

ATTACHMENT 2: SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Project Status and Context

Delivery of lime sand from Lancelin to the Central Wheatbelt is undertaken by road trains using 'Agricultural Lime Sands Route 2 - Lancelin to Goomalling' (Route 2). This route traverses the Shire of Victoria Plains, and utilises Mogumber Road West, Calingiri-New Norcia Road, and the Calingiri-Goomalling Road (Figure 1). It is proposed that modifications to this route be undertaken, applying State-allocated funding (Main Roads WA) to improve and maintain this transport corridor. The program of works over short sections of the roads by RoadsWest will include:

- Road shoulder widening
- Minor road curve improvement
- Intersection pavement widening
- Culvert and roadside drainage improvements
- Pavement repairs (localised)
- Vegetation clearing on both verges to restore general safety for the road user.

Vegetation to be cleared for the program of works includes both remnant native vegetation and areas of regrowth. The proposed clearing area is shown in Figures 2a to 2h; these areas do not include proposed clearing within the maintenance zone of the relevant roads, which is exempt from requiring a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) under Regulation 5, Item 22 of the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*.

2. Previous Environmental Investigations

Flora and Vegetation Survey (Coterra Environment, November 2018)

A flora and vegetation survey (reconnaissance survey plus targeted search for conservation significant species and communities) of the proposed clearing areas (roadside vegetation) was undertaken on the 6th and 7th November, and 14th and 15th November 2018, by Coterra's senior botanist, Carolyn Harding. The survey areas included specific areas on the following roads, encompassing the proposed clearing areas and areas where clearing is proposed within the road maintenance zone:

- Mogumber Road West;
- Calingiri-New Norcia Road;
- Goomalling-Calingiri Road; and
- Several locations near a proposed new intersection in Calingiri.

The survey was undertaken at this time in order to capture the flowering period of many of the conservation significant flora species likely to occur in the area. Specimen identifications were undertaken by Carolyn Harding and Dr Chris Hancock.

3. Existing Clearing Permits Within the Proposed Area

There are no NVCPs approved, pending or otherwise within the proposed clearing area mapped in Figures 2a to 2h.

4. Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application

The enclosed application is seeking approval for the clearing of approximately 1.98 ha of native vegetation.

The entire proposed clearing area footprint is 2.8 ha, however much of the proposed area to be cleared near Calingiri (Figure 2h) is pasture and as such has been removed from the clearing area calculations. The proposed clearing footprint is shown in Figures 2a to 2h. The proposed clearing area includes 0.068 ha of 'Eucalypt Woodlands (EW) of the WA Wheatbelt' Threatened Ecological Community (TEC). The detailed road design for the proposed clearing of the EW TEC is provided in Appendix A, and clearing in this location will be minimised as far as possible to limit the extent of impact on this community.

Additional areas of vegetation maintenance (eg. tree and shrub trimming, understorey clearing) are proposed within the maintenance zone of the roads on which works are proposed. Given that road maintenance in these locations is scheduled and undertaken every 8 years (Tony Saraullo, pers. comm. February 2019), these activities are considered to be exempt from requiring a NVCP (under Regulation 5, Item 22 of the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*) and as such have not been considered further in this document.

The flora and vegetation survey undertaken in November 2018 (across four survey days) specifically targeted any occurrences of conservation significant flora and Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) / Priority Ecological Communities (PECs).

5. Site Characteristics

Topography

The proposed clearing area is relatively flat, with a topography of approximately 175 to 300 m AHD across the majority of the area, sloping towards the west (WALGA, 2019). The broader landscape is extensively dissected by the Moore River drainage system (DoW, 2009) (Figure 3).

Geology

The three roads and several locations near a proposed new intersection in Calingiri occur across a range of soil types (illustrated in Figure 3) including (WALGA, 2019):

- Capitella System - lateritic plateau, undulating to gently undulating low rises with gently undulating plain including dunes; pale and yellow deep sands, sandy gravels, some duplex.
- Udamong System - lateritic plateau with undulating low hills to gently undulating rises; loamy gravel, minor pale sand and clay.

- Yarawindah System - lateritic plateau with rolling to undulating low hills and undulating rises; loamy gravel, loamy earth, loamy duplex, some rock.
- Wannamal System - alluvial plain and fans; brown and red loamy earths, yellow/brown sandy duplexes, loamy duplexes,
- Glentrome System - stripped, weathered plateau with undulating low hills and rises; loamy earths, loams, loamy gravel and some clay and rock; weathered granite and migmatite.
- Greenhills System - undulating granitic terrain; deep sandy duplex (grey and red), red/brown deep loamy duplex, bare rock and shallow loamy duplex.
- Morbinnung System - undulating sandplain remnants, breakaways and slopes; grey deep sandy duplex (often alkaline), pale deep sand and yellow sandy earth.
- Ranfurly System - level to gently undulating plain being a relict flood plain, partially rejuvenated; loamy earths and clay, some duplex.

Hydrogeology and Groundwater

Calingiri lies on the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton where the bedrock consists of crystalline rocks such as granite, gneiss, schist and quartzite. The weathered profile, overlying the basement geology, consists of kaolinite clay, sandy clay and sand (WRC, 1999).

New Norcia also lies on the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton. In this area the bedrock consists of granite and gneiss, with a weathered profile of clayey sand and sandy clay (DoW, 2009).

Paleochannels and perched aquifers are common in this region (DoW, 2009).

The depth to the watertable in this area is largely unknown, however depth to water is approximately 18.5 m below ground level (mbgl) at the Yennart borefield that supplies the Calingiri town site water (DoW, 2016a).

Wetlands

Mogumber Road West passes through areas of Resource Enhancement, Multiple Use and Conservation category wetlands (Figure 4), however there are no wetlands located within the proposed clearing areas. The Avon (Wheatbelt) Wetland Mapping Scheme indicates a wetland mapped in close proximity to the Calingiri – New Norcia Rd (Figure 4).

Waterways

The proposed clearing areas on the Calingiri-New Norcia Rd pass over the Fletcher Gully (Figure 4). The clearing in the location noted on Figure 2e is for the purpose of installing a culvert for the gully.

6. Vegetation, Flora and Fauna

Regional Vegetation Complexes

The proposed clearing area occurs within the Avon Wheatbelt 'Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia' (IBRA) Bioregion as distinguished by Thackway and Cresswell (1995), located on the Yilgarn Plateau. Within this area, it lies within the Katanning subregion (AVW02), described by Beecham (2001). Vegetation associations within the proposed clearing area are described in Table 1 and Figure 5.

Table 1: Regional Vegetation Complex Representation within Avon Wheatbelt - Katanning Subregion (Government of Western Australia, 2017)

Vegetation Association (Beard)	Description	Pre-European Extent (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	% Remaining	% of Remaining in Conservation Reserve
4	Medium woodland; marri & wandoo	1,054,280	287,301	27.25	4.31
7	Medium woodland; York gum (Eucalyptus loxophleba) & wandoo	179,724	22,885	12.73	0.29
1022	Succulent steppe with woodland; Casuarina obesa & samphire	456	177	38.90	-

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) has an established set of Biodiversity Principles, which are applied where native vegetation clearing is proposed (EPA, 2008).

The target is to implement clearing controls to prevent the removal of ecological communities with an extent below 30% of the pre-European extent (i.e. that present before 1750). A level of 30% of the pre-clearing extent of an ecological community is considered to be the threshold level below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at the ecosystem level. The EPA therefore considers it important that ecological communities are maintained above the threshold level of 30% of the original pre-clearing extent of each vegetation type / community. The EPA also suggests that ecological communities now at levels below 30% of their original extent in regions should be fully retained, and threatened ecological communities should be fully retained and protected. A level of 10% or below of the original extent is regarded as representing "endangered" and should be avoided.

It is noted that vegetation associations 4 and 7 are below the 30% threshold (Table 1).

Flora and Vegetation Survey

A flora and vegetation survey (reconnaissance survey plus targeted search for conservation significant species and communities) was undertaken on the 6th and 7th November, and 14th and 15th November 2018, by Coterra's senior botanist, Carolyn Harding, and the results have only been reported in this document (there is not a separate survey report). The survey area included the proposed clearing areas

(roadside vegetation) and surrounding vegetation, as well as the maintenance zones proposed to be impacted, on the following roads:

- Mogumber Road West;
- Calingiri-New Norcia Road;
- Goomalling-Calingiri Road; and
- Several locations near a proposed new intersection in Calingiri.

The survey was undertaken in spring in order to capture the flowering period of the majority of the conservation significant flora species identified through database searches as potentially occurring in the area. Specimen identifications were undertaken by Carolyn Harding and Dr Chris Hancock.

Methods

The survey was undertaken over proposed clearing areas as identified by Roadswest. As a reconnaissance survey with targeted searching for conservation significant flora and TECs and PECs, broad vegetation types were recorded (Table 2). The survey was carried out over four days in November 2018.

Results

Vegetation Types

Broad vegetation types were observed and recorded within the survey area. These vegetation types and approximate locations are documented in Table 2. Note: a more detailed assessment was undertaken in areas considered likely to be TEC, and targeted searching within all vegetation for threatened and priority flora was undertaken during the survey. Vegetation types representing TECs are provided in bold in Table 2.

Table 2: Broad vegetation units observed during survey

Broad vegetation units observed	Description / Species Examples	Example SLK Location
Open to Closed <i>Leptospermum erubescens</i> Heath	Calingiri to New Norcia Road, Mogumber Road West	SLK -7.39 (Calingiri-New Norcia Rd),
Low <i>Tecticornia ?indica</i> , <i>Tecticornia ?pergranulata</i> samphire shrubland. Associated species: <i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Calingiri to New Norcia Road	SLK 22.2, SLK 18.49, SLK -3.17, SLK-3.22, SLK -0.88
Shrubland to Tall Shrubland of <i>Meleleuca teretifolia</i>	Mogumber Road West, Calingiri to New Norcia Road	SLK 5.43
Eucalypt Woodland of the WA Wheatbelt TEC - <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> subsp. <i>wandoo</i> Woodland	Mogumber Road West, Proposed Calingiri Intersection, Calingiri to New Norcia Road	As mapped on Figure 7 (Proposed Calingiri Intersection) - see description and photos (Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Section) Other example locations outside of proposed clearing area include: SLK 1.9 Mogumber Road West, SLK 25.42 Calingiri to New Norcia Road
<i>Banksia (Banksia attenuata, Banksia menziesii, Banksia prionotes)</i> Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC	Mogumber Road West	As mapped on Figure 8 - see releve description and photos (Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Section) Patches between SLK 5.43 and SLK 9.55
Scattered low shrubs to Low Shrubland of <i>Grevillea biternata</i> , <i>Gastrolobium spinosum</i> , <i>Dianella revoluta</i> , <i>Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia</i> (Appears to have been previously disturbed)	Proposed Calingiri Intersection	Proposed Calingiri Intersection
Low <i>Acacia dilatata</i> , <i>Leptospermum erubescens</i> Shrubland Associated species: <i>Glishrocaryon aureum</i> , <i>Goodenia trichophylla</i> , <i>Dampiera lavandulacea</i> , <i>Ericomyrtus</i>	Proposed Calingiri Intersection	Proposed Calingiri Intersection

<i>serpyllifolia</i> , <i>Synaphea spinulosa</i> subsp. <i>spinulosa</i> , <i>Tetratheca pauciflora</i> , <i>Acacia incrassata</i> , and <i>Tricoryne elatior</i> with <i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i> sedges and <i>Podolepis lessonii</i> herbs.		
Low <i>Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia</i> Shrubland to Shrubland Associated species: <i>Dianella revoluta</i> , <i>Dampiera lavandulacea</i> , with * <i>Avena barbata</i> and <i>Austrostipa ?flavescens</i> grasses, <i>Podolepis lessonii</i> herbs and scattered emergent <i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i> Likely planted <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. observed, and taxa including <i>Orthorsanthus laxus</i> var. <i>gramineus</i> , <i>Bossiaea spinescens</i> , <i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>bracteolata</i> , <i>Opercularia vaginata</i> , <i>Allocasuarina drummondiana</i> , <i>Stenanthemum tridentatum</i> recorded in nearby areas. <i>Banksia armata</i> , <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> subsp. <i>angustifolius</i> and <i>Beaufortia bracteosa</i> also recorded in this linear vegetation patch with patches observed in Very Good, Good and Degraded condition.	Adjacent to golf course, Toodyay to Bindi Bindi Road, Proposed Calingiri Intersection	Proposed Calingiri Intersection
<i>Banksia hewardiana</i> , <i>Banksia fraseri</i> var. <i>fraseri</i> , <i>Banksia ?polycephala</i> Open Low Heath to Open Heath (Appears to have been previously disturbed)	Calingiri to New Norcia Road	SLK -25.32
Degraded <i>Acacia microbotryra</i> Shrubland to Tall Open Scrub	Proposed Calingiri Intersection, Calingiri to New Norcia Road	Proposed Calingiri Intersection, SLK 27.11 (C-NN Rd)
Degraded <i>Acacia acuminata</i> Shrubland to Tall Open Scrub	Calingiri to New Norcia Road	SLK 26.32, -22.41, SLK 18.49, SLK -17.86, SLK 12.02, SLK -3.22
Low <i>Banksia leptophylla</i> scattered heath	Mogumber Road West	SLK 6.2
Open Woodland to Woodland of <i>Casuarina ?obesa</i>	Calingiri to New Norcia Road	SLK -22.41, SLK 22.2
Low <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> subsp. <i>angustifolius</i> , <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> Shrubland to Open Heath	Calingiri to New Norcia Road	SLK 7.39

Associated species: <i>Ericomytus serpyllifolia</i> , <i>Hakea incrassata</i> <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> with scattered emergent <i>Acacia microbotrya</i> tall shrubs		
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>loxophleba</i> scattered trees, <i>Acacia acuminata</i> and <i>Acacia microbotrya</i> tall shrubs, with degraded understorey Associated species: scattered <i>Maireana brevifolia</i> and/or <i>Enchylaena lanata</i> shrubs, * <i>Avena barbata</i> and * <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> grasses	Goomalling to Calingiri Road	SLK 1.3, SLK 3.48
<i>Casuarina obesa</i> degraded Low Open Woodland Associated species - scattered <i>Acacia microbotrya</i> tall shrubs, introduced grass including * <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> , scattered native shrubs including <i>Dodonaea pinifolia</i> , <i>Enchylaena lanata</i> . <i>Atriplex ?semibaccata</i> recorded near culvert	Goomalling to Calingiri Road	SLK 2.2
Proteaceous/Myrtaceous Heath Associated species: Sometimes with <i>Eremaea pauciflora</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i> <i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> , <i>Conostylis setigera</i> subsp. <i>setigera</i> , <i>Jacksonia furcellata</i> , <i>Alexgeorgea nitens</i> , scattered <i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i> , <i>Hakea costata</i> , <i>Phlebocarya filifolia</i> , <i>Verticordia</i> sp. (sterile), <i>Scholtzia</i> sp. Wongonderra (M.E. & M.R. Trudgen MET 12000), <i>Melaleuca seriata</i> . Also scattered <i>Allocasuarina ?campestris</i> , <i>Calytrix angulata</i> , <i>Johnsonia pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i> , <i>Hibbertia striata</i> , <i>Jacksonia floribunda</i> , <i>Leptospermum erubescens</i> . Patches sometimes contained <i>Hakea psilorrhyncha</i> , <i>Stachystemon brachyphyllus</i> , <i>Daviesia ?preissii</i> <i>Lechenaultia</i> sp. with <i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i> sedges. Some patches of Proteaceous heath contained <i>Labichea lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i> Open Low Heath to Open Heath. Some patches observed to be in Very Good condition, some in Good condition, and other patches were in Degraded condition (eg Degraded Tall Shrubland	Mogumber Road West	SLK 6.32, SLK 6.36, 6.64, SLK 8.18 and SLK 8.26 contained <i>Labichea lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i> heath) Degraded <i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> heath was recorded at SLK 6.22

to Open Heath of <i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i>). Occasional Scattered <i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i> observed in heath areas.		
--	--	--

Vegetation Condition

Vegetation condition was assessed in the locations where TECs potentially occurred, in order to determine whether relevant diagnostic criteria were met. This information is documented in the following sections.

Threatened and Priority Flora

A search of the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and WA Museum's Naturemap database and the federal EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool found 45 flora species of conservation significance to potentially occur within or near the proposed clearing area. The database search results are provided in Appendix B, with the compiled list of potential conservation significant flora species occurring within the proposed clearing area provided in Appendix C.

Two priority flora were recorded during the survey (Figure 6), undertaken in spring 2018. Five plants of *Isopogon drummondii* (Priority 3) were recorded on Mogumber Road West within or adjacent to a maintenance zone clearing area (i.e. not within a formal proposed clearing area as illustrated in Figures 2a to 2h). *Eucalyptus sargentii* subsp. *onesis* (Priority 3) was recorded near the proposed new intersection in Calingiri next to a disturbed track (Figure 6). This was a mallee specimen, leading to the identification as subsp. *onesis*, which is a Priority 3 taxa. Location coordinates for these specimens are provided in Appendix D. No Declared Rare Flora (DRF) were encountered during the survey.

Eucalyptus macrocarpa trees were recorded at various locations across the survey areas, however the collected specimens were subsequently identified as the non-threatened subsp. *macrocarpa* as opposed to the two Priority subspecies of this taxa. A complete table of flora species recorded across the survey areas is provided in Appendix E.

Several range extensions of species were identified during the survey, with species recorded or collected outside of their known range. These include:

- *Alexgeorgea nitens*
- *Chordifex microcodon*
- *Eucalyptus tephroclada* (range extension/planted)
- *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (planted)
- *Hakea costata*
- *Jacksonia nutans*
- *Leptocarpus canus*
- *Melaleuca teretifolia*

Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

The DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities database, NatureMap and the DEE Protected Matters Database (Appendix B) were searched to ascertain significant flora species and communities that have been recorded within the vicinity of the proposed clearing areas and maintenance zones. The DBCA and DEE databases indicated that the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC (Eucalypt Wheatbelt TEC) and the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC (Banksia Woodlands TEC) may occur within and / or near the survey area.

Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC

There are several criteria that are required to be met for inclusion in this TEC. For patches that occur as roadside verges, a minimum patch width of 5 metres applies. DotE (2015) states:

“It is intended that the condition thresholds will exclude degraded patches from any requirement for protection, for instance: roadside and other woodland remnants that are too small and narrow, or where the tree canopy has become too patchy and discontinuous (effectively <10% cover), or the understorey has lost considerable elements of its native structure and diversity”.

For this reason, and based on the surveyed areas, much of the surveyed woodland areas / scattered trees would not meet the criteria for TEC status. Many of the roadside woodland areas included in this survey contained *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *loxophleba* (York Gum), or *Eucalyptus wandoo* (Wandoo), both of which are listed tree species of the Eucalypt Wheatbelt TEC. The TEC is noted to be “*naturally variable but its vegetation cover should be mostly due to native species. The fewer the weeds and the higher the natural diversity of native plant species, the better the condition of the patch*”. Several contra-indicators are also noted to apply, including:

- roadside vegetation that is less than 5 metres wide; and
- areas where the native understorey is considerably gone (DotE, 2015)

The majority of woodland areas containing indicator eucalypt species were observed to have a Degraded, to Completely Degraded understorey.

Table 3 identifies areas of Eucalypt Wheatbelt TEC surveyed, where the understorey was observed to be in Good or Very Good condition (according to the Keighery (1994) scale. Other areas surveyed to contain the Eucalypt Wheatbelt TEC were recorded (Table 3) but do not fall within the proposed clearing areas. Areas considered to be representative of the Eucalypt Wheatbelt TEC and occurring within the proposed clearing area are mapped in Figure 7.

Table 3: Patches of Eucalypt Wheatbelt TEC proposed for clearing

Patch location (SLK)	Tree species	Patch Condition (as per Keighery (1994))	Patch Width / Size	Meets TEC Criteria
Proposed new Calingiri intersection (see Plates 1 and 2 below and Figure 7)	<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> subsp. <i>wandoo</i>	Good	0.05 ha	Intersects larger potential TEC patch
1.9 SLK Mogumber Road West - Good to Degraded	<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> subsp. <i>wandoo</i>	Good to Degraded	~10 metre width	Potentially. No clearing proposed outside of maintenance area.
25.42 Calingiri-New Norcia Road	<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> subsp. <i>wandoo</i>	Very Good	~10 metre width	Potentially. No clearing proposed outside of maintenance area.

Photos of the area described in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 7 are provided below.



Plate 1: *Eucalyptus wandoo* woodland at proposed new intersection near Calingiri.



