



FLORA AND VEGETATION ASSESSMENT
CABLE BEACH FORESHORE ADAPTATION PROJECT
MBS ENVIRONMENTAL, FOR THE SHIRE OF BROOME

APRIL 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Shire of Broome has developed the Cable Beach Foreshore Master Plan (CBFMP) which addresses conceptual design and was adopted by the Shire of Broome Council in September 2017. As part of studies to inform the detailed design, MBS Environmental (MBS) was engaged by the Shire of Broome to undertake environmental and heritage assessments. Focused Vision Consulting Pty Ltd (FVC) was in-turn commissioned by MBS to undertake the flora and vegetation assessment component of the work. This report presents the findings of this assessment.

The study area occupies 3.30 hectares (ha) and is located at the Cable Beach foreshore, west of Cable Beach Road.

FVC undertook a desktop assessment followed by a reconnaissance flora and vegetation field assessment which was completed on 7 March 2019 by Principal Ecologist, Kellie Bauer-Simpson.

The key findings, conclusions and recommendations arising from the flora and vegetation assessment within the study area are as follows:

- A total of 20 flora taxa, from 19 genera and 14 families were recorded during the reconnaissance survey, including 15 (80%) native species and five (20%) introduced (weed) species.
- None of the weed species recorded are listed as Declared Pest plants under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act), nor are any listed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS).
- No Threatened flora protected under the BC Act or under the EPBC Act were recorded and no Priority flora were recorded.
- No recorded species exhibited an extension beyond their current documented range, in accordance with records of the Western Australian Herbarium (DBCA 2018a), besides *Casuarina obesa*, which is not naturally occurring and likely to have been planted. This occurrence is not considered a range-extension.
- Three intact vegetation units and two disturbed/planted areas were described and mapped from four relevés and various observation points throughout the study area.
- The vegetation of the study area ranges in condition from 'Very Good' to 'Completely Degraded', with most of the vegetation found to be in 'Degraded' condition.
- The regional vegetation/vegetation association of the study area, vegetation association 750 (Beard 1990), is represented by 99.56% of its pre-European extent and therefore, the vegetation of the study is not significant due to poor regional representation.
- It is considered that the monsoon vine thicket TEC is represented within the MVT vegetation unit within the study area, based on positive results in comparison to the key characteristics; and this occurrence of the TEC is also considered to meet condition thresholds.
- The patch of monsoon vine thicket TEC mapped within the study area totals 0.37 ha and this patch is considered to be confirmed to within the study area.
- The timing of the survey (early March, following the majority of the wet season) was considered suitable for a flora and vegetation assessment, although the preceding February and December recorded significantly lower than average rainfall and therefore, the flowering season in the region (March to

June) has the potential to be poorer than usual. However, this is not expected to have influenced the characterisation of the monsoon vine thicket TEC within the study area.

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are provided for consideration:

- Although it is understood that clearing is proposed as part of the Master Plan, where possible, or where native vegetation is to be retained, it is recommended that clearing of vegetation is minimised, including within vegetation units FD, HD and particularly MVT, which is considered to be a representation of the monsoon vine thicket TEC.
- Whilst the existing conditions within the study area and on the Cable Beach Foreshore do not provide a 50 m buffer, as preferred by the Conservation Advice (DSEWPaC 2013), it is recommended that future redevelopment aim to avoid or minimise further encroachment on the TEC vegetation from that which is currently in existence, which would be in accordance with exemptions for continuing use.
- It is recommended that management plans be prepared and implemented for both the design and construction phases of the redevelopment, as well as the ongoing operational and maintenance phases, including, but not limited to:
 - Limiting clearing or other direct or indirect impacts on native vegetation, where possible
 - Management measures that address the key threats to the monsoon vine thicket TEC, including:
 - an appropriate fire management plan that addresses risk management and rapid response
 - an appropriate weed management plan that addresses active control and avoidance of continued weed invasion into sensitive areas
 - appropriate drainage design with ongoing maintenance, to ensure that hydrological regimes are not altered
 - measures to ensure access to sensitive areas and subsequent impacts are excluded (e.g. signage and fencing, if appropriate).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Shire of Broome has developed a conceptual master plan for Cable Beach Foreshore area, the Cable Beach Foreshore Master Plan (CBFMP), which was adopted by the Shire of Broome Council in September 2017.

As part of the Environmental and Cultural Heritage Investigations to inform the detailed design of the foreshore redevelopment, Focused Vision Consulting Pty Ltd (FVC) was commissioned by MBS Environmental (MBS) to undertake the flora and vegetation assessment component of the work. This report presents the findings of the flora and vegetation assessment conducted within the study area.

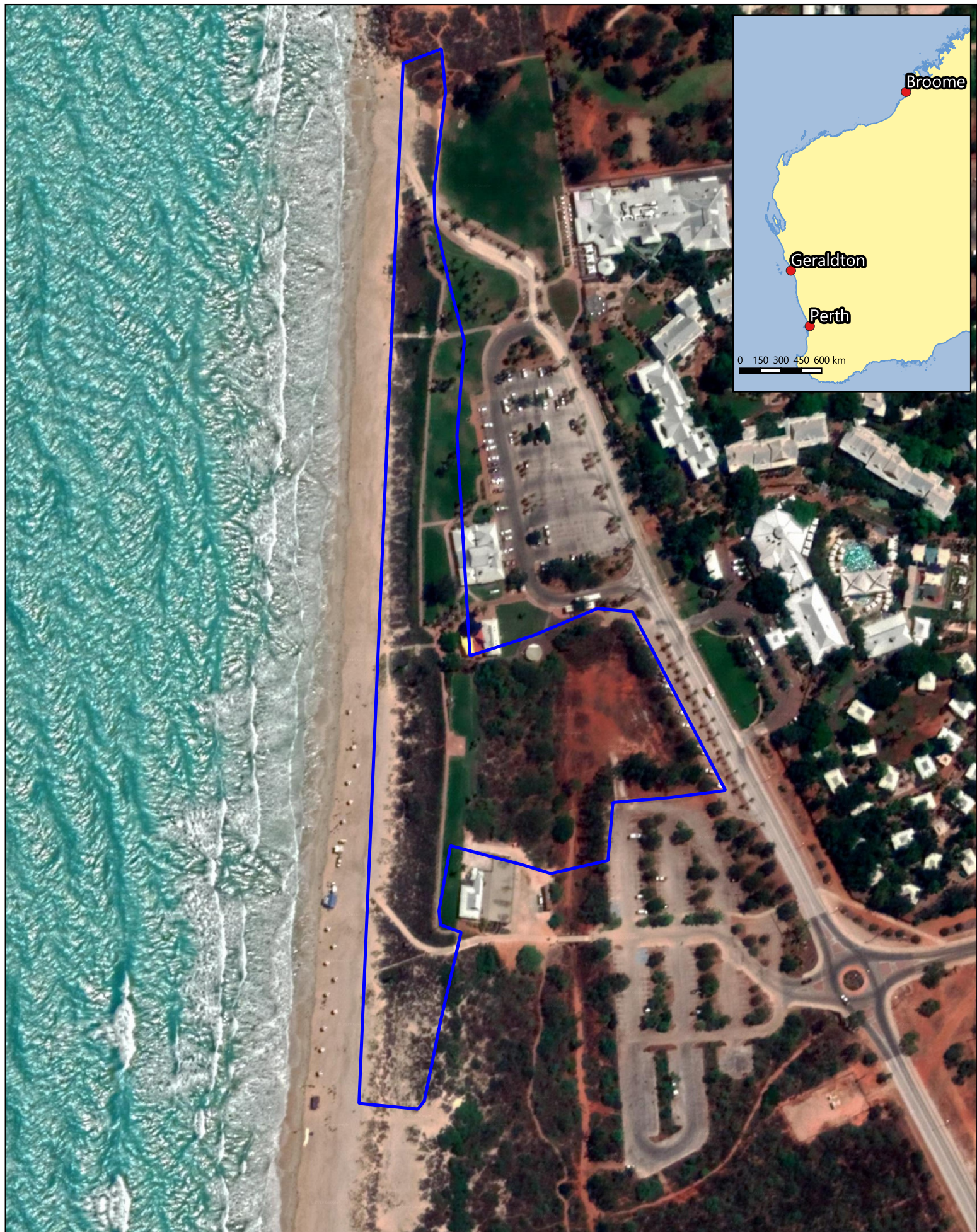
1.2 LOCATION

The 3.30 hectare (ha) study area is located at the Cable Beach foreshore, west of Cable Beach Road, within the Shire of Broome, as shown in **Figure 1**.

1.3 SCOPE OF WORK

The full scope of work required to be fulfilled is as follows:

- undertake a desktop flora and vegetation assessment of the study area
- undertake a reconnaissance field flora and vegetation assessment of the study area
- provide a report that documents the findings of the above, and that could contribute to the broader Environmental Assessment Report for the project.



0 150 300 450 600 km

0 25 50 75 100 m

GDA 94 / MGA Zone 50



Legend


 Study Area



Figure 1 - Study Area

2. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 CLIMATE

The study area lies within the Kimberley Region of Western Australia. This region has a tropical climate with hot and humid summers and warm winters. There are two distinct seasons: the 'wet' usually from December to March and the 'dry' for the remainder of the year (Bureau of Meteorology 2019). Tropical cyclones can be experienced during the months from November to April, but are most common in January and February (Bureau of Meteorology 2019).

Broome Airport (Site Number 003003) is one of the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) meteorological recording stations which has been recording since 1939 and has recorded an average annual rainfall of 628.1 mm (BoM 2019). The annual mean maximum temperature ranges from 28.9°C in winter to 34.0°C in summer (BoM 2019) (Figure 2).

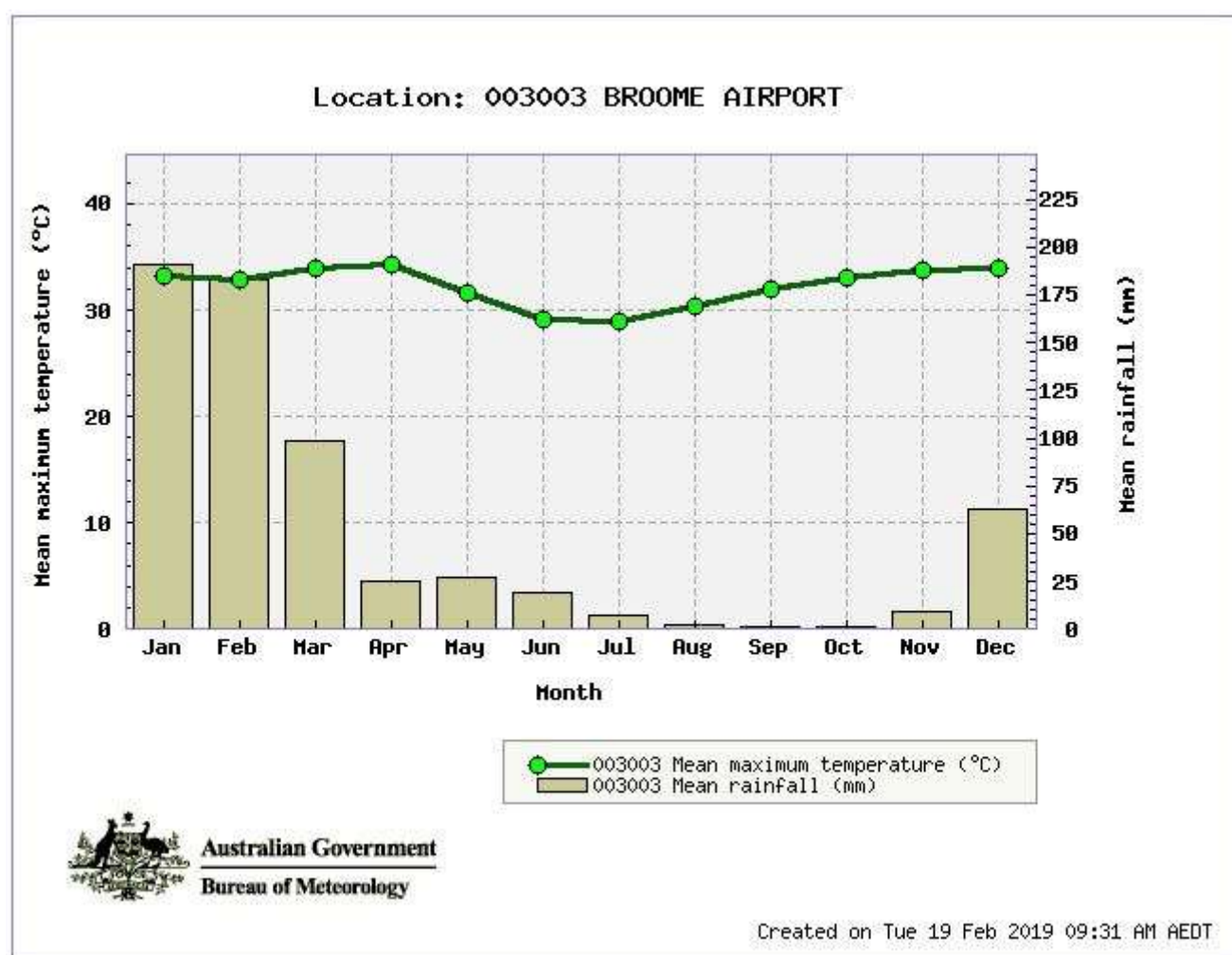


Figure 2 - Climate Data for Broome Airport (003003)

2.2 IBRA REGION

There are 89 recognised Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) regions across Australia that have been defined based on climate, geology, landforms and characteristic vegetation and fauna (Commonwealth of Australia 2013). The study area lies within the Dampierland (DAL) IBRA region and, at a finer scale, within the Pindanland subregion (DAL02) (Graham 2001).

The Dampierland bioregion is characterised by extensive plains, ranges and spectacular gorges. The Pindanland subregion comprises of sandplains of the Dampier Peninsular and western part of Dampierland, including the hinterland of the Eighty Mile Beach. It is a fine-textured sand sheet with subdued dunes and includes the paleodelta of the Fitzroy River. The vegetation is described as pindan. This is the coastal, semi-arid, north-western margin of the Canning Basin (Graham 2001).

2.3 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The study area is situated on a flat to gently undulating plain of the Dampier Peninsula. The Dampier Peninsula is underlain by the ancient (Precambrian) rocks of the Canning Basin. The geology of the study area comprises "red sand, fine to medium, minor silt; Aeolian" (Geological Survey of Western Australia, 1982).

