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# Native Vegetation Clearing Permit - Supporting Documentation

Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat

**DRAFT**

Prepared for  
Pinky's Beach Pty Ltd  
by Strategen

February 2018



# **Native Vegetation Clearing Permit - Supporting Documentation**

**Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat**

**Final**

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February 2018

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## **Client: Pinky's Beach Pty Ltd**

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## Table of contents

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Purpose and scope	1
1.2 Proposal	2
1.3 Timing and clearing method	2
1.3.1 Ownership	2
<b>2. Overview of existing environment</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Geology, landform and soils	4
2.1.1 Topography	4
2.1.2 Geology	4
2.1.3 Soils	4
2.1.4 Acid sulphate soils	4
2.2 Hydrology	4
2.2.1 Surface water	4
2.2.2 Groundwater	5
2.3 Vegetation and flora	5
2.3.1 Regional vegetation	5
2.3.2 Site vegetation	6
2.3.3 Site flora	9
2.4 Fauna	12
2.4.1 Fauna habitat	12
2.4.2 Fauna diversity	13
2.4.3 Conservation listed fauna	13
2.4.4 Fauna of other significance	16
<b>3. Impact mitigation</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 Geology, landforms and soils	17
3.1.1 Avoidance:	17
3.1.2 Minimisation:	17
3.1.3 Residual impact	17
3.2 Hydrology	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3.2.1 Avoidance:	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3.2.2 Minimisation:	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3.2.3 Residual impacts:	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3.3 Flora and vegetation	17
3.3.1 Avoidance	17
3.3.2 Minimisation	17
3.3.3 Residual impacts to vegetation and flora	18
3.4 Fauna	18
3.4.1 Avoidance	18
3.4.2 Minimisation	18
3.4.3 Residual impacts to fauna	18
<b>4. Assessment against the ten clearing principles</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5. Environmental approval and management</b>	<b>21</b>
5.1 Environmental approvals	21
5.2 Key mitigation strategies	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
5.3 Environmental management	21
<b>6. Conclusion</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>7. References</b>	<b>23</b>

## List of tables

Table 1: Site identification details	2
Table 2: Pre-European and current extent of Rockingham 15 vegetation system association	6
Table 3: Likelihood of occurrence of Threatened and Priority flora identified by the NatureMap search	10
Table 4: Conservation significant terrestrial vertebrate species that occur on Rottne Island.	13

Table 5: Fauna of conservation significance potentially occurring within the fire management area	14
Table 6: Assessment against the ten clearing principles	19

### **List of figures**

Figure 1: Development layout	3
Figure 2: Vegetation condition within the fire management area	7
Figure 3: Vegetation types within the fire management area	8

### **List of appendices**

Appendix 1 Rottnest Island Fauna	
Appendix 2 Rottnest Island Conservation Listed Fauna	

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose and scope

This Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) application for a purpose permit has been prepared for assessment and approval to clear a small amount of native vegetation for the purpose of fire protection at the Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat, proposed by Pinky's Beach Pty Ltd. The resort is located on Rottnest Island, approximately 30 km east south-east of Perth.

The NVCP application relates to clearing of a maximum of 0.8 ha of native vegetation as required within the fire management area at Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat (Figure 1). The proposed clearing area has been calculated based on a worst-case scenario of the maximum amount of selective clearing required within the fire management area for fire management and protection purposes.

The worst case scenario assumes a greater extent of clearing than is expected through the implementation of avoidance and mitigation strategies that will be implemented. As an eco-retreat, the character of the development relies on the retention and enhancement of the natural vegetation values of the Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat. The development proposed reflects extensive engagement between the proponent and the Rottnest island Authority and the character of the receiving environment has been a key consideration in the design.

The proposed area to be cleared is located on Crown Reserve R 16713. Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat will involve the following components:

- 83 small holiday canvas accommodation dwellings
- food and beverage "Beach Club" outlet with nearby shade structures
- managers residence permitting the site manager to remain onsite on a year-round basis.
- storage building
- formalised boardwalks walkways to each dwelling and through the dune system to both Pinky's Beach to the north and The Basin to the west, with some on-grade walkways throughout the site to provide access to each accommodation site.
- lawn area, landscaped garden with outdoor playground facility
- two fire water tanks (nominally 72 kL effective capacity each) with fire pump set to serve the onsite fire hydrant and fire hose reel system
- an asset protection zone is required to be established around the development, for the purpose of fire management and protection.

A Development Application (DA) for Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat was conditionally approved by the Rottnest Island Authority (RIA) (Ref: 17/62) on 21 September 2017. The approval required the development of a number of management plans designed to document and manage potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat.

This document has been prepared to support the application for a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit proposed by Pinky's Beach Pty Ltd, for assessment under section 51 E of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act), including the following information:

- an overview of the existing environmental conditions of the site
- an evaluation of compliance of the proposed clearing against the 10 clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the EP Act
- environmental approvals and management requirements

## 1.2 Proposal

Pinky's Beach Pty Ltd is proposing to clear up to 0.8 ha of vegetation in the fire management area (lease area plus asset protection zone beyond lease area boundary) for the purpose of fire management and protection at Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat. The fire management area comprises native and introduced vegetation in variable condition. A significant portion of the site's vegetation is mapped as being in a Completely Degraded condition, or in a Good to Degraded Condition.

Careful consideration had gone into the development design to minimise impacts. The footprint of the development and therefore fire management areas has been significantly aligned with Degraded and Completely Degraded areas, and where possible within fire management considerations, undeveloped areas will be rehabilitated or landscaped to improve the condition of, and environmental value, of the vegetation on site. To this end, while up to 0.8 ha of clearing of native vegetation has been proposed, in reality this is a worst-case scenario, as much of the remnant vegetation within the fire management area will be retained.

## 1.3 Timing and clearing method

Pinky's Beach Pty Ltd proposes to undertake clearing in 2018, immediately following all approvals being achieved. The selective vegetation clearing will involve the stripping of vegetation. Vegetation will be mulched and reused throughout the development.

### 1.3.1 Ownership

Ownership details of the fire management area are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Site identification details

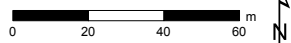
Subject	Detail
Lot address (street number)	Lot 10976 on Plan 216860
Common name of site	Pinky's Beach, Rottnest Island
Primary Interest Holder	Rottnest Island Authority
Reserve	Crown Reserve (R 16713)
Landgate Register Number	10976/DP216860
Current site owner	State of Western Australia
Local Government Authority	City of Cockburn





**Figure 1: Development layout**

Scale 1:2,000 at A4



Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50  
 Note that positional errors may occur in some areas  
 Date: 16/02/2018  
 Author: vdinh  
 Source: Landgate: Aerial Imagery - 20180208.

**Legend**

- Lease area
- Development layout
- Fire management area

## 2. Overview of existing environment

### 2.1 Geology, landform and soils

#### 2.1.1 Topography

The coastline of Rottnest Island comprises sandy beaches backed by dunes, and rocky headlands and bays. The interior of the island is undulating, with the highest points being Oliver Hill, Radar Hill and Mount Herschel. Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat is located at the flatter, north-eastern end of the island, behind sandy dunes, where the elevation is approximately 10 m.

#### 2.1.2 Geology

Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat is located on the Swan Coastal Plain, which is characterised by a low-lying coastal plain, primarily covered with woodlands. Beard (1990) describes the Swan Coastal Plain as a low-lying coastal plain, often swampy, with sandhills also containing dissected country rising to the duricrusted Dandaragan plateau on Mesozoic, mainly sandy, yellow soils.