Plate 2: *Eucalyptus wandoo* woodland at proposed new intersection near Calingiri

Bare open patches were observed in this area, to the right of the trees flagged in Plate 2, however the area was still considered to be in Good condition.

Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (TEC)

The Banksia Woodlands TEC is listed as Endangered at the federal EPBC Act level, and as a Priority 3 ecological community at the state level (the TEC also encompasses a number of Floristic Community Types (FCTs) that are of conservation significance at the state level). Several areas within the survey area potentially support the Banksia Woodlands TEC, along Mogumber Road West, however they do not fall within the proposed clearing areas (maintenance zone clearing only). These areas of vegetation are shown in Figure 8.

As per the Approved Conservation Advice for the Banksia Woodlands TEC (DotE, 2016), identification of vegetation as being representative of the TEC is based on several key diagnostic criteria (Table 4).

Table 4: Key diagnostic criteria for the determination of presence of Banksia Woodlands TEC

Key diagnostic characteristics and information	Relevance to survey area
Location and physical environment (bioregion)	Met - SCP
Soils and landform (soil type, location in the landscape, topography)	Met - alluvial plains, sand, gravel, loam
Vegetation composition (dominant tree species, emergent tree layer, understory)	Met in some locations, with dominant tree species being either <i>Banksia prionotes</i> , <i>Banksia attenuata</i> , or <i>Banksia menziesii</i> .
Vegetation structure (tree composition, understory composition, diversity, species)	Met in some locations, with a species rich understorey

Vegetation condition ratings are provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Condition Rating Scale (Keighery, 1994)

Rating	Description	Explanation
1	Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
2	Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species.
3	Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance.
4	Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it.
5	Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management.
6	Completely Degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species.

In order to be considered representative of the TEC, vegetation must meet conditions of minimum patch size corresponding to vegetation condition. This is described in Table 6 (DotE, 2016).

Table 6: Minimum patch sizes determined by vegetation condition

Condition	Minimum patch size required in order to be considered representative of Banksia Woodlands TEC (DotE, 2016)
Pristine	No minimum patch size
Excellent	0.5 ha
Very Good	1 ha
Good	2 ha
Degraded	Condition too degraded to be considered as TEC
Completely Degraded	Condition too degraded to be considered as TEC

The Banksia woodland shown in Plate 3 contains *Banksia prionotes* as the dominant overstorey species, while other areas of Banksia woodland along Mogumber Road West (areas mapped on Figure 8) contained either *Banksia attenuata*, and/or *Banksia menziesii* as dominant overstorey species. All three Banksia species are indicators of the Banksia Woodland TEC. Although the roadside vegetation patches were not of sufficient size to establish a 10 x 10m quadrat within, native understorey species were recorded in relevés, and included *Adenanthos cygnorum*, *Allocasuarina ?campestris*, *Acacia pulchella*, *Lechenaultia floribunda*, *Lyginia imberbis*, *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, *Gompholobium tomentosum*, *Austrostipa compressa*, *Eremaea pauciflora*, *Stirlingia latiflora*, *Melaleuca seriata*, *Alexgeorgea nitens*, *Boronia ramosa*, *Conospermum filifolium* subsp. *filifolium*, *Chordifex micrcodon*, *Acacia stenoptera*, *Jacksonia floribunda*, *Labichea lanceolata* subsp. *lanceolata*, *Scaevola ?repens*, *Synaphea spinulosa* subsp. *spinulosa*, *Lomandra hermaphrodita*, *Melaleuca ciliosa*, *Melaleuca* sp., and *Gastrolobium ?calycinum*. Introduced species observed included **Ehrharta calycina* and **Briza maxima*.



Plate 3: Banksia woodland on Mogumber Road West

Other areas of Banksia woodland along Mogumber Road West included native understorey species *Bossiaea eriocarpa*, *Patersonia occidentalis*, *Dampiera alata*, *Hovea trisperma* and *Acacia ericifolia*.

The various patches of Banksia woodland within the survey area (Figure 8) have been found likely to meet the criteria for inclusion within the TEC where in Good condition or better as per the Keighery (1994) scale shown in Table 4 (patch size condition criteria area met). Clearing in the vicinity of the mapped Banksia Woodland TEC is only proposed within the maintenance zone so it is not likely that clearing of Banksia woodland in Good or better condition will be undertaken.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

A group of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA), associated with wetlands, is located on or near the Mogumber Road West, approximately halfway between Mogumber and the boundary of the Shire of Victoria Plains (WALGA, 2019) (Figure 5). The proposed clearing area does not intersect these ESAs.

Local Natural Areas and Ecological Linkages

There are no known local natural areas or ecological linkages mapped within or in the near vicinity of the proposed clearing area (WALGA, 2019).

Dieback

Dieback mapping shows that dieback has the potential to occur in the project area (Project Dieback, 2018). No dieback assessment has been completed for the proposed clearing area.

Fauna and Fauna Habitat

A recent search of the DBCA and WA Museum's Naturemap database and the federal EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool found 22 fauna species of conservation significance to potentially occur within or near the proposed clearing area (Appendix B).

A list of conservation significant fauna species and the likelihood of their occurrence within the proposed clearing area (with respect to habitat availability and known range) is provided in Appendix F. Species identified as known to occur in the area and / or likely to utilise the proposed clearing area include:

- Carnaby's Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Endangered under State and EPBC Act level)
- Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider *Idiosoma nigrum* (Vulnerable under State and EPBC Act level)
- Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* (Marine under EPBC Act)

During a site visit undertaken by Coterra Environment in July 2018, Carnaby's black cockatoos were observed in the area. As part of this site visit, all trees which are to be removed were assessed, and all had a trunk breadth of less than 500 mm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), and less than 300 mm DBH where they were Salmon Gums. Trees smaller than 500 mm DBH (300 mm DBH for Salmon Gums) are noted unlikely to be

large enough to provide nesting habitat for Black Cockatoos as referred to in the Black Cockatoo Referral Guidelines (DSEWPac, 2012).

Banksia woodland / shrubland and proteaceous and myrtaceous heath and shrubland described in Table 2 are likely to provide some foraging habitat to local Carnaby's black cockatoo populations. However, there are large areas of adjacent vegetation likely to be in equal or better condition that provide extensive foraging opportunities. No evidence of black cockatoo foraging was noted during the July 2018 site visit.

Whilst known roost sites occur in the area (Figure 9 – EPT roost site data), there are no known roost sites or buffers that intersect the proposed clearing area. The closest roost site is located in Goomalling and the Great Cocky Count data for that site (GOOGOO001) indicates that the last time cockatoos were recorded was in 2011 (9 white tailed cockatoos) (Birdlife, 2018). Similarly, the roost site approximately 15 km west of the Mogumber Road West proposed clearing area (DANREGR001) recorded 22 white-tailed black cockatoos in 2011 but none in years since. Site VCTOLDR001 approximately 15 km south of the Calingiri-New Norcia Rd clearing areas has never recorded any roosting cockatoos during the Great Cocky Count program lifetime of 2010 – 2018 (Birdlife, 2018).

Based on the information regarding the size of trees surveyed within the proposed clearing area, known roost site information (Birdlife, 2018) and known vegetation types in the proposed survey area:

- It is unlikely that cockatoos breed or roost within the proposed clearing area; and
- There is some potential foraging habitat available to local black cockatoo populations within the proposed clearing area.

It is unknown whether the shield-backed trapdoor spider occurs in the proposed clearing area, however little of the proposed clearing area contains the habitat critical to this species (open York gum, Salmon gum and Wheatbelt Wandoo woodland, where *Acacia acuminata* forms a sparse understorey in heavy clay soils) (DEE, 2019).

The rainbow bee-eater is a widespread, common species that has limited threats, based on the fact that it does not rely upon particular vegetation types for habitat (it is a ground-nesting species) (DEE, 2019). It is not likely to be significantly impacted as a result of the proposed clearing.

7. Assessment against Clearing Principles

Table 7 provides assessment of the proposed clearing against the EPA's ten clearing principles, as provided in Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

Table 7: Assessment Against Clearing Principles

Native Vegetation Clearing Principles	Assessment of Proposed Clearing
1. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity	<p>A reconnaissance and targeted flora and vegetation survey found that the proposed clearing area contains vegetation in varying condition. The record of flora species found within the area (Appendix E) lists 195 species, of which 19 are introduced.</p> <p>The proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.</p>
2. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia	<p>Appendix F provides a list of the conservation significant fauna species that may occur within the proposed clearing area. Of these species, only the Carnaby's black cockatoo is likely to utilise the proposed clearing area as a habitat area, for potential roosting and / or foraging. No evidence of foraging or roosting was noted during the site visit.</p> <p>All trees which are proposed to be removed have a trunk breadth of less than 500 mm DBH, and less than 300 mm DBH where they were Salmon Gums, and as such have no breeding habitat potential for black cockatoos.</p> <p>Given the very small area proposed to be cleared (1.98 ha) and the extent of foraging habitat available to this species in the immediate vicinity, it is considered unlikely that a significant impact to this species would result from the proposed clearing. It should also be noted that the proposed clearing consists entirely of roadside remnants that have been and would continue to be subject to degradation processes.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance to this principle.</p>
3. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora	<p>Two priority flora were recorded during the survey; five plants of <i>Isopogon drummondii</i> (Priority 3) were recorded on Mogumber Road West (Figure 6) and <i>Eucalyptus sargentii subsp. onesis</i> (Priority 3) recorded near the proposed new intersection in Calingiri next to a disturbed track (Figure 6). No Declared Rare Flora was recorded within the proposed clearing area.</p> <p>The proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.</p>
4. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community	<p>The proposed clearing area includes a small portion of the following Eucalypt Wheatbelt TEC (0.068 ha), which is Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act and Priority 3 under DBCA priority ecological community rankings.</p> <p>It is considered unlikely that Banksia Woodlands TEC will be cleared as this TEC occurs only in the areas where 'maintenance zone' clearing is proposed, which is exempt from requiring a NVCP. Maintenance zone vegetation is unlikely to be in a sufficiently good condition to meet the minimum patch size condition requirements for this TEC due to the regular maintenance scheduling (approx. 8 years) within the 'maintenance zone' within the road reserve.</p>

Native Vegetation Clearing Principles	Assessment of Proposed Clearing
	<p>The proposed clearing is likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>
<p>5. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared</p>	<p>The regional vegetation complexes within which the broadly mapped clearing area occurs are listed in Table 1. It is noted that vegetation associations 4 and 7 are below the 30% threshold (Table 1).</p> <p>The proposed clearing is likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>
<p>6. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or a wetland</p>	<p>Mogumber Road West passes through areas of Resource Enhancement, Multiple Use and Conservation category wetlands (Figure 4), however there are no wetlands located within the proposed clearing areas.</p> <p>The proposed clearing areas on the Calingiri-New Norcia Rd pass over the Fletcher Gully (Figure 4). The clearing in the location noted on Figure 2e is for the purpose of installing a culvert for the gully, for which all required approvals will be obtained.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>
<p>7. Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation</p>	<p>The area proposed to be cleared is required for the maintenance and expansion of road infrastructure, which will provide a hard surface that will minimise issues such as erosion and dust generation. Appropriate roadside drainage infrastructure is proposed to be designed and constructed (where necessary) to address the introduction of impervious surfaces and to maintain local surface water flows.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>
<p>8. 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 areas</p>	<p>There are no conservation reserves or areas located within or near the proposed clearing area.</p> <p>One portion of the proposed clearing area (Mogumber Road West) occurs adjacent to freehold crown land considered to be of interest to the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (Figure 10), presumably for conservation purposes.</p> <p>Clearing will be localised to the roadside vegetation in the road reserve and there will be management measures in place at time of clearing to ensure that there is no unintended clearing or damage to any vegetation outside of the approved clearing area.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>

Native Vegetation Clearing Principles	Assessment of Proposed Clearing
<p>9. Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of the surface or underground water</p>	<p>Given the minimal extent of clearing proposed (1.98 ha adjacent to previously cleared areas for road infrastructure), the proposed clearing is not likely to have any impact on the quality of surface water or groundwater.</p> <p>Any road modifications will be required to account for existing surface water flows and appropriate roadside drainage infrastructure will address the introduction of impervious surfaces and maintain local surface water flows as needed. A culvert is proposed as part of the roadworks to maintain existing flows, and will be subject to obtaining necessary approvals.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>
<p>10. Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding</p>	<p>As the proposed clearing area is an extension of previously cleared land that has been capped by impervious surfaces, there are not expected to be any further significant impacts to flooding in the area.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.</p>

8. Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

To avoid and minimise the clearing extent to the minimum area required to complete the proposed works, the project engineer (Tony Saraullo, Roadswest) accompanied Carolyn Harding (Coterra Environment) on her survey of the proposed clearing areas (mapped in Figures 2a to 2h) and maintenance zone clearing locations, to accurately delineate these areas. Where possible, clearing in these areas has been minimised as far as possible to allow for the infrastructure engineering and construction works.

Clearing will be restricted to the maintenance zone in the vicinity of the Banksia Woodlands TEC (Figure 8). Whilst this NVCP application has assumed a worst-case scenario regarding the clearing of Eucalypt Wheatbelt TEC (Figure 7), clearing will be minimised to the extent of the earthworks required for the road construction in this location (proposed new Calingiri intersection).

9. References

- Beecham, B. (2001). A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions in 2002. Avon Wheatbelt 2 (AW2 - Rejuvenated Drainage subregion). Department of Environment and Conservation.
- BirdLife Australia (2018). Great Cocky Count Data – Roost Sites. Birdlife Australia.
- BirdLife International (2019). Important Bird Areas factsheet: Calingiri. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 13/03/2019.
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2018). Florabase - descriptions by the Western Australian Herbarium. Text used with permission (<https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/help/copyright>). Accessed on August 2018.
- Department of the Environment (DotE) (2015). Approved Conservation Advice (incorporating listing advice) for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt. Australian Government.
- Department of the Environment (DotE) (2016). Approved Conservation Advice (incorporating listing advice) for the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community. Australian Government.
- Department of Water (DoW) (2009). New Norcia Water Reserve Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. Water Resource Protection Series, Report No. 101 June 2009.
- Department of Water (DoW) (2016a). Calingiri Water Reserve Drinking Water Source Protection Review. Water Resource Protection Series, Report No. 159 June 2016.
- Department of Water (DoW) (2016b). Sensitive Water Resources. Water Quality Protection Note No. 4, January 2016.
- Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER) (2019). Native Vegetation Clearing Permit System. <https://cps.der.wa.gov.au>. Accessed March 2019.

- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2008). Guidance Statement 33: Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development. Government of Western Australia.
- Government of Western Australia (2017). 2017 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis. (Full Report). Current as of October 2017. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth.
- Project Dieback (2018). Dieback Public Map. Available at <http://www.dieback.net.au/about/dieback-map.html> accessed 27 August 2018.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994). Bushland Plant Survey: a Guide to Plant Community Surveys for the Community. Wildflower Society of Western Australia (Inc.) Nedlands, Western Australia. Thackway, R. and Cresswell I. D. (1995). An Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation for Australia: a Framework for Setting Priorities in the National Reserves System Cooperative Program. Australian Nature Conservation Agency, Canberra, ACT.
- Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) (2019). Environmental Planning Tool. Perth Biodiversity Project. Perth, WA.

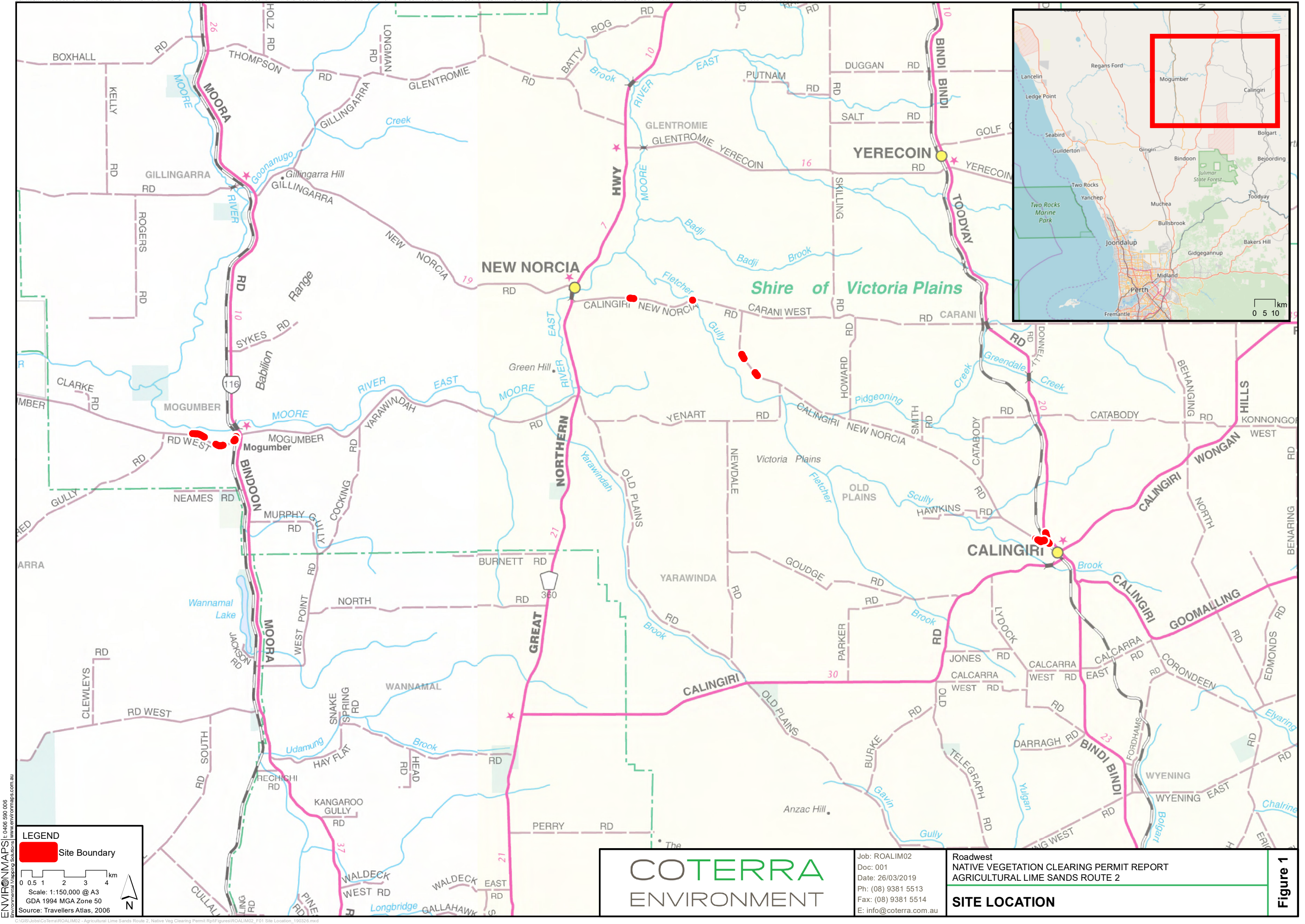
10. Figures

Figure 1:	Site Location
Figures 2a – 2h:	Proposed Clearing Area
Figure 3:	Topography and Soils
Figure 4:	Surface Water Features
Figure 5:	Regional Vegetation Associations
Figure 6:	Threatened and Priority Flora
Figure 7:	Eucalypt Woodlands TEC Mapping
Figure 8:	Banksia Woodlands TEC Mapping
Figure 9:	Great Cocky Count Roost Sites
Figure 10:	DBCA Managed Lands and Waters

11. Appendices

Appendix A:	Earthworks plan for new intersection (Toodyay Bindi Bindi Road)
Appendix B:	Flora, fauna and ecological communities database search results
Appendix C:	List of conservation significant flora species (State and Federal) potentially occurring in the proposed clearing area
Appendix D:	Conservation significant flora recorded within or near proposed clearing area
Appendix E:	Floristic taxa recorded in Mogumber Road West to Goomalling survey area
Appendix F:	List of conservation significant fauna species (State and Federal) potentially occurring in the proposed clearing area

FIGURES



LEGEND

Site Boundary

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 km

Scale: 1:150,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Source: Travellers Atlas, 2006

COTERRA ENVIRONMENT

Job: ROALIM02
Doc: 001
Date: 26/03/2019
Ph: (08) 9381 5513
Fax: (08) 9381 5514
E: info@coterra.com.au