The principal soil-type of the Dampier Peninsula is the pindan, which developed during the Quaternary period on desert dune sandstone. The soils of the area are red earthy sands, which are of wind-blown origin (Kenneally *et al.* 1996).

Within the Broome area, the pindan is often overlain by a layer of more recent, coarser and unconsolidated sand, which assists in water penetration, plant establishment and growth (Kenneally *et al.* 1996).

2.4 VEGETATION

The study area is located on the Dampier Peninsula and the vegetation has been broadly characterised by Beard (1990). The Beard vegetation associations supported by the study area and the remaining extent across a range of contexts are presented in **Table 1** and spatially in **Figure 3**.

Table 1 - Pre-European Vegetation of the Study Area (Beard 1990, DBCA 2019a)

Veg. Association No.	Broad Vegetation Description	Extent Context	Pre-European Extent (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	% Pre-European Extent Remaining	% Current Extent Protected (IUCN I-IV)
750	Shrublands, pindan, <i>Acacia tumida</i> shrubland with grey box and cabbage gum medium woodland over ribbon grass and curly spinifex	Western Australia	1,231,155.50	1,225,687.52	99.56	2.70

One of the objectives of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in terms of vegetation protection is maintaining at least 30% of each vegetation complex. The following key criteria are applied to vegetation protection from clearing (EPA 2000):


- the 'threshold level' below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially within an ecosystem level, is regarded as being at a level of 30% (of the pre-European, i.e. pre-1750 extent of the vegetation type)
- a level of 10% of the original extent of a vegetation community is regarded as being a level representing Endangered
- clearing which would increase the threat level to a vegetation community should be avoided.


All of the documented (Beard 1990) remaining vegetation extents applicable to the study area are above the 30% minimum threshold level (**Table 1**) and therefore meet the EPA objective of retention for the purpose of biodiversity conservation.

2.5 WETLANDS

There are no wetlands listed under the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia relevant to the study area. The closest wetland listed is located approximately 3 km to the east of the study area. The closest Ramsar Wetland, a section of Roebuck Bay, is located approximately 11 km south-east of the study area (DoEE 2019).

Legend

 Study Area

 Shrublands, pindan; *Acacia tumida* shrubland with grey box & cabbage gum medium woodland over ribbon grass & curly spinifex



0 25 50 75 100 m

GDA 94 / MGA Zone 50

**Figure 3 - Pre-European
Vegetation**



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3. METHODOLOGY

The assessment for flora and vegetation was carried out in accordance with:

- *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*
- EPA (2016a) Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment
- Department of Environmental Regulation (2014) -*A Guide to the Exemptions and Regulations for Clearing Native Vegetation under Part V of the Environmental Protection Act 1986.*

3.1 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

Results of searches of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Threatened and Priority Flora and Ecological Communities databases were compiled for the desktop assessment (DBCA 2019b, 2019c, 2019d). Other available information was also sourced through searches of NatureMap and the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy (DEE) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST), for Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) associated with the site.

The suite of information gathered from the desktop assessment was used to generate potential species lists tailored to the study area, with a focus on Threatened and Priority flora and ecological communities and assisted in determining species and areas of the study site to particularly focus on during the field assessment.

A review of the following publicly available information included:

- DBCA NatureMap Species Report (**Appendix A**), providing:
 - flora species listed as rare (Threatened (T)) or likely to become extinct
 - flora species protected under international agreements (IA)
 - flora species listed as Priority 1 to 5 (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5)
 - other non-conservation taxa recorded or known to the area.
- EPBC Act PMST results for the study area (**Appendix B**), providing results relevant to:
 - the following MNES:
 - World Heritage Properties
 - National Heritage Places
 - Wetlands of International Importance
 - Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
 - Commonwealth Marine Areas
 - Listed Threatened Ecological Communities
 - Listed Threatened Species (flora and fauna)
 - Listed Migratory Species.
 - the following other matters protected by the EPBC Act:
 - Commonwealth Land
 - Commonwealth Heritage Places
 - Listed Marine Species
 - Whales and other Cetaceans
 - Critical Habitats
 - Commonwealth Reserves (Terrestrial)
 - Commonwealth Reserves (Marine).
- spatial data sourced from DBCA for:
 - Threatened and Priority flora, across the study area
 - Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities, across the study area.

- relevant technical reports:
 - ecologia (2012a) Sheffield Resources Ltd. Thunderbird Dampier Peninsula Project. Level 1 Flora and Fauna Assessment. November 2012.
 - ecologia (2012b) Woodside Energy Ltd. James Price Point: Light Industrial Area, Workers' Accommodation Camp, Southern Pipeline. Vegetation and Flora Survey. October 2012.
 - GHD (2009) LandCorp Broome North: Southern Portion (Area A) Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment and Biological Survey. September 2009.
 - Black, S. J., Willing T., and Dureau, D. M. (2010) A comprehensive survey of the flora, extent and condition of vine thickets on coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula, West Kimberley, 2000-2002. Prepared for the Broome Botanical Society. Final Report September 2010.
 - Reynolds, S., Beames, L., Willing, T., and Parker, C. (2018) Distribution, ecology and cultural importance of Gunurru or Cable Beach Ghost Gum *Corymbia paractia* in the Broome Area, Western Australia. Environs Kimberley, Broome.
 - AECOM (2017) Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment, Broome Asparagus Farm. July 2017.
 - Phoenix Environmental Services (2017) Flora and vegetation survey and terrestrial fauna survey for Shamrock Station Irrigation Project. Prepared for Argyle Cattle Company Pty Ltd. August 2017.

3.2 FIELD SURVEY

The field assessment was carried out by Principal Ecologist, Kellie Bauer-Simpson, on 7 March 2019, which comprised a single-phase reconnaissance flora and vegetation assessment, in accordance with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA 2016a).

Field data was collected predominantly on electronic tablet equipped with the mobile mapping software Mappt™, which contains customised electronic data forms. The mobile mapping software allows in-field spatial determination of boundaries for vegetation communities, condition areas and habitats, as well as the collection of spatial point data where individual species or other observations or photographs are captured.

Field data was collected from four non-permanent flora and vegetation assessment relevés (detailed data collection points), in accordance with EPA guidance for a reconnaissance survey. Data collected was representative of the diversity of floristic values of the study area. Observations were recorded and opportunistic data collection was also carried out continuously whilst traversing the study area.

The following information was collected at each relevé:

- observer
- date
- GPS location (MGA94)
- representative photograph
- soil type and colour
- topography
- vegetation condition/degradation/disturbances (e.g. grazing, weed invasion, fire)
- flora species observed, including average height and projected foliage cover of dominant species within each stratum

- vegetation community, described in accordance with Level 5 of the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS)
- vegetation condition, assessed against the currently accepted scale; an adaptation of the Keighery (1994) and Trudgen (1988) condition scales.

Prior to the field survey, the locations of all Priority flora retrieved from the various database searches and literature reviews was collated. A proportion of the field assessment time was dedicated to selected targeted searches for relevant flora, in suitable habitats. Conservation significant flora were also opportunistically surveyed throughout the assessment of the study area.

If observed, the location of each potentially significant taxon collected was to be recorded using a GPS-enabled tablet and the local abundance, landform and associated flora species noted. Representative photographs were also to be taken.

Flora specimens were collected, pressed, dried and fumigated in accordance with the protocols of the Western Australian Herbarium, for later identification. Flora identifications were undertaken by botanical taxonomist, Sharnya Thomson-Yates, who specialises in arid-region flora. Taxonomy and nomenclature followed current protocols of the WA Herbarium.

The flora and vegetation data collected from the combination of relevés and continuous opportunistic observations contributed to the flora inventory for the study and was utilised to digitise mapping boundaries for the range of vegetation units present within the study area, as well as the varying vegetation condition. This mapping was refined following return from the field, using GIS mapping software, based on initial mapping prepared in the field, within the Mappt™ software. Only areas supporting native vegetation were surveyed in detail, with only broad mapping applied to areas of kept gardens, lawns and planted tree groves. Areas of completely cleared roads and tracks and the beach were not mapped. The mapped areas comprise 2.54 ha of the 3.30 ha study area.

4. RESULTS

4.1 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

The DBCA database searches, NatureMap Species Report, the MNES Report and literature review returned results for the potential presence of conservation-significant flora and ecological communities within the study area. These results are presented in the following sections.

4.1.1 Threatened and Priority Flora

The DBCA database search, NatureMap Species Report and the MNES Report conducted for the study area returned results for ten species of Threatened and Priority flora previously recorded within or in proximity to the study area (**Table 2**). The DBCA database search only returned results for Priority flora species previously recorded within a 50 km buffer of the study area (**Figure 4**).

The 19 previously recorded significant flora comprises of one Commonwealth and State-listed Threatened flora species, three Priority 1, one Priority 2, thirteen Priority 3 and one Priority 4 species. Of these, it was determined that three species are likely to occur, nine may occur and seven are considered unlikely to occur in the study area (**Table 2**). Interrogation of the databases indicates that no species of conservation significance have been previously recorded within the study area.

4.1.2 Introduced Flora

The Shire of Broome has 45 Declared Pest plants listed under Section 22(2) of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management 2007* (BAM Act), the following six of which have the highest level of control category applied (C2; Eradication):

- **Chondrilla juncea* (skeleton weed)
- **Pistia stratiotes* (water lettuce)
- **Prosopis glandulosa x Prosopis velutina* (mesquite)
- **Ulex europaeus* (gorse)
- **Xanthium spinosum* (thorny burweed)
- **Xanthium strumarium* (sheepbur).

Table 2 - Threatened and Priority Flora with the Potential to Occur Within the Study Area

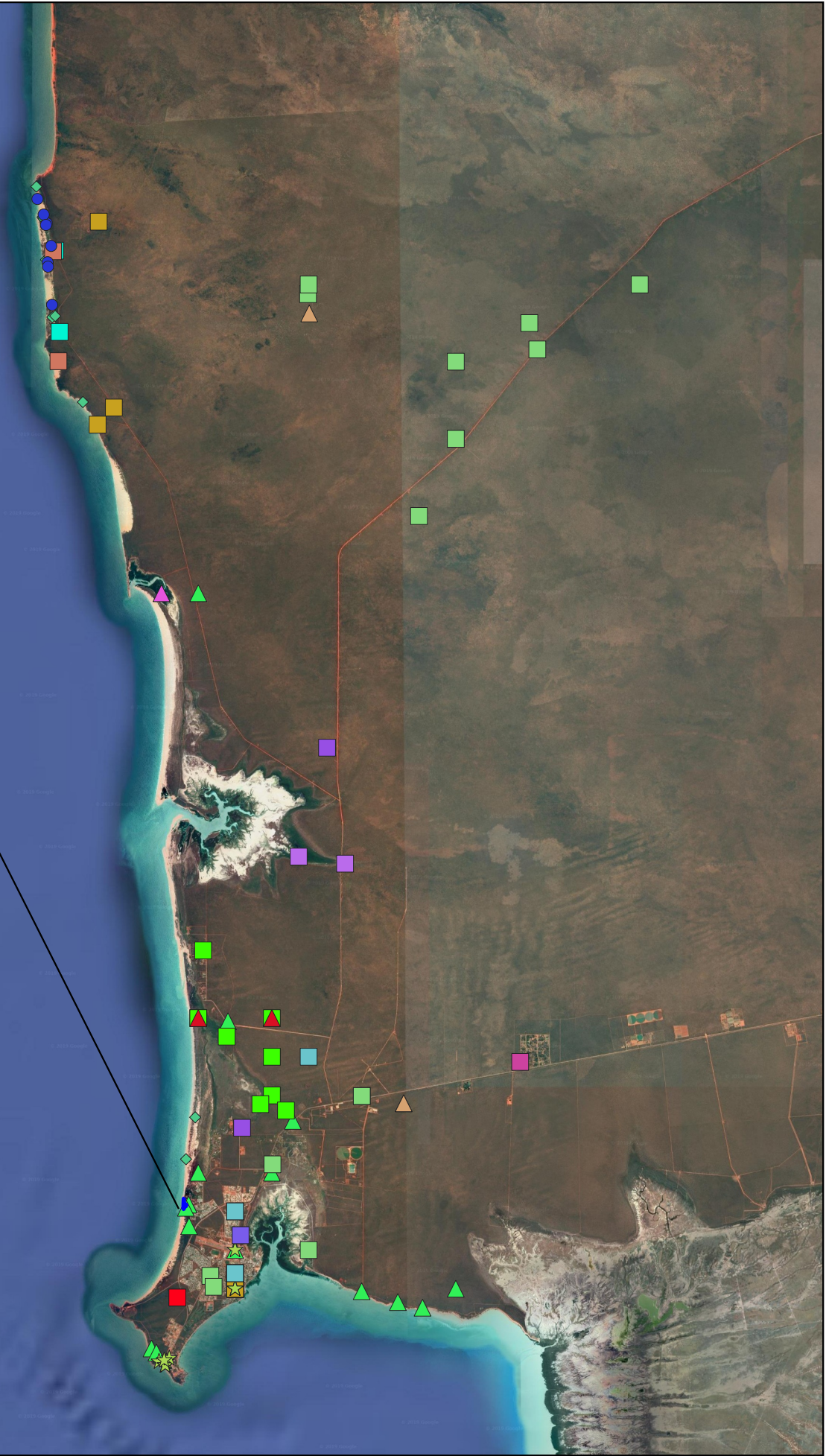
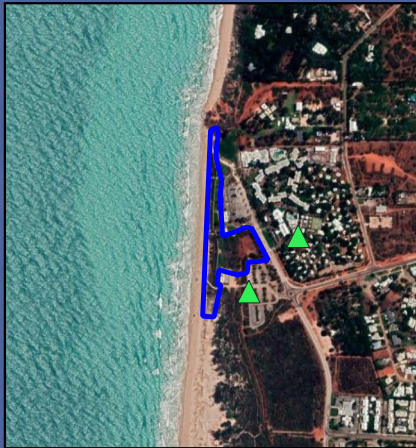
Species	WA Cons. Status	EPBC Cons. Status	Description	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Source
<i>Seringia exastia</i>	Threatened-Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Erect, compact, multi-stemmed shrub that can grow to 0.9 m high. Flowers purple, April to December.	Pindan (red soil) heathland - occur on almost flat land and associated vegetation includes Feathertop Spinifex (<i>Triodia schinzi</i>) and scattered trees, under 7 m in height, of Soap Wattle (<i>Acacia coleii</i>), Bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus dampieri</i>).	Likely to occur - species habitat likely to occur within study area and species is documented as occurring in similar landforms within 4 km of the study area.	EPBC
<i>Corymbia paractia</i>	Priority 1	-	Tree (often several-stemmed), 4-6(-12) m high, bark smooth, white, shedding in thin scales. Fl. white, Apr to May or Oct to Dec.	Skeletal soils. In transition zone between coastal beach dunes & red pindan soils.	Likely to occur - species habitat likely to occur within study area and species previously recorded within the study area.	DBCA
<i>Jacquemontia</i> sp. Broome (AA Mitchell 3028)	Priority 1	-		<i>Acacia eriopoda</i> in disturbed pindan woodland.	May occur - species habitat may occur within study area; documented records not within 10 km.	DBCA
<i>Thespidium basiflorum</i>	Priority 1	-	Densely tufted, multi-stemmed perennial, herb, to 0.2 m high. Fl. green, May to Aug.	Occurs in sandy soils, creek beds.	Unlikely to occur - the species has been recorded within the study area proximity, but no creeks or drainage areas are supported.	DBCA
<i>Gomphrena pusilla</i>	Priority 2	-	Slender branching annual, herb, to 0.2 m high. Fl. white, Mar to Apr or Jun.	On fine beach sands behind foredunes or on limestone.	May occur - species habitat occurs within the study area, but nearest known records are over 30 km away.	DBCA
<i>Acacia monticola</i> x <i>tumida</i> var. <i>kulparn</i>	Priority 3	-	Low-domed (semi-prostrate), spreading shrubs.	On coastal cliffs and red sand/loam/rocky gullies.	May occur - the species has been recorded within 5 km of the study area, but coastal cliffs or gullies are not present.	DBCA
<i>Aphyllodium glossocarpum</i>	Priority 3		Spreading or erect shrub, to 1.2 m high. Fl. pink-purple, Apr to Oct.	Occurs in sand verging onto cleared areas and open grassland fringes. Pindan soils.	May occur - species habitat may occur within the study area and species has been recorded within 5 km.	DBCA

