Broome Future Energy System

Biological Survey

Horizon Power

09 July 2025

→ **The Power of Commitment**

Project name	Kimberley Biological Survey						
Document title	Broome Future Energy System | Biological Survey						
Project number	12662024						
File name	12662024_REP_Broome Site E Biological Survey.docx						
Status Code	Revision	Author	Reviewer		Approved for issue		
			Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
S3	A	A. Sleep P. Patterson C. Van Rensburg	S. Flemington		J. Collins		17/06/25
S3	**B**	P.Patterson	A. Sleep		J. Collins		8/7/25
[Status code]							
[Status code]							
[Status code]							

GHD Pty Ltd | ABN 39 008 488 373
999 Hay Street, Level 10
Perth, Western Australia 6000, Australia
T +61 8 6222 8222 | **F** +61 8 6222 8555 | **E** permail@ghd.com | **ghd.com**

Executive summary

Horizon Power is proposing renewable energy developments for five communities and proposed sites in the Kimberley region. For the Broome Future Energy System, Horizon Power is proposing to install renewable energy facilities in the town of Broome.

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) were commissioned to undertake a Detailed and Targeted (single season) flora and vegetation survey and a Basic and Targeted fauna survey of the proposed sites (the survey areas) as a part of the Environmental Impact Assessment approvals and recommendations process.

The survey effort across the two combined sites provided the following results:

Broome Site E

Vegetation

– No TECs listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act or PECs listed by DBCA were recorded within Broome Site E during the field survey
– Three vegetation types were recorded
– The vegetation of Broome Site E ranged from Very Good to Completely Degraded condition
– The majority of the survey area was in Very Good condition (215.00. ha / 80.73%).

Flora

– Five DBCA listed priority flora species were recorded from Site E, including:
  - *Bonamia oblongifolia* (P3)
  - *Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028) (P1)
  - *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759) (P3)
  - *Terminalia kumpaja* (P3)
  - *Corymbia paractia* (P2)
– A total of 175 vascular flora species from 60 families and 127 genera (including subspecies and variants) were recorded from Site E
– Eight introduced flora species representing 6% of the total flora were recorded
– One DP was recorded: **Azadirachta indica* (Neem).

Broome Power Station

Vegetation

– No TECs listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act or PECs listed by DBCA were recorded within Broome Power Station during the field survey.
– One vegetation type was recorded
– The vegetation of Broome Site E ranged from Very Good to Completely Degraded condition
– The majority of the survey area was in Very Good condition (4.30 ha / 67.61%)

Flora

– One DBCA listed priority flora species was recorded from the Broome Power Station survey area :
  - *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759) (P3)
– A total of 64 vascular flora species from 30 families and 59 genera (including subspecies and variants) were recorded from the Broome survey area
– Four introduced flora species representing 6% of the total flora were recorded
– One DP was recorded: **Azadirachta indica* (Neem).

Fauna

From the fauna survey assessment component, three broad fauna habitat types were identified and mapped within the survey area across both the Broome Site E and Broome Power Station (excluding cleared and degraded areas). These areas consisted of Open Mixed Dampland, Pindan Woodland and Pindan Plains. Only one fauna habitat type was recorded at the Broome Power Station, that being Pindan Woodland, while both Open Dampland and Pindan Plains were identified at Broome Site E.

Broome Site E

The Broome Site E survey recorded a total of 67 fauna species during the surveys. This total included 50 birds, seven mammals, nine reptiles, and one amphibian. Of these species recorded, one is an introduced species, which included the domestic dog (*Canis familiarus*), observed at Site E.

Bat detectors were undertaken at Site E where the results confirmed three species and recorded three groups of species. No species are currently recorded as significant. The Broome survey at the Broome Site E location recorded the following two significant fauna species:

– Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*) – Critically Endangered under EPBC Act, and Priority 4 (P4) listed by DBCA
– Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) - Vulnerable under EPBC Act and BC Act.

Broome Power Station

The Broome Power Station survey recorded a total of 25 fauna species during the surveys. This total included 21 birds, and four mammals.

Bat detectors deployed at the Broome Power Station confirmed three species and recorded two group species. No species were recorded as significant.

The survey recorded the following one significant fauna species:

– Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) - Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act.

The Targeted fauna assessment for Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis),* across both sites of the survey area, recorded a total of 317 suitable habitat trees, of which 11 contained potentially suitable or suitable nesting hollows with one tree containing two separate suitable hollows for a total of 12 across the 11 individual trees. All 11 trees recorded were at Site E and contained hollows of breeding and nesting potential. Between the two respective sites of the overall survey area, this comprised of 295 suitable habitat trees across Site E and 22 trees across the Broome Power Station.

An assessment concerning the likelihood of occurrence of potential significant terrestrial vertebrate species across both sites of the Broome survey area recorded the potential presence 103 distinct fauna taxa based on all historical database records and desktop-based searches and investigations. However, field-based surveys over both sites, including the use of acoustic and camera trapping devices, resulted in nine species being classified as “known” or “likely” to occur at both Site E and the Broome Power Station. Of these species, the Northern Blue-tongue skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*), and the Northern Brush-tailed Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis)* were recorded at Site E, while the Gouldian Finch (*Chloebia gouldiae*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*), Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*), and Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat (*Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus)* were assessed as being “likely” to occur at Site E. A slight variation of this result was observed at the Broome Power Station, with the Northern Brush-tailed Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis)* recorded, and the Northern Blue-tongue skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*), Gouldian Finch (*Chloebia gouldiae*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*), Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*), and Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat (*Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus)* were assessed as “likely” to occur. With reference to targeted Bilby assessment, a total of 11 potential burrows and diggings were observed and recorded across both sites, with 10 in Site E and one at the Broome Power Station. This variation and between the two sites was deemed to stem from the size and slight variation of suitable foraging, burrowing and potential nesting habitats of the respective sites, although the overall diversity and ecological value of the entire survey area is not likely to be altered due to this slight inter-site variation.

Contents

Table index

Plate index

Appendices

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Horizon Power is proposing renewable energy developments for five communities and proposed sites in the Kimberley region. For the Broome Energy System, Horizon Power is proposing to install renewable energy facilities in the town of Broome.

Construction of new power stations including centralised renewable-energy generation will likely require the clearing of native vegetation for the construction footprint, network connection, access tracks, ancillary infrastructure and any operational and maintenance related activities including fire breaks.

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) were commissioned to undertake a Detailed and Targeted (single season) flora and vegetation survey and a Basic and Targeted fauna survey of the proposed sites (the survey areas).

1.2 Purpose of this report

The purpose of the flora, vegetation and fauna assessment is to define sensitive environmental values, in particular their spatial location and conservation significance, so the impacts of the proposed works can be managed to inform site selection, subsequent approvals and works to be undertaken. The purpose of this report is to summarise the results of the assessment. The outcomes of this assessment detailed within this report will be used to inform the project design and provide information to support a native vegetation clearing permit application under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and the current regulation requirements from the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

1.3 Location

1.3.1 Survey areas

The survey areas are located in Broome, in the Kimberley region of Western Australia (WA). Each survey site and the approximate area in hectares (ha) is:

– Broome Power Station (PS) (6.36 ha)
– Broome Site E (266.58 ha).

The location of survey areas has been provided in Figure 1 (Broome Site E) and Figure 7 (Broome Power Station).

1.3.2 Study Area

The study area for the current proposed project as a part of the desktop and wider survey considerations consists of a 40 km buffer radius around the two survey areas. The buffer radius of the study area is also provided in Figure 2 (Broome Power Station) and Figure 8 (Broome Site E).

1.4 Scope of works

The scope of works for the project included the following:

– A desktop assessment of environmental constraints including flora and fauna database searches
– A Detailed and Targeted flora and vegetation survey and a Basic and Targeted fauna survey of sites in Broome
– A concise consolidated technical report (this report) outlining the methods and results of the surveys, including figures to present the spatial survey data
– A consolidated Index of biodiversity surveys for assessment (IBSA) compliant spatial data package.

1.5 Relevant legislation, conservation codes and background information

In Western Australia, some ecological communities, flora and fauna are protected under both Federal and State Government legislation. In addition, regulatory authorities also provide a range of guidance and information on expected standards and protocols for environmental surveys.

An overview of key legislation and guidelines, conservation codes and background information relevant to this biological survey are provided in Appendix B.

1.6 Report limitations and assumptions

This report: has been prepared by GHD for Horizon Power and may only be used and relied on by Horizon Power for the purpose agreed between GHD and Horizon Power as set out in section 1.2 of this report.

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than Horizon Power arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the report.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the report was prepared.

2. Methods

2.1 Desktop assessment

Table 1 Desktop information sources

Aspect	Information source (available from Data WA (Government of Western Australia 2025) unless specified)
Climate	Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Climate Data Online (2021)
Geology, land systems, and soil	1:500 000 State linear structures layer (DMIRS-015) Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems (DPIRD-064)
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA)	Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
Conservation reserves and areas	DBCA – Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011) DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
Hydrology	Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033) RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037) RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034) RIWI Act, Rivers (DWER-036) Waterways Conservation Act Management Areas (DWER-072) Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010) Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia - Western Australia (DBCA-045)
Vegetation	Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006) Native Vegetation Extent (DPIRD-005) DBCA Statewide Vegetation Statistics
Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (TEC/PEC)	DBCA Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) and Priority Ecological Community (PEC) spatial dataset (DBCA 2025a) Priority Ecological Communities for Western Australia Version 35 (DBCA 2023)
Flora diversity and Significant Flora	DCCEEW PMST database to identify fauna species listed under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the study area (DCCEEW 2024) DBCA *NatureMap* database (DBCA 2025a) DBCA Threatened and Priority Flora and WA Herbarium databases (DBCA 2025b)
Fauna diversity and Significant Fauna	DBCA *NatureMap* database (DBCA 2025a) DCCEEW PMST database to identify fauna species listed under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the study area (DCCEEW 2024) DBCA Threatened fauna database (DBCA 2025b)

2.1.1 Flora and vegetation

The flora and vegetation desktop assessment included a review of:

– The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) PMST to identify communities and species listed under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the study area (DCCEEW 2025). (Appendix C)

– The DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Community (TECs and PECs) database for conservation significant communities present in the desktop study area (DBCA 2025a)

– The DBCA Threatened and Priority Flora and WA Herbarium databases for Threatened flora listed under the BC Act and listed Priority by the DBCA previously recorded in the desktop study area (DBCA 2025b)

– The DBCA *NatureMap* database for flora and fauna species previously recorded within the desktop study area (DBCA 2025a) (Appendix C)
– Aerial photography, geology/soils, land systems and hydrology information to provide background information on the variability of the environment and likely vegetation and habitat types present
– A flora likelihood of occurrence assessment (Appendix D).

2.1.2 Fauna

The fauna desktop assessment included a review of:

– Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) database to identify fauna species listed under the *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) potentially occurring within the desktop study area (DCCEEW 2025) (Appendix E)
– The DBCA Threatened and Priority Fauna database for the study area (DBCA 2025b)
– The DBCA *NatureMap* (DBCA 2025a) database for fauna species previously recorded within the study area (Appendix C)This database comprises the following composite datasets:
  - Atlas of Australian birds
  - Bird data -Birdlife Australia
  - Fauna Survey Returns Database (New)
  - WA Museum (WAM) databases (mammals, birds, reptiles)
– Aerial photography, geology/soils, land systems and hydrology information to provide background information on the variability of the environment and likely habitat types present
– A fauna likelihood of occurrence assessment (Appendix D).

2.2 Field survey

2.2.1 Survey timing and personnel

The field survey comprised a single-phase field Detailed and Targeted flora and vegetation survey, and Targeted and Basic fauna survey.

The survey details per site are summarised in Table 2 below:

Table 2 Field survey dates and details

Location	Survey type	Date	Personnel	Licence/permit number
Broome Site E	Detailed Flora and vegetation and Targeted Flora	24 to 30 March 2025	Joel Collins Alex Sleep Luann Nilsson Rachael Graham	FB62000664 FB62000557 FB62000665 FB62000666
	Targeted fauna survey		Lucas Hurst Cheri van Rensburg	
Broome Power Station	Detailed Flora and vegetation and Targeted flora	24 March 2025	Alex Sleep Luann Nilsson	FB62000557
	Targeted fauna survey	24 March 2025	Lucas Hurst Cheri van Rensburg	

2.2.2 Guiding documents

The survey methodology and data collection that GHD employed was conducted in accordance with:

- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Technical Guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA 2016)
- EPA Technical Guidance – *Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment* (EPA 2020)
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) *Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Mammals* (DSEWPaC 2011)
- DSEWPC *Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Reptiles (2011)*
- *Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Bats* (DCCEEW 2010)
- DBCA Guidelines for surveys to detect the presence of bilbies, and assess the importance of habitat in Western Australia (DBCA 2017)

2.2.3 Data collection

Field data collection for the flora, vegetation and fauna survey was undertaken using GPS enabled tablets using electronic forms in Collector and tailored to IBSA spatial data requirements. Data was synced to the cloud at the conclusion of each field day. Field photographs were stored and where applicable have been provided as part of the deliverables.

2.2.4 Identification and nomenclature

Fauna were identified in the field using reference books, field guides and electronic guides (Table 3). Where identification was not possible, specific publications were utilised or photographs of specimens were collected to be later identified. Nomenclature used in this report follows that used by WAM as reported on *NatureMap.* This nomenclature is deemed the most up-to-date species information for WA fauna.

Table 3 Fauna identification references

Fauna group	Field guide
Mammals	Menkhorst and Knight (2011), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008)
Bats	Churchill (2008), Menkhorst and Knight (2011)
Birds	Morcombe (2004)
Reptiles	Wilson and Swan (2020), (G.M. Storr, L.A. Smith and R.E. Johnstone n.d.)
Amphibians	Tyler and Doughty (2009)

A flora inventory was compiled from taxa listed in described quadrats, relevés and from opportunistic floristic records throughout the survey area. Species that were well known to the survey ecologists were identified in the field; all other species were collected and assigned a unique collection number to facilitate tracking. All specimens collected during the field assessment were dried and processed in accordance with the requirements of the WA Herbarium. Species were identified by the use of taxonomic literature, electronic keys and online electronic databases. Specimen identification was undertaken by taxonomists Pali Jayasekara and Bethea Loudon, with a number of specimens also submitted to WA Herbarium for identification.

The conservation status of all recorded flora was compared against the current lists available on FloraBase and the EPBC Act Threatened species database.

Nomenclature used in this report follows that used by the WA Herbarium as reported on FloraBase (Western Australian Herbarium 1998)

2.2.5 Detailed and Targeted flora and vegetation survey

The field survey was undertaken to identify and describe the broad dominant vegetation types, assess vegetation condition, and high intensity sampling of vascular flora taxa present at the time of survey. Searches for significant ecological communities and flora species were also undertaken during the field survey.

Field survey methods involved a combination of high intensity quadrat sampling and traversing the survey area by foot. Quadrats were conducted with each survey area to describe the broad-scale vegetation and physical features. The transect effort is presented in Figure 3, Appendix A.

The following number of quadrats and/or relevés were conducted across each survey site:

– Site E: 12 quadrats and six relevés
– Broome Power Station: two quadrats.

The quadrat and relevé locations are presented Figure 3 (Site E) and Figure 9 (Broome PS).

2.2.6 Basic and Targeted fauna survey

The Basic and Targeted fauna surveys were completed in association with the flora and vegetation surveys at both sites. The survey areas were traversed by foot to identify and describe dominant fauna habitat types present, and their condition, and to assess habitat suitable for significant fauna. Targeted assessments specific for, but not limited to, the Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*), Northern Brush-tail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*), Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides*) and the Northern Western Free-Tailed Bat (*Ozimops cobourgianus*) were undertaken at both sites. The Basic assessment also identified and recorded all fauna occurring in the area at the time of the survey.

2.2.6.1 Habitat assessment

Fauna habitat assessments were undertaken to document and map the type, ecological value and extent of habitats throughout the survey area. The following information was recorded for each habitat assessment:

– Habitat structure (e.g. vegetation type, presence/absence of structural layers such as ground cover and midstorey)
– Presence/absence of refuge including density of ground covers, fallen timber (course woody debris), rocks/boulder piles, and the type and extent of each refuge
– Presence/absence of waterways including type, extent and habitat quality within waterway
– Location of the habitat within the survey area in comparison to the habitat within the surrounding landscape
– Habitat connectivity and identification of wildlife corridors within and immediately adjacent to the survey area
– Current land use and disturbance history
– Evaluation of key habitat features and types identified during the desktop assessment relevant to significant fauna
– Evaluation of the likelihood of occurrence of significant fauna within the habitat (based on presence of suitable habitat)
– A representative photograph of each habitat-type.

2.2.6.2 Opportunistic searches

Opportunistic fauna searches were conducted across the survey area. This included:

– Searching the survey area for tracks, scats, bones, diggings and feeding areas for native and feral species
– Searching through microhabitats including examining termite mounds, tree hollows and hollow logs and turning over leaf litter
– Visual and aural surveys, which accounted for all the bird species recorded utilising the habitats of the survey area at that time
– Recording GPS locations of significant fauna species.

2.2.6.3 Remote cameras

Only two remote cameras were set on old potential Bilby burrows within the survey areas. These cameras were deployed across Broome site E only as these were the only sections with determined suitable burrows and higher bilby presence. The total trap nights per recorder for both sites of the Broome survey area is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Remote Camera Trap Location Details – All Broome Sites

Recorder ID	Set date	End date	Trap nights	Site ID	Lat	Long	Location
CAM031	25/03/2025	29/03/2025	3				Broome Site E
CAM20	26/03/2025	29/03/2025	2	23	-17.8814	122.262	Broome Site E
Total trap nights			**5**				

2.2.6.4 Bat ultrasound recorders

SM4 ® and Anabat Swift bat call detectors were set for general bat activity and to target the Northern Western free-tailed bat (*Ozimops cobourgianus*). Detector locations were selected as suitable based on water present, flyways and potential cave-forming rocky areas, where present.

The total trap nights per recorder for both sites of the Broome survey area is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Bat ultrasound recorder - Broome

Recorder ID	Set date	End date	Trap nights	Site ID	Lat	Long	Location
SM4-7	24/03/2025	26/03/2025	2	5	-17.9783	122.2037	Broome Site E
SM4-10	25/03/2025	29/03/2025	4	8	-17.8809	122.2618	Broome Site E
SM4-7	27/03/2025	29/03/2025	2	30	-17.8918	122.247	Broome Power Station
Total trap nights			**8**				

When analysing bat call recordings, a confidence rating (Mills et al. 1996, Duffy et al. 2000) is applied for species, as not all species are able to be identified when there is overlap of species occurrences in an area, that that have similar call pulses/frequency. The quality of the calls recorded with the detector can also be a factor in reducing the confidence of species identification. Table 6 below defines the abbreviations used in the call results.

Table 6 Confidence ratings applied to calls

D – Definite	Species identification not in doubt
PR – Probable	Call most likely to present a particular species, but there exists a low probability of confusion with species of similar call type, or call lacks sufficient detail.
SG – Species Group	Call made by one of two or more species. Call characteristics overlap, particularly poor quality calls or mixed species calls make it difficult to distinguish between species. For example: – *Chaerephon jobensis* and *Saccolaimus flaviventris* – *Taphozous georianus* and *Taphozous hilli* – *Nyctophilus* sp. The calls of *Nyctophilus geoffroyi, N. daedalus,* and *N. arnhemensis*

2.2.6.5 Targeted fauna searches

The targeted transects for the Bilby and Northern Brushtail Possum are presented in Figure 3 (Site E) and Figure 9 (Power Station), Appendix A.

Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*)

The Bilby is recognised as a locally and regionally significant species in the southwest Kimberley desert country in Western Australia and requires targeted surveys. The sampling technique endorsed by the DAWE, references Southgate's methods of Bilby Plot Assessments (Southgate et al. 2005), and the DBCA guidelines (DBCA 2017).

This method is applied to relatively small survey area (less than 5 ha) or to those where the survey area can be adequately covered on foot, and involves a transect assessment of the entire survey area. For larger survey areas the approach is to search 2 ha plots.

The approach for this survey was to undertake transects using the above method across each survey area to detect any Bilby burrows of resident animals or secondary signs of recent Bilby activity such as tracks, scats and foraging digs based on the Southgate method.

Searching was undertaken by GHD Zoologist Lucas Hurst and Ecologist Cheri van Rensburg with GHD Principal Zoologist Glen Gaikhorst undertaking follow-up inspections of all potential Bilby activity/diggings and burrows to validate the field results. Search transect walks were completed across the entirety of the survey sites where vegetation density permitted, with space between transects approximately 100 m apart.

During the traverses, various information on the habitat characteristics was recorded in an excel spreadsheet on the handheld Tablet device to complete the Plot Assessments. The Plot Assessments when completed, provide two values that assess the trackability of Bilby, and the availability of Other Determining Signs (ODS), which will reflect if Bilby were able to be detected (if they were present) in the area. The plots provide an overall assessment of each of the survey sites. The Plot Assessment method was undertaken at both site E and the Power Station site within the overall Broome survey area. The results and the information recorded for the Plot Assessments during the survey, is provided in Appendix E.

The total number of Bilby plot assessments and their location within the Broome survey area is provided in Table 7 below. Habitat assessments were also conducted at these locations.

Table 7 Bilby plot assessment locations – Broome

Method	ID	Date	Site	Long	Lat	Location
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment		25/03/2025				Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	15	24/03/2025	Bilby PS 1	122.2039	-17.9786	Broome Power Station
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	16	26/03/2025	Bilby E 3	122.2657	-17.8809	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	17	26/03/2025	Bilby E 4	122.2647	-17.8853	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	19	25/03/2025	Bilby Plot 2	122.2501	-17.8835	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	22	26/03/2025	Bilby Plot 5	122.2625	-17.8907	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	24	27/03/2025	Bilby Plot 6	122.2617	-17.8849	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	25	27/03/2025	Bilby Plot 7	122.2573	-17.8852	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	26	27/03/2025	Bilby Plot 8	122.2529	-17.8858	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	27	27/03/2025	Bilby Plot 9	122.2495	-17.8858	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	31	27/03/2025	Bilby 10e	122.2473	-17.8893	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	32	28/03/2025	Bilby 11e	122.2496	-17.8926	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	33	28/03/2025	Bilby 12e	122.2502	-17.8904	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	34	28/03/2025	Bilby 13e	122.2527	-17.8898	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	35	28/03/2025	Bilby 14e	122.2556	-17.8896	Broome Site E
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	36	28/03/2025	Bilby 5e	122.2592	-17.8874	Broome Site E

Northern Brushtail Possum (***Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis***)

The Northern Brushtail Possum occurs discontinuously from the Gulf of Carpentaria hinterland near Borroloola, Northern Territory (NT) and westward to the Kimberley, WA (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2021) Targeted searches for suitable habitat trees for the Northern Brushtail Possum (see Plate 1 below) were conducted at the Broome sites. This included recording all tall *Eucalyptus* trees either already containing suitable hollows, or trees that may produce hollows in the future. Trees were also inspected for any nail scratch marks on the tree base, that might indicate the species has been utilising a tree. Searches include a focus on evidence of scat and fur left in suitable habitat such as Eucalypt woodlands with good connectivity to surrounding habitats, or

in close proximity to tall *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* tree species. Direct sightings or deceased individuals were also recorded if identified.

Plate 1 Suitable Northern Brushtail Possum habitat tree example

2.3 Limitations

2.3.1 Desktop limitations

The EPBC Act PMST is based on bioclimatic modelling for the potential presence of species. As such, this does not represent actual recorded locations of the species present within the survey area or wider study area. The records from Western Australian Government fauna data sources such as the DBCA searches of Threatened and Priority fauna provide more accurate information for the general area and local occurrence. The accuracy of these publicly available datasets are dependent on up-to-date data management via state government, and recent significant fauna records may be absent due to delayed database management. Additionally, some collections, sighting or trapping records are from historical sources and cannot be dated and often misrepresent the current range of Threatened and Priority species. Notwithstanding, questionable fauna records relevant to desktop assessments are interrogated on a case-by-case basis.

2.3.2 Field survey limitations

The EPA (2016,2020) Technical Guidance states that flora and fauna survey reports for environmental impact assessment in WA should contain a section describing the limitations of the survey methods used. The limitations and constraints associated with this field survey are discussed in Table 8. Based on this assessment, the survey effort has not been subject to any major constraints, which affect the accuracy or thoroughness of the assessment or conclusions formed.

Table 8 Field survey limitations

Aspect	Constraint	Comment
Sources of information and availability of contextual information.	Nil	Adequate information is available for the survey area, this includes: Broadscale (1:1,000,000) mapping by Beard (1977) and digitised by Shepherd et al. (2002) Database searches (DBCA and *NatureMap*).
Scope (what life forms were sampled etc.)	Nil	Significant terrestrial vertebrates were sampled during the survey. Basic fauna assessment sampled significant and non-significant species opportunistically. Terrestrial invertebrate fauna were not surveyed, nor were any freshwater or marine vertebrate species. Vascular flora were sampled during the survey, non-vascular flora were not surveyed.
Proportion of flora collected and identified (based on sampling, timing and intensity)	Nil	A total of 10 taxa from Site E were tentatively identified due to insufficient material for (such as flowers/fruit, or due to insect damage) or due to taxonomic uncertainty. All specimens collected from Broome PS were identified to species level or further if applicable. Proportion of flora collected and identified was not considered to be a constraint.
Completeness and further work which might be needed (e.g. was the relevant area fully surveyed)	Nil	The survey area was considered adequately surveyed to compile a representative list of species, as well as to describe and map vegetation at a level appropriate for impact assessment and approval determination.
Mapping reliability	Minor	The survey was conducted using high-resolution aerial imagery obtained from Landgate, topographical features, previous vegetation mapping (Beard 1977) and field data. Data was recorded in the field using hand-held GPS tools (e.g. Samsung tablet, Garmin GPS). Certain atmospheric factors and other sources of error can affect the accuracy of GPS receivers, including tree canopies. The Garmin GPS units used for this survey are accurate to within ±5 metres on average. Therefore, the data points consisting of coordinates recorded from the GPS may contain minor inaccuracies.
Timing/weather/ season/cycle	Nil	The field survey was conducted in March (within the recommended timing for primary surveys (wet season January to March) (EPA 2016). There was higher than average rainfall during January and slightly below average rainfall in February for Broome leading up to the survey. As a result of this, many species were flowering/fruiting and annuals were present and identifiable.
Disturbances (e.g. fire, flood, accidental human intervention)	Nil	No significant disturbances were encountered during the surveys.
Intensity (in retrospect, was the intensity adequate)	Nil	The vascular flora of the survey area was sampled in accordance with (EPA 2016) and terrestrial fauna sampled in accordance with (EPA 2020). The survey intensity was of suitable intensity for the size and location of the survey area. A minimum of three flora sample sites were located within each identified vegetation type, where possible. In some instances, less than three sites were described per vegetation type, this was due to the limited area and geographic range of the vegetation type and/or the degraded condition of the vegetation. The survey area was sufficiently covered by the GHD botanists and zoologists during the survey.
Resources	Nil	Flora and Vegetation: 16 field days Fauna: 14 field days
Access restrictions	Nil	No access restrictions were encountered during the surveys.
Experience levels	Nil	Senior Botanist Alex Sleep has over 15 years of experience undertaking flora and vegetation surveys, including in the Kimberley region. Luann Nilsson and Rachael Graham are Graduate Ecologists/Botanists with approximately 1 years of experience in the field. Lucas Hurst has 8 years of experience working with numerous projects requiring basic, level 1 and level 2 fauna surveys and specific species

Aspect	Constraint	Comment
		management programs and targeted species surveys including as a team lead, specifically relating to fauna survey work in Northern Western Australia. Joel Collins has over 20 years of experience in team leading of flora, vegetation and threatened ecological community surveys and reporting on projects of a wide variety of size and scope, with strong species taxonomy identification skills, including extensive survey experience within the North of Western Australia. Cheri van Rensburg is an ecologist with approximately one year of experience in ecology and fauna-related surveys, with the majority of surveys conducted through Northern Western Australia. Glen Gaikhorst has over 20 years of experience as a fauna team lead, species identification, fauna habitat assessment and development of species profiles and management plans, with an extensive experience of Northern Australia surveying and reporting for a wide variety of projects, along with multiple peer-reviewed publications and citations.

3. Desktop assessment

3.1 Broome Site E and Broome Power Station

3.1.1 Location

The Broome Site E survey site is located in the West Kimberley district in WA within the Shire of Broome, approximately 8 km to the North of Cable Beach (Figure 1). The Broome Power Station site is located in the West Kimberley district in WA within the Shire of Broome, approximately 2 km South of Cable Beach (Figure 7).

3.1.2 Environment

3.1.2.1 Climate

The nearest reliable data for temperature and rainfall for both sites is at the Broome Airport, located 8km to the South of Site E. and located 1km to the South of Broome Power Station. (no. 3003) as is presented in Plate 2 below and Table 9. The data shows that the total rainfall for the first three months of 2025 coinciding with the middle and end of the wet season, is below the long-term average for January, February and March, but above the long-term average in January (BoM 2025). This coincided with significant cyclone activity in the region during the month of January. The temperature data shows a slightly warmer 2024 than the long-term average for the months of January-February and April-May (maximum temperature), but it is very slight (1^{o}C).

Table 9 Climate Data Summary for Broome Site E and Broome Power Station

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean rainfall (mm) all years	198.7	177.8	98.8	25.6	27	18.4	6.3	2.1	1.4	1.4	9.6	63
Total rainfall (mm) 2025	310.6	112.2	67.4									
Mean maximum temperature (°C) 2025	34.0	34.0	35.1									
Mean minimum temperature (°C) 2025	25.8	26.0	26.5									
Mean maximum temperature (°C) all years	33.3	33	34	34.3	31.7	29.3	29	30.4	31.9	33	33.7	33.9
Mean minimum temperature (°C) all years	26.4	26.1	25.5	22.7	18.3	15.3	13.7	14.9	18.5	22.5	25.3	26.6

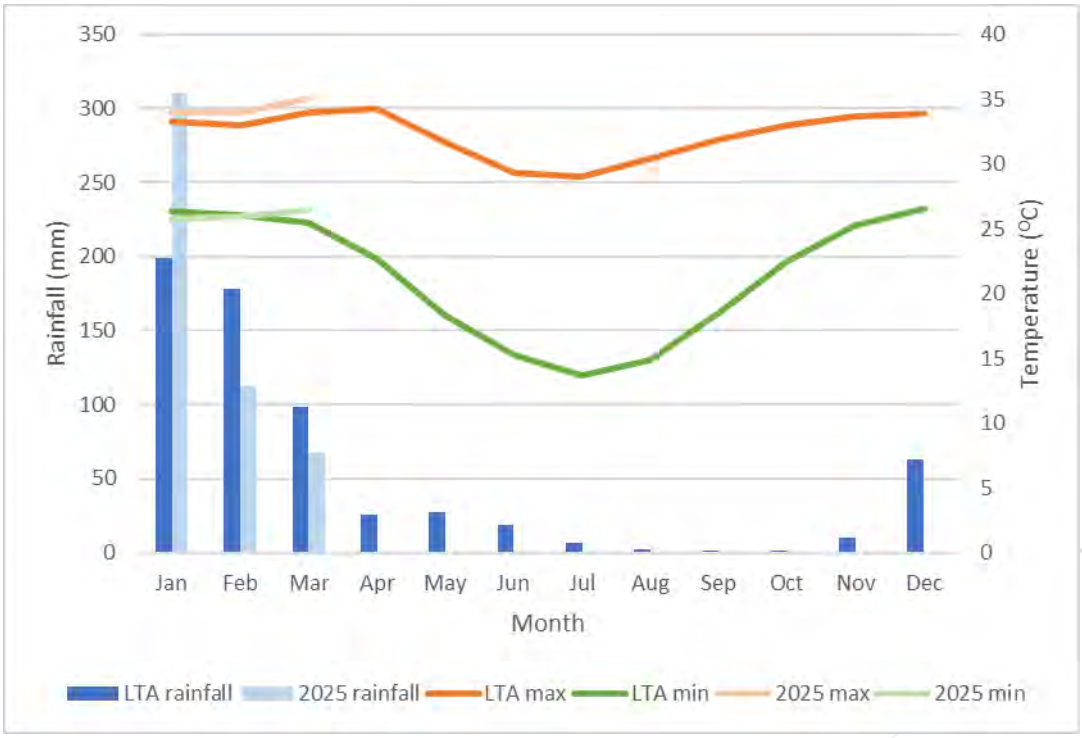


Plate 2 *Climate Data Summary for Broome Site E*

3.1.2.2 Geology, soils, and land systems

The Kimberley region land systems have been mapped by the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (Payne and Schoknecht 2011). The Kimberley Region includes 111 land systems and covers 330,070 km2.

The Broome survey area, comprising both survey sites, is located within the Yeeda, Wanganut and Carpentaria (low capacity) Land Systems, described as the following:

– Carpentaria (low capacity): Coastal flats, associated sandy margins and dunes; saline sands and muds; paperbark thickets, samphire meadows, extensive bare mud flats with fringing mangrove forests.
– Wanganut: Sandplains and linear dunes supporting pindan woodlands with acacias and bloodwoods and curly spinifex- ribbon grass, and broad low-lying swales supporting bloodwood-grey box woodlands with curly spinifex-ribbon grass.
– Yeeda: Sandplains with red and yellow sands supporting pindan acacia shrublands with emergent eucalypt trees.

A summary of the land systems as per (Payne and Schoknecht 2011) are provided in Table 10 below.

Table 10 *Descriptions of the soil sub-systems mapped within the Broome Site E and Broome Power Station survey area*

Sub-system name	Landform	Soil	Vegetation
Carpentaria Land System	Inner slopes: lightly firmed sandy surfaces	Yellowish sandy soils, commonly mottled and showing saline influence	Thickets of *Melaleuca* spp. with variable ground storeys. *Melaleuca alsophila* alliance (35a, 35b).
	Drainage mouths	Variable soil complex mainly yellowish, sandy soils and loamy alluvial soils. Both exhibiting local saline influence.	Thickets of *Melaleuca* spp. with variable ground storeys. *Melaleuca alsophila* alliance (35a, 35b).
	Samphire flats	Brownish and greyish, calcareous, saline loams	Halophytic shrubland. Samphire community
	Mud flats	Dark saline muds	Bare mud.

Sub-system name	Landform	Soil	Vegetation
	Dunes	Sandy commonly calcareous beach dunes	*Spinifex longifolius* and other perennial tussock grasses and forbs with an open shrub layer (*Acacia* spp.) and scattered trees.
	Slopes at lower margin of mud flats	Dark saline muds	Low open mangrove community
	Outer flats	Dark saline muds	Dense mangrove communities
Wanganut Land System	Sandplain	Deep red sands	Woodlands (pindan) with prominent *Acacia* shrub layer and *Triodia bitextura* - *Chrysopogon* spp. *Corymbia dichromophloia* alliance. High-rainfall parts: *Eucalyptus miniata* alliance
	Linear dunes	Mainly deep red sands and Pindan dunes with reddish sandy soils	Low woodland (pindan) with patches of dense *Acacia* shrubs and *Triodia bitextura* - *Chrysopogon* spp. and *Aristida* spp. ground storeys. *C. dichromophloia* and *Bauhinia cunninghamii* alliances. High-rainfall parts: *E. miniata* community.
	Dune Swales and low-lying sandplain	Mainly yellowish sandy soils. Minor amounts of reddish sandy soil	Grassy woodlands with patchy *Acacia* shrub layer, *Triodia bitextura* and *T. bitextura* - *Chrysopogon* spp. ground storeys. *C. dichromophloia, E. tectifica* and *E. microtheca* alliances [introduced buffel grass (**Cenchrus ciliaris*) now common in parts].
	Pans and depressions	Yellowish, strongly mottled loamy soils on depressions. Brownish, massive, intractable heavy clays in pans.	Ribbon grass grasslands with patches of *Triodia bitextura* and fringing paperbark and bloodwood woodlands. *C. polycarpa, E. microtheca,* and *Melaleuca* spp. alliances.
	Drainage floors	Complex of yellowish sandy soils and scalded greyish and brownish sands and loams over tough clays	Complex of ribbon grass and paperbark trees. *Melaleuca* spp. community and *Chrysopogon* spp. community
	Channels	Channels, bed-loads of deep sand. Banks, brownish sandy and loamy alluvial soils	Fringing forests and woodlands. *E. camaldulensis* - *Terminalia platyphylla* fringing community.
Yeeda Land System	Sandplain	Deep red sands	Woodland (pindan) with prominent *Acacia* shrub layer and *Triodia bitextura, Chrysopogon* spp. ground storey. *Corymbia dichromophloia* alliance. Higher rainfall parts: *Eucalyptus miniata* alliance.
	Shallow valleys	Reddish sandy soils Deep yellow sands in higher-rainfall areas.	Grassy woodlands with patchy *Acacia* shrub layer and *Chrysopogon* spp. *E. tectifica* and *E. argillacea*. Higher rainfall parts: *E. miniata* alliance.
	Plains with thin sand cover	Yellowish sandy soils. Scalded areas of greyish sands over tough loamy subsoils.	Open patchy woodland with *Chrysopogon* spp. and *Triodia bitextura*, patches of paperbark trees. *Grevillea striata, Bauhinia cunninghamii* and *Melaleuca* spp. alliances.
	Pans	Brownish, massive, intractable, silty to heavy clays	Various tall grasses with fringes of bloodwood and paperbark woodlands. *C. polycarpa* and *Melaleuca* spp. alliance.

3.1.3 Land use

3.1.3.1 Conservation reserves and estates

Thirteen main conservation reserves and estates were identified within the study area of a 40km buffer radius containing both survey sites, with two such reserves occurring within 1km of the survey area, specifically in reference to Site E. These reserves consist of the Yawuru Indigenous Protected Area, and the terrestrial reserve number WA52354. The details of all sites are presented in Table 11 below.

Table 11 Conservation Reserves and Estates of Broome Site E and Broome Power Station Study Area

Protected Area ID	Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	Jurisdiction	Environment Type	Buffer Status	Protected Area ID
WA_51497	Unnamed WA51497	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	State	Terrestrial	WA_51497
WA_51105	Unnamed WA51105	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	State	Terrestrial	WA_51105
CWTH_IPA75	Yawuru	Indigenous Protected Area	WA	State	Terrestrial	CWTH_IPA75
WA_51162	Unnamed WA51162	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	State	Terrestrial	WA_51162
WA_51583	Unnamed WA51583	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	State	Terrestrial	WA_51583
WA_51932	Unnamed WA51932	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	State	Terrestrial	WA_51932
WA_41066	Broome Bird Observatory	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	State	Terrestrial	WA_41066
WA_52354	Unnamed WA52354	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	State	Terrestrial	WA_52354
WA_51617	Unnamed WA51617	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	State	Terrestrial	WA_51617
WA_47964	Broome Wildlife Centre	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	State	Terrestrial	WA_47964
385	Unnamed WA51046	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	State	Marine	385

3.1.3.2 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

One Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) intersects both sites within the survey area. This ESA is the buffer zone of the TEC: Roebuck Bay Mudflats, listed under the BC Act as Vulnerable.

3.1.4 Hydrology

The Data WA (Government of Western Australia 2025) data layers identified the water resource aspects present in the survey area and surrounding study area (comprising both separate survey sites). These are detailed below in Table 12.

Table 12 Hydrology aspects of the Broome Site E and Broome Power Station study area

Aspect	Details	Results
Groundwater Areas	Groundwater areas proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RiWI Act)	Broome Groundwater Area intersects the survey area.

Aspect	Details	Results
Surface Water Areas	Surface water areas proclaimed under the RiWI Act	None present
Irrigation District	Irrigation Districts proclaimed under the RiWI Act	None present
Rivers	Rivers proclaimed under the RiWI Act	None present
Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA)	PDWSA is a collective term used for the description of Water Reserves, Catchment Areas and Underground Pollution Control Areas declared (gazetted) under the provisions of the *Country Area Water Supply Act 1947*	Broome Water Reserve is located approximately 1.3 km to the east of Site E.
Waterways Management Areas	Areas proclaimed under *the Waterway Conservation Act 1976*	None present.

3.1.4.1 Wetlands, rivers, and watercourses

Three nationally important wetlands occur within the 40km radius buffer zone of the study area for both survey sites:

– Willie Creek Wetlands (approximately 21km km North of Broome Power Station, and 9.3km km North of Site E)
– Roebuck Bay (1.5 km Westof Broome Power Station, and 2km South of Site E)
– Roebuck Plains System (approximately 19 km South-East of Broome Power Station, and 29.5km South-East of Site E)
– Roebuck Bay is also associated with a RAMSAR (internally important) wetland which is located approximately 9.6 km South-East of Broome Power Station, and 21 km South-East of Site E)

3.1.5 Vegetation and flora

3.1.5.1 Regional biogeography

The survey area is located within Pindanland subregion (DL2) of the Dampierland bioregion, as described by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA). The Pindanland subregion comprises sandplains of the Dampier Peninsula and western part of Dampier Land including the hinterland of the Eighty Mile Beach (Graham 2001). It is a fine-textured sand-sheet with subdued dunes and include the paleodelta of the Fitzroy River (Graham 2001). The vegetation is described primarily as Pindan (Graham 2001).

3.1.5.2 Broad vegetation mapping and extent

Broad scale (1:1,000,000) pre-European vegetation mapping of the area was completed by Beard (1977) at an association level. The mapping indicates that one vegetation association is present within the survey area.

The survey area intersects the Dampierland vegetation association (750) characterised as Pindan woodland: Acacia thicket with eucalypt woodland over spinifex *Acacia tumida, Eucalyptus tectifica, Corymbia grandifolia*, *Triodia pungens, T. bitextura.*

The pre-European mapping has been adapted and digitised by Shepherd et al. (2002). The extent of vegetation associations have been determined by the state-wide vegetation remaining extent calculations maintained by DBCA (2019). As shown in Table 13, the current extent remaining of vegetation association 750 is greater than 99% of the calculated pre-European extents at all scales (e.g. State, IBRA bioregion, IBRA subregion and Local Government Area (LGA)). A total of 2.78% of the current extent of 750 occurs within DBCA managed land.

Table 13 Extents of vegetation associations mapped within the Site E and Broome Power Station survey area

Vegetation association	Scale	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	% current extent in all DBCA managed land (proportion of current extent)
750	State: WA	1,231,155.50	1,225,687.52	99.56	2.78
	IBRA Bioregion: Dampierland	1,229,182.16	1,225,280.52	99.68	2.78
	IBRA Subregion: Pindanlanf	1,221,734.45	1,217,843.72	99.68	2.80
	LGA: Broome	1,115,559.36	1,110,131.18	99.51	3.07

3.1.5.3 Significant ecological communities

A review of the DBCA TEC and PEC database (DBCA 2025a) and the EPBC Act PMST (DCCEEW 2025) identified the presence of nine listed communities previously recorded within the 40km radius buffer zone of the study area. Specifically, the Site E section of the survey area intersects with the following PEC or TEC occurrences (or their buffers):

– Minyjuru (*Sersalisia sericea)* Dune System Community (P1)
– Roebuck Bay Mudflats (Vulnerable)
– Kimberley Vegetation Association No. 73 (P3)
– Monsoon Vine Thickets of Dampier Peninsula (Endangered)

The locations of the TECs and PECs in the vicinity of the survey area are mapped in Figure 2, Appendix A.

3.1.5.4 Flora diversity

The *NatureMap/Dandjoo* database search across a 40km buffer radius identified the presence of 674 terrestrial flora taxa previously recorded within the desktop study area (DBCA 2025a).These included 528 species of dicots, three species of ferns, one species of liverwort and 142 species of monocot. The *NatureMap/Dandjoo* database search for this flora search is provided in Appendix C.

3.1.5.5 Significant flora

The EPBC Act PMST, *NatureMap/Dandjoo* and DBCA TPFL databases identified the presence/potential presence of 17 significant flora taxa within a 40 km buffer of the survey area. Locations of significant flora in the vicinity of the survey area are presented in Figure 2 (Site E) and Appendix A.

Specifically, these potential species included:

– No species listed under the EPBC Act and/or BC Act
– Four species listed by DBCA as Priority 1
– Twelve species listed by DBCA as Priority 3 and
– One species listed by DBCA as Priority 4.

The list of significant species relevant to the study area along with the likelihood assessment rating for each species is provided in the likelihood of occurrence table presented in Appendix D.

3.1.6 Fauna

3.1.6.1 Fauna diversity

The *NatureMap/Dandjoo* database search across a 40km buffer radius identified the presence of 513 fauna taxa previously recorded within the desktop study area (DBCA 2025a). These included 363 bird species, 46 mammal species, 91 species of reptiles and 12 species of amphibians. Given the terrestrial vertebrate fauna focus of the present survey, this list did not include marine fish species or terrestrial invertebrate species not immediately

highlighted as being a significant species for consideration or to target (e.g. SRE mygalomorph spider species). The *NatureMap/Dandjoo* database search for this fauna search is provided in Appendix C.

3.1.6.2 Significant fauna

The EPBC Act PMST, *NatureMap/Dandjoo* and DBCA databases identified the presence/potential presence of 103 potentially occurring significant fauna taxa within a 40 km radius buffer of the survey area. Locations of significant fauna in the vicinity of the survey area are presented in Figure 2 and Figure 8, Appendix A. Specifically, these potential species included:

– Four species listed as Critically Endangered (CR) under the EPBC Act and BC Act
– 12 species listed Endangered (EN) under the EPBC Act and BC Act
– 17 species listed as Vulnerable (VU) under the EPBC and BC Act
– 53 species listed as Migratory (MI) under the EPBC and BC Act
– One species listed as a species of special protection (OS) under the BC Act
– Nine species listed as Priority 4 (P4) by the DBCA
– Three species listed as Priority 3 (P3) by the DBCA
– Two species listed as Priority 2 (P2) by the DBCA
– Two species listed as Priority 1 (P1) by the DBCA.