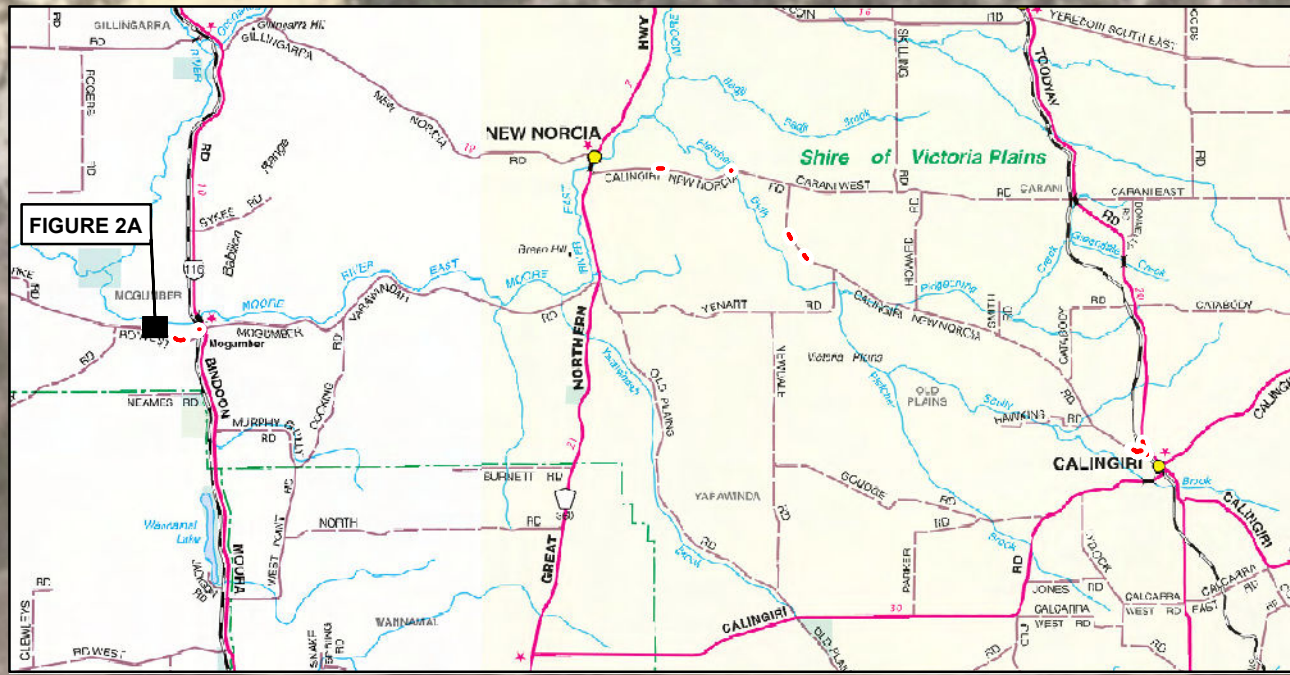
Roadwest
NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT
AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2

SITE LOCATION

Figure 1

ENVIRONMENTAL MAPS PTY LTD 0406 590 006 Environmental Mapping Solutions www.environmentalmaps.com.au

C:\GIS\Jobs\Coterra\ROALIM02 - Agricultural Lime Sands Route 2 - Native Veg Clearing Permit Rpt\Figures\ROALIM02_F01 Site Location_190326.mxd



LEGEND

Proposed Clearing Area

N

0 5 10 20 30 40 m

Scale: 1:1,500 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



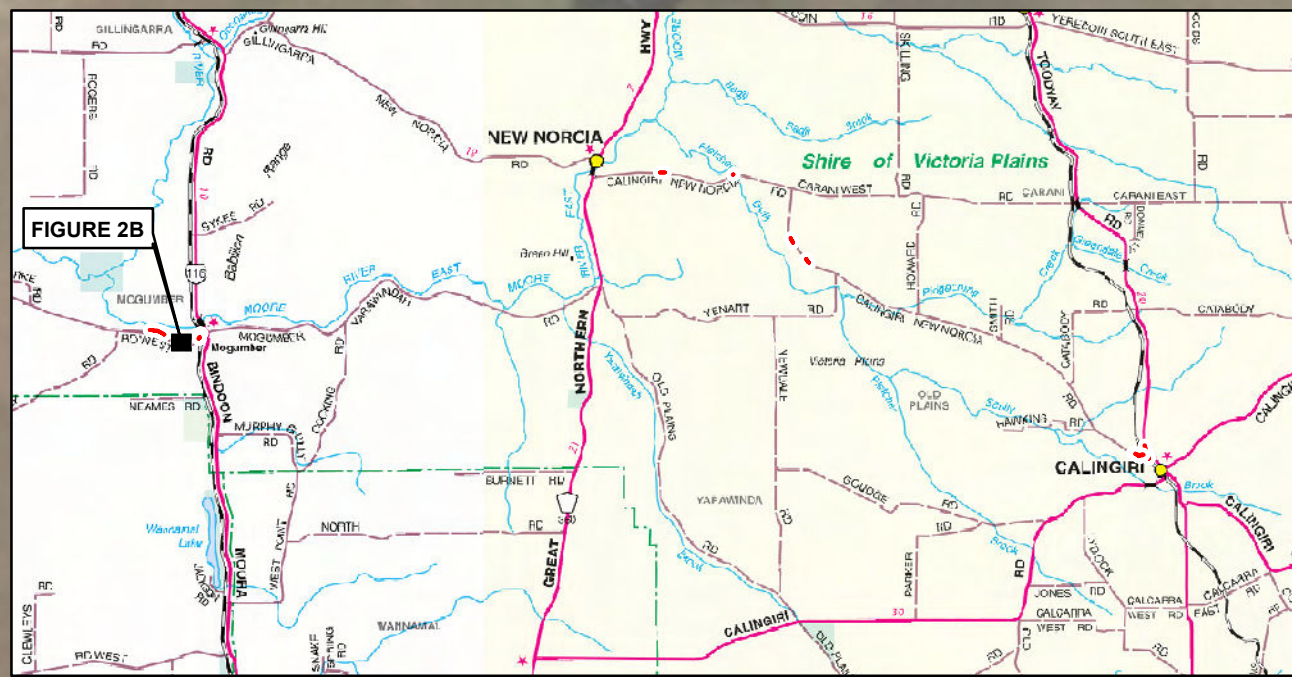


FIGURE 2B

LEGEND

Proposed Clearing Area

N

0 3.75 7.5 15 22.5 30 1m

Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



ENVIRONMAPS | 0406 590 006
Environmental Mapping Solutions | www.environmaps.com.au

Source: Ortho - World Imagery

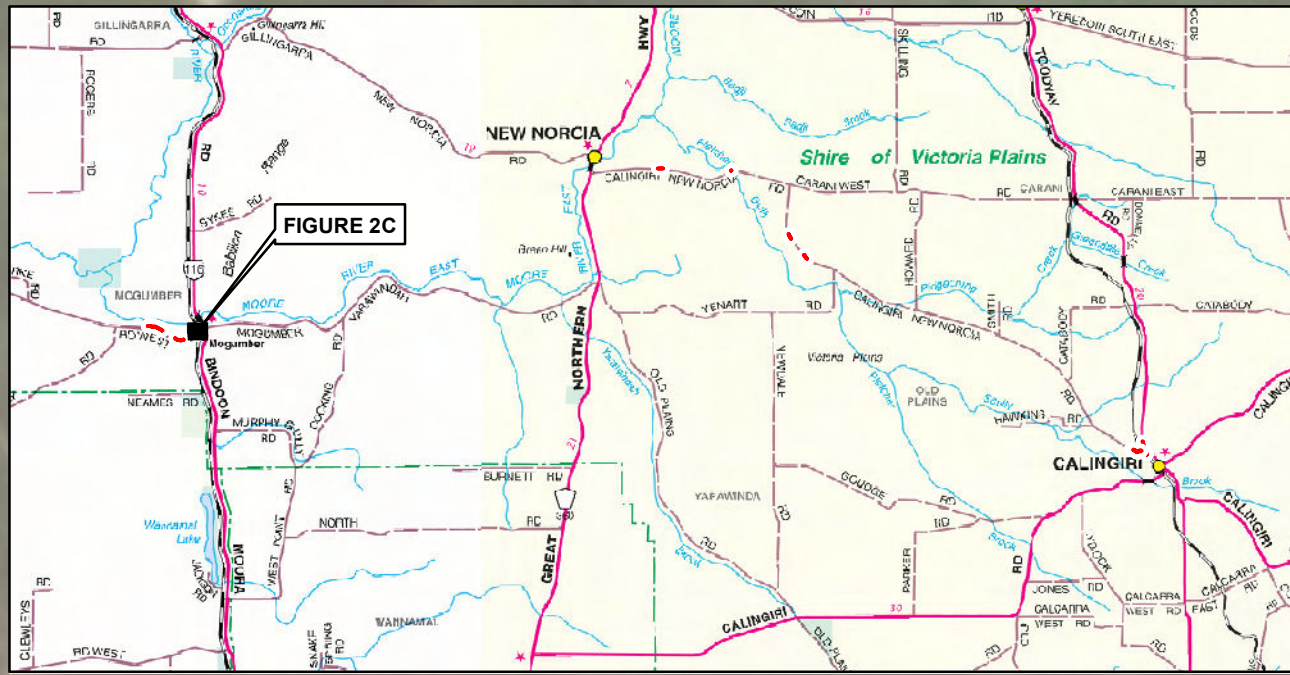
COTERRA
ENVIRONMENT

Job: ROALIM02
Doc: F02b
Date: 8/05/2019
Ph: (08) 9381 5513
Fax: (08) 9381 5514
E: info@coterra.com.au

Roadwest
NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT
AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2

PROPOSED CLEARING AREAS

Figure 2b



LEGEND

Proposed Clearing Area

N

0 3.75 7.5 15 22.5 30 m

Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



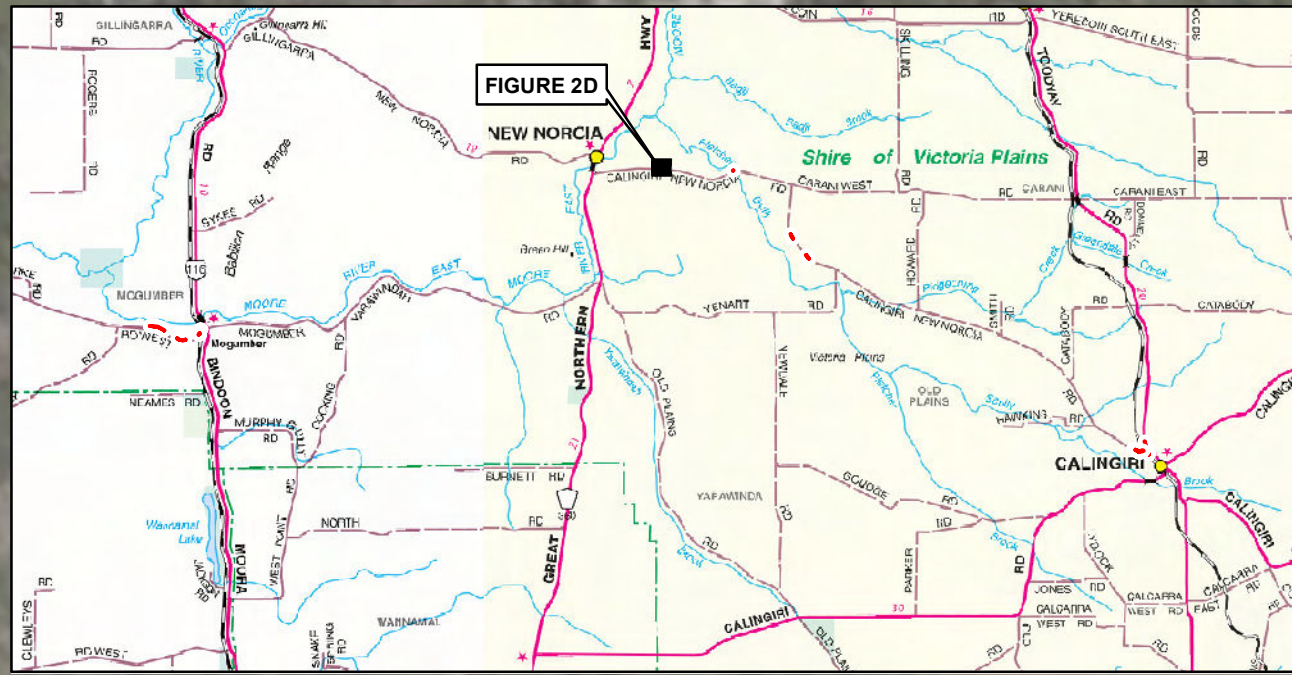
COTERRA
ENVIRONMENT

Job: ROALIM02
Doc: F02c
Date: 8/05/2019
Ph: (08) 9381 5513
Fax: (08) 9381 5514
E: info@coterra.com.au

Roadwest
NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT
AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2

PROPOSED CLEARING AREAS

Figure 2c



LEGEND

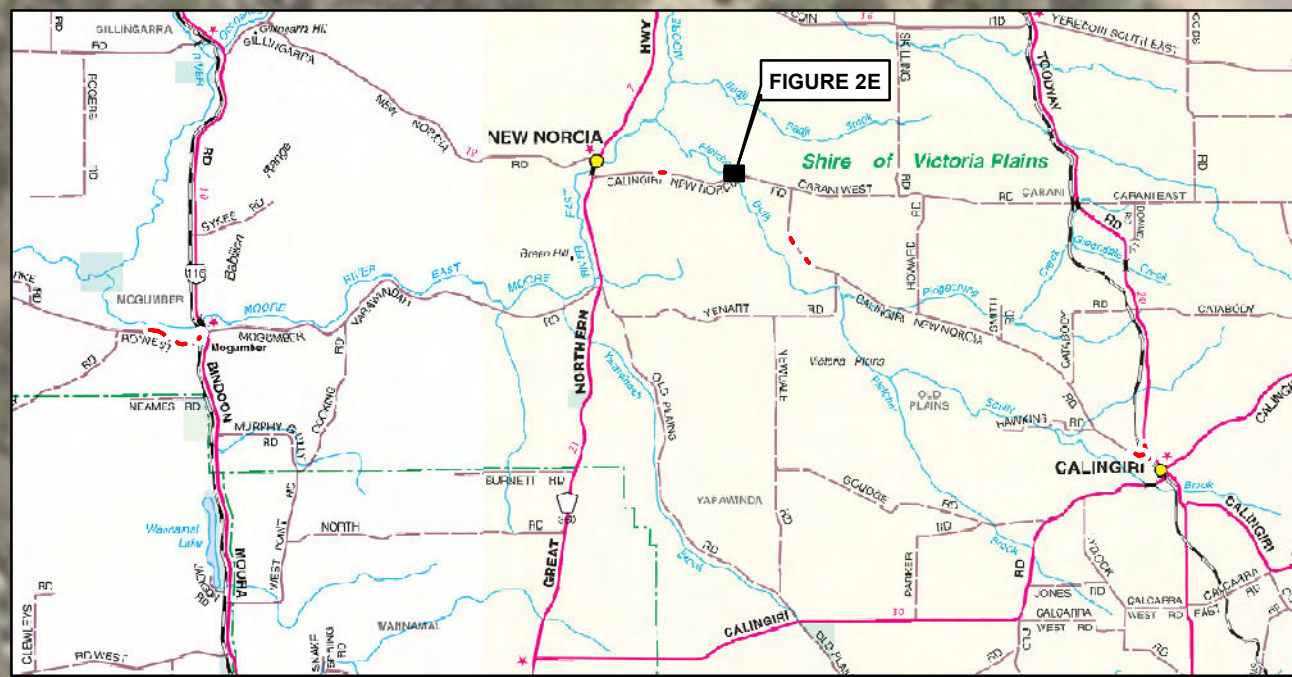
Proposed Clearing Area

N

0 3.75 7.5 15 22.5 30
m

Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50





LEGEND

Proposed Clearing Area

N

0 3.75 7.5 15 22.5 30
1m

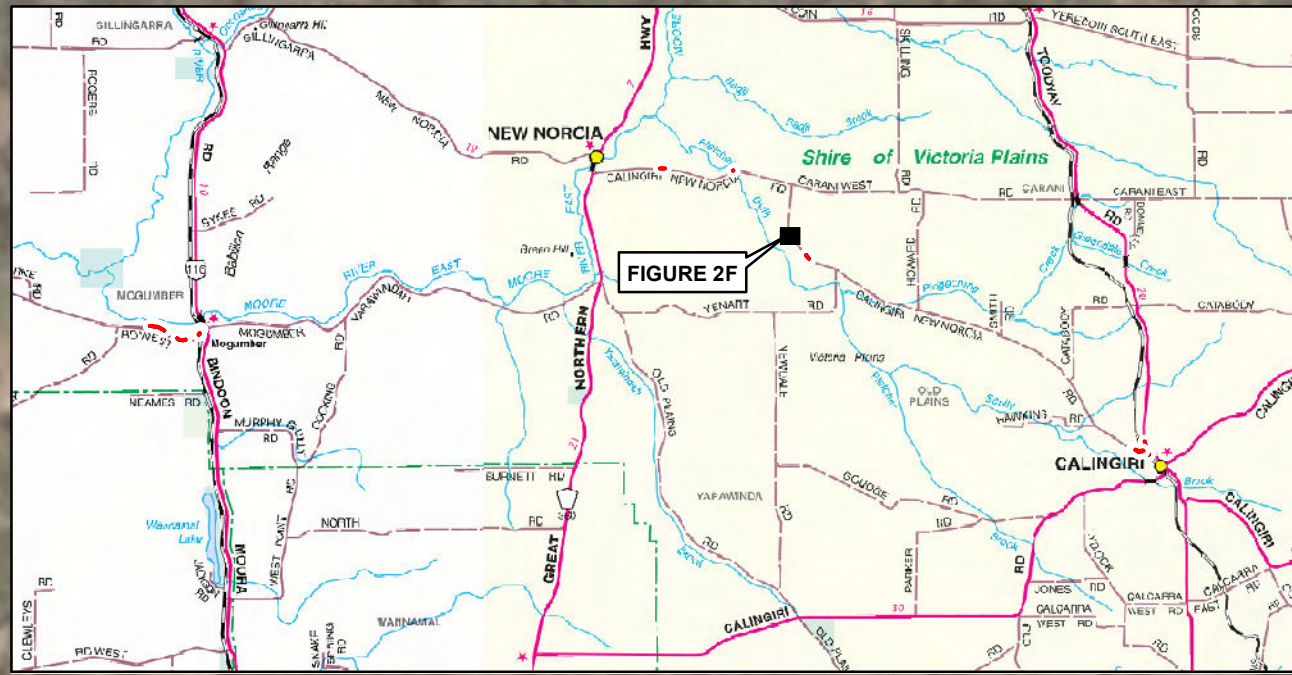
Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



ENVIRONMAPS | T: 0406 590 006
Environmental Mapping Solutions | www.environmaps.com.au

Source: Ortho - World Imagery

<h1 style="margin: 0;">COTERRA</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">ENVIRONMENT</h2>	Job: ROALIM02 Doc: F0e Date: 8/05/2019 Ph: (08) 9381 5513 Fax: (08) 9381 5514 E: info@coterra.com.au	Roadwest NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2	PROPOSED CLEARING AREAS	Figure 2e
	PROPOSED CLEARING AREAS			



