

LANDFORM:	ROCK TYPE:	LOOSE ROCK: (on soil surface; eg gravel, quartz fields)	SOIL TYPE:	SOIL COLOUR:	DRAINAGE:
Crest ☐	Granite ☒	0-10% ☐	Sand ☐	Red ☐	Well drained ☐
Hill ☐	Dolerite ☐	10-30% ☐	Sandy loam ☒	Brown ☒	Seasonally inundated ☐
Ridge ☐	Laterite ☐	30-50% ☒	Loam ☐	Yellow ☒	Permanently inundated ☐
Outcrop ☐	Ironstone ☐	50-100% ☐	Clay loam ☐	White ☐	Tidal ☐
Slope ☐	Limestone ☐		Light clay ☐	Grey ☐	
Flat ☒	Quartz ☒		Peat ☐	Black ☐	
Open depression ☐	Specify other:		Specify other:	Specify other:	
Drainage line ☐					
Closed depression ☐					
Wetland ☐					

Specific **Landform** Element: _____
(Refer to field manual for additional values)

CONDITION OF SOIL: Dry ☒ Moist ☐ Waterlogged ☐ Inundated ☐

VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION*:
Eg: 1. Banksia woodland (B. attenuata, B. ilicifolia); 2. Open shrubland (Hibbertia sp., Acacia spp.); 3. Isolated clumps of sedges (M.tetragona)

1. Mallees and Eucalyptus trees over open Melaleuca shrubland
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

ASSOCIATED SPECIES:
Other (non-dominant) spp

_____

_____

* Please record up to four of the most representative vegetation layers (with up to three dominant species in each layer). Structural Formations should follow 2009 *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook* guidelines – refer to field manual for further information and structural formation table.

CONDITION OF HABITAT: Pristine ☐ Excellent ☒ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Degraded ☐ Completely degraded ☐

COMMENT: _____

FIRE HISTORY: **Last Fire:** Season/Month: _____ Year: _____ **Fire Intensity:** High ☐ Medium ☐ Low ☐ No signs of fire ☒

FENCING: Not required ☒ Present ☐ Replace / repair ☐ Required ☐ Length req'd: _____

ROADSIDE MARKERS: Not required ☒ Present ☐ Replace / reposition ☐ Required ☐ Quantity req'd: _____

OTHER COMMENTS: (Please include recommended management actions and/or implemented actions - include date. Also include details of additional data available, and how to locate it.)

Shire of Esperance is preparing a Strategic Purpose Permit to reclear the dam catchment.

All 13 plants observed can be avoided so there will be no impact to this population.

FLORA AUTHORISATION / LICENCE No: _____ Note if only observing plants (i.e. no specimens or plant material is taken) then no authorisation/licence is required. For further information on authorisation and licensing requirements see the Threatened Flora and Wildlife Licensing pages on DBCA's website. Any actions carried out under authorisations/licences should be recorded above in the OTHER COMMENTS section.

SPECIMEN: Collectors No: KSW03324 WA Herb. ☒ Regional Herb. ☐ District Herb. ☒ Other: _____

LODGEMENT: WA Herb Lodgement No: Accession 11126

ATTACHED: Map ☐ Mudmap ☐ Photo ☐ GIS data ☒ Field notes ☐ Other: _____

COPY SENT TO: Regional Office ☐ District Office ☒ Other: _____

Submitter of Record: Julie Waters Role: Environmental Coordinator Signed: J.Waters Date: 19/05/2025

Please return completed form to **Species And Communities Program** DBCA,
Locked Bag 104, BENTLEY DELIVERY CENTRE WA 6983 **OR** email to: flora.data@dbca.wa.gov.au
RECORDS: Please forward to **Flora Administrative Officer,** Species and Communities Program.
Record entered by:_____ **Sheet No.:**_____ **Record Entered in Database** ☐

Cyathostemon sp. Salmon Gums

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

Threatened and Priority Flora Report Form

Version 1.4 March 2021

Please complete as much of the form as possible, with emphasis on those sections bordered in black. For information on how to complete the form please refer to the Threatened & Priority Flora Report Form (TPRF) manual on the DBCA website at www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/threatened-plants

TAXON: *Cyathostemon* sp. Salmon Gums **TPFL Pop. No:**

OBSERVATION DATE: 28/11/2024 **CONSERVATION STATUS:** P3 **New population** ☒

OBSERVER/S: Katherine Walkerden **PHONE** 90831519

ROLE: Environmental Officer **ORGANISATION:** Shire of Esperance

EMAIL: Katherine.walkerden@esperance.wa.gov.au

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION (Provide at least nearest town/named locality, and the distance and direction to that place):

Shire Reserve 21358, North side of Old Kens road

Plants located west to northwest of Number 4 Government Dam, on edge of graded catchment

9 km south of the Salmon Gums townsite **Reserve No:** 21358

DBCA DISTRICT: Esperance **LGA:** Esperance Land manager present: ☒

DATUM: GDA94 / MGA94 ☒ AGD84 / AMG84 ☐ WGS84 ☐ Unknown ☐

COORDINATES: (If UTM coords provided, **Zone** is also required) DecDegrees ☐ DegMinSec ☐ UTMs ☒

Lat / Northing: 6341350.8

Long / Easting: 373542.1

ZONE: 51H

METHOD USED: GPS ☒ Differential GPS ☐ Map ☐

No. satellites: Map used:

Boundary polygon captured: ☐ Map scale:

LAND TENURE:

Nature reserve ☐ Timber reserve ☐ Private property ☐ Rail reserve ☐ Shire road reserve ☐

National park ☐ State forest ☐ Pastoral lease ☐ MRWA road reserve ☐ Other Crown reserve ☐

Conservation park ☐ Water reserve ☐ UCL ☐ SLK/Pole to Specify other: Shire "Water Tank Site"

AREA ASSESSMENT: Edge survey ☐ Partial survey ☒ Full survey ☐ Area observed (m²):

EFFORT: Time spent surveying (minutes): 240 No. of minutes spent / 100 m²:

POP'N COUNT ACCURACY: Actual ☒ Extrapolation ☐ Estimate ☐ Count method: (Refer to field manual for list)

WHAT COUNTED: Plants ☒ Clumps ☐ Clonal stems ☐

TOTAL POP'N STRUCTURE:	**Mature:**	**Juveniles:**	**Seedlings:**	**Totals:**
Alive	291			
Dead				

Area of pop (m²):

Note: Pls record count as numbers (not percentages) for database.

QUADRATS PRESENT: No. Size Data attached ☐ Total area of quadrats (m²):

Summary Quad. Totals: Alive				

REPRODUCTIVE STATE: Clonal ☐ Vegetative ☐ Flowerbud ☐ Flower ☐

Immature fruit ☒ Fruit ☒ Dehisced fruit ☐ Percentage in flower: %

CONDITION OF PLANTS: Healthy ☒ Moderate ☐ Poor ☐ Senescent ☐

COMMENT:

THREATS - type, agent and supporting information: Eg clearing, too frequent fire, weed, disease. Refer to field manual for list of threats & agents. **Specify agent** where relevant. Rate current and potential threat impact: N=Nil, L=Low, M=Medium, H=High, E=Extreme. Estimate time to potential impact: S=Short (<12mths), M=Medium (<5yrs), L=Long (5yrs+)	**Current Impact (N-E)**	**Potential Impact (L-E)**	**Potential Threat Onset (S-L)**
• Dam catchment reclearing (all plants will be avoided)	N	E	L
•			
•			

Please return completed form to **Species And Communities Program** DBCA,
Locked Bag 104, BENTLEY DELIVERY CENTRE WA 6983 **OR** email to: flora.data@dbca.wa.gov.au

RECORDS: Please forward to **Flora Administrative Officer**, Species and Communities Program.
Record entered by: **Sheet No.:** **Record Entered In Database** ☐

No. 4 Dam - Vegetation, Flora, Fauna and Environmental Considerations Report

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

Threatened and Priority Flora Report Form

Version 1.4 March 2021

HABITAT INFORMATION:

LANDFORM:	ROCK TYPE:	LOOSE ROCK: (on soil surface; eg gravel, quartz fields)	SOIL TYPE:	SOIL COLOUR:	DRAINAGE:
Crest ☐	Granite ☒	0-10% ☐	Sand ☐	Red ☐	Well drained ☐
Hill ☐	Dolerite ☐	10-30% ☐	Sandy loam ☒	Brown ☒	Seasonally inundated ☐
Ridge ☐	Laterite ☐	30-50% ☒	Loam ☐	Yellow ☒	Permanently inundated ☐
Outcrop ☐	Ironstone ☐	50-100% ☐	Clay loam ☐	White ☐	Tidal ☐
Slope ☐	Limestone ☐		Light clay ☐	Grey ☐	
Flat ☒	Quartz ☒		Peat ☐	Black ☐	
Open depression ☐	Specify other:		Specify other:	Specify other:	
Drainage line ☐					
Closed depression ☐					
Wetland ☐					

Specific **Landform** Element: _____
(Refer to field manual for additional values)

CONDITION OF SOIL: Dry ☒ Moist ☐ Waterlogged ☐ Inundated ☐

VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION*:
Eg: 1. Banksia woodland (B. attenuata, B. ilicifolia); 2. Open shrubland (Hibbertia sp., Acacia spp.); 3. Isolated clumps of sedges (M.tetragona)

1. Mallees and Eucalyptus trees over open Melaleuca shrubland
2. Open Mallee woodland over Melaleuca hamata dominated shrubland with Banksia elderiana
3. _____
4. _____

ASSOCIATED SPECIES: _____

Other (non-dominant) spp _____

* Please record up to four of the most representative vegetation layers (with up to three dominant species in each layer). Structural Formations should follow 2009 *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook* guidelines – refer to field manual for further information and structural formation table.

CONDITION OF HABITAT: Pristine ☐ Excellent ☒ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Degraded ☐ Completely degraded ☐

COMMENT: _____

FIRE HISTORY: Last Fire: Season/Month: _____ Year: _____ **Fire Intensity:** High ☐ Medium ☐ Low ☐ No signs of fire ☒

FENCING: Not required ☒ Present ☐ Replace / repair ☐ Required ☐ Length req'd: _____

ROADSIDE MARKERS: Not required ☒ Present ☐ Replace / reposition ☐ Required ☐ Quantity req'd: _____

OTHER COMMENTS: (Please include recommended management actions and/or implemented actions - include date. Also include details of additional data available, and how to locate it.)

Shire of Esperance is preparing a Strategic Purpose Permit to reclear the dam catchment. Clearence would impact 210 plants.

FLORA AUTHORISATION / LICENCE No: _____ Note if only observing plants (i.e. no specimens or plant material is taken) then no authorisation/licence is required. For further information on authorisation and licening requirements see the Threatened Flora and Wildlife Licensing pages on DBCA's website. Any actions carried out under authorisations/licences should be recorded above in the OTHER COMMENTS section.

SPECIMEN: Collectors No: KSW05124 WA Herb. ☒ Regional Herb. ☐ District Herb. ☒ Other: _____

LODGEMENT: WA Herb Lodgement No: Accession 11153

ATTACHED: Map ☐ Mudmap ☐ Photo ☐ GIS data ☒ Field notes ☐ Other: _____

COPY SENT TO: Regional Office ☐ District Office ☒ Other: _____

Submitter of Record: Katherine Walkerden Role: Environmental Officer Signed: K. Walkerden Date: 04/07/2025

Please return completed form to **Species And Communities Program** DBCA,
Locked Bag 104, BENTLEY DELIVERY CENTRE WA 6983 OR email to: flora.data@dbca.wa.gov.au
RECORDS: Please forward to **Flora Administrative Officer**, Species and Communities Program.
Record entered by:_____ Sheet No.:_____ Record Entered in Database ☐

Appendix 3: Description of Threatened and Priority Flora Species with the Potential to occur within the No. 4 Dam Survey Area

Threatened or priority flora identified by the desktop study to be present within a 20 km radius of No. 4 Dam project area, using Threatened and Priority Flora Reporting (TPFL; DBCA 2024a), WA Herbarium (DBCA 2024b) and Esperance District Threatened Flora (DBCA 2024c).
Nt. Acronyms used in the table include priority flora (P), threatened flora (TF), Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2018, Critically Endangered (CR) endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU).

Taxon	BC Act (EPBC) Conservation Status	Associated Habitat	Likely to occur	Distance from site (km)
Acacia amyctica	P2	Loamy and sandy clay plains in low woodland, mallee and open shrubland.	Yes	8.34
Acacia bartlei	P3	Flat or gently undulating landscapes, waterlogged depression in brown/grey sandy loam or clay loam. Commonly associated with *Eucalyptus occidentalis*	No	3.60
Acacia glaucissima	P3	Open mallee woodland or Eucalyptus (tree) woodland. Frequently associated with fire or mechanical disturbance.	Yes	4.63
Acacia improcera	P3	Clay, rocky loam or sand in ecotone of heath and shrub mallee.	Yes	19.24
Adenanthos ileticos	P4	Mallee over myrtaceous shrubland in white, yellow or brown sand. Often in association with *Eucalyptus merrickiae*.	No	1.68
Aotus lanea	P1	Salt-lakes, sandplains, disturbed areas. Grey clayey sand, yellow clay, deep siliceous sand.	Yes	8.22
Aotus sp. Dundas	P2	Open mallee woodlands and margins of salt lakes on sand, Sandy-loam and loam. Associated with fire and chained firebreaks.	No	5.61
Stenanthera lacsalaria	P2	Margins salt lakes, saline watercourses and saline drainage lines. Sandy soil.	No	18.19
Bossiaea spinosa	P3	Gravelly, sandy soils on undulating plains.	Yes	9.32
Caladenia voigtii	P4	Tall shrubland on the margins of salt lakes and in shallow soil pockets on granite outcrops	No	3.60
Conostephium marchantiorum	P3	Sand. Plains, creek lines, edges of salt lakes.	No	9.10
Conostephium uncinatum	P2	Sand, Sandy loam. Margins of salt lakes, Eucalyptus woodlands.	No	11.10
Cyathostemon sp. Esperance	P1	Salt lakes, saline watercourse. Sandy gravel	No	18.88

Cyathostemon sp. Salmon Gums	P3	Various soils - orange sand, white sandy, sandy clay over granite, light brown clay, saline soils. Various habitats – flats, dry river beds, claypans.	Yes	18.88
Eremophila chamaephila	P3	Open mallee woodland with limestone.	Yes	8.22
Eremophila compressa	P3	Mallee woodland. Clay or clay loam, sandy loam, sand. Undulating plains. Often in disturbed areas	Yes	3.92
Eremophila lactea	CR (EN)	Open Mallee over melaleuca shrubland. White sandy clay loam	Yes	18.89
Eremophila serpens	P4	Winter-wet depressions, sub-saline flats, drainage lines, salt lakes	No	18.73
Eucalyptus creta	P3	Eucalyptus dominated woodland with understory of melaleuca. Sandy clay or loam. Calcareous plains	Yes	13.64
Eucalyptus dissimulata ssp. *plauta*	P1	Mallee shrubland or mixed Mallee woodland. Sandy to Loamy soil.	Yes	1.80
Eucalyptus dolichorhyncha	P4	Flats or slightly rising ground with whitish to yellowish sandy clay soil.	No	9.32
Eucalyptus histophylla	P3	Mallee scrub, clay loam, near outcroppping granite and in gravelly soils.	No	17.48
Eucalyptus merrickiae	VU (VU)	Margins of salt lakes or near salt lakes.	No	3.50
Grevillea aneura	P4	Grows in heath or mallee scrub in yellow sand or sandy loam over laterite, ussually on rises	Yes	12.98
Halgania sp. Peak Eleanora	P2	Mallee over mixed melaleuca shrubland / heath. Loamy sand. Undulating plains	Yes	11.29
Lepidium fasciculatum	P1	Cracking clays and red loams on plains, dry lake beds, flats and low shrublands.	Yes	7.54
Pimelea halophila	P2	Margins of salt lakes	No	18.86
Pityrodia chrysocalyx	P3	Variable. Mallee shrubs over mid-open heathland, Eucalyptus woodland, Moderately exposed dunes associated with salt lake system	Yes	7.84
Thysanotus brachyantherus	P2 (has since been delisted)	Grey sand on sandplain.	No	14.36

Appendix 4: Description of Threatened and Priority Fauna Species with the Potential to occur within the No. 4 Dam Survey Area

Threatened or priority fauna identified by the desktop study to be present within a 20 km radius of No. 4 Dam project area, using Threatened and Priority Fauna dataset (DBCA 2024e) and species identified by the EPBC protected matters search tool.

Nt. Acronyms used in the table include priority flora (P), threatened flora (TF), Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2018, EPBC Act (1999), Extinct (EX), Critically Endangered (CR) endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU).

Taxon	Common Name	BC Act Status	EPBC Status	Associated Habitat	Likely to occur	Distance from site (km)	EPBC Protected Matters Tool
Platycercus ictrotis subsp. *xanthogenys*	Western rosella (inland)	P4	Not listed	Prefer mature eucalypt woodlands (e.g. *E. salmonophloia* and *E. wandoo*), as well as *Allocasuarina heugeliana*, mallee and wooded scrub of the low-rainfall inland region. Sighted feeding on *Allocasuarina heugeliana, Eucalyptus eremophila, Olearia revoluta, Glischrocaryon flavescens,* and *Melaleuca acuminata*. Breed in small hollows.	Possible	10.88	
Thinornis rubricollis	Hooded plover	P4		Inland and near-coastal salt lakes, brackish coastal lagoons, dispersing to the coast during the non-breeding season. Feeds on gastropods, crustaceans and seeds.	Unlikely	4.32	
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	MI	VU	Muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline saltlakes inland. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms. They use flooded paddocks, sedgelands and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry. They use intertidal mudflats in sheltered bays, inlets, estuaries or seashores, and also swamps and creeks lined with mangroves. They tend to occupy coastal mudflats mainly after ephemeral terrestrial wetlands have	Unlikely		may occur within feature area

				dried out, moving back during the wet season. They may be attracted to mats of algae and water weed either floating or washed up around terrestrial wetlands, and coastal areas with much beachcast seaweed. Sometimes they occur on rocky shores and rarely on exposed reefs			
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew sandpiper	MI	EN	Occasionally occurs in suitable inland wetland environments. Widespread in coastal and subcoastal plains, especially around the Esperance Lakes area.	Unlikely		may occur within feature area
Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern whiteface	Not listed	VU	Open woodlands and shrublands usually dominated by Acacia or Eucalyptus with an understorey of grasses and/or shrubs. Feed exclusively on the ground and favour open habitats with herbs in the litter. Nesting birds build bulky domed nests of grass, bark and roots in a hollow, crevice or low bush.	Possible		may occur in feature area
Botaurus poicephalus	Australasian bittern	EN	EN	Well-vegetated freshwater wetlands and less commonly estuaries or tidal wetlands, favouring fringes of reeds and rushes where they can camouflage. In south-west Australia can also occur where wetland-associated Melaleucas provide tall cover. Prefers peaty or muddy substrates and shallow water around the fringes.	Unlikely		may occur in feature area
Cereopsis novaehollandiae subsp. *grisea*	Recherche Cape Barren goose	VU	VU	During winter breeds on the larger vegetated Islands of the Recherche Archipelago. Forages on herbfields (esp. Carpobrotus sp.) and grasslands along the southern coastline between Munglinup and Cape Arid. Prefers beaches, pasture, and rocky outcrops, with known visitation to Pink Lake and Red Islet. Has been observed in town, as well as Cape Arid, Stokes National Park, and Cape le Grand during the summer feeding months.	Unlikely		likely to occur in buffer area
Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch	VU	VU	Wide habitat range, requiring dense understorey for ambush hunting and an abundance of small to medium-sized mammalian, avian, amphibian and invertebrate prey.	Possible	5.28	

Falco hypoleucos	Grey falcon	VU	VU	Semi-arid and arid areas where it hunts over timbered lowland plains of mulga scrub and treed watercourses. Favours tussock grasslands and open woodland where it predates on birds such as doves, ducks, finches, small parrots and small mammals. Nests in largest trees in the landscape, usually mature E. camaldulensis and telecommunication towers.	Possible		may occur in buffer area
Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl	VU	VU	Long-unburnt mallee woodland with abundant leaf litter and debris to build nest mounds and forage for seeds, small invertebrates and lerps. Semi-arid regions across southern Australia.	Possible	9.12	
Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's cockatoo	EN	EN	Eucalypt woodlands with abundant foraging species and a reliable fresh water source; breed in large deep hollows in eucalypt trees > 200 years old. During the non-breeding season migrate to the coastline to forage on Proteaceous and Myrtaceous shrublands and heath.	Unlikely		may occur in buffer area

Appendix 5: EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence	
		Rank	Text
Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia	Endangered	Likely	Community may occur within area

Listed Threatened Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Simple Presence	Threatened Category	Migratory Status
Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern whiteface	may occur in feature area	Vulnerable	
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian bittern	may occur in feature area	Endangered	
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	may occur in feature area	Vulnerable	Migratory
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew sandpiper	may occur in feature area	Critically Endangered	Migratory
Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea	Recherche Cape Barren goose	Likely to occur in feature buffer area	Vulnerable	
Falco hypoleucos	Grey falcon	may occur in feature area	Vulnerable	
Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl	Likely to occur in feature area	Vulnerable	
Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's black cockatoo	Likely to occur in feature buffer area	Endangered	
Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch	known to occur within area	Vulnerable	
Anigozanthos bicolor subsp. minor	Small Two-colour Kangaroo Paw	Likely to occur in feature buffer area	Endangered	
Eremophila lactea	Milky Emu Bush	known to occur within buffer area	Endangered	
Eucalyptus merrickiae	Goblet Mallee	known to occur within area	Vulnerable	
Ricinocarpos trichophorus	Barrens Wedding Bush	may occur in feature buffer area	Endangered	

Appendix 6: BC Act Threatened and Priority Flora and Fauna Definitions

Category	Definition
T – Threatened	Taxa that have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such (Schedules 1 to 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice under the WC Act). Threatened flora are further ranked by the DBCA to align with IUCN Red List categories and criteria: **CR:** Critically Endangered – considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild (Schedule 1); **EN:** Endangered – considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild (Schedule 2); or **VU:** Vulnerable – considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild (Schedule 3). **EX:** Presumed Extinct – taxa that have been adequately searched for and there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died (Schedule 4)
P1 – Priority 1 (Poorly known taxa)	Taxa that are known from one or a few collections or sight records (generally less than five), all on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, Shire, Westrail and Main Roads WA road, gravel and soil reserves, and active mineral leases and under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Taxa may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes.
P2 – Priority 2 (Poorly known taxa)	Taxa that are known from one or a few collections or sight records, some of which are on lands not under imminent threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, vacant Crown land, water reserves, etc. Taxa may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes.
P3 – Priority 3 (Poorly known taxa)	Taxa that are known from collections or sight records from several localities not under imminent threat, or from few but widespread localities with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Taxa may be included if they are comparatively well known from several localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them.
P4 – Priority 4 (Rare, Near Threatened and other taxa in need of monitoring)	**1. Rare** - Taxa 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. **2. Near Threatened** - Taxa that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. **3.** Taxa that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy

Appendix 7: EPBC Act (1999) Definition of Threatened Flora and Fauna Species

Category Code	Category
Ex	**Extinct** Taxa which at a particular time if, at that time, there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
ExW	**Extinct in the Wild** Taxa which 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.
CE	**Critically Endangered** Taxa which at a particular time if, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
E	**Endangered** Taxa which is not critically endangered and it is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate or near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
V	**Vulnerable** Taxa which is 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 at a particular time if, at that time, the species is the focus of a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of 5 years.

Appendix 8: BC Act Definition of Threatened Ecological Communities

Category Code	Category
PTD	**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: (i) records within the last 50 years have not been confirmed despite thorough searches or known likely habitats or; (ii) all occurrences recorded within the last 50 years have since been destroyed.
CE	**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: (i) 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; (ii) The current distribution is limited ie. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area; (iii) The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the immediate future.
E	**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: (i) 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; (ii) The current distribution is limited ie. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area; (iii) The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the short term future.
V	**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: (i) The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be able to be substantially restored or rehabilitated; (ii) The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening process, and restricted in range or distribution; (iii) The ecological community may be widespread but has potential to move to a higher threat category due to existing or impending threatening processes.

Appendix 9: BC Act Definition of Priority Ecological Communities

Category Code	Category
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, unallocated Crown land, water reserves, etc.) and not under imminent threat of destruction or degradation.
P3	**Poorly known ecological communities** (i) 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: (ii) 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; (iii) 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.

Appendix 10: EPBC Act Definition of Threatened Ecological Communities

Three categories exist for listing threatened ecological communities under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

Listing Category Code	Explanation of Category
Critically endangered	If, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
Endangered	If, at that time, it is not critically endangered and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
Vulnerable	If, at that time, it is not critically endangered or endangered, and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future.

Appendix 11: BAM Act Categories and Control of Declared (Plant) Pests in Western Australia

Control Category	Control Measures
C1 (Exclusion) '(a) Category 1 (C1) — Exclusion: if in the opinion of the Minister introduction of the declared pest into an area or part of an area for which it is declared should be prevented' Pests will be assigned to this category if they are not established in Western Australia and control measures are to be taken, including border checks, in order to prevent them entering and establishing in the State.	In relation to a category 1 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to destroy, prevent or eradicate the declared pest.
C2 (Eradication) '(b) Category 2 (C2) — Eradication: if in the opinion of the Minister eradication of the declared pest from an area or part of an area for which it is declared is feasible'. Pests will be assigned to this category if they are present in Western Australia in low enough numbers or in sufficiently limited areas that their eradication is still a possibility.	In relation to a category 2 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to destroy, prevent or eradicate the declared pest.
C3 (Management) '(c) Category 3 (C3) — Management: if in the opinion of the Minister eradication of the declared pest from an area or part of an area for which it is declared is not feasible but that it is necessary to — (i) alleviate the harmful impact of the declared pest in the area; or (ii) reduce the number or distribution of the declared pest in the area; or (iii) prevent or contain the spread of the declared pest in the area.' Pests will be assigned to this category if they are established in Western Australia but it is feasible, or desirable, to manage them in order to limit their damage. Control measures can prevent a C3 pest from increasing in population size or density or moving from an area in which it is established into an area which currently is free of that pest.	In relation to a category 3 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to — (a) alleviate the harmful impact of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared; or (b) reduce the number or distribution of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared; or (c) prevent or contain the spread of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared.

Appendix 12: Definition of Vegetation Condition Scale

For the south west and interzone botanical provinces

Condition Rating Description	Condition Rating Description
Pristine (1)	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance
Excellent (2)	Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very Good (3)	Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires; the presence of some more aggressive weeds; dieback; logging; & grazing.
Good (4)	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires; the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density; partial clearing; dieback; & grazing
Degraded (5)	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires; the presence of very aggressive weeds; partial clearing; dieback; &grazing.
Completely Degraded (6)	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 or shrubs.