The list of significant species relevant to the study area along with the likelihood assessment rating for each species is provided in the likelihood of occurrence table presented in Appendix E.

4. Field survey results

4.1 Flora and vegetation

4.1.1 Vegetation types

Four vegetation types aligning with broad landforms were identified and described in the survey areas, not including cleared areas for tracks.

Broome Site E

– VT01 – Wetland periphery. Scattered trees of **Azadirachta indica* over a low open forest of *Melaleuca cajuputi* subsp. *cajuputi* over sparse tall tussock grasses of **Chloris gayana* and **Cenchrus biflorus* with vineland of **Passiflora foetida* over patchy closed sedgeland of *Cyperus bifax* and *Fimbristylis* sp. (aff. *trachycarya*) with patches of *Cynodon convergens* and bare areas on brownish black clay soil.

– VT03 – Dampland. Open woodland of *Corymbia polycarpa* over a low open to sparse woodland of *Melaleuca argentea, Melaleuca cajuputi* subsp. *cajuputi* and *Acacia colei* var. *colei,* over a sparse to open tall forbland of *Waltheria indica* over a mid to tall sedgeland of *Cyperus conicus* over an open tussock grassland of *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Chrysopogon pallidus* and occasional *Sorghum plumosum* over a forbland to closed forbland of *Goodenia armitiana, Lindernia ?aplectra, Grona filiformis* and low sedgeland of *Fimbristylis caespitosa* on grey brown sandy clay loam.

– VT04 – Pindan 2. Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus tectifica / Corymbia greeniana / Corymbia polycarpa / Corymbia dendromerinx* over a low woodland to forest of *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii, Acacia eriopoda, Acacia tumida* var. *tumida* (*Melaleuca* spp. and *Hakea arborescens* on the transition to damper areas) over low mixed tree layer consisting of species including *Planchonia careyi*, *Santalum lanceolata*, *Ehretia saligna* var. *saligna, Persoonia falcata, Brachychiton diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius, Gyrocarpus americanus* var. *americanus, Hakea macrocarpa, Ficus aculeata* var. *indecora, Acacia colei* var. *colei* and *Ventilago viminalis* over (+/-) sparse mid shrubs of *Dodonaea hispidula* var. *arida, Jasminum didymum* subsp. *lineare* and *Dolichandrone occidentalis* over a tall open to closed forbland of *Waltheria indica* and (+/-) *Pterocaulon intermedium* over a low open to sparse shrubland of *Corchorus sidoides* subsp. *sidoides* over a hummock grassland of *Triodia caelestialis* and/or tussock grassland of *Chrysopogon pallidus* (+/- *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Panicum coloratum*, *Aristida holathera* var. *latifolia, Sehima nervosum* and/or *Eriachne obtusa*) on undulating plain of orange loam.

Broome Power Station

– VT02 – Pindan 1. Low open forest to woodland *Corymbia zygophylla* over *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii* and *Acacia eriopoda* over a low woodland of *Acacia colei* var. *colei, Ehretia saligna, Brachychiton diversifolius* subsp*. diversifolius* and *Ficus aculeata*, occasional small thicket of *Acacia monticola* over a mid open shrubland of *Acacia adoxa* var*. subglabra* over a tall open forbland of *Waltheria indica* over a low open shrubland of *Corchorus sidoide*s subsp. *sidoides* over a hummock grassland of *Triodia caelestialis* over an open tussock grassland of *Eragrostis eriopoda*, *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera* and *Eriachne obtusa* over a low open forbland of *Spermacoce occidentalis* on flat dunes of red brown clay loam.

The vegetation types are described in further detail in Table 14 and mapped in Figure 4 (Site E) and Figure 10 (Broome PS), Appendix A.

Table 14 Vegetation types within the survey area sites

Vegetation types	Vegetation Type Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of individual survey area (%)	Sampling Sites	Photograph
VT01	Wetland periphery Scattered trees of **Azadirachta indica* over a low open forest of *Melaleuca cajuputi* subsp. *cajuputi* over sparse tall tussock grasses of **Chloris gayana* and **Cenchrus biflorus* with vineland of **Passiflora foetida* over patchy closed sedgeland of *Cyperus bifax* and *Fimbristylis* sp. (aff. *trachycarya*) with patches of *Cynodon convergens* and bare areas on brownish black clay soil.	**Site E** 0.92 ha 0.34%	HPB07	
VT02	Pindan 1 (*Corymbia zygophylla*) Low open forest to woodland *Corymbia zygophylla* over *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii* and *Acacia eriopoda* over a low woodland of *Acacia colei* var. *colei, Ehretia saligna, Brachychiton diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius* and *Ficus aculeata*, occasional small thicket of *Acacia monticola* over a mid open shrubland of *Acacia adoxa* var. *subglabra* over a tall open forbland of *Waltheria indica* over a low open shrubland of *Corchorus sidoides* subsp. *sidoides* over a hummock grassland of *Triodia caelestialis* over an open tussock grassland of *Eragrostis eriopoda*, *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera* and *Eriachne obtusa* over a low open forbland of *Spermacoce occidentalis* on flat dunes of red brown clay loam.	**Broome PS** 5.95ha 93.75%	HPB01 HPB16	

Vegetation types	Vegetation Type Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of individual survey area (%)	Sampling Sites	Photograph
VT03	Dampland Open woodland of *Corymbia polycarpa* over a low open to sparse woodland of *Melaleuca argentea, Melaleuca cajuputi* subsp. *cajuputi* and *Acacia colei* var. *colei,* over a sparse to open tall forbland of *Waltheria indica* over a mid to tall sedgeland of *Cyperus conicus* over an open tussock grassland of *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Chrysopogon pallidus* and occasional *Sorghum plumosum* over a forbland to closed forbland of *Goodenia armitiana, Lindernia ?aplectra, Grona filiformis* and low sedgeland of *Fimbristylis caespitosa* on grey brown sandy clay loam.	**Site E** 22.80 ha 8.56%	HPB05 HPB09R HPB18R HPB20	
VT04	Pindan 2 Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus tectifica / Corymbia greeniana / Corymbia polycarpa / Corymbia dendromerinx* over a low woodland to forest of *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii, Acacia eriopoda, Acacia tumida* var. *tumida* (*Melaleuca* spp. and *Hakea arborescens* on the transition to damper areas) over low mixed tree layer consisting of species including *Planchonia careyi*, *Santalum lanceolata*, *Ehretia saligna* var. *saligna, Persoonia falcata, Brachychiton diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius, Gyrocarpus americanus* var. *americanus, Hakea macrocarpa, Ficus aculeata* var. *indecora, Acacia colei* var. *colei* and *Ventilago viminalis* over (+/-) sparse mid shrubs of *Dodonaea hispidula* var. *arida, Jasminum didymum* subsp. *lineare* and *Dolichandrone occidentalis* over a tall open to closed forbland of *Waltheria indica* and (+/-) *Pterocaulon intermedium* over a low open to sparse shrubland of *Corchorus sidoides* subsp. *sidoides* over a hummock grassland of *Triodia caelestialis* and/or tussock grassland of *Chrysopogon pallidus* (+/- *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Panicum coloratum*, *Aristida holathera* var. *latifolia, Sehima nervosum* and/or *Eriachne obtusa*) on undulating plain of orange loam.	**Site E** 239.01 ha 89.74%	HPB03 HPB06 HPB10 HPB02 HPB08R HPB15 HPB04 HPB11 HPB17 HPB19R HPB12 HPB13 HPB14R	

Vegetation types	Vegetation Type Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of individual survey area (%)	Sampling Sites	Photograph
Cleared	Cleared areas such as tracks	**Site E** 3.86 ha 1.45% **Broome PS** 0.40 ha 6.29%	No Site	

4.1.2 Significant vegetation communities

Broome Site E

No TECs listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act or PECs listed by DBCA were identified within Site E.

Broome Power Station

No TECs listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act or PECs listed by DBCA were identified within Broome PS.

4.1.3 Other vegetation of interest

For all the survey areas at each site, none of the vegetation types represent significant vegetation as categorised by the EPA (2016) as: vegetation with a restricted distribution, historical impacts from threatening processes, a role as a refuge or providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

4.1.4 Vegetation condition

The condition of the vegetation within the survey areas ranged from Very Good to Completely Degraded. Both sites have small areas that are completely cleared which have been mapped separately. The majority of the survey areas are in Very Good condition. These areas were not mapped as Excellent, due to the presence of weeds throughout. The vegetation condition extents are detailed below for each survey area.

Broome Site E

Vegetation condition of Site E ranged from Very Good (large continuous areas of Pindan) to Completely Degraded. The majority of the survey area was in Very Good condition (223.91 ha / 81.28%). Areas of vegetation condition across Site E are listed in Table 15 and mapped in Figure 5, Appendix A.

Broome Power Station

Vegetation condition of Broome PS ranged from Very Good to Completely Degraded. The majority of the survey area was in Very Good condition (4.30 ha / 67.61%). Areas of vegetation condition across Broome PS are listed in Table 15 and mapped in Figure 11, Appendix A.

Table 15 Vegetation condition – Broome Sites

Condition	Site E	Broome PS
Very Good	215.00 ha (80.73%)	4.30 ha (67.61%)
Good	44.56 ha (16.66%)	0.27 ha (4.25%)
Poor	0	0.75 ha (11.79%)
Degraded	3.02 ha (1.13%)	0
Completely Degraded	0.14 ha (0.05%)	0.64 ha (10.06%)
Cleared	3.86 ha (1.45%)	0.40 ha (6.29%)
Total	**266.58 ha (100.00%)**	**6.36 ha (100.00%)**

4.1.5 Flora diversity

Broome Site E

A total of 175 vascular flora species from 60 families and 127 genera (including subspecies and variants) were recorded from Site E. The dominant plant families were Fabaceae, Poaceae and Malvaceae, with *Corymbia, Clerodendrum, Crotalaria and Acacia* the most frequently recorded genera. A total of 10 taxa were tentatively identified due to insufficient material for identification (such as flowers/fruit, or due to insect damage), or taxonomic

uncertainty (see section 4.1.8). Of the flora species recorded, 94% were native taxa. A species list is presented in Appendix D.

Broome Power Station

A total of 64 vascular flora species from 30 families and 59 genera (including subspecies and variants) were recorded from the survey area. The dominant plant families were Fabaceae, Poaceae and Malvaceae, with *Acacia, Sida* and *Triodia* the most frequently recorded genera. All species were identified to species level or further (where applicable). Of the flora species recorded, 94% were native taxa. A species list is presented in Appendix D.

4.1.6 Introduced flora

Broome Site E

A total of eight introduced flora species were recorded within the survey area accounting for 6% of the total flora species recorded. One declared pest (DP) under the BAM act was recorded within the survey area: **Azadirachta indica* (Neem), which has s22(2) legal status and 'exempt' keeping category. A total of 337 individuals across 165 individuals of *A. indica* were recorded across Site E. These are mapped in Figure 4, Appendix A.

Broome Power Station

A total of four introduced flora species were recorded within the survey area accounting for 6% of the total flora species recorded. One DP under the BAM act was recorded within the survey area: **Azadirachta indica* (Neem) which has s22(2) legal status and 'exempt' keeping category. Five individuals of *A. indica* were recorded within the survey area (Figure 10, Appendix A).

4.1.7 Significant flora

Broome Site E

No EPBC Act or BC Act listed flora were recorded. Five priority flora species were recorded from Site E including:

– *Bonamia oblongifolia* (P3)
– *Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028) (P1)
– *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759) (P3)
– *Terminalia kumpaja* (P3)
– *Corymbia paractia* (P2)

Bonamia oblongifolia (P3) has a sparse distribution with records at Eighty-mile beach, 90 km south of Broome and north of Broome (Cape Leveque) (WAHerb 2024). It was recorded at previous sites G, F and H (GHD 2024 p. 202) (GHD, 2024). Four individuals from two locations were recorded within the survey area, all were recorded from Site E.

Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028) (P1) is a creeping herb to 0.3 m with light mauve flowers (WAHerb 2024). It has previously been recorded from Pindan vegetation in the vicinity of Broome and north of Broome near the Quondong Point road turn-off and near Beagle Bay (WAHerb 2024). It was recorded at Site F, Site F connection and Site G by GHD (2024). A total of 495 individuals were recorded from 161 locations within Site E (Plate 3).

Plate 3 ***Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028) (P1)**

Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759) (P3) has a scattered distribution from approximately 90 km south of Broome to North of Broome (Dampier Peninsula, 13 km west south west of Beagle Bay) with disjunct occurrences between Derby and Fitzroy Crossing and 75 km east north east of Sandfire (WAHerb 2024). It was recorded by GHD (2024). It has trailing stems and occurs in Pindan and on road verges in Broome, with flowering recorded in May (Kenneally et al. 1996). Similar in appearance to the common *Polymeria ambigua,* differing in having only two, rather than four to eight stigmatic branches (Kenneally et al. 1996). A total of 27 individuals from 18 locations were recorded from Site E and an additional two were recorded by GHD (2024).

Terminalia kumpaja (P3) is a shrub or small spreading tree two to six metres high, with a globular, succulent fruit (Barrett 2015). It is restricted to red pindan soils, with known populations around the vicinity of Wallal Downs and Madora Station and more scattered populations present on old sand-dune systems on the Dampier Peninsula around Broome (Barrett 2015). A total of 27 individuals from 15 locations were recorded within Site E. The majority of these records all occur within the central northern portion of the site, with the exception of one individual located on the edge of the southern track (Plate 4).

Plate 4 ***Terminalia kumpaja* (P3)**

Corymbia paractia (P2) is a tree or mallee to eight (-12) metres high, apparently restricted to a narrow coastal zone in the Broome area where beach dunes merge into pindan soils, immediately behind the dunes (Kenneally et

al. 1996) (Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research 2020). *C. paractia* is considered to be a stabilised hybrid between *Corymbia dendromerinx* and *C. flavescens,* exhibiting intermediate features between these two species (Hill and Johnson 1995). Note that *Corymbia paractia* (P2) has recently changed conservation code from previously being listed as P1 (WAHerb 2024). A total of 27 individuals were recorded from 15 locations within Site E (Plate 5). An additional five tentatively identified *Corymbia ?paractia* (P2) were recorded by GHD (2024).

Plate 5 ***Corymbia paractia (P2)***

Broome Power Station

No EPBC Act or BC Act listed flora were recorded. One priority flora species was recorded from Broome PS: *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759) (P3). A total of two individuals from two degraded trackside locations were recorded from Broome PS. These are represented on Figure 10, Appendix A.

4.1.7.1 Likelihood of occurrence

Broome Site E

A total of four additional significant flora species are considered to potentially occur within Broome Site E, post-survey, based on the identification of suitable habitat and proximity of previous records:

– *Thespidium basiflorum* (P1) suitable habitat (dampland, wetland periphery) recorded, may potentially occur. Has been previously recorded approximately 3 km north of Site E, within the same wetland system, however record is not recent (WAHerb 2024).
– *Acacia monticola x tumida* var. *kulparn* (P3) suitable habitat recorded (pindan), may potentially occur. Previously recorded by GHD (2024) approximately 6 km south east of Site E.
– *Glycine pindanica* (P3) suitable habitat occurs on degraded tracksides, and has been previously recorded along a 3.8 km stretch of the Broome-Cape Leveque Road, with the nearest record 1 km to the east (GHD 2024)
– *Paranotis halfordii* (P3) suitable habitat recorded (dampland, wetland periphery), annual herb which may not have been visible at the time of survey. Nearest record is approximately 24 km north of the survey area, however given the species scattered distribution within the Kimberley region there is the potential for it to occur within the survey area (WAHerb 2024).

All other significant species identified by the desktop assessment are considered unlikely or highly unlikely to occur based on site observations (Appendix D).

Broome Power Station

A total of three additional significant flora species are considered to potentially occur within Broome PS, post survey, based on the identification of suitable habitat and proximity of previous records:

– *Glycine pindanica* (P3), suitable habitat occurs along disturbed track edges. Species has been previously recorded approximately 2.3 km to the north east (WAHerb 2024).

– *Acacia monticola x tumida* var. *kulparn* (P3), suitable habitat recorded (pindan). Species has been previously recorded approximately 1.5 km west-south west of Broome PS (WAHerb 2024).
– *Bonamia oblongifolia* (P3) suitable habitat recorded (pindan), species recorded at Broome Site E (approximately 10 km north east of survey area).

All other significant species identified by the desktop assessment are considered unlikely to highly unlikely to occur based on site observations (Appendix D).

4.1.8 Flora of interest and range extensions

A total of seven species recorded within the survey area represent range extensions (RE) from the species current known range or represent a locality hole (LH) within the known range of the species. All were recorded from Site E. These taxa include:

– *Dichanthium fecundum* (LH – not previously recorded from the Dampier Peninsula)
– *Glinus oppositifolius* var. *keenani* (LH – nearest record approximately 57 km east north east)
– *Ludwigia perennis* (LH – recorded from the northern Dampier Peninsula, but not from Broome area)
– *Scleromitrion galioides* (LH – recorded from the northern Dampier Peninsula, but not from Broome area)
– *Crotalaria montana var. angustifolia* (RE – approximately 210 km to the south west)
– *Uvedalia linearis var. lutea* (RE –approximately 70 km to the south west)
– *Gyrocarpus americanus* subsp. *americanus* (RE - south-westernmost record, not previously recorded from the Dampier Peninsula).

Two species of taxonomic interest were recorded from Site E,

– *Fimbristylis* sp. (aff. *trachycarya*).
– *Triodia epactia s.lat.* According to specialist Matt Barrett this probably represents an unrecognised taxon, but more taxonomic work is required (M. Hislop pers comm).

4.1.9 Riparian vegetation

Riparian vegetation was recorded at Site E, including a *Corymbia polycarpa* over sedges and closed herbland dampland (VT03) and periphery of a larger wetland dominated by *Melaleuca* spp. over sedges (VT01).

4.2 Fauna

4.2.1 Fauna habitats

Three broad fauna habitat types were identified and mapped within the survey areas (when excluding cleared and degraded areas) and included:

Broome Site E:

– Pindan Woodland Plain
– OpenMixed Dampland.

Broome Power Station:

– Pindan Woodland.

The habitat types are categorised based on flora species and composition, hydrology, landform, soil and topography. The habitat types recorded in the survey area are described in further detail in Table 16 (Site E) and Table 17 (Broome PS) and mapped in Figure 6 (Broome Site E) and Figure 12 (Broome PS), Appendix A.

Table 16 Fauna habitat types within the Broome Site E survey area

Habitat Type	Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of survey area (%)	Representative Images
Broome Site E			
1 – Pindan Woodland Plain	Low open forest of *Acacia eriopoda* and *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii* over scattered low trees of *Gyrocarpus americanus* subsp. *pachyphyllus, Hakea macrocarpa, Planchonia careyi, Santalum lanceolatum* and *Terminalia kumpaja* over mixed low shrubs over an open hummock grassland of *Triodia caelestialis* and mixed tussock grassland and forbs on Pindan plain. This fauna habitat corresponds and overlaps with vegetation type VT04. **Significant fauna** Gouldian Finch (EN/P4) is known to occur locally, may forage on seed of grasses when seasonally available within the survey area. The woodland habitat throughout the survey has a paucity of suitable nesting/breeding habitat, there is nearby water which makes it suitable habitat. The Grey Falcon (VU) is likely to occur as there are records of species present in the region. The Peregrine Falcon (OS) is known to occur locally, and the pindan shrubland habitat within the study area represents suitable foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat. Osprey (MI) has previously been recorded in the nearby area occupying a nest and is therefore likely to occur. There were no active Bilby (VU) recordings in the survey area however some potential old burrows were recorded (Appendix E). There has been previous records of Bilby found in surrounding areas. There was no Northern Brush-tail Possum (VU) recorded on camera, however suitable habitat is present. **Habitat value** High	**Site E** 239.01ha 89.74%	 

Habitat Type	Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of survey area (%)	Representative Images
2 – Open Mixed Dampland	Low open woodland of *Corymbia polycarpa* over a low open woodland of *Melaleuca ?cajuputi* and *Melaleuca argentea* over sparse tall shrubs of *Acacia colei* var. *colei* over a sparse hummock grassland of *Triodia caelestialis* over mixed forbs, sedges and tussock grasses on grey brown sandy clay loam dampland. This fauna habitat corresponds and overlaps with vegetation type VT01 and VT03. **Significant fauna** Gouldian Finch (EN/P4) is known to occur locally, may forage on seed of grasses when seasonally available within the survey area. The woodland habitat throughout the survey has a paucity of suitable nesting/breeding habitat, there is nearby water which makes it suitable habitat. The Grey Falcon (VU) may possibly occur in as there are records of species present in the region and this habitat type does present the opportunity for some foraging activity. The Peregrine Falcon (OS) is known to occur locally, and the pindan shrubland habitat within the study area represents suitable foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat, and may therefore possibly occur for foraging-type activity. Osprey (MI) have previously been recorded in the nearby area occupying a nest, and the close proximity to suitable feeding and foraging areas therefore suggest the species is likely to occur. There was no Northern Brush-tail Possum (VU) recorded on camera, but the species was identified through scratchings on trees. Suitable habitat is present with numerous suitable habitat trees (*Corymbia* and *Eucalyptus* species). Northern Blue-tongue Skink (CR) was recorded on the tracks of Site E during the survey. **Habitat value** High	**Site E**: 23.72 ha 8.91%	

Table 17 Fauna habitat types within the Broome PS survey area

Habitat Type	Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of survey area (%)	Representative Images
Broome PS			
1 – Pindan Woodland	Low open forest (Pindan) of *Acacia eriopoda, Lysiphyllum cunninghamii* and *Corymbia zygophylla* over a low woodland of mixed shrubs over a tall closed hummock grassland of *Trioda caelestialis* over mixed forbs on flat dunes of red brown clay loam on Pindan plain. This fauna habitat corresponds and overlaps with vegetation type VT02. **Significant fauna** Gouldian Finch (EN/P4) is known to occur locally, may forage on seed of grasses when seasonally available within the survey area. The woodland habitat throughout the survey has a paucity of suitable nesting/breeding habitat, however may lack nearby water sources, therefore may be seasonal use only. The Grey Falcon (VU) is likely to occur as there are records of species present in the region. The Peregrine Falcon (OS) is known to occur locally, and the pindan shrubland habitat within the study area represents suitable foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat. Osprey (MI) has previously been recorded in the nearby area occupying a nest and is therefore likely to occur. There was no Northern Brush-tail Possum (VU) recorded on camera, but the species was identified through scratchings on trees. Suitable habitat is present with numerous suitable habitat trees (*Corymbia* and *Eucalyptus* species). **Habitat value** Medium	**Broome PS:** 5.95 ha 93.75%	

Habitat Type	Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of survey area (%)	Representative Images
Cleared Areas	Cleared areas such as tracks No significant fauna is likely to occur or persist on a regular basis, although temporary fly-over activity from locally common bird species may occur. **Habitat Value** Low-Nil	**Site E:** 3.86 ha 1.45% **Broome PS:** 0.40 ha 6.25%	

4.2.2 Fauna diversity

Broome Site E

The Broome Site E survey recorded a total of 67 fauna species during the surveys. This total included 50 birds, seven mammals, nine reptiles, and one amphibian. Of these species recorded, one is an introduced species, which included the domestic dog (*Canus familiarus*), observed at Site E.

Bat detectors were undertaken at Site E where the results confirmed three species and recorded three groups of species. No species are currently recorded as significant.

Broome Power Station

The Broome Power Station survey recorded a total of 25 fauna species during the surveys. This total included 21 birds, and four mammals.

Bat detectors were undertaken at Power Station where the results confirmed three species and recorded 2 group species. No species are recorded as significant.

4.2.3 Significant fauna

Broome Site E

The Broome survey at the Broome Site E location recorded the following two significant fauna species:

– Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*) – Critically Endangered under EPBC Act and Priority 4 (P4) by DBCA.
– Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) - Vulnerable under EPBC and BC Acts

The location of these significant fauna recorded during the survey are presented in Figure 6, Appendix A.

The raw data (including field photographs and full remote camera records) for significant fauna are provided in Appendix E.

Broome Power Station

The Broome survey recorded the following single significant fauna species:

– Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) - Vulnerable under EPBC and BC Acts.

The locations of this significant species is presented in Figure 12, Appendix A.

The raw data (including field photographs and full remote camera records) for significant fauna are provided in Appendix E.

The raw data (including field photographs and full remote camera records) for significant fauna are provided in Appendix E.

Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*)

The Northern Blue-tongue Skink was recorded on two separate occasions based on positively identified track marks by Principal Zoologist Glen Gaikhorst. Both observations were made at the Site E survey section of the Broome survey area.

A summary of the evidence or individuals recorded opportunistically are provided in Table 18 below. These records are presented on Figure 6, Appendix E.

Table 18 Evidence of Northern Blue-tongue Skink recorded across all sites at Broome survey area

Site	Record type	Date	Status / comment	Lat	Long
Broome Site E	Confirmed Tracks	27/03/2025	Confirmed Tracks based on soil and sand markings from assessment from Glen Gaikhorst	-17.8804	122.2583
Broome Site E	Confirmed Tracks	27/03/20205	Confirmed Tracks based on soil and sand markings from assessment from Glen Gaikhorst	-17.8804	122.2623

Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*)

While no definitive evidence was recorded of Bilby presence in the survey area, either via camera traps at suitable habitat sites or via diurnal observations or deceased individuals, a number of potential burrows were identified, along with typical diggings associated with the species' foraging and burrowing activity. It was therefore concluded that while the species was not confirmed (known to occur), it is still likely to occur based on such potential burrows and diggings. Further justification for this "likely" classification is that suitable habitat for the species was recorded across both sites within the overall survey area, although this was in greater abundance in Site E than at the Broome PS.

A total of 11 Bilby burrows and potential diggings were recorded across site E and the Power Station site, with 10 potential diggings and burrows confirmed for Site E and one for the Broome Power Station site. Bilby burrow information and photographs are provided in Appendix E.

A summary of the evidence (potential burrows and diggings) recorded for Bilby at Broome is also provided in Appendix E.

Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*)

The Northern Brushtail Possum was not captured on any direct camera footage or from any confirmed fur or scats left near suitable habitat. However, there were numerous scratchings and markings associated with the species' climbing and foraging activity through suitable *Eucalypt* and *Corymbia* species (Plate 6). These were re-assessed by experienced Principal Zoologist Glen Gaikhorst which were confirmed as belonging to the species, and therefore assessed as being known to occur within the survey area. In addition, the survey recorded a high number of suitable habitat trees for the Northern Brushtail Possum, with additional details on any hollows that were present, and their status that might be suitable for species use. A total of 317 trees habitat trees were recorded suitable for the Northern Brushtail Possum across the Broome sites. Of these habitat trees, a total of 11 trees contained hollows suitable or potentially suitable for use, including one tree with two separate suitable hollows for a total of 12 hollows across 11 individual trees. This data is presented in table format in Appendix E.

Plate 6 ***Northern Brushtail Possum scratching on habitat tree – Broome***

A summary of the evidence recorded at Broome suitable for the Northern Brushtail Possum is provided in Table 19.

Table 19 Evidence of Northern Brushtail Possum (NBP) recorded at both sites of Broome survey area

Site	Record type	Date	Status / comment	Lat	Long	Photo
Broome Site E	Confirmed Tree Scratchings	25/03/2025	NBP scratches on Eucalyptus	-17.885	122.256	
Broome Site E	Confirmed Tree Scratchings	25/03/2025	NBP scratches on Eucalyptus	-17.8833	122.258	

Site	Record type	Date	Status / comment	Lat	Long	Photo
Broome Site E	Confirmed Tree Scratchings	25/03/2025	NBP scratches on Eucalyptus	-17.8833	122.2615	
Broome Site E	Confirmed Tree Scratchings	25/03/2025	NBP scratches on Eucalyptus	-17.8832	122.264	

Site	Record type	Date	Status / comment	Lat	Long	Photo
Broome Site E	Confirmed Tree Scratchings	25/03/2025	NBP scratches on Eucalyptus	-17.8868	122.2536	
Broome Power Station	Confirmed Tree Scratchings	27/03/2025	Feeder tree, scratches along tree	-17.9785	122.2037	

Site	Record type	Date	Status / comment	Lat	Long	**Photo**
Broome Power Station	Confirmed Tree Scratchings	27/03/2025	Feeder tree, scratches along tree	-17.979	122.2042	

4.2.3.1 Likelihood of occurrence

In addition to the field survey results, an assessment of the likelihood of significant species occurring in both sites within the overall survey area was undertaken. This assessment is based on species' biology, habitat requirements, the quality and availability of suitable habitat as determined during the field survey and records of the species in the survey area across both the Site E and Broome PS sites, and locality. Based on the above database searches and GHD observations, nine significant terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa were identified as likely to occur or are known to occur based on survey records (Table 20). Specifically, two species were classified as "known to occur" and seven species classified as "likely to occur" within Site E, while one species was classified as "known to occur" and eight species classified as "likely to occur" at the Broome PS within the overall survey area.

Table 20 Summary of likelihood of occurrence assessment for significant fauna

Species	EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA	Assessment outcome (post-survey)
Birds			
Apus pacificus (Fork-tailed swift)	MI	MI	**Site E: Likely** – While no official recordings of the species were made, this species is known to occur locally within coastline and inland areas, with numerous historical records in close proximity to the current survey area (GHD, 2024), and there is suitable habitat in the form well vegetated plains and woodlands, or at least regular fly-over activity. **Power Station: Likely** While no official recordings of the species were made, this species is known to occur locally within coastline and inland areas, with numerous historical records in close proximity to the current survey area (GHD, 2024), and there is suitable habitat in the form well vegetated plains and woodlands, or at least regular fly-over activity.
Chloebia gouldiae (Gouldian Finch)	EN	P4	**Site E**: **Likely** While no confirmed sightings were made through camera traps or acoustic recording devices, there is evidence of potentially suitable foraging habitat within the Pindan habitat type observed in the site and is also likely to be suitable for temporary foraging and feeding activity. **Power Station: Likely** While no confirmed sightings were made through camera traps or acoustic recording devices, there is evidence of potentially suitable foraging habitat within the Pindan habitat type observed in the site and is also likely to be suitable for temporary foraging and feeding activity.
Falco peregrinus (Peregrine Falcon)	-	OS	**Site E: Likely** While no confirmed sightings were made through camera traps or acoustic recording devices, there is evidence of potentially suitable foraging habitat within the Pindan habitat type observed in the site and is also likely to be suitable for temporary foraging and feeding activity. **Power Station: Likely** While no confirmed sightings were made through camera traps or acoustic recording devices, there is evidence of potentially suitable foraging habitat within the Pindan habitat type observed in the site and is also likely to be suitable for temporary foraging and feeding activity.
Pandion haliaetus (Osprey)	MI	MI	**Site E: Likely** While no confirmed sightings were made through camera traps or acoustic recording devices, there is evidence of potentially suitable foraging habitat within the Pindan habitat type observed in the site and is also likely to be suitable for temporary foraging and feeding activity. This is reinforced by the fact that confirmed nests have been recorded in close proximity to the site. **Power Station: Likely** While no confirmed sightings were made through camera traps or acoustic recording devices, there is evidence of potentially suitable foraging habitat

Species	EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA	Assessment outcome (post-survey)
			within the Pindan habitat type observed in the site and is also likely to be suitable for temporary foraging and feeding activity. This is reinforced by the fact that confirmed nests have been recorded in close proximity to the site.
Mammals			
Ozimops cobourgianus (Northern Coastal Free-tailed Bat)	-	P1	**Site E: Likely.** While no confirmed sightings were made through camera traps or acoustic recording devices, there is evidence of potentially suitable foraging habitat within the Pindan habitat type observed in the site and is also likely to be suitable for temporary foraging and feeding activity. **Power Station: Likely.** While no confirmed sightings were made through camera traps or acoustic recording devices, there is evidence of potentially suitable foraging habitat within the Pindan habitat type observed in the site and is also likely to be suitable for temporary foraging and feeding activity.
Macrotis lagotis (Bilby)	VU	VU	**Site E: Likely.** While no confirmed sightings were made through camera traps or scats or active burrows, evidence of older burrows and diggings were present within the site and potentially suitable foraging habitat within the Pindan habitat type observed in the site is also likely to be suitable for temporary foraging or burrow formation. **Power Station: Likely.** While no confirmed sightings were made through camera traps or scats or active burrows, evidence of older burrows and diggings were present within the site and potentially suitable foraging habitat within the Pindan habitat type observed in the site is also likely to be suitable for temporary foraging or burrow formation, albeit to a lesser degree than the Site E location.
Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis (Northern Brush-tailed Possum)	VU	VU	**Site E: Known/Recorded** Confirmed scratch markings along numerous habitat trees, belonging to the species were recorded within the survey area in Pindan shrubland as confirmed by Principal Zoologist Glen Gaikhorst. **Power Station: Known/Recorded.** Confirmed scratch markings along numerous habitat trees, belonging to the species were recorded within the survey area in Pindan shrubland as confirmed by Principal Zoologist Glen Gaikhorst.
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus (Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat)	VU	P3	**Site E: Likely** Recent field study records by GHD (2024) have confirmed calls within close proximity to the current survey area, and there is the potential for foraging activity on at least an occasional basis based on the presence of sections of well vegetated woodland habitat within the current survey area. **Power Station: Likely** Recent field study records by GHD (2024) have confirmed calls within close proximity to the current survey area, and there is the potential for foraging activity on at least an occasional basis based on the presence of sections of well vegetated woodland habitat within the current survey area.
Reptiles			
Tiliqua scincoides intermedia (Northern Blue-tongue Skink)	CR	-	**Site E: Known/Recorded.** Confirmed tracks belonging to the species were recorded within the survey area in Pindan shrubland as confirmed by Principal Zoologist Glen Gaikhorst. **Power Station: Likely.** No official records from camera traps or direct observations from active searches, but suitable habitat for foraging and temporary resting activity is present within the survey site, although to a small degree due to small hectare coverage.

Legend:

OS= Other specially protected

CR = Critically endangered under the EPBC Act or BC Act

EN = Endangered under the EPBC Act or BC Act

VU = Vulnerable under the EPBC Act or BC Act

Species	EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA	Assessment outcome (post-survey)
MI = Migratory under EPBC Act with or without International agreement P1 = Priority 1 under DBCA, poorly known species P2 = Priority 2 under DBCA, poorly known species P3 = Priority 3 under DBCA, poorly known species P4 = Priority 4 under DBCA, rare, near threatened and other species in need of monitoring			

5. Conclusion and summary

5.1 Vegetation

Broome Site E

Three vegetation types were recorded within Site E, this included:

– Wetland periphery consisting of scattered trees of **Azadirachta indica* over a low open forest of *Melaleuca cajuputi* subsp. *cajuputi* over a patchy closed sedgeland of *Cyperus bifax* and *Fimbristylis* sp (aff. trachycarya) with patches of *Cynodon convergens* (VT01).
– A clay dampland on grey soils of *Corymbia polycarpa* over a sparse low woodland of *Melaleuca* spp. over a sedgeland and closed forbland (VT03).
– Pindan consisting of a low open woodland of *Eucalyptus tectifica / Corymbia* spp., over *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii* and *Acacia eriopoda* over mixed lower tree layers over a tall open to closed forbland of *Waltheria indica* (with *Pterocaulon intermedium*) over a low open shrubland of *Corchorus sidoides* subsp. *sidoides* over either a hummock grassland of *Triodia caelestialis* or tussock grassland of *Chrysopogon pallidus* on red-orange soils (VT04).

Pindan 2 (VT04) comprised the largest portion of the survey area covering 239.01 ha and 89.74% of Site E. Tracks were mapped as cleared and covered 3.86 ha and 1.45% of Site E.

No TECs listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act, or PECs listed by DBCA were recorded within Site E.

Vegetation within Site E ranged in condition from Very Good to Completely Degraded. The majority of the vegetation was in Very Good condition (215.00ha and 80.73%). Although the vegetation structure was intact, it was not mapped as Excellent, due to the presence of weeds throughout, in particular **Azadirachta indica* (Neem) DP and **Passiflora foetida.* There were some areas of localised disturbance where vegetation was smothered by **Passiflora foetida* and dense stands of suckering Neem (**Azadirachta indica*) occurred, as well as areas mapped as dampland (VT03) in proximity to the highway that are previously disturbed and lacking in diversity, with dominance by *Waltheria indica.*

Broome Power Station

One vegetation type was recorded within Broome PS:

– Pindan consisting of a low open forest to woodland of *Corymbia zygophylla* over *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii* and *Acacia eriopoda* over a mixed low woodland over a mid open shrubland of *Acacia adoxa* var. *subglabra* over a tall forbland of *Waltheria indica* over a low open shrubland of *Corchorus sidoides* subsp. *sidoides* over a hummock grassland of *Triodia caelestialis* on flat dunes of red brown soil (VT02).

Pindan 1 (VT02) was mapped across 5.95 ha and 93.75% of the Broome PS, with the remaining 0.40 ha (6.29%) mapped as cleared.

No TECs listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act or PECs listed by DBCA were recorded within Broome PS.

Vegetation within Broome PS ranged from Very Good to Completely Degraded. Most of the vegetation was in Very Good condition (4.30 ha / 67.61 %), however there was localised disturbance around tracks and regrowth of previously cleared areas.

5.2 Flora

Broome Site E

A total of 175 vascular flora species from 60 families and 127 genera (including subspecies and variants) were recorded from Site E. Of the flora species recorded, 94% were native taxa.

No EPBC Act or State-listed Threatened flora were recorded within the survey area. Five priority flora species were recorded from Site E including:

– *Bonamia oblongifolia* (P3)
– *Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028) (P1)
– *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759) (P3)
– *Terminalia kumpaja* (P3)
– *Corymbia paractia* (P2).

Seven species recorded within Site E represent range extensions (RE) from species current known range or represent a locality hole (LH) within the known range of the species:

– *Dichanthium fecundum* (LH)
– *Glinus oppositifolius* var. *keenani* (LH)
– *Ludwigia perennis* (LH)
– *Scleromitrion galioides* (LH)
– *Crotalaria montana var. angustifolia* (RE)
– *Uvedalia linearis var. lutea* (RE)
– Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. americanus (RE)

Two species of taxonomic interest wwere recorded from Site E:

– *Fimbristylis* sp. (aff. trachycarya).
– *Triodia pungens s. lat.*

Based on assessment of habitats and previous significant flora records identified in the desktop assessment, the following species are considered to potentially occur at Site E:

– *Thespidium basiflorum* (P1) suitable habitat (dampland, wetland periphery) recorded, may potentially occur
– *Acacia monticola x tumida* var. *kulparn* (P3) suitable habitat recorded (pindan), may potentially occur.
– *Glycine pindanica* (P3) suitable habitat occurs on degraded tracksides, and has been previously recorded north of the survey area
– *Paranotis halfordii* (P3) suitable habitat recorded (dampland, wetland periphery), annual herb which may not have been visible at the time of survey.

Eight introduced flora species were recorded within the survey area, accounting for 6% of the species recorded. One species listed as a declared pest plant in WA under the BAM Act was recorded. **Azadirachta indica* (Neem) was recorded throughout Site E.

Broome Power Station

A total of 64 vascular flora species from 30 families and 59 genera (including subspecies and variants) were recorded from the survey area. Of the flora species recorded 94% were native taxa.

No EPBC Act or State-listed Threatened flora were recorded within the survey area. One priority flora species was recorded from Broome PS. *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759) (P3) was recorded from two disturbed trackside locations.

5.3 Fauna

From the fauna survey assessment component, three broad fauna habitat types were identified and mapped within the survey area across both the Broome Site E and Broome PS (excluding cleared and degraded areas).These areas consisted of Open Mixed Dampland, Pindan Woodland and Pindan Plains. Only one fauna habitat type was recorded at the Broome Power Station, that being Pindan Woodland, while both Open Mixed Dampland and Pindan Plains were identified at Broome Site E.

Broome Site E

The Broome Site E survey recorded a total of 67 fauna species during the surveys. This total included 50 birds, seven mammals, nine reptiles, and one amphibian. Of these species recorded, one is an introduced species, which included the domestic dog (*Canus familiarus*), observed at Site E.

Bat detectors were undertaken at Site E where the results confirmed three species and recorded three groups of species. No species are currently recorded as significant. The Broome survey at the Broome Site E location recorded the following two significant fauna species:

– Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*) – Critically Endangered under EPBC Act
– Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) - Vulnerable under EPBC Act and BC Act.

Broome Power Station

The Broome Power Station survey recorded a total of 25 fauna species during the surveys. This total included 21 birds, and four mammals.

Bat detectors were undertaken at Power Station where the results confirmed three species and recorded 2 group species. No species are currently recorded as significant.

The Broome survey recorded the following one significant fauna species:

– Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) - Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and DBCA BC Act.

From a targeted species habitat assessment for Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis),* across both sites of the survey area, a total of 317 suitable habitat trees were confirmed, of which 12 contained evidence of having suitable nesting hollows. Between the two respective sites of the overall survey area, this comprised of 295 suitable habitat trees across Site E and 22 trees across the Broome Power Station. All 12 recorded hollows of breeding and nesting potential were recorded at Site E.

This variation in abundance, diversity and likelihood of significant species occurrence between the two sites was deemed to stem from the size and slight variation of suitable foraging, burrowing and potential nesting habitats of the respective sites. Specifically, the larger survey area size of Site E has the capacity to include greater scope of foraging behaviour amongst bird of prey species such as Osprey and Peregrine Falcons, particularly when considering that both species have been confirmed nesting in close proximity to Site E. The increased survey area also carries greater capacity for potential nesting and feeding activity for Gouldian Finches and Fork-tailed Swifts, and for foraging from Northern Blue-tongue Skinks, along with increased suitability of Pindan woodlands that such species are likely to favour when compared to those observed at the Broome Power Station In addition, the larger number of suitable habitat trees and increased scratching activities from Northern Brushtail Possums reinforce the greater ecology and habitat value of the larger and more habitat-suitable site. However, while there is a clear difference is habitat value and capacity for species density between one site and the other, the overall diversity and ecological value of the entire survey area is not likely to be altered due to this slight inter-site variation.

6. References

Barrett, R. L. 2015. Examining range disjunctions in Australian Terminalia (Combretaceae) with taxonomic revision of the T. canescens and T. cunninghamii species complexes. Australian Systematic Botany 28:23–45.

Beard, J. 1977. Vegetation Survey of Western Australia: Kimberley, map and explanatory memoir 1:1,000,000 series. University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands.

BoM. 2025. Climate Data Online. http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/.

Bureau of Meteorology. 2021. Climate Data Online. http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/.

Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. 2020. EUCLID Eucalyptus of Australia Fourth Edition.

Churchill, S. 2008. Australian Bats. Second Edition. New Holland Publisher, French Forest,New South Wales.

DBCA, D. of B., Conservation and Attractions. 2017. Guidelines for surveys to detect the presence of bilbies, and assess the importance of habitat in Western Australia. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

DBCA, D. of B., Conservation and Attractions. 2023. Priority Ecological Communities for Western Australia Version 35. Species and Communities Program.

DBCA, D. of B., Conservation and Attractions. 2025a. NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/default.aspx/.

DBCA, D. of B., Conservation and Attractions. 2025b. Threatened and Priority Fauna database (DBCA-037). Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

DCCEEW. 2010. Survey Guidelines for Australia's threatened bats. Guidelines fordetecting bats listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, Australian Government, Canberra.

DCCEEW. 2025. Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Protected Matters Search Tool. http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/pmst/index.html.

DCCEEW, D. of C. C., Energy, the Environmnet and Water. 2024. Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST).

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. 2019. DBCA Statewide Vegetation Statistics.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. 2025a. Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) and Priority Ecological Community (PEC) database search.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. 2025b. Threatened and Priority Flora (DBCA-036).

DSEWPaC, D. of S., Environment, Water, Population and Communities. 2011. Survey Guidelines for Australia's threatened mammals. Canberra.

Duffy, M., L. F. Lumsden, C. R. Caddle, R. R. Chick, and G. R. Newell. 2000. The efficacy of Anabat ultrasonic detectors and harp traps for surveying microchiropterans in south-eastern Australia. Acta Chiropterologica 2:127–144.

EPA. 2016. Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment.

EPA. 2020. Technical guidance - Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment.

GHD. 2024. Kimberley IRP Biological Survey. Unpublished report prepared for Horizon Power.

G.M. Storr, L.A. Smith and R.E. Johnstone. (n.d.). Snakes of Western Australia.

Government of Western Australia. 2025. Data WA. https://www.data.wa.gov.au/.

Graham, G. 2001. Dampierland 2 (DL2 - Pindanland subregion). Page A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions.

Hill, K. D., and L. A. S. Johnson. 1995. Systematic studies in the eucalptus 7. A revision of the bloodwoods, genus Corymbia (Myrtaceae). Telopea: Journal of plant systematics 6:185–504.

Kenneally, K. F., D. Edinger, and T. Willing. 1996. Broome and Beyond: plants and people of the Dampier Peninsula, Kimberley, Western Australia. Department of Conservation and Land Management.

Menkhorst, P., and F. Knight. 2011. A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia. Third. Oxford University Press, South Melbourne, Victoria.

Mills, D., T. Norton, H. Parnaby, R. Cunningham, and H. Nix. 1996. Designing surveys for microchiropteran bats in complex forest landscapes−a pilot study from south-east Australia. Forest Ecology and Management 85.

Morcombe, M. 2004. A Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Queensland.