LEGEND

Proposed Clearing Area

N

0 3.75 7.5 15 22.5 30
m

Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



ENVIRONMAPS Environmental Mapping Solutions www.environmaps.com.au

Source: Ortho - World Imagery

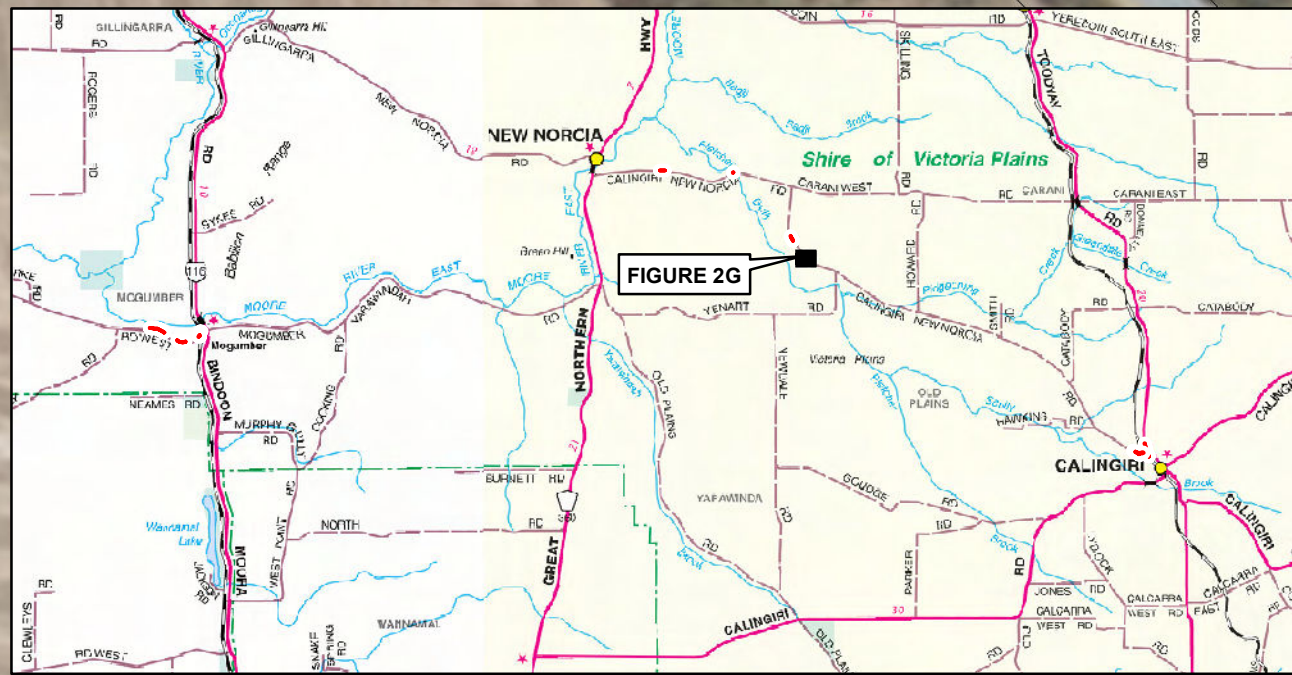
COTERRA
ENVIRONMENT

Job: ROALIM02
Doc: F02f
Date: 8/05/2019
Ph: (08) 9381 5513
Fax: (08) 9381 5514
E: info@coterra.com.au

Roadwest
NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT
AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2

PROPOSED CLEARING AREAS

Figure 2f



LEGEND

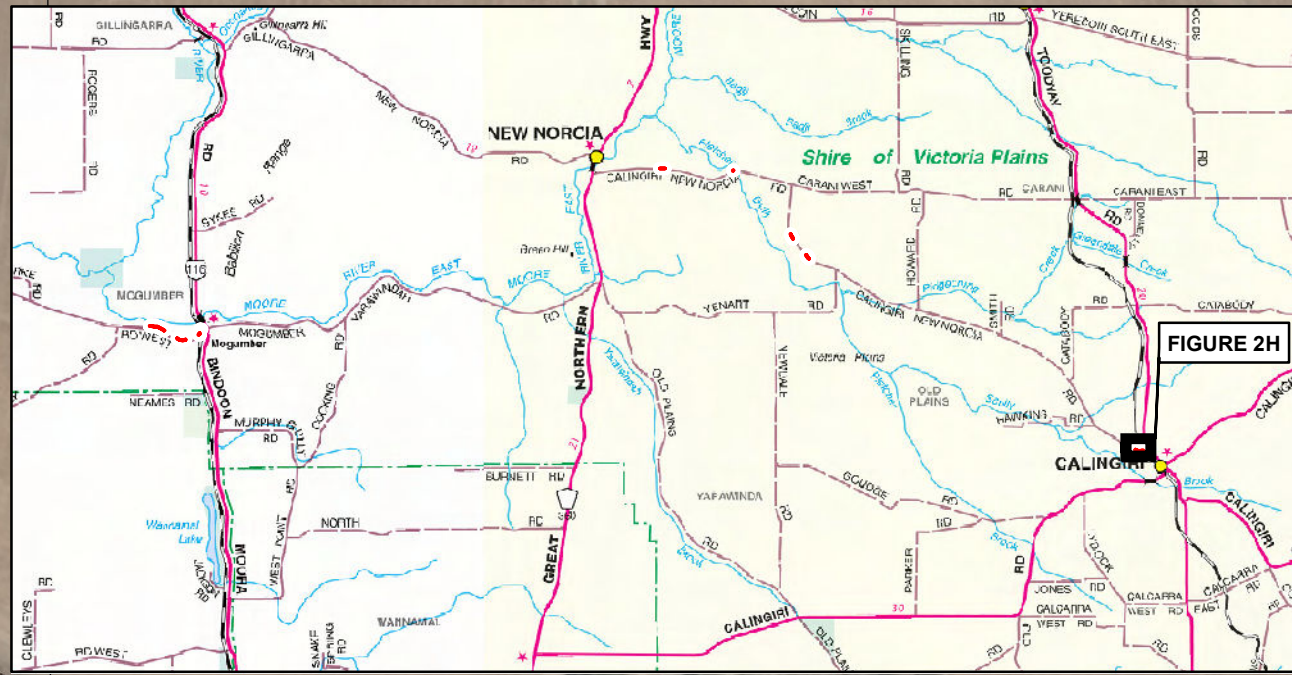
Proposed Clearing Area

N

0 3.75 7.5 15 22.5 30
m

Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50





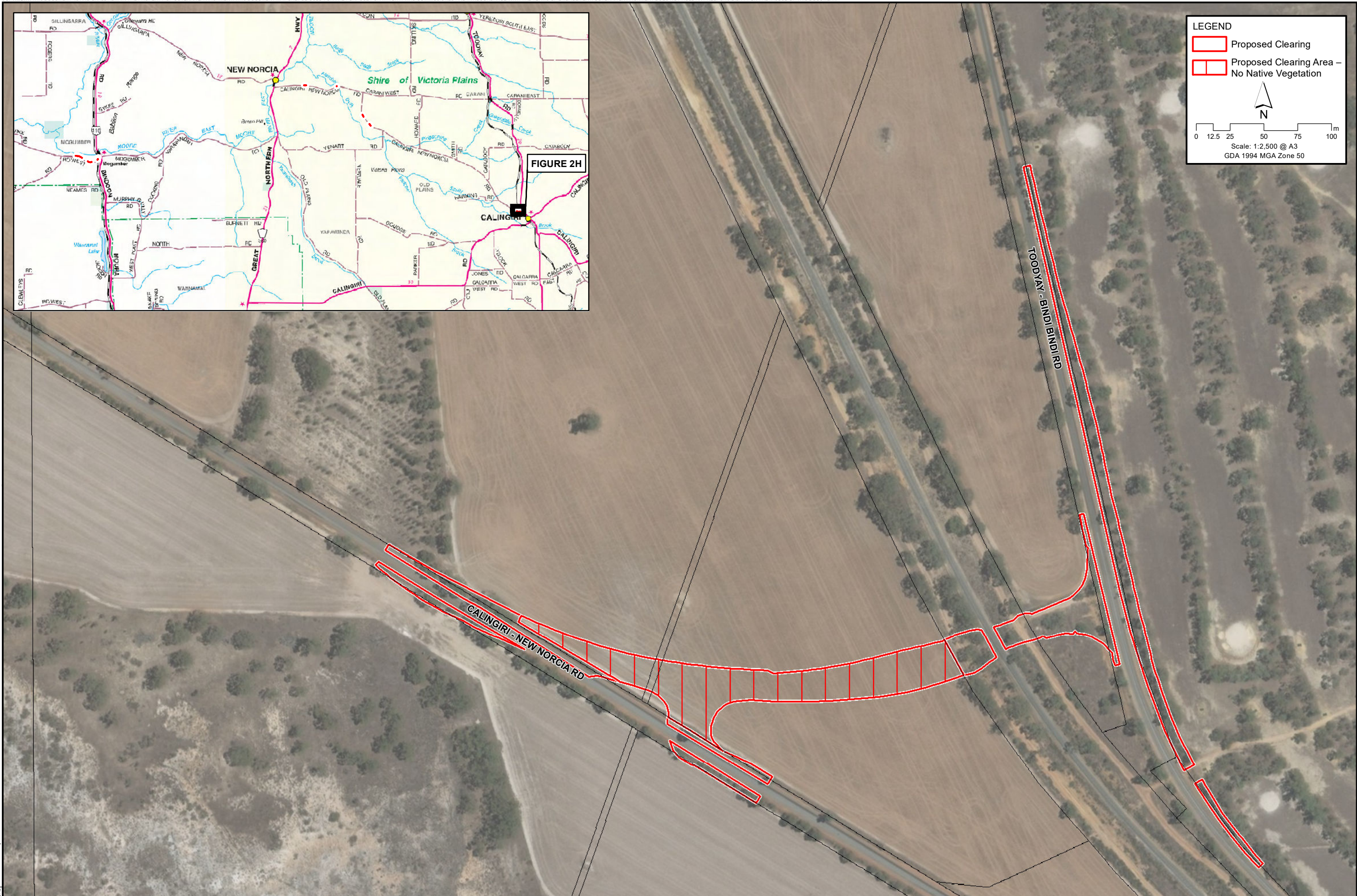
LEGEND

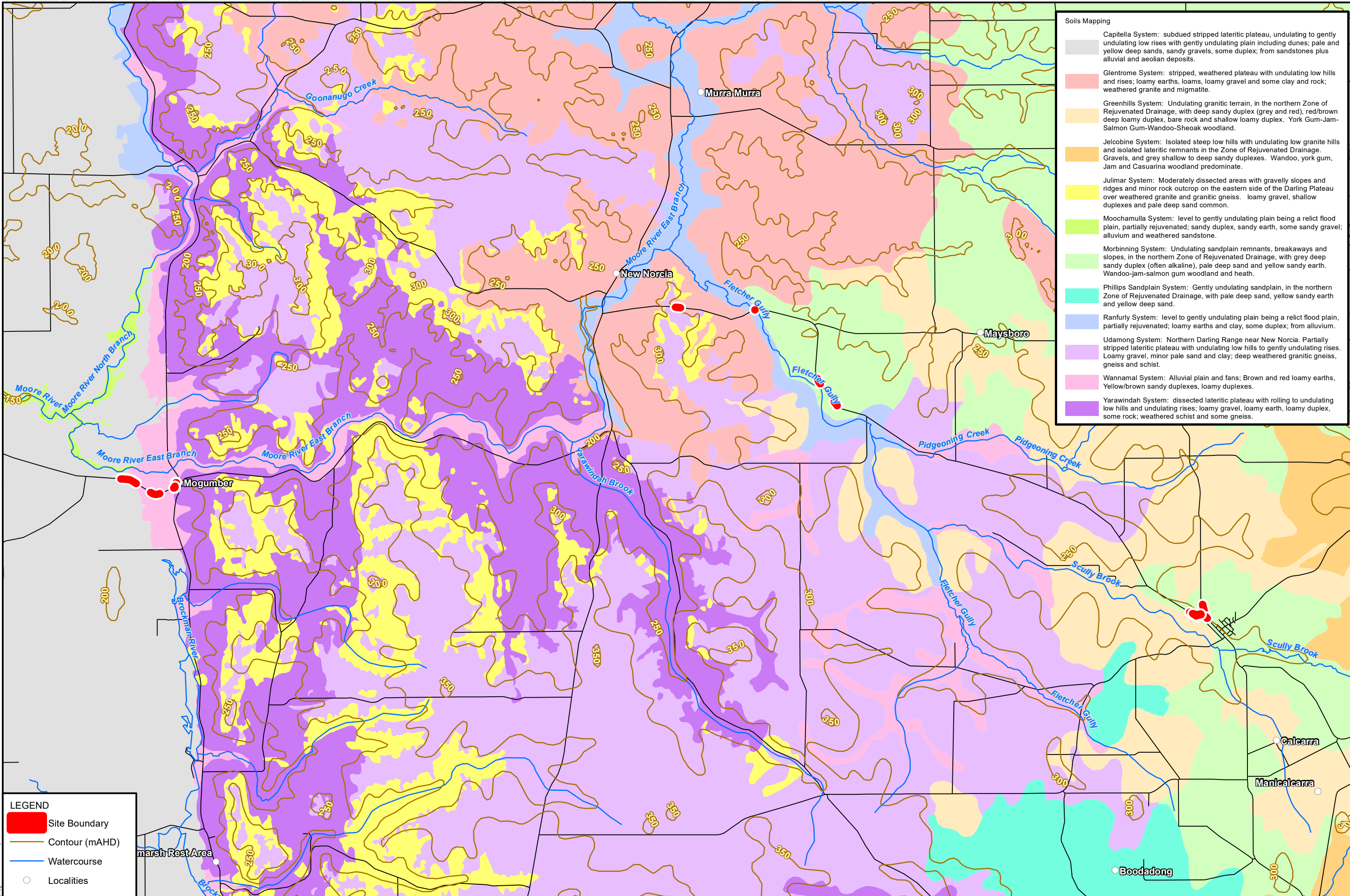
- Proposed Clearing
- Proposed Clearing Area – No Native Vegetation

N

0 12.5 25 50 75 100 m

Scale: 1:2,500 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50





Soils Mapping

- Capiteila System: subdued stripped lateritic plateau, undulating to gently undulating low rises with gently undulating plain including dunes; pale and yellow deep sands, sandy gravels, some duplex; from sandstones plus alluvial and aeolian deposits.
- Glenrome System: stripped, weathered plateau with undulating low hills and rises; loamy earths, loams, loamy gravel and some clay and rock; weathered granite and migmatite.
- Greenhills System: Undulating granitic terrain, in the northern Zone of Rejuvenated Drainage, with deep sandy duplex (grey and red), red/brown deep loamy duplex, bare rock and shallow loamy duplex. York Gum-Jam-Salmon Gum-Wandoo-Sheoak woodland.
- Jelcobine System: Isolated steep low hills with undulating low granite hills and isolated lateritic remnants in the Zone of Rejuvenated Drainage. Gravels, and grey shallow to deep sandy duplexes. Wandoo, york gum, Jam and Casuarina woodland predominate.
- Julimar System: Moderately dissected areas with gravelly slopes and ridges and minor rock outcrop on the eastern side of the Darling Plateau over weathered granite and granitic gneiss. loamy gravel, shallow duplexes and pale deep sand common.
- Moochamulla System: level to gently undulating plain being a relict flood plain, partially rejuvenated; sandy duplex, sandy earth, some sandy gravel; alluvium and weathered sandstone.
- Morbining System: Undulating sandplain remnants, breakaways and slopes, in the northern Zone of Rejuvenated Drainage, with grey deep sandy duplex (often alkaline), pale deep sand and yellow sandy earth. Wandoo-jam-salmon gum woodland and heath.
- Phillips Sandplain System: Gently undulating sandplain, in the northern Zone of Rejuvenated Drainage, with pale deep sand, yellow sandy earth and yellow deep sand.
- Ranfurlly System: level to gently undulating plain being a relict flood plain, partially rejuvenated; loamy earths and clay, some duplex; from alluvium.
- Udamong System: Northern Darling Range near New Norcia. Partially stripped lateritic plateau with undulating low hills to gently undulating rises. Loamy gravel, minor pale sand and clay; deep weathered granitic gneiss, gneiss and schist.
- Wannamal System: Alluvial plain and fans; Brown and red loamy earths, Yellow/brown sandy duplexes, loamy duplexes.
- Yarawindah System: dissected lateritic plateau with rolling to undulating low hills and undulating rises; loamy gravel, loamy earth, loamy duplex, some rock; weathered schist and some gneiss.

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Contour (mAHD)
- Watercourse
- Localities

Scale: 1:125,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

Source: Soils - DPIRD, 2019
Watercourse - DoW, 2017
Contours - Geoscience Australia

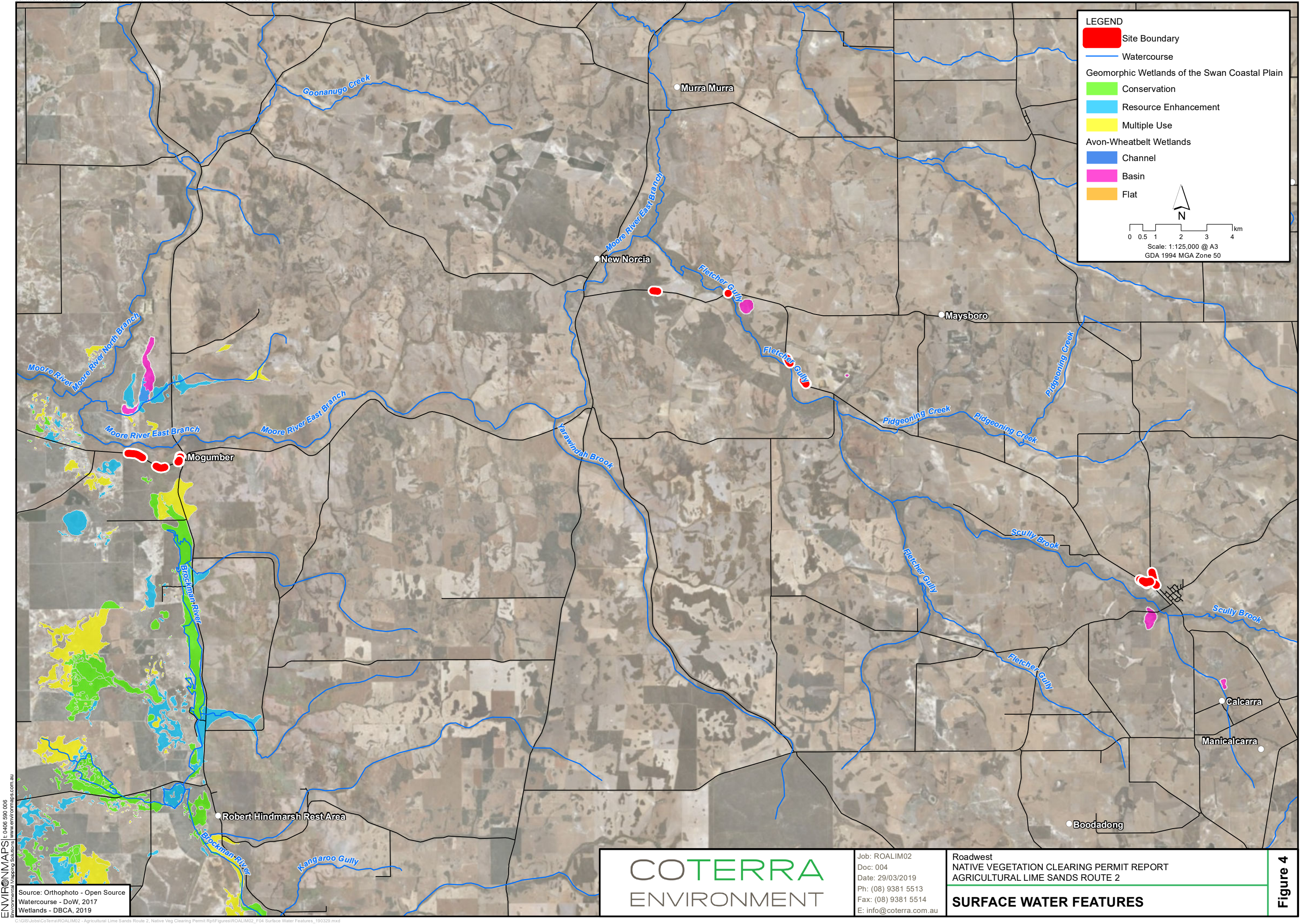
COTERRA
ENVIRONMENT

Job: ROALIM02
Doc: 003
Date: 26/03/2019
Ph: (08) 9381 5513
Fax: (08) 9381 5514
E: info@coterra.com.au

Roadwest
NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT
AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2

TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

Figure 3



LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Watercourse
- Geomorphic Wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain**
- Conservation
- Resource Enhancement
- Multiple Use
- Avon-Wheatbelt Wetlands**
- Channel
- Basin
- Flat

