

Level 1 Vertebrate Fauna Risk Assessment for the proposed Higginsville powerline



Version 1. January 2018

Prepared for:

Native Vegetation Solutions
PO Box 41
KALGOORLIE, WA 6430

By:

Terrestrial Ecosystems
10 Houston Place
Mt Claremont WA 6010

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

No. of copies	Report File Name	Report Status	Date	Prepared for:	Initials
Electronic	2017-0072-001-gt-V1	Draft	13 January 2018	Native Vegetation Solutions	GT/ST
Electronic	2017-0072-001-gt-V1	Final	15 January 2018	Native Vegetation Solutions	ST

DISCLAIMER

This document is prepared in accordance with and subject to an agreement between Terrestrial Ecosystems and the client, Native Vegetation Solutions. It has been prepared and is restricted to those issues that have been raised by the client in its engagement of Terrestrial Ecosystems and prepared using the standard of skill and care ordinarily exercised by environmental scientists in the preparation of such reports.

Persons or agencies that rely on or use this document for purposes or reasons other than those agreed by Terrestrial Ecosystems and its client without first obtaining prior consent, do so at their own risk and Terrestrial Ecosystems denies all liability in tort, contract or otherwise for any loss, damage or injury of any kind whatsoever (whether in negligence or otherwise) that may be suffered consequently.

Front Cover: Habitat in the project area

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Project objectives	1
2	Existing Environment	2
2.1	Eastern Goldfield IBRA subregion	2
2.2	Climate	2
2.3	Land use history	2
2.4	Great Western Woodlands	3
3	Existing vertebrate fauna data and previous biological surveys in the region	4
4	Assessment Method	6
4.1	Database searches	6
4.2	Reconnaissance survey	6
4.3	Fauna habitat assessment	6
4.3.1	Survey and reporting staff	8
4.4	Limitations	8
5	Results	10
5.1	Fauna habitats	10
5.2	Fauna habitat condition	11
5.3	Bioregional vertebrate fauna	12
5.4	Conservation significant fauna species recorded or predicted to occur in the project area	2
5.4.1	Potential impact on species of conservation significance	20
5.5	Risk assessment	23
6	Discussion	25
6.1	Adequacy of available vertebrate fauna data	25
6.2	Fauna assemblages	25
6.2.1	Amphibians	25
6.2.2	Reptiles	25
6.2.3	Birds	25
6.2.4	Mammals	25
6.3	Biodiversity values of the site	25
6.3.1	Condition of fauna habitat and extent of habitat degradation	26
6.3.2	Ecological linkages	26
6.3.3	Conservation significant species	26
6.3.4	Great Western Woodland	26
6.4	Potential impacts on fauna	26
6.4.2	Summary of impacts	27
6.5	Native vegetation clearing principles	27
7	Summary and conclusions	29
8	References	30

Chart

1. Mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall for Coolgardie

Plates

1. Open eucalypt woodland over chenopods, mostly on a red clayey substrate
2. Open eucalypt woodland over chenopods, mostly on a red clayey substrate
3. Open eucalypt woodland over low shrubs on a stony, red clayey substrate
4. Open eucalypt woodland over low shrubs on a stony, red clayey substrate
5. Open eucalypt woodland over tall shrubs mostly on a stony red clay soils
6. Open eucalypt woodland over tall shrubs mostly on a stony red clay soils
7. Low trees with limited understorey of shrubs on red clayey substrate
8. Low trees with limited understorey of shrubs on red clayey substrate
9. Low trees with a dense understorey of low shrubs on red clayey and often stony substrate
10. Low trees with a dense understorey of low shrubs on red clayey and often stony substrate

Tables

1. Fauna assessment limitations and constraints
2. Birds potentially found near the project area
3. Mammals potentially found near the project area
4. Amphibians potentially found near the project area
5. Reptiles potentially found near the project area
6. Species that are potentially found near the project area and that are listed as being of conservation significance under state or commonwealth government legislation or with DBCA
7. Fauna impact risk assessment descriptors
8. Levels of acceptable risk
9. Risk assessment
10. Assessment of impact on fauna and fauna assemblages using the Native Vegetation Clearing Principles

Figures

1. Project area and habitat assessment points

Appendices

- A. Vertebrate fauna recorded in biological surveys in the region
- B. Definitions of significant fauna under the WA *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*
- C. Results of the *EPBC Act* protected matters search

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Native Vegetation Solutions (NVS) commissioned Terrestrial Ecosystems on behalf of HGO to conduct a Level 1 fauna assessment of approximately 114.3ha for a powerline easement near Higginsville.

Fauna survey data from other projects in the bioregion provides an adequate indication of the fauna assemblages likely to be encountered in the project area. These data are adequate to assess potential impacts on the vertebrate fauna potentially found in the project area and a Level 2 fauna survey is not required.

Fauna habitats in the project area are rated as good with small patches of disturbance. The project area contains the following five broad fauna habitats: open eucalypt woodland over chenopods, mostly on a red clayey substrate; open eucalypt woodland over low shrubs on a stony, red clayey substrate; open eucalypt woodland over tall shrubs mostly on a stony red clay soils; low trees with limited understorey of shrubs on red clayey substrate; and low trees with a dense understorey of low shrubs on red clayey and often stony substrate.

No conservation significant vertebrate fauna were assessed as likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed development. There is a very low possibility that the area supports Southern Death Adder, Western Rosella, Peregrine Falcon, Malleefowl and Fork-tailed Swift. Rainbow Bee-eater may potentially inhabit the project area on a seasonal basis but are unlikely to be significantly impacted by further vegetation clearing. All other avian species potentially found in the project area are mobile and will readily move to adjacent areas if disturbed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

West Gold Resources Pty Ltd is the owner of subsidiary Avoca Mining Pty Ltd, which operate the Higginsville Gold Operation (HGO). HGO proposes to develop a new infrastructure corridor the Redross-Higginsville Powerline, which extends southwest then northwest of the Higginsville mill. This proposed corridor falls within Miscellaneous Licenses L15/368 and L15/377. A mining proposal is currently being prepared, and will be submitted with the inclusion of this report. Native Vegetation Solutions (NVS) commissioned Terrestrial Ecosystems on behalf of HGO to conduct a Level 1 fauna assessment for the powerline easement.

The survey area within L15/368 and L15/377 is located approximately 50km north of Norseman and approximately 95km south-east of Coolgardie in the Coolgardie region (COO) of Western Australia (i.e. 'project area', Figure 1). It crosses the Coolgardie–Esperance Highway approximately 1km north of Higginsville in Western Australia.

The total project area received covers 114.30ha which envelopes current disturbances (haul road, railway corridor and related infrastructure) totalling 1.06ha (0.93% of survey area). Actual disturbance footprints are not yet defined, however, clearing required within the boundary of the project area is anticipated to be less than the total survey area.

1.2 Project objectives

The purpose of this fauna assessment was to provide information to enable an assessment of potential impacts on the vertebrate fauna assemblage of clearing native vegetation to construct a powerline from Redross to Higginsville. The methodology broadly follows that described in the Environmental Protection Authority's (2016a) *Environmental Factor Guideline Terrestrial Fauna* and its *Technical Guidance Terrestrial Fauna Surveys* (EPA 2016a) and the *Technical Guidance – Sampling methods for Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna* (Environmental Protection Authority 2016b).

The objectives of this fauna assessment were to:

- provide an indication of the vertebrate fauna assemblage (reptiles, amphibians, small mammals and birds) on and near the project area so that potential impacts on the fauna might be adequately assessed;
- assess whether the project area supports active Malleefowl mounds and/or other conservation significant species;
- determine if any additional surveys are required to assess the potential impact on fauna assemblages in the project area, in particular, impacts on species of conservation significance; and
- assess the impact and environmental risks associated with the proposed development on the fauna assemblage.

2 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Eastern Goldfield IBRA subregion

The project area is in the Coolgardie (COO3 – Eastern Goldfield) IBRA sub-region. The relief is subdued and comprise of gently undulating plains interrupted in the west with low hills and ridges of Archaean greenstones and in the east by a horst of Proterozoic basic granulite. The subregion supports large playa lakes in the western half which are remnants of an ancient major drainage system (Cowan 2002).

The vegetation in the IBRA sub-region consists of Mallees, Acacia thickets and shrub heath on sand plains. Diverse eucalypt woodlands occur around salt lakes, on ranges and in valleys. Salt lakes support dwarf shrublands of samphire. Woodlands and *Dodonaea* shrubland occur on basic graninulites of the Fraser Range (Cowan 2002). The area is rich in endemic Acacias.

2.2 Climate

Chart 1 shows the average mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall for Norseman, the closest weather station (~52km south). Temperatures are highest in December–February and most rain comes in winter. Winter rain is the result of low pressure cells that move in an easterly direction from the south-west of the state, whereas, summer rain is often from thunderstorms that move in from either the west or the north-west.

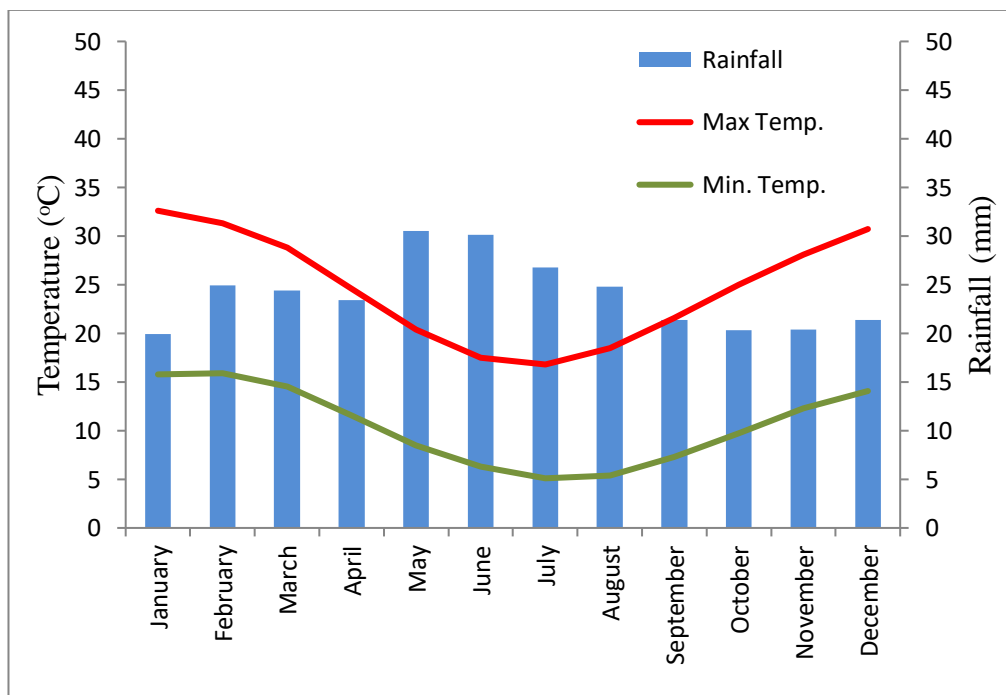


Chart 1. Mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall for Norseman
(http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_012065.shtml, downloaded January 2018)

2.3 Land use history

The dominant land uses in this bioregion are pastoralism, crown reserves and mining. Mining is evident in many areas around Kambalda, Higginsville, Widgiemooltha and Norseman, with numerous small abandoned and operational mines scattered throughout the landscape.

Many of the larger trees in the bioregion were removed decades ago to support the mining and power generation industries and these trees have often not been replaced by replanting programs.

2.4 Great Western Woodlands

The Musket project area is part of the Great Western Woodlands (Watson et al. 2008, pp. vi) in unallocated crown land. The Great Western Woodlands represents the largest and most intact eucalypt woodland remaining in southern Australia and one of the best examples of its type in the world. It is home to an impressive 3,000 flowering plant species, 20 per cent of Australia's known flora, as well as a diverse range of animals dependent on its varied habitats (Department of Environment and Conservation 2010a).

The Wilderness Society argued the fauna and flora diversity in the area has evolved with the landscape during an unbroken biological lineage stretching back 250 million years.

3 EXISTING VERTEBRATE FAUNA DATA AND PREVIOUS BIOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN THE REGION

The frogs, reptiles, mammals and birds in the Eastern Goldfields IBRA subregion have been previously surveyed, mostly for Level 2 vertebrate fauna assessments prior to vegetation clearing. The trapping fauna surveys or assessments completed near the project area which contain fauna assemblage data and were reviewed as part of this assessment include:

