



Flora and Vegetation survey of an
area within Tenement M15/348.

Prepared For Avoca Resources Limited

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Final

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1 Introduction

Avoca Resources Limited (AR) acquired the Higginsville project in June 2004. The Higginsville tenements are located adjacently east of the Coolgardie-Esperance Highway approximately 2.5km north of Higginsville, which lies approximately 60km south of Kambalda and 53 km north of Norseman.

AR proposes to construct infrastructure within tenement M15/348. Exact positions of these infrastructure sites are not yet known; therefore a larger than required area was surveyed to allow for this.

1.1 Topography, Soils & Climate

The Higginsville project is located in the Coolgardie Botanical District of the South Western Interzone (Beard, 1990). This botanical district is predominantly eucalypt woodland, becoming open towards the more calcareous soils, where a cover of saltbush-bluebush understorey is evident. A gently undulating topography is broken up with occasional ranges of low hills. Sand plains are more prominent in the western part with some large playa lakes. Principally the soils are brown calcareous earths. The climate of this region is semi arid, which is characterized by cool winters and hot, dry summers. Rainfall occurs in winter with an annual precipitation of 289.6mm (BOM, 2007).

1.2 Vegetation

The dominant plant families within the Coolgardie Botanical District include Myrtaceae, Asteraceae, Chenopodiaceae and Poaceae. Eucalypt woodlands, which cover 6.8% of the area of the State of Western Australia, characterize the Coolgardie Botanical District (DEH, 2007).

2 Methods

Botanica Consulting (BC) was commissioned on the 23rd February 2007 by Avoca Resources Limited, to conduct a flora survey within tenement M15/348, which is part of the Higginsville project (as per map shown in Appendix 1).

The survey area is approximately 69ha. The area was traversed by two people with GPS units via four-wheel drive and on foot where appropriate. The vegetation groups were easily accessible throughout the survey area and were extensively covered. The survey was carried out in accordance with Botanica Consulting's Safety and Environmental Management Plans.

This flora survey of the study area was planned and implemented as far as practicable according to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Guidance Statement No. 51 *Terrestrial Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment in Western Australia*, (EPA, 2005).

Prior to the field survey, the results of the combined search of Department of Environment and Conservation's (DEC) Declared Rare and Priority Flora (DEC, 2007) and the Western Australian Herbarium (WAHERB, 2007a) databases, were examined for species recorded within the known coordinates (GDA94 51 J 347699 6537893 and 51 H 438759 6433515). The results of this search are listed in Appendix 2 (requested 22/2/07). Additionally, information on these significant flora species was obtained from the Western Australian Herbarium's web page (WAHERB, 2007).

Table 1 represents the definitions of Declared Rare and Priority ratings under the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) as extracted from Florabase (WAHERB, 2007).

Table 1: Definitions of Rare and Priority Flora Species (WAHERB, 2007).

<p>R: Declared Rare Flora – Extant Taxa Taxa which have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such.</p>
<p>X: Declared Rare flora – Presumed Extinct Taxa Taxa which have not been collected, or otherwise verified, over the past 50 years despite thorough searching, or of which all known wild populations have been destroyed more recently, and have been gazetted as such.</p>
<p>1: Priority One – Poorly known Taxa Taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations which are under threat, either due to small populations size, or being on lands under immediate threat, eg road verges, urban areas, farmland, active mineral leases, etc, or the plants are under threat, eg. From disease, grazing by feral animals, etc. May include taxa with threatened populations in protected lands. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as “rare flora”, but are in urgent need of further survey.</p>
<p>2: Priority Two – Poorly Known Taxa Taxa which are known from one of a few (generally <5) populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as “rare flora”, but are in urgent need of further survey.</p>
<p>3: Priority Three – Poorly known Taxa Taxa which are known from several populations, and the taxa are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered), either due to the number of known populations (generally <5), or known populations being large, and either widespread or protected. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as “rare flora” but are in need of further survey.</p>
<p>4: Priority Four – Rare Taxa Taxa, which are considered to have been adequately surveyed, and which whilst being rare (in Australia), are not currently threatened by any identifiable factors. These taxa require monitoring every 5-10 years</p>

Locations of Priority flora revealed in the databases search were overlaid on aerial photography of the area showing Avoca Resources Limited tenements using MapInfo Professional 7.0. Vegetation descriptions of locations and available pictures of the priority flora were obtained from Florabase.