N

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 km

Scale: 1:125,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

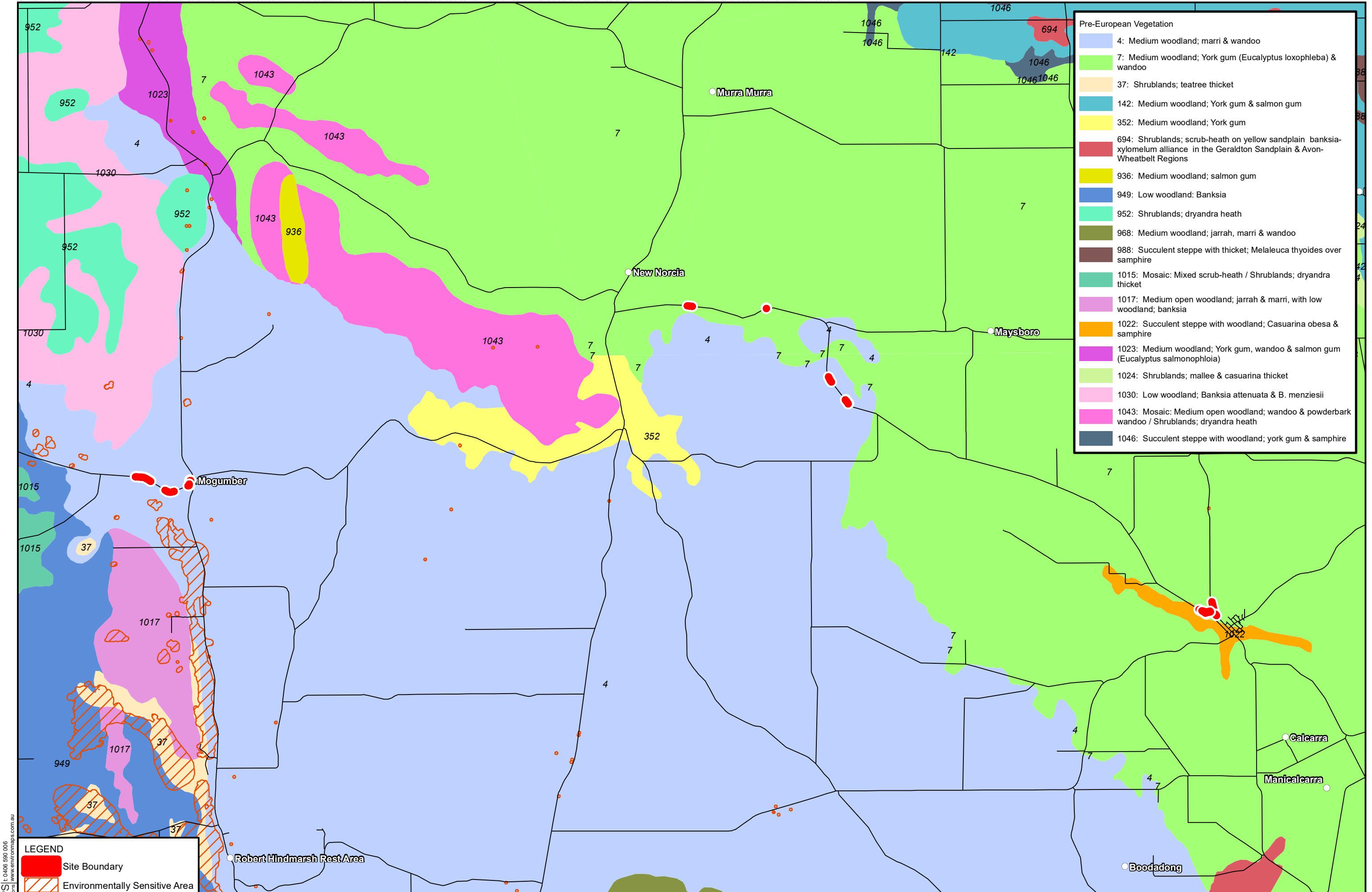
ENVIRONMAPS | t: 0406 590 006
 Environmental Mapping Solutions | www.environmaps.com.au

Source: Orthophoto - Open Source
 Watercourse - DoW, 2017
 Wetlands - DBCA, 2019

<h1 style="margin: 0;">COTERRA</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">ENVIRONMENT</h2>	<p>Job: ROALIM02 Doc: 004 Date: 29/03/2019 Ph: (08) 9381 5513 Fax: (08) 9381 5514 E: info@coterra.com.au</p>	<p>Roadwest NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">SURFACE WATER FEATURES</p>
---	---	---

Figure 4

C:\GIS\Jobs\Coterra\ROALIM02 - Agricultural Lime Sands Route 2 - Native Veg Clearing Permit Rpt\Figures\ROALIM02_F04 Surface Water Features_190329.mxd



Pre-European Vegetation

4:	Medium woodland; marri & wandoo
7:	Medium woodland; York gum (<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>) & wandoo
37:	Shrublands; teatree thicket
142:	Medium woodland; York gum & salmon gum
352:	Medium woodland; York gum
694:	Shrublands; scrub-heath on yellow sandplain banksia-xylomelum alliance in the Geraldton Sandplain & Avon-Wheatbelt Regions
936:	Medium woodland; salmon gum
949:	Low woodland; Banksia
952:	Shrublands; dryandra heath
968:	Medium woodland; jarrah, marri & wandoo
988:	Succulent steppe with thicket; <i>Melaleuca thuyoides</i> over samphire
1015:	Mosaic: Mixed scrub-heath / Shrublands; dryandra thicket
1017:	Medium open woodland; jarrah & marri, with low woodland; banksia
1022:	Succulent steppe with woodland; <i>Casuarina obesa</i> & samphire
1023:	Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo & salmon gum (<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>)
1024:	Shrublands; mallee & casuarina thicket
1030:	Low woodland; <i>Banksia attenuata</i> & <i>B. menziesii</i>
1043:	Mosaic: Medium open woodland; wandoo & powderbark wandoo / Shrublands; dryandra heath
1046:	Succulent steppe with woodland; york gum & samphire

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Environmentally Sensitive Area

Scale: 1:125,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

Source: ESA - DER, 2018
Pre-European Vegetation - DPIRD, 2018

COTERRA
ENVIRONMENT

Job: ROALIM02
Doc: 005
Date: 29/03/2019
Ph: (08) 9381 5513
Fax: (08) 9381 5514
E: info@coterra.com.au

Roadwest
NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT
AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2

REGIONAL VEGETATION ASSOCIATIONS

Figure 5

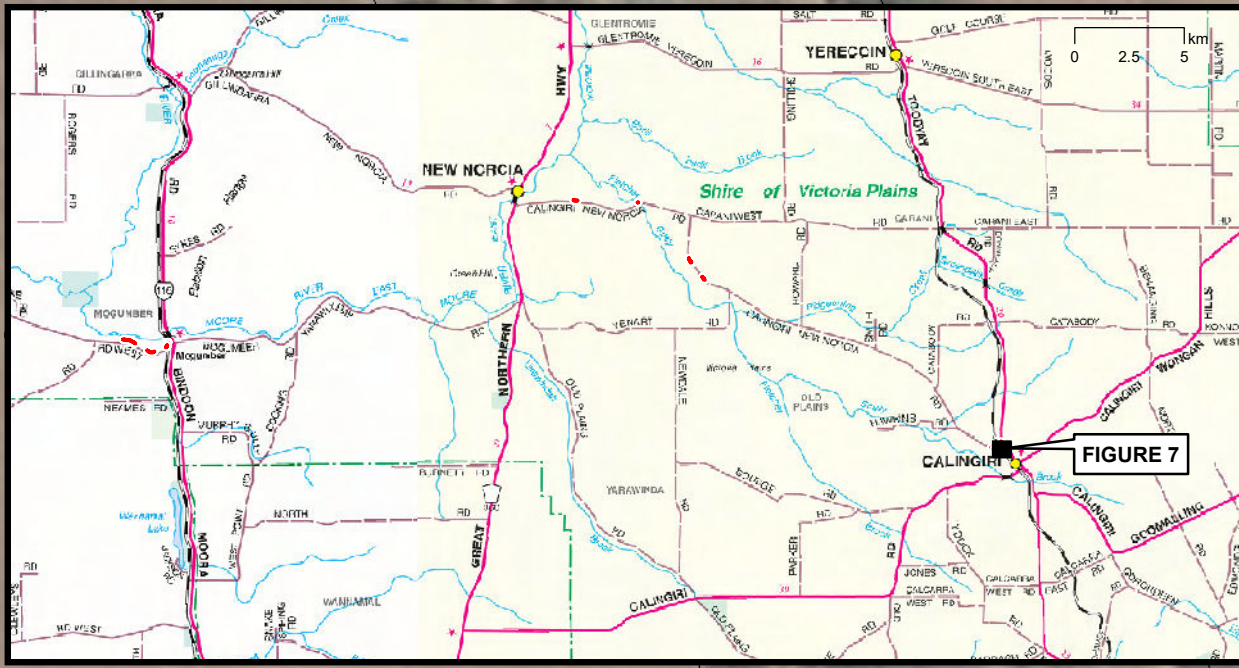
ENVIRONMAPS | t: 0406 590 006
 Environmental Mapping Solutions | www.environmaps.com.au

C:\GIS\Jobs\Coterra\ROALIM02 - Agricultural Lime Sands Route 2 - Native Veg Clearing Permit Rpt\Figures\ROALIM02_F05 Regional Vegetation Associations_190329.mxd

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Threatened and Priority Flora
 - Priority 3: *Eucalyptus sargentii* subsp. *onesis*
 - Priority 3, *Isopogon drummondii* (x5)





LEGEND

- Proposed Clearing Area
- Proposed Clearing Area – No Native Vegetation
- Eucalypt Woodlands TEC

N

0 5 10 20 30 40 m

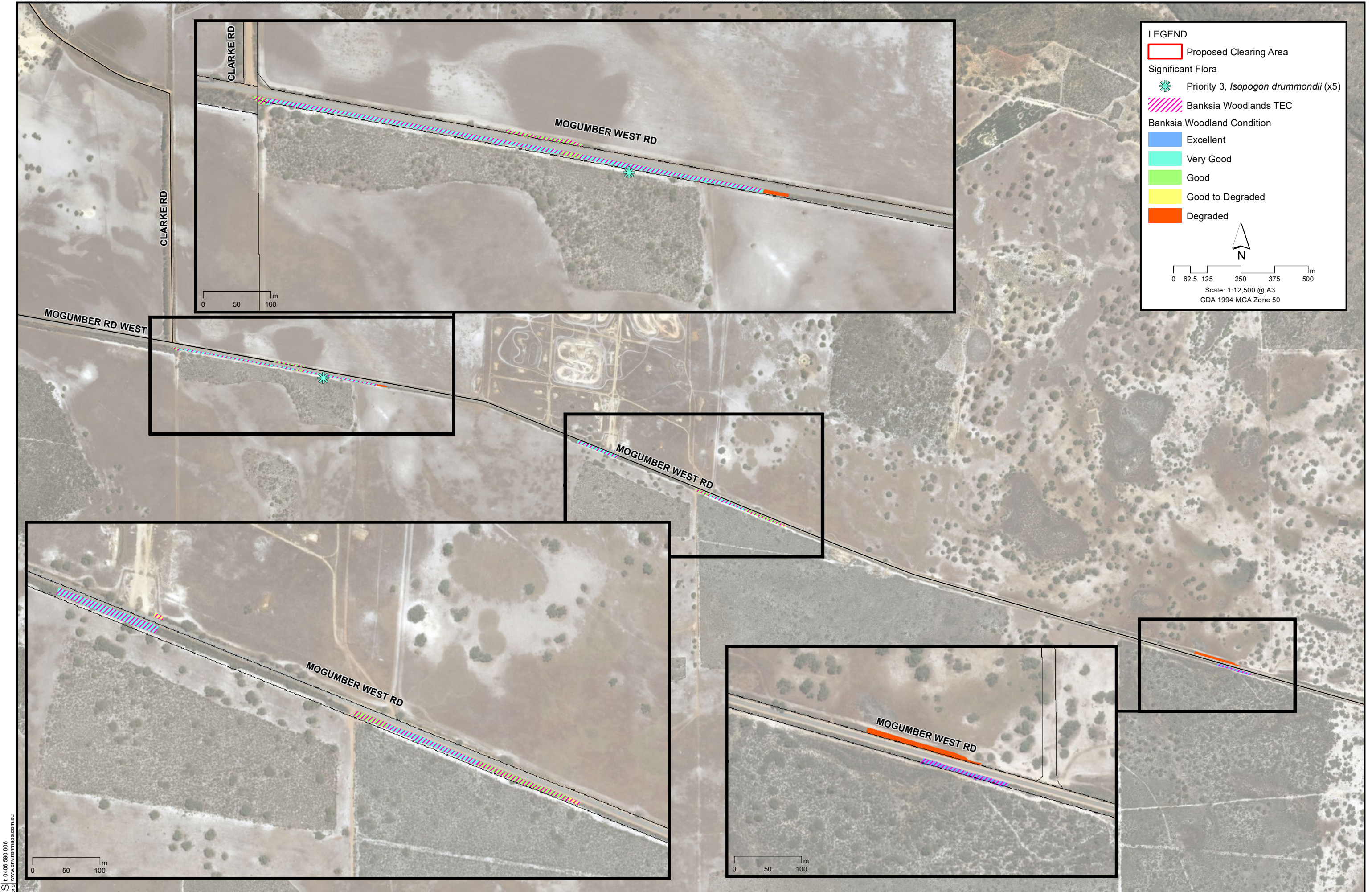
Scale: 1:1,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

COTERRA
ENVIRONMENT

Job: ROALIM02
Doc: 007
Date: 8/05/2019
Ph: (08) 9381 5513
Fax: (08) 9381 5514
E: info@coterra.com.au

Roadwest
NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT
AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2
EUCALYPTUS WOODLANDS TEC

Figure 7



LEGEND

- Proposed Clearing Area
- Significant Flora**
- ✱ Priority 3, *Isopogon drummondii* (x5)
- Banksia Woodlands TEC
- Banksia Woodland Condition**
- Excellent
- Very Good
- Good
- Good to Degraded
- Degraded

Scale: 1:12,500 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

ENVIRONMAPS | t: 0406 590 006
 Environmental Mapping Solutions | www.environmentmaps.com.au

Source: Ortho - World Imagery

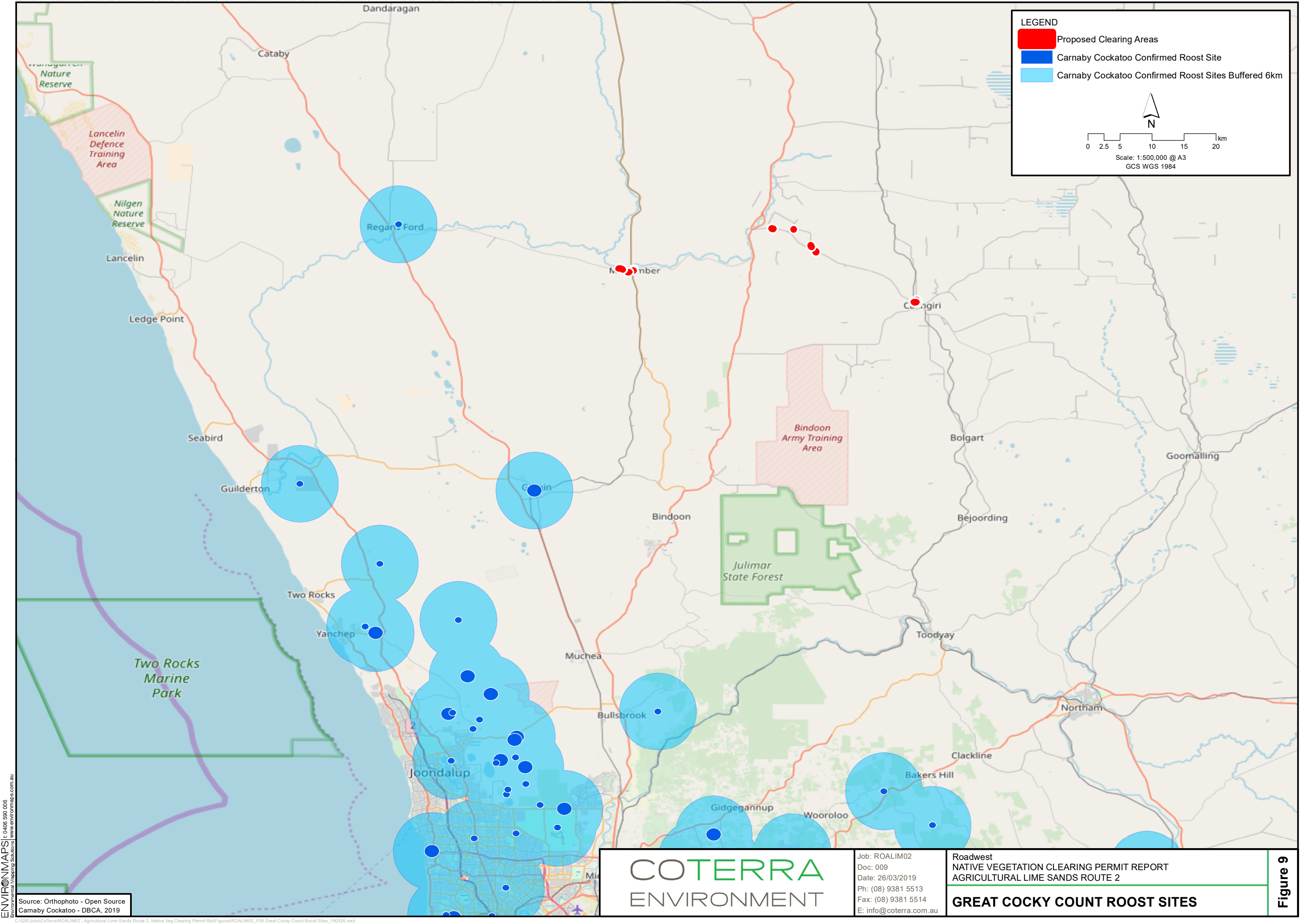
COTERRA

ENVIRONMENT

Job: ROALIM03
 Doc: 008
 Date: 26/03/2019
 Ph: (08) 9381 5513
 Fax: (08) 9381 5514
 E: info@coterra.com.au

Roadwest
 NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT
 AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2
**BANKSIA WOODLAND TEC
 AND CONDITION MAPPING**

Figure 8



LEGEND

- Proposed Clearing Areas
- Carnaby Cockatoo Confirmed Roost Site
- Carnaby Cockatoo Confirmed Roost Sites Buffered 6km

N

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 km

Scale: 1:500,000 @ A3
GCS WGS 1984

ENVIRONMAPS | 0406 590 006
 Environmental Mapping Solutions | www.environmaps.com.au

Source: Orthophoto - Open Source
Carnaby Cockatoo - DBCA, 2019

COTERRA
ENVIRONMENT

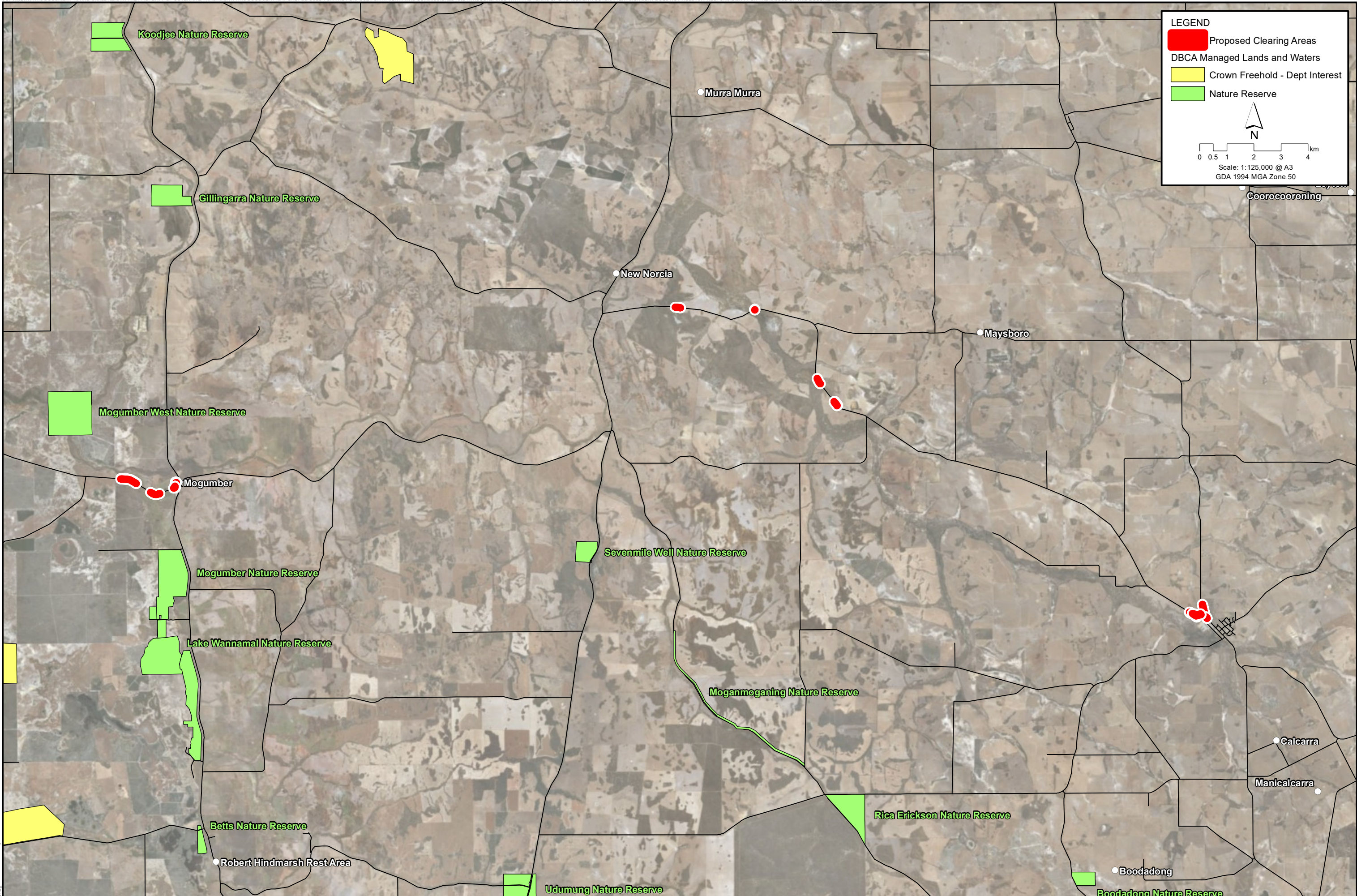
Job: ROALIM02
Doc: 009
Date: 26/03/2019
Ph: (08) 9381 5513
Fax: (08) 9381 5514
E: info@coterra.com.au