Species	WA Cons. Status	EPBC Cons. Status	Description	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Source
<i>Bonamia oblongifolia</i>	Priority 3		Perennial, herb or shrub. Fl. blue, Feb.	Sandy or gravelly soils.	May occur - species habitat may occur within study area, although nearest record is 44 km away.	DBCA
<i>Glycine pindanica</i>	Priority 3	-	Prostrate or scrambling perennial, herb or climber. Fl. pink/blue-purple, Feb to Mar or Jun.	Pindan soils.	May occur - species habitat may occur within study area and nearest record is within 4 km.	DBCA
<i>Goodenia byrnesii</i>	Priority 3	-	Prostrate to decumbent herb, stems to 30 cm. Fl. yellow, Jan to Feb.	Sand. Edge of creek.	Unlikely to occur – the species has been recorded within 5 km of the study area, but no creeks or drainage areas are supported.	DBCA
<i>Lophostemon grandiflorus</i> subsp. <i>grandiflorus</i>	Priority 3	-	Tree, 4-8 m high. Fl. cream-white, apparently Jan to Dec.	Occurs in damp habitats (swamps, seepages).	Unlikely to occur – nearest record is almost 48 km to the north and suitable habitat is unlikely to be supported.	DBCA
<i>Nicotiana heterantha</i>	Priority 3	-	Decumbent, short-lived annual or perennial, herb, to 0.5 m high, forming low, spreading colonies. Fl. white-cream, Mar to Jun or Sep.	Black clay. Seasonally wet flats.	Unlikely to occur – nearest record is within 7 km although suitable habitat is unlikely to be supported.	DBCA
<i>Polymeria</i> sp. Broome (KF Kenneally 9759)	Priority 3	-	Prostrate herb 10 cm high x 30 cm wide, trailing herb with greyish green leaves and mauve flowers.	Red, pindan soils.	May occur - species habitat may occur within study area although nearest record is almost 50 km to the north.	DBCA
<i>Seringia katatona</i>	Priority 3	-	Erect, compact, multi-stemmed shrub, to 1 m high, grey leaved. Fl. purple, Mar to Aug.	Desert dunes in pindan, ranges, disturbed areas on red sands.	Likely to occur - species habitat likely to occur within study area and species is documented within 4 km of the study area.	DBCA

Species	WA Cons. Status	EPBC Cons. Status	Description	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Source
<i>Stylidium pindanicum</i>	Priority 3	-	Annual herb to about 0.3 m high. Leaves slender, numerous, held in a terminal rosette. Fl. pink or mauve, May to Aug.	Restricted to seasonally damp areas over pindan sands (Barrett <i>et al.</i> 2015).	Unlikely to occur – nearest record is 18 km away and suitable habitat is unlikely to be supported.	DBCA
<i>Tephrosia andrewii</i>	Priority 3	-	Ascending, multi-stemmed shrub, to 0.8 m high. Fl. orange, Apr or Oct.	In dry sand Pindan soils, on hill sides and road verges.	Unlikely to occur – nearest record is 50 km away and suitable habitat is unlikely to be supported.	DBCA
<i>Terminalia kumpaja</i>	Priority 3	-	Large tree.	Pindan, sandy soils.	May occur - species habitat may occur within study area and nearest record is within 3 km.	DBCA
<i>Tetragonia coronata</i>	Priority 3	-	Decumbent annual, herb. Fl. yellow, Jul.	Occurs on calcrete outcrops, red clay loamy soil, in the shade of larger shrubs.	Unlikely to occur – nearest record is 18 km away although suitable habitat is unlikely to be supported.	DBCA
<i>Pittosporum moluccanum</i>	Priority 4	-		White sand. Sand dunes.	May occur - species habitat likely to occur within study area although nearest record is 50 km to the north.	DBCA

Legend

- Study Area
- ★ *Seringia exastia*
- ▲ *Aphyllodium parvifolium*
- ▲ *Corymbia paractia*
- ▲ *Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)
- ▲ *Thespidium basiflorum*
- ◆ *Gomphrena pusilla*
- *Acacia monticola* x *tumida* var. *kulparn*
- *Aphyllodium glossocarpum*
- *Bonamia oblongifolia*
- *Glycine pindanica*
- *Goodenia byrnesii*
- *Lophostemon grandiflorus* subsp. *grandiflorus*
- *Nicotiana heterantha*
- *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)
- *Seringia katatona*
- *Stylidium pindanicum*
- *Tephrosia andrewii*
- *Terminalia kumpaja*
- *Tetragonia coronata*
- *Pittosporum moluccanum*



0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

GDA 94 / MGA Zone 50



Figure 4 - Threatened Priority Flora

4.1.3 Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

A review of DBCA's Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (TEC and PEC) database and the EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool identified two Ecological Communities: '*Monsoon vine thickets on the coastal sand dunes of the Dampier Peninsula*' (monsoon vine thicket TEC) and '*Corymbia paractia* dominated community on dunes' or their buffers intersecting with the study area (DBCA 2019b) (**Figure 5**), with both significant ecological communities considered likely to be supported by the study area.

The monsoon vine thicket TEC is both a Commonwealth-listed TEC categorised as 'Endangered' and a State-listed TEC categorised as 'Vulnerable', and it represents the southern-most occurrence of rainforest (dry monsoon rainforests) in Western Australia, providing refuge habitat for many plants and animals at the southern-most limit of their Australasian range. These vine thickets are confined to coastal dunes (and in some cases other unconsolidated Holocene coastal landforms) and have been shown to be distinct from other types of rainforest in the Kimberley region (Black *et al.* 2010).

The *Corymbia paractia* ecological community is a Priority 1, State-listed PEC. *Corymbia paractia* is endemic to the Kimberley region of Western Australia and is restricted to the Broome Peninsula and immediate vicinity. It is mainly confined to a relatively narrow coastal zone, where beach dunes merge into pindan soils, with some patches occurring across the Peninsula (Reynolds *et al.* 2018).



Legend

- Study Area
- Corymbia paractia* dominated community on dunes
- Dwarf pindan heath community of Broome coast
- Kimberley Vegetation Association 73
- Kimberley Vegetation Association 770
- Relict dune system dominated by extensive stands of *Minyjuru* (*Mangarr*) *Sersalsisia* (formerly *Pouteria*) *sericea*.
- Species-rich faunal community of the intertidal mudflats of Roebuck Bay
- Vine thickets on coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

GDA 94 / MGA Zone 50

Figure 5 - Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities



4.2 FIELD ASSESSMENT

4.2.1 Flora

Within areas of native remnant vegetation (excluding kept gardens and planted areas), 20 flora taxa, from 19 genera and 14 families were recorded during the reconnaissance field survey. The predominant families were Fabaceae (six taxa) and Poaceae (two taxa). The total includes 15 (80%) native species and five (20%) introduced (weed) species. One of the recorded native species, *Casuarina obesa*, is non-endemic, naturally occurring in the south-west of the State and likely to have been planted to provide shade on Cable Beach. None of the weed species recorded are listed as Declared Pest plants under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act), nor are any listed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS). The full list of vascular flora species recorded within each relevé is presented in **Appendix C** and individual site data is presented in **Appendix D**.

No recorded species exhibited an extension beyond their current documented range, in accordance with records of the Western Australian Herbarium (DBCA 2018a), besides *Casuarina obesa*, which is not naturally occurring and likely to have been planted. This occurrence is not considered a range-extension.

No species listed as Threatened flora under the WC Act or the EPBC Act were recorded. Furthermore, no species listed as Priority flora were recorded.

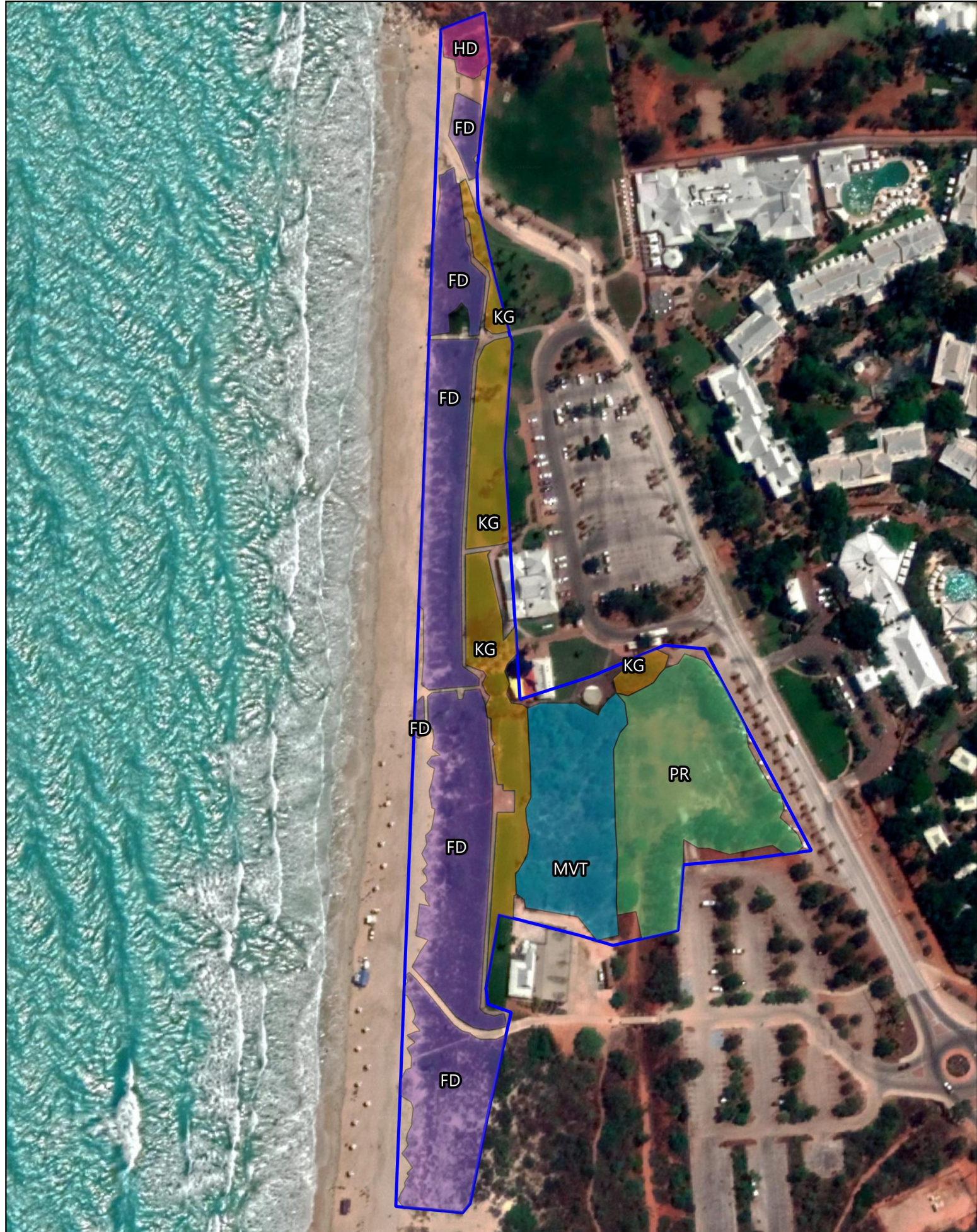
The timing of the survey (early March, following the majority of the wet season) was considered suitable for a flora and vegetation assessment, although the month preceding the survey (February 2019) was considerably drier than usual, recording only 25.0 mm of rain compared to the mean for that month of 181.0 mm. December of 2018 was also significantly dry, with only 12.2 mm of a mean of 62.7 mm being recorded. The region experiences the majority of seasonal rainfall between December and March, with January and February typically recording 69% of the fall volumes of these four months. Therefore, with only 14% of the average rainfall for February falling during 2019, and only 19% of the average rainfall for December falling during 2018, two months prior, the flowering season in the region (March to June) has the potential to be poorer than usual.

4.2.2 Vegetation

Three intact vegetation units and two disturbed/planted areas were described and mapped from four relevés and various observation points throughout the study area, as described in **Table 3** and presented spatially in **Figure 6**. The individual site data for each of the recorded relevés is presented in **Appendix D**.