Vegetation types associated with known priority flora were searched for in the survey area, and when/if these vegetation types were observed during the survey, they were traversed on foot specifically looking for the threatened flora associated with that vegetation description. The sample locations recorded during the survey area are outlined in Appendix 3.

Prior to field work aerial photography was visually inspected and obvious differences in the vegetation assemblages were initially identified. These different vegetation associations were then visited and used as sample sites also.

BC used a method of partially combining both a random meander technique (Cropper, 1993) and a quantitative technique. The random meander technique was used on a whole across the survey area. This technique can allow for greater coverage than a plot based survey and is less time consuming (NPWS, 2001). As the name suggests, the

random meander technique involves traversing areas of suitable habitat in no set pattern, but roughly back and forth, whilst recording the different species present. However partial use of the quantitative vegetation analysis was used (i.e. representative sample points used, although quadrats were not setup) via utilizing sample points that were marked with a GPS unit and traversed within a minimum radius of 50m.

At each sample point, information recorded comprised of the following:

- GPS location
- Photograph of vegetation
- Visual identification of plants within a 50m radius
- Dominant species
- Collection and documentation of unknown plant specimens
- GPS location, photograph and collection of Threatened Flora if encountered

Specimens collected during the survey were identified with the aid of samples housed at the Western Australian Herbarium, and where necessary, specialists were consulted.

Data from sample sites of similar vegetation was then compiled forming the two best representative vegetation groups. Similar vegetation groups were recognised visually in the field.

Additionally not all species collected were in flower, and were therefore, difficult to identify to a species level. These species are represented by a question mark (?) preceding the most likely taxonomical identification (Appendix 4).

2.1 Objectives

The objectives of this report were to

- Traverse the 69ha survey area represented by tenements M15/348
- Identify and collect the vascular plant taxa in the survey area.
- Provide a description of the vegetation occurring within the survey area.
- Assess the vegetation condition according to Keighery (1994).
- Assess the clearing principles specifically relating to native vegetation as outlined in Schedule 5 attached to the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

2.2 Limitations to the Survey

The main limitations to this survey are as follows:

- The vegetation units for this study were based on visual descriptions of locations in the field. The distribution of these vegetation units outside the study area is not known, however vegetation groups identified were categorized via comparison to vegetation distributions throughout WA given on ANRA (DEH, 2007).
- Field work was not completed at the EPA's recommended time period (i.e. Spring) for detecting most ephemeral flora, therefore some species may not have been present or identifiable at the time of survey. However, the above average rainfall from December 2006 through to January 2007 would suggest timing of this survey occurred after significant rainfall events (Figure 1).
- In the opinion of BC the survey area was covered exhaustively. Therefore it is BC's estimation that approximately 95% of the flora species in the survey area were recorded. This estimation was based on accessibility of vegetation groups and the timing of the survey after the above average summer rainfall events from December 2006 through to January 2007.