Roadwest
NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT
AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2

GREAT COCKY COUNT ROOST SITES

Figure 9

C:\GIS\Jobs\Coterra\ROALIM02 - Agricultural Lime Sands Route 2 - Native Veg Clearing Permit Rpt\Figures\ROALIM02_F09 Great Cocky Count Roost Sites_190326.mxd



LEGEND

- Proposed Clearing Areas
- DBCA Managed Lands and Waters
 - Crown Freehold - Dept Interest
 - Nature Reserve

Scale: 1:125,000 @ A3
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

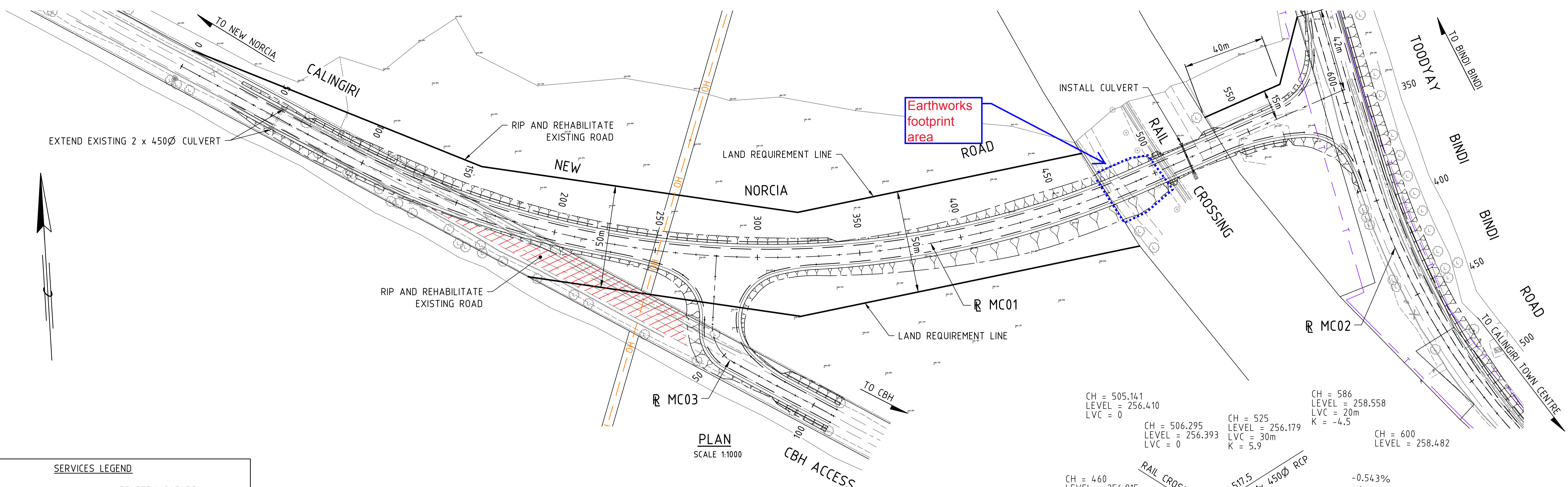
ENVIRONMAPS | 0406 590 006
Environmental Mapping Solutions | www.environmentmaps.com.au

Source: Orthophoto - Open Source
Managed Lands and Waters - DBCA, 2019

C:\GIS\Jobs\Coterra\ROALIM02 - Agricultural Lime Sands Route 2 - Native Veg Clearing Permit Rpt\Figures\ROALIM02_F10 DBCA Managed Lands and Waters_190326.mxd

<p>COTERRA ENVIRONMENT</p>	<p>Job: ROALIM02 Doc: 010 Date: 26/03/2019 Ph: (08) 9381 5513 Fax: (08) 9381 5514 E: info@coterra.com.au</p>	<p>Roadwest NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARING PERMIT REPORT AGRICULTURAL LIME SANDS ROUTE 2</p>	<p>Figure 10</p>
	<p>DBCA MANAGED LANDS AND WATERS</p>		

APPENDIX A - EARTHWORKS PLAN FOR NEW INTERSECTION (TOODYAY BINDI BINDI ROAD)



SERVICES LEGEND

	TELSTRA CABLES
	WESTERN POWER OVERHEAD

WARNING
BEWARE OF UNDERGROUND SERVICES

The locations of underground services are approximate only and their exact position should be proven on site. No guarantee is given that all existing services are shown.

CH = 30
LEVEL = 244.682

CH = 140
LEVEL = 245.075
LVC = 120m
K = 45.4

CH = 300
LEVEL = 249.875
LVC = 60m
K = 42.9

CH = 460
LEVEL = 256.915
LVC = 80m
K = -14.5

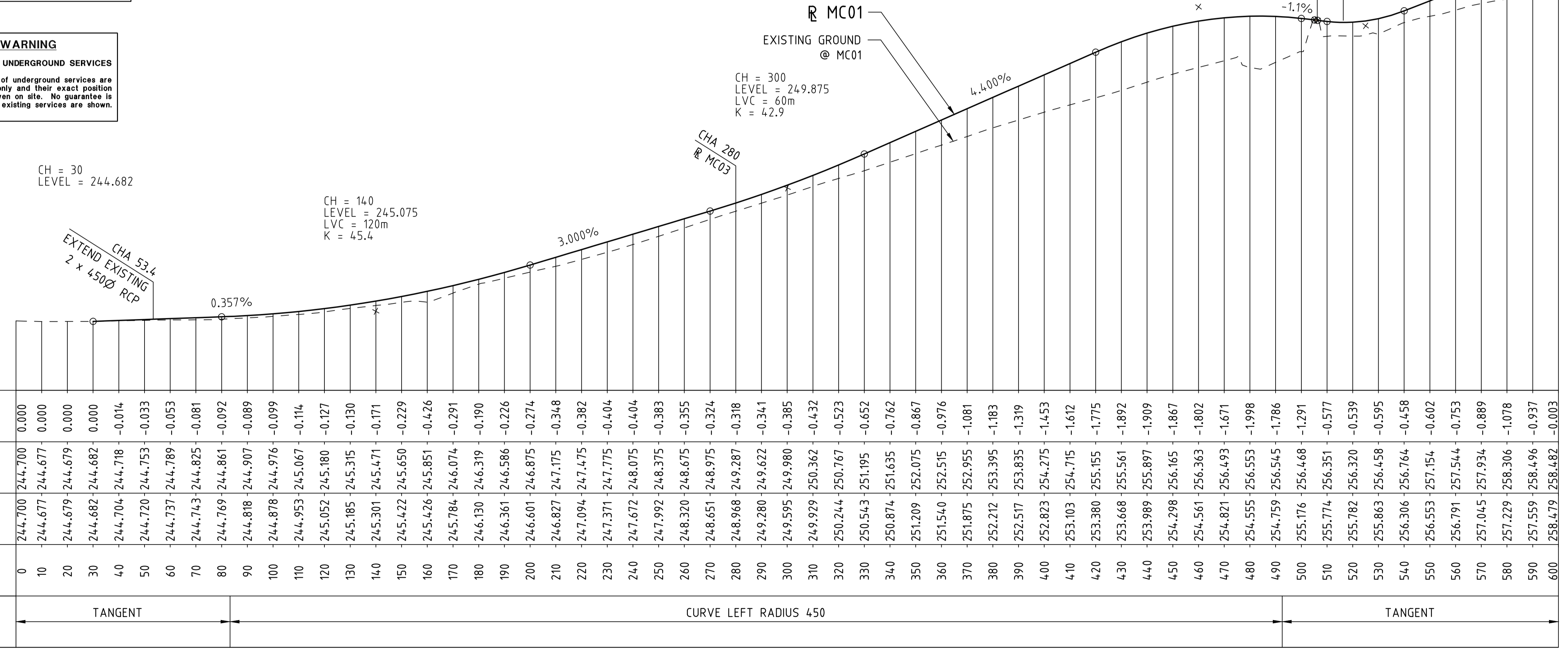
CH = 505.141
LEVEL = 256.410
LVC = 0

CH = 506.295
LEVEL = 256.393
LVC = 0

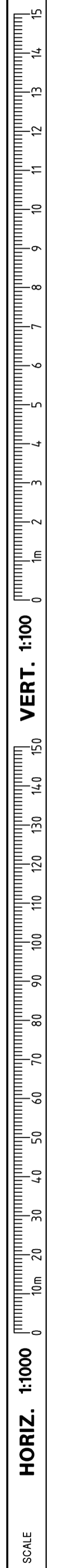
CH = 525
LEVEL = 256.179
LVC = 30m
K = 5.9

CH = 586
LEVEL = 258.558
LVC = 20m
K = -4.5

CH = 600
LEVEL = 258.482



DATUM 242.0	
+CUT/-FILL	0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, -0.014, -0.033, -0.053, -0.081, -0.092, -0.089, -0.099, -0.114, -0.127, -0.130, -0.171, -0.229, -0.426, -0.291, -0.190, -0.226, -0.274, -0.348, -0.382, -0.404, -0.404, -0.383, -0.355, -0.324, -0.318, -0.341, -0.385, -0.432, -0.523, -0.652, -0.762, -0.867, -0.976, -1.081, -1.183, -1.319, -1.453, -1.612, -1.775, -1.892, -1.909, -1.867, -1.802, -1.671, -1.998, -1.786, -1.291, -0.577, -0.539, -0.595, -0.458, -0.602, -0.753, -0.889, -1.078, -0.937, -0.003
DESIGN MC01	244.700, 244.677, 244.679, 244.682, 244.718, 244.753, 244.789, 244.825, 244.861, 244.907, 244.976, 244.976, 245.067, 245.180, 245.315, 245.471, 245.650, 245.851, 246.074, 246.319, 246.586, 246.875, 247.175, 247.475, 247.775, 248.075, 248.375, 248.675, 248.975, 249.287, 249.622, 249.980, 250.362, 250.767, 251.195, 251.635, 252.075, 252.515, 252.955, 253.395, 253.835, 254.275, 254.715, 255.155, 255.561, 255.997, 256.468, 256.915, 257.351, 257.782, 258.229, 258.683, 259.144, 259.611, 259.934, 259.934, 258.306, 258.496, 258.482
EXISTING CL	244.700, 244.677, 244.679, 244.682, 244.704, 244.753, 244.789, 244.825, 244.861, 244.818, 244.907, 244.976, 244.953, 245.052, 245.185, 245.301, 245.422, 245.426, 245.784, 246.130, 246.361, 246.601, 246.827, 247.094, 247.371, 247.672, 247.992, 248.320, 248.651, 248.968, 249.280, 249.595, 249.929, 250.244, 250.543, 250.874, 251.209, 251.540, 251.875, 252.212, 252.517, 252.823, 253.103, 253.380, 253.668, 253.989, 254.298, 254.561, 254.821, 255.176, 255.468, 255.774, 256.078, 256.320, 256.553, 256.759, 257.045, 257.354, 257.644, 257.934, 258.229, 258.558, 258.897, 259.229, 259.559, 259.897
CHAINAGE MC01	0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600
HORIZ ALIGN MC01	TANGENT, CURVE LEFT RADIUS 450, TANGENT



AMENDMENTS	
C. SERVICES ADDED	28-11-18
B. ISSUED FOR 15% CLIENT REVIEW	30-10-18
A. ISSUED FOR 15% CLIENT REVIEW	13-07-18
No. DESCRIPTION	APPROVED & DATE



BASE DATA INFORMATION

SURVEY GRID:	GDA94 MDA ZONE 50
HEIGHT DATUM:	AHD
DWG PATH	
DESIGNED TM	13-07-18
DRAWN DM	13-07-18
VERIFIED	APPROVED

SUITE 13, 6 LEIGH ST
BURSWOOD WA 6100
TELEPHONE: (08) 9472 4122

ROADSWEST
ENGINEERING GROUP PTY LTD
PROJECT MANAGEMENT & CIVIL ENGINEERING

TOODYAY - BINDI BINDI ROAD
CALINGIRI-NEW NORCIA RD
& CBH ACCESS RD INTERSECTIONS
PLAN AND PROFILE - MC01
CHA 0 TO CHA 600
LOCAL AUTHORITY SHIRE OF VICTORIA PLAINS (517)

ROADSWEST ENGINEERING GROUP

JOB NUMBER
R2019

DRAWING NUMBER
R2019-02-PP01-C

AMEND.

APPENDIX B - FLORA, FAUNA AND ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS

107229	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld01511	200	104228
114223	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld08505	200	111222
114235	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld08517	200	111234
114236	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld08518	200	111235
114237	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld08519	200	111236
114251	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld08533	200	111250
114252	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld08534	200	111251
114383	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld08665	200	111382
114420	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld08702	200	111419
114574	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld08856	200	111573
114662	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld08944	200	111661
114742	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld09024	200	111741
114744	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld09026	200	111743
114760	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld09042	200	111759
114761	Banksia WL SCP	Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region	Priority 3	Endangered	1 BanksiaWld09043	200	111760
52343	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld34522	200	49929
54183	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld36362	200	51769
54186	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld36365	200	51772
54232	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld36411	200	51818
55153	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld37332	200	52739
55786	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld37965	200	53372
55869	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld38048	200	53455
56949	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld39128	200	54535
57134	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld39313	200	54720
57135	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld39314	200	54721
58664	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld40843	200	56250
60297	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld42476	200	57883
60469	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld42648	200	58055
62614	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld44793	200	60200
64481	Wheatbelt Woodl	Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WhtWld46660	200	62067
5052	SCP07	Herb rich saline shrublands in clay pans	Vulnerable	Critically Endanger	1 WN021MNR	500	0
2146	Salmon Gum Woo	Salmon Gum Woodlands of the wheatbelt	Priority 3	Critically Endanger	1 WoodW7	500	0



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: 11/07/18 15:22:23

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

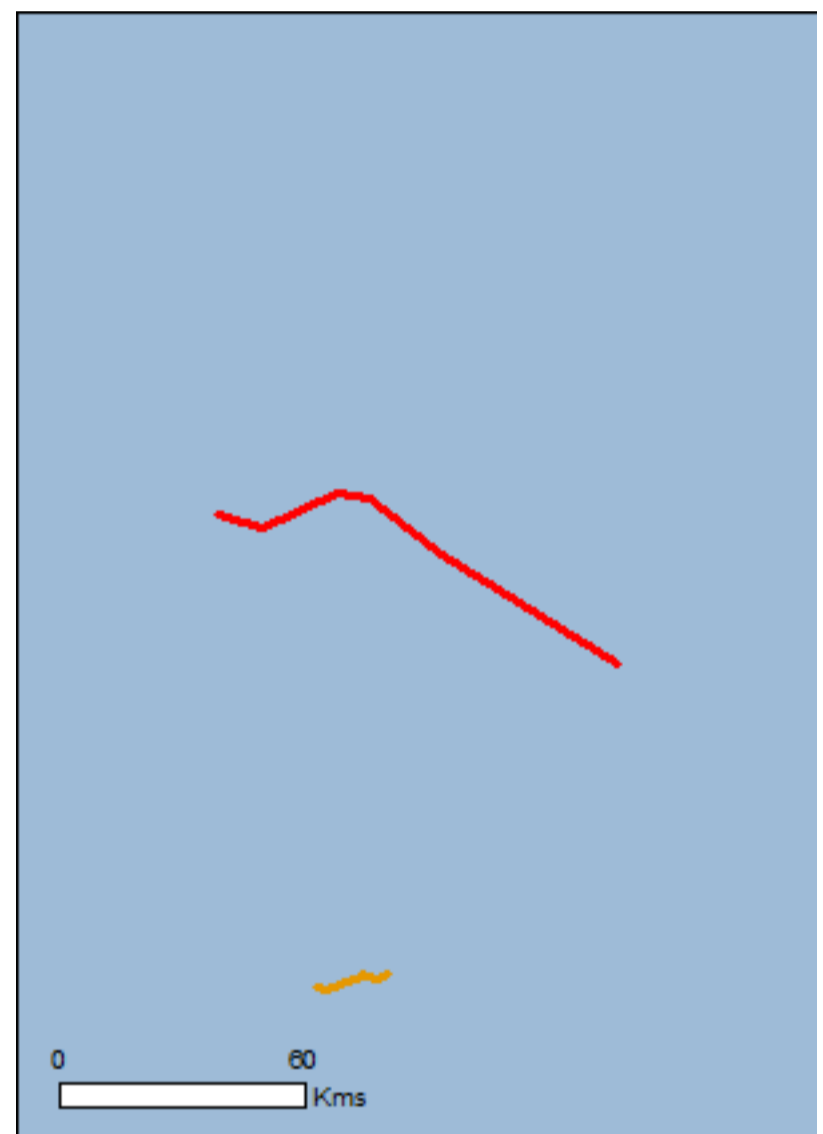
[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

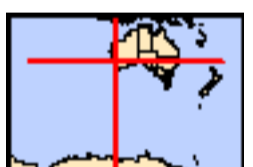
[Acknowledgements](#)



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

[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 3.0Km



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:	2
Listed Threatened Species:	50
Listed Migratory Species:	8

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:	14
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	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:	4
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Invasive Species:	21
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[[Resource Information](#)]

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

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

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
---	-----------------------	--

Calyptorhynchus latirostris Carnaby's Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-Cockatoo [59523]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
--	------------	---

Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
---	------------	--

Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
---	-----------------------	--

Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	------------	--

Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	------------	--

Fish

Nannatherina balstoni Balston's Pygmy Perch [66698]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
--	------------	--

Mammals

Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
---	------------	--

Myrmecobius fasciatus Numbat [294]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
---	------------	---

Phascogale calura Red-tailed Phascogale, Red-tailed Wambenger,	Vulnerable	Species or species
---	------------	--------------------

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Kenngoor [316]		habitat likely to occur within area
Other		
Idiosoma nigrum Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider, Black Rugose Trapdoor Spider [66798]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Plants		
Acacia ataxiphylla subsp. magna Large-fruited Tammin Wattle [64823]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Acacia cochlocarpa subsp. cochlocarpa Spiral-fruited Wattle [23877]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Acacia cochlocarpa subsp. velutinos Velvety Spiral Pod Wattle [65112]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Acacia splendens Splendid Wattle, Dandaragan Wattle [81510]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Acacia vassalii Vassal's Wattle [6144]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Andersonia gracilis Slender Andersonia [14470]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Asterolasia nivea Bindoon Starbush [8225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Banksia fuscobractea Dark-bract Banksia [83059]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Banksia mimica Summer Honey-pot [82765]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Banksia serratuloides subsp. serratuloides Southern Serrate Dryandra [82768]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Caladenia huegelii King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spider-orchid [7309]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chorizema humile Prostrate Flame Pea [32573]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Conospermum densiflorum subsp. unicephalatum One-headed Smokebush [64871]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Darwinia acerosa Fine-leaved Darwinia [9004]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Darwinia carnea Mogumber Bell, Narrogin Bell [9736]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dasymalla axillaris Native Foxglove [38829]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Daviesia euphorbioides Wongan Cactus [3477]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Diplolaena andrewsii [6601]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eremophila glabra subsp. chlorella [84927]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eremophila scaberula Rough Emu Bush [16729]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus absita Badgingarra Box [24260]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eucalyptus leprophloia Scaly Butt Mallee, Scaly-butt Mallee [56712]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eucalyptus pruiniramis Midlands Gum, Jingymia Gum [56403]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus recta Silver Mallet [56430]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus x balanites Cadda Road Mallee, Cadda Mallee [87816]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gastrolobium hamulosum Hook-point Poison [9212]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Grevillea christineae Christine's Grevillea [64520]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Grevillea curviloba subsp. incurva Narrow curved-leaf Grevillea [64909]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grevillea dryandroides subsp. hirsuta Hairy Phalanx Grevillea [64577]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grevillea pythara Pythara Grevillea [64525]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hemiandra gardneri Red Snakebush [7945]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lysiosepalum abollatum Woolly Lysiosepalum [83216]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Melaleuca sciotostyla Wongan Melaleuca [24324]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Roycea pycnophylloides Saltmat [21161]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Symonanthus bancroftii Bancrofts Symonanthus [12837]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thelymitra dedmaniarum Cinnamon Sun Orchid [65105]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thelymitra stellata Star Sun-orchid [7060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thomasia sp. Green Hill (S.Paust 1322) Green Hill Thomasia [64542]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Verticordia staminosa subsp. staminosa Wongan Featherflower [55825]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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

Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
--	--	--

Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	--	--

Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
---	-----------------------	--

Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	--	--

Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
---	-----------------------	--

Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		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]		Species or species habitat likely to 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 known 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 may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		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 area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover [59510]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	State
Mogumber	WA
Mogumber West	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0050)	WA
Wyening	WA

Regional Forest Agreements [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included.