- ATA Environmental (2006) *Vertebrate Fauna Assessment St Ives Gold Mine*. Unpublished report for Jim's Seeds, Weeds and Trees, Ltd, Kalgoorlie.
- Bamford Consulting Ecologists (2010) *Gold Fields St Ives Gold Mine, Kambalda. Fauna Assessment: impacts of water discharge and general mining activity on vertebrate fauna*. Unpublished report to Gold Fields St Ives Gold Mine, Perth.
- Chapman A; Kealley I; McMillan D; McMillan and Rolland; G (1991). Biological Surveys of Four Goldfields Reserves. *Landnote* 1/91, 1-238
- Dames and Moore (1999) *Public Environmental Review Gold Mine Development on Lake Lefroy*. Unpublished report for St Ives Gold Mine; Kalgoorlie.
- Dell, J and How, R. (1984) Vertebrate fauna. In: The Biological Survey of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, *Records of the Western Australian Museum*, Supplement No 18, 57-89.
- GHD (2010a) *Report for Chalice Project Area Desktop Biological Assessment and Broad Scale Vegetation Mapping*. Unpublished report for Avoca Resources Ltd, Perth.
- GHD (2010b) *Report for Higginsville Project Area Desktop Biological Assessment and Broad Scale Vegetation Mapping*. Unpublished report for Avoca Resources Ltd, Perth.
- GHD (2014) *Lake Cowan Project Area Desktop Assessment and Broad Scale Mapping*. Unpublished report for Metals X Ltd, Perth.
- GHD (2015) *Musket Project Area Desktop Assessment and Broad Scale Mapping*. Unpublished report for Metals X Ltd, Perth.
- GHD (2015) *Wills Project Area Desktop Assessment and Broad Scale Mapping*. Unpublished report for Metals X Ltd, Perth.
- Halpern Glick Maunsell (1998) *Lake Lefroy Environmental Assessment. Report ES4490C*. Unpublished Report commissioned by WMC Resources Ltd.
- Handley, M.A. (1991). *The Biota of Inland Salt Lakes of the Kambalda Region, and Coastal Salt Lakes of Esperance, Western Australia. A Comparative Study*. Unpublished Honours Thesis, Curtin University of Technology.
- Keith Lindbeck and Associates (2007) *St. Ives Gold Mining Company Tailings Storage Facility (No. 4) Spring Fauna Survey*. Unpublished report for St. Ives Gold Mining Company.
- McKenzie, N.L., Rolfe, J.K., Hall, N.J. and Youngson, W.K. (1993) Vertebrate Fauna. In Hall, N.J. and McKenzie N.L. The Biological Survey of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia Part 9. Norseman - Balladonia. *Records of the Western Australian Museum*, Supplement No 42, 33-55.
- Newby, K.R., Dell, J., How, R.A. and Hnatiuk, R.J. (1984) The Biological Survey of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia - Part 2: Widgiemooltha – Zanthus Study Area. *Records of the Western Australian Museum*, Supplement 18, 21–158.
- Ninox Wildlife Consulting (1995) *Assessment of the Vertebrate Fauna within Rehabilitation and a Comparison with Native Vegetation in a Range of Nickel Leases near Widgiemooltha*. Unpublished Report Commissioned by KCGM Western Mining Corporation Pty. Ltd.
- Ninox Wildlife Consulting (1998) *A Vertebrate Fauna Survey of the Randell Timber Reserve (1997 & 1998)*. Unpublished report for Mt Monger Gold Project Pty Ltd, Perth.
- Ninox Wildlife Consulting (2004a) *St Ives Gold Delta Island Vertebrate Fauna Assessment*. Unpublished Report Commissioned by St Ives Gold Mining Company Pty. Ltd.
- Ninox Wildlife Consulting (2004b) *St Ives Gold Mine Vertebrate Fauna Assessment 2004*. Unpublished report for St Ives Gold Mining Co Pty Ltd, Kalgoorlie.
- Terrestrial Ecosystems (2017) Level 1 Vertebrate Fauna Risk Assessment for the proposed Higginsville infrastructure corridor development. Unpublished report for Native Vegetation Solutions, Perth.
- Western Wildlife (2006) *St Ives Gold Fauna Survey; Spring 2005*. Unpublished report for Jim's Seeds, Weeds and Trees, Kalgoorlie.
- Western Wildlife. (2013). *Mt Henry Study Area Baseline Fauna Survey: Level 2 Fauna Survey 2012 & 2013 - Final Report*. Unpublished report for Panoramic Resources Limited, Perth.

The most relevant fauna survey data come from the Western Australian Museum (WAM)/Department of Environment Conservation (DEC) eastern Goldfields survey of the Widgiemooltha-Zanthus survey area, the ATA Environmental (2006), Bamford Consulting Ecologists (2010), Dames and Moore (1999), Keith Lindbeck and Associates (2007), Ninox Wildlife Consulting (2004b) and Western Wildlife (2006) which are reports for projects on the western side of Lake Lefroy. The McKenzie et al. (1993) report is part of the WAM/DEC's Eastern Goldfields survey undertaken in the mid 1980's and the Chapman et al. (1991) report is the results of fauna surveys of four timber reserves that are all west of Lake Lefroy. All the GHD reports and Terrestrial Ecosystems (2017) are desktop assessments of the vertebrate fauna.

The trapping effort employed during some of these surveys is now considered inadequate to assess species richness or assemblage structure, however, they provide useful contextual information concerning the project area and compiling a species list.

Taxonomy and nomenclature for fauna species used in this report are generally based on the Atlas of Living Australia (AoLA) except for bats, which follow (Churchill 2008). Terrestrial Ecosystems has presumed that the identifications referred to in the appendices or in reports used to provide local and regional comparative data were correct and we have only corrected obvious records where the nomenclature was known to be incorrect.

4 ASSESSMENT METHOD

4.1 Database searches

Several databases were consulted in the preparation of the potential fauna lists. A review of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act 1999)* list of protected species was undertaken to identify species of conservation interest to the Commonwealth Government. A search was undertaken of a 50km radius around a central search coordinate of 31.714612°S and 121.67141°E (Appendix C). In addition, a desktop search of the Terrestrial Ecosystems' fauna survey database was used to develop an appreciation of the vertebrate fauna assemblages in the relevant section of the Eastern Goldfields IBRA subregion. The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions' (DBCAs) threatened and priority species database was searched via the records in NatureMap and the Atlas of Living Australia was consulted for records of conservation significant species where required..

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

Collectively these sources of information were used to create lists of species expected to utilise the project area and broader bioregion. It should be noted that these lists will include species that have been recorded in the general region but are possibly vagrants and they will not generally be found in the project area due to a lack of suitable habitat (e.g. shore and fresh water wetland birds). Vagrants can be recorded almost anywhere. Many of the bird, mammal, reptile and amphibian species have specific habitat requirements that may be present in the general area but not in the project area. Also, the ecology of many of these species is often not well understood and it can sometimes be difficult to indicate those species whose specific habitat requirements are not present in the project area. Therefore, many species will be included in the lists produced from database searches but will not be present in the actual project area.

There are errors in most databases, including NatureMap, Atlas of Living Australia and the Western Australian Museum (WAM) collection. These errors occur because of a misidentification of individuals, taxonomic name changes and incorrect coordinates being entered into the database. Terrestrial Ecosystems was unable to verify the primary records, so it has used the information provided. These databases also contain historical records of species that have long since disappeared from the region. Readers should therefore appreciate that species lists and fauna surveys reported in the appendices may include these errors.

4.2 Reconnaissance survey

The project area was searched on foot, all-terrain vehicle and by 4WD vehicle on 4 December 2017 for evidence of Malleefowl and other conservation significant fauna. The reconnaissance survey was also used to record fauna habitat types and their condition.

4.3 Fauna habitat assessment

The fauna habitat assessment was undertaken for the entire project area on 4 December 2017. This field assessment had two foci:

- assessing fauna habitat types and their condition; and
- assessing the possible presence of and recording evidence of conservation significant fauna so that mitigation and management strategies might be implemented to reduce potential impacts.

The fauna habitat assessor stopped at multiple locations within the project area and recorded a suite of data about the fauna habitat and its condition. This information included a description of the habitat structure, habitat condition, landform, soils and vegetation and time since last fire. The following data were recorded at each location as part of the habitat assessment:

Observer's name

Coordinates of the location as UTM (WGS 84)

Fire history – options

> 5 years

1-5 years

< 1 year

Landform – options

Beach	Lake / lake edge
Clay plain	Lower slope
Cliff	Mid slope
Creek line	Ridge
Dam	River
Drainage line	Rocky outcrop / breakaway
Dune crest	Salt lake
Dune slope	Sand dune
Dune swale	Sand plain
Escarpment	Stony plain
Flat	Swamp
Gorge	Undulating
Gully	Upper slope
Intertidal / mangrove	Wetland
	Water hole

Habitat quality – options

- *High quality fauna habitat* – These areas closely approximate the vegetation mix and quality that would have been in the area prior to any disturbance. The habitat has connectivity with other habitats and is likely to contain the most natural vertebrate fauna assemblage.
- *Very good fauna habitat* - These areas show minimal signs of disturbance (e.g. grazing, clearing, fragmentation, weeds) and generally retain many of the characteristics of the habitat if it had not been disturbed. The habitat has connectivity with other habitats and fauna assemblages in these areas are likely to be minimally affected by disturbance.
- *Good fauna habitat* – These areas showed signs of disturbance (e.g. grazing, clearing, fragmentation, weeds) but generally retain many of the characteristics of the habitat if it had not been disturbed. The habitat has connectivity with other habitats and fauna assemblages in these areas are likely to be affected by disturbance.
- *Disturbed fauna habitat*– These areas showed signs of significant disturbance. Many of the trees, shrubs and undergrowth are cleared. These areas may be in the early succession and regeneration stages. Areas may show signs of significant grazing, containing weeds or have been damaged by vehicle or machinery. Habitats are fragmented or have limited connectivity with other fauna habitats. Fauna assemblages in these areas are likely to differ significantly from what might be expected in the area had the disturbance not occurred.
- *Highly degraded fauna habitat* – These areas often have a significant loss of vegetation, an abundance of weeds, and a large number of vehicle tracks or are completely cleared. Limited or no fauna habitat connectivity. Fauna assemblages in these areas are likely to be significantly different to what might have been in the area pre-disturbance.

Habitat structure - options

Upper stratum

Tall open woodland	Scattered tall trees
Tall woodland	Scattered trees
Open woodland	Scattered low trees
Woodland	Low closed forest
Open forest	Low open forest
Closed forest	Low woodland
Tall closed forest	Low open woodland
Tall open forest	

Middle stratum

Shrubland	Open heath
Tall shrubland	Low closed heath
Tall open shrubland	Low open heath
Low shrubland	Tall closed scrub
Scattered low shrubs	Tall open scrub
Low open shrubland	Scattered tall shrubs
Scattered tall shrubs	Open shrubland
Closed heath	Scattered shrubs

Lower stratum

Closed hummock grassland	Closed tussock grassland / sedgeland / herbland
Mid-dense hummock grassland	Tussock grass land / sedgeland / herbland
Hummock grassland	Open tussock grassland / sedgeland / herbland
Open hummock grassland	Scattered tussock / grasses / sedges / herbs

Scattered hummock grassland	Very open tussock grassland / herbland
<i>Soil Type</i> – options	
Sand	Clay loam
Loamy sand	Silty clay loam
Clayey sand	Clay
Sandy loam	Rock
Loam	Peat / organic
Silty loam	Stony
Sandy clay loam	
<i>Soil Colour</i> –options	
Black	Red
Brown	White
Grey	Yellow
Orange	
<i>Surface stones</i> - options	
None	Boulders (>250mm)
Pebbles (0-50mm)	Rocks
Cobbles (51-250mm)	
Potential for conservation significant species to be found in the area	
Yes	
No	
Impact of clearing on conservation significant species – options	
Low	Moderate - high
Low - moderate	High
Moderate	Extreme
Translocation of conservation significant fauna required:	
No	
Yes	

4.3.1 Survey and reporting staff

Dr Scott Thompson undertook the reconnaissance survey and fauna habitat assessment with the assistance of Eren Reid (Native Vegetation Solutions). Dr Graham Thompson prepared this report and Dr Scott Thompson reviewed the report before it was sent to the client. Both senior scientists have appropriate relevant post-graduate qualifications, extensive experience in conducting fauna surveys and assessments in the Goldfields, have published research articles on biodiversity, fauna assemblages, conservation significant species, trapping techniques and temporal variations in trapped fauna assemblages based on Goldfields surveys and elsewhere in WA and are therefore appropriately trained and experienced for the task of preparing this assessment.

4.4 Limitations

This fauna risk assessment is based on information contained in the State and Commonwealth Government databases and other published and unpublished fauna survey data for the bioregion and a reconnaissance survey. It is acknowledged that multiple surveys conducted in different seasons, repeated over several years are necessary to fully appreciate the fauna assemblage in the project area.

Lists of species potentially in and around the project area have been compiled from records in NatureMap, the WAM records and reports of fauna surveys undertaken in the bioregion. It should be appreciated that some records in NatureMap and the WAM are very old and those species are no longer present in the area. Terrestrial Ecosystems has not been able to see the primary data and is therefore not able to vouch for the accuracy of these records. These sources of data are known to contain errors, and this should be considered when reading this assessment.

The EPA's (2016a) *Technical Guidance Terrestrial Fauna Surveys* suggested that fauna surveys may be limited by many variables. Limitations associated with each of these variables are assessed in Table 1.

Table 1. Fauna assessment limitations and constraints

Possible limitations	Constraint (yes/no); significant, moderate or negligible	Comment
Competency and experience of the consultant carrying out this assessment	No	The zoologists that undertook the field survey, prepared and reviewed this assessment are familiar with the vertebrate fauna of this bioregion and are experienced in these types of assessments.
Scope	No	All aspects of the scope of works have been addressed.
Proportion of fauna identified, recorded and/or collected	No	Not applicable.
Accuracy of previous survey work	Yes, negligible	Terrestrial Ecosystems has reported fauna survey data recorded by various authors, but is not able to vouch for the accuracy of this information. It is acknowledged that the taxonomy of Western Australian vertebrates is continually being revised and the nomenclature of some of the species listed in the appendices may have changed since publication by the authors.
Sources of information	Yes, negligible	Vertebrate fauna information was available from on-line databases and unpublished and published reports of surveys conducted in the bioregion in a variety of habitat types. Many of these surveys employed a low level of trapping effort which significantly impacts on the capacity of these data to represent the fauna assemblages in the areas surveyed.
Timing/weather/season/ cycle	No	Weather was suitable for a reconnaissance survey and all areas of the project area were accessible.
Disturbances which affected results of the survey	No	The project area contained numerous tracks and there was evidence of recent and historical exploration activity in some areas. This minor level of disturbance has been considered in this assessment.
Intensity of survey effort	No	Not applicable.
Resources	No	Adequate resources were available.
Remoteness and/or access problems	No	There was vehicle track access to most the project area. Access was not a limitation or constraint.
Availability of contextual information on the region	No	There is a reasonable quantity of fauna survey data available for this IBRA subregion.

Negligible = less than 20%.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Fauna habitats

The project area was visually assessed on 4 December 2017. The purpose of the reconnaissance survey was to determine fauna habitats and habitat condition and to identify any conservation significant species that may inhabit the area.

The powerline corridor crosses the Coolgardie-Esperance Highway and rail line approximately 1km north of Higginsville, then runs parallel to Coolgardie-Esperance Highway north for approximately 8.3km (Figure 1). The assessed powerline corridor is 100m wide. There are a few exploration tracks crossing the powerline envelop at the northern end.

The project area contains the following five broad fauna habitats:

- open eucalypt woodland over chenopods, mostly on a red clayey substrate (Plates 1 and 2);
- open eucalypt woodland over low shrubs on a stony, red clayey substrate (Plates 3 and 4);
- open eucalypt woodland over tall shrubs mostly on a stony red clay soils (Plates 5 and 6);
- low trees with limited understorey of shrubs on red clayey substrate (Plates 7 and 8); and
- low trees with a dense understorey of low shrubs on red clayey and often stony substrate (Plates 9 and 10).