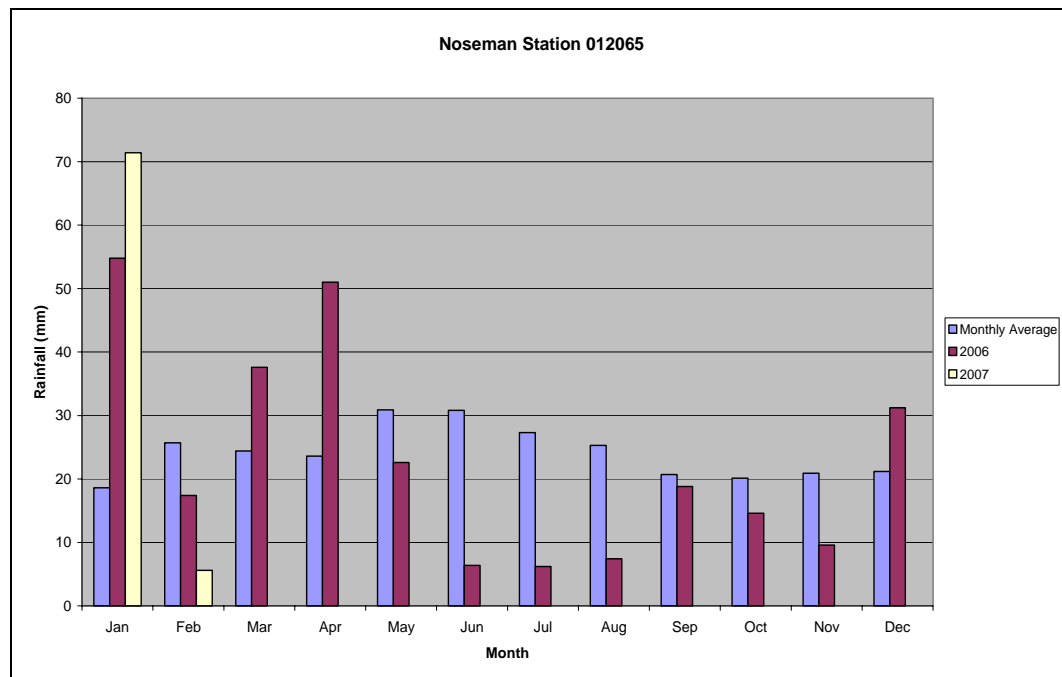


Figure 1: Total monthly rainfall for Norseman 2006 and 2007 (BOM, 2007).

3 Results

Two vegetation groups were encountered within the survey area. These vegetation groups were Transitional *Eucalyptus* woodland and *Acacia acuminata* shrubland. A combined total of 15 Families 25 Genera and 59 Species were recorded in the survey area.

3.1 Transitional *Eucalyptus* woodland

3.1.1 Flora

Flora recorded in the Transitional *Eucalyptus* woodland vegetation group was represented by 15 Families, 24 Genera and 57 Species (Appendix 2).

No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the *Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)* and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (Atkins, 2006) were found in the area surveyed.

No Priority Species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (Atkins, 2006) were located during the survey.

The area has no national environmental significance as defined by the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (DEH, 2007a).

3.1.2 Vegetation

The vegetation recorded in this community was representative of Transitional *Eucalyptus* woodland. The understorey was very similar throughout this vegetation group with only the dominant upper storey species of *Eucalyptus* showing variance. The dominant species were represented by *Eucalyptus* species such as *E. salmonophloia*, *E. griffithsii* and *E. urna*. The mid-storey was very uniform throughout this community comprising of *Senna artemisioides ssp filifolia*, *Atriplex nummularia*, *Acacia colletioides*, *Acacia nyssophylla*, *Eremophila alternifolia*, *E. decipiens ssp decipiens*, *E. glabra ssp glabra*, *E. interstans ssp virgata*, *E. scoparia*, *E. inonantha*, *Melaleuca sheathiana* and *Exocarpos aphyllus*, while the understorey comprised of species such as *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Olearia muelleri*, *Atriplex vesicaria*, *Maireana georgei* and *Sclerolaena eriacantha*.

No Broad scale clearing has occurred for agricultural purposes in this community within the survey area.

This community occurs within the *Eucalyptus* woodland vegetation group, according to the ANRA, which covers 3.5% of the State of Western Australia (DEH, 2007).



Figure 2: Transitional *Eucalyptus* woodland within the survey area.

3.2 *Acacia acuminata* shrubland

3.2.1 Flora

Flora recorded in the *Acacia acuminata* shrubland vegetation group was represented by 9 Families, 10 Genera and 15 Species (Appendix 2).

No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the *Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)* and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (Atkins, 2006) were recorded in the area surveyed.

No Priority Species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (Atkins, 2006) were located during the survey.

The area has no national environmental significance as defined by the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (DEH, 2007a).

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3.2.2 Vegetation

The vegetation recorded in this community was representative of a *Acacia acuminata* shrubland. The dominant species was *Acacia acuminata*. The upper storey comprised of *Eucalyptus griffithsii* and *Acacia acuminata*. The mid-storey comprised of *Cratystylis conocephala*, *Senna artemisioides ssp filifolia*, *Atriplex nummularia*, *Acacia colletioides*, *A. nyssophylla*, *Eremophila interstans ssp virgata* and *E. oldfieldii ssp angustifolia*, while the understorey comprised of *Olearia muelleri*, *Atriplex vesicaria*, *Stenanthemum petrauem*, and *Dodonea microzyga*.

No Broad scale clearing has occurred for agricultural purposes in this community within the survey area.