Name	State
South West WA RFA	Western Australia

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 Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
------	--------	------------------

Birds

Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
-------------------------------------	--	--

Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
--	--	--

Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		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

Bos taurus Domestic Cattle [16]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
------------------------------------	--	--

Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
--	--	--

Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur
--	--	--

Name	Status	Type of Presence 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
Sus scrofa Pig [6]		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		
Asparagus asparagoides Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus [22473]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carrichtera annua Ward's Weed [9511]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cenchrus ciliaris Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Genista sp. X Genista monspessulana Broom [67538]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pinus radiata Radiata Pine Monterey Pine, Insignis Pine, Wilding Pine [20780]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rubus fruticosus aggregate Blackberry, European Blackberry [68406]		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

-31.300155 116.826991,-31.089879 116.441096,-30.985155 116.281794,-30.974558 116.210383,-31.040473 116.048335,-31.018114 115.948085

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.

NatureMap Species Report

Created By Guest user on 11/07/2018

Current Names Only Yes

Core Datasets Only Yes

Method 'By Line'

Vertices 31° 13' 51" S, 116° 37' 52" E 31° 05' 08" S, 116° 26' 32" E 31° 00' 02" S, 116° 13' 08" E 31° 02' 56" S, 116° 12' 00" E 31° 03' 22" S, 116° 07' 37" E

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
1.	3206 <i>Acacia aestivalis</i>			
2.	3210 <i>Acacia anarthros</i>		P3	
3.	3323 <i>Acacia ericifolia</i>			
4.	11448 <i>Acacia leptospermoides</i> subsp. <i>leptospermoides</i>			
5.	3542 <i>Acacia sessilispica</i>			
6.	3587 <i>Acacia ulicina</i>			
7.	3594 <i>Acacia vassalii</i> (Vassal's Wattle)		T	
8.	24559 <i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i> (Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater)			
9.	24261 <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i> (Yellow-rumped Thornbill)			
10.	1779 <i>Adenanthos drummondii</i>			
11.	<i>Agaricus</i> sp.			
12.	13267 <i>Amyema linophylla</i> subsp. <i>linophylla</i>			
13.	24561 <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> (Red Wattlebird)			
14.	7412 <i>Anthotium rubriflorum</i> (Red Anthotium)			
15.	25566 <i>Artamus cinereus</i> (Black-faced Woodswallow)			
16.	32523 <i>Banksia fraseri</i> var. <i>fraseri</i>			
17.	32202 <i>Banksia nivea</i> (Honeypot Dryandra, Pudjarn)			
18.	32159 <i>Banksia polycephala</i> (Many-headed Dryandra)			
19.	32082 <i>Banksia serratulooides</i> subsp. <i>serratulooides</i>		T	
20.	32045 <i>Banksia squarrosa</i> subsp. <i>squarrosa</i>			
21.	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>			
22.	3719 <i>Bossiaea spinescens</i>			
23.	<i>Bostockia porosa</i>			
24.	25714 <i>Cacatua pastinator</i> (Western Long-billed Corella)			
25.	25716 <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i> (Little Corella)			
26.	36600 <i>Callitris pyramidalis</i> (Swamp Cypress)			
27.	5421 <i>Calothamnus pachystachyus</i>		P4	
28.	35756 <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> subsp. <i>angustifolius</i>			
29.	24734 <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> (Carnaby's Cockatoo, White-tailed Short-billed Black Cockatoo)		T	
30.	5481 <i>Calytrix sylvana</i>			
31.	1742 <i>Casuarina obesa</i> (Swamp Sheoak, Kuli)			
32.	8788 <i>Chamaescilla versicolor</i>			
33.	3169 <i>Cheiranthra preissiana</i>			
34.	25675 <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> (Grey Shrike-thrush)			
35.	25568 <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> (Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike)			
36.	25592 <i>Corvus coronoides</i> (Australian Raven)			
37.	24420 <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> (Pied Butcherbird)			
38.	25595 <i>Cracticus tibicen</i> (Australian Magpie)			
39.	25596 <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> (Grey Butcherbird)			
40.	9076 <i>Cryptandra myriantha</i>			
41.	13826 <i>Cyanicula ixioides</i> subsp. <i>ixioides</i>		P4	
42.	30901 <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> (Laughing Kookaburra)	Y		
43.	5507 <i>Darwinia carnea</i> (Mogumber Bell)		T	
44.	3793 <i>Daviesia angulata</i>			
45.	12326 <i>Daviesia hakeoides</i> subsp. <i>subnuda</i>			
46.	3834 <i>Daviesia polyphylla</i>			
47.	24999 <i>Delma grayii</i>			
48.	2498 <i>Didymanthus roei</i>			
49.	40867 <i>Dielsiodoxa leucantha</i> subsp. <i>leucantha</i>		P3	
50.	3101 <i>Drosera heterophylla</i> (Swamp Rainbow)			
51.	13215 <i>Drosera menziesii</i> subsp. <i>basifolia</i>			
52.	<i>Edelia vittata</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
53.	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>			
54.	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>			
55.	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>			
56.	5540 <i>Eremaea fimbriata</i>			
57.	5628 <i>Eucalyptus drummondii</i> (Drummond's Gum)			
58.	5648 <i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i> (Merrit, Merid)			
59.	13530 <i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i> (Mottlecah)			
60.	12866 <i>Eucalyptus pluricaulis</i> subsp. <i>pluricaulis</i>			
61.	34028 <i>Galaxias occidentalis</i> (Western Minnow)			
62.	3904 <i>Gastrolobium hamulosum</i> (Hookpoint Poison)		T	
63.	3922 <i>Gastrolobium rotundifolium</i> (Gilbermine Poison)		P3	
64.	3927 <i>Gastrolobium stowardii</i>			
65.	25530 <i>Gerygone fusca</i> (Western Gerygone)			
66.	<i>Glossogobius giurus</i>			
67.	24443 <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> (Magpie-lark)			
68.	1965 <i>Grevillea biternata</i>			
69.	5012 <i>Guichenotia macrantha</i> (Large-flowered Guichenotia)			
70.	2179 <i>Hakea marginata</i>			
71.	2212 <i>Hakea sulcata</i> (Furrowed Hakea)			
72.	47965 <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> (Little Eagle)			
73.	24491 <i>Hirundo neoxena</i> (Welcome Swallow)			
74.	3966 <i>Hovea pungens</i> (Devil's Pins, Puyenak)			
75.	5817 <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> (White Myrtle, Kudjid)			
76.	48551 <i>Inocybe subtilior</i>			
77.	<i>Isopeda magna</i>			
78.	3992 <i>Isotropis cuneifolia</i> (Granny Bonnets)			
79.	4015 <i>Jacksonia hakeoides</i>			
80.	7574 <i>Lechenaultia floribunda</i> (Free-flowering Leschenaultia)			
81.	939 <i>Lepidosperma pruinosum</i>			
82.	6421 <i>Leucopogon oliganthus</i>			
83.	6430 <i>Leucopogon planifolius</i>			
84.	25661 <i>Lichmera indistincta</i> (Brown Honeyeater)			
85.	24583 <i>Manorina flavigula</i> (Yellow-throated Miner)			
86.	5925 <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> (Gorada)			
87.	17981 <i>Melaleuca orbicularis</i>			
88.	5949 <i>Melaleuca platycalyx</i>			
89.	6897 <i>Microcorys longifolia</i>			
90.	25680 <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i> (Rufous Whistler)			
91.	25682 <i>Pardalotus striatus</i> (Striated Pardalote)			
92.	533 <i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> (Salt Water Couch)			
93.	2272 <i>Persoonia rufiflora</i>			
94.	48061 <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> (Tree Martin)			
95.	2305 <i>Petrophile plumosa</i>		P3	
96.	2308 <i>Petrophile seminuda</i>			
97.	24409 <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> (Common Bronzewing)			
98.	48096 <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> (Grey Fantail)			
99.	25614 <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i> (Willie Wagtail)			
100.	1556 <i>Romulea rosea</i> (Guildford Grass)	Y		
101.	46819 <i>Seringia integrifolia</i> (Common firebush)			
102.	30948 <i>Smicromis brevirostris</i> (Weebill)			
103.	19249 <i>Stylidium cilium</i>			
104.	19260 <i>Stylidium sacculatum</i>		P3	
105.	16761 <i>Synaphea interioris</i>			
106.	16773 <i>Synaphea rangiferops</i>		P2	
107.	24331 <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i> (Australian Shelduck, Mountain Duck)			
108.	4248 <i>Templetonia aculeata</i>			
109.	4528 <i>Tetralochea confertifolia</i>			
110.	<i>Thereuopoda lesueurii</i>			
111.	5084 <i>Thomasia grandiflora</i> (Large Flowered Thomasia)			
112.	1351 <i>Thysanotus sparteus</i>			
113.	1354 <i>Thysanotus tenellus</i>			
114.	6268 <i>Trachymene cyanopetala</i>			
115.	1483 <i>Tribonanthes longipetala</i>			
116.	15144 <i>Trymalium ledifolium</i> var. <i>lineare</i>			
117.	<i>Urodacus novaehollandiae</i>			
118.	24386 <i>Vanellus tricolor</i> (Banded Lapwing)			
119.	12395 <i>Verticordia bifimbriata</i>			
120.	1395 <i>Wurmbea drummondii</i> (York Gum Nancy)			

Name	ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
------	----	--------------	-------------	-------------------	------------------------------------

Conservation Codes
 T - Rare or likely to become extinct
 X - Presumed extinct
 IA - Protected under international agreement
 S - Other specially protected fauna
 1 - Priority 1
 2 - Priority 2
 3 - Priority 3
 4 - Priority 4
 5 - Priority 5

¹ For NatureMap's purposes, species flagged as endemic are those whose records are wholly contained within the search area. Note that only those records complying with the search criterion are included in the calculation. For example, if you limit records to those from a specific datasource, only records from that datasource are used to determine if a species is restricted to the query area.

**APPENDIX C - LIST OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA SPECIES
(STATE AND FEDERAL) POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE
PROPOSED CLEARING AREA**

List of Conservation Significant Flora Species (State and Federal) Potentially Occurring in the Proposed Clearing Area

Taxon	Status (WA)	Status (EPBC Act)	Description and Likelihood of Occurrence (DBCA, 2018)
<i>Acacia ataxiphylla</i> subsp. <i>magna</i>	EN	EN	Spreading to ascending shrub, 0.3-0.6 m high. Fl. yellow, Jun to Jul. Sandy soils. Lateritic ironstone rises, flats.
<i>Acacia cochlocarpa</i> subsp. <i>cochlocarpa</i>	CR	EN	Glabrous, sprawling shrub, 0.3-0.7(-1.5) m high. Fl. yellow. Clayey, sandy, often gravelly soils.
<i>Acacia cochlocarpa</i> subsp. <i>velutinosa</i>	CR	EN	Velutinous, sprawling shrub, 0.3-0.7(-1.5) m high. Fl. yellow. Sandy clay or laterite.
<i>Acacia splendens</i>	-	EN	A tall, spindly shrub to 4 m, or rarely a tree to 8 m. These plants often spread by root suckers. The showy golden densely flowered heads are oblong to globular, up to 12 mm in diameter and are held towards the ends of branchlets.
<i>Acacia vassalii</i>	CR	EN	Semi-prostrate, spreading, rounded shrub, 0.15-0.3 m high. Fl. yellow, Jun to Jul. Grey/brown or yellow sand, sandy loam.
<i>Andersonia gracilis</i>	VU	EN	A slender shrub up to 50 cm tall with few, spreading branches. Pink to pale mauve flowers are clustered in ovoid or oblong groups of 4 to 14 on terminal heads.
<i>Asterolasia nivea</i>	-	V	A small, densely branched sub-shrub to 0.5 m high. White flowers are held in umbrella-like clusters of 3-6 flowers.
<i>Banksia fuscobracteata</i>	CR	CR	An erect, prickly, non-lignotuberous shrub growing to one metre high with wedge-shaped, prickly leaves. The flower head is four to five centimetres in diameter with pale yellow and mauve flowers.
<i>Banksia mimica</i>	VU	EN	A prostrate shrub with underground stems and leaves up to 41 cm long. This species produces yellow flowers that have a tuft of long, white hairs at the apex and are grouped into erect heads borne at ground level.
<i>Banksia serratuloides</i> subsp. <i>serratuloides</i>	VU	VU	Low, bushy, lignotuberous shrub, 0.3-1 m high. Fl. yellow, Jul to Sep. Loam or clay loam over laterite, sandy gravel.
<i>Caledonia huegelii</i>	CR	EN	Up to 60 cm tall with a single erect, pale green, hairy leaf and one or two predominantly pale greenish-cream flowers 7-10 cm across, with variable suffusions, lines and spots of red-maroon.
<i>Chorizema humile</i>	CR	EN	Spreading, prostrate or decumbent shrub. Fl. yellow & red/brown, Jul to Sep. Sandy clay or loam. Plains.
<i>Conospermum densiflorum</i> subsp. <i>unicephalatum</i>	EN	EN	Erect, much-branched shrub, 0.3-0.6 m high, inflorescence a spike. Fl. cream/white & blue, Sep to Nov. Clay soils. Low-lying areas.
<i>Darwinia carnea</i>	CR	EN	Small shrub up to 20 to 30 cm tall. Leaves are narrow, keeled, 6 to 10 mm long and are arranged in opposite pairs along the stem. Flower head is surrounded by broad, yellowish-green to pinkish-red bracts, up to 3 cm long.
<i>Dasymalla axillaris</i>	CR	CR	Shrubs. Stems, cross section more or less circular. Flowering time July, September, October, November or December.
<i>Daviesia euphorbioides</i>	CR	EN	Shrub, 0.4-0.8 m high. Fl. yellow & red, Jul to Sep. Clayey sand, sandy gravel. Flats, sandplains.



Taxon	Status (WA)	Status (EPBC Act)	Description and Likelihood of Occurrence (DBCA, 2018)
<i>Diplolaena andrewsii</i>	EN	EN	An erect shrub, growing 0.5-1 m high. Flowering occurs in July to October. The flower heads are small, 10-20 mm across.
<i>Eremophila glabra</i> subsp. <i>chlorella</i>	EN	EN	Prostrate & spreading or sprawling shrub, 0.2-1 m high. Fl. green-yellow, Jul to Nov. Sandy clay. Winter-wet depressions.
<i>Eremophila scaberula</i>	CR	EN	A low-growing shrub with solitary flowers on thick axillary pedicels. Both branches and foliage are rough and a little sticky to the touch. The pale to dark purple flower tube is approximately 10 - 12 mm long.
<i>Eucalyptus absita</i>	CR	EN	A mallee to 4 m tall, which may be either smooth-stemmed or rough-barked at the base, with fibrous grey-brown to yellowish, box-type bark for up to 2 m. Above this the bark is smoother, with coloration ranging from grey over copper or greenish above, sometimes with entirely smooth green upper stems.
<i>Eucalyptus leprophloia</i>	EN	EN	An erect mallee to 5 m tall, with scaly, curly bark to 1 m and smooth grey over pale-copper bark above. Flowers are creamy-white, forming cup-shaped fruits to 7 mm long and 6 mm wide.
<i>Eucalyptus pruiniramis</i>	EN	EN	A tree growing to 7 m, often several-stemmed. The tree form has a stocking of rough, grey bark on the lower trunk and the mallee form has smooth bark throughout the length of the stem. Inflorescences are simple and have 7-11 flowers. Flowering occurs in January.
<i>Eucalyptus recta</i>	VU	EN	Tree, to 15 m high, bark smooth. Sandy laterite.
<i>Eucalyptus x balanites</i>	CR	EN	An erect, robust tree mallee, 5-8 metres tall and to 15 metres wide. It is a sprawling tree with rough flaky grey bark up to the branchlets. Flowers can be seen from October to February.
<i>Gastrolobium hamulosum</i>	CR	EN	Low shrub, 0.2-0.45 m high. Fl. yellow & orange & red & purple, Aug to Oct. Sandy, often gravelly soils or clay. Flats, slopes, ridges.
<i>Grevillea christineae</i>	EN	EN	An erect, rounded shrub up to 1 m tall, with wiry, zig-zagging branches. Flowers are creamy-white, about 3 mm long, hairy on the outside and held in short clusters. Flowering occurs in July to early September.
<i>Grevillea curviloba</i> subsp. <i>incurva</i>	EN	EN	A vigorous, sprawling shrub to 2.5 m high and wide, with greyish-green leaves. Individual creamy white flowers are 7-10 mm long and 0.5 mm across. Flowering occurs September-October.
<i>Grevillea dryandroides</i> subsp. <i>hirsuta</i>	VU	EN	Prostrate, vigorously suckering shrub, 0.05-0.3 m high. Fl. red/pink-red, May or Sep to Nov. White or yellow sand, laterite.
<i>Grevillea pythara</i>	CR	EN	Suckering shrub, 0.06-0.3 m high. Fl. orange & red & blue, May to Oct (possibly all year). Sand or sandy loam with gravel.
<i>Hemiandra gardneri</i>	CR	EN	Prostrate, pungent shrub, 0.1-0.2 m high, to 1 m wide. Fl. red/pink-red, Aug to Oct. Grey or yellow sand, clayey sand. Sandplains.
<i>Lysiosepalum abollatum</i>	CR	CR	Dense, erect shrub, to 1.5 m high. Fl. pink-blue-purple, Aug to Sep. Red clay.
<i>Melaleuca sciotostyla</i>	EN	EN	Spreading shrub, 0.6-1.5 m high. Fl. Aug. Orange clayey sand with lateritic pebbles. Scree slopes.

