

BLACK SWAN PROJECT

Reconnaissance Flora/ Vegetation and Basic Fauna Survey

Prepared for Maritana Minerals Limited
June 2026



Prepared by



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Cover Photo: Vegetation in the Survey area, taken 2nd April 2026.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Maritana Minerals Limited (Maritana) to undertake a reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey and basic fauna survey of their Black Swan Project (referred to as the 'survey area'). The survey area is located approximately 40 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and covers an area of 1,823 ha.

The survey area lies within the Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion of the Murchison Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA).

Botanica conducted a flora/ vegetation and basic fauna survey on the 2nd April and 6th May 2026. The area was surveyed by Jim Williams (Director, Principal Botanist) in April, and Jim Williams and Ben Naim (Environmental Consultant) in May. The area was traversed using a four-wheel drive vehicle and walking.

The field survey identified 69 vascular flora taxa within the survey area. These taxa represented 33 genera across 20 families. Dominant genera include *Acacia* and *Eremophila*. Six annual species were observed during the survey, two of which were weed species. No Threatened or Priority species were identified in the survey area.

A total of ten broad-scale vegetation communities were identified within the survey area. Native vegetation condition was categorised as 'Good', with the exception of cleared areas which were considered 'Completely Degraded.' Impacts to vegetation include access tracks, historical and current mining, exploration activities and pastoral land use.

No Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant ecological communities were identified within the survey area. No Environmentally Sensitive Areas, wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) are found within the survey area. There are three potential (low or moderate potential) terrestrial Groundwater Dependant Ecosystems within the survey area. There are no gazetted or proposed conservation reserves within the survey area.

Based on vegetation and associated landforms identified during the flora and vegetation assessment, six broad scale terrestrial fauna habitats (not including cleared areas) were identified as occurring within the survey area. No evidence of significant fauna species, including Malleefowl, were observed.

Based on the outcomes from the survey undertaken, Botanica assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the EP Act. The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities may be at variance with clearing principle (b) due to the presence of suitable malleefowl habitat.

1 INTRODUCTION

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Maritana Minerals Ltd (Maritana) to undertake a reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey and basic fauna survey of their Black Swan Project (referred to as the 'survey area'). The survey area is located approximately 40 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and covers an area of 1,823 ha (Figure 1-1).

1.1 Objectives

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

- Gather background information on flora and vegetation in the target area (literature review, database and map-based searches);
- Identify significant flora, vegetation and ecological communities and assess the potential sensitivity to impact;
- Conduct a field survey to verify / ground truth the desktop assessment findings;
- Undertake floristic community mapping to a scale appropriate for the bioregion and described according to the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) structure and floristics;
- Undertake vegetation condition mapping;
- Assess the project area's plant species diversity, density, composition, structure and weed cover, using NVIS classification system for vegetation description;
- Assess Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and indicate whether potential impacts on MNES as protected under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) are likely to require referral of the project to the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW); and
- Determine the State legislative context of environmental aspects required for the assessment.

The fauna assessment was conducted in accordance with the requirements of a basic terrestrial fauna survey as defined in *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020). The objectives of the assessment were to:

- Undertake a literature review, including map-based information searches of all current and relevant literature sources and databases relating to the survey area;

- Undertake a desktop investigation to identify any previously recorded occurrences of or potentially occurring Threatened and Priority listed fauna within the survey area;
- Undertake searches on available databases for details relating to any Threatened and Priority listed fauna previously identified as occurring or potentially occurring within the survey area;
- Conduct fauna habitat mapping and identify habitat types which are suitable for each significant fauna considered likely or possible to occur, or fauna recorded in the survey area;
- Compile an inventory of fauna species occurrences within the survey area;
- Undertake opportunistic, low intensity sampling of fauna; and
- Report on the conservation status of species present using the Western Australian Museum and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) databases for presence of Threatened and Priority listed fauna species within the survey area.

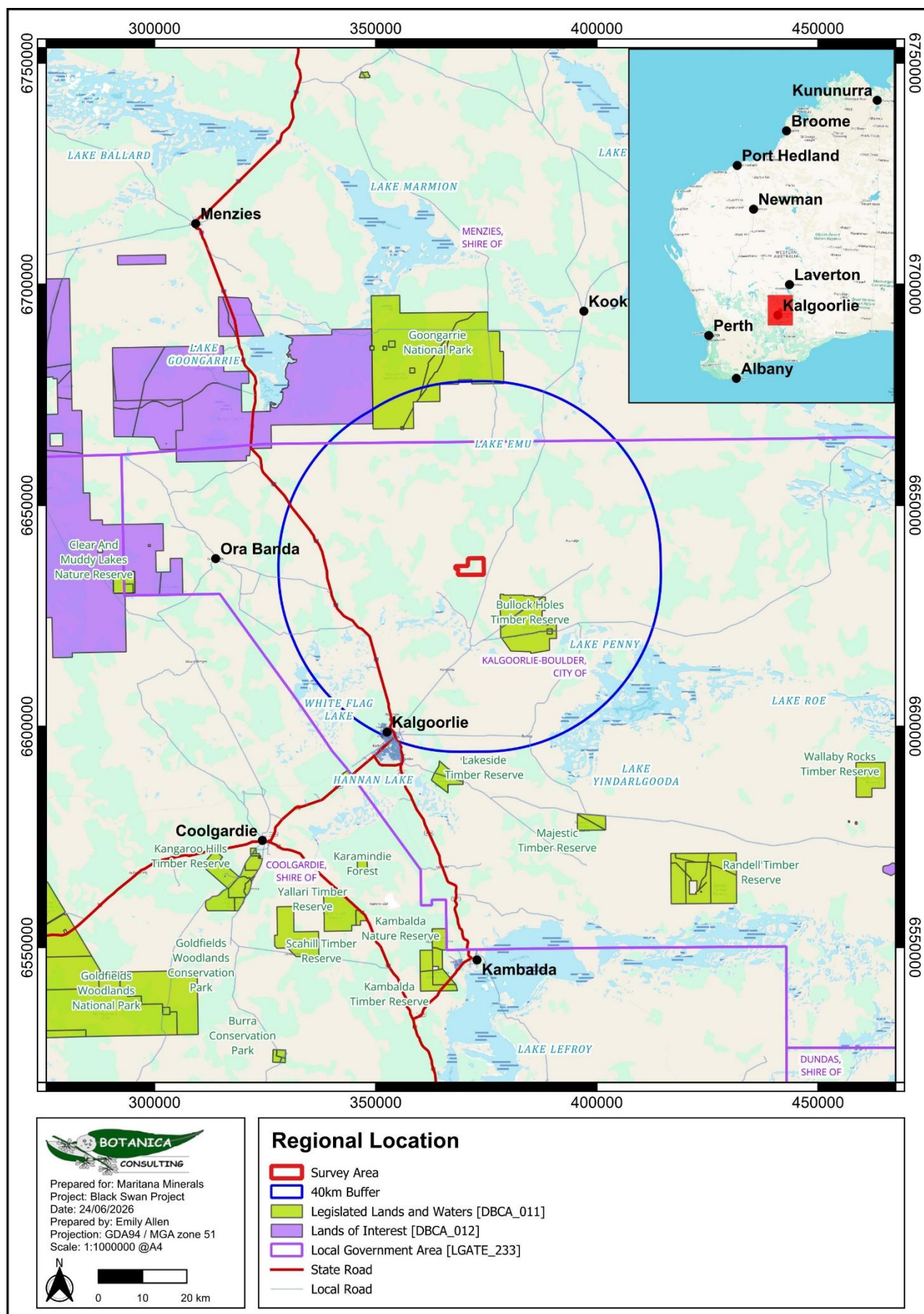


Figure 1-1: Regional location of the survey area

2 REGIONAL BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Regional Environment

The survey area lies within the Eremaean Botanical Province of Western Australia (WA). Based on the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA, Version 7) (DCCEEW, 2020) the survey area is located within the Murchison Bioregion. This bioregion is further divided into subregions with the survey area located within the Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion of the Murchison Bioregion (Figure 2-1).

The landscape of the Murchison Bioregion comprises low hills, mesas of duricrust separated by flat colluvium and alluvial plains (DCCEEW, 2020). It is dominated by the Archaean (over 2500 million years ago) granite greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton (DCCEEW, 2020). Alluvial soils and sands mantle the granitic and greenstone units of the Yilgarn Craton. These soils are shallow, sandy and infertile. Underlying the soils in low areas is a red-brown siliceous hard pan (Curry et al., 1994). The soils in the eastern half of the bioregion are typically red sands, calcareous red earth soil, duplex soil and clays. There are 41 vegetation associations (hummock grasslands, succulent steppe or low woodlands) that have at least 85 per cent of their total area in the bioregion. The bioregion is rich and diverse in both its flora and fauna, but most species are wide ranging and usually occur in adjoining regions (McKenzie, May & McKenna, 2002).

The Eastern Murchison subregion comprises the northern parts of the craton's Southern Cross and Eastern Goldfields Terrains and is characterised by internal drainage and extensive areas of elevated red desert sandplains with minimal dune development. Salt Lake systems are associated with the occluded paleodrainage system. Broad plains of red-brown soils and breakaways complexes as well as red sandplains are widespread. Vegetation is dominated by Mulga woodlands and is often rich in ephemerals, hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands and Samphire shrublands (McKenzie, May & McKenna, 2002). The Eastern Murchison subregion comprises diverse mulga woodlands, which occur on low greenstone belts. The sand plains have red loamy earths and red deep sands which are found on the sandy banks.

2.2 Land Use

The dominant land uses of the Eastern Murchison subregion include grazing native pastures (85.47%), unallocated crown reserves (11.34%), conservation (1.4%) and mining (1.79%) (Cowan, 2001). The western 486 ha of survey area is located on the Mt Vettors pastoral lease, and the remaining 1,337 ha to the east is located on the Hampton Hill pastoral lease.

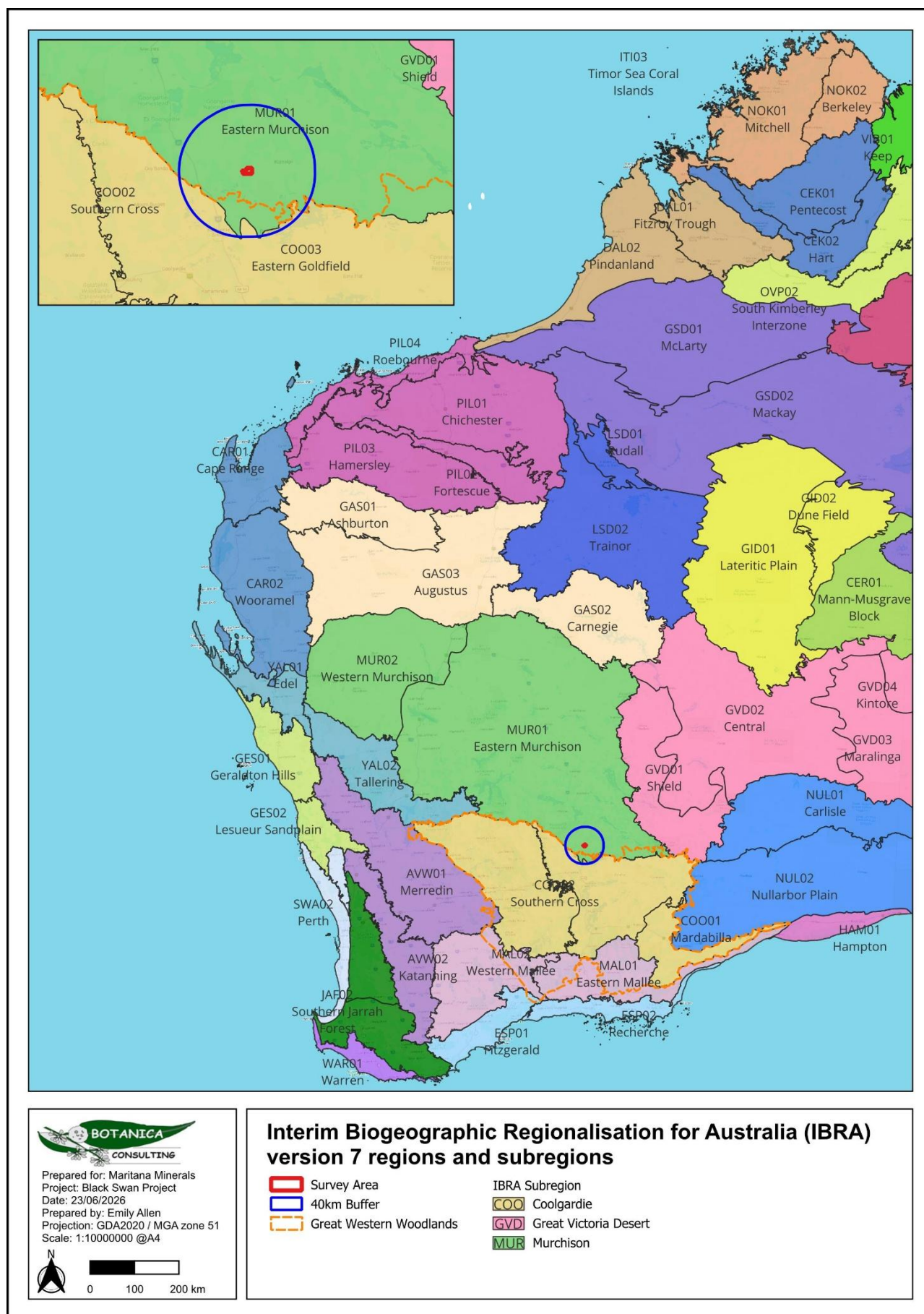


Figure 2-1: IBRA subregions in relation to the survey area

2.3 Soil Landscape Systems

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

The Kalgoorlie Province is further divided into six soil-landscape zones, with the survey area located within the Kambalda zone (265).

The Kambalda zone (265) is in the south-eastern Goldfields between Menzies, Norseman and the Fraser Range and contains flat to undulating plains (with hills, ranges and some salt lakes and stony plains) on greenstone and granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils consist of calcareous loamy earths and red loamy earths with salt lakes soils and some red brown hardpan shallow loams and red sandy duplexes. Vegetation includes red mallee, blackbutt-salmon gum-gimlet woodlands with mulga and halophytic shrublands and some spinifex grasslands (Tille, 2006).

In accordance with soil landscape system mapping data (DPIRD, 2025), the soil landscape zones are divided into soil landscape systems. The survey area is located within four landscape systems, as described in Table 2-1 and shown in Figure 2-2.

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

Soil Landscape System	Description (DPRD, 2025)	Extent within Survey Area
Gulmand System (265Gm)	Extensive pedeplains supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic and non-halophytic shrub understoreys.	552 ha (30%)
Helag System (265 Hg)	Hardpan plains and central drainage tracts with mulga shrublands and minor chenopod shrublands.	742 ha (41%)
Illara System (365 II)	Plains with ironstone gravel or calcrete mantles supporting eucalypt woodlands and mulga-casuarina shrublands.	507 ha (28%)
Latimore System (265Lm)	Gently undulating gravelly plains and low rises on laterite with acacia tall shrublands and occasional eucalypts.	22 ha (1%)
Total		1,823 ha (100%)

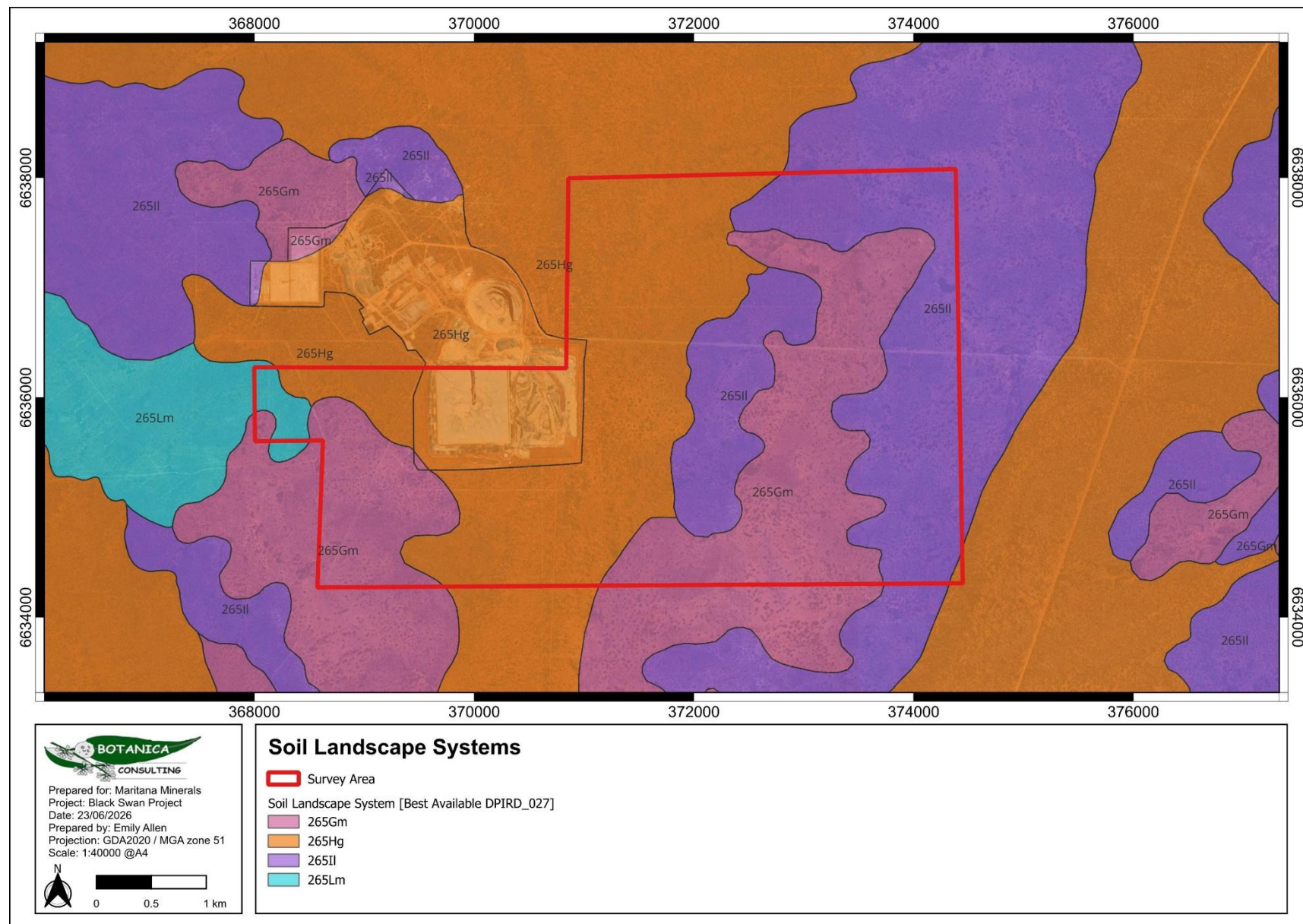


Figure 2-2: Soil landscape systems within the survey area

2.4 Vegetation

2.4.1 Pre-European Vegetation

In accordance with Beard (1990) the survey area is located in the Austin Botanical District of the Eremaean Province. The Austin Botanical District is also known as the Murchison Bioregion and vegetation within this IBRA region is described as predominantly Mulga low woodlands on plains, often rich in ephemerals, which reduce to scrub on hills. It is also characterised by hummock grasslands, Saltbush shrublands and Samphire shrublands (Beard, 1990; Cowan, 2001).

The Pre-European vegetation association dataset (DPIRD, 2018) identified one vegetation association occurring within the survey area (Figure 2-3). This association description and the remaining extent, as specified in the 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (DBCA, 2019) are provided in Table 2-2. Areas retaining less than 30% of their pre-European vegetation extent generally experience exponentially accelerated species loss, while areas with less than 10% are considered “endangered” (EPA, 2000).

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

Vegetation Association	Pre-European Extent Remaining	% Protected for Conservation	Floristic Description	Extent within Survey Area
Barlee 20	98.78%	8.90%	Low woodland, open low woodland or sparse woodland (Mulga and other associated species).	1,823 ha (100%)
Total				1,823 ha (100%)

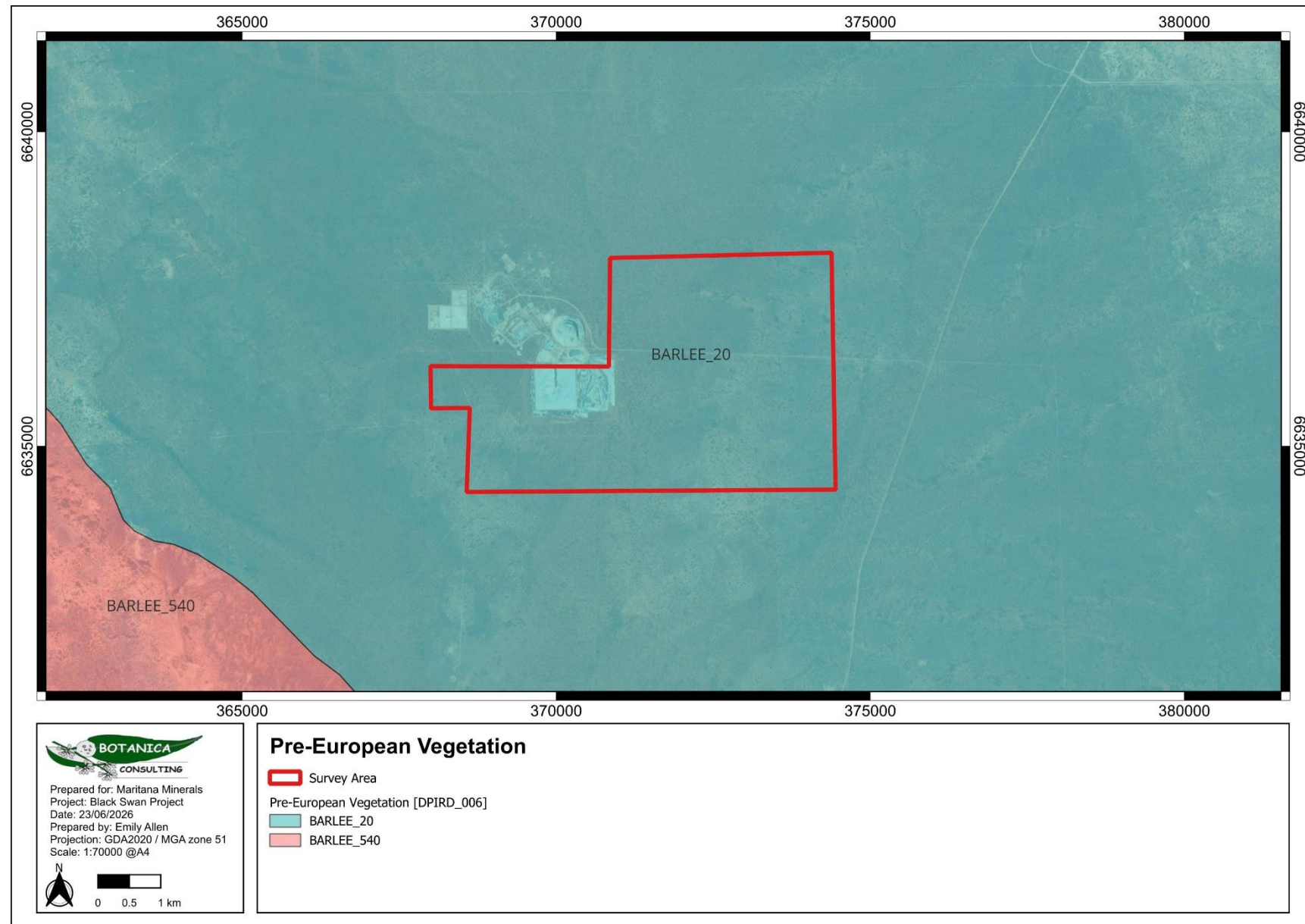


Figure 2-3: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area

2.5 Climate

The climate of the Eastern Murchison subregion is characterised as an arid climate with mainly winter rainfall and annual rainfall of approximately 200 millimetres (mm) (Beard, 1990; Cowan, 2001). Rainfall data for the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport weather station (#12038), located approximately 46 km southwest of the survey area, is shown in Figure 2-4 (BoM, 2026). In 2025, 308.4 mm was recorded, exceeding the mean annual rainfall of 265.5 mm. January and February 2026 were drier than average, however, was followed by 47.8 mm of rainfall recorded in March 2026 prior to the April field survey, and 43.4 mm in April prior to the May field work (BoM, 2026).

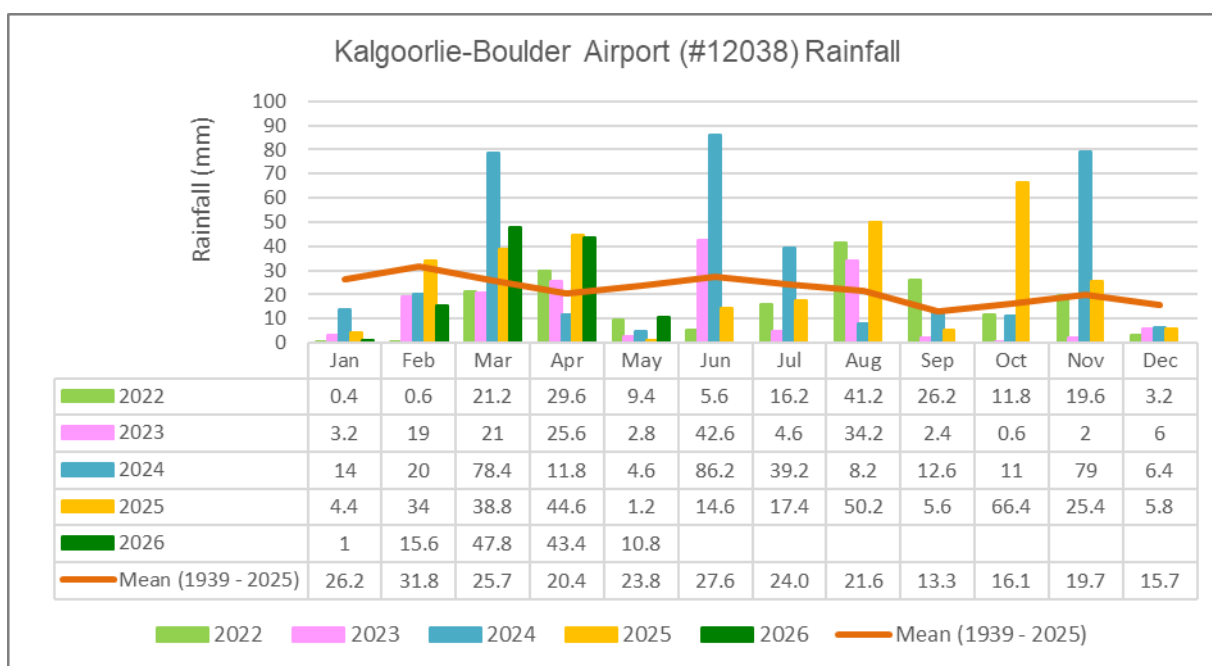


Figure 2-4: Monthly rainfall for Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport (#12038) (BoM, 2026)

2.6 Conservation Values

No Threatened Ecological Communities listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act, or the Western Australian BC Act are known to occur within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area. No DBCA listed Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) are known to occur within the survey area. There are six occurrences of the Emu Land System within 40 km of the survey area, these are described in Table 2-3 and shown in Figure 2-5.

Table 2-3: Priority Ecological Communities within a 40 km radius of the survey area

Priority Ecological Community	Conservation Status	Description	Location
Emu Land System	Priority 3	Fresh or brackish ephemeral lakes and swamps with cane grass, lignum and paperbark shrublands.	There are six occurrences of this PEC within 40 km of the survey area, the closest is 18 km to the southwest.

There are no Ramsar wetlands or wetlands of national importance (ANCA Wetlands) within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area. There are no Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) as listed under the EP Act within the survey area, there is one ESA within 40 km of the survey area, this is likely to represent the Goongarrie National Park, which is 32 km northwest of the survey area.

There are no gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area. The nearest gazetted conservation reserve is the Bullock Holes Timber Reserve, located approximately 5.7 km southeast of the survey area.

The location of Conservation Reserves, ESA's, PECs and DBCA Reserves in relation to the survey area is provided in Figure 2-5.

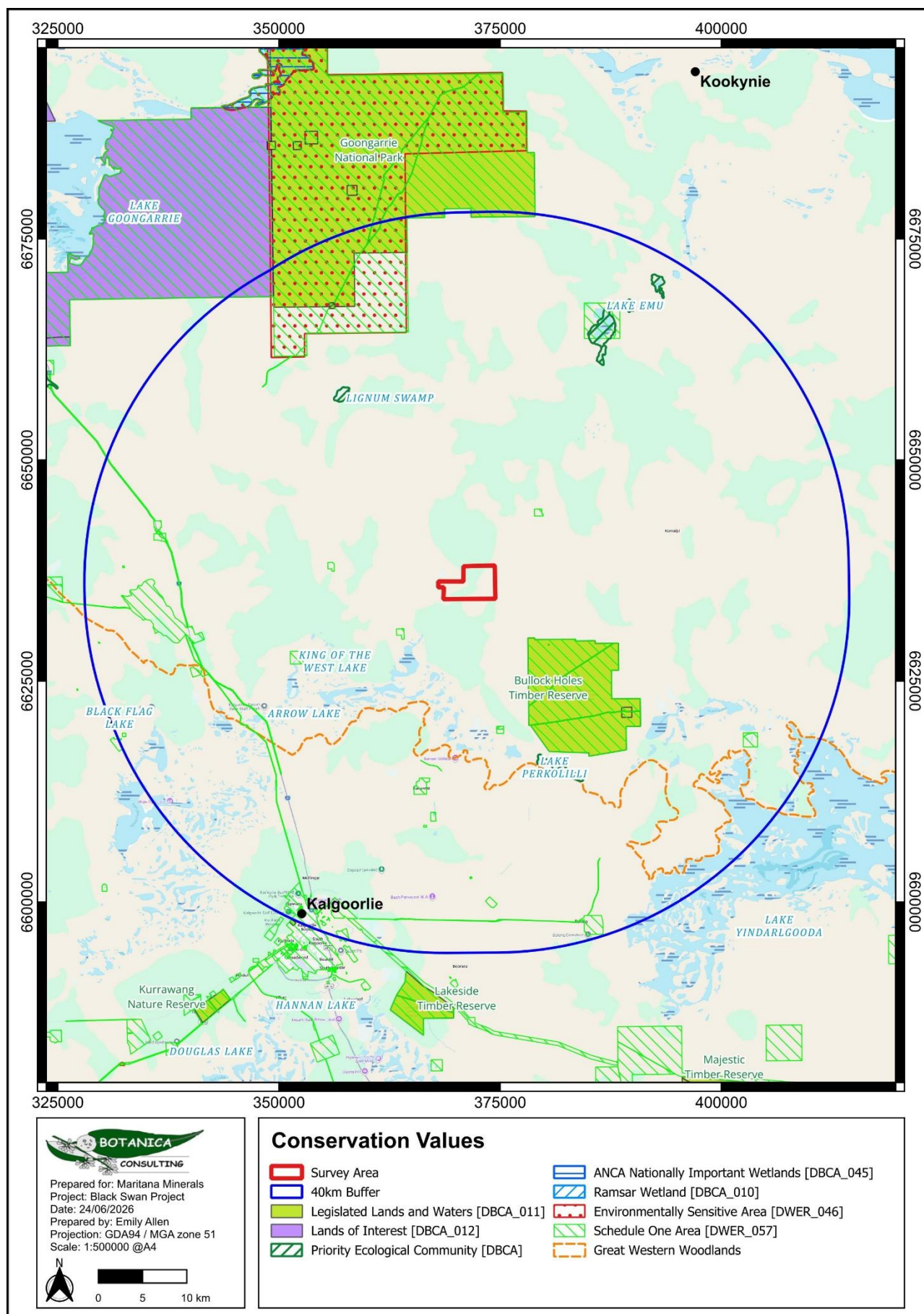


Figure 2-5: Conservation values in relation to the survey area

2.7 Hydrology

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

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) includes biological assemblages of species such as wetlands or woodlands that use groundwater either opportunistically or as their primary water source. For the purposes of this report, a GDE is defined as any vegetation community that derives part of its water budget from groundwater and must be assumed to have some degree of groundwater dependency. According to the BoM *Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems* database (BoM, 2017) there are three potential terrestrial GDEs located within the survey area, these are described in Table 2-4 and presented in Figure 2-7.

Table 2-4: Potential terrestrial groundwater dependent ecosystems (BoM, 2017)

Ecosystem Description	GDE Potential based on national assessment (BoM, 2023b)
Low greenstone rises and stony plains supporting chenopod shrublands with patchy Eucalypt overstoreys.	Moderate potential for ground water interaction/dependency
Hardpan plains and central drainage tracts with mulga shrublands and minor chenopod shrublands.	Low potential for ground water interaction/dependency
Alluvial plains, supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic understoreys and acacia shrublands.	Low potential for ground water interaction/dependency

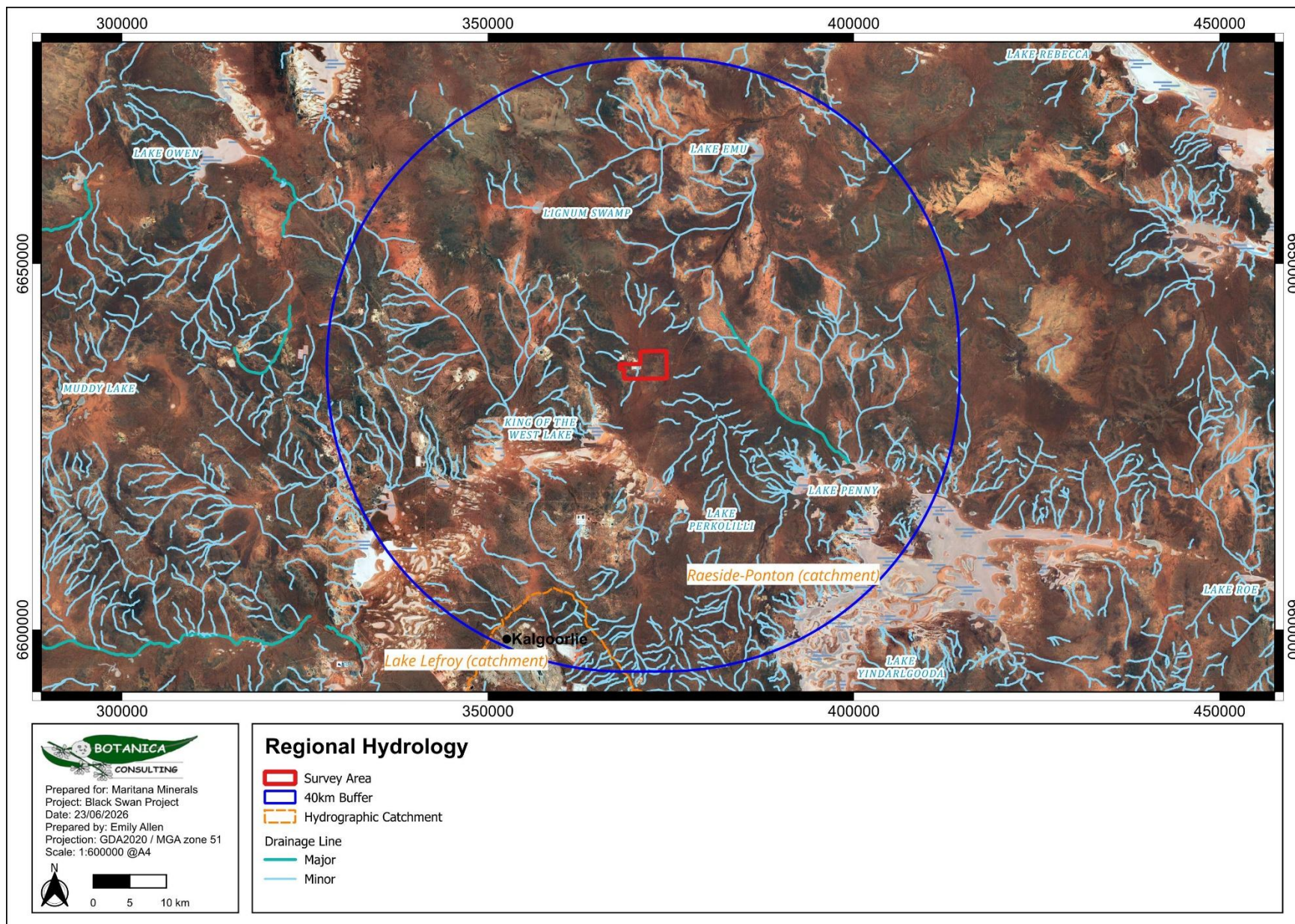


Figure 2-6: Regional hydrology in relation to the survey area

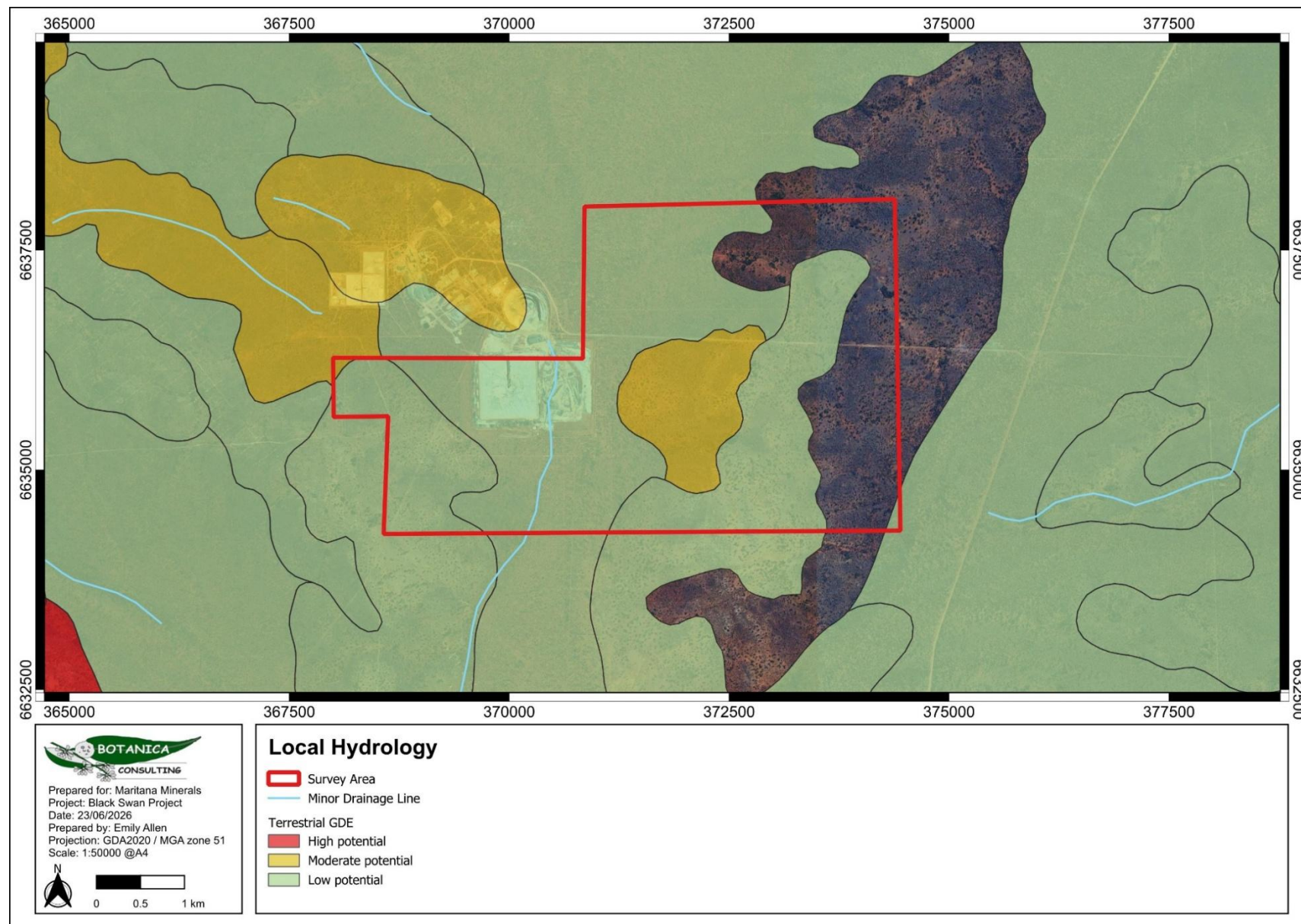


Figure 2-7: Local hydrology and potential GDEs of the survey area

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desktop Assessment

3.1.1 Literature Review

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

- Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (2021). *Reconnaissance Flora and Basic Fauna Survey of the Emu Lake West Project*. Prepared for Western Areas Ltd. May 2021.
- Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (2022). *Bullock Holes Project – Reconnaissance Flora Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Black Cat Syndicate Ltd. April 2022.
- Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (2023). Black Swan Project: *Reconnaissance Flora/Vegetation Survey and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Poseidon Nickel Ltd. July 2023.
- Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (2026). Black Swan Project: *Reconnaissance Flora/Vegetation Survey and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Horizon Minerals Ltd. February 2026.
- Keighery, G.J., Milewski, A.V., and Hnatiuk, R.J. (1992). Vegetation and flora. In: N.L. McKenzie and N.J. Hall (eds) *The Biological Survey of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia: Part 8 Kurnalpi-Kalgoorlie Study Area*. Records of the Western Australian Museum, Supplement No. 41.
- Onshore Environmental Consultants (2004a). *Flora and Vegetation Survey, Federal Pit -Black Swan Pipeline Route*. Prepared for MPI Mines Ltd.
- Onshore Environmental Consultants (2004b). *Flora and Vegetation Survey, Proposed Miscellaneous Licence, Low Salinity Exploration Bore Targets*. Prepared for MPI Mines Ltd.
- Paul Armstrong and Associates (2007a). *Vegetation and Rare Flora Desktop Study of Pipeline between Black Swan Nickel Project and Avalon*. Prepared for Lionore Australia (Black Swan Nickel) Pty Ltd. July 2007.
- Paul Armstrong and Associates (2007b). *Vegetation Survey and Rare Flora Search at the Black Swan Nickel Project*. Prepared for Lionore Australia (Black Swan Nickel) Pty Ltd. March 2007.

3.1.2 Database Searches

In addition to the literature review, online database search requests were also undertaken (using the survey area as centre-point and applying a 40 km buffer) to aid in the compilation of a list of potential significant flora and fauna within the survey area:

- DBCA's Threatened and Priority Flora database (Ref: 17-0925FL) (DBCA, 2025a)
- DBCA's Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities database (Ref: 74-0825EC) (DBCA, 2025b),
- DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna database (Ref: 04-0925FA) (DBCA, 2025c),
- Dandjoo Search, 40 km buffer around the survey area (DBCA, 2026),

- EPBC Act online Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) database (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment, and Water [DCCEEW], 2026).

It should be noted that these lists are sometimes based on observations from a broader area than the 40 km buffer (i.e., assessment area) and therefore may include taxa not present. The databases also often include very old records that may be incorrect or in some cases the taxa in question have become locally or regionally extinct. Information from these sources should therefore be taken as indicative only and local knowledge and information also needs to be taken into consideration when determining the actual species which may be present within the specific area being investigated.

The conservation significance of flora and fauna taxa were then assessed using data from the following sources:

- EPBC Act. Administered by the Australian Government (DCCEEW);
- BC Act. Administered by the WA Government (DBCA);
- Red List produced by the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the World Conservation Union (also known as the IUCN Red List – the acronym derived from its former name of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources). The Red List has no legislative power in Australia but is used as a framework for State and Commonwealth categories and criteria; and
- Priority Flora and Fauna lists. A non-legislative list maintained by DBCA for management purposes (Fauna list updated July 2025, Flora list updated December 2025).

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

- Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1981 (JAMBA)¹;
- China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1998 (CAMBA);
- Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 2007 (ROKAMBA); and
- Bonn Convention 1979 (The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals).

Most but not all migratory bird species listed in the annexes to these bilateral agreements are protected in Australia as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the EPBC Act. Descriptions of conservation significant species and communities are provided in Appendix A.

¹ Most but not all species listed under JAMBA are also specially protected under Specially Protected Species of the BC Act.

3.1.3 Likelihood of Occurrence

Significant flora identified during the literature review and database searches were assessed with regards to their population extent and distribution and preferred habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The assessment categorised flora species as follows:

- **Unlikely:** Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
- **Possible:** Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species. This option is also used when there is insufficient information to determine the preferred habitat of a species.
- **Previously Recorded:** A record for this species is located within the survey area. Field survey will ground-truth current occurring individuals and populations.
- **Not known:** No information is available on the preferred habitat of the species, and therefore an assessment of its likelihood to occur cannot be made.

Significant fauna species identified by the desktop review were assessed with regards to their distribution and preferred habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The assessment categorised fauna species as follows:

- **Would Not Occur:** There is no suitable habitat for the species in the survey area and/or there is no documented record of the species in the general area since records have been kept and/or the species is generally accepted as being locally/regionally extinct (supported by a lack of recent records).
- **Locally Extinct:** Populations no longer occur within a small part of the species natural range, in this case within 10 or 20 km of the survey area. Populations do, however, persist outside of this area.
- **Regionally Extinct:** Populations no longer occur in a large part of the species natural range, in this case within the Eastern Murchison region. Populations do, however, persist outside of this area.
- **Unlikely to Occur:** The survey area is outside of the currently documented distribution for the species in question, or no suitable habitat (type, quality and extent) was identified as being present during the field assessment. Individuals of some species may occur occasionally as vagrants/transients especially if suitable habitat is located nearby but the site itself would not support a population or part population of the species.
- **Possibly Occurs:** Survey area is within the known distribution of the species in question and habitat of at least marginal quality was identified as likely to be present during the field survey

and literature review, supported in some cases by recent records being documented in literature from within or near the survey area. In some cases, while a species may be classified as possibly being present at times, habitat may be marginal (e.g., poor quality, fragmented, limited in extent) and therefore the frequency of occurrence and/or population levels may be low.

- **Known to Occur:** The species in question has been positively identified as being present (for sedentary species) or as using the survey area as habitat for some other purpose (for non-sedentary/mobile species) during field surveys within or near the survey area. This information may have been obtained by direct observation of individuals or by way of secondary evidence (e.g., tracks, foraging debris, scats). In some cases, while a species may be classified as known to occur, habitat may be marginal (e.g., poor quality, fragmented, limited in extent) and therefore the frequency of occurrence and/or population levels may be low.

3.2 Field Assessment

3.2.1 Flora and Vegetation

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey on 2nd April and 6th May 2026. The survey area was traversed by one person in April, and two people in May, by walking and using a four-wheel drive vehicle (Figure 3-1).

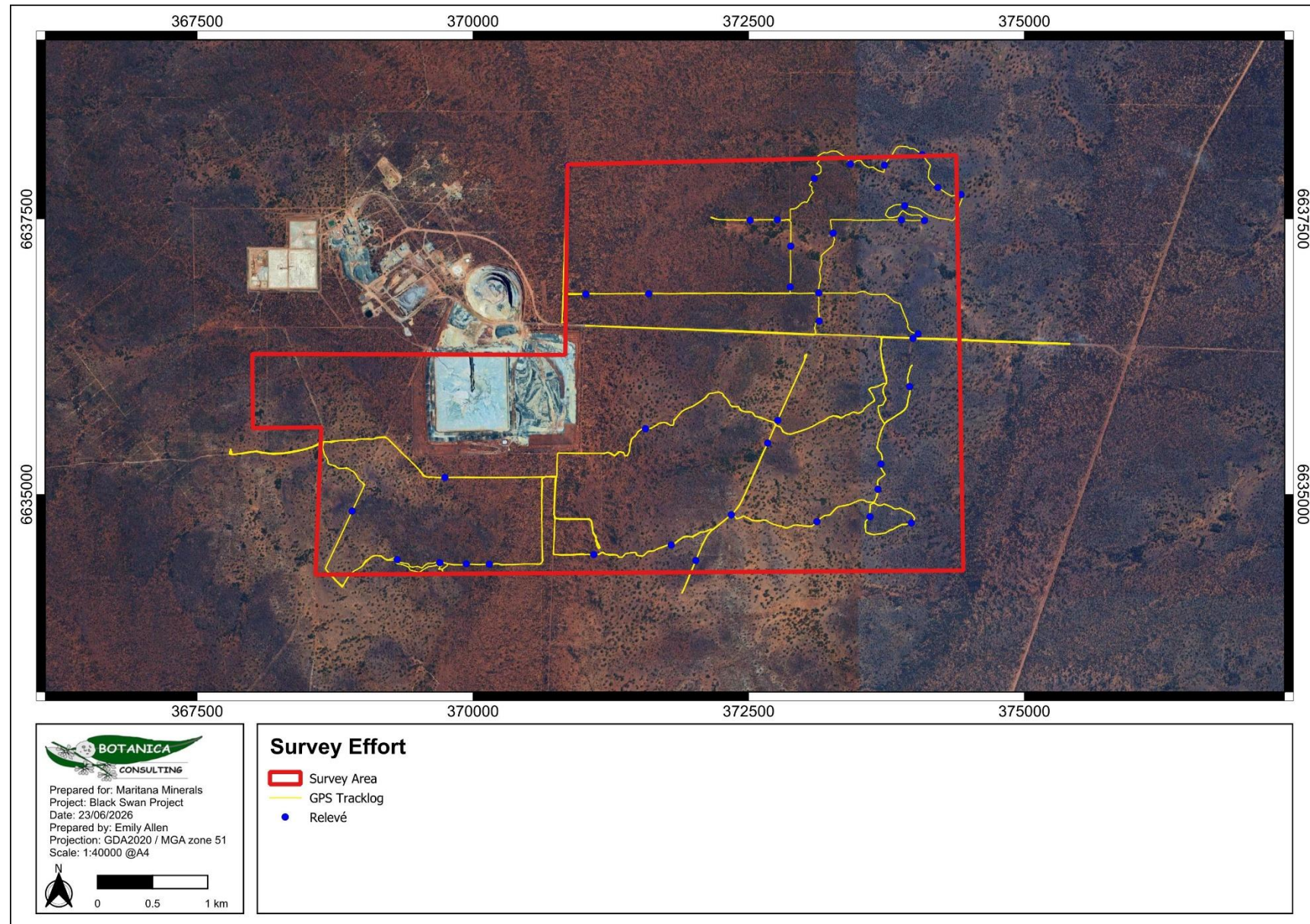


Figure 3-1: GPS track log of the survey effort and locations of relevés

3.2.1.1 Vegetation Mapping

Prior to the commencement of field work, aerial photography was inspected and obvious differences in the vegetation assemblages were identified. The different vegetation types identified were then inspected during the field survey to assess their validity. A handheld GPS unit was used to record the coordinates of the boundaries between vegetation types.

At each sample point, the following information was recorded:

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

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

3.2.2 Terrestrial Fauna

Botanica conducted a basic terrestrial fauna survey on 2nd April and 6th May 2026. The survey area was traversed by one person in April, and two people in May, by walking and using a four-wheel drive vehicle (Figure 3-1).

Fauna habitat types were identified across the survey area based on broad major vegetation groups and associated landform. A handheld GPS unit was used to record the coordinates of the boundaries between fauna habitats and each habitat was photographed.

The main aim of the fauna habitat assessment was to determine the likelihood of a species of conservation significance utilising habitat within the survey area. The habitat information obtained was also used to aid in finalising the overall potential fauna list.

Available information on the habitat requirements of the species of conservation significance listed as possibly occurring in the area (determined from the desktop assessment) was researched. During the field survey, the habitats within the survey area were assessed and specific elements identified, if present, to determine the likelihood of listed Threatened and Priority species utilising habitat within the survey area.

Opportunistic observations of fauna species were made during all field survey work.

3.3 Data Analysis

Following field assessments, vegetation types and condition were mapped using the GIS program QGIS, and the hectare area/ percentage area of each vegetation type/condition and fauna habitat within the survey area was calculated. Spatial maps illustrating the location of vegetation type/condition, fauna habitat and any significant flora/ vegetation and fauna were generated using QGIS.

3.4 Personnel Involved

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

Staff Member	Position/ Qualifications	Experience	Tasks conducted during survey
Jim Williams	Environmental Consultant/Botanist/ Director (Diploma of Horticulture)	>30 years experience across WA	Project Management (Lead Botanist). Flora survey and opportunistic fauna observations and fauna habitat assessments. Reporting and data interpretation.
Ben Naim	Environmental Consultant (BSc - Environmental Management)	>2 years experience across WA	Fauna and bird survey and fauna habitat assessments. Assist with flora survey.
Emily Allen	Environmental Consultant (BSc, MPE - Environmental Engineering)	10 years experience across Australia	Data interpretation and report writing.

3.5 Scientific Licences

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

Licensed Staff	Permit Number	Valid
Jim Williams	FB62000457-2 (Flora taking (Biological Assessment) Licence)	05/08/2025 - 04/08/2028

3.6 Survey Limitations and Constraints

It is important to note that field surveys will entail limitations, notwithstanding careful planning and design. Potential limitations of the survey undertaken on the 2nd April and 6th May 2026, as stipulated within the technical guidance for Flora and Vegetation surveys (EPA, 2016a) and the technical guidance for Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna surveys (EPA, 2020), are listed in Table 3-3.

The conclusions presented in this report are based upon field data and environmental assessments and/or testing carried out over a limited period of time and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of the field assessments. Also, it should be recognised that site conditions can change with time. Information not available at the time of this assessment which may subsequently become available may alter the conclusions presented.

Some species are reported as potentially occurring based on there being suitable habitat (quality and extent) within the survey area or immediately adjacent. The habitat requirements and ecology of many of the species known to occur in the wider area are however, often not well understood or documented. It can therefore be difficult to exclude species from the potential list based on a lack of a specific habitats or microhabitats within the survey area. As a consequence of this limitation, the potential species list produced is most likely an overestimation of those species that actually utilise the survey area for some purpose.

In recognition of survey limitations, a precautionary approach has been adopted for this assessment. Any flora species that would possibly occur within the survey area (or immediately adjacent), as identified through ecological databases, publications, discussions with local experts/residents and the habitat knowledge of the author, has been listed as having the potential to occur.

Table 3-3: Limitations and constraints associated with the survey

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
Access problems	Not a constraint	The survey was conducted by walking and driving in a four wheel drive vehicle. There were no access constraints.
Competency/ Experience	Not a constraint	The Botanica personnel that conducted the survey were regarded as suitably qualified and experienced. Coordinating Staff: Jim Williams (Director/ Principal Botanist) Field Staff: Jim Williams (Director/ Principal Botanist) and Ben Naim (Environmental Consultant) Data Interpretation: Jim Williams (Director/ Principal Botanist), Emily Allen (Environmental Consultant)
Timing of survey, weather & season	Minor constraint	Fieldwork was conducted in April and May 2026, outside of the EPA recommended primary survey approximate timing for Interzone (Spring). The fieldwork was conducted after Autumn rains (above average rainfall in March and April), within the EPA recommended timing for supplementary surveys. Limited flowering material and annual species were present during the survey.
Area disturbance	Not a constraint	The majority of the survey area was in good condition and comprised of native vegetation. Disturbance in the area was a result of access tracks, historical and current mining, exploration activities and pastoral land use.
Survey Effort/ Extent	Not a constraint	Survey intensity was appropriate for the size/significance of the area with a reconnaissance flora survey and basic fauna survey completed to identify vegetation types/ fauna habitats and significant flora, fauna and vegetation.
Availability of contextual information at a regional and local scale	Not a constraint	Conservation significant flora database searches provided by the DBCA were used to identify any potential locations of Threatened/Priority flora species. BoM, DWER, DPIRD, DBCA and DCCEEW databases were reviewed to obtain appropriate regional desktop information on the biophysical environment of the local region.

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
		Botanica has conducted numerous surveys within the Coolgardie Bioregion and was also able to obtain information about the area from previous research conducted within the area. Results of previous assessments in the local area were reviewed to provide context on the local environment.
Completeness	Not a constraint	In the opinion of Botanica, the survey area was covered sufficiently in order to identify vegetation assemblages. All observed flora individuals were able to be identified to species level. Survey work was conducted during the EPA's recommended timing for supplementary surveys (after Autumn rains) but outside of the recommended timing for a primary survey. The vegetation associations for this study were based on visual descriptions of locations in the field. The distribution of these vegetation associations outside the survey area is not known, however vegetation associations identified were categorised via comparison to vegetation distributions throughout WA given on NVIS (DotEE, 2017).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Desktop Assessment

4.1.1 Flora

The Dandjoo database search (DBCA, 2026) identified 439 vascular flora species as having previously been collected within 40 km of the survey area. This list was generated from WA Herbarium collections. The full list of vascular flora identified by the desktop search is provided in Appendix D.

4.1.1.1 Introduced Flora

The Dandjoo database search (DBCA, 2026) identified 39 introduced flora (weed) species as having previously been collected within 40 km of the survey area. Five of the species are listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007, and two are listed as a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) (Table 4-1). The full list of introduced flora identified by the desktop search is contained in Appendix D.

Table 4-1: Introduced flora (Declared Pest or WoNS) previously recorded within 40 km of the survey area

Taxon	Common Name	Declared	WoNS
<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	Devil's Rope	Yes	Yes
<i>Cylindropuntia kleiniae</i>	Klein's Cholla	Yes	No
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's Curse	Yes	No
<i>Opuntia elata</i>	Riverian Pear	Yes	Yes
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear Cactus	Yes	No

4.1.1.2 Conservation Significant Flora

The results of the literature review, combined search of the Flora of Conservation Significance databases (DBCA, 2025a), Dandjoo search (DBCA, 2026) and Protected Matters search (DCCEEW, 2026) indicated that no Threatened Flora or Priority Flora species have previously been recorded within the survey area.

As listed in Table 4-2 below, 19 Priority flora were listed as having previously been collected within a 40 km radius of the survey area (map of flora locations provided in Figure 4-1).

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

Taxon	EPBC Cons. Status	DBCA Priority	Habitat Description (WA Herbarium, 1998-; DBCA, 2025a)	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Acacia epedunculata</i>	-	1	Yellow sand. Sandplains.	Unlikely , no habitat present in the survey area.
<i>Angianthus prostratus</i>	-	3	Red clay or loamy soils. Saline depressions.	Possible .
<i>Calandrinia quartzitica</i>	-	1	Wetland area/ low-lying area.	Unlikely , no habitat present in the survey area.
<i>Cyathostemon verrucosus</i>	-	3	Yellow sand or loamy sand. Undulating plains.	Unlikely , no habitat present in the survey area.
<i>Elachanthus pusillus</i>	-	2	Not found	Not known .
<i>Eremophila arachnoides</i> subsp. <i>tenera</i>	-	3	Flat plain with calcareous sandy loam soils.	Unlikely , no habitat present in the survey area.
<i>Eremophila praecox</i>	-	2	Red/brown sandy loam. Undulating plains.	Possible .
<i>Eremophila xantholaemus</i>	-	1	Rocky hills and slopes.	Unlikely , only a small area of this habitat is present in the survey area, and nearest population is 39 km south.
<i>Eucalyptus jutsonii</i> subsp. <i>jutsonii</i>	-	4	Red to pale orange deep sands. Undulating areas and on dunes.	Unlikely , no habitat present in the survey area.
<i>Frankenia glomerata</i>	-	4	White sand	Unlikely , no habitat present in the survey area.
<i>Hysterobaeckea ochropetala</i> subsp. <i>cometes</i>	-	3	Flat, red sand, sandplain.	Unlikely , no habitat present in the survey area.
<i>Lepidium fasciculatum</i>	-	3	Dry lake beds. Flat. Soil red loam.	Possible .
<i>Ptilotus rigidus</i>	-	1	Quartz outcropping associated with large salt lakes.	Unlikely , no habitat present in the survey area.
<i>Ptilotus</i> sp. Kalgoorlie (J. Jackson & B. Moyle 260)	-	1	Quartz outcropping.	Unlikely , no habitat present in the survey area.
<i>Rhodanthe uniflora</i>	-	1	Brown earth. Open eucalyptus woodland.	Possible , however this is a broad habitat description.
<i>Ricinocarpos digynus</i>	-	1	Rocky hillslope with <i>Casuarina pauper</i> .	Possible , however only a small area of this habitat is present in the survey area.
<i>Tecticornia flabelliformis</i>	VU	2	Clay. Saline flats.	Unlikely , no habitat present in the survey area.

<i>Thryptomene eremaea</i>	-	2	Red or yellow sand. Sandplains.	Unlikely , no habitat present in the survey area.
<i>Xanthoparmelia dayiana</i>	-	3	Small rock on south facing slope.	Possible.

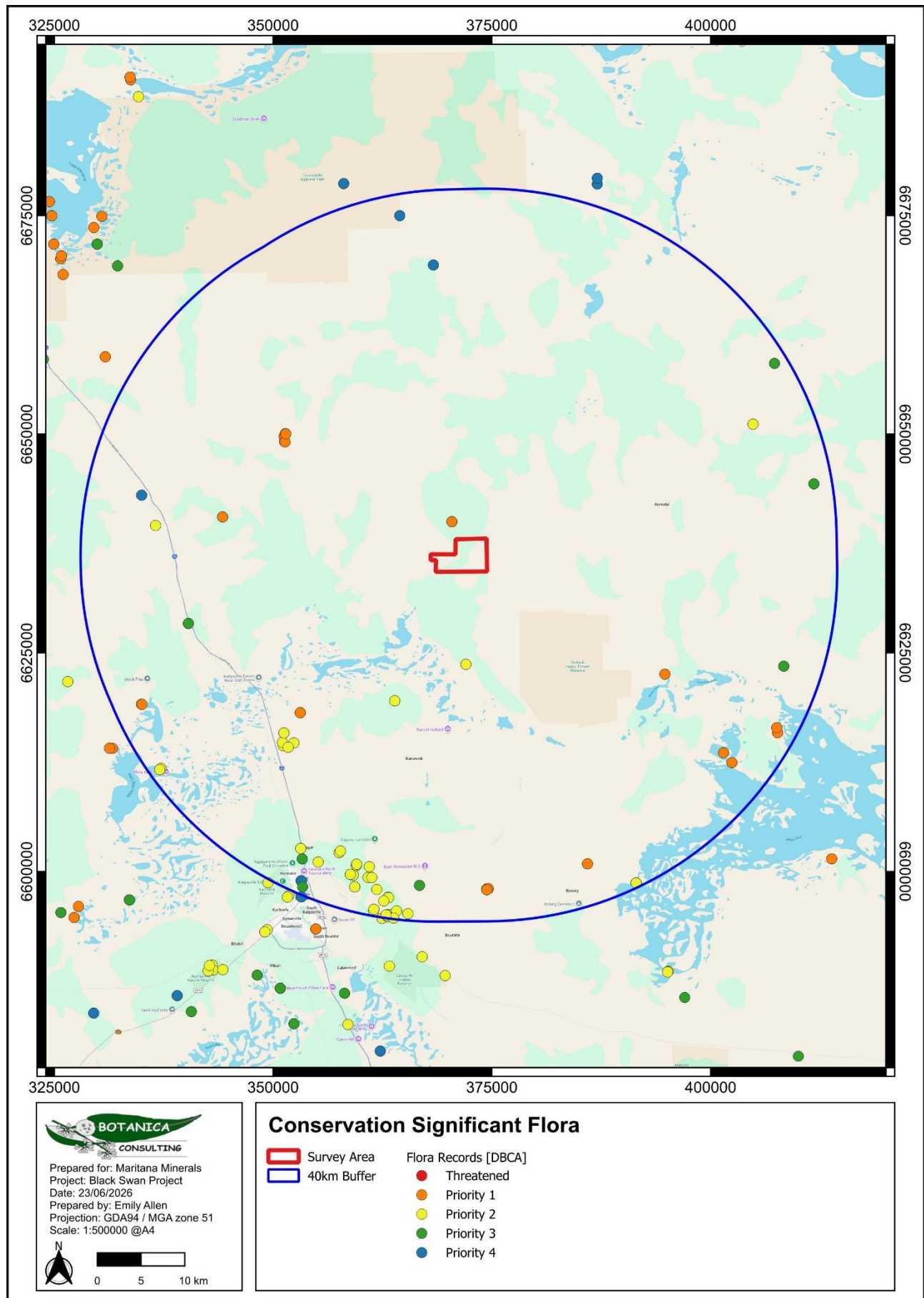


Figure 4-1: Conservation significant flora within 40 km of the survey area

4.1.2 Fauna

According to the results of the Dandjoo search (DBCA, 2026), a total of 249 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area, consisting of 142 bird, 33 mammal, 68 reptile, five amphibian and one fish taxa.

4.1.2.1 Introduced Fauna

The Dandjoo database search (DBCA, 2026) identified nine introduced fauna as having previously been recorded within 40 km of the survey area (Table 4-3).

Table 4-3: Introduced fauna previously recorded within 40 km of the survey area

Taxon	Common name
<i>Bos primigenius taurus</i>	Cattle
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Wild Dog
<i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i>	Goat
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove
<i>Felis catus</i>	Feral Cat
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Sheep
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox

4.1.2.2 Conservation Significant Fauna

The desktop review identified 18 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species of conservation significance that have previously been recorded in the regional area (Figure 4-1, some of which have the potential to occur in or utilise sections of the survey area at times. These species consisted of ten Threatened, one other specially protected and three Priority species. In addition, several migratory wading/shorebird species were assessed collectively due to their similar habitat requirements.

Habitat and distribution data was used to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the survey area (Table 4-4).

Table 4-4: Conservation Significant fauna – likelihood of occurrence within the survey area

Species	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC	BC Act	DBCA		
Bird					
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> Southern Whiteface	VU	VU	-	Occur across most of mainland Australia south of the tropics, Southern whitefaces live in a wide range of open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both (DCCEEW, 2025).	Unlikely to Occur. PMST records state that the species or species habitat may be in the area. There are no records within 40 km (DBCA, 2025b).
<i>Calidris acuminata</i> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU	-	MI	Intertidal mudflats, also freshwater swamps and saltwater lakes (ALA, 2026).	Would Not Occur , no habitat in the survey area.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew Sandpiper	CR / MI	CR	-	Inland, where they are rarely seen, around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand (DCCEEW, 2025).	Would Not Occur , no habitat in the survey area.
<i>Charadrius cucullatus</i> Hooded Plover	-	-	P4	Ocean sandy beaches and coastal lakes (ALA, 2026).	Would Not Occur , no habitat in the survey area.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i> Grey Falcon	VU	VU	-	Occurs at low densities across inland Australia. The species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. The species has been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter (DCCEEW, 2025).	Unlikely to Occur. There are no records of this species within 40 km of the survey area (DBCA, 2025b). PMST records state that the species or species habitat may be in the area.
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Peregrine Falcon	-	OS	-	Found in most habitats, from rainforests to the arid zone, and at most altitudes, from the coast to alpine areas (Australian Museum, 2025)	Unlikely to Occur. There is only one record of this species within 40 km of the survey area (DBCA, 2025b). PMST records state that the species or species habitat may be in the area.
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i> Malleefowl	VU	VU	-	Scrublands and woodlands dominated by mallee and wattle species (DCCEEW, 2025).	Known to Occur. Historic record of a mound within the survey area, and another record (2018) of a mound 100 m southeast of the survey area.
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i> Night Parrot	EN	CR	-	Broad habitat requirements include areas of old-growth spinifex (Triodia) for roosting and nesting, together with foraging habitats that are likely to include various native grasses and herbs, that may or may not contain shrubs or low trees. (DBCA, 2024d).	Would Not Occur in the area. PMST records state that the species or species habitat may be in the area. Considered to be locally extinct. Suitable habitat not present.
<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i> Princess Parrot	VU	-	P4	Inhabits sand dunes and sand flats in the arid zone of western and central Australia. It occurs in open savanna woodlands and shrublands that usually consist of scattered stands of Eucalyptus (including <i>E.</i>	Would Not Occur. Known to occur further east in the Great Victoria Desert.

Species	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC	BC Act	DBCA		
				<i>gongylocarpa</i>), Casuarina or Allocasuarina trees; an understorey of shrubs such as Acacia (especially <i>A. aneura</i>), Senna, Eremophila, Grevillea, Hakea and Senna; and a ground cover dominated by Triodia species (DCCEEW, 2025)	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Common Greenshank	EN	-	MI	Inland wetlands and sheltered coastal areas, including mudflats, saltmarshes, river estuaries, deltas and lagoons (ALA, 2026).	Would Not Occur , no habitat in the survey area.
Various migrating wading/ shorebirds *	MI	MI	-	Inhabit 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, salt pans and hypersaline salt lakes inland (DCCEEW, 2025).	Would Not Occur , no habitat in the survey area.
Mammal					
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i> Chuditch	VU	VU	-	Deserts, woodlands, eucalypt shrubland, open forests and coastal areas. It is now found only in the southwest corner of Western Australia. (ALA, 2026).	Would Not Occur . Considered to be regionally extinct. PMST records state that the species or species habitat may be in the area.
Invertebrate					
<i>Branchinella denticulata</i> A fairy shrimp	-	-	P3	Large wetlands (ALA, 2026).	Would Not Occur in the area. No habitat in the survey area.
<i>Jalmenus aridus</i> Inland hairstreak	-	-	P2	Open woodland with mature <i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>filifolia</i> as well as mixed flowering shrubs with open areas of well drained exposed ground adjoining the hostplants (Eastwood <i>et al</i> , 2023).	Unlikely to Occur . Only two records within 40km of the survey area, the nearest one is 26 km to the SW (DBCA, 2025b).
<i>Ogyris subterrestris petrina</i> Arid bronze azure butterfly	CR	CR	-	Known to occur within Mature smooth barked Eucalypt woodlands in the Goldfields and Wheatbelt region of WA (DBCA, 2020).	Unlikely to Occur . Only two records within 40km of the survey area, the nearest one is 26 km to the SW (DBCA, 2025b).

* Migratory wading/ shorebirds/ terrestrial species: *Motacilla flava* (Yellow Wagtail); *Apus pacificus* (For-wailed swift); *Calidris melanotos* (Pectoral Sandpiper) and *Actis hypoleucos* (Common Sandpiper)

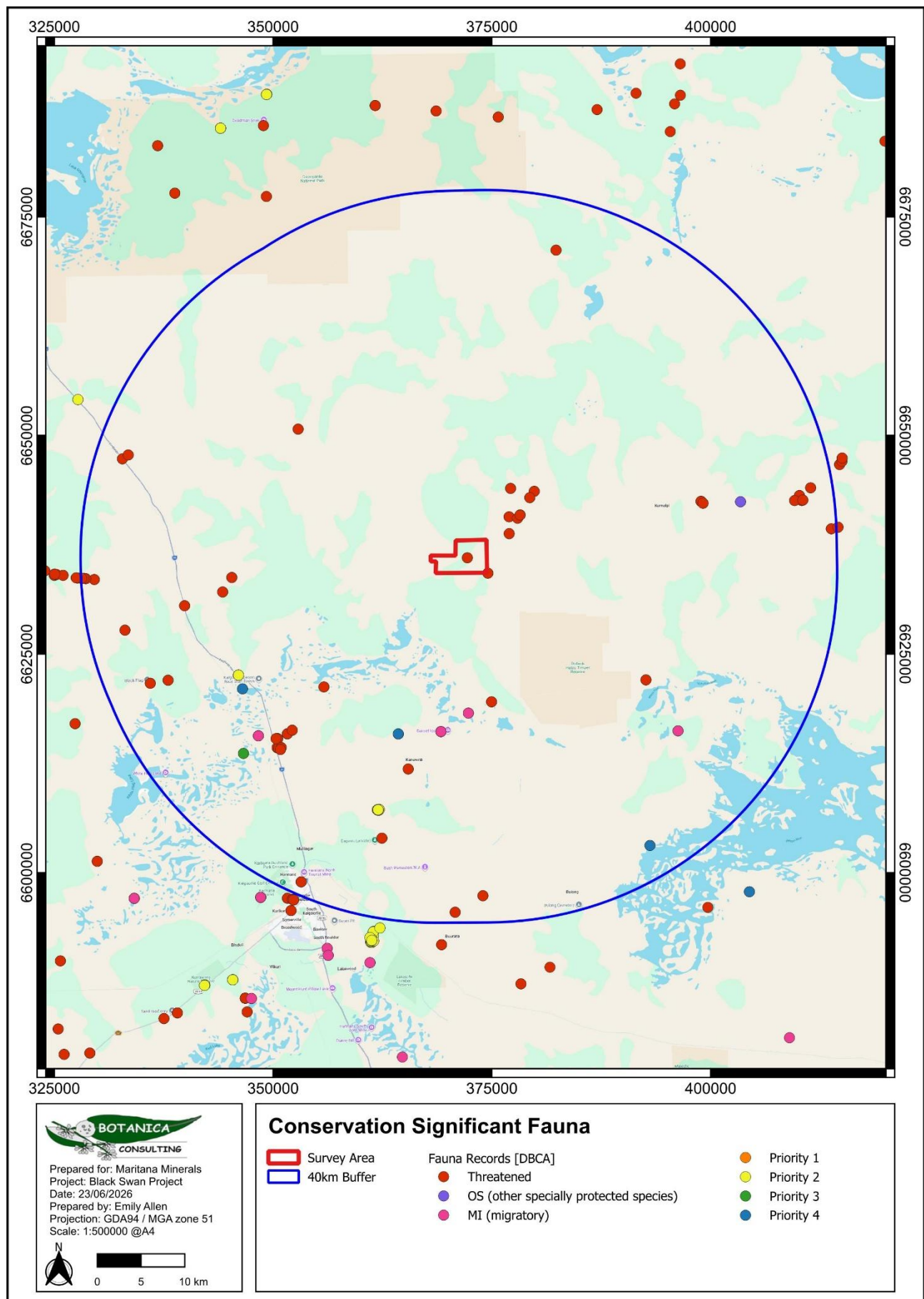


Figure 4-2: Conservation significant fauna within 40 km of the survey area

4.2 Field Assessment

4.2.1 Flora

The field survey identified 69 vascular flora taxa within the survey area from 20 families and 33 Genera as occurring in the survey area. Dominant genera include *Acacia* (ten species) and *Eremophila* (eight species). Six annual species were observed, two of these were weeds. The full field species inventory is listed in Appendix B.

4.2.1.1 Introduced Flora

Two species of introduced flora (weeds) were observed in the survey area (Table 4-5). None of these are listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007, or as a Weed of National Significance (WoNS)

Table 4-5: Introduced flora observed in the survey area

Taxon	Common Name	Declared Pest	WoNS
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed	No	No
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese Cockspur	No	No

4.2.1.2 Significant Flora

According to the EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline for Flora and Vegetation* (EPA, 2016b) significant flora includes:

- Flora being identified as Threatened or Priority species;
- Locally endemic flora or flora associated with a restricted habitat type (e.g. surface water or groundwater dependent ecosystems);
- New species or anomalous features that indicate a potential new species;
- Flora representative of the range of a species (particularly, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range);
- Unusual species, including restricted subspecies, varieties or naturally occurring hybrids; and
- Flora with relictual status, being representative of taxonomic groups that no longer occur widely in the broader landscape.

No Threatened Flora taxa listed under Commonwealth or State legislation were identified within the survey area. No Priority Flora were identified within the survey area.

No other significant flora (as described above) was identified within the survey area.

4.2.2 Vegetation

4.2.2.1 Vegetation Types

Ten vegetation types (not including cleared vegetation) were identified within the survey area. These vegetation types were located within three landform types and comprised of four NVIS major vegetation groups. A map showing the vegetation types present in the survey area is provided in Figure 4-3 and a summary of vegetation types is presented in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6: Summary of vegetation types within the survey area

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Image
Rocky Hillslope	Casuarina Forests and Woodlands (MVG 8)	RH-CFW1	Low forest of <i>Casuarina pauper</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Acacia duriuscula</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Westringia rigida</i> on rocky hillslope.	153.0	8.4	
	Eucalypt Woodlands (MVG 5)	RH-EW1	Low woodland of <i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on rocky hillslope.	61.7	3.4	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Image
Clay-Loam Plain	Acacia Forests and Woodlands (MVG 6)	CLP-AFW1	Low forest of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on clay loam plain.	294.9	16.2	
		CLP-AFW2	Low open forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over mid shrubland of <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> over low isolated shrubs of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on clay loam plain.	31.8	1.7	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Image
Clay-Loam Plain	Eucalypt Woodlands (MVG 5)	CLP-EW1	Low woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on clay loam plain.	556.2	30.5	
		CLP-EW2	Mid woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Atriplex nummularia</i> over low open chenopod shrubland of <i>Tecticornia disarticulata</i> on clay loam plain.	122.2	32.8	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Image
Clay-Loam Plain	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands (MVG 14)	CLP-MW1	Low mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Acacia hemiteles</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on clay loam plain.	316.6	17.4	
Drainage Depression	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands (MVG 14)	DD-MW1	Low mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> in a drainage depression.	16.7	0.9	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Image
Drainage Depression	Eucalypt Woodlands (MVG 5)	DD-EW1	Low woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> in a drainage depression.	76.3	4.2	
	Acacia Forests and Woodlands (MVG 6)	DD-AFW1	Low open forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over mid shrubland of <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> over low isolated shrubs of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> in drainage depression.	38.4	2.1	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Image
Cleared	Cleared (MVG 25)	CV	Cleared areas	155.8	8.5	
Total				1,823	100	



Figure 4-3: Vegetation types within the survey area

4.2.2.2 Vegetation Condition

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale obtained from the EPA (2016a) provided in Appendix C, vegetation ranged from 'Completely degraded' to 'Good' condition with the majority of vegetation in 'Good' condition (Table 4-7). Disturbances in the area was a result of previous exploration and mining activities and pastoral land use. A map of the vegetation condition across the survey area is provided in Figure 4-4.

Table 4-7: Vegetation condition rating within the survey area

Condition rating	Description (EPA, 2016a)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.	1,667.0	91.5
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.	155.8	8.5
TOTAL		1,823	100



Figure 4-4: Vegetation condition rating of the survey area

4.2.2.3 Significant Vegetation

According to the EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline for Flora and Vegetation* (EPA, 2016b) significant vegetation includes:

- Vegetation being identified as Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities;
- Vegetation with restricted distribution;
- Vegetation subject to a high degree of historical impact from threatening processes;
- Vegetation which provides a role as a refuge; and
- Vegetation providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

No TEC or PEC, restricted vegetation, highly disturbed vegetation, vegetation providing important refuge or significant ecological function was identified within the survey area.

4.2.3 Fauna

4.2.3.1 Fauna Habitat

Six broad scale terrestrial fauna habitats (not including cleared vegetation) were identified within the survey area. The extent of the identified fauna habitats and a summary description is provided in Table 4-9. A map of fauna habitats is provided in Figure 4-5.

4.2.3.2 Opportunistic Fauna Observations

Table 4-8 provides a list of opportunistic observations of fauna species that was made during the field survey with a total of twelve fauna species observed.

Table 4-8: Fauna species observed during the field survey

Taxon	Common Name	Observation
Birds		
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	Observed
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairywren	Observed
<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird	Heard
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	Heard
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	Observed
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler	Heard
<i>Psephotus varius</i>	Mulga Parrot	Observed
Mammals		
<i>Bos taurus</i> *	Cattle	Observed
<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo	Observed
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> *	Rabbit	Scats and burrows seen

<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Echidna	Diggings seen
Reptiles		
<i>Ctenophorus cristatus</i>	Bicycle Dragon	Observed

Table 4-9: Main terrestrial fauna habitats within the survey area

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Casuarina woodland on rocky hillslope Area: 153.0 ha (8.4%)	<i>Casuarina Pauper</i> woodland over <i>Acacia duriuscula</i> and <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> over <i>Ptilotus</i> and <i>Westringia</i> low shrubland on rocky slopes.	• Ground not suited to burrowing species. • Moderate diversity vegetation strata. • Low vegetation density and leaf litter. • Potential refuge for small fauna under rocks.	
Eucalypt woodland on rocky hillslope Area: 61.7 ha (3.4%)	Low open <i>Eucalyptus</i> woodlands over a mid shrub layer of <i>Eremophila/Melaleuca/Santalum/Senna/Dodonaea/ Acacia</i> over a low open shrubland of <i>Westringia/ Olearia/ Ptilotus</i> on rocky hillslopes.	• Ground not suited to burrowing species. • Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna. • Low vegetation density and moderate leaf litter. • Potential refuge for small fauna under rocks.	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Eucalypt woodland on clay loam plain and/or drainage depression. Area: 754.6 ha (41.4%)	Low woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on clay loam plain and/or drainage depression.	• Ground has low to moderate suitability to burrowing species, • Low diversity vegetation strata and low vegetation density, • Low to moderate levels of leaf litter. • Some taller trees may support nesting avifauna.	
Acacia woodland on clay loam plain. Area: 326.8 ha (17.9%)	Low forest of <i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> / <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> / <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on clay loam plain.	• Ground has low to moderate suitability to burrowing species, • Low diversity vegetation strata and low vegetation density, • Low to moderate levels of leaf litter • Suitable habitat for Malleefowl.	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Acacia woodland in a drainage depression. Area: 38.4 ha (2.1%)	Low open forest of <i>Acacia caesaneura</i> over mid shrubland of <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> over low isolated shrubs of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> in drainage depression.	• Ground has low to moderate suitability to burrowing species, • Low diversity vegetation strata and low vegetation density, • Low to moderate levels of leaf litter	
Mallee woodland on clay loam plain and/or drainage depression. Area: 333.3 ha (18.3%)	Low mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Acacia hemiteles</i> / <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> on clay loam plain and/or drainage depression.	• Ground has low to moderate suitability to burrowing species, • Low diversity vegetation strata and low vegetation density, • Low to moderate levels of leaf litter.	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Cleared areas Area: 155.8 ha (8.4%)	Cleared areas including roads, tracks, drains, rubbish dumps and gravel pits.	• Very low potential for fauna habitat • Some rubbish may provide shelter for reptiles	