This community occurs within the *Acacia* shrubland vegetation group according to the ANRA, which covers 3.5% of the State of Western Australia (DEH, 2007).



Figure 3: *Acacia acuminata* shrubland vegetation group within the survey area.

4 Vegetation condition

The vegetation condition of the vegetation groups within the area surveyed by Botanica Consulting is classed as being in a “very good” health condition (Keighery, 1994). A very good health condition depicts that the vegetation structure is altered due to obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance was in the form of historic drill tracks and grazing.

5 Discussion

The 69ha of surveyed area revealed two vegetation communities comprising a combined total of 15 Families 25 Genera and 59 Species.

No Priority Species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (Atkins, 2006) were located during the survey.

No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the *Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)* and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (Atkins, 2006) were found in the area surveyed.

No vegetation communities recorded within the survey area are considered to have regional environmental significance as defined by the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (DEH 2007a).

5.1 Recommendations

- For the purpose of this vegetation survey, the clearing principals specifically related are as follows.

It is of BC opinion that for clearing principal:

- (a) **Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.**

As stated in the Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia’s 53 Biogeographical Subregions (CALM, 2002), the Coolgardie 3 subregion has an exceptionally high diversity of *Eucalyptus* species, but most species are wide ranging and usually occur in at least one, and often several, adjoining subregions. This flora survey reveals diverse flora that are not restricted to the project area and occur across the region. The vegetation is also degraded by historic tracks, drilling activities and grazing.

Therefore, clearing within this survey area would not affect the level of Biological Diversity, as it is well represented within this subregion and adjoining subregions.

- (c) **Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.**

No DRF were recorded in the survey area.

- (d) **Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community (TEC).**

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) listed under the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* are in the survey area (DEH, 2007a)

- (e) **Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared**

No vegetation considered as a significant remnant of extensively cleared vegetation was identified in the survey area.

- (f) **Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing, in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland**

No vegetation growing in, or in association with a watercourse or wetland occurs in the survey area.

- (h) **Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.**

The survey area lies 3.2km southeast of the Binoronca Rocks Nature Reserve and 18.9km southeast of the Dordie Rocks Nature Reserve. These small Nature Reserves (185.5ha and 35.66ha respectively) have high conservation values based on either the presence of wetlands, unmodified eucalypt woodland, rich vertebrate fauna or geomorphology (CALM 1994). Clearing within the survey area will not have any adverse effects on the environmental values of these conservation areas.

6 Personnel involved

- Jim Williams- Botanist
(Diploma of Horticulture)
Botanica Consulting
- Eren Reid- Assistant Botanist
(BSc- Biological Science).
Botanica Consulting