Taxon	Status (WA)	Status (EPBC Act)	Description and Likelihood of Occurrence (DBCA, 2018)
<i>Roycea pyncnophylloides</i>	VU	EN	Mat-like subshrub with numerous, hairy, more or less parallel branchlets. Inconspicuous green flowers. Male and female flowers are on separate plants and appear between October and April.
<i>Symonanthus bancroftii</i>	CR	EN	Many-stemmed herbaceous undershrub to 25 cm. Flowers are white in colour, small, hairy and streaked with violet inside.
<i>Thelymitra dedmaniarum</i>	CR	EN	Growing to 40 cm high, sweetly scented golden-bronze flowers to 5 cm across. The flowers have a distinctive, strong cinnamon odour.
<i>Thelymitra stellata</i>	EN	EN	A terrestrial orchid growing to 25 cm high on a robust stem. It has up to six symmetrical flowers, 2.5-3 cm in diameter. The flowers are usually golden brown but may be yellow with orange stripes on the sepals and petals.
<i>Thomasia sp. Green Hill</i>	CR	EN	Multi-stemmed shrub. Fl. blue-purple, Oct. Rocky rise.
<i>Verticordia staminosa subsp. staminosa</i>	CR	EN	Spreading shrub, 0.15-0.6 m high. Fl. green-yellow/yellow-brown, Jul to Oct. Soil pockets. Granite outcrops.
Priority Species			
<i>Acacia anarthros</i>	P3	-	Erect or prostrate, spinose shrub, 0.1-0.5 m high. Fl. yellow, Jun to Sep. Lateritic gravelly soils. Slopes.
<i>Banksia dallanneyi subsp. pollostata</i>	P3	-	Prostrate, lignotuberous shrub. Fl. yellow-brown, Aug to Sep. Grey/yellow sand. Flats, lateritic rises.
<i>Banksia pteridifolia subsp. vernalis</i>	P3	-	Prostrate, lignotuberous shrub, to 0.4 m high. Fl. cream-white/yellow, Sep to Oct. White/grey sand over laterite.
<i>Calothamnus pachystachyus</i>	P4	-	Erect, much-branched, often straggly shrub, (0.3-) 0.6-1.7 m high. Fl. red-brown-black, Aug to Oct. Lateritic soils, often gravelly. Ridges, road verges.
<i>Cyanicula ixiooides subsp. ixiooides</i>	P4	-	Tuberous, perennial, herb, 0.05-0.15 m high. Fl. yellow, Aug to Oct. Laterite, gravel.
<i>Gastrolobium rotundifolium</i>	P3	-	Erect, bushy shrub, to 0.8 m high. Fl. orange & yellow & red, Aug to Sep. Heavy clay or loam soils, granite, sandstone, quartzite. Low rises, breakaways.
<i>Isopogon drummondii</i>	P3	-	Shrubs, 0.5-1 m high; branchlets hairy, with curled hairs. Leaves alternate. Inflorescences not viscid, cream or yellow. Cone with deciduous scales, 25-28 mm long. Flowers in February, March, April, May or June.
<i>Petrophile plumosa</i>	P3	-	Shrubs, 0.5-1.5 m high. Leaves alternate, 15-30 mm mm long, 1.5-2 mm mm wide, glabrous. Cone with persistent scales, 23-25 mm long. Flowers in July, August, September, October or November.
<i>Stylidium sacculatum</i>	P3	-	Creeping perennial, herb, 0.05-0.15 m high. Fl. white-pink, Oct to Nov. Clayey sand or sand. Lower slopes and flats. Open Wandoo or Marri woodland, Allocasuarina shrubland.
<i>Synaphea rangiferops</i>	P2	-	Shrubs; branchlets hairy. Leaves alternate, 90-220 mm mm long, glabrous. Follicles 4.5-5 mm long. Flowers in July, August or September.

Key to Codes:



Statutory

CR - Critically Endangered flora

EN - Endangered flora

VU - Vulnerable flora

EX - Presumed Extinct flora

Non-Statutory - Priority Species

P1 - Poorly known species known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk

P2 - Poorly known species known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation

P3 - Poorly known species 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

P4 - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

**APPENDIX D - CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA RECORDED WITHIN
OR NEAR PROPOSED CLEARING AREA**

APPENDIX C: FLORISTIC TAXA RECORDED IN MOGUMBER ROAD WEST TO GOOMALLING SUR

FAMILY	TAXA
* denotes introduced taxa	
AIZOACEAE	* <i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>
AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Ptilotus manglesi</i> <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>
ANARTHRIACEAE	<i>Lyginia imberbis</i>
APIACEAE	<i>Hydrocotyle sp.</i>
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Acanthocarpus canaliculatus</i> * <i>Agave americana</i> <i>Laxmannia squarrosa</i>
ASTERACEAE	* <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> <i>Podolepsi lessonii</i> * <i>Sonchus sp.</i> * <i>Ursinia anthemoides</i> <i>Waitzia nitida</i>
BORAGINACEAE	* <i>Echium plantagineum</i>
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina ?campestris</i> <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> <i>Allocasuarina drummondiana</i> <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> <i>Allocasuarina sp.</i> <i>Casuarina ?obesa</i> <i>Casuarina obesa</i>
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Atriplex ?semibaccata</i> <i>Enchylaena lanata</i> <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> <i>Maireana brevifolia</i> <i>Tecticornia ?indica</i> <i>Tecticornia ?indica subsp. bidens</i> <i>Tecticornia ?pergranulata</i> <i>Tecticornia sp.</i>
CYPERACEAE	<i>Caustis dioica</i> <i>Lepidosperma costale</i> <i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i> <i>Lepidosperma tenue</i> <i>Mesomelaena tetragona</i> <i>Tricostularia neesi</i>
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i> subsp. <i>hypericoides</i> <i>Hibbertia striata</i>
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Tetratheca pauciflora</i>
ERICACEAE	<i>Astroloma serratifolium</i>
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Stachystemon brachyphyllus</i>
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia acuminata</i> <i>Acacia aestivalis</i> <i>Acacia congesta</i> subsp. <i>congesta</i> <i>Acacia costata</i> <i>Acacia crassistipula</i> <i>Acacia dilatata</i> <i>Acacia ericifolia</i> <i>Acacia ericksoniae</i> <i>Acacia incrassata</i>
FABACEAE	* <i>Acacia iteaphylla</i> <i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>bracteolata</i> <i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>sedifolia</i>

APPENDIX C: FLORISTIC TAXA RECORDED IN MOGUMBER ROAD WEST TO GOOMALLING SUR

FAMILY	TAXA
* denotes introduced taxa	
	<i>Acacia ?microbotrya</i> <i>Acacia microbotrya</i> <i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i> <i>Acacia saligna</i> subsp. <i>lindleyi</i> ms <i>Acacia shuttleworthii</i> <i>Acacia stenoptera</i> <i>Bossiaea eriocarpa</i> <i>Bossiaea spinescens</i> <i>Daviesia hakeoides</i> subsp. <i>subnuda</i> <i>Daviesia ?preissii</i> <i>Daviesia preissii</i> <i>Daviesia</i> sp. <i>Gastrolobium ?calycinum</i> <i>Gastrolobium calycinum</i> <i>Gastrolobium polystachyum</i> <i>Gastrolobium spinosum</i> <i>Gompholobium aristatum</i> <i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i> <i>Labichea lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i> * <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i>
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Dampiera alata</i> <i>Dampiera lavandulacea</i> <i>Dampiera lindleyi</i> <i>Dampiera oligophylla</i> <i>Goodenia trichophylla</i> <i>Lechenaultia floribunda</i> <i>Lechenaultia</i> sp. <i>Verreauxia reinwardti</i>
HAEMODORACEAE	<i>Conostylis aculeata</i> subsp. <i>bromelioides</i> <i>Conostylis prolifera</i> <i>Conostylis setigera</i> subsp. <i>setigera</i> <i>Phlebocarya filifolia</i>
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i>
HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> <i>Johnsonia pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i> <i>Tricoryne elatior</i>
IRIDACEAE	<i>Orthrosanthus laxus</i> var. <i>gramineus</i> <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> * <i>Watsonia</i> sp.
JUNCACEAE	<i>Juncus</i> sp.
LAMIACEAE	<i>Hemigenia incana</i> <i>Hemiophora bartlingi</i>
LOGANIACEAE	<i>Orianthera flaviflora</i>
LORANTHACEAE	<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>
MALVACEAE	<i>Seringia integrifolia</i>
MYRTACEAE	<i>Beaufortia bracteosa</i> <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> subsp. <i>angustifolius</i> <i>Calytrix angulata</i> <i>Eremaea pauciflora</i> var. <i>calyptra</i> <i>Eremaea pauciflora</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i> <i>Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia</i> <i>Ericomyrtus tenuior</i> <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>obtusa</i> <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> (planted)
MYRTACEAE	

APPENDIX C: FLORISTIC TAXA RECORDED IN MOGUMBER ROAD WEST TO GOOMALLING SUR

FAMILY

TAXA

* denotes introduced taxa

	<p><i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>loxophleba</i> <i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i> <i>Eucalyptus</i> ?<i>peninsularis</i> (planted) <i>Eucalyptus</i> ?<i>petiolaris</i> (planted) <i>Eucalyptus sargentii</i> subsp. <i>onesis</i> <i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i> <i>Eucalyptus</i> ?<i>tephroclada</i> <i>Eucalyptus</i> ?<i>wandoo</i> <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> subsp. <i>wandoo</i> <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> <i>Leptospermum erubescens</i> <i>Melaleuca acutifolia</i> <i>Melaleuca ciliosa</i> <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> <i>Melaleuca leptospermoides</i> <i>Melaleuca marginata</i> <i>Melaleuca radula</i> <i>Melaleuca seriata</i> <i>Melaleuca teretifolia</i> <i>Melaleuca trichophylla</i> <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> <i>Melaleuca viminea</i> subsp. <i>viminea</i> <i>Scholtzia</i> sp. Wongonderra (M.E. & M.R. Trudgen MET 12000) <i>Verticordia densiflora</i> <i>Verticordia densiflora</i> var. <i>cespitosa</i> <i>Verticordia</i> sp.</p>	<p>Priority 3</p>
ONAGRACEAE	* <i>Oenothera stricta</i>	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Microtis media</i> subsp. <i>media</i>	
OXALIDACEAE	* <i>Oxalis glabra</i>	
POACEAE	<p><i>Aristida contorta</i> <i>Austrostipa</i> ?<i>flavescens</i> <i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i> <i>Austrostipa</i> sp. * <i>Avena barbata</i> * <i>Briza maxima</i> * <i>Ehrharta calycina</i> * <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> * <i>Hordeum glaucum</i> * <i>Lolium rigidum</i> * ?<i>Melinis repens</i></p>	
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Comesperma acerosum</i>	
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	
PROTEACEAE	<p><i>Adenanthos</i> ?<i>drummondii</i> <i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> <i>Banksia armata</i> <i>Banksia attenuata</i> <i>Banksia carlinoides</i> <i>Banksia fraseri</i> var. <i>fraseri</i> <i>Banksia hewardiana</i> <i>Banksia</i> ?<i>leptophylla</i> <i>Banksia menziesii</i> <i>Banksia polycephala</i> <i>Banksia prionotes</i> <i>Conospermum filifolium</i> subsp. <i>filifolium</i> <i>Conospermum stoechadis</i> subsp. <i>stoechadis</i> <i>Grevillea biternata</i> <i>Hakea costata</i> <i>Hakea incrassata</i></p>	
PROTEACEAE		

APPENDIX C: FLORISTIC TAXA RECORDED IN MOGUMBER ROAD WEST TO GOOMALLING SUR

FAMILY

TAXA

* denotes introduced taxa

Hakea marginata
Hakea preissii
Hakea prostrata
Hakea psilorrhyncha
Hakea ?ruscifolia
Hakea smilacifolia
Hakea varia
Isopogon drummondii
Isotropis cuneifolia subsp. *cuneifolia*
Jacksonia floribunda
Jacksonia furcellata
Jacksonia nematoclada
Jacksonia nutans
Lambertia multiflora subsp. *darlingensis*
Petrophile linearis
Stirlingia latifolia
Synaphea spinulosa subsp. *spinulosa*

Priority 3

RESTIONACEAE

Alexgeorgea nitens
Chordifex microcodon
Leptocarpus canus

RHAMNACEAE

Cryptandra arbutiflora var. *arbutiflora*
Cryptandra pungens
Stenanthemum tridentatum
Trymalium ledifolium subsp. *lineare*

RUBIACEAE

Opercularia vaginata

SANTALACEAE

Santalum sp.

SAPINDACEAE

Dodonaea pinifolia

SOLANACEAE

* *Solanum nigrum*

STYLIDIACEAE

Stylidium leptophyllum
Stylidium ?repens

XANTHORRHOACEAE

Xanthorrhoea preissii

**APPENDIX E - FLORISTIC TAXA RECORDED IN MOGUMBER ROAD WEST
TO GOOMALLING SURVEY AREA**

Conservation Significant Flora Species recorded during the flora survey

Species	Conservation Status	No. of plants	Location (decimal degrees)
<i>Isopogon drummondii</i>	Priority 3	5	-31.022869, 115.958303
<i>Eucalyptus sargentii</i> subsp. <i>onesis</i>	Priority 3	1	-31.084140, 116.441057

**APPENDIX F - LIST OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES
(STATE AND FEDERAL) POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE
PROPOSED CLEARING AREA**

List of Conservation Significant Fauna Species (State and Federal) Potentially Occurring in the Proposed Clearing Area

Species	Common Name	Status (WA)	Status (EPBC Act)	Description and Habitat
Birds				
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	MI	MI	Utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and inland wetlands, fresh to saline. It is mostly recorded around muddy margins or rocky shores, rarely on mudflats. Occurs in estuaries and deltas of streams, around lakes, pools, reservoirs, dams and claypans, and occasionally piers and jetties. Forages in shallow water and on bare soft mud at the edges of wetlands, often where obstacles such as rocks or roots protrude from the substrate. Birds sometimes forage in grassy areas adjoining wetlands (DEE, 2017). Although wetlands and streams occur in the vicinity of the subject site, impacts to suitable habitat are likely to be insignificant in the context of available habitat in the surrounding area.
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	MI	MI	Nest in rock caves or cliffs, but do not breed in Australia. Almost exclusively aerial over almost all habitat types. Could potentially occur in transitory capacity on most sites. Occur mostly over inland plains but sometimes above coastal cliffs (DEE, 2017). Due to lack of habitat, unlikely to occur within or utilise subject area.
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	-	MA	Wide range of wetland habitats (fresh/saline, inland/coastal, open/vegetated, permanent/ephemeral). In south-western Australia breeding colonies nest predominantly in Melaleuca swamps in Nov/Dec. Forage by wading in shallow to relatively deep water or walking over dry ground (DEE, 2017). Although wetlands and streams occur in the vicinity of the subject site, impacts to suitable habitat are likely to be insignificant in the context of available habitat in the surrounding area.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	MI	MI	Inhabits fresh or saltwater wetlands - tidal mudflats, saltmarshes, mangrove swamps, inland wetlands and flood plains in Australia over summer months. Breeds in Siberia. Forages on grasslands and mudflats (DEE, 2017). Although wetlands and streams occur in the vicinity of the subject site, impacts to suitable habitat are likely to be insignificant in the context of available habitat in the surrounding area.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CR	CR & MI	Widespread across the coast but is also common at inland sites. Breeds in Siberia and migrates south during Australia summer. Inhabits intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, inlets, bays, as well as swamps and lakes. Forages on bare areas of mud or sand (DEE, 2017). Although wetlands and streams occur in the vicinity of the subject site, impacts to suitable habitat are likely to be insignificant in the context of available habitat in the surrounding area.
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	MI	MI	Rarely recorded in WA. Peel Inlet in SW WA. Pilbara, Kimberley and Gasgoyne. Uncommon summer migrant to Australia. Peel Inlet is considered significant habitat. In Australia, it inhabits shallow vegetated freshwater wetlands, swamps and occasionally tidal areas and saltmarshes (DEE, 2017). Although wetlands and streams occur in the vicinity of the subject site, impacts to suitable habitat are likely to be insignificant in the context of available habitat in the surrounding area.

Species	Common Name	Status (WA)	Status (EPBC Act)	Description and Habitat
<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	EN	EN	Occurs in subpopulations across south-west WA. Residential in high-rainfall areas. Inhabits remnant native eucalypt woodlands, primarily in the semi-arid region and southern jarrah-marri forests. Is a seasonal visitor to pine plantations where it feeds on pine seeds. It nests in tall eucalypts with hollows for breeding. Feeds on seeds, nectar and fruit of <i>Banksia</i> , <i>Dryandra</i> , <i>Pinus</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , as well as a number of other proteaceous species (DEE, 2017; DSEWPac, 2012). Known to occur in the surrounding area and may utilise the subject area.
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle	-	MA	Marine migratory species that occurs near the coast. Due to lack of habitat, unlikely to occur within subject area.
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	VU	Occurs in the semi-arid and arid regions of southern Australia. Inhabits shrublands and low woodlands that are dominated by mallee vegetation and/or low-growing multi-stemmed eucalypt species. Occasionally inhabit <i>Acacia</i> shrublands (DEE, 2017). Due to degraded nature of area and lack of understorey, unlikely to occur within the subject area. No nest mounds observed during field survey.
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	-	MA	Tends to occupy open forests and woodlands, cleared or semi-cleared areas and farmland, in usually timbered landscapes, often in close proximity to water. Nest is an enlarged chamber at the end of a long burrow that is excavated from flat or loping ground, cliff faces or mounds of gravel. They generally remain unlined. It perches in the open, foraging by scanning for flying insects (DEE, 2017). May occur within the subject area; previously recorded nearby.
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	MI	MI	Scarce but regular visitor to northern Australia. Found across a variety of wetlands, especially water courses. All confirmed Australian records are associated with water; especially creeks, rivers and waterfalls (DEE, 2017). Although wetlands and streams occur in the vicinity of the subject site, impacts to suitable habitat are likely to be insignificant in the context of available habitat in the surrounding area.
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	CR	CR & MI	Found on intertidal mudflats and sandflats, often with beds of seagrass, on sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, mangrove swamps, bays, harbours and lagoons. Due to lack of habitat, unlikely to occur within subject area.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	MI	MI	The breeding range extends around the northern coast of Australia from Albany to Lake Macquarie in NSW with a second isolated breeding population on the coast of South Australia. Non-breeding range extends east to Esperance. Occurs in coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands, occasionally travelling inland along major rivers. Mainly feed on fish and rarely take molluscs, crustaceans, insects, reptiles, birds and mammals (DEE, 2017). Unlikely to occur in the subject area as coastal habitat not present.
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	Night Parrot	CR	EN	Subtropical grassland and shrubland. Due to lack of habitat, unlikely to occur within subject area.

Species	Common Name	Status (WA)	Status (EPBC Act)	Description and Habitat
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	EN	Dispersive/part-migratory, dependent on local conditions. Patchy distribution in the south-west of WA. Occupies shallow wetlands (generally freshwater or brackish) and flooded plains, usually requiring areas of bare, wet mud and dense undergrowth and canopy cover. Also known to inhabit flooded grasslands, paddocks or crops as a secondary habitat. Forages in dense cover or on mudflats and grasslands (DEE, 2017). Due to lack of vegetated habitat, unlikely to occur within subject area.
<i>Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)</i>	Painted Snipe	-	EN	The Australian Painted Snipe generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. Although wetlands and streams occur in the vicinity of the subject site, impacts to suitable habitat are likely to be insignificant in the context of available habitat in the surrounding area.
<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	Hooded Plover	P4	MA	Mainly occurs on wide beaches backed by dunes with large amounts of seaweed and jetsam, creek mouths and inlet entrances. Due to lack of habitat, unlikely to occur within subject area.
Fish				
<i>Nannatherina balstoni</i>	Balston's Pygmy Perch	VU	VU	Occurs in acidic, tannin-stained freshwater pools, streams and lakes in peat flats within 30 km of the coast of south-west Western Australia. Unlikely to occur within subject area as the site is greater than 30km from the coast.
Mammals				
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Chuditch	VU	VU	Only known to occur in WA and is generally restricted to the south-west with some populations in the Wheatbelt and scattered in the Goldfields. Inhabits eucalypt forests (particularly jarrah), dry woodland and mallee shrubland. Utilises fallen hollow logs and burrows for dens in wooded habitats (DEE, 2017). Due to the small size and isolation of roadside vegetation, it is unlikely to occur within subject area as habitat areas are not large enough to support a population or individual.
<i>Myrmecobius fasciatis</i>	Numbat	EN	EN	Inhabits eucalypt forests. Due to the small size and isolation of roadside vegetation, it unlikely to occur within subject area as habitat areas are not large enough to support a population or individual.
<i>Phascogale calura</i>	Red-tailed Phascogale	CD	EN	Restricted to areas of remnant vegetation throughout the Wheatbelt to the south-west, and from Perth to Fitzgerald River National Park on the southern coast. Isolated reserves as small as 67 ha are considered to be capable of supporting this species. Preferred habitat includes <i>Allocasuarina</i> woodlands containing hollow-bearing <i>Eucalyptus</i> species and <i>Gastrolobium</i> sp. A continuous canopy is necessary for cover; also use the skirts of grass trees for cover. Descends to the ground to forage opportunistically, generally feeding on insects and spiders (DEE, 2017). Due to lack of suitable habitat of sufficient size to support this species, highly unlikely to occur within subject area.

Species	Common Name	Status (WA)	Status (EPBC Act)	Description and Habitat
Invertebrates				
<i>Idiosoma nigrum</i>	Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider	EN	VU	Endemic to semi-arid south-west Western Australia. In the Wheatbelt it typically inhabits clay soils and populations are associated with eucalypt woodland and acacia shrubland. Light leaf litter and twigs provides material for the burrows, reduced soil moisture loss and increased prey availability. Feeds opportunistically on ants, but also includes beetles, cockroaches, millipedes and moths (DEE, 2017). May occur within subject area.

Key to Codes:

Statutory

CR - Critically Endangered fauna

EN - Endangered fauna

VU - Vulnerable fauna

EX - Presumed Extinct fauna

MI - Migratory birds under international agreement

CD - Conservation Dependent fauna

OS - Other Specially Protected fauna

MA - Marine

Non-Statutory - Priority Species

P1 - Poorly known species known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk

P2 - Poorly known species known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation

P3 - Poorly known species 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

P4 - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring