

# CPS3391 PROJECT

## Reconnaissance Flora/ Vegetation and Basic Fauna Survey

Prepared for Northern Star Resources Limited  
January 2025



Prepared by



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## Document Information

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Cover Photo: Eucalypt woodland within the survey area. Image taken 16<sup>th</sup> October 2024

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## Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1 Objectives .....	7
<b>2 Biophysical Environment .....</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1 Regional Environment .....	10
2.2 Soil Landscape Systems .....	14
2.3 Pre-European Vegetation .....	16
2.4 Climate .....	18
2.5 Conservation Values .....	18
2.6 Hydrology .....	20
<b>3 Survey Methodology .....</b>	<b>22</b>
3.1 Desktop Assessment .....	22
3.2 Flora and Vegetation Field Assessment .....	25
3.3 Data Analysis Tools .....	28
3.4 Terrestrial Fauna Field Assessment .....	28
3.5 Scientific Licences .....	28
3.6 Survey Limitations and Constraints .....	28
<b>4 Results .....</b>	<b>31</b>
4.1 Desktop Assessment .....	31
4.1.1 <i>Flora</i> .....	31
4.1.2 <i>Significant Flora</i> .....	32
4.1.3 <i>Fauna</i> .....	36
4.1.4 <i>Significant Fauna</i> .....	36
4.2 Field Assessment .....	40
4.2.1 <i>Flora</i> .....	40
4.2.2 <i>Vegetation</i> .....	41
4.2.3 <i>Fauna</i> .....	55
4.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance .....	64
4.3.1 <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .....	64
4.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance .....	64
4.4.1 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)</i> .....	64
4.4.2 <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .....	65
4.5 Other Areas of Conservation Significance .....	65
4.6 Native Vegetation Clearing Principles .....	66
<b>5 Bibliography .....</b>	<b>68</b>

## Tables

Table 2-1: Soil landscape systems within the survey area.....	14
Table 2-2: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area .....	16
Table 2-3: Potential terrestrial Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems in the survey area .....	20
Table 3-1: Scientific Licenses of Botanica Staff coordinating the survey .....	28
Table 3-2: Limitations and constraints associated with the flora/ vegetation and fauna survey .....	29
Table 4-1: Potentially Occurring Declared Pests and WoNS within 40 km of the survey area .....	31
Table 4-2: Significant flora potentially occurring within the survey area .....	33
Table 4-3: Potentially occurring introduced fauna within 40 km of the survey area .....	36
Table 4-4: Potentially occurring significant fauna .....	37
Table 4-5: Introduced flora recorded within the survey area .....	40
Table 4-6: Summary of vegetation types within the survey area .....	42
Table 4-7: Vegetation condition rating within the survey area.....	53
Table 4-8: Terrestrial fauna habitats within the survey area .....	56
Table 4-9: Assessment against native vegetation clearing principles .....	66

## Figures

Figure 1-1: Regional map of the survey area .....	9
Figure 2-1: Map of IBRA Bioregions in relation to the survey area Land Use.....	11
Figure 2-2: Location of the survey area within the Great Western Woodlands .....	13
Figure 2-3: Soil landscape systems within the survey area .....	15
Figure 2-4: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area .....	17
Figure 2-5: Monthly rainfall of the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport Weather Station #12038 (BoM, 2024a) .....	18
Figure 2-6: Conservation areas in relation to the survey area .....	19
Figure 2-7: Regional hydrology of the survey area .....	21
Figure 3-1: GPS track log of the survey effort .....	27
Figure 4-1: Significant flora records in relation to the survey area .....	35
Figure 4-2: Significant fauna records in relation to the survey area .....	39
Figure 4-3: Vegetation types within the survey area .....	52
Figure 4-4: Vegetation condition within the survey area .....	54
Figure 4-5: Fauna habitats in the survey area.....	62

## Appendices

Appendix A: Conservation Ratings BC Act and EPBC Act
Appendix B: NatureMap Search Results (DBCA, 2024)
Appendix C: Potentially Occurring Introduced (Weed) Flora Species
Appendix D: List of Flora species identified within the survey area
Appendix E: List of Vertebrate Fauna Species Identified within the Survey Area
Appendix F: Vegetation Condition Rating
Appendix G: EPBC Protected Matters Search (40km buffer)



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Northern Star Resources Limited to undertake a reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey and basic fauna assessment of the CPS3391 Project (referred to as the 'survey area'). The survey area encompasses an area of 6,396 ha and is located approximately 4 km east of Coolgardie, Western Australia (Figure 1-1).

The survey area lies within the Great Western Woodlands and within the Eastern Goldfields (COO3) subregion of the Coolgardie Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA). There is no pastoral property in the survey area.

The survey was conducted from the 16<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> October 2024. The area was traversed with a four-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicle and on foot by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist) and Trent Matheson (Field Technician).

Twenty-seven vegetation types were identified within the survey area plus areas defined as salt lake and disturbed areas which were predominately cleared of native vegetation and contained numerous weed species. These vegetation types were identified within eight landform types (not including salt lake or disturbed areas). The field survey identified 226 vascular flora taxa, representing 109 genera from 30 families.

Ten broadscale fauna habitats were identified within the survey area and a total of 78 vertebrate fauna taxa were recorded. No Threatened Flora, Fauna or Threatened Ecological Communities as listed under the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2016* or Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* were identified within the survey area. No Priority Flora, Fauna or Priority Ecological Communities as listed by Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) were identified within the survey area.

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale specified in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a), vegetation was rated as 'very good' to 'degraded'. Disturbances within the survey area include mining activities and vehicle tracks. Sixteen introduced flora were identified in the survey area, ten of which were only found in disturbed areas.

There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within the survey area. The survey area is not located within a gazetted conservation reserve; however the survey area is located just east of the Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve.

Based on the outcomes from the survey undertaken, Botanica assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection (EP) Act 1986*. The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities may be at variance with clearing principle (f).

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Northern Star Resources Limited to undertake a reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey and basic fauna assessment of the CPS3391 Project (referred to as the 'survey area'). The survey area encompasses an area of approximately 6,396 ha and is located approximately 4 km east of Coolgardie, Western Australia (Figure 1-1).

### 1.1 Objectives

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

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

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

- Undertake a literature review, including map-based information searches of all current and relevant literature sources and databases relating to the survey area;
- Undertake a desktop investigation to identify any previously recorded occurrences of or potentially occurring Threatened and Priority listed fauna within the survey area;

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

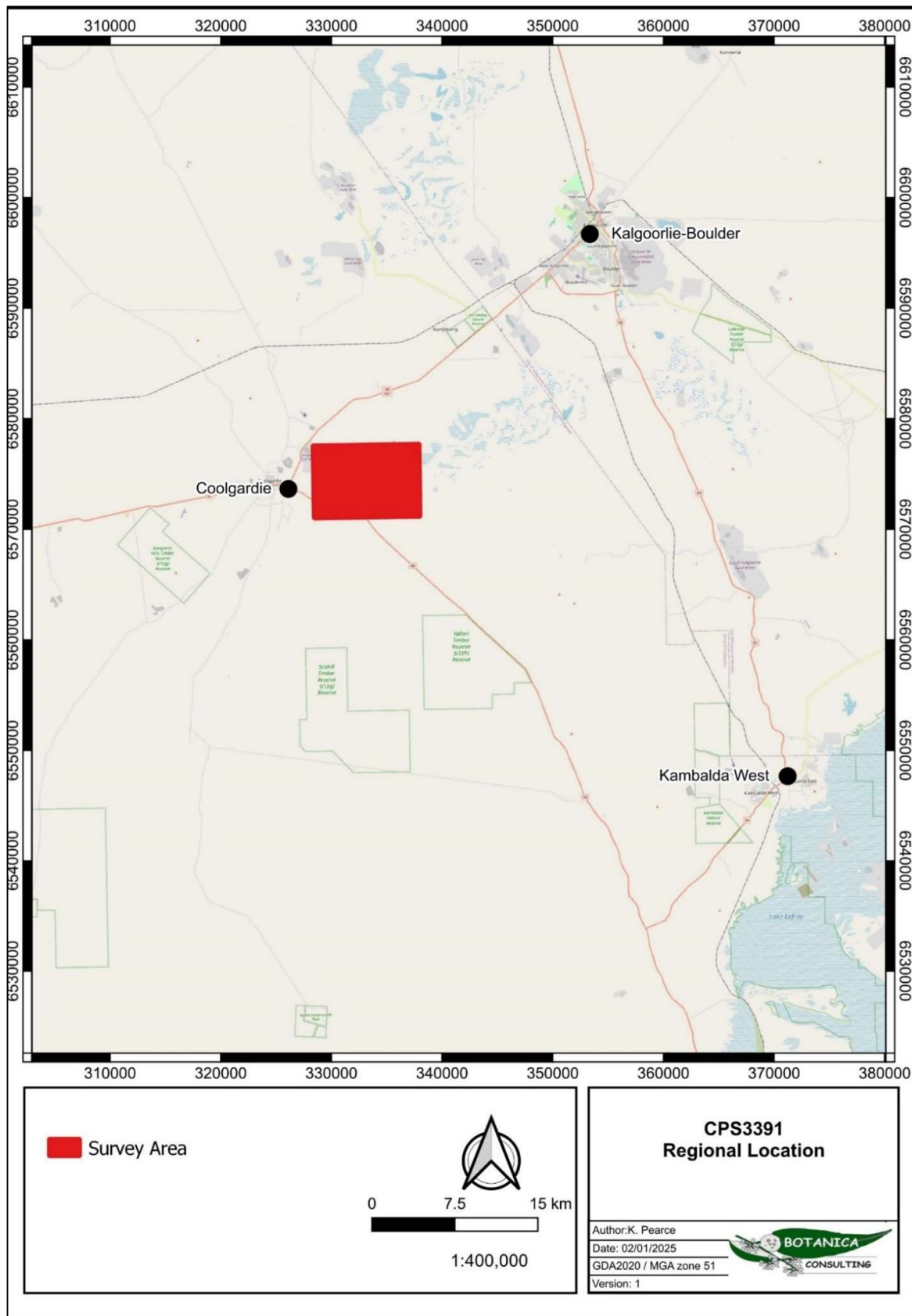


Figure 1-1: Regional map of the survey area

## 2 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1 Regional Environment

The survey area lies within the Coolgardie Botanical District of the South-West Province of WA. The Coolgardie Botanical District consists of predominantly mulga low woodland on plains and reduces to scrub on hills (Beard, 1990).

Based on the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA), Version 7 (DCCEEW, 2012), the survey area is located within the Coolgardie Bioregion of WA. The Coolgardie Bioregion is further divided into three subregions; Mardabilla, Southern Cross and Eastern Goldfield subregion with the survey area located within the Eastern Goldfields (COO03) subregion (Figure 2-1).

The Coolgardie Bioregion is within the Yilgarn Craton. The climate is arid to semi-arid warm Mediterranean with 250-300mm of mainly winter rainfall. It comprises diverse woodlands, rich in endemic eucalypts, which occur on low greenstone hills, alluvial soils on the valley floors, around the saline playas of the region's occluded drainage system and on broad plains of calcareous earths. Granite basement outcrops occur at mid-level in the landscape, supporting swards of 'granite grass', Acacia shrublands and York Gum. The playa lakes support dwarf shrublands of samphire. Sand lunettes are associated with playas along the broad valley floors, and sand sheets surround the granite outcrops. Upper levels in the landscape are the eroded remnants of a Tertiary lateritic duricrust, with yellow (in the Southern Cross subregion) or red (in the Eastern Goldfield subregion) sandplains, gravel plains and laterite breakaways. These support scrubs and mallees. In the west, these scrubs are rich in endemic Proteaceae; in the east, they are rich in endemic Acacias (McKenzie, May and McKenna, 2002).

The Eastern Goldfields subregion (5,102,428 ha) lies on the Yilgarn Craton's Eastern Goldfields Terrain, which is described as gently undulating plains with a subdued relief, interrupted in the west with low hills and ridges of Archaean greenstones and in the east by a horst of Proterozoic basic granulite. The underlying geology is of gneisses and granites eroded into a flat plane covered with tertiary soils and with scattered exposures of bedrock. Calcareous earths are the dominant soil group and cover much of the plains and greenstone areas. A series of large playa lakes in the western half are the remnants of an ancient major drainage line (Cowan, 2001). The vegetation consists of Mallees, Acacia thickets and shrub-heaths on sandplains, with diverse *Eucalyptus* woodlands occurring around salt lakes, on ranges, and in valleys. Salt lakes support dwarf shrublands of samphire. Woodlands and *Dodonaea* shrubland occur on basic granulite of the Fraser Range, and the area is rich in endemic Acacias (Cowan, 2001).



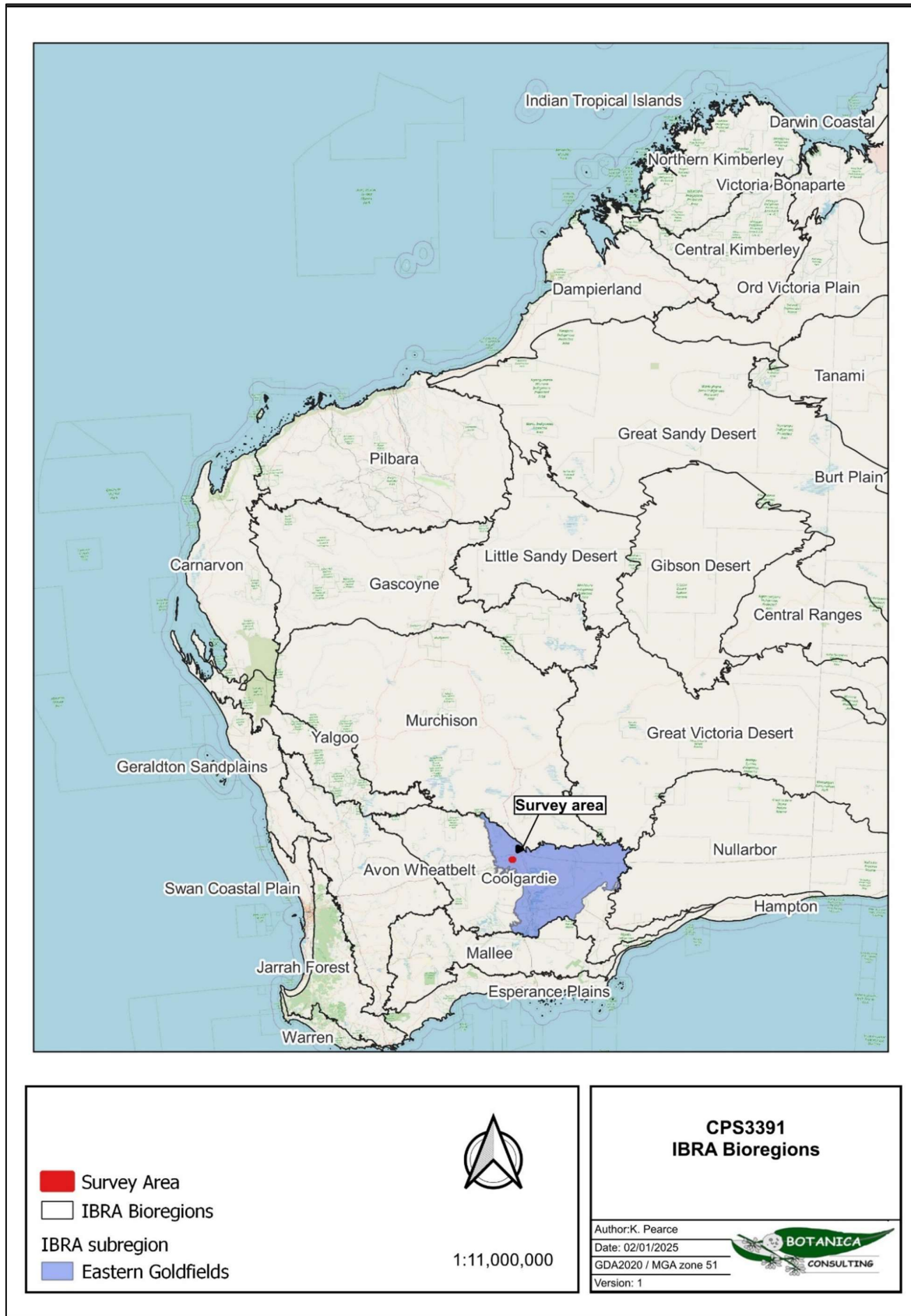


Figure 2-1: Map of IBRA Bioregions in relation to the survey area Land Use

The dominant land uses of the Eastern Goldfields subregion includes Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) and Crown reserves and pastoral grazing, with conservation areas and mining leases also present (Cowan, 2001). The survey area is not located in any pastoral stations.

The survey area lies within the Great Western Woodlands (Figure 2-2). The Great Western Woodlands is considered by The Wilderness Society to be of global biological and conservation importance as one of the largest and healthiest temperate woodlands on Earth, containing many endemic species. The region covers almost 16 million ha, 160,000 square km, from the southern edge of the Western Australian Wheatbelt to the pastoral lands of the Mulga country in the north, the inland deserts to the northeast, and the treeless Nullarbor Plain to the east.

The area provides an eastward connection between southwest forests and inland deserts (Gondwana Link) as well as linking the north-west passage to Shark Bay. The majority of the Great Western Woodlands is unallocated crown land (61.1%) with other interests including pastoral leases (20.4%), conservation reserves (15.4%) unallocated crown land ex pastoral managed by the DBCA (2%) and private land (approximately 1%) (Watson *et. al.*, 2008).

No specific management strategy applies to the Great Western Woodlands, rather an approach to conservation which occurs across all land tenures and when different stakeholders work together with biodiversity in mind. The central component of this approach is to identify and conserve key large-scale, long term ecological processes that drive connectivity between ecosystems and species. The Great Western Woodlands currently includes towns, highways, roads, railways, private property, Crown Reserves, agricultural activities and mining tenements.

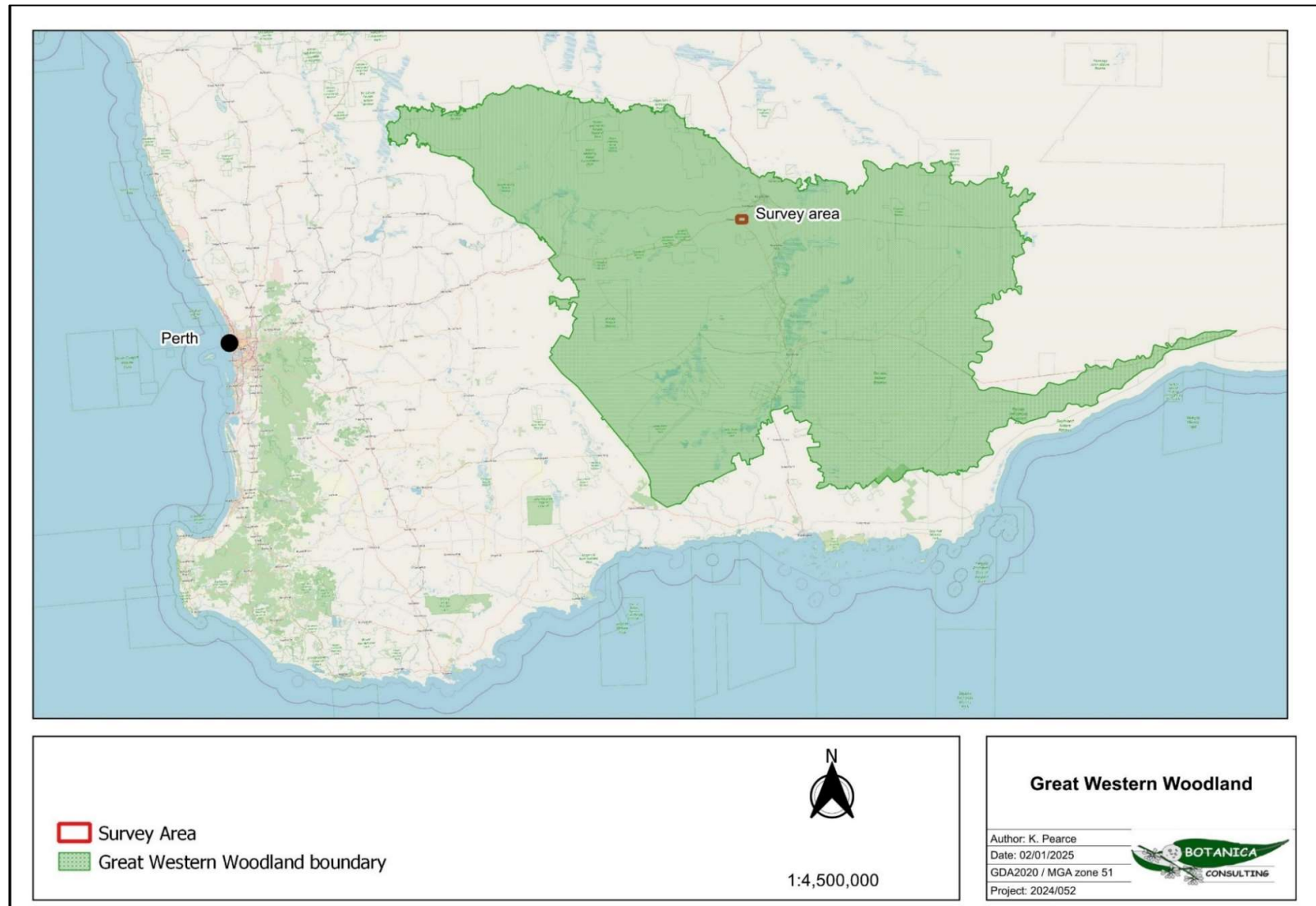


Figure 2-2: Location of the survey area within the Great Western Woodlands

## 2.2 Soil Landscape Systems

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

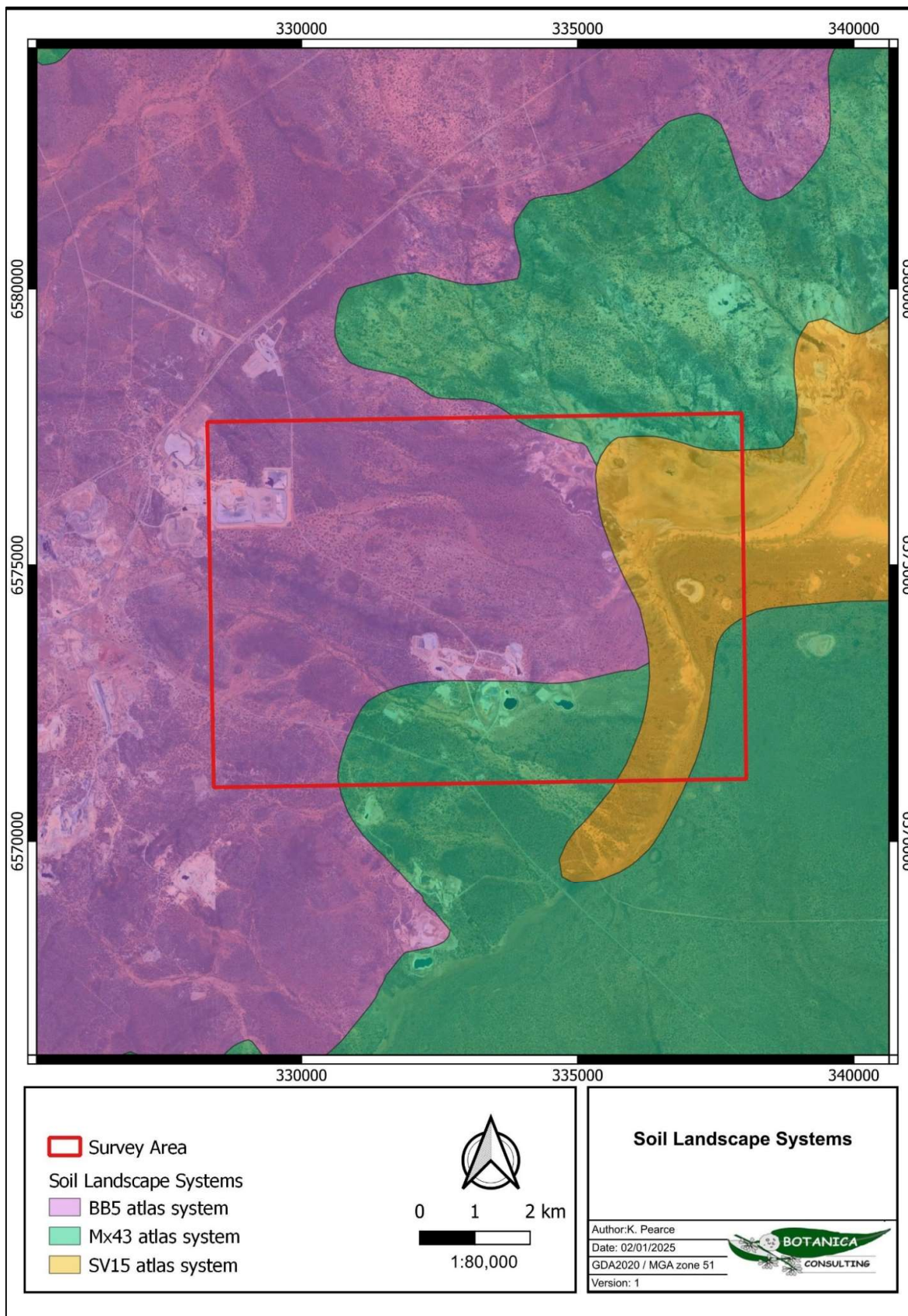
The Kalgoorlie Province is further divided into six soil-landscape zones, with the survey area located within the Norseman Zone (266). This zone is located in the south-eastern Goldfields Koolyanobbing, Menzies, Zanthus (Trans-Australian Railway), Norseman and Lake Hope and contains undulating plains and uplands (with some sandplains and salt lakes) on granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton with Calcareous loamy earths, Yellow sandy and loamy earths, red loamy earths, red deep sands and salt lake soils. Vegetation includes Salmon gum-redwood-merrit-red mallee-gimlet woodland with Acacia casuarina thickets (and some mulga shrublands and spinifex grasslands) (Tille, 2006).