7 **References**

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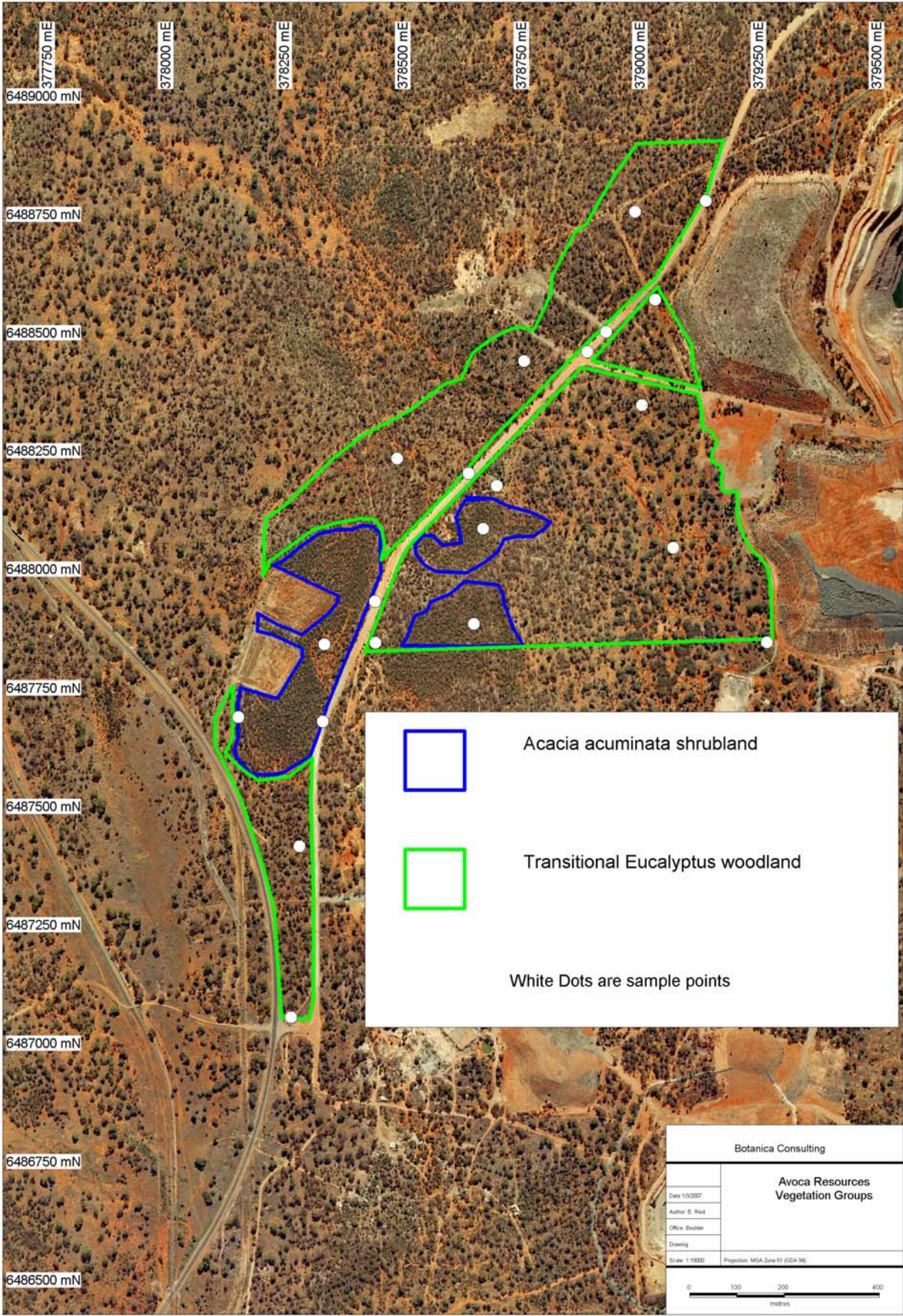
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Appendix 1: Map of the surveyed area



Appendix 2: DEC and WAHERB Databases search results for Rare and Priority species within the area.

Genus	Species	Rank	Infrasp	Cons.Code
Acacia	benthamii			P2
Acacia	dissona	var.	indoloria	P3
Acacia	dorsenna			P1
Acacia	eremophila numerous-nerved variant			P3
Acacia	kerryana			P2
Allocasuarina	eriochlamys	subsp.	grossa	P3
Astartea	sp Esperance			P1
Austrostipa	blackii			P3
Comesperma	calicicola			P3
Dampiera	sericantha			P1
Darwinia	polycephala			P1
Daviesia	microcarpa			R
Eremophila	compressa			P3
Eremophila	lucida			P1
Eremophila	parvifolia	subsp.	parvifolia	P4
Eremophila	praecox			P1
Eremophila	purpurascens			P3
Eucalyptus	brachyphylla			P4
Eucalyptus	brockwayi			P3
Eucalyptus	jimberlanica			P1
Eucalyptus	kruseana			P4
Eucalyptus	platydisca			R
Eucalyptus	pterocarpa			P4
Eucalyptus	websteriana	subsp.	norsemanica	P1
Eucalyptus	x brachyphylla			P4
Euryomyrtus	leptospermioides			P3
Frankenia	georgei			P3
Frankenia	glomerata			P3
Gastrolobium	hians			P1
Gnephosis	intonsa			P1
Gnephosis	sp. Norseman (K.R. Newbey 8096)			P1
Goodenia	laevis	subsp.	laevis	P3
Grevillea	phillipsiana			P1
Halosarcia	flabelliformis			P1
Melaleuca	coccinea			P3
Menkea	draboides			P3
Micromyrtus	papillosa			P1
Microseris	scapigera			P3
Myriophyllum	petraeum			P4
Phebalium	clavatum			P2
Philothea	apiculata			P2
Philothea	nutans			P1
Phlegmatospermum	eremaeum			P2
Pityrodia	chrysocalyx			P3
Pityrodia	sp. Yilgarn (A.P. Brown 2679)			P3
Prostanthera	splendens			P1
Sowerbaea	multicaulis			P4
Stylidium	choreanthum			P2
Stylidium	validum			P1
Thysanotus	brachyantherus			P2

Appendix 3: Sample points recorded during the survey.