Plate 1. Open eucalypt woodland over chenopods, mostly on a red clayey substrate



Plate 2. Open eucalypt woodland over chenopods, mostly on a red clayey substrate



Plate 3. Open eucalypt woodland over low shrubs on a stony red clayey substrate



Plate 4. Open eucalypt woodland over low shrubs on a stony red clayey substrate



Plate 5. Open eucalypt woodland over tall shrubs mostly on a stony red clay substrate



Plate 6. Open eucalypt woodland over tall shrubs mostly on a stony red clay substrate



Plate 7. Low trees with limited understorey of shrubs on red clayey substrate



Plate 8. Low trees with limited understorey of shrubs on red clayey substrate



Plate 9. Low trees with a dense understorey of low shrubs on red clayey and often stony substrate



Plate 10. Low trees with a dense understorey of low shrubs on red clayey and often stony substrate

Appendix D provides the results of the fauna habitat assessment and additional images of the fauna habitats in the project area.

5.2 Fauna habitat condition

The project area contains a low number of vehicle tracks and there has been some historical exploration activity at the northern end. Fauna habitat condition was rated as generally very good but with patches of disturbance.

5.3 Bioregional vertebrate fauna

Appendix A provides a summary of the fauna survey data that are available near the project area. There are appreciable differences in the recorded fauna assemblages within and among fauna surveys shown in Appendix A. These differences are partially due to the low survey effort often deployed and they also reflect variations in soils and vegetation as well as temporal variations in the fauna assemblages.

Tables 2-5 provide a list of vertebrate species potentially found near the project area that have been compiled based on the fauna survey reports listed in Section 3.

5.4 Conservation significant fauna species recorded or predicted to occur in the project area

Species listed under the *EPBC Act 1999* or the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* as being threatened or of conservation significance or are on the DBCA Priority and Threatened Species list and are potentially near the project area are shown in Table 6.

Conservation significant fauna are protected by the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (*EPBC Act 1999*), and this list includes species covered by international treaties such as the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA) and the Western Australia (WA) *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*. The WA *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* provides for the publishing of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice* that lists species under multiple categories (see Appendix B). In addition, the DBCA maintains a list of fauna that require monitoring under five priority headings (see Appendix B) based on DBCA's knowledge of their distribution, abundance and threatening processes. The *EPBC Act 1999* and *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* imply legislative requirements for the management of anthropogenic impacts to minimise the effects of disturbances on species and their habitats. Priority species have no statutory protection, other than the DBCA wishes to monitor potential impacts on these species. Environmental consultants and proponents of developments are encouraged to avoid and minimise impacts on these species. Definitions of the significant fauna under the WA *Wildlife Conservation Act* are provided in Appendix B.

Three threatened species of fauna and three migratory species of birds were identified under the *EPBC Act 1999* as potentially occurring near the project area. There are seven species listed under the WA *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, including three migratory species and four priority species listed on the DBCA's Priority Fauna List that potentially occur in the region. The following is an assessment of the likelihood of each of the species listed in Table 6 being found in the project area and if they are found, the potential for impacting on the species during development. Listed marine and shorebird species have been excluded from this list as there is no suitable habitat in the project area.

Table 2. Birds potentially found near the project area

Family	Species	Common Name	Family	Species	Common Name
Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite		<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite		<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo
	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk		<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	Caprimulgidae	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	Spotted Nightjar
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel
	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle		<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon
Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan		<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon
	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian Shelduck	Megapodiidae	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl
	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot
	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren
	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck		<i>Hylacola cauta</i>	Shy Heathwren
	<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead		<i>Calamanthus campestris</i>	Rufous Fieldwren
Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar		<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat
Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth		<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill
Casuariidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu		<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Western Gerygone
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover		<i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i>	Slaty-backed Thornbill
	<i>Charadrius australis</i>	Inland Dotterel		<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
	<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel		<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Inland Thornbill
	<i>Erythronys cinctus</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel		<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface
	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing		<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
Laridae	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	Artamidae	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow
Recurvirostridae	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Red-necked Avocet		<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow
	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt		<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank		<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove		<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird
	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing		<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
	<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing		<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong
	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina maxima</i>	Ground Cuckoo-Shrike
Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher		<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike
	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher		<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller
Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris rufa</i>	Rufous Treecreeper
Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo		<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	Little Crow

Family	Species	Common Name
	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow
Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch
Hirundinidae	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	White-backed Swallow
	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin
	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin
Maluridae	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	Splendid Fairy-wren
	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	White-winged Fairy-wren
	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairy-wren
	<i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i>	Blue-breasted Fairy-wren
Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater
	<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater
	<i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>	Yellow-throated Honeyeater
	<i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i>	Purple-gaped Honeyeater
	<i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>	White-fronted Honeyeater
	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner
	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	Crimson Chat
	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat
	<i>Sugomel niger</i>	Black Honeyeater
	<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater
	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater
	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher
	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-Lark
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian Pipit
Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella

Family	Species	Common Name
Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler
	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler
	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
Petroicidae	<i>Microeca fascians</i>	Jacky Winter
	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin
	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin
	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
	<i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>	Western Yellow Robin
	<i>Drymodes supercilialis</i>	Northern Scrub-robin
	<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>	Southern Scrub-robin
Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler
Psophodidae	<i>Cinclosoma castanotus</i>	Chestnut Quail-thrush
Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail
	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
Timaliidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant
Podicipedidae	<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe
Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah
	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel
Psittacidae	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet
	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	Regent Parrot
	<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>	Western Rosella
	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck
	<i>Psephotus varius</i>	Mulga Parrot
	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar
	<i>Neophema splendida</i>	Scarlet-chested Parrot
Strigidae	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook

Table 3. Mammals potentially found near the project area

Family	Species	Common Name	Family	Species	Common Name
Bovidae	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat		<i>Sminthopsis hirtipes</i>	Hairy-footed Dunnart
	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Sheep		<i>Sminthopsis ooldea</i>	Ooldea Dunnart
Canidae	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog	Burramyidae	<i>Cercartetus concinnus</i>	Southwestern Pygmy Possum
	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo
Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i>	House Cat		<i>Macropus irma</i>	Western Brush Wallaby
Molossidae	<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped Free-tail Bat		<i>Macropus robustus</i>	Wallaroo or Euro
	<i>Mormopterus planiceps</i>	Southern Free-tail Bat		<i>Macropus rufus</i>	Red Kangaroo
Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat	Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit
	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat	Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat	Equidae	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Domestic Horse
	<i>Nyctophilus major</i>	Greater Long-eared Bat	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse
	<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	Inland Broad-nosed Bat		<i>Notomys alexis</i>	Spinifex Hopping Mouse
	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern Forest Bat		<i>Notomys mitchellii</i>	Mitchell's Hopping Mouse
Dasyuridae	<i>Ningauui ridei</i>	Wongai Ningauui		<i>Pseudomys albocinereus</i>	Ash-grey Mouse
	<i>Ningauui yvonneae</i>	Mallee Ningauui		<i>Pseudomys bolami</i>	Bolam's Mouse
	<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	Fat-tailed Dunnart		<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	Sandy Inland Mouse
	<i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i>	Little Long-tailed Dunnart		<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat
	<i>Sminthopsis gilberti</i>	Gilbert's Dunnart		<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat

Table 4. Amphibians potentially found near the project area

Family	Species	Common Name	Family	Species	Common Name
Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes dorsalis</i>	Western Banjo Frog		<i>Neobatrachus sutor</i>	Shoemaker Frog
	<i>Neobatrachus albipes</i>	White-footed Trilling Frog	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia pseudinsignifera</i>	Bleating Froglet
	<i>Neobatrachus centralis</i>			<i>Pseudophryne guentheri</i>	Crawling Toadlet
	<i>Neobatrachus kunapalari</i>	Kunapalari Frog		<i>Pseudophryne occidentalis</i>	Western Toadlet
	<i>Neobatrachus pelobatoides</i>	Humming Frog			

Table 5. Reptiles potentially found near the project area

Family	Species	Common Name
Agamidae	<i>Ctenophorus adelaidensis</i>	Southern Heath Dragon
	<i>Ctenophorus caudicinctus</i>	Ring-tailed Dragon
	<i>Ctenophorus cristatus</i>	Bicycle Dragon
	<i>Ctenophorus fordi</i>	Mallee Sand Dragon
	<i>Ctenophorus isolepis</i>	Crested Dragon
	<i>Ctenophorus maculatus</i>	Spotted Military Dragon
	<i>Ctenophorus ornatus</i>	Ornate Crevice Dragon
	<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>	Western Netted Dragon
	<i>Ctenophorus salinarum</i>	Salt Pan Dragon
	<i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i>	
	<i>Moloch horridus</i>	Thorny Devil
	<i>Pogona minor</i>	Bearded Dragon
	<i>Tympanocryptis cephalus</i>	Pebble Dragon
	<i>Morelia spilota imbricata</i>	Carpet Python
Boidae		
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus laevisissimus</i>	
	<i>Nephrurus vertebralis</i>	
	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	Barking Gecko
Diplodactylidae	<i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i>	Clawless Gecko
	<i>Diplodactylus granariensis</i>	
	<i>Diplodactylus pulcher</i>	
	<i>Lucasium maini</i>	
	<i>Oedura reticulata</i>	
	<i>Strophurus assimilis</i>	Goldfields Spiny-tailed Gecko
	<i>Strophurus elderi</i>	
	<i>Strophurus intermedius</i>	
	<i>Strophurus strophurus</i>	
Elapidae	<i>Brachyuropsis fasciolata</i>	
	<i>Brachyuropsis semifasciata</i>	
	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Yellow-faced Whipsnake
	<i>Furina ornata</i>	Moon Snake
	<i>Neelaps bimaculatus</i>	Black-naped Snake
	<i>Parasuta gouldii</i>	
	<i>Parasuta monachus</i>	

Family	Species	Common Name
	<i>Parasuta nigriceps</i>	
	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	Mulga Snake
	<i>Pseudonaja affinis</i>	Dugite
	<i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i>	Gwardar
	<i>Pseudonaja modesta</i>	Ringed Brown Snake
	<i>Simoselaps bertholdi</i>	Jan's Banded Snake
	<i>Simoselaps semifasciata</i>	
	<i>Suta fasciata</i>	Rosen's Snake
Gekkonidae	<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Gecko
	<i>Gehyra purpurascens</i>	
	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	
	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's Gecko
	<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>	Beaked Gecko
Pygopodidae	<i>Delma australis</i>	
	<i>Delma butleri</i>	
	<i>Delma fraseri</i>	
	<i>Delma nasuta</i>	
	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	
	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	Common Scaly Foot
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus buehnananii</i>	
	<i>Ctenotus atlas</i>	
	<i>Ctenotus leonhardii</i>	
	<i>Ctenotus mimetes</i>	
	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>	
	<i>Ctenotus severus</i>	
	<i>Ctenotus uber</i>	
	<i>Cyclodomorphus branchialis</i>	
	<i>Cyclodomorphus melanops</i>	Slender Blue-tongue
	<i>Egernia carinata</i>	
	<i>Egernia depressa</i>	Southern Pygmy Spiny-tailed Skink
	<i>Egernia formosa</i>	
	<i>Egernia multiscutata</i>	
	<i>Egernia richardi</i>	

Family	Species	Common Name
	<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	Broad-banded Sand Swimmer
	<i>Hemiergis initialis</i>	
	<i>Hemiergis millewae</i>	
	<i>Hemiergis peronii</i>	
	<i>Lerista distinguenda</i>	
	<i>Lerista dorsalis</i>	
	<i>Lerista kingi</i>	
	<i>Lerista picturata</i>	
	<i>Lerista taeniata</i>	
	<i>Lerista terdigitata</i>	
	<i>Lerista tridactyla</i>	
	<i>Liopholis inornata</i>	
	<i>Menetia greyii</i>	
	<i>Morethia adelaidensis</i>	
	<i>Morethia butleri</i>	
	<i>Morethia obscura</i>	
	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Bluetongue
	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	Bobtail
Typhlopidae	<i>Anilius australis</i>	
	<i>Anilius bicolor</i>	
	<i>Anilius bituberculatus</i>	
	<i>Anilius hamatus</i>	
Varanidae	<i>Varanus caudolineatus</i>	
	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Bungarra or Sand Monitor
	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Heath Monitor
	<i>Varanus tristis</i>	Racehorse Monitor

Table 6. Species that are potentially found near the project area and that are listed as being of conservation significance under state or commonwealth government legislation or with DBCA.

Species	Status under the Wildlife Conservation Act / DBCA	Status under the EPBC Act	Comment on potential impact that vegetation clearing will have on conservation significant species
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i> Night Parrot	Critically endangered	Endangered	Highly unlikely to be in the project area due to a lack of suitable habitat and it has not been recorded near the project area.
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i> Malleefowl	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Potentially near the project area, however, it is unlikely to be impacted as there are no active mounds in the project area, there are limited areas of ideal habitat and they are mobile enough to move away from noise or disturbance.
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i> Chuditch	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Not recently recorded near the project area, and although the habitat may be suitable in some areas, the impact is likely to be very low due to it not being present in the area.
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> Grey Wagtail	Migratory	Migratory	Highly unlikely to be in the project area due to a lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Apus pacificus</i> Fork-tailed Swift	Migratory	Migratory	It is unlikely that vegetation clearing will significantly impact on this species as they are an aerial species and rarely come to the ground. They can also easily move to adjacent undisturbed areas once clearing commences.
<i>Ardea ibis</i> Cattle Egret	Migratory	Migratory	Highly unlikely to be in the project area due to a lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Peregrine Falcon	Specially protected		Low potential to be in the area, but if present, it is unlikely that vegetation clearing will significantly impact on this species because it can easily move to adjacent undisturbed areas once clearing commences.
<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i> Woma	Priority 1		Highly unlikely to be in the project area, so any potential impact on this species is likely to be very low.
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i> Southern Death Adder	Priority 3		Not recently recorded near the project area, and although the habitat may be suitable in some areas, any impacts are likely to be very low in a bioregional context.
<i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i> (Mallee) Western Rosella	Priority 4		Could be found in the eucalypt woodland, however, it would readily move to adjacent undisturbed areas once clearing commences. Overall potential for impact is low, when considered in a bioregional context.
<i>Nyctophilus major tor</i> Central Long-eared Bat	Priority 4		This species has been recorded in other surveys in the region, however, vegetation clearing associated with exploration is unlikely to significantly impact on this species, as it will readily move away from a disturbance.