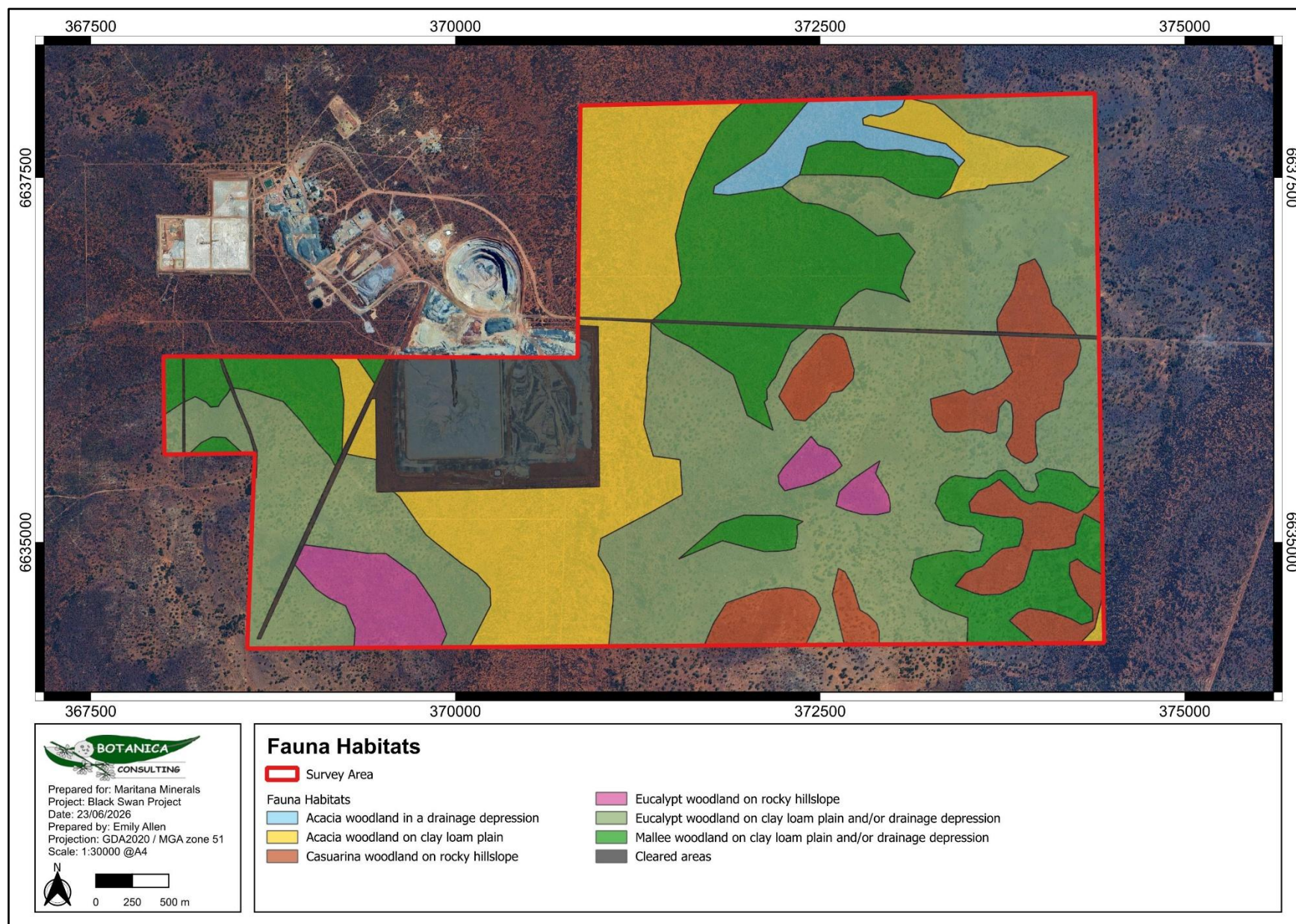


Figure 4-5: Fauna habitats within the survey area

4.2.3.3 Significant Fauna

According to the EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline for Terrestrial Fauna* (EPA, 2016c) significant fauna includes:

- Fauna being identified as a Threatened or Priority species;
- Fauna species with restricted distribution;
- Fauna subject to a high degree of historical impact from threatening processes; and
- Fauna providing an important function required to maintain the ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

No evidence of significant fauna species was observed during the field survey.

The current status of some species on site and/or in the general area is difficult to determine, however, based on the habitats present and, in some cases, direct observations or recent nearby records, the following species of conservation significance can be regarded as possibly utilising the survey area for some purpose at times, these being:

- **Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*)** – Vulnerable (VU) (EPBC Act and BC Act)

Previous surveys to the west of this area (Botanica, 2023) found fresh malleefowl tracks. No, tracks, feathers or scats, active or inactive mounds and no evidence of them breeding was found in this survey area. The field assessment determined the vegetation type CLP-AFW1 is considered suitable habitat for malleefowl. This is consistent with where Malleefowl have been sighted by Maritana through visual inspections.

4.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance

4.3.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)*

The EPBC Act protects Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and is used by the Commonwealth DCCEE to list threatened taxa and ecological communities into categories based on the criteria set out in the EPBC Act (www.environment.gov.au/epbc/index.html). The EPBC Act provides a national environmental assessment and approval system for proposed developments and enforces strict penalties for unauthorised actions that may affect MNES.

The EPBC Act covers nine protected matters:

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

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

4.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance

4.4.1 *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)*

The EP Act provides for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environmental harm, for the conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the environment. The Act is administered by The Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER), which is the State Government's environmental regulatory agency.

Under Section 51C of the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations) any clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia that is not eligible for exemption under Schedule 6 of the EP Act or under the Clearing Regulations requires a clearing permit from the DWER or the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE). Under Section 51A of the EP Act native vegetation includes aquatic and terrestrial vegetation indigenous to Western Australia, and intentionally planted vegetation declared by

regulation to be native vegetation, but not vegetation planted in a plantation or planted with commercial intent. Section 51A of the EP Act defines clearing as “the killing or destruction of; the removal of; the severing or ringbarking of trunks or stems of; or the doing of substantial damage to some or all of the native vegetation in an area, including the flooding of land, the burning of vegetation, the grazing of stock or an act or activity that results in the above”.

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

The following areas are declared to be ESAs:

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

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

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

No Schedule One Areas occur within the survey area.

4.4.2 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)

The BC Act is administered by the DBCA to conserve and protect biodiversity and to promote the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in the State of Western Australia. Under the BC Act, native species are listed as Threatened when they face a high to very high risk of extinction in the wild, and ecological communities are listed as Threatened when they face a high to very high risk of collapse. Whilst all native flora and fauna are protected throughout the State, special protection is afforded to threatened flora and ecological communities, with the authorisation of the Minister being required before such flora can be taken or communities modified.

Furthermore, The Minister may list vegetation as a 'critical habitat' if it is critical to the survival of a threatened species or ecological community. Under Section 54(1) of the BC Act, habitat is eligible for listing as critical habitat if:

- a) it is critical to the survival of a threatened species or a threatened ecological community; and
- b) its listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines.

No TECs, Threatened species or critical habitat listed under the BC Act were recorded within the survey area.

4.5 Other areas of Conservation Significance

The DBCA lists 'Priority' species and communities which are under consideration for declaration as 'Threatened' under the BC Act. These Priority species/ communities have no formal legal protection until they are endorsed by the Minister as being Threatened. No Priority species or PEC's as listed by DBCA were identified within the survey area.

There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within the survey area.

There are no gazetted or proposed conservation reserves within the survey area. The nearest gazetted conservation reserve is the Bullock Holes Timber Reserve, located approximately 5.7 km southeast of the survey area.

4.6 Native Vegetation Clearing Principles

Based on the outcomes from the survey undertaken, Botanica assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Table 4-10). The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities may be at variance with clearing principle (b).

Table 4-10: Assessment against native vegetation clearing principles

Letter	Principle	Assessment	Outcome
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:			
(a)	comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Vegetation identified within the survey area is not considered to be of high biological diversity and is well represented outside of the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(b)	comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to WA.	The basic fauna survey did not identify any evidence of the current presence of significant fauna within the survey area. Whilst no evidence of Malleefowl activity was identified during the survey, suitable habitat was present. There are historic/recent records of Malleefowl, tracks, sightings and mounds within/near the survey area.	Clearing may be at variance with this principle
(c)	includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.	No Threatened Flora taxa, pursuant to the BC Act and the EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(d)	comprises the whole or part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community (TEC).	No TEC listed under the EPBC Act or by the BC Act occur within the survey area.	Clearing is not at variance with this principle
(e)	is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared	The vegetation association in the survey area retains >98% of its original pre-European vegetation extent.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(f)	is growing, in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland	No wetlands or perennial waterbodies occur within the survey area. A number of drainage depressions occur within the survey area, but these are not considered associated with a watercourse or wetland.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(g)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The survey area and surrounding region has not been extensively cleared. Clearing within the survey area is not considered likely to lead to land degradation issues such as salinity, water logging or acidic soils.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(h)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	The survey area is not located within or adjacent to conservation areas, Environmentally Sensitive Areas or Nationally Important Wetlands.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(i)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	Several small drainage depressions occur within the survey area. Disturbances within the survey area are not expected to significantly affect water quality on the surface or underground.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(j)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding	Rainfall in the Eastern Murchison subregion has an average rainfall of 200 mm. Rainfall events are unlikely to result in localised flooding. Clearing	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle

Letter	Principle	Assessment	Outcome
	Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:		
		within the survey area is not likely to increase the incidence or intensity of flooding within the survey area or surrounds.	

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: CONSERVATION CATEGORIES (BC ACT AND EPBC ACT)

Definitions of Conservation Significant Species

Code	Category
State categories of Threatened and Priority species	
Threatened Species (T) Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as Threatened species under section 26(2) of the BC Act. - Published under Schedule 2 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2025</i> (Government Gazette, WA 1 July 2025 No. 78 pg1060-1069). - Published under Schedule 1 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2025</i> (Government Gazette, WA 1 July 2025 No. 78 pg1070-1075).	
CR	Critically Endangered Threatened species considered to be “facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”. Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines.
EN	Endangered Threatened species considered to be “facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”. Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines.
VU	Vulnerable Threatened species considered to be “facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”. Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines.
Extinct species Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild. - Published under Schedule 3 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2025</i> (Government Gazette, WA 1 July 2025 No. 78 pg1060-1069). - Published under Schedule 2 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2025</i> (Government Gazette, WA 1 July 2025 No. 78 pg1070-1075).	
EX	Extinct Species where “there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).
EW	Extinct in the Wild Species that “is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act). Currently there are no Threatened fauna or Threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable notice.
Specially protected species Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection. Species that are listed as Threatened species (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species. - Published under Schedule 1 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2025</i> (Government Gazette, WA 1 July 2025 No. 78).	
CD	Species of special conservation interest Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as Threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Code	Category
IA	International Agreement/ Migratory Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act). Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the <i>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</i> (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.
OS	Other specially protected species Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).
Priority species Possibly Threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of Priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as Threatened Fauna or Flora. 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.	
P1	Priority 1: Poorly-known species Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
P2	Priority 2: Poorly-known species Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
P3	Priority 3: Poorly-known species Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.
P4	Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring (a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands. (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as Conservation Dependent. (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.
Commonwealth categories of Threatened species	
EX	Extinct Taxa where there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
EW	Extinct in the Wild Taxa where it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or it has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
CR	Critically Endangered Taxa that are facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.

Code	Category
EN	Endangered Taxa which are not critically endangered and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
VU	Vulnerable Taxa which are not critically endangered or endangered and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
CD	Conservation Dependent Taxa which are the focus of a specific conservation program the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered; or (b) the following subparagraphs are satisfied: (i) the species is a species of fish; (ii) the species is the focus of a plan of management that provides for actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the species so that its chances of long term survival in nature are maximised; (iii) the plan of management is in force under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; (iv) cessation of the plan of management would adversely affect the conservation status of the species.

Definitions of Conservation Significant Communities

Code	Category
State categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)	
PD	Presumed Totally Destroyed An ecological community will be listed as Presumed Totally Destroyed if there are no recent records of the community being extant and either of the following applies:
	records within the last 50 years have not been confirmed despite thorough searches or known likely habitats or;
	all occurrences recorded within the last 50 years have since been destroyed.
CR	Critically Endangered An ecological community will be listed as Critically Endangered when it has been adequately surveyed and is found to be facing an extremely high risk of total destruction in the immediate future, meeting any one of the following criteria:
	The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 90% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the immediate future due to modification;
	The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area;
	The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the immediate future.
EN	Endangered An ecological community will be listed as Endangered when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of total destruction in the near future. The ecological community must meet any one of the following criteria:
	The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 70% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent in the short-term future, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the short-term future due to modification;
	The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area;
	The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the short-term future.
VU	Vulnerable An ecological community will be listed as Vulnerable when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing high risk of total destruction in the medium to long term future. The ecological community must meet any one of the following criteria:
	The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be able to be substantially restored or rehabilitated;
	The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening process, and restricted in range or distribution;
	The ecological community may be widespread but has potential to move to a higher threat category due to existing or impending threatening processes.
Commonwealth categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)	

Code	Category
CE	Critically Endangered If, at that time, an ecological community is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future (indicative timeframe being the next 10 years).
EN	Endangered If, at that time, an ecological community is not critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future (indicative timeframe being the next 20 years).
VU	Vulnerable If, at that time, an ecological community is not critically endangered or endangered, but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future (indicative timeframe being the next 50 years).
Priority Ecological Communities	
P1	Poorly-known ecological communities Ecological communities with apparently few, small occurrences, all or most not actively managed for conservation (e.g. within agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases) and for which current threats exist.
P2	Poorly-known ecological communities Communities that are known from few small occurrences, all or most of which are actively managed for conservation (e.g. within national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, un-allocated Crown land, water reserves, etc.) and not under imminent threat of destruction or degradation.
P3	Poorly known ecological communities Communities that are known from several to many occurrences, a significant number or area of which are not under threat of habitat destruction or degradation or: Communities known from a few widespread occurrences, which are either large or within significant remaining areas of habitat in which other occurrences may occur, much of it not under imminent threat, or; Communities made up of large, and/or widespread occurrences, that may or not be represented in the reserve system, but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing and inappropriate fire regimes.
P4	Ecological communities that are adequately known, rare but not threatened or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list. These communities require regular monitoring.
P5	Conservation Dependent ecological communities Ecological communities that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the community becoming threatened within five years.

APPENDIX B: LIST OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN EACH VEGETATION TYPE

Blue text and (A) denotes annual flora, Green text and (W) denotes introduced flora.

Family	Taxon	CLP-AFW1	CLP-AFW2	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-MW1	DD-AFW1	DD-EW1	DD-MW1	RH-CFW1	RH-EW1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i> (A)		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	*								*	*
Apocynaceae	<i>Leichhardtia australis</i>	*				*	*	*		*	*
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> (W)	*		*		*	*				
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia muelleri</i>	*	*			*		*	*	*	
Brassicaceae	<i>Carrichtera annua</i> (W)			*					*	*	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina pauper</i>	*	*	*		*		*		*	*
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex bunburyana</i>	*		*	*	*					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex codonocarpa</i>		*	*	*		*				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>	*	*	*	*			*			*
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>	*		*	*				*	*	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	*	*	*	*					*	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana georgei</i>	*			*	*	*			*	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana pentatropis</i>			*	*					*	*
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i>	*		*	*					*	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>	*				*					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana triptera</i>	*		*		*		*	*	*	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>	*			*					*	*
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>	*			*	*			*	*	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola australis</i> (A)			*	*					*	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena brevifolia</i>	*			*	*					*
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena cuneata</i>		*	*	*						*
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia burkittii</i>	*		*		*	*		*	*	*

Family	Taxon	CLP-AFW1	CLP-AFW2	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-MW1	DD-AFW1	DD-EW1	DD-MW1	RH-CFW1	RH-EW1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia caesaneura</i>	*	*				*			*	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia duriuscula</i>	*		*						*	*
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>	*	*	*		*	*			*	*
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia incurvaneura</i>	*	*			*	*		*	*	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia kempeana</i>					*	*			*	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia mulganeura</i>	*				*					*
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia oswaldii</i>		*		*	*					
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i>	*				*	*	*			
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>	*		*		*			*	*	*
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>	*		*		*			*	*	*
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>xartemisioides</i>					*					
Fabaceae	<i>Senna cardiosperma</i>					*		*			
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>	*		*		*				*	*
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera althoferi</i>	*				*					
Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium teucriiflorum</i>	*	*				*				
Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia rigida</i>									*	*
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema fitzgeraldii</i>					*	*				*
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema gibberula</i>					*		*			
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema preissii</i>	*				*		*			
Malvaceae	<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>	*									
Malvaceae	<i>Sida spodochroma</i>					*					*
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i>			*		*				*	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>	*		*		*				*	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	*		*	*			*			
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>			*	*						
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i>			*	*						*
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>		*		*	*			*	*	
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa nitida</i> (A)	*		*		*		*			
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea nematophylla</i>	*		*						*	
Rubiaceae	<i>Psyrax suaveolens</i>	*	*								
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>						*		*	*	*
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>					*	*				
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum spicatum</i>	*				*	*				
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i>	*			*	*					
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i>	*				*				*	*

Family	Taxon	CLP-AFW1	CLP-AFW2	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-MW1	DD-AFW1	DD-EW1	DD-MW1	RH-CFW1	RH-EW1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila clarkei</i>	*	*			*	*				*
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>		*			*		*			
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila granitica</i>					*					*
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>	*						*			
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila latrobei</i>	*	*					*	*	*	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>					*					
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila oldfieldii</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>									*	*
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	*		*						*	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i>			*	*		*		*	*	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Roepora eremaea</i> (A)					*			*	*	*

APPENDIX C: VEGETATION CONDITION RATING

Vegetation Condition Rating	South West and Interzone Botanical Provinces	Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance or damage caused by human activities since European settlement.	
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species. Damage to trees caused by fire, the presence of non-aggressive weeds and occasional vehicle tracks.	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor		Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely Degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees and shrubs.	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e., areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

APPENDIX D: DANDJOO SEARCH RESULTS

Dandjoo Vascular Flora Species List



Source: Dandjoo – Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

Method: User defined polygon: [121.43146375832771, -30.0793999599395], [121.44082984771983, -30.07430914456852], [121.45206565418272, -30.0686]

Dandjoo Export: bio_species_list_public_2026-06-17T19_21_04.188898+08_00_filtered_flora.xlsm

Filter: data_provider: ['WA Herbarium'], kingdoms: ['Plantae']

Class	Order	Family	Taxon	Common Name	Estab.	Code
Isoetopsida	Isoetales	Isoetaceae Rchb.	Isoetes muelleri		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Thysanotus patersonii		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asphodelaceae Juss.	Bulbine semibarbata		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia footeana		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Caladenia varians		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis setulosa		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Xanthorrhoeaceae Durr	Xanthorrhoea thornstonii		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Chrysitrix distigmatosa		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Fimbristylis dichotoma		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa elegantissima		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa nitida		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa scabra		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Cenchrus ciliaris		alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Dichanthium sericeum subsp. humilium		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Digitaria brownii		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Enneapogon avenaceus		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Enneapogon caeruleus		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Enneapogon cylindricus		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Enteropogon ramosus		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis dielsii		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis falcata		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis setifolia		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Hordeum leporinum		alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Paspalidium constrictum		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Paspalidium gracile		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Rytidosperma acerosum		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Rytidosperma caespitosum		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Schismus arabicus		alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Schismus barbatus		alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Sorghum halepense		alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Sporobolus caroli		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Triodia scariosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Apiales	Apiaceae Lindl.	Daucus glochidiatus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Apiales	Pittosporaceae R.Br.	Pittosporum angustifolium		mixed	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Actinobole uliginosum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Angianthus prostratus		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Arctotheca calendula		alien	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Asteridea atrixioides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Asteridea chaetopoda		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Brachyscome ciliaris		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Brachyscome iberidifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Brachyscome lineariloba		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Calotis hispidula		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Calotis multicaulis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Carthamus lanatus		alien	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Centaurea melitensis		alien	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Cephalopterum drummondii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Chrysocephalum puteale		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Cotula australis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Cratystylis conocephala		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Cratystylis microphylla		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Cratystylis subspinescens		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Erigeron bonariensis		alien	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Erodiochrysum acanthocephalum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Gnaphosia macrocephala		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Helipterum craspedioides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Hyalosperma glutinosum subsp. glutinosum		native	

Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Isoetopsis graminifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Kippistia suaedifolia F.Muell.	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Lactuca serriola forma serriola	alien	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Leiocarpa semicalva subsp. semicalva	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Leiocarpa websteri	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Lemooria burkittii	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Millotia myosotidifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Millotia perpusilla	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Minuria cunninghamii	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Minuria gardneri	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Olearia exiguiifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Olearia muelleri	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Olearia pimeleoides	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Olearia subspicata	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Oligocarpus calendulaceus	alien	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Oncosiphon suffruticosum	alien	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Podolepis rugata	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Rhodanthe charsleyae	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. rosea	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Rhodanthe floribunda	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Rhodanthe haigii	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Rhodanthe oppositifolia subsp. oppositifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Rhodanthe pygmaea	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Rhodanthe stricta	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Rhodanthe uniflora	native	P1
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Senecio glossanthus	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Senecio lacustrinus	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Senecio magnificus	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Senecio pinnatifolius	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Siemssenia capillaris	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Sonchus oleraceus	alien	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Streptoglossa liatroides	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Trichanthodium skirrophorum	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Vittadinia eremaea	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Vittadinia humerata	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Vittadinia sulcata	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Waitzia acuminata var. acuminata	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J Waitzia fitzgibbonii	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Campanulaceae Juss. Lithotoma petraea	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Brunonia australis	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Coopernookia strophilota	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera eriocephala	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera latealata	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera luteiflora	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Dampiera stenostachya	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia elderi	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia havilandii	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia mimuloides	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia pusilliflora	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia rosea	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Goodenia sp. Midwest (K.A. Shepherd & C.F. Wilkins KS 1609)	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Lechenaultia brevifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br. Scaevola spinescens	native	
Magnoliopsid Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett Alyssum linifolium	alien	
Magnoliopsid Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett Arabidella trisecta	native	
Magnoliopsid Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett Carrichtera annua	alien	
Magnoliopsid Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett Lepidium muelleri-ferdinandi	native	
Magnoliopsid Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett Sisymbrium irio	alien	
Magnoliopsid Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett Sisymbrium orientale	alien	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov Aizoon pubescens	alien	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov Disphyma crassifolium subsp. clavellatum	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov Gunniopsis quadrifida	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov Tetragonia eremaea	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss. Ptilotus aervoides	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss. Ptilotus carlsonii	native	

Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus exaltatus	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus helichrysoides	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus helipteroides	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus holosericeus	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus obovatus	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus polystachyus	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus procumbens	native	P1
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus rigidus	native	P1
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus sp. Kalgoorlie (J. Jackson & B. Moyle 260)	native	P1
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Cactaceae Juss.	Cylindropuntia fulgida var. mamillata	alien	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Cactaceae Juss.	Cylindropuntia imbricata	alien	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Cactaceae Juss.	Cylindropuntia kleiniae	alien	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Cactaceae Juss.	Opuntia elata	alien	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Cactaceae Juss.	Opuntia ficus-indica	alien	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Caryophyllaceae Juss.	Spergularia diandra	alien	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex acutibractea	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex codonocarpa	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex eardleyae	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex lindleyi	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex lindleyi subsp. inflata	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex nana	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex nummularia	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex nummularia subsp. spathulata	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex stipitata subsp. stipitata	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex vesicaria	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Dysphania cristata	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Einadia nutans subsp. eremaea	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Eriochiton sclerolaenoides	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana amoena	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana appressa	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana atkinsiana	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana brevifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana carnosa	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana eriosphaera	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana georgei	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana glomerifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana pentatropis	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana platycarpa	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana pyramidata	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana sedifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana suaedifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana trichoptera	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana triptera	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Malacocera tricornis	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Rhagodia drummondii	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Roycea divaricata	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena diacantha	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena eriacantha	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia chartacea	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia disarticulata	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia doliiformis	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia flabelliformis	native	P2
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia halocnemoides	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia indica subsp. bidens	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia leptoclada subsp. inclusa	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia peltata	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia pergranulata subsp. pergranulata	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia pergranulata subsp. elongata	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia pruinosa	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia sp. Burnerbinmah (D. Edinger et al. 101)	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia sp. Dennys Crossing (K.A. Shepherd & J. English KS 552)	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia triandra	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia undulata	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia cinerea	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia desertorum	native	

Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia glomerata	native	P4
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia interioris	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia interioris var. interioris	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia pauciflora var. pauciflora	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia sessilis var. sessilis	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia setosa	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia tetrapetala	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia eremaea	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia lefroyensis	native	P1
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia quartzitica	native	P1
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia translucens	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Nyctaginaceae Juss.	Boerhavia coccinea	mixed	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Polygonaceae Juss.	Duma florulenta	native	
Magnoliopsid Caryophyllales	Tamaricaceae Link	Tamarix chinensis		
Magnoliopsid Celastrales	Celastraceae R.Br.	Stackhousia muricata subsp. annual (W.R. Barker 2172)	native	
Magnoliopsid Celastrales	Celastraceae R.Br.	Stackhousia sp. Mt Keith (G. Cockerton & G. O'Keefe 11017)	native	
Magnoliopsid Cucurbitales	Cucurbitaceae Juss.	Cucumis myriocarpus subsp. myriocarpus	alien	
Magnoliopsid Dilleniales	Dilleniaceae Salisb.	Hibbertia ancistrophylla	native	
Magnoliopsid Ericales	Primulaceae Borkh.	Lysimachia loeflingii	alien	
Magnoliopsid Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Buglossoides arvensis	alien	
Magnoliopsid Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Echium plantagineum	alien	
Magnoliopsid Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Halgania andromedifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Halgania cyanea var. Allambi Strn (B.W. Strong 676)	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia acuminata	mixed	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia aneura	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia burkittii	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia collegialis	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia coolgardiensis	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia donaldsonii	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia epedunculata	native	P1
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia eremophila var. eremophila	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia erinacea	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia hemiteles	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia inceana subsp. inceana	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia jennerae	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia kalgoorliensis	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia ligulata	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia mulganeura	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia murrayana	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia nyssophylla	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia oswaldii	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia ramulosa var. ramulosa	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia resinistipulea	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia sibirica	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia tetragonophylla	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia thomae		
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia warramaba	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia xerophila var. xerophila	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Chorizema racemosum	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Daviesia pachyloma	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Dillwynia acerosa	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Hovea acanthoclada	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Kennedia prorepens	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Lotus cruentus	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Medicago laciniata	alien	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Medicago minima	alien	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides subsp. x petiolaris		
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna pleurocarpa	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna pleurocarpa var. angustifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna stowardii	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona canescens	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona gracilis	native	

Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona halophila	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona incei	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona kingii	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona leeana	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona paradoxa	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona purpurea	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona rostellata	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Templetonia ceracea	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Templetonia incrassata	native	
Magnoliopsid Fabales	Polygalaceae Hoffmann	Comesperma scoparium	native	
Magnoliopsid Fagales	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina helmsii	native	
Magnoliopsid Fagales	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina spinosissima subsp. Short spine (D.L. Serventy & A.R. Main s.n.	native	
Magnoliopsid Fagales	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Casuarina obesa	native	
Magnoliopsid Fagales	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Casuarina pauper	native	
Magnoliopsid Gentianales	Apocynaceae Juss.	Alyxia buxifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Gentianales	Apocynaceae Juss.	Asclepias curassavica	alien	
Magnoliopsid Gentianales	Apocynaceae Juss.	Leichhardtia australis	native	
Magnoliopsid Gentianales	Apocynaceae Juss.	Vincetoxicum lineare	native	
Magnoliopsid Gentianales	Gentianaceae Juss.	Schenkia clementii	native	
Magnoliopsid Geraniales	Geraniaceae Juss.	Erodium cygnorum	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Apatelantha viscida	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Dicrastylis flexuosa	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Hemiphora elderi	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Lachnostachys coolgardiensis	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera grylloana	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Salvia reflexa	alien	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Salvia verbenaca	alien	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Teucrium disjunctum	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Teucrium sessiliflorum	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Westringia cephalantha var. cephalantha	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Westringia rigida	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Plantaginaceae Juss.	Plantago drummondii	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Plantaginaceae Juss.	Plantago sp. Mt Magnet (A.S. George 6793)	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila alternifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila arachnoides subsp. tenera	native	P3
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila caperata	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila clarkei	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila decipiens	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila decipiens subsp. decipiens	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila dempsteri	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila deserti	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila ericalyx	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila forrestii subsp. forrestii	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila gibbosa	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila gibsonii	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila glabra subsp. glabra	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila granitica	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila interstans subsp. interstans	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila interstans subsp. virgata	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila ionantha	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila latrobei subsp. latrobei	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila longifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila maculata subsp. brevifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila metallicorum	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila miniata	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. angustifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila oppositifolia subsp. angustifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila paisleyi subsp. paisleyi	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila pantonii	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila parvifolia subsp. auricampi	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila praecox	native	P2
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila pustulata	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila rugosa	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila scoparia	native	
Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila xantholaemus	native	P1

Magnoliopsid Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Myoporum montanum	native	
Magnoliopsid Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	Bertya dimerostigma	native	
Magnoliopsid Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	Monotaxis luteiflora	native	
Magnoliopsid Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	Ricinocarpos digynus	native	P1
Magnoliopsid Malpighiales	Violaceae Batsch	Pigea curvifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Androcalva aphrix	native	
Magnoliopsid Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Hannafordia bissillii subsp. latifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Lawrenzia glomerata Hook.	native	
Magnoliopsid Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Lawrenzia helmsii (F.Muell. & Tate) Lander	native	
Magnoliopsid Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Lawrenzia squamata Nees	native	
Magnoliopsid Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Malva parviflora	alien	
Magnoliopsid Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Sida fibulifera	native	
Magnoliopsid Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Sida spodochroma	native	
Magnoliopsid Malvales	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	Pimelea angustifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid Malvales	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	Pimelea microcephala subsp. microcephala	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Baeckea elderiana	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Callistemon phoeniceus	mixed	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Calytrix depressa	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Cyathostemon verrucosus	native	P3
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Darwinia sp. Karonie (K. Newbey 8503)	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus campaspe	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus celastroides	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus clelandiorum	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus cometae-vallis	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus concinna	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus ebbanoensis subsp. ebbanoensis	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus ebbanoensis subsp. glauciramula	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus ecdysiastes	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus eremicola	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus flavida	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus griffithsii	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus horistes	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus jutsonii	native	Parent of co
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus jutsonii subsp. jutsonii	native	P4
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus leptopoda subsp. subluta	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus lesouefii	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus longissima	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus oleosa	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus oleosa subsp. oleosa	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus plumula	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus ravida	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus rigidula	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus rigidula subsp. rigidula	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus salmonophloia	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus salubris	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus torquata	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus transcontinentalis	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus x brachyphylla	native	P4
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus yilgarnensis	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Euryomyrtus maidenii	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Homalocalyx thryptomenoides	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Hysterobaeckea ochropetala subsp. cometes	native	P3
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca halmaturorum	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca lateriflora	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca phodiphylla	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca sheathiana	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca zeteticorum	native	
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Thryptomene eremaea	native	P2
Magnoliopsid Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Thryptomene urceolaris	native	
Magnoliopsid Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea acuaria	native	
Magnoliopsid Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea juncifolia subsp. temulenta	native	
Magnoliopsid Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea oligomera	native	
Magnoliopsid Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea pterosperma	native	
Magnoliopsid Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea sarissa subsp. sarissa	native	

Magnoliopsid Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea sarissa subsp. bicolor	native
Magnoliopsid Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea francisiana	native
Magnoliopsid Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea preissii	native
Magnoliopsid Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea recurva subsp. recurva	mixed
Magnoliopsid Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Cryptandra connata	native
Magnoliopsid Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Cryptandra graniticola	native
Magnoliopsid Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Pomaderris forrestiana	native
Magnoliopsid Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Trymalium myrtillus subsp. myrtillus	native
Magnoliopsid Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema fitzgeraldii	native
Magnoliopsid Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema gibberula var. gibberula	native
Magnoliopsid Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema linophylla subsp. linophylla	native
Magnoliopsid Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema miquelii	native
Magnoliopsid Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema nestor	native
Magnoliopsid Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema preissii	native
Magnoliopsid Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Lysiana casuarinae	native
Magnoliopsid Santalales	Santalaceae R.Br.	Exocarpos aphyllus	native
Magnoliopsid Santalales	Santalaceae R.Br.	Santalum acuminatum	native
Magnoliopsid Santalales	Santalaceae R.Br.	Santalum lanceolatum	native
Magnoliopsid Santalales	Santalaceae R.Br.	Santalum spicatum	native
Magnoliopsid Sapindales	Anacardiaceae R.Br.	Schinus molle var. areira	alien
Magnoliopsid Sapindales	Nitrariaceae Lindl.	Nitraria billardierei	native
Magnoliopsid Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium canaliculatum	native
Magnoliopsid Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Philotheca brucei subsp. brucei	native
Magnoliopsid Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Philotheca tomentella	native
Magnoliopsid Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Alectryon oleifolius subsp. canescens	native
Magnoliopsid Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea lobulata	native
Magnoliopsid Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea microzyga var. acrolobata	native
Magnoliopsid Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea rigida	native
Magnoliopsid Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea stenozyga	native
Magnoliopsid Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustissima	native
Magnoliopsid Saxifragales	Haloragaceae R.Br.	Haloragis trigonocarpa	native
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Convolvulaceae Juss.	Convolvulus remotus	native
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Datura ferox	alien
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Lycium australe	native
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Lycium ferocissimum	alien
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Nicotiana glauca	alien
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Nicotiana obliqua	native
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Nicotiana rosulata	native
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Nicotiana stenocarpa	native
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum hoplopetalum	mixed
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum lasiophyllum	mixed
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum nigrum	alien
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum nummularium	native
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum orbiculatum	native
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum orbiculatum subsp. orbiculatum	native
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum petrophilum	native
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum plicatile	native
Magnoliopsid Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum terraneum	native
Magnoliopsid Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera aurantiaca subsp. aurantiaca	native
Magnoliopsid Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera eremaea	native
Magnoliopsid Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera fruticulosa	native
Magnoliopsid Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera glauca	native
Magnoliopsid Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera ovata	native
Magnoliopsid Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera reticulata	native
Magnoliopsid Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera tetraptera	native
Pinopsida Pinales	Cupressaceae Gray	Callitris columellaris	mixed
Pinopsida Pinales	Cupressaceae Gray	Callitris preissii	mixed

Summary by Class	
Class	Taxa
Isoetopsida	1
Liliopsida	31
Magnoliopsida	405
Pinopsida	2
TOTAL	439

Top 5 Families by Species Count	
Family	Taxa
Asteraceae Bercht.	61
Fabaceae Lindl.	51
Chenopodiaceae Vahl	48
Myrtaceae Juss.	45
Scrophulariaceae Juss.	33

Top 5 Genera by Species Count	
Genus	Taxa
Eremophila	32
Eucalyptus	30
Acacia	25
Tecticornia	15
Maireana	15

Summary by Conservation Code	
Code	Taxa
P1	9
P2	3
P3	4
P4	3
Parent of conservat	1

Summary by Establishment Type	
Establishment	Taxa
native	388
alien	39
mixed	9

Dandjoo Vertebrate Fauna Species List



Source: Dandjoo – Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

Method: User defined polygon: [121.43146375832771, -30.07939999599395], [121.44082984771983, -30.07430914456852], [121.45206565418272, -30.0686]

Dandjoo Export: bio_species_list_public_2026-06-17T19_20_05.967108+08_00_filtered_fauna.xlsm

Filter: Kingdom = Animalia, Phylum = Chordata

Class	Order	Family	Taxon	Common Name	Estab.	Code
Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	Carassius auratus			
Amphibia	Anura	Limnodynastidae	Neobatrachus kunapalari	Kunapalari Frog	native	
Amphibia	Anura	Limnodynastidae	Neobatrachus sutor		native	
Amphibia	Anura	Limnodynastidae	Neobatrachus wilmorei	Plonking Frog	native	
Amphibia	Anura	Myobatrachidae	Pseudophryne occidentalis	Western Toadlet	native	
Amphibia	Anura	Pelodyadidae	Günther Ranoidea moorei		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Aquila audax		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Elanus axillaris			
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Elanus caeruleus		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Haliastur sphenurus		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Lophoictinia isura			
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Tachyspiza cirrocephala		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Tachyspiza fasciata		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Anas gracilis	Grey Teal	native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Anas superciliosa		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Biziura lobata		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Chenonetta jubata		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Cygnus atratus		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Malacorhynchus membranaceus		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Spatula rhynchotis			
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Tadorna tadornoides	Australian Shelduck	native	
Aves	Apodiformes	Aegothelidae	Aegotheles cristatus		native	
Aves	Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	Eurostopodus argus		native	
Aves	Caprimulgiformes	Podargidae	Podargus strigoides		native	
Aves	Casuariiformes	Casuariidae	Dromaius novaehollandiae	Emu	native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Anarhynchus ruficapillus		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Charadrius cucullatus		native	P4
Aves	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Erythrogonys cinctus		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae			
Aves	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	Cladorhynchus leucocephalus		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	Himantopus leucocephalus			
Aves	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	Recurvirostra novaehollandiae		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Actitis hypoleucos		native	MI
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Calidris acuminata		native	MI
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Calidris ferruginea		native	CR
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Calidris ruficollis		native	MI
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Calidris tenuirostris		native	CR
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Tringa glareola		native	MI
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Tringa nebularia		native	MI
Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Columba livia		alien	
Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	native	
Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Phaps chalcoptera	Common Bronzewing	native	
Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Spilopelia senegalensis			
Aves	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus pyrrhopygius		native	
Aves	Coraciiformes	Meropidae	Merops ornatus		native	
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Chalcites basalus			
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Chalcites osculans	Black-eared Cuckoo	native	
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Heterosceles pallidus			
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco berigora	Brown Falcon	native	
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco cenchroides		native	
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco longipennis		native	
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco peregrinus		native	OS
Aves	Galliformes	Megapodiidae	Leipoa ocellata		native	VU
Aves	Gruiformes	Rallidae	Fulica atra		native	
Aves	Gruiformes	Rallidae	Tribonyx ventralis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza apicalis	Broad-tailed Thornbill	native	

Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza robustirostris		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza uropygialis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Aphelocephala leucopsis		native	VU
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Gerygone fusca		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Pyrrholaemus brunneus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Smicromis brevirostris	Weebill	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Artamus cinereus	Black-faced Woodswallow	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Artamus cyanopterus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Artamus personatus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Cracticus torquatus	Grey Butcherbird	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie		
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Coracina maxima		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Coracina novaehollandiae (Gmelin, 1789)		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Coracina novaehollandiae novaehollandiae		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Lalage sueurii			
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Lalage tricolor		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Cinclosomatidae	Cinclosoma clarum		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Cinclosomatidae	Psophodes occidentalis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Climacteridae	Climacteris affinis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Climacteridae	Climacteris rufus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	Corvus			
Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	Corvus bennetti		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	Corvus coronoides	Australian Raven	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	Corvus orru		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Cracticidae	Strepera versicolor	Grey Currawong	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Cracticidae	Strepera versicolor plumbea		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	Dicaeum hirundinaceum		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia castanotis			
Aves	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia guttata (Vieillot, 1817)		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Cheramoeca leucosterna		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Hirundo neoxena Gould, 1842		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon nigricans	Tree Martin	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Locustellidae Bonaparte	Cincloramphus cruralis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Locustellidae Bonaparte	Cincloramphus mathewsi		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Maluridae	Malurus lamberti		mixed	Parent of co
Aves	Passeriformes	Maluridae	Malurus leucopterus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Maluridae	Malurus splendens	Splendid Fairy-wren	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Acanthagenys rufogularis	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Epthianura albifrons		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Epthianura tricolor	Crimson Chat	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Gavicalis virescens	Singing Honeyeater	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Manorina flavigula	Yellow-throated Miner	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus brevirostris		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Nesoptilotis leucotis			
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Phylidonyris novaehollandiae longirostris		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Ptilotula ornata		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Ptilotula plumula		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Purnella albifrons		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Sugomel niger		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Monarchidae Bonaparte	Grallina cyanoleuca (Latham, 1802)		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Anthus novaeseelandiae		alien	
Aves	Passeriformes	Neosittidae	Daphoenositta chrysoptera		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Oreocidae	Oreocia gutturalis	Crested Bellbird	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Oreocidae	Oreocia gutturalis gutturalis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala inornata	Gilbert's Whistler	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus ornatus		mixed	

Aves	Passeriformes	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus westraliensis		native
Aves	Passeriformes	Petroicidae	Mathews, 1 Drymodes brunneopygia		native
Aves	Passeriformes	Petroicidae	Mathews, 1 Melanodryas cucullata	Hooded Robin	native
Aves	Passeriformes	Petroicidae	Mathews, 1 Microeca fascians		native
Aves	Passeriformes	Petroicidae	Mathews, 1 Petroica goodenovii		native
Aves	Passeriformes	Pomatostomidae	Pomatostomus superciliosus		native
Aves	Passeriformes	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura albiscapa Gould, 1840		native
Aves	Passeriformes	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys (Latham, 1802)		native
Aves	Passeriformes	Zosteropidae	Zosterops lateralis		native
Aves	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Ardea pacifica		native
Aves	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Egretta novaehollandiae	White-faced Heron	
Aves	Pelecaniformes	Pelecanidae	Pelecanus conspicillatus		native
Aves	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	Platalea flavipes		native
Aves	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	Plegadis falcinellus		native MI
Aves	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	Poliiocephalus poliocephalus		native
Aves	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae		native
Aves	Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	Cacatua sanguinea		native
Aves	Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	Eolophus roseicapilla	Galah	native
Aves	Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	Zanda latirostris		native EN
Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Psephotellus varius		
Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Barnardius zonarius		
Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Parvipsitta porphyrocephala		native
Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Platycercus icterotis		native
Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Polytelis anthopeplus		native
Aves	Strigiformes	Strigidae	Ninox boobook		native
Aves	Strigiformes	Tytonidae	Tyto alba		native
Aves	Strigiformes	Tytonidae	Tyto javanica delicatula		
Aves	Suliformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Microcarbo melanoleucos		
Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	Bos primigenius taurus		alien
Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	Capra aegagrus hircus		
Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	Ovis aries		alien
Mammalia	Carnivora	Canidae	Canis familiaris		alien
Mammalia	Carnivora	Canidae	Vulpes vulpes		alien
Mammalia	Carnivora	Felidae	Felis catus		alien
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Emballonuridae	Taphozous hilli		native
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Molossidae	Austronomus australis		native
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Molossidae	Ozimops petersi		native
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Chalinolobus gouldii	Gould's Wattled Bat	native
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Chalinolobus morio		native
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Nyctophilus geoffroyi		native
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Scotorepens balstoni		native
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Vespadelus baverstocki		native
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Vespadelus finlaysoni		native
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Vespadelus regulus		native
Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Antechinomys laniger		native
Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Ningau ridei	Wongai Ningau	native
Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Pseudantechinus woolleyae	Woolley's Pseudantechinus	native
Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Sminthopsis crassicaudata	Fat-tailed Dunnart	native
Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Sminthopsis dolichura	Little long-tailed Dunnart	native
Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Sminthopsis ooldea		native
Mammalia	Diprotodontia	Burramyidae	Cercartetus concinnus	Western Pygmy-possum	native
Mammalia	Diprotodontia	Macropodidae	Macropus fuliginosus		native
Mammalia	Diprotodontia	Macropodidae	Macropus fuliginosus melanops	Western Grey Kangaroo	native
Mammalia	Diprotodontia	Macropodidae	Osphranter robustus erubescens		native
Mammalia	Diprotodontia	Macropodidae	Osphranter rufus		native
Mammalia	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	Oryctolagus cuniculus		alien
Mammalia	Monotremata	Tachyglossidae	Tachyglossus aculeatus		native
Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	Mus musculus	House Mouse	alien
Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	Pseudomys albocinerus		native
Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	Pseudomys bolami	Bolam's Mouse	native
Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	Pseudomys hermannsburgensis	Sandy Inland Mouse	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus caudicinctus		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus cristatus	Bicycle Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus fordi	Western Mallee Dragon	native

Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus reticulatus	Western Netted Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus salinarum	Salt Pan Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus scutulatus	Lozenge-marked Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Moloch horridus	Thorny Devil	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Pogona minor minor	Western Bearded Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Carphodactylidae	Nephurus vertebralis	Midline Knob-tailed Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Diplodactylus granariensis		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Diplodactylus granariensis granariensis	Western stone gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Diplodactylus pulcher	Pretty Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Hesperoedura reticulata	Reticulated Velvet Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Lucasium maini	Main's ground gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Rhynchoedura ornata	Western Beaked Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Strophurus assimilis	Goldfields Spiny-tailed Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Strophurus elderi	Jewelled Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Brachyurophis semifasciatus	Southern Shovel-nosed Snake	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Demansia cyanochasma Nankivell, Maryan, Bush & Hutchinson, 2023		
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Demansia psammophis		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Narophis bimaculatus	Black-naped Burrowing Snake	
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Pseudechis australis	Mulga Snake	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Pseudonaja mengdeni	Western Brown Snake	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Pseudonaja modesta	Ringed Brown Snake	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Simoselaps bertholdi	Jan's Banded Snake	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Suta fasciata	Rosen's Snake	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Suta monachus		
Reptilia	Squamata	Gekkonidae	Gehyra purpurascens	Purple Dtella	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Gekkonidae	Gehyra variegata	Variegated Gehyra	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Gekkonidae	Heteronotia binoei	Bynoe's Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Gekkonidae	Underwoodisaurus milii	Southern Barking Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Pygopodidae	Delma australis	Marble-faced Delma	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Pygopodidae	Delma butleri	Unbanded Delma	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Pygopodidae	Lialis burtonis	Burton's Snake-lizard	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Pygopodidae	Pygopus lepidopodus		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Pygopodidae	Pygopus nigriceps	Western Hooded Scaly Foot	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Cryptoblepharus buchananii	Buchanan's Snake-eyed Skink	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Cryptoblepharus plagioccephalus	Péron's Snake-eyed Skink	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Ctenotus atlas	Southern Spinifex Ctenotus	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Ctenotus leonhardii	Common Desert Ctenotus	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Ctenotus schomburgkii	Sandplain Ctenotus	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Ctenotus uber		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Ctenotus uber uber	Spotted Ctenotus	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Cyclodomorphus melanops elongatus	Spinifex Slender Blue-tongue	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Egernia depressa	Southern Pygmy Spiny-tailed Skink	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Egernia formosa	Goldfields Crevice-skink	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Eremiascincus richardsonii	Broad-banded Sand Swimmer	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Hemiergis initialis		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Hemiergis initialis initialis	Western Earless Skink	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Lerista		
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Lerista kingi	King's Lerista	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Lerista muelleri		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Lerista picturata	Southern Robust Slider	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Lerista timida	Dwarf Three-toed Slider	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Liopholis inornata	Desert Skink	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Menetia greyii	Common Dwarf Skink	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Morethia adelaidensis	Adelaide Snake-eye	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Morethia butleri	Butler's Snake-eye	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Tiliqua occipitalis		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Tiliqua rugosa		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Tiliqua rugosa aspera		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Tiliqua rugosa rugosa	Bobtail	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Typhlopidae Merrem, 1: Anilius australis		Southern Blind Snake	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Typhlopidae Merrem, 1: Anilius bicolor		Dark-spined Blind Snake	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Typhlopidae Merrem, 1: Anilius bituberculatus		Rough-nosed Blind Snake	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Varanidae	Varanus caudolineatus	Stripe-tailed Goanna	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Varanidae	Varanus gouldii	Bungarra or Sand Goanna', 'Bunga	native

Reptilia	Squamata	Varanidae	Varanus tristis	Black-headed Monitor	native
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Summary by Class	
Class	Taxa
Actinopterygii Klein,	1
Amphibia	5
Aves	142
Mammalia	33
Reptilia	68
TOTAL	249

Top 5 Families by Species Count	
Family	Taxa
Scincidae	26
Meliphagidae	14
Elapidae	10
Agamidae	8
Diplodactylidae	8

Summary by Conservation Code	
Code	Taxa
P4	1
VU	2
EN	1
CR	2
MI	6
OS	1
Parent of conservat	1

Summary by Establishment Type	
Establishment	Taxa
native	214
alien	9
mixed	2

APPENDIX E: PMST SEARCH RESULTS



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 17-Jun-2026

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	1
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	11
Listed Migratory Species:	7

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	11
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	11
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	4
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	4
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

National Heritage Places		[Resource Information]
Name	State	Legal Status
Historic		
Goldfields Water Supply Scheme, Western Australia	WA	Listed place

Listed Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act. Number is the current name ID.		
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
BIRD		
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot [758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
INSECT		
Ogyris petrina listed as Ogyris subterrestris petrina Arid Bronze Azure [94250]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMAL		
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
PLANT		
Tecticornia flabelliformis Bead Glasswort, Bead Samphire [82664]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]		
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands

[[Resource Information](#)]

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

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Australian Financial Security Authority Lot 2 S039152 [AGPR5842]	WA
Australian Postal Corporation Lot 1 D061332 [AGPR7253]	WA
Department of Defence AAFC 709 Squadron - Kalgoorlie/Boulder [DD_0959]	WA
Kalgoorlie Rifle Range [AGPR4452]	WA
Kalgoorlie Training Depot [AGPR4450]	WA
Kalgoorlie Training Depot [AGPR4449]	WA
Kalgoorlie Training Depot [DD_0713]	WA
National Indigenous Australians Agency Lot 15 S049501 [AGPR6212]	WA
Lot 1 P047006 [AGPR6213]	WA
Lot 2 D077391 [AGPR6675]	WA
Lot 2 S051801 [AGPR6236]	WA

Listed Marine Species

[[Resource Information](#)]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area

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

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	
Bullock Holes Timber Reserve	5(1)(g) Reserve	WA	
Goongarrie	National Park	WA	
Kalgoorlie Arboretum	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	
Lakeside Timber Reserve	5(1)(g) Reserve	WA	

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Goldfields Water Supply Scheme Project	2019/8547	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Nava-1 Cable System	2001/510	Controlled Action	Completed

Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	
Sale of Post Office, Hannan Street	2006/3084	Not Controlled Action	Completed	

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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