Payne, A. L., and N. Schoknecht. 2011. Land systems of the Kimberley region, Western Australia. Technical Bulletin 98, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

Shepherd, D., G. Beeston, and A. Hopkins. 2002. Native Vegetation in Western Australia – Extent, Type and Status, Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Southgate, R. I., R. Paltridge, P. Masters, and T. Nano. 2005. “An evaluation of transect, plot and aerial survey techniques to monitor the spatial pattern and status of the bilby (Macrotis lagotis) in the Tanami Desert.” Wildlife Research 32:43–52.

Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2021. Conservation Advice: Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis (Northern Brushtail Possum).

Tyler, M., and P. Doughty. 2009. Field Guide to Frogs of Western Australia. Fourth edition. Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia.

Van Dyck, S., and R. Strahan. 2008. The Mammals of Australia. Fourth Edition. Sydney, Australia.

WAHerb. 2024. Florabase—the Western Australian Flora. Western Australian Herbarium, Biodiversity and Conservation Science, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/.

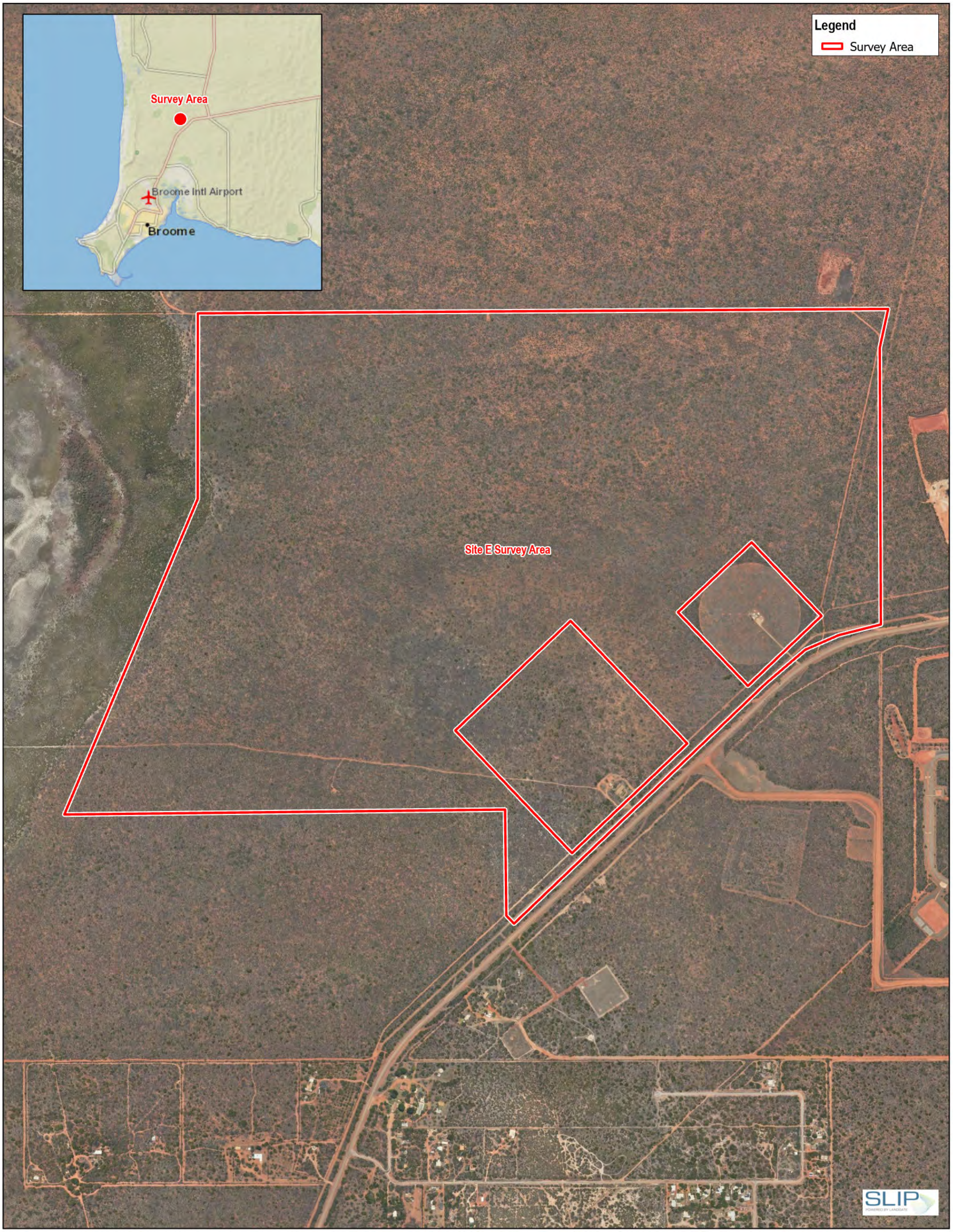
Western Australian Herbarium. 1998. Florabase—the Western Australian flora. https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/.

Wilson, S., and G. Swan. 2020. A Complete Guide to Reptiles of Australia. 6th Edition. New Holland Press, Sydney, Australia.

Appendices

Appendix A

Figures



Paper Size ISO A3

0 100 200 300 400

Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

N

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

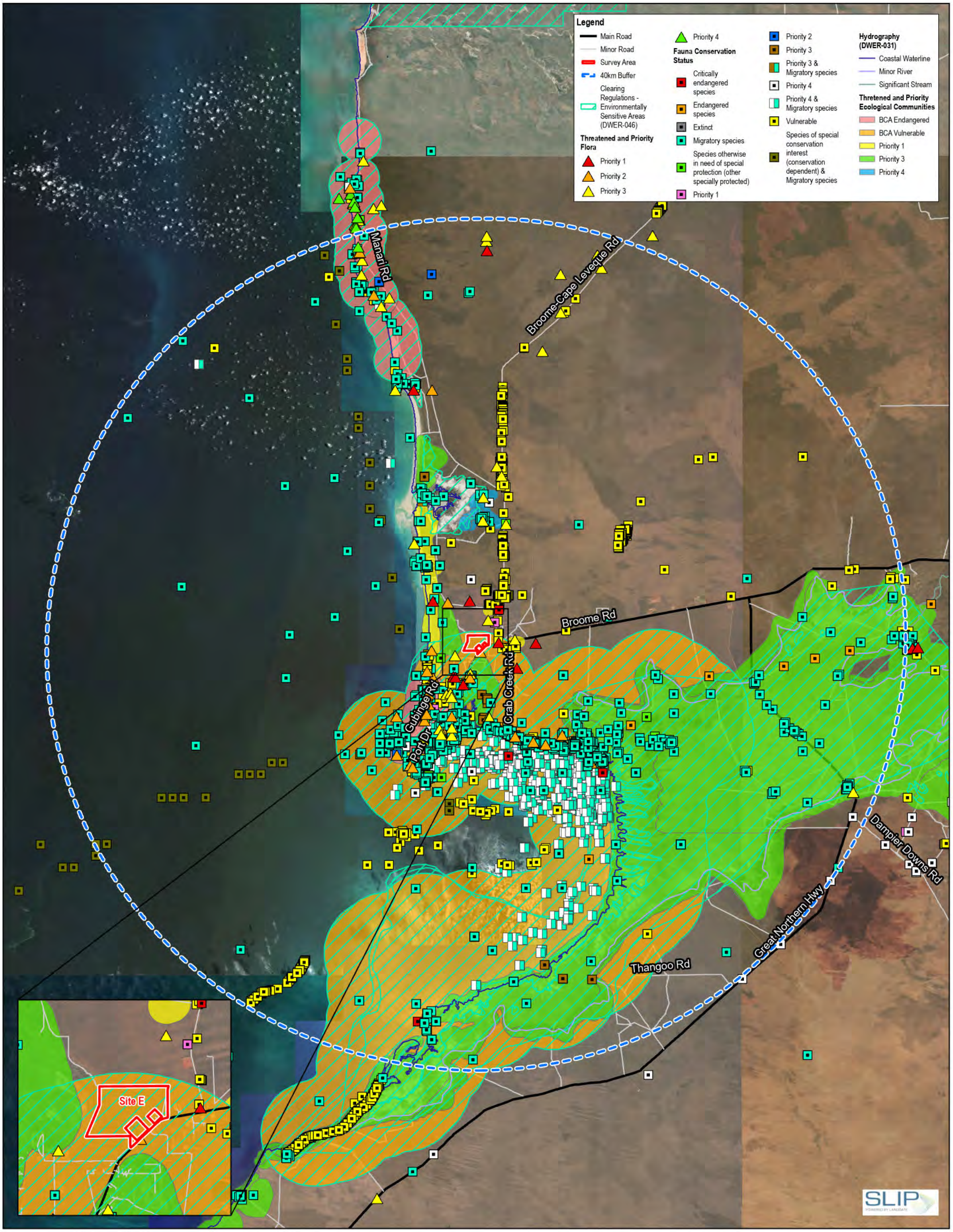
Location - Site E

Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

FIGURE 1

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_001_Location_SiteE_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 09:38

Data source: National Geographic World Map: National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.
Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: . Created by: kmacaspac



Paper Size ISO A3

0 2.5 5 7.5 10

Kilometers

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

N

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

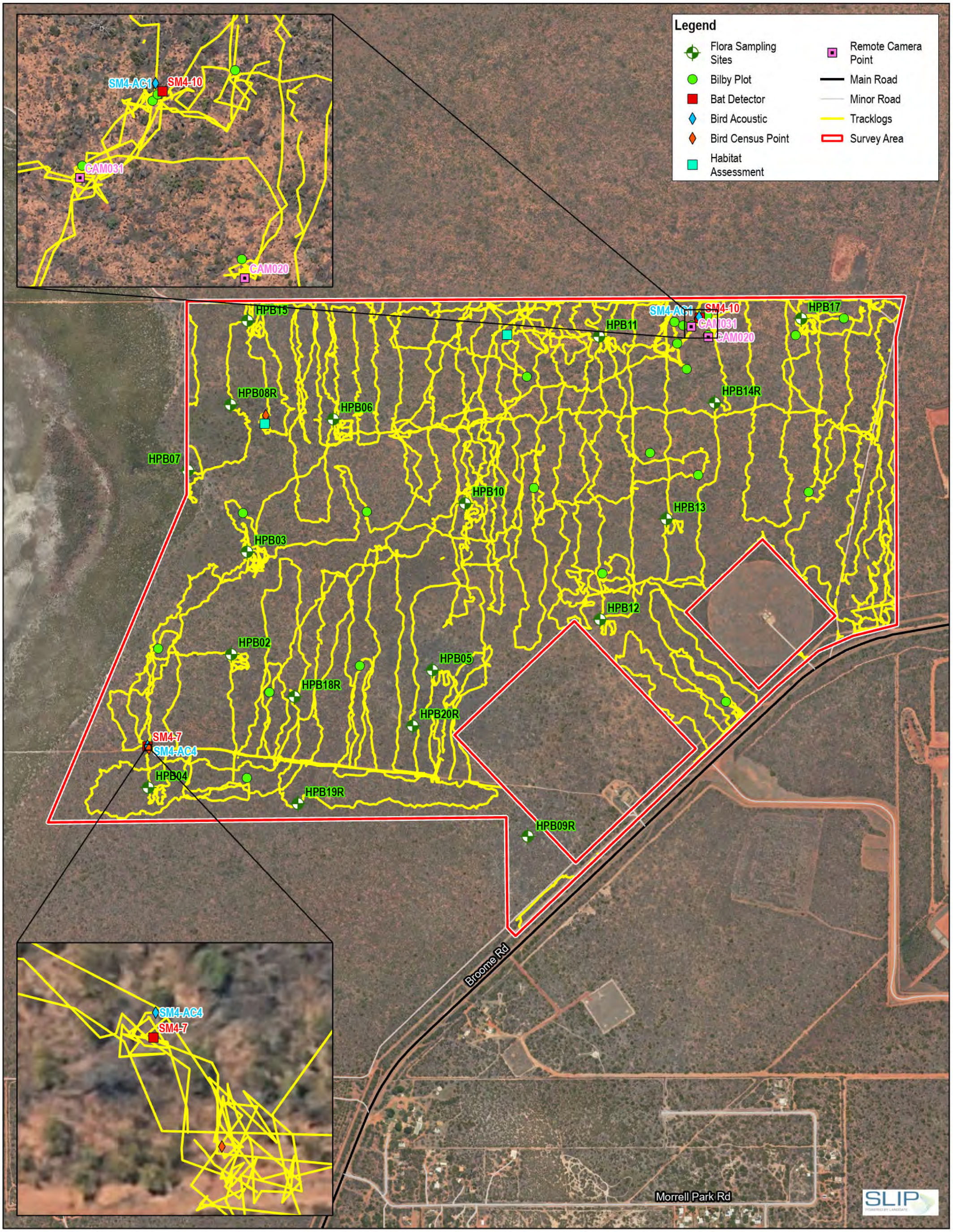
Environmental Constraints - Site E

Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

FIGURE 2

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_002_EnvironmentalConstraints_SiteE_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 09:40

Data source: Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: World Topographic Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA. Created by: kmacaspac



Paper Size ISO A3

0 100 200 300 400

Meters

N

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

Survey Effort - Site E

Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

FIGURE 3

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_003_SurveyEffort_SiteE_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 09:46

Data source: Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: . Created by: kmacaspac

Legend

- Main Road
- Minor Road
- Survey Area

Vegetation Type

- VT01
- VT03
- VT04
- Cleared

Significant Flora

- **Azadirachta indica* (DP)
- *Bonamia oblongifolia* (P3)
- *Corymbia paractia* (P2)
- *Crotalaria montana* var. *angustifolia* (RE)
- *Dichanthium fecundum* (LH)
- *Fimbristylis sp. (aff. trachycarya)* (TI)
- *Glinus oppositifolus* var. *keenanii* (LH)
- Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. americanus
- *Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028) (P1)
- *Ludwigia perennis* (LH)
- *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759) (P3)
- *Scleromitrion galioides* (LH)
- *Terminalia kumpaja* (P3)
- Triodia pungens s. lat
- *Uvedalia linearis* var. *lutea* (RE)

Broome Rd

Morrell Park Rd

Locke St

SLIP POWERED BY LANDGATE

Paper Size ISO A3

0 100 200 300 400

Meters

N

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

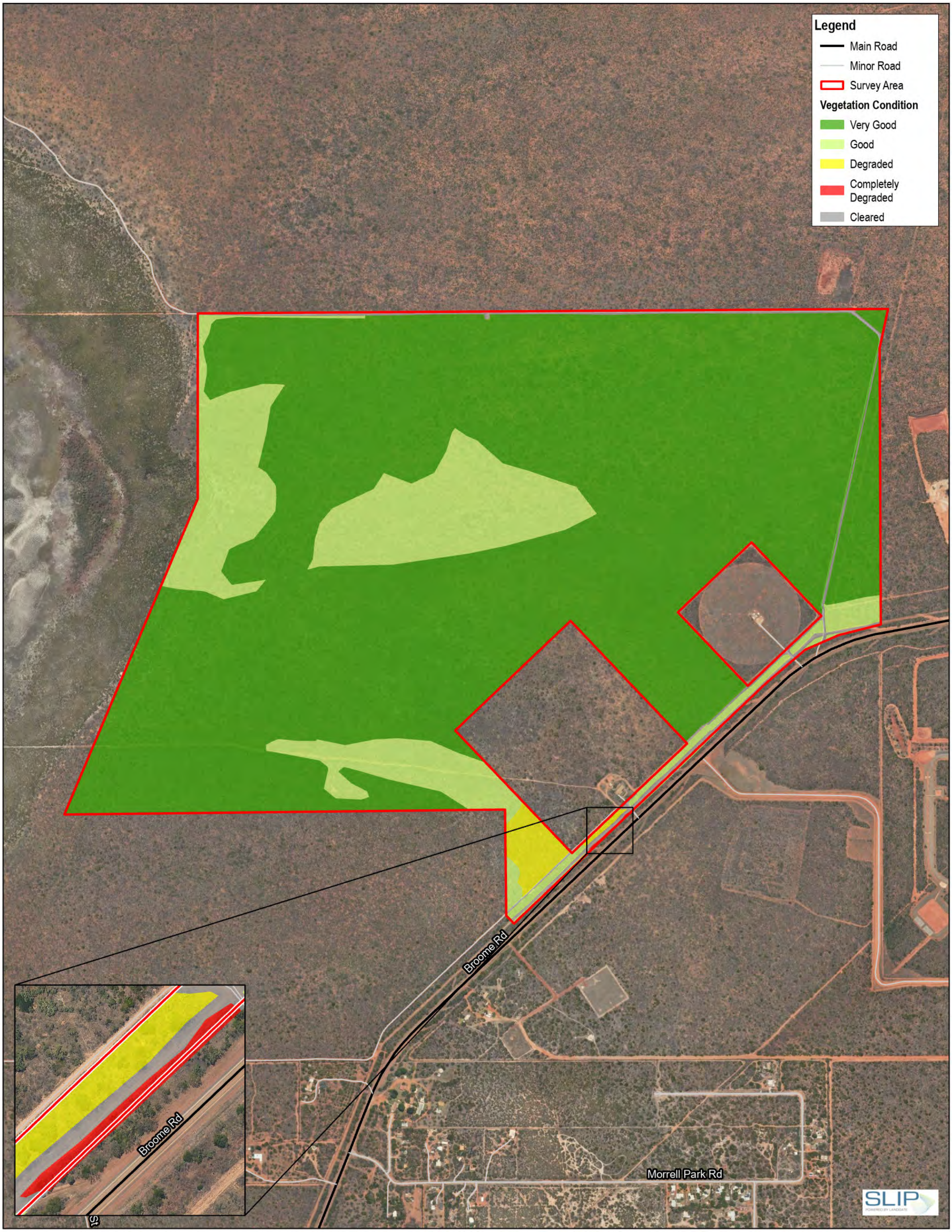
Vegetation Types and Significant Flora - Site E

Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

FIGURE 4

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_004_VegetationTypesandSignificantFlora_SiteE_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 10:53

Data source: Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: . Created by: kmacaspac



Paper Size ISO A3

0 100 200 300 400

Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

N

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

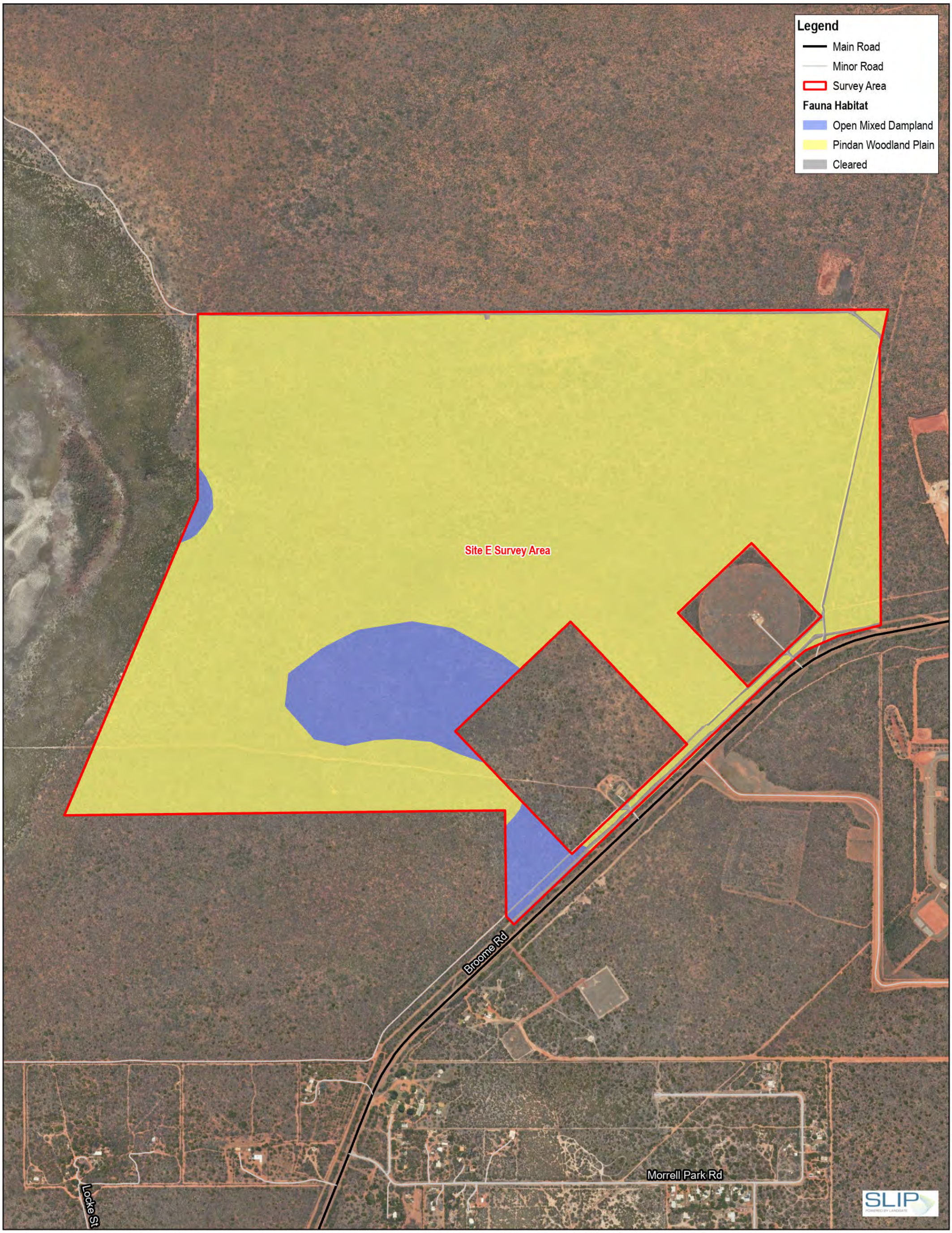
Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

Vegetation Condition - Site E

FIGURE 5

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_005_VegetationCondition_SiteE_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 09:50

Data source: Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: . Created by: kmacaspac



Paper Size ISO A3

0 100 200 300 400

Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

N

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

Fauna Habitat - Site E

Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

FIGURE 6

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_006_FaunaHabitat_SiteE_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 09:56

Data source: Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: . Created by: kmacaspac

Paper Size ISO A3

0 25 50 75 100 N

Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

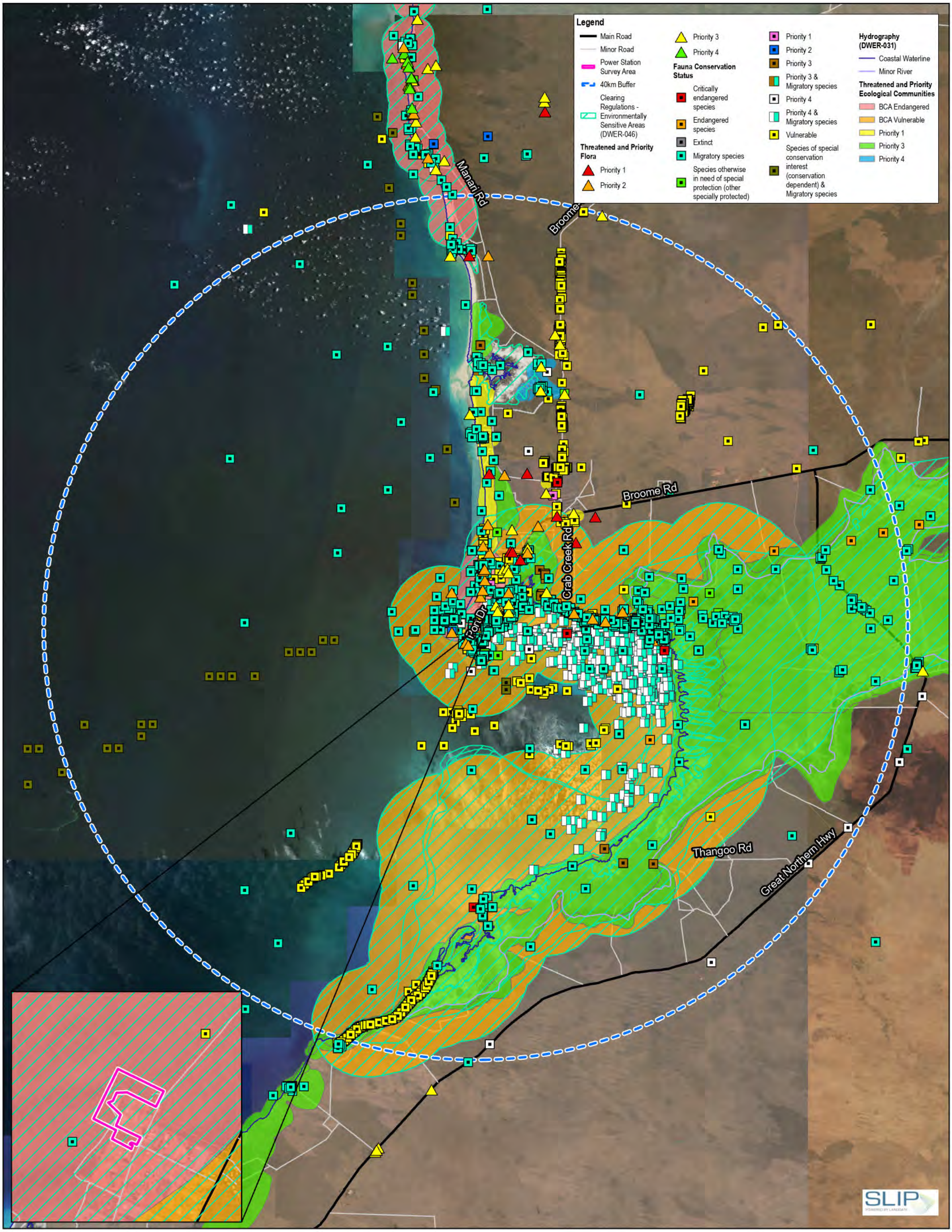
Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

Location - Power Station

FIGURE 7

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_007_Location_PowerStation_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 10:03

Data source: National Geographic World Map: National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.
Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: . Created by: kmacaspac



Paper Size ISO A3

0 2.5 5 7.5 10

Kilometers

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

N

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

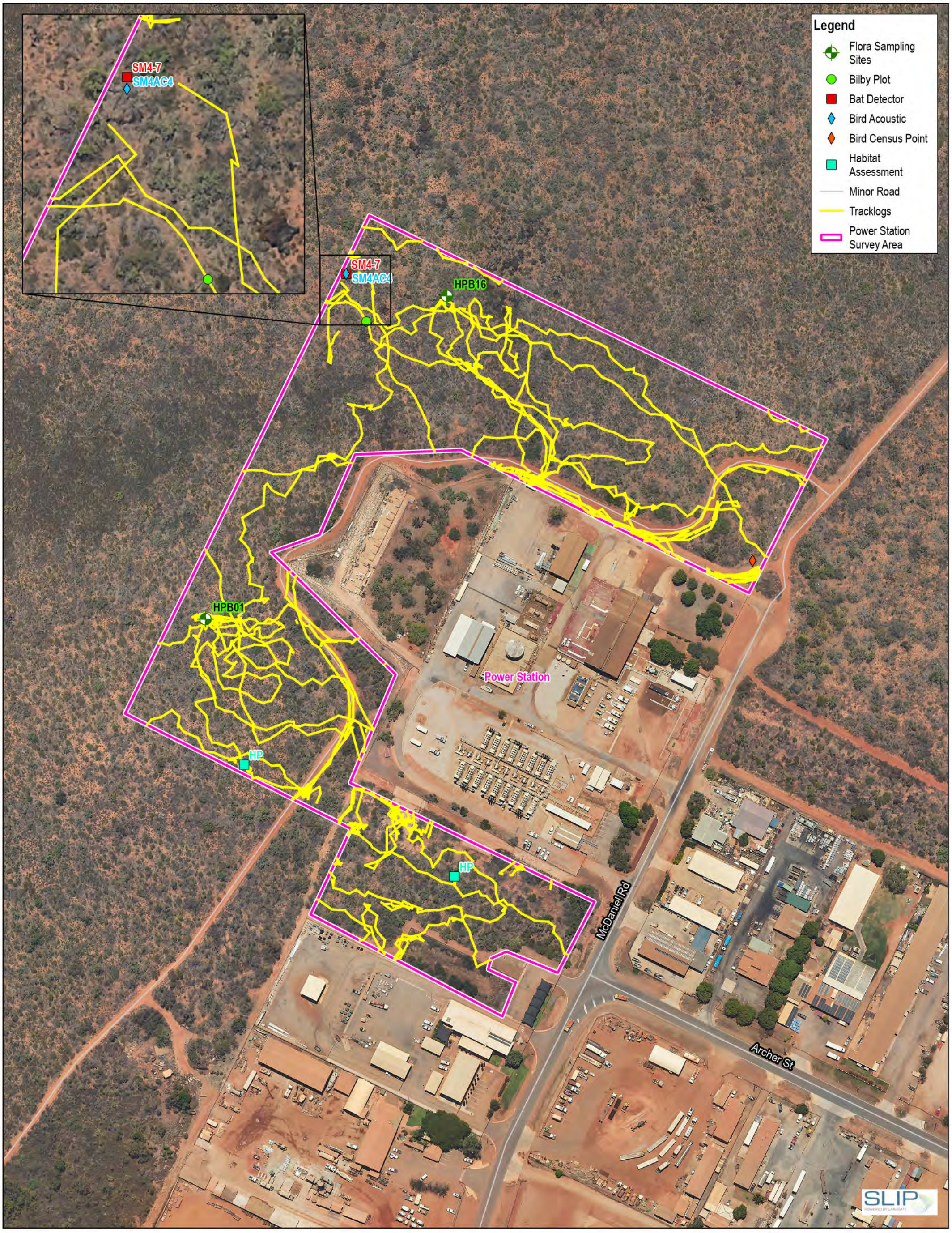
Environmental Constraints
Power Station

Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

FIGURE 8

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_008_EnvironmentalConstraints_PowerStation_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 10:04

Data source: Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: World Topographic Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA
World Topographic Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, METI/NASA. Created by: kmacaspac



Paper Size ISO A3

0 25 50 75 100

Meters

N

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

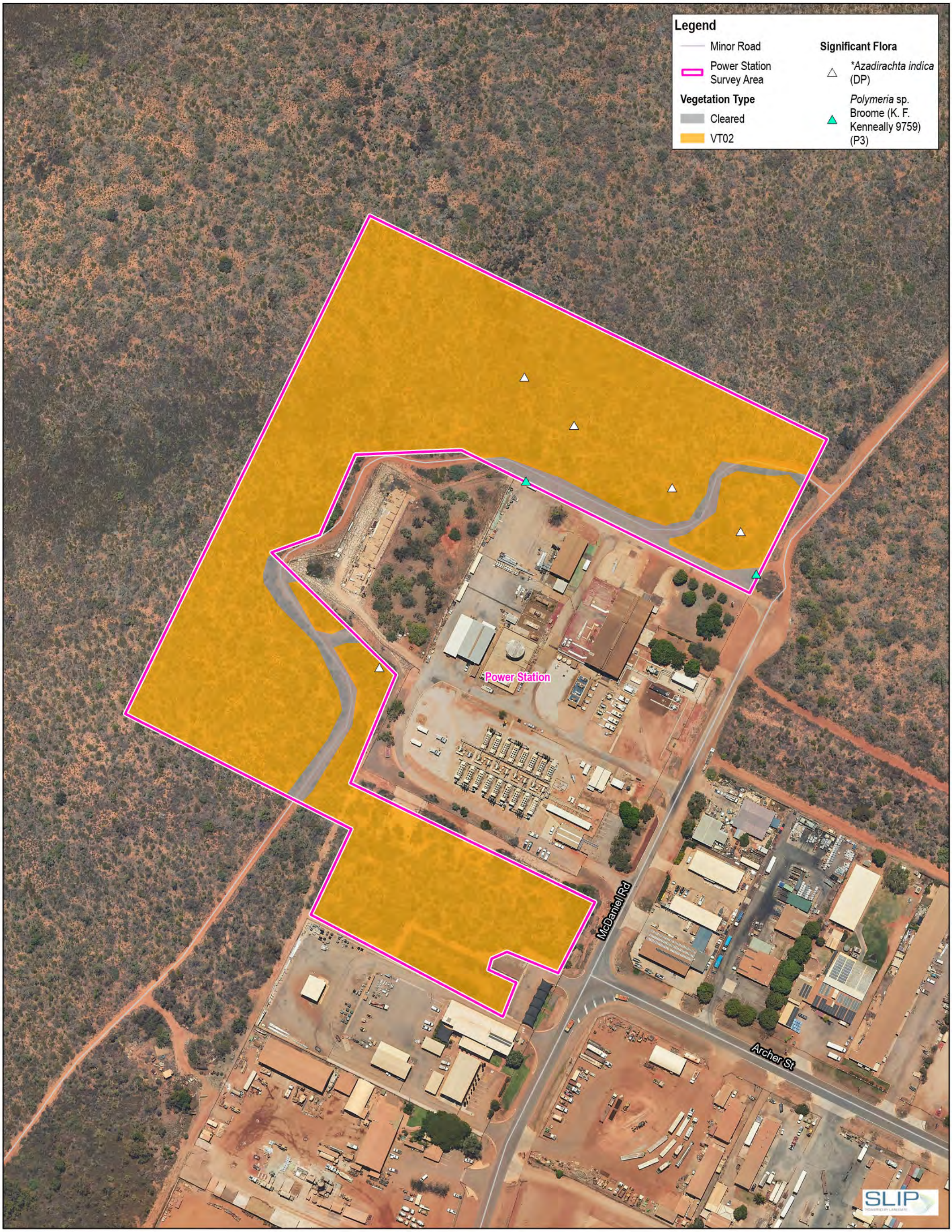
Survey Effort - Power Station

Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

FIGURE 9

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_009_SurveyEffort_PowerStation_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 10:06

Data source: Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: World Topographic Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS. Created by: kmacaspac



Paper Size ISO A3

0 25 50 75 100 N

Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

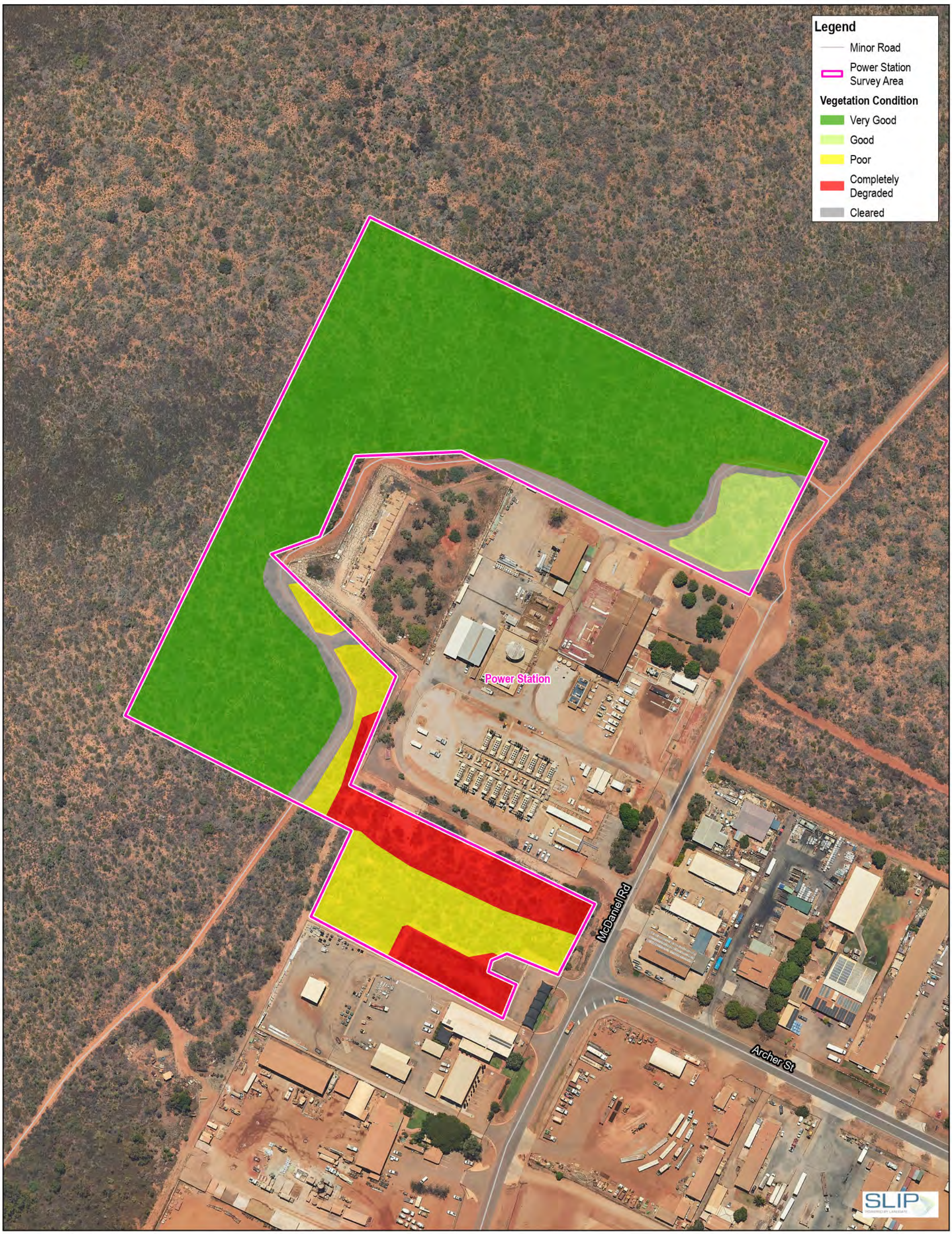
Vegetation Types and Significant Flora - Power Station

Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

FIGURE 10

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_010_VegetationTypesandSignificantFlora_PowerStation_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 10:07

Data source: Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: World Topographic Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS. Created by: kmacaspac



Paper Size ISO A3

0 25 50 75 100 N

Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

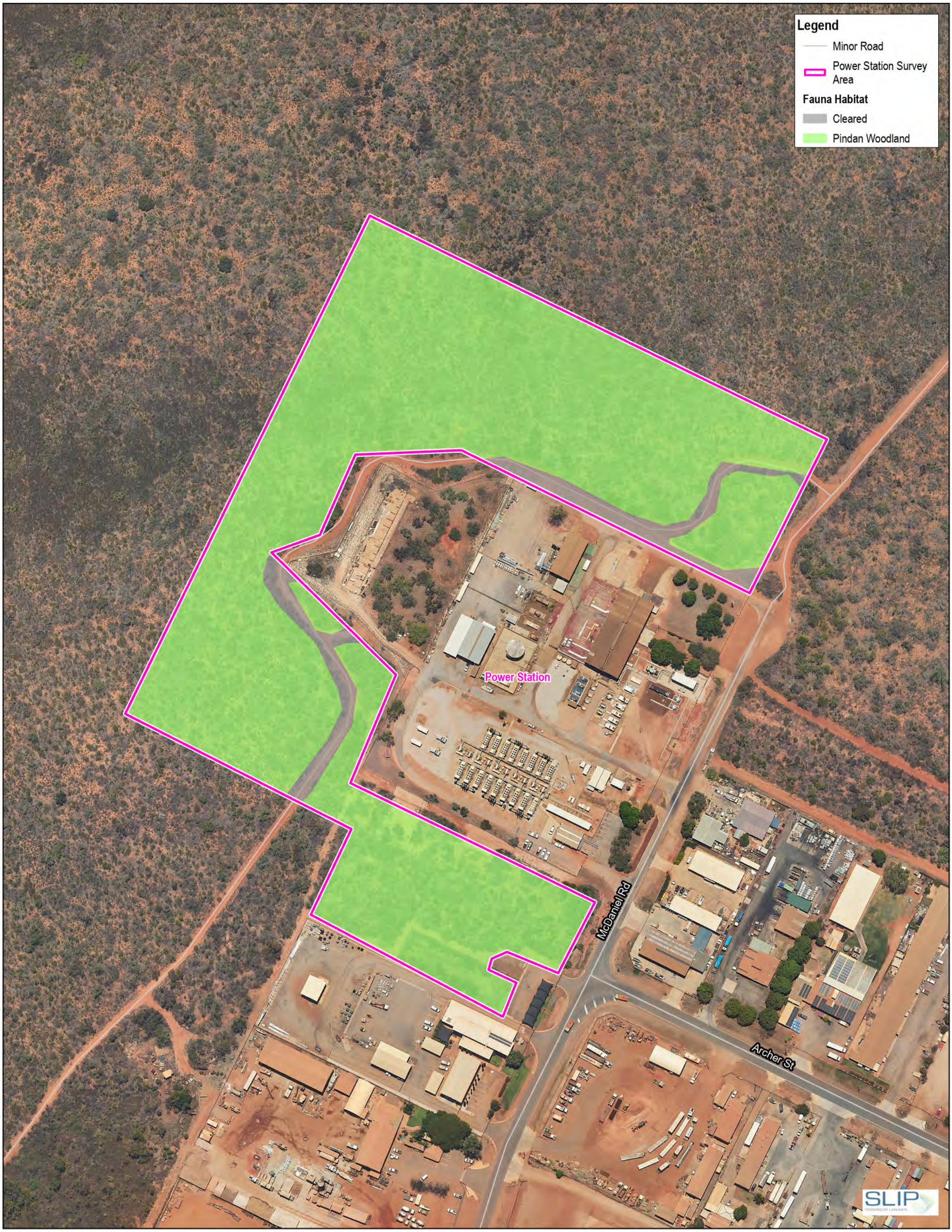
Vegetation Condition - Power Station

Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

FIGURE 11

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_011_VegetationCondition_PowerStation_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 10:08

Data source: Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: World Topographic Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS. Created by: kmacaspac



Paper Size ISO A3

0 25 50 75 100 N

Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

GHD

Horizon Power
Kimberley Biological Survey

Fauna Habitat - Power Station

Project No. **12662024**
Revision No. **0**
Date **09/07/2025**

FIGURE 12

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Perth\Projects\61\12662024\GIS\Maps\Working\12662024_Figures\12662024_Figures_Working.aprx - 12662024_012_FaunaHabitat_PowerStation_Rev0
Print date: 09 Jul 2025 - 10:10

Data source: Landgate_Subscription_Imagery\WANow: World Topographic Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS. Created by: kmacaspac

Appendix B

Relevant legislation, background information, and conservation codes

Relevant legislation

Federal *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the Federal Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora and ecological communities and heritage places, which are defined in the EPBC Act as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

The biological aspects listed as MNES include:

– Nationally threatened flora species and ecological communities
– Migratory species

A person must not undertake an action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact (direct or indirect) on MNES, without approval from the Federal Minister for the Environment.

The EPBC Act is administered by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

State *Environmental Protection Act 1986*

The *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) is the primary legislative Act dealing with the protection of the environment in Western Australia. The Act allows the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), to prevent, control and abate pollution and environmental harm, for the conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the environment and for matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing. Part IV of the EP Act is administered by the EPA and makes provisions for the EPA to undertake environmental impact assessment of significant proposals, strategic proposals and land use planning schemes.

The Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER) is responsible for administering the clearing provisions of the EP Act (Part V). Clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia requires a permit from the DWER, unless exemptions apply. Applications for clearing permits are assessed by the Department and decisions are made to grant or refuse the application in accordance with the Act. When making a decision the assessment considers clearing against the ten clearing principles as specified in Schedule 5 of the EP Act:

1. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.
2. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a significance habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.
3. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary, for the continued existence of rare flora.
4. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.
5. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.
6. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
7. 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.
8. Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.
9. 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.

10. Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.

Exemptions for clearing include clearing that is a requirement of a written law or authorised under certain statutory processes (listed in Schedule 6 of the EP Act) and exemptions for prescribed low impact day-to-day activities (prescribed in the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004); these exemptions do not apply in environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs).

State *Biodiversity and Conservation Act 2016*

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) provides for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and biodiversity components, as well as the promotion of the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in Western Australia. The BC Act replaces both the repealed *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC Act) and the *Sandalwood Act 1929* (Sandalwood Act), as well as their associated regulations. To attain the objectives of the BC Act, principles of ecological sustainable development have been established:

– Decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long-term and short-term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations
– If there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation
– The present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations
– The conservation of biodiversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration indecision-making
– Improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms should be promoted.

The BC Act is administered by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

State *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*

The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) and associated regulations are administered by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) and replace the repealed *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976.* The main purposes of the BAM Act and its regulations are to:

– Prevent new animal and plant pests (vermin and weeds) and diseases from entering WA
– Manage the impact and spread of those pests already present in the state
– Safely manage the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals
– Increased control over the sale of agricultural products that contain violative chemical residues.

The Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) provides the status of organisms which have been categorised under the BAM Act. A Declared Pest is a prohibited organism or an organism for which a declaration under Section 22(2) of the Act is in force. Declared Pests may be assigned a control category including: C1 (exclusion), C2 (eradication) and C3 (management). The category may apply to the whole of the State, LGAs, districts, individual properties or even paddocks, and all landholders are obliged to comply with the specific category of control. Categories of control are defined below.

DPIRD Categories for Declared Pests under the BAM Act

Control class code	Description
C1 (Exclusion)	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.
C2 (Eradication)	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.
C3 (Management)	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.

Background information

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) are declared by the Minister for Environment under Section 51B of the EP Act. The Table below outlines the aspects of areas declared as ESA in the Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005.