5.4.1 Potential impact on species of conservation significance

Night Parrot (*Pezoporus occidentalis*) – Endangered under the *EPBC Act 1999* and critically endangered under the *Wildlife Conservation Act*

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

Wilson's (1937) summary of observations provided information on the early records of Night Parrots' preferred habitat and breeding sites. More recent information indicates its preferred habitat appears to be in *Triodia* grasslands, chenopod shrub lands, shrubby samphire and floristically diverse habitats dominated by large-seeded species (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2016, McCarthy 2017, Murphy et al. 2017b). It nests under *Triodia* and has a runway and a tunnel entrance with an apron of dead *Triodia* sp. leaves, and it has clutches of two to four sub-elliptical, white eggs with a lustrous appearance (Murphy et al. 2017a). Breeding followed significant rains in March for the observations in Pullen-Pullen Reserve, but it is thought that breeding generally occurs between April and October (Murphy et al. 2017a).

Several reasons have been suggested for its decline, including habitat loss and degradation through clearing, grazing, altered fire regimes, predation by feral cats and foxes, erosion and soil loss caused by feral herbivores, reduced availability or quality of watering points and in appropriate fire regimes (Garnett et al. 2011, Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2016).

There are no Night Parrot records near the project area and no suitable habitat; therefore, it is highly unlikely to be present in the project area.

Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) – Vulnerable under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and the *EPBC Act 1999*.

Malleefowl are large, ground-dwelling birds that rarely fly unless alarmed or are perching for the night. Historically, Malleefowl have been found in mallee regions of southern Australia from approximately the 26th parallel of latitude southwards. Recently their range has contracted due to fox predation and land clearance. Their abundance in the Goldfields is low and they are sparsely distributed, favouring those areas that are more densely vegetated. Malleefowl build distinctive nests that comprise a large mound of soil/rock covering a central core of leaf litter. These nest mounds range in diameter but can span more than five metres and may be up to one metre high. Malleefowl are generally monogamous and, once breeding commences, they pair for life. The presence of nest mounds provides an indication of the presence of Malleefowl in the area.

Malleefowl have been recorded in other fauna surveys near the project area (Appendix A). However, no evidence (e.g. tracks or mounds) of Malleefowl were found in the project area, and there is limited suitable habitat available for this species. It is therefore Terrestrial Ecosystems' assessment that Malleefowl may be found in the general vicinity, however, any impact on them in the project area would be very low as they are unlikely to nest in the project area and they can easily move away from vegetation clearing or other disturbances.

Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) – Vulnerable under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and the *EPBC Act 1999*.

The Chuditch is the largest carnivorous marsupial in Western Australia (WA). It is usually active from dusk to dawn. Formally known from over 70% of Australia, the Chuditch now has a patchy distribution throughout the Jarrah forest and mixed Karri/Marri/Jarrah forest of south-west WA and other isolated areas. Chuditch are solitary

animals for most of their life and den in hollow logs, burrows, culverts, etc and have also been recorded in tree hollows and rock cavities. Chuditch are opportunistic feeders, and forage primarily on the ground at night. Their diet can include other mammals, birds, lizards, bird and reptile eggs but the majority is a mixture of large invertebrates (e.g. spiders, scorpions and crickets).

They have been recorded in similar habitat around Forrestania (i.e. >100km to the west), but there are no recent records near the project area. Based on the available data, it is Terrestrial Ecosystems assessment that any impacts are likely to be very low due to it not being present in the project area.

Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) – Migratory under the *EPBC Act 1999* and *Wildlife Conservation Act*

The Grey Wagtail is a small yellow breasted bird with a grey back and head. Johnstone and Storr (2004) reported this migratory species as breeding in Palearctic from western Europe and north-west Africa to eastern Asia and wintering in Africa, south-east Asia, Indonesia, the Philippines, New Guinea and Australia. It is considered a vagrant in Australia (Birdlife International 2016)

Its preferred habitat in Australia is around the banks and rocks of fast-running fresh water including rivers, streams and creeks where it feeds on insects. It is also found in more lowland watercourses, even canals, where there are artificial waterfalls, weirs, millraces or lock gates. Outside of the breeding season it occupies a wider variety of habitats, including farmyards, sewage farms, forest tracks, tea estates and even town centres (Birdlife International 2016). It feeds mainly on insects but also takes freshwater shrimps (*Gammarus*), terrestrial snails (Mollusca) and spiders (Araneae) (Birdlife International 2016).

The Atlas of Living Australia records two sightings on the south-coast of Western Australia, but none near the project area. It is highly unlikely to be seen in the project area due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) - Migratory under the *EPBC Act 1999* and the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*.

The Fork-tailed Swift breeds in north-east and mid-east Asia and northern Australia and winters in Australia and New Guinea. It arrives in the Kimberley in late September and in central and southern WA in October-November and leaves in late April. The Fork-tailed Swift may be an infrequent visitor to the area although it has not been recorded in previous surveys.

It is Terrestrial Ecosystems' assessment that the Fork-tailed Swift may infrequently be seen near the project area, but is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed developments as it is an aerial species and rarely comes to the ground.

Cattle Egret (*Ardea ibis*) - Migratory under the *EPBC Act 1999* and the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*

The smallest of Australian egrets, this species has undertaken an invasion of Australia from the north, where it was originally more common in the Indonesian archipelago than Australia. This invasion may have been assisted by the opening of farming land and irrigation schemes, providing the pasturelands and shallow wetlands that the species prefers to forage in.

It is Terrestrial Ecosystems assessment the Cattle Egret would not be seen in the project area due to a lack of suitable habitat, so any impacts would be very low.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) – Specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*

The Peregrine Falcon is uncommon, although widespread throughout much of Australia excluding the extremely dry areas and has a wide and patchy distribution. It favours hilly or mountainous country and open woodlands and may be an occasional visitor to the project area. Nesting sites include ledges along cliffs, granite outcrops and quarries, hollow trees near wetlands and old nests of other large bird species. There is no evidence to suggest any change in status in the last 50 years. Peregrine Falcons were recorded during numerous fauna surveys in the goldfields (Appendix A), so they are in the area.

It is Terrestrial Ecosystems' assessment that the Peregrine Falcon may infrequently be observed in the project area; however, vegetation clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on this species as there are plenty of similar habitats in adjacent areas.

Woma (southern form: *Aspidites ramsayi*) – Priority 1 with DBCA

This python was once common in a crescent shaped distribution from Shark Bay through the wheatbelt to Kitchener. The Atlas of Living Australia has records of them being caught near the Great Eastern Highway from around Southern Cross and east towards Coolgardie and then there is a disjunct population near Zanthus.

Given the lack of records near the project area, Terrestrial Ecosystems has assessed potential impacts on this species as very low.

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

The Southern Death Adder is a very cryptic snake that is found from the Darling Range, central wheatbelt and from Esperance across the Nullarbor Plain to the South Australian border. It is rarely caught in fauna surveys and only opportunistically encountered on roads and in undisturbed bushland.

The Southern Death Adder is in relatively low densities across the goldfields and there is a very low possibility it is in the project area. However, there are no records in the Atlas of Living Australia near the project area, so the potential impact on the species is very low in a bioregional context.

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

The mallee form of the Western Rosella is found mostly in Eucalypt and Casuarina woodland and shrublands, especially Wandoo, Flooded Gums and Salmon Gums. This species was sighted by Chapman et al., (1991) near Cave Hill Nature Reserve, but it was not seen in any of the other fauna surveys around the project area (Appendix A). Based on his surveys in the Goldfields, Prof. H. Recher (pers. comm.) suggested that this species is sparse throughout the Great Western Woodland and probably nested in the woodlands.

There is a low probability that the Western Rosella could be found in the eucalypt woodland in low densities, however, it would readily move to adjacent undisturbed areas once vegetation clearing commences. The overall potential for impact is low, however, there may be localised impacts if a hollow containing a nesting bird was disturbed.

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

This species is distributed across the southern and central wheatbelt, southern part of the Great Victoria Desert and the Nullarbor coast. The project area is on the boundary of its known distribution. It roosts in tree cavities, foliage and under loose bark.

Given that the proposed vegetation clearing represents a very small fraction of similar habitat in the general area, it is Terrestrial Ecosystems' assessment that the proposed clearing in the project area is unlikely to have a significant impact on this species, as it will readily move to adjacent areas.

5.5 Risk assessment

Fauna surveys to support Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) are part of the environmental risk assessment undertaken to consider what potential impacts a development might have on the biodiversity on a particular area and region. Potential impacts on fauna from the proposed development are identified and briefly described above. Tables 7, 8 and 9 provide a summary of the risk assessment associated with this project.

The assessment contained in Table 9 is supported by more detail discussion in sections above and the management recommendations below.

Table 7. Fauna impact risk assessment descriptors

Likelihood		
Level	Description	Criteria
A	Rare	The environmental event may occur, or one or more conservation significant species may be present in exceptional circumstances.
B	Unlikely	The environmental event could occur, or one or more conservation significant species could be present at some time.
C	Moderate	The environmental event should occur, or one or more conservation significant species should be present at some time.
D	Likely	The environmental event will probably occur, or one or more conservation significant species will be present in most circumstances.
E	Almost certain	The environmental event is expected to occur, or one or more conservation significant species is expected to be present in most circumstances.
Consequences		
Level	Description	Criteria
1	Insignificant	Insignificant impact on fauna of conservation significance or regional biodiversity, and the loss of individuals will be insignificant in the context of the availability of similar fauna or fauna assemblages in the area.
2	Minor	Impact on fauna localised and no significant impact on species of conservation significance in the project area. Loss of species at the local scale.
3	Moderate	An appreciable loss of fauna in a regional context or a limited impact on species of conservation significance in the project area.
4	Major	Significant impact on conservation significant fauna or their habitat in the project area and/or regional biodiversity and/or a significant loss in the biodiversity at the landscape scale.
5	Catastrophic	Loss of species at the regional scale and/or a significant loss of species categorised as 'vulnerable' or 'endangered' under the <i>EPBC Act (1999)</i> at a regional scale.
Acceptability of Risk		
Level of risk	Management Action Required	
Low	No action required.	
Moderate	Avoid if possible, routine management with internal audit and review of monitoring results annually.	
High	Externally approved management plan to reduce risks, monitor major risks annually with external audit and review of management plan outcomes annually. May a referral to the Commonwealth under the <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> .	
Extreme	Unacceptable, project should be redesigned or not proceed.	

Table 8. Levels of acceptable risk

Likelihood						
		Rare or very low (A)	Unlikely or low (B)	Moderate (C)	Likely (D)	Almost certain (E)
Consequences	Insignificant (1)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Minor (2)	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
	Moderate (3)	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
	Major (4)	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Extreme
	Catastrophic (5)	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme

Table 9. Risk assessment

Factor	Potential Impact	Inherent Risk		
		Likelihood	Consequence	Significance
Inadequate fauna survey data.	Unknown loss of fauna, fauna of conservation significance, fauna assemblage(s) in development site.	B	1	Low
Inadequate knowledge of potential impacts.	Unknown or poorly assessed impact(s) on fauna assemblage and conservation significant species.	B	1	Low
Inadequate bioregional data for contextual purposes.	Incomplete analysis of data and appreciation of impacts on biodiversity values in a regional context.	B	1	Low
Removal of habitat – site scale.	Almost complete loss of terrestrial fauna in cleared areas, severe impact on local fauna assemblage.	E	1	Low
Significant reduction of habitats – local scale.	Loss of fauna and fauna habitat and impacts on local fauna assemblage (excluding conservation significant species).	B	1	Low
Significant reduction of habitats – landscape scale.	Loss of fauna and fauna habitat and impacts on fauna in a landscape context (excluding conservation significant species).	A	1	Low
Significant reduction of habitats – regional scale.	Loss of fauna and fauna habitat and impacts on fauna in a bioregional context (excluding conservation significant species).	A	1	Low
Loss of conservation significant species	Loss of a localised population or a few individuals – <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> .	A	3	Low
	Loss of a localised population or a few individuals – <i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i> .	A	2	Low
	Loss of a localised population or a few individuals – <i>Nyctophilus major tor</i>	A	2	Low
	Loss of a localised population or a few individuals – <i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i> .	A	2	Low
	Loss of a localised population or a few individuals – <i>Falco peregrinus</i> .	A	2	Low
Nomadic avian species	Loss of a localised population or a few individuals – <i>Merops ornatus</i> .	A	2	Low
Migratory avian species.	Loss of a localised population or a few individuals – <i>Apus pacificus</i> .	A	2	Low
	Loss of a localised population or a few individuals – <i>Ardea ibis</i> .	A	1	Low
Anthropogenic activity	Introduced fauna populations increasing.	C	2	Low
	Altered fire regimes adversely affecting fauna assemblages.	B	2	Low
	Road kills.	E	2	Low

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Adequacy of available vertebrate fauna data

The EPA's (2016a) *Environmental Factor Guideline Terrestrial Fauna* and its *Technical Guidance Terrestrial Fauna Surveys* (EPA 2016a) and the *Technical Guidance – Sampling methods for Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna* (Environmental Protection Authority 2016b) are the relevant documents to assess the adequacy of the available information and reporting for vertebrate fauna surveys in Western Australia.

The adequacy of the data provided and the resulting assessment of potential impacts of vegetation clearing in the project area on terrestrial fauna should be assessed in the context of whether additional fauna survey data would provide a better understanding of potential impacts and therefore improve how these impacts might be managed. Terrestrial Ecosystems' view is that given the available fauna survey data and the abundance of similar habitat in adjacent areas, and the proposed size of the area to be cleared, there is no justification for undertaking a more detailed Level 2 vertebrate fauna survey in the project area, as there are sufficient data to make an adequate assessment of potential impacts on the terrestrial vertebrate fauna in the project area.