The surface geology of the fire management area is Tamala Limestone. Tamala Limestone is a unit of friable to hard, medium grained eolian calcarenite composed of wind-blown shell fragments with variable amounts of quartz sand.

#### 2.1.3 Soils

Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat is within the Coastal Dune Zone, characterised by deep sand. The soil type is Quaternary limestone, which have been locally differentiated as the Tamala and Herschell Limestones on Rottnest Island (Playford 1988). The Tamala limestone is an eolian calcarenite, while the Herschell Limestone comprises marine shell beds with a weak to strongly cemented lime sand (Playford 1988).

#### 2.1.4 Acid sulphate soils

Acid Sulphate Soils (ASS) are naturally occurring, iron-sulphide rich soils, sediments or organic substrates, formed under waterlogged conditions. If exposed to air, these sulphides can oxidise and release sulphuric acid and heavy metals. This process can occur due to drainage, dewatering or excavation.

A search of the Swan Coastal Plain ASS risk maps (GoA 2018) indicates that there is no mapped risk of ASS occurring within 3 m of natural soil surface within the fire management area.

## 2.2 Hydrology

### 2.2.1 Surface water

Rottnest Island is surrounded by the Indian Ocean, and Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat is located adjacent to the coastal waterline, at the north-eastern end of the island. Surface water runoff is not expected due to the sandy nature of onsite soils and their infiltration capacity. However, in high intensity rainfall events, runoff may occur in a northeast direction towards the Indian Ocean, or the inland lakes, following the natural topography of the site.

The wetlands on Rottnest Island comprise salt lakes, freshwater seeps and brackish swamps. Rottnest Island's salt lakes, swamps and seeps are listed as 'Wetlands of National Importance' under the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (Environment Australia, 2001). The Island's wetland system is represented in every category within the directory from highly saline to fresh. No wetlands are located within or adjacent to the fire management area. The nearest wetland located approximately 680 m southwest of the site.

Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat will generally maintain the existing relationship between natural rainfall and local infiltration, with minimal formal management of stormwater required. The removal of up to 0.8 ha of vegetation within the fire management area is not expected to be a significant impact to surface water, including wetlands, at a local or regional scale.

### 2.2.2 Groundwater

Groundwater on Rottnest Island comprises a thin lens of freshwater overlying saltwater (Playford 1998). The groundwater environment is sensitive, because of the limited freshwater. The main fresh water reserves are in groundwater lenses associated with the highest points on the island, around the Wadgemup and Oliver Hills (Playford, 1988).

The Rottnest Island Authority (RIA) maintains five groundwater monitoring bores at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) located adjacent to the fire management area. The groundwater levels from the WWTP bores and the nearby golf course and oval bores, infer a groundwater flow direction toward the salt lakes. The groundwater depth is an average 0.5 m AHD. The site ranges from 6 m AHD to 24 m AHD. Groundwater at its closest point to the surface is therefore 5.5 m below the surface.

Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat will generally maintain the existing relationship between natural rainfall and local infiltration. The removal of up to 0.8 ha of vegetation within the fire management area is not expected to be a significant impact to groundwater, at a local or regional scale.

## 2.3 Vegetation and flora

### 2.3.1 Regional vegetation

#### *IBRA Subregion*

Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat occurs within the Swan Coastal Plain 2 IBRA subregion which is dominated by *Banksia* or Tuart on sandy soils, *Casuarina obesa* on outwash plains and paperbark (*Melaleuca*) in swampy areas (Mitchell et al. 2002).

#### *Beard (1990) Botanical Subdistrict*

Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat occurs within the Drummond Botanical Subdistrict which is characterised by low *Banksia* woodlands on leached sands; *Melaleuca* swamps on poorly-drained depressions; and *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart), *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) woodlands on less leached soils (Beard 1990).

#### *System 6 and vegetation association mapping*

Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat likely<sup>1</sup> occurs within the Quindalup Complex which is described as:

**Quindalup Complex:** *Coastal dune complex consisting mainly of two alliances—the strand and fore dune alliance and the mobile and stable dune alliance. Local variations include the low closed forest of M. Lanceolata—Callitris preissii and the closed scrub of Acacia rostellifera.*

Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat falls within the Rockingham 15 vegetation system association, which is described as Low forest of *Acacia*, Rottnest pine, coastal moort or mixed tropical forest *Acacia rostellifera*, *Callitris preissii*, *Eucalyptus lehmannii*, *Eucalyptus cornuta*, by the Government of Western Australia (2017).

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<sup>1</sup> The proposed clearing area falls outside of the extent mapped by Government of Western Australia (2017). This is likely attributable to a georeferencing error associated with the mapped dataset and as such, the system association within the proposed clearing area has been inferred through a comparison of vegetation descriptions and location in the landscape.

Vegetation statistics for the Rockingham 15 vegetation system association are displayed in Table 2.

Table 2: Pre-European and current extent of Rockingham 15 vegetation system association

Vegetation system association	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	% remaining	Maximum amount proposed to be cleared (ha)	% Current Extent Protected for Conservation
15	2,374.06	1,577.86	66.46	0.8	0

This vegetation association is very well represented locally and regionally, and currently extends over 66.46% of its pre-European area (Government of Western Australia 2017).

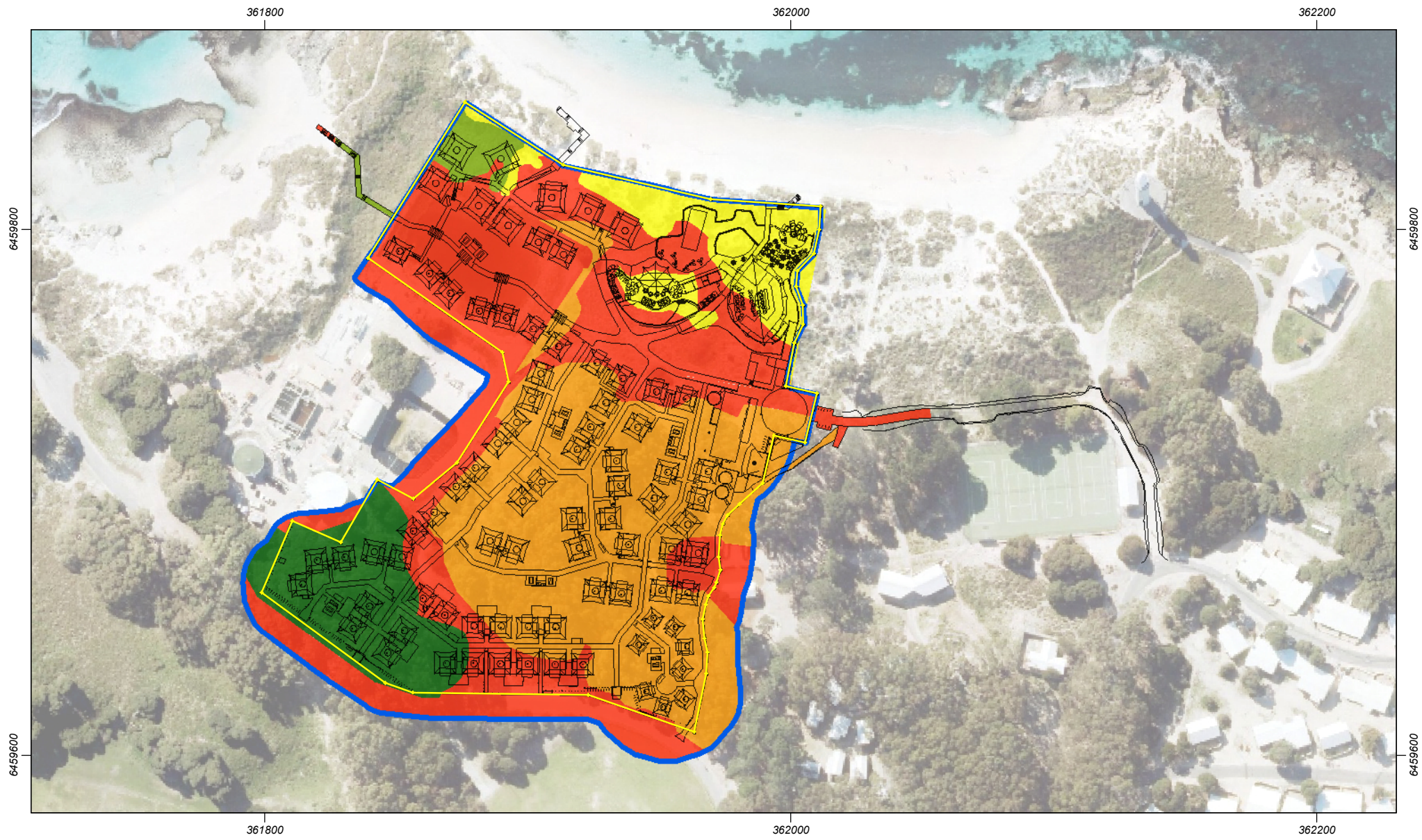
### 2.3.2 Site vegetation

#### *Vegetation type and condition*

An RIA botanist undertook a flora and vegetation assessment of the clearing area in December 2015.

The condition of native vegetation within the fire management area ranges from Completely Degraded to Very Good (Figure 2). Most of the vegetation in the fire management area is Degraded or Completely Degraded (1.21 ha / 70%). The remaining 30% of native vegetation in the fire management area was assessed as Very Good-Good to Good-Degraded.

The assessment identified nine vegetation types containing native vegetation, and four areas void of native vegetation within the fire management area (Figure 3).

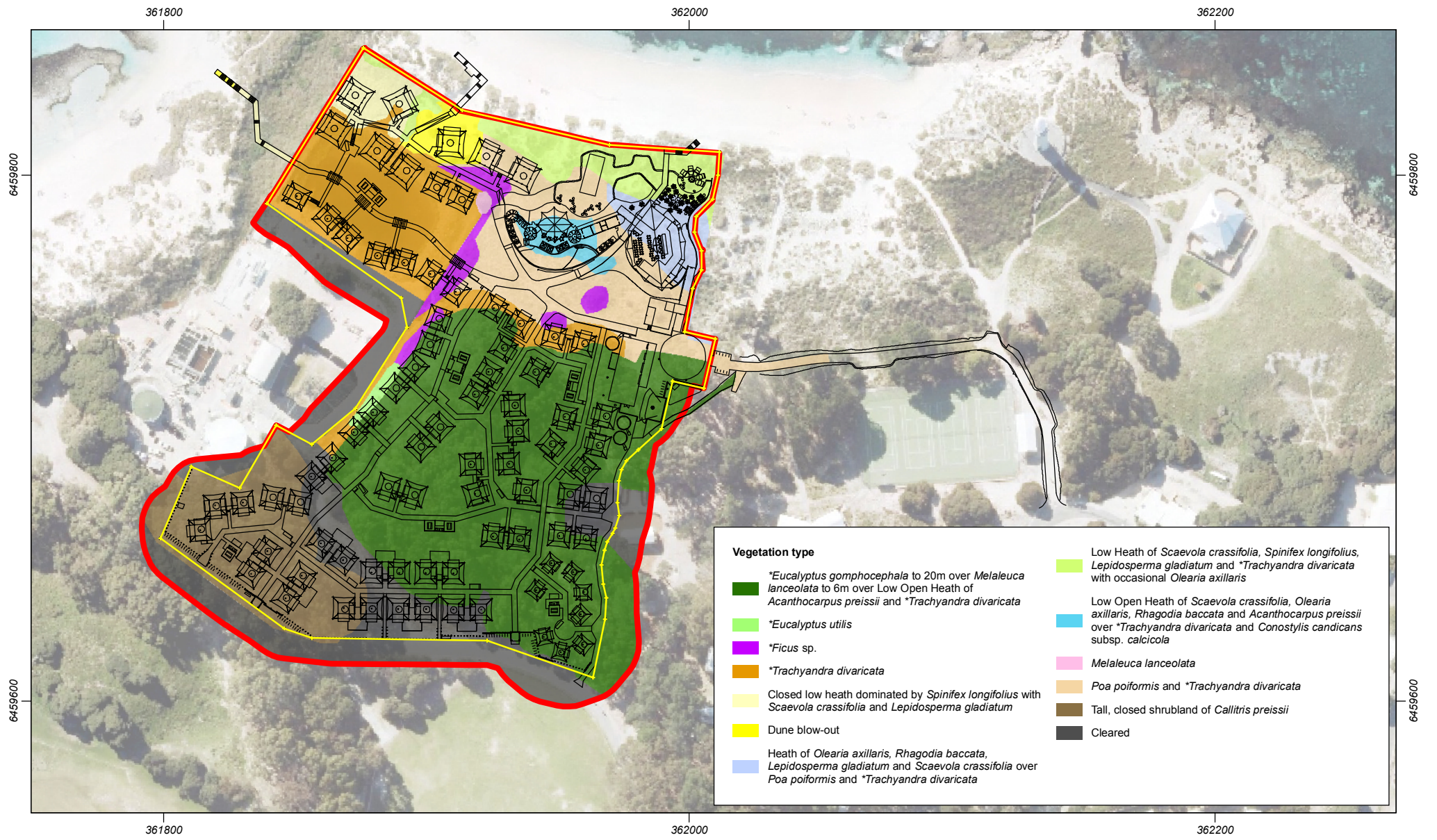


**Figure 2: Vegetation Condition**

Scale 1:2,000 at A4  
 0 20 40 60 m  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50  
 Note that positional errors may occur in some areas  
 Date: 16/02/2018  
 Author: vdinh  
 Source: Landgate: Aerial Imagery - 20180208.

Lease area	<b>Vegetation condition</b>	Good to Degraded
Development layout	Good	Degraded
Fire management area	Very good to Good	Completely Degraded





Vegetation type	
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:darkgreen;"></span>	* <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> to 20m over <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> to 6m over Low Open Heath of <i>Acanthocarpus preissii</i> and * <i>Trachyandra divaricata</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgreen;"></span>	* <i>Eucalyptus utilis</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:purple;"></span>	* <i>Ficus</i> sp.
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:orange;"></span>	* <i>Trachyandra divaricata</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:paleyellow;"></span>	Closed low heath dominated by <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> with <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i> and <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:yellow;"></span>	Dune blow-out
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightblue;"></span>	Heath of <i>Olearia axillaris</i> , <i>Rhagodia baccata</i> , <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> and <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i> over <i>Poa poiformis</i> and * <i>Trachyandra divaricata</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:limegreen;"></span>	Low Heath of <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i> , <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> , <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> and * <i>Trachyandra divaricata</i> with occasional <i>Olearia axillaris</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:cyan;"></span>	Low Open Heath of <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i> , <i>Olearia axillaris</i> , <i>Rhagodia baccata</i> and <i>Acanthocarpus preissii</i> over * <i>Trachyandra divaricata</i> and <i>Conostylis candicans</i> subsp. <i>callicola</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:pink;"></span>	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:tan;"></span>	<i>Poa poiformis</i> and * <i>Trachyandra divaricata</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:darkbrown;"></span>	Tall, closed shrubland of <i>Callitris preissii</i>
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:black;"></span>	Cleared

**Figure 3: Vegetation Type**

Scale 1:2,000 at A4  
 0 20 40 60 m  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50  
 Note that positional errors may occur in some areas  
 Date: 16/02/2018  
 Author: vding  
 Source: Landgate: Aerial Imagery - 20180208.

**Legend**  
 — Development layout  
 — Lease area  
  Fire management area



Path: Q:\Consult\2017\PE\PE17027\ArcMap\_documents\PE17027\_G027\_RevC.mxd

### *Threatened and priority ecological communities*

A Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) is defined under the EP Act as an ecological community listed, designated or declared under a written law or a law of the Australian Government as Threatened, Endangered or Vulnerable. There are four State categories of TECs (DEC 2010)<sup>2</sup>:

- presumed totally destroyed (PD)
- critically endangered (CR)
- endangered (EN)
- vulnerable (VU).

There are no commonwealth listed Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) within the fire management area.

Two of the vegetation types recorded within the fire management area, closed shrubland of *Callitris preissii*, and *Melaleuca lanceolata* could potentially represent the state listed TEC SCP 30 *Callitris preissii* (or *Melaleuca lanceolata*) forests and woodlands, Swan Coastal Plain.

The location of the Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat was cross checked against the Interim Recovery Plan for the TEC (DPaW 2014). There are two occurrences of TEC SCP 30 on Rottnest Island:

ROTTNEST01 occurs on the eastern side of Rottnest Island, east of Pearse Lakes and north of Government Lake. Geordie Bay Road borders to the south, Brand Way is on the eastern side and Rottnest accommodation occurs to the north and north east.

ROTTNEST02 is in the centre of Rottnest Island. Serpentine Lake borders the north of the occurrence with cleared bushland and unsealed tracks occur to the west, east and south.

Neither of these occurrences of TEC SCP 30 on Rottnest Island are within the fire management area.

Ecological communities identified as threatened, but not listed as TECs, are classified as Priority Ecological Communities (PECs). These communities are under threat, but there is insufficient information available concerning their distribution to make a proper evaluation of their conservation status.

No PECs have been identified within the fire management area (DBCA 2018).

### **2.3.3 Site flora**

A comprehensive survey of the vascular flora of Rottnest Island was undertaken between 1998 and 2000 by the Rottnest Voluntary Guides, in conjunction with the Western Australian Herbarium. The survey recorded a total of 196 vascular plant species, comprising 113 native species and 83 introduced flora species (Rippey et. al. 2003).

### *Threatened and priority flora*

Conservation significant flora are determined at a state and federal legislative level.

At the national level, the EPBC Act lists Threatened species as extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or conservation dependent. The EPBC Act prohibits an action that has or will have a significant impact on a listed Threatened species without approval from the Australian Government Minister for the Environment.

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<sup>2</sup>The Department of Environment and Conservation is still listed as the author of all TEC and PEC databases and have been referred to as such in this document instead of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions [DBCA]).

Flora within Western Australia that is under threat may be classed as either Threatened flora or Priority flora. Where flora has been gazetted as Threatened flora under the WC Act, the taking of such flora without the written consent of the Minister is an offence. The WC Act defines “to take” flora as to gather, pluck, cut, pull up, destroy, dig up, remove or injure the flora or to cause or permit the same to be done by any means.

Priority flora are species which are potentially under threat, but for which there is insufficient information available concerning their distribution and/or populations to make a proper evaluation of their conservation status.

A NatureMap database search was conducted to determine if there are any Threatened or Priority flora taxa known to occur on Rottnest Island (DBCA 2018). A total of seven Threatened and Priority flora species were identified, comprising one Threatened flora taxon, and six Priority flora taxa (Table 3). Of these, three were considered unlikely to occur and two were considered possible (Table 3).

Table 3: Likelihood of occurrence of Threatened and Priority flora identified by the NatureMap search

Species	Conservation status		Description	Potential to occur
	EPBC Act	WC Act		
<i>Banksia cuneata</i>	T	T	Small tree or shrub, 2-4 m high. Flowers pink, cream and yellow, September to December. Occurs in grey, yellow or yellow-brown sand in the wheatbelt region near Quairading. There are only about 500 of these plants left in the wild at 11 different sites	<b>Unlikely</b> Only one record is known from Rottnest Island and this was likely planted.
<i>Lachnagrostis nesomytica</i> subsp. <i>nesomytica</i>	N/A	P1	Loosely tufted, glabrous annual or perennial (short-lived), herb (grass), to 0.2 m high. Flowers are purple-green. Grows in brown peaty soil over limestone on the edges of saline lakes.	<b>Unlikely</b> There is no suitable habitat within the fire management area
<i>Lachnagrostis nesomytica</i> subsp. <i>pseudofiliformis</i>	N/A	P1	Loosely tufted, weakly ascending, short-lived perennial or annual, grass, to 0.45 m high. Flowers are purple-green. Grows in peaty soil over limestone in coastal areas, on the edges of saline lakes.	<b>Unlikely</b> There is no suitable habitat within the fire management area
<i>Lepidium puberulum</i>	N/A	P4	Erect annual herb, 0.1-0.35 m high. Flowers white-green, from July to August or October to November. Grows in sandy soils.	<b>Possible</b> There may be suitable habitat within the fire management area
<i>Myosotis australis</i>	N/A	P4	Erect or procumbent annual herb, up to 0.3 m high. Flowers white/blue, August to November. Grows in grey sand over limestone.	<b>Possible</b> There may be suitable habitat within the fire management area

None of these threatened or Priority flora have been identified within the clearing area by the NatureMap database search (DBCA 2018), or from the flora and vegetation assessment undertaken by RIA.

The removal of up to 0.8 ha of native vegetation as required within the fire management area is not expected to be a significant impact to flora diversity, or conservation significant flora, at a local or regional scale.

### ***Introduced (exotic) taxa***

The Commonwealth of Australia, in collaboration with the states and territories, has identified 32 WoNS based on an assessment process that prioritised these weeds on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. A list of 20 WoNS was endorsed in 1999 and a further 12 were added in 2012.



The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) provides for management and control of listed organisms, including introduced flora species (weeds) in Western Australia. The main purposes of the BAM Act and its regulations related to Declared Plant Pests (DPPs) are to: prevent new plant pests (weeds) from entering Western Australia; manage the impact and spread of those pests already present in the state; and safely manage the use of agricultural chemicals.

A large proportion of the Rottnest Island vascular terrestrial flora are weed species, Dominant exotic taxa within the clearing area comprise:

\**Eucalyptus gomphocephala*

\**Eucalyptus utilis*

\**Ficus* sp.

\**Trachyandra divaricata*

None of these introduced taxa are listed as WoNS or DPPs.

Due to the degraded nature in areas of vegetation in the fire management area, it is likely that other introduced species occur that were not recorded during the flora and vegetation assessment.

## 2.4 Fauna

The EPBC Act aims to protect matters of national environmental significance. Under the EPBC Act, the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy (DEE) lists protected species and Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) by criteria set out in the Act. Species are conservation significant if they are listed as Threatened (i.e. Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable) or Migratory.

Bird species protected as Migratory under the EPBC Act include those listed under international migratory bird agreements relating to the protection of birds which migrate between Australia and other countries, for which Australia has agreed. This includes the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA), the China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA), the Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention).

Some marine fauna or terrestrial fauna that use marine habitats are listed as Marine under the EPBC Act. These species are only considered conservation significant when a proposed development occurs in a Commonwealth marine area (i.e. any Commonwealth Waters or Commonwealth Marine Protected Area). Outside of such areas, the EPBC Act does not consider these species to be matters of national environmental significance so are not protected under the Act. As such, species listed as Marine only under the EPBC Act are not considered to be conservation significant in this assessment.

DBCA lists taxa under the provisions of the WC Act as protected and are classified as Schedule 1 to Schedule 7 according to their need for protection. The WC Act makes it an offence to 'take' threatened species without an appropriate licence. There are financial penalties for contravening the WC Act.

DBCA lists 'Priority' fauna that have not been assigned statutory protection as 'Scheduled' under the WC Act, but which are under consideration for declaration as 'Scheduled' fauna. In summary, Priority 1 fauna are those with few, poorly known populations on threatened lands, Priority 2 fauna are species with few poorly known populations on conservation lands and Priority 3 fauna are those with several poorly known populations, some on conservation lands. Priority 4 fauna are species in need of monitoring: not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could become so and usually represented on conservation lands. Priority 5 fauna are species in need of monitoring: not considered threatened, but the subject of a specific conservation programme, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.

Certain populations or communities of fauna may be of local significance or interest because of their patterns of distribution and abundance. For example, fauna may be locally significant because they are range extensions to the previously known distribution or are newly discovered species (and have the potential to be of more than local significance). In addition, many species are in decline because of threatening processes (land clearing, grazing, and changed fire regimes) and relict populations of such species assume local importance for DBCA. It is not uncommon for DBCA to make comment on these species of interest.

Fauna is a key consideration of Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat. Quokkas are known to access properties, houses and food preparation/serving areas throughout the Island creating health issues for both Island visitors and the Quokkas. Bird species such as swallows can reside in very small spaces in buildings, while seagulls, crows and ravens have all been known to create problems around food serving areas. Reptiles such as snakes also have the potential to create a safety hazard if encountered.

### 2.4.1 Fauna habitat

Significant habitat necessary for the maintenance of fauna indigenous to Western Australia as well as TECs is given special consideration in environmental impact assessments, and areas covered by TECs have special status as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) under the EP Act and the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004.

In addition, DBCA maintains a list of Priority Ecological Communities which identifies those communities that need further investigation before possible nomination for TEC status.

No TECs or PECs, or their buffers, occur within the fire management area (DBCA 2018).

Rottnest Island provides critical habitat for a range of fauna species, including several species listed as conservation significant under State and Commonwealth legislation.

There are six main terrestrial habitats on Rottnest Island, each characterised by a variety of landforms and vegetation assemblages, (Winn 2007). The fire management area lies within the island's Coastal Habitat.

Rottnest's Coastal habitat comprises limestone cliffs, mobile and stationary dunes, and sandy beaches. The mobile dunes occur on beach backshores, foredunes and blowouts, while the stable dunes are located behind the mobile sand dunes and are generally older.

### 2.4.2 Fauna diversity

A total of 186 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species are known to occur on the Rottnest Island, including two mammals, 157 birds, 24 reptiles and three amphibians (Appendix 1). Of these, 50 are conservation listed (Appendix 2).

### 2.4.3 Conservation listed fauna

Species of conservation significance have been divided into three categories including:

1. Conservation significance (CS) 1 - listed under legislation (EPBC Act; WC Act).
2. Conservation significance (CS) 2 - listed as Priority by Department of Biodiversity, conservation and Attractions.
3. Conservation significance (CS) 3 - locally significant or otherwise of note in the area.

The overall list of significant species includes 44 CS1 species, two CS2 species and 29 CS3 species (Table 4).

Table 4: Conservation significant terrestrial vertebrate species that occur on Rottnest Island.

Taxon	CS1	CS2	CS3	Total
Frogs	-	-	-	0
Reptiles	2	-	-	2
Birds	41	2	4	47
Mammals	1	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>

Of the 50 conservation listed vertebrate fauna species known to occur on the island, 39 are bird species that are vagrant or migrant visitors, and do not breed on Rottnest Island. These species are highly unlikely to occur within the fire management area. The remaining 11 conservation listed taxa are known residents of Rottnest Island, and are also known to breed on the island, these species are considered to have a greater potential to occur within the fire management area (Table 5).

The removal of up to 0.8 ha of potential habitat is not expected to be a significant impact to conservation significant fauna species, or populations at a local or regional scale.

Table 5: Fauna of conservation significance potentially occurring within the fire management area

Taxon	Conservation Status		Broad habitat type	Likelihood of occurrence
	EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA		
<b>Mammals</b>				
Quokka <i>Setonix brachyurus</i>	Vulnerable (mainland)	Schedule 1 (mainland)	Quokkas are found in varying densities across the entire Island, in all terrestrial habitat types (RIA 2014a).	<b>Likely</b>
<b>Birds</b>				
Bridled Tern <i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Least Concern	Schedule 3	<p>Bridled Terns occupy tropical and subtropical seas, breeding on islands, including vegetated coral cays, rocky continental islands and rock stacks. Nests are usually found in rocky areas or on coral, concealed in crevices or caves up to 1.8 m deep, under rocks, among talus or coral rubble, on ledges of cliffs, or on the ground beneath low shrubs, or among grasses.</p> <p>The Bridled Tern roosts onshore when breeding on branches of shrubs or low trees, on rocks, less often on the ground among vegetation or rubble or on the shoreline. However, at the start of the breeding season and when the chicks are older (about 40 days old), birds roost in groups on sandbanks or beaches.</p> <p>Roosting behaviour away from breeding colonies is poorly known, but birds appear not to roost ashore.</p> <p>Bridled Terns feed on a range of species of fish, crustaceans, cephalopods and insects, thus the ocean is their primary foraging habitat (DEE 2018)</p>	<b>Possible</b>
Caspian Tern <i>Sterna caspia</i>	Least Concern	Schedule 3	<p>The Caspian Tern is found in sheltered coastal embayments. They also occur on near-coastal or inland terrestrial wetlands that are either fresh or saline, especially lakes, waterholes, reservoirs, rivers and creeks. Foraging is usually in open wetlands, including lakes and rivers, but can also include open coastal waters.</p> <p>Breeding occurs on low islands, cays, spits, banks, ridges, beaches of sand or shell, terrestrial wetlands and stony or rocky islets or banks.</p> <p>Generally roosting occurs on bare exposed sand or shell spits, banks or shores of coasts, lakes, estuaries, coastal lagoons and inlets (DEE 2018)</p>	<b>Possible</b>
Crested Tern <i>Sterna bergii</i>	Least Concern	Schedule 3	The Crested Tern is found in coastal habitat. Nests are located on low-lying sandy, rocky, or coral islands, sometimes amongst stunted shrubs, often without shelter. When not breeding, the crested tern roosts or rests on open shores, less often on boats, pilings, harbour buildings and raised salt mounds in lagoons (DEE 2018)	<b>Possible</b>
Eastern Reef Egret <i>Egretta sacra</i>	Least Concern	Schedule 3	The Eastern Reef Egret prefers beaches, rocky shores, tidal rivers and inlets, mangroves, and exposed coral reefs (DEE 2018)	<b>Possible</b>
Fairy Tern <i>Sterna nereis</i>	Vulnerable	Not listed	The Fairy Tern is found on coastal beaches, inshore and offshore islands, sheltered inlets, sewage farms, harbours, estuaries and lagoons. It favours both fresh and saline wetlands and near-coastal terrestrial wetlands, including lakes and salt-ponds (Birdlife 2018).	<b>Possible</b>

Taxon	Conservation Status		Broad habitat type	Likelihood of occurrence
	EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA		
Rainbow Bee-eater <i>Merops ornatus</i>	Least Concern	Schedule 3	The Rainbow Bee-eater is most often found in open forests, woodlands and shrublands, and cleared areas, usually near water. It will be found on farmland with remnant vegetation and in orchards and vineyards. It will use disturbed sites such as quarries, cuttings and mines to build its nesting tunnels (Birdlife 2018)	<b>Possible</b>
Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Least Concern	Schedule 3	The Roseate Tern inhabits rocky and sandy beaches, coral reefs, sand cays and offshore islands. Foraging occurs along the seaward margin, within reef lagoons, or over the reef itself. The Roseate Tern usually roosts or loaf in the intertidal zone on islands, including on the upper sections of beaches, above the high-water mark (but still in the wash-zone) (DEE 2018)	<b>Possible</b>
Wedge-tailed Shearwater <i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	Least Concern	Schedule 3	The Wedge-tailed Shearwater is a pelagic, marine bird known from tropical and subtropical waters. The species usually excavates burrows on flat or flattish areas with dense grassy and tussocky vegetation (Birdlife 2018)	<b>Possible</b>
Reptiles				
Rottnest Island Dugite <i>Pseudonaja affinis exilis</i>	Vu	Schedule 1	Coastal habitat, Limestone heath, Woodland, Settlement (RIA 2014a)	<b>Possible</b>
Rottnest Island Bobtail <i>Tiliqua rugosa konow</i>	Vu	Schedule 1	Coastal habitat, Limestone heath, Woodland, Settlement (RIA 2014a)	<b>Possible</b>

EPBC Act listed species: V = Vulnerable, E = Endangered, C = Critically Endangered,

WC Act listed species: S1 – S7 = Schedule 1 - 7; DPaw Priority Species: P1 - P5 = Priority 1 - 5.

#### 2.4.4 Fauna of other significance

All of Rottnest Island's fauna is protected under the *Rottnest Island Authority Act 1987*.

The Rock Parrot (*Neophema petrophila*) has been identified by the RIA as requiring specific consideration by Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat given the presence of Rock Parrot habitat within the fire management area, specifically the former WWTP settling pond which has historically provided a source of fresh water.

The Rock Parrot nests in limestone rock crevices on Rottnest Island (RIA 2014a). It was regarded as common on Rottnest from 1905 to 1929 but was uncommon by 1965 due to capture of juvenile birds for sale on the mainland (Storr 1964). The Rottnest Island population has continued to decline indicating that it is potentially no longer viable on the Island (RIA 2014a).

### 3. Impact mitigation

The worst case clearing required totals 0.8 ha of vegetation in the fire management area for the purpose of fire protection and management. The application area of 0.8 ha provides a margin of conservatism to allow for the worst case fire hazard reduction requirements. The calculation of area includes direct and indirect impacts in both construction and operation phases. Specific mitigation measures have been built into the development of Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat to ensure that environmental impacts are avoided or minimised. Section 3.1 to Section 3.3 detail mitigation for impacts to geology, landforms and soils, hydrology, flora and vegetation, and fauna.

#### 3.1 Geology, landforms and soils

##### 3.1.1 Avoidance:

- Clearing in sensitive foredunes has been avoided and clearing secondary dunes minimised

##### 3.1.2 Minimisation:

- Clearing for asset protection for fire management has been minimised, whilst achieving an acceptable fire management outcomes

##### 3.1.3 Residual impact

The removal of up to up to 0.8 ha of vegetation is not expected to be a significant impact to geology, landform, or soils. Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat results in a net positive outcome for the environment at Pinky's Beach and is expected to maintain the variety and integrity of distinctive physical landforms so that environmental values are protected. Furthermore, dune vegetation that is currently completely degraded will be rehabilitated with native species to improve existing vegetation condition and dune stabilisation.

Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat will generally maintain the existing relationship between natural rainfall and local infiltration, with minimal formal management of stormwater required. As a result, significant impacts to Hydrological Processes are not expected.

#### 3.2 Flora and vegetation

##### 3.2.1 Avoidance

The design of Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat predominantly incorporates existing disturbed areas where vegetation condition ranges from 'Completely Degraded' to 'Good-Degraded'. Clearing for fire protection and management purposes will be limited to the minimal amount required in the fire management area.

##### 3.2.2 Minimisation

- Clearing will be minimised to areas required to be cleared in the fire management area for fire management.
- implementation of a Vegetation Retention Management Plan and Wildlife Management Plan, which details the management of flora, fauna and terrestrial environment including rehabilitation which will make use of native species for replanting and weed and dieback hygiene measures.
- Operation of the proposed Eco-retreat will provide for ongoing protection of the remaining vegetation by ensuring that no informal pathways are developed throughout the facility and from the facility to the beach.

### 3.2.3 Residual impacts to vegetation and flora

The removal of up to up to 0.8 ha of vegetation is not expected to be a significant impact to any of the vegetation types represented within the fire management area, at a local or regional scale. Furthermore, clearing in the fire management area is not expected to result in any significant residual impacts to any conservation significant flora species, threatened ecological communities or ecosystems.

There is potential that vegetation and flora values at the site will improve with the development of Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat, due to planting of native flora in revegetation and landscaping areas. Five different plant zones have been proposed, with varying assemblages to be planted in each. This will likely improve floristic diversity, reduce weed density, and reduce erosion on the existing dune blowout.

## 3.3 Fauna

### 3.3.1 Avoidance

The design of Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat predominantly incorporates existing disturbed areas where vegetation condition ranges from 'Completely Degraded' to 'Good-Degraded'. Clearing for fire protection and management purposes will be limited to the minimal amount required in the fire management area, maintaining as much fauna habitat as possible.

### 3.3.2 Minimisation

- Clearing will be minimised to areas required to be cleared in the fire management area for fire management.
- implementation of a Vegetation Retention Management Plan and Wildlife Management Plan, which details the management of flora, fauna and terrestrial environment including rehabilitation which will make use of native species for replanting and weed and dieback hygiene measures.
- Operation of the proposed Eco-retreat will provide for ongoing protection of the remaining vegetation by ensuring that no informal pathways are developed throughout the facility and from the facility to the beach.
- implementation of a Vegetation Retention Management Plan and Wildlife Management Plan to detail the management of flora, fauna and terrestrial environment; action items to include response to fauna encounters during construction and operation of Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat.

### 3.3.3 Residual impacts to fauna

These mitigation strategies are expected to be effective in mitigating potential impacts to Terrestrial Fauna from Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat and protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.

The removal of up to up to 0.8 ha of vegetation within the fire management area is not expected to be a significant negative impact to fauna values, at a local or regional scale.



## 4. Assessment against the ten clearing principles

An assessment of the proposed clearing in the fire management area against the ten clearing principles outlined in Schedule 5 of the EP Act is provided in Table 6. This assessment demonstrates that the proposed removal of up to 0.8 ha of native vegetation is not at variance with any of the clearing principles. On this basis, Pinky's Beach Pty Ltd anticipates that the proposed clearing of up to 0.8 ha of native vegetation can occur.

Table 6: Assessment against the ten clearing principles

Principle	Assessment	Conclusion
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	All native vegetation types recorded are well represented locally and regionally and the clearing of a total of 0.8 ha of vegetation will not represent a significant impact to any of the existing vegetation types.  The vegetation association to be cleared has 66.46% of the pre-European extent remaining. The proposed clearance of up to 0.8 ha of this vegetation association is not considered likely to significantly impact the function or biological diversity of the vegetation association.  No PECs, TECs or threatened flora have been identified within the fire management area.	The proposed clearing is not considered to be at variance with this principle as the clearing proposed will not result in an impact to the biological diversity of the area.
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.	Although the fire management area contains potential habitat for conservation listed species, removal of a small part of this habitat is not expected to result in a significant impact to any of the species, given the availability of continuous areas of habitat adjacent to the fire management area.  The proposed clearing of up to 0.8 ha of vegetation will result in some level of impact to fauna species potentially occurring in the area, however the clearing will not greatly restrict the habitat available for these species and due to the highly mobile nature of all species that may occur, any impacts are not expected to be significant.  The habitat proposed to be removed is not considered to be habitat critical for the survival of any of the conservation significant species occurring or potentially occurring in the clearing area. The fire management area is located on Rottnest Island where there are large continuous areas of protected habitat.	Removal of vegetation within the fire management area is not considered to be at variance with this principle.
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.	No Threatened flora species were recorded in the fire management area during the RIA survey (RIA 2015), or have previously been identified within the fire management area (DBCA 2018).	Removal of vegetation within the fire management area is not considered to be at variance with this principle.
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.	The fire management area does not comprise vegetation part of, or necessary for the maintenance of, a TEC or PEC as neither TECs nor PECs are known from or were recorded within the fire management area.  No TECs or PECs will be impacted by the proposed clearing or are known from the area.	The proposed clearing is not considered to be at variance with this principle.
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.	A total of up to 0.8 ha of vegetation is proposed to be permanently cleared. All native vegetation types recorded are well represented locally and regionally and the loss of a total of up to 0.8 ha of vegetation will not represent a significant impact to any of the vegetation types. The vegetation association to be cleared has 66.46% of the pre-European extent remaining. The proposed clearance of up to 0.8 ha of this vegetation association, given the largely intact pre-European extent, is not considered to be significant.	Removal of vegetation within the fire management area is not considered to be at variance with this principle.

Principle	Assessment	Conclusion
	Furthermore, the fire management area is located on Rottneest Island where there are large continuous areas of protected remnant vegetation.	
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	Vegetation within the fire management area is not growing in, or in association with a watercourse or wetland.	Removal of vegetation within the fire management area is not considered to be at variance with this principle.
Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The risk of land degradation because of vegetation clearing is low, as much of the area is already disturbed. While the area proposed to be cleared is up to 0.8 ha, it is unlikely to contribute to land degradation outside the areas of proposed clearing. The fire management area is in a coastal environment and does not involve the clearing of deep-rooted remnant native vegetation in areas prone to salinity, or disturbance of acid sulphate soils.	Removal of vegetation within the fire management area is not considered to be at variance with this principle.
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.	Rottneest Island is an A-class reserve; however, parts of the Island have been set aside for accommodation and recreation and Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat has been approved by the RIA. The proposed clearing is unlikely to have a negative impact on the environmental impact on the values of the reserve outside the clearing area.	Removal of vegetation within fire management area is not considered to be at variance with this principle.
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.	The proposed clearing in the fire management area is not of a sufficient area and a large amount of vegetation will be retained locally and therefore will not affect groundwater. Furthermore, surface water runoff is not expected due to the sandy nature of onsite soils and their infiltration capacity. However, in high intensity rainfall events, runoff may occur in a northeast direction towards the Indian Ocean, or the inland lakes, following the natural topography of the site.	Clearing of vegetation is not expected to cause any deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water. Removal of vegetation within the fire management area is not considered to be at variance with this principle.
Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.	The proposed clearing of vegetation in the fire management area is unlikely to cause or exacerbate the incidence of flooding. Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat will generally maintain the existing relationship between natural rainfall and local infiltration, with minimal formal management of stormwater required. As a result, significant impacts to Hydrological Processes are not expected.	Removal of vegetation within the fire management area is not considered to be at variance with this principle as the vegetation clearing proposed will not cause or exacerbate the incidence of flooding.

## 5. Environmental approval and management

### 5.1 Environmental approvals

A Development Application (DA) for Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat was conditionally approved by the Rottnest Island Authority (RIA) (Ref: 17/62) on 21 September 2017. The approval required the development of a number of management plans designed to document and manage potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat.

The key approval required to support the proposed clearing is a NVCP under section 51 E of the EP Act.

The assessment against the 10 clearing principles concluded that the proposed clearing, whilst resulting in some reduction in remnant native vegetation will not result in a significant impact to any flora or fauna species or threatened ecological communities.

Based on the outcomes of environmental investigations, it is considered unlikely that further environmental approvals are required.

### 5.2 Environmental management

A Terrestrial Management Strategy (TMS) has been developed for Rottnest Island which provides an overarching management direction towards ensuring that the condition and integrity of the flora, fauna, landforms, geology and hydrology are protected, and enhanced where necessary. The objective of the TMS is to provide for sustainable management of the terrestrial environment, sustainable recreation and protection of the natural asset on which RIA bases its holiday and recreation business, and to assist the RIA in achieving financial sustainability (RIA 2014a).

Management plans have been prepared for the proposed Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat, which integrate existing RIA management practices outlined in the TMS. This includes integration of relevant elements of the TMS that has been implemented by the RIA since 2008. The management plans prepared for the proposed eco-resort are complementary to the TMS for Rottnest Island; however, will be implemented separately by the Pinky's Beach Pty Ltd.

The management plans prepared for the Pinky's Beach Eco-retreat comprise:

- Construction Management Plan
- Landscape Plan
- Bushfire Management Plan
- Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan
- Pest Bird Management Plan
- Waste Management Plan
- Wildlife Management Plan
- Vegetation Retention Management Plan

Implementing and adherence to the measures in these Management Plans will ensure minimal impact as the result of the proposed clearing.

## 6. Conclusion

No significant impacts to environmental values are expected to occur from the proposed clearing of up to 0.8 ha of native and introduced vegetation in variable condition.

Careful consideration had gone into the development design to minimise impacts. The footprint of the development has been significantly aligned with Degraded and Completely Degraded areas, and undeveloped areas will be rehabilitated or landscaped to improve the condition of, and environmental value, of the vegetation on site. To this end, while a total of up to 0.8 ha of clearing has been proposed, in reality this is a worst-case scenario, as much of the remnant vegetation within the fire management area will be retained.

Management action and mitigation strategies will be employed that will further minimise the scale of impact on the environment.

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**Appendix 1**  
**Rottnest Island Fauna**

Taxon	Common Name	Encounter Rate on Rottnest	Breeding Status on Rottnest	Residency Status	IUCN Redlist Global Status	EPBC Act National Status	Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 Status	DBCAs Priority Status
Birds								
<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	Antarctic Prion	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern			
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Jaeger	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern			
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Dartler	Rare	Non-breeding	Unknown	Least Concern			
<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet	Moderately Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern			
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian Pipit	Uncommon	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby	Rare	Non-breeding	Unknown	Least Concern			
<i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i>	Australian Little Bittern	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Near Threatened			Priority 4
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	Moderately Common	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican	Common	Non-breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Australian Pied Oystercatcher	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Australian Ringnecked Parrot	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian Shelduck	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing	Moderately Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt	Very Common	Non-breeding	Unknown	Least Concern			
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	Baudin's Cockatoo	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Endangered			
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	Uncommon	Unknown	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	Black-browed Albatross	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Endangered	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Schedule 1	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	Moderately Common	Unknown	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	Moderately Common	Breeding	Unknown	Least Concern			
<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	Moderately Common	Breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Catharacta antarctica</i>	Brown Skua	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern			
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing	Extinct on Rottnest	Unknown	Unknown	Least Concern			
<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail	Uncommon	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Daption capense</i>	Cape Petrel	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern			
<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Camaby's Cockatoo	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered, Schedule 1	
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	Rare	Unknown	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Common Pheasant	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Crested Tern	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Moderately Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Tyto javanica</i>	Eastern Barn Owl	Rare	Unknown	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3	Priority 4
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Not Evaluated		Schedule 3	
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Not Evaluated			
<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Eastern Reef Egret	Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Sterna nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Vulnerable			
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	Uncommon	Breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	Moderately Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	Rare	Non-breeding	Unknown	Least Concern			
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Unknown	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail	Rare	Unknown	Vagrant	Least Concern			
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	Moderately Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	Rare	Non-breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern			
<i>Thalassarche chrystostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Vulnerable	Endangered	Vulnerable, Schedule 1	
<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3	
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern			



<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe	Moderately Common	Non-breeding	Unknown	Least Concern		
<i>Thinomis rubricollis</i>	Hooded Plover	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Near Threatened		Priority 4
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	Uncommon	Breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		
<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Indian Peafowl	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Turtle-Dove	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>	Lesser Noddy	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern	Vulnerable, Schedule 1	
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant	Rare	Non-breeding	Unknown	Least Concern		
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	Rare	Non-breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Eudyptula minor</i>	Little Penguin	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	Little Shearwater	Rare	Breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	Rare	Non-breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night Heron	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Larus pacificus</i>	Pacific Gull	Rare	Unknown	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Tumix varia</i>	Painted Button-quail	Uncommon	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo	Rare	Breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	Moderately Common	Breeding	Migrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	Rare	Unknown	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin	Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Red-necked Avocet	Common	Occasionally breeding	Unknown	Least Concern		
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	Very Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	Regent Parrot	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Richard's Pipit	Rare	Unknown	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Neophema petrophila</i>	Rock Parrot	Uncommon	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	Rockhopper Penguin	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Vulnerable		
<i>Sterna dougalli</i>	Roseate Tern	Uncommon	Occasionally breeding	Unknown	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	Very Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	Extinct	Unknown	Unknown	Least Concern		
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	Moderately Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern	Schedule 3	
<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	Rare	Breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook	Rare	Unknown	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Southern Fulmar	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern	Endangered	Endangered, Schedule 1
<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crane	Rare	Unknown	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	Spotted Nightjar	Rare	Non-breeding	Unknown	Least Concern		
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		

<i>Threskiomis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis	Rare	Non-breeding	Unknown	Least Concern		
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	Very Common	Unknown	Unknown	Least Concern		
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Vulnerable, Schedule 1
<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	Very Common	Breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3
<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	Rare	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Western Gerygone	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Acanthiza inornata</i>	Western Thornbill	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Cheramoeca leucosternum</i>	White-backed Swallow	Rare	Occasionally breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Epthianura albiglans</i>	White-fronted Chat	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		
<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	White-headed Petrel	Rare	Non-breeding	Unknown	Least Concern		
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Black Tern	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3
<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	White-winged Triller	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's Storm-Petrel	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		Schedule 3
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Yellow-nosed Albatross	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Endangered		
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		
Reptiles							
<i>Aprasia repens</i>	South-western Sandplain Worm Lizard				Not Evaluated		
<i>Acritoscincus trilineatum</i>	Western Three-lined Skink						
<i>Bassiana trilineata</i>	South-western Cool Skink				Not Evaluated		
<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Gecko				Not Evaluated		
<i>Ctenotus fallens</i>	West Coast Ctenotus				Not Evaluated		
<i>Egernia kingii</i>	King's Skink				Not Evaluated		
<i>Egernia napoleonis</i>	South-western Crevice Skink				Not Evaluated		
<i>Hemiergis quadrilineata</i>	Two-toed Earless Skink				Not Evaluated		
<i>Lerista christinae</i>	Bold-striped Four-toed Lerista				Not Evaluated		
<i>Lerista elegans</i>	West Coast Four-toed Lerista				Not Evaluated		
<i>Lerista lineata</i>	Perth Lined Lerista				Not Evaluated		
<i>Lerista lineopunctulata</i>	West Coast Line-Spotted Lerista				Not Evaluated		
<i>Lerista praepedita</i>	Western Worm Lerista				Not Evaluated		
<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Burton's Legless Lizard				Not Evaluated		
<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Common Dwarf Skink				Not Evaluated		
<i>Morethia lineoocellata</i>	Western Pale-flecked Morethia				Not Evaluated		
<i>Pseudonaja affinis exilis</i>	Rottnest Island Dugite	Uncommon	Breeding	Resident	Not Evaluated		Vulnerable, Schedule 1
<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>	Southern Blind Snake				Not Evaluated		
<i>Strophurus spinigerus spinigerus</i>	South-western Spiny-tailed Gecko				Not Evaluated		
<i>Tiliqua rugosa konowi</i>	Rottnest Island Bobtail	Rare	Breeding	Resident	Not Evaluated		Vulnerable, Schedule 1
Skink (sp. unknown)					Not Evaluated		
Gecko (sp. unknown)					Not Evaluated		
Lerista (sp. unknown)					Not Evaluated		
Other species					Not Evaluated		
Amphibians							
<i>Heleioporus eyrei</i>	Moaning Frog				Not Evaluated		
<i>Cinia insignifera</i>	Sandplain Froglet				Least Concern		
<i>Litoria moorei</i>	Motorbike Frog				Least Concern		
Mammals							
<i>Setonix brachyurus</i>	Quokka	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Vulnerable (mainland)	Vulnerable	Schedule 1 (mainland)
<i>Tadarida australis</i>	White-striped Free-tailed Bat				Least Concern		



**Appendix 2**  
**Rottnest Island Conservation Listed**  
**Fauna**

Species	Common Name	Encounter Rate on Rottnest	Breeding Status	Residency	IUCN	EPBC Act	WC Act	DBCA
<b>BIRDS</b>								
<i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i>	Australian Little Bittern	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Near Threatened			Priority 4
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	Baudin's Cockatoo	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Endangered			
<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	Black-browed Albatross	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Endangered	Vu	Vu, S1	
<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	Moderately Common	Breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Cockatoo	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Endangered	En	En, S1	
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Crested Tern	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Moderately Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	Priority 4
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Not Evaluated		S3	
<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Eastern Reef Egret	Common	Breeding	Resident	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Sterna nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Vulnerable			
<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Unknown	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	Moderately Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Vulnerable	En	Vu, S1	
<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	Hooded Plover	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Near Threatened			Priority 4
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>	Lesser Noddy	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		Vu, S1	
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	Moderately Common	Breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	Very Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	Rockhopper Penguin	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Vulnerable			
<i>Sterna dougalli</i>	Roseate Tern	Uncommon	Occasionally breeding	Unknown	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	Very Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	Moderately Common	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern	En	En, S1	
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Vulnerable	Vu	Vu, S1	
<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	Very Common	Breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Black Tern	Rare	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's Storm-Petrel	Rare	Non-breeding	Migrant	Least Concern		S3	
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Yellow-nosed Albatross	Uncommon	Non-breeding	Vagrant	Endangered			
<b>REPTILES</b>								
<i>Pseudonaja affinis exilis</i>	Rottnest Island Dugite	Uncommon	Breeding	Resident	Not Evaluated		Vu, S1	
<i>Tiliqua rugosa konowi</i>	Rottnest Island Bobtail	Rare	Breeding	Resident	Not Evaluated		Vu, S1	
<b>MAMMALS</b>								
<i>Setonix brachyurus</i>	Quokka	Very Common	Breeding	Resident	Vulnerable (mainland)	Vu	Vu, S1 (mainland)	