Table 3 - Summary of Recorded Vegetation Units

Unit Code	Vegetation Unit Description	Representative Relevé (R)
Mapped Intact Native Vegetation Units		
MVT	Monsoon Vine Thicket Thicket of <i>Gyocarpus americanus</i> , <i>Grewia breviflora</i> and # <i>Delonix regia</i> , with various creeping vines, predominantly <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i> .	R01
FD	Foredune Dense Hummock Grassland of <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> and * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> with <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i> .	R03
HD	Higher Dune Dense Hummock Grassland of <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> and * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> with Dwarf Scrub D of <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> and <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> , with creeping vines, predominantly <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i> and <i>Canavalia rosea</i> .	R04
Planted and disturbed areas		
PR	Planted/Regrowth Previously cleared areas comprising weeds and disturbed regrowth, dominated by <i>Senna occidentalis</i> and <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> , with occasional planted (likely non-endemic) trees, including <i>Corymbia</i> sp..	R02
KG	Kept Gardens and Planted Trees Previously cleared areas comprising kept gardens, lawns and planted groves of trees within built areas, including <i>Senna</i> spp., <i>Acacia</i> spp. and <i>Corymbia</i> spp., <i>Plumeria</i> sp. (Frangipani) and various palms.	NA Not surveyed with relevés, study site or flora inventory due to non-native character



0 25 50 75 100 m

GDA 94 / MGA Zone 50



Legend

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|----|--|-----|
|  | Study Area |  | HD |  | MVT |
|  | FD |  | KG |  | PR |

Figure 6 - Vegetation Units



The area occupied by each of the vegetation units and other mapped areas within the study area is summarised in **Table 4**.

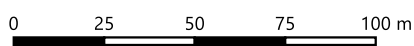
Table 4 – Areas of Mapped Vegetation

Unit Code	Vegetation Unit Name	Area (ha)	% of Study Area
Mapped Intact Native Vegetation Units			
MVT	Monsoon Vine Thicket	0.37	14.57
FD	Foredune	1.12	44.09
HD	Higher Dune	0.04	1.57
Planted and disturbed areas			
PR	Planted/Regrowth	0.58	22.83
KG	Kept Gardens and Planted Trees	0.43	16.93
Total		2.54	100.00

The vegetation of the study area ranges in condition from 'Very Good' to 'Completely Degraded', with most of the vegetation found to be in 'Degraded' condition. The areas of varying vegetation condition are summarised in **Table 5**, with the spatial extent of these presented in **Figure 7**.

Table 5 – Areas of Varying Vegetation Condition

Condition Code	Condition	Area (ha)	% of Study Area
VG	Very Good	0.31	12.20
G	Good	0.01	0.39
D	Degraded	0.74	29.13
D-CD	Degraded to Completely Degraded	0.94	37.01
CD	Completely Degraded	0.54	21.26
Total		2.54	100.00



GDA 94 / MGA Zone 50



Legend

- Study Area
- D-CD
- G
- CD
- D
- VG



Figure 7 - Vegetation Condition

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 FLORA

A total of 20 flora species were recorded during the survey which includes 15 (80%) native species and five (20%) introduced (weed) species. The broad area consists of relatively large areas of kept lawns and gardens, and planted tree groves including palms, Frangpani and other endemic shrubs and trees. These planted and garden areas were not assessed as part of the flora inventory.

The low floral diversity can be attributed to a range of factors, such as the small size of the study area, as well as the highly modified nature of the majority of the site and the ongoing disturbances and pressures of an area subject to intensive use for general recreation. The timing of the field survey, in early March, following a relatively dry wet-season (particularly for December 2018 and February 2019), is likely to have had some effect on the diversity of species recorded.

No species were recorded outside their known range based on distributions from the WA Herbarium records. *Casuarina obesa*, which is not naturally occurring, is likely to have been planted on Cable Beach to provide shade. This species is endemic to the south-west of Western Australia, although not considered to be exhibiting a range-extension in the study area.

Several other non-endemic plant taxa also occur, particularly within the kept gardens, Frangpani and a species of *Corymbia*, which was not able to be identified due to a lack of fruiting material. One introduced species, **Delonix regia*, recorded within the MVT vegetation unit, is likely to have invaded this native remnant vegetation from nearby kept gardens, as this cultivated species is widely used for its attractive red flowers.

None of the introduced (weed) species recorded are listed as WoNS or as Declared Pest plants under the BAM Act.

5.2 VEGETATION

5.2.1 Vegetation Units

Three intact vegetation units and two disturbed/planted areas were described and mapped within the study area. The three vegetation units that represent native remnant vegetation are described as follows:

- **Monsoon Vine Thicket**
Thicket of *Gyrocarpus americanus*, *Grewia breviflora* and **Delonix regia*, with various creeping vines, predominantly *Ipomoea pes-caprae* subsp. *brasiliensis*.
- **Foredune**
Dense Hummock Grassland of *Spinifex longifolius* and **Cenchrus ciliaris* with *Ipomoea pes-caprae* subsp. *brasiliensis*.
- **Higher Dune**
Dense Hummock Grassland of *Spinifex longifolius* and **Cenchrus ciliaris* with Dwarf Scrub D of *Trichodesma zeylanicum* and *Crotalaria medicaginea* var. *neglecta*, with creeping vines, predominantly *Ipomoea pes-caprae* subsp. *brasiliensis* and *Canavalia rosea*.

The other mapped areas consist of disturbed/planted areas and kept lawns and gardens, which were not formally described as part of the flora and vegetation assessment, although their spatial extent has been mapped. Such areas support little, if any ecological value.

5.2.2 Vegetation Condition

Overall, the vegetation of the study area ranges in condition from 'Very Good' to 'Completely Degraded' (where no remaining native vegetation occurs, including within cleared infrastructure footprints, and in areas consisting of only kept lawns and gardens).

Of the three intact vegetation units recorded and mapped, MVT was found to support vegetation in mostly 'Very Good' condition, with small areas in 'Good' and in 'Degraded to Completely Degraded' condition. The disturbed area appears to have resulted from an isolated previous disturbance such as clearing, as evident in **Plate 1**.



Plate 1 – An area within the MVT vegetation unit in 'Degraded to Completely Degraded' condition

The 'Very Good' condition of the area of MVT has likely retained its condition due to its impenetrable and inhospitable nature to users of the area, who would be unlikely to venture into the dense vegetation. Some weed invasion is evident, however, which includes that of garden cultivars which are likely to have established from seed stock from nearby kept gardens.

The FD vegetation unit supports vegetation in mostly 'Degraded' condition, but with some area in 'Degraded to Completely Degraded' condition. The third intact vegetation unit, HD, was observed to be in 'Degraded' condition. These areas are likely to be more degraded due to better accessibility by recreational users of the area, and to their more exposed position, in comparison to the area of vegetation unit MVT.

5.2.3 Vegetation Representation

The objective of the EPA in relation to flora and vegetation is; *To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained* (EPA 2016b). This objective is documented in the EPA Environmental Factor Guideline - Flora and Vegetation (EPA 2016b), which has superseded a number of documents including Position Statement No. 2 (EPA 2000). With a lack of quantifiable retention targets outlined in the new factor guideline, the 30% threshold/retention target as documented in Position Statement 2 remains a useful guideline for determining whether or not adequate proportions of native vegetation are being conserved. Position Statement No. 2 (EPA 2000) outlined criteria aimed to help reverse the long-term decline in the quality and extent of Western Australia's native vegetation cover.

The criteria are as follows:

- the "threshold level" below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level is regarded as being at a level of 30% of the pre-clearing extent of the vegetation type
- a level of 10% of the original extent is regarded as being a level representing "endangered"
- clearing which would put the threat level into the class below 10% should be avoided
- from a biodiversity perspective, stream reserves should generally be in the order of at least 200 m wide.

The status of remaining vegetation can be delineated into five different classes:

- *Presumed extinct* - probably no longer present in the bioregion
- *Endangered* - <10% of pre-European extent remains*
- *Vulnerable* - 10-30% of pre-European extent exists*
- *Depleted* - >30% and up to 50% of pre-European extent exists*
- *Least concern* - >50% pre-European extent exists and has been subject to little or no degradation over a majority of this area.

* or a combination of depletion, loss of quality, current threats and rarity gives a comparable status.

The study area is considered to be in an unconstrained region, and as such, the minimum retention target of 30% of the original vegetation extent is considered appropriate. The Beard (1990) vegetation association of the study area, vegetation association 750, is represented by 99.56% of its pre-European extent in the region (**Table 1**). Therefore, the vegetation of the study is not significant due to poor regional representation.

5.2.4 Significant Ecological Communities

5.2.4.1 *Corymbia paractia* community

Even though the '*Corymbia paractia* dominated community on dunes' community was reported in the desktop assessment to have its buffer intersecting with the study area, this significant ecological community was not recorded within the study area during the field assessment. Therefore, it can be confirmed that the Priority 1, State-listed PEC does not occur in the study area.

5.2.4.2 *Monsoon Vine Thicket* TEC

Characterisation and Diagnosis

The monsoon vine thicket TEC, a Commonwealth and State-listed TEC, is described in its Interim Recovery Plan (DBCA 2018b) as a very distinctive type of rainforest, confined to the Peninsula between Broome and Derby, along with the coastal dune formations on which it occurs. The TEC occurs as semi-deciduous vine thickets on leeward slopes and swales of coastal sand dunes on the Dampier Peninsula, and is likely to be an indicator of the movement of the dune system over time. The community generally occurs on deep dune sands with a dark superficial grey organic layer, with a surface layer of moist leaf litter, but it can occur on other substrates due to other influences. The vine thickets occur as discrete areas of dense vegetation and can occur as a stand of a

few trees or as larger patches. The 90 known occurrences of the TEC vary in size from about 0.3 ha up to 507 ha, with a mean size of about 33 ha (DBCA 2018b). They can occur as clumps or narrow linear stands (Black *et al.* 2010).

The Commonwealth Conservation Advice (DSEWPac 2013) lists the key diagnostic characteristics of the TEC as follows:

- Distribution occurs within the Dampierland bioregion – mostly in the Pindanland subregion DL2 (IBRA4).
- The ecological community is mainly restricted to the deep white or grey calcareous sands of the coastal Holocene dunes of the Dampier Peninsula.
- The ecological community mainly occurs within the swales and on the leeward side of the coastal dunes and occasionally on the crests of these dunes and other coastal landforms such as: beach fronts, sand-spit headlands and storm ridges with intertidal flats (Black *et al.* 2010).
- Outliers may occur on different substrates within the DL2 subregion, e.g. on pindan soil the ecological community may establish following dispersal of key species by frugivores and where these patches are buffered from moisture loss and fire.
- The overstorey (canopy) typically shows the following features:
 - The overstorey typically ranges from three to nine metres tall and may consist of trees, tall shrubs and/or climbers/vines.
 - The tree canopy composition is variable but the most common species are typically one or more of the taxa *Bauhinia cunninghamii* (jigal, joomoo), *Celtis philippensis* (goolnji), *Diospyros humilis* (ebony wood), *Exocarpos latifolius* (jarnba, mistletoe tree), *Grewia breviflora* (goolmi, currant/coffee fruit), *Mallotus nesophilus* (yellow ball flower), *Mimusops elengi* (joongoon, mamajen), *Sersalisia sericea* (mangarr), *Terminalia ferdinandiana* (gabiny, gubinge, kabiny) and *Terminalia petiolaris* (blackberry tree, marool, narwulu).
- The understorey shows the following features:
 - Shrub and small tree species when present include: *Breynia cernua*, *Bridelia tomentosa*, *Caesalpinia major* (goolyi), *Croton habrophyllus* (ankoolmarr), *Dodonaea platyptera*, snowball bush and *Santalum lanceolatum*.
 - The ground layer is generally sparse to absent but may contain a variety of herbaceous species depending on seasonal conditions, site characteristics and canopy density.
 - Native grass species are uncommon but may occur on the edges of vine thicket patches or in open groves. When present they typically include annual species (**Appendix E**) such as *Perotis rara* (comet grass) and *Setaria apiculata* (pigeon grass).
- Vines and creepers are often, but not always, present in the overstorey and/or understorey and when present include the following: crab's eye bean, *Adenia heterophylla* subsp. *australis*, *Capparis lasiantha* (ngoorla, bush caper), *Jacquemontia paniculata*, *Jasminum didymum*, *Tinospora smilacina* (oondal, snake vine) and *Tylophora cinerascens* (oyster-catcher bill).
- The following genera/species often present in other rainforest/vine thicket types in northern Australia, are typically absent or uncommon in the ecological community: *Albizia lebeck*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Cryptocarya cunninghamii*, *Elaeodendron melanocarpum*, *Ganophyllum falcatum*, *Vitex acuminata* and *Ziziphus quadrilocularis*. The understorey of other northern vine thicket patches also contains shrub species that are absent from the ecological community, such as those from the genera *Alectryon*, *Denhamia*, *Micromelum*, *Murraya*, *Strychnos*, *Trema* and *Wrightia*.

Based on the information above, it is considered that the monsoon vine thicket TEC is represented within the MVT vegetation unit within the study area. The geographical location, landform and soils in this location, in reference to the key characteristics listed supports that the MVT vegetation represents the TEC. Although many

of the typical species listed in the Conservation Advice (DSEWPaC 2013) were not recorded within the MVT vegetation unit (besides *Grewia breviflora*, dominant in the canopy), the full species list (**Appendix E**) reveals that nine of the 12 species recorded within the MVT vegetation unit within the study area are known to be supported by the monsoon vine thicket TEC. The Conservation Advice also confirms that the list of plant species present in the ecological community is indicative rather than comprehensive and that patches may not include all species on the lists or may include other species not listed (DSEWPaC 2013).

Condition Thresholds

Further to characterisation, there are also condition thresholds that apply to areas of nationally-significant ecological communities, in order for them to be considered representative of the respective TEC. In the case of the monsoon vine thickets TEC, the following condition thresholds apply (DSEWPaC 2013):

- 50% or more of the total cover of the canopy comprises perennial native species
- 50% or more of the total vegetation cover in the ground and mid layers comprises perennial native species.

These condition thresholds are considered to be met within the patch of vegetation unit MVT mapped within the study area.

TEC Patch

The size of the patch of monsoon vine thicket TEC mapped within the study area (area of vegetation unit MVT) is 0.37 ha. This patch is not considered to extend outside the area mapped within the study area, as no surrounding vine thicket vegetation in a continuous occurrence (separated only by minor interruptions) exists in the immediate vicinity.