6.2 Fauna assemblages

6.2.1 Amphibians

Amphibians typically found in eucalypt woodlands in the Goldfields are listed in Table 4. All the Limnodynastidae species are burrowing frogs and only come to the surface to feed and breed after substantial rain. *Pseudophryne occidentalis* finds shelter under rocks and in crevices during the dry periods and enter temporary ponds to breed after major rainfall events and *P. pseudinsignifera* is an aquatic species and would only be found around freshwater sources which are not present in the project area. All species have a wide-spread distribution and are abundant.

6.2.2 Reptiles

Reptile species richness in the project area will be comparable with similar eucalypt woodlands elsewhere in the bioregion. The list provided in Appendix A represents species likely to be found over a large area of diverse habitat types. Eucalypt woodlands would typically support up to 40 species of reptiles, but many of these would be in low abundance (see Table 5).

6.2.3 Birds

Avian species richness in the Goldfields is influenced by rainfall and is generally higher in woodlands compared with chenopod shrublands and more sparsely vegetated areas. The list provided in Table 2 represents species likely to be found over a large area of diverse habitat types. Eucalypt woodlands would typically support up to 50-70 species of birds, but many of these would be in very low numbers (see Appendix A). Birds typically move from an area once vegetation clearing commences, so the impact is relatively low if the area is small. However, eggs and chicks in nests are often lost during the clearing process. The Malleefowl is the most significant species that could be impacted by the proposed infrastructure development, however, the habitat is not ideal, there are no Malleefowl mounds in the project area, and no evidence was found to suggest that they are present.

6.2.4 Mammals

Mammal abundance in the semi-arid areas varies seasonably and from year-to-year depending on the available resources and previous rainfall. Table 3 provides an indication of the mammals that have been recorded in other surveys in the region. Small mammals that retreat to burrows and logs during the day are often lost during the clearing process. There are no known conservation significant mammals likely to be in the project area.

6.3 Biodiversity values of the site

Fauna habitat types represented in the project area are abundant and are rated as good with small patches of disturbance. Therefore, the fauna assemblage that is present in the project area will also be present and abundant in the adjacent areas. The available fauna survey data (Appendix A) provides a good indication of the vertebrate fauna that are potentially in the project area.



The listed avian species of conservation significance potentially seen in the project area are the Western Rosella, Peregrine Falcon, Malleefowl and the migratory Rainbow Bee-eater, Fork-tailed Swift and Cattle Egret. These avian species are mobile and will readily move to adjacent areas if disturbed. The only potential impact would be clearing a tree or nest that contained eggs or chicks (e.g. Western Rosella), and the likelihood of this happening is assessed as low.

There is a very low possibility that the area supports Southern Death Adders. The Southern Death Adder is a very cryptic species and seldom recorded during surveys when they are present. Given their current known distribution and the low probability of them being present in the project area, any potential impacts are likely to be very low in a bioregional context.

6.3.1 Condition of fauna habitat and extent of habitat degradation

The project area contains the following five broad fauna habitats:

- open eucalypt woodland over chenopods, mostly on a red clayey substrate;
- open eucalypt woodland over low shrubs on a stony, red clayey substrate;
- open eucalypt woodland over tall shrubs mostly on a stony red clay soils;
- low trees with limited understorey of shrubs on red clayey substrate; and
- low trees with a dense understorey of low shrubs on red clayey and often stony substrate.

Overall the fauna habitat in the project area was rated as good with small patches of disturbance.

6.3.2 Ecological linkages

The project area currently does not provide any important ecological linkages or fauna movement corridors. There are a few tracks that dissect the project area, but these are narrow and will not impact on the terrestrial fauna. The proposed clearing for a powerline will not segregate any ecological linkage.

6.3.3 Conservation significant species

There is a very low possibility that the area supports Southern Death Adder, Western Rosella, Peregrine Falcon, Malleefowl and the Fork-tailed Swift. The Rainbow Bee-eater is probably in the area on a seasonal basis. All avian species potentially found in the project area are mobile and will readily move to adjacent areas if disturbed.

As the proposed impact area is small relative to the available similar habitat in the adjacent areas and the broader region, the probability of significantly impacting on any of these species is low.

6.3.4 Great Western Woodland

The project area is within the Great Western Woodland (Department of Environment and Conservation 2010b) which is an area of special interest to various conservation groups and the DBCA. Currently, there are no specific management strategies in place that focus on the vertebrate fauna, however, the proposed state government management strategies for pest and fire will have an indirect impact if and when they are implemented.

6.4 Potential impacts on fauna

Clearing of vegetation will potentially affect vertebrate fauna in a number of ways, including:

- death/injury of fauna during clearing, grading and impacts with vehicles;
- loss of habitat;
- fragmentation of habitat;
- increase in feral fauna around the development; and
- disturbance of fauna in nearby areas from light, noise and dust.

These impacts are discussed below.



6.4.1.1 Animal deaths during the clearing process and displacement of fauna

Clearing vegetation will result in the loss of most small fauna that retreat to burrows, such as reptiles and mammals. Nocturnal species are unlikely to be active when most of the land clearing is taking place which will inevitably result in these individuals being killed or injured in their burrows or as they attempt to escape. Larger terrestrial animals and avian species will most often move to adjacent areas. These species will be required to establish new activity areas and home ranges, and this could result in the temporary displacement of resident species. However, long-term impacts are likely to be low.

6.4.1.2 Reduction or loss of activity areas and closure of burrows

Clearing vegetation is likely to destroy reptile and mammal burrows or foraging habitat that are currently in use, or could be used again. Clearing vegetation that forms part of the activity area of individuals has the potential to force these animals into adjacent areas. These areas may offer fewer resources placing individuals under survival pressure. It could also cause individuals to move into the territories of other individuals increasing competition for resources. Forced relocations could increase the possibility of predation.

6.4.1.3 Habitat fragmentation

In addition to vegetation clearing, infrastructure including tracks, has the potential to fragment habitat. Cleared linear tracks of land are ‘unnatural’ in much of the habitat. These linear structures that partition existing activity areas, isolate sections of established communities and may alter long and medium-term patterns of movement around established home ranges particularly for small mammals and reptiles. A reduction in the population because of this infrastructure would be difficult to detect given our current knowledge of the spatial ecology for most of the small mammals known to be in the area.

As most of the tracks within the project area will be relatively narrow; the potential impact associated with habitat fragmentation is likely to be low.

6.4.1.4 Road fauna deaths

An increase in road fauna deaths is likely to occur where new tracks are constructed, or old tracks upgraded, in particular, affecting kangaroos, nocturnal birds and ground dwelling large carnivorous predators.

6.4.2 Summary of impacts

Based on the available information, it is Terrestrial Ecosystems’ view that clearing of the vegetation to allow construction and operation of a powerline will not significantly impact on conservation significant species listed under the Commonwealth *EPBC Act 1999* or WA *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*. Fauna will be lost during the clearing process, but this impact is unlikely to be significant, as similar fauna habitat supporting similar fauna assemblages are abundant in adjacent areas.

6.5 Native vegetation clearing principles

The *Environmental Protection Act (1986)* provides criteria to judge the potential impact of a development on clearing native vegetation on flora and fauna. These criteria have been listed below with a response to indicate how clearing of the vegetation in the project area might be judged against these principles as they relate to fauna and fauna assemblages.

Table 10. Assessment of impact on fauna and fauna assemblages using the Native Vegetation Clearing Principles

Principle	Response
It comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Clearing vegetation will not compromise a high level of biodiversity.
It comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.	The project area does not contain habitat that is necessary for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.
It includes, or is necessary for the continued existence or, rare flora.	Not applicable.
It comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community.	The area does not contain a threatened ecological community.
It is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.	The area is not a remnant, nor will the proposed clearing create a remnant.
It is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourses or wetland.	The area does not contain a watercourse or a wetland.
The clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	Not applicable.
The clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	Clearing of vegetation is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of the bioregion.
The clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	Not applicable.
The clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate the incidence of flooding.	Not applicable.

7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Native Vegetation Solutions (NVS) commissioned Terrestrial Ecosystems on behalf of HGO to conduct a Level 1 fauna assessment of approximately 114.3ha for a powerline easement near Higginsville.

Fauna survey data from other projects in the bioregion provides an adequate indication of the fauna assemblages likely to be encountered in the project area. These data are adequate to assess potential impacts on the vertebrate fauna potentially found in the project area and a Level 2 fauna survey is not required.

Fauna habitats in the project area are rated as good with small patches of disturbance. The project area contains the following five broad fauna habitats: open eucalypt woodland over chenopods, mostly on a red clayey substrate; open eucalypt woodland over low shrubs on a stony, red clayey substrate; open eucalypt woodland over tall shrubs mostly on a stony red clay soils; low trees with limited understorey of shrubs on red clayey substrate; and low trees with a dense understorey of low shrubs on red clayey and often stony substrate.

No conservation significant vertebrate fauna were assessed as likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed development. There is a very low possibility that the area supports the Southern Death Adder, Western Rosella, Peregrine Falcon, Malleefowl and Fork-tailed Swift. The Rainbow Bee-eater may potentially inhabit the project area on a seasonal basis but are unlikely to be significantly impacted by vegetation clearing. All other avian species potentially found in the project area are mobile and will readily move to adjacent areas if disturbed.

8 REFERENCES

- ATA Environmental. 2006. Vertebrate Fauna Assessment of St Ives Gold Mine. Kalgoorlie.
- Bamford Consulting Ecologists. 2010. Gold Fields St Ives Gold Mine, Kambalda. Fauna Assessment: impacts of water discharge and general mining activity on vertebrate fauna. Perth.
- Birdlife International. 2016. *Motacilla cinerea*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T22718392A88123490, Online.
- Chapman, A., I. Kealley, D. McMillan, P. McMillan, and G. Rolland. 1991. Biological surveys of four Goldfields Reserves. *Landnote* **1/91**:1-26.
- Churchill, S. 2008. Australian Bats. Jacana Books, Crows Nest, NSW.
- Cowan, M. 2002. Coolgardie 3 (COO3 - Eastern Goldfields subregion). Pages 156-169 A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth.
- Dames and Moore. 1999. Public Environmental Review - Gold Mine Developments on Lake Lefroy. Unpublished report to WMC Resources Ltd (St Ives Gold), Perth.
- Davis, R. A., and B. M. Metcalf. 2008. The Night Parrot (*Pezoporus occidentalis*) in northern Western Australia: a recent sighting from the Pilbara region. *Emu* **108**:223-236.
- Dell, J., and R. A. How. 1984. Vertebrate fauna. Records of the Australian Museum **Supplement No. 18**:57-89.
- Department of Environment and Conservation. 2010a. A Biodiversity and Cultural Conservation Strategy for the Great Western Woodlands.
- Department of Environment and Conservation. 2010b. A Biodiversity and Cultural Conservation Strategy for the Great Western Woodlands.
- Environmental Protection Authority. 2016a. Statement of Environmental Principles, Factors and Objectives., Perth.
- Environmental Protection Authority. 2016b. Technical Guidance - Sampling methods for terrestrial vertebrate fauna. Perth.
- Garnett, S., G. Crowley, R. Duncan, N. Baker, and P. Doherty. 1993. Notes on live Night Parrot sightings in north-western Queensland. *Emu* **93**:292-296.
- Garnett, S. T., J. K. Szabo, and G. Dutson. 2011. The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010. CSIRO, Collingwood, Melbourne.
- GHD. 2010a. Report for Chalice Project Area Desktop Biological Assessment and Broad Scale Vegetation Mapping. Perth.
- GHD. 2010b. Report for Higginsville Project Area Desktop Biological Assessment and Broad Scale Vegetation Mapping. Perth.
- GHD. 2014. Lake Cowan Project Area Desktop Assessment and Broad Scale Mapping. Perth.
- GHD. 2015. Musket Project Area Desktop Assessment and Broad Scale Mapping. Perth.
- Halpern Glick Maunsell. 1998. Lake Lefroy Environmental Assessment. Report ES4490C., Perth.
- Handley, M. A. 1991. The Biota of Inland Salt Lakes of the Kambalda Region, and Coastal Salt Lakes of Esperence, Western Australia. A Comparative Study. Curtin University of Technology, Perth.
- Johnstone, R. E., and G. M. Storr. 1998. Handbook of Western Australian Birds. Volume 1 - Non-Passerines (Emu to Dollarbird). Western Australian Museum, Perth.
- Johnstone, R. E., and G. M. Storr. 2004. Handbook of Western Australian Birds, Volume II Passerines (Blue-winged Pitta to Goldfinch). Western Australian Museum, Perth.
- Jones, A. 2017. Night parrot sighting in Western Australia shocks birdwatching world. ABC News.
- Keith Lindbeck and Associates. 2007. St. Ives Gold Mining Company Tailings Storage Facility (No. 4) Spring Fauna Survey. Perth.
- McCarthy, M. 2017. Night parrot feather discovery proves Australia's most elusive bird is alive in South Australia. ABC News.
- McKenzie, N. L., J. K. Rolfe, N. J. Hall, and W. K. Youngson. 1993. Vertebrate Fauna, the Biological Survey the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, Part 9, Norseman - Balladonia Study Area. Records of the Western Australian Museum, **Supplement No. 42**:33-55.
- Murphy, S. A., J. J. Austin, R. K. Murphy, J. Silcock, L. Joseph, S. T. Garnett, N. P. Leseberg, J. E. M. Watson, and A. H. Burbidge. 2017a. Observations on breeding Night Parrots (*Pezoporus occidentalis*) in western Queensland. *Emu* **117**:107-113.
- Murphy, S. A., J. Silcock, R. Murphy, J. Reid, and J. J. Austin. 2017b. Movements and habitat use of the night parrot *Pezoporus occidentalis* in south-western Queensland. *Austral Ecology*.
- Newby, K. R., J. Dell, R. A. How, and R. J. Hnatiuk. 1984. Vertebrate Fauna. Records of the Western Australian Museum **Supplement No 42**.:33-55.

- Ninox Wildlife Consulting. 1995. Assessment of the Vertebrate Fauna within Rehabilitation and a Comparison with Native Vegetation in a Range of Nickel Leases near Widgiemooltha. Perth.
- Ninox Wildlife Consulting. 1998. A Vertebrate Fauna Survey of the Randell Timber Reserve (1997 & 1998). Perth.
- Ninox Wildlife Consulting. 2004a. St Ives Gold Delta Island Vertebrate Fauna Assessment. Perth.
- Ninox Wildlife Consulting. 2004b. St Ives Gold Mine, Vertebrate fauna assessment. Perth, unpublished report for Goldfields - St Ives Mining Company Pty Ltd.
- Palaszzuk, A., and S. Miles. 2017. New night parrot community discovered in central west Queensland.
- Storr, G., L. Smith, and R. Johnstone. 1983. Lizards of Western Australia. II: Dragons and Monitors. Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia.
- Storr, G., L. Smith, and R. Johnstone. 1990. Lizards of Western Australia. III: Geckos and Pygopods. Western Australian Museum, Perth.
- Storr, G., L. Smith, and R. Johnstone. 1999. Lizards of Western Australia. I: Skinks. Western Australian Museum, Perth.
- Storr, G., L. Smith, and R. Johnstone. 2002. Snakes of Western Australia. Western Australian Museum, Perth.
- Terrestrial Ecosystems. 2017. Level 1 Vertebrate Fauna Risk Assessment for the proposed Higginsville infrastructure corridor development. Perth.
- Thompson, S. A., and G. G. Thompson. 2006. Reptiles of the Western Australian Goldfields. Goldfields Environmental Management Group, Kalgoorlie, WA.
- Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2016. Conservation Advice *Pezoporus occidentalis* night parrot. Canberra.
- Tyler, M. J., L. A. Smith, and R. E. Johnstone. 2000. Frogs of Western Australia. Western Australian Museum, Perth.
- Van Dyck, S., and R. Strahan. 2008. The Mammals of Australia. Reed New Holland, Sydney.
- Watson, A., S. Judd, J. Watson, A. Lam, and D. Mackenzie. 2008. The Extraordinary Nature of the Great Western Woodlands. Perth.
- Western Wildlife. 2006. St Ives Gold Fauna Survey; Spring 2005. Perth.
- Western Wildlife. 2013. Mt Henry Study Area Baseline Fauna Survey: Level 2 Fauna Survey 2012 & 2013 - Final Report. Perth.
- Wilson, H. 1937. Notes on the Night Parrot, with references to recent occurrences. *Emu* **37**:79-87.

Figures

Vertebrate Fauna Assessment – Redross to Higginsville power line



Native Vegetation Solutions
LEVEL 1 FAUNA RISK ASSESSMENT
REDROSS-HIGGINSVILLE POWERLINE CORRIDOR

Figure 1

REGIONAL LOCATION

WA Location

Indian Ocean

Derby
Broome

Port Hedland

Karratha

Geraldton

PERTH

Bunbury

Albany

COOLGARDIE • KALGOORLIE

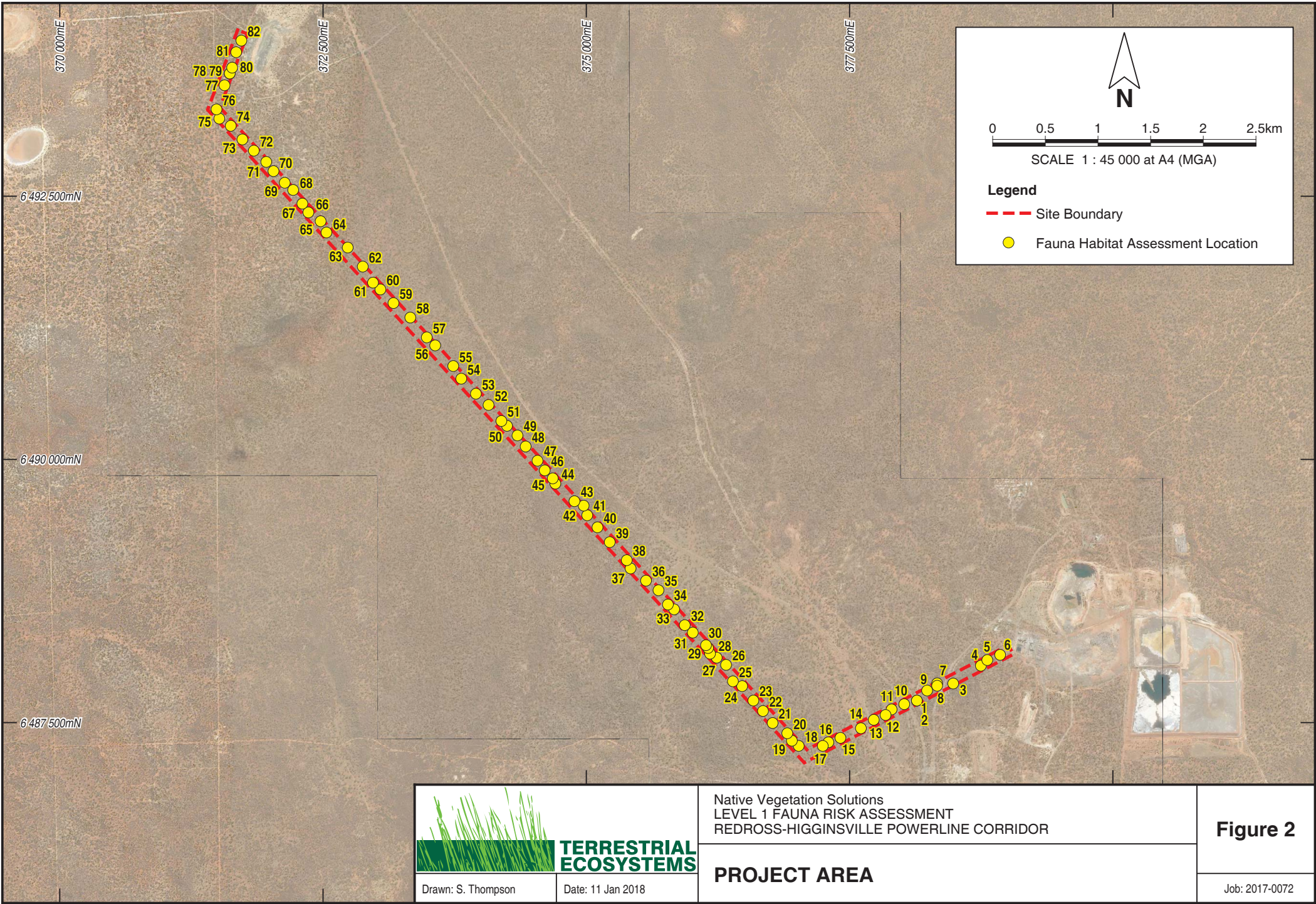
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Drawn: S. Thompson

Date: 11 Jan 2018

Job: 2017-0072



Appendix A
Vertebrate Fauna Recorded in Biological
Surveys in the Region
Vertebrate Fauna Assessment – Redross to Higginsville power line

Note: Each column of data represents a different habitat type or survey site

Descriptions of the vegetation for each habitat surveyed are contained below

X indicates a presences in the area, V = Vulnerable, E = Endangered, M = Migratory, TH = Threatened

2nd indicates observations of secondary evidence (tracks, scats, diggings etc.)

Numbers denote numbers captured during systematic trapping efforts; X = presence noted.

Appendix A(1). Vertebrate fauna recorded in biological surveys in the region

		Survey	A																																			
Family	Species	Common Name	Camp 1	Camp 1/1	Camp 1/10	Camp 1/11	Camp 1/12	Camp 1/13	Camp 1/2	Camp 1/3	Camp 1/4	Camp 1/5	Camp 1/6	Camp 1/7	Camp 1/8	Camp 1/9	Camp 2	Camp 2/15	Camp 2/16	Camp 2/18	Camp 2/19	Camp 2/20	Camp 2/23	Camp 2/24	Camp 2/25	Camp 2/26	Camp 2/27	Camp 2/28	Camp 4	Camp 4/1	Camp 4/12	Camp 4/14	Camp 4/15	Camp 4/4	Camp 4/5	Camp 4/6	Opportunistic	
Birds																																						
Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	X														X						X															
	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite	X																																			
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	X		X								X																									
	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	X														X																					
Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar	X	X					X								X				X		X							X			X					
Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	X	X								X					X													X			X					
Casuariidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu					X						X			X	X		X											X								
Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing	X		X	X																								X								
Ardeidae	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron																																				1
Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove																																				1
	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove																																				1
	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	X										X				X			X			X															
Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher	X										X				X				X		X															
	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	X														X																					
Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	X	X								X					X													X			X					
Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo															X				X																	
	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo															X				X				X	X												
	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo	X														X				X																	
	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo																																				1
Caprimulgidae	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	Spotted Nightjar	X		X												X													X			X					
Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	X													X	X																					
	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	X			X				X																												
	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby	X	X																																		
Megapodiidae	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	X		X																									X								

Family	Species	Common Name	Survey																																			
			Camp 1	Camp 1/1	Camp 1/10	Camp 1/11	Camp 1/12	Camp 1/13	Camp 1/2	Camp 1/3	Camp 1/4	Camp 1/5	Camp 1/6	Camp 1/7	Camp 1/8	Camp 1/9	Camp 2	Camp 2/15	Camp 2/16	Camp 2/18	Camp 2/19	Camp 2/20	Camp 2/23	Camp 2/24	Camp 2/25	Camp 2/26	Camp 2/27	Camp 2/28	Camp 4	Camp 4/1	Camp 4/12	Camp 4/14	Camp 4/15	Camp 4/4	Camp 4/5	Camp 4/6	Opportunistic	
	<i>Hemiergis initialis initialis</i>		X							X							X																					
	<i>Lerista dorsalis</i>		X										X				X	X																				
	<i>Lerista picturata</i>		X	X													X	X	X				X															
	<i>Lerista sp.</i>		X	X											X	X	X		X			X	X															
	<i>Liopholis inornata</i>		X		X												X									X		X	X									
	<i>Menetia greyii</i>		X			X									X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X												
	<i>Morethia butleri</i>		X	X		X				X							X	X	X	X			X	X			X			X			X			X		
	<i>Morethia obscura</i>		X	X													X	X				X								X				X				
	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Bluetongue	X								X						X						X															
	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>		X	X								X					X											X										
Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>																X																					
Varanidae	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Bungarra or Sand Monitor	X								X	X					X		X																			
	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Heath Monitor	X		X																																	

A McKenzie, N.L., Rolfe, J.K., Hall, N.J. and Youngson, W.K. (1993) Vertebrate Fauna. In Hall, N.J. and McKenzie N.L. The Biological Survey of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia Part 9. Norseman - Balladonia. *Records of the Western Australian Museum*, Supplement No 42, 33-55.

X Presence Only

Appendix A(2). Vertebrate fauna recorded in biological surveys in the region

Family	Species	Common Name	Survey	A																				B										
			Lake Finn Rd	Opportunistic	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10	Site 11	Site 12	Site 13	Site 14	Site 15	Site 16	Site 17	Site 18	Site 19	Site 20	Argo Discharge	Beta Hunt Disturbance	Junction Discharge	Junction Reference	Neptune Disturbance	Neptune Reference	Opportunistic	Thunderer Disturbance	Thunderer Reference	West Dunes Reference
Birds																																		
Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk																																X
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle																												X	2			
Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar																															X	
Columbidae	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing																								10				X				
Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon																									2	X						
Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater																					X	X				2	X				X	
Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo																															X	
Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon																						2										
Acanthizidae	<i>Calamanthus cautus</i>	Shy Heathwren																																X
	<i>Pyrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat																						X										X
	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill																						14			14	4	3				10	6
	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Inland Thornbill																						1			10			X				5
	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill																						X			2			X			8	X
Artamidae	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow																																X
	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow																									2			X				
	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird																															X	2
	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie																																X
	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong																																X
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike																						2	7		7		1				X	
Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris rufa</i>	Rufous Treecreeper																												X			X	X
Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven																						2	X			X	X					
Hirundinidae	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	White-backed Swallow																						4	X		1	3					3	X
	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin																										4						
Maluridae	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	White-winged Fairy-wren																						40			4							X
Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater																						12	10		1	1				6	5	
	<i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater																																
	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>	White-fronted Honeyeater																																2
	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner																																6
	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater																																7
	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird																																9
	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater																																2
	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater																																X
Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird																																

Family	Species	Common Name	Survey																				A								B							
			Lake Finn Rd	Opportunistic	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10	Site 11	Site 12	Site 13	Site 14	Site 15	Site 16	Site 17	Site 18	Site 19	Site 20	Argo Discharge	Beta Hunt Disturbance	Junction Discharge	Junction Reference	Neptune Disturbance	Neptune Reference	Opportunistic	Thunderer Disturbance	Thunderer Reference	West Dunes Reference				
Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella																									2											
Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush																							1	1				X			X					
	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird																							X		X	1	1									
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote																						1			1	2	2			4	1					
Petroicidae	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin																													X	1						
Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail																							1			X	X			1						
Timaliidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye																												X			X					
Psittacidae	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet																							1					X								
	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	Regent Parrot																							X													
	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck																								1		2		19			5					
	<i>Psephotus varius</i>	Mulga Parrot																														X						
	<i>Neophema splendida</i>	Scarlet-chested Parrot																							1													
Mammals																																						
Canidae	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog																								1												
Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i>	House Cat			1																								2									
Dasyuridae	<i>Ningau sp.</i>				3	2							2	2																								
	<i>Ningau yvonneae</i>	Mallee Ningau																							2		1	2		1			1					
	<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	Fat-tailed Dunnart															3			1																		
	<i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i>	Little Long-tailed Dunnart										1							2																			
	<i>Sminthopsis gilberti</i>	Gilbert's Dunnart									1				1					1			1															
Burramyidae	<i>Cercartetus concinnus</i>	Southwestern Pygmy Possum					4		1		1	1	3		1				1	3							3	1					1					
Macropodidae	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo																								1				1								
Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit																								1												
Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse							2					1				1	1						2	1	1	3	4			10	7	2				
	<i>Notomys alexis</i>	Spinifex Hopping Mouse																	1																			
	<i>Notomys mitchellii</i>	Mitchell's Hopping Mouse				1								2					1	1							1											
	<i>Pseudomys bolami</i>	Bolam's Mouse																			1			2		1	2				1		5					
	<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	Sandy Inland Mouse							3								1		1																			
Amphibians																																						
Limnodynastidae	<i>Neobatrachus kunapalari</i>	Kunapalari Frog																							1	1	1	1		1								
	<i>Neobatrachus sutor</i>	Shoemaker Frog				1	1				1								1																			
Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne occidentalis</i>	Western Toadlet						5	2																			2										
Reptiles																																						
Agamidae	<i>Ctenophorus cristatus</i>	Bicycle Dragon	8	1			2	1	1	1		4	2		7			1			1	2	7				1	1					1					
	<i>Ctenophorus fordi</i>	Mallee Sand Dragon	1										1	3											1		2											
	<i>Ctenophorus salinarum</i>	Salt Pan Dragon																							4	1					9							

		Survey	A																				B											
Family	Species	Common Name	Lake Finn Rd	Opportunistic	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10	Site 11	Site 12	Site 13	Site 14	Site 15	Site 16	Site 17	Site 18	Site 19	Site 20	Argo Discharge	Beta Hunt Disturbance	Junction Discharge	Junction Reference	Neptune Disturbance	Neptune Reference	Opportunistic	Thunderer Disturbance	Thunderer Reference	West Dunes Reference
	<i>Morethia obscura</i>																																	
	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>			1						1				1	1			2					1		1			4						
Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>																										1							
	<i>Ramphotyphlops bicolor</i>																																	2
Varanidae	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Bungarra or Sand Monitor				2													1							2								
	<i>Varanus tristis</i>	Racehorse Monitor					1																											

A ATA Environmental 2006 *Vertebrate Fauna Assessment St Ives Gold Mine*. Unpublished report for Jim's Seeds, Weeds and Trees, Ltd, Kalgoorlie.

