Basic and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey

British Hill Gold Project

Prepared for: Forrestania Resources Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forrestania Resources Ltd plans further exploration and mining activity in its British Hill tenements 44km south of Marvel Loch and west of the Marvel Loch – Forrestania Road. One hundred and forty-five habitat assessments were completed in the study area (425.6ha). Excluding the disturbed, cleared and rehabilitated areas, there are two broad fauna habitats:

- Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (*Allocasuarina* and *Acacias*); and
- Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs.

Southern Whiteface (listed as Vulnerable) was not recorded in the site surveys; however, the study area contains habitat that is suitable for this species, and it has been recorded in the vicinity of the study area.

Twenty-five camera traps (Reconyx HC500) were deployed from 22 November - 6 December 2016, and 40 camera traps were deployed from 26 November – 6 January 2026. Each camera trap had a non-reward lure of peanut butter, rolled oats, sardines and mulie oil placed in the centre of the detection zone approximately 3m from the camera trap. In 2016, 13 of the 25 camera traps recorded Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii;* listed as Vulnerable), which was likely denning in the rocky area in the southwest corner of the study area; however, Chuditch was not recorded in the 2025/2026 survey. Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*; listed as Vulnerable) were recorded on camera traps in both 2016 and 2025/2026. Western Brush Wallabies (*Notamacropus irma*; Priority 4 species) were recorded in 2016 and 2025/2026. In 2016, two feral cats (*Felis catus*), a single Dingo (*Canis lupus*), a Gould's sand goanna (*Varanus gouldii*), emus (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*), Brush Bronzewings (*Phaps elegans*) and red kangaroos (*Osphranter rufus*) were recorded. In the 2025/26 survey, Western Brush Wallabies were recorded in 19 of the 40 camera traps, and feral cats were recorded by 14 of the 40 camera traps.

In 2019, using high-definition photogrammetry and LiDAR, the study area was searched for Malleefowl mounds. Twenty-two possible mounds were recorded using both methodologies. An on-ground examination of these 22 possible 'mounds' found that eight were previously used Malleefowl mounds. The remaining 'mounds' were either anthropogenic disturbances, an abundance of rocky material near the surface or bare ground devoid of trees. During the deployment of camera traps in 2025, one additional Malleefowl mound was located that was not present in 2019. There is a low likelihood that Peregrine Falcons, Western Rosellas, and Central Long-eared Bats are present in the study area. These flying animals will move to neighbouring areas if disturbed, so any impacts will be minimal. The targeted search for Chuditch was adequate, but once the potential impact is better understood, further work will be required for Malleefowl.

Fauna habitats in the study area, other than those areas previously cleared and disturbed by exploration, are in good condition, and areas that were burnt are slowly recovering from the fire. Feral cats are abundant and have negatively impacted native fauna for many years. The study area is not part of an important ecological linkage, nor does it contain fauna habitats that are important or unique for the bioregion.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Forrestania Resources Ltd ('Forrestania') plans further exploration and mining activity at its British Hill project (i.e. study area; ~425.6ha) and requested a Basic and targeted vertebrate fauna survey for Chuditch. The study area is 44km south of Marvel Loch, Western Australia and on the western side of the Marvel Loch – Forrestania Road (Figure 1). To the west of the study area is about 15km of native bushland before the eastern edge of the cleared agricultural land and to the east is the Jilbadja Nature Reserve.

Terrestrial Ecosystems (2016) undertook a Level 1 and a targeted fauna survey of this area in 2016. In 2019, Terrestrial Ecosystems (2020) undertook a survey of potential Malleefowl mounds using photogrammetry and LiDAR and drafted a report that provided a context for the vertebrate fauna of conservation significance recorded in the study area, as a supporting document for a submission to the environmental regulators. The content of these reports has been incorporated into this assessment.

1.2 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF WORKS

Terrestrial Ecosystems undertook a Basic and targeted vertebrate fauna survey for Chuditch to support future environmental approval applications. The methodology broadly follows that described in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA; 2020) *Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment*.

The objectives of this field work and survey were to:

- indicate the vertebrate fauna assemblage (reptiles, amphibians, mammals and birds) in and near the study area, so that potential impacts on the fauna and fauna assemblage might be adequately assessed;
- locate and record recently active Malleefowl mounds;
- determine whether Chuditch and any other fauna species of conservation significance are present in the study area; and
- describe the major vertebrate fauna habitats present.

To achieve these objectives, Terrestrial Ecosystems:

- searched Terrestrial Ecosystems' database (it includes Atlas of Living Australia and Western Australian Museum (WAM) data) to identify potential vertebrate fauna in the surrounds of the study area;
- searched the Commonwealth Government's database of fauna of national environmental significance to identify species potentially occurring within the area that are protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* or international migratory bird agreements (JAMBA/CAMBA);
- undertook a camera trapping program targeting Malleefowl, Chuditch and Western Brush Wallaby;
- reviewed previous fauna surveys conducted in and near the study area in similar habitat types; and
- discussed the likelihood of *EPBC Act 1999* and *Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2016* listed species being present in the study area.

2. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study area is near the southeastern boundary but in the Avon Wheatbelt (AW 1 – Ancient Drainage) Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) subregion. This subregion lies on the Yilgarn Craton and has low relief, internally non-connecting drainage, and gently undulating plains with low hills and ridges (Beecham 2001). Beecham (2001) indicated that the subregion is vegetated with Proteaceous scrub heaths, is rich in endemics, growing on residual lateritic uplands and derived sandplains and mixed eucalypt, *Allocasuarina huegeliana* and Jam-York Gum woodlands. A large proportion of the IBRA subregion has been cleared for agriculture.

2.2 LAND USE HISTORY

The dominant land uses in the IBRA subregion are dryland agriculture and grazing on improved pastures, remnant patches of unallocated Crown land and reserves, urban and rural residential and limited mining. The study area is located within a strip of uncleared native vegetation in the southeastern corner of the IBRA subregion. There are multiple inactive and active mines stretching from Southern Cross to Marvel Loch, through to Forrestania in the adjacent areas.

2.3 CLIMATE

The study area is characterised as a warm Mediterranean climate. Southern Cross, located approximately 70km north, has an annual rainfall of approximately 294mm, although this amount varies considerably from year to year. The highest mean maximum and minimum temperatures in Southern Cross are in January (Bureau of Meteorology 2026). The lowest mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures occur in July (Chart 1). Rainfall is predominantly between May and August, driven by low-pressure cells moving eastward and summer thunderstorms.

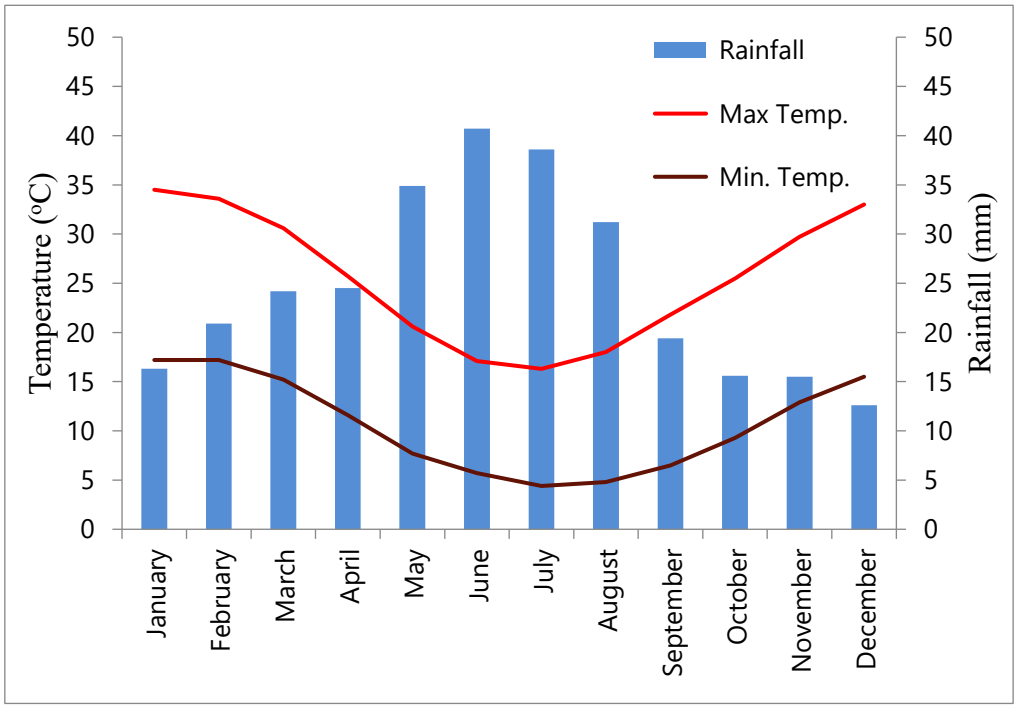


Chart 1. Climatic averages for Southern Cross

2.4 THE GREAT WESTERN WOODLANDS

The study area is in the western part of the Great Western Woodlands. This is an area of high flora, vegetation (i.e. 3,314 flowering plants from 119 families) and fauna (i.e. 49 species of mammals, 138 species of reptiles, 14 species of frogs and 215 species of birds) diversity that remains relatively intact, with the broad vegetation communities to include eucalypt and mallee woodlands, shrublands and grasslands (Watson et al. 2008).

The Great Western Woodlands represent the largest and most intact eucalypt woodland remaining in southern Australia and is among the best examples of its type in the world. It is home to an impressive 3,000 flowering plant species, 20 per cent of Australia's known flora, as well as a diverse range of animals dependent on its varied habitats (Department of Environment and Conservation 2010).

The Wilderness Society (Watson et al. 2008) argued that the fauna and flora diversity in the area has evolved with the landscape during an unbroken biological lineage stretching back 250 million years. Although the woodlands are not recorded as a conservation significant area or habitat, their value lies in their vastness and their relative undisturbedness when considered in a landscape context. The conservation strategy (Department of Environment and Conservation 2010) for the woodland as it relates to prospecting, exploration and mining, is there should be an improvement in native vegetation condition and connectedness and no net-loss of native vegetation. There are also expectations that the exploration and mining process contribute to the control and management of feral and pest animals and weeds, and that the WA community benefits from compatible land uses which make a positive contribution to the conservation of the area's natural values. Mine development and management are expected to be sympathetic to these strategies and, where practical, address and incorporate them into their planning and operations.

2.5 REGIONAL BIOLOGICAL FAUNA CONTEXT OF THE STUDY AREA

The frogs, reptiles, mammals and birds in the vicinity of the study area have been surveyed for other environmental assessments and research purposes and are therefore known. Fauna surveys and assessments undertaken in the vicinity of the study area or within the study area that have been reviewed include:

- Butler, W.H. (1970) *Report on a Survey of the Vertebrate Fauna of Lake Barker No. 24049. Flora and Fauna Reserve Outer Eastern Wheatbelt of Western Australia,* Unpublished report for the Department of Fisheries and Fauna, Perth.
- How, R.A., Dell, J., Muir, B.G. (1988) Vertebrate fauna. In: The Biological Survey of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, Part 4 Lake Johnston - Hyden Study Area. *Records of the Western Australian Museum,* Supplement No 30, 44-91.
- Keith Lindbeck and Associates (2010) *Parker Range Iron Ore Project Fauna Assessment*, Unpublished report for Cazaly Resources Ltd, Perth.
- McKenzie NL and Rolfe JK (1995) Vertebrate fauna. In: Keighery GJ, McKenzie NL and Hall NJ. The Biological Surveys of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Part 11 Boorabbin-Southern Cross Study Area. *Records of the Western Australian Museum*, Supplement No. 49. pp 31-65.
- Phoenix Environmental Sciences (2020) *Baseline Malleefowl Monitoring for the Parker Range Iron Ore Project*. Unpublished report for Mineral Resources Ltd, Perth.
- Phoenix Environmental Sciences (2021b) *Flora and fauna assessment of Lot 1416 for the Parker Range Project*. Unpublished report for Mineral Resources Ltd, Perth.
- Phoenix Environmental Sciences (2021a) *Baseline flora, vegetation and fauna surveys for the Parker Range Haul Road Project*. Unpublished report for Mineral Resources Ltd, Perth.
- Terrestrial Ecosystems (2016) *Level 1 Vertebrate Fauna Risk Assessment for the British Hill Gold Deposit*, Unpublished report for Bioscope Environmental, Perth.
- Western Wildlife (2017a) *Earl Grey Lithium Project: Level 2 vertebrate fauna survey with targeted Chuditch and Malleefowl surveys, 2016 - 2017*. Unpublished report for Kidman Resources Ltd, Perth.

- Western Wildlife (2017b) *Mt Holland Project: Earl Grey Irish Breakfast Prince of Wales Van Uden Level 2 Vertebrate Fauna Survey and Targeted Chuditch Survey 2016-2017*, Unpublished report for Kidman Resources Ltd, Perth.
- Western Wildlife (2007) *St Barbara Southern Cross: Nevoria area - Fauna Assessment*. Unpublished report for St Barbara Mining, Perth.
- Western Wildlife (2008) *St Barbara Limited, Southern Cross Operations, Baseline Fauna Survey; Spring 2007 and Autumn 2008*, Unpublished report for St Barbara Mining, Perth.

The Atlas of Living Australia data, which includes data from the WAM collection, have also been added to the information contained in Appendix Band the compilation of species lists for the study area. There are many other desktop and Basic vertebrate fauna assessments (Level 1) completed in the region, but most do not have any quantitative data that would assist with the report.

The most useful of these reports is Terrestrial Ecosystems' (2016) targeted survey of the study area. These data have been used in this assessment.

2.5.1 Fauna species at risk

Beecham (2001) reported multiple vertebrate fauna species at risk in the subregion [i.e. Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), Carpet Python (*Morelia imbricata*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), Freckled Duck (*Stictonetta naevosa*), Red-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale calura*), Black-footed Rock-wallaby (*Petrogale lateralis lateralis*), Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii badia*), Woma (*Aspidites ramsayi*), Slender-billed Thornbill (*Acanthiza iredalei iredalei*), Western Inland Rosella (*Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys*), Barking Owl (*Ninox connivens connivens*) and the Ravensthorpe Range Slider (*Lerista viduata*)]. Since then, the Night Parrot (*Pezoporus occidentalis*) and the Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis)* have been added to the list of vertebrate fauna of conservation significance potentially found in the region, and some of these species have been removed.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 DATABASE SEARCHES

A review of the *EPBC* list of protected species was undertaken to identify species of conservation interest to the Commonwealth Government (Appendix A). In addition, a desktop search of Terrestrial Ecosystems fauna survey database was used to develop an appreciation of the vertebrate fauna assemblages in relevant sections of the bioregion near the study area.

Other, more general texts were also used to provide supplementary information on vertebrate fauna in the bioregion, including Tyler et al. (2000) for frogs; Storr et al. (1983, 1990, 1999, 2002) and Thompson and Thompson (2006) for reptiles; Johnstone and Storr (1998, 2004) for birds; and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008) for mammals.

Collectively, these sources of information were used to create lists of species expected to utilise the study area and broader subregion. It should be noted that these lists will include species recorded in the general region but possibly vagrants, and they will not generally be found in the study area due to a lack of suitable habitat (e.g., water and shorebirds). Vagrants can be recorded almost anywhere. Many of the records are historical, and the species is no longer present in the area. Many bird, mammal, reptile, and amphibian species have specific habitat requirements that may be present in the general area but not in the study area. Additionally, the ecology of many of these species is often poorly understood, and it can be challenging to identify those species whose specific habitat requirements are absent from the study area. Therefore, many species will be included in lists generated by database searches but will not be present in the actual study area.

There are errors in most databases, including the Atlas of Living Australia and the WAM collection. These errors arise from misidentifications, taxonomic name changes, and incorrect coordinates entered into the database. Terrestrial Ecosystems was unable to verify the primary records and therefore relied on the provided information. Obvious errors have been removed, but readers should appreciate that species lists and fauna surveys reported in the appendices may include these errors.

3.2 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

The study area was assessed on foot and by all-terrain utility vehicle (UTV) to search for species of conservation significance on 22 November and 6 December 2016, 24-28 November 2025, and 6-7 January 2026. The reconnaissance survey was also used to record fauna habitat types in the study area and to deploy and retrieve camera traps.

3.3 FAUNA HABITAT ASSESSMENT

A fauna habitat assessment was undertaken for the study area to assess fauna habitat types and condition in the study area. The fauna habitat assessment had two foci:

- assess fauna habitat types and their condition; and
- assess the possible presence of and record evidence of species of conservation significance so that mitigation and management strategies might be implemented to reduce potential impacts.

They stopped at multiple locations within the study area and recorded a suite of factors about the fauna habitat and its condition. This information included descriptions of habitat structure, habitat condition, landform, soils, vegetation, and time since the last fire. The following data were assessed at each location as part of the habitat assessment (Table 1).

Table 1. Fauna habitat assessment checklist

Observer's Name:	
Coordinates of the location as UTM (GDA94):	
Fire history – options	
☐ > 5 years	
☐ 1-5 years	
☐ < 1 year	
Landform – options	
☐ Beach	☐ Lower slope
☐ Clay plain	☐ Mid slope
☐ Cliff	☐ Ridge
☐ Creek line	☐ River
☐ Dam	☐ Rocky outcrop / breakaway
☐ Drainage line	☐ Salt lake
☐ Dune crest	☐ Sand dune
☐ Dune slope	☐ Sand plain
☐ Dune swale	☐ Stony plain
☐ Escarpment	☐ Swamp
☐ Flat	☐ Undulating
☐ Gorge	☐ Upper slope
☐ Gully	☐ Wetland
☐ Intertidal / mangrove	☐ Water hole
☐ Lake / lake edge	
Habitat quality – options	
☐ *High quality fauna habitat* – These areas closely approximate the vegetation mix and quality that would have been in the area prior to any disturbance. The habitat is connected to other habitats and is likely to host the most natural vertebrate fauna.	
☐ *Very good fauna habitat* - These areas show minimal signs of disturbance (e.g., grazing, clearing, fragmentation, weeds) and generally retain many of the habitat's characteristics if it had not been disturbed. The habitat is connected to other habitats, and the assemblages of fauna in these areas are likely to be minimally affected by disturbance.	
☐ *Good fauna habitat* – These areas showed signs of disturbance (e.g., grazing, clearing, fragmentation, weeds) but generally retained many of the habitat's characteristics if it had not been disturbed. The habitat is connected to other habitats, and the fauna assemblages in these areas are likely to be affected by disturbance.	
☐ *Disturbed fauna habitat*– These areas showed signs of significant disturbance. Many of the trees, shrubs and undergrowth are cleared. These areas may be in the early stages of succession and regeneration. Areas may show signs of significant grazing, contain weeds or have been damaged by vehicles or machinery. Habitats are fragmented or have limited connectivity with other fauna habitats. Fauna assemblages in these areas are likely to differ significantly from what might be expected in the area had the disturbance not occurred.	
☐ *Highly degraded fauna habitat* – These areas often have significant vegetation loss, abundant weeds, and many vehicle tracks, or are completely cleared. Limited or no fauna habitat connectivity. Faunal assemblages in these areas are likely to be significantly different from those pre-disturbance.	

Vegetation - options			
☐	Tall open woodland	☐	Scattered tall trees
☐	Tall woodland	☐	Scattered trees
☐	Open woodland	☐	Scattered low trees
☐	Woodland	☐	Low closed forest
☐	Open forest	☐	Low open forest
☐	Closed forest	☐	Low woodland
☐	Tall closed forest	☐	Low open woodland
☐	Tall open forest		
Soil Type – options			
☐	Sand	☐	Silty loam
☐	Loamy sand	☐	Sand clay loam
☐	Clayey sand	☐	Clay
☐	Clay loam	☐	Peat / organic
☐	Silty clay loam	☐	Stony
☐	Sandy loam		
Soil colour - options			
☐	Black	☐	Red
☐	Brown	☐	White
☐	Grey	☐	Yellow
☐	Orange		
Surface stones – options			
☐	None	☐	Boulders (>250mm)
☐	Pebbles (0-50mm)	☐	Rocks
☐	Cobbles (51-250)		

3.4 CAMERA TRAPPING

Twenty-five camera traps (Reconyx HC500) were deployed from 22 November - 6 December 2016, and 40 camera traps (Reconyx HC600; Plate 1) were deployed from 26 November – 6 January 2026. Each camera trap had a non-reward lure (Plate 2) of peanut butter, rolled oats, sardines and mulie oil placed in the centre of the detection zone approximately 3m from the camera trap. The locations for each camera trap are shown in Figure 3.



Plate 1. Camera trap



Plate 2. Non-reward lure

3.5 LIDAR

In 2019, Terrestrial Ecosystems (2020) acquired aerial photography and LiDAR imagery for the study area. LiDAR algorithms were used to search this imagery for Malleefowl mounds, and the high-definition aerial photogrammetry was visually searched using the methodology described in Thompson et al. (2015) for potential Malleefowl mounds. Twelve potential Malleefowl 'mounds' were located using LiDAR, and ten were found in the search of photogrammetry. Between 24-25 February 2020, Drs Scott Thompson and Cara Sambell (both from Terrestrial Ecosystems) undertook an inspection of all potential Malleefowl mounds located during the LiDAR analysis and the search of photogrammetry for the study area

3.6 SURVEY AND REPORTING STAFF

Drs Scott and Graham Thompson completed the fauna assessment and camera trapping in 2016. Drs Scott Thompson and Cara Sambell assessed the potential Malleefowl mounds in 2020. Mitch Plozza and Brody Altus undertook the site survey and fauna habitat assessment in 2025/2026. Mitch Plozza completed the fauna habitat mapping. Dr Graham Thompson drafted this report, and Dr Scott Thompson reviewed it before it was sent to the client.

Both senior scientists have appropriate, relevant post-graduate qualifications, extensive experience in conducting fauna assessments in the region, have published research articles on biodiversity, fauna assemblages, fauna species of conservation significance (including Malleefowl), trapping techniques and temporal variations in trapped fauna assemblages based on Western Australian arid zone surveys and are therefore appropriately trained and experienced to undertake the survey and prepare the assessment. Dr Scott Thompson is the only environmental practitioner in Western Australia to hold independent specialist certification (CEnvP – Ecology Specialist), alongside postgraduate tertiary qualifications, and is a licenced pest management technician (LPMT). This unique set of skills and qualifications ensures Scott undertakes fauna surveys, assessments, and control programs to the highest standards of quality assurance. The qualifications and experience of the survey personnel are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Staff qualifications, role and experience

Staff	Relevant qualifications	Experience and project role
Dr Scott Thompson	CEnvP (Ecology Specialist); BSc (Env. Sci); MSc (Env. Sci/Mng); PhD (Env. Mng); Cert IV (WHS); Cert III (Vert. Pest Mng).	Project manager; field work, fauna habitat mapping, analysis and reporting; >20yrs experience
Dr Graham Thompson	Post Grad Dip (Zool); MEd; PhD (Zool); Cert III (Vert. Pest Mng).	Analysis and reporting; >20yrs experience
Mitch Plozza	BSc (Cons.Wildl Biol), Cert III (Rural and Env Pest Mgt)	Field work and habitat mapping; >3 yrs
Dr Cara Sambell	PhD (Conservation biology), BA	Field work; >5 yrs
Brody Altus	MCons.Biol., Cert III (Rural and Env Pest Mgt)	Field work; >3 yrs

3.7 TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE

Taxonomy and nomenclature for fauna species used in this report are based on the Western Australian Museum (WAM) species list. Terrestrial Ecosystems has assumed that the identifications in the appendices or reports used to provide local and regional comparative data are correct, and we have corrected only obvious records where the nomenclature was known to be incorrect.

3.8 LIMITATIONS

This Basic vertebrate fauna survey is based on information contained in the Commonwealth Government's database and other published and unpublished fauna survey data for the bioregion and multiple site visits. It is acknowledged that multiple surveys conducted across different seasons and repeated over several years are necessary to fully characterise the faunal assemblage in the study area.

Lists of species potentially in and around the study area have been compiled from records in the data provided in Appendix B. Some records in the Atlas of Living Australia and the WAM are very old, and the species they represent are no longer present in the area. The *EPBC Act* online MNES database for terrestrial fauna includes a wide buffer around previously known locations of threatened species. A search of this database will invariably include species that are either locally extinct or were never present in parts of the search area.

Terrestrial Ecosystems has not been able to verify the primary data and is therefore not able to vouch for the accuracy of these records. All these data sources are known to contain errors, which should be considered when interpreting this assessment. These errors occur due to misidentifications, taxonomic name changes, and incorrect coordinates being entered into the database.

It is acknowledged that multiple surveys conducted in different seasons, repeated over several years, are necessary to fully appreciate the fauna assemblage in a study area. The EPA (2020) *Technical Guidance Terrestrial Fauna Surveys* suggested that many variables may limit fauna surveys. Limitations associated with each of these variables are assessed in Table 3.

Table 3. Fauna survey limitations and constraints

Possible limitations	Constraint	Comment
Availability of data and information	No	Vertebrate fauna survey data are available for the study area and for similar habitats near the study area.
Competency/experience of the survey team, including experience in the bioregion surveyed	No	The authors of this report hold appropriate postgraduate qualifications, have undertaken multiple surveys and assessments in the Wheatbelt and Goldfields, have published a book and multiple refereed journal articles based on fauna surveys, and are familiar with the vertebrate fauna in this bioregion.
Scope of the survey, e.g. where faunal groups were excluded from the survey	No	The targeted search for Chuditch and Western Brush Wallabies was adequate. When the potential impact is better understood, further work is required for Malleefowl.
Timing, weather and season	No	The weather was suitable for the site visits.
Disturbance that may have affected results, e.g. fire, flood	No	Disturbance in the study area has been accounted for in this assessment.
The proportion of fauna identified, recorded or collected	N/A	
Adequacy of the survey intensity and proportion of survey achieved, e.g. the extent to which the area was surveyed	No	The basic requirements for a vertebrate fauna survey were met.
Access problems	No	The study area was accessible.
Problems with data and analysis, including sampling biases	N/A	

N/A = not applicable, Significant = major impact on the outcome of the survey and risk assessment, Moderate = impacted parts of the field survey and risk assessment, Negligible = almost no impact on the survey and risk assessment.

4. RESULTS

4.1 FAUNA HABITAT

One hundred and forty-five habitat assessments in the study area were completed in 2025 (Figure 2; Appendix E). Excluding the disturbed, cleared and rehabilitated areas, there are the following two broad fauna habitats in the study area:

- Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (*Allocasuarina* and *Acacias*); and
- Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs.

There is an area in the southwest section that is slightly elevated with rocky outcrops (Plates 15-16). Plates 3 to 10 provide representative images of the fauna habitat types in the study area. There are also areas devoid of vegetation due to earlier mining and exploration activity and anthropogenic disturbance (Plates 11-14). The density of trees and shrubs in the relatively undisturbed areas varied across the study area. Fauna habitat quality varies from highly degraded due to previous exploration activity to very good.



Plate 3. Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (*Allocasuarina* and *Acacias*)



Plate 4. Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (*Allocasuarina* and *Acacias*)



Plate 5. Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (*Allocasuarina* and *Acacias*)



Plate 6. Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (*Allocasuarina* and *Acacias*)



Plate 7. Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Plate 8. Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Plate 9. Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Plate 10. Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Plate 11. Disturbed area



Plate 12. Disturbed area



Plate 13. Disturbed area



Plate 14. Disturbed area



Plate 15. Rocky area



Plate 16. Rocky area

4.2 CAMERA TRAP DETECTIONS IN 2025/26

Forty camera traps were deployed for 42 days between November 2025 to January 2026. Western Brush Wallabies (*Notamacropus irma*) were recorded in 19 of the 40 camera traps, a Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) was recorded on one of the camera traps, and feral cats (*Felis catus*) were recorded by 14 of the 40 camera traps (Appendix C). No Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) were recorded in 2025/2026.



Plate 17. Malleefowl



Plate 18. Western Brush Wallaby



Plate 19. Cats



Plate 20. Australian Raven **Plate 21. Brush Bronzewing** **Plate 22. Gould's Goanna**

4.3 MALLEEFOWL

The 2019 on-ground examination of 22 potential Malleefowl 'mounds' (Table 4; Plates 23-30) detected using photogrammetry and LiDAR, found mounds 2–7, 11 and 13 were recognisable as inactive Malleefowl mounds. The remaining 'mounds' were either anthropogenic disturbances, an abundance of rocky material near the surface or bare ground devoid of trees. Mounds 2 and 3 have not been used for 5-10 years but may be reusable. Mounds 6, 7, and 13, although they had the form of a Malleefowl mound, had vegetation growing in them and were unusable. We have renumbered Malleefowl mounds 2–7, 11 and 13 as 1-8.

Table 4. Coordinates of potential Malleefowl mounds recorded by LiDAR and photogrammetry in 2019

Mound #	Easting	Northing	New mound #
1	746076	6474328	
2	747319	6473373	1
3	747322	6472960	2
4	746936	6472479	3
5	746473	6472872	4
6	746333	6473765	5
7	747333	6474451	6
8	747031	6474692	
9	745595	6473587	
10	746508	6474033	
11	745868	6473270	7

Mound #	Easting	Northing	New mound #
12	747293	6474350	
13	747689	6474694	8
14	747551	6474659	
15	747342	6474645	
16	746690	6473562	
17	746594	6474604	
18	746483	6474626	
19	746260	6474408	
20	747223	6473506	
21	748421	6475441	
22	749019	6476028	



Plate 23. Malleefowl mound 1 (old 2)



Plate 24. Malleefowl mound 2 (old 3)



Plate 25. Malleefowl mound 3(old 4)



Plate 26. Malleefowl mound 4 (old 5)



Plate 27. Malleefowl mound 5 (old 6)



Plate 28. Malleefowl mound 6 (old 7)



Plate 29. Malleefowl mound 7 (old 11)



Plate 30. Malleefowl mound 8 (old13)

In 2025, an additional Malleefowl mound was located incidentally during the deployment of camera traps. Data for this mound (i.e. #Malleefowl mound 9) are in Table 5 and an image is in Plate 31. This mound was not present in the 2019 survey.

Table 5. Malleefowl mound data

Zone	Easting	Northing	Diameter (m)	Height (mm)	Rim diameter (m)	Crater depth (mm)	Profile	Substrate	Active/ inactive
50	747516	6473612	2.5	400	1.0	200	2	Sand	Inactive



Plate 31. Inactive Malleefowl mound (i.e. #9)

4.4 FERAL ANIMALS

The camera trapping program indicated an abundance of feral cats in the study area. One set of images depicted a female and three juveniles, indicating sufficient resources for breeding.

4.5 BIOREGIONAL VERTEBRATE FAUNA ASSEMBLAGE

Appendix B provides a summary of the available fauna survey data near the study area. There are appreciable differences in the recorded fauna assemblages within and among the fauna surveys shown in Appendix B. These differences are partly due to differences in survey effort across surveys and partly reflect variations in soils and vegetation, as well as temporal variation in faunal assemblages.

Tables 6-9 provide a list of vertebrate species potentially found near the study area that have been compiled based on the fauna survey report results shown in Appendix B.

Table 6. Bird species potentially found near the study area

Family	Species	Common Name
Casuariidae	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	Emu
Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	Grey Teal
Megapodiidae	*Leipoa ocellata*	Malleefowl
Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	Common Bronzewing
	Phaps elegans	Brush Bronzewing
Cuculidae	*Chrysococcyx basalis*	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
	Cacomantis pallidus	Pallid Cuckoo
	Cacomantis flabelliformis	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	Tawny Frogmouth
Caprimulgidae	*Eurostopodus argus*	Spotted Nightjar
Turnicidae	*Turnix varius*	Painted Buttonquail
Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	Square-tailed Kite
	Hieraaetus morphnoides	Little Eagle
	Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle
	Accipiter cirrocephalus	Collared Sparrowhawk
	Haliastur sphenurus	Whistling Kite
Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	Rainbow Bee-eater
Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	Nankeen Kestrel
	Falco berigora	Brown Falcon
	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon
Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	Galah
Psittaculidae	*Polytelis anthopeplus*	Regent Parrot
	Neophema elegans	Elegant Parrot
	Barnardius zonarius	Australian Ringneck
	Platycercus icterotis	Western Rosella
	Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Purple-crowned Lorikeet
Climacteridae	*Climacteris rufus*	Rufous Treecreeper
Maluridae	*Malurus pulcherrimus*	Blue-breasted Fairywren
Meliphagidae	*Purnella albifrons*	White-fronted Honeyeater
	Lichenostomus cratitius	Purple-gaped Honeyeater
	Manorina flavigula	Yellow-throated Miner
	Acanthagenys rufogularis	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
	Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird
	Gavicalis virescens	Singing Honeyeater
	Ptilotula ornata	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
	Gliciphila melanops	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
	Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater
	Phylidonyris niger	White-cheeked Honeyeater
	Nesoptilotis leucotis	White-eared Honeyeater
	Melithreptus brevirostris	Brown-headed Honeyeater
Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus punctatus*	Spotted Pardalote
	Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote
Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	White-browed Scrubwren
	Pyrrholaemus brunneus	Redthroat
	Calamanthus fuliginosus	Striated Fieldwren
	Hylacola cauta	Shy Heathwren
	Acanthiza apicalis	Inland Thornbill
	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
	Acanthiza uropygialis	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
	Smicrornis brevirostris	Weebill
	Gerygone fusca	Western Gerygone
Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus superciliosus*	White-browed Babbler
Cinclosomatidae	*Cinclosoma clarum*	Copperback Quail-thrush
Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckooshrike
	Lalage tricolor	White-winged Triller
Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	Varied Sittella
Oreoicidae	*Oreoica gutturalis*	Crested Bellbird
Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	Grey Shrikethrush
	Pachycephala inornata	Gilbert's Whistler
	Pachycephala pectoralis	Golden Whistler
	Pachycephala occidentalis	Western Whistler

Family	Species	Common Name
	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler
Artamidae	*Artamus cyanopterus*	Dusky Woodswallow
	Cracticus torquatus	Grey Butcherbird
	Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie
	Strepera versicolor	Grey Currawong
Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail
	Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail
Monarchidae	*Myiagra inquieta*	Restless Flycatcher
Corvidae	*Corvus bennetti*	Little Crow
	Corvus coronoides	Australian Raven
Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	Jacky Winter
	Petroica goodenovii	Red-capped Robin
	Melanodryas cucullata	Hooded Robin
	Eopsaltria griseogularis	Western Yellow Robin
	Drymodes brunneopygia	Southern Scrub-Robin
Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	Welcome Swallow
	Petrochelidon nigricans	Tree Martin
	Cheramoeca leucosterna	White-backed Swallow
Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	Silvereye
Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	Mistletoebird
Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian Pipit

Table 7. Amphibian species potentially found near the study area

Family	Species	Common Name
Limnodynastidae	*Neobatrachus pelobatoides*	Humming Frog
	Neobatrachus sutor	Shoemaker Frog
Myobatrachidae	*Crinia pseudinsignifera*	Bleating Froglet
	Pseudophryne occidentalis	Western Toadlet
Pelodryadidae	*Litoria moorei*	Motorbike Frog

Table 8. Mammal species potentially found in the study area

Family	Species	Common Name
Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	Short-beaked Echidna
Canidae	*Canis lupus*	Dingo/Wild Dog
	Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox
Felidae	*Felis catus*	Cat
Molossidae	*Austronomus australis*	White-striped Freetail Bat
	Ozimops kitcheneri	South-western Free-tail Bat
Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus gouldii*	Gould's Wattled Bat
	Chalinolobus morio	Chocolate Wattled Bat
	Scotorepens balstoni	Inland Broad-nosed Bat
	Vespadelus baverstocki	Inland Forest Bat
	Vespadelus regulus	Southern Forest Bat
Dasyuridae	*Dasyurus geoffroii*	Chuditch
	Ningaui yvonneae	Mallee Ningaui
	Sminthopsis dolichura	Little Long-tailed Dunnart
	Sminthopsis gilberti	Gilbert's Dunnart
	Sminthopsis granulipes	White-tailed Dunnart
	Sminthopsis ooldea	Ooldea Dunnart
Burramyidae	*Cercartetus concinnus*	Southwestern Pygmy Possum
Macropodidae	*Macropus fuliginosus*	Western Grey Kangaroo
	Notamacropus irma	Western Brush Wallaby
Tarsipedidae	*Tarsipes rostratus*	Honey Possum
Leporidae	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Rabbit
Muridae	*Mus musculus*	House Mouse
	Notomys mitchellii	Mitchell's Hopping Mouse
	Pseudomys albocinereus	Ash-grey Mouse

Table 9. Reptile species potentially found near the study area

Family	Species	Common Name
Agamidae	*Ctenophorus chapmani*	Chapman's Dragon
	Ctenophorus cristatus	Crested Dragon
	Ctenophorus maculatus	Spotted Dragon
	Ctenophorus ornatus	Ornate Crevice Dragon
	Ctenophorus salinarum	Saltpan Dragon
	Moloch horridus	Thorny Devil
	Pogona minor	Western Bearded Dragon
Carphodactylidae	*Nephrurus stellatus*	Stellate Knob-tail
	Underwoodisaurus milii	Barking Gecko
Diplodactylidae	*Crenadactylus ocellatus*	Clawless Gecko
	Diplodactylus calcicolus	South Coast Gecko
	Diplodactylus granariensis	Wheatbelt Stone Gecko
	Hesperoedura reticulata	Reticulated Velvet Gecko
	Lucasium maini	Main's Ground Gecko
	Strophurus spinigerus	Spiny-tailed Gecko
Elapidae	*Suta gouldii*	Gould's Snake
	Paroplocephalus atriceps	Lake Cronin Snake
	Pseudonaja affinis	Dugite

Family	Species	Common Name
	Pseudonaja mengdeni	Western Brown Snake
	Simoselaps bertholdi	Jan's Banded Snake
Gekkonidae	*Gehyra variegata*	Variegated Gehyra
	Heteronotia binoei	Bynoe's Gecko
Pygopodidae	*Delma australis*	Marble-faced Delma
	Delma fraseri	Fraser's Delma
	Pygopus lepidopodus	Common Scaly-foot
Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus buchananii*	Buchanan's Snake-eyed Skink
	Ctenotus atlas	Southern Mallee Ctenotus
	Ctenotus impar	Odd-stripped Ctenotus
	Ctenotus mimetes	Checker-sided Ctenotus
	Ctenotus schomburgkii	Barred Wedgesnout Ctenotus
	Ctenotus uber	Spotted Ctenotus
	Egernia richardi	Bright Crevice-skink
	Hemiergis initialis	South-western Earless Skink
	Lerista distinguenda	South-western Orange-tailed Slider
	Lerista kingi	King's Slider
	Liopholis inornata	Desert Skink
	Liopholis multiscutata	Bull Skink
	Menetia greyii	Common Dwarf Skink
	Morethia butleri	Woodland Morethia Skink
	Morethia obscura	Shrubland Pale-flecked Morethia
	Tiliqua occipitalis	Western Blue-tongued Lizard
	Tiliqua rugosa	Bobtail
Typhlopidae	*Anilios australis*	Austral Blind Snake
	Anilios bituberculatus	Prong-snouted Blind Snake
Varanidae	*Varanus gouldii*	Gould's Goanna
	Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Monitor

4.6 SPECIES OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE

Fauna of conservation significance are protected by the Commonwealth *EPBC Act 1999*, and this list includes species covered by international treaties such as the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA) and the Western Australia (WA) *BC Act 2016*. The *BC Act 2016* provides for the publishing of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice*, which lists species under multiple categories. In addition, DBCA maintains a list of fauna that require monitoring, prioritised according to current knowledge of their distribution, abundance, and threatening processes. The *EPBC Act 1999* and *BC Act 2016* imply legislative requirements for managing anthropogenic impacts to minimise the effects of disturbances on species and their habitats. Priority species are not afforded statutory protection, but the DBCA wishes to monitor potential effects on them. Environmental consultants and proponents of developments are encouraged to avoid and minimise impacts on threatened and priority species. Definitions of the significant fauna under the *BC Act 2016* are provided in Appendix D.