Buffers

To assist in the preservation of the patch, it is recommended that where possible, a buffer zone of at least 50 m be maintained from the outer edge of the patch. The purpose of the buffer zone is to protect and manage the patch and to help avoid potential significant impacts to the ecological community. Changes in land-use within the buffer zone must not have a significant impact on the ecological community, but there are exemptions for continuing use (DSEWPaC 2013).

Threats to the TEC

The key threats to the ecological community are summarised below (DSEWPaC 2013):

- Inappropriate fire regimes. Fires are severely impacting the ecological community causing changes in species composition and patches to contract over time.
- Invasive species. Feral animals browse and damage native vegetation plus eat native or displace fauna. Weed species are replacing native species, changing vegetation structure and altering fire regimes causing patches to decline over time.
- Clearance and disturbance. This can further fragment or degrade remaining patches, increasing the risk of patches becoming more isolated and vulnerable to local extinction.
- Altered hydrology. Developments can impact on local microclimates, groundwater access and surface runoff changing hydrological input for vegetation.
- Climate change. Trends suggest that increased frequency and severity of weather events are likely to adversely affect the hydrological and fire regimes operating on the ecological community.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The key findings, conclusions and recommendations arising from the flora and vegetation assessment within the study area are as follows:

- A total of 20 flora taxa, from 19 genera and 14 families were recorded during the reconnaissance survey, including 15 (80%) native species and five (20%) introduced (weed) species.
- None of the weed species recorded are listed as Declared Pest plants under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act), nor are any listed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS).
- No Threatened flora protected under the BC Act or under the EPBC Act were recorded and no Priority flora were recorded.
- No recorded species exhibited an extension beyond their current documented range, in accordance with records of the Western Australian Herbarium (DBCA 2018a), besides *Casuarina obesa*, which is not naturally occurring, likely to have been planted. This occurrence is not considered a range-extension.
- Three intact vegetation units and two disturbed/planted areas were described and mapped from four relevés and various observation points throughout the study area.
- The vegetation of the study area ranges in condition from 'Very Good' to 'Completely Degraded', with most of the vegetation found to be in 'Degraded' condition.
- The regional vegetation/vegetation association of the study area, vegetation association 750 (Beard 1990), is represented by 99.56% of its pre-European extent and therefore, the vegetation of the study is not significant due to poor regional representation.
- It is considered that the monsoon vine thicket TEC is represented within the MVT vegetation unit within the study area, based on positive results in comparison to the key characteristics; and this occurrence of the TEC is also considered to meet condition thresholds.
- The patch of monsoon vine thicket TEC mapped within the study area totals 0.37 ha and this patch is considered to be confirmed to within the study area.
- The timing of the survey (early March, following the majority of the wet season) was considered suitable for a flora and vegetation assessment, although the preceding February and December recorded significantly lower than average rainfall and therefore, the flowering season in the region (March to June) has the potential to be poorer than usual. However, this is not expected to have influenced the characterisation of the monsoon vine thicket TEC within the study area.

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are provided for consideration:

- Although it is understood that clearing is proposed as part of the Master Plan, where possible, or where native vegetation is to be retained, it is recommended that clearing of vegetation is minimised, including within vegetation units FD, HD and particularly MVT, which is considered to be a representation of the monsoon vine thicket TEC.
- Whilst the existing conditions within the study area and on the Cable Beach Foreshore do not provide a 50 m buffer, as preferred by the Conservation Advice (DSEWPac 2013), it is recommended that future redevelopment aim to avoid or minimise further encroachment on the TEC vegetation from that which is currently in existence, which would be in accordance with exemptions for continuing use.

- It is recommended that management plans be prepared and implemented for both the design and construction phases of the redevelopment, as well as the ongoing operational and maintenance phases, including, but not limited to:
 - Limiting clearing or other direct or indirect impacts on native vegetation, where possible
 - Management measures that address the key threats to the monsoon vine thicket TEC, including:
 - an appropriate fire management plan that addresses risk management and rapid response
 - an appropriate weed management plan that addresses active control and avoidance of continued weed invasion into sensitive areas
 - appropriate drainage design with ongoing maintenance, to ensure that hydrological regimes are not altered
 - measures to ensure access to sensitive areas and subsequent impacts are excluded (e.g. signage and fencing, if appropriate).

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Appendix A - DBCA Naturemap Search Report

NatureMap Species Report

Created By Guest user on 13/02/2019

Current Names Only Yes
Core Datasets Only Yes
Method 'By Circle'
Centre 122° 12' 24" E, 17° 56' 00" S
Buffer 5km
Group By Kingdom

Kingdom	Species	Records
Animalia	613	12085
Chromista	5	6
Fungi	10	18
Plantae	412	1091
Protozoa	1	1
TOTAL	1041	13201

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
1.	??			
2.	<i>Abudefduf bengalensis</i>			
3.	<i>Abudefduf</i> sp.			
4.	24559 <i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i> (Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater)			
5.	<i>Acanthopagrus latus</i>			
6.	<i>Acanthopagrus palmaris</i>			
7.	<i>Acanthurus dussumieri</i>			
8.	<i>Acanthurus grammoptilus</i>			
9.	25535 <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i> (Collared Sparrowhawk)			
10.	25536 <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> (Brown Goshawk)			
11.	24283 <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> subsp. <i>didimus</i> (Brown Goshawk)			
12.	<i>Acentrogobius viridipunctatus</i>			
13.	25755 <i>Acrocephalus australis</i> (Australian Reed Warbler)			
14.	41323 <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Common Sandpiper)		IA	
15.	25544 <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i> (Australian Owlet-nightjar)			
16.	25350 <i>Aipysurus apraefrontalis</i> (Short-nosed Seasnake)		T	
17.	25355 <i>Aipysurus laevis</i> (Olive Seasnake)			
18.	42369 <i>Aipysurus mosaicus</i> (Mosaic Seasnake)			
19.	25357 <i>Aipysurus tenuis</i> (Brown-lined Seasnake)			
20.	<i>Alectis indica</i>			
21.	42372 <i>Amalosia rhombifer</i> (Zigzag velvet gecko)			
22.	<i>Amblyomma moreliae</i>			
23.	<i>Amniataba caudavittata</i>			
24.	30831 <i>Amphibolurus gilberti</i> (Ta-ta, Gilbert's Dragon)			
25.	<i>Amphiprion rubrocinctus</i>			
26.	24310 <i>Anas castanea</i> (Chestnut Teal)			
27.	24312 <i>Anas gracilis</i> (Grey Teal)			
28.	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> subsp. <i>domesticus</i>			
29.	24316 <i>Anas superciliosa</i> (Pacific Black Duck)			
30.	<i>Anguilla bicolor</i>			
31.	47414 <i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i> (Australasian Darter)			
32.	44632 <i>Aniios diversus</i>			
33.	25634 <i>Anous stolidus</i> (Common Noddy)		IA	
34.	24505 <i>Anous stolidus</i> subsp. <i>pileatus</i> (Common Noddy)		IA	
35.	24317 <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i> (Magpie Goose, Pied Goose)			
36.	25241 <i>Antaresia stimsoni</i> subsp. <i>stimsoni</i> (Stimson's Python)			
37.	24600 <i>Anthus cervinus</i> (Red-throated Pipit)			
38.	<i>Apogon cookii</i>			
39.	<i>Apogon pallidofasciatus</i>			
40.	<i>Apogon rueppellii</i>			
41.	<i>Apogon</i> sp.			
42.	24719 <i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i> (Red-winged Parrot)			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
43.	25554 <i>Apus pacificus</i> (Fork-tailed Swift, Pacific Swift)		IA	
44.	24334 <i>Apus pacificus</i> subsp. <i>pacificus</i> (Fork-tailed Swift, Pacific Swift)		IA	
45.	24285 <i>Aquila audax</i> (Wedge-tailed Eagle)			
46.	24337 <i>Ardea garzetta</i> subsp. <i>nigripes</i> (Little Egret)			
47.	25558 <i>Ardea ibis</i> (Cattle Egret)			
48.	25559 <i>Ardea intermedia</i> (Intermediate Egret)			
49.	41324 <i>Ardea modesta</i> (great egret, white egret)			
50.	24340 <i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i> (White-faced Heron)			
51.	24341 <i>Ardea pacifica</i> (White-necked Heron)			
52.	24343 <i>Ardea sacra</i> subsp. <i>sacra</i> (Eastern Reef Egret, Eastern Reef Heron)			
53.	41328 <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i> (Short-tailed Shearwater)		IA	
54.	24610 <i>Ardeotis australis</i> (Australian Bustard)			
55.	25736 <i>Arenaria interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)		IA	
56.	24778 <i>Arenaria interpres</i> subsp. <i>interpres</i> (Ruddy Turnstone)		IA	
57.	<i>Arius</i> sp.			
58.	<i>Arothron hispidus</i>			
59.	<i>Arothron manilensis</i>			
60.	<i>Arrhamphus sclerolepis</i>			
61.	25566 <i>Artamus cinereus</i> (Black-faced Woodswallow)			
62.	25567 <i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i> (White-breasted Woodswallow)			
63.	24356 <i>Artamus personatus</i> (Masked Woodswallow)			
64.	<i>Arthrorhabdus paucispinus</i>			
65.	25320 <i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i> (Black-headed Python)			
66.	<i>Atherinomorus endrachtensis</i>			
67.	<i>Austracantha minax</i>			
68.	24318 <i>Aythya australis</i> (Hardhead)			
69.	<i>Backobourkia collina</i>			
70.	<i>Bathygobius fuscus</i>			
71.	<i>Batrachomoeus dahli</i>			
72.	<i>Batrachomoeus occidentalis</i>			
73.	<i>Blennodesmus scapularis</i>			
74.	<i>Brachysomophis cirrocheilos</i>			
75.	25334 <i>Brachyurophis roperi</i> (Northern Shovel-nosed Snake)			
76.	24685 <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i> (Bulwer's Petrel)		IA	
77.	24359 <i>Burhinus grallarius</i> (Bush Stone-curlew)			
78.	47897 <i>Butorides striata</i> (Striated Heron, Mangrove Heron)			
79.	25713 <i>Cacatua galerita</i> (Sulphur-crested Cockatoo)			
80.	24726 <i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i> subsp. <i>roseicapilla</i> (Galah)			
81.	25716 <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i> (Little Corella)			
82.	24728 <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i> subsp. <i>sanguinea</i> (Little Corella)			
83.	42307 <i>Cacomantis pallidus</i> (Pallid Cuckoo)			
84.	25599 <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i> (Brush Cuckoo)			
85.	24779 <i>Calidris acuminata</i> (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper)		IA	
86.	24780 <i>Calidris alba</i> (Sanderling)		IA	
87.	25738 <i>Calidris canutus</i> (Red Knot, knot)		IA	
88.	24783 <i>Calidris canutus</i> subsp. <i>rogersi</i> (Red Knot (north-eastern Siberia))		T	
89.	24784 <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)		T	
90.	24786 <i>Calidris melanotos</i> (Pectoral Sandpiper)		IA	
91.	24788 <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> (Red-necked Stint)		IA	
92.	24789 <i>Calidris subminuta</i> (Long-toed Stint)		IA	
93.	24790 <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (Great Knot)		T	
94.	24686 <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> (Streaked Shearwater)		IA	
95.	25717 <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> (Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo)			
96.	<i>Caranx bucculentus</i>			
97.	<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>			
98.	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>			
99.	<i>Caranx</i> sp.			
100.	25015 <i>Carlia munda</i> (Shaded-litter Rainbow Skink)			
101.	25016 <i>Carlia rufilatus</i> (Red-sided Rainbow Skink)			
102.	<i>Centruscus scutatus</i>			
103.	<i>Centrogenys vaigiensis</i>			
104.	25600 <i>Centropus phasianinus</i> (Pheasant Coucal)			
105.	30884 <i>Centropus phasianinus</i> subsp. <i>phasianinus</i> (Pheasant Coucal)			
106.	<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>			
107.	24188 <i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i> (Hoary Wattled Bat)			
108.	<i>Chanos chanos</i>			
109.	25574 <i>Charadrius dubius</i> (Little Ringed Plover)		IA	
110.	25575 <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> (Greater Sand Plover)		T	
111.	24372 <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> subsp. <i>leschenaultii</i> (Greater Sand Plover (Mongolian))		T	
112.	25576 <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> (Lesser Sand Plover)		T	

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
113.	24375 <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> subsp. <i>mongolus</i> (Lesser Sand Plover)		T	
114.	24377 <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> (Red-capped Plover)			
115.	24378 <i>Charadrius veredus</i> (Oriental Plover)		IA	
116.	<i>Chelmon marginalis</i>			
117.	<i>Chelmon muelleri</i>			
118.	25336 <i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Green Turtle)		T	
119.	<i>Chelonodon patoca</i>			
120.	<i>Chiloscyllium punctatum</i>			
121.	<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>			
122.	24863 <i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i> (Frill-necked Lizard)			
123.	41332 <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (White-winged Black Tern, white-winged tern)		IA	
124.	<i>Choerodon cyanodus</i>			
125.	<i>Choerodon</i> sp.			
126.	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>			
127.	<i>Chromileptes altivelis</i>			
128.	24431 <i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i> (Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo)			
129.	24433 <i>Chrysococcyx minutillus</i> subsp. <i>minutillus</i> (Little Bronze Cuckoo)			
130.	24434 <i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i> (Black-eared Cuckoo)			
131.	24288 <i>Circus approximans</i> (Swamp Harrier)			
132.	24289 <i>Circus assimilis</i> (Spotted Harrier)			
133.	24565 <i>Cissomela pectoralis</i> (Banded Honeyeater)			
134.	25756 <i>Cisticola exilis</i> (Golden-headed Cisticola)			
135.	24835 <i>Cisticola exilis</i> subsp. <i>exilis</i> (Golden-headed Cisticola)			
136.	24774 <i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i> (Banded Stilt)			
137.	25675 <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> (Grey Shrike-thrush)			
138.	24399 <i>Columba livia</i> (Domestic Pigeon)	Y		
139.	<i>Conger cinereus</i>			
140.	<i>Congrogadus subducens</i>			
141.	24566 <i>Conopophila rufogularis</i> (Rufous-throated Honeyeater)			
142.	25568 <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> (Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike)			
143.	25569 <i>Coracina papuensis</i> (White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike, Little Cuckoo-shrike)			
144.	24416 <i>Corvus bennetti</i> (Little Crow)			
145.	25593 <i>Corvus orru</i> (Torresian Crow)			
146.	24418 <i>Corvus orru</i> subsp. <i>ceciliae</i> (Western Crow)			
147.	<i>Cosmophasis baehrae</i>			
148.	24671 <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i> (Stubble Quail)			
149.	25701 <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i> (Brown Quail)			
150.	24672 <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i> subsp. <i>cervina</i> (Brown Quail)			
151.	24420 <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> (Pied Butcherbird)			
152.	25595 <i>Cracticus tibicen</i> (Australian Magpie)			
153.	25596 <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> (Grey Butcherbird)			
154.	42383 <i>Cryptoblepharus metallicus</i>			
155.	30890 <i>Cryptoblepharus ruber</i>			
156.	30891 <i>Cryptoblepharus tythos</i>			
157.	24876 <i>Ctenophorus isolepis</i> subsp. <i>isolepis</i> (Crested Dragon, Military Dragon)			
158.	24882 <i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i> (Central Netted Dragon)			
159.	25048 <i>Ctenotus inornatus</i>			
160.	25073 <i>Ctenotus saxatilis</i> (Rock Ctenotus)			
161.	47919 <i>Cuculus optatus</i> (Oriental Cuckoo)		IA	
162.	25371 <i>Cyclorana australis</i> (Giant Frog)			
163.	25374 <i>Cyclorana longipes</i> (Long-footed Frog)			
164.	<i>Cyclosa camelodes</i>			
165.	24322 <i>Cygnus atratus</i> (Black Swan)			
166.	<i>Cymbacephalus nematophthalmus</i>			
167.	<i>Cynoglossus</i> sp.			
168.	<i>Cypselurus</i> sp.			
169.	25547 <i>Dacelo leachii</i> (Blue-winged Kookaburra)			
170.	24304 <i>Dacelo leachii</i> subsp. <i>leachii</i> (Blue-winged Kookaburra)			
171.	<i>Dampierosa daruma</i>			
172.	24093 <i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> (Northern Quoll)		T	
173.	25004 <i>Delma tincta</i>			
174.	42390 <i>Demansia angusticeps</i>			
175.	24324 <i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i> (Wandering Whistling Duck, Chestnut Whistling Duck)			
176.	24325 <i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i> (Plumed Whistling Duck)			
177.	25607 <i>Dicaeum hirsutinaceum</i> (Mistletoebird)			
178.	24896 <i>Diporiphora pindan</i> (Pindan Dragon)			
179.	<i>Drepane punctata</i>			
180.	24470 <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i> (Emu)			
181.	<i>Drombus</i> sp.			
182.	<i>Drombus triangularis</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
183.	25584 <i>Ducula bicolor</i> (Pied Imperial Pigeon)			
184.	24084 <i>Dugong dugon</i> (Dugong)		S	
185.	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>			
186.	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			
187.	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>			
188.	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>			
189.	24290 <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> subsp. <i>axillaris</i> (Australian Black-shouldered Kite)			
190.	24291 <i>Elanus scriptus</i> (Letter-winged Kite)		P4	
191.	<i>Elates ransonnetii</i>			
192.	<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>			
193.	<i>Elops hawaiiensis</i>			
194.	47937 <i>Elsyomys melanops</i> (Black-fronted Dotterel)			
195.	24631 <i>Emblema pictum</i> (Painted Finch)			
196.	<i>Enneapterygius gracilis</i>			
197.	<i>Enneapterygius larsonae</i>			
198.	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>			
199.	25362 <i>Ephalophis greyae</i>			
200.	25578 <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> (Black-necked Stork)			
201.	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>			
202.	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>			
203.	<i>Epinephelus corallicola</i>			
204.	<i>Epinephelus fasciatus</i>			
205.	<i>Epinephelus homosinensis</i> (invalid)			
206.	<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>			
207.	<i>Epinephelus ongus</i> ?			Y
208.	<i>Epinephelus quoyanus</i>			
209.	<i>Epinephelus</i> sp.			
210.	24569 <i>Epthianura crocea</i> (Yellow Chat)			
211.	24570 <i>Epthianura tricolor</i> (Crimson Chat)			
212.	42404 <i>Eremiascincus isolepis</i>			
213.	25342 <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> subsp. <i>bissa</i> (Hawksbill Turtle)		T	
214.	<i>Eriophora biapicata</i>			
215.	24379 <i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i> (Red-kneed Dotterel)			
216.	24632 <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i> (Gouldian Finch)		P4	
217.	47938 <i>Esacus magnirostris</i> (Beach Stone-curlew, Beach Thick-knee)			
218.	24368 <i>Eurostopodus argus</i> (Spotted Nightjar)			
219.	25591 <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i> (Dollarbird)			
220.	24415 <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i> subsp. <i>pacificus</i> (Dollarbird)			
221.	<i>Eviota queenslandica</i>			
222.	25621 <i>Falco berigora</i> (Brown Falcon)			
223.	24471 <i>Falco berigora</i> subsp. <i>berigora</i> (Brown Falcon)			
224.	25622 <i>Falco cenchroides</i> (Australian Kestrel, Nankeen Kestrel)			
225.	24472 <i>Falco cenchroides</i> subsp. <i>cenchroides</i> (Australian Kestrel, Nankeen Kestrel)			
226.	24473 <i>Falco hypoleucos</i> (Grey Falcon)		T	
227.	25623 <i>Falco longipennis</i> (Australian Hobby)			
228.	24474 <i>Falco longipennis</i> subsp. <i>longipennis</i> (Australian Hobby)			
229.	25624 <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon)		S	
230.	24041 <i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)	Y		
231.	<i>Fistularia petimba</i>			
232.	25327 <i>Fordonia leucobalia</i> (White-bellied Mangrove Snake)			
233.	24478 <i>Fregata ariel</i> (Lesser Frigatebird)		IA	
234.	24479 <i>Fregata minor</i> (great frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird)		IA	
235.	25727 <i>Fulica atra</i> (Eurasian Coot)			
236.	24792 <i>Gallinago megala</i> (Swinhoe's Snipe)		IA	
237.	24793 <i>Gallinago stenura</i> (Pin-tailed Snipe)		IA	
238.	25730 <i>Gallirallus philippensis</i> (Buff-banded Rail)			
239.	24765 <i>Gallirallus philippensis</i> subsp. <i>mellori</i> (Buff-banded Rail)			
240.	42314 <i>Gavicalis virescens</i> (Singing Honeyeater)			
241.	24952 <i>Gehyra australis</i>			
242.	<i>Gehyra kimberleyi</i>			
243.	24956 <i>Gehyra pilbara</i>			
244.	24959 <i>Gehyra variegata</i>			
245.	47954 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Gull-billed Tern)		IA	
246.	24401 <i>Geopelia cuneata</i> (Diamond Dove)			
247.	24402 <i>Geopelia humeralis</i> (Bar-shouldered Dove)			
248.	25585 <i>Geopelia striata</i> (Zebra Dove)			
249.	24403 <i>Geopelia striata</i> subsp. <i>placida</i> (Peaceful Dove)			
250.	24404 <i>Geophaps plumifera</i> (Spinifex Pigeon)			
251.	<i>Gerres</i> sp.			
252.	<i>Gerres subfasciatus</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
253.	25530 <i>Gerygone fusca</i> (Western Gerygone)			
254.	25531 <i>Gerygone levigaster</i> (Mangrove Gerygone)			
255.	24273 <i>Gerygone levigaster</i> subsp. <i>levigaster</i> (Mangrove Gerygone)			
256.	24276 <i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i> (Dusky Gerygone)			
257.	24481 <i>Glareola maldivarum</i> (Oriental Pratincole)		IA	
258.	24443 <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> (Magpie-lark)			
259.	24484 <i>Grus rubicunda</i> (Brolga)			
260.	<i>Gymnothorax favagineus</i>			
261.	<i>Gymnothorax pseudothyrsoides</i>			
262.	<i>Gymnothorax undulatus</i>			
263.	25627 <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i> (Sooty Oystercatcher)			
264.	24487 <i>Haematopus longirostris</i> (Pied Oystercatcher)			
265.	24293 <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> (White-bellied Sea-Eagle)			
266.	25541 <i>Haliastur indus</i> (Brahminy Kite)			
267.	24294 <i>Haliastur indus</i> subsp. <i>girrenera</i> (Brahminy Kite)			
268.	24295 <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i> (Whistling Kite)			
269.	<i>Halichoeres nigrescens</i>			
270.	<i>Halophryne diemensis</i>			
271.	<i>Halophryne ocellatus</i>			
272.	24296 <i>Hamirostra isura</i> (Square-tailed Kite)			
273.	24297 <i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i> (Black-breasted Buzzard)			
274.	<i>Hapalogenys kishinouyei</i>			
275.	25232 <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> (Asian House Gecko)	Y		
276.	<i>Hemiscyllium trispeculare</i>			
277.	<i>Herklotsichthys blackburni</i>			
278.	24961 <i>Heteronotia binoei</i> (Bynoe's Gecko)			
279.	<i>Heteropoda renibulbis</i>			
280.	47965 <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> (Little Eagle)			
281.	25734 <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)			
282.	24775 <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> subsp. <i>leucocephalus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)			
283.	<i>Himantura uarnak</i>			
284.	<i>Hippichthys gazella</i> (invalid)			Y
285.	<i>Hippichthys penicillus</i>			
286.	<i>Hippocampus angustus</i>			
287.	<i>Hippocampus</i> sp.			
288.	24491 <i>Hirundo neoxena</i> (Welcome Swallow)			
289.	25630 <i>Hirundo rustica</i> (Barn Swallow)		IA	
290.	<i>Hogna crispipes</i>			
291.	25363 <i>Hydrelaps darwiniensis</i>			
292.	44656 <i>Hydrophis major</i> (Olive-headed seasnake, greater seasnake)			
293.	43369 <i>Hydrophis peronii</i> (Spiny-headed Seasnake)			
294.	43385 <i>Hydrophis stokesii</i> (Stoke's Seasnake, Sea Snake)			
295.	48587 <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Caspian Tern)		IA	
296.	<i>Ichthyoscopus spinosus</i>			
297.	<i>Isometrus maculatus</i>			Y
298.	<i>Istigobius diadema</i>			
299.	<i>Istigobius ornatus</i>			
300.	<i>Istigobius?</i> sp.			
301.	<i>Johnius amblycephalus</i>			
302.	<i>Labracinus lineatus</i>			
303.	<i>Lactoria cornuta</i>			
304.	24367 <i>Lalage tricolor</i> (White-winged Triller)			
305.	30851 <i>Larus fuscus</i> (Lesser Black-backed Gull, Baltic Gull)			Y
306.	24511 <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>novaehollandiae</i> (Silver Gull)			
307.	<i>Latrodectus geometricus</i>			
308.	<i>Latrodectus hasseltii</i>			
309.	<i>Leiognathus equulus</i>			
310.	25343 <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> (Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle)		T	
311.	<i>Leptobrama muelleri</i>			
312.	25125 <i>Lerista bipes</i>			
313.	25138 <i>Lerista griffini</i>			
314.	<i>Lethrinus laticaudis</i>			
315.	<i>Lethrinus</i> sp.			
316.	25005 <i>Lialis burtonis</i>			
317.	25661 <i>Lichmera indistincta</i> (Brown Honeyeater)			
318.	24582 <i>Lichmera indistincta</i> subsp. <i>indistincta</i> (Brown Honeyeater)			
319.	25739 <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> (Broad-billed Sandpiper)		IA	
320.	24794 <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> subsp. <i>sibiricus</i> (Broad-billed Sandpiper)		IA	
321.	24795 <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> (Asian Dowitcher)		IA	
322.	30932 <i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit)		IA	

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
323.	24796 <i>Limosa lapponica</i> subsp. <i>menzbieri</i> (Bar-tailed Godwit (northern Siberian))		T	
324.	25741 <i>Limosa limosa</i> (Black-tailed Godwit)		IA	
325.	24797 <i>Limosa limosa</i> subsp. <i>melanuroides</i> (Black-tailed Godwit)		IA	
326.	25380 <i>Litoria caerulea</i> (Green Tree Frog)			
327.	25391 <i>Litoria rothii</i> (Northern Laughing Tree Frog)			
328.	25392 <i>Litoria rubella</i> (Little Red Tree Frog)			
329.	<i>Liza alata</i>			
330.	<i>Liza subviridis</i>			
331.	<i>Liza vaigiensis</i>			
332.	<i>Lophiocharon trisignatus</i>			
333.	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>			
334.	30933 <i>Lucasium stenodactylum</i>			
335.	<i>Lutjanus carponotatus</i>			
336.	<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>			
337.	<i>Lutjanus lemniscatus</i>			
338.	<i>Lutjanus russellii</i>			
339.	<i>Lutjanus</i> sp.			
340.	24129 <i>Macropus agilis</i> (Agile Wallaby)			
341.	24168 <i>Macrotis lagotis</i> (Bilby, Dalgyte, Ninu)		T	
342.	24326 <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i> (Pink-eared Duck)			
343.	25651 <i>Malurus lamberti</i> (Variegated Fairy-wren)			
344.	24544 <i>Malurus lamberti</i> subsp. <i>assimilis</i> (Variegated Fairy-wren)			
345.	25653 <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i> (Red-backed Fairy-wren)			
346.	24550 <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i> subsp. <i>cruentatus</i> (Red-backed Fairy-wren)			
347.	24583 <i>Manorina flavigula</i> (Yellow-throated Miner)			
348.	<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>			
349.	<i>Melanotaenia</i> sp.			
350.	24585 <i>Melithreptus albobularis</i> (White-throated Honeyeater)			
351.	25665 <i>Melithreptus gularis</i> (Black-chinned Honeyeater)			
352.	24736 <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> (Budgerigar)			
353.	25184 <i>Menetia greyii</i>			
354.	24598 <i>Merops ornatus</i> (Rainbow Bee-eater)			
355.	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>			
356.	25693 <i>Microeca fascinans</i> (Jacky Winter)			
357.	25694 <i>Microeca flavigaster</i> (Lemon-breasted Flycatcher)			
358.	24657 <i>Microeca flavigaster</i> subsp. <i>tormenti</i> (Kimberley Flycatcher)			
359.	<i>Micrognathus micronotopterus</i>			
360.	25542 <i>Milvus migrans</i> (Black Kite)			
361.	24298 <i>Milvus migrans</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i> (Black Kite)			
362.	25545 <i>Mirafra javanica</i> (Horsfield's Bushlark, Singing Bushlark)			
363.	24302 <i>Mirafra javanica</i> subsp. <i>horsfieldii</i> (Horsfield's Bushlark, Singing Bushlark)			
364.	<i>Missulena occatoria</i>			
365.	<i>Mopsus mormon</i>			
366.	25194 <i>Morethia ruficauda</i> subsp. <i>ruficauda</i>			
367.	25195 <i>Morethia storri</i>			
368.	25671 <i>Motacilla alba</i> (White Wagtail)			
369.	25672 <i>Motacilla flava</i> (Yellow Wagtail)			IA
370.	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>			
371.	<i>Mugil</i> sp.			
372.	24223 <i>Mus musculus</i> (House Mouse)	Y		
373.	25610 <i>Myiagra inquieta</i> (Restless Flycatcher)			
374.	24448 <i>Myiagra inquieta</i> subsp. <i>nana</i> (Restless Flycatcher)			
375.	25611 <i>Myiagra rubecula</i> (Leaden Flycatcher)			
376.	25612 <i>Myiagra ruficollis</i> (Broad-billed Flycatcher)			
377.	24450 <i>Myiagra ruficollis</i> subsp. <i>mimikae</i> (Broad-billed Flycatcher)			
378.	25666 <i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i> (Red-headed Honeyeater)			
379.	24590 <i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i> subsp. <i>erythrocephala</i> (Red-headed Honeyeater)			
380.	<i>Naso</i> sp.			
381.	25344 <i>Natator depressus</i> (Flatback Turtle)		T	
382.	<i>Nematalosa come</i>			
383.	<i>Nematalosa</i> sp.			
384.	<i>Nematalosa vlaminghi</i>			
385.	25684 <i>Neochmia phaeton</i> (Crimson Finch)			
386.	<i>Neoscona theisii</i>			
387.	<i>Neosilurus hyrtlui</i>			
388.	<i>Nephila edulis</i>			
389.	24327 <i>Nettapus pulchellus</i> (Green Pygmy-goose)			
390.	<i>Netuma proxima</i>			
391.	<i>Nibea microgenys</i>			Y
392.	25747 <i>Ninox connivens</i> (Barking Owl)			