B Bamford Consulting Ecologists (2010) *Gold Fields St Ives Gold Mine, Kambalda. Fauna Assessment: impacts of water discharge and general mining activity on vertebrate fauna*. Unpublished report to Gold Fields St Ives Gold Mine, Perth.

X Presence only

Appendix A(3). Vertebrate fauna recorded in biological surveys in the region

[illegible]

Family	Species	Survey Common Name	A			B	C								D																					
			LF	LS	OMT	St Ives	Opportunistic	Site 1a	Site 1b	Site 1c	Site 1d	Site 2a	Site 2b	Site 2c	Site 2d	Site 1	Site 2	Site 20	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10	Site 11	Site 12	Site 13	Site 14	Site 15	Site 16	Site 17	Site 18	Site 19	
	<i>Ctenophorus salinarum</i>	Salt Pan Dragon	X	X		X	1																						2							
	<i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i>							1																								X			1	
	<i>Moloch horridus</i>	Thorny Devil				X																														
	<i>Pogona minor</i>	Bearded Dragon	X			X	1									X				1								1	1	1						
	<i>Tympanocryptis cephalus</i>	Pebble Dragon				X																														
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus laevisissimus</i>		X			X										1	5							3		2										
Diplodactylidae	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	Barking Gecko				X		2										8		2	62						1					2	1		1	
	<i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i>	Clawless Gecko				X													3													1				
	<i>Diplodactylus granariensis</i>					X											1	1	1	3	2		2							2	3				1	
	<i>Diplodactylus pulcher</i>					X			1		4										3	7	1				4					1	2		4	
	<i>Lucasium damaeum</i>																																			
	<i>Lucasium maini</i>				X	X	2	9	3	3	1		1	1					9		2	1		1											4	
	<i>Oedura reticulata</i>					X				1												1			1	1										
	<i>Strophurus assimilis</i>	Goldfields Spiny-tailed Gecko												1		1								1				1			3					
	<i>Strophurus elderi</i>																3							1		1										
Elapidae	<i>Brachyuropsis fasciolata</i>					X																														
	<i>Brachyuropsis semifasciata</i>																2															1	1			
	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Yellow-faced Whipsnake				X												1																		
	<i>Parasuta gouldii</i>					X																						1								
	<i>Parasuta monachus</i>					X																												1		
	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	Mulga Snake					1																													
	<i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i>	Gwardar				X																														
	<i>Pseudonaja modesta</i>	Ringed Brown Snake																										1								
	<i>Simoselaps bertholdi</i>	Jan's Banded Snake				X											1			1								1								
Gekkonidae	<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Gecko						1																		X										
	<i>Gehyra purpurascens</i>					X									1																					
	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>		X	X		X							1		3	1	1	1				1						1		1	1			2		
	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's Gecko	X	X		X	1									2			2		1								2	1			1		6	
Pygopodidae	<i>Delma australis</i>																1	1	1																	
	<i>Delma butleri</i>		X			X											2																			
	<i>Delma fraseri</i>					X											3			1																
	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>					X											2									1									3	
	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	Common Scaly Foot				X																												1		
Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus buechananii</i>																		4				2				1	2		X	2					
	<i>Cryptoblepharus camabyi</i>																																			
	<i>Cryptoblepharus plagioccephalus</i>		X			X																														
	<i>Ctenotus atlas</i>		X	X		X			1		2			2		6									3		11									
	<i>Ctenotus leonhardii</i>					X																														
	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>				X	X													1											3	1			X	5	

		Survey	A			B	C								D																					
Family	Species	Common Name	LF	LS	OM/T	St Ives	Opportunistic	Site 1a	Site 1b	Site 1c	Site 1d	Site 2a	Site 2b	Site 2c	Site 2d	Site 1	Site 2	Site 20	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9	Site 10	Site 11	Site 12	Site 13	Site 14	Site 15	Site 16	Site 17	Site 18	Site 19	
	<i>Ctenotus severus</i>											1			2																					
	<i>Ctenotus uber</i>					X																2		1								1	1	1	1	
	<i>Cyclodomorphus melanops</i>	Slender Blue-tongue								1						1																				
	<i>Egernia formosa</i>					X																4					1									
	<i>Egernia multiscutata</i>				X																															
	<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	Broad-banded Sand Swimmer																				4														
	<i>Hemiergis initialis</i>					X												X		1							1									
	<i>Lerista distinguenda</i>															1	4							1												
	<i>Lerista muelleri</i>			X	X																															
	<i>Lerista picturata</i>				X											1		2	1				5	1	3	1	1	2		1			3	3	1	
	<i>Lerista sp.</i>																		4	4	2		4				2	2	5	1	3	5	3	2	4	
	<i>Liopholis inornata</i>										1					1	1							1												
	<i>Menetia greyii</i>		X		X	X				2		1												1			1			1	1		4	3	2	
	<i>Morethia adelaidensis</i>			X																									1							
	<i>Morethia butleri</i>				X														2		2		1	1			2					1		2		
	<i>Morethia obscura</i>																										2	2			1					
	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Bluetongue			X																															
	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>		X		X	1	1			1					1			X														2				
Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>				X												1		1	1	2		1	1												
	<i>Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus</i>				X																															
Varanidae	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Bungarra or Sand Monitor			X	1						1	1				2																			

A Dames and Moore (1999) *Public Environmental Review Gold Mine Development on Lake Lefroy*. Unpublished report for St Ives Gold Mine; Kalgoorlie.

B Ninox Wildlife Consulting (2004) *St Ives Gold Mine Vertebrate Fauna Assessment 2004*. Unpublished report for St Ives Gold Mining Co Pty LTd, Kalgoorlie.

C Keith Lindbeck and Associates (2007) *St. Ives Gold Mining Company Tailings Storage Facility (No. 4) Spring Fauna Survey*. Unpublished report for St. Ives Gold Mining Company.

D Western Wildlife (2006) *St Ives Gold Fauna Survey; Spring 2005*. Unpublished report for Jim's Seeds, Weeds and Trees, Kalgoorlie.

Appendix A(4). Vertebrate fauna recorded in biological surveys in the region

[illegible]

		Survey	Dell and How (1984)																						
Family	Species	Common Name	WZ13	WZ16	WZ16a	WZ18	WZ18a	WZ2	WZ22	WZ23	WZ24a	WZ25	WZ25a	WZ26	WZ27	WZ3	WZ32a	WZ33	WZ34	WZ34a	WZ37a	WZ40	WZ6	WZ7	WZ7a
	<i>Egernia multiscutata</i>					1			1														1		
	<i>Egernia richardi</i>																								
	<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	Broad-banded Sand Swimmer			4																				
	<i>Hemiergis initialis</i>								3		12	5	6	1				1					2		
	<i>Hemiergis millewae</i>		8											2			6	2	14	11	14				
	<i>Hemiergis peronii peronii</i>																								
	<i>Lerista dorsalis</i>																								
	<i>Lerista muelleri</i>																								
	<i>Lerista picturata</i>								3		1	1	3						1						
	<i>Lerista sp.</i>					7			5		6	2	6	3		1		2	2		2		3	1	
	<i>Lerista taeniata</i>																								
	<i>Lerista terdigitata</i>				1									1					2						
	<i>Lerista tridactyla</i>																								
	<i>Liopholis inornata</i>										4										2				
	<i>Liopholis striata</i>	Night Skink																							
	<i>Menetia greyii</i>				1	1								3		3	1	2	7	2	5		1	1	
	<i>Morethia adelaidensis</i>																								
	<i>Morethia butleri</i>					4		1		2			2	1		1		1						1	
	<i>Morethia obscura</i>									1				1											
	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Bluetongue																							
	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>			3						1	2	1	1						1	2					
Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>																								
	<i>Ramphotyphlops bicolor</i>																								
	<i>Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus</i>				1											1									
	<i>Ramphotyphlops hamatus</i>																								
Varanidae	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Bungarra or Sand Monitor												1											
	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Heath Monitor																							
	<i>Varanus tristis tristis</i>																								

Dell, J and How, R. (1984) Vertebrate fauna. In The Biological Survey of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, *Records of the Western Australian Museum*, Supplement No 18, 57-89.

Appendix A(5). Vertebrate fauna recorded in biological surveys in the region

		Survey	B								
Family	Species	Common Name	Dordie Rock NR #1	Dordie Rock NR #2	Dordie Rock NR #3	Dordie Rock NR #4	Kurrawang NR #3	Kurrawang NR #4	Kurrawang NR #5	Kurrawang NR #6	Kurrawang NR #7
Birds											
Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite								X	
	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk									
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle									
Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar	X							X	
Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth								X	
Casuariidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	X								X
Columbidae	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing									
	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon									X
Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater			X		X	X	X		
Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo									
Caprimulgidae	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	Spotted Nightjar									
Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel									X
	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon									
	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby									
Megapodiidae	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	X								
Otididae	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard									
Acanthizidae	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat		X							
	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	X	X			X	X	X		
	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill						X	X		
	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Inland Thornbill		X						X	
	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface									
	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	X	X				X	X		
Artamidae	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow									
	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow							X		
	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow			X						
	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	X				X	X			X
	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird			X		X	X			X
	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie									X
	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	X	X						X	X
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina maxima</i>	Ground Cuckoo-Shrike									X
	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike		X	X						X
Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris rufa</i>	Rufous Treecreeper			X						
Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	X								
	<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	Little Crow	X								X

		Survey	B								
Family	Species	Common Name	Dordie Rock NR #1	Dordie Rock NR #2	Dordie Rock NR #3	Dordie Rock NR #4	Kurrawang NR #3	Kurrawang NR #4	Kurrawang NR #5	Kurrawang NR #6	Kurrawang NR #7
	<i>Ctenotus atlas</i>							X			
	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>							X			
	<i>Ctenotus uber</i>										
	<i>Egernia formosa</i>										
	<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	Broad-banded Sand Swimmer									
	<i>Lerista muelleri</i>										
	<i>Lerista picturata</i>										
	<i>Liopholis inornata</i>				X						
	<i>Menetia greyii</i>										X
	<i>Morethia butleri</i>										
	<i>Morethia obscura</i>				X						
	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Bluetongue									X
	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>										X
Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>										
	<i>Ramphotyphlops hamatus</i>										
Varanidae	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Bungarra or Sand Monitor			X						
	<i>Varanus tristis</i>	Racehorse Monitor									

Chapman A; Kealley I; McMillan D; McMillan and Rolland; G (1991). Biological Surveys of Four Goldfields Reserves. *Landnote* 1/91; 1-238

Appendix A(6). Vertebrate fauna recorded in biological surveys in the region

[illegible]

																								X
Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth			1		3																	X
Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar					1																	X
Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygia</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher			2																			
	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher																						
Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater		19		10		6	6	12	6										X	X	X	
Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella		15				6																
Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris rufa</i>	Rufous Treecreeper		4																				
	<i>Climacteris affinis superciliosa</i>	White-browed Treecreeper					1																	
Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variiegated Fairy-wren				45			1	20														
	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	White-winged Fairy-wren		10																				
	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	Splendid Fairy-wren																						
	<i>Amytornis textilis</i>	Thick-billed Grasswren																						
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote		56		9	1	5		7								X	X	X	X			
Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Inland Thornbill				14	22	14	9	4	14													X
	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill				4	47													X	X			
	<i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i>	Slaty-backed Thornbill					2																	
	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill		2	33	25	67	42	2	3	12									X	X			
	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface					18				2													
	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat			2	1	14	6	2		7													
	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill		155	12	77	15	137	42	55	40							X	X	X	X	X		
Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater				30	2				2											X		
	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater			9	15	10			1														
	<i>Lichenostomus plumulus</i>	Grey-fronted Honeyeater								2														
	<i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater		30		8					1							X	X		X	X		
	<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater		3				7	2	1	1											X		
	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater				5		17	9															
	<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>	White-cheeked Honeyeater						7																
	<i>Phylidonyris albifrons</i>	White-fronted Honeyeater		11	17	19	4	15	6	15														
	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner		86	52	36		2	10	1	1							X					X	
	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater		10	20	14	21	13	13	12	22							X	X					

[illegible]

[illegible]

	<i>Egernia formosa</i>			1			1	3					1	8				1	14	4	8	1								
	<i>Egernia inornata</i>		1	1	1			1										8	71	4	2		2							
	<i>Egernia striata</i>																			2	9		1							
	<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>												2	5		4	4			6	6	3	1							
	<i>Hemiergis initialis initialis</i>													4		5				1		12								
	<i>Lerista muelleri</i>			3	2	2		1						22		4	3	6	6	15		5	2							
	<i>Lerista picturata</i>			2		1							1	18		17	17	5	5	20		14	20							
	<i>Menetia greyii</i>					1							4	19		3	6	23	18	3	17	6	1							X
	<i>Morethia adelaidensis</i>			1																										
	<i>Morethia butleri</i>					2		1				1		14		1		6	17	7	4	4								
	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>											3		1			2				3	5	4							X
	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>			2	3	7		5	2			2	1	3	1	1			1		2	2	1							X
Agamidae	<i>Caimanops amphiboluroides</i>							1		1											7									
	<i>Ctenophorus cristatus</i>			3				4					1	3		5	1	10	4			1								X
	<i>Ctenophorus femoralis</i>																													
	<i>Ctenophorus fordii</i>				4		1	4	5	4	1																X			
	<i>Ctenophorus isolepis citrinus</i>																													
	<i>Ctenophorus maculatus</i>																													
	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>																													
	<i>Ctenophorus ornatus</i>																													
	<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>			5	3		7	8				4	6	4		11	18		18	3	29		3							
	<i>Ctenophorus salinarum</i>																													
	<i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i>				8			9						2		1	3	1			3		12							
	<i>Moloch horridus</i>				1			2	1	3	2			5									17							X
	<i>Pogona minor</i>					1	1	2	4	1	2	21	11	2	3	14	3	2	2	14	13	23								
	<i>Tympanocryptis cephalo</i>															7						1								
Varanidae	<i>Varanus caudolineatus</i>				1		3	4					9	10		15	1		1	11	17	1	9							
	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>			2	1			1		1	1	2	10	1	9	9	3	7	8	1	5									
	<i>Varanus tristis</i>													5		1				3		3								
Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>												7	8		14		7	2	7		14	6							

[illegible]

[illegible]

Appendix A(7). Vertebrate fauna recorded in biological surveys in the region

Family	Species	Common Name	A																B						C
Casuariidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	X			X							X	X					+	X	X	+			X
Megapodiidae	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl												X									+		
Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal																	+	+					
	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan																	+	+					
	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian Shelduck																	+	+					X
	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Maned Dusck																	+						
	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck																	+						
	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler																	+						
	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck																	+						
Podicipedidae	<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe																	+						
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant																	+						
	<i>Phalacrocorax melanleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant					X					X													
Ardeidae	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron																	+						
	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron																	+						
Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill																	+						
Accipitridae	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-shouldered Kite																		+	+	+			
	<i>Hamirostra isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite										X								+	+	+	+		
	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite																		+	+	X	+	X	
	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk										X								+	+	+	+	X	
	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk				X							X							+	+	+	+	X	
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle				X						X								+	+	+		X	
	<i>Aquila morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	X			X							X							+	+	+		X	

[illegible]

Appendix B
Definitions of Significant Fauna under the
WA Wildlife Conservation Act 1950

Vertebrate Fauna Assessment – Redross to Higginsville power line

APPENDIX B
DEFINITIONS OF SIGNIFICANT FAUNA UNDER THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION ACT 1950

Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, and listed under Schedules 1 to 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).

Threatened fauna is that subset of ‘Specially Protected Fauna’ declared to be ‘likely to become extinct’ pursuant to section 14(4) of the Wildlife Conservation Act.

Threatened flora is flora that has been declared to be ‘likely to become extinct or is rare, or otherwise in need of special protection’, pursuant to section 23F(2) of the Wildlife Conservation Act.
The assessment of the conservation status of these species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria as detailed below.

CR Critically endangered species

Threatened species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.

EN Endangered species

Threatened species considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 2 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.

VU Vulnerable species

Threatened species considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.

EX Presumed extinct species

Species which have been adequately searched for and there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Presumed Extinct Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Presumed Extinct Flora.

IA Migratory birds protected under an international agreement

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 the Bonn Convention, relating to the protection of migratory birds. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.

CD Conservation dependent fauna

Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 6 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.

OS Other specially protected fauna

Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.



Priority species

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

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

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

1 Priority 1: Poorly-known species

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

2 Priority 2: Poorly-known species

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

3 Priority 3: Poorly-known species

Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.

4 Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

(a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.

(b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable, but are not listed as Conservation Dependent.

(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

Appendix C
Results of the *EPBC Act* Protected
Matters Search
Vertebrate Fauna Assessment – Higginsville power line



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.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about [Environment Assessments](#) and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 06/01/18 17:52:51

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

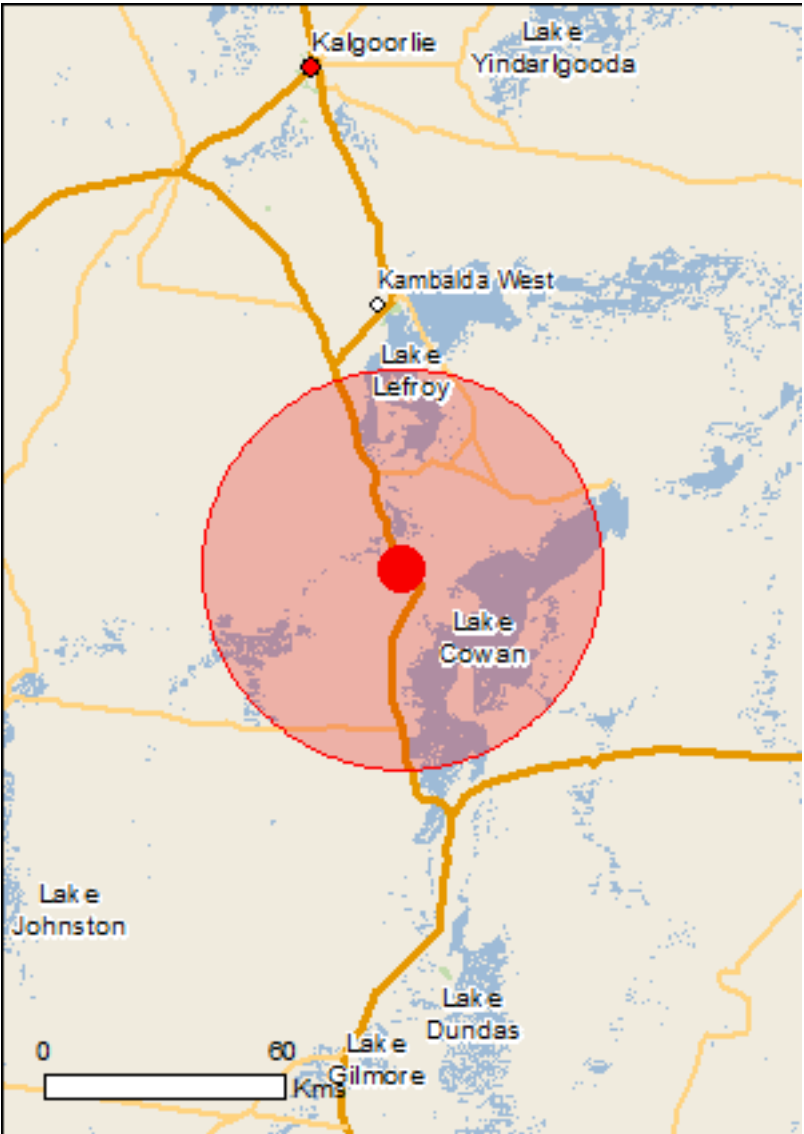
[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

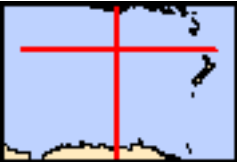
[Acknowledgements](#)



This map may contain data which are
©Commonwealth of Australia
(Geoscience Australia), ©PSMA 2010

[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 50.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	8
Listed Migratory Species:	6

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Land:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	10
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Marine:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	5
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	16
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Plants		
Daviesia microcarpa Norseman Pea [56766]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus platydisca Jimberlana Mallee [64575]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gastrolobium graniticum Granite Poison [14872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tecticornia flabelliformis Bead Glasswort [82664]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.		
Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land	[Resource Information]
-------------------	--------------------------

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

Name
Commonwealth Land -

Listed Marine Species	[Resource Information]
-----------------------	--------------------------

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Thinornis rubricollis		area
Hooded Plover [59510]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves	[Resource Information]
Name	State
Binaronca	WA
Dordie Rocks	WA
Unnamed WA06043	WA
Unnamed WA08029	WA
Unnamed WA17804	WA

Invasive Species	[Resource Information]
Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resouces Audit, 2001.	

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Columba livia		
Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streptopelia senegalensis		
Laughing Turtle-dove, Laughing Dove [781]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sturnus vulgaris		
Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Camelus dromedarius		
Dromedary, Camel [7]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris		
Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Capra hircus		
Goat [2]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Equus asinus		
Donkey, Ass [4]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Equus caballus		
Horse [5]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus		
Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
		habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Plants		
Carrichtera annua Ward's Weed [9511]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lycium ferocissimum African Boxthorn, Boxthorn [19235]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tamarix aphylla Athel Pine, Athel Tree, Tamarisk, Athel Tamarisk, Athel Tamarix, Desert Tamarisk, Flowering Cypress, Salt Cedar [16018]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

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

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

Where very little information is available for 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 reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

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

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

Coordinates

-31.71461 121.67141

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

Appendix D
Results of the Rapid Habitat Assessment
Vertebrate Fauna Assessment – Higginsville power line

Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 1

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 378139 mE

Northing: 6487709 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating Flat

Habitat Quality: Good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 2

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 378139 mE

Northing: 6487709 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating Flat

Habitat Quality: Very Good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 3

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 378483 mE

Northing: 6487871 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 4

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 378745 mE

Northing: 6488040 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 5

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 378808 mE

Northing: 6488093 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 6

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 378930 mE

Northing: 6488143 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 7

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 378330 mE

Northing: 6487874 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 8

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 378330 mE

Northing: 6487850 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 9

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 378236 mE

Northing: 6487806 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 10

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 378020 mE

Northing: 6487674 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Open Eucalypt woodland over chenopods and shrubs of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 11

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 377899 mE

Northing: 6487625 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 12

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 377842 mE

Northing: 6487573 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Open Eucalypt woodland over chenopods and shrubs of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 13

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 377730 mE

Northing: 6487527 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Highly disturbed

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles/Cobbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 14

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 377608 mE

Northing: 6487448 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 15

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 377414 mE

Northing: 6487355 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Open Eucalypt woodland over chenopods and shrubs of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 16

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 377299 mE

Northing: 6487314 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Open Eucalypt woodland over chenopods and shrubs of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 17

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 377245 mE

Northing: 6487278 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Open Eucalypt woodland over chenopods and shrubs of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 18

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 377016 mE

Northing: 6487279 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 19

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376952 mE

Northing: 6487328 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 20

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376908 mE

Northing: 6487399 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 21

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376768 mE

Northing: 6487496 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 22

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376679 mE

Northing: 6487610 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 23

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376585 mE

Northing: 6487710 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 24

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376479 mE

Northing: 6487848 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 25

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376392 mE

Northing: 6487893 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 26

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376327 mE

Northing: 6488049 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 27

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376238 mE

Northing: 6488116 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 28

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376175 mE

Northing: 6488154 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 29

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376157 mE

Northing: 6488207 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 30

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376136 mE

Northing: 6488236 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Cobbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 31

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 376010 mE

Northing: 6488355 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 32

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 375936 mE

Northing: 6488426 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 33

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 375834 mE

Northing: 6488576 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Open Eucalypt woodland over chenopods and shrubs of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 34

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 375775 mE

Northing: 6488622 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Open Eucalypt woodland over chenopods and shrubs of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 35

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 375685 mE

Northing: 6488757 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 36

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 375567 mE

Northing: 6488849 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Cobbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 37

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 375422 mE

Northing: 6488965 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 38

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 375384 mE

Northing: 6489044 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 39

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 375222 mE

Northing: 6489214 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 40

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 375106 mE

Northing: 6489354 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 41

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 375009 mE

Northing: 6489471 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 42

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 374976 mE

Northing: 6489561 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 43

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 374887 mE

Northing: 6489603 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 44

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 374706 mE

Northing: 6489772 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 45

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 374682 mE

Northing: 6489819 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 46

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 374606 mE

Northing: 6489895 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 47

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 374538 mE

Northing: 6489989 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 48

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 374424 mE

Northing: 6490123 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 49

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 374347 mE

Northing: 6490227 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 50

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 374247 mE

Northing: 6490318 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 51

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 374193 mE

Northing: 6490364 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 52

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 374072 mE

Northing: 6490516 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 53

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 373952 mE

Northing: 6490623 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 54

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 373813 mE

Northing: 6490767 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 55

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 373736 mE

Northing: 6490886 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 56

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 373564 mE

Northing: 6491083 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 57

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 373485 mE

Northing: 6491159 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 58

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 373329 mE

Northing: 6491347 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 59

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 373168 mE

Northing: 6491484 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 60

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 373045 mE

Northing: 6491615 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 61

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 372975 mE

Northing: 6491680 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 62

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 372877 mE

Northing: 6491831 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 63

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 372735 mE

Northing: 6492013 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 64

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 372533 mE

Northing: 6492155 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 65

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 372477 mE

Northing: 6492262 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure:

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 66

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 372362 mE

Northing: 6492347 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 67

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 372304 mE

Northing: 6492429 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 68

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 372215 mE

Northing: 6492560 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Shrubland

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 69

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 372137 mE

Northing: 6492629 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 70

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 372028 mE

Northing: 6492739 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 71

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371960 mE

Northing: 6492827 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 72

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371844 mE

Northing: 6492932 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Disturbed

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 73

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371734 mE

Northing: 6493038 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 74

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371624 mE

Northing: 6493168 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 75

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371516 mE

Northing: 6493237 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 76

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371488 mE

Northing: 6493326 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 77

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371564 mE

Northing: 6493555 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 78

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371613 mE

Northing: 6493666 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 79

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371613 mE

Northing: 6493666 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 80

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371636 mE

Northing: 6493722 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Flat

Habitat Quality: Very good

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 81

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371674 mE

Northing: 6493868 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very disturbed

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles



Date: 04-Dec-17

Habitat Assessment #: 82

Observer: Dr Scott Thompson

Zone: 51

Easting: 371724 mE

Northing: 6493979 mN

Fire History: > 5 years

Landform: Undulating

Habitat Quality: Very disturbed

Habitat Structure: Eucalypt woodland over shrubs and chenopods of varying densities

Soil Type: Sandy clay

Surface Stone: Pebbles