The Norseman Zone is further divided into soil landscape systems, with the survey area located within three soil landscape systems, as listed in Table 2-1.

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

Soil Landscape System	Description
BB5	Rocky ranges and hills of greenstones-basic igneous rock
Mx43	Gently undulating valley plains and pediments; some outcrop of basic rock
SV15	Salt lakes and their associated areas





**Figure 2-3: Soil landscape systems within the survey area**

## 2.3 Pre-European Vegetation

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development GIS file (DPIRD, 2020) indicates that the survey area is located within five pre-European Beard vegetation associations of the Coolgardie system in the Eastern Goldfields subregion (Figure 2-4). The extent of these vegetation associations as specified in the *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics* (Government of Western Australia, 2019) is provided in Table 2-2.

Areas retaining less than 30% of their pre-European vegetation extent generally experience exponentially accelerated species loss, while areas with less than 10% are considered “endangered” (EPA, 2000).

**Table 2-2: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area**

Pre-European Vegetation	Description	Pre-European Extent Remaining (%)	Current Extent Reserved for Conservation (%)
Coolgardie 9	Gimlet, redwood etc. <i>E. salubris</i> , <i>E. oleosa</i> . Riverine; river gum <i>E. camaldulensis</i> .	96.88	0.53
Coolgardie 123	Mulga, other wattle, casuarina <i>Atriplex</i> spp. Maireana spp. with <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>A. papyrocarpa</i> , <i>Allocasuarina cristata</i>	97.93	0.00
Coolgardie 1294	Gimlet, redwood etc. <i>E. salubris</i> , <i>E. oleosa</i> . Riverine; river gum <i>E. camaldulensis</i> .	96.06	1.82
Coolgardie 125	Salt lake, lagoon, clay pan	98.75	0.00
Coolgardie 936	Gimlet, redwood etc. <i>E. salubris</i> , <i>E. oleosa</i> .	99.35	0.00



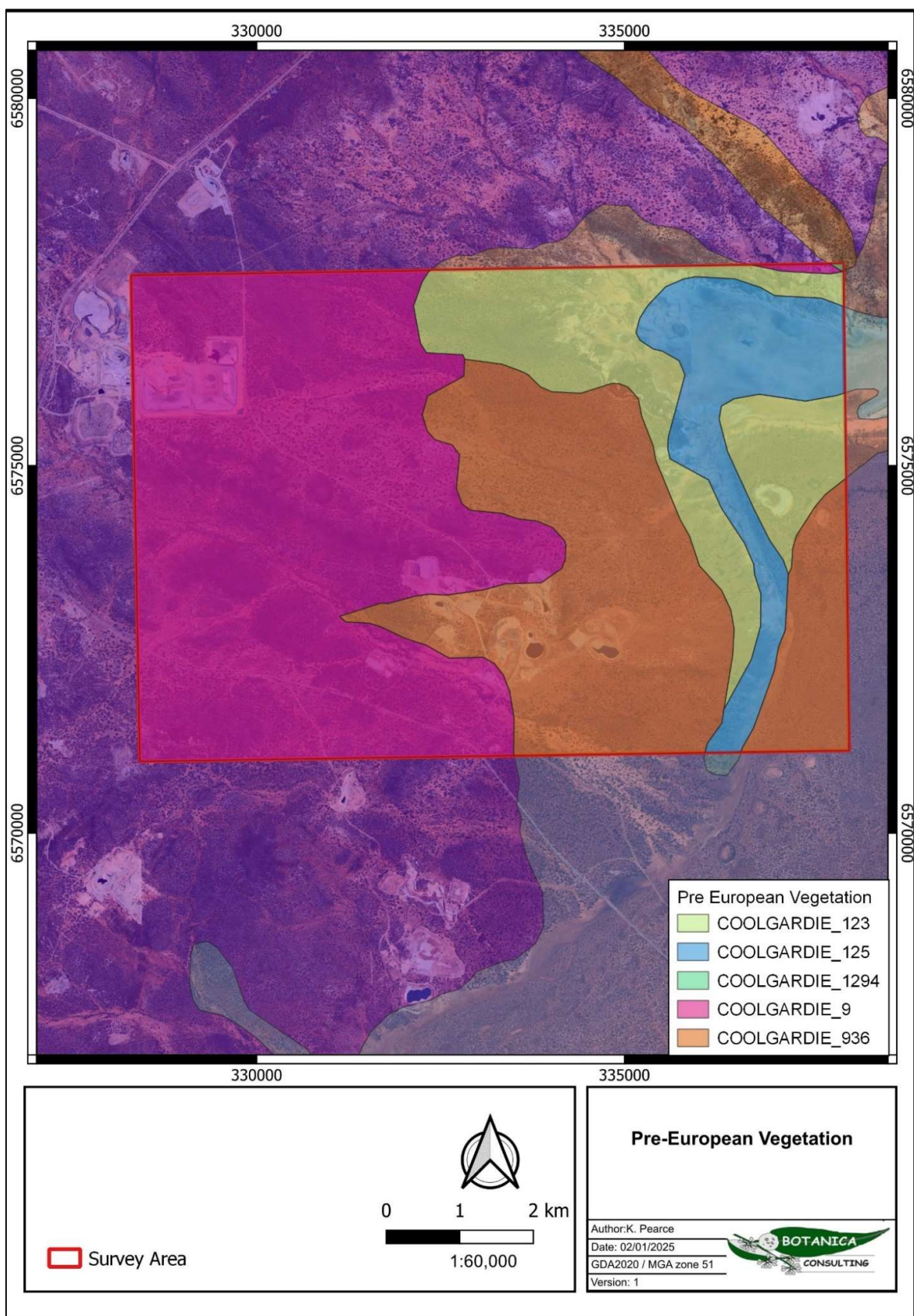
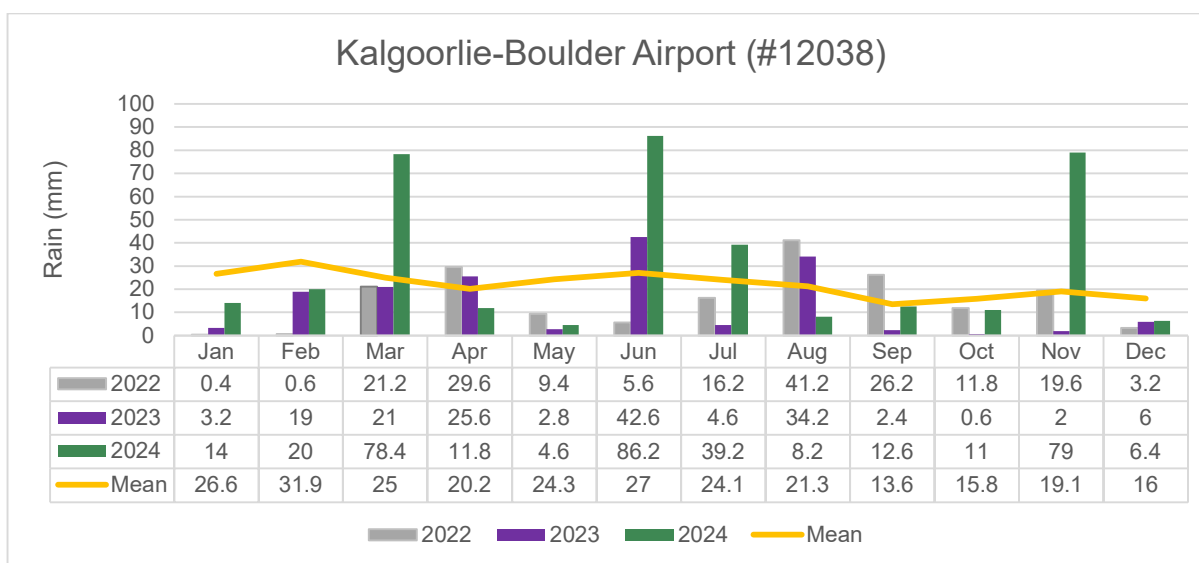


Figure 2-4: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area

## 2.4 Climate

The climate of the Eastern Goldfield subregion is characterised as arid to semi-arid with 200-300 mm of rainfall, sometimes in summer but usually in winter (Cowan 2001). Rainfall data for the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport weather station (#12038) located approximately 25km north east of the survey area is shown in Figure 2-5 (BoM, 2024a). Rainfall received in the two months prior to the survey the survey (October 2024) was below average, however rainfall in June and July 2024 was above average.



**Figure 2-5: Monthly rainfall of the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport Weather Station #12038 (BoM, 2024a)**

## 2.5 Conservation Values

No Threatened Ecological Communities listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act, or the Western Australian BC Act are known to occur within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area. No DBCA listed Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) are known to occur within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area.

There are no Ramsar wetlands or wetlands of national importance (ANCA Wetlands) within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area. There are no Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) as listed under the EP Act within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area.

There are no gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area however the survey area is located approximately 5km east of Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve.

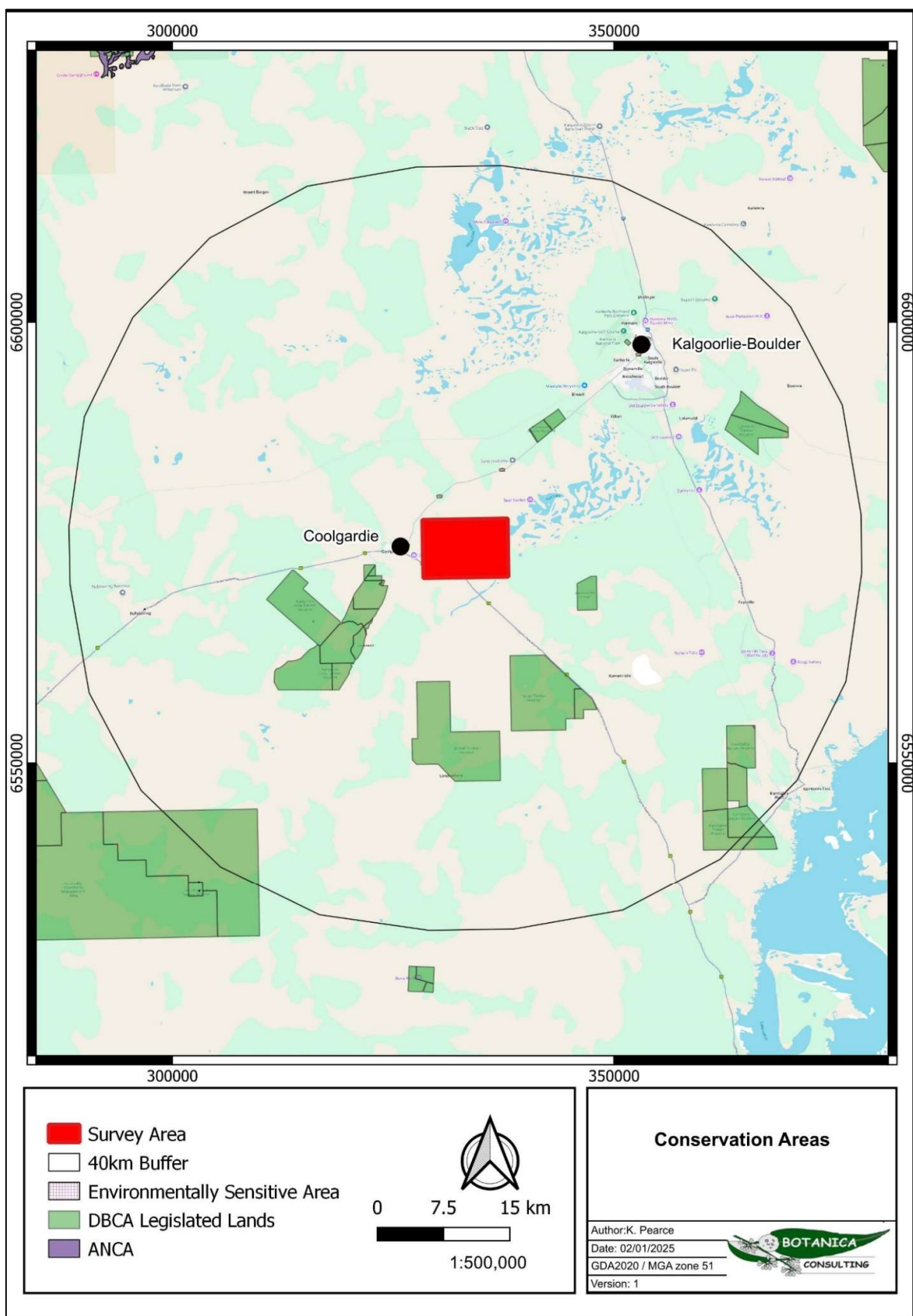


Figure 2-6: Conservation areas in relation to the survey area

## 2.6 Hydrology

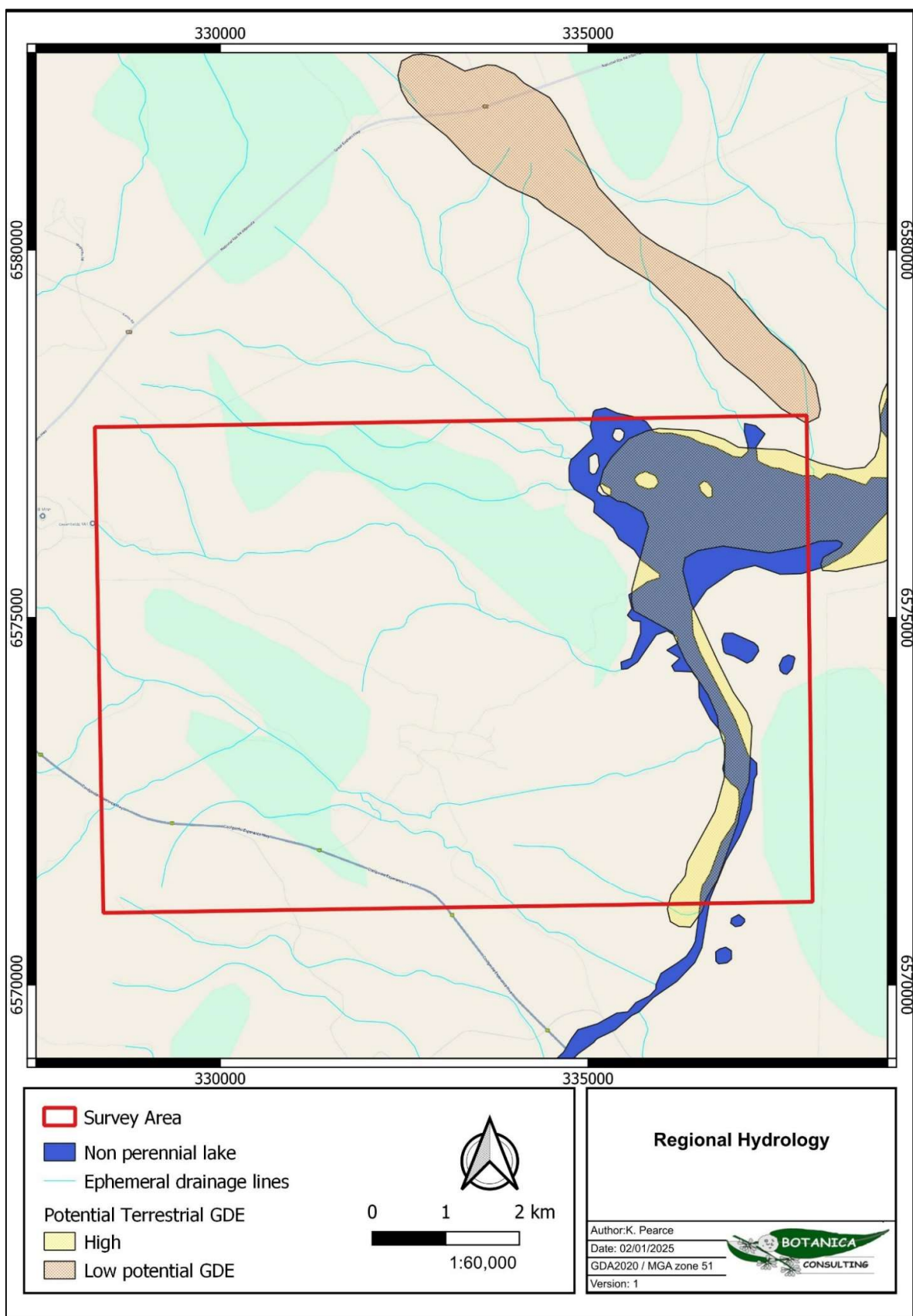
According to the Geoscience Australia database (2015), Brown Lake is a non perennial lake that intersects the survey area. Several minor ephemeral drainage lines intersect the survey area (Figure 2-7).

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) includes biological assemblages of species such as wetlands or woodlands that use groundwater either opportunistically or as their primary water source. For the purposes of this report, a GDE is defined as any vegetation community that derives part of its water budget from groundwater and must be assumed to have some degree of groundwater dependency. According to the BoM *Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems* database (BoM, 2024b), there are two potential terrestrial GDEs in the survey area as described in Table 2-3.

**Table 2-3: Potential terrestrial Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems in the survey area**

Geomorphology	Potential	Vegetation Description	Area (ha)
Undulating plains with some sandplains, ferruginous breakaways; ridges of metamorphic rocks and granitic hills and rises; calcretes, large salt lakes and dunes along valleys.	High	Bare areas; salt lakes	601 ha
Undulating plains with some sandplains, ferruginous breakaways; ridges of metamorphic rocks and granitic hills and rises; calcretes, large salt lakes and dunes along valleys.	Low	Medium woodland; coral gum	1ha
<b>Total</b>			<b>6396 ha</b>





**Figure 2-7: Regional hydrology of the survey area**

### 3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Desktop Assessment

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

- Botanica Consulting (2022a). *Baker Project: Detailed Flora and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Lunnon Metals Ltd. November 2022.
- Botanica Consulting (2022b). *Greenfields Mill: Reconnaissance Flora/Vegetation and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for FMR Investments Pty Ltd, July 2022.
- Botanica Consulting (2023a). *Kalgoorlie Nickel Smelter: Reconnaissance Flora/Vegetation and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd., April 2023.
- Botanica Consulting (2023a). *North Dam Project: Reconnaissance Flora/Vegetation Survey and Targeted Flora Survey*. Prepared for CuFe Ltd, December 2023.
- Botanica Consulting (2023b). *South Kalgoorlie Operations Detailed Flora/Vegetation Survey and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Northern Star Resources Limited.
- Harewood, G. (2015). *Location 59 Tenement. Flora and Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Metals x Limited.
- Keighery, G.J., Milewski, A.V. and Hnatiuk, R.J. (1992). Vegetation and flora. In: N.L. McKenzie and N.J. Hall (eds) *The Biological Survey of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia: Part 8 Kurnalpi-Kalgoorlie Study Area*. Records of the Western Australian Museum, Supplement No. 41.
- Meissner R.A. & Coppen R. (2014). *Flora and vegetation of the greenstone ranges of the Yilgarn Craton: Kangaroo Hills and surrounding area*. Article in Conservation Science, Western Australia, 9 (2): 169-179.
- Native Vegetation Solutions (2012). *Location Lease 48 and 50. Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey*. Prepared for Alacer Gold Corporation, September 2012.
- Phoenix Environmental Sciences (2014). *Biological Survey for the Tycho Gold Prospect*. Prepared for MacPhersons Resources Ltd.
- Waddell, P. A., and Galloway, P. D. (2023). *Land systems, soils and vegetation of the southern Goldfields and Great Western Woodlands of Western Australia*. Technical bulletin 99, vol 1, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australian Government.

Database search requests were submitted to the DBCA for records of significant flora (Ref: 08-0224FL) (DBCA, 2024a), significant fauna (ref: 8141) (DBCA, 2024b) and ecological communities (Ref: 39-0124EC) (DBCA, 2042c), within a 40 km radius of the survey area.



In addition to the literature review and DBCA database search requests, searches of the EPBC Protected Matters search (DCCEEW, 2025) database were also undertaken to aid in the compilation of a list of potential significant flora and fauna within the survey area.

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

- **Unlikely:** Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
- **Possible:** Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species. This option is also used when there is insufficient information to determine the preferred habitat of a species.
- **Previously Recorded:** A record for this species is located within the survey area. Field survey will ground-truth current occurring individuals and populations.

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

The assessment categorised fauna species as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*. Administered by the Australian Government (DCCEEW);
- *Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2016*. Administered by the WA Government (DBCA);
- Red List produced by the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the World Conservation Union (also known as the IUCN Red List – the acronym derived from its former name of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources). The Red List has no legislative power in Australia but is used as a framework for State and Commonwealth categories and criteria; and
- Priority Flora/ Fauna list. A non-legislative list maintained by DBCA for management purposes (fauna list released 6<sup>th</sup> October 2023; flora list released 1<sup>st</sup> February 2024).

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

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

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

### 3.2 Flora and Vegetation Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey of the survey area from the 16<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> October 2024. The area was traversed using an all-terrain vehicle and 4WD by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist) and Trent Matheson (Field Technician). The GPS track log of the survey effort is shown in Figure 3-1.

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

The survey was conducted using a series of survey sites (relevés) as shown in Figure 3-1. At each relevé site, the area was walked on foot to observe and record all flora species. The distance surveyed at each relevé varied dependent on the diversity/ variability of species and landforms/ vegetation types. At each relevé, the following information was recorded:

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

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

Unknown specimens collected during the survey were identified with the aid of samples housed at the Botanica Herbarium and Western Australian Herbarium. A complete species list was generated from the relevé data for each of the vegetation types identified within the survey area (Appendix B). Structural vegetation classification was used to characterise the different vegetation types. Vegetation types were described in accordance with NVIS classifications-Vegetation Types (Level V).



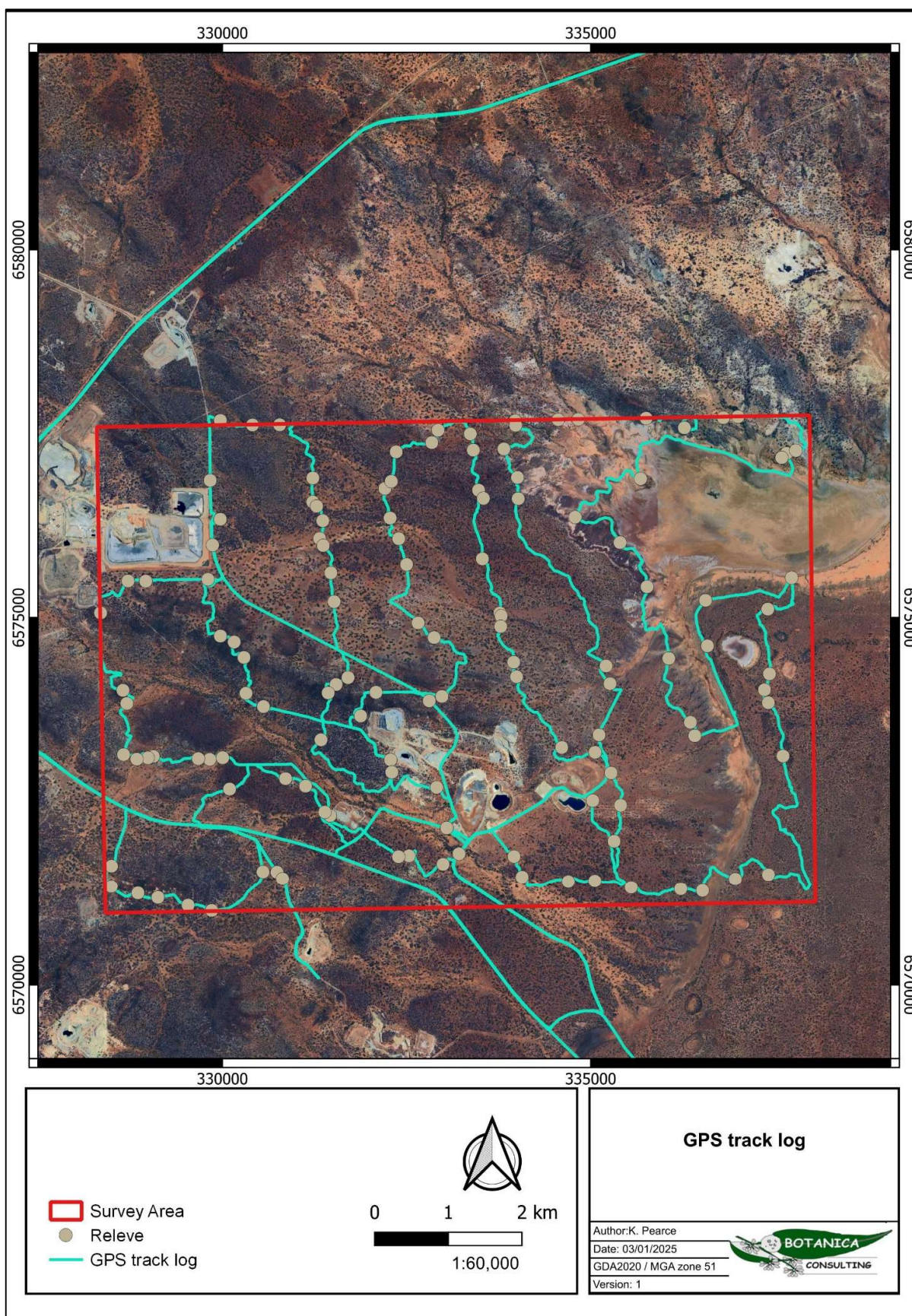


Figure 3-1: GPS track log of the survey effort

### 3.3 Data Analysis Tools

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

### 3.4 Terrestrial Fauna Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a basic fauna survey of the survey area in conjunction with the reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey from the 16<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> October 2024.

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

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

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

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

### 3.5 Scientific Licences

**Table 3-1: Scientific Licenses of Botanica Staff coordinating the survey**

Licensed Staff	Permit Number	Date of Expiry
Jim Williams	FB62000457 (licence to take flora for scientific purposes)	04/08/2025

### 3.6 Survey Limitations and Constraints

It is important to note that flora surveys will entail limitations notwithstanding careful planning and design. Potential limitations are listed in Table 3-2.

The conclusions presented in this report are based upon field data and environmental assessments and/or testing carried out over a limited period and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of the field assessments. Also, it should be recognised



that site conditions can change with time. Information not available at the time of this assessment which may subsequently become available may alter the conclusions presented.

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

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

**Table 3-2: Limitations and constraints associated with the flora/ vegetation and fauna survey**

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
Access problems	Not a constraint	The survey was conducted via 4WD and foot with moderate access tracks present within the survey area.
Competency/ Experience	Not a constraint	The Botanica personnel that conducted the survey were regarded as suitably qualified and experienced. <b>Coordinating Staff:</b> Jim Williams (Director, Diploma of Horticulture) and Jennifer Jackson (Senior Botanist (BSc Environmental Management (Honours)) both of whom have 20 years' experience conducting flora and fauna surveys in WA. <b>Data Interpretation:</b> Kym Pearce (Environmental Consultant, BSc Environmental Management (Honours)) and Jen Jackson (Senior Botanist, Bsc Environmental Management (Honours))
Timing of survey, weather & season	Not a constraint	Fieldwork was undertaken in October within the EPA's recommended primary survey time period for the South-West and Interzone Province (i.e., September-November) following below average rainfall.
Area disturbance	Not a constraint	The area has been disturbed from previous mining and exploration, cattle grazing and other human impacts; however, vegetation was mostly intact and comprised of native vegetation.
Survey Effort/ Extent	Not a constraint	Survey intensity was appropriate for the size/significance of the area with a reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey and basic fauna completed to identify vegetation types/ fauna habitats and significant flora, fauna and vegetation.
Availability of contextual information at a regional and local scale	Not a constraint	Conservation significant flora/fauna database searches provided by the DBCA were used to identify any potential locations of Threatened/Priority species. BoM, DWER, DPIRD, DBCA and DCCEEW databases were reviewed to obtain appropriate regional desktop information on the biophysical environment of the local region. Botanica has conducted numerous surveys within the Coolgardie Bioregion and was also able to obtain information about the area from

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
		previous research conducted within the area. Results of previous assessments in the local area were reviewed to provide context on the local environment.
Completeness	Not a constraint	<p>In the opinion of Botanica, the survey area was covered sufficiently in order to identify vegetation assemblages. Survey work was conducted outside EPAs recommended approximate timing (i.e. Spring), with limited annual taxa present.</p> <p>The vegetation associations for this study were based on visual descriptions of locations in the field. The distribution of these vegetation associations outside the study area is not known, however vegetation associations identified were categorised via comparison to vegetation distributions throughout WA given on NVIS (DotEE, 2017).</p>

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Desktop Assessment

#### 4.1.1 Flora

According to the results of the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2024d), a total of 935 vascular flora taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area. Dominant genera include *Acacia* (63 species), *Eucalyptus* (58 species), *Eremophila* (37 species), and *Maireana* (25 species).

The full list of vascular flora identified by the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2024d) is contained in Appendix B.

##### 4.1.1.1 Introduced Flora

The desktop review identified 95 introduced flora (weed) species as potentially occurring within 40 km of the survey area. Of these, 11 are listed as Declared Pests on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007*, and seven are listed as WoNS.

A summary of the potentially occurring Declared Pests and WoNS occurring within 40 km of the survey area are listed in Table 4-1.

The full list of potential weed species occurring within 40 km of the survey area is contained in Appendix C.

**Table 4-1: Potentially Occurring Declared Pests and WoNS within 40 km of the survey area**

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WoNS
Asteraceae	* <i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Common Cocklebur	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	No
Boraginaceae	* <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Patersons Curse	Declared Pest - s22(2)	-	No
Cactaceae	* <i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	Tree Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
	* <i>Cylindropuntia kleiniae</i>	Klein's Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
	* <i>Cylindropuntia tunicata</i>	Sheathed Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
	* <i>Opuntia elata</i>	-	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
	* <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Indian Fig	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Fabaceae	* <i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	Camel Thorn	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	No
Martyniaceae	* <i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	Purple Flower Devil's Claw	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WoN S
Solanaceae	<i>*Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	Permitted - s11	-	Yes
Tamaricaceae	<i>*Tamarix chinensis</i>	Chinese tamarisk	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	No
Verbenaceae	<i>*Lantana camara</i>	Common Lantana	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	Yes

#### 4.1.2 Significant Flora

Assessment of the DBCA's Threatened and Priority Flora database records (Ref: 08-0224FL)) (DBCA, 2024a), EPBC Protected Matters Search (DCCEEW, 2025) and previous relevant literature identified two Threatened Flora and 55 Priority Flora as occurring within a 40km radius of the survey area (Table 4-2). There are no known Threatened or Priority flora records within the survey area.

These taxa were assessed for distribution and known habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area<sup>2</sup>. The locations of DBCA database records for Significant Flora (DBCA, 2024a) in relation to the survey area is shown in Figure 4-1.

<sup>2</sup> One taxon without habitat descriptions have been tentatively considered as 'possible' to occur

**Table 4-2:- Significant flora potentially occurring within the survey area**

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description (WA Herbarium, 1998-)	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
<i>Acacia coatesii</i>			1	Flat to gentle slope, laterite/quartz, tantalite over greenstone.	Unlikely
<i>Acacia crenulata</i>			3	Clay, sandy clay, yellow sand. Rocky rises, granite outcrops, breakaways.	Unlikely
<i>Acacia kerryana</i>			2	Granitic loamy sand, stony clayey loam or clayey sand. Low stony ridges, undulating plains.	Possible
<i>Acacia sclerophylla</i> var. <i>teretiuscula</i>			1	Clay & loamy soils.	Unlikely
<i>Acacia websteri</i>			1	Red sand, clay or loam. Low-lying areas, flats.	Unlikely
<i>Allocasuarina eriochlamys</i> subsp. <i>grossa</i>			3	Stony loam, laterite clay. Granite outcrops.	Unlikely
<i>Alyxia tetanifolia</i>			3	Sandy clay, loam, concretionary gravel. Drainage lines, near lakes.	Unlikely
<i>Austrostipa frankliniae</i>			2	Basalt and minor calcrete with red-brown skeletal light medium clay soils.	Unlikely
<i>Austrostipa turbinata</i>			3	Basalt with red-brown shallow sandy clay soils.	Unlikely
<i>Bossiaea celata</i>			3	Deep sand. Open mallee.	Unlikely
<i>Calandrinia lefroyensis</i>			1	Flat plains with fine quartz, near large salt lakes.	Possible
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. <i>Parker Range</i> (B.H. Smith 1255)			1	Not available	Possible
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> subsp. <i>norsemanense</i>			3	Sandplain with open mallee or shrubland.	Unlikely
<i>Cratystylis centralis</i>			3	Red sandy loam with ironstone gravel. Flat plains, breakaway country.	Unlikely
<i>Cyathostemon divaricatus</i>			1	Rocky hillslope.	Possible
<i>Cyathostemon verrucosus</i>			3	Sandplain with open mallee or shrubland.	Unlikely
<i>Dampiera plumosa</i>			1	Red sandy soils.	Unlikely
<i>Elachanthus pusillus</i>			2	Clay loam plain, Eucalyptus woodland.	Possible
<i>Eremophila acutifolia</i>			3	Undulating plain. Brown clay loam soil. Eucalyptus woodland	Possible
<i>Eremophila caerulea</i> subsp. <i>merrallii</i>			4	Sand, clay or loam. Undulating plains.	Possible
<i>Eremophila microphylla</i>			3	Not available	Possible
<i>Eremophila praecox</i>			2	Red/brown sandy loam. Undulating plains.	Possible
<i>Eremophila succinea</i>			3	Clay, sand over clay.	Possible
<i>Eremophila veronica</i>			3	Stony clay, clay loam. Lateritic breakaways.	Unlikely
<i>Eremophila xantholaemus</i>			1	Hill slope, Eucalyptus woodland.	Possible
<i>Eucalyptus educta</i>			2	Granite rocks.	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus jutsonii</i> subsp. <i>jutsonii</i>			4	Red to pale orange deep sands. Undulating areas and on dunes.	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus websteriana</i> subsp. <i>norsemanica</i>			1	Rocky slopes, Eucalyptus woodland.	Possible
<i>Eucalyptus</i> x <i>brachyphylla</i>			4	Sandy loam. Granite outcrops.	Unlikely
<i>Frankenia glomerata</i>			4	White sand. Margins of large salt lakes.	Possible



Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description (WA Herbarium, 1998-)	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
<i>Gastrolobium graniticum</i>	EN	EN		Sand, sandy loam, granite. Margins of rock outcrops, along drainage lines.	Unlikely
<i>Gompholobium cinereum</i>			3	Yellow sand, clayey sand, brown loam, sandy gravel, laterite. Well-drained open sites, slopes, plains, roadsides.	Unlikely
<i>Goodenia salina</i>			2	Low gypseous dunes near salt pans.	Possible
<i>Grevillea georgeana</i>			3	Stony loam/clay. Ironstone hilltops & slopes.	Unlikely
<i>Hakea rigida</i>			2	Sandy soils, yellow sand.	Unlikely
<i>Isolepis australiensis</i>			3	Silty sand, sandy clay. Lake margins, pools.	Unlikely
<i>Lepidium fasciculatum</i>			3	Brown cracking clay plain.	Unlikely
<i>Lepidium merrallii</i>			2	Clay loam.	Unlikely
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Kambalda (A.A. Mitchell 5156)			2	Lower footslope of basalt hill.	Unlikely
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094)			1	Rocky slope, mallee woodland.	Unlikely
<i>Melaleuca coccinea</i>			3	Sandy loam over granite. Granite outcrops, sandplain, river valleys.	Unlikely
<i>Melichrus</i> sp. Coolgardie (K.R. Newbey 8698)			1	Not available	Possible
<i>Notisia intonsa</i>			3	Disturbed areas, drainage lines in clay loam plains.	Possible
<i>Phebalium appressum</i>			1	Yellow sandplain.	Unlikely
<i>Phebalium clavatum</i>			2	Sandy soils. Sandplains.	Unlikely
<i>Philothea pachyphylla</i>			1	Sand, red loam, clay loam. Sandplains, hill tops.	Unlikely
<i>Phlegmatospermum eremaeum</i>			3	Stony loam.	Unlikely
<i>Pterostylis xerampelina</i>			1	Rocky areas, granite or ironstone.	Unlikely
<i>Ptilotus procumbens</i>			1	Red clay.	Unlikely
<i>Rinzia triplex</i>			3	Not available	Possible
<i>Stylidium choreanthum</i>			3	White/yellow or red sand. Plains.	Unlikely
<i>Styphelia rectiloba</i>			3	Tops and upper slopes of breakaway.	Unlikely
<i>Styphelia saxicola</i>			3	Not available	Possible
<i>Tetradlea spenceri</i>		VU		Weathered ironstone outcrop (Butcher and Cockerton)	Unlikely
<i>Thryptomene planiflora</i>			1	Sandplain, Acacia shrubland.	Unlikely
<i>Thryptomene</i> sp. Coolgardie (E. Kelso s.n. 1902)			1	Not available	Possible
<i>Xanthoparmelia dayiana</i>			3	Lichen, various habitats.	Unlikely
Note: Green shaded cells indicate taxa identified as possible to occur					

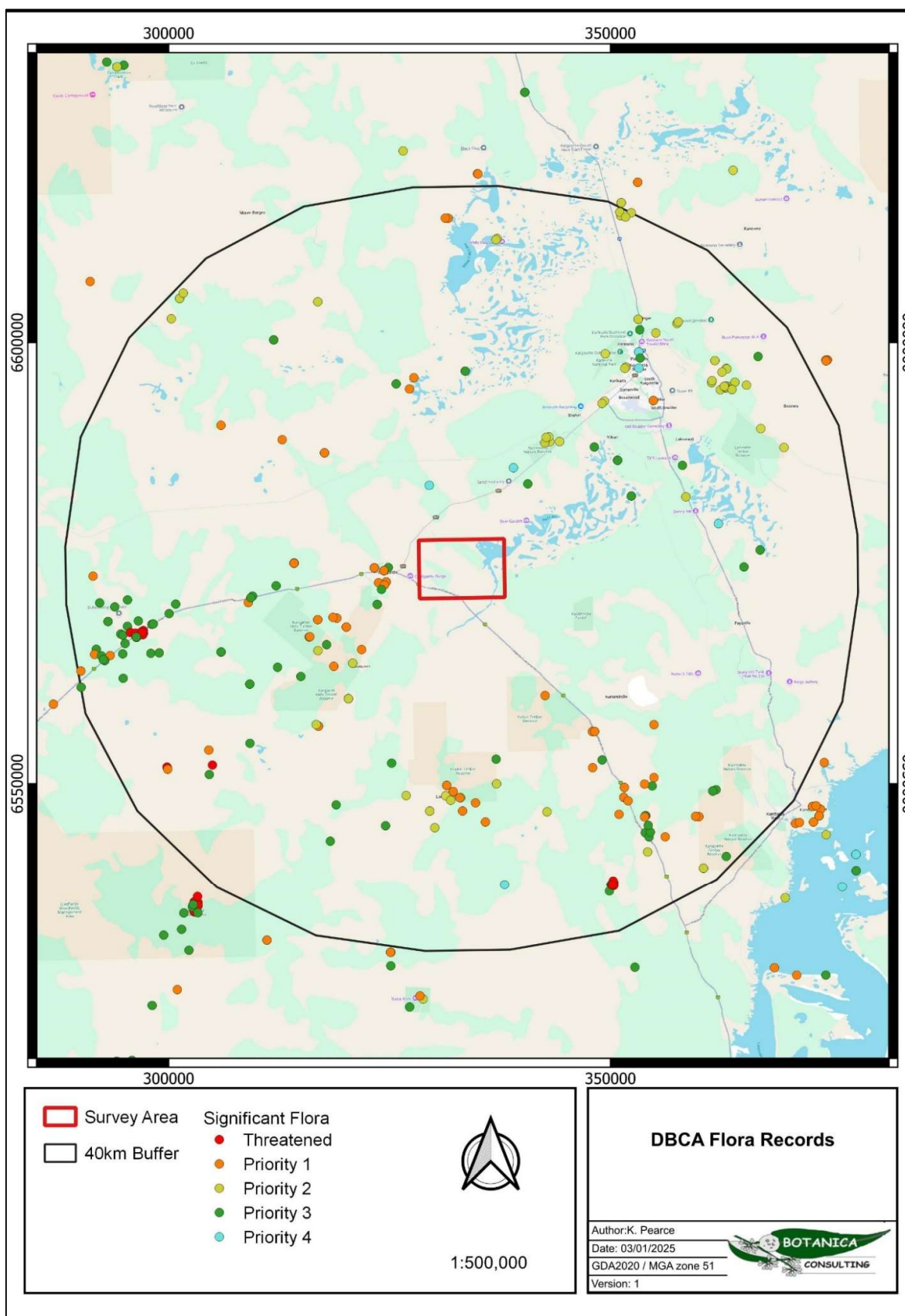


Figure 4-1: Significant flora records in relation to the survey area

### 4.1.3 Fauna

According to the results of the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2024d), a total of 316 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area including six amphibians, 174 bird species, 36 mammals and 100 reptiles.

The full list of terrestrial vertebrate fauna identified by the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2024d) is contained in Appendix B

#### 4.1.3.1 Introduced (Feral) Fauna

The desktop review identified nine introduced (feral) vertebrate fauna species as potentially occurring within 40 km of the survey area (Table 4-3).

**Table 4-3: Potentially occurring introduced fauna within 40 km of the survey area**

Family	Taxon	Common Name
Bovidae	* <i>Bos Taurus</i>	European Cattle
	* <i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat
	* <i>Ovis aries</i>	Sheep
Columbidae	* <i>Columba livia</i>	Domestic Pigeon, Rock Dove
	* <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove
Felidae	* <i>Felis catus</i>	Domestic Cat
Gekkonidae	* <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Asian House Gecko
Leporidae	* <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
Muridae	* <i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse

#### 4.1.4 Significant Fauna

The desktop review identified ten terrestrial vertebrate fauna species and two invertebrate fauna species of conservation significance as previously being recorded in the regional area, consisting of ten Threatened species, two migratory terrestrial species and one Priority species. In addition, several migratory shorebirds were identified in the desktop assessment which were assessed collectively based on shared habitat requirements. Habitat and distribution data was used to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the survey area (Table 4-4: Potentially occurring significant fauna). The locations of DBCA database records for Significant Fauna (DBCA, 2024b) in relation to the survey area is shown in Figure 4-2.

**Table 4-4: Potentially occurring significant fauna**

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Assessment and Likelihood
	EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
Birds					
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> Southern Whiteface	VU	-	-	The Southern Whiteface prefers the drier habitats of southern Australia. Found in southern WA except the far south-west corner (Birdlife, 2023).	Unlikely to occur. PMST records state that the species or species habitat may be in the area however no previous records in this area.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew Sandpiper	CR and MI	CR		Inland, where they are rarely seen, around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand (DCCEEW, 2024).	Unlikely to occur. No suitable habitat in the survey area.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i> Grey Falcon	VU	VU	-	Occurs at low densities across inland Australia. The species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. The species has been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter (DCCEEW, 2024).	Possibly occurs. Survey area may form part of larger home range however suitable breeding habitat unlikely to be present.
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i> Malleefowl	VU	VU	-	Scrublands and woodlands dominated by mallee and wattle species (DCCEEW, 2024).	Possibly occurs. Numerous records within 40 km of survey area.
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i> Night Parrot	EN	CR	-	Broad habitat requirements include areas of old-growth spinifex (Triodia) for roosting and nesting, together with foraging habitats that are likely to include various native grasses and herbs, that may or may not contain shrubs or low trees. (DBCA, 2017).	Unlikely to occur. PMST records state that the species or species habitat may be in the area but no previous records in this area. Considered to be locally extinct. No suitable habitat in the survey area.
<i>Tringa brevipes</i> Grey-tailed tattler	MI	-	P4	Breeds near water in taiga and tundra, and frequents reefs, mangroves, mudflats, and beaches on migration and during the non-breeding season (Cornell University, 2024).	Unlikely to occur. One record (2017) at Lake Douglas east of the survey area.
<i>Zanda latirostris</i> Carnaby's cockatoo	EN	EN		Forests and woodlands, also around Perth during autumn-winter. South-western Australia (ALA, 2023).	Unlikely to occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Assessment and Likelihood
	EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
Various wading/shorebird species	MI	MI	-	Inhabit muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland (DCCEEW, 2024).	Unlikely to occur. No suitable habitat in the survey area.
<b>Mammals</b>					
<i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i> Chuditch	VU	VU		Deserts, woodlands, eucalypt shrubland, open forests and coastal areas. It is now found only in the southwest corner of Western Australia (ALA, 2023).	Unlikely to occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i> Bilby	VU	VU		Lives in the desert. It occurs in a number of disjunct locations between south-west Queensland and the Pilbara (DCCEEW, 2024).	Unlikely to occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.
<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i> Numbat	EN	EN		Numbats were previously widespread before European settlement; they now occupy just a few reserves in the south-west of WA and translocated populations in other parts of Australia (ALA, 2023).	Unlikely to occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.
<b>Invertebrates</b>					
<i>Jalmenus aridus</i> Inland hairstreak			P1	Little is known about this species, but known from an area near Kalgoorlie (ALA, 2023).	Possibly occurs. Little is known about this species.
<i>Ogyris subterrestris petrina</i> Arid bronze azure butterfly	CR	CR		Known to occur within Mature smooth barked Eucalypt woodlands in the Goldfields and Wheatbelt region of WA (DBCA, 2016).	Possibly occurs. However, the nearest known population is 20 km to the NW and it hasn't been seen there since 1992.



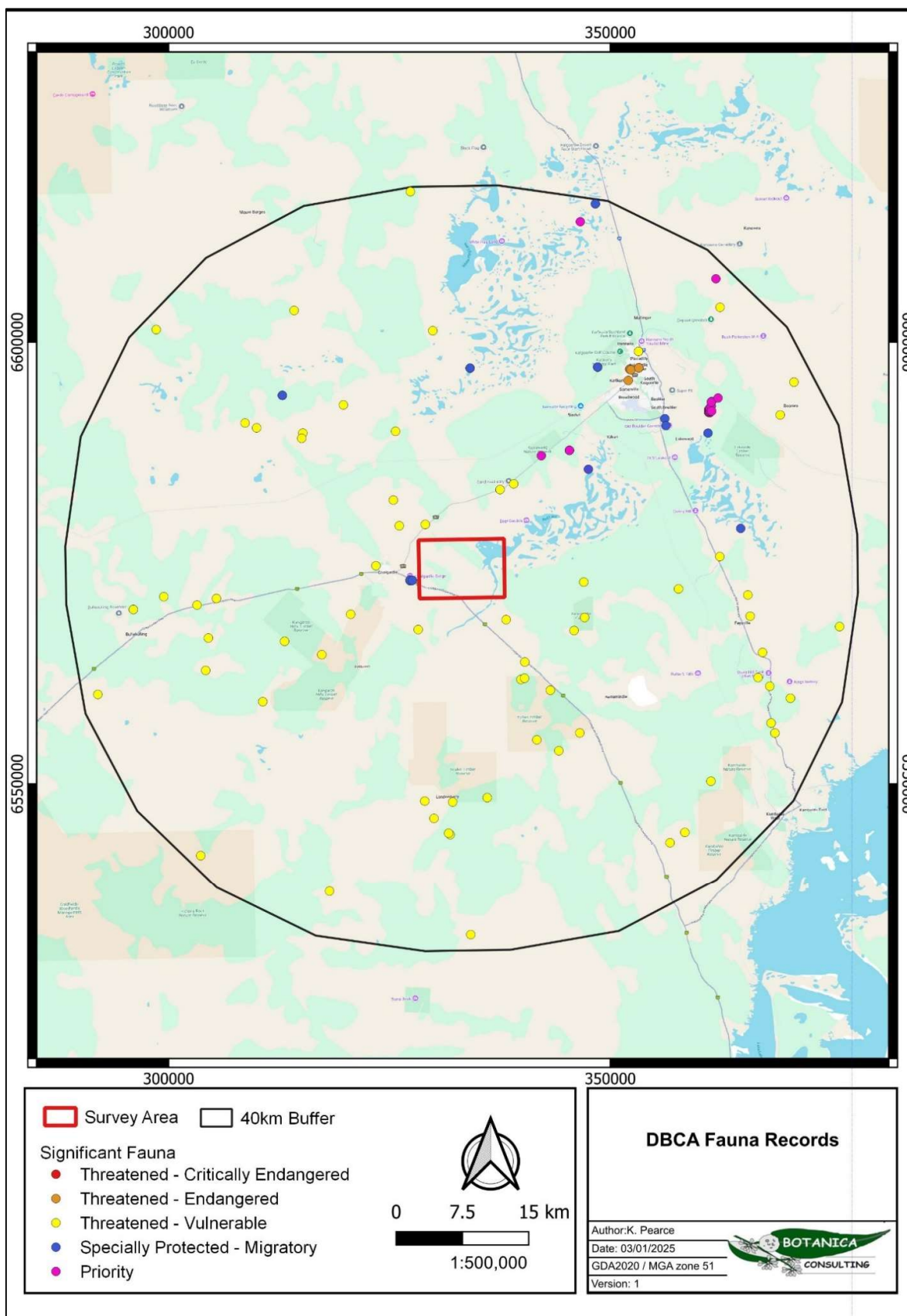


Figure 4-2: Significant fauna records in relation to the survey area

## 4.2 Field Assessment

### 4.2.1 Flora

The field survey identified 226 vascular flora taxa representing 109 genera from 30 families. The most diverse families being Chenopodiaceae (36 species), Fabaceae (29 species) and Myrtaceae (22 species). Dominant genera include *Eremophila* (18 species), *Acacia* (17 species) and *Eucalyptus* (16 species). Twenty-one annual species were observed during the survey. The full field species inventory is listed in Appendix D.