Aspects of ESAs

Aspects of Environmentally Sensitive Areas
A declared World Heritage property as defined in Section 12 of the EPBC Act.
An area that is included on the Register of the National Estate (RNE), because of its natural values, under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* of the Commonwealth (the RNE was closed in 2007 and is no longer a statutory list – all references to the RNE were removed from the EPBC Act on 19 February 2012).
A defined wetland and the area within 50 m of the wetland. Defined wetlands include Ramsar wetlands, conservation category wetlands and nationally important wetlands.
The area covered by vegetation within 50 m of rare flora, to the extent to which the vegetation is continuous with the vegetation in which the rare flora is located.
The area covered by a Threatened Ecological Community.
A Bush Forever Site listed in "Bush Forever" Volumes 1 and 2 (2000), published by the Western Australia Planning Commission, except to the extent to which the site is approved to be developed by the Western Australia Planning Commission.
The areas covered by the Environmental Protection (Gnangara Mound Crown Land) Policy 1992.
The areas covered by the Environmental Protection (Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat) Policy 2002.
The areas covered by the lakes to which the *Environmental Protection (Swan Coastal Plain Lakes) Policy 1992* (EPP Lakes) applies.
Protected wetlands as defined in the Environmental Protection (South West Agricultural Zone Wetlands) Policy 1998.

Reserves and conservation areas

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions managed lands and waters

DBCA manages lands and waters throughout Western Australia to conserve ecosystems and species, and to provide for recreation and appreciation of the natural environment. DBCA managed lands and waters include national parks, conservation parks and reserves, marine parks and reserves, regional parks, nature reserves, State forest and timber reserves. Access to, or through, some areas of DBCA managed lands may require a permit or could be restricted due to management activities. Proposed land use changes and development proposals that abut DBCA managed lands will generally be referred to DBCA throughout the assessment process.

Wetlands

Wetlands include not only lakes with open water, but areas of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged soil.

Ramsar Wetlands (Wetlands of International Importance)

The Convention of Wetlands of International Importance was signed in 1971 at the Iranian town of Ramsar. The Convention has since been referred to as the Ramsar Convention. Ramsar Listed wetlands are "sites containing

representative, rare or unique wetlands, or wetlands that are important for conserving biological diversity … because of their ecological, botanical, zoological, limnological or hydrological importance" (DCCEEW 2021b). Once a Ramsar Listed Wetland is designated, the country agrees to manage its conservation and ensure its wise use. Under the Convention, wise use is broadly defined as "maintaining the ecological character of a wetland" (DCCEEW 2021b).

Nationally important wetlands

Wetlands of national significance are listed under the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia. Nationally important wetlands are wetlands which meet at least one of the following criteria (DCCEEW 2021a):

- It is a good example of a wetland type occurring within a biogeographic region in Australia
- It is a wetland which plays an important ecological or hydrological role in the natural functioning of a major wetland system/complex
- It is a wetland which is important as the habitat for animal taxa at a vulnerable stage in their life cycles, or provides a refuge when adverse conditions such as drought prevail
- The wetland supports one percent or more of the national populations of any native plant or animal taxa
- The wetland supports native plant or animal taxa or communities which are considered endangered or vulnerable at the national level
- The wetland is of outstanding historical or cultural significance.

Vegetation extent and status

The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001–2005 (Commonwealth of Australia 2001) recognise that the retention of 30 percent or more of the pre-clearing extent of each ecological community is necessary if Australia's biological diversity is to be protected. This is the threshold level below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially and loss below this level should not be permitted. This level of recognition is in keeping with the targets recommended in the review of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity (ANZECC 2000).

The extent of remnant native vegetation in WA has been assessed by Shepherd et al. (2002) and the GoWA (2019), based on broadscale vegetation association mapping by Beard (various publications). The GoWA produces Statewide Vegetation Statistics Reports that are used for a number of purposes including conservation planning, land use planning and when assessing development applications. The reports are updated every 2-3 years.

Vegetation condition

The vegetation condition can be assessed in accordance with the vegetation condition rating scale for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (EPA 2016a). The scale recognises the intactness of vegetation and consists of six rating levels as outlined below.

Vegetation condition rating scale for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces

Condition	Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very Good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as at caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weed.
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Degraded	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely Degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Conservation codes

Species of significant flora and communities are protected under both Federal and State Acts. The Federal EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally important flora and communities. The State BC Act is the primary wildlife conservation legislation in Western Australia. Information on the conservation codes is summarised in the following sections.

Ecological communities

Significant communities

Ecological communities are defined as naturally occurring biological assemblages that occur in a particular type of habitat (English and Blyth 1997). Federally listed Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) are protected under the EPBC Act. The BC Act provides for the Minister to list an ecological community as a TEC (section 27), or as a collapsed ecological community (section 31) statutory listing of State TECs by the Minister. The legislation also describes statutory processes for preparing recovery plans for TECs, the registration of their critical habitat, and penalties for unauthorised modification of TECs.

Possible TECs that do not meet survey criteria are added to the DBCA Priority Ecological Community (PEC) List under Priorities 1, 2 and 3. These are ecological communities that are adequately known; are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for Near Threatened. PECs that have been recently removed from the threatened list are placed in Priority 4. These ecological communities require regular monitoring. Conservation dependent ecological communities are placed in Priority 5. PECs are not listed under any formal Federal or State legislation, however, may be listed as TECs under the EPBC Act.

Codes and definitions for TECs listed under the EPBC Act and/or BC Act

Categories	Definition
Federal Government Conservation Categories (EPBC Act)	
Critically Endangered (CR)	An ecological community if, at that time, is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria (as outlined in Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000).
Endangered (EN)	An ecological community if, at that time: – is not critically endangered; and – is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria (as outlined in Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000).
Vulnerable (VU)	An ecological community if, at that time: – is not critically endangered or endangered; and – is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria (as outlined in Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000).
Western Australia Conservation Categories (BC Act)	
Threatened Ecological Communities	
Critically Endangered (CR)	An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and found to have been subject to a major contraction in area and/or that was originally of limited distribution and is facing severe modification or destruction throughout its range in the immediate future, or is already severely degraded throughout its range but capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated.
Endangered (EN)	An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and found to have been subject to a major contraction in area and/or was originally of limited distribution and is in danger of significant modification throughout its range or severe modification or destruction over most of its range in the near future.

Categories	Definition
Vulnerable (VU)	An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and is found to be declining and/or has declined in distribution and/or condition and whose ultimate security has not yet been assured and/or a community that is still widespread but is believed likely to move into a category of higher threat in the near future if threatening processes continue or begin operating throughout its range.

Collapsed ecological communities

An ecological community is eligible for listing as a collapsed ecological community at a particular time if, at that time –

- there is no reasonable doubt that the last occurrence of the ecological community has collapsed); or
- the ecological community has been so extensively modified throughout its range that no occurrence of it is likely to recover –
  - its species composition or structure; or
  - its species composition and structure.

Section 33 of the BC Act provides for a collapsed ecological community to be regarded as a threatened ecological community if it is discovered in a state that no longer makes it eligible for listing as a collapsed ecological community.

Categories and definitions for PECs as listed by the DBCA

Category	Descriptions
Priority 1	Poorly known ecological communities. Ecological communities that are known from very few occurrences with a very restricted distribution (generally ≤5 occurrences or a total area of ≤100 ha). Occurrences are believed to be under threat either due to limited extent, or being on lands under immediate threat (e.g. within agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases) or for which current threats exist. May include communities with occurrences on protected lands. Communities may be included if they are comparatively well-known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements, and/or are not well defined, and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes across their range.
Priority 2	Poorly known ecological communities. Communities that are known from few occurrences with a restricted distribution (generally ≤10 occurrences or a total area of ≤200 ha). At least some occurrences are not believed to be under immediate threat of destruction or degradation. Communities may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements, and/or are not well defined, and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes.
Priority 3	Poorly known ecological communities. – Communities that are known from several to many occurrences, a significant number or area of which are not under threat of habitat destruction or degradation or: – Communities known from a few widespread occurrences, which are either large or with significant remaining areas of habitat in which other occurrences may occur, much of it not under imminent threat, or; – Communities made up of large, and/or widespread occurrences, that may or may not be represented in the reserve system, but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing by domestic and/or feral stock, and inappropriate fire regimes. Communities may be included if they are comparatively well known from several localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and/or are not well defined, and known threatening processes exist that could affect them.
Priority 4	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. – Rare. Ecological communities known from few occurrences 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 communities are usually represented on conservation lands. – Near Threatened. Ecological communities that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.

Category	Descriptions
	– Ecological communities that have been removed from the list of threatened communities during the past five years.
Priority 5	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.

Other significant vegetation

Vegetation may be significant for a range of reasons other than a statutory listing. The EPA (2016a, b) states that significant vegetation may include vegetation that includes the following:

- Restricted distribution
- Degree of historical impact from threatening processes
- A role as a refuge
- Providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem
- Local endemism in restricted habitats
- Novel combinations of taxa
- A role as a key habitat for Threatened species or large population representing a significant proportion of the local to regional total population of a species
- Being representative of a vegetation unit in 'pristine' condition in a highly cleared landscape, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range.

This may apply at a number of levels, so the unit may be significant when considered at the fine-scale (intra-locality), intermediate-scale (locality or inter-locality) or broad-scale (local to region).

Flora

Significant flora

Species of significant flora are protected under both Federal and State legislation. Any activities that are deemed to have a significant impact on species that are recognised by the EPBC Act, and/or the BC Act can warrant referral to DCCEEW and/or the EPA.

The Federal conservation level of flora species and their significance status is assessed under the EPBC Act. The significance levels for flora used in the EPBC Act align with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List criteria, which are internationally recognised as providing best practice for assigning the conservation status of species.

The State conservation level of flora species and their significance status also follows the IUCN Red List criteria. Under the BC Act flora can be listed as Threatened, Extinct and as Specially Protected species.

Threatened species are those are species which have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be, in the wild, either rare, under identifiable threat of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such. The assessment of the conservation status of Threatened species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria. Specially protected species meet one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection. Species that are listed as Threatened or Extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened flora.

Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.

Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

For the purposes of this assessment, all species listed under the EPBC Act, BC Act and DBCA Priority species are considered significant.

Categories and definitions for EPBC Act and BC Act listed flora species

Conservation category	Definition
Threatened species	
Critically Endangered (CR)	Threatened species Threatened species considered to be "facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines.
Endangered (EN)	Threatened species considered to be "facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines.
Vulnerable (VU)	Threatened species considered to be "facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines.
Extinct species	
Extinct (EX)	Species where "there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).
Extinct in the Wild (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 form", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).

Codes for DBCA listed Priority flora

Priority category	Definition
Priority 1	Poorly-known taxa Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
Priority 2	Poorly-known taxa Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
Priority 3	Poorly-known taxa Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.
Priority 4	Rare, Near Threatened and other taxa in need of monitoring

Priority category	Definition
	– 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 taxa are usually represented on conservation lands. – 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. – Taxa that have been removed from the list of threatened taxa during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

Other significant flora

Flora species, subspecies, varieties, hybrids and ecotypes may be significant for a range of reasons, other than a statutory listing. The EPA (2016a, b) states that significant flora may include taxa that have/are:

– A keystone role in a particular habitat for Threatened or Priority flora species, or large populations representing a considerable proportion of the local or regional total population of a species
– Relictual status, being representation of taxonomic or physiognomic groups that no longer occur widely in the broader landscape
– New species or anomalous features that indicate a potential new species
– Being representative of the range of a species (particularly, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range)
– Unusual species, including restricted subspecies, varieties, or naturally occurring hybrids
– Local endemism (a restricted distribution) or association with a restricted habitat type (e.g. surface water or groundwater dependent ecosystems).

Introduced plants (weeds)

Declared Pests

Information on species considered to be Declared Pests is provided under *State Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007.*

Weeds of National Significance

The spread of weeds across a range of land uses or ecosystems is important in the context of socio-economic and environmental values. The assessment of Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) is based on four major criteria:

– Invasiveness
– Impacts
– Potential for spread
– Socio-economic and environmental values.

Australian state and territory governments have identified thirty-two Weeds of National Significance (WoNS); a list of 20 WoNS was endorsed in 1999 and a further 12 were added in 2012.

Fauna Conservation codes

Conservation significant fauna

The Federal conservation level of fauna species and their significance status is assessed under the EPBC Act. The significance levels for fauna used in the EPBC Act align with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List criteria, which are internationally recognised as providing best practice for assigning the conservation status of species. The EPBC Act also protects land and migratory species that are listed under International Agreements. The list of migratory species established under section 209 of the EPBC Act comprises:

– Migratory species which are native to Australia and are included in the appendices to the Bonn Convention (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals Appendices I and II)
– Migratory species included in annexes established under the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and the China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA)
– Native, migratory species identified in a list established under, or an instrument made under, an international agreement approved by the Minister, such as the republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA)

The State conservation level of fauna species and their significance status also follows the IUCN Red List criteria. Under the BC Act fauna can be listed as Threatened, Extinct and as Specially Protected species.

Threatened species are those are species which have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be, in the wild, either rare, under identifiable threat of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such. The assessment of the conservation status of Threatened species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria. Specially protected species meet one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection. Species that are listed as Threatened or Extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna List under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened flora or fauna.

Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.

Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

For the purposes of this assessment, all species listed under the EPBC Act, BC Act and DBCA Priority species are considered conservation significant.

Conservation categories and definitions for EPBC Act and BC Act listed fauna species

Conservation category	Definition
Threatened species	
Critically Endangered (CR)	Threatened species considered to be “facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”. Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines.
Endangered (EN)	Threatened species considered to be “facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”. Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines.
Vulnerable (VU)	Threatened species considered to be “facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”. Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines.
Extinct species	
Extinct (EX)	Species where “there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).
Extinct in the Wild (EW)	Species that “is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population well outside its past range, and it has not been recorded in its known habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its lifecycle and form”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).
Specially protected species	

Conservation category	Definition
Migratory (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 BC Act). Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.
Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna) (CD)	Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened.
Other specially protected fauna (OS)	Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).

Conservation codes for DBCA listed Priority fauna

Priority category	Definition
Priority 1	Poorly-known taxa Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
Priority 2	Poorly-known taxa Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
Priority 3	Poorly-known taxa Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.
Priority 4	Rare, Near Threatened and other taxa in need of monitoring – 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 taxa are usually represented on conservation lands. – 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. – Taxa that have been removed from the list of threatened taxa during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

Other significant fauna

Fauna species may be significant for a range of reasons other than those protected by international agreement or treaty, Specially Protected or Priority Fauna. Significant fauna may include short-range endemic species, species that have declining populations or declining distributions, species at the extremes of their range, or isolated outlying populations, or species which may be undescribed (EPA2020).

References

ANZECC 2000, Core Environmental Indicators for Reporting on the State of Environment, ANZECC State of the Environment Reporting Task Force.

Commonwealth of Australia 2001, National Targets and Objectives for Biodiversity Conservation 2001–2005, Canberra, AGPS.

DCCEEW 2021a, *Criteria for determining nationally important wetlands*, retrieved 2022, from https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/australian-wetlands-database/directory-important-wetlands.

DCCEEW 2021a, *The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands*, retrieved 2022, from https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/ramsar.

English, V and Blyth, J 1997, Identifying and Conserving Threatened Ecological Communities in the South West Botanical Province, Perth, Department of Conservation and Land Management.

EPA 2016a, Technical Guide – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment, EPA, Perth, WA.

EPA 2016b, Environmental Factor Guideline - Flora and Vegetation, EPA, Perth, WA.

EPA 2020, Technical Guide – Terrestrial Fauna Surveys, EPA, Perth, WA

GoWA 2019, *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full report)*, Current as of March 2019, Perth Western Australia, Department of Environment and Conservation, from https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics.

Shepherd, DP, Beeston, GR & Hopkins, AJM 2002, Native Vegetation in Western Australia – Extent, Type and Status, Resource Management Technical Report 249, Perth, Department of Agriculture

Appendix C

Desktop searches

NatureMap/Dandjoo Species reports

EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool reports

Vertebrate Fauna Naturemap/Dandjoo Desktop Result – All Broome survey site areas

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Acanthagenys rufogularis	**BIRD**	
Acanthiza apicalis	**BIRD**	
Accipiter cirrocephalus	**BIRD**	
Accipiter fasciatus	**BIRD**	
Accipiter novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Acrocephalus australis	**BIRD**	
Actitis hypoleucos	**BIRD**	**MI**
Aegotheles cristatus	**BIRD**	
Amaurornis cinerea	**BIRD**	
Anas castanea	**BIRD**	
Anas gracilis	**BIRD**	
Anas platyrhynchos subsp*. domesticus*	**BIRD**	
Anas querquedula	**BIRD**	**MI**
Anas rhynchotis	**BIRD**	
Anas superciliosa	**BIRD**	
Anhinga novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Anous stolidus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Anseranas semipalmata	**BIRD**	
Anthus australis subsp. *australis*	**BIRD**	
Anthus cervinus	**BIRD**	
Aprosmictus erythropterus	**BIRD**	
Apus pacificus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Aquila audax	**BIRD**	
Aquila morphnoides	**BIRD**	
Ardea alba	**BIRD**	
Ardea garzetta subsp*. nigripes*	**BIRD**	
Ardea ibis	**BIRD**	
Ardea intermedia	**BIRD**	
Ardea modesta	**BIRD**	
Ardea novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Ardea pacifica	**BIRD**	
Ardea sacra	**BIRD**	
Ardea sumatrana	**BIRD**	
Ardenna pacifica	**BIRD**	**MI**
Ardenna tenuirostris	**BIRD**	**MI**
Ardeotis australis	**BIRD**	
Arenaria interpres	**BIRD**	**MI**
Artamus cinereus	**BIRD**	
Artamus leucorynchus	**BIRD**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Artamus minor	**BIRD**	
Artamus personatus	**BIRD**	
Artamus superciliosus	**BIRD**	
Aviceda subcristata	**BIRD**	
Aythya australis	**BIRD**	
Bulweria bulwerii	**BIRD**	**MI**
Burhinus grallarius	**BIRD**	
Butorides striata	**BIRD**	
Butorides striatus	**BIRD**	
Cacatua galerita	**BIRD**	
Cacatua leadbeateri	**BIRD**	
Cacatua sanguinea	**BIRD**	
Cacomantis pallidus	**BIRD**	
Cacomantis variolosus	**BIRD**	
Calidris acuminata	**BIRD**	**MI**
Calidris alba	**BIRD**	**MI**
Calidris canutus	**BIRD**	**EN**
Calidris ferruginea	**BIRD**	**CR**
Calidris melanotos	**BIRD**	**MI**
Calidris minuta	**BIRD**	
Calidris ruficollis	**BIRD**	**MI**
Calidris subminuta	**BIRD**	**MI**
Calidris tenuirostris	**BIRD**	**CR**
Calonectris leucomelas	**BIRD**	**MI**
Calyptorhynchus banksii	**BIRD**	
Cecropis daurica	**BIRD**	**MI**
Centropus phasianinus	**BIRD**	
Certhionyx niger	**BIRD**	
Certhionyx variegatus	**BIRD**	
Charadrius dubius	**BIRD**	**MI**
Charadrius leschenaultii	**BIRD**	**VU**
Charadrius melanops	**BIRD**	
Charadrius mongolus	**BIRD**	**EN**
Charadrius ruficapillus	**BIRD**	
Charadrius veredus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Chenonetta jubata	**BIRD**	
Cheramoeca leucosterna	**BIRD**	
Chlidonias leucopterus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Chrysococcyx basalis	**BIRD**	
Chrysococcyx minutillus	**BIRD**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Chrysococcyx osculans	**BIRD**	
Cincloramphus cruralis	**BIRD**	
Cincloramphus mathewsi	**BIRD**	
Circus approximans	**BIRD**	
Circus assimilis	**BIRD**	
Cissomela pectoralis	**BIRD**	
Cisticola exilis	**BIRD**	
Cladorhynchus leucocephalus	**BIRD**	
Climacteris melanura	**BIRD**	
Colluricincla harmonica	**BIRD**	
Columba livia	**BIRD**	
Conopophila rufogularis	**BIRD**	
Coracina novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Coracina papuensis	**BIRD**	
Corvus bennetti	**BIRD**	
Corvus orru	**BIRD**	
Coturnix pectoralis	**BIRD**	
Coturnix ypsilophora	**BIRD**	
Cracticus nigrogularis	**BIRD**	
Cracticus tibicen	**BIRD**	
Cracticus torquatus	**BIRD**	
Cuculus optatus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Cuculus pallidus	**BIRD**	
Cuculus saturatus	**BIRD**	
Cyanoptila cyanomelana	**BIRD**	
Cygnus atratus	**BIRD**	
Dacelo leachii	**BIRD**	
Daphoenositta chrysoptera	**BIRD**	
Dendrocygna arcuata	**BIRD**	
Dendrocygna eytoni	**BIRD**	
Dicaeum hirundinaceum	**BIRD**	
Dromaius novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Ducula bicolor	**BIRD**	
Egretta garzetta	**BIRD**	
Egretta novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Egretta picata	**BIRD**	
Egretta sacra	**BIRD**	
Elanus axillaris	**BIRD**	
Elanus caeruleus	**BIRD**	
Elanus scriptus	**BIRD**	**P4**
Elseyornis melanops	**BIRD**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Emblema pictum	**BIRD**	
Eolophus roseicapillus	**BIRD**	
Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus	**BIRD**	
Epthianura albifrons	**BIRD**	
Epthianura aurifrons	**BIRD**	
Epthianura crocea	**BIRD**	
Epthianura tricolor	**BIRD**	
Erythrogonys cinctus	**BIRD**	
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	**BIRD**	**VU**
Erythrura gouldiae	**BIRD**	**P4**
Esacus magnirostris	**BIRD**	
Eurostopodus argus	**BIRD**	
Eurystomus orientalis	**BIRD**	
Falco berigora	**BIRD**	
Falco cenchroides	**BIRD**	
Falco hypoleucos	**BIRD**	**VU**
Falco longipennis	**BIRD**	
Falco peregrinus	**BIRD**	**OS**
Falco subniger	**BIRD**	
Fregata ariel	**BIRD**	**MI**
Fregata minor	**BIRD**	**MI**
Fulica atra	**BIRD**	
Gallinago megala	**BIRD**	**MI**
Gallinago stenura	**BIRD**	**MI**
Gallirallus philippensis	**BIRD**	
Gavicalis virescens	**BIRD**	
Gelochelidon nilotica	**BIRD**	**MI**
Geopelia cuneata	**BIRD**	
Geopelia humeralis	**BIRD**	
Geopelia placida	**BIRD**	
Geopelia striata	**BIRD**	
Geophaps plumifera	**BIRD**	
Gerygone fusca	**BIRD**	
Gerygone levigaster	**BIRD**	
Gerygone olivacea	**BIRD**	
Gerygone tenebrosa	**BIRD**	
Glareola maldivarum	**BIRD**	**MI**
Grallina cyanoleuca	**BIRD**	
Grus rubicunda	**BIRD**	
Haematopus fuliginosus	**BIRD**	
Haematopus longirostris	**BIRD**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Haliaeetus leucogaster	**BIRD**	
Haliastur indus	**BIRD**	
Haliastur sphenurus	**BIRD**	
Hamirostra isura	**BIRD**	
Hamirostra melanosternon	**BIRD**	
Heteromunia pectoralis	**BIRD**	
Heteroscelus brevipes	**BIRD**	
Hieraaetus morphnoides	**BIRD**	
Himantopus himantopus	**BIRD**	
Hirundapus caudacutus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Hirundo ariel	**BIRD**	
Hirundo neoxena	**BIRD**	
Hirundo nigricans	**BIRD**	
Hirundo rustica	**BIRD**	
Hydrobates leucorhoa	**BIRD**	
Hydroprogne caspia	**BIRD**	**MI**
Irediparra gallinacea	**BIRD**	
Ixobrychus dubius	**BIRD**	**P4**
Ixobrychus flavicollis	**BIRD**	
Ixobrychus minutus	**BIRD**	
Lalage tricolor	**BIRD**	
Larus fuscus	**BIRD**	
Larus novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Lichenostomus flavescens	**BIRD**	
Lichenostomus keartlandi	**BIRD**	
Lichenostomus penicillatus	**BIRD**	
Lichenostomus plumulus	**BIRD**	
Lichenostomus unicolor	**BIRD**	
Lichenostomus virescens	**BIRD**	
Lichmera indistincta	**BIRD**	
Limicola falcinellus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Limnodromus semipalmatus	**BIRD**	
Limosa lapponica	**BIRD**	**MI, EN**
Limosa limosa	**BIRD**	**MI, EN**
Lonchura castaneothorax	**BIRD**	
Lophoictinia isura	**BIRD**	
Macronectes halli	**BIRD**	**MI**
Malacorhynchus membranaceus	**BIRD**	
Malurus elegans	**BIRD**	
Malurus lamberti	**BIRD**	
Malurus leucopterus	**BIRD**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Malurus melanocephalus	**BIRD**	
Manorina flavigula	**BIRD**	
Megalurus gramineus	**BIRD**	
Megalurus timoriensis	**BIRD**	
Melanodryas cucullata	**BIRD**	
Melithreptus albogularis	**BIRD**	
Melithreptus gularis	**BIRD**	
Melopsittacus undulatus	**BIRD**	
Merops ornatus	**BIRD**	
Microcarbo melanoleucos	**BIRD**	
Microeca fascinans	**BIRD**	
Microeca flavigaster	**BIRD**	
Milvus migrans	**BIRD**	
Mirafra javanica	**BIRD**	
Motacilla alba	**BIRD**	
Motacilla cinerea	**BIRD**	**MI**
Motacilla flava	**BIRD**	**MI**
Motacilla tschutschensis	**BIRD**	
Myiagra alecto	**BIRD**	
Myiagra inquieta	**BIRD**	
Myiagra nana	**BIRD**	
Myiagra rubecula	**BIRD**	
Myiagra ruficollis	**BIRD**	
Myzomela erythrocephala	**BIRD**	
Neochmia phaeton	**BIRD**	
Neochmia ruficauda	**BIRD**	
Nettapus pulchellus	**BIRD**	
Ninox boobook subsp. *boobook*	**BIRD**	
Ninox connivens	**BIRD**	
Numenius madagascariensis	**BIRD**	**MI, CR**
Numenius minatus	**BIRD**	
Numenius minutus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Numenius phaeopus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Nycticorax caledonicus	**BIRD**	
Nymphicus hollandicus	**BIRD**	
Oceanites oceanicus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Ocyphaps lophotes	**BIRD**	
Onychoprion anaethetus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Oreoica gutturalis	**BIRD**	
Oriolus sagittatus	**BIRD**	
Pachycephala lanioides	**BIRD**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Pachycephala melanura	**BIRD**	
Pachycephala rufiventris	**BIRD**	
Pandion cristatus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Pandion haliaetus	**BIRD**	
Papasula abbotti	**BIRD**	
Pardalotus punctatus subsp*. punctatus*	**BIRD**	
Pardalotus rubricatus	**BIRD**	
Pardalotus striatus	**BIRD**	
Passer montanus	**BIRD**	
Pavo cristatus	**BIRD**	
Pelecanoides urinatrix subsp*. exsul*	**BIRD**	
Pelecanus conspicillatus	**BIRD**	
Petrochelidon ariel	**BIRD**	
Petrochelidon nigricans	**BIRD**	
Petroica cucullata	**BIRD**	
Petroica goodenovii	**BIRD**	
Phalacrocorax carbo	**BIRD**	
Phalacrocorax melanoleucos subsp*. melanoleucos*	**BIRD**	
Phalacrocorax sulcirostris	**BIRD**	
Phalacrocorax varius	**BIRD**	
Phalaropus lobatus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Phaps chalcoptera	**BIRD**	
Phaps histrionica	**BIRD**	
Philemon argenticeps	**BIRD**	
Philemon citreogularis	**BIRD**	
Philomachus pugnax	**BIRD**	**MI**
Pitta moluccensis	**BIRD**	
Platalea flavipes	**BIRD**	
Platalea regia	**BIRD**	
Plegadis falcinellus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Pluvialis fulva	**BIRD**	**MI**
Pluvialis squatarola	**BIRD**	**MI**
Podargus strigoides	**BIRD**	
Podiceps cristatus	**BIRD**	
Poephila acuticauda	**BIRD**	
Poliocephalus poliocephalus	**BIRD**	
Polytelis alexandrae	**BIRD**	**P4**
Pomatostomus temporalis	**BIRD**	
Porphyrio porphyrio	**BIRD**	
Porzana fluminea	**BIRD**	
Porzana pusilla	**BIRD**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Porzana tabuensis	**BIRD**	
Psitteuteles versicolor	**BIRD**	
Ptilinopus regina subsp*. ewingii*	**BIRD**	
Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis	**BIRD**	
Ptilotula flavescens subsp*. flavescens*	**BIRD**	
Puffinus huttoni	**BIRD**	**EN**
Puffinus pacificus	**BIRD**	
Purnella albifrons	**BIRD**	
Rallina fasciata	**BIRD**	
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Rhipidura albiscapa	**BIRD**	
Rhipidura fuliginosa	**BIRD**	
Rhipidura leucophrys	**BIRD**	
Rhipidura phasiana	**BIRD**	
Rhipidura rufiventris	**BIRD**	
Rostratula australis	**BIRD**	**EN**
Rostratula benghalensis subsp*. australis*	**BIRD**	
Scythrops novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Smicrornis brevirostris	**BIRD**	
Sphecotheres viridis	**BIRD**	
Stercorarius parasiticus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Sterna albifrons subsp*. sinensis*	**BIRD**	
Sterna anaethetus subsp*. anaethetus*	**BIRD**	
Sterna bengalensis	**BIRD**	
Sterna caspia	**BIRD**	
Sterna dougallii	**BIRD**	**MI**
Sterna fuscata subsp*. nubilosa*	**BIRD**	
Sterna hirundo	**BIRD**	**MI**
Sterna hybrida	**BIRD**	
Sterna leucoptera	**BIRD**	
Sterna nilotica	**BIRD**	
Sternula albifrons	**BIRD**	**MI**
Sternula nereis	**BIRD**	**VU**
Stictonetta naevosa	**BIRD**	
Stiltia isabella	**BIRD**	
Stomiopera unicolor subsp*. unicolor*	**BIRD**	
Sturnus vulgaris	**BIRD**	
Sugomel niger	**BIRD**	
Sula dactylatra	**BIRD**	**MI**
Sula leucogaster	**BIRD**	**MI**
Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Tachybaptus ruficollis	**BIRD**	
Tadorna radjah	**BIRD**	
Tadorna tadornoides	**BIRD**	
Taeniopygia bichenovii	**BIRD**	
Taeniopygia guttata	**BIRD**	
Thalasseus bengalensis	**BIRD**	
Thalasseus bergii	**BIRD**	**MI**
Threskiornis molucca	**BIRD**	
Threskiornis spinicollis	**BIRD**	
Todiramphus chloris	**BIRD**	
Todiramphus pyrrhopygia	**BIRD**	
Todiramphus pyrrhopygius	**BIRD**	
Todiramphus sanctus	**BIRD**	
Tribonyx ventralis	**BIRD**	
Trichoglossus haematodus	**BIRD**	
Trichoglossus versicolor	**BIRD**	
Tringa brevipes	**BIRD**	**MI, P4**
Tringa cinerea	**BIRD**	
Tringa glareola	**BIRD**	**MI**
Tringa hypoleucos	**BIRD**	
Tringa nebularia	**BIRD**	**MI, EN**
Tringa stagnatilis	**BIRD**	**MI**
Tringa totanus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Turnix castanota	**BIRD**	
Turnix maculosa	**BIRD**	
Turnix pyrrhothorax	**BIRD**	
Turnix velox	**BIRD**	
Tyto alba subsp*. delicatula*	**BIRD**	
Tyto capensis subsp. longimembris	**BIRD**	
Tyto longimembris	**BIRD**	
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp*. novaehollandiae*	**BIRD**	**P3**
Vanellus miles	**BIRD**	
Vanellus tricolor	**BIRD**	
Xema sabini	**BIRD**	
Xenus cinereus	**BIRD**	**MI**
Zosterops lateralis	**BIRD**	
Zosterops luteus	**BIRD**	
Bos taurus	**MAMMAL**	
Camelus dromedarius	**MAMMAL**	
Canis dingo	**MAMMAL**	
Chaerephon jobensis	**MAMMAL**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Chalinolobus gouldii	**MAMMAL**	
Chalinolobus nigrogriseus	**MAMMAL**	
Dasyurus hallucatus	**MAMMAL**	**EN**
Equus caballus	**MAMMAL**	
Felis catus	**MAMMAL**	
Hydromys chrysogaster	**MAMMAL**	**P4**
Isoodon auratus subsp. *auratus*	**MAMMAL**	**VU**
Lagorchestes conspicillatus	**MAMMAL**	**P4**
Macropus robustus	**MAMMAL**	
Macrotis lagotis	**MAMMAL**	**VU**
Mesembriomys macrurus	**MAMMAL**	**P4**
Miniopterus schreibersii subsp. *orianae*	**MAMMAL**	
Mormopterus beccarii	**MAMMAL**	
Mormopterus loriae	**MAMMAL**	
Mus musculus	**MAMMAL**	
Notamacropus agilis	**MAMMAL**	
Nyctophilus arnhemensis	**MAMMAL**	
Nyctophilus daedalus	**MAMMAL**	
Nyctophilus geoffroyi	**MAMMAL**	
Onychogalea unguifera	**MAMMAL**	
Osphranter rufus	**MAMMAL**	
Ozimops cobourgianus	**MAMMAL**	
Phascogale tapoatafa subsp. *kimberleyensis*	**MAMMAL**	**VU**
Physeter macrocephalus	**MAMMAL**	**VU**
Pipistrellus westralis	**MAMMAL**	
Planigale ingrami	**MAMMAL**	
Planigale maculata	**MAMMAL**	
Pseudomys delicatulus	**MAMMAL**	
Pseudomys hermannsburgensis	**MAMMAL**	
Pseudomys nanus	**MAMMAL**	
Pteropus alecto	**MAMMAL**	
Pteropus scapulatus	**MAMMAL**	
Rattus rattus	**MAMMAL**	
Saccolaimus flaviventris	**MAMMAL**	
Saccolaimus saccolaimus	**MAMMAL**	
Scotorepens greyii	**MAMMAL**	
Scotorepens sanborni	**MAMMAL**	
Sminthopsis youngsoni	**MAMMAL**	
Stennella longirostris	**MAMMAL**	
Tachyglossus aculeatus	**MAMMAL**	
Trichosurus vulpecula subsp. *arnhemensis*	**MAMMAL**	**VU**

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Wyulda squamicaudata	**MAMMAL**	**P4**
Acanthophis pyrrhus	**REPTILE**	
Amalosia rhombifer	**REPTILE**	
Amphibolurus gilberti	**REPTILE**	
Anilios diversus	**REPTILE**	
Anilios grypus	**REPTILE**	
Antaresia childreni	**REPTILE**	
Aspidites melanocephalus	**REPTILE**	
Brachyurophis roperi	**REPTILE**	
Carlia amax	**REPTILE**	
Carlia munda	**REPTILE**	
Carlia rufilatus	**REPTILE**	
Carlia triacantha	**REPTILE**	
Chelodina burrungandjii	**REPTILE**	
Chlamydosaurus kingii	**REPTILE**	
Crenadactylus ocellatus subsp. *rostralis*	**REPTILE**	
Cryptoblepharus metallicus	**REPTILE**	
Cryptoblepharus ruber	**REPTILE**	
Cryptoblepharus tytthos	**REPTILE**	
Ctenophorus caudicinctus subsp. *caudicinctus*	**REPTILE**	
Ctenophorus isolepis	**REPTILE**	
Ctenophorus nuchalis	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus angusticeps	**REPTILE**	**P3**
Ctenotus colletti	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus inornatus	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus pantherinus	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus robustus	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus saxatilis	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus serventi	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus serventyi	**REPTILE**	
Delma borea	**REPTILE**	
Delma desmosa	**REPTILE**	
Delma tincta	**REPTILE**	
Demansia angusticeps	**REPTILE**	
Demansia olivacea	**REPTILE**	
Diplodactylus conspicillatus	**REPTILE**	
Diplodactylus stenodactylus	**REPTILE**	
Diporiphora pindan	**REPTILE**	
Diporiphora winneckei	**REPTILE**	
Disteira major	**REPTILE**	
Disteira stokesii	**REPTILE**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Ephalophis greyae	**REPTILE**	
Eremiascincus isolepis	**REPTILE**	
Fordonia leucobalia	**REPTILE**	
Furina ornata	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra australis	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra kimberleyi	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra pilbara	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra purpurascens	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra variegata	**REPTILE**	
Glaphyromorphus isolepis	**REPTILE**	
Hemidactylus frenatus	**REPTILE**	
Heteronotia binoei	**REPTILE**	
Hydrelaps darwiniensis	**REPTILE**	
Lerista apoda	**REPTILE**	
Lerista bipes	**REPTILE**	
Lerista griffini	**REPTILE**	
Lerista labialis	**REPTILE**	
Lerista separanda	**REPTILE**	**P2**
Lialis burtonis	**REPTILE**	
Liasis mackloti subsp. *fuscus*	**REPTILE**	
Liopholis kintorei	**REPTILE**	**VU**
Lophognathus gilberti	**REPTILE**	
Lucasium stenodactylum	**REPTILE**	
Menetia greyii	**REPTILE**	
Menetia maini	**REPTILE**	
Morethia ruficauda subsp. *ruficauda*	**REPTILE**	
Morethia storri	**REPTILE**	
Notoscincus ornatus	**REPTILE**	
Oedura rhombifera	**REPTILE**	
Pogona minor subsp. *minor*	**REPTILE**	
Proablepharus tenuis	**REPTILE**	
Pseudechis australis	**REPTILE**	
Pseudonaja mengdeni	**REPTILE**	
Pseudonaja nuchalis	**REPTILE**	
Pygopus nigriceps	**REPTILE**	
Pygopus steelescotti	**REPTILE**	
Ramphotyphlops braminus	**REPTILE**	
Rhynchoedura ornata	**REPTILE**	
Simoselaps anomalus	**REPTILE**	
Simoselaps minimus	**REPTILE**	**P2**
Strophurus ciliaris	**REPTILE**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Suta punctata	**REPTILE**	
Tiliqua multifasciata	**REPTILE**	
Tiliqua scincoides subsp. *intermedia*	**REPTILE**	
Varanus acanthurus	**REPTILE**	
Varanus brevicauda	**REPTILE**	
Varanus eremius	**REPTILE**	
Varanus gouldii	**REPTILE**	
Varanus panpotes	**REPTILE**	
Varanus sparnus	**REPTILE**	**P1**
Varanus tristis	**REPTILE**	
Bufo marinus	**REPTILE**	
Cyclorana australis	**REPTILE**	
Cyclorana longipes	**REPTILE**	
Limnodynastes ornatus	**REPTILE**	
Litoria caerulea	**REPTILE**	
Litoria nasuta	**REPTILE**	
Litoria rothii	**REPTILE**	
Litoria rubella	**REPTILE**	
Notaden nichollsi	**REPTILE**	
Platyplectrum ornatum	**REPTILE**	
Uperoleia aspera	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Uperoleia mjobergii	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Uperoleia talpa	**AMPHIBIAN**	