The fauna species that have special status in either State or Commonwealth government legislation or are on the DBCA Priority species list and are potentially present in the vicinity of the study area are listed in Table 10. Although they were recorded in the search of the MNES online database, migratory species (i.e. Curlew Sandpiper, *Calidris ferruginea*; Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, *Calidris acuminata*; Common Sandpiper, *Actitis hypoleucos*, Pectoral Sandpiper, *Calidris melanotos*) that typically would be found around the edge of salt lakes, clay pans, estuaries and marshes have been excluded from Table 10 as there is no suitable habitat nearby.

Three threatened species of avifauna (Chuditch, Malleefowl and Southern Whiteface) were identified under the *EPBC Act 1999* and *BC Act 2016* as potentially in the study area. Chuditch was recorded in 2016, but not in the recent survey. The Western Brush-Wallaby – Priority 4 was also recorded. Three other species (Peregrine Falcon – Specially protected; Central Long-eared Bat – Priority 3; and Western Rosella – Priority 4) may occur in the study area and its surrounds. Following Table 10 is an assessment of the likelihood of each of the listed species being found in the study area.

Table 10. Assessment of the potential presence of a species of conservation significance in the study area

Species	Status under Commonwealth *EPBC Act*	BC Act/ DBCA Schedule / Priority	Comment on the potential presence of a species
Night Parrot *Pezoporus occidentalis*	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Not present in the study area due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo *Zanda latirostris*	Endangered	Endangered	Outside its typical geographical range.
Grey Falcon *Falco hypoleucos*	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Unlikely to be present.
Malleefowl *Leipoa ocellata*	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Malleefowl mounds were recorded in 2016, and a bird was recorded on a camera trap in 2025/2026.
Chuditch *Dasyurus geoffroii*	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Was present in 2016 but was not recorded in 2025/2026.
Southern Whiteface *Aphelocephala leucopsis*	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	It was not recorded in the recent survey, but it is potentially present in the study area.
Numbat *Myrmecobius fasciatus*	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	No longer present in the region.

Species	Status under Commonwealth *EPBC Act*	BC Act/ DBCA Schedule / Priority	Comment on the potential presence of a species
Red-tailed Phascogale *Phascogale calura*	Vulnerable	CD	Not present in the area.
Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus*	Migratory	Migratory	It may infrequently be seen flying in the region.
Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*	Migratory	Migratory	Highly unlikely to be in the study area.
Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*	Migratory	Migratory	It is highly unlikely to be seen in the study area.
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*		OS	It may be seen infrequently in the study area.
Central Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus major tor*		Priority 3	Potentially in the study area.
Western Rosella *Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys*		Priority 4	Potentially in the study area.
Southern Death Adder *Acanthophis antarcticus*		Priority 3	Very low possibility that it is in the study area.
Woma *Aspidites ramsayi*		Priority 1	Very low possibility that it is in the study area.

CD - Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent); OS specially protected

Night Parrot (*Pezoporus occidentalis*) - Critically Endangered under the *BC Act 2016* and the *EPBC Act 1999*

The Night Parrot is a small, arid-adapted, nocturnal, ground-feeding parrot (Blyth 1996, Johnstone and Storr 1998, Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2016a). Its length is 22-25cm, with a body mass of approximately 104g (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2016a), although it was suggested that they were semi-nomadic, the Night Parrots in south-western Queensland appear to be sedentary (Murphy 2015). Adults are bright green with black and yellow markings that include streaks, spots and bars and a bright yellow belly (BirdLife Australia 2023b).

The Night Parrot was probably distributed initially over much of semi-arid and arid Australia (Garnett et al. 1993, Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2016a, Olsen 2018). Records in north-west and western Queensland in the early 1990s-2000s were in a broad cross-section of the habitats available (Garnett et al. 1993, Boles et al. 1994, Cupitt and Cupitt 2008). There have been recent sightings in the Pilbara in 1980, 2005 and 2017, central WA in 1979, north-eastern South Australia in 1979, western Queensland (including Pullen-Pullen-Mt Windsor-Diamantina population) in 1980, 1990, 1993, 2006 and 2013-17 (Davis and Metcalf 2008, Garnett et al. 2011, Palaszxzuk and Miles 2017), Pilbara in 2017 (Jones 2017), near Lake Eyre in 2017 (McCarthy 2017) and Lake Mackay (Ngururrpa Rangers et al. 2024). Garnett et al. (2011) suggested that there were between 50-250 mature individuals in less than 5% of its previous range.

Night Parrots are nocturnal and highly cryptic, roosting in dense vegetation during the day and becoming active at dusk. They are nomadic, moving in response to the availability of food and water. While generally sedentary, individuals have been recorded travelling up to 41 km in a single night (Queensland Government 2024). Some of the night parrot calls include a "ding-ding" sound, a frog like "grieet" and some other three and four-note calls (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2016a).

Wilson's (1937) early summary of observations provided information on the early records of Night Parrots' preferred habitat and breeding sites. Most direct observations indicated that it roosts in tunnels or burrows

during the day under clumps of spinifex (i.e. porcupine grass) or samphire bushes (Blyth 1996, Olsen 2018). Recent information indicates its preferred habitat appears to be in *Triodia* grasslands, chenopod shrublands, shrubby samphire and floristically diverse habitats dominated by large-seeded species (Blyth 1996, Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2016a, McCarthy 2017, Murphy et al. 2017b).

Night parrots inhabit mature spinifex (*Triodia* spp.) grasslands, often in stony or sandy terrain. Roosting and nesting sites are typically in long-unburnt, dense spinifex hummocks. They may also use chenopod shrublands, samphire flats, and mallee woodlands. Proximity to water and foraging grounds is important (Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions 2024).

Night Parrots are granivorous, feeding primarily on seeds of grasses and herbs, especially *Triodia* species. Foraging occurs at night in floodplains and low-lying areas rich in forbs and grasses. They may travel several kilometres from roost sites to feed (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2016a, Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions 2024).

Both roosting and foraging habitats are typically on flat or gently sloping ground, with few trees or shrubs associated with paleodrainages or eroded rocky areas (Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions 2024). Contemporary records indicate that Night Parrots establish long-term, stable roost sites in long-unburnt Triodia sp., but historically they have also used chenopods, such as samphire and Sclerolaena, and, in some cases, lignum. These sites typically support a pair or small group of Night Parrots, with individual roosts spread across an area up to several hectares (Adaptive NRM 2021). These roost sites are in open landscapes (Jackett et al. 2017, Murphy et al. 2017a) with some scattered shrubs or isolated trees, although they are predominantly treeless. Night Parrot's perceived lower visual acuity may compromise its capacity to fly in treed areas, so it seems to select sites to reduce potential collisions when flying (Iwaniuk et al. 2020). The Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (2024) described localised Night Parrot habitat as long unburnt *Triodia* hummocks, especially ring-forming species (e.g. *Triodia longiceps*) in a structurally diverse area with a mix of hummock sizes, but including hummocks exceeding 40cm in height.

Night Parrots forage on seeds in areas of higher productivity in paleodrainages, including salt lake edges and nearby interdunal claypans, although chenopod-dominated areas are also considered potential foraging habitat (Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions 2024). Murphy *et al*. (2017b) placed a GPS tag on two Night Parrots and reported that the birds called at dusk from their diurnal roosts among spinifex hummocks and then flew to more floristically diverse habitats dominated by large-seeded, prolifically seeding species to feed. Night Parrots are feeding in floodplains and run-on areas rich in forbs, grasses and grass-like plants (Olsen 2018, Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions 2024). Olsen (2018) provided multiple examples of Night Parrots being recorded in the vicinity of breakaways and coming into isolated pools of water to drink. Water management modelling (Kearney et al. 2016) suggested that Night Parrots may require access to freshwater or succulent plants such as *Sclerolaena* in hot conditions.

'Flyways' connect areas between where Night Parrots forage and roost and could include areas of low mixed grassland, shrubs, herbs and chenopods with bare gibber (Boles et al. 1994, Cupitt and Cupitt 2008). Murphy et al. (2017b) reported Night Parrots flying tens of kilometres when moving between foraging and perhaps drinking water, and probably traverse a variety of habitat types.

At Pullen Pullen Reserve it nests in large, more or less ring-shaped *Triodia*, and the nest consists of a tunnel (25-30^{o} and 0^{o} to the ground; 20-33cm long) through an apron of dead spinifex leaves that leads to a chamber under a live hummock, with a shallow-rudimentary depression (3-4cm) excavated into the gravelly/sandy soil (Murphy et al. 2017a). In the northern Goldfields, the nest was again in a spinifex hummock; it was circular, with an excavated depression (~1.5-2.0cm) in sandy substrate (Hamilton et al. 2017, Jackett et al. 2017). The entrance tunnel was 62cm long and was downward sloping (27°), with the entrance 28cm above the ground (Hamilton et al. 2017). It has clutches of typically four (but could be 2-6) sub-elliptical, white eggs with a lustrous appearance (Andrews 1883, Keartland in North 1898, Bourgoin in Wilson 1937, Murphy et al. 2017a, Olsen 2018). Breeding followed significant rains in March for the observations in Pullen-Pullen Reserve and in April

in the northern Goldfields (Hamilton et al. 2017, Murphy et al. 2017a), but it is thought that breeding generally occurs between April and October (Murphy et al. 2017a). Breeding is opportunistic, often triggered by significant rainfall. Nests are built on the ground within spinifex clumps or under chenopod shrubs. Clutches typically contain 2–4 eggs. Juveniles have been observed in August, but breeding may occur year-round if conditions are favourable (NSW Government- Office of Environment & Heritage 2017).

Main threats to Night Parrots include predation by feral predators, habitat/vegetation destruction by livestock, inappropriate fire regimes, disease, illegal collection and habitat loss (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2016a).

There are no long-unburnt, mature spinifex hummocks in the study area, and there is dense vegetation, indicating that it is not present, in addition, feral cats are also present. Because the study area lacks preferred roosting and nesting sites for Night Parrots and is subject to a significant threat (i.e., feral cats), it is highly unlikely that Night Parrots are not present.

Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) – Endangered under the *BC Act 2016* and *EPBC Act 1999*

Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo is a large, pied cockatoo, with a length of 58cm, a wingspan of 110cm and a body weight of 790g. It has greyish-black plumage with white cheek patches and white panels on the tail feathers. Males have a dark beak and a pink eye-ring, whereas females have a bone-coloured beak and a grey eye-ring and paler ear patches.

Garnett and Baker (2021) cited other reports to indicate the estimated population was 40,000 (i.e. between 10,000 and 60,000) birds. Garnett et al. (2011) and Rycken et al. (2023) reported that Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo inhabits the south-west of Western Australia, from Kalbarri to east of Esperance on the south coast. Some individuals breed inland and move to the coastal areas when chicks have fledged (Saunders et al. 1985). Saunders (1980) suggested that Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo move from areas where there is little food to southern and western coastal areas where food is presumably more plentiful during summer and autumn.

Carnaby's Black-Cockatoos are highly gregarious and are usually seen in trios, small parties, or large flocks (up to 5000 birds; Perry 1948). These flocks usually contain males, females, and immature birds. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoos are partly migratory and partly sedentary (Higgins 1999). In the drier regions of their geographic range where most of the native vegetation has been cleared (e.g. wheatbelt), Carnaby's Black-Cockatoos are postnuptial migrants (Saunders 1980, Saunders and Ingram 1995). After breeding, individuals in these areas migrate to feed in higher-rainfall areas, including the Swan Coastal Plain, and, to a lesser extent, forests dominated by *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah), *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri), and *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (Karri; Saunders 1980).

Saunders (1980) reported breeding Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo at Coomallo Creek foraged mostly on native plants, with the exception being *Erodium* sp.. Higgins (1999) reported the habitat of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo was uncleared or remnant woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus*, particularly *Eucalyptus wandoo* (Wandoo) and *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* (Salmon Gum). It was also often found in shrubland or kwongan heathland dominated by Hakea, Dryandra, Banksia, and Grevillea, and seasonally in Pinus plantations, and less often in *C. calophylla*, *E. diversicolor*, or *E. marginata*.

On the Swan Coastal Plain, Carnaby's Black-Cockatoos have been recorded foraging in most suburbs and pine plantations within the greater Perth metropolitan area (Perry 1948). Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment indicated that Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo typically forages on 'native shrubland, kwongan heathland and woodland on seeds, flowers and nectar of native proteaceous plant species (*Banksia* spp., *Hakea* spp. and *Grevillea* spp.), as well as *Callistemon* spp. and *C. calophylla*. Also seeds of introduced species, including *Pinus* spp., *Erodium* spp., wild radish, canola, almonds, macadamia and pecan nuts; insects and insect larvae; occasionally apples and persimmons; and liquidambar.'

Night roosting sites can be tall trees, particularly *E. salmonophloia*, *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart). *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum), *Eucalyptus occidentalis* (Swamp Yate), and *C. calophylla* (Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment 2022).

Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo breeds between July and November, mainly in eucalypt woodland (Saunders 1980, 1986). Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo nests in tree hollows that are created by fire, fungi, termites or old age, with hollows between 2.5 and 12m above the ground (Saunders 1979, Higgins 1999). Hollows are large, ranging from 10 to over 250cm in depth (Higgins 1999). These hollows are usually in live or dead smooth-barked *E. salmonophloia* or *E. wandoo*; however, they also nest in *Eucalyptus longicornis* (Red Morrell), *E. loxophleba* (York Gum), *E. gomphocephala*, *E. rudis*, *E. salubris* (Gimlet), *E. occidentalis* and *C. calophylla* (Higgins 1999, Cale 2003). When breeding, they mostly forage in the surrounding shrubland and kwongan heath (Higgins 1999). Adults typically return to the same breeding area each year (Saunders 1977) and some use the same tree hollow for many years in succession to raise their chicks, while others shift their nests among several trees in the same area (Saunders and Ingram 1998).

Pairs typically mate for life, and females lay two eggs, but usually only one chick survives. Egg laying occurs from early July to mid-October (Johnstone and Storr 1998). Eggs are laid on a bed of chewed wood chips at the bottom of a tree hollow, mainly with a top entry (Johnstone et al. 2011). The incubation period is typically 29 days, during which the male feeds the female on the nest. The female continues to brood the chick for 2-3 weeks, with the female progressively leaving the nest to feed, until the chick is fed by one or both parents in the morning and night (Johnstone et al. 2011). Breeding success is dependent on the availability of nearby food resources. Breeding in the northern wheatbelt is completed by the end of January or early February, and the chick and both parents move toward the coast, often joining larger flocks on the Swan Coastal Plain.

At Coomallo Creek, Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo travelled on average 1.4km from their nests to forage, whereas at Manmanning they foraged more widely and travelled an average of 2.5km from their nest to forage (Saunders 1980). At Manmanning, road and railway reserves were extensively used for foraging, presumably as this was the closest food source to their nests. The availability of food near the nest influenced the time spent incubating eggs and fledgling body mass (Saunders 1980). At Manmanning, Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo traversed agricultural land to forage in remnant plots of uncleared land.

The DBCA has published a map of known Black-Cockatoo breeding locations. There are appreciable differences between these records and those shown in the EPA (2019) report. The Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo recovery plan (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013) indicated the following threats to this species' long-term survival:

- loss of breeding habitat;
- loss of non-breeding foraging and night roosting habitat;
- tree health;
- mining and extraction activities;
- illegal shooting;
- illegal taking;
- climate change;
- collisions with motor vehicles; and
- disease.

The now-dated recovery plan for Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013) lists and briefly discusses the following as actions being required for the population to increase:

- protect and manage important habitat;
- undertake regular monitoring;
- conduct research to inform management;
- manage other impacts;
- engage with the broader community; and
- undertake information and communication activities.

The study area is northeast of the current known geographic distribution of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo, so it is highly improbable that it will be seen regularly foraging in the study area.

Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) – Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016* and *EPBC Act 1999*

The Grey Falcon has an estimated wild population of <1000 (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2020), is the rarest member of the *Falco* genus in Australia, and is in the top five rarest Falcon species in the world (Schoenjahn et al. 2019).

The Grey Falcon is a medium-sized falcon that has a pale-grey underbody with a medium-grey back, black outer wings, and off-white underwings (Mullin et al. 2019). Compared to other falcons, its lighter plumage stands out (Mullin et al. 2019). They stand at about 30-45cm tall, with wingspans ranging from 85-95cm (Morcombe 2017). Males have an average body mass of 390g, while females have an average 560g, displaying reverse sexual dimorphism (Schoenjahn et al. 2019). Grey Falcons are usually a quiet species, but during their breeding season, they will make loud, slow "kek-kek-kek" or "kak-ak-ak-ak", which sounds similar to the call of a Peregrine Falcon but is slower, deeper, and harsher (Morcombe 2017).

This species is sparsely recorded throughout much of arid, semi-arid Australia and inland Australia. Their range has been reduced to northern WA, with only rare occurrences south of 26°S (Schoenjahn et al. 2019). When sighted, Grey Falcons have been observed in areas with annual rainfall less than 500mm, except during wet years followed by drought, which can cause the species to become marginally more widespread (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2020). They have also been sighted outside of breeding season in Derby, Western Australia (Schoenjahn et al. 2019). There have been sightings further south, however, many Grey Falcon sightings are believed to be misidentifications (Schoenjahn et al. 2019).

The Grey Falcon is a wide-roaming bird commonly recorded in drainages, along watercourses, or anywhere where there is permanent water throughout arid and semi-arid regions of Western Australia. There is a suggestion that their movements are seasonal, tending to occur within rainfall areas of 150-250mm in the middle latitudes of Australia in the spring, and moving towards the coast while avoiding the north in the rainy seasons (Olsen and Olsen 1986). During autumn and winter, Grey Falcons may move further north, where it is drier (Olsen and Olsen 1986) and are commonly referred to as being nomadic due to a lack of substantial studies on their movements (Schoenjahn et al. 2019). When recorded, they have been found as individuals or in pairs. In times of severe drought, groups of up to six falcons have been spotted around the junction of the Murray and Darling rivers in the eastern states of Australia (Olsen and Olsen 1986), but there is no information regarding whether anything similar occurs in Western Australia.

The Grey Falcon is most likely to inhabit the timbered country in stony plains, shrublands (especially *Acacia*), grasslands (i.e. spinifex and tussock), and wooded areas of arid/semi-arid regions (Olsen and Olsen 1986). They can also inhabit open coastal woodlands, but this is primarily during seasons of drought (Olsen and Olsen 1986). It has been noted that in winter, Grey Falcons are more likely to be found in tussock grassland and open woodland.

Grey Falcons have been observed using treeless areas for hunting and are known for having large foraging ranges. Their prey predominantly consists of birds, but they also hunt small mammals, reptiles, and insects (Olsen and Olsen 1986). Grey Falcons have a preference for ground-feeding and flocking birds, which can include parrots, pigeons, and wrens (Olsen and Olsen 1986). Their diet becomes more avian based during the breeding season. While they are said to hunt in treeless areas, most accounts of their feeding have involved them feeding on the ground, especially near outback verges and tracks (Schoenjahn 2018).

Breeding habitat appears to be localised in zones with the highest annual average temperatures, and areas with persistently dry and winter drought climatic conditions. The breeding season for grey falcons is reported to be from mid-late winter to the end of spring (June to November). During the breeding season, they nest in tall trees on watercourses and occasionally on man-made structures such as transmission line towers. Grey Falcons are said to be opportunistic and frequently use already existing structures from other bird species,

typically corvids and other raptors, with rare reports indicating that they will make their nests (Schoenjahn 2018). Grey Falcons will lay clutches of one to four eggs (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2020). Eggs take 35 days to incubate and another 49–52 days before they fledge (Schoenjahn 2018).

Even though multiple reports have recorded threats to the Grey Falcon, none of these have been substantiated and are often considered to be speculative (Schoenjahn 2018, Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2020). These are:

1) Predation by cats;
2) Increased temperatures in arid and semi-arid Australia;
3) Small population size;
4) Grazing by exotic herbivores;
5) Nest shortage;
6) Birdwatchers and photographers;
7) Collision with traffic;
8) Collision with fences and powerlines;
9) Egg collecting; and
10) Falconry.