Sixteen introduced taxa (weeds) were recorded within the survey area, none of which are listed as a Declared Pest under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (Table 4-5).

Fourteen of these were recorded in areas defined as disturbed, ten of which were not recorded elsewhere. Therefore, five weed species were recorded in areas of native vegetation across the 27 broad scale vegetation types (refer to section 4.2.2.1).

The most common weed species was *\*Carrichtera annua* (Ward's Weed) which was recorded within four of the 28 broad-scale vegetation types and within the areas defined as disturbed. Most of the weed species were seen along tracks.

**Table 4-5: Introduced flora recorded within the survey area**

Family	Taxon	Common Name	Declared Plant	WoNS
Aizoaceae	<i>*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender Iceplant	N	N
Anacardiaceae	<i>*Schinus molle</i> var. <i>areira</i>	Pepper Tree	N	N
Asparagaceae	<i>*Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	N	N
Asteraceae	<i>*Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle	N	N
	<i>*Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese Cockspur	N	N
	<i>*Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkwort	N	N
	<i>*Gazania linearis</i>	Treasure Flower	N	N
	<i>*Oncosiphon suffruticosum</i>	Calomba Daisy	N	N
Brassicaceae	<i>*Brassica tournefortii</i>	Mediterranean Turnip	N	N
	<i>*Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed	N	N
Fabaceae	<i>*Erythrostemon gilliesii</i>	Peacock Flower	N	N
Lamiaceae	<i>*Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Sage	N	N
Poaceae	<i>*Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat	N	N
	<i>*Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass	N	N
Polygonaceae	<i>*Rumex vesicarius</i>	Ruby Dock	N	N
Solanaceae	<i>*Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco	N	N

#### 4.2.1.1 Significant Flora

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

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

No Threatened or Priority flora were observed in the survey area.

#### 4.2.2 Vegetation




##### 4.2.2.1 Vegetation Communities

A total of 27 broad-scale vegetation types were identified within the survey area; plus areas defined as salt lake (i.e., saline flats and marsh which were devoid of vegetation) and disturbed areas which were predominately cleared of native vegetation and contained numerous weed species. Vegetation community descriptions and extent are listed below in Table 4-6 and illustrated spatially in Figure 4-3. Vegetation community descriptions and extents were determined from field survey results, aerial imagery interpretation and extrapolation of the communities.




The survey found CLP-EW1 was the most widespread community in the survey area, occupying 897 ha (14.02%), while CD-EW1 was the most restricted with 2 ha (<0.1%). CLP-EW4 was the most diverse community, with 57 flora species recorded dominated by *Eremophila* and SD-MW1 was the least diverse with 17 flora species.






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

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition rating	Photo
Drainage Depression	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	DD-MW1	Low open mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus griffithsii</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> over sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> in drainage depression.	345	5.39	very good	
	Eucalypt Woodlands	DD-EW1	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> / <i>E. salubris</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> / <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis conocephala</i> / <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> in drainage depression.	530	8.28	very good	
	Casuarina Forests and Woodlands (drainage)	DD-COW1	Mid sparse shrubland of <i>Casuarina pauper</i> over low chenopod shrubland of <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> / low samphire shrubland of <i>Tecticornia indica</i> in drainage depression.	20	0.31	very good	









Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition rating	Photo
	Chenopod Shrublands	DD-CS1	Mid sparse shrubland of <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> over low chenopod shrubland of <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> / low samphire shrubland of <i>Tecticornia indica</i> in drainage depression.	239	3.7	very good	
Closed Depression	Eucalypt Woodlands	CD-EW1	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> / <i>E. salubris</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> / <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis conocephala</i> / <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> on closed depression.	2	0.03	very good	
	Chenopod Shrublands	CD-CS1	Tall open shrubland of <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> / <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> on a closed depression.	112	1.75	very good	






Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition rating	Photo
Clay Loam Plain	Casuarina Forests and Woodlands	CLP-COW1	Low sparse woodland of <i>Casuarina pauper</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis microphylla</i> on clay-loam plain.	157	2.45	very good	
	Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW1	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> / <i>E. salubris</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> / <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis conocephala</i> / <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> on clay-loam plain.	897	14.02	very good	
	Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW2	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus clelandiorum</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> over sparse samphire shrubland of <i>Tecticornia disarticulata</i> on clay-loam plain	747	11.67	very good	






Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition rating	Photo
	Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW4	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus clelandiorum</i> , and <i>E. oleosa</i> over mid sparse shrubland of <i>Melaleuca sheathiana</i> and low shrubland of <i>Cratystylis conocephala</i> on clay-loam plain.	531	8.3	very good	
	Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW5	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salubris</i> over mid shrubland of <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Olearia muelleri</i> on clay-loam plain.	34	0.53	very good	
	Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW6	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus campaspe</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Atriplex nummularia</i> and low sparse shrubland of <i>Westringia rigida</i> on clay-loam plain.	14	0.21	very good	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition rating	Photo
	Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW7	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus campaspe</i> over <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> and low sparse shrubland of <i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i> on clay loam plain.	18	0.28	very good	
Rocky Plain	Chenopod Shrublands	QRP-CS1	Tall open shrubland of <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> / <i>Acacia kalgoorliensis</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> / <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> on a rocky plain.	15	0.23	very good	
Quartz Rocky Hillslope	Eucalypt Woodlands	QRH-EW1	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus clelandiorum</i> over mid sparse shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> / <i>M. sheathiana</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Westringia rigida</i> on rocky hillslope.	9	0.14	very good	









Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition rating	Photo
Rocky Hillslope	Acacia Forests and Woodlands	RH-AFW1	Low open woodland of <i>Acacia collegialis</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila clarkei</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Dodonaea microzyga</i> on rocky hillslope.	141	2.2	very good	
	Eucalypt Woodlands	RH-EW1	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus clelandiorum</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila ionantha</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Acacia erinacea</i> on rocky hillslope.	585	9.14	very good	
	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	RH-EW2	Low open mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus griffithsii</i> over mid shrubland of <i>Acacia kalgoorliensis</i> over sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on rocky hillslope.	278	4.3	very good	





Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition rating	Photo
	Eucalypt Woodlands	RH-EW3	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus torquata</i> over mid sparse shrubland of <i>Santalum spicatum</i> and sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on rocky hillslope.	225	3.5	very good	
	Eucalypt Woodlands	RH-EW4	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus campaspe</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Atriplex nummularia</i> and low sparse shrubland of <i>Westringia rigida</i> on rocky hill.	108	1.6	very good	
Rocky Hillslope	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	RH-MW1	Low open mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus griffithsii</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> over sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on rocky hillslope.	78	1.2	very good	



Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition rating	Photo
Sand dune	Acacia Forests and Woodlands	SD-AFW1	Low open woodland of <i>Acacia kalgoorliensis</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> and sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on sand dune.	13	0.2	very good	
	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	SD-MW1	Tall shrubland of <i>Melaleuca hamata</i> over low sparse samphire shrubland of <i>Tecticornia indica</i> in sand dune.	16	0.25	very good	
	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	SD-MS1	Low open mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila caperata</i> and sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on sand dune.	36	0.56	very good	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition rating	Photo
	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	SD-EW1	Low open mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salicola</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Acacia colletioides</i> and sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on sand dune.	103	1.6	very good	
Sand-Loam Plain	Casuarina Forests and Woodlands	SLP-COW1	Low sparse woodland of <i>Casuarina pauper</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis microphylla</i> on sand dune.	106	1.65	very good	
	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	SLP-MW1	Low open mallee woodland of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila caperata</i> and sparse hummock grassland of <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on sand-loam plain.	140	2.18	very good	



Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition rating	Photo
Lake	Lake	LAKE	Salt Lake, devoid of vegetation.	409	6.39	very good	
Disturbed	Disturbed	CV	Area cleared for infrastructure e.g., mine, roads.	489	7.64	degraded	

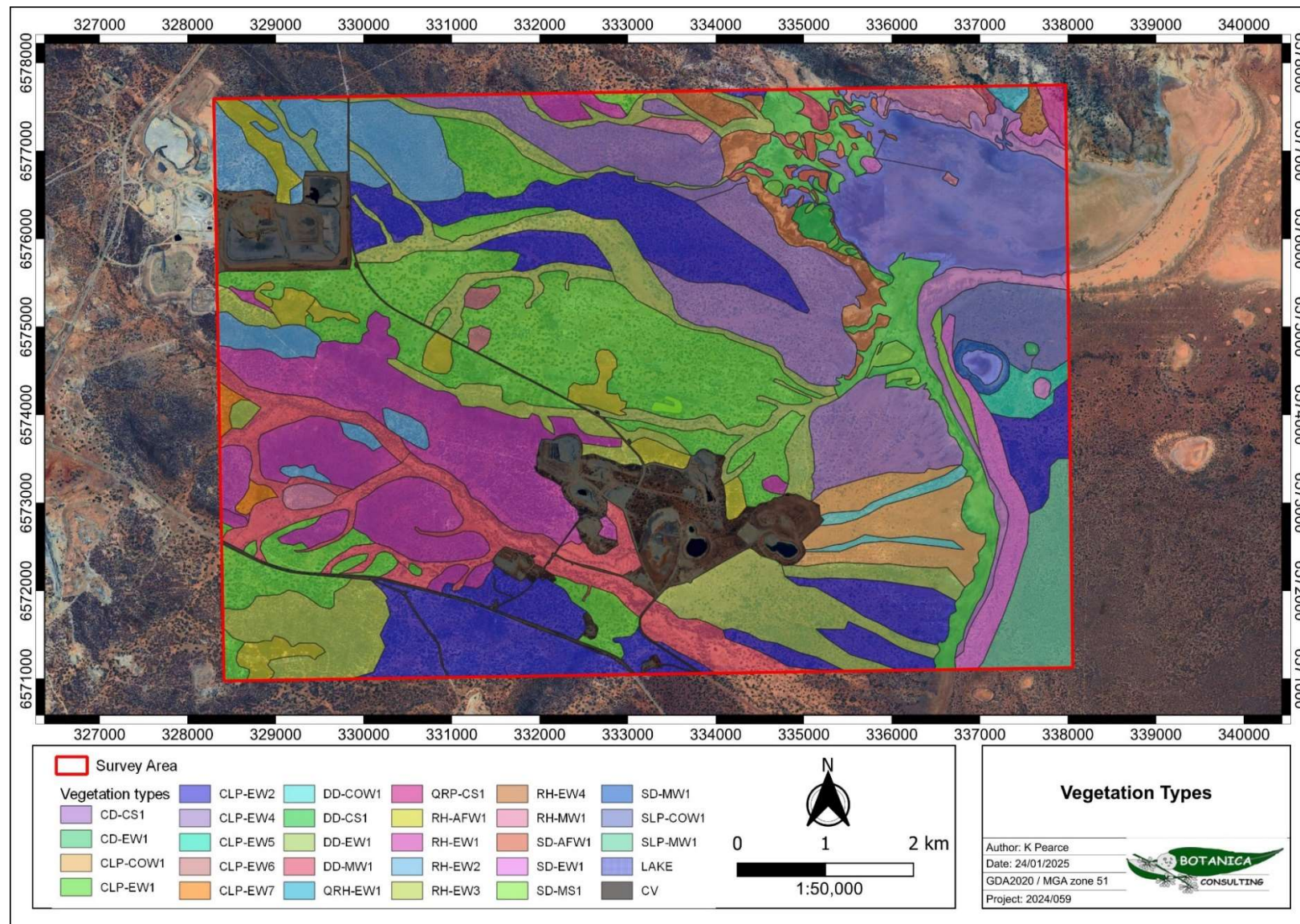


Figure 4-3: Vegetation types within the survey area

#### 4.2.2.2 Vegetation Condition

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale adapted from Keighery (1994) and Trudgen, (1988), native vegetation within the survey area was rated as 'very good'. (Table 4-7; Figure 4-4). Vegetation condition rating descriptions are listed in Appendix F. Disturbances within the survey area include previous mining and exploration activities, pastoral land use and occasional weeds and vehicle tracks.

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

Condition rating	Description (EPA, 2016a)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.	5915	92.4
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	489	7.6



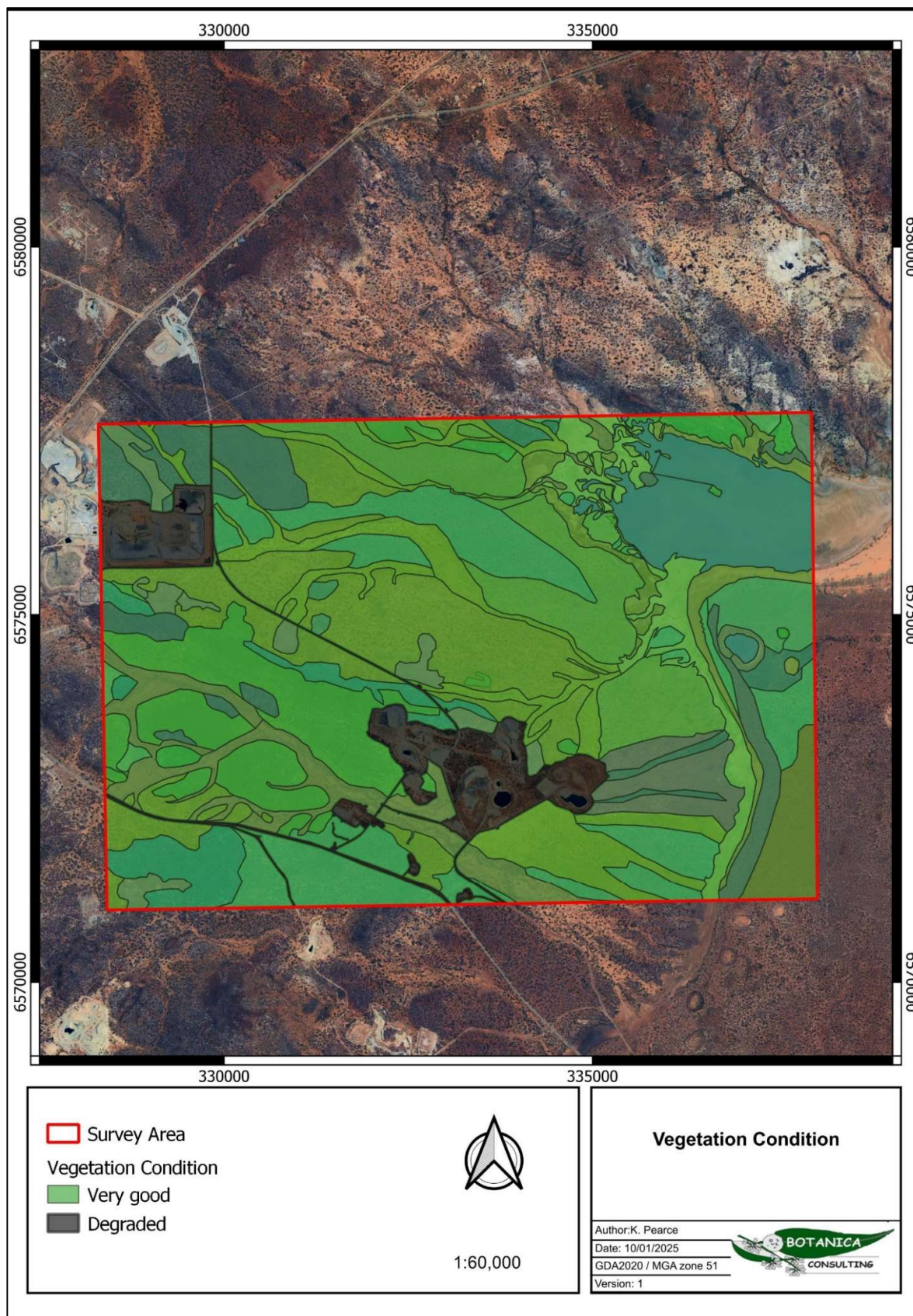


Figure 4-4: Vegetation condition within the survey area

#### 4.2.2.3 Significant Vegetation

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

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

No TECs listed under State or Commonwealth legislation, or PECs listed by DBCA were identified within the survey area. No other significant vegetation (as described above) was identified within the survey area.

#### 4.2.3 Fauna

During the field survey a total of 78 vertebrate fauna taxa were identified within the survey area. These taxa represented 35 families across three classes, including Reptilia (5 families, 13 species), Aves (23 families, 49 species), and Mammalia (8 families, 16 species). The full field species inventory is listed in Appendix E. No evidence of Malleefowl or Chuditch were observed.

##### 4.2.3.1 Introduced Fauna

Five introduced fauna species were identified within the survey area:

1. \**Bos taurus* (European Cattle)
2. \**Capra hircus* (Goat)
3. \**Canis lupus familiaris* (Dog)
4. \**Felis catus* (Cat)
5. \**Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Rabbit).

These species were predominately identified via secondary evidence (e.g., scats and tracks).



##### 4.2.3.2 Fauna Habitat

Based on vegetation and associated landforms identified during the flora and vegetation assessment, 12 broad scale terrestrial fauna habitats were identified as occurring within the survey area. This included areas defined as salt lake and disturbed areas which were predominately cleared of native vegetation.



Table 4-8 provides the area and a visual representation of fauna habitat types, and the extent of fauna habitats is shown spatially in Figure 4-5.





Table 4-8: Terrestrial fauna habitats within the survey area

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Clay-Loam Plain: Mallee Woodland/ Eucalypt Woodland  Area= 2406 ha (37.61%)	Low open Acacia/Eucalyptus woodlands over mixed shrublands of <i>Scaevola/Eremophila/Senna/Melaleuca</i> over mixed shrublands of <i>Ptilotus/Cratystylis/Tecticornia/Olearia</i> on clay-loam plains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground not well suited to burrowing species.</li><li>• Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna assemblage.</li><li>• Moderate vegetation density and leaf litter.</li></ul>	
Drainage Depression: Eucalypt Woodland  Area= 875 ha (13.6%)	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus</i> over mixed shrubands of <i>Senna/Eremophila</i> on drainage depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground moderately suited to burrowing species.</li><li>• Moderate to high diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna assemblage.</li><li>• Moderate vegetation density and leaf litter, providing good refuge for reptiles.</li></ul>	





Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Drainage Depression: Shrubland  Area= 259 ha (4.04%)	Mid sparse shrubland of <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> over low chenopod shrubland of <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> / low samphire shrubland of <i>Tecticornia indica</i> in drainage depression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground moderately suited to burrowing species.</li><li>• Low diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna assemblage.</li><li>• Moderate vegetation density and leaf litter, providing good refuge for reptiles.</li></ul>	
Rocky Hillslope: Woodland  Area= 1392 ha (21.76%)	Low open <i>Acacia/Eucalyptus</i> woodlands over mixed shrublands of <i>Eremophila</i> / <i>Melaleuca</i> / <i>Santalum</i> / <i>Senna</i> / <i>Dodonaea</i> / <i>Acacia</i> / <i>Westringia</i> and sparse hummock grasslands on rocky hillslopes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground not particularly suited to burrowing species.</li><li>• Potential refuge for small fauna under rocks</li><li>• Moderate to high diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna.</li><li>• Low vegetation density and leaf litter.</li></ul>	





Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Closed Depression: Mallee Woodland/ Eucalypt Woodland Area= 2 ha (.03%)	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> / <i>E. salubris</i> over mid open shrubland of <i>Eremophila scoparia</i> / <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> and low open shrubland of <i>Cratystylis conocephala</i> / <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> on closed depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground has low suitability to burrowing species.</li><li>• Potential refuge for small fauna (e.g, reptiles) under shrubs.</li><li>• Low diversity vegetation strata.</li><li>• Low vegetation density and leaf litter.</li><li>• Chenopod shrubs provide a food source to avifauna during drought conditions.</li></ul>	
Closed Depression: Shrubland Area= 112 ha (1.75%)	Mixed sparse shrublands of <i>Lignum</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> or <i>Chenopods</i> in closed depressions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground has low suitability to burrowing species.</li><li>• Potential refuge for small fauna (e.g, reptiles) under shrubs.</li><li>• Low diversity vegetation strata.</li><li>• Low vegetation density and leaf litter.</li><li>• Chenopod shrubs provide a food source to avifauna during drought conditions.</li></ul>	





Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Quartz Rocky Hillslope: Woodland  Area= 9 ha (0.14%)	Low open woodland of <i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i> over mid sparse shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateriflora/ M. sheathiana</i> over low open shrubland of <i>Westringia rigida</i> on rocky hillslope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground not particularly suited to burrowing species.</li><li>• Potential refuge for small fauna under rocks</li><li>• Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna.</li><li>• Low vegetation density and leaf litter</li></ul>	
Sand Dunes: Woodlands  Area= 141 ha (2.2%)	Low sparse Casuarina woodlands and open Eucalyptus woodlands over mixed shrublands of <i>Melaleuca</i> , <i>Eremophila</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> and hummock grasslands on sand or sand-loam plains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground moderately suited to burrowing species.</li><li>• Low strata not suited to avifauna.</li><li>• Low vegetation density and leaf litter.</li><li>• Good mid-tier vegetation density and leaf litter, providing good refuge for reptiles and small mammals.</li></ul>	

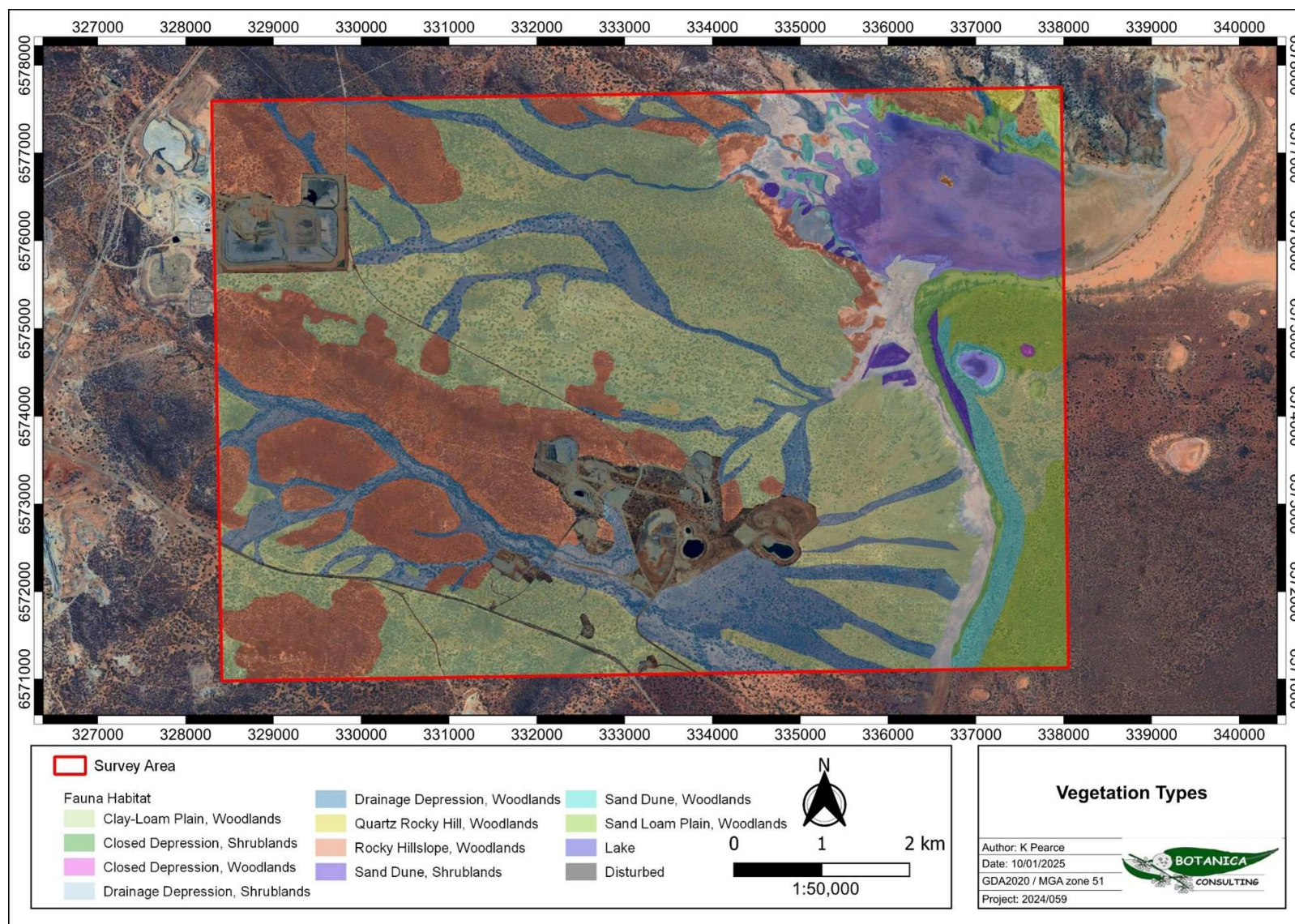


Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
<p>Sand Dunes: Shrubland</p> <p>Area= 36 ha (0.52%)</p>	<p>Tall <i>Eucalyptus</i> shrubland over sparse open shrubland of <i>Olearia muelleri</i> /<i>Lawrencia helmsii</i> on sand dune</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground suited to burrowing species</li><li>• Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna.</li><li>• Moderate vegetation density and leaf litter providing good refuge for reptiles.</li></ul>	
<p>Sand Loam Plain: Woodland</p> <p>Area= 246 ha (3.84%)</p>	<p>Low open Mallee woodland over mid open Acacia shrubland and sparse hummock grassland on sand dune.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground suited to burrowing species.</li><li>• Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna.</li><li>• Moderate vegetation density and leaf litter providing good refuge for reptiles and mammals.</li></ul>	



Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Lake  Area= 409ha (6.39%)	Open low-lying saline flats distinguished by absence of vegetation and salt crusting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground not well suited to burrowing species.</li><li>• Lack of vegetation, thus low suitability as foraging habitat and low provision of refuge for reptiles or mammals.</li><li>• Occasionally suitable for migratory shorebirds following significant rainfall and inundation of salt lake areas.</li><li>• Fauna more likely to occur within adjacent habitats such as sand dunes.</li></ul>	
Disturbed  Area= 489 ha (7.64%)	Areas which have been subject to high levels of disturbance activities, predominately cleared of native vegetation and contain numerous weed species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground not well suited to burrowing species.</li><li>• Low value foraging habitat for mammals and avifauna due to lack of native vegetation.</li><li>• Man made structures (e.g., buildings) and remnant materials (e.g., old tin sheets) provide good refuge for reptiles.</li></ul>	





**Figure 4-5: Fauna habitats in the survey area**

#### 4.2.3.3 Significant Fauna

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

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

No evidence of significant fauna species were observed during the survey.

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

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

Majority of habitat within the survey area appears unsuitable for breeding due to the moderately low density of the vegetation and leaf litter, with no evidence of this species occurring within the survey area, including nesting mounds, tracks or other signs, recorded within the survey area. Habitat appears to be marginal in extent/quality however this species is considered as possibly occurring as it may visit the area for short periods as infrequent vagrants.

- **Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) - Vulnerable (EPBC Act and BC Act)**

This species is sparsely recorded throughout inland Australia. Suitable habitat may be present but is unlikely to represent critical habitat. Significant impact unlikely.

- **Arid bronze azure butterfly (*Ogyris subterrestris petrina*) -Critically Endangered (EPBC Act and BC Act)**

The nearest known population is 20 km to the northwest; however, it hasn't been seen there since 1992. Unlikely to be present at the site.

- **Inland Hairstreak (*Jalmenus aridus*) - Priority 1**

Little is known about this species; therefore it is difficult to determine its presence or otherwise at this site.



- **Chuditch ( *Dasyurus geoffroii* ) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act and BC Act**

No evidence of chuditch was seen. This species is considered regionally extinct. It is unlikely to be present at the site.

### 4.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance

#### 4.3.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

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

- Nationally threatened flora and fauna species;
- World heritage properties;
- National heritage places;
- Wetlands of international importance (often called 'Ramsar' wetlands after the international treaty under which such wetlands are listed);
- Nationally threatened ecological communities;
- Commonwealth marine area;
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park; and
- Nuclear actions (including uranium mining) are a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

No MNES were identified within the survey area.

### 4.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance

#### 4.4.1 *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)*

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

Under Section 51C of the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations (Regulations) 2004* (WA) any clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia that is not eligible for exemption under Schedule 6 of the EP Act or under the Regulations requires a clearing permit from the DWER or the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS).

Under Section 51A of the EP Act native vegetation includes aquatic and terrestrial vegetation indigenous to Western Australia, and intentionally planted vegetation declared by regulation to be native vegetation, but not vegetation planted in a plantation or planted with commercial intent. Section 51A of the EP Act defines clearing as “the killing or destruction of; the removal of; the severing or ringbarking of trunks or stems of; or the doing of substantial damage to some or all of the native vegetation in an area, including the flooding of land, the burning of vegetation, the grazing of stock or an act or activity that results in the above”. Exemptions under Schedule 6 of the EP Act and the EP Regulations do not apply in ESAs as declared under Section 51B of the EP Act or TEC listed under State and Commonwealth legislation.

No Environmentally Sensitive Areas were identified within the survey area.

#### 4.4.2 *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*

The BC Act is used by the Western Australian DBCA for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and biodiversity components in Western Australia and to promote the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in the State. Taxa are classified as ‘Threatened’ when their populations are geographically restricted or are threatened by local processes (see following sections for Threatened definitions). Under the BC Act all native flora and fauna are protected throughout the State. Financial penalties are enforced under the BC Act if threatened species are collected without an appropriate licence.

Under Section 54(1) of the BC Act, habitat is eligible for listing as critical habitat if:

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

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

#### 4.5 **Other Areas of Conservation Significance**

The DBCA lists ‘Priority’ species and communities which are under consideration for declaration as ‘Threatened’ under the BC Act. These Priority species and communities have no formal legal protection until they are endorsed by the Minister as being Threatened.

There are no Priority species or communities within the survey area.

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

There are no gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area, however the survey area is located km east of Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve.

## 4.6 Native Vegetation Clearing Principles

Based on the outcomes from the survey undertaken, Botanica assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Table 4-9). The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities may be at variance with clearing principle (f).

**Table 4-9: Assessment against native vegetation clearing principles**

Letter	Principle	Assessment	Outcome
	<b>Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:</b>		
(a)	comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Vegetation identified within the survey area is not considered to be of high biological diversity and is well represented outside of the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(b)	comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to WA.	No significant fauna or fauna habitat were observed within the survey area. Fauna habitats are well represented outside of the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(c)	includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.	No Threatened Flora taxa, pursuant to the BC Act and the EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.	Clearing is not at variance with this principle
(d)	comprises the whole or part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community (TEC).	No TEC listed under the EPBC Act or by the BC Act occur within the survey area.	Clearing is not at variance with this principle
(e)	is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared	Vegetation within the survey area retains >96% of its pre-European extent, and development within the survey area will not significantly reduce the current extent.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(f)	is growing, in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland	There are inland waters or perennial drainage lines within the survey area. Several minor ephemeral drainage lines intersect the survey area as well as the non-perennial Brown Lake	Clearing may be at variance with this principle
(g)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The survey area and surrounding region has not been extensively cleared. Clearing within the survey area is not considered likely to lead to land degradation issues such as salinity, water logging or acidic soils.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(h)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	The survey area is not located within a conservation area however it is located 5km from Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(i)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	No surface water bodies are located within the survey area. Minor ephemeral drainage lines intersect the survey area however clearing within the survey area is unlikely to result in deterioration to water quality.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle

Letter	Principle	Assessment	Outcome
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:			
(j)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.	Rainfall in the Eastern Goldfields subregion has an average rainfall of 200 to 300mm. Rainfall events are unlikely to result in localised flooding. Clearing within the survey area is not likely to increase the incidence or intensity of flooding within the survey area or surrounds.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle



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## APPENDIX A: CONSERVATION RATINGS BC ACT AND EPBC ACT

### Definitions of Conservation Significant Species

Code	Category
<b>State categories of Threatened and Priority species</b>	
<b>Threatened Species (T)</b> 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).	
CR	<b>Critically Endangered</b> 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.
EN	<b>Endangered</b> 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	<b>Vulnerable</b> 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.
<b>Extinct species</b> Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.	
EX	<b>Extinct</b> Species where “ <i>there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died</i> ”, 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 <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i> for extinct fauna or the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018</i> for extinct flora.
EW	<b>Extinct in the Wild</b> Species that “ <i>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</i> ”, 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.
<b>Specially protected species</b> 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.	
IA	<b>International Agreement/ Migratory</b> 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



Code	Category
	<p>of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).</p> <p>Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the <i>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</i> (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.</p> <p>Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under schedule 5 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i>.</p>
CD	<p><b>Species of special conservation interest</b></p> <p>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).</p> <p>Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i>.</p>
OS	<p><b>Other specially protected species</b></p> <p>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).</p> <p>Published as other specially protected fauna under schedule 7 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i>.</p>
<p><b>Priority species</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
P1	<p><b>Priority 1: Poorly-known species</b></p> <p>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.</p>
P2	<p><b>Priority 2: Poorly-known species</b></p> <p>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.</p>
P3	<p><b>Priority 3: Poorly-known species</b></p> <p>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.</p>
P4	<p><b>Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring</b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.</p>

Code	Category
<b>Commonwealth categories of Threatened species</b>	
EX	<b>Extinct</b> Taxa where there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
EW	<b>Extinct in the Wild</b> Taxa where it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or it has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
CR	<b>Critically Endangered</b> Taxa that are facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
EN	<b>Endangered</b> Taxa which are not critically endangered and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
VU	<b>Vulnerable</b> Taxa which are not critically endangered or endangered and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
CD	<b>Conservation Dependent</b> Taxa which are the focus of a specific conservation program the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered; or (b) the following subparagraphs are satisfied: (i) the species is a species of fish; (ii) the species is the focus of a plan of management that provides for actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the species so that its chances of long term survival in nature are maximised; (iii) the plan of management is in force under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; (iv) cessation of the plan of management would adversely affect the conservation status of the species.

### Definitions of Conservation Significant Communities

Category Code	Category
<b>State categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)</b>	
PD	<b>Presumed Totally Destroyed</b>
	An ecological community will be listed as Presumed Totally Destroyed if there are no recent records of the community being extant and either of the following applies:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>records within the last 50 years have not been confirmed despite thorough searches or known likely habitats or;</li> <li>all occurrences recorded within the last 50 years have since been destroyed.</li> </ul>
CR	<b>Critically Endangered</b>
	An ecological community will be listed as Critically Endangered when it has been adequately surveyed and is found to be facing an extremely high risk of total destruction in the immediate future, meeting any one of the following criteria:
	The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 90% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the immediate future due to modification;
	The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area;
EN	The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the immediate future.
	<b>Endangered</b>
	An ecological community will be listed as Endangered when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of total destruction in the near future. The ecological community must meet any one of the following criteria:
EN	The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 70% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent in the short-term future, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the short-term future due to modification;

Category Code	Category
	The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area;
	The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the short-term future.
	<b>Vulnerable</b>
	An ecological community will be listed as Vulnerable when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing high risk of total destruction in the medium to long term future. The ecological community must meet any one of the following criteria:
VU	The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be able to be substantially restored or rehabilitated;
	The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening process, and restricted in range or distribution;
	The ecological community may be widespread but has potential to move to a higher threat category due to existing or impending threatening processes.
<b>Commonwealth categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)</b>	
CE	<b>Critically Endangered</b> If, at that time, an ecological community is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future (indicative timeframe being the next 10 years).
EN	<b>Endangered</b> If, at that time, an ecological community is not critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future (indicative timeframe being the next 20 years).
VU	<b>Vulnerable</b> If, at that time, an ecological community is not critically endangered or endangered, but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future (indicative timeframe being the next 50 years).
<b>Priority Ecological Communities</b>	
	<b>Poorly-known ecological communities</b>
P1	Ecological communities with apparently few, small occurrences, all or most not actively managed for conservation (e.g. within agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases) and for which current threats exist.
	<b>Poorly-known ecological communities</b>
P2	Communities that are known from few small occurrences, all or most of which are actively managed for conservation (e.g. within national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, un-allocated Crown land, water reserves, etc.) and not under imminent threat of destruction or degradation.
	<b>Poorly known ecological communities</b>
	Communities that are known from several to many occurrences, a significant number or area of which are not under threat of habitat destruction or degradation or:
P3	Communities known from a few widespread occurrences, which are either large or within significant remaining areas of habitat in which other occurrences may occur, much of it not under imminent threat, or;
	Communities made up of large, and/or widespread occurrences, that may or not be represented in the reserve system but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing and inappropriate fire regimes.
P4	<b>Ecological communities that are adequately known, rare but not threatened</b> or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list. These communities require regular monitoring.
	<b>Conservation Dependent ecological communities</b>
P5	Ecological communities that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the community becoming threatened within five years.



APPENDIX B:  
NATUREMAP SEARCH RESULTS (DBCA, 2024)

Vascular Flora

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Abutilon	<i>Abutilon cryptopetalum</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia ancistrophylla</i> var. <i>ancistrophylla</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia andrewsii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia aneura</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia aneura</i> group	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia aptaneura</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia beauverdiana</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia burkittii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia calcarata</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia campoclada</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia chrysella</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia coatesii</i>	P1
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia collegialis</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia colletioides</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia coolgardiensis</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia dempsteri</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia desertorum</i> var. <i>desertorum</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia donaldsonii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia duriuscula</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia effusifolia</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia enervia</i> subsp. <i>explicata</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia eremophila</i> var. <i>eremophila</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia erinacea</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia gibbosa</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia inaequiloba</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia inceana</i> subsp. <i>inceana</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia jennerae</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia jensenii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia kalgoorliensis</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia kerryana</i>	P2
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia lasiocalyx</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia leptopetala</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia longispinea</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia masliniana</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia merrallii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia mulganeura</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia multispicata</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia murrayana</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia oswaldii</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia oswaldii</i> (Narrow phyllode variant)	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia pachypoda</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia Plurinerves</i> - <i>Microneurae Phyllodes</i> 8-nerved, <i>terete</i> (Miscellaneous)	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia prainii</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia pritzeliana</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia rendlei</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia resinimarginea</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia resinistipulea</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia sericocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia sibirica</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia</i> sp. Mt Jackson (B. Ryan 176)	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia</i> sp. narrow phyllode (B.R. Maslin 7831)	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia</i> sp. Norseman (B. Archer 1554)	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia synchronicia</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia warramaba</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia websteri</i>	P1
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia xerophila</i> var. <i>brevior</i>	
DICOT	Acacia	<i>Acacia yorkkrakensis</i> subsp. <i>acrita</i>	
DICOT	Actinobole	<i>Actinobole uliginosum</i>	
DICOT	Aizoon	<i>Aizoon pubescens</i>	
DICOT	Alectryon	<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i> subsp. <i>canescens</i>	
DICOT	Alhagi	<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>	
DICOT	Alhagi	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i>	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i> / <i>prinsepiana</i>	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> / <i>eriochlamys</i> subsp. <i>grossa</i>	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	<i>Allocasuarina</i> cf. <i>campestris</i>	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	<i>Allocasuarina eriochlamys</i> subsp. <i>eriochlamys</i>	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	<i>Allocasuarina eriochlamys</i> subsp. <i>grossa</i>	P3
DICOT	Allocasuarina	<i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i>	
DICOT	Alternanthera	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	
DICOT	Alternanthera	<i>Alternanthera nodiflora</i>	
DICOT	Aluta	<i>Aluta aspera</i> subsp. <i>aspera</i>	
DICOT	Alyogyne	<i>Alyogyne pinoniana</i> var. <i>leptochlamys</i>	
DICOT	Alyssum	<i>Alyssum linifolium</i>	
DICOT	Alyxia	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	
DICOT	Alyxia	<i>Alyxia tetanifolia</i>	P3
DICOT	Amaranthus	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	
DICOT	Amyema	<i>Amyema benthamii</i>	
DICOT	Amyema	<i>Amyema gibberula</i> var. <i>gibberula</i>	
DICOT	Amyema	<i>Amyema linophylla</i> subsp. <i>linophylla</i>	
DICOT	Amyema	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	
DICOT	Amyema	<i>Amyema preissii</i>	
DICOT	Androcalva	<i>Androcalva aphrix</i>	
DICOT	Androcalva	<i>Androcalva luteiflora</i>	
DICOT	Angianthus	<i>Angianthus prostratus</i>	P3
DICOT	Angianthus	<i>Angianthus tomentosus</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Anthotroche	<i>Anthotroche pannosa</i>	
DICOT	Arabidella	<i>Arabidella chrysodema</i>	
DICOT	Arabidella	<i>Arabidella trisecta</i>	
DICOT	Arctotheca	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	
DICOT	Argemone	<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> subsp. <i>ochroleuca</i>	
DICOT	Asclepias	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	
DICOT	Asteridea	<i>Asteridea athrixoides</i>	
DICOT	Asteridea	<i>Asteridea chaetopoda</i>	
DICOT	Astus	<i>Astus subroseus</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex acutibractea</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex acutibractea</i> subsp. <i>acutibractea</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex acutibractea</i> subsp. <i>karoniensis</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex amnicola</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex codonocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex eardleyae</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex holocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i> subsp. <i>inflata</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex nana</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> subsp. <i>spathulata</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex pumilio</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex quadrivalvata</i> var. <i>quadrivalvata</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex</i> sp. <i>indet.</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex spongiosa</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex suberecta</i>	
DICOT	Atriplex	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>	
DICOT	Baeckea	<i>Baeckea elderiana</i>	
DICOT	Baeckea	<i>Baeckea</i> sp. <i>Koonadgin</i> (B.L. Rye & M.E. Trudgen BLR 241137)	
DICOT	Banksia	<i>Banksia elderiana</i>	
DICOT	Beyeria	<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	
DICOT	Beyeria	<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i>	
DICOT	Beyeria	<i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>	
DICOT	Billardiera	<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>	
DICOT	Boerhavia	<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i>	
DICOT	Boronia	<i>Boronia coerulescens</i>	
DICOT	Boronia	<i>Boronia coerulescens</i> subsp. <i>spinescens</i>	
DICOT	Boronia	<i>Boronia ternata</i>	
DICOT	Bossiaea	<i>Bossiaea cucullata</i>	
DICOT	Brachychiton	<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>	
DICOT	Brachyscome	<i>Brachyscome ciliaris</i>	
DICOT	Brachyscome	<i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i>	
DICOT	Brachyscome	<i>Brachyscome lineariloba</i>	
DICOT	Brachyscome	<i>Brachyscome perpusilla</i>	
DICOT	Brachysola	<i>Brachysola coerulea</i>	
DICOT	Brassica	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	
DICOT	Brunonia	<i>Brunonia australis</i>	
DICOT	Brunonia	<i>Brunonia</i> sp. <i>Goldfields</i> (K.R. Newbey 6044)	
DICOT	Bryophyllum	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	
DICOT	Buglossoides	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia calyptrata</i>	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia eremaea</i>	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia lefroyensis</i>	P1
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia polyandra</i>	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia sculpta</i>	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia</i> sp. <i>Blackberry</i> (D.M. Porter 171)	
DICOT	Calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia translucens</i>	
DICOT	Calothamnus	<i>Calothamnus gilesii</i>	
DICOT	Calotis	<i>Calotis breviradiata</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Calotis	<i>Calotis hispidula</i>	
DICOT	Calotis	<i>Calotis multicaulis</i>	
DICOT	Calytrix	<i>Calytrix amethystina</i>	
DICOT	Calytrix	<i>Calytrix birdii</i>	
DICOT	Capsella	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	
DICOT	Carrichtera	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	
DICOT	Carthamus	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	
DICOT	Casuarina	<i>Casuarina obesa</i>	
DICOT	Casuarina	<i>Casuarina pauper</i>	
DICOT	Centaurea	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	
DICOT	Cephalopterum	<i>Cephalopterum drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Ceratogyne	<i>Ceratogyne obionoides</i>	
DICOT	Chamelaucium	<i>Chamelaucium ciliatum</i>	
DICOT	Chenopodium	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	
DICOT	Chenopodium	<i>Chenopodium curvispicatum</i>	
DICOT	Chenopodium	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	
DICOT	Chorizema	<i>Chorizema racemosum</i>	
DICOT	Chrysocephalum	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> subsp. <i>norsemanense</i>	P3
DICOT	Chrysocephalum	<i>Chrysocephalum puteale</i>	
DICOT	Cichorium	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	
DICOT	Citrullus	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	
DICOT	Codonocarpus	<i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i>	
DICOT	Comesperma	<i>Comesperma drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Comesperma	<i>Comesperma scoparium</i>	
DICOT	Commersonia	<i>Commersonia craurophylla</i>	
DICOT	Conospermum	<i>Conospermum stoechadis</i> subsp. <i>stoechadis</i>	
DICOT	Convolvulus	<i>Convolvulus clementii</i>	
DICOT	Convolvulus	<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	
DICOT	Conyza	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	
DICOT	Conyza	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	
DICOT	Cooperhooia	<i>Cooperhooia strophilata</i>	
DICOT	Cotula	<i>Cotula australis</i>	
DICOT	Craspedia	<i>Craspedia haplorrhiza</i>	
DICOT	Crassula	<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>	
DICOT	Crassula	<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>colorata</i>	
DICOT	Crassula	<i>Crassula tetramera</i>	
DICOT	Cratystylis	<i>Cratystylis conocephala</i>	
DICOT	Cratystylis	<i>Cratystylis conocephala</i> x <i>microphylla</i>	
DICOT	Cratystylis	<i>Cratystylis microphylla</i>	
DICOT	Cratystylis	<i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i>	
DICOT	Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra aridicola</i>	
DICOT	Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra graniticola</i>	
DICOT	Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra pungens</i>	
DICOT	Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra recurva</i>	
DICOT	Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra</i> sp. <i>indet.</i>	
DICOT	Cucumis	<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i> subsp. <i>myriocarpus</i>	
DICOT	Cullen	<i>Cullen cinereum</i>	
DICOT	Cullen	<i>Cullen discolor</i>	
DICOT	Cullen	<i>Cullen leucanthum</i>	
DICOT	Cyanostegia	<i>Cyanostegia angustifolia</i>	
DICOT	Cyanostegia	<i>Cyanostegia microphylla</i>	
DICOT	Cyathostemon	<i>Cyathostemon divaricatus</i>	P1
DICOT	Cyathostemon	<i>Cyathostemon verrucosus</i>	P3
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> var. <i>mamillata</i>	
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	<i>Cylindropuntia kleiniae</i>	
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	<i>Cylindropuntia tunicata</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera eriocephala</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera latealata</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera lavandulacea</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera luteiflora</i>	P1
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera plumosa</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera stenostachya</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera tenuicaulis</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera tenuicaulis</i> var. <i>curvula</i>	
DICOT	Dampiera	<i>Dampiera tenuicaulis</i> var. <i>tenuicaulis</i>	
DICOT	Darwinia	<i>Darwinia</i> sp. <i>Karonie</i> (K. Newbey 8503)	
DICOT	Dasymalla	<i>Dasymalla terminalis</i>	
DICOT	Datura	<i>Datura ferox</i>	
DICOT	Datura	<i>Datura inoxia</i>	
DICOT	Daucus	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	
DICOT	Daviesia	<i>Daviesia aphylla</i>	
DICOT	Daviesia	<i>Daviesia croniniana</i>	
DICOT	Daviesia	<i>Daviesia grahamii</i>	
DICOT	Daviesia	<i>Daviesia nematophylla</i>	
DICOT	Daviesia	<i>Daviesia pachyloma</i>	
DICOT	Dicrastylis	<i>Dicrastylis brunnea</i>	
DICOT	Dicrastylis	<i>Dicrastylis parvifolia</i>	
DICOT	Didymanthus	<i>Didymanthus roei</i>	
DICOT	Dillwynia	<i>Dillwynia</i> sp. <i>Coolgardie</i> (V.E. Sands 637.3.1)	
DICOT	Diocirea	<i>Diocirea acutifolia</i>	P3
DICOT	Diocirea	<i>Diocirea violacea</i>	
DICOT	Diocirea	<i>Diocirea</i> x <i>Eremophila violacea</i> x <i>clavata</i>	
DICOT	Disphyma	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> subsp. <i>clavellatum</i>	
DICOT	Dissocarpus	<i>Dissocarpus paradoxus</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea adenophora</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea amblyophylla</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea boroniifolia</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea</i> cf. <i>microzyga</i> /adenophora	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i> x <i>microzyga</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i> var. <i>acrolobata</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea stenozyga</i>	
DICOT	Dodonaea	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i>	
DICOT	Drosera	<i>Drosera</i> sp. <i>Branched styles</i> (S.C. Coffey 193)	
DICOT	Drummondita	<i>Drummondita hassellii</i>	
DICOT	Duboisia	<i>Duboisia hopwoodii</i>	
DICOT	Dysphania	<i>Dysphania cristata</i>	
DICOT	Dysphania	<i>Dysphania kalpari</i>	
DICOT	Dysphania	<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>	
DICOT	Echium	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	
DICOT	Einadia	<i>Einadia nutans</i> subsp. <i>eremaea</i>	
DICOT	Elachanthus	<i>Elachanthus pusillus</i>	
DICOT	Enchylaena	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	P2
DICOT	Enchylaena	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	
DICOT	Enekbatus	<i>Enekbatus eremaeus</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila alternifolia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila caerulea</i> subsp. <i>caerulea</i>	P4
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila caerulea</i> subsp. <i>merrallii</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila caperata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila clarkei</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila clavata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila dempsteri</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila deserti</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila georgei</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila gibbosa</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila glabra</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila granitica</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila interstans</i> subsp. <i>interstans</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila interstans</i> subsp. <i>virgata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila ionantha</i> x <i>scoparia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila maculata</i> subsp. <i>brevifolia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila miniata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila oblonga</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila oldfieldii</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila parvifolia</i> subsp. <i>auricampa</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila parvifolia</i> x <i>scoparia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila praecox</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila psilocalyx</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila pustulata</i>	P2
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila rugosa</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila saligna</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila serrulata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila subfloccosa</i> subsp. <i>lanata</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila veronica</i>	
DICOT	Eremophila	<i>Eremophila xantholaema</i>	
DICOT	Ericomyrtus	<i>Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia</i>	P3
DICOT	Eriochiton	<i>Eriochiton sclerolaenoides</i>	P1
DICOT	Erodium	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	
DICOT	Erodium	<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	
DICOT	Erodium	<i>Erodium cygnorum</i>	
DICOT	Erymophyllum	<i>Erymophyllum glossanthus</i>	
DICOT	Erymophyllum	<i>Erymophyllum ramosum</i>	
DICOT	Erymophyllum	<i>Erymophyllum ramosum</i> subsp. <i>ramosum</i>	
DICOT	Erythrostemon	<i>Erythrostemon gilliesii</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus campaspe</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus celastroides</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus celastroides</i> subsp. <i>celastroides</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> cf. <i>ravida</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus clelandii</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus clelandiorum</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus clelandiorum</i> x <i>torquata</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus comitae-vallis</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus concinna</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus concinna</i> / <i>planipes</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus corrugata</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>semilaevis</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus distuberosa</i> subsp. <i>distuberosa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus fraseri</i> subsp. <i>fraseri</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus griffithsii</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus horistes</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus jutsonii</i> subsp. <i>jutsonii</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus leptophylla</i>	P4
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>subluta</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus lesouefii</i>	



Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus livida</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus longicornis</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus longissima</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>lissophloia</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> subsp. <i>oleosa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> var. <i>obtusa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> var. <i>repleta</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus petraea</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus pileata</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus planipes</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus platycorys</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus prolixa</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus ravida</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus salicola</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. <i>Mulga Rock</i> (K.D. Hill & L.A.S. Johnson KH 2668)	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. <i>Southern smooth-bark</i> (D. Nicolle & M. French DN 6916)	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus stricklandii</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus tenera</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus trichopoda</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus urna</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus websteriana</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus websteriana</i> subsp. <i>norsemanica</i>	P1
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus websteriana</i> subsp. <i>websteriana</i>	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> x <i>brachyphylla</i>	P4
DICOT	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus yilgarnensis</i>	
DICOT	Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia multifaria</i>	
DICOT	Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia porcata</i>	
DICOT	Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i>	
DICOT	Euryomyrtus	<i>Euryomyrtus maidenii</i>	
DICOT	Exocarpos	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia cinerea</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia desertorum</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia glomerata</i>	P4
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia interioris</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia interioris</i> var. <i>interioris</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia interioris</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia setosa</i>	
DICOT	Frankenia	<i>Frankenia tetrapetala</i>	
DICOT	Gastrolobium	<i>Gastrolobium graniticum</i>	VU
DICOT	Gazania	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	
DICOT	Gilberta	<i>Gilberta tenuifolia</i>	
DICOT	Glandularia	<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>	
DICOT	Glischrocaryon	<i>Glischrocaryon angustifolium</i>	
DICOT	Glischrocaryon	<i>Glischrocaryon flavescens</i>	
DICOT	Glycyrrhiza	<i>Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Gnephosis	<i>Gnephosis brevifolia</i>	
DICOT	Gnephosis	<i>Gnephosis macrocephala</i>	
DICOT	Gnephosis	<i>Gnephosis tenuissima</i>	
DICOT	Gompholobium	<i>Gompholobium gompholobioides</i>	
DICOT	Gonocarpus	<i>Gonocarpus confertifolius</i> var. <i>helmsii</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia</i> cf. <i>xanthosperma</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia concinna</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia dyeri</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia elderi</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia havilandii</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia mimuloides</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia pusilliflora</i>	
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia salina</i>	P2
DICOT	Goodenia	<i>Goodenia xanthosperma</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea acacioides</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea acuarua</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea beardiana</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea cagiana</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea didymobotrya</i> subsp. <i>didymobotrya</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea excelsior</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea georgeana</i>	P3
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea haplantha</i> subsp. <i>haplantha</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea hookeriana</i> subsp. <i>apiciloba</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea hookeriana</i> subsp. <i>hookeriana</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea huegelii</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea nematophylla</i> subsp. <i>nematophylla</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>obliquistigma</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea oligomera</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea oncogyne</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea sarissa</i> subsp. <i>bicolor</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea sarissa</i> subsp. <i>sarissa</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea teretifolia</i>	
DICOT	Grevillea	<i>Grevillea uncinulata</i>	
DICOT	Gunniopsis	<i>Gunniopsis quadrifida</i>	
DICOT	Gyrostemon	<i>Gyrostemon racemiger</i>	
DICOT	Hakea	<i>Hakea erecta</i>	
DICOT	Hakea	<i>Hakea francisiana</i>	
DICOT	Hakea	<i>Hakea minyma</i>	
DICOT	Hakea	<i>Hakea rigida</i>	P2
DICOT	Halgania	<i>Halgania andromedifolia</i>	
DICOT	Halgania	<i>Halgania cyanea</i> var. <i>Allambi Stn</i> (B.W. Strong 676)	
DICOT	Halgania	<i>Halgania cyanea</i> var. <i>Charleville</i> (R.W. Purdie +111)	
DICOT	Halgania	<i>Halgania integerrima</i>	
DICOT	Haloragis	<i>Haloragis gossei</i>	
DICOT	Haloragis	<i>Haloragis maierae</i>	
DICOT	Haloragis	<i>Haloragis trigonocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Halosarcia	<i>Halosarcia chartacea</i>	
DICOT	Hannafordia	<i>Hannafordia bissillii</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>	
DICOT	Helianthus	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	
DICOT	Heliotropium	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	
DICOT	Heliotropium	<i>Heliotropium supinum</i>	
DICOT	Helipterum	<i>Helipterum craspedioides</i>	
DICOT	Hemiphora	<i>Hemiphora elderi</i>	
DICOT	Hibbertia	<i>Hibbertia ancistrophylla</i>	
DICOT	Hibbertia	<i>Hibbertia glomerosa</i> var. <i>glomerosa</i>	
DICOT	Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus solanifolius</i>	
DICOT	Homalocalyx	<i>Homalocalyx thryptomenoides</i>	
DICOT	Hovea	<i>Hovea acanthoclada</i>	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	<i>Hyalosperma glutinosum</i>	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	<i>Hyalosperma glutinosum</i> subsp. <i>glutinosum</i>	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	<i>Hyalosperma zacchaeus</i>	
DICOT	Hybanthus	<i>Hybanthus epacroides</i>	
DICOT	Hybanthus	<i>Hybanthus floribundus</i> subsp. <i>curvifolius</i>	
DICOT	Hydrocotyle	<i>Hydrocotyle pilifera</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	
DICOT	Hypertelis	<i>Hypertelis cerviana</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Hysterobaeckea	<i>Hysterobaeckea petraea</i>	
DICOT	Ipomoea	<i>Ipomoea calobra</i>	
DICOT	Isoetopsis	<i>Isoetopsis graminifolia</i>	
DICOT	Isotoma	<i>Isotoma petraea</i>	
DICOT	Jacksonia	<i>Jacksonia arida</i>	
DICOT	Kennedia	<i>Kennedia prorepens</i>	
DICOT	Kippistia	<i>Kippistia suaedifolia</i>	
DICOT	Lachnostachys	<i>Lachnostachys coolgardiensis</i>	
DICOT	Lactuca	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> forma <i>serriola</i>	
DICOT	Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	
DICOT	Lawrencella	<i>Lawrencella rosea</i>	
DICOT	Lawrencia	<i>Lawrencia glomerata</i>	
DICOT	Lawrencia	<i>Lawrencia helmsii</i>	
DICOT	Lawrencia	<i>Lawrencia repens</i>	
DICOT	Lawrencia	<i>Lawrencia squamata</i>	
DICOT	Lechenaultia	<i>Lechenaultia brevifolia</i>	
DICOT	Leiocarpa	<i>Leiocarpa websteri</i>	
DICOT	Lemooria	<i>Lemooria burkittii</i>	
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium fasciculatum</i>	P3
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium merrallii</i>	P2
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium oxytrichum</i>	
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium papillosum</i>	
DICOT	Lepidium	<i>Lepidium phlebopetalum</i>	
DICOT	Leptosema	<i>Leptosema cervicorne</i>	
DICOT	Leptosema	<i>Leptosema daviesioides</i>	
DICOT	Leptospermum	<i>Leptospermum fastigiatum</i>	
DICOT	Leptospermum	<i>Leptospermum subtenue</i>	
DICOT	Leucochrysum	<i>Leucochrysum fitzgibbonii</i>	
DICOT	Leucopogon	<i>Leucopogon hamulosus</i>	
DICOT	Leucopogon	<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Boorabbin (K.R. Newbey 8374)	
DICOT	Leucopogon	<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Clyde Hill (M.A. Burgman 1207)	
DICOT	Leucopogon	<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Coolgardie (M. Hislop & F. Hort MH 3197)	
DICOT	Leucopogon	<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Kambalda (J. Williams s.n. PERTH 07305028)	
DICOT	Limonium	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	
DICOT	Lobelia	<i>Lobelia</i> cf. <i>winfrindae</i>	
DICOT	Lotus	<i>Lotus cruentus</i>	
DICOT	Lycium	<i>Lycium australe</i>	
DICOT	Lycium	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	
DICOT	Lysiana	<i>Lysiana casuarinae</i>	
DICOT	Lysimachia	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	
DICOT	Lythrum	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana</i> aff. <i>planifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana amoena</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana appressa</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana atkinsiana</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana camosa</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana erioclada</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana eriosphaera</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana georgei</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana glomerifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana integra</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana marginata</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana oppositifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana pentagona</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana pentatropis</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana platycarpa</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana pyramidata</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana radiata</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana suaedifolia</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana tomentosa</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>tomentosa</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana triptera</i>	
DICOT	Maireana	<i>Maireana turbinata</i>	
DICOT	Malleostemon	<i>Malleostemon peltiger</i>	
DICOT	Malleostemon	<i>Malleostemon roseus</i>	
DICOT	Malleostemon	<i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i>	
DICOT	Malva	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	
DICOT	Malva	<i>Malva weinmanniana</i>	
DICOT	Marianthus	<i>Marianthus bicolor</i>	
DICOT	Marrubium	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	
DICOT	Marsdenia	<i>Marsdenia australis</i>	
DICOT	Medicago	<i>Medicago laciniata</i>	
DICOT	Medicago	<i>Medicago minima</i>	
DICOT	Medicago	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i> subsp. <i>acuminata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i>	P3
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca coccinea</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca elliptica</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca fulgens</i> / <i>radula</i> subsp. <i>fulgens</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca fulgens</i> subsp. <i>fulgens</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> subsp. <i>cymbifolia</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca leiocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca macronychia</i> subsp. <i>macronychia</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca sheathiana</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>	
DICOT	Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca zeteticorum</i>	
DICOT	Melia	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	
DICOT	Mesembryanthemum	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	
DICOT	Mesembryanthemum	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	
DICOT	Micromyrtus	<i>Micromyrtus erichsenii</i>	
DICOT	Micromyrtus	<i>Micromyrtus monotaxis</i>	
DICOT	Micromyrtus	<i>Micromyrtus stenocalyx</i>	
DICOT	Millotia	<i>Millotia myosotidifolia</i>	
DICOT	Millotia	<i>Millotia perpusilla</i>	
DICOT	Minuria	<i>Minuria cunninghamii</i>	
DICOT	Minuria	<i>Minuria gardneri</i>	
DICOT	Minuria	<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>	
DICOT	Mirbelia	<i>Mirbelia depressa</i>	
DICOT	Mirbelia	<i>Mirbelia microphylla</i>	
DICOT	Mirbelia	<i>Mirbelia ramulosa</i>	
DICOT	Mirbelia	<i>Mirbelia seorsifolia</i>	
DICOT	Monoculus	<i>Monoculus monstrosus</i>	
DICOT	Monotaxis	<i>Monotaxis grandiflora</i> var. <i>obtusifolia</i>	
DICOT	Monotaxis	<i>Monotaxis luteiflora</i>	
DICOT	Myoporum	<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	
DICOT	Myoporum	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> subsp. <i>platycarpum</i>	
DICOT	Myosurus	<i>Myosurus australis</i>	
DICOT	Myriocephalus	<i>Myriocephalus pygmaeus</i>	
DICOT	Nicotiana	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	
DICOT	Nicotiana	<i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i> subsp. <i>obliqua</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Nicotiana	<i>Nicotiana rotundifolia</i>	
DICOT	Nitraria	<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>	
DICOT	Notisia	<i>Notisia intonsa</i>	P3
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia exiguifolia</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia homolepis</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia incana</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia muelleri</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia pimeleoides</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia rudis</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia sp. Eremicola (Diels &amp; Pritzel s.n. PERTH 00449628)</i>	
DICOT	Olearia	<i>Olearia subspicata</i>	
DICOT	Oligocarpus	<i>Oligocarpus calendulaceus</i>	
DICOT	Omphalolappula	<i>Omphalolappula concava</i>	
DICOT	Oncosiphon	<i>Oncosiphon suffruticosum</i>	
DICOT	Opercularia	<i>Opercularia vaginata</i>	
DICOT	Opuntia	<i>Opuntia elata</i>	
DICOT	Opuntia	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	
DICOT	Orbea	<i>Orbea variegata</i>	
DICOT	Orianthera	<i>Orianthera flaviflora</i>	
DICOT	Orianthera	<i>Orianthera tortuosa</i>	
DICOT	Oxalis	<i>Oxalis bowiei</i>	
DICOT	Oxalis	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	
DICOT	Ozothamnus	<i>Ozothamnus cassiope</i>	
DICOT	Papaver	<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	
DICOT	Persicaria	<i>Persicaria prostrata</i>	
DICOT	Persoonia	<i>Persoonia saundersiana</i>	
DICOT	Petalostylis	<i>Petalostylis cassioides</i>	
DICOT	Petrophile	<i>Petrophile arcuata</i>	
DICOT	Petrophile	<i>Petrophile seminuda</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium appressum</i>	P1
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium canaliculatum</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium canaliculatum (hybrid)</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium canaliculatum / tuberculosum</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium clavatum</i>	P2
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium clavatum - filifolium ?</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium filifolium</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium laevigatum</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium lepidotum</i>	
DICOT	Phebalium	<i>Phebalium tuberculosum</i>	
DICOT	Philothea	<i>Philothea tomentella</i>	
DICOT	Phlegmatospermum	<i>Phlegmatospermum eremaeum</i>	P3
DICOT	Phyla	<i>Phyla canescens</i>	
DICOT	Phyllangium	<i>Phyllangium sulcatum</i>	
DICOT	Physopsis	<i>Physopsis viscida</i>	
DICOT	Pimelea	<i>Pimelea angustifolia</i>	
DICOT	Pimelea	<i>Pimelea microcephala subsp. microcephala</i>	
DICOT	Pimelea	<i>Pimelea spiculigera var. thesioides</i>	
DICOT	Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	
DICOT	Pityrodia	<i>Pityrodia lepidota</i>	
DICOT	Plantago	<i>Plantago debilis</i>	
DICOT	Plantago	<i>Plantago drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Plantago	<i>Plantago sp. Mt Magnet (A.S. George 6793)</i>	
DICOT	Platysace	<i>Platysace effusa</i>	
DICOT	Platysace	<i>Platysace trachymenioides</i>	
DICOT	Podolepis	<i>Podolepis aristata subsp. affinis</i>	
DICOT	Podolepis	<i>Podolepis canescens</i>	
DICOT	Podolepis	<i>Podolepis capillaris</i>	
DICOT	Podolepis	<i>Podolepis lessonii</i>	
DICOT	Podolepis	<i>Podolepis rugata</i>	
DICOT	Podotheca	<i>Podotheca wilsonii</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Pogonolepis	<i>Pogonolepis muelleriana</i>	
DICOT	Polygonum	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	
DICOT	Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris forrestiana</i>	
DICOT	Portulaca	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	
DICOT	Portulacaria	<i>Portulacaria afra</i>	
DICOT	Proboscidea	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	
DICOT	Prostanthera	<i>Prostanthera althoferi subsp. althoferi</i>	
DICOT	Prostanthera	<i>Prostanthera campbellii</i>	
DICOT	Prostanthera	<i>Prostanthera grylloana</i>	
DICOT	Prostanthera	<i>Prostanthera incurvata</i>	
DICOT	Psammomoya	<i>Psammomoya choretroides</i>	
DICOT	Pterocaulon	<i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus aervoides</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus carlsonii</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus chortophytus</i>	P1
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus eremita</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus exaltatus var. villosus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus gaudichaudii</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus gaudichaudii var. parviflorus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus grandiflorus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus helichrysoides</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus holosericeus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>	
DICOT	Ptilotus	<i>Ptilotus procumbens</i>	P1
DICOT	Radyera	<i>Radyera farragei</i>	
DICOT	Rhagodia	<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Rhagodia	<i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe battii</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe cf. oppositifolia</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe charsleyae</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. rosea</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. splendida</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe floribunda</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe haigii</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe laevis</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe manglesii</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe nullarborensis</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe oppositifolia subsp. oppositifolia</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe pygmaea</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe rubella</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe stricta</i>	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	<i>Rhodanthe uniflora</i>	P1
DICOT	Ricinocarpos	<i>Ricinocarpos sp. Eastern Goldfields (A. Williams 3)</i>	
DICOT	Ricinocarpos	<i>Ricinocarpos stylosus</i>	
DICOT	Ricinocarpos	<i>Ricinocarpos velutinus</i>	
DICOT	Rinzia	<i>Rinzia carnosae</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera aurantiaca subsp. aurantiaca</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera compressa</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera eremaea</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera glauca</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera ovata</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera reticulata</i>	
DICOT	Roepera	<i>Roepera tetraptera</i>	
DICOT	Roycea	<i>Roycea divaricata</i>	
DICOT	Rumex	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	
DICOT	Salsola	<i>Salsola australis</i>	
DICOT	Salvia	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	
DICOT	Salvia	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	



Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Santalum	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	
DICOT	Santalum	<i>Santalum spicatum</i>	
DICOT	Scaevola	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>	
DICOT	Schenkia	<i>Schenkia clementii</i>	
DICOT	Schinus	<i>Schinus molle</i> var. <i>areira</i>	
DICOT	Schoenia	<i>Schoenia cassiniana</i>	
DICOT	Schoenia	<i>Schoenia filifolia</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena brevifolia</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena cuneata</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena drummondii</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena eurotioides</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena fusiformis</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena gardneri</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena intricata</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i>	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	<i>Sclerolaena parviflora</i>	
DICOT	Senecio	<i>Senecio dolichocephalus</i>	
DICOT	Senecio	<i>Senecio glossanthus</i>	
DICOT	Senecio	<i>Senecio lacustrinus</i>	
DICOT	Senecio	<i>Senecio magnificus</i>	
DICOT	Senecio	<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna artemisioides</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>x artemisioides</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna cardiosperma</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna pleurocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna pleurocarpa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna pleurocarpa</i> var. <i>pleurocarpa</i>	
DICOT	Senna	<i>Senna stowardii</i>	
DICOT	Seringia	<i>Seringia velutina</i>	
DICOT	Sida	<i>Sida calyxhymenia</i>	
DICOT	Sida	<i>Sida intricata</i>	
DICOT	Sida	<i>Sida spodochroma</i>	
DICOT	Sisymbrium	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	
DICOT	Sisymbrium	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum cleistogamum</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum ellipticum</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum esuriale</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum hoplopetalum</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum nummularium</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum petrophilum</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum plicatile</i>	
DICOT	Solanum	<i>Solanum simile</i>	
DICOT	Sonchus	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	
DICOT	Spartothamnella	<i>Spartothamnella</i> sp. <i>Helena &amp; Aurora Range</i> (P.G. Armstrong 155-109)	
DICOT	Spergularia	<i>Spergularia diandra</i>	
DICOT	Spergularia	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	
DICOT	Stackhousia	<i>Stackhousia</i> sp. <i>Mt Keith</i> (G. Cockerton & G. O'Keefe 11017)	
DICOT	Stenanthemum	<i>Stenanthemum stipulosum</i>	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	<i>Stenopetalum filifolium</i>	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	<i>Stenopetalum lineare</i>	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	<i>Stenopetalum lineare</i> var. <i>lineare</i>	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	<i>Stenopetalum pedicellare</i>	
DICOT	Streptoglossa	<i>Streptoglossa liatroides</i>	
DICOT	Stylidium	<i>Stylidium arenicola</i>	
DICOT	Stylidium	<i>Stylidium choreanthum</i>	P3
DICOT	Stylidium	<i>Stylidium dielsianum</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Stylidium	<i>Stylidium induratum</i>	
DICOT	Surreya	<i>Surreya diandra</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona affinis</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona beasleyana</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona canescens</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona colutoides</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona gracilis</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona incei</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona kingii</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona leeana</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona oliveri</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona oroboides</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona paradoxa</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona purpurea</i>	
DICOT	Swainsona	<i>Swainsona rostellata</i>	
DICOT	Symphyotrichum	<i>Symphyotrichum squamatum</i>	
DICOT	Tamarix	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia chartacea</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia disarticulata</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia doliiformis</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia flabelliformis</i>	2
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia indica</i> subsp. <i>bidens</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia peltata</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia pergranulata</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia pergranulata</i> subsp. <i>pergranulata</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia pruinosa</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia pterygosperma</i> subsp. <i>pterygosperma</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia</i> sp. <i>Burnerbinmah</i> (D. Edinger et al. 101)	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia</i> sp. <i>Dennys Crossing</i> (K.A. Shepherd & J. English KS 552)	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia syncarpa</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia triandra</i>	
DICOT	Tecticornia	<i>Tecticornia undulata</i>	
DICOT	Templetonia	<i>Templetonia ceracea</i>	
DICOT	Templetonia	<i>Templetonia incrassata</i>	
DICOT	Tetragonia	<i>Tetragonia eremaea</i>	
DICOT	Tetratheca	<i>Tetratheca efoliata</i>	
DICOT	Teucrium	<i>Teucrium sessiliflorum</i>	
DICOT	Thiseltonia	<i>Thiseltonia gracillima</i>	
DICOT	Thryptomene	<i>Thryptomene australis</i> subsp. <i>brachyandra</i>	
DICOT	Thryptomene	<i>Thryptomene kochii</i>	
DICOT	Thryptomene	<i>Thryptomene</i> sp. <i>Coolgardie</i> (E. Kelso s.n. 1902)	P1
DICOT	Thryptomene	<i>Thryptomene</i> sp. <i>Londonderry</i> (R.H. Kuchel 1763)	
DICOT	Thryptomene	<i>Thryptomene urceolaris</i>	
DICOT	Trachymene	<i>Trachymene cyanopetala</i>	
DICOT	Trachymene	<i>Trachymene ornata</i>	
DICOT	Tribulus	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	
DICOT	Trichanthodium	<i>Trichanthodium skirrophorum</i>	
DICOT	Trichodesma	<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i>	
DICOT	Triptilodiscus	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	
DICOT	Trymalium	<i>Trymalium myrtillus</i> subsp. <i>myrtillus</i>	
DICOT	Urtica	<i>Urtica urens</i>	
DICOT	Velleia	<i>Velleia rosea</i>	
DICOT	Verreauxia	<i>Verreauxia dyeri</i>	
DICOT	Verticordia	<i>Verticordia chrysantha</i>	
DICOT	Verticordia	<i>Verticordia picta</i>	
DICOT	Verticordia	<i>Verticordia pritzelii</i>	
DICOT	Vicia	<i>Vicia monantha</i> subsp. <i>triflora</i>	
DICOT	Vincetoxicum	<i>Vincetoxicum lineare</i>	
DICOT	Vittadinia	<i>Vittadinia cervicalaris</i> var. <i>cervicularis</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
DICOT	Vittadinia	<i>Vittadinia dissecta</i> var. <i>hirta</i>	
DICOT	Vittadinia	<i>Vittadinia humerata</i>	
DICOT	Vittadinia	<i>Vittadinia</i> sp. <i>indet.</i>	
DICOT	Vittadinia	<i>Vittadinia sulcata</i>	
DICOT	Wahlenbergia	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	
DICOT	Waitzia	<i>Waitzia acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>	
DICOT	Waitzia	<i>Waitzia fitzgibbonii</i>	
DICOT	Westringia	<i>Westringia cephalantha</i>	
DICOT	Westringia	<i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>caterva</i>	
DICOT	Westringia	<i>Westringia rigida</i>	
DICOT	Xanthium	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum apiculatum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum aurantiacum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum compressum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum eremaeum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum fruticosum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum glaucum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum ovatum</i>	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	<i>Zygophyllum reticulatum</i>	
FERN	Cheilanthes	<i>Cheilanthes adiantoides</i>	
FERN	Cheilanthes	<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	
FERN	Cheilanthes	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>	
GYMNO	Callitris	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>	
GYMNO	Callitris	<i>Callitris preissii</i>	
GYMNO	Callitris	<i>Callitris</i> sp.	
GYMNO	Callitris	<i>Callitris verrucosa</i>	
LIVERWORT	Riccia	<i>Riccia crinita</i>	
LIVERWORT	Riccia	<i>Riccia limbata</i>	
MONOCOT	Agave	<i>Agave americana</i>	
MONOCOT	Amphipogon	<i>Amphipogon caricinus</i> var. <i>caricinus</i>	
MONOCOT	Aristida	<i>Aristida contorta</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa blackii</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa drummondii</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa nitida</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa platychaeta</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa</i> sp. Carlingup Road (S. Kern & R. Jasper LCH 18459)	P3
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa</i> sp. Dowerin (G. Wiehl F 8004)	P2
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	<i>Austrostipa trichophylla</i>	
MONOCOT	Bromus	<i>Bromus arenarius</i>	
MONOCOT	Bromus	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	
MONOCOT	Bromus	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	
MONOCOT	Bulbine	<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i>	
MONOCOT	Caladenia	<i>Caladenia footeana</i>	
MONOCOT	Caladenia	<i>Caladenia nobilis</i>	
MONOCOT	Caladenia	<i>Caladenia roei</i>	
MONOCOT	Cenchrus	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	
MONOCOT	Cenchrus	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	
MONOCOT	Chamaexeros	<i>Chamaexeros fimbriata</i>	
MONOCOT	Chloris	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	
MONOCOT	Chrysitrix	<i>Chrysitrix distigmata</i>	
MONOCOT	Dactyloctenium	<i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i>	
MONOCOT	Danthonia	<i>Danthonia acerosa</i>	
MONOCOT	Danthonia	<i>Danthonia caespitosa</i>	
MONOCOT	Dichanthium	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>sericeum</i>	
MONOCOT	Digitaria	<i>Digitaria ammophila</i>	
MONOCOT	Digitaria	<i>Digitaria brownii</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
MONOCOT	Ehrharta	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	
MONOCOT	Eleocharis	<i>Eleocharis acutangula</i>	
MONOCOT	Elymus	<i>Elymus scaber</i>	
MONOCOT	Enneapogon	<i>Enneapogon avenaceus</i>	
MONOCOT	Enneapogon	<i>Enneapogon caeruleascens</i>	
MONOCOT	Enneapogon	<i>Enneapogon cylindricus</i>	
MONOCOT	Enteropogon	<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	
MONOCOT	Enteropogon	<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	<i>Eragrostis dielsii</i>	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	<i>Eragrostis falcata</i>	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	<i>Eragrostis setifolia</i>	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	<i>Eragrostis xerophila</i>	
MONOCOT	Eriachne	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i>	
MONOCOT	Gahnia	<i>Gahnia deusta</i>	
MONOCOT	Hordeum	<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	
MONOCOT	Hordeum	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	
MONOCOT	Isolepis	<i>Isolepis australiensis</i>	P3
MONOCOT	Isolepis	<i>Isolepis congrua</i>	
MONOCOT	Lepidobolus	<i>Lepidobolus chaetocephalus</i>	
MONOCOT	Lepidobolus	<i>Lepidobolus deserti</i>	
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	<i>Lepidosperma</i> aff. <i>diurnum</i>	
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	<i>Lepidosperma diurnum</i>	
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Kambalda (A.A. Mitchell 5156)	P2
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094)	P1
MONOCOT	Leptochloa	<i>Leptochloa digitata</i>	
MONOCOT	Mesomelaena	<i>Mesomelaena preissii</i>	
MONOCOT	Monachather	<i>Monachather paradoxus</i>	
MONOCOT	Panicum	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	
MONOCOT	Panicum	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	
MONOCOT	Paspalidium	<i>Paspalidium constrictum</i>	
MONOCOT	Paspalidium	<i>Paspalidium gracile</i>	
MONOCOT	Paspalidium	<i>Paspalidium reflexum</i>	
MONOCOT	Pennisetum	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	
MONOCOT	Pentameris	<i>Pentameris airoides</i> subsp. <i>airoides</i>	
MONOCOT	Phalaris	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	<i>Pterostylis roensis</i>	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. dainty brown (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 3690)	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. inland (A.C. Beauglehole 11880)	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	<i>Pterostylis tryphera</i>	
MONOCOT	Rostraria	<i>Rostraria pumila</i>	
MONOCOT	Ruppia	<i>Ruppia polycarpa</i>	
MONOCOT	Rytidosperma	<i>Rytidosperma acerosum</i>	
MONOCOT	Rytidosperma	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	
MONOCOT	Rytidosperma	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	
MONOCOT	Schismus	<i>Schismus arabicus</i>	
MONOCOT	Schismus	<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	
MONOCOT	Schoenus	<i>Schoenus hexandrus</i>	
MONOCOT	Schoenus	<i>Schoenus subaphyllus</i>	
MONOCOT	Setaria	<i>Setaria dielsii</i>	
MONOCOT	Sorghum	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	
MONOCOT	Stipa	<i>Stipa eremophila</i>	
MONOCOT	Stipa	<i>Stipa nitida</i>	
MONOCOT	Stipa	<i>Stipa puberula</i>	
MONOCOT	Thelymitra	<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	
MONOCOT	Thysanotus	<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>	
MONOCOT	Triodia	<i>Triodia irritans</i>	
MONOCOT	Triodia	<i>Triodia scariosa</i>	
MONOCOT	Typha	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	
MONOCOT	Urochloa	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
MONOCOT	Wurmbea	Wurmbea tenella	

Vertebrate Fauna

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
AMPHI	Litoria	Litoria moorei	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	Neobatrachus kunapalari	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	Neobatrachus pelobatoides	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	Neobatrachus sutor	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	Neobatrachus wilsmorei	
AMPHI	Pseudophryne	Pseudophryne occidentalis	
BIRD	Acanthagenys	Acanthagenys rufogularis	
BIRD	Acanthiza	Acanthiza apicalis	
BIRD	Acanthiza	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	
BIRD	Acanthiza	Acanthiza robustirostris	
BIRD	Acanthiza	Acanthiza uropygialis	
BIRD	Accipiter	Accipiter cirrocephalus	
BIRD	Accipiter	Accipiter fasciatus	
BIRD	Actitis	Actitis hypoleucos	MI
BIRD	Aegotheles	Aegotheles cristatus	
BIRD	Anas	Anas gracilis	
BIRD	Anas	Anas platyrhynchos	
BIRD	Anas	Anas rhynchotis	
BIRD	Anas	Anas superciliosa	
BIRD	Anhinga	Anhinga melanogaster subsp. novaehollandiae	
BIRD	Anhinga	Anhinga novaehollandiae	
BIRD	Anthochaera	Anthochaera carunculata	
BIRD	Anthus	Anthus australis	
BIRD	Anthus	Anthus australis subsp. australis	
BIRD	Aphelocephala	Aphelocephala leucopsis	
BIRD	Aphelocephala	Aphelocephala leucopsis subsp. castaneiventris	
BIRD	Aquila	Aquila audax	
BIRD	Ardea	Ardea modesta	
BIRD	Ardea	Ardea pacifica	
BIRD	Ardeotis	Ardeotis australis	
BIRD	Artamus	Artamus cinereus	
BIRD	Artamus	Artamus cyanopterus	
BIRD	Artamus	Artamus personatus	
BIRD	Aythya	Aythya australis	
BIRD	Barnardius	Barnardius zonarius	
BIRD	Biziura	Biziura lobata	
BIRD	Cacatua	Cacatua roseicapilla	
BIRD	Cacatua	Cacatua sanguinea	
BIRD	Cacomantis	Cacomantis flabelliformis	
BIRD	Cacomantis	Cacomantis pallidus	
BIRD	Calidris	Calidris acuminata	MI
BIRD	Calidris	Calidris alba (Crocethia alba)	MI
BIRD	Calidris	Calidris ferruginea	CR
BIRD	Calidris	Calidris ruficollis	MI
BIRD	Calyptorhynchus	Calyptorhynchus latirostris	EN
BIRD	Charadrius	Charadrius ruficapillus	
BIRD	Chenonetta	Chenonetta jubata	
BIRD	Cheramoeca	Cheramoeca leucosterna	
BIRD	Cheramoeca	Cheramoeca leucosternus	
BIRD	Chroicocephalus	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	
BIRD	Chrysococcyx	Chrysococcyx basalís	
BIRD	Chrysococcyx	Chrysococcyx osculans	
BIRD	Cincloramphus	Cincloramphus cruralis	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
BIRD	Cincloramphus	Cincloramphus mathewsi	
BIRD	Cinclosoma	Cinclosoma castanotus	
BIRD	Cladorhynchus	Cladorhynchus leucocephalus	
BIRD	Climacteris	Climacteris rufa	
BIRD	Colluricincla	Colluricincla harmonica	
BIRD	Columba	Columba livia	
BIRD	Coracina	Coracina maxima	
BIRD	Coracina	Coracina novaehollandiae	
BIRD	Corvus	Corvus bennetti	
BIRD	Corvus	Corvus coronoides	
BIRD	Corvus	Corvus orru	
BIRD	Coturnix	Coturnix pectoralis	
BIRD	Cracticus	Cracticus nigrogularis	
BIRD	Cracticus	Cracticus tibicen	
BIRD	Cracticus	Cracticus torquatus	
BIRD	Cuculus	Cuculus pallidus	
BIRD	Cygnus	Cygnus atratus	
BIRD	Daphoenositta	Daphoenositta chrysoptera	
BIRD	Dicaeum	Dicaeum hirundinaceum	
BIRD	Dromaius	Dromaius novaehollandiae	
BIRD	Drymodes	Drymodes brunneopygia	
BIRD	Egretta	Egretta novaehollandiae	
BIRD	Elanus	Elanus axillaris	
BIRD	Elanus	Elanus caeruleus	
BIRD	Elanus	Elanus caeruleus subsp. axillaris	
BIRD	Elseyornis	Elseyornis melanops	
BIRD	Eolophus	Eolophus roseicapillus	
BIRD	Eopsaltria	Eopsaltria australis subsp. griseogularis	
BIRD	Epthianura	Epthianura albifrons	
BIRD	Epthianura	Epthianura tricolor	
BIRD	Erythrogonyx	Erythrogonyx cinctus	
BIRD	Eurostopodus	Eurostopodus argus	
BIRD	Falco	Falco berigora	
BIRD	Falco	Falco berigora subsp. berigora	
BIRD	Falco	Falco cenchroides	
BIRD	Falco	Falco longipennis	
BIRD	Fulica	Fulica atra	
BIRD	Gerygone	Gerygone fusca	
BIRD	Glossopsitta	Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	
BIRD	Grallina	Grallina cyanoleuca	
BIRD	Haliastur	Haliastur sphenurus	
BIRD	Hieraaetus	Hieraaetus morphnoides	
BIRD	Himantopus	Himantopus himantopus	
BIRD	Himantopus	Himantopus himantopus subsp. leucocephalus	
BIRD	Hirundo	Hirundo neoxena	
BIRD	Hirundo	Hirundo nigricans	
BIRD	Hylacola	Hylacola cauta subsp. whitlocki	
BIRD	Lalage	Lalage tricolor	
BIRD	Leipoa	Leipoa ocellata	VU
BIRD	Lichenostomus	Lichenostomus leucotis	
BIRD	Lichenostomus	Lichenostomus leucotis subsp. novaenorcaiae	
BIRD	Lichenostomus	Lichenostomus ornatus	
BIRD	Lichenostomus	Lichenostomus plumulus	



Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
BIRD	Lichenostomus	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	
BIRD	Lichmera	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	
BIRD	Malacorhynchus	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	
BIRD	Malurus	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	
BIRD	Malurus	<i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i>	
BIRD	Malurus	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	
BIRD	Manorina	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	
BIRD	Melanodryas	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	
BIRD	Melithreptus	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	
BIRD	Melopsittacus	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	
BIRD	Merops	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	
BIRD	Microcarbo	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	
BIRD	Microeca	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	
BIRD	Microeca	<i>Microeca fascinans subsp. assimilis</i>	
BIRD	Ninox	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	
BIRD	Nycticorax	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus subsp. hilli</i>	
BIRD	Nymphicus	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	
BIRD	Ocyphaps	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	
BIRD	Oreoica	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	
BIRD	Oreoica	<i>Oreoica gutturalis subsp. gutturalis</i>	
BIRD	Pachycephala	<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	
BIRD	Pachycephala	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	
BIRD	Pachycephala	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	
BIRD	Pardalotus	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	
BIRD	Pardalotus	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	
BIRD	Pardalotus	<i>Pardalotus striatus subsp. westraliensis</i>	
BIRD	Petrochelidon	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	
BIRD	Petrochelidon	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	
BIRD	Petroica	<i>Petroica cucullata</i>	
BIRD	Petroica	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	
BIRD	Phalacrocorax	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	
BIRD	Phalacrocorax	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	
BIRD	Phaps	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	
BIRD	Phylidonyris	<i>Phylidonyris albiglans</i>	
BIRD	Platalea	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	
BIRD	Platycercus	<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>	
BIRD	Platycercus	<i>Platycercus varius</i>	
BIRD	Platycercus	<i>Platycercus zonarius</i>	
BIRD	Platycercus	<i>Platycercus zonarius subsp. zonarius</i>	
BIRD	Podargus	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	
BIRD	Poliocephalus	<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	
BIRD	Polytelis	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus subsp. westralis</i>	
BIRD	Pomatostomus	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	
BIRD	Pomatostomus	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus subsp. ashbyi</i>	
BIRD	Porzana	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	
BIRD	Ptilotula	<i>Ptilotula ornatus</i>	
BIRD	Ptilotula	<i>Ptilotula plumulus</i>	
BIRD	Purnella	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>	
BIRD	Pyrrholaemus	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	
BIRD	Recurvirostra	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	
BIRD	Rhipidura	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	
BIRD	Rhipidura	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	
BIRD	Rhipidura	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	
BIRD	Smicromis	<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	
BIRD	Stictonetta	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	
BIRD	Strepera	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	
BIRD	Streptopelia	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	
BIRD	Sugomel	<i>Sugomel niger</i>	
BIRD	Tachybaptus	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
BIRD	Tadorna	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	
BIRD	Taeniopygia	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	
BIRD	Thinornis	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	P4
BIRD	Threskiornis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	
BIRD	Todiramphus	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygia</i>	
BIRD	Todiramphus	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	
BIRD	Todiramphus	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	
BIRD	Tribonyx	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	
BIRD	Tringa	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	MI & P4
BIRD	Tringa	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	MI
BIRD	Tringa	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	MI
BIRD	Turnix	<i>Turnix velox</i>	
BIRD	Tyto	<i>Tyto alba subsp. delicatula</i>	
BIRD	Vanellus	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	
BIRD	Zosterops	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	
MAMMAL	Bos	<i>Bos taurus</i>	
MAMMAL	Canis	<i>Canis lupus subsp. dingo</i>	
MAMMAL	Capra	<i>Capra hircus</i>	
MAMMAL	Cercartetus	<i>Cercartetus concinnus</i>	
MAMMAL	Chalinolobus	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	
MAMMAL	Chalinolobus	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	
MAMMAL	Dasyurus	<i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i>	VU
MAMMAL	Felis	<i>Felis catus</i>	
MAMMAL	Macropus	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	
MAMMAL	Macropus	<i>Macropus robustus subsp. erubescens</i>	
MAMMAL	Macropus	<i>Macropus rufus</i>	
MAMMAL	Macrotis	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	VU
MAMMAL	Mormopterus	<i>Mormopterus planiceps</i>	
MAMMAL	Mus	<i>Mus musculus</i>	
MAMMAL	Myrmecobius	<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	EN
MAMMAL	Ningau	<i>Ningau yvonneae</i>	
MAMMAL	Notomys	<i>Notomys mitchellii</i>	
MAMMAL	Nyctophilus	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	
MAMMAL	Nyctophilus	<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis subsp. timoriensis</i>	
MAMMAL	Oryctolagus	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	
MAMMAL	Ovis	<i>Ovis aries</i>	
MAMMAL	Pseudomys	<i>Pseudomys bolami</i>	
MAMMAL	Pseudomys	<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	
MAMMAL	Scotorepens	<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis gilberti</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis ooldea</i>	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	<i>Sminthopsis sp.</i>	
MAMMAL	Tachyglossus	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	
MAMMAL	Tadarida	<i>Tadarida australis</i>	
MAMMAL	Taphozous	<i>Taphozous hilli</i>	
MAMMAL	Vespadelus	<i>Vespadelus baverstocki</i>	
MAMMAL	Vespadelus	<i>Vespadelus finlaysoni</i>	
MAMMAL	Vespadelus	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	
REPTILE	Acanthophis	<i>Acanthophis pyrrhus</i>	
REPTILE	Brachyuropis	<i>Brachyuropis fasciolata</i>	
REPTILE	Brachyuropis	<i>Brachyuropis fasciolatus subsp. fasciolatus</i>	
REPTILE	Brachyuropis	<i>Brachyuropis semifasciata</i>	
REPTILE	Brachyuropis	<i>Brachyuropis semifasciatus</i>	
REPTILE	Chelodina	<i>Chelodina colliei</i>	
REPTILE	Crenadactylus	<i>Crenadactylus ocellatus subsp. ocellatus</i>	
REPTILE	Cryptoblepharus	<i>Cryptoblepharus buchananii</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
REPTILE	Cryptoblepharus	<i>Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus caudicinctus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus cristatus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus fordi</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus isolepis subsp. citrinus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus salinarum</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	<i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus atlas</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus leonhardii</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus uber</i>	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus uber subsp. uber</i>	
REPTILE	Cyclodomorphus	<i>Cyclodomorphus melanops subsp. elongatus</i>	
REPTILE	Delma	<i>Delma australis</i>	
REPTILE	Delma	<i>Delma butleri</i>	
REPTILE	Delma	<i>Delma fraseri</i>	
REPTILE	Demansia	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	
REPTILE	Demansia	<i>Demansia psammophis subsp. psammophis</i>	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	<i>Diplodactylus granariensis</i>	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	<i>Diplodactylus granariensis subsp. granariensis</i>	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	<i>Diplodactylus maini</i>	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	<i>Diplodactylus pulcher</i>	
REPTILE	Echiopsis	<i>Echiopsis curta</i>	
REPTILE	Egernia	<i>Egernia depressa</i>	
REPTILE	Egernia	<i>Egernia formosa</i>	
REPTILE	Egernia	<i>Egernia inornata</i>	
REPTILE	Egernia	<i>Egernia stokesii subsp. badia</i>	VU
REPTILE	Eremiascincus	<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	
REPTILE	Furina	<i>Furina ornata</i>	
REPTILE	Gehyra	<i>Gehyra purpurascens</i>	
REPTILE	Gehyra	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	
REPTILE	Hemidactylus	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	
REPTILE	Hemiergis	<i>Hemiergis initialis subsp. initialis</i>	
REPTILE	Hemiergis	<i>Hemiergis peronii subsp. peronii</i>	
REPTILE	Hesperoedura	<i>Hesperoedura reticulata</i>	
REPTILE	Heteronotia	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista kingi</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista muelleri</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista picturata</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista rhodonoides</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista sp.</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista stictopleura</i>	
REPTILE	Lerista	<i>Lerista timida</i>	
REPTILE	Lialis	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Conservation Status
REPTILE	Liopholis	<i>Liopholis inornata</i>	
REPTILE	Liopholis	<i>Liopholis multiscutata</i>	
REPTILE	Lucasium	<i>Lucasium damaeum</i>	
REPTILE	Lucasium	<i>Lucasium maini</i>	
REPTILE	Menetia	<i>Menetia greyii</i>	
REPTILE	Moloch	<i>Moloch horridus</i>	
REPTILE	Morelia	<i>Morelia spilota subsp. imbricata</i>	
REPTILE	Morethia	<i>Morethia adelaidensis</i>	
REPTILE	Morethia	<i>Morethia butleri</i>	
REPTILE	Morethia	<i>Morethia obscura</i>	
REPTILE	Neelaps	<i>Neelaps bimaculatus</i>	
REPTILE	Nephurus	<i>Nephurus laevisissimus</i>	
REPTILE	Nephurus	<i>Nephurus milii</i>	
REPTILE	Nephurus	<i>Nephurus vertebralis</i>	
REPTILE	Oedura	<i>Oedura reticulata</i>	
REPTILE	Parasuta	<i>Parasuta gouldii</i>	
REPTILE	Parasuta	<i>Parasuta monachus</i>	
REPTILE	Pogona	<i>Pogona minor</i>	
REPTILE	Pogona	<i>Pogona minor subsp. minor</i>	
REPTILE	Pseudechis	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	<i>Pseudonaja affinis subsp. affinis</i>	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	<i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i>	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	<i>Pseudonaja modesta</i>	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	<i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i>	
REPTILE	Pygopus	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	
REPTILE	Pygopus	<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	<i>Ramphotyphlops bicolor</i>	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	<i>Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus</i>	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	<i>Ramphotyphlops hamatus</i>	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	<i>Ramphotyphlops waitii</i>	
REPTILE	Rhynchoedura	<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>	
REPTILE	Simoselaps	<i>Simoselaps bertholdi</i>	
REPTILE	Strophurus	<i>Strophurus assimilis</i>	
REPTILE	Strophurus	<i>Strophurus elderi</i>	
REPTILE	Strophurus	<i>Strophurus sp.</i>	
REPTILE	Suta	<i>Suta fasciata</i>	
REPTILE	Tiliqua	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	
REPTILE	Tiliqua	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	
REPTILE	Tiliqua	<i>Tiliqua rugosa subsp. rugosa</i>	
REPTILE	Tympanocryptis	<i>Tympanocryptis cephalus</i>	
REPTILE	Tympanocryptis	<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	
REPTILE	Underwoodisaurus	<i>Underwoodisaurus millii</i>	
REPTILE	Varanus	<i>Varanus caudolineatus</i>	
REPTILE	Varanus	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	
REPTILE	Varanus	<i>Varanus tristis</i>	

## APPENDIX C: POTENTIALLY OCCURRING INTRODUCED (WEED) FLORA SPECIES

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Iceplant			
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slenderleaf Iceplant			
Aizoaceae	<i>Aizoon pubescens</i>	Coastal Galenia			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Green Amaranth			
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus molle</i> var. <i>areira</i>	-			
Apocynaceae	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Redhead Cottonbush			
Apocynaceae	<i>Orbea variegata</i>	-			
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant			
Asteraceae	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape dandelion			
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle			
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese Cockspur			
Asteraceae	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory			
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane			
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane			
Asteraceae	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Treasure Flower			
Asteraceae	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower			
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> forma <i>serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce			
Asteraceae	<i>Monoculus monstrosus</i>	-			
Asteraceae	<i>Oligocarpus calendulaceus</i>	-			
Asteraceae	<i>Oncosiphon suffruticosum</i>	Calomba Daisy			
Asteraceae	<i>Symphyotrichum squamatum</i>	Bushy Starwort			



Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Common Cocklebur	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	No
Boraginaceae	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	Corn Gromwell			
Boraginaceae	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Patersons Curse	Declared Pest - s22(2)	No Control Category, Whole of Stat	No
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope			
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium supinum</i>	Prostrate Heliotrope			
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum linifolium</i>	Flax-leaf Alyssum			
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Mediterranean Turnip			
Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse			
Brassicaceae	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed			
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Rubble Peppergrass			
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London Rocket			
Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Indian Hedge Mustard			
Cactaceae	<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> var. <i>mamillata</i>	Boxing glove cactus			
Cactaceae	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	Tree Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	<i>Cylindropuntia kleiniae</i>	Klein's Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	<i>Cylindropuntia tunicata</i>	Sheathed Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia elata</i>	-	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Indian Fig	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia diandra</i>	Lesser Sand Spurry			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry Saltbush			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaf Goosefoot			
Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother-of-millions			
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i> subsp. <i>myriocarpus</i>	Paddy Melon			
Didiereaceae	<i>Portulacaria afra</i>	Elephant Bush			
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle			
Fabaceae	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	Camel Thorn	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	No

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Fabaceae	<i>Erythrostemon gilliesii</i>	desert bird of paradise			
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago laciniata</i>	Cutleaf Medic			
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago minima</i>	Small Burr Medic			
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic			
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia monantha</i> subsp. <i>triflora</i>	Square-stemmed Vetch			
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Storksbill			
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound			
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>	Mintweed			
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Sage			
Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Lesser Loosestrife			
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Marshmallow			
Martyniaceae	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	Purple Flower Devil's Claw	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	No
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis bowiei</i>	Bowie Wood Sorrel			
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob			
Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> subsp. <i>ochroleuca</i>	Mexican poppy			
Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy			
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Perennial Sea Lavender			
Poaceae	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome			
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Fountain Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Pyp Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass			
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	Northern Barley Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Barley Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Pentameris airoides</i> subsp. <i>airoides</i>				
Poaceae	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>	Paradoxa Grass			

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Poaceae	<i>Rostraria pumila</i>	Roughtail			
Poaceae	<i>Schismus arabicus</i>	Araby Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Kelch Grass			
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Urochloa Grass, Liverseed Grass			
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Wireweed			
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	Ruby Dock			
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel			
Solanaceae	<i>Datura ferox</i>	Fierce Thornapple			
Solanaceae	<i>Datura inoxia</i>	Angel's Trumpet			
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	Permitted -s11	No Control Category, Whole of Stat	Yes
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Berry Nightshade			
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sowthistle			
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass			
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>	Chinese tamarisk	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	No
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle			
Verbenaceae	<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>	Mayne's pest			
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Lantana	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	Yes
Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla canescens</i>	Carpet Weed			
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Caltrop			



## APPENDIX D: LIST OF FLORA SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

(A) and blue text-denotes annual taxa; (W) and green text-denotes introduced flora (WAHERB, 1998-)

		Closed Depression		Drainage Depression				Clay-Loam Plain							Rocky Plain	Quartz Rocky Hillslope	Rocky-Hillslope							Sand-Loam Plain		Sand Dune				Distur bed
Family	Species	CD-CS1	CD-EW1	DD-EW1	DD-MW1	DD-CS1	DD-COW1	CLP-COW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW4	CLP-EW5	CLP-EW6	CLP-EW7	QRP-CS1	QRH-EW1	RH-AFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	RH-EW3	RH-EW4	RH-MW1	SLP-COW1	SLP-MW1	SD-AFW1	SD-EW1	SD-MS1	SD-MW1	Distur bed	
Aizoaceae	<i>Gunnioopsis quadrifida</i>					x	x																							
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum (W)</i>							x															x						x	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus exaltatus (A)</i>							x						x							x		x			x				
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus holosericeus</i>																		x											
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>				x	x	x	x						x			x	x					x	x	x				x	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Surreya diandra</i>					x	x																							
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus molle</i> var. <i>areira</i> (W)																												x	
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>				x					x	x		x		x			x		x		x			x	x	x	x		
Araliaceae	<i>Trachymene ornata</i>				x												x				x	x								
Asparagaceae	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus (W)</i>														x														x	
Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra effusa</i>																													
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus manglesianus (A)</i>				x												x	x		x	x	x			x			x		
Asteraceae	<i>Asteridea athrixioides (A)</i>									x			x																	
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome ciliaris (A)</i>					x	x																							
Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus lanatus (W)</i>									x																			x	
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea melitensis (W)</i>																												x	
Asteraceae	<i>Cephalopterum drummondii</i>				x			x					x	x						x		x	x							
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum eremaeum (A)</i>										x						x													
Asteraceae	<i>Cratystylis conocephala</i>		x	x	x				x		x			x		x						x		x						
Asteraceae	<i>Cratystylis microphylla</i>	x				x	x	x		x										x	x		x		x	x				
Asteraceae	<i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i>	x				x	x	x							x								x		x					
Asteraceae	<i>Dittrichia graveolens (W)</i>																												x	
Asteraceae	<i>Gazania linearis (W)</i>																												x	
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia muelleri</i>				x						x			x				x		x		x				x				
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia pimeleoides</i>														x											x				
Asteraceae	<i>Oncosiphon suffruticosum (W)</i>																												x	
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia eremaea (A)</i>																x													
Asteraceae	<i>Waitzia acuminata (A)</i>																x			x	x									
Boraginaceae	<i>Halgania andromedifolia</i>				x						x			x								x				x				
Boraginaceae	<i>Halgania integerrima</i>				x																	x						x		
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica tournefortii (W)</i>																												x	
Brassicaceae	<i>Carrichtera annua (W)</i>		x	x	x			x	x	x												x	x						x	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>				x															x		x								
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina helmsii</i>				x													x	x	x	x	x						x		
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina pauper</i>							x		x	x			x	x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x			x	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex codonocarpa (A)</i>					x	x	x													x		x						x	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i>	x													x														x	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i> subsp. <i>inflata</i>					x	x														x									
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x			x			x		x							
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex quadrivalvata</i>	x	x	x					x		x				x															

		Closed Depression		Drainage Depression				Clay-Loam Plain							Rocky Plain	Quartz Rocky Hillslope	Rocky-Hillslope						Sand-Loam Plain		Sand Dune				Distur bed
Family	Species	CD-CS1	CD-EW1	DD-EW1	DD-MW1	DD-CS1	DD-COW1	CLP-COW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW4	CLP-EW5	CLP-EW6	CLP-EW7	QRP-CS1	QRH-EW1	RH-AFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	RH-EW3	RH-EW4	RH-MW1	SLP-COW1	SLP-MW1	SD-AFW1	SD-EW1	SD-MS1	SD-MW1	Distur bed
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>																												x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i>		x	x					x	x	x		x	x															
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x		x			x			x					x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium curvispicatum</i>		x	x	x				x	x	x					x					x	x		x					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Didymanthus roei</i>	x				x	x								x														
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dissocarpus paradoxus</i>										x		x																
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	x						x		x	x		x		x		x	x		x			x						
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Eriochiton sclerolaenoides (A)</i>							x				x											x						x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>					x	x																						x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana carnososa</i>	x													x						x					x			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana georgei</i>				x	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x	x		x		x	x	x					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana glomerifolia</i>	x				x	x			x					x			x			x					x			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana oppositifolia</i>	x			x							x	x					x	x			x							
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana pentatropis</i>										x							x											x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana platycarpa</i>											x			x		x												
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana pyramidata</i>	x						x			x				x					x			x						
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i>				x			x		x	x		x					x			x	x	x						x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana tomentosa</i>	x						x				x											x						
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>										x		x			x		x		x	x				x				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana triptera</i>							x								x							x	x					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>				x			x			x		x		x							x	x						
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>					x	x									x								x					
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola australis (A)</i>																												x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>				x	x	x	x					x		x	x	x		x			x	x	x					x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena eriacantha</i>	x										x									x								x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena eurotioides</i>				x			x				x	x							x	x	x	x			x			
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>									x	x		x								x								
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia disarticulata</i>	x			x	x	x															x							
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia doliiformis</i>					x	x									x													
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i>	x				x	x									x													
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia indica</i>	x				x	x									x													
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia pergranulata</i>					x	x									x													
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris preissii</i>					x	x																						
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Beyeria sulcata</i>																			x	x								
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia acanthoclada</i> subsp. <i>acanthoclada</i>												x	x													x		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>				x					x		x	x				x					x	x					x	x
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia colletioides</i>										x			x													x		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia duriuscula</i>													x															
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia erinacea</i>				x						x	x	x	x				x			x	x							
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>				x					x	x					x		x				x			x				
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia jennerae</i>					x	x			x			x			x													
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia kalgoorliensis</i>					x	x			x	x					x			x	x						x			
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>																				x						x		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia merrallii</i>													x													x		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia rendlei</i>		x	x					x	x				x				x									x		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>							x				x	x			x				x			x	x					
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia xerophila</i>																										x		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia camptoclada</i>				x							x		x							x	x					x		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia eremophila</i>											x		x						x							x		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia heteroneura</i>																										x		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i>									x								x	x										

		Closed Depression		Drainage Depression				Clay-Loam Plain							Rocky Plain	Quartz Rocky Hillslope	Rocky-Hillslope							Sand-Loam Plain		Sand Dune				Distur bed
Family	Species	CD-CS1	CD-EW1	DD-EW1	DD-MW1	DD-CS1	DD-COW1	CLP-COW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW4	CLP-EW5	CLP-EW6	CLP-EW7	QRP-CS1	QRH-EW1	RH-AFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	RH-EW3	RH-EW4	RH-MW1	SLP-COW1	SLP-MW1	SD-AFW1	SD-EW1	SD-MS1	SD-MW1	Distur bed	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia oswaldii</i>									x		x	x																	
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea walkeri</i>																				x					x		x		
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia aphylla</i>																									x		x		
Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia acerosa</i>											x						x			x									
Fabaceae	<i>Erythrostemon gilliesii (W)</i>																												x	
Fabaceae	<i>Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa</i>	x	x	x					x	x			x		x															
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia arida</i>																								x	x		x		
Fabaceae	<i>Mirbelia granitica</i>													x			x	x		x										
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>×artemisioides</i>									x							x			x									x	
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>				x			x		x	x		x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x			
Fabaceae	<i>Senna cardiosperma</i>										x	x									x									
Fabaceae	<i>Senna pleurocarpa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>				x					x				x			x	x				x								
Fabaceae	<i>Swainsona canescens</i>		x	x					x	x	x	x																		
Fabaceae	<i>Swainsona colutoides</i>	x								x	x		x																	
Fabaceae	<i>Swainsona kingii (A)</i>					x	x								x										x	x				
Fabaceae	<i>Templetonia sulcata</i>										x		x	x												x	x			
Fabaceae	<i>Trigonella suavissima (A)</i>	x																												
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia interioris</i>					x	x				x		x	x		x								x	x					
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia setosa</i>											x	x	x																
Goodeniaceae	<i>Brunonia australis (A)</i>																													
Goodeniaceae	<i>Cooperookia strophiolata</i>																									x	x			
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia mimuloides (A)</i>							x				x		x			x					x								
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>		x	x					x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x			
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>									x											x				x	x				
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera althoferi</i>				x									x		x				x		x		x						
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera grylloana</i>												x			x		x	x					x						
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia verbenaca (W)</i>							x									x						x							
Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium sessiliflorum</i>	x	x	x					x	x	x		x																x	
Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia rigida</i>				x						x			x		x		x	x	x		x		x			x	x		
Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia cephalantha</i> var. <i>cephalantha</i>				x															x		x				x				
Malvaceae	<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>													x		x		x			x			x						
Malvaceae	<i>Lawrenzia glomerata</i>												x																	
Malvaceae	<i>Lawrenzia helmsii</i>					x	x							x																
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora(W)</i>											x																	x	
Malvaceae	<i>Radyera farragei</i>		x	x					x																					
Malvaceae	<i>Sida calyxhymenia</i>		x	x	x				x							x		x			x	x		x						
Malvaceae	<i>Sida fibulifera</i>		x	x					x			x																		
Malvaceae	<i>Sida intricata</i>									x			x		x			x												
Malvaceae	<i>Sida spodochroma</i>		x	x				x	x					x									x							
Myrtaceae	<i>Darwinia</i> sp. <i>Karonie</i>																									x	x			
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>										x			x			x	x									x	x		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i>		x	x					x	x		x																		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus campaspe</i>												x	x						x										
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cleandiorum</i>										x		x	x				x	x	x	x									
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus celastroides</i>				x							x				x		x			x	x		x						
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa</i>																									x		x		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>										x		x																	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus griffithsii</i>		x	x	x				x					x		x		x	x		x	x		x			x	x		
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus longissima</i>				x												x		x	x		x								
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus platycorys</i>																									x				
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus ravida</i>											x	x	x																



		Closed Depression		Drainage Depression				Clay-Loam Plain							Rocky Plain	Quartz Rocky Hillslope	Rocky-Hillslope						Sand-Loam Plain		Sand Dune				Distur bed
Family	Species	CD-CS1	CD-EW1	DD-EW1	DD-MW1	DD-CS1	DD-COW1	CLP-COW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW4	CLP-EW5	CLP-EW6	CLP-EW7	QRP-CS1	QRH-EW1	RH-AFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	RH-EW3	RH-EW4	RH-MW1	SLP-COW1	SLP-MW1	SD-AFW1	SD-EW1	SD-MS1	SD-MW1	Distur bed
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus salicola</i>																								x	x			
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>		x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x								x					
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>										x										x								
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus torquata</i>																			x									
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus urna</i>											x									x					x			
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus yilgamensis</i>											x		x												x			
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>																										x	x	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>					x	x			x						x			x					x	x	x	x		
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>																												
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca sheathiana</i>										x	x		x		x		x	x		x			x		x			
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca zeteticorum</i>					x	x																				x		
Pittosporaceae	<i>Marianthus bicolor</i>											x															x		
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>					x	x	x		x			x	x				x			x		x						
Poaceae	<i>Amphipogon caricinus</i>																	x											
Poaceae	<i>Aristida contorta (A)</i>					x	x	x				x		x									x						
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>		x	x	x				x	x			x		x	x				x		x		x					
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa nitida (A)</i>							x															x						x
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa plumigera</i>									x		x		x		x		x	x		x			x					x
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>		x	x					x	x	x		x				x												
Poaceae	<i>Avena barbata (W)</i>																												x
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris (W)</i>																x												
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon(A)</i>																												x
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon caeruleus (A)</i>											x					x												
Poaceae	<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>		x	x				x	x	x			x										x						
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis setifolia (A)</i>	x	x	x	x				x	x												x							x
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i>										x			x			x	x	x	x	x								
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	x													x														x
Poaceae	<i>Thyridolepis mitchelliana</i>										x							x								x			
Poaceae	<i>Tragus australianus(A)</i>																												
Poaceae	<i>Triodia rigidissima</i>																x									x			
Poaceae	<i>Triodia scariosa</i>																	x		x	x					x	x	x	
Polygonaceae	<i>Duma florulenta</i>																												
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex vesicarius (W)</i>																												x
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea acuaria</i>									x			x			x								x		x			
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea nematophylla</i>											x		x															
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea preissii</i>																								x				
Rhamnaceae	<i>Cryptandra aridicola</i>																											x	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris forrestiana</i>																	x	x										
Rhamnaceae	<i>Trymalium myrtillus</i>																	x											
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>		x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x					x	x	x			
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>																	x		x	x								
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum murrayanum</i>																		x	x					x				
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum spicatum</i>										x		x							x									
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i>									x		x		x						x	x								
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea adenophora</i>																x			x	x								
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i>		x	x	x				x	x								x		x		x			x		x		
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i>											x					x				x								
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea stenozyga</i>									x									x	x	x								
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>					x	x			x	x			x												x			
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila alternifolia</i>					x	x	x								x							x	x					
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila caperata</i>											x		x													x		

		Closed Depression		Drainage Depression				Clay-Loam Plain							Rocky Plain	Quartz Rocky Hillslope	Rocky-Hillslope						Sand-Loam Plain		Sand Dune				Distur bed
Family	Species	CD-CS1	CD-EW1	DD-EW1	DD-MW1	DD-CS1	DD-COW1	CLP-COW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW4	CLP-EW5	CLP-EW6	CLP-EW7	QRP-CS1	QRH-EW1	RH-AFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	RH-EW3	RH-EW4	RH-MW1	SLP-COW1	SLP-MW1	SD-AFW1	SD-EW1	SD-MS1	SD-MW1	Distur bed
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila clarkei</i>															x				x	x			x					
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>					x	x				x	x		x				x			x						x		
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila georgei</i>				x												x		x			x							
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila gibbosa</i>										x															x		x	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila glabra</i>																	x		x					x		x		
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila interstans</i> subsp. <i>virgata</i>												x					x		x	x								
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila ionantha</i>										x			x												x			
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>					x	x																						
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila maculata</i>		x	x					x	x				x															
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila metallicorum</i>												x		x			x	x										
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila miniata</i>					x	x						x																
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila oldfieldii</i>													x				x			x					x			
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila oldfieldii</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>														x	x		x		x				x					x
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i>		x	x				x	x		x			x									x						
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila paisleyi</i>										x			x				x	x										
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila parvifolia</i> subsp. <i>auricampi</i>										x		x								x								
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x				x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x				
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i>					x	x								x														
Solanaceae	<i>Duboisia hopwoodii</i>												x													x			
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium australe</i>	x						x							x						x		x						
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> (W)																												x
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana rosulata</i> (A)	x																											
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum hoplopetalum</i>		x	x					x	x	x		x	x							x								x
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i>				x	x	x	x					x				x				x	x	x			x			x
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>																												x
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nummularium</i>										x		x														x		
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum orbiculatum</i>		x	x					x	x										x						x			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum plicatile</i>		x	x	x				x	x												x			x				x
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea microcephala</i>				x			x			x		x	x								x	x						
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea trichostachya</i>														x											x			
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Roepera eremaea</i> (A)														x		x				x								
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Roepera glauca</i> (A)							x									x						x				x		
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (W)	x	x	x					x	x																			x

## APPENDIX E: LIST OF VERTEBRATE FAUNA SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

Class	Family	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Broad-tailed Thornbill	LC
		<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	LC
		<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	LC
		<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat	LC
		<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	LC
	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	LC
		<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	LC
		<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	LC
		<i>Aquila morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	LC
	Artamidae	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow	LC
		<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	LC
	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	LC
		<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller	LC
	Casuariidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	LC
	Cinclosomatidae	<i>Cinclosoma clarum</i>	Copper-backed Quail Thrush	LC
	Climacterida	<i>Climacteris rufa</i>	Rufous Treecreeper	LC
	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	LC
		<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	LC
	Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	LC
	Cracticidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	LC
		<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	LC
		<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	LC
		<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	LC
	Dicruridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	LC
	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Australian Kestrel	LC
	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygia</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher	LC
	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	LC
	Maluridae	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	White-winged Fairy-wren	LC
		<i>Malurus splendens</i>	Splendid Fairy-wren	LC
	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	LC
		<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	LC
		<i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater	LC
		<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	LC
		<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	LC
		<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner	LC
		<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	LC
		<i>Phylidonyris albifrons</i>	White-fronted Honeyeater	LC
	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	LC
	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	LC



Class	Family	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
		<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird	LC
		<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	LC
	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	LC
	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>	Western Yellow Robin	LC
		<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter	LC
		<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin	LC
	Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	LC
	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler	LC
	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus varius</i>	Mulga Parrot	LC
		<i>Platycercus zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck Parrot	LC
Mammalia	Bovidae	<i>Bos taurus</i> *	European Cattle	Introduced
		<i>Capra hircus</i> *	Goat	Introduced
	Canidae	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> *	Dog	Introduced
	Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i> *	Cat	Introduced
	Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> *	Rabbit	Introduced
	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo	LC
		<i>Macropus robustus</i>	Euro	LC
	Molossidae	<i>Auromotus australis</i>	White-striped Freetail-bat	LC
		<i>Ozimops</i> sp.	Freetail-bat	LC
	Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Echidna	LC
	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat	LC
		<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat	LC
		<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat	LC
		<i>Nyctophilus major tor</i>	Central Long-eared Bat	P3
		<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	Inland Broad-nosed Bat	LC
		<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern Forest Bat	LC
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Ctenophorus cristatus</i>	Crested Bicycle Dragon	LC
		<i>Ctenophorus isolepis</i>	Military Dragon	LC
		<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>	Western Netted Dragon	LC
		<i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i>	Lozenged Marked Bicycle Dragon	LC
	Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	Variegated Dtella	LC
		<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's Gecko	LC
		<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	Barking Gecko	LC
		<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Gould's Sand Monitor	LC
	Pygopodidae	<i>Delma butleri</i>	Unbanded Delma	LC
	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>	Barred Wedge-snout Ctenotus	LC
		<i>Hemiergis initialis</i>	Five-toed Mulch Skink	LC
		<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Blue-tongue	LC
		<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	Bobtail	LC

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

## APPENDIX F: VEGETATION CONDITION RATING

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

## **APPENDIX G: EPBC PROTECTED MATTERS SEARCH (40KM BUFFER)**



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: 10-Jan-2025

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)



# Summary

## Matters of National Environment Significance

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

<a href="#">World Heritage Properties:</a>	None
<a href="#">National Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar</a>	None
<a href="#">Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Marine Area:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Species:</a>	9
<a href="#">Listed Migratory Species:</a>	7

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

<a href="#">Commonwealth Lands:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Marine Species:</a>	11
<a href="#">Whales and Other Cetaceans:</a>	None
<a href="#">Critical Habitats:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:</a>	None
<a href="#">Australian Marine Parks:</a>	None
<a href="#">Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:</a>	None

## Extra Information

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

<a href="#">State and Territory Reserves:</a>	None
<a href="#">Regional Forest Agreements:</a>	None
<a href="#">Nationally Important Wetlands:</a>	None
<a href="#">EPBC Act Referrals:</a>	1
<a href="#">Key Ecological Features (Marine):</a>	None
<a href="#">Biologically Important Areas:</a>	None
<a href="#">Bioregional Assessments:</a>	None
<a href="#">Geological and Bioregional Assessments:</a>	None

# Details

## Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species	[ Resource Information ]
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Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.  
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
BIRD		

<a href="#">Aphelocephala leucopsis</a> Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Falco hypoleucos</a> Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Leipoa ocellata</a> Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Pezoporus occidentalis</a> Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

INSECT		
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<a href="#">Ogyris subterrestris petrina</a> Arid Bronze Azure [77743]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
MAMMAL		
<a href="#">Dasyurus geoffroii</a>		
Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Listed Migratory Species	[ Resource Information ]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a>		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Migratory Terrestrial Species		
<a href="#">Motacilla cinerea</a>		
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Migratory Wetlands Species		
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a>		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a>		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a>		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a>		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a>		
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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



Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
<a href="#">Motacilla cinerea</a> Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis</a> Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Extra Information

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

# Caveat

## 1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

## 2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

## 3 DATA SOURCES

### Threatened ecological communities

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

### Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

## 4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Acknowledgements

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

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

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