GDA94		
zone	Easting	Northing
51 J	378140	6487703
51 J	378251	6487069
51 J	378318	6487694
51 J	378428	6487947
51 J	378429	6487859
51 J	378626	6488217
51 J	378685	6488191
51 J	378876	6488474
51 J	378916	6488516
51 J	378991	6488361
51 J	379019	6488584
51 J	379126	6488793
51 J	379255	6487860
51 J	378916	6488515
51 J	378876	6488473
51 J	378626	6488216
51 J	378428	6487946
51 J	378318	6487693
51 J	378140	6487702
51 J	378991	6488360
51 J	378685	6488190
51 J	378429	6487858
51 J	379255	6487859
51 J	379019	6488583
51 J	378251	6487068
51 J	378755	6488344
51 J	379057	6488059
51 J	378637	6487898
51 J	378656	6488099
51 J	378321	6487855
51 J	378475	6488248
51 J	378743	6488453
51 J	378977	6488769
51 J	378269	6487429

Appendix 4: Species list of the surveyed area.

Family	Genus	Species	Transitional Eucalyptus woodland	Acacia acuminata shrubland
Amaranthaceae	Ptilotus	obovatus	*	
Apocynaceae	Alyxia	buxifolia	*	
Asteraceae	Cratystylis	conocephala		*
Asteraceae	Olearia	muelleri	*	*
Asteraceae	Pimelea	microcephala	*	
Caesalpinaceae	Senna	artemisioides ssp filifolia	*	*
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	lindleyi	*	
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	nummularia	*	*
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	stipitata	*	*
Chenopodiaceae	Atriplex	vesicaria	*	*
Chenopodiaceae	Enchylaena	tomentosa	*	
Chenopodiaceae	Lycium	australe	*	
Chenopodiaceae	Maireana	georgei	*	
Chenopodiaceae	Maireana	sedifolia	*	
Chenopodiaceae	Maireana	tomentosa	*	
Chenopodiaceae	Maireana	triptera	*	
Chenopodiaceae	Rhagodia	drummondii	*	
Chenopodiaceae	Sclerolaena	bicornis	*	
Chenopodiaceae	Sclerolaena	ericantha	*	
Goodeniaceae	Scaevola	spinescens	*	
Mimosaceae	Acacia	acuminata	*	*
Mimosaceae	Acacia	camptoclada	*	
Mimosaceae	Acacia	collettioides	*	*
Mimosaceae	Acacia	erinacea	*	
Mimosaceae	Acacia	jennerae	*	
Mimosaceae	Acacia	nyssophylla	*	*
Mimosaceae	Acacia	poliochroa	*	
Myoporaceae	Diocirea	acutifolia	*	
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	alternifolia	*	
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	caerulea ssp caerulea	*	
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	decipiens ssp decipiens	*	
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	drummondii	*	
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	glabra ssp glabra	*	
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	interstans ssp virgata	*	*
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	ionantha	*	
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	maculata	*	
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	oldfieldii ssp angustifolia		*
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	oppositifolia ssp angustifolia	*	
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	saligna	*	
Myoporaceae	Eremophila	scoparia	*	
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus	celastroides ssp celastroides	*	
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus	griffithsii	*	*
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus	lesouefii	*	
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus	? oleosa	*	
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus	ravida	*	
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus	salmonophloia	*	
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus	torquata	*	
Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus	urna	*	
Myrtaceae	Melaleuca	sheathiana	*	
Poaceae	Austrostipa	elegantissima	*	
Proteaceae	Grevillea	acuaria	*	
Rhamnaceae	Stenanthemum	petraeum	*	*

Family	Genus	Species	Transitional Eucalyptus woodland	Acacia acuminata shrubland
Santalaceae	Exocarpos	aphyllus	*	*
Santalaceae	Santalum	acuminatum	*	
Santalaceae	Santalum	spicatum	*	
Sapindaceae	Dodonaea	attenuata	*	
Sapindaceae	Dodonaea	microzyga	*	*
Solanaceae	Solanum	orbiculatum	*	
Solanaceae	Solanum	plicatile	*	