Terrestrial Flora Nature Map/Dandjoo Desktop Result for all Broome survey areas

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Abrus precatorius	**DICOT**	
Abutilon hannii	**DICOT**	
Abutilon indicum	**DICOT**	
Abutilon indicum var. *australiense*	**DICOT**	
Abutilon otocarpum	**DICOT**	
Acacia adoxa var. *subglabra*	**DICOT**	
Acacia adoxa x *hippuroides*	**DICOT**	
Acacia ampliceps	**DICOT**	
Acacia ampliceps x *bivenosa*	**DICOT**	
Acacia bivenosa	**DICOT**	
Acacia colei	**DICOT**	
Acacia colei var. *colei*	**DICOT**	
Acacia colei var. *ileocarpa*	**DICOT**	
Acacia eriopoda	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Acacia eriopoda x *monticola*	**DICOT**	
Acacia eriopoda x *tumida* var. *tumida*	**DICOT**	
Acacia hippuroides	**DICOT**	
Acacia monticola	**DICOT**	
Acacia monticola x tumida var. *kulparn*	**DICOT**	
Acacia platycarpa	**DICOT**	
Acacia plectocarpa subsp. *plectocarpa*	**DICOT**	
Acacia sp. Broome (B.R. Maslin 4918)	**DICOT**	
Acacia stigmatophylla	**DICOT**	
Acacia stipuligera	**DICOT**	
Acacia trachycarpa	**DICOT**	
Acacia translucens	**DICOT**	
Acacia tumida var. *kulparn*	**DICOT**	
Acacia tumida var. *tumida*	**DICOT**	
Acanthospermum hispidum	**DICOT**	
Achyranthes aspera	**DICOT**	
Adansonia gregorii	**DICOT**	
Adriana tomentosa var. *tomentosa*	**DICOT**	
Aegiceras corniculatum	**DICOT**	
Aerva javanica	**DICOT**	
Aeschynomene indica	**DICOT**	
Ageratum conyzoides	**DICOT**	
Albizia lebbeck	**DICOT**	
Alstonia linearis	**DICOT**	
Alternanthera brasiliana	**DICOT**	
Alternanthera pungens	**DICOT**	
Alyogyne pinoniana	**DICOT**	
Alysicarpus ovalifolius	**DICOT**	
Amaranthus dubius	**DICOT**	
Amaranthus undulatus	**DICOT**	
Ammannia baccifera	**DICOT**	
Amyema benthamii	**DICOT**	
Amyema bifurcata	**DICOT**	
Amyema conspicua	**DICOT**	
Amyema sanguinea var. *sanguinea*	**DICOT**	
Amyema thalassia	**DICOT**	
Androcalva loxophylla	**DICOT**	
Annona reticulata	**DICOT**	
Anodendron oblongifolium	**DICOT**	
Antigonon leptopus	**DICOT**	
Aphyllodium glossocarpum	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Aphyllodium parvifolium	**DICOT**	
Asystasia gangetica subsp. *gangetica*	**DICOT**	
Atalaya hemiglauca	**DICOT**	
Atalaya variifolia	**DICOT**	
Avicennia marina	**DICOT**	
Azadirachta indica	**DICOT**	
Batis argillicola	**DICOT**	
Bauhinia cunninghamii	**DICOT**	
Bergia ammannioides	**DICOT**	
Bidens bipinnata	**DICOT**	
Blighia sapida	**DICOT**	
Blumea integrifolia	**DICOT**	
Blumea saxatilis	**DICOT**	
Blumea tenella	**DICOT**	
Boerhavia coccinea	**DICOT**	
Boerhavia dominii	**DICOT**	
Boerhavia gardneri	**DICOT**	
Boerhavia paludosa	**DICOT**	
Bonamia linearis	**DICOT**	
Bonamia media	**DICOT**	
Bonamia oblongifolia	**DICOT**	
Bonamia pannosa	**DICOT**	
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. *diversifolius*	**DICOT**	
Breynia cernua	**DICOT**	
Bridelia tomentosa	**DICOT**	
Bruguiera exaristata	**DICOT**	**P3**
Buchnera asperata	**DICOT**	
Buchnera linearis	**DICOT**	
Buchnera ramosissima	**DICOT**	
Butea monosperma	**DICOT**	
Byblis filifolia	**DICOT**	
Byblis liniflora	**DICOT**	
Byblis rorida	**DICOT**	
Caesalpinia major	**DICOT**	
Cajanus marmoratus	**DICOT**	
Calandrinia quadrivalvis	**DICOT**	
Calandrinia strophiolata	**DICOT**	
Calandrinia tepperiana	**DICOT**	
Calotis breviseta	**DICOT**	
Calotropis gigantea	**DICOT**	
Calytrix carinata	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Calytrix exstipulata	**DICOT**	
Camptostemon schultzii	**DICOT**	
Canavalia rosea	**DICOT**	
Capparis lasiantha	**DICOT**	
Capsicum annuum	**DICOT**	
Cardamine occulta	**DICOT**	
Carissa lanceolata	**DICOT**	
Cascabela thevetia	**DICOT**	
Cassia roxburghii	**DICOT**	
Cassytha capillaris	**DICOT**	
Cassytha filiformis	**DICOT**	
Catharanthus roseus	**DICOT**	
Celtis strychnoides	**DICOT**	
Centratherum punctatum	**DICOT**	
Centrosema molle	**DICOT**	
Centrosema pascuorum	**DICOT**	
Ceratophyllum demersum	**DICOT**	
Ceriops australis	**DICOT**	
Chamaecrista absus var. *absus*	**DICOT**	
Chamaecrista moorei	**DICOT**	**P1**
Chamaecrista symonii	**DICOT**	
Cissus rotundifolia	**DICOT**	**P1**
Citrullus amarus	**DICOT**	
Cleome tetrandra var. *tetrandra*	**DICOT**	
Cleome viscosa	**DICOT**	
Clerodendrum floribundum	**DICOT**	
Clerodendrum floribundum var. *coriaceum*	**DICOT**	
Clerodendrum floribundum var. *ovatum*	**DICOT**	
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. *mollissima*	**DICOT**	
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. *tomentosum*	**DICOT**	
Clitoria ternatea	**DICOT**	
Coccinia grandis	**DICOT**	
Codonocarpus cotinifolius	**DICOT**	
Conyza bonariensis	**DICOT**	
Corchorus aestuans	**DICOT**	
Corchorus incanus subsp. *incanus*	**DICOT**	
Corchorus olitorius	**DICOT**	
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*	**DICOT**	
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *vermicularis*	**DICOT**	
Corchorus tridens	**DICOT**	
Cordia sebestena	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Corymbia bella	**DICOT**	
Corymbia confertiflora	**DICOT**	
Corymbia dendromerinx	**DICOT**	
Corymbia flavescens	**DICOT**	
Corymbia greeniana	**DICOT**	
Corymbia opaca	**DICOT**	
Corymbia paractia	**DICOT**	
Corymbia polycarpa	**DICOT**	
Corymbia zygophylla	**DICOT**	**P2**
Cressa australis	**DICOT**	
Crotalaria brevis	**DICOT**	
Crotalaria crispata	**DICOT**	
Crotalaria cunninghamii	**DICOT**	
Crotalaria medicaginea	**DICOT**	
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*	**DICOT**	**P3**
Crotalaria ramosissima	**DICOT**	
Croton habrophyllus	**DICOT**	
Cryptostegia madagascariensis	**DICOT**	
Cucumis anguria var. *anguria*	**DICOT**	
Cucumis maderaspatensis	**DICOT**	
Cucumis melo	**DICOT**	
Cucumis picrocarpus	**DICOT**	
Cullen corallum	**DICOT**	
Cullen martinii	**DICOT**	
Cullen pustulatum	**DICOT**	
Cuscuta campestris	**DICOT**	
Cuscuta chinensis	**DICOT**	
Cuscuta victoriana	**DICOT**	
Cyanostegia cyanocalyx	**DICOT**	
Cyanthillium cinereum var. *cinereum*	**DICOT**	
Cyanthillium cinereum var. *lanatum*	**DICOT**	
Cynanchum pedunculatum	**DICOT**	
Cynanchum viminale subsp. *australe*	**DICOT**	
Datura metel	**DICOT**	
Dendrophthoe acacioides subsp. *acacioides*	**DICOT**	
Denhamia cunninghamii	**DICOT**	
Dentella misera	**DICOT**	
Desmodium filiforme	**DICOT**	
Desmodium tortuosum	**DICOT**	
Dichrostachys spicata	**DICOT**	
Diospyros humilis	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Distimake aegyptius	**DICOT**	
Distimake davenportii	**DICOT**	
Distimake dissectus var*. dissectus*	**DICOT**	
Dodonaea hispidula var*. arida*	**DICOT**	
Dodonaea hispidula var*. phylloptera*	**DICOT**	
Dolichandrone unguis-cati	**DICOT**	
Dolichandrone heterophylla	**DICOT**	**P2**
Dolichandrone occidentalis	**DICOT**	
Drosera broomensis	**DICOT**	
Drosera fragrans	**DICOT**	
Drosera serpens	**DICOT**	
Dysphania plantaginella	**DICOT**	
Eclipta platyglossa subsp*. borealis*	**DICOT**	
Eclipta prostrata	**DICOT**	
Ehretia saligna	**DICOT**	
Ehretia saligna var*. saligna*	**DICOT**	
Elythranthera ruderalis	**DICOT**	
Eruca sativa	**DICOT**	
Erythrina vespertilio	**DICOT**	
Erythrophleum chlorostachys	**DICOT**	
Eucalyptus jensenii	**DICOT**	
Eucalyptus microtheca	**DICOT**	
Eucalyptus tectifica	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia australis var*. subtomentosa*	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia coghlanii	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia cyathophora	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia hassallii	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia heterophylla	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia hirta	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia maculata	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia mitchelliana	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia myrtoides	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia schultzii	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia thymifolia	**DICOT**	**P2**
Euphorbia trigonosperma	**DICOT**	
Euphorbia vaccaria var*. vaccaria*	**DICOT**	
Evolvulus alsinoides var. *decumbens*	**DICOT**	
Evolvulus alsinoides var*. villosicalyx*	**DICOT**	
Exocarpos latifolius	**DICOT**	
Faidherbia albida	**DICOT**	
Ficus aculeata var*. indecora*	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Flaveria trinervia	**DICOT**	
Flueggea virosa	**DICOT**	
Frankenia ambita	**DICOT**	
Galactia tenuiflora	**DICOT**	
Gamochaeta pensylvanica	**DICOT**	
Gardenia pyriformis	**DICOT**	
Glycine pindanica	**DICOT**	
Glycine tomentella	**DICOT**	
Glycosmis macrophylla	**DICOT**	
Glycosmis trifoliata	**DICOT**	
Gmelina philippensis	**DICOT**	
Gnaphalium polycaulon	**DICOT**	
Gomphrena canescens	**DICOT**	
Gomphrena celosioides	**DICOT**	
Gomphrena flaccida	**DICOT**	
Gomphrena pusilla	**DICOT**	
Gomphrena tenella	**DICOT**	
Gonocarpus leptothecus	**DICOT**	**P2**
Goodenia armitiana	**DICOT**	
Goodenia byrnesii	**DICOT**	
Goodenia lamprosperma	**DICOT**	
Goodenia scaevolina	**DICOT**	
Goodenia sepalosa var. *sepalosa*	**DICOT**	
Goodenia sp. Dampier Peninsula (B.J. Carter 675)	**DICOT**	
Goodenia stobbsiana	**DICOT**	
Gossypium australe	**DICOT**	
Gossypium hirsutum	**DICOT**	
Gossypium populifolium	**DICOT**	
Gossypium rotundifolium	**DICOT**	
Grevillea pyramidalis subsp. pyramidalis	**DICOT**	
Grevillea refracta	**DICOT**	
Grevillea wickhamii subsp. aprica	**DICOT**	
Grewia breviflora	**DICOT**	
Grewia retusifolia	**DICOT**	
Guaiacum officinale	**DICOT**	
Guilleminea densa	**DICOT**	
Gymnanthera oblonga	**DICOT**	
Gyrocarpus americanus	**DICOT**	
Gyrostemon tepperi	**DICOT**	
Hakea arborescens	**DICOT**	
Hakea macrocarpa	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Halgania solanacea var. *solanacea*	**DICOT**	
Halgania sp. A Kimberley Flora (H.A. Johnson 5123)	**DICOT**	**P2**
Heliotropium curassavicum	**DICOT**	
Heliotropium foliatum	**DICOT**	
Heliotropium leptaleum	**DICOT**	
Heliotropium ovalifolium	**DICOT**	
Hemichroa diandra	**DICOT**	
Herissantia crispa	**DICOT**	
Hibiscus apodus	**DICOT**	
Hibiscus austrinus	**DICOT**	
Hibiscus geranioides	**DICOT**	
Hibiscus leptocladus	**DICOT**	
Hibiscus panduriformis	**DICOT**	
Hybanthus aurantiacus	**DICOT**	
Hypoestes floribunda var. *distans*	**DICOT**	
Hypoestes floribunda var. *varia*	**DICOT**	
Ichnocarpus frutescens	**DICOT**	
Indigofera colutea	**DICOT**	
Indigofera haplophylla	**DICOT**	
Indigofera hirsuta	**DICOT**	
Indigofera linifolia	**DICOT**	
Indigofera linnaei	**DICOT**	
Indigofera monophylla	**DICOT**	
Indigofera oblongifolia	**DICOT**	
Indigofera trita	**DICOT**	
Ipomoea batatas	**DICOT**	
Ipomoea cairica	**DICOT**	
Ipomoea coptica	**DICOT**	
Ipomoea muelleri	**DICOT**	
Ipomoea pes-caprae	**DICOT**	
Ipomoea pes-tigridis	**DICOT**	
Ipomoea polymorpha	**DICOT**	
Ipomoea triloba	**DICOT**	
Isotropis atropurpurea	**DICOT**	
Jacksonia aculeata	**DICOT**	
Jacquemontia paniculata	**DICOT**	
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	**DICOT**	
Jacquinia pungens	**DICOT**	
Jasminum didymum	**DICOT**	
Jasminum molle	**DICOT**	
Jatropha gossypiifolia	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Josephinia eugeniae	**DICOT**	
Khaya anthotheca	**DICOT**	
Lawsonia inermis	**DICOT**	
Leptosema anomalum	**DICOT**	
Leucaena leucocephala subsp*. leucocephala*	**DICOT**	
Lindernia chrysoplectra	**DICOT**	
Lithomyrtus retusa	**DICOT**	
Lobelia arnhemiaca	**DICOT**	
Lophostemon grandiflorus subsp*. grandiflorus*	**DICOT**	
Lumnitzera racemosa	**DICOT**	
Lysiana spathulata	**DICOT**	
Macroptilium atropurpureum	**DICOT**	
Mallotus nesophilus	**DICOT**	
Marsdenia angustata	**DICOT**	**P2**
Marsdenia viridiflora	**DICOT**	
Mecardonia procumbens	**DICOT**	
Medicago polymorpha	**DICOT**	
Melaleuca alsophila	**DICOT**	
Melaleuca cajuputi	**DICOT**	
Melaleuca dealbata	**DICOT**	
Melaleuca nervosa	**DICOT**	
Melaleuca viridiflora	**DICOT**	
Melhania oblongifolia	**DICOT**	
Melicope elleryana	**DICOT**	
Mesosphaerum suaveolens	**DICOT**	
Microstachys chamaelea	**DICOT**	**P2**
Miliusa brahei	**DICOT**	
Mimosa diplotricha	**DICOT**	
Mimusops elengi	**DICOT**	
Mitracarpus hirtus	**DICOT**	
Mitrasacme connata	**DICOT**	
Mitrasacme exserta	**DICOT**	
Mitrasacme hispida	**DICOT**	
Momordica balsamina	**DICOT**	
Moringa drouhardii	**DICOT**	
Muellerolimon salicorniaceum	**DICOT**	
Myoporum montanum	**DICOT**	
Nauclea orientalis	**DICOT**	
Neobassia astrocarpa	**DICOT**	
Newcastelia cladotricha	**DICOT**	
Nicotiana heterantha	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Notoleptopus decaisnei	**DICOT**	
Nymphaea violacea	**DICOT**	
Ocimum americanum	**DICOT**	
Ocimum basilicum	**DICOT**	
Oldenlandia corymbosa var. corymbosa	**DICOT**	
Oldenlandia mitrasacmoides	**DICOT**	
Operculina aequisepala	**DICOT**	
Operculina brownii	**DICOT**	
Opilia amentacea	**DICOT**	
Owenia reticulata	**DICOT**	
Oxalis corniculata	**DICOT**	
Pachyrhizus erosus	**DICOT**	
Passiflora foetida	**DICOT**	
Pavetta kimberleyana	**DICOT**	
Peltophorum pterocarpum	**DICOT**	
Peperomia pellucida	**DICOT**	
Persicaria hydropiper	**DICOT**	
Persoonia falcata	**DICOT**	
Phyla nodiflora	**DICOT**	
Phyllanthus amarus	**DICOT**	
Phyllanthus eremicus	**DICOT**	
Phyllanthus exilis	**DICOT**	
Phyllanthus maderaspatensis	**DICOT**	
Phyllanthus reticulatus	**DICOT**	
Phyllanthus tenellus	**DICOT**	
Phyllanthus urinaria	**DICOT**	**P2**
Physalis angulata	**DICOT**	
Pilea microphylla	**DICOT**	
Pimelea ammocharis	**DICOT**	
Pittosporum moluccanum	**DICOT**	
Planchonia careya	**DICOT**	
Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri	**DICOT**	
Pluchea longiseta	**DICOT**	
Pluchea rubelliflora	**DICOT**	
Pluchea tetranthera	**DICOT**	
Polycarpaea corymbosa	**DICOT**	
Polycarpaea longiflora	**DICOT**	
Polygala tepperi	**DICOT**	
Polymeria ambigua	**DICOT**	
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)	**DICOT**	
Portulaca bicolor	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Portulaca filifolia	**DICOT**	
Portulaca napiformis	**DICOT**	
Portulaca oleracea	**DICOT**	
Portulaca pilosa	**DICOT**	
Praxelis clematidea	**DICOT**	
Premna acuminata	**DICOT**	
Psydrax attenuata var. *tenella*	**DICOT**	
Psydrax pendulina	**DICOT**	
Pterocaulon intermedium	**DICOT**	
Pterocaulon paradoxum	**DICOT**	
Pterocaulon serrulatum var. *velutinum*	**DICOT**	
Pterocaulon sphacelatum	**DICOT**	
Ptilotus calostachyus	**DICOT**	**P2**
Ptilotus corymbosus	**DICOT**	
Ptilotus decalvatus	**DICOT**	
Ptilotus exaltatus	**DICOT**	
Ptilotus fusiformis	**DICOT**	
Ptilotus lanatus	**DICOT**	
Ptilotus polystachyus	**DICOT**	
Pupalia micrantha	**DICOT**	
Raphanus raphanistrum	**DICOT**	
Rhizophora stylosa	**DICOT**	
Rhynchosia australis	**DICOT**	
Rhynchosia minima	**DICOT**	
Ruellia tuberosa	**DICOT**	
Salsola australis	**DICOT**	
Santalum album	**DICOT**	
Santalum lanceolatum	**DICOT**	**P2**
Sauropus trachyspermus	**DICOT**	
Scaevola parvifolia	**DICOT**	
Schenkia australis	**DICOT**	
Schinus terebinthifolia	**DICOT**	
Scutellaria indica	**DICOT**	
Senna costata	**DICOT**	
Senna glutinosa subsp. *glutinosa*	**DICOT**	
Senna goniodes	**DICOT**	
Senna notabilis	**DICOT**	
Senna occidentalis	**DICOT**	
Senna oligoclada	**DICOT**	
Senna planitiicola	**DICOT**	
Seringia exastia	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Seringia katatona	**DICOT**	
Seringia nephrosperma	**DICOT**	
Sersalisia sericea	**DICOT**	
Sesbania cannabina	**DICOT**	
Sesbania erubescens	**DICOT**	
Sesbania formosa	**DICOT**	
Sesbania simpliciuscula var. fitzroyensis	**DICOT**	
Sesuvium portulacastrum	**DICOT**	
Sida arenicola	**DICOT**	
Sida cordifolia	**DICOT**	
Sida fibulifera	**DICOT**	
Sida hackettiana	**DICOT**	
Sida rohlenae subsp. *occidentalis*	**DICOT**	
Sida sp. Pindan (B.G. Thomson 3398)	**DICOT**	**P2**
Sida spinosa	**DICOT**	
Solanum americanum	**DICOT**	
Solanum beaugleholei	**DICOT**	
Solanum cunninghamii	**DICOT**	
Solanum dioicum	**DICOT**	
Solanum dioicum sens. lat.	**DICOT**	
Solanum diversiflorum	**DICOT**	
Solanum esuriale	**DICOT**	
Solanum pseudocapsicum	**DICOT**	
Solanum torvum	**DICOT**	
Soliva sessilis	**DICOT**	
Sonchus asper x *oleraceus*	**DICOT**	
Sonchus oleraceus	**DICOT**	
Spermacoce breviflora	**DICOT**	
Spermacoce dolichosperma	**DICOT**	
Spermacoce hillii	**DICOT**	**P2**
Spermacoce occidentalis	**DICOT**	
Stachytarpheta cayennensis	**DICOT**	
Stackhousia intermedia	**DICOT**	
Stemodia florulenta	**DICOT**	
Stemodia lathraia	**DICOT**	
Streptoglossa macrocephala	**DICOT**	
Streptoglossa odora	**DICOT**	
Striga curviflora	**DICOT**	
Strobilanthes alternata	**DICOT**	
Stylidium pindanicum	**DICOT**	
Stylosanthes hamata	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Stylosanthes scabra	**DICOT**	
Suaeda arbusculoides	**DICOT**	
Surreya diandra	**DICOT**	
Synaptantha scleranthoides	**DICOT**	
Tamarindus indica	**DICOT**	
Tecticornia auriculata	**DICOT**	
Tecticornia halocnemoides	**DICOT**	
Tecticornia halocnemoides subsp. *tenuis*	**DICOT**	
Tecticornia indica subsp. *indica*	**DICOT**	
Tecticornia indica subsp. *julacea*	**DICOT**	
Tecticornia indica subsp. *leiostachya*	**DICOT**	
Tephrosia andrewii	**DICOT**	
Tephrosia crocea	**DICOT**	
Tephrosia leptoclada	**DICOT**	
Tephrosia remotiflora	**DICOT**	
Tephrosia rosea	**DICOT**	
Tephrosia simplicifolia	**DICOT**	
Tephrosia sp. D Kimberley Flora (R.D. Royce 1848)	**DICOT**	
Terminalia ferdinandiana	**DICOT**	
Terminalia grandiflora	**DICOT**	
Terminalia hadleyana	**DICOT**	
Terminalia hadleyana x *petiolaris*	**DICOT**	
Terminalia kumpaja	**DICOT**	
Terminalia latipes	**DICOT**	
Terminalia petiolaris	**DICOT**	
Terminalia volucris	**DICOT**	
Tetragonia coronata	**DICOT**	
Thespesia populneoides	**DICOT**	
Thespidium basiflorum	**DICOT**	
Timonius timon	**DICOT**	
Tinospora smilacina	**DICOT**	
Trachymene microcephala	**DICOT**	**P2**
Trachymene oleracea subsp. *oleracea*	**DICOT**	
Trianthema pilosum	**DICOT**	
Trianthema portulacastrum	**DICOT**	
Trianthema triquetrum	**DICOT**	
Trianthema turgidifolium	**DICOT**	
Tribulopis angustifolia	**DICOT**	
Tribulus angustifolia	**DICOT**	
Tribulus cistoides	**DICOT**	
Tribulus occidentalis	**DICOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Tribulus terrestris	**DICOT**	
Trichodesma zeylanicum	**DICOT**	
Tridax procumbens	**DICOT**	
Trifolium cernuum	**DICOT**	
Triphasia trifoliata	**DICOT**	
Triumfetta pentandra	**DICOT**	
Uraria lagopodioides	**DICOT**	
Velleia panduriformis	**DICOT**	
Ventilago viminalis	**DICOT**	
Verbesina encelioides	**DICOT**	
Verbesina encelioides var. *encelioides*	**DICOT**	
Verticordia cunninghamii	**DICOT**	
Vigna radiata var. *sublobata*	**DICOT**	
Vincetoxicum carnosum	**DICOT**	
Vincetoxicum cinerascens	**DICOT**	
Waltheria indica	**DICOT**	
Wrightia saligna	**DICOT**	
Ziziphus mauritiana	**DICOT**	**P2**
Zornia albiflora	**DICOT**	
Zornia chaetophora	**DICOT**	
Zornia muelleriana subsp. *congesta*	**DICOT**	
Zornia prostrata var. *prostrata*	**DICOT**	
Acrostichum speciosum	**FERN**	
Ceratopteris thalictroides	**FERN**	
Marsilea hirsuta	**FERN**	
Riccia limbata	**LIVERWORT**	
Acrachne racemosa	**MONOCOT**	
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*	**MONOCOT**	
Aristida hygrometrica	**MONOCOT**	
Aristida inaequiglumis	**MONOCOT**	
Bothriochloa bladhii	**MONOCOT**	
Bothriochloa pertusa	**MONOCOT**	
Bulbostylis barbata	**MONOCOT**	
Callisia repens	**MONOCOT**	
Cartonema parviflorum	**MONOCOT**	
Caryota mitis	**MONOCOT**	
Cenchrus americanus	**MONOCOT**	**P2**
Cenchrus biflorus	**MONOCOT**	
Cenchrus ciliaris	**MONOCOT**	
Cenchrus echinatus	**MONOCOT**	
Cenchrus purpurascens	**MONOCOT**	

TAXON	CLASS	CONS
Cenchrus setiger	**MONOCOT**	
Chloris barbata	**MONOCOT**	
Chloris lobata	**MONOCOT**	
Chloris pumilio	**MONOCOT**	
Chloris virgata	**MONOCOT**	
Chrysopogon aciculatus	**MONOCOT**	
Chrysopogon pallidus	**MONOCOT**	
Corynotheca micrantha	**MONOCOT**	
Crinum arenarium	**MONOCOT**	
Cymbidium canaliculatum	**MONOCOT**	
Cymbopogon bombycinus	**MONOCOT**	
Cymbopogon procerus	**MONOCOT**	
Cymodocea angustata	**MONOCOT**	
Cynodon convergens	**MONOCOT**	
Cynodon dactylon	**MONOCOT**	
Cyperus bifax	**MONOCOT**	
Cyperus blakeanus	**MONOCOT**	
Cyperus bulbosus	**MONOCOT**	
Cyperus compressus	**MONOCOT**	
Cyperus conicus	**MONOCOT**	
Cyperus cunninghamii subsp*. cunninghamii*	**MONOCOT**	
Cyperus rotundus	**MONOCOT**	
Cyperus scariosus	**MONOCOT**	
Cyperus squarrosus	**MONOCOT**	
Cyperus tenuispica	**MONOCOT**	**P2**
Cyperus zollingeri	**MONOCOT**	
Dactyloctenium aegyptium	**MONOCOT**	
Dactyloctenium radulans	**MONOCOT**	
Digitaria bicornis	**MONOCOT**	
Digitaria brownii	**MONOCOT**	
Digitaria ciliaris	**MONOCOT**	
Digitaria ctenantha	**MONOCOT**	
Digitaria radicosa	**MONOCOT**	
Echinochloa colona	**MONOCOT**	
Echinochloa frumentacea	**MONOCOT**	
Ectrosia danesii	**MONOCOT**	
Eleocharis atropurpurea	**MONOCOT**	
Eleocharis geniculata	**MONOCOT**	
Eleusine indica	**MONOCOT**	
Enneapogon pallidus	**MONOCOT**	
Enteropogon dolichostachyus	**MONOCOT**	**P2**

Appendix D

Flora field data

Flora taxon lists

Significant flora data

Sample site data

Taxon presence by site matrix

Flora likelihood of occurrence assessment

Flora species lists

Broome Site E

Family	Species	Status
Aizoaceae	*Trianthema pilosum*	
Aizoaceae	*Trianthema triquetrum*	
Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthes aspera*	
Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera angustifolia*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus calostachyus*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus polystachyus*	
Apocynaceae	*Alstonia linearis*	
Apocynaceae	*Calotropis gigantea*	*
Apocynaceae	*Carissa lanceolata*	
Apocynaceae	*Gymnanthera oblonga*	
Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum cinerascens*	
Asteraceae	*Pluchea rubelliflora*	
Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon intermedium*	
Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon* sp. (indet)	
Bignoniaceae	*Dolichandrone occidentalis*	
Boraginaceae	*Ehretia saligna* var. *saligna*	
Boraginaceae	*Euploca leptalea*	
Boraginaceae	*Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *latisepaleum*	
Byblidaceae	*Byblis filifolia*	
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia caryophylloides*	LH
Capparaceae	*Capparis lasiantha*	
Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea longiflora*	
Celastraceae	*Denhamia cunninghamii*	
Celastraceae	*Stackhousia intermedia*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica* ?subsp*. leiostachya*	
Cleomaceae	*Arivela tetrandra*	
Cleomaceae	*Arivela viscosa*	
Combretaceae	*Terminalia kumpaja*	Priority 3
Commelinaceae	*Murdannia graminea*	
Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia media*	
Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia oblongifolia*	Priority 3
Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides* var. *decumbens*	
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea coptica*	
Convolvulaceae	*Jacquemontia paniculata*	
Convolvulaceae	*Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	Priority 1
Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)	Priority 3
Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis variabilis*	
Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis barbata*	

Family	Species	Status
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus bifax*	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus conicus*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis ammobia*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis caespitosa*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis sp. (aff. trachycarya)*	Taxonomic Interest
Droseraceae	*Drosera broomensis*	
Droseraceae	*Drosera derbyensis*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia psilosperma*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia* sp. indet.	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia trigonosperma*	
Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia colei* var. *colei*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia eriopoda*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia tumida* var. *tumida*	
Fabaceae	*Afrohybanthus enneaspermus*	
Fabaceae	*Cajanus marmoratus*	
Fabaceae	*Chamaecrista symonii*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria cunninghamii*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria medicaginea* var. *neglecta*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria montana* var. *angustifolia*	Range Extension
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria ramosissima*	
Fabaceae	*Glycine tomentella*	
Fabaceae	*Grona filiformis*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera colutea*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera hirsuta*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera linifolia*	
Fabaceae	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	
Fabaceae	*Rhynchosia minima*	
Fabaceae	*Senna costata*	
Fabaceae	*Sesbania cannabina*	
Fabaceae	*Stylosanthes hamata*	*
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia remotiflora*	
Fabaceae	*Thaumastochloa pubescens*	Submit (few records)
Fabaceae	*Uraria lagopodioides*	
Fabaceae	*Vachellia* sp.	*
Fabaceae	*Vigna radiata* var. *sublobata*	
Fabaceae	*Zornia prostrata* var. *prostrata*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis speciosa*	
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia armitiana*	
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia sepalosa* var. *sepalosa*	

Family	Species	Status
Gyrostemonaceae	*Codonocarpus cotinifolius*	
Hemerocallidaceae	*Corynotheca gracilis*	
Hernandiaceae	*Gyrocarpus americanus* subsp. *americanus*	
Hernandiaceae	*Gyrocarpus americanus* subsp. *pachyphyllus*	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum floribundum* var. *coriaceum*	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum floribundum* var. *ovatum*	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum tomentosum* var. *mollissima*	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum tomentosum* var. *tomentosum*	
Lamiaceae	*Premna acuminata*	
Lauraceae	*Cassytha capillaris*	
Lecythidaceae	*Planchonia careya*	
Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme hispida*	
Loranthaceae	*Lysiana spathulata* subsp. *spathulata*	
Lythraceae	*Ammannia multiflora*	
Malvaceae	*Abutilon otocarpum*	
Malvaceae	*Brachychiton diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius*	
Malvaceae	*Corchorus aestuans*	
Malvaceae	*Corchorus sidoides* subsp. *sidoides*	
Malvaceae	*Corymbia paractia*	Priority 2
Malvaceae	*Gossypium australe*	
Malvaceae	*Grewia breviflora*	
Malvaceae	*Grewia pindanica*	
Malvaceae	*Melhania oblongifolia*	
Malvaceae	*Melhania oblongifolia*	
Malvaceae	*Sida hackettiana*	
Malvaceae	*Sida rohlenae* subsp. *occidentalis*	
Malvaceae	*Triumfetta pentandra*	*
Malvaceae	*Waltheria indica*	
Meliaceae	*Azadirachta indica*	* Declared Pest
Menispermaceae	*Tinospora smilacina*	
Molluginaceae	*Glinus oppositifolius* var. *keenanii*	Locality Hole
Montiaceae	*Calandrinia strophiolata*	
Montiaceae	*Calandrinia tepperiana*	
Moraceae	*Ficus aculeata var. indecora*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia bella*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia dendromerinx*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia dendromerinx*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia greeniana*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia polycarpa*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tectifica*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca ?cajuputi*	

Family	Species	Status
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca argentea*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cajuputi* subsp. *cajuputi*	
Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia burbidgeana*	
Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia coccinea*	
Oleaceae	*Jasminum didymum* subsp. *lineare*	
Onagraceae	*Ludwigia perennis*	Locality Hole
Orchidaceae	*Cymbidium canaliculatum*	
Orobanchaceae	*Buchnera ramosissima*	
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora foetida var. hispida*	*
Phrymaceae	*Uvedalia linearis var. lutea*	Range Extension
Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia cernua*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Kirganelia baccata*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Nellica maderaspatensis*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon lissocarpus*	
Plantaginaceae	*Stemodia lathraia*	
Poaceae	*Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*	
Poaceae	*Aristida holathera* var. *latifolia*	
Poaceae	*Cenchrus biflorus*	
Poaceae	*Cenchrus ciliaris*	*
Poaceae	*Chloris gayana*	*
Poaceae	*Chrysopogon pallidus*	
Poaceae	*Cynodon convergens*	
Poaceae	*Dactyloctenium radulans*	
Poaceae	*Dichanthium fecundum*	Locality Hole
Poaceae	*Enneapogon pallidus*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis cumingii*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis danesii*	
Poaceae	*Eriachne obtusa*	
Poaceae	*Panicum australiense* var. *australiense*	
Poaceae	*Whiteochloa airoides*	
Poaceae	*Panicum decompositum*	
Poaceae	*Perotis rara*	
Poaceae	*Sehima nervosum*	
Poaceae	*Setaria surgens*	
Poaceae	*Sorghum plumosum* var. *plumosum*	
Poaceae	*Triodia caelestialis*	
Poaceae	*Triodia pungens s.lat*	Taxonomic interest
Poaceae	*Triraphis mollis*	
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca oleracea*	
Proteaceae	*Hakea arborescens*	

Family	Species	Status
Proteaceae	*Hakea macrocarpa*	
Proteaceae	*Persoonia falcata*	
Rhamnaceae	*Ventilago viminalis*	
Rubiaceae	*Gardenia pyriformis* subsp. *keartlandii*	
Rubiaceae	*Scleromitrion galioides*	Locality Hole
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce occidentalis*	
Santalaceae	*Santalum lanceolatum*	
Sapindaceae	*Atalaya variifolia*	
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea hispidula* var. *arida*	
Scrophulariaceae	*?Myoporum montanum*	
Solanaceae	*Solanum cunninghamii*	
Violaceae	*Afrohybanthus aurantiacus*	
Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulopis angustifolia*	

Broome Power Station

Family	Species	Status
Aizoaceae	*Trianthema pilosum*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus calostachyus*	
Bignoniaceae	*Dolichandrone occidentalis*	
Boraginaceae	*Ehretia saligna* var. *saligna*	
Boraginaceae	*Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *latisepaleum*	
Byblidaceae	*Byblis rorida*	
Commelinaceae	*Murdannia graminea*	
Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia media*	
Convolvulaceae	*Jacquemontia paniculata*	
Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)	Priority 3
Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis barbata*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis crosslandii*	
Cyperaceae	*Scleria brownii*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia trigonosperma*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Microstachys chamaelea*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia adoxa* var. *subglabra*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia colei* var. *colei*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia eriopoda*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia monticola*	
Fabaceae	*Afrohybanthus enneaspermus*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria medicaginea* var. *neglecta*	
Fabaceae	*Glycine tomentella*	
Fabaceae	*Grona filiformis*	
Fabaceae	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	
Fabaceae	*Senna costata*	

Family	Species	Status
Fabaceae	*Sida rohlenae* subsp. *occidentalis*	
Fabaceae	*Stylosanthes hamata*	*
Fabaceae	*Zornia prostrata* var. *prostrata*	
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia sepalosa* var. *sepalosa*	
Gyrostemonaceae	*Gyrostemon tepperi*	
Hernandiaceae	*Gyrocarpus americanus* subsp. *pachyphyllus*	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum tomentosum* var. *tomentosum*	
Lamiaceae	*Mesosphaerum suaveolens*	*
Lamiaceae	*Premna acuminata*	
Lauraceae	*Cassytha capillaris*	
Malvaceae	*Brachychiton diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius*	
Malvaceae	*Corchorus sidoides* subsp. *sidoides*	
Malvaceae	*Gossypium australe*	
Malvaceae	*Grewia breviflora*	
Malvaceae	*Melhania oblongifolia*	
Malvaceae	*Sida* sp. Pindan (B.G. Thomson 3398)	
Malvaceae	*Waltheria indica*	
Meliaceae	*Azadirachta indica*	* Declared Pest
Menispermaceae	*Tinospora smilacina*	
Montiaceae	*Calandrinia strophiolata*	
Moraceae	*Ficus aculeata* var. *indecora*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia zygophylla*	
Oleaceae	*Jasminum didymum* subsp. *lineare*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia cernua*	
Poaceae	*Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*	
Poaceae	*Cenchrus biflorus*	*
Poaceae	*Eragrostis eriopoda*	
Poaceae	*Eriachne obtusa*	
Poaceae	*Panicum australiense* var. *australiense*	
Poaceae	*Setaria surgens*	
Poaceae	*Triodia caelestialis*	
Poaceae	*Triodia microstachya*	
Proteaceae	*Persoonia falcata*	
Rhamnaceae	*Ventilago viminalis*	
Rubiaceae	*Gardenia pyriformis* subsp. *keartlandii*	
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce occidentalis*	
Santalaceae	*Santalum lanceolatum*	
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea hispidula* var. *arida*	
Solanaceae	*Solanum cunninghamii*	

Significant flora data

Broome Site E

Species	Status	Number Plants	Zone	Easting	Northing
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	421098.8	8022082.3
Azadirachta indica	DP	3	51K	421142.6	8021555.3
Azadirachta indica	DP	3	51K	421797.0	8021656.7
Azadirachta indica	DP	4	51K	421810.1	8021629.1
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	421366.8	8021174.4
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	421288.5	8021110.7
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	421643.0	8021824.9
Azadirachta indica	DP	8	51K	421651.3	8021821.7
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	421651.9	8021818.5
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	421672.4	8021789.5
Azadirachta indica	DP	2	51K	421591.4	8021843.7
Azadirachta indica	DP	2	51K	421605.5	8021831.5
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	421620.8	8021824.5
Azadirachta indica	DP	3	51K	421627.6	8021827.6
Azadirachta indica	DP	8	51K	421718.8	8021703.8
Azadirachta indica	DP	8	51K	421750.2	8021700.9
Azadirachta indica	DP	3	51K	421771.8	8021696.4
Azadirachta indica	DP	3	51K	421783.4	8021680.7
Azadirachta indica	DP	5	51K	421665.7	8021785.9
Azadirachta indica	DP	5	51K	421653.6	8021770.8
Azadirachta indica	DP	3	51K	421671.9	8021737.4
Azadirachta indica	DP	3	51K	421717.6	8021711.9
Azadirachta indica	DP	2	51K	421619.8	8021928.7
Azadirachta indica	DP	2	51K	421608.3	8021940.3
Azadirachta indica	DP	2	51K	421550.4	8021908.1
Azadirachta indica	DP	2	51K	421566.1	8021878.0
Azadirachta indica	DP	2	51K	421677.5	8021856.7
Azadirachta indica	DP	2	51K	421669.6	8021859.3
Azadirachta indica	DP	2	51K	421658.2	8021884.5
Azadirachta indica	DP	2	51K	421630.0	8021890.3
Bonamia oblongifolia	P3	2	51K	420566.7	8022153.5
Bonamia oblongifolia	P3	2	51K	420233.9	8021798.9
Corymbia ?paractia	P2	1	51K	421803.9	8022352.7
Corymbia paractia	P2	1	51K	421610.9	8022509.2
Corymbia paractia	P2	5	51K	420525.6	8022863.3
Corymbia paractia	P2	2	51K	421945.1	8022449.9
Corymbia paractia	P2	2	51K	421934.6	8022419.9

Species	Status	Number Plants	Zone	Easting	Northing
Corymbia paractia	P2	1	51K	420319.9	8022008.0
Corymbia paractia	P2	1	51K	421145.7	8022852.2
Corymbia paractia	P2	2	51K	421488.0	8022491.0
Corymbia paractia	P2	1	51K	421513.5	8022139.9
Corymbia paractia	P2	2	51K	422050.5	8022343.5
Corymbia paractia	P2	2	51K	422055.4	8022365.7
Corymbia paractia	P2	2	51K	421044.6	8022783.0
Corymbia paractia	P2	1	51K	420131.9	8021423.4
Corymbia paractia	P2	1	51K	420712.0	8021692.9
Corymbia paractia	P2	1	51K	420232.4	8021798.4
Crotalaria montana var. angustifolia	RE	3	51K	420344.8	8022407.4
Dichanthium fecundum	LH	1% cover	51K	421039.4	8021839.9
Fimbristylis sp. (aff. trachycarya)	TI	30% cover at site	51K	420344.8	8022407.4
Glinus oppositifolius var. keenanii	LH	1	51K	421310.1	8021367.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420589.9	8021572.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420502.1	8021573.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420492.0	8021556.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420425.9	8021561.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	421440.5	8022732.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421439.6	8022724.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421405.9	8022754.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421371.0	8022776.1
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420233.4	8021428.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420264.0	8021438.1
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420272.0	8021447.4
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420289.8	8021465.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	420313.8	8021583.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420206.3	8021431.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420209.9	8021438.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420224.6	8021432.4
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	420291.6	8021509.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421512.8	8022835.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421404.3	8022894.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421436.0	8022833.4
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	420642.0	8021450.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	420672.3	8021473.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	420769.1	8021450.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	420275.1	8021509.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421383.3	8022719.4

Species	Status	Number Plants	Zone	Easting	Northing
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	421380.9	8022726.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421400.7	8022813.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421426.8	8022792.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421467.3	8022604.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421452.6	8022584.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421407.6	8022659.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421387.9	8022707.1
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	422226.0	8022637.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	422217.1	8022842.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	422204.6	8022847.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	422174.9	8022847.4
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	422200.9	8022542.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	422214.4	8022573.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	422212.8	8022585.4
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	422232.1	8022609.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	420618.4	8021557.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	420614.5	8021470.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	420623.1	8021461.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	420630.5	8021453.4
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	422165.9	8022851.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	422091.4	8022887.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	420576.0	8021597.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	420571.1	8021705.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	422083.5	8022880.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	422085.9	8022843.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	422090.2	8022821.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	422087.8	8022808.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421700.3	8022796.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421871.8	8022605.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421842.9	8022761.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421851.7	8022852.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	422133.9	8022712.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	422137.2	8022599.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	422130.5	8022545.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	422201.5	8022514.1
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	422089.3	8022800.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	422119.1	8022797.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	422134.9	8022749.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	422136.6	8022735.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420363.0	8021471.3

Species	Status	Number Plants	Zone	Easting	Northing
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420425.2	8021503.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420470.5	8021496.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420501.7	8021509.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420300.9	8021476.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420318.8	8021470.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420326.1	8021480.1
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420336.3	8021483.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420513.2	8021494.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420524.9	8021487.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420547.8	8021488.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	420600.8	8021579.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421357.0	8022819.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	421349.0	8022769.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421299.0	8022800.4
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421298.2	8022803.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	421353.1	8022743.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	421357.6	8022763.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421356.3	8022870.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421351.7	8022823.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421932.4	8022829.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421936.6	8022812.4
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421939.3	8022799.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422045.2	8022819.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422137.8	8022315.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	422214.9	8022063.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	420881.3	8022155.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421164.3	8022260.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421278.5	8022839.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	6	51K	421278.3	8022757.4
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421352.8	8022347.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	15	51K	421331.5	8022691.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421366.7	8022893.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422324.3	8022625.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	10	51K	421510.9	8022832.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421509.3	8022800.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	421530.9	8022763.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422252.5	8022483.4
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422240.6	8022256.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422245.3	8022206.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422314.4	8022582.0

Species	Status	Number Plants	Zone	Easting	Northing
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421614.8	8022784.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421618.1	8022874.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421679.4	8022881.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421688.1	8022866.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421511.8	8022776.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	3	51K	421516.9	8022638.1
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	51K	421596.7	8022727.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	421610.5	8022776.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422309.1	8022627.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422302.7	8022616.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422305.7	8022609.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422301.8	8022602.1
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422323.4	8022699.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422322.8	8022697.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422317.0	8022664.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422315.0	8022652.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422263.6	8022506.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422252.6	8022502.2
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422248.3	8022489.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422248.2	8022486.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422295.9	8022591.8
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422291.5	8022580.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422299.0	8022578.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422296.0	8022563.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422351.1	8022878.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422357.9	8022876.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422357.5	8022872.1
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422343.9	8022875.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422317.1	8022882.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422332.2	8022885.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422329.0	8022892.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422352.1	8022890.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	422307.2	8022805.1
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	422312.3	8022836.1
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	422304.0	8022777.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	5	51K	422325.0	8022713.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	big clump 5×5m	51K	422346.2	8022866.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	10	51K	422367.3	8022855.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	10	51K	422359.5	8022842.5

Species	Status	Number Plants	Zone	Easting	Northing
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	10	51K	422350.2	8022851.5
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	421048.4	8022806.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	421043.2	8022787.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	421041.1	8022772.7
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	421035.3	8022688.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422076.4	8022817.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422043.3	8022881.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	421052.3	8022821.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	421049.6	8022817.1
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422303.8	8022863.6
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422314.3	8022871.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422316.7	8022877.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422317.8	8022877.3
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	421041.2	8022687.4
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	421039.0	8022668.0
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	4	51K	421040.4	8022658.9
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	2	51K	422301.8	8022864.8
Ludwigia perennis	LH	1	51K	421310.1	8021367.7
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	2	51K	421827.4	8021617.9
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	2	51K	421816.1	8021608.5
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	3	51K	421805.6	8021601.7
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	421794.6	8021585.7
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	3	51K	421909.0	8021693.2
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	3	51K	421961.2	8021744.9
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	421848.3	8021637.0
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	421832.7	8021623.4
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	422032.8	8021802.1
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	421786.9	8021580.3
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	421786.5	8021580.0
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	422097.4	8022272.7
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	422094.8	8022290.3
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	2	51K	421883.1	8021672.5
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	421886.3	8021680.2
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	421906.1	8021689.8
Scleromitrion galioides	LH		51K	421310.1	8021367.7
Scleromitrion galioides	LH		51K	421512.4	8022788.2
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	6	51K	421511.7	8022745.2
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	3	51K	421543.3	8022778.0
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	51K	420619.7	8021580.4
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	51K	421130.8	8022246.9

Species	Status	Number Plants	Zone	Easting	Northing
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	51K	421473.6	8022706.1
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	51K	421474.5	8022757.9
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	51K	421440.8	8022741.8
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	51K	421435.8	8022713.4
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	51K	420933.0	8022348.7
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	4	51K	421273.1	8022612.2
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	2	51K	421134.8	8022196.7
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	51K	421025.8	8022701.0
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	2	51K	421146.2	8022303.1
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	51K	420941.1	8022577.3
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	51K	421485.9	8022732.0
Uvedalia linearis var. lutea	RE		51K	421360.7	8021215.8

Broome Power Station

Species	Status	Number Plants	Zone	Easting	Northing
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	415799.2	8011910
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)	P3	1	51K	415935.2	8011855
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	415926	8011881
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	415885.5	8011906
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	415712.6	8011800
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	415798.3	8011972
Azadirachta indica	DP	1	51K	415827.6	8011943

Sample site data

Broome

Site ID	HPB01			Site	Broome Power Station
Type	Quadrat	Size		50x50	
Date	03/24/2025 05:19:59	Described by		Alex Sleep	
Coordinate	122.2029454	-17.98016			
Soil Colour and type	red brown clay loam	Aspect			
Landform	sandplain slightly undulating	Vegetation Condition		Very Good	
Bare Ground	2%	Fire age		Old	
Litter Cover	2%	Disturbance		Negligible	

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Acacia eriopoda		65	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Acacia monticola		0.1	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Afrohybanthus enneaspermus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Bonamia media		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. *diversifolius*		1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Breynia cernua		0.1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Bulbostylis barbata		0.1	0.1	Sedge (G)	Flower
Calandrinia strophiolata		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. *tomentosum*		0.1	0.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		25	0.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Corymbia zygophylla		4	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Dolichandrone occidentalis		0.1	1	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		5	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Eragrostis eriopoda		0.1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Euphorbia trigonosperma		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Fimbristylis crosslandii		0.1	0.1	Sedge (G)	Flower
Gardenia pyriformis subsp. *keartlandii*		0.1	2.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Glycine tomentella		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Goodenia sepalosa var. *sepalosa*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Gossypium australe		1	1	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *pachyphyllus*		0.1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Gyrostemon tepperi		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Jacquemontia paniculata		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Flower
Jasminum didymum subsp. *lineare*		0.1	1.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		3	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Mesosphaerum suaveolens	*	1	1.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Microstachys chamaelea		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Murdannia graminea		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Panicum australiense var. *australiense*	LH	0.1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Persoonia falcata		0.1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Ptilotus calostachyus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Senna costata		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Sida rohlenae subsp. *occidentalis*		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Solanum cunninghamii		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Spermacoce occidentalis		40	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Trianthema pilosum		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. *latisepaleum*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Triodia caelestialis		85	1.25	Hummock grass (G)	Flower
Ventilago viminalis		0.1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Waltheria indica		30	1.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Zornia prostrata var. *prostrata*		0.1	0.25		

Site ID	HPB02			Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size	50 x 50		
Date	03/25/2025 00:03:53	Described by	Alex Sleep		
Coordinate	122.2492087	-17.88945			
Soil Colour and type	orange clay loam	Aspect	flat		
Landform	flat to lower slope	Vegetation Condition	Very Good		
Bare Ground	3	Fire age	3 yrs		
Litter Cover	2	Disturbance	weeds, regular burning		

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Abutilon otocarpum		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Acacia colei var. *colei*		30	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Acacia eriopoda		10	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Acacia tumida var. *tumida*		1	2.25	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Achyranthes aspera		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Aristida holathera var. *latifolia*		1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Atalaya variifolia		0.1	1.25	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Azadirachta indica		1	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Breynia cernua		0.1	1.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Bulbostylis barbata		0.1	0.25	Sedge (G)	Flower
Cajanus marmoratus		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Calotropis gigantea	*	0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Cenchrus ciliaris	*	0.1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Chamaecrista symonii		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Chrysopogon pallidus		80	1.5	Tussock grass (G)	Vegetative
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. *tomentosum*		0.1	0.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		10	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Corymbia dendromerinx		2	7	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Cynodon convergens		0.1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)	Vegetative
Cyperus conicus		1	0.5	Sedge (G)	Fruit
Drosera derbyensis		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		0.1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Euphorbia trigonosperma		0.1	0.1		
Glycine tomentella		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Goodenia sepalosa var. *sepalosa*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Grewia pindanica		1	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Grona filiformis		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Gymnanthera oblonga		0.1		Forb (G)	Flower
Hakea arborescens		30	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Hakea macrocarpa		0.1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Indigofera colutea		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Indigofera hirsuta		0.1	0.25		
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		15	4		
Melaleuca cajuputi subsp. *cajuputi*		5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Whiteochloa airoides		5	1	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Planchonia careya		1	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Pterocaulon intermedium		40	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Ptilotus calostachyus		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Senna costata		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Solanum cunninghamii		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Sorghum plumosum var. *plumosum*		3	1.5	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Tephrosia remotiflora		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Thaumastochloa pubescens	SUB (few records)	0.1	0.1	Tussock grass (G)	Flowerbud
Tinospora smilacina		0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Trianthema pilosum		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Tribulopis angustifolia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Waltheria indica		15	0.75	Forb (G)	Flower

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Zornia prostrata var. *prostrata*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB03			Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size	50x50		
Date	03/25/2025 02:12:20	Described by	LN		
Coordinate	122.2496429	-17.88682			
Soil Colour and type	red sand	Aspect			
Landform	Pindan	Vegetation Condition		Very Good	
Bare Ground	2-10%	Fire age	5+		
Litter Cover	2-10%	Disturbance	some weeds		

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Abutilon otocarpum		1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flowerbud
Acacia tumida var. *tumida*		5	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*		70	0.5	Other grass (G)	Immature fruit
Boerhavia burbidgeana		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Bonamia media		2	0.1	Vine (G)	Flowerbud
Breynia cernua		1	1	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Cajanus marmoratus		0.1		Vine (G)	Flower
Calandrinia strophiolata		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		5	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Corymbia greeniana		10	4	Tree (U)	Dehisced fruit
Corynotheca gracilis		1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*		2	0.1	Vine (G)	Flower
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Eriachne obtusa		1	0.5	Other grass (G)	Fruit
Euphorbia trigonosperma		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Fruit
Glycine tomentella		2	0.1	Vine (G)	Flower
Grewia pindanica		0.1	1	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		10	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Melaleuca ?cajuputi		0.1	2	Tree (U)	Dehisced fruit
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flowerbud
Whiteochloa airoides		10	1	Other grass (G)	Immature fruit
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	1		Vine (G)	Vegetative
Perotis rara		0.1	0.25	Other grass (G)	Vegetative
Persoonia falcata		2	1.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Planchonia careya		1	0.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Polycarpaea longiflora		1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flowerbud
Ptilotus polystachyus		2	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Santalum lanceolatum		1	1.5	Tree (U)	Flowerbud
Solanum cunninghamii		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Tephrosia remotiflora		1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Trianthema pilosum		50	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Tribulopis angustifolia		5	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. *latisepaleum*		10	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Ventilago viminalis		0.1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Waltheria indica		1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB04			Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size	50x50		
Date	03/25/2025 03:02:41	Described by			
Coordinate	122.2469691	-17.89287			
Soil Colour and type	orange brown clay loam	Aspect	Flat		
Landform	flat pindan plain	Vegetation Condition	Very Good		
Bare Ground	5%	Fire age	5 years		
Litter Cover	1%	Disturbance	Disturbed, Waltheria indica colonising		

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Abutilon otocarpum		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Acacia colei var. *colei*		1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Acacia eriopoda		40	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Afrohybanthus aurantiacus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Afrohybanthus enneaspermus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Aristida holathera var. *latifolia*		1	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Arivela viscosa		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Atalaya variifolia		0.1	1.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Boerhavia burbidgeana		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Fruit
Bonamia media		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Breynia cernua		0.1	1.25	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Bulbostylis barbata		0.1	0.1	Sedge (G)	Flower
Calandrinia strophiolata		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Cenchrus ciliaris		0.1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Chrysopogon pallidus		75	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Vegetative
Clerodendrum floribundum var. *coriaceum*		0.1	2	Tree (U)	Fruit
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. *tomentosum*		0.1	0.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		5	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Cucumis variabilis		0.1	0.1	Vine (G)	Flower
Eriachne obtusa		0.5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Euphorbia trigonosperma		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Goodenia sepalosa var. *sepalosa*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Grewia breviflora		0.5	3.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Grewia pindanica		0.5	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *americanus*		0.5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Hakea arborescens		1	4	Tree (U)	Fruit
Jacquemontia paniculata		0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Flower
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		30	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Whiteochloa airoides		0.5	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	1	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Pterocaulon intermedium		2	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Ptilotus calostachyus		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flowerbud
Ptilotus polystachyus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flowerbud
Senna costata		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Sida hackettiana		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Sida rohlenae subsp. *occidentalis*		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Solanum cunninghamii		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Tinospora smilacina		0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Trianthema pilosum		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Tribulopis angustifolia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. *latisepaleum*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Waltheria indica		35	1.5	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB05			Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size	10x10		
Date	03/25/2025 06:38:26	Described by	Alex Sleep		
Coordinate					
Soil Colour and type	grey brown sandy clay	Aspect	flat		
Landform	drainage flat, floodplain	Vegetation Condition	Very Good		
Bare Ground	2	Fire age	5		
Litter Cover	10	Disturbance	weeds		

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Acacia colei var. *colei*		10	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Alternanthera angustifolia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*		10	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Azadirachta indica	*DP	5	6	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Chrysopogon pallidus		1	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Vegetative
Corymbia polycarpa		15	8	Tree (U)	Flowerbud
Cyperus conicus		45	0.75	Sedge (G)	Dehisced fruit
Dichanthium fecundum	LH	1	1.5	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Eragrostis speciosa		0.5	1.25	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Eriachne obtusa		10	0.25	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Fimbristylis caespitosa		30	0.25	Sedge (G)	Fruit
Goodenia armitiana		50	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Gossypium australe		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Grona filiformis		5	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Indigofera hirsuta		3	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Indigofera linifolia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Ipomoea coptica		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Stemodia lathraia		35	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Melaleuca ?cajuputi		5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melaleuca argentea		2	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Murdannia graminea		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Nellica maderaspatensis		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	5	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Setaria surgens		0.1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Tephrosia remotiflora		3	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Waltheria indica		20	1.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Zornia prostrata var. *prostrata*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB06			Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size	50x50		
Date	03/26/2025 00:27:32	Described by	ln		
Coordinate	122.2519673	-17.88342			
Soil Colour and type		Aspect	south		
Landform	Pindan	Vegetation Condition			
Bare Ground		Fire age			
Litter Cover		Disturbance			

Table 1 [Insert Table Caption]

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Acacia eriopoda		2	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*		5	0.75	Hummock grass (G)	Immature fruit
Azadirachta indica	*DP	1	1.25	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Boerhavia coccinea		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Bonamia media		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flowerbud
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. *diversifolius*		0.1	1.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Calandrinia strophiolata		1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Chrysopogon pallidus		2	0.75	Other grass (G)	Vegetative
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		2	0.1	Forb (G)	Flowerbud
Corymbia polycarpa		1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*		1	1.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Cucumis variabilis		1		Vine (G)	Flowerbud
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		1	2.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Euphorbia trigonosperma		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Immature fruit

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Gardenia pyriformis subsp*. keartlandii*		1	1.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Goodenia sepalosa var*. sepalosa*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Hakea macrocarpa		1	1.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Lysiana spathulata subsp*. spathulata*		1	1.25		
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		10	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melhania oblongifolia		2	0.5	Forb (G)	Flowerbud
Whiteochloa airoides		3	0.75	Other grass (G)	Immature fruit
Passiflora foetida var*. hispida*	*	5		Vine (G)	Vegetative
Persoonia falcata		1	1.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Planchonia careya		5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Premna acuminata		1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Ptilotus polystachyus		1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Santalum lanceolatum		4	1.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Synostemon lissocarpus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Tephrosia remotiflora		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Tinospora smilacina		0.1		Vine (G)	Vegetative
Trianthema pilosum		2	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Tribulopis angustifolia		0.5	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Trichodesma zeylanicum var*. latisepaleum*		1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Ventilago viminalis		1	2.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Waltheria indica		40	1.75	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB07	VT	1032	Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size	25x100		
Date	03/26/2025 00:09:15	Described by	Alex Sleep		
Coordinate	122.2480656	-17.88473			
Soil Colour and type	black clay	Aspect	flat		
Landform		Vegetation Condition		Very Good	
Bare Ground	10	Fire age	2		
Litter Cover	5	Disturbance	weeds, recentish cool fire, sedges resprouting.		

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
?Myoporum montanum		0.1	1	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Ammannia multiflora		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Azadirachta indica	*DP	2	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Cenchrus biflorus		0.5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Chloris gayana	*	1	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Corchorus aestuans		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Crotalaria montana var. *angustifolia*	RE	0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Cucumis variabilis		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Flower
Cynodon convergens		10	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Vegetative
Cyperus bifax		50	0.5	Sedge (G)	Fruit
Dactyloctenium radulans		0.1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Fimbristylis sp. (aff. *trachycarya*)	TI	30	0.5	Sedge (G)	Fruit
Gymnanthera oblonga		0.1	1	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Indigofera hirsuta		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Indigofera linifolia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Melaleuca cajuputi subsp. *cajuputi*		60	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Panicum decompositum		0.1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	10	0.25	Vine (G)	Flower
Sesbania cannabina		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
*Tecticornia indica ?*subsp. *leiostachya*		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Trianthema triquetrum		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Triumfetta pentandra	*	0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Vigna radiata var. *sublobata*		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Vegetative

Site ID	HPB08R			Site	Broome Site E
Type	Releve	Size			
Date	03/26/2025 00:59:36	Described by	Alex Sleep		
Coordinate	122.2492177	-17.88304			
Soil Colour and type	orange loam clay	Aspect	na		
Landform	flat	Vegetation Condition	Good		
Bare Ground	4	Fire age	Indeterminate		
Litter Cover	10	Disturbance	weeds, prev clearing or fire? Passiflora infestation		

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Acacia colei var. *colei*		2	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Acacia eriopoda		2	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Acacia tumida var. *tumida*		20	2.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Achyranthes aspera		2	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Dehisced fruit
Aristida holathera var. *latifolia*		10	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Dehisced fruit
Atalaya variifolia		0.1	1.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Azadirachta indica	*DP	10	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Cajanus marmoratus		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Cassytha capillaris		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. *tomentosum*		0.1	0.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		5	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Corymbia polycarpa		2	6	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Crotalaria cunninghamii		0.1	1.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Cucumis variabilis		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Flower
Eriachne obtusa		1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		1	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Glycine tomentella		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Goodenia sepalosa var. *sepalosa*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Grewia pindanica		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Indigofera hirsuta		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Jasminum didymum subsp. *lineare*		0.1	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		35	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melaleuca cajuputi subsp. *cajuputi*		10	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Nellica maderaspatensis		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Whiteochloa airoides		80	1.25	Tussock grass (G)	Dehisced fruit
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	50	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Persoonia falcata		0.5	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Polycarpaea longiflora		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Ptilotus calostachyus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flowerbud
Solanum cunninghamii		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Tephrosia remotiflora		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Trianthema pilosum		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Tribulopis angustifolia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Ventilago viminalis		20	2.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Waltheria indica		40	1.5	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB09R			Site	Broome Site E
Type	Releve	Size			
Date	03/26/2025 06:45:32	Described by	Alex Sleep		
Coordinate					
Soil Colour and type	grey sandy clay	Aspect	flat		
Landform	seasonally damp flat	Vegetation Condition	Degraded		
Bare Ground	10	Fire age	Moderate		
Litter Cover	10	Disturbance	prev clearing? weeds		

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Acacia colei var. *colei*		30	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Calandrinia tepperiana		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Corymbia polycarpa		5	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Cyperus conicus		0.1	0.5	Sedge (G)	Dehisced fruit
Fimbristylis caespitosa		0.1	0.25	Sedge (G)	Fruit
Glinus oppositifolius var. *keenanii*	LH	0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Goodenia armitiana		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Ludwigia perennis	LH	0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Melaleuca argentea		10	2.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	30	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Scleromitrion galioides	LH	0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Waltheria indica		95	1.5	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB10			Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size	10x10		
Date	03/27/2025 00:51:51	Described by	LN		
Coordinate	122.255493	-17.8856			
Soil Colour and type		Aspect	west		
Landform	Pindan	Vegetation Condition	Good		
Bare Ground	11-30%	Fire age	5+ years		
Litter Cover	11-30%	Disturbance			

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Abutilon otocarpum		5	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Acacia colei var. *colei*		1	1.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Acacia eriopoda		5	1.75	Tree (U)	Flower
Achyranthes aspera		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Fruit
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*		5	0.75	Hummock grass (G)	Immature fruit
Arivela viscosa		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Fruit
Azadirachta indica	*DP	1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Boerhavia burbidgeana		1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Bonamia media		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flowerbud
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. *diversifolius*		1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Calandrinia strophiolata		1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Chrysopogon pallidus		1	0.5	Other grass (G)	Vegetative
Clerodendrum floribundum var. *ovatum*		0.1	3	Tree (U)	Dehisced fruit
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		2	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*			0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Cucumis variabilis		1		Vine (G)	Vegetative
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		1	1	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Eucalyptus tectifica		1	3.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Euphorbia sp. indet		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Euphorbia trigonosperma		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Evolvulus alsinoides var. *decumbens*			0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		0.1	3.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Flueggea virosa subsp. *melanthesoides*		0.1	1.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Goodenia sepalosa var. *sepalosa*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Grewia breviflora		1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Grewia pindanica		1	1.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *pachyphyllus*		1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Hakea macrocarpa		1	1.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Kirganelia baccata		0.1	1.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		10	2.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melaleuca ?cajuputi		1	2.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Whiteochloa airoides		5	1	Other grass (G)	Dehisced fruit
Perotis rara		0.1	0.25	Other grass (G)	Vegetative
Persoonia falcata		0.1	3	Tree (U)	Dehisced fruit
Persoonia falcata		0.1	2.25	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Planchonia careya		1	1.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Portulaca oleracea		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flowerbud
Pterocaulon sp. (indet)		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Ptilotus polystachyus		1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Santalum lanceolatum		2	1.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Senna costata		0.1	2.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	3.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Trianthema pilosum		2	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Tribulopis angustifolia		1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. *latisepaleum*		1	0.5	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Waltheria indica		10	1.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower

Site ID	HPB11		Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size	50x50	
Date	03/26/2025 23:52:34	Described by	Alex Sleep	
Coordinate	122.2591007	-17.88133		
Soil Colour and type	red orange loam	Aspect	flat	
Landform	pindan plain	Vegetation Condition	Very Good	
Bare Ground	4	Fire age	3	
Litter Cover	1	Disturbance	fire. otherwise negligible	

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Abutilon otocarpum		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Acacia eriopoda		20	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Afrohybanthus aurantiacus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Aristida holathera var. *latifolia*		10	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*		1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Arivela tetrandra		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Arivela viscosa		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Azadirachta indica	*DP	1	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Boerhavia burbidgeana		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Bonamia oblongifolia	P3	0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. *diversifolius*		0.5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Bulbostylis barbata		0.1	0.25	Sedge (G)	Fruit
Byblis filifolia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Calandrinia strophiolata		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Chamaecrista symonii		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Chrysopogon pallidus		40	1	Tussock grass (G)	Vegetative

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. mollissima		0.5	1.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. tomentosum		0.1	0.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Corchorus sidoides subsp. sidoides		2	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Corynotheca gracilis		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Crotalaria medicaginea var. neglecta		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Cucumis variabilis		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Flower
Dodonaea hispidula var. arida		1	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Dolichandrone occidentalis		0.5	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Eriachne obtusa		0.5	0.25	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Euphorbia psilosperma		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Euploca leptalea		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Ficus aculeata var. indecora		0.5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Goodenia sepalosa var. sepalosa		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. pachyphyllus		1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Hakea macrocarpa		1	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Jasminum didymum subsp. lineare		1	1.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		20	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Nellica maderaspatensis		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Panicum australiense var. australiense	LH	0.1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Whiteochloa airoides		1	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Passiflora foetida var. hispida	*	0.5	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Persoonia falcata		0.1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Planchonia careya		1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Polycarpaea longiflora		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Pterocaulon intermedium		1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Ptilotus calostachyus		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Santalum lanceolatum		1	1.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Scleromitrion galioides	LH	0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Sida rohlenae subsp. occidentalis		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Solanum cunninghamii		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Spermacoce occidentalis		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower

Taxa	Status	Cover	Height	Form/Stratum	Reproductive State
Terminalia kumpaja	P3	1	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Tinospora smilacina		0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Trianthema pilosum		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Tribulopis angustifolia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. latisepaleum		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Triodia caelestialis		50	1	Hummock grass (G)	Fruit
Ventilago viminalis		0.1	3	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Waltheria indica		15	0.75	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB12			Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size		50 x 50	
Date	3/27/2025	Described by		Alex Sleep	
Coordinate	122.2591	-17.8886			
Soil Colour and type	pale orange sandy loam	Aspect			
Landform	pindan plain	Vegetation Condition		Very Good	
Bare Ground	10	Fire age		2	
Litter Cover	5	Disturbance		neg just fire	

Taxon_ID	Status	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reproductive State
Acacia colei var. *colei*		20	5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Acacia eriopoda		3	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*		0.1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Azadirachta indica	*DP	1	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. *diversifolius*		0.5	2.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Calandrinia strophiolata		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Chrysopogon pallidus		45	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Vegetative
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		2	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Drosera derbyensis		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Eriachne obtusa		5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Eucalyptus tectifica		20	6	Tree (U)	Fruit
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		0.5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Goodenia sepalosa var. *sepalosa*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Grewia pindanica		0.5	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Hakea macrocarpa		0.5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative

Taxon_ID	Status	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reproductive State
Jacquemontia paniculata		0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Jasminum didymum subsp. *lineare*		0.5	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Stemodia lathraia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Whiteochloa airoides		2	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Dehisced fruit
Panicum decompositum		0.1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	1	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Planchonia careya		0.5	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Pterocaulon intermedium		30	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Setaria surgens		0.1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Stackhousia intermedia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Tephrosia remotiflora		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Tinospora smilacina		0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Triodia caelestialis		45	0.75	Hummock grass (G)	Fruit
Uraria lagopodioides		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Waltheria indica		10	1.25	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB13		Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size	50 x 50	
Date	03/27/2025 06:07:33	Described by	Alex Sleep	
Coordinate	122.2608878	122.2609		
Soil Colour and type	dark red brown loamy clay	Aspect	flat	
Landform	pindan plain.	Vegetation Condition	Very Good	
Bare Ground	2	Fire age	6	
Litter Cover	5	Disturbance	neg	

Taxon_ID	Status	Cover (%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod State
Acacia colei var. *colei*		10	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Acacia tumida var. *tumida*		3	0.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*		1	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Atalaya variifolia		0.1	0.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Azadirachta indica	*DP	2	6	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Boerhavia burbidgeana		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. *diversifolius*		0.5	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Cassytha capillaris		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Chrysopogon pallidus		5	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Vegetative
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. *mollissima*		0.5	2.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		2	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Cucumis variabilis		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Flower
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		0.5	1.75	Tree (U)	Vegetative

Taxon_ID	Status	Cover (%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod State
Enneapogon pallidus		0.5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Eucalyptus tectifica		4	7	Tree (U)	Fruit
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		0.5	2.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Glycine tomentella		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Grewia breviflora		0.5	2.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Grewia pindanica		15	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Hakea arborescens		5	4	Tree (U)	Fruit
Hakea macrocarpa		0.1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Jacquemontia paniculata		3	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Jasminum didymum subsp. *lineare*		3	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		15	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melaleuca ?cajuputi		0.5	3.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Whiteochloa airoides		5	1	Tussock grass (G)	Dehisced fruit
Perotis rara		0.1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Pterocaulon intermedium		30	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Sehima nervosum		45	1	Tussock grass (G)	Dehisced fruit
Senna costata		0.1	0.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Tephrosia remotiflora		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Tinospora smilacina		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. *latisepaleum*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Triodia caelestialis		30	0.1	Hummock grass (G)	Flower
Vachellia sp.	*	0.1	2.25	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Waltheria indica		5	1.25	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB14R		Site	Broome Site E
Type	Releve	Size		
Date	03/27/2025 07:54:52	Described by	Alex sleep	
Coordinate	122.2622	-17.883		
Soil Colour and type	orange red loamy clay	Aspect	Flat	
Landform	Pindan Plain	Vegetation Condition	Very Good	
Bare Ground	2	Fire age	Old	
Litter Cover	2	Disturbance	Weeds	

Taxon_ID	Status	Cover (%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Acacia colei var. *colei*		20	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Acacia tumida var. *tumida*		10	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*		1	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. *diversifolius*		0.5	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Chrysopogon pallidus		2	1	Tussock grass (G)	Vegetative
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		5	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Corymbia dendromerinx		2	8	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Cucumis variabilis		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Flower
Denhamia cunninghamii		0.1	2	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Dolichandrone occidentalis		0.1	1.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		0.5	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Eriachne obtusa		0.1	0.75	Tussock grass (G)	Fruit

Taxon_ID	Status	Cover (%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Eucalyptus tectifica		10	8	Tree (U)	Fruit
Glycine tomentella		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Grewia pindanica		0.5	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Hakea arborescens		5	4	Tree (U)	Fruit
Hakea macrocarpa		1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		10	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Whiteochloa airoides		10	1	Tussock grass (G)	Dehisced fruit
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Ptilotus calostachyus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Sehima nervosum		30	1	Tussock grass (G)	Dehisced fruit
Sida hackettiana		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Tephrosia remotiflora		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Triodia caelestialis		50	1	Hummock grass (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB15		Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size	50 x 50	
Date	03/27/2025 23:40:13	Described by	Alex Sleep	
Coordinate	122.2496784	-17.88089		
Soil Colour and type	orange brown clay loam	Aspect	Flat	
Landform	flat	Vegetation Condition	Very Good	
Bare Ground	2	Fire age	6	
Litter Cover	5	Disturbance	weeds, animal tracks	

Family_ID	Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum
Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius*		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)
Malvaceae	*Abutilon otocarpum*		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Fabaceae	*Acacia colei* var. *colei*		5	3.5	Tree (U)
Fabaceae	*Acacia tumida* var. *tumida*		5	3	Tree (U)
Poaceae	*Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*		2	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Cleomaceae	*Arivela viscosa*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Sapindaceae	*Atalaya variifolia*		0.1	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Meliaceae	*Azadirachta indica*	*DP	5	5	Tree (U)
Malvaceae	*Brachychiton diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius*		0.5	3	Tree (U)
Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia cernua*		0.1	2.5	Tree (U)
Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis barbata*		0.1	0.25	Sedge (G)
Apocynaceae	*Carissa lanceolata*		0.1	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Poaceae	*Chrysopogon pallidus*		20	1	Tussock grass (G)

Family_ID	Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum tomentosum* var. *tomentosum*		0.1	0.75	Tree (U)
Malvaceae	*Corchorus aestuans*		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia greeniana*		1	6	Tree (U)
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria ramosissima*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus conicus*		0.5	1	Sedge (G)
Bignoniaceae	*Dolichandrone occidentalis*		0.1	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Boraginaceae	*Ehretia saligna var. saligna*		0.1	2	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Poaceae	*Eragrostis cumingii*		0.1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)
Poaceae	*Eriachne obtusa*		5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tectifica*		10	8	Tree (U)
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia trigonosperma*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides* var. *decumbens*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Fabaceae	*Glycine tomentella*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia sepalosa* var. *sepalosa*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Malvaceae	*Grewia pindanica*		0.1	2	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Fabaceae	*Grona filiformis*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Apocynaceae	*Gymnanthera oblonga*		0.1	0.5	Vine (G)
Proteaceae	*Hakea arborescens*		3	5	Tree (U)
Proteaceae	*Hakea macrocarpa*		0.5	4	Tree (U)
Fabaceae	*Indigofera hirsuta*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Oleaceae	*Jasminum didymum* subsp. *lineare*		0.1	1.5	Tree (U)
Loranthaceae	*Lysiana spathulata* subsp. *spathulata*		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)
Fabaceae	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*		30	5	Tree (U)
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cajuputi* subsp. *cajuputi*		4	4.5	Tree (U)
Malvaceae	*Melhania oblongifolia*		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Commelinaceae	*Murdannia graminea*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Poaceae	*Whiteochloa airoides*		20	1	Tussock grass (G)
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora foetida* var. *hispida*	*	1	0.25	Vine (G)
Poaceae	*Perotis rara*		0.1	0.1	Tussock grass (G)
Asteraceae	*Pluchea rubelliflora*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon intermedium*		2	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Fabaceae	*Rhynchosia minima*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Santalaceae	*Santalum lanceolatum*		0.5	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)

Family_ID	Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum
Poaceae	*Sehima nervosum*		50	1	Tussock grass (G)
Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon lissocarpus*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia remotiflora*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Aizoaceae	*Trianthema pilosum*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Poaceae	*Triodia caelestialis*		10	0.75	Hummock grass (G)
Malvaceae	*Waltheria indica*		5	1.25	Forb (G)

Site ID	HPB16		Site	Broome Power Station
Type	Quadrat	Size	50 x 50	
Date	03/28/2025 02:36:28	Described by	Alex Sleep	
Coordinate	122.2043006	-17.97844		
Soil Colour and type	red brown clay loam	Aspect	flat	
Landform	pindan flat dunes	Vegetation Condition	Very Good	
Bare Ground	20	Fire age		
Litter Cover	10	Disturbance	to good. old clearing/disturbance in sections?	

Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Acacia adoxa var. subglabra		5	1.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	
Acacia colei var. colei		30	4	Tree (U)	
Acacia eriopoda		20	5	Tree (U)	
Acacia monticola		30	3.5	Tree (U)	
Afrohybanthus enneaspermus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	
Aristida holathera var. holathera		5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	
Bonamia media		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	
Bonamia media		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. diversifolius		0.5	4	Tree (U)	
Bulbostylis barbata		0.1	0.25	Sedge (G)	
Calandrinia strophiolata		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	
Cassytha capillaris		0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. tomentosum		0.1	1	Tree (U)	
Corchorus sidoides subsp. sidoides		5	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	
Corymbia zygophylla		20	8	Tree (U)	
Crotalaria medicaginea var. neglecta		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	
Dodonaea hispidula var. arida		0.5	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	
Ehretia saligna var. saligna		0.1	2	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	
Eragrostis eriopoda		5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	

Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Eriachne obtusa		1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)	
Euphorbia trigonosperma		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	
Ficus aculeata var. indecora		0.5	0.25	Tree (U)	
Gardenia pyriformis subsp. keartlandii		0.1	2	Tree (U)	
Goodenia sepalosa var. sepalosa		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	
Gossypium australe		0.1	1	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	
Grewia breviflora		0.1	3	Tree (U)	
Grona filiformis		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. pachyphyllus		0.5	5	Tree (U)	
Jasminum didymum subsp. lineare		0.1	1.75	Tree (U)	
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		20	6	Tree (U)	
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	
Mesosphaerum suaveolens	*	0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	
Panicum australiense var. australiense	LH	0.1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	
Persoonia falcata		0.1	4	Tree (U)	
Santalum lanceolatum		0.5	1.75	Tree (U)	
Scleria brownii		0.1	0.25	Sedge (G)	
Setaria surgens		0.1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	
Sida sp. Pindan (B.G. Thomson 3398)		0.1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	
Solanum cunninghamii		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	
Spermacoce occidentalis		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	
Tinospora smilacina		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. latisepaleum		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	
Triodia caelestialis		30	0.75	Hummock grass (G)	
Ventilago viminalis		0.1	1.5	Tree (U)	
Waltheria indica		5	0.75	Forb (G)	

Site ID	HPB17		Site	Broome Site E
Type	Quadrat	Size	50x50	
Date	03/28/2025 05:15:59	Described by	Alex Sleep	
Coordinate	122.2645233	-17.88089		
Soil Colour and type	orange loam	Aspect	Flat	
Landform	pindan plain	Vegetation Condition	Very Good	
Bare Ground	5	Fire age	2	
Litter Cover	2	Disturbance	Fire	

Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Abutilon otocarpum		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Acacia colei var. colei		1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Acacia eriopoda		30	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Afrohybanthus aurantiacus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Fruit
Afrohybanthus enneaspermus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Aristida holathera var. holathera		10	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Azadirachta indica	*DP	1	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Boerhavia burbidgeana		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Bonamia media		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. diversifolius		1	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Bulbostylis barbata		0.1	0.25	Sedge (G)	Flower
Byblis filifolia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Calandrinia strophiolata		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Chamaecrista symonii		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Chrysopogon pallidus		40	1	Tussock grass (G)	Vegetative
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. mollissima		0.5	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative

Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. tomentosum		0.1	1.25	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Corchorus sidoides subsp. sidoides		1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Corymbia dendromerinx		2	7	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Crotalaria medicaginea var. neglecta		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Cucumis variabilis		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Flower
Denhamia cunninghamii		0.1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Dolichandrone occidentalis		5	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Ehretia saligna var. saligna		1	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Eriachne obtusa		5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Eucalyptus tectifica		10	8	Tree (U)	Fruit
Evolvulus alsinoides var. decumbens		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Ficus aculeata var. indecora		1	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Fimbristylis ammobia		0.1	0.25	Sedge (G)	Flower
Glycine tomentella		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Goodenia sepalosa var. sepalosa		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Grewia pindanica		0.5	2	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. pachyphyllus		1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Hakea macrocarpa		4	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Jacquemontia paniculata		0.1	0.25	Vine (G)	Flower
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Jasminum didymum subsp. lineare		0.1	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Murdannia graminea		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Panicum australiense var. australiense	LH	1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Whiteochloa airoides		10	1	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Passiflora foetida var. hispida	*	0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Persoonia falcata		0.1	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Polycarpaea longiflora		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Pterocaulon intermedium		2	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Ptilotus calostachyus		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Ptilotus polystachyus		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower

Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Sida rohlenae subsp. occidentalis		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Solanum cunninghamii		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Spermacoce occidentalis		1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Synostemon lissocarpus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Tinospora smilacina		0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Trianthema pilosum		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Tribulopis angustifolia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. latisepaleum		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Waltheria indica		2	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower

Site ID	HPB18R		Site	Broome Site E
Type	Releve	Size		
Date	03/29/2025 00:00:00	Described by	Alex Sleep	
Coordinate	122.2508967	-17.89054		
Soil Colour and type	orange clay loam	Aspect	Flat	
Landform	flow line, quite flat. orange loamy clay	Vegetation Condition	Very Good	
Bare Ground	30	Fire age	5	
Litter Cover	20	Disturbance	freq fire	

Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Acacia colei var. colei		20	3.5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Bonamia media		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Chrysopogon pallidus		20	1	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Corymbia polycarpa		5	6	Tree (U)	Fruit
Ehretia saligna var. saligna		0.1	2	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Hakea arborescens		10	5	Tree (U)	Fruit
Stemodia lathraia		2	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		10	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melaleuca cajuputi subsp. cajuputi		20	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Passiflora foetida var. hispida	*	0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Pterocaulon intermedium		2	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Sorghum plumosum var. plumosum		10	1	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Waltheria indica		30	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Zornia prostrata var. prostrata		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB19R		Site	Broome Site E
Type	Releve	Size		
Date	03/29/2025 01:37:04	Described by	Alex Sleep	
Coordinate	122.2509797	-17.89329		
Soil Colour and type	red brown clay loam	Aspect	Ne	
Landform	flat, sloping very slightly to the NE	Vegetation Condition	Very Good	
Bare Ground	2	Fire age	8	
Litter Cover	30	Disturbance	Negligible	

Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Abutilon otocarpum		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Acacia colei var. colei		5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Acacia eriopoda		30	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Alstonia linearis		0.1	2	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Aristida holathera var. holathera		0.5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Azadirachta indica	*DP	1	6	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Bonamia media		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. diversifolius		0.5	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Breynia cernua		0.1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Chrysopogon pallidus		20	1	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. mollissima		0.1	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Corchorus sidoides subsp. sidoides		5	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Fruit
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Dolichandrone occidentalis		0.1	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Enneapogon pallidus		0.1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower

Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Eriachne obtusa		1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Eucalyptus tectifica		2	7	Tree (U)	Fruit
Glycine tomentella		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Goodenia sepalosa var. sepalosa		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Grewia breviflora		0.1	3	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Gymnanthera oblonga		0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. pachyphyllus		0.5	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Hakea macrocarpa		0.1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Hakea macrocarpa		0.1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		30	5	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melaleuca argentea		1	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Murdannia graminea		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Whiteochloa airoides		20	1	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Passiflora foetida var. hispida	*	0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Flower
Pterocaulon intermedium		1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Rhynchosia minima		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Setaria surgens		0.1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Sida rohlenae subsp. occidentalis		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Flower
Solanum cunninghamii		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Flower
Thaumastochloa pubescens	SUB (few records)	1	1	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Tinospora smilacina		0.1	0.5	Vine (G)	Vegetative
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. latisepaleum		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Trioda pungens s.lat	TI	20	1	Hummock grass (G)	Fruit
Ventilago viminalis		0.1	2	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Vincetoxicum cinerascens		0.1	0.75	Vine (G)	Fruit
Waltheria indica		30	1	Forb (G)	Flower

Site ID	HPB20R		Site	Broome Site E
Type	Releve	Size		
Date	03/29/2025 04:50:38	Described by	Alex Sleep	
Coordinate	122.2540655	-17.89131		
Soil Colour and type	pale grey brown sandy loam	Aspect		
Landform	flat	Vegetation Condition	Very Good	
Bare Ground	10	Fire age		
Litter Cover		Disturbance		

Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Acacia colei var. colei		5	2	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)	Vegetative
Aristida holathera var. holathera		5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Calandrinia tepperiana		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower
Chrysopogon pallidus		1	1	Tussock grass (G)	Vegetative
Corymbia polycarpa		5	7	Tree (U)	Fruit
Cyperus conicus		20	1	Sedge (G)	Dehisced fruit
Drosera derbyensis		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Vegetative
Eragrostis danesii		0.1	0.75	Forb (G)	Flower
Eriachne obtusa		5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)	Flower
Fimbristylis caespitosa		20	0.5	Sedge (G)	Flower
Goodenia armitiana		10	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Stemodia lathraia		30	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Melaleuca ?cajuputi		5	4	Tree mallee (U)	Vegetative
Melaleuca argentea		2	4	Tree (U)	Vegetative
Mitrasacme hispida		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Murdannia graminea		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Tephrosia remotiflora		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Triodia caelestialis		5	0.75	Hummock grass (G)	Flower
Wahlenbergia caryophylloides		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)	Flower

Taxon_ID	Status_ID	Cover(%)	Height(m)	Form/Statum	Reprod_State
Waltheria indica		5	1.25	Forb (G)	Flower
Zornia prostrata var. prostrata		10	0.25	Forb (G)	Flower

Taxon presence by site matrix

Species	Sites																					
	BM_OppColl	HPB01	HPB02	HPB03	HPB04	HPB05	HPB06	HPB07	HPB08R	HPB09R	HPB10	HPB11	HPB12	HPB13	HPB14R	HPB15	HPB16	HPB17	HPB18R	HPB19R	HPB20	OppColl
?Myoporum montanum								X														
Abrus precatorius																X						
Abutilon otocarpum			X	X	X						X	X				X		X		X		
Acacia adoxa var. subglabra		X															X					
Acacia colei var. colei		X	X		X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Acacia eriopoda		X	X		X		X		X		X	X	X				X	X		X		
Acacia monticola		X															X					
Acacia tumida var. tumida			X	X					X					X	X	X						
Achyranthes aspera									X		X											
Achyranthes aspera			X																			
Afrohybanthus aurantiacus					X							X						X				
Afrohybanthus enneaspermus		X			X												X	X				X
Alstonia linearis																				X		X
Alternanthera angustifolia						X																
Ammannia multiflora								X														
Aristida holathera var. holathera				X		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Aristida holathera var. latifolia			X		X				X			X										
Arivela tetrandra												X										
Arivela viscosa					X						X	X				X						
Atalaya variifolia			X		X				X					X		X						
Azadirachta indica			X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X		X		
Boerhavia burbidgeana				X	X						X	X		X				X				
Boerhavia coccinea							X															

Species	Sites																					
	BM_OppColl	HPB01	HPB02	HPB03	HPB04	HPB05	HPB06	HPB07	HPB08R	HPB09R	HPB10	HPB11	HPB12	HPB13	HPB14R	HPB15	HPB16	HPB17	HPB18R	HPB19R	HPB20	OppColl
Bonamia media		X		X	X		X				X						X	X	X	X		X
Bonamia oblongifolia												X										X
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. diversifolius		X					X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Breynia cernua		X	X	X	X											X				X		
Buchnera ramosissima																						X
Bulbostylis barbata		X	X		X							X				X	X	X				
Byblis filifolia												X						X				
Byblis rorida																						X
Cajanus marmoratus			X	X					X													
Calandrinia strophiolata		X		X	X		X				X	X	X				X	X				
Calandrinia tepperiana										X											X	
Calotropis gigantea			X																			
Capparis lasiantha																						X
Carissa lanceolata																X						X
Cassytha capillaris									X					X			X					
Cenchrus biflorus								X														X
Cenchrus ciliaris			X		X																	
Chamaecrista symonii			X									X						X				
Chloris gayana								X														
Chrysopogon pallidus			X		X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Clerodendrum floribundum var. coriaceum					X																	
Clerodendrum floribundum var. ovatum											X											
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. mollissima												X		X				X		X		
Clerodendrum tomentosum var. tomentosum		X	X		X				X			X				X	X	X				
Codonocarpus cotinifolius																						X

Species	Sites																						
	BM_OppColl	HPB01	HPB02	HPB03	HPB04	HPB05	HPB06	HPB07	HPB08R	HPB09R	HPB10	HPB11	HPB12	HPB13	HPB14R	HPB15	HPB16	HPB17	HPB18R	HPB19R	HPB20	OppColl
Corchorus aestuans								X								X						
Corchorus sidoides subsp. sidoides		X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		
Corymbia bella																						X
Corymbia dendromerinx																						X
Corymbia dendromerinx			X												X			X				
Corymbia greeniana				X												X						X
Corymbia paractia																						3
Corymbia polycarpa						X	X		X	X									X		X	
Corymbia zygophylla		X															X					
Corynotheca gracilis				X								X										
Crotalaria cunninghamii									X													X
Crotalaria medicaginea var. neglecta			X	X			X		X		X	X		X			X	X				
Crotalaria montana var. angustifolia								X														
Crotalaria ramosissima			X		X							X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
Cucumis variabilis					X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X			X				
Cymbidium canaliculatum																						X
Cynodon convergens			X					X														
Cyperus bifax								X														
Cyperus conicus			X			X				X						X					X	
Dactyloctenium radulans								X														
Denhamia cunninghamii															X			X				X
Dichanthium fecundum						X																
Dodonaea hispidula var. arida												X					X					
Dolichandrone occidentalis		X										X			X	X		X		X		
Drosera broomensis	X																					X

Species	Sites																					
	BM_OppColl	HPB01	HPB02	HPB03	HPB04	HPB05	HPB06	HPB07	HPB08R	HPB09R	HPB10	HPB11	HPB12	HPB13	HPB14R	HPB15	HPB16	HPB17	HPB18R	HPB19R	HPB20	OppColl
Drosera derbyensis			X										X								X	
Ehretia saligna var. saligna		X	X				X				X			X	X	X	X	X	X			
Enneapogon pallidus														X						X		
Eragrostis cumingii																X						
Eragrostis danesii																					X	
Eragrostis eriopoda		X															X					
Eragrostis speciosa						X																
Eriachne obtusa				X	X	X			X			X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	
Eucalyptus tectifica											X		X	X	X	X		X		X		
Euphorbia psilosperma												X										
Euphorbia sp. indet											X											
Euphorbia trigonosperma		X	X	X	X		X				X					X	X					
Euploca leptalea												X										
Evolvulus alsinoides var. decumbens											X					X		X				
Ficus aculeata var. indecora		X							X		X	X	X	X			X	X				
Fimbristylis ammobia																		X				
Fimbristylis caespitosa						X				X											X	
Fimbristylis crosslandii		X																				
Fimbristylis sp. (aff. trachycarya)								X														
Flueggea virosa subsp. melanthesoides											X											
Gardenia pyriformis subsp. keartlandii	X	X					X										X					X
Glinus oppositifolius var. keenanii										X												
Glycine tomentella		X	X	X					X					X	X	X		X		X		
Goodenia armitiana						X				X											X	X
Goodenia sepalosa var. sepalosa	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	X	X			X	X	X		X		X

Species	Sites																					
	BM_OppColl	HPB01	HPB02	HPB03	HPB04	HPB05	HPB06	HPB07	HPB08R	HPB09R	HPB10	HPB11	HPB12	HPB13	HPB14R	HPB15	HPB16	HPB17	HPB18R	HPB19R	HPB20	OppColl
Gossypium australe		X				X											X					
Grewia breviflora					X						X			X			X			X		
Grewia pindanica			X	X	X				X		X		X	X	X	X		X				
Grona filiformis			X			X										X	X					X
Gymnanthera oblonga			X					X								X				X		
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. americanus					X																	
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. pachyphyllus		X									X	X					X	X		X		
Gyrostemon tepperi		X																				
Hakea arborescens			X		X									X	X	X			X			
Hakea macrocarpa			X				X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
Indigofera colutea			X																			
Indigofera hirsuta			X			X		X	X							X						
Indigofera linifolia						X		X														
Ipomoea coptica						X																
Jacquemontia paniculata		X			X								X	X				X				
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	X				X							X			X			X		X		3
Jasminum didymum subsp. lineare		X							X			X	X	X		X	X	X				
Kirganelia baccata											X											
Ludwigia perennis										X												
Lysiana spathulata subsp. spathulata							X									X						X
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Melaleuca ?cajuputi				X		X					X			X							X	
Melaleuca argentea						X				X										X	X	
Melaleuca cajuputi subsp. cajuputi			X					X	X							X			X			

Species	Sites																					
	BM_OppColl	HPB01	HPB02	HPB03	HPB04	HPB05	HPB06	HPB07	HPB08R	HPB09R	HPB10	HPB11	HPB12	HPB13	HPB14R	HPB15	HPB16	HPB17	HPB18R	HPB19R	HPB20	OppColl
Melhania oblongifolia			X																			
Melhania oblongifolia				X	X		X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X		
Mesosphaerum suaveolens		X															X					
Microstachys chamaelea		X																				
Mitrasacme hispida																					X	X
Murdannia graminea		X				X										X		X		X	X	
Nellica maderaspatensis						X			X			X										
Panicum australiense var. australiense		X										X					X	X				
Panicum decompositum								X					X									
Passiflora foetida var. hispida			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X		
Perotis rara				X							X			X		X						
Persoonia falcata		X		X			X		X		X	X					X	X				
Planchonia careya			X	X			X				X	X	X									
Pluchea rubelliflora																X						
Polycarpaea longiflora				X					X			X						X				
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)																						X
Portulaca oleracea											X											
Premna acuminata	X						X															X
Pterocaulon intermedium			X		X							X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
Pterocaulon sp. (indet)											X											
Ptilotus calostachyus		X	X		X				X			X			X			X				
Ptilotus polystachyus				X	X		X				X							X				
Rhynchosia minima																X				X		
Santalum lanceolatum				X			X				X	X				X	X					

Species	Sites																					
	BM_OppColl	HPB01	HPB02	HPB03	HPB04	HPB05	HPB06	HPB07	HPB08R	HPB09R	HPB10	HPB11	HPB12	HPB13	HPB14R	HPB15	HPB16	HPB17	HPB18R	HPB19R	HPB20	OppColl
Scleria brownii																	X					
Scleromitrion galioides										X		X										
Sehima nervosum														X	X	X						
Senna costata		X	X		X						X			X								
Sesbania cannabina								X														
Setaria surgens						X							X				X			X		
Sida hackettiana					X										X							
Sida rohlenae subsp. occidentalis		X			X							X						X		X		
Sida sp. Pindan (B.G. Thomson 3398)																	X					
Solanum cunninghamii		X	X	X	X				X			X					X	X		X		
Sorghum plumosum var. plumosum			X																X			
Spermacoce occidentalis		X										X					X	X				
Stackhousia intermedia													X									
Stemodia lathraia						X							X						X		X	
Stylosanthes hamata																						X
Synostemon lissocarpus							X									X		X				
Tecticornia indica ?subsp. leiostachya								X														
Tephrosia remotiflora			X	X		X	X		X				X	X	X	X					X	
Terminalia kumpaja	3										X	X										X
Thaumastochloa pubescens			X																	X		
Tinospora smilacina			X		X		X					X	X	X			X	X		X		
Trianthema pilosum		X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X				X		X				
Trianthema triquetrum								X														
Tribulopis angustifolia			X	X	X		X		X		X	X						X				X
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. latisepaleum		X		X	X		X				X	X		X			X	X		X		

Species	Sites																					
	BM_OppColl	HPB01	HPB02	HPB03	HPB04	HPB05	HPB06	HPB07	HPB08R	HPB09R	HPB10	HPB11	HPB12	HPB13	HPB14R	HPB15	HPB16	HPB17	HPB18R	HPB19R	HPB20	OppColl
Triodia pungens s. lat																				X		X
Triodia caelestialis		X										X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
Triodia microstachya																						X
Triraphis mollis																						X
Triumfetta pentandra								X														
Uraria lagopodioides													X									
Uvedalia linearis var. lutea																						X
Vachellia sp.														X								
Ventilago viminalis		X		X			X		X			X					X			X		
Vigna radiata var. sublobata								X														
Vincetoxicum cinerascens																				X		
Wahlenbergia caryophylloides																					X	
Waltheria indica		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Whiteochloa airoides			X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
Zornia prostrata var. prostrata		X	X			X													X		X	

Flora likelihood of occurrence assessment

Flora likelihood of occurrence assessment guidelines

Likelihood of occurrence	Guideline
Recorded	Species recorded in current survey and/or previous recorded from desktop review
Likely	Species previously recorded within the study area and large areas of suitable habitat occur in the survey area.
Possible	Species previously recorded within the study area and areas of suitable habitat occur/may occur in the survey area.
Unlikely	Species previously recorded within the study area, but suitable habitat does not occur in the survey area.
Highly unlikely	Species not previously recorded within the study area, suitable habitat does not occur in the survey area and/or the survey area is outside the natural distribution of the species.
Other considerations	Intensity of survey, availability of access, growth form type, recorded flowering times, cryptic nature of species

Source information - desktop searches
PMST – DEE Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) to identify flora listed under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the study area
DBCA – records of threatened flora from TPFL and WAHERB database searches within the study area
NM – DBCA *NatureMap*

Flora Likelihood of occurrence assessment of significant flora identified in the desktop assessment as potentially occurring within the Broome survey area

Family	Taxon	Status		Description (Sourse: (WAHerb 2024) unless specified)	Site		Pre-survey Likelihood of occurrence - Broome	Post-survey Likelihood of occurrence - Broome	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA		E	PS			
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena pusilla*	-	P3	Slender branching annual, herb, to 0.2 m high. Flowers are white, from March to April or June. Found in fine, white beach sand, behind foredune, on limestone. All WA Herbarium records of this species have been recorded very near coastal (behind primary dune).	X	X	Unlikely *G. pusilla* has two disjunct population centres: Port Hedland and the Dampier Peninsula coastline. Nearest records are 3 km west of Site E on back of foredune. Suitable habitat unlikely to occur within the survey area.	Highly Unlikely. Suitable habitat for the species does not occur within Site E or Broome PS	Naturemap, DBCA, WAHerb
Asteraceae	*Thespidium basiflorum*	-	P1	Densely tufted, multi-stemmed perennial, herb, to 0.2 m high. Flowers are green, occurring from May to August. Found in sandy soils and alongside creeks.	X	X	Potential Nearest record is 3.3 km north of Site E	Potential / Unlikely Suitable habitat occurs within Site E.	Naturemap, DBCA, WA Herb

Family	Taxon	Status		Description (Sourse: (WAHerb 2024) unless specified)	Site		Pre-survey Likelihood of occurrence - Broome	Post-survey Likelihood of occurrence - Broome	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA		E	PS			
							Nearest specimen recording is 3 km west of survey area. survey area are recorded from black soils overlain by white sand associated with Coconut Wells. Suitable habitat may occur.	Suitable habitat not recorded within Broome PS.	
Combretaceae	*Terminalia kumpaja*	-	P3	A spreading deciduous tree reaching up to 7 metres tall and with bright green leaves and fruits. Flowers are cream-green in colour, occurring from July to November. Restricted to red pindan soils (Barrett 2015).	X	X	Likely Nearest record 1.5 km north of Site E. Species is known from scattered populations present on old sand dune systems on the Dampier Peninsula around Broome (Barrett 2015). Suitable habitat likely to occur within the survey area.	Known / Unlikely Recorded within Site E. Not recorded at Broome PS with sufficient survey effort, considered unlikely to occur.	Naturemap, DBCA
Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia oblongifolia*	-	P3		X		Potential. Previously recorded from Pindan vegetation 3.4 km south east of Site E (GHD, 2024).	Known / Potential Recorded within Site E. May potentially occur at Broome PS, suitable habitat recorded and species is cryptic.	
Convolvulaceae	*Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	-	P1	Low spreading shrub species growing up to 30 cm high with light mauve coloured flowers occurring from February to April. Recorded from Pindan plain.	X	X	Likely Species previously recorded from Site G, Site F and Site F Connection (GHD 2024).	Known / Unlikely Recorded within Site E. Species was in full flower at the time of survey and highly visible, was not recorded at Broome PS with sufficient survey effort.	Naturemap, DBCA, WA Herb
Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)	-	P3	Prostrate, sprawling herb species with greyish leaves, reaching 30 cm in height. Flowers are mauve in colour, occurring from May to November. Occurs in Pindan	X	X	Known Previously recorded within Site F Connection (GHD 2024) which overlaps with Site E.	Known Recorded within Site E and Broome PS	Naturemap, DBCA

Family	Taxon	Status		Description (Sourse: (WAHerb 2024) unless specified)	Site		Pre-survey Likelihood of occurrence - Broome	Post-survey Likelihood of occurrence - Broome	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA		E	PS			
				and on road verges in Broome (Kenneally et al. 1996).					
Fabaceae	*Acacia monticola x tumida var. kulparn*	-	P3	Erect tree species growing up to 4 metres tall with reddish stems and grey bark. Flowers are yellow in colour. Previously recorded from a range of habitats, including coastal cliffs, coastal bushland, sand, Pindan.	X	X	Potential Previously recorded 6 km south east of Site E (GHD, 2024) and 1.5 km west south west of Broome PS.	Potential Suitable habitat for this species occurs within Site E and Broome PS, however it was not recorded.	DBCA, WAHerb, TPFL
Fabaceae	*Aphyllodium glossocarpum*	-	P3	Spreading or erect shrub, to 1.2 m high. Flowers pink/purple, April to October. Pindan sand.	X	X	Potential Nearest record is approximately 1 km south west of Site E and 9.6 km north of Broome PS.. Suitable habitat likely to be present within the survey area.	Unlikely Suitable habitat present within Site E and Broome PS, however it was not observed within the survey area, despite a suitable search effort. It is likely to have been easily observed (shrub to 1.2m) if present within the survey area.	DBCA, WAHerb, TPFL
Fabaceae	*Aphyllodium parvifolium*	-	P1	Trailing shrub, to 0.3 m high. Fl. purple-pink, Apr or Jul. Sand. Sandhills.	X	X	Unlikely Nearest record is 24 km north of Site E and 34.7 km north of Broome PS, recorded in greyish sand adjacent to Barred Creek.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not recorded at Site E and Broome PS / distance from nearest records.	WAHerb
Fabaceae	*Glycine pindanica*	-	P3	Prostrate perennial, non-rhizomatous herb. Flowers pink/blue-purple, Feb to Mar or Jun. Grows on roadside in reddish brown sand in mixed pindan woodland between Broome and Beagle Bay (Kenneally et al 1996).	X	X	Likely. Previously recorded approximately 1 km east of Site E (GHD 2024) along Broome-Cape Leveque roadside and 2.3 km north east of Broome PS. Survey area is within the known distribution of the	Potential Suitable habitat occurs within Site E and Broome PS, however suitable habitat is limited at Site E, track sides at Broome PS were also walked and species was not recorded. However given the number of previous records around both sites,	Naturemap, DBCA, WAHerb, TPFL

Family	Taxon	Status		Description (Sourse: (WAHerb 2024) unless specified)	Site		Pre-survey Likelihood of occurrence - Broome	Post-survey Likelihood of occurrence - Broome	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA		E	PS			
							species and suitable habitat is likely to occur.	it is still considered to potentially occur	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia valleculata*	-	P3	Erect, few-stemmed shrub, to 2 m high. Fl. orange & green, Apr to Sep. Sandy, often shallow, soil around sandstone. Rock outcrops.	X		Unlikely Previously recorded 37 km south east of Site E. Suitable habitat unlikely to occur.	Unlikely Suitable habitat not recorded within Site E or Broome PS	WAHerb
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia byrnesii*	-	P3	Prostrate to decumbent herb, stems growing to 30 cm. Flowers are yellow, from January to February. A range of habitats are recorded for this species including black soil, limestone ridge, sandstone slopes, sandy loam, in sand at edge of creek, open woodland on loamy clay flats, grassland with scattered trees, drainage area in wet soil.	X	X	Potential 9.4 km south west of Site E. 900 m north of Broome PS. Recorded from Acacia eriopoda woodland over grassland of Triodia spp. Species has a scattered distribution throughout the Kimberley, only one record from Broome, no additional records from Dampier Peninsula. Suitable habitat may occur.	Unlikely Suitable habitat was recorded within both site, in particular Broome PS. Species may not have been flowering at the time of survey, but fruiting capsules may have been present. However it was not observed during the survey.	Naturemap, DBCA, WAHerb
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia paractia*	-	P1	Tree species (often several-stemmed), 4-6(-12) m high, bark smooth, white, shedding in thin scales. Fl. white, Apr to May or Oct to Dec. Skeletal soils. In transition zone between coastal beach dunes & red pindan soils.	X	X	Likely / Known *C. ? paractia* was tentatively recorded. Specimens collected from the vicinity of a known record of *C. paractia* were tentatively identified at *C. ? paractia* (sterile material) Previously recorded within Site E (GHD 2024) 1.4 km south west of Broome PS	Known / Unlikely *Corymbia paractia* was recorded within Site E It was not recorded at Broome PS with sufficient survey effort, therefore considered unlikely to occur at Broome PS.	Naturemap, DBCA, WA Herb
Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon grandiflorus*	-	P3	Tree, 4-8 m high. Fl. cream-white, apparently Jan to Dec.	X		Potential 36 km north of Site E.	Unlikely.	WA Herb

Family	Taxon	Status		Description (Sourse: (WAHerb 2024) unless specified)	Site		Pre-survey Likelihood of occurrence - Broome	Post-survey Likelihood of occurrence - Broome	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA		E	PS			
	subsp. *grandiflorus*			Damp habitats (swamps, seepages).			>40 km north of Broome PS. Suitable habitat may occur at Site E.	Not recorded from Site E, not suitable habitat recorded at Broome PS.	
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum timorense*	-	P4	Tree, 2-6 m high. Fl. white, Feb to Aug. White sand. Sand dunes.	X		Unlikely 39 km north of Site E >40 km north of Broome PSE Suitable habitat unlikely to occur.	Highly Unlikely Suitable habitat not recorded at Site E or Broome PS	WAHerb
Rubiaceae	*Paranotis halfordii*	-	P3	Annual herb to 0.5 m. Pink-mauve flower, Feb to May. Moist, sandy soils in herbfields, including sandflats near waterways, and on rocky sandstone clifftops. Observed in herb fields dominated by tall annual grasses and scattered shrubs, with mixed perennial grasses	X	X	Potential. 24 km north of Site E 34 km north of Broome PS. Suitable habitat may occur.	Potential. Suitable habitat occurs at Site E. Annual herb, may not have been visible during the survey. No suitable habitat recorded at Broome PS.	WAHerb
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium pindanicum*	-	P3	Tufted, perennial herb species reaching 30 cm tall with sparsely haired leaves in roseate formation. Flowers are light and dark pink in colour, occurring from February to September, with preference for sandy spoils and creek-bed habitats.	X	X	Unlikely Nearest records are approximately 6.2 km north of Area F and are associated with Willie Creek. Survey area is south and west of currently known distribution of species and suitable habitat is unlikely to occur.	Unlikely Suitable habitat not recorded for the species.	Naturemap, DBCA, WA Herb

Barrett, R. L. 2015. Examining range disjunctions in Australian Terminalia (Combretaceae) with taxonomic revision of the T. canescens and T. cunninghamii species complexes. Australian Systematic Botany 28:23–45.

Kenneally, K. F., D. Edinger, and T. Willing. 1996. Broome and Beyond: plants and people of the Dampier Peninsula, Kimberley, Western Australia. Department of Conservation and Land Management.

WAHerb. 2024. Florabase—the Western Australian Flora. Western Australian Herbarium, Biodiversity and Conservation Science, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/.

Appendix E

Fauna field data

Fauna taxon lists

Bat call analyses

Remote camera captures

Northern Brushtail Possum habitat trees

Bilby burrows and evidence

Fauna likelihood of occurrence assessment

Fauna Species list

Family	Species	Common Name	Status	Broome PS		Site E	
				Sighted	Camera and acoustic	Sighted	Camera and acoustic
Birds							
Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	Weebill		4		6	
Accipitridae	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	Collared Sparrowhawk		1			
Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	Black-shouldered Kite				1	
Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	White-bellied Sea-eagle		2			
Accipitridae	Haliastur sphenurus	Whistling Kite		2		3	
Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	Fork-tailed Kite		1		1	
Artamidae	*Artamus cinereus*	Black-faced Woodswallow				2	
Artamidae	*Artamus leucopygialis*	White-breasted Woodswallow	Mi		X		
Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	Pied Butcherbird		1	X	2	X
Artamidae	*Cracticus tibicen*	Australian Magpie				2	
Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sanguinea*	Little Corella		2		8	X
Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapillus*	Galah				2	
Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike				4	
Campephagidae	*Lalage sueurii*	White-winged Triller				3	
Charadriidae	*Vanellus tricolor*	Banded Lapwing				3	
Columbidae	*Geopelia striata*	Peaceful Dove		1	X	1	X

Family	Species	Common Name	Status	Broome PS		Site E	
				Sighted	Camera and acoustic	Sighted	Camera and acoustic
Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	Bar-shouldered Dove				4	X
Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	Dollarbird		1		2	X
Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian Crow				3	X
Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	Pheasant Coucal		1		1	
Casuariidae	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	Emu				2	
Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia guttata*	Zebra Finch				16	
Estrildidae	*Poephila acuticauda*	Long-tailed Finch			X	2	
Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	Brown Falcon				1	
Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	Nankeen Kestrel				1	
Halcyonidae	*Dacelo leachii*	Blue-winged Kookaburra		1	X	2	X
Maluridae	*Malurus assimilis*	Purple-backed Fairy-wren				4	X
Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	Red-backed Fairy-wren				4	X
Meliphagidae	*Conopophila rufogularis*	Rufous-throated Honeyeater					X
Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus unicolor*	White-gaped Honeyeater					X
Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus virescens*	Singing Honeyeater		1	X	2	X
Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	Brown Honeyeater			X	1	X
Meliphagidae	*Manorina flavigula*	Yellow Throated Miner		4		6	

Family	Species	Common Name	Status	Broome PS		Site E	
				Sighted	Camera and acoustic	Sighted	Camera and acoustic
Meliphagidae	*Philemon argenticeps*	Silver-crowned Frairbird				2	
Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	Little Friarbird		1	X	2	X
Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	Rainbow Bee-eater			X	2	
Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	Magpie-lark				2	
Monarchidae	*Myiagra inquieta*	Restless Flycatcher				1	
Nectariniidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	Mistletoebird		1	X	4	X
Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	Rufous Whistler					X
Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	Striated Pardalote				1	
Petroicidae	*Microeca flavigaster*	Lemon bellied Flycatcher				1	
Phasianidae	*Coturnix ypsilophora*	Brown Quail					X
Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	Grey-crowned Babbler				8	
Psittacidae	*Aprosmictus erythropterus*	Red-winged Parrot		1		4	
Psittacidae	*Trichoglossus haematodus*	Red Collared Lorikeet				4	
Petroicidae	*Microeca flavigaster*	Lemon bellied Flycatcher				1	
Phasianidae	*Coturnix ypsilophora*	Brown Quail					X
Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	Grey-crowned Babbler				8	

Family	Species	Common Name	Status	Broome PS		Site E	
				Sighted	Camera and acoustic	Sighted	Camera and acoustic
Psittacidae	*Aprosmictus erythropterus*	Red-winged Parrot		1		4	
Psittacidae	*Trichoglossus haematodus*	Red Collared Lorikeet				4	
Ptilonorhynchidae	*Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis nuchalis*	Great Bowerbird				1	
Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail		1	X	1	
Strigidae	*Ninox connivens*	Barking Owl					X
Strigidae	*Ninox novaehollandiae*	Boobook Owl					X
Sylviidae	*Cisticola exilis alexandrae*	Goldern-headed Cisticola				6	
Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	White Ibis				4	
Zosteropidae	*Zosterops luteus*	Yellow Silvereye				4	
Amphibians							
Hylidae	*Litoria caurelea*	Green Tree Frog				1	
Mammals							
Canidae	*Canis familiaris*	Domestic dog	int			1	
Felidae	*Felis catus*	Feral Cat	int			1	
Macropodidae	*Macropus agilis*	Agile Wallaby		1		10	
Molossidae	*Chaerephon jobensis*	Greater Northern Freetail Bat			X		X
Molossidae	*Chaerephon lumsdenae*	Northern Free-tailed Bat			X		X
Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*	Northern Brushtail Possum	Vu	Scratchings on trees		Scratchings on trees	

Family	Species	Common Name	Status	Broome PS		Site E	
				Sighted	Camera and acoustic	Sighted	Camera and acoustic
Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	Echidna				1	
Vespertilionidae	*Nyctophilus sp.*	Long-eared Bats			X		X
Vespertilionidae	*Pipistrellus westralis*	Northern Pipistrelle			X		X
Vespertilionidae	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat			X		X
Vespertilionidae	*Saccolaimus sp.*				X		X
Reptiles							
Agamidae	*Chlamydosaurus kingii*	Frilled Lizard				1	
Agamidae	*Diporiphora pindan*	Pindan Dragon				3	
Elapidae	*Pseudechis australis*	Mulga Snake				1	
Gekkonidae	*Gehyra kimberleyi*	Robust Termiteria Gecko				1	
Scincidae	*Carlia amax*	Rainbow Skink				1	
Scincidae	*Ctenotus inornatus*	Plain Ctenotus				1	
Scincidae	*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*	Northern Blue-tongue	Vu			2	
Varanidae	*Varanus gouldii*	Gould's Monitor				1	1
Varanidae	*Varanus tristis tristis*	Black-tailed monitor				2	

Bat call analyses results – Broome Survey Areas

Species	Location		Site E	Site E	Site E	Site E	Site E	Site Power Station	Site Power Station	Site Power Station	Site Power Station	Site Power Station
	Lat.		**-17.978318**	**-17.978318**	**-17.978318**	**-17.891808**	**-17.891808**	**-17.880856**	**-17.880856**	**-17.880856**	**-17.880856**	**-17.880856**
	Long.		**122.203739**	**122.203739**	**122.203739**	**122.246954**	**122.246954**	**122.261804**	**122.261804**	**122.261804**	**122.261804**	**122.261804**
	Common Name/ID	**Night**	**24/03/2025**	**25/03/2025**	**26/03/2025**	**28/03/2025**	**29/03/2025**	**25/03/2025**	**26/03/2025**	**27/03/2025**	**28/03/2025**	**29/03/2025**
		Listing	**SM4-07 BAT**	**SM4-07 BAT**	**SM4-07 BAT**	**SM4-07 BAT**	**SM4-07 BAT**	**SM4-10 BAT**	**SM4-10 BAT**	**SM4-10 BAT**	**SM4-10 BAT**	**SM4-10 BAT**
Chaerephon jobensis	Greater Northern Free-tailed Bat (D)	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
NYCT genus	Call Group (SG)		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1
Ozimops lumsdenae	Northern Free-tailed Bat (D)	-	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pipistrellus westralis	Northern Pipistrelle (D)	-	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	4	3	1
	Call Group (SG)		0	5	10	0	0	0	1	1	9	2
Saccolaimus flaviventris	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat (D)	-	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
SCGR/ SCSA/ CHNI group	Call Group (SG)		2	7	5	2	1	0	3	1	2	8

D – Definite
PR – Probable
SG – Species Group

Remote camera results (number of records) – Broome Survey Areas

Broome sites		Site E	
Scientific name	**Common name**	Cam20	Cam 31
Varanus gouldi	Goulds Monitor	1	

Northern Brushtail Possum Habitat Assessment Results

Habitat trees for Northern Brushtail Possum – Broome

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
1	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8838	122.254
2	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8839	122.2539
3	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	1	Broome Site E	-17.8834	122.2572
4	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8833	122.258
5	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8833	122.2584
6	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8833	122.2586
7	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8834	122.2597
8	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8833	122.26
9	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8833	122.2601
10	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	1	Broome Site E	-17.8832	122.26
11	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8833	122.2614
12	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8833	122.2615
13	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8832	122.2619
14	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8832	122.264
15	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8833	122.2641
16	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8833	122.264
17	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8839	122.2536
18	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8836	122.2569
19	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8835	122.2569
20	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8834	122.2572

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
21	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8834	122.2574
22	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8831	122.2579
23	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8831	122.2586
24	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8831	122.2592
25	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.883	122.2593
26	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	1	Broome Site E	-17.883	122.26
27	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8828	122.2601
28	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8825	122.2609
29	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8822	122.2613
30	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8826	122.2585
31	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8836	122.2546
32	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8826	122.2585
33	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8825	122.2585
34	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8837	122.2544
35	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8839	122.2536
36	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8807	122.2536
37	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8806	122.2543
38	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8805	122.2577
39	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8805	122.2577
40	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8805	122.2587
245	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8814	122.2539
246	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8812	122.2537
247	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8808	122.2542
248	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8809	122.2542
249	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8808	122.2544
250	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8807	122.2544
251	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8807	122.2554

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
252	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8808	122.2557
253	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	1	Broome Site E	-17.8806	122.256
254	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8809	122.2584
255	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.881	122.2586
256	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.881	122.2605
257	Habitat tree	*Pindane*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8807	122.2616
313	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8826	122.2502
315	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8835	122.2506
316	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8818	122.2504
317	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.881	122.2651
318	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8808	122.2647
319	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8839	122.2662
320	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8836	122.2656
321	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8855	122.265
322	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.882	122.25
323	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8825	122.25
324	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8827	122.25
325	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8837	122.2509
326	Habitat tree	*Tuart*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8826	122.2508
327	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8807	122.2654
328	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8805	122.265
329	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8806	122.2649
330	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8815	122.2659
331	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8815	122.2663
332	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8837	122.2658
333	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.885	122.2653
334	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8853	122.2651

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
335	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8849	122.2646
336	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8846	122.2648
337	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8842	122.2648
338	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.89	122.2622
339	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8894	122.2613
340	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8909	122.2629
341	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8904	122.2623
342	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8894	122.2613
343	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8894	122.2612
344	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8901	122.2613
345	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8807	122.2596
346	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8807	122.2596
347	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8808	122.2596
348	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8839	122.2599
349	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8843	122.2599
350	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8845	122.2602
351	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8846	122.2602
352	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8838	122.2596
353	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8841	122.2598
354	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8843	122.2599
355	Habitat tree	*Tuart*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8844	122.2602
356	Habitat tree	*Tuart*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8843	122.2604
357	Habitat tree	*Tuart*	0	Broome Site E	-17.885	122.2618
358	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8844	122.2576
359	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8844	122.2577
360	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8843	122.2575
361	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8842	122.2573

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
362	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8843	122.2568
363	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8844	122.2567
364	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8855	122.2567
365	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8861	122.2531
366	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	2	Broome Site E	-17.8848	122.2527
367	Habitat tree	*Tuart*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8869	122.2504
368	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8856	122.2489
369	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8806	122.2556
370	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.979	122.2038
371	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9786	122.2038
372	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9784	122.2037
373	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9791	122.2041
374	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9791	122.2041
375	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	1	Broome Site E	-17.8804	122.2616
376	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	1	Broome Site E	-17.8804	122.2616
377	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8846	122.2614
378	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8846	122.2614
379	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	1	Broome Site E	-17.8856	122.2587
380	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8843	122.2575
381	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8844	122.2575
382	Habitat tree	*Lysipgyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8847	122.257
383	Habitat tree	*Lysipgyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8866	122.2511
384	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8867	122.2505
446	Habitat tree	*Melaleuca*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8889	122.2474
447	Habitat tree	*Melaleuca*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8889	122.2475
448	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8928	122.248
449	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8928	122.2494

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
450	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8911	122.2502
451	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8898	122.2501
452	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8901	122.2501
453	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8909	122.2499
454	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8898	122.253
455	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	1	Broome Site E	-17.8896	122.2527
456	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8896	122.2478
457	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8912	122.2469
458	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8896	122.2525
459	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8917	122.2538
460	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8909	122.2537
461	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8906	122.2535
462	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8905	122.2535
463	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8904	122.2536
464	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8901	122.2543
465	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8899	122.2545
466	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.89	122.2547
467	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8899	122.2548
468	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8899	122.2549
469	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8897	122.2547
470	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8896	122.2548
471	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8894	122.2553
472	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8891	122.2553
473	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8891	122.2555
474	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8889	122.2556
475	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8888	122.2556
476	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8888	122.2557

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
477	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8891	122.2558
478	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8895	122.2557
479	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8895	122.2557
480	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8901	122.2548
481	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8902	122.2548
482	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.891	122.2546
483	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9815	122.2043
484	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9815	122.2041
485	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9814	122.204
486	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9813	122.2038
487	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9808	122.2039
488	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9804	122.204
489	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9804	122.204
490	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9811	122.2034
491	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9796	122.2036
492	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9792	122.2045
493	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9794	122.2048
494	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9795	122.205
495	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9796	122.2052
496	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9798	122.2057
497	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9799	122.206
498	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9798	122.206
499	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Power Station	-17.9794	122.206
501	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8899	122.2557
507	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8895	122.2557
508	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8896	122.2556
510	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.884	122.2561

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
511	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8844	122.2562
512	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	1	Broome Site E	-17.8853	122.2564
513	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8872	122.2564
514	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8874	122.2565
515	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8877	122.2565
516	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8882	122.2565
517	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8884	122.2564
518	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8883	122.2562
519	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8878	122.2562
520	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8875	122.2562
521	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8863	122.256
522	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8859	122.256
523	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8859	122.256
524	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8852	122.2561
525	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8851	122.2559
526	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8849	122.2559
527	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8848	122.2559
528	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8847	122.2559
529	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8845	122.2561
530	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8841	122.256
531	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.884	122.2557
532	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8841	122.2554
533	Habitat tree	*Ficus petiolaris?*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8851	122.2556
534	Habitat tree	*Ficus petiolaris?*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8851	122.2556
535	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.886	122.2555
536	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8861	122.2556
537	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8861	122.2556

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
538	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8869	122.2556
539	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8872	122.2554
540	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8879	122.2556
541	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8881	122.2557
542	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	1	Broome Site E	-17.8881	122.2555
543	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8882	122.2555
544	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8884	122.2555
545	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8886	122.255
546	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8887	122.255
547	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8887	122.2549
548	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.888	122.2553
549	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8877	122.2553
550	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8862	122.2551
551	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8844	122.2552
552	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8828	122.2557
553	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8813	122.2563
554	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8813	122.2562
555	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8812	122.2563
556	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8814	122.2532
557	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8829	122.2542
558	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.883	122.2543
559	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.884	122.2539
560	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8843	122.2536
561	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8873	122.2537
562	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8876	122.2538
563	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8878	122.2537
564	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.888	122.2539

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
565	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8881	122.2538
566	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8881	122.2538
567	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8883	122.2539
568	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8882	122.2541
569	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8884	122.2542
570	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8882	122.2544
571	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8876	122.2545
572	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8874	122.2546
573	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8847	122.2544
574	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8843	122.2547
575	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8874	122.255
576	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8876	122.2551
577	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.888	122.2551
578	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8881	122.2553
579	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8885	122.2551
580	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8885	122.2551
581	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8886	122.2551
582	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8887	122.2551
583	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8888	122.2551
584	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8889	122.2551
585	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8889	122.2552
586	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8877	122.2551
587	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8807	122.2549
588	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8817	122.2577
589	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8884	122.2662
590	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8882	122.2662
591	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8881	122.2663

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
592	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8881	122.2663
593	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.888	122.2662
594	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8879	122.2661
595	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8876	122.2661
596	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8876	122.2662
597	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.887	122.2662
598	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8869	122.2662
599	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8869	122.2663
600	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8868	122.2662
601	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8865	122.2664
602	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8864	122.2662
603	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8861	122.2663
604	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8859	122.2663
605	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8857	122.2663
606	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8864	122.266
607	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8867	122.2659
608	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8867	122.266
609	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.887	122.2659
610	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8872	122.2659
611	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8877	122.2658
612	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8886	122.2666
613	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8877	122.2668
614	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8875	122.2668
615	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8873	122.2668
616	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8869	122.2667
617	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8868	122.2669
618	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8867	122.2668

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
619	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8866	122.2669
620	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8865	122.2669
621	Habitat tree	*Corymbia*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8862	122.2668
622	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8858	122.2668
623	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8856	122.267
624	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8855	122.267
625	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8854	122.2669
626	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8854	122.2669
627	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8852	122.267
628	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8831	122.267
629	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8831	122.2669
630	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8831	122.2668
631	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8842	122.2666
632	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8847	122.2666
633	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8849	122.2666
634	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8850	122.2666
635	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8851	122.2667
636	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8851	122.2667
637	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8852	122.2667
638	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8853	122.2665
639	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8858	122.2666
640	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8859	122.2666
641	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8861	122.2666
642	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8865	122.2664
643	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8867	122.2663
644	Habitat tree	*Eucalyptus*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8869	122.2664
645	Habitat tree	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	0	Broome Site E	-17.8880	122.2664

No.	Type	Field comment	Hollow – 1 No hollow - 0	Survey Site	Latitude	Longitude
Total hollow-bearing trees			**11**			

Bilby evidence recorded at Broome Survey Sites

Site	Record type	Date	Status / comment	Lat	Long
Broome Site E	Burrow	03/25/2025	Open sparse woodland	-17.8822	122.2614
Broome Site E	Burrow	03/25/2025	open acacia sandy soil	-17.8813	122.262
Broome Power Station	Burrow	03/25/2025	open acacia woodland sandy ground, potential hollow stick pointing up	-17.8809	122.2618
Broome Site E	Burrow	03/25/2025	potential old abandoned burrow	-17.8815	122.2612
Broome Site E	Burrow	03/25/2025	Open woodland acacia, old potential burrow stick laying across.	-17.8808	122.262
Broome Site E	Burrow	03/25/2025	open acacia sandy soil	-17.8811	122.2616
Broome Site E	Burrow	03/25/2025	potential old abandoned burrow	-17.881	122.2611
Broome Site E	Digging	03/26/2025	sandy open woodland, potential diggings	-17.8813	122.2644
Broome Site E	Digging	03/26/2025	sandy open woodland	-17.8809	122.2618
Broome Site E	Digging	03/27/2025	sandy open woodland, potential diggings	-17.8843	122.2605
Broome Site E	Burrow	03/27/2025	old abandoned burrow	-17.8811	122.2614

Fauna likelihood of occurrence assessment guidelines

Likelihood of occurrence	Guideline
Known	Species recorded in current survey and/or previous recorded from desktop review
Likely	Species previously recorded within the study area and large areas of suitable habitat occur in the project area.
Possible	Species previously recorded within the study area and areas of suitable habitat occur/may occur in the project area.

Likelihood of occurrence	Guideline
Unlikely	Species previously recorded within the study area, but suitable habitat does not occur in the project area.
Highly unlikely	Species not previously recorded within the study area, suitable habitat does not occur in the project area and/or the project area is outside the natural distribution of the species.
Other considerations	Intensity of survey, availability of access, growth form type, recorded flowering times, cryptic nature of species

Source information - desktop searches
PMST – DCCEEW Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) to identify flora listed under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the study area
NM – DBCA *NatureMap* (accessed April 2025)
DBCA – Purchased DBCA database records

Fauna likelihood of occurrence assessment of conservation significant flora identified in the desktop assessment as potentially occurring within the Broome survey area

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
BIRDS							
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	MI	MI	The species utilizes a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats. The Common Sandpiper has been recorded in estuaries and deltas of streams, as well as on banks farther upstream; around lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and claypans, and occasionally piers and	**Highly unlikely –** This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat	PMST, Naturemap

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				jetties. Generally the species forages in shallow water and on bare soft mud at the edges of wetlands; often where obstacles project from substrate, e.g. rocks or mangrove roots. Birds sometimes venture into grassy areas adjoining wetlands (Higgins & Davies 1996).	(wetlands, dams, shorelines).	(wetlands, dams, shorelines).	
Anas querquedula	Garganey	MI	MI	Except for a few stragglers, Garganeys are found in Australia as non-breeding migrants to parts of the tropical North of the continent. Information about their whereabouts in the northern interior is scarce. Garganeys have a preference for wetlands around nutrient-rich, shallow fresh water, such as submerged pasture and steppe. In their winter grounds they can form large flocks, but not during the breeding season.	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	DBCA, Naturemap
Anous stolidus	Common Noddy	MI	MI	The Common Noddy is found in tropical and sub-tropical seas off the west, north and east coasts of Australia, from the Abrolhos Islands in WA to the islands of the Great Barrier Reef in Qld, as well as Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands. Some are seen almost annually in NSW as far south as Sydney. It also ranges across tropical parts of the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans (DCCEEW 2022).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Anous tenuirostris melanops	Australian Lesser Noddy	VU	VU	The Australian subspecies of the Australian lesser noddy *A. t. melanops* breeds only on three islands in the Houtman Abrolhos, off Western Australia, where it nests in mangroves. The birds remain near the breeding islands all year (Higgins and Davies 1996).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	MI	MI	The Fork-tailed Swift is common in coastal and sub coastal areas between Carnarvon and Augusta including near and offshore islands.	**Likely** – This species known to occur locally within	**Likely**. There are numerous historical records in close	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				There are scattered records along south coast from Denmark east to Cocklebiddy on the Great Australian Bight, and sparsely scattered records inland. They are found across a range of habitats, from inland open plains to wooded areas. They are most often observed over inland plains in Australia, but sometimes recorded over coastal cliffs and beaches as well as urban areas. They have been recorded well out to sea as well as from offshore islands especially when on passage from Indonesia. This species is almost exclusively aerial (DCCEEW 2022).	coastline and inland areas, with numerous historical records in close proximity to the current survey area (GHD, 2024), and there is suitable habitat in the form well vegetated plains and woodlands.	proximity to the current survey area (GHD, 2024), and there is the potential for suitable habitat in the form well vegetated pindan plains.	
Ardenna pacifica	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	MI	MI	The Wedge-tailed Shearwater is a pelagic, marine bird known from tropical and subtropical waters. The species tolerates a range of surface-temperatures and salinities but is most abundant where temperatures are greater than 21 °C and salinity is greater than 34.6 %. In tropical zones the species may feed over cool nutrient-rich waters. The species has been recorded in offshore waters of eastern Victoria and southern NSW, mostly over continental slope with sea-surface temperatures of 13.9–24.4 °C (Drummond 1985; Reid et al. 2002) and usually off the continental shelf in north-west Australia (Collins & Jessop 1997; Marchant & Higgins 1990).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA
Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	MI	MI	During the southern summer Short-tailed Shearwaters are usually found in Australian waters, along the south coast of WA, SA, VIC, NSW and along the east coast as far north as southern QLD. They are endemic breeders that nest mostly on offshore islands in Bass Strait and along the coastline of Tasmania. Short-tailed Shearwaters are found on the open seas, coastal waters and, during their breeding season, on offshore islands.	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	MI	MI	In Australia, Ruddy Turnstones are widespread around the coast of the mainland and off-shore islands. They breed on the northern coasts of Europe, Asia and North America. They are found on coastlines around the world, when not breeding or on passage. They are found singly or in small groups along the coastline and only occasionally inland. They are mainly found on exposed rocks or reefs, often with shallow pools, and on beaches. In the north, they are found in a wider range of habitats, including mudflats (DEE 2019b).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	DBCA, Naturemap, PMST
Bulweria bulwerii	Bulwer's Petrel	MI	MI	The Short-tailed Shearwater is Australia's most common shearwater during the summer months and can be found in coastal areas. As they return from their wintering grounds in the North Pacific, enormous flocks of Shearwaters flock to southern coasts in Australia to breed.	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU, MI	VU, MI	In Australasia, the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline saltlakes inland. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms. They use flooded paddocks, sedgelands and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry (DCCEEW 2022).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Calidris alba	Sanderling	MI	MI	In Australia, the species is almost always found on the coast, mostly on open sandy beaches exposed to open sea-swell, and also on exposed sandbars and spits, and shingle banks,	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal	DBCA, Naturemap, PMST

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				where they forage in the wave-wash zone and amongst rotting seaweed. Sanderlings also occur on beaches that may contain wave-washed rocky outcrops. Less often the species occurs on more sheltered sandy shorelines of estuaries, inlets and harbours (DEE 2019b).	coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	
Calidris canutus	Red Knot	VU	VU	In Australasia, the Red Knot mainly inhabits intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts, in estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and harbours; sometimes on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed wave-cut rock platforms or coral reefs. They are occasionally seen on terrestrial saline wetlands near the coast, such as lakes, lagoons, pools and pans, and recorded on sewage ponds and saltworks, but rarely use freshwater swamps. They rarely use inland lakes or swamps (DCCEEW 2022).They are found near mudflats and estuaries from Murchison to Bunbury but are then uncommon from Wilson Inlet to Esperance. In the Perth region they are mainly found in Alfred Cove and Peel Inlet (Nevill 2013).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST
Calidris falcinellus	Broad-billed sandpiper	MI	MI	Broad-billed Sandpipers are a small migratory bird that occurs mainly in estuarine mudflats and along coastal Australia. They are known to breed in taiga bogs, usually along coasts and estuaries on migration and in winter. A majority of sighted recordings are in the northern coasts of Australia with the occasional birds seen on the southern coasts, and very occasionally are found inland.	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	NatureMap,Danjoo, DBCA.
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CR, MI	CR, MI	Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas,	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas,	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters. Occasionally they are recorded around floodwaters (DCCEEW 2023).	however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	MI	MI	In Australasia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. The species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat but occasionally found further inland. It prefers wetlands that have open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as grass or samphire. The species has also been recorded in swamp overgrown with lignum. They forage in shallow water or soft mud at the edge of wetlands (Higgins & Davies 1996).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked stint	MI	MI	The Red-necked Stint breeds in north-eastern Siberia and northern and western Alaska. It follows the East Asian-Australasian Flyway to spend the southern summer months in Australia. It is found widely in Australia, except in the arid inland. In Australia, Rednecked Stints are found on the coast, in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons, estuaries, intertidal mudflats and protected sandy or coralline shores (Pizzey and Knight 2012).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	DBCA, Naturemap, PMST
Calidris subminuta	Long-toed Stint	MI	MI	In WA the species is found mainly along the coast, with a few scattered inland records. On the south coast the Long-toed Stint is found from Esperance to Albany and inland to Lake Cassencarry and Dumbleyung. On the south-west coast the species is known from the Vasse River estuary, Guraga Lake and the Namming	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks	DBCA, Naturemap

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				Nature Reserve. The species has occasionally been recorded in the Gascoyne Region, around Lake Wooleen, Meeberrie Station and McNeill Claypan. It is widespread around the Pilbara region and the Kimberley Division between Karratha and Wyndham-Kununurra (DEE 2019b). It occurs in a variety of terrestrial wetlands. They prefer shallow freshwater or brackish wetlands including lakes, swamps, river floodplains, streams, lagoons and sewage ponds.	suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	
Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot	VU, MI	VU, MI	The Great Knot has been recorded around the entirety of the Australian coast, with a few scattered records inland. It is now absent from some sites along the south coast where it used to be a regular visitor (Garnett and Crowley 2000). The greatest numbers are found in northern Australia; where the species is common on the coasts of the Pilbara and Kimberley, from the Dampier Archipelago to the Northern Territory border, and in the Northern Territory from Darwin and Melville Island, through Arnhem Land to the south-east Gulf of Carpentaria. In Australasia, the species typically prefers sheltered coastal habitats, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats. This includes inlets, bays, harbors, estuaries, and lagoons (DEE 2019b).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Calonectris leucomelas	Streaked Shearwater	MI	MI	The streaked shearwater is a large, pale-faced shearwater that breeds in on islands off the southern Russian Far East, Japan, east China, Korea and Taiwan and migrates in the non breeding season to the waters between Papua New Guinea and Australia. The species rarely ventures south past the Kimberley with scattered records along the Pilbara coast (ALA 2021).It prefers pelagic seas, shelf waters and further out; it is rarely found inshore (Morcombe 2004).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Cecropis daurica	Red-rumped Swallow	MI	MI	The Red-rumped Swallow breeds in Europe and Asia and tropical Africa. In Australia the bird is a vagrant to Christmas Island and northern Australia during the nonbreeding season. It occurs in open country, overhead wires, swamps, grasslands and along the coast (Pizzey and Knight 2012).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Charadrius bicinctus	Double-banded Plover	MI	MI	The Double-banded Plover breeds only in New Zealand, where it is widespread. In the non-breeding season, part of the population remains in New Zealand, while the remainder migrates to Australia. The Double-banded Plover is found on littoral, estuarine and fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands and also saltmarsh, grasslands and pasture. It occurs on muddy, sandy, shingled or sometimes rocky beaches, bays and inlets, harbours and margins of fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands such as lakes, lagoons and swamps, shallow estuaries and rivers. The species is sometimes associated with coastal lagoons, inland salt lakes and saltworks. It is also found on seagrass beds, which, when exposed at low tide, remain heavily saturated or have numerous water-filled depressions (DEE 2018).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST
Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	MI	MI	While the majority of the population of Little Ringed Plovers will spend the northern winters in Africa, southward of the Sahara desert, a small number will migrate to northern Australia. In Australia they are occasionally found along the coastline, mostly of the northern part of the continent. Outside the breeding season Little Ringed Plovers have a preference for beaches with sand dunes and marshes.	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				They are also regularly found in sewage treatment plants.			
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover	VU	VU	In Australia, the Greater Sand Plover occurs in coastal areas in all states, though the greatest numbers occur in northern Australia, especially the north-west (Marchant & Higgins 1993). In northern Australia, the species is especially widespread between North West Cape and Roebuck Bay in WA; there are sparsely scattered records from the largely inaccessible area between Roebuck Bay and Darwin, but it often occurs in the Top End of the Northern Territory, including on Groote Eylandt (DCCEEW 2022).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sand Plover	EN	EN	Within Australia, the Lesser Sand-Plover is widespread in coastal regions and has been recorded in all states. It mainly occurs in northern and eastern Australia, in southeastern parts of the Gulf of Carpentaria, western Cape York Peninsula and islands in Torres Strait, and along the entire east coast, though it occasionally also occurs inland. It is most numerous in Queensland and NSW. The species has also been recorded on Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island and Christmas Island, Indian Ocean. In non-breeding grounds in Australia, this species usually occurs in coastal littoral and estuarine environments. It inhabits large intertidal sandflats or mudflats in sheltered bays, harbors and estuaries, and occasionally sandy ocean beaches, coral reefs, wave-cut rock platforms and rocky outcrops. It also sometime occurs in short saltmarsh or among mangroves. The species also inhabits saltworks and near-coastal saltpans, brackish swamps and sandy or silt islands in riverbeds (Marchant & Higgins 1993). In north-western Australia, the	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				species appears to use the Port Hedland saltworks in preference to nearby beaches.			
Charadrius veredus	Oriental Plover	MI	MI	In non-breeding grounds in Australia, this species usually occurs in coastal littoral and estuarine environments. It inhabits large intertidal sandflats or mudflats in sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries, and occasionally sandy ocean beaches, coral reefs, wave-cut rock platforms and rocky outcrops. In north-western Australia, the species appears to use the Port Hedland saltworks in preference to nearby beaches. The species is seldom recorded away from the coast, at margins of lakes, soaks and swamps associated with artesian bores (Marchant & Higgins 1993).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Chlidonias leucopterus	White-winged Tern	MI	MI	White-winged Black Terns are non-breeding migrants to Australia from the North. They arrive anywhere along the tropical coast of Australia and disperse around basically the entire Australian seaboard, including the East coast of Tasmania and many small offshore islands. They can be found farther inland, in parts of the Great Dividing Range and in particular in the central part of the Murray-Darling Basin near the NSW/VIC border. There are also White-winged Black Terns in an area around Perth, WA. Elsewhere on the continent White-winged Black Terns are found only rarely, and never in the great deserts of WA/SA/NT or the Nullarbor. White-winged Black Terns live around lakes including ephemeral lakes, in estuaries and in coastal waters.	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA
Chloebia gouldiae	Gouldian Finch	EN	P4	The Gouldian Finch inhabits open woodlands that are dominated by Eucalyptus trees and support a ground cover of Sorghum and other grasses (Boekel 1980). The critical components of suitable core habitat for the Gouldian Finch	**Likely** – Known to occur locally, may forage on seed of grasses when seasonally suitable	**Likely** – Known to occur locally, may forage on seed of grasses when seasonally suitable	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				appear to be the presence of favoured annual and perennial grasses (especially Sorghum), a nearby source of surface water and, in the breeding season, unburnt hollow-bearing Eucalyptus trees (especially *E. tintinnans*, *E. brevifolia* and *E. leucophloia*) (Higgins et al. 2006).	within the survey area. The woodland habitat throughout the survey has a paucity of suitable nesting breeding, however my lack nearby water sources, therefore maybe seasonal use only.	within the survey area. The woodland habitat throughout the survey has a paucity of suitable nesting breeding, however my lack nearby water sources, therefore maybe seasonal use only.	
Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo	MI	MI	The Oriental Cuckoo is a migratory, larger species member of the cuckoo family distinguished by boldly barred underparts to the wings (Morcombe, 2004). The species typically inhabits the Northernmost parts of Australia's semi-tropical woodlands and swamps during the months of September to April. Habitat preference is for particularly dense and heavily vegetated swamps, canopy-covered Eucalypt forests, shrubs and thickets (Morcombe, 2004).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Elanus scriptus	Letter-winged Kite	-	P4	Letter-winged Kites are endemic to Australia. Their core habitat (during the breeding season) is in the semi-arid part of western QLD and the eastern NT, more than 200 km South of the Gulf of Carpentaria, to about Innamincka. Outside the breeding season they disperse in all directions (except the area spanning from Arnhemland in the NT, a fringe of about 200 km width around the Gulf of Carpentaria and all of Cape York peninsula), especially north-eastward to the tropical North of the NT. Given the right conditions (availability of prey, in particular Long-haired Rats) they can disperse further to anywhere else on the continent (but not Tasmania). Letter-winged Kites hunt in a range	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				of habitats, from desert to grassland, and along inland water courses.			
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	EN	EN	The Red Goshawk occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Riverine forests are also used frequently. Such habitats typically support high bird numbers and biodiversity, especially medium to large species which the goshawk requires for prey. The Red Goshawk nests in large trees, frequently the tallest and most massive in a tall stand, and nest trees are invariably within 1 km of permanent water (DCCEEW 2023).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	VU	VU	The Grey Falcon is an Australian endemic, usually confined to the arid inland. It inhabits Triodia grassland, Acacia shrubland, and lightly timbered arid woodland (Morcombe 2004).	**Possible** – Records of species present in the region, although not commonly observed and habitat not ideally suited.	**Possible** – Records of species present in the region, although not commonly observed and habitat not ideally suited.	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	OS	OS	The Peregrine Falcon is uncommon but wide ranging across Australia. Found everywhere from woodlands to open grasslands and coastal cliffs – though less frequently in desert regions – it feeds almost entirely on other birds. It also eats rabbits and other moderate sized mammals, bats and reptiles. The Peregrine Falcon is very territorial during breeding season, the male courting the female with an impressive display of aerobatics (DEE 2019b, Morcombe 2004).	**Likely** – Known to occur locally, and the pindan shrubland habitat within the study area represents suitably foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat.	**Likely** – Known to occur locally, and the pindan shrubland habitat within the study area represents suitably foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat.	Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Fregata ariel	Lesser Frigatebird	MI	MI	The Lesser Frigatebird is said to be the most common and widespread frigatebird in Australian seas (DCCEEW 2022). It is common in tropical seas, breeding on remote islands, including Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean in recent years. These birds are most likely to be seen from the mainland prior to the onset of a tropical cyclone, and once this abates they disappear again	**Highly unlikely** – This species is considered to be mainly pelagic and near-coastal. The survey area lacks suitable habitat.	**Highly unlikely** – This species is considered to be mainly pelagic and near-coastal. The survey area lacks suitable habitat.	PMST, Naturemap, PMST
Fregata minor	Great Frigatebird	MI	MI	The great frigatebird is a large seabird in the frigatebird family. There are nesting populations in the tropical Pacific (including the Galapagos Islands) and Indian Oceans, as well as a tiny population in the South Atlantic. The species is a lightly built, large seabird up to 105 cm long with predominantly black plumage. The species exhibits sexual dimorphism; the female is larger than the adult male and has a white throat and breast, and the male's scapular feathers have a purple-green sheen. In the breeding season, the male can distend its striking red gular sac. The species feeds on fish taken in flight from the ocean's surface. They feed in pelagic waters within 80 km of their breeding colony or roosting areas (DEE 2018).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is considered to be mainly pelagic and near-coastal. The survey area lacks suitable habitat.	**Highly unlikely** – This species is considered to be mainly pelagic and near-coastal. The survey area lacks suitable habitat.	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Gallinago megala	Terek sandpiper	MI	MI	During the non-breeding season Swinhoe's Snipe occurs at the edges of wetlands, such as wet paddy fields, swamps, and freshwater streams. The species is also known to occur in grasslands, drier cultivated areas (including crops of rapeseed and wheat) and market gardens (Higgins & Davies 1996). Habitat specific to Australia includes the dense clumps of grass and rushes round the edges of fresh and brackish wetlands. This includes swamps, billabongs, river pools, small streams and sewage ponds. They are also found in drying claypans and inundated plains pitted with crab holes (Higgins & Davies 1996).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Gallinago stenura	Pin-tailed Snipe	MI	MI	In WA the species was reported at Pilbara, Port Headland, Myaree Pool, Maitland River and near Karratha. During non-breeding period the Pin-tailed Snipe occurs most often in or at the edges of shallow freshwater swamps, ponds and lakes with emergent, sparse to dense cover of grass/sedge or other vegetation (DEE 2019b).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Gelochelidon nilotica	Gull-billed Tern	MI	MI	The Gull-billed Tern is nomadic or migratory species in Australia. Gull-billed Terns are found in freshwater swamps, brackish and salt lakes, beaches and estuarine mudflats, floodwaters, sewage farms, irrigated croplands and grasslands, where resources are favourable. They are only rarely found over the ocean. The Gull-billed Tern. Although essentially an inland species, outside breeding season it shows a distinct preference for saltmarshes and lagoons near the coast. Movements are not fully understood but it is common and widespread in Australia (Morcombe 2004).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is not known to occur locally. The study area lacks suitable coastal habitat.	**Highly unlikely** – This species is not known to occur locally. The study area lacks suitable coastal habitat.	Naturemap, DBCA
Glareola maldivarum	Oriental Pratincole	MI	MI	The Oriental Pratincole is a medium-sized (23–24 cm long and weighs approximately 75 g), tern-like shorebird with long, pointed wings and a forked tail. The sexes are alike, with seasonal variation, and juveniles are separable. In breeding plumage, adults have a dark olive-brown crown and nape, paler olive buff on the neck, dark olive-brown back and upper rump (similar to the top of the head), white lower rump, upper-tail coverts and tail, with a narrow black subterminal band across the tail. Within Australia, the Oriental Pratincole is widespread in northern areas, especially along the coasts of the Pilbara Region and the Kimberley Division in Western Australia, the Top	**Unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally, however the survey area lacks suitable habitat such as open plains or clearings, wetlands of coastal shorelines.	**Unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally, however the survey area lacks suitable habitat such as open plains or clearings, wetlands of coastal shorelines.	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				End of the Northern Territory, and parts of the Gulf of Carpentaria. In non-breeding grounds in Australia, the Oriental Pratincole usually inhabits open plains, floodplains or short grassland (including farmland or airstrips), often with extensive bare areas. They often occur near terrestrial wetlands, such as billabongs, lakes or creeks, and artificial wetlands such as reservoirs, saltworks and sewage farms, especially around the margins. The species also occurs along the coast, inhabiting beaches, mudflats and islands, or around coastal lagoons (DCCEEW, 2025).			
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	MI	MI	White-throated Needletails, race "caudacutus", are non-breeding migrants to Australia from North Asia. They usually come across the Torres Strait, populating the East coast of the continent plus Bass Strait and Tasmania. They can be found in a stretch about half the east-west width of QLD and NSW and all of VIC. In some years they can venture further inland, into the Top End of the NT and out into the Coral Sea. In such years they can also reach south-eastern SA, up to about Eyre peninsula. White-throated Needletails are mostly observed above forested areas, often in hilly and mountainous terrain, but they are occasionally also found above more open country.	**Highly unlikely**. This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely.** This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA
Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow	MI	MI	In Australia, the Barn Swallow is recorded in open country in coastal lowlands, often near water, towns and cities. Birds are often sighted perched on overhead wires, and also in or over freshwater wetlands, paperbark Melaleuca woodland, mesophyll shrub thickets and tussock grassland (DEE 2019).	**Unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally. The shrubland plains within the survey area represent suitable foraging habitat however the	**Unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally. The shrubland plains within the survey area represent suitable foraging habitat however the	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
					species is an opportunistic vagrant with use occasional or on a seasonal basis.	species is an opportunistic vagrant with use occasional or on a seasonal basis.	
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	MI	MI	The Caspian Tern is mostly found in sheltered coastal embayment's (harbours, lagoons, inlets, bays, estuaries and river deltas) and those with sandy or muddy margins are preferred. They also occur on near-coastal or inland terrestrial wetlands that are either fresh or saline, especially lakes (including ephemeral lakes), waterholes, reservoirs, rivers and creeks. They also use artificial wetlands, including reservoirs, sewage ponds and saltworks. In offshore areas the species prefers sheltered situations, particularly near islands, and is rarely seen beyond reefs (DEE 2019b).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is not known to occur locally. The study area lacks suitable coastal habitat.	**Highly unlikely** – This species is not known to occur locally. The study area lacks suitable coastal habitat.	Naturemap, DBCA
Ixobrychus dubius	Black-backed Bittern	-	P4	In Australia, Australian Little Bitterns are found mostly in the lower Murray-Darling Basin (especially along the Murray River), but occasionally also elsewhere in the Murray-Darling Basin, up to south-eastern QLD. Occasionally they are also found in the Great Dividing Range and along the South and East coast of the continent, from about Cairns, QLD, in the North to about Adelaide, SA, in the South. There is also a small population on the south-western tip of WA, including Perth, and there are some reports of vagrants in various locations along the continent's North coast. Australian Little Bitterns are usually found in freshwater habitats, mostly in reeds around freshwater lakes, but also in reedbeds and other dense vegetation along creeks and in swamps. Sometimes they are also found in wetlands with brackish and saline water.	**Highly unlikely.** This species is not known to occur locally. The study area lacks suitable coastal habitat.	**Highly unlikely**. This species is not known to occur locally. The study area lacks suitable coastal habitat.	Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Limicola falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper	MI	MI	In WA, few records occur in the south-west, but the Broad-billed Sandpiper may be regular in small numbers at scattered locations, from Warden Lake Nature Reserve and Coramup Creek to Guraga Lake Nature Reserve and Hurstview Lake. They mostly occur on the coasts of the Pilbara and Kimberley between Onslow and Broome but are also recorded north to the mouth of Lawley River, and inland at Lake Daley. In the Northern Territory, they are an irregular and uncommon visitor near Darwin, though previously considered common at times.	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Limnodromus semipalmatus	Asian Dowitcher	VU, MI	VU, MI	The Asian Dowitcher occurs in sheltered coastal Environments, such as embayments, coastal lagoons, estuaries and tidal creeks. They are known to frequent shallow water and exposed mudflats or sandflats. In Australia the Port Hedland Saltworks provides crucial habitat for the species. The species is commonly found in the round ponds and channels of saltworks and sewage farms. It is also found at near-coastal swamps and lakes (Higgins & Davies 1996).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	MI	MI	Bar-tailed Godwits arrive in Australia each year in August from breeding grounds in the northern hemisphere. Birds are more numerous in northern Australia Bar-tailed Godwits inhabit estuarine mudflats, beaches and mangroves. They are common in coastal areas around Australia. They are social birds and are often seen in large flocks and in the company of other waders (Birdlife Australia 2019).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Limosa lapponica menzbieri	Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit	EN	CR	The bar-tailed godwit (all subspecies combined) has an extremely large global range. For the species, the global extent of occurrence is estimated to be 1,470,000 km2 (BirdLife International 2015). The subspecies L. l. menzbieri breeds in northern Siberia, Russia	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				between the Khatanga River and the delta of the Kolyma River (Higgins & Davies 1996). This subspecies spends the nonbreeding period mostly in the north of Western Australia, but also in south-east Asia (Bamford et al. 2008). Migrating birds stage for over one month during both southwards and northwards migration in western and northern parts of the Yellow Sea (Leyrer et al. 2014).	area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	EN, MI	EN, MI	In Australia the Black-tailed Godwit has a primarily coastal habitat environment. The species is commonly found in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, or spits and banks of mud, sand or shell-grit; occasionally recorded on rocky coasts or coral islets. The use of habitat often depends on the stage of the tide. It is also found in shallow and sparsely vegetated, near coastal, wetlands; such as saltmarsh, salt flats, river pools, swamps, lagoons and floodplains. There are a few inland records, around shallow, freshwater and saline lakes, swamps, dams and bore-overflows. They also use lagoons in sewage farms and saltworks (Higgins & Davies 1996).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel	MI	MI	The range of the Northern Giant-Petrel is circumpolar, encompassing all southern oceans and coastal waters around the southern continents. Northern Giant-Petrels reach the Australian coastline anywhere up to a few hundred km South of the tropic of Capricorn on both the East coast and the West coast. Northern Giant-Petrels breed on numerous offshore islands.	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	MI	MI	European and Asian species. Migrates in winter south to Indonesia and New Guinea. Rarely reaches Australia. Occurs usually near fresh	**Unlikely** – The study area is located beyond	**Unlikely** – The study area is located beyond	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				streams, but also on mown grass, ploughed land or near sewerage ponds.	the known distribution of this species although it may occur as a vagrant occasionally.	the known distribution of this species although it may occur as a vagrant occasionally.	
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	MI	MI	Occurs in open country near swamps, salt marshes, sewerage ponds, grassed surrounds to airfields, bare ground; occasionally on drier inland plains. Roosts in mangroves and other dense vegetation. Rare but regular visitor around Australia coast, especially the NW coast, Broome to Darwin (Morcombe 2004).	**Unlikely** – The study area is located beyond the known distribution of this species although it may occur as a vagrant occasionally.	**Unlikely** – The study area is located beyond the known distribution of this species although it may occur as a vagrant occasionally.	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Ninox connivens subsp*. connivens*	Barking Owl	-	P3	Coastal and subcoastal districts almost right around Australia but distribution is very uneven and broken. Barking Owls are generally more common in northern Australia. Ideal habitat is open country with a choice of large trees for roosting and nesting. In southern districts, Barking Owls choose creeks and rivers, particularly with River Red Gums, isolated stands of trees and open woodland. In northern Australia they favour paperbark swamps as well as previous habitats. Although they are generally wary at their nest, they may become very accustomed to humans, nesting close to farm buildings and even in streets in towns. They have a distinct preference to be close to water (DEE 2019b).	**Highly unlikely** – This subspecies of Barking Owl is not known to occur the Dampierland Region.	**Highly unlikely** – This subspecies of Barking Owl is not known to occur the Dampierland Region	Naturemap, DBCA
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	CR	CR	The Eastern Curlew is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass. Occasionally, the species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), and coral reefs,	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				rock platforms, or rocky islets. The birds are often recorded among saltmarsh and on mudflats fringed by mangroves, sometimes within the mangroves, and in coastal saltworks and sewage farms. In the south west, Eastern Curlews are recorded from Eyre, and there are scattered records from Stokes Inlet to Peel Inlet (Marchant & Higgins 1993). They are uncommon further south of Geraldton, but can be spotted in Alfred Cove, Peel Inlet and the Albany region (Nevill 2013).		(wetlands, dams, shorelines).	
Numenius minutus	Little Curlew	MI	MI	Little Curlews generally spend the non-breeding season in northern Australia from Port Hedland in WA to the Queensland coast (Minton 2002 pers. comm.). There are records of the species from inland Australia, and widespread but scattered records on the east coast. The Little Curlew is most often found feeding in short, dry grassland and sedgeland, including dry floodplains and blacksoil plains, which have scattered, shallow freshwater pools or areas seasonally inundated. Open woodlands with a grassy or burnt understory, dry saltmarshes, coastal swamps, mudflats or sandflats of estuaries or beaches on sheltered coasts, mown lawns, gardens, recreational areas, ovals, racecourses and verges of roads and airstrips are also used (Higgins & Davies 1996).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	MI	MI	The Whimbrel is often found on the intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It is also found in harbours, lagoons, estuaries and river deltas, often those with mangroves, but also open, un-vegetated mudflats. It is occasionally found on sandy or rocky beaches, on coral or rocky islets, or on intertidal reefs and platforms. It has been infrequently recorded using saline or brackish lakes near coastal areas. It also used salt flats with saltmarsh, or saline grasslands with	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, DBCA, Naturemap

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				standing water left after high spring-tides, and in similar habitats in sewage farms and salt fields (Higgins & Davies 1996). There are a small number of inland records from saline lakes and cane grass swamps. It has also been recorded in coastal dunes and a football field.			
Oceanites oceanicus	Wilson's Storm Petrel	MI	MI	Wilson's Storm-Petrel spends much of its life at sea (Marchant & Higgins 1990). On migration in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the species remains far out to sea; although first-year birds may follow the coasts of southern continents. Birds often congregate and feed at ocean fronts, and are occasionally sighted inshore (Marchant & Higgins 1990). In south-east Australia, Wilson's Storm-Petrels are found over waters of surface temperatures between 9.4–22.0 °C (Reid et al. 2002).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA
Onychoprion anaethetus	Bridled Tern	MI	MI	The species forages in offshore, continental shelf waters and is only rarely recorded along mainland coasts, even those adjacent or close to breeding colonies (though note breeding on mainland in Western Australia just mentioned). At least, the southern populations migrate north after breeding. The species is a vagrant to southern and south-eastern Australian waters outside the breeding range (Barrett et al. 2003; Blakers et al. 1984; Bonnin 1968, 1969, 1982; Higgins & Davies 1996; Hulsman & Langham 1985; Johnstone & Storr 1998). In Western Australia, breeding is widespread from islands off Cape Leeuwin (extending round the southern coast to Seal Rocks) north to Shark Bay and in Pilbara region and Kimberley Division. At sea, distribution extends from Cape Leeuwin north to Dirk Hartog Island, with isolated mainland coastal records at Point Maud and Ningaloo, and from Barrow Island to the Dampier Archipelago, and at sea off the Kimberley coast from waters west of the	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				Dampier Peninsula to Ashmore Reef and Joseph Bonaparte Gulf (Barrett et al. 2003; Blakers et al. 1984; Higgins & Davies 1996; Johnstone & Storr 1998). In the Northern Territory, most breeding colonies are in the eastern portion of the territory, with main colonies being off north-eastern Arnhem Land, and on south-eastern Groote Eylandt and the Sir Edward Pellew Group.			
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	MI	MI	The breeding range of the Osprey extends around the northern coast of Australia (including many offshore islands) from Albany in WA to Lake Macquarie in NSW; with a second isolated breeding population on the coast of South Australia, extending from Head of Bight east to Cape Spencer and Kangaroo Island. Eastern Ospreys occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands (DCCEEW 2022).	**Likely** – species has previously been recorded in the survey area occupying a nest.	**Likely** – species has previously been recorded in the survey area occupying a nest.	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Papasula abbotti	Abbot's Booby	EN	EN	Currently, Abbott's Booby is only known to breed on Christmas Island and to forage in the waters surrounding the island Within Christmas Island, most nests are found in the tall plateau forest on the central and western areas of the island, and in the upper terrace forest of the northern coast. The species was once thought to be restricted to areas above 150 m, mostly on the sides of north-west facing slopes but a survey in 1991 located them in some new areas Some of these areas had been known but were not recorded in a 1981 survey This revised distribution would be due partly to movement of the birds but the survey also discovered previously unknown nesting areas (DCCEEW 2022).	**Highly unlikely.** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	**Highly unlikely**. This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	PMST

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Pezoporus occidentalis	Night Parrot	EN	EN	Night Parrots usually inhabit arid or semi-arid grasslands that are dominated by spinifex, though they have also been recorded in shrublands dominated by samphire, bluebush and saltbush (Morcombe 2006).	**Highly unlikely.** There have been few recordings of the species in the region, and the site habitat is not suitable.	**Highly unlikely.** There have been few recordings of the species in the region, and the site habitat is not suitable.	PMST
Phaethon lepturus	White-tailed Tropicbird	MI	MI	The species is primarily oceanic in tropical waters, rarely inshore, and only is near land when breeding. Nests are located on islands and atolls utilising a variety of habitats from closed canopy rainforest to bare sandy ground and rugged rocky terrain (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020).	**Highly unlikely**. This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	**Highly unlikely** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	PMST
Phaethon rubricauda westralis	Red-tailed Tropicbird	EN	EN	In Australia, it nests on Queensland's coral islands (including Raine Island and Lady Elliot Island), and Ashmore Reef and Rottnest Island off Western Australia, as well as Sugarloaf Rock at Cape Naturaliste and Busselton on the Western Australian coastline itself, and the offshore territories of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk and Lord Howe islands. In New Zealand territory it breeds on the Kermadec Islands. It frequents areas of ocean with water temperatures from 24 to 30 °C (75 to 86 °F) and salinity under 35% in the southern hemisphere and 33.5% in the northern hemisphere. In the Pacific Ocean, the southern boundary of its range runs along the 22 °C (72 °F) summer surface isotherm The warm waters of the Leeuwin Current facilitate the species nesting at Cape Leeuwin in southwestern Australia, yet is only a rare visitor to New South Wales at corresponding latitudes on the Australian east coast (Higgens et al 1990).	**Highly unlikely.** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	**Highly unlikely.** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	PMST

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Pharalope	MI	MI	During non-breeding period the Red-necked Phalarope occurs mainly at sea. In Australia it is recorded at both inland and coastal lakes/swamps, including highly saline waters and artificial wetlands notably saltfields (Higgins & Davies 1996).	**Highly unlikely.** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	**Highly unlikely.** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	Naturemap, DBCA
Philomachus pugnax	Ruff	MI	MI	In Australia the Ruff is found on generally fresh, brackish of saline wetlands with exposed mudflats at the edges. It is found in terrestrial wetlands including lakes, swamps, pools, lagoons, tidal rivers, swampy fields and floodlands. They are occasionally seen on sheltered coasts, in harbours, estuaries, seashores and are known to visit sewage farms and saltworks. They are sometimes found on wetlands surrounded by dense vegetation including grass, sedges, saltmarsh and reeds. They have been observed on sand spits and other sandy habitats including shingles. The Ruff forages on exposed mudflats, in shallow water and occasionally on dry mud. They have been observed foraging in dry waterside plants and in swampy areas next to aeration tanks in sewage farms. They prefer to roost amongst shorter vegetation (Higgins & Davies 1996).	**Highly unlikely.** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	**Highly unlikely.** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	Naturemap, DBCA
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	MI	MI	The Glossy Ibis' preferred habitat for foraging and breeding are freshwater marshes at the edges of lakes and rivers, lagoons, flood-plains, wet meadows, swamps, reservoirs, sewage ponds, rice-fields and cultivated areas under irrigation. The species is occasionally found in coastal locations such as estuaries, deltas, saltmarshes, and coastal lagoons. Within Australia, the largest contiguous areas of prime habitat are in inland and northern floodplain areas (Marchant and Higgins 1990).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific Golden Plover	MI	MI	The Pacific Golden Plover breeds on the Arctic tundra in western Alaska. It winters in South America and islands of the Pacific Ocean to India, Indonesia and Australia. In Australia it is widespread along the coastline. Pacific Golden Plovers usually occur on beaches, mudflats and sandflats (sometimes in vegetation such as mangroves, low saltmarsh such as Sarcocornia, or beds of seagrass) in sheltered areas including harbours, estuaries and lagoons, and also in evaporation ponds in saltworks. The species is also sometimes recorded on islands, sand and coral cays and exposed reefs and rocks (DEE 2019b)	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover	VU, MI	VU, MI	The Grey Plover breeds around the Arctic regions and migrates to the southern hemisphere, being a regular summer migrant to Australia, mostly to the west and south coasts. It is generally sparse but not uncommon in some areas. It is occasionally found inland. It is almost entirely coastal, being found mainly on marine shores, inlets, estuaries and lagoons with large tidal mudflats or sandflats for feeding, sandy beaches for roosting, and also on rocky coasts (Birdlife Australia 2019).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Polytelis alexandrae	Princess Parrot	VU	P4	The Princess Parrot is confined to arid regions of Western Australia, the Northern Territory, and South Australia. The Princess Parrot inhabits sand dunes and sand flats in the arid zone of western and central Australia. It occurs in open savannah woodlands and shrublands that usually consist of scattered stands of Eucalyptus (including *E. gongylocarpa, E. chippendalei* and mallee species), *Casuarina* or *Allocasuarina* trees; an understorey of shrubs such as *Acacia* (especially *A. aneura*), *Cassia*, *Eremophila*, *Grevillea*, *Hakea* and *Senna*; and a ground cover dominated by *Triodia* species. It also	**Unlikely** – The study area is located beyond the known distribution of this species although it may occur as a vagrant occasionally.	**Unlikely** – The study area is located beyond the known distribution of this species although it may occur as a vagrant occasionally.	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				frequents *Eucalyptus* or *Allocasuarina* trees in riverine or littoral areas (DCCEEW 2023).			
Puffinus huttoni	Hutton's Shearwater	EN	EN	Hutton's Shearwaters are non-breeding visitors to the waters around the entire Australian continent and Tasmania. They are most frequenly found along the South-east coast of the continent, around Tasmania, and along the South coast (the Great Australian Bight), but they are also regularly spotted off the southern half of QLD, in the Coral Sea, and along the coastlines of WA and the Top End of the NT. Elsewhere they are spotted less regularly. They do NOT enter the Gulf of Carpentaria. Hutton's Shearwaters are pelagic birds that spend most of their time out on the open ocean and in coastal waters.	**Highly unlikely.** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	**Highly unlikely** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	Naturemap, DBCA
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	EN	The Australian Painted Snipe is restricted to Australia with historical records from around the Perth region in Western Australia. Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber nests on the ground amongst tall vegetation, such as grasses, tussocks or reeds. The nest consists of a scrape in the ground, lined with grasses and leaves. Breeding is often in response to local conditions; generally occurs from September to December. Incubation and care of young is all undertaken by the male only. Forages nocturnally on mud-flats and in shallow water. Feeds on worms, molluscs, insects and some plant-matter (DCCEEW 2023).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Stercorarius parasiticus	Arctic Skua	MI	MI	Artic Skua are a strongly migratory pelagic species. In Australia Artic Skua are found around the entire coastline, arriving on their migration mostly along the far east-Asian coasts from the North. Sightings along the northern	**Highly unlikely.** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however	**Highly unlikely** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however	DBCA, Naturemap

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				Australian coastline from the Top End of the NT to the coast of northern WA are rare. They will come close enough to the coastline to be observable from the shore. While nesting on arctic tundra and islands, they spend most of the rest of the year on the high seas. They will also occasionally enter coastal waters, in rare cases even coastal wetlands.	the study area lacks suitable habitat.	the study area lacks suitable habitat.	
Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	MI	MI	The Roseate Tern occurs in coastal and marine areas in subtropical and tropical seas. The species inhabits rocky and sandy beaches, coral reefs, sand cays and offshore islands. Birds rarely occur in inshore waters or near the mainland, usually venturing into these areas only accidentally, when nesting islands are nearby (Higgins & Davies 1996).	**Highly unlikely** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	**Highly unlikely** This species is known to occur locally coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat.	Naturemap, DBCA
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	MI	MI	Common Terns are marine, pelagic, and coastal. In Australia, they are recorded in all marine zones, but are commonly observed in near-coastal waters, both on ocean beaches, platforms, and headlands and in sheltered waters, such as bays, harbours, and estuaries with muddy, sandy or rocky shores. However, off Wollongong, NSW, Common Terns were recorded in all marine zones but generally recorded in offshore and pelagic waters, 11–55 km from shore. Occasionally they are recorded in coastal and near-coastal wetlands, either saline or freshwater, including lagoons, rivers, lakes, swamps and saltworks. Sometimes they occur in mangroves or saltmarsh and, in bad weather, in coastal sand-dunes or coastal embayments (Brandis et al. 1992; Chatto 2006; Higgins & Davies 1996; Hitchcock 1965; Morris 1989; Morris et al. 1981, 1990; Wood 1991).	**Highly unlikely –** This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely –** This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Sterna sumatrana	Black-naped tern	MI	MI	Black-naped Tern is a migratory tropical sea-tern often found near islands and infrequently on mainland coasts. They are most often found off Great Barrier Reef, in Torres Strait and Coral Sea, less frequently found off Northern Territory. The Black-naped Tern is known to forage inshore, usually near or over coral reefs.	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur in Queensland and as far west as Northern Territory however there are no recent local records within a 40km radius of our survey area.	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur in Queensland and as far west as Northern Territory however there are no recent local records within a 40km radius of our survey area.	DBCA
Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	MI	MI	In Australia, Little Terns inhabit sheltered coastal environments, including lagoons, estuaries, river mouths and deltas, lakes, bays, harbours and inlets, especially those with exposed sandbanks or sand-spits, and also on exposed ocean beaches (DCCEEW 2022).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Sula leucogaster	Brown Booby	MI	MI	In Australia, the Brown Booby is found from Bedout Island in WA, around the coast of the Northern Territory to the Bunker Group of islands in Queensland with occasional reports further south in New South Wales and Victoria. The species is reported further south to Tweed Heads, NSW, and to near Onslow, WA and may be becoming more common in these areas. The Brown Booby uses both marine and terrestrial habitat. The species occurs in, but is not restricted to, tropical waters of all major oceans, often staying close to breeding islands (DEE 2019b).	**Highly unlikely** – The study area lacks suitable deep-water habitat.	**Highly unlikely** – The study area lacks suitable deep-water habitat.	Naturemap, DBCA
Thalasseus bergii	Greater Crested Tern	MI	MI	Crested Terns occur singularly or in flocks in coastal areas, estuaries, inlets, islands and occasionally on large inland lakes or rivers. They are often seen perching with gulls on	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal	Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				beaches, sand spits or jetties. Crested Terns are widespread from the south coast of Africa north to Asia, south to Australia and east to Polynesia. They also occur on many islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans (DEE 2018).	coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	
Tringa brevipes	Grey-tailed Tattler	MI	P4, MI	Within Australia, the Grey-tailed Tattler has a primarily northern coastal distribution and is found in most coastal regions (Higgins & Davies 1996). The Grey-tailed Tattler is often found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats. It can also be found at intertidal rocky, coral or stony reefs as well as platforms and islets that are exposed at low tide (DEE 2018).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	MI	MI	The Wood Sandpiper uses well-vegetated, shallow, freshwater wetlands, such as swamps, billabongs, lakes, pools and waterholes. Wood Sandpipers are more numerous in the north than the south of Australia and are also found in New Guinea, Africa, the Indian subcontinent and South-east Asia. They breed widely across the north of Europe and Asia, mostly in Scandinavia, Baltic countries and Russia. They are the most abundant migratory wader in non-coastal areas of Asia (DEE 2019b).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	EN	MI	The Common Greenshank is a heavily built, elegant wader, 30–35 cm in length, with a wingspan of 55–65 cm and weight up to 190 g for both males and females. The bill is long and slightly upturned and the legs are long and yellowish-green. In flight, all plumages show uniformly dark upperwing and constrasting white rump extending in a white wedge up the back, whitish tail and tips of toes projecting slightly beyond the tip of the tail. The sexes are alike (Higgins & Davies 1996).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				The species is seen singly or in small to large flocks (sometimes hundreds) in a variety of coastal and inland wetlands. The Common Greenshank does not breed in Australia, however, the species occurs in all types of wetlands and has the widest distribution of any shorebird in Australia (Higgins & Davies 1996). It occurs around most of the coast from Cape Arid in the south to Carnarvon in the north-west. In the Kimberleys it is recorded in the south-west and the north-east, with isolated records from the Bonaparte Archipelago (Higgins & Davies 1996).			
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper	MI	MI	The Marsh Sandpiper lives in permanent or ephemeral wetlands of varying salinity, including swamps, lagoons, billabongs, saltpans, saltmarshes, estuaries, pools on inundated floodplains, and intertidal mudflats and also regularly at sewage farms and saltworks. They are recorded less often at reservoirs, waterholes, soaks, bore-drain swamps and flooded inland lakes. In north Australia they prefer intertidal mudflats (Higgins & Davies 1996), although surveys in Kakadu National Park recorded more birds around shallow freshwater lakes than in areas influenced by tide. At the Top End they often use ephemeral pools on inundated freshwater and tidal floodplains (Higgins & Davies 1996). They are found infrequently around mangroves (Higgins & Davies 1996).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	MI	MI	In Australia, the Common Redshank has been recorded at scattered locations. In WA the species is vagrant to the south-west with records at Peel Inlet, Coodanup, the Gascoyne region, Coral Bay and Carnarvon (Higgins & Davis 1996). It is regular and widespread in the northwest, from the Dampier Salt fields to	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				Roebuck Bay and Broome. The Common Redshank is found at sheltered coastal wetlands such as bays, river estuaries, lagoons, inlets and saltmarsh (with bare open flats and banks of mud or sand). They are also found around salt lakes, freshwater lagoons, artificial wetlands and saltworks and sewage farms (Higgins & Davies 1996).	suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	
Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli	Masked Owl (northern)	VU	P3	The range of the Masked Owl is a broad coastal band around most of mainland Australia and throughout Tasmania, and for the most part is less than 300 km from the coast. Population numbers are low on the mainland and several states give this species special conservation status. The Masked Owl inhabits heavy forests, and will hunt over open woodlands, timbered waterways and open country on the fringe of these areas. The main requirements are tall trees with suitable hollows for nesting and roosting and adjacent areas for foraging. Masked Owls are territorial, and pairs remain in or near the territory all year round (Birdlife Australia 2019).	**Unlikely** – This species prefers heavily timbered forests and tall woodlands for nesting. The study area does not support suitable habitat. However, it may hunt over the survey area on an occasional basis.	**Unlikely** – This species prefers heavily timbered forests and tall woodlands for nesting. The study area does not support suitable habitat. However, it may hunt over the survey area on an occasional basis.	PMST, Naturemap, DBCXenus
Xenus cinereus	Terek Sandpiper	VU MI	VU, MI	In Australia, the Terek Sandpiper has a primarily coastal distribution, with occasional records inland. It is more widespread and common in northern and eastern Australia than southern Australia (DEE 2018). The Terek Sandpiper mostly forages in the open, on soft wet intertidal mudflats or in sheltered estuaries, embayments, harbours or lagoons. The species has also been recorded on islets, mudbanks, sandbanks and spits, and near mangroves and occasionally in samphire (Halosarcia spp.). Birds are seldom near the edge of water, however, birds may wade into the water (Marchant & Higgins 1993).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	**Highly unlikely** – This species is known to occur locally within tidal coastline areas, however the study area lacks suitable habitat (wetlands, dams, shorelines).	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
MAMMAL							

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll	EN	EN	The Northern Quoll is the smallest of the four Australian quoll species. It has a pointy snout and reddish brown fur, with a cream underside. It has white spots on its back and rump and a long, sparsely-furred, unspotted tail (Oakwood 2008). The tail length ranges between 202 and 345 mm. The hindfeet have striated pads and five toes (Oakwood 2008). Northern Quolls can weigh up to 1.2 kg, with the males (usually between 400 to 900 g) (Braithwaite & Begg 1995) being larger than the females (usually 300 to 500 g) (Braithwaite & Begg 1995, TSSC 2005). In the Kimberley, records are scattered discontinuously from just south of Derby across to Wyndham. Declines are known from lowland areas and/or the semi-arid inland fringes of its range e.g. the south-west Kimberley (McKenzie 1981) and Purnululu National Park in south-east Kimberley (Woinarski 1992).	**Highly Unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region.	**Highly Unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region.	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA
Hydromys chrysogaster	Rakali, Water Rat	-	P4	The Water-rat is one of Australia's largest rodents and is usually found near permanent bodies of fresh or brackish water. The Water-rat is one of Australia's only two amphibious mammals (the platypus is the other). They live in burrows alongside river and lake banks.	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	Naturemap, DBCA
Isoodon auratus auratus	Golden Bandicoot (mainland), wintarru	VU	VU	The Golden Bandicoot is confined to hummock grass on sandstone, grassy woodlands and deciduous vine thickets within the Kimberley region. They are known to be nocturnal and solitary. The Golden Bandicoot forages in topsoil for arthropods and tubers.	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species	DBCA, NatureMap.

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardti	Spectacled Hare Wallaby (mainland)	-	P4	The Spectacled Hare Wallaby is found across northern Australia in tropical tussock and spinifex habitats. The are commonly found in Northern Western Australia. They are know to be a solitary, nocturnal herbivore.	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	Danjoo, DBCA, NatureMap.
Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat	VU	VU	The Ghost Bat occurs in a wide range of habitats, and requires an undisturbed cave, deep fissure or disused mine shaft in which to roost. It is patchily distributed across Australia, and is sensitive to disturbance (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008).	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	PMST
Macrotis lagotis	Greater Bilby	VU	VU	The Greater Bilby usually spends the daytime in burrows, often built against termite mounds, spinifex hummock or shrubs (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008). The Greater Bilby occupies three major vegetation types; open tussock grassland on uplands and hills, mulga woodland/shrubland growing on ridges and rises, and hummock grassland in plains and alluvial areas. In the south of its range, the Greater Bilby lives on rises and ridges among sparse grasses, especially mitchell grass Astrebla and short shrubs. In Western Australia there are disjunct populations in the Gibson Desert, south-western Kimberley, inland areas of the Pilbara and northern Great Sandy Desert. The current occurrence of this species is strongly associated with higher rainfall and temperatures, which promote areas of higher plant and food production (DCCEEW 2023).	**Likely** – This species is known to occur locally and diggings and burrow evidence was recorded during the field survey	**Likely** – This species is known to occur locally and diggings and burrow evidence was recorded during the field survey	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Mesembriomys macrurus	Golden-backed Tree-rat	-	P4	The golden-backed tree-rat has undergone a catastrophic decline in the Northern Territory, southwest Kimberley and the Pilbara, probably leading to regional extinction in the latter in the last ten years. In WA it has disappeared from the Pilbara (McKenzie and Kerle 2008) and drier parts of the Kimberley (McKenzie 1981), with all known records since 1903 coming from the higher rainfall north-western Kimberley.	**Unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region, however woodland habitat is present in the survey area.	**Unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region, however woodland habitat is present in the survey area.	Naturemap, DBCA
Ozimops cobourgianus	Northern Freetail bat	-	P1	The Northern Freetail Bat is found over most of Northern Australia in the tropics, and is found as far south as Shark Bay in Western Australia. They reside in a variety of habitats including semi-arid regions. The Northern Freetail bat is known to roost in tree hollows, caves and buildings where they forage above the canopy.	**Likely**. The woodland habitat throughout the survey area has a paucity of trees that are preferred foraging and roosting habitat for this species, and they are known from the region.	**Likely**. The woodland habitat throughout the survey area has a paucity of trees that are preferred foraging and roosting habitat for this species, and they are known from the region.	
Phascogale tapoatafa kimberleyensis	Kimberley brush-tailed phascogale	VU	VU	The Kimberley Brush-tailed Phascogale originally occurred in coast and near coastal areas in tropical north from Kalumburu to Broome. However, their current status within the Kimberley regions is unclear as there have been few records despite numerous surveys. The are known to occur in woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* species with old and dead trees that have suitable nesting hollows (DPaW 2016).	**Unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region, however woodland habitat is present in the survey area. Unlikely - The woodland habitat throughout the survey area largely consisting of Ecualyptus and Corymbia species that are preferred nesting habitat for	**Unlikely** - The woodland habitat throughout the survey area largely consisting of Ecualyptus and Corymbia species that are preferred nesting habitat for this species. However due to lack of records within the a 20km radius of the survey area it is not likely they occur.	DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
					this species. However due to lack of records within the a 20km radius of the survey area it is not likely they occur.		
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus	Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat	VU	P3	The Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat occurs mostly in lowland areas, typically in a range of woodland, forest and open environments (DotE 2016). The Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat has been suggested to forage over habitat edges such as the edge of rainforest and in forest clearings (Churchill 1998). There is no information is available on foraging habitat shifts between the dry and wet seasons. The small number of confirmed roosts located in Australia have all been in tree hollows. Overseas other subspecies (perhaps distinct species to the form(s) occurring in Australia) commonly roost in caves, overhangs and man-made structures. However, in Australia no individuals have been found roosting in caves. For example, a survey conducted of about 1000 coastal caves in the Wet Tropics region failed to locate this species (DotE 2016). In 2011, morphological analyses of four S. flaviventris specimens held at the WAM indicated that they had been misidentified and are likely to belong to the species S. saccolaimus (Milne pers. comm., 2013). The bare-rumped sheath-tail bat is therefore likely to be distributed through the Kimberley region of WA as far west as Broome, however this has not been confirmed through genetic analyses (Milne pers. comm., 2013).	**Likely** – Recent field study records by GHD (2024) have confirmed calls within close proximity to the current survey area, and there is the potential for foraging activity on at least an occasional basis based on the presence of sections of well vegetated woodland habitat within the current survey area.	**Likely** – Recent field study records by GHD (2024) have confirmed calls within close proximity to the current survey area, and there is the potential for foraging activity on at least an occasional basis based on the presence of sections of well vegetated woodland habitat within the current survey area.	PMST, GHD (2024)
Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis	Northern Brush-tailed Possum	VU	VU	A nocturnal and arboreal species that inhabits forests and tall woodlands of the monsoon tropics of the Kimberley and Top End typically in	**Known**. The woodland habitat throughout the	**Known**. The woodland habitat throughout the	PMST, Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				areas with adequate dense canopy density allowing the possum some arboreal habitat connectivity via canopy tree foliage. It feeds primarily on foliage, blossom and fruits, but will also forage on ground for invertebrates (Menkhorst and Knight 2004). Shelters in tree hollow. This species adapts well to rural and urban habitats (Ganslosser et.al 1991) although appears to be in general decline (Woinarski 2004).	survey area has a paucity of trees that are preferred foraging and denning habitat for this species and they are known from the region, and numerous habitat trees with confirmed scratching evidence was recorded throughout the survey area.	survey area has a paucity of trees that are preferred foraging and denning habitat for this species and they are known from the region, and numerous habitat trees with confirmed scratching evidence was recorded throughout the survey area.	
Wyulda squamicaudata	Scaly-tailed Possum	-	P4	Trapping densities suggest that scaly-tailed possums prefer low, open woodlands and vine thickets. They are nocturnal and rely heavily on rock piles for shelter during the day. (Potter, et al., 2014; Runcie, 1999)	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	Naturemap, DBCA
Xeromys myoides	Water Mouse	VU	VU	This small rodent has dark grey silky fur above white below. Three separate populations are known: (Northern Territory, central south Queensland, south-east Queensland). Habitat Includes mangroves, saltmarsh, sedgelands, clay pans, heathlands and freshwater wetlands. Not known to occur in WA (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008).	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	PMST
REPTILES							
Crocodylus porosus	Saltwater Crocodile	MI	MI	Studies from Arnhem Land (Northern Territory) indicated that the Salt-water Crocodile mostly	**Highly unlikely.** While recordings	**Highly unlikely**. While recordings	PMST

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				occurs in tidal rivers, coastal floodplains and channels, billabongs and swamps (Webb et al. 1987) up to 150 km inland from the coast (Webb et al. 1983f). It has been noted that evaporation in isolated channels may lead to salinity levels that are twice that of seawater. The Salt-water Crocodile usually inhabits the lower (estuarine) reaches of rivers, while the upper reaches are inhabited by *Crocodylus johnstoni* (Fresh-water Crocodile); although, areas of overlap occur in some rivers (Webb et al. 1983a). In Queensland, the species is usually restricted to coastal waterways and floodplain wetlands. Populations may also be found hundreds of kilometres upstream, such as in the Fitzroy River and the waterways of the southern Gulf of Carpentaria (Read et al. 2004).	of the species have been made in the wider region, no habitat is present for the species.	of the species have been made in the wider region, no habitat is present for the species.	
Ctenotus angusticeps	Airlie Island Ctenotus	-	P3	On the mainland, the Airlie Island Ctenotus generally inhabits the landward fringe of salt marsh communities in samphire shrubland or marine couch grassland (Maryan et al. 2013) in the intertidal zone along mangrove (Grey Mangrove (*Avicennia marina*) with occasional Red Mangrove (*Rhizophora stylosa*)) margins, however, subtle differences in vegetation/topography exist among sites where the species has been recorded (Biologic 2012).	**Highly unlikely.** Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	**Highly unlikely.** Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	Naturemap, DBCA
Lerista separanda	Dampierland Plain Slider	-	P2	The species has four well-developed limbs and a preference for sandy substrates (Wilson and Swan 2017). The records of this species represent a range extension on its previously known distribution, which was generally described as the southern Kimberley coast, between Kimbolton and Nita Downs.	**Highly unlikely.** Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	**Highly unlikely.** Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	Naturemap, DBCA

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Liopholis kintorei	Great Desert Skink, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji, Tjalapa, Nampu	-	VU	The Great Desert Skink is found in arid sand-flats and clay-based or loamy soils vegetated with spinifex. They will often excavate large complex multi-entranced communal burrow systems and uses shared defecation sites.	**Highly unlikely.** Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	**Highly unlikely.** Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	DBCA, Naturemap
Simoselaps minimus	Dampierland Burrowing Snake	-	P2	Only found in coastal dune at the edge of a freshwater soak area.	**Highly unlikely.** Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	**Highly unlikely**. Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	Naturemap, DBCA
Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Northern Blue-tongue Skink	CR	-	Northern Blue-tongue Lizards move widely across the savannah landscape but spend most of their time in small fragmented patches of habitat that offer cooler moister conditions. Individuals spend long periods within small and distinctive habitat patches, interspersed with longer directional relocations from one patch to the next. The patches provide relatively shaded, cool, and damp conditions, with higher grass and more leaf-litter cover. The location of these patches in the landscape is probably determined by drainage patterns, soil moisture-holding ability, and stochastic recruitment of shade trees (Shine 2017; Price-Rees et al., 2013).	**Known** Known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and habitat is present for the species, along with confirmed species track presence.	**Likely.** Known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and habitat is present for the species	PMST, GHD
Varanus mertensi	Merten's Water Monitor	EN	-	Mertens' Water Monitor is a semi-aquatic lizard usually found basking on rocks, logs, trees and branches overhanging rivers, swamps and lagoons. It inhabits watercourses, billabongs,	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the	PMST

Taxon	Common Name	Status		Description and Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of occurrence within survey area Site E	Likelihood of Occurrence within survey area Power Station	Source
		EP BC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
				springs and soaks within its geographical distribution. The species also inhabits human-made water bodies such as dams and irrigation channels (Mayes et al., 2005).	study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	
Varanus mitchelli	Mitchell's Water Monitor	CR	-	Mitchell's Water Monitor is found in aquatic habitats throughout the northern parts of Western Australia and the Northern Territory (Cogger 2014). Its range may extend into far north-west Queensland (Macdonald 2016). It is not known to occur on any offshore islands: surveys of more than 66 islands across the Kimberley region and the Wessel, English and Tiwi island groups in the Northern Territory did not record the presence of Mitchell's Water Monitor (Woinarski et al. 1999, 2003; Palmer et al. 2013).	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	**Highly unlikely** – Not known to occur within the location of the study area or wider region and no habitat is present for the species.	PMST
Varanus sparnus	Dampier Peninsula goanna	-	P1	The Dampier Peninsula Goanna is known to be found in low *Corymbia* over mixed *Acacia* shrubs and *Triodia* habitats with on reddish brown sandy loam.	**Possible** – Known records within a 10km radius in 2025. The study area represents suitably foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat.	**Possible** – Known records within a 10km radius in 2025. The study area represents suitably foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat.	NatureMap, Danjoo, DBCA

ghd.com

→ The Power of Commitment