Predation by cats has been listed as the highest priority, as Grey Falcons roost on the bare ground and have been previously found in the stomach contents of feral cats (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2020). A small population size makes the Grey Falcon susceptible to demographic and genetic stochasticity, which could affect its long-term survival, making it a significant threat (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2020). Threats 2, 4, and 5 are also listed as very high priority, but there is no evidence that these have impacted Grey Falcons (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2020). Disturbance by birdwatchers and photographers is a moderate threat to Grey Falcons, as they may interrupt breeding success with repeated visits to known breeding sites (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2020). Direct mortality from traffic, fences, and power lines is also considered a moderate threat; however, unlike birdwatchers, there is substantial evidence for this threat (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2020). Egg collecting and falconry are the least impactful of these threats because they are least likely to occur.

This species was not seen during the site visit, has not been recorded in other fauna surveys in the adjacent areas, and if it were present, would move away once disturbed.

Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) - Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016* and *EPBC Act 1999*

Malleefowl are a medium-sized, predominantly ground-dwelling bird that is comparable in size to that of a large domestic fowl. Adults range in weight from 1.5 to 2.5kg, with males being slightly larger. They can be challenging to find in the wild due to their excellent camouflage, although they are commonly seen near their large, distinctive breeding mounds.

They have a distinctive grey, black and white banding across their bodies and wings, while their neck and head are greyish with a white stripe under their eye, and their belly and breast are a cream-white in appearance (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2016). From the front of the crown to their nape, Malleefowl have a dark crest that will raise when the bird is alarmed (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2016).

Malleefowl are sexually monomorphic but do have differing calling patterns. Males will make either deep two-toned bellowing or booming calls or loud clucks, while females will make high-pitched crowing, soft crooning, or low grunting calls (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2016).

Historically, the range of the Malleefowl in Western Australia spans from north of Carnarvon to east of Esperance, and they have also been recorded over the majority of southern WA (Parsons et al. 2008). With colonisation, the natural geographical range of the Malleefowl has contracted, and this contraction is predicted

to continue (Parsons et al. 2008). This contraction is primarily attributed to the use of land for grazing and the introduction of predators (e.g. foxes: Benshemesh 2007, Parsons et al. 2008).

Malleefowl is a sedentary, ground-dwelling bird that can wander up to several kilometres from their normal activity area (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2016). They do not defend a territory, and their home ranges will often overlap with those of other individuals (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2016). These birds will move throughout their home range predominantly on foot, but can fly on rare occasions (Benshemesh 2007). They mostly fly to a nocturnal roosting site, which provides some protection against terrestrial predators.

Malleefowl, as their name suggests, are most commonly found in mallee shrubland and woodlands (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2016). Other vegetation types they have been frequently found in include Mulga (*Acacia aneura),* Broombush (*Melaleuca uncinata*), Scrub Pine (*Callitris verrucosa*), Eucalyptus woodlands and coastal heathlands (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2016). For habitats with the vegetation types listed above to be suitable, they require sandy soils and plenty of leaf litter for Malleefowl to build their nest mounds (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2016).

Malleefowl is an opportunistic forager whose diet is affected by seasonal availability, but it mainly consists of a mixture of plant and insect materials (BirdLife Australia 2023a).

Malleefowl are known for building large mounds on the ground to make their nests during the breeding season. To successfully incubate their eggs, they will add or remove leaf litter and sand to maintain an optimal temperature of between 32-34°C (Hossain et al. 2022). Malleefowl mounds can consist of sand, rock and/or pebble, and can be between three-five metres in diameter (Sackmann and Jamieson 2018) and up to one meter in height (Parvin et al. 2021).

After an egg is laid, the female Malleefowl will devote much of her energy and time to foraging to ensure she produces large yolk-rich eggs that are yet to be laid. Meanwhile, the male will tend to the mound and ensure it stays at optimum incubation temperatures (Weathers and Seymour 1998); however, often both parents will regulate the mound's temperature. While traditionally thought to be behaviourally monogamous, some studies have shown that they exhibit extra-pair paternity and polygyny (Stenhouse 2022). The Malleefowl has high fecundity, producing up to 35 eggs per breeding season (Department of Parks and Wildlife, 2016a), although it is generally within the 14-20 range (Priddel and Wheeler 2005).

Land clearing and fragmentation are the biggest threats to Malleefowl populations (Benshemesh 2007). The ideal habitat for Malleefowl also unfortunately has the best soil conditions for wheat and sheep production, which has led to 80% of the wheatbelt in Western Australia and the eastern states being cleared (Benshemesh 2007). While agriculture is the primary reason for Malleefowl habitat loss, there has also been an increased interest in these areas by mining and waste containment (Benshemesh 2007). The National Malleefowl Recovery Plan recommends that destructive mining be prohibited in suitable remnant vegetation and Malleefowl-dense areas unless there are clear long-term improvements for Malleefowl populations (Benshemesh 2007). Consequently, this clearing has also had the run-off effect of fragmenting any remaining suitable Malleefowl habitat (Benshemesh 2007).

Increased agricultural activity throughout Australia has led to a surge in sheep and other grazing animals in the Wheatbelt. This increased grazing has been shown to reduce the breeding densities of Malleefowl by between 85-90% (Benshemesh 2007). These grazing animals have also led to decreased food supplies and decreased vegetation cover for the Malleefowl, making them more vulnerable to predation and reducing their chances of survival due to being outcompeted for food resources (Benshemesh 2007). Introduced predators like foxes and cats have also heightened the risk of predation for the Malleefowl, drastically impacting chick survival rates and adult mortality rates (Benshemesh 2007). Foxes in particular are a significant threat because they will prey on Malleefowl during all life stages and are the only documented predators to target Malleefowl eggs, other than humans (Benshemesh 2007).

A Malleefowl was recorded on a camera trap in 2016 and 2025/2026, eight disused mounds were located in 2019, and an additional mound was incidentally observed during the deployment of camera traps. Prior to vegetation clearing, additional surveys are required for any new Malleefowl mounds in the development envelope

Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) – Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016* and *EPBC Act 1999*

The Chuditch is a medium-sized, but the largest extant, carnivorous dasyurid in Australia. It is mostly solitary and nocturnal. It has a distinctive appearance, characterised by a white spotted pelt, a pointed snout, large ears, and eyes. Males (~1.3kg) are larger than females (~900g), and it has a bushy tail and a unique spot pattern.

It was formerly known from over 70% of Australia. It has a patchy distribution throughout the Jarrah forest and mixed Karri/Marri/Jarrah forest of south-west WA and other isolated areas. However, the extant population extends east to the Lake Johnston area, and it is relatively abundant in the Parker Range, Mount Holland, Forrestania and Jilbadji Nature Reserve on the eastern part of its geographic range. There is a historical Chuditch record from 1974 near Kambalda.

Chuditch are solitary animals for most of their life and den in hollow logs, burrows, culverts, etc. and have also been recorded in tree hollows and rock cavities. Their core activity areas are 4km^2 and 0.9km^2 for males and females, respectively, and females tend to be territorial, although some areas may be shared by a mother and her adult daughter (Serena and Soderquist 1989).

Chuditch are opportunistic feeders and forage primarily on the ground at night. Their diet is predominantly mammals, and invertebrates can include birds, lizards, bird and reptile eggs (Glen et al. 2010).

Females enter oestrus, and mating occurs, in late April to early July. After a gestation period of about 17 days, the female gives birth to up to six young. The young are carried in the mother's pouch for about seven weeks before being left in a den while the mother forages.

Many factors may have contributed to the decline of the Chuditch, including habitat alteration caused by rabbit and livestock grazing, changing fire regimes, land clearing, predation and competition from feral dogs, foxes and feral cats, shooting and poisoning (Department of Environment and Conservation 2012a).

Chuditch were recorded by 13 of the 25 camera traps in 2016 (Terrestrial Ecosystems 2016), however, no Chuditch were recorded on the 40 camera traps deployed in 2025/2026. It is possible that Chuditch have disappeared from the study area, or that their density is now very low. The central area has been cleared of vegetation and is extensively disturbed, with some areas being partially rehabilitated. Most of the anthropogenic activity occurred before the 2016 survey, so it is unlikely to be the primary driver of the local extinction of Chuditch. There is an abundance of feral cats in the study area, and it is highly probable that they have been the primary contributor to the decline and possible local extinction of Chuditch.

Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*) - Vulnerable species under the *EPBC Act 1999* and *BC Act 2016*

The Southern Whiteface is a small, distinctive bird with a thornbill-like appearance, measuring ~11.5cm in length. It has a dark crown that extends from the forehead to the nape and a white face. The upperparts are predominantly brownish-grey, and the underparts are white. Its short, pointed bill is finch-like in appearance and adapted for feeding on seeds and insects (Nevill 2018). Some individuals have a distinct chestnut flank. The tail is black with a narrow white tip. It has a cream-coloured eye and grey legs. Adults are sexually monomorphic, while juveniles lack a black rear band on the face (Schodde and Mason 1999).

There are two recognised subspecies of Southern Whiteface *A. l. leucopsis* (south-eastern southern whiteface), which is found throughout south-eastern and central Australia, and *A. l. castaneiventris* (south-west southern whiteface) is found in central and southern regions of Western Australia (Department of Climate Change Energy the Environment and Water 2023). The subspecies have overlapping ranges and hybridise in overlapping areas.

The Southern Whiteface's geographic distribution has reportedly declined substantially over the last 24 years, with an estimated reduction in population of 30-50% every 10 years (Department of Climate Change Energy the Environment and Water 2023). The population of *A. l. leucopsis* is estimated at between 36,000 and 134,000, while the population of *A. l. castaneiventris* is estimated at between 236,000 and 954,000 (Department of Climate Change Energy the Environment and Water 2023).

The Southern Whiteface occurs across an area of over 4,910,000km^2 across Australia. However, within this area, its area of occupancy is estimated to be 34,400-140,000km^2 (Ehmke et al. 2021). In Western Australia, it can be found in the Pilbara, Carnarvon, Gascoyne, Yalgoo, Murchison, Coolgardie, Little Sandy Desert, Gibson Desert, Great Victoria Desert, Central Ranges, Geraldton Sand Plains, Avon Wheatbelt, Nullarbor, and Mallee IBRAs Plate 32).

The movements, home range, and social structure of Southern Whiteface are poorly understood. Some consider it sedentary; however, records indicate that birds will move locally to new areas, particularly in drought years (Higgins and Peter 2002). Craig and Moore (2020) recorded this bird being present and absent during surveys near Bungalbin in Western Australia, suggesting it was mobile, probably with a shifting activity area. In multiple Terrestrial Ecosystems (2024) surveys near Laverton in the Goldfields, the evidence indicated regular shifts in its activity area.

Its geographic distribution covers a wide range of habitat types. Acacias and Eucalypts usually dominate these habitats and consist of open woodlands and shrublands on ranges, foothills, lowlands, and plains (Higgins and Peter 2002). It forages on the ground, feeding on insects, spiders, and seeds found on bare ground or in leaf litter (Higgins and Peter 2002, Antos and Bennet 2006). These birds will generally forage in small groups of 2-8, however, they have been known to congregate in larger groups and mixed flocks, particularly with other whiteface and thornbill species, and during the non-breeding season with foraging parties up to 70 birds in winter (Higgins and Peter 2002).

Critical habitat for this species is considered to be relatively undisturbed open woodlands and shrublands with an understorey of grass or shrubs near areas of low tree densities, with a herbaceous understory for foraging habitat and living and dead trees with hollows and crevices, which are needed for roosting and nesting (Department of Climate Change Energy the Environment and Water 2023).

Southern Whiteface generally breeds between July and October, however, in arid regions, rainfall can affect breeding (Higgins and Peter 2002, Terrestrial Ecosystems 2024). Birds nest in a variety of locations, from hollows and crevices to low bushes and construct a large, bulky, domed nest of grass, bark, and roots (Higgins and Peter 2002). Clutches consist of 3-4 eggs, and the incubation period is unknown, but young fledge between 14-19 days. Birds generally nest in pairs, but examples of cooperative breeding have been observed (Higgins and Peter 2002). The generational length is estimated at 2.8 years (Bird et al. 2020).

The conservation advice for the Southern Whiteface lists habitat loss as one of the major threats to the species, particularly on the east coast of Australia (Department of Climate Change Energy the Environment and Water 2023)

Across much of the Southern Whiteface's range in WA, the threat to the species is a combination of secondary effects from overgrazing affecting understorey habitat, feral species predation, extreme climate events such as drought and climate change.

The Southern Whiteface has been recorded in multiple fauna surveys in the adjacent sub-bioregion, so it is potentially present in the study area, although the study area is on the southern fringe of its known geographical distribution (Plate 32). An avifauna search of the study area did not record evidence of Southern Whiteface, and the dense *Acacia* shrubs may not be this bird's preferred habitat.

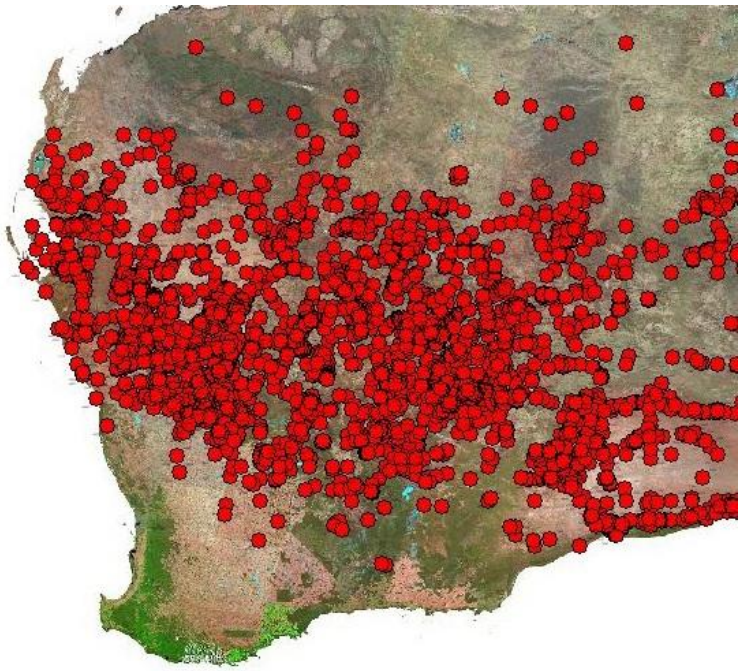


Plate 32. Southern Whiteface records

Numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*) - Vulnerable species under the *EPBC Act 1999* and *BC Act 2016*

The Numbat is a small termitivorous marsupial once found throughout southern semi-arid and arid Australia, but it is now confined to two natural populations and some translocation sites in south-west Western Australia (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2018) and elsewhere in Australia.

Head and body lengths range from 200-250mm, while tails can be between 150-180mm in length (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2018). Males weigh nearly 1.5 times as much as females, with maximum weights of 700g and 550g, respectively. They are easily recognised by reddish-brown fur that extends from the head to the upper back, and by white banding across the back that becomes more distinct towards the rump, where this pattern is broken up by dark to black bands (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2018). The striping patterns on the back are unique to each individual and provide an effective, non-invasive method of individual identification (Thorn et al. 2022). Numbats also have a horizontal black stripe that passes through their eye and partway down their back. Fur on the underside of the Numbat is off-white, while the tail consists of long brown hairs, typically with white tips; the underside near the body is a deep brick red.

Historically, the Numbat had occupied much of southern arid and semi-arid Australia (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2018) but colonial settlement, and in particular the introduction of feral predators and land clearing, has led to an excessive decline in population and a contraction in its geographical distribution. Natural populations now exist in Dryandra Woodland and the Upper Warren region (Seidlitz et al. 2021). The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions has translocated the Numbat to numerous locations within WA and elsewhere with varying levels of success (e.g. Batalling forest block, Boyagin Nature Reserve, Dragon Rocks Nature Reserve, Mount Gibson, Tutanning Nature Reserve, Cocanarup Timber Reserve, Stirling Range National Park), and elsewhere in Australia (e.g. New South Wales - Scotia Sanctuary; South Australia – Yookamurra; Seidlitz et al. 2021).

Numbats are a solitary and territorial animal that rarely shares their home range with individuals of the same sex, with one pair of adults occupying an area of approximately 50ha in Jarrah and Wandoo woodlands (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2017). In more arid populations, home ranges appear to be larger and will decrease during the cooler seasons (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2017). In Scotia Sanctuary, there is a

difference between male and female home ranges, with the latter having a median home range roughly a third the size of males (i.e. 96.6ha vs 28ha) (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2017).

The historical habitat for the Numbat ranged from Mulga woodlands, sand plains and, hummock grasslands in arid zones to eucalypt woodlands and forests in south-western Australia (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2018). Numbats are semi-fossorial and diurnal (Northover et al. 2023) and seek refuge in hollow logs, tree hollows, and burrows (National Environmental Science Program Threatened Species Research Hub 2019). This provides security from natural predators such as wedge-tailed eagles, brown falcons, little eagles, Gould's goanna, carpet pythons, and invasive predators like cats and foxes (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2018).

The numbat's diet consists of primarily termites, but ants will be eaten incidentally (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2018). Numbats spend much of their day feeding and will consume approximately 10% of their body weight daily, this equates to around 20,000 termites per day (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2017). Termites are sourced from shallow, subsurface soil galleries, termite mounds, tree trunks or fallen wooden debris (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2017). Numbats have been observed eating up to 25 different species of termites and will make preferences based on availability and abundance (Cooper and Withers 2004).

Numbats have a very short breeding window, with mating typically occurring in December/January (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2018). Young are typically born in the summer, but as late as April, with a gestation of 14 days. Numbats have an average litter size of 4 and, like some other Dasyurids, they do not carry their young in a pouch, instead, they attach to the mother's nipples and hang on, and a large fold of skin protects the young (Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions et al. nd). Young will stay attached to their mother for 6-7 months, then are deposited in the nest, and at 8-9 months, the joeys will begin to explore the nest entrance (Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions et al. nd). The young will be weaned off their mother's milk at 10-11 months, and by 12 months, they will be fully independent and move on to find their own territories (Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions et al. nd).

The main threats to Numbat populations include predation from invasive species, habitat loss, inappropriate fire regimes, and climate change (Northover et al. 2023). Frequent fires pose a threat to Numbat populations through direct Numbat death and increased chances of predation (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2018). Large, hot fires can also lead to a decrease in food and habitat opportunities. These effects are most keenly observed in Numbat populations in the arid zone (Northover et al. 2023). Climate change is a long-recognised threat to Numbat populations, but there is a lack of research about the potential impact of climate change on Numbat habitat (Northover et al. 2023). One reason climate change is considered a threat is that current knowledge of the genetic and behavioural adaptations of past populations of Numbats is lacking.

The Numbat has not been recorded in the vicinity of the study area for many years, and the abundance of feral cats is a strong indication that it is absent.

Red-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale calura*) - Vulnerable species under the *EPBC Act 1999* and conservation dependent under the *BC Act 2016*

Phascogale calura is a medium-sized marsupial with distinctive features that help it thrive in its environment. Adults have a body length of 90–140 mm (head-body) and a tail length of 130–160 mm, with males being slightly larger than females (Bradley 2000, Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2016b). The fur is soft, dense, and variable in colour but is generally dark grey to brown with a pale belly. The most striking feature is the black stripe running from the back of the head down the length of the back, which helps distinguish it from other similar species. The tail is long, bushy, and tipped with a tuft of fur, providing balance and aiding in communication. Its strong, sharp claws make it an excellent climber, although it is primarily terrestrial when foraging (Bradley 2000).

The geographic range of *P. calura* is restricted to southwestern Australia, specifically within the south-western wheatbelt of Western Australia, in a strip 150km in a north-south direction from Brookton to Katanning, and about 80 km wide from Williams to Dumbleyung (Kitchener 1981, Short and Hide 2012). There are sparse records of this phascogale extending from the western margin of the Jarrah Forest to the east to Hyden and Newdegate, and to the south to Bremer Bay (Short and Hide 2012). The species is generally confined to fragmented patches of native bushland containing suitable habitat, making it vulnerable to local extinction where the habitat is lost.

Red-tailed Phascogales have successfully been translocated to the Wadderin Sanctuary north of Narembeen (WA) in 2009 (Short and Hide 2015); an unfenced reserve near Kojonup in 2010 (Short and Hide 2015, de Visser et al. 2024) and the Mount Gibson Wildlife Sanctuary in 2017 (Anderson et al. 2024).

Phascogale calura is generally nocturnal, with its movement being influenced by both food availability and the presence of predators. This home range varies (1.5-8ha) in size depending on food availability and the quality of shelter (Woinarski et al. 2014).

The species uses a combination of running, climbing, and occasionally jumping between trees or other structures to navigate its environment. The bushy tail plays a crucial role in balancing while climbing and manoeuvring through trees and shrubs.

Phascogale calura occupy areas of remnant vegetation of varying sizes from very small to very large, many on private agricultural land. They have a preference for woodlands of wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*) and rock sheoak (*Allocasuarina huegeliana*) in upland areas and swamp sheoak *Casuarina obesa*, York gum *E. loxophleba* and wandoo in lowland areas (Bradley 2009, Short et al. 2011). This species requires a mixture of trees, dense undergrowth, and a variety of hollow logs, rocks, and tree hollows, which provide shelter from predators (Woinarski et al. 2014).

The species is an obligate insectivore, feeding on a wide range of small invertebrates, including insects, spiders, and other arthropods (Kitchener 1981). It is an opportunistic feeder and will adjust its diet depending on the availability of different prey items, such as small vertebrates like lizards or frogs. While it primarily hunts by foraging on the ground, it is a capable climber and will forage in the vegetation.

Breeding in *P. calura* is seasonal, with mating occurring in July and females give birth to litters of 6-8 young (Kitchener 1981, Bradley 2009). The young are born in a highly undeveloped state and are carried in the mother's pouch for several weeks after birth.

After emerging from the pouch, the young continue to nurse and grow in the safety of the mother's den or nest until they are weaned at about 8–10 weeks of age. At this point, the young begin to forage independently but remain dependent on the mother for shelter and protection. Sexual maturity is typically reached by 6–8 months of age. The species exhibits no significant sexual dimorphism, though males tend to be slightly larger than females.

Breeding success is closely tied to the availability of shelter and food. Habitat fragmentation can negatively impact reproductive success, as it reduces the number of available nesting sites and leads to lower resource availability.

The major threats to *Phascogale calura* are:

- Habitat Loss
- Invasive predators such as red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) and feral cats (*Felis catus*)
- Fire resulting in the destruction of habitats that are relied on for shelter and food

Red-tailed Phascogale was not recorded in the 2016 or the 2025/26 surveys. There are old records of the Red-tailed Phascogale 5km to the north of the study area and to the west in remnant parcels of native vegetation

in the agricultural area. However, the study area does not include woodlands of wandoo, rock Sheoak, swamp sheoak, or York gum, which are its preferred habitat, so it is unlikely to support Red-tailed Phascogales.

Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) - Migratory species under the *EPBC Act 1999* and *BC Act 2016*

This species breeds in the northeast and mid-east Asia and winters in Australia and southern New Guinea. It is a visitor to most parts of Western Australia, arriving in the Kimberley in late September, in the Pilbara in November, and in the South West Land Division in mid-December, and leaving by late April. The Fork-tailed Swift is almost exclusively an aerial species, foraging and sleeping on the wing. It rarely comes to earth, usually only for breeding. It is common in the Kimberley, uncommon to moderately common along the northwest, west, and southeast coasts, and rare to scarce elsewhere. It is rarely seen in the Goldfields (Plate 33), so it is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed development.

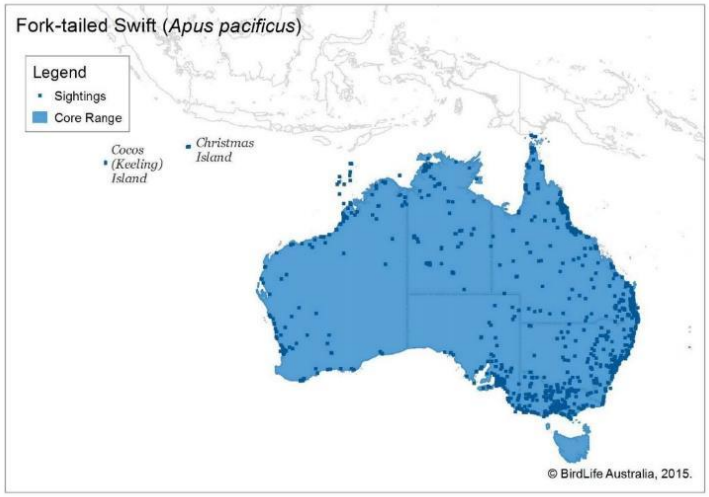


Plate 33. Range and sighting of the Fork-tailed Swift

(taken from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/epbc-act-referral-guidelines-migratory-birds)

Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) - Migratory species under the *EPBC Act 1999* and *BC Act 2016*

The Grey Wagtail is a small, yellow-breasted bird with a grey back and head. Johnstone and Storr (2004) reported that this migratory species breeds in the Palearctic, from western Europe and north-west Africa to eastern Asia, and winters in Africa, south-east Asia, Indonesia, the Philippines, New Guinea, and Australia. Its preferred habitat in Australia is banks and rocks in fast-running freshwater, including rivers, streams and creeks, where it feeds on insects. The Atlas of Living Australia records two sightings on the south coast of Western Australia and none around the study area (Plate 34).

It is highly unlikely to be seen in the study area due to a lack of suitable habitat.

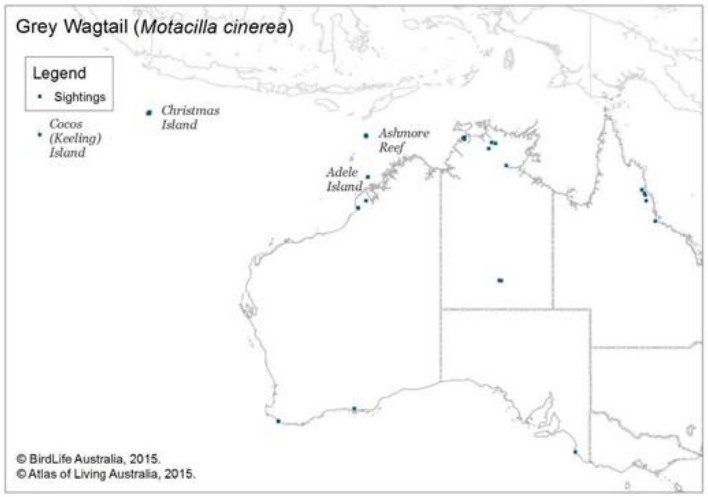


Plate 34. Reported sightings of the Grey Wagtail

(taken from http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/epbc-act-referral-guidelines-migratory-birds)

Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*) - Migratory species under the *EPBC Act 1999* and *BC Act 2016*

This bird breeds in far eastern Siberia and on Commander and Kurile Islands and winters from Myanmar and the Philippines south to northern Australia. It is a vagrant in southern Australia. It has a preference for damp short-grass flats, edges of swamps, bore overflows, grazed and mowed grass and irrigated areas (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

It is highly unlikely that this bird is present in the study area due to a lack of suitable habitat and the rarity of its presence in southern Australia.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) - Otherwise specially protected under the *BC Act 2016*

The Peregrine Falcon stands between 35-50cm tall, with females approximately 15% larger than males (Kinross 2023). Amongst Australian falcons, they are considered on the larger side with a powerfully built body and are identified by their black hood, deep white to brown (SW buff fronted form) chest with dark barring below the chest (Morcombe 2017). As they mature, Peregrine Falcons possess bright yellow cereals and eye rings, and their beaks are dark grey (Morcombe 2017). When in flight, their tail is square-tipped, and their flight wings have rounded to blunt tips, with the wingspan of a peregrine falcon ranging from 85-100cm (Morcombe 2017).

The Peregrine Falcon is a widespread species found on almost every continent except Antarctica (Altwegg et al. 2013). In Western Australia, this species is considered uncommon to rare and they live in many habitats, ranging from rainforests to arid scrublands and coastal heath to alpine areas (Morcombe 2017), even thriving under extreme anthropogenic conditions by choosing to nest in active construction sites (Clayton et al. 1988).

The diet of a Peregrine Falcon is highly variable, consisting of many species, but the most consistent prey items are birds, although insects and mammals are also common in their diet (Olsen et al. 2004). Peregrine Falcons found in the goldfields of Western Australia have been observed eating mostly parrot species, such as the Purple-crowned Lorikeet, but will also eat microbats and small rodents (Palmer et al. 2019). Mammalian prey appears to make up a tiny portion of their diet, and may be a more opportunistic prey item (Palmer et al. 2019). In eastern Australia, populations of Peregrine Falcons may also prey on Silver Gulls and corvid species (Olsen et al. 2004).

In Australia, Peregrine Falcons will build their nests in a variety of habitats (Olsen et al. 2004). Critical features for suitable nesting sites consist of adequate protection from weather and predators, an appropriate substrate for creating scrapes to lay eggs, and suitable directional exposure for temperature control (Gahbauer et al. 2015). When this species experiences population pressure, younger mating pairs have been seen using nesting sites that older, more experienced pairs would pass over (Clayton et al. 1988).

Clutch size has been shown to vary based on location. For example, in France, clutch size averaged at four eggs, while in Australia, it is estimated to range between 2-3 eggs per clutch (Kinross 2023). Both male and female birds brood the eggs, over the 29-35 day incubation period (Kinross 2023). Incubation times may be longer in cooler temperatures (Kinross 2023).

The main threat to the Peregrine Falcon in Australia is the use of pesticides. Before 1970, there was a severe decline in populations due to the use of dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) by farmers (Mundy 2018). Most modern pesticides and rodenticides can be accumulated in predator species. This poses a threat to predatory species (Melbourne's Wild Heart n.d.). Because of how fast these birds can fly, they are also at risk of fatalities when they collide with structures (BirdLife Australia 2017).

The Peregrine Falcon may infrequently be seen in the study area; however, the proposed mining activity is unlikely to have a significant impact on this species, as it will readily move away from disturbance, and there are abundant areas of similar habitat in the region.

Central Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus major tor*) – Priority 4 with the DBCA

The Central Long-eared Bat is a subspecies of *Nyctophilus major* found in the northern part of the Northern Territory, including the Kimberley and the Gulf of Carpentaria. It has a robust, thickset body, with a relatively large head, broad muzzle and large ears, with ear length being between 21-27mm (Menkhorst and Knight 2018). Its post-nasal bridge is low and broad, with an indistinct central vertical groove (Menkhorst and Knight 2018). Fur colour is dark grey-brown with lighter undersides (Menkhorst and Knight 2018). This species is smaller than *N. corbeni* and *N. m. major* and is distinguishable from *N. geoffroyi* with a lack of a Y-shaped groove on its muzzle-ridge (Gynther et al. 2013).

This subspecies is found throughout arid and semi-arid southern Western Australia and across South Australia as far east as the Eyre Peninsula (Parnaby 2009, Menkhorst and Knight 2018). It spends its day roosting in tree hollows or under loose bark and other crevices, emerging at night to forage and typically forages low amongst shrubs (Menkhorst and Knight 2018).

Central Long-eared Bats prefer mixed eucalypt woodlands with prominent shrub understorey fringed by she-oak and wattle thickets (Gynther et al. 2013).

Like all *Nyctophilu*s species, *N. m. tor* is an insectivorous species. When foraging, this species prefers to hunt low towards the ground, hunting primarily from the shrub layer downwards, but it has been seen taking insects in flight (Menkhorst and Knight 2018). There is no published data on the breeding habits of this species.

There are no recorded threats to this species; however, based on similar species, some possible threats may include habitat loss and fragmentation, changing fire regimes, decreased hollow availability, grazing causing a lack of shrub understorey and predation by introduced predators (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2015).

There are multiple records of this bat within a 10km radius of the study area, so it is potentially in the study area. Given that the study area represents a small fraction of similar habitat in the general area, vegetation clearing in the study area is unlikely to have a significant impact on this species.

Western Rosella (*Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys*) – Priority 4 with the DBCA

The Inland Western Rosella is a medium-sized parrot endemic to southwestern Australia. It measures approximately 248–259mm in length, and males weigh 57–94g and females 55-67g. Males display a vivid scarlet head and chest with yellow cheek patches, while females are less brightly coloured, often with duller cheek patches and more green on the head and breast (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

This subspecies is primarily found in the drier semiarid regions of southern Western Australia, particularly within the Wheatbelt and to the east. Historical records include locations such as Wongan Hills, Kununoppin, Moorine Rock, and Parker Range. Hybrid zones exist between the inland and coastal subspecies, where interbreeding occurs and plumage characteristics are blended (Johnstone and Storr 2004) .

Western Rosellas, including *P. i. xanthogenys*, are generally sedentary. They form mating pairs and tend to remain in one locality, although they may gather in small flocks at abundant food sources. Their flight is light and fluttery, less undulating than other rosella species.

The inland subspecies inhabits eucalypt and sheoak woodlands and scrubs, especially those containing Wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*), Flooded Gum (*E. rudis*), Salmon Gum (*E. salmonophloia*), tall Mallee, and Rock Sheoak (*Allocasuarina huegeliana*) (Johnstone and Storr 2004). These environments are typically semi-arid with a heath understorey.

Platycercus i. xanthogenys primarily feeds on seeds from native and introduced plants, including subterranean clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*), sheoak (*Casuarina* spp.), capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*), thistles (*Carduus* spp.), and flatweed (*Hypochaeris* spp.). They also consume nectar and insects, particularly during winter and spring, which are fed to nestlings. Foraging occurs both on the ground and in the trees and shrubs.

Breeding occurs from August to December (Johnstone and Storr 2004). Nests are typically located in hollows of Marri, Wandoo, York Gum (*E. loxophleba*), Flooded Gum, and Salmon Gum (Johnstone and Storr 2004). Females incubate the eggs, while males provide food. Clutches range from two to seven eggs, with an average incubation period of 23–25 days, and fledglings leave the nest about five weeks after hatching (Johnstone and Storr 2004). Breeding success has been recorded at around 72%, although this varies with seasonal conditions (Department of Environment and Conservation 2009).

The Inland Western Rosella faces threats due to habitat loss, particularly in the Wheatbelt region. Clearing of native woodlands for agriculture has led to declines or local extinctions (e.g., Coorow, Dandaragan, Moora, and Merredin).

Most of the records for the Western Rosella are from the areas with large trees and less undergrowth. However, the Western Rosella may be an infrequent visitor to the study area. Given that the study area represents a small fraction of similar habitat to that in adjacent areas, it is unlikely that vegetation clearing will have a significant impact on this species, as it will readily move to neighbouring areas if disturbed.

Southern Death Adder (*Acanthophis antarcticus*) - Priority 3 species with DBCA

The Southern Death Adder, also known as the Common Death Adder, is a highly venomous snake species found throughout much of southern Australia. They are stout and robust snakes about 1m long (Wilson and Swan 2021). Characteristics of this species include smooth or slightly rugose head shields, smooth or weakly keeled dorsal body scales in 21 midbody rows (Wilson and Swan 2021). Colouration in this species is also variable, with colours ranging from reddish-brown to grey with irregular banding from nape to tail and dark and pale barring on their lips (Wilson and Swan 2021).

Male and female Southern Death Adders are different in size, with females being roughly 20% longer (Shine et al. 2013). Southern Death Adders are also noted to have a thicker body than other death adder species (Shine et al. 2013).

This species is found throughout southern Australia, extending from south-western Australia, southern South Australia (Cogger 2021). Its distribution also goes through most of the east coast of Australia, encompassing most of NSW and the majority of eastern Queensland (Cogger 2021).

This Death Adder is slow-moving but can repeatedly strike very quickly. When threatened, this species will arch its body and lunge forward, making a loud wheezing bark noise (Wilson and Swan 2021).

Southern Death Adders are ambush predators using the worm-like appendage on their tail to lure prey close to them (Crowe-Riddell et al. 2021). Prey type appears to change with age in these snakes. Juvenile Southern Death Adders have been known to eat more ectothermic prey (lizards and smaller snakes), while adults tend to eat more endothermic prey (birds and mammals; Crowe-Riddell et al. 2021).

Southern Death Adders are a viviparous snake species with litters between 8-14 live young (Shine et al. 2013). The gestation period for Southern Death Adders is approximately four to five months, and the breeding season is believed to occur between September and March.

The Southern Death Adder has not been recorded in surveys in the adjacent area, so it is highly improbable that it is present in the study area and therefore impacted by the proposed development.

Woma (*Aspidites ramsayi*) - Priority 1 species with DBCA

Womas are primarily nocturnal, and a terrestrial python that prefers to shelter in hollow logs, animal burrows, or under thick vegetation during the day (Pearson 1993). They have been reported to be between a maximum of 1.5 and 2.7m in length (Department of Environment and Conservation 2012b). Their heads are distinctly narrower than their bodies when compared to other pythons (Department of Environment and Conservation 2012b).

Body colouration varies from brown, grey, olive, or red-brown top side with lighter coloured sides and cream to yellow coloured belly. They also possess darker olive, brown, or black banding that tends to fade with age (Department of Environment and Conservation 2012b). This banding is much more prominent in juveniles and has led to them being mistaken for tiger snakes at first glance (Pearson 1993).

Womas were found throughout much of the southern arid region of Western Australia, including inland towards the Nullarbor plain (Maryan 2002). This area encompasses from Yuna to Boddington (Maryan 2002). However, their geographic range has been altered since colonisation, with the loss of individuals in the Wheatbelt and an appreciable reduction in abundance in the Shark Bay area. There is an isolated population in the Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay and adjacent areas, another population in the Pilbara and they are widespread in the sandy deserts of Western Australia. The Atlas of Living Australia also has records from the midwest and the southwest, but their validity is unclear.

In the crescent-shaped distribution between Shark Bay and Kitchener, they appear mostly absent from Geraldton to east of Kalgoorlie, except for an area in the sand plains northeast of Southern Cross, and a couple of individuals have been recorded north of Kalgoorlie. Only individuals in the southern part of its geographic range are considered threatened.

There is little to no information on the home ranges of Woma Pythons and their movement patterns.

The Woma occurs within the arid zones of Western Australia and has a preference for areas of myrtaceous heath and spinifex sandplains and shrubby dunes (Pearson 1993, Maryan 2002, Department of Environment and Conservation 2012b, Bruton 2014), but it has also been seen in more rocky areas (Pedler 2011). Ideally, the habitat will also contain many fallen logs and animal burrows (Bruton 2014). Womas typically rely on pre-constructed burrows, including, but not limited to, those made by varanids, rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), hopping mice (*Notomys alexis*), and bilbies (*Macrotis lagotis*) (Bruton 2013). They will also take advantage of natural tunnel erosions in clay and sandy soils (Bruton 2013).

Womas have a varied diet of terrestrial vertebrates, including small mammals, ground-dwelling birds, and lizards (Read et al. 2011).

Womas are typically solitary, like most pythons, but will tolerate members of the same species in their area (Bruton 2014). Both males and females have small spurs located near the cloaca that stimulate mating (Department of Environment and Conservation 2012b). The breeding season takes place between May and August, with eggs being laid in September/October, which hatch 2-3 months later (Department of Environment and Conservation 2012b). A typical clutch of Woma eggs is between 5-22, with an average of 14 in captive individuals (Department of Environment and Conservation 2012b).

One of the threats to Woma populations is the ever-expanding development of agricultural land (Department of Environment and Conservation 2012b). Through vegetation clearing, their microhabitats have been lost due to livestock trampling and soil tillage, which either destroy existing burrows or prevent new ones from forming (Bruton 2014). Direct fatalities can occur from vehicle strikes (Bruton 2014) and there is a strong possibility that fox and cat predation is contributing to their decline (Department of Environment and Conservation 2012b).

Womas have not been recorded recently near the study area, so it is highly improbable that the Woma Python is present in the study area and therefore impacted by the proposed development.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 ADEQUACY OF THE FAUNA SURVEY DATA FOR FAUNA HABITATS REPRESENTED IN THE STUDY AREA

The EPA's (2020) Technical Guidance on terrestrial fauna surveys indicated that the type of survey should be determined based on:

- level of existing regional knowledge;
- type and comprehensiveness of recent local surveys;
- degree of existing disturbance or fragmentation at the regional scale;
- extent, distribution and significance of habitats;
- significance of species likely to be present;
- sensitivity of the environment to the proposed activities; and
- scale and nature of impact.

The two detailed fauna surveys undertaken by Western Wildlife (2017a, b) provide an adequate indication of the vertebrate fauna potentially in the general area. The camera trapping and site survey by Terrestrial Ecosystems 2016 and 2025/26 indicate what conservation-significant species were present in 2016. A Detailed vertebrate fauna survey of the study area is unlikely to yield information on any additional species that would alter the impact assessment for the proposed development; therefore, no additional generic fauna surveys are recommended.

5.2 AMPHIBIANS

Amphibians typically found in eucalypt mulga-mallee woodlands in the Goldfields are listed in Table 7. Frogs are usually only detected immediately after rainfall or around semi-permanent pools. *Neobatrachus pelobatoides*, *Pseudophryne occidentalis* and *Neobatrachus sutor* could likely be found in the general area. The *Neobatrachus* spp. burrow into the ground and aestivate between rainfall events. *Pseudophryne occidentalis* finds shelter under rocks and in crevices during the dry periods and enters temporary ponds to breed after rainfall events. All three species have a widespread distribution and are abundant. Development of the study area is likely to result in a loss of individuals within the disturbed area; however, it is unlikely to have a significant impact on these species when assessed in a regional context.

There are no amphibian species of conservation significance in the Goldfields or the Wheatbelt.

5.3 REPTILES

Reptile species richness in the study area will be comparable with similar Mallee woodlands elsewhere in the bioregion. The list provided in Table 9 represents species likely to be found over a large area of diverse habitat types. Eucalypt-mulga woodlands would typically support up to 40 species of reptiles, but many of these would be in low abundance.

There are no characteristics of the reptile assemblage anticipated to be in the study area that indicate that there are reptiles of conservation significance or different to those in the neighbouring areas, and given that there were large expanses of similar habitat in adjacent areas, development of the study area is unlikely to have a significant impact on reptiles when assessed in a regional context.

5.4 BIRDS

Avian species richness in the Great Western Woodlands and Goldfields is influenced by rainfall (Craig and Chapman 2003) and is generally higher in woodlands than in chenopod shrublands and in more sparsely vegetated areas. The list provided in Table 6 represents species likely to be found over a large area of diverse habitat types. Eucalypt-mallee woodlands would typically support up to 50-70 species of birds, but many of these would be in very low numbers and are only present after significant rainfall. Birds typically move from an area once vegetation clearing commences, so the impact is relatively low if the area is small. However, eggs and chicks in nests are often lost during clearing.

Malleefowl were recorded by a camera trap in the study area in 2016 and in 2025/2026, and eight unused Malleefowl mounds were inspected in 2019, and an additional mound was incidentally recorded while deploying camera traps in 2025/26. Predation by feral cats and foxes has significantly reduced the abundance of Malleefowl in the Great Western Woodlands, and small populations remain, mainly in dense shrubland, where the denser vegetation provides adult birds with some protection from predators.

Although not recorded during the site visit, Southern Whiteface may move into the study area. The study area is on the southern edge of this species geographical distribution. The Southern Whiteface, Western Rosella and Peregrine Falcon, if present, would move to adjacent areas if disturbed. Vegetation clearing in the study area, particularly when similar habitats exist in neighbouring areas, is unlikely to significantly affect these conservation-significant birds.

5.5 MAMMALS

The diversity of small terrestrial mammals potentially caught in the study area would be similar to that in undisturbed adjacent areas. The status of the Chuditch in the study area and surrounds is unclear. It was relatively plentiful in 2016 (Terrestrial Ecosystems 2016), but the camera-trapping survey conducted in December and January 2025/26 failed to record them. If they are now locally extinct, feral cat abundance is likely a major contributing factor. As in 2016, Western Brush Wallabies appear relatively abundant (i.e. 19 of 40 camera traps in 2025/2026) and widespread in the vegetated areas.

There was no evidence of foxes and rabbits in the study area. In the 2016 survey, a wild dog/dingo was recorded on a camera trap, but none were recorded in the recent survey. These wild dogs have large home ranges and may still be present in the general area, but only occasionally visit the study area.

5.6 BIODIVERSITY VALUE

An ecological assessment of a site should consider its biodiversity value at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels, and its ecological functional value at the ecosystem level. There is insufficient data to assess ecological value at the genetic level.

Fauna habitats represented in the study area are abundant and in similar condition to adjacent areas. Therefore, the fauna assemblage in the study area will be similar to that in neighbouring areas.

5.6.1 Ecological functional value at the ecosystem level

The central part of the study area has been highly disturbed by previous anthropogenic activity (i.e. vegetation clearing, exploration, tracks, etc.; Plates 11-14), with the consequence that these areas are almost depleted of vertebrate terrestrial fauna. Aside from these disturbed areas, the most significant impacts on vertebrate fauna in the study area and its surrounds will have been feral cats and possibly wild dogs.

This study area supports a reasonable population of Western Brush Wallaby, a low density of Malleefowl and possibly Southern Whiteface and Chuditch, but does not support a vegetation community of conservation significance.

5.6.2 Maintenance of threatened ecological communities

Other than the presence of Malleefowl, Western Brush Wallaby, and possibly Southern Whiteface and Chuditch, there is no other threatened vertebrate ecological community identified in the study area.

5.6.3 Condition of the fauna habitat

The quality of the fauna habitat in the study area ranged from degraded (e.g. vegetation cleared, previous exploration activity and tracks) to very good. The uncleared fauna habitat in the study area is generally in good to very good condition and is like that of many square kilometres of adjacent habitat.

5.6.4 Ecological linkages

The study area does not provide an important ecological linkage or a fauna movement corridor, as the surrounding bioregion is mainly intact.

5.6.5 Size and scale of the proposed disturbance

The assessed study area (i.e. 425.6ha) is small and represents a very small proportion of similar fauna habitat found in the adjacent areas and the adjacent IBRA subregion.

5.6.6 Abundance and distribution of similar habitats in the adjacent areas

Fauna habitats present in the study area are abundant in neighbouring areas. It is therefore likely that the assemblage of fauna in the study area is similar to that in the many square kilometres of similar habitat in adjacent areas and the bioregion.

6. SUMMARY

Forrestania Resources Ltd plans further exploration and mining activity in its British Hill tenements 44km south of Marvel Loch and west of the Marvel Loch – Forrestania Road. One hundred and forty-five habitat assessments were completed in the study area (425.6ha). Excluding the disturbed, cleared and rehabilitated areas, there are two broad fauna habitats:

- Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (*Allocasuarina* and *Acacias*); and
- Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs.

Southern Whiteface (listed as Vulnerable) was not recorded in the site surveys; however, the study area contains habitat that is suitable for this species, and it has been recorded in the vicinity of the study area.

Twenty-five camera traps (Reconyx HC500) were deployed from 22 November - 6 December 2016, and 40 camera traps were deployed from 26 November – 6 January 2026. Each camera trap had a non-reward lure of peanut butter, rolled oats, sardines and mulie oil placed in the centre of the detection zone approximately 3m from the camera trap. In 2016, 13 of the 25 camera traps recorded Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii;* listed as Vulnerable), which was likely denning in the rocky area in the southwest corner of the study area; however, Chuditch was not recorded in the 2025/2026 survey. Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*; listed as Vulnerable) were recorded on camera traps in both 2016 and 2025/2026. Western Brush Wallabies (*Notamacropus irma*; Priority 4 species) were recorded in 2016 and 2025/2026. In 2016, two feral cats (*Felis catus*), a single Dingo (*Canis lupus*), a Gould's sand goanna (*Varanus gouldii*), emus (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*), Brush Bronzewings (*Phaps elegans*) and red kangaroos (*Osphranter rufus*) were recorded. In the 2025/26 survey, Western Brush Wallabies were recorded in 19 of the 40 camera traps, and feral cats were recorded by 14 of the 40 camera traps.

In 2019, using high-definition photogrammetry and LiDAR, the study area was searched for Malleefowl mounds. Twenty-two possible mounds were recorded using both methodologies. An on-ground examination of these possible 22 'mounds' found that eight were previously used Malleefowl mounds. The remaining 'mounds' were either anthropogenic disturbances, an abundance of rocky material near the surface or bare ground devoid of trees. During the deployment of camera traps in 2025, one additional Malleefowl mound was located that was not present in 2019. There is a low likelihood that Peregrine Falcons, Western Rosellas, and Central Long-eared Bats are present in the study area. These flying animals will move to neighbouring areas if disturbed, so any impacts will be minimal. The targeted search for Chuditch was adequate, but once the potential impact is better understood, further work will be required for Malleefowl.

Fauna habitats in the study area, other than those areas previously cleared and disturbed by exploration, are in good condition, and areas that were burnt are slowly recovering from the fire. Feral cats are abundant and have negatively impacted native fauna for many years. The study area is not part of an important ecological linkage, nor does it contain fauna habitats that are important or unique for the bioregion.

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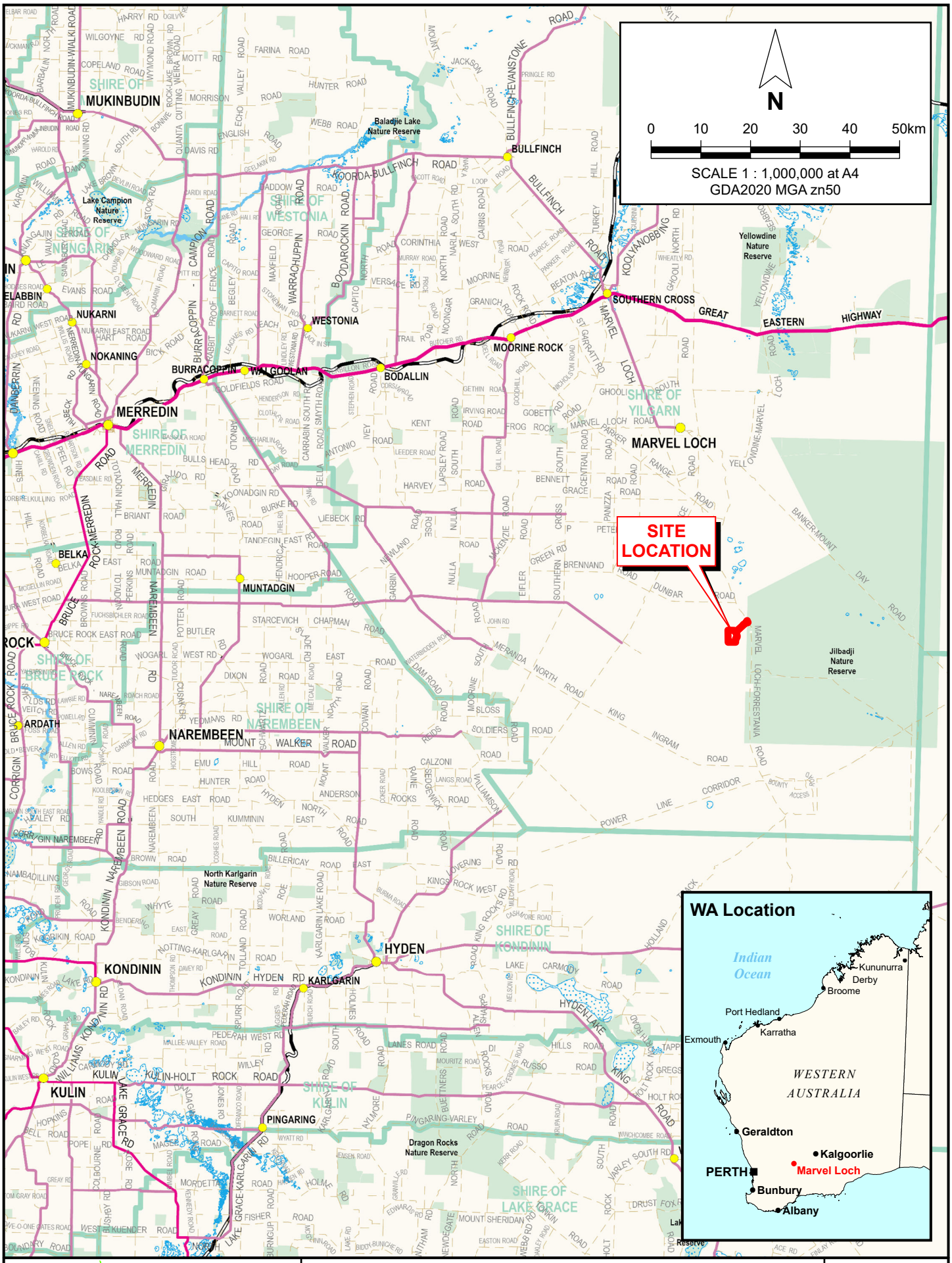
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Figures

Basic and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey
British Hill Gold Project





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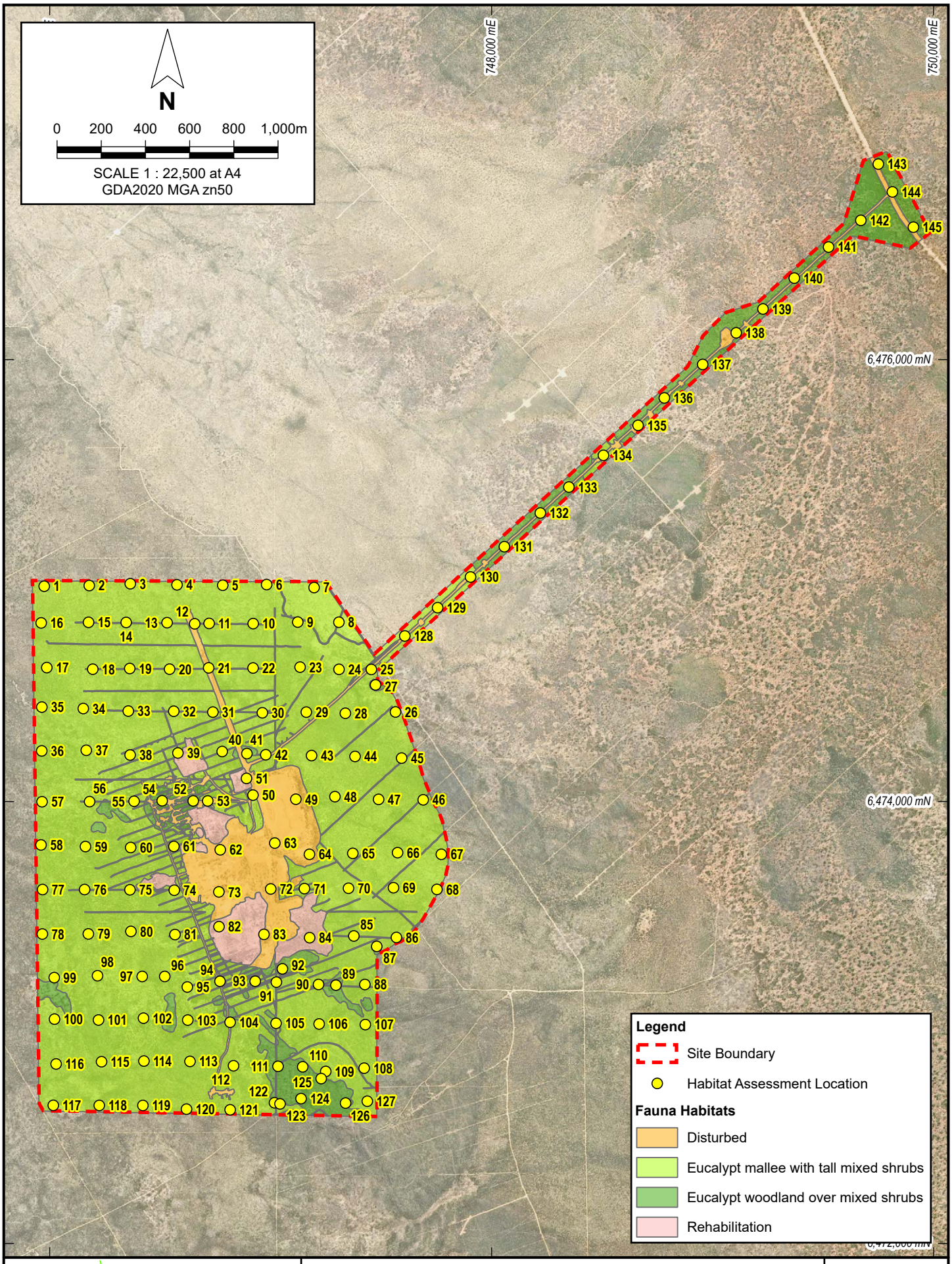
TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Forrestania Resources
BASIC AND TARGETED VERTEBRATE FAUNA SURVEY
BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT

Figure 1

REGIONAL LOCATION

Drawn: S. Thompson | Date: 22 Mar 2026 | Job: 2025-0171



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TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

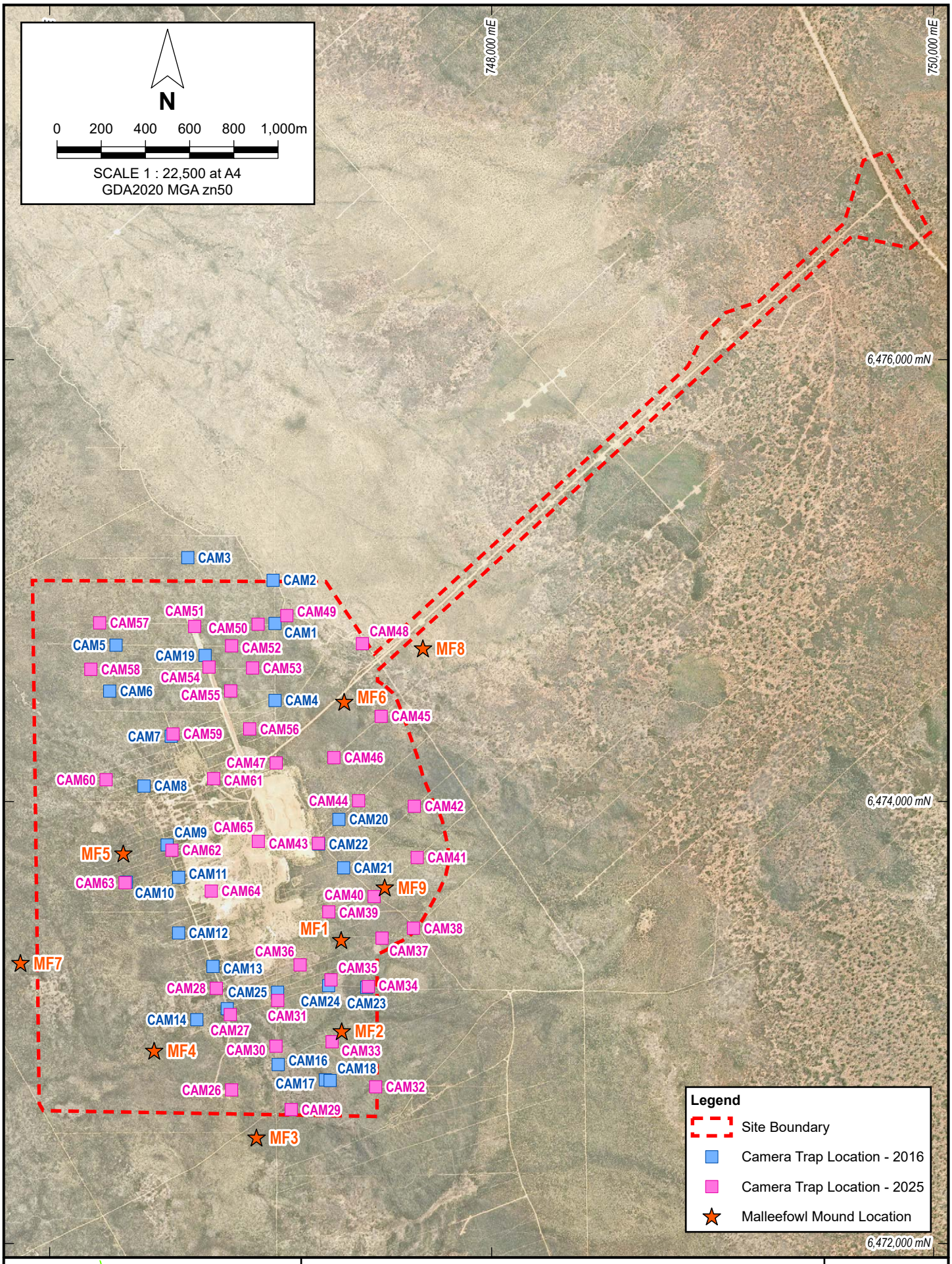
Drawn: S. Thompson | Date: 22 Mar 2026

Forrestania Resources
BASIC AND TARGETED VERTEBRATE FAUNA SURVEY
BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT

FAUNA HABITAT TYPES AND HABITAT ASSESSMENT LOCATIONS

Figure 2

Job: 2025-0171



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TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Forrestania Resources
BASIC AND TARGETED VERTEBRATE FAUNA SURVEY
BRITISH HILL GOLD PROJECT

Figure 3

CAMERA TRAP LOCATIONS

Drawn: S. Thompson | Date: 22 Mar 2026 | Job: 2025-0171

Appendix A.
Results of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search

Basic and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey
British Hill Gold Project



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: 06-Feb-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:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	1
Listed Threatened Species:	21
Listed Migratory Species:	6

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

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

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	6
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

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

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Zanda latirostris listed as Calyptorhynchus latirostris			
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo [87737]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
MAMMAL			
Dasyurus geoffroii			
Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Myrmecobius fasciatus			
Numbat [294]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phascogale calura			
Red-tailed Phascogale, Red-tailed Wambenger, Kenngoor [316]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
PLANT			
Acacia lanuginophylla			
Woolly Wattle [55575]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Banksia dolichostyla listed as Banksia sphaerocarpa var. dolichostyla			
Ironcaps Banksia, Ironcap Banksia [93505]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calectasia pignattiana			
Stilted Tinsel Lily [82018]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasymalla axillaris			
Native Foxglove [38829]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Daviesia microcarpa			
Norseman Pea [56766]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Eremophila resinosa			
Resinous Eremophila [11735]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Eremophila viscida			
Varnish Bush [2394]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gastrolobium graniticum Granite Poison [14872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Isopogon robustus Robust Coneflower [82646]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Paragoodia crenulata [86387]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Roycea pycnophylloides Saltmat [21161]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Jilbadji	Nature Reserve	WA	In feature area

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Earl Grey Lithium Project Life of Mine Proposal	2023/09711		Assessment	In buffer area only
Parker Range Mt Caudan Iron Ore Haul Road Proposal	2021/8955		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
Earl Grey Lithium Project	2017/7950	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Iron Ore Project	2010/5435	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

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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Appendix B.
Regional fauna survey data

Basic and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey
British Hill Gold Project



		Survey	A	B													
Family	Species	Common name	Unknown	Site 10	Site 6	Site 8	Site 5	w07-3	w11-1	w06-4	Site 1	Site 3	Site 4	Opporunistic	Site 11	Site 2	Targeted
Amphibians																	
Limnodynastidae	*Neobatrachus pelobatoides*	Humming Frog	X														
	Neobatrachus sutor	Shoemaker Frog	X														
Myobatrachidae	*Crinia pseudinsignifera*	Bleating Froglet	X														
	Pseudophryne occidentalis	Western Toadlet	X														
Pelodryadidae	*Litoria moorei*	Motorbike Frog	X														
Reptiles																	
Agamidae	*Ctenophorus chapmani*	Chapman's Dragon	X														
	Ctenophorus cristatus	Crested Dragon	X	1	1	X	1	X	X	X							
	Ctenophorus maculatus	Spotted Dragon	X								1	3	4				
	Ctenophorus ornatus	Ornate Crevice Dragon	X														
	Ctenophorus salinarum	Saltpan Dragon	X											X			
	Moloch horridus	Thorny Devil	X												X		
	Pogona minor	Western Bearded Dragon	X		1								1				
Carphodactylidae	*Nephrurus stellatus*	Stellate Knob-tail	X														
	Underwoodisaurus milii	Barking Gecko	X		1												
Diplodactylidae	*Crenadactylus ocellatus*	Clawless Gecko	X		1	1						1			1		
	Diplodactylus calcicolus	South Coast Gecko													1		
	Diplodactylus granariensis	Wheatbelt Stone Gecko	X		2	1					1				2	2	
	Hesperoedura reticulata	Reticulated Velvet Gecko	X	X													
	Lucasium maini	Main's Ground Gecko	X	1											2		
	Strophurus spinigerus	South-western Spiny-tailed Gecko	X														
Elapidae	*Suta gouldii*	Gould's Snake	X														
	Paroplocephalus atriceps	Lake Cronin Snake	X														
	Pseudonaja affinis	Dugite												X			
	Pseudonaja mengdeni	Western Brown Snake	X														
	Simoselaps bertholdi	Jan's Banded Snake															
Gekkonidae	*Gehyra variegata*	Variegated Gehyra	X	4													
	Heteronotia binoei	Bynoe's Gecko	X														
Pygopodidae	*Delma australis*	Marble-faced Delma										1					
	Delma fraseri	Fraser's Delma			3												
	Pygopus lepidopodus	Common Scaly-foot		1													

		Survey	A	B													
Family	Species	Common name	Unknown	Site 10	Site 6	Site 8	Site 5	w07-3	w11-1	w06-4	Site 1	Site 3	Site 4	Opporunistic	Site 11	Site 2	Targeted
Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus buchananii*	Buchanan's Snake-eyed Skink	X	2													
	Ctenotus atlas	Southern Mallee Ctenotus					1										
	Ctenotus impar	Odd-stripped Ctenotus	X										1				
	Ctenotus mimetes	Checker-sided Ctenotus					1										
	Ctenotus schomburgkii	Barred Wedgesnout Ctenotus		1	5	2	2				1		1				
	Ctenotus uber	Spotted Ctenotus	X		4	3	1						1				
	Egernia richardi	Bright Crevice-skink	X	4											1		
	Hemiergis initialis	South-western Earless Skink										1					
	Lerista distinguenda	South-western Orange-tailed Slider		2	3												
	Lerista kingi	King's Slider												X			
	Liopholis inornata	Desert Skink	X														
	Liopholis multiscutata	Bull Skink												X			
	Menetia greyii	Common Dwarf Skink		3			2				3	2					
	Morethia butleri	Woodland Morethia Skink	X	2	1	1					1						
	Morethia obscura	Shrubland Pale-flecked Morethia	X	12	3										4		
	Tiliqua occipitalis	Western Blue-tongued Lizard					1				1				1		
	Tiliqua rugosa	Bobtail												X			
Typhlopidae	*Anilios australis*	Austral Blind Snake										1					
Varanidae	*Varanus gouldii*	Gould's Goanna	X				2						1			1	7
	Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Monitor		1					X		1						3
Birds																	
Casuariidae	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	Emu														X	1
Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	Grey Teal												X			
Megapodiidae	*Leipoa ocellata*	Malleefowl										X			X		3
Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	Common Bronzewing		2			X										
Cuculidae	*Chrysococcyx basalis*	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo					2				3		2				
Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	Tawny Frogmouth												X			
Caprimulgidae	*Eurostopodus argus*	Spotted Nightjar			X												1
Turnicidae	*Turnix varius*	Painted Buttonquail												X			
Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	Square-tailed Kite												X			
	Hieraaetus morphnoides	Little Eagle		4													
	Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle												X			

		Survey	A	B													
Family	Species	Common name	Unknown	Site 10	Site 6	Site 8	Site 5	w07-3	w11-1	w06-4	Site 1	Site 3	Site 4	Opporunistic	Site 11	Site 2	Targeted
	Accipiter cirrocephalus	Collared Sparrowhawk												X			
	Haliastur sphenurus	Whistling Kite												X			
Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	Rainbow Bee-eater		1													
Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	Brown Falcon											1		X		
Psittaculidae	*Polytelis anthopeplus*	Regent Parrot			1	2						1				1	
	Neophema elegans	Elegant Parrot				1	1										
	Barnardius zonarius	Australian Ringneck		2													
	Platycercus icterotis	Western Rosella		1													
	Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Purple-crowned Lorikeet		6											4		
Climacteridae	*Climacteris rufus*	Rufous Treecreeper	X	6													
Maluridae	*Malurus pulcherrimus*	Blue-breasted Fairywren	X		2	1	4				1	5	6		2		
Meliphagidae	*Purnella albifrons*	White-fronted Honeyeater	X		2	5	4				4	2	1		2	2	
	Lichenostomus cratitius	Purple-gaped Honeyeater			2	5	2				1	4	2			3	
	Manorina flavigula	Yellow-throated Miner	X											X			
	Acanthagenys rufogularis	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	X	1	2	2	1				2	1	1				
	Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird	X	3	2	2							1		4	1	
	Gavicalis virescens	Singing Honeyeater	X											X			
	Ptilotula ornata	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater	X	6											1		
	Gliciphila melanops	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	X				2				2						
	Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater	X			1					2				1		
	Nesoptilotis leucotis	White-eared Honeyeater	X		4	1	2				4		2		4	3	
	Melithreptus brevirostris	Brown-headed Honeyeater	X		4	2	4				2	2			4	2	
Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus punctatus*	Spotted Pardalote	X		2	4	2				2	1			1	2	
	Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote	X	1		2									6	1	
Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	White-browed Scrubwren	X	1			1										
	Pyrrholaemus brunneus	Redthroat	X				2										
	Hylacola cauta	Shy Heathwren			X	1	2				2	5				2	
	Acanthiza apicalis	Inland Thornbill	X		3		2				4	4	4		6		
	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	X											X			
	Acanthiza uropygialis	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	X														
	Smicrornis brevirostris	Weebill	X		6	6	2				1	2	4		5	3	
	Gerygone fusca	Western Gerygone	X														

		Survey	A	B													
Family	Species	Common name	Unknown	Site 10	Site 6	Site 8	Site 5	w07-3	w11-1	w06-4	Site 1	Site 3	Site 4	Opporunistic	Site 11	Site 2	Targeted
Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus superciliosus*	White-browed Babbler	X	2	1	2						1			1	1	
Cinclosomatidae	*Cinclosoma clarum*	Copperback Quail-thrush				1											
Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckooshrike	X	1			1					1			2		
	Lalage tricolor	White-winged Triller												X			
Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	Varied Sittella	X											X			
Oreoicidae	*Oreoica gutturalis*	Crested Bellbird	X			2	1				4	4			1	2	1
Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	Grey Shrikethrush	X	6		4	2				1	5	1		4	4	
	Pachycephala inornata	Gilbert's Whistler	X											X			
	Pachycephala pectoralis	Golden Whistler	X			2	1				4	3	1		2	4	
	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	X														
Artamidae	*Artamus cyanopterus*	Dusky Woodswallow	X	7													
	Cracticus torquatus	Grey Butcherbird	X	1									X		3		
	Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie	X														
	Strepera versicolor	Grey Currawong	X	1	2	1						1			1		4
Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail	X	3													
	Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail	X														
Monarchidae	*Myiagra inquieta*	Restless Flycatcher												X			
Corvidae	*Corvus coronoides*	Australian Raven	X												1		3
Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	Jacky Winter	X											X			
	Petroica goodenovii	Red-capped Robin	X									1			1	2	
	Melanodryas cucullata	Hooded Robin												X			
	Eopsaltria griseogularis	Western Yellow Robin	X	2	2	2									1	1	
	Drymodes brunneopygia	Southern Scrub-Robin	X		6	5	5	X	X		5	4	5		5	4	6
Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	Welcome Swallow												X			
	Petrochelidon nigricans	Tree Martin	X	6								1	1				
	Cheramoeca leucosterna	White-backed Swallow	X										1				
Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	Silvereye	X														
Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	Mistletoebird												X			
Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian Pipit												X			
Mammals																	
Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	Short-beaked Echidna												X			1
Canidae	*Canis lupus*	Dingo		X													2

		Survey	A	B													
Family	Species	Common name	Unknown	Site 10	Site 6	Site 8	Site 5	w07-3	w11-1	w06-4	Site 1	Site 3	Site 4	Opporunistic	Site 11	Site 2	Targeted
	Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox						X						X			4
Felidae	*Felis catus*	Cat												X			8
Molossidae	*Austronomus australis*	White-striped Freetail Bat	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X	
Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus gouldii*	Gould's Wattled Bat	X	X	X	X					X	X	X		X		
	Scotorepens balstoni	Inland Broad-nosed Bat		X											X		
	Vespadelus baverstocki	Inland Forest Bat		X		X						X			X	X	
	Vespadelus regulus	Southern Forest Bat	X	X	X	X	X						X		X		
Dasyuridae	*Dasyurus geoffroii*	Chuditch			12		4		X		1	4	3	X		6	41
	Sminthopsis dolichura	Little Long-tailed Dunnart		3							1	1			2	1	
	Sminthopsis gilberti	Gilbert's Dunnart		1													
	Sminthopsis granulipes	White-tailed Dunnart				1	2				5		8		7	1	
	Sminthopsis ooldea	Ooldea Dunnart													1		
Burramyidae	*Cercartetus concinnus*	Southwestern Pygmy Possum		3	1	2					1	2	2		5	2	
Macropodidae	*Macropus fuliginosus*	Western Grey Kangaroo	X											X			3
	Notamacropus irma	Western Brush Wallaby												X			3
Leporidae	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Rabbit															5
Muridae	*Mus sp.*																9
	Mus musculus	House Mouse	X								1						
	Notomys mitchellii	Mitchell's Hopping Mouse					6					5			1		13
	Pseudomys albocinereus	Ash-grey Mouse					1										

		Survey	A																							B
Family	Species	Common name	Prince of Wales 8	Prince of Wales 9	Van Uden 10	N04-1	W11-1	W08-7	W15-7	Site 3	Site 4	Site 1	Van Uden 12	Site 19	Van Uden 11	Site 2	Prince of Wales 7	Site 16	Site 13	Site 15	Site 17	Site 14	Site 18	Site 20	Targeted surveys	
Reptiles																										
Agamidae	*Ctenophorus cristatus*	Crested Dragon	X	1	1	X	X	X	X																	
	Ctenophorus maculatus	Spotted Dragon								3	4	1	2													
	Moloch horridus	Thorny Devil											X													
	Pogona minor	Western Bearded Dragon		1							1			1												
Carphodactylidae	*Nephrurus stellatus*	Stellate Knob-tail											1													
Diplodactylidae	*Crenadactylus ocellatus*	Clawless Gecko	1	2						1																
	Diplodactylus calcicolus	South Coast Gecko													1											
	Diplodactylus granariensis	Wheatbelt Stone Gecko	1									1	1		2	2	2									
	Hesperoedura reticulata	Reticulated Velvet Gecko			X																					
	Lucasium maini	Main's Ground Gecko			1										2											
	Strophurus spinigerus	South-western Spiny-tailed Gecko															1									
Elapidae	*Paroplocephalus atriceps*	Lake Cronin Snake																								7
	Simoselaps bertholdi	Jan's Banded Snake											1													
Gekkonidae	*Gehyra variegata*	Variegated Gehyra			4																					
Pygopodidae	*Delma australis*	Marble-faced Delma								1							2	1								
	Delma fraseri	Fraser's Delma		1														1								
	Pygopus lepidopodus	Common Scaly-foot			1														1	1						
Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus buchananii*	Buchanan's Snake-eyed Skink			2																1	1				
	Ctenotus atlas	Southern Mallee Ctenotus																					4			
	Ctenotus impar	Odd-stripped Ctenotus									1															
	Ctenotus schomburgkii	Barred Wedgesnout Ctenotus	2	10	1						1	1								2	5	2	1			
	Ctenotus uber	Spotted Ctenotus	3	6							1			2			1					5				
	Egernia richardi	Bright Crevice-skink			4										1				1							
	Hemiergis initialis	South-western Earless Skink								1									1				1			

		Survey	A																								B
Family	Species	Common name	Prince of Wales 8	Prince of Wales 9	Van Uden 10	N04-1	W11-1	W08-7	W15-7	Site 3	Site 4	Site 1	Van Uden 12	Site 19	Van Uden 11	Site 2	Prince of Wales 7	Site 16	Site 13	Site 15	Site 17	Site 14	Site 18	Site 20	Targeted surveys	
	Lerista distinguenda	South-western Orange-tailed Slider			2								1													
	Liopholis multiscutata	Bull Skink																					1	2		
	Menetia greyii	Common Dwarf Skink		3	3					2		3	1				1	4	4	2	3	1		4		
	Morethia butleri	Woodland Morethia Skink	1	1	2							1														
	Morethia obscura	Shrubland Pale-flecked Morethia		1	12								2	2	4			6	2	3	4	9	3			
	Tiliqua occipitalis	Western Blue-tongued Lizard										1			1											
Typhlopidae	*Anilios australis*	Austral Blind Snake								1																
	Anilios bituberculatus	Prong-snouted Blind Snake																						1		
Varanidae	*Varanus gouldii*	Gould's Goanna									1					1										
	Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Monitor			1		X					1					1	1								
Birds																										
Casuariidae	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	Emu		X									X			X					X	X				
Megapodiidae	*Leipoa ocellata*	Malleefowl								X			X		X						X					308
Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	Common Bronzewing			X									X												
	Phaps elegans	Brush Bronzewing	X	X								X			X		X	X	X	X			X			
Cuculidae	*Chrysococcyx basalis*	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo									X	X	X						X				X			
	Cacomantis pallidus	Pallid Cuckoo																				X				
	Cacomantis flabelliformis	Fan-tailed Cuckoo																X								
Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	Tawny Frogmouth																	X							
Caprimulgidae	*Eurostopodus argus*	Spotted Nightjar															X									
Turnicidae	*Turnix varius*	Painted Buttonquail																						X		
Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	Square-tailed Kite								X																
	Hieraaetus morphnoides	Little Eagle			X																					
Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	Rainbow Bee-eater			X																			X		
Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	Brown Falcon									X				X							X	X			
	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon											X													21
Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	Galah																			X					

		Survey	A																								B
Family	Species	Common name	Prince of Wales 8	Prince of Wales 9	Van Uden 10	N04-1	W11-1	W08-7	W15-7	Site 3	Site 4	Site 1	Van Uden 12	Site 19	Van Uden 11	Site 2	Prince of Wales 7	Site 16	Site 13	Site 15	Site 17	Site 14	Site 18	Site 20	Targeted surveys	
Psittaculidae	*Polytelis anthopeplus*	Regent Parrot	X	X						X			X			X	X										
	Neophema elegans	Elegant Parrot	X	X													X										
	Barnardius zonarius	Australian Ringneck			X												X			X	X	X		X			
	Platycercus icterotis	Western Rosella			X					X										X		X					124
	Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Purple-crowned Lorikeet		X	X								X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X				
Climacteridae	*Climacteris rufus*	Rufous Treecreeper			X																						
Maluridae	*Malurus pulcherrimus*	Blue-breasted Fairywren	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X			
Meliphagidae	*Purnella albifrons*	White-fronted Honeyeater	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X			
	Lichenostomus cratitius	Purple-gaped Honeyeater	X	X						X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X			X				
	Manorina flavigula	Yellow-throated Miner																X									
	Acanthagenys rufogularis	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X			
	Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird	X	X	X						X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Gavicalis virescens	Singing Honeyeater												X				X		X		X		X			
	Ptilotula ornata	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater			X										X												
	Gliciphila melanops	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater		X								X	X				X										
	Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater	X									X	X		X			X		X		X	X	X			
	Phylidonyris niger	White-cheeked Honeyeater																						X			
	Nesoptilotis leucotis	White-eared Honeyeater	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			
	Melithreptus brevirostris	Brown-headed Honeyeater								X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X			
Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus punctatus*	Spotted Pardalote	X	X						X		X	X		X	X	X										
	Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote	X	X	X										X	X		X	X	X	X	X					
Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	White-browed Scrubwren		X									X											X			
	Pyrrholaemus brunneus	Redthroat		X									X				X							X			
	Calamanthus fuliginosus	Striated Fieldwren																									
	Hylacola cauta	Shy Heathwren	X	X						X		X	X	X		X	X					X	X	X			
	Acanthiza apicalis	Inland Thornbill		X						X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X			X	X	X			
	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill																	X			X					

		Survey	A																							B
Family	Species	Common name	Prince of Wales 8	Prince of Wales 9	Van Uden 10	N04-1	W11-1	W08-7	W15-7	Site 3	Site 4	Site 1	Van Uden 12	Site 19	Van Uden 11	Site 2	Prince of Wales 7	Site 16	Site 13	Site 15	Site 17	Site 14	Site 18	Site 20	Targeted surveys	
	Smicrornis brevirostris	Weebill	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Gerygone fusca	Western Gerygone																		X		X				
Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus superciliosus*	White-browed Babbler	X		X					X					X	X		X		X			X	X		
Cinclosomatidae	*Cinclosoma clarum*	Copperback Quail-thrush	X	X									X					X						X		
Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckooshrike		X	X					X					X					X	X	X				
Oreoicidae	*Oreoica gutturalis*	Crested Bellbird	X	X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	Grey Shrikethrush	X		X					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Pachycephala occidentalis	Western Whistler	X	X						X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler																						X		
Artamidae	*Artamus cyanopterus*	Dusky Woodswallow			X																					
	Cracticus torquatus	Grey Butcherbird		X	X						X		X		X		X	X	X	X						
	Strepera versicolor	Grey Currawong	X		X					X				X	X			X	X	X	X	X				
Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail		X	X														X	X		X				
	Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail																			X					
Corvidae	*Corvus coronoides*	Australian Raven													X				X	X	X	X	X	X		
Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	Jacky Winter																			X	X		X		
	Petroica goodenovii	Red-capped Robin								X					X	X		X		X			X			
	Eopsaltria griseogularis	Western Yellow Robin	X	X	X										X	X	X		X	X		X				
	Drymodes brunneopygia	Southern Scrub-Robin	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	Tree Martin			X					X	X								X							
	Cheramoeca leucosterna	White-backed Swallow									X															
Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian Pipit																			X	X				
Mammals																										
Canidae	*Canis lupus*	Dingo			X																					
Felidae	*Felis catus*	Cat																		X						
Molossidae	*Austronomus australis*	White-striped Freetail Bat	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X		
	Ozimops kitcheneri	South-western Free-tail Bat	X	X	X					X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		

		Survey	A																								B
Family	Species	Common name	Prince of Wales 8	Prince of Wales 9	Van Uden 10	N04-1	W11-1	W08-7	W15-7	Site 3	Site 4	Site 1	Van Uden 12	Site 19	Van Uden 11	Site 2	Prince of Wales 7	Site 16	Site 13	Site 15	Site 17	Site 14	Site 18	Site 20	Targeted surveys		
Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus gouldii*	Gould's Wattled Bat	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Chalinolobus morio	Chocolate Wattled Bat																	X	X	X	X					
	Scotorepens balstoni	Inland Broad-nosed Bat			X										X												
	Vespadelus baverstocki	Inland Forest Bat	X		X					X			X		X	X											
	Vespadelus regulus	Southern Forest Bat	X	X	X						X		X		X		X										
Dasyuridae	*Dasyurus geoffroii*	Chuditch		1		X	X	X		4	3	1		X		6	2	X	1		X	X		X			312
	Ningaui yvonneae	Mallee Ningaui											1														
	Sminthopsis dolichura	Little Long-tailed Dunnart		1	3					1		1			2	1					1	1					
	Sminthopsis gilberti	Gilbert's Dunnart			1																						
	Sminthopsis granulipes	White-tailed Dunnart	1								8	5	7			1							3				
	Sminthopsis ooldea	Ooldea Dunnart											1														
Burramyidae	*Cercartetus concinnus*	Southwestern Pygmy Possum	2	1	3					2	2	1		1	5	2			3			1	2	1			
Macropodidae	*Macropus fuliginosus*	Western Grey Kangaroo																									
	Notamacropus irma	Western Brush Wallaby																						X			66
Thylacomyidae	*Macrotis lagotis*	Bilby																									3
Muridae	*Mus musculus*	House Mouse										1															
	Notomys mitchellii	Mitchell's Hopping Mouse				X				5			11		1					X	2	X					

Appendix C.
Camera trap results

Basic and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey
British Hill Gold Project



C.1 CAMERA TRAP RESULTS

Species	Common name	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Dromaius novaehollandiae	Emu																x				
Phaps elegans	Brush Bronzewing							x						x					x		
Notamacropus irma	Brushtail Wallaby						x						x	x		2	x		2	x	
Varanus gouldii	Gould's Goanna														x						
Felis catus	Cat	x						x						x	x		x			x	
Drymodes brunneopygia	Southern Scrub Robin			x																	
Corvus coronoides	Australian Raven		2				x	x	2			x			x	3			2	2	
	Bird								x												
Ctenophorus cristatus	Bicycle dragon lizard						x														

Species	Common name	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Dromaius novaehollandiae	Emu			x																	
Phaps elegans	Brush Bronzewing						x											2		x	
Notamacropus irma	Brushtail Wallaby	x	x				x	x		2	x	2	x	2	x		x		x		
Osphranter rufus	Red Kangaroo																				x
Strepera versicolor	Currawong	x		x																	x
Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl		x																		
Felis catus	Cat				x		4			x	2		x		x		2		x		
Corvus coronoides	Australian Raven	x	3	x			x										3	x		2	x
Tachyspiza fasciata	Brown Goshawk	x																			

Appendix D. Definitions of Significant Fauna under the WA *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and Priority Species

Basic and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey
British Hill Gold Project



D.1 DEFINITIONS OF SIGNIFICANT FAUNA UNDER THE WA *BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 2016*

Threatened, Extinct and Specially Protected fauna or flora[1] are species[2] which have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be, in the wild, threatened, extinct or in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such. The *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* and the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* have been transitioned under regulations 170, 171 and 172 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018* to be the lists of Threatened, Extinct and Specially Protected species under Part 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Categories of Threatened, Extinct and Specially Protected fauna and flora are:

T Threatened Species

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 *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act).

Threatened fauna is that subset of 'Specially Protected Fauna' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for Threatened Fauna.

Threatened flora is that subset of 'Rare Flora' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for Threatened Flora.

The assessment of the conservation status of these species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria as detailed below.

CR Critically endangered species

Threatened species considered to be "*facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*".

Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 1 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for critically endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for critically endangered flora.

[1] The definition of flora includes algae, fungi and lichens

[2] Species includes all taxa (plural of taxon - a classificatory group of any taxonomic rank, e.g. a family, genus, species or any infraspecific category i.e. subspecies or variety, or a distinct population).

EN Endangered species

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. Published under schedule 2 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for endangered flora.

VU Vulnerable species

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. Published under schedule 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for vulnerable fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for vulnerable flora.

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.

EX Extinct species

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).

Published as presumed extinct under schedule 4 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for extinct fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for extinct flora.

EW Extinct in the wild species

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.

MI Migratory birds protected under an international agreement

Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).

Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under schedule 5 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

CD Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependant fauna)

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).

Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

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).

Published as other specially protected fauna under schedule 7 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

P Priority species

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

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.

Appendix E.
Fauna habitat assessment

Basic and Targeted Vertebrate Fauna Survey
British Hill Gold Project



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 1 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 745975 mE 6474974 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 2 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746178 mE 6474978 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 3 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746364 mE 6474986 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 4 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746576 mE 6474981 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 5 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746783 mE 6474979 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 6 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746981 mE 6474982 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 7 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747196 mE 6474968 mN Fire History: 5-10 years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 8 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747308 mE 6474812 mN Fire History: 5-10 years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 9 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747122 mE 6474812 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 10 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746920 mE 6474805 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 11 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746721 mE 6474806 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 12 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746656 mE 6474804 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Poor Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 13 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746531 mE 6474809 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 14 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746346 mE 6474811 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 15 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746175 mE 6474811 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 16 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 745961 mE 6474808 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 17 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 745986 mE 6474606 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 18 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746194 mE 6474599 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 19 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746362 mE 6474602 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 20 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746542 mE 6474599 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 25/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 21 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746719 mE 6474605 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Good Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 22 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746920 mE 6474604 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 23 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747133 mE 6474608 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 24 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747309 mE 6474598 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 25 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747455 mE 6474598 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 26 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747564 mE 6474405 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 27 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747474 mE 6474528 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 28 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747337 mE 6474399 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 29 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747161 mE 6474405 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 30 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746962 mE 6474402 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 31 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746738 mE 6474405 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 32 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746561 mE 6474409 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 33 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746355 mE 6474409 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 34 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746151 mE 6474421 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 35 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 745964 mE 6474427 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)

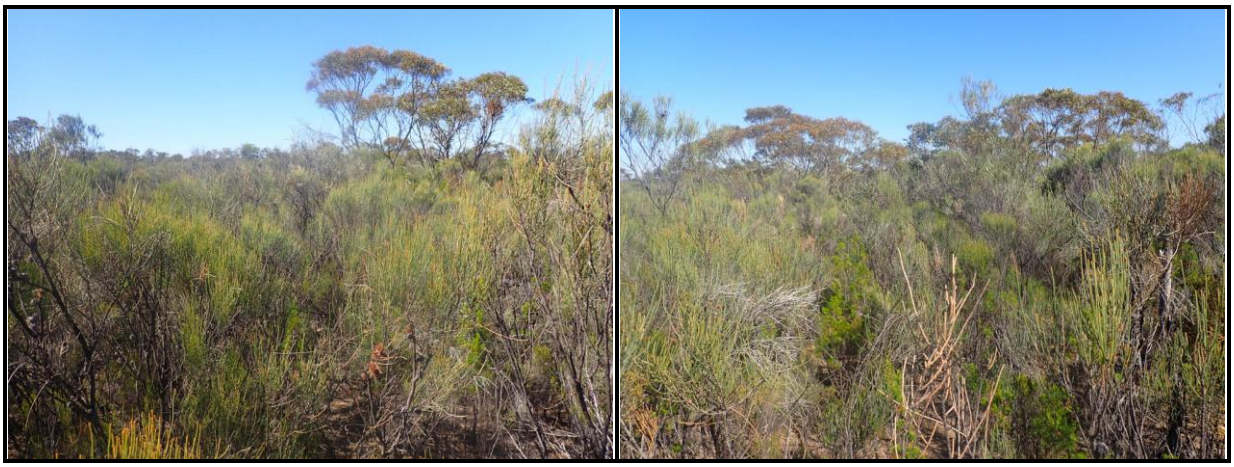


Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 36 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 745963 mE 6474229 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 37 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746165 mE 6474232 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 38 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746363 mE 6474211 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 39 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746580 mE 6474220 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Rehab



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 40 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746780 mE 6474226 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 41 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746892 mE 6474217 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 42 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746977 mE 6474212 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



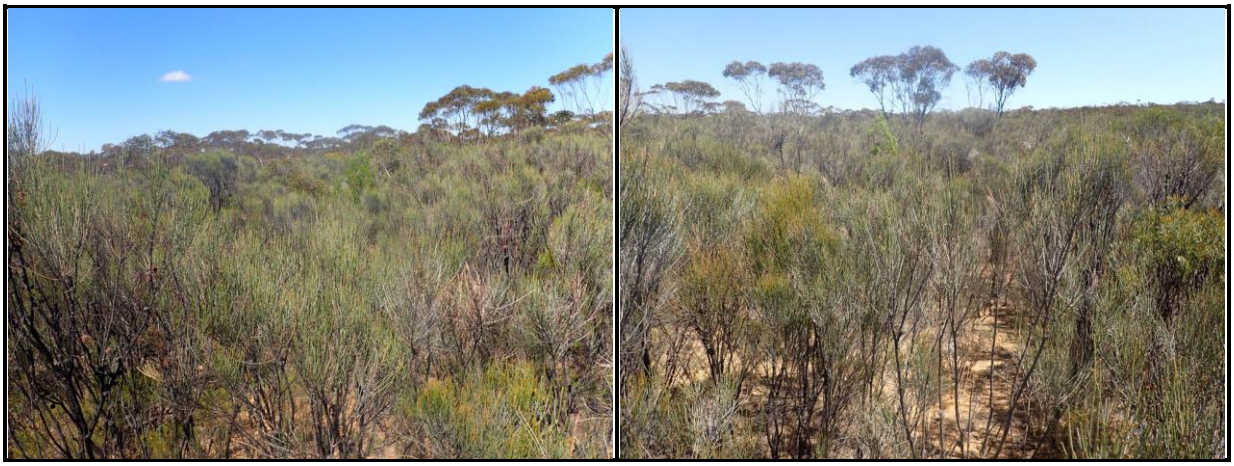
TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 43 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747184 mE 6474208 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 44 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747381 mE 6474204 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 45 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747592 mE 6474196 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 46 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747690 mE 6474008 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 47 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747488 mE 6474010 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 48 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747290 mE 6474022 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 49 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747113 mE 6474010 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Hill

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Highly degraded Surface: Cobble and boulders

Habitat Type: Disturbance/Regrowth



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 50 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746919 mE 6474029 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Poor Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 51 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746890 mE 6474105 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Rehab



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 52 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746649 mE 6474003 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Good Surface: Boulders and rocks

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 53 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746715 mE 6474003 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Good Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 54 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746509 mE 6474003 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Good Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 55 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746381 mE 6474001 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 56 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746180 mE 6473999 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 57 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 745965 mE 6473999 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 58 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 745960 mE 6473803 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 59 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746161 mE 6473796 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 60 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746366 mE 6473792 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 61 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746561 mE 6473797 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 62 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746771 mE 6473781 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Hill

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Poor Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Disturbance/Regrowth



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 63 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747018 mE 6473812 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Hill

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Highly degraded Surface: Cobble and boulders

Habitat Type: Disturbance/Regrowth



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 64 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747175 mE 6473761 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Drainage

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Poor Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Disturbance/Regrowth



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 65 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747371 mE 6473765 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 66 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747574 mE 6473768 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 67 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747772 mE 6473761 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 68 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747752 mE 6473602 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 69 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747555 mE 6473610 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 70 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747352 mE 6473607 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 71 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747152 mE 6473606 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 72 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747000 mE 6473604 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Good Surface: Cobble and boulders

Habitat Type: Disturbance/Regrowth



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 73 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746765 mE 6473591 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Poor Surface: Cobble and boulders

Habitat Type: Disturbance/Regrowth



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 74 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746563 mE 6473598 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Rehab



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 75 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746363 mE 6473600 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 76 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746157 mE 6473602 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 77 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 745967 mE 6473602 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 78 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 745966 mE 6473400 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 79 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746174 mE 6473401 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 80 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746367 mE 6473412 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 81 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746566 mE 6473398 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 82 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746766 mE 6473434 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Rehab



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 26/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 83 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746969 mE 6473399 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Good Surface: Cobble and boulders

Habitat Type: Disturbance/Regrowth



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 84 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747176 mE 6473384 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Cobble and boulders

Habitat Type: Rehab



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 85 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747376 mE 6473391 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 86 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747569 mE 6473385 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 87 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747479 mE 6473344 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 88 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747426 mE 6473172 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 89 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747295 mE 6473169 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 90 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747216 mE 6473172 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 91 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747025 mE 6473182 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Cobble and boulders

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 92 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747053 mE 6473242 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 93 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746929 mE 6473186 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 94 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746770 mE 6473186 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 95 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746622 mE 6473160 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 96 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746520 mE 6473208 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Cobble and boulders

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 97 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746418 mE 6473208 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 98 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746216 mE 6473211 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 99 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746020 mE 6473203 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 100 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746021 mE 6473015 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 101 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746220 mE 6473011 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 102 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746424 mE 6473019 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 103 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746624 mE 6473011 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 104 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746816 mE 6473001 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 105 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747024 mE 6472996 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Cobble and boulders

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)

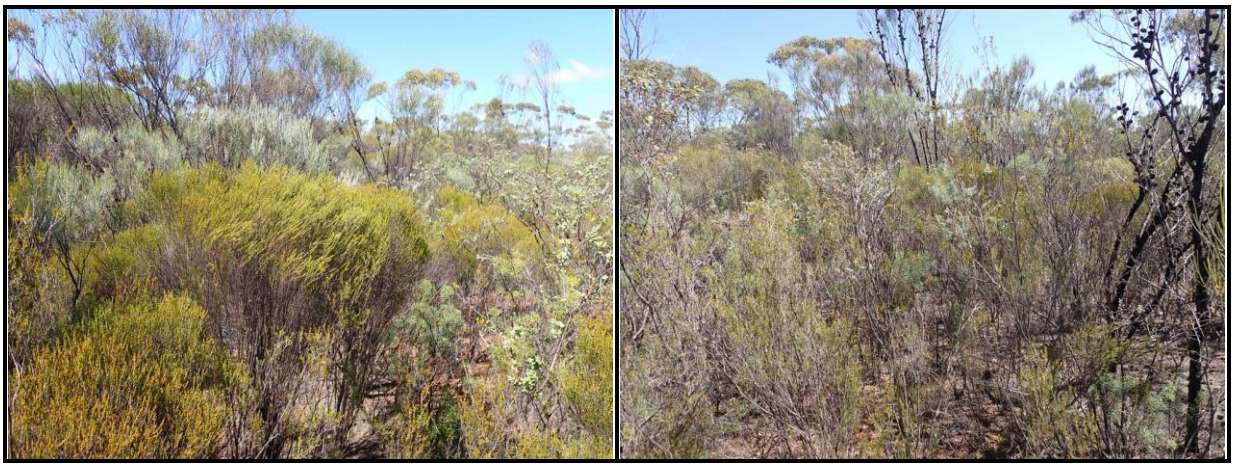


Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 106 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747219 mE 6472993 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 107 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747428 mE 6472990 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 108 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747423 mE 6472793 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 109 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747249 mE 6472778 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Boulders and rocks

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 110 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747144 mE 6472799 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Cobble and boulders

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 111 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747033 mE 6472801 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 112 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746831 mE 6472804 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 113 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746634 mE 6472824 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 114 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746426 mE 6472825 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 115 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746234 mE 6472822 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 116 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746028 mE 6472812 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 117 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746016 mE 6472625 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 118 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746224 mE 6472624 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 119 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746421 mE 6472624 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 120 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746619 mE 6472607 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 121 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 746816 mE 6472605 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Sand

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 122 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747017 mE 6472636 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 123 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747042 mE 6472631 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Ridge

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Boulders and rocks

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 124 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747137 mE 6472655 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Ridge

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Boulders and rocks

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 125 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747228 mE 6472746 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Gully

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Boulders and rocks

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 126 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747338 mE 6472635 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Boulders and rocks

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 127 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747437 mE 6472643 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: High quality Surface: Boulders and rocks

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 128 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747606 mE 6474749 mN Fire History: 5-10 years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 129 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747755 mE 6474877 mN Fire History: 5-10 years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 130 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 747904 mE 6475016 mN Fire History: 5-10 years Landform: Slope

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 131 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 748057 mE 6475153 mN Fire History: 5-10 years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 132 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 748220 mE 6475306 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles and cobbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 133 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 748349 mE 6475423 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 134 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 748505 mE 6475567 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus mallee with tall mixed shrubs (Allocasuarina and Acacias)



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 135 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 748662 mE 6475703 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 136 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 748781 mE 6475827 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 137 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 748955 mE 6475978 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 138 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 749106 mE 6476122 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 139 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 749227 mE 6476229 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 140 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 749369 mE 6476369 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 141 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 749524 mE 6476510 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 142 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 749670 mE 6476631 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs



TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 143 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 749750 mE 6476885 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs





Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 144 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 749813 mE 6476759 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs





TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Date: 27/11/2025 Habitat Assessment #: 145 Observer: Brody Altus & Mitch Plozza

GDA94 50S; 749908 mE 6476600 mN Fire History: >10years Landform: Flat

Soil Type: Sandy clay Habitat Quality: Very good Surface: Pebbles

Habitat Type: Eucalyptus woodland over mixed shrubs




DETECTION DOG