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393.	24819 <i>Ninox connivens</i> subsp. <i>connivens</i> (Barking owl (southwest subpop.))		P3	
394.	25430 <i>Notaden nicholisi</i> (Desert Spadefoot)			
395.	<i>Notograptus guttatus</i>			
396.	24798 <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> (Eastern Curlew)		T	
397.	<i>Numenius minatus</i>			Y
398.	24799 <i>Numenius minutus</i> (Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel)		IA	
399.	25742 <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (Whimbrel)		IA	
400.	25564 <i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i> (Rufous Night Heron)			
401.	24192 <i>Nyctophilus arnhemensis</i> (Arnhem Land Long-eared Bat)			
402.	24194 <i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> (Lesser Long-eared Bat)			
403.	24742 <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> (Cockatiel)			
404.	24497 <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> (Wilson's Storm-petrel)		IA	
405.	24407 <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> (Crested Pigeon)			
406.	<i>Oecobius marathaus</i>			
407.	<i>Omobranthus ferox</i>			
408.	<i>Omobranthus lineolatus</i>			
409.	<i>Omobranthus rotundiceps</i>			
410.	<i>Onuxodon margaritiferae</i>			
411.	24138 <i>Onychogalea unguifera</i> (Northern Nailtail Wallaby, Karrabul)			
412.	41347 <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i> (Bridled Tern)		IA	
413.	<i>Ophichthus rutidoderma</i>			
414.	<i>Ophieleotris aporos</i>			
415.	<i>Opistognathus darwiniensis</i>			
416.	<i>Opistognathus inornatus</i>			
417.	<i>Opistognathus reticulatus</i>			
418.	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>			
419.	24060 <i>Orcaella heinsohni</i> (Australian Snubfin Dolphin)		P4	
420.	<i>Orectolobus wardi</i>			
421.	24608 <i>Oriolus sagittatus</i> (Olive-backed Oriole)			
422.	<i>Oxyeleotris</i> sp.			
423.	24620 <i>Pachycephala lanioides</i> (White-breasted Whistler)			
424.	25678 <i>Pachycephala melanura</i> (Mangrove Golden Whistler)			
425.	24621 <i>Pachycephala melanura</i> subsp. <i>melanura</i> (Mangrove Golden Whistler)			
426.	25680 <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i> (Rufous Whistler)			
427.	48591 <i>Pandion cristatus</i> (Osprey, Eastern Osprey)		IA	
428.	<i>Pantolabus radiatus</i>			
429.	<i>Parablennius tasmanianus</i>			
430.	<i>Paradiplogrammus enneactis</i>			
431.	<i>Paraplagusia sinerama</i>			
432.	<i>Paraplotosus albilabris</i>			
433.	<i>Paraplotosus butleri</i>			
434.	<i>Parascolopsis</i> sp.			
435.	<i>Parascorpaena picta</i>			
436.	<i>Pardachirus pavoninus</i>			
437.	24627 <i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i> (Red-browed Pardalote)			
438.	25682 <i>Pardalotus striatus</i> (Striated Pardalote)			
439.	24642 <i>Passer montanus</i> (Eurasian Tree Sparrow)	Y		
440.	24674 <i>Pavo cristatus</i> (Common Peafowl, Indian Peafowl)	Y		
441.	24649 <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i> subsp. <i>exsul</i> (Common Diving Petrel)			
442.	24648 <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> (Australian Pelican)			
443.	<i>Pentapodus emeryi</i>			
444.	<i>Pentapodus porosus</i>			
445.	<i>Periophthalmus argenteolineatus</i>			
446.	<i>Periophthalmus koelreuteri</i>			
447.	48060 <i>Petrochelidon ariel</i> (Fairy Martin)			
448.	48061 <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> (Tree Martin)			
449.	24659 <i>Petroica goodenovii</i> (Red-capped Robin)			
450.	24667 <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> (Little Black Cormorant)			
451.	25699 <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i> (Pied Cormorant)			
452.	24411 <i>Phaps histrionica</i> (Flock Bronzewing, Flock Pigeon)			
453.	25668 <i>Philemon citreogularis</i> (Little Friarbird)			
454.	24592 <i>Philemon citreogularis</i> subsp. <i>citreogularis</i> (Little Friarbird)			
455.	<i>Philemon</i> sp.			Y
456.	24802 <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (Ruff, reeve)		IA	
457.	<i>Pisodonophis cancrivorus</i>			
458.	24677 <i>Pitta moluccensis</i> (Blue-winged Pitta)			
459.	24101 <i>Planigale ingrami</i> (Long-tailed Planigale)			
460.	24841 <i>Platalea flavipes</i> (Yellow-billed Spoonbill)			
461.	24842 <i>Platalea regia</i> (Royal Spoonbill)			
462.	<i>Platybelone argalus</i>			

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463.	<i>Platycephalus</i> sp.			
464.	42305 <i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i> (Ornate Burrowing Frog)			
465.	24843 <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)		IA	
466.	<i>Plotosus lineatus</i>			
467.	24382 <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> (Pacific Golden Plover)		IA	
468.	24383 <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Grey Plover)		IA	
469.	25703 <i>Podargus strigoides</i> (Tawny Frogmouth)			
470.	24678 <i>Podargus strigoides</i> subsp. <i>phalaenoides</i> (Tawny Frogmouth)			
471.	25704 <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (Great Crested Grebe)			
472.	24643 <i>Poephila acuticauda</i> (Long-tailed Finch)			
473.	24908 <i>Pogona minor</i> subsp. <i>mitchelli</i> (Dwarf Bearded Dragon)			
474.	24681 <i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i> (Hoary-headed Grebe)			
475.	<i>Polydactylus macrochir</i>			Y
476.	<i>Polydactylus multiradiatus</i>			
477.	24752 <i>Polytelis alexandrae</i> (Princess Parrot)		P4	
478.	<i>Pomacentrus milleri</i>			
479.	<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>			
480.	25706 <i>Pomastomus temporalis</i> (Grey-crowned Babbler)			
481.	24684 <i>Pomastomus temporalis</i> subsp. <i>rubeculus</i> (Grey-crowned Babbler)			
482.	25731 <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> (Purple Swamphen)			
483.	24766 <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> subsp. <i>melanotus</i> (Purple Swamphen)			
484.	<i>Priolepis nuchifasciata</i>			
485.	<i>Psammoperca waigiensis</i>			
486.	25261 <i>Pseudechis australis</i> (Mulga Snake)			
487.	<i>Pseudochromis fuscus</i>			
488.	<i>Pseudochromis wilsoni</i>			
489.	<i>Pseudogobius</i> sp.			
490.	24234 <i>Pseudomys delicatulus</i> (Delicate Mouse)			
491.	42416 <i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i> (Western Brown Snake)			
492.	<i>Pseudorhombus</i> sp.			
493.	<i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>			
494.	<i>Pterois antennata</i>			
495.	<i>Pterois</i> sp.			
496.	24172 <i>Pteropus alecto</i> (Black Flying-fox)			
497.	24173 <i>Pteropus scapulatus</i> (Little Red Flying-fox)			
498.	30946 <i>Ptilinopus regina</i> subsp. <i>ewingii</i> (Rose-crowned Fruit-dove)			
499.	25725 <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i> (Great Bowerbird)			
500.	24758 <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i> subsp. <i>nuchalis</i> (Great Bowerbird)			
501.	24715 <i>Puffinus huttoni</i> (Hutton's Shearwater)		T	
502.	24716 <i>Puffinus pacificus</i> (Wedge-tailed Shearwater)		IA	
503.	24772 <i>Rallina fasciata</i> (Red-legged Crane)			Y
504.	<i>Rallina fasciata</i>			Y
505.	24245 <i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black Rat)	Y		
506.	24776 <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i> (Red-necked Avocet)			
507.	<i>Remora remora</i>			
508.	<i>Rhina ancylostoma</i>			Y
509.	<i>Rhinobatos</i> sp.			
510.	48096 <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> (Grey Fantail)			
511.	25614 <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i> (Willie Wagtail)			
512.	24457 <i>Rhipidura phasiana</i> (Mangrove Grey Fantail)			
513.	25616 <i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i> (Northern Fantail)			
514.	24174 <i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i> (Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat)			
515.	<i>Salarias sexfilum</i>			
516.	<i>Salarias sexfilum?</i>			Y
517.	<i>Sargocentron rubrum</i>			
518.	<i>Scaevius milii</i>			
519.	<i>Scartelaos histophorus</i>			
520.	<i>Scolecenchelys macroptera</i>			
521.	<i>Scolopendra morsitans</i>			
522.	<i>Scolopsis</i> sp.			
523.	<i>Scomberoides commersonianus</i>			
524.	<i>Scomberoides lysan</i>			
525.	<i>Scomberoides</i> sp.			Y
526.	<i>Scomberomorus semifasciatus</i>			
527.	<i>Scomberomorus</i> sp.			
528.	24200 <i>Scotorepens greyii</i> (Little Broad-nosed Bat)			
529.	24201 <i>Scotorepens sanborni</i> (Northern Broad-nosed Bat)			
530.	25605 <i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i> (Channel-billed Cuckoo)			
531.	<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>			
532.	<i>Sillago analis</i>			

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533.	<i>Sillago burrus</i>			
534.	<i>Sillago sihama</i>			
535.	<i>Sillago sihama?</i>			Y
536.	30948 <i>Smicromis brevirostris</i> (Weebill)			
537.	<i>Sphyaera putnamae</i>			Y
538.	24517 <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> (Arctic jaeger, Arctic Skua)		IA	
539.	24521 <i>Sterna bengalensis</i> (Lesser Crested Tern)			
540.	24522 <i>Sterna bergii</i> (Crested Tern)			
541.	25640 <i>Sterna dougallii</i> (Roseate Tern)		IA	
542.	24524 <i>Sterna dougallii</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i> (Roseate Tern)		IA	
543.	24525 <i>Sterna fuscata</i> subsp. <i>nubilosa</i> (Sooty Tern)			
544.	25642 <i>Sterna hirundo</i> (Common Tern)		IA	
545.	24527 <i>Sterna hirundo</i> subsp. <i>longipennis</i> (Common Tern)		IA	
546.	24528 <i>Sterna hybrida</i> subsp. <i>javanica</i> (Whiskered Tern)			
547.	48593 <i>Sternula albigrons</i> (Little Tern)		IA	
548.	24329 <i>Stictonetta naevosa</i> (Freckled Duck)			
549.	24482 <i>Stiltia isabella</i> (Australian Pratincole)			
550.	42348 <i>Stomiopera unicolor</i> subsp. <i>unicolor</i> (White-gaped Honeyeater)			
551.	<i>Strongylura</i> sp.			Y
552.	<i>Strongylura strongylura</i>			
553.	25517 <i>Strophurus ciliaris</i>			
554.	24924 <i>Strophurus ciliaris</i> subsp. <i>aberrans</i>			
555.	25752 <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> (Common Starling)	Y		
556.	25754 <i>Sula leucogaster</i> (Brown Booby)		IA	
557.	24828 <i>Sula leucogaster</i> subsp. <i>plotus</i> (Brown Booby)		IA	
558.	<i>Synanceia horrida</i>			
559.	25705 <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i> (Australasian Grebe, Black-throated Grebe)			
560.	24682 <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>novaehollandiae</i> (Australasian Grebe, Black-throated Grebe)			
561.	25552 <i>Tadorna radjah</i> (Radjah Shelduck)			
562.	30872 <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i> (Double-barred Finch)			
563.	30873 <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i> subsp. <i>annulosa</i> (Double-barred Finch)			
564.	30870 <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i> (Zebra Finch)			
565.	30871 <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i> subsp. <i>castanotis</i> (Zebra Finch)			
566.	<i>Taeniura lymma</i>			
567.	<i>Terapon jarbua</i>			
568.	<i>Terapon puta</i>			
569.	<i>Terapon</i> sp.			
570.	<i>Terapon theraps</i>			
571.	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>			
572.	48597 <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> (Crested Tern)		IA	
573.	<i>Thereuopoda lesueurii</i>			
574.	24845 <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i> (Straw-necked Ibis)			
575.	25202 <i>Tiliqua multifasciata</i> (Central Blue-tongue)			
576.	25520 <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i> (Eastern Blue-tongue)			
577.	25208 <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i> subsp. <i>intermedia</i>			
578.	25548 <i>Todiramphus chloris</i> (Collared Kingfisher)			
579.	42351 <i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i> (Red-backed Kingfisher)			
580.	25549 <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i> (Sacred Kingfisher)			
581.	24309 <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i> subsp. <i>sanctus</i> (Sacred Kingfisher)			
582.	<i>Toxotes chatareus</i>			
583.	<i>Trachinocephalus myops</i>			
584.	<i>Tragulichthys jaculiferus</i>			
585.	48141 <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i> (Black-tailed Native-hen)			
586.	<i>Trichiuurus lepturus</i>			
587.	25723 <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i> (Rainbow Lorikeet)			
588.	24754 <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i> subsp. <i>rubritorquis</i> (Red-collared Lorikeet)			
589.	<i>Trichonotus setiger</i>			
590.	24157 <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> subsp. <i>amhemensis</i> (northern brushtail possum (Kimberley))		T	
591.	24803 <i>Tringa brevipes</i> (Grey-tailed Tattler)		P4	
592.	24806 <i>Tringa glareola</i> (Wood Sandpiper)		IA	
593.	24808 <i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Common Greenshank, greenshank)		IA	
594.	24809 <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Marsh Sandpiper, little greenshank)		IA	
595.	24851 <i>Turnix velox</i> (Little Button-quail)			
596.	24852 <i>Tyto alba</i> subsp. <i>delicatula</i> (Barn Owl)			
597.	24855 <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>novaehollandiae</i> (Masked Owl (southwest))		P3	
598.	25436 <i>Uperoleia aspera</i> (Derby Toadlet)			
599.	25446 <i>Uperoleia talpa</i> (Ratcheting Toadlet)			
600.	<i>Urodacus hoplurus</i>			
601.	<i>Urodacus koolanensis</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
602.	<i>Urodacus yaschenkoi</i>			
603.	<i>Urogymnus asperimus</i>			Y
604.	<i>Valamugil cunnesius</i>			
605.	<i>Valamugil sp.</i>			Y
606.	25577 <i>Vanellus miles (Masked Lapwing)</i>			
607.	24384 <i>Vanellus miles subsp. miles (Masked Lapwing)</i>			
608.	24386 <i>Vanellus tricolor (Banded Lapwing)</i>			
609.	25209 <i>Varanus acanthurus (Spiny-tailed Monitor)</i>			
610.	25218 <i>Varanus gouldii (Bungarra or Sand Monitor)</i>			
611.	25222 <i>Varanus panoptes subsp. panoptes</i>			
612.	41351 <i>Xenus cinereus (Terek Sandpiper)</i>		IA	
613.	24857 <i>Zosterops luteus (Yellow White-eye)</i>			

Chromista

614.	26694 <i>Colpomenia sinuosa</i>			
615.	26775 <i>Dictyota ciliolata</i>			
616.	27245 <i>Sargassum ilicifolium</i>			
617.	27255 <i>Sargassum polycystum</i>			
618.	42785 <i>Sirophysalis trinodis</i>			

Fungi

619.	46634 <i>Anthracoecystis tumefaciens</i>			
620.	45797 <i>Cintractia limitata</i>			Y
621.	<i>Deightoniella torulosa</i>			
622.	41902 <i>Ganoderma steyaertanum</i>			
623.	48551 <i>Inocybe subtilior</i>			
624.	<i>Pestalotiopsis palmarum</i>			
625.	46635 <i>Sporisorium porosum</i>			
626.	45898 <i>Ustilago cynodontis</i>			
627.	45910 <i>Ustilago xerochloae</i>			
628.	45826 <i>Yelsemia lowrieana</i>			Y

Plantae

629.	16979 <i>Abrus precatorius subsp. precatorius</i>			
630.	16919 <i>Abutilon hannii</i>			
631.	11325 <i>Abutilon indicum var. australiense</i>			
632.	4901 <i>Abutilon otocarpum (Desert Chinese Lantern)</i>			
633.	16160 <i>Acacia adoxa var. subglabra</i>			
634.	3209 <i>Acacia ampliceps</i>			
635.	3241 <i>Acacia bivenosa</i>			
636.	13403 <i>Acacia coleii</i>			
637.	17013 <i>Acacia coleii var. coleii</i>			
638.	3326 <i>Acacia eriopoda (Broome Pindan Wattle)</i>			
639.	42200 <i>Acacia eriopoda x tumida var. tumida</i>			
640.	3447 <i>Acacia monticola (Gawar, Lilwardi)</i>			
641.	42183 <i>Acacia monticola x tumida var. kulparn</i>		P3	
642.	14977 <i>Acacia plectocarpa subsp. plectocarpa</i>			
643.	3579 <i>Acacia trachycarpa (Minni Ritchi, Balgali)</i>			
644.	20321 <i>Acacia tumida var. kulparn</i>			
645.	19641 <i>Acacia tumida var. tumida</i>			
646.	26441 <i>Acanthopora spicifera</i>			
647.	7811 <i>Acanthospermum hispidum (Starburr)</i>	Y		
648.	2645 <i>Achyranthes aspera (Chaff Flower)</i>			
649.	35868 <i>Acrocystis nana</i>			
650.	4995 <i>Adansonia gregorii (Boab, Djungeri)</i>			
651.	17422 <i>Adriana tomentosa var. tomentosa</i>			
652.	2646 <i>Aerva javanica (Kapok Bush)</i>	Y		
653.	13230 <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Y		
654.	3609 <i>Albizia lebbek</i>			
655.	6563 <i>Alstonia linearis (Bitter Bark)</i>			
656.	2653 <i>Alternanthera pungens (Khaki Weed)</i>	Y		
657.	4907 <i>Alyogyne pinoniana (Sand Hibiscus)</i>			
658.	17574 <i>Alysicarpus ovalifolius</i>	Y		
659.	20018 <i>Amaranthus undulatus</i>			
660.	26462 <i>Amphiroa fragilissima</i>			
661.	2369 <i>Amyema benthamii</i>			
662.	13700 <i>Amyema bifurcata</i>			
663.	11874 <i>Amyema sanguinea var. sanguinea</i>			
664.	2386 <i>Amyema thalassia</i>			
665.	35872 <i>Anadyomene plicata</i>			
666.	40917 <i>Androcalva loxophylla</i>			
667.	11193 <i>Aristida holathera var. latifolia</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
668.	211 <i>Aristida hygrometrica</i> (Northern Kerosene Grass)			
669.	212 <i>Aristida inaequiglumis</i> (Feathertop Threeawn)			
670.	41725 <i>Asystasia gangetica</i> subsp. <i>gangetica</i>	Y		
671.	4740 <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> (Whitewood)			
672.	6828 <i>Avicennia marina</i> (White Mangrove)			
673.	17660 <i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Y		
674.	1743 <i>Batis argillicola</i>			
675.	12757 <i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>			
676.	5183 <i>Bergia ammannioides</i>			
677.	7866 <i>Blumea tenella</i>			
678.	2770 <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> (Tar Vine, Wituka)			
679.	2771 <i>Boerhavia dominii</i>			
680.	2772 <i>Boerhavia gardneri</i>			
681.	2773 <i>Boerhavia paludosa</i>			
682.	<i>Boerhavia</i> sp.			
683.	26515 <i>Bostrychia tenella</i>			
684.	13361 <i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i>	Y		
685.	26516 <i>Botryocladia leptopoda</i>			
686.	13010 <i>Brachychiton diversifolius</i> subsp. <i>diversifolius</i>			
687.	4603 <i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>			
688.	5291 <i>Bruguiera exaristata</i> (Ribbed Mangrove)			
689.	750 <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>			
690.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>			Y
691.	18073 <i>Byblis filifolia</i>			
692.	3624 <i>Caesalpinia major</i>			
693.	10972 <i>Cajanus marmoratus</i>			
694.	2871 <i>Calandrinia strophiolata</i>			
695.	44923 <i>Callisia repens</i>	Y		
696.	14925 <i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Y		
697.	4997 <i>Camptostemon schultzei</i> (Kapok Mangrove)			
698.	3749 <i>Canavalia rosea</i> (Wild Jack Bean)			
699.	2976 <i>Capparis lasiantha</i> (Split Jack, Balqarda)			
700.	6567 <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> (Conkerberry, Mamuwiji)			
701.	2949 <i>Cassytha capillaris</i>			
702.	2950 <i>Cassytha filiformis</i> (Love Vine, Jirawan)			
703.	42620 <i>Caulerpa chemnitzia</i>			
704.	35158 <i>Caulerpa corynephora</i>			
705.	44547 <i>Caulerpa lamourouxii</i>			
706.	26576 <i>Caulerpa serrulata</i>			
707.	26577 <i>Caulerpa sertularioides</i>			
708.	26579 <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>			
709.	35124 <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> var. <i>taxifolia</i>			
710.	41565 <i>Cenchrus americanus</i> (Pearl Millet)	Y		
711.	257 <i>Cenchrus biflorus</i> (Gallon's Curse)	Y		
712.	258 <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> (Buffel Grass)	Y		
713.	259 <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> (Burrgrass)	Y		
714.	<i>Cenchrus purpurascens</i>			Y
715.	29721 <i>Cenchrus setiger</i> (Birdwood Grass)	Y		
716.	<i>Centratherum punctatum</i>			
717.	26587 <i>Centroceras clavulatum</i>			
718.	<i>Centrosema molle</i>			
719.	13680 <i>Centrosema pascuorum</i>	Y		
720.	39680 <i>Cerriops australis</i>			
721.	266 <i>Chloris barbata</i> (Purpletop Chloris)	Y		
722.	272 <i>Chloris virgata</i> (Feathertop Rhodes Grass)	Y		
723.	275 <i>Chrysopogon pallidus</i> (Ribbongrass)			
724.	48838 <i>Citrullus amarus</i>	Y		
725.	11886 <i>Cleome tetrandra</i> var. <i>tetrandra</i>			
726.	2988 <i>Cleome viscosa</i> (Tickweed, Tjinduwadhu)			
727.	13693 <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>coriaceum</i>			
728.	13688 <i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i> var. <i>mollissima</i>			
729.	13690 <i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i> var. <i>tomentosum</i>			
730.	3769 <i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Y		
731.	15036 <i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Y		
732.	35917 <i>Codium arabicum</i>			
733.	35857 <i>Codium dwarkense</i>			
734.	2778 <i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i> (Native Poplar, Kundurangu)			
735.	26686 <i>Coelarthrum opuntia</i>			
736.	7939 <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (Flaxleaf Fleabane)	Y		
737.	12767 <i>Corchorus aestuans</i>			

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738.	25847 <i>Corchorus incanus</i> subsp. <i>incanus</i>			
739.	18414 <i>Corchorus sidioides</i> subsp. <i>vermicularis</i>			
740.	16788 <i>Corymbia bella</i>			
741.	16784 <i>Corymbia dendromerinx</i>			
742.	14650 <i>Corymbia flavescens</i>			
743.	17089 <i>Corymbia greeniana</i>			
744.	16789 <i>Corymbia paractia</i>		P1	
745.	17100 <i>Corymbia polycarpa</i>			
746.	17084 <i>Corymbia zygophylla</i>			
747.	1285 <i>Corynotheca micrantha</i> (Sand Lily)			
748.	13466 <i>Crotalaria brevis</i>			
749.	3774 <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> (Green Birdflower, Bilbun)			
750.	20176 <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamii</i>			
751.	20179 <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i>			
752.	19398 <i>Crotalaria ramosissima</i>			
753.	<i>Crotalaria</i> sp.			
754.	12683 <i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	Y		
755.	7371 <i>Cucumis melo</i> (Ulcardo Melon)			
756.	17116 <i>Cullen martinii</i>			
757.	13732 <i>Cuscuta campestris</i> (Golden dodder)	Y		
758.	31213 <i>Cuscuta chinensis</i>			
759.	13733 <i>Cuscuta victoriana</i>			
760.	6749 <i>Cyanostegia cyanocalyx</i>			
761.	19063 <i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	Y		
762.	128 <i>Cymodocea angustata</i>			
763.	6585 <i>Cynanchum pedunculatum</i>			
764.	46558 <i>Cynodon convergens</i>			
765.	283 <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Couch)	Y		
766.	777 <i>Cyperus bulbosus</i> (Bush Onion, Tjanmata)			
767.	781 <i>Cyperus compressus</i>	Y		
768.	784 <i>Cyperus conicus</i>			
769.	810 <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> (Nut Grass)	Y		
770.	812 <i>Cyperus scariosus</i>			
771.	288 <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (Coast Button Grass)	Y		
772.	290 <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> (Button Grass)			
773.	41200 <i>Denhamia cunninghamii</i> (Koonkara)			
774.	7319 <i>Dentella misera</i>			
775.	3853 <i>Desmodium filiforme</i>			
776.	3857 <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> (Florida Beggarweed)	Y		
777.	3612 <i>Dichrostachys spicata</i> (Pied Piper Bush)			
778.	26782 <i>Digenea simplex</i>			
779.	309 <i>Digitaria bicornis</i> (Finger Grass)			
780.	311 <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> (Summer Grass)	Y		
781.	35178 <i>Digitaria radicata</i>	Y		
782.	48735 <i>Distimake aegyptius</i>	Y		
783.	48738 <i>Distimake dissectus</i> var. <i>dissectus</i>	Y		
784.	38461 <i>Dodonaea hispidula</i> var. <i>arida</i>			
785.	38462 <i>Dodonaea hispidula</i> var. <i>phylloptera</i>			
786.	48390 <i>Dolichandrone occidentalis</i>			
787.	8450 <i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Y		
788.	6682 <i>Ehretia saligna</i> (False Cedar)			
789.	14301 <i>Ehretia saligna</i> var. <i>saligna</i>			
790.	353 <i>Eleusine indica</i> (Crowsfoot Grass)	Y		
791.	<i>Eleutheranthera ruderalis</i>			
792.	363 <i>Enneapogon pallidus</i> (Conetop Nineawn)			
793.	375 <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> (Cuming's Love Grass)			
794.	380 <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> (Woollybutt Grass, Wangurnu)			
795.	381 <i>Eragrostis falcata</i> (Sickle Lovegrass)			
796.	389 <i>Eragrostis minor</i> (Smaller Stinkgrass)	Y		
797.	17610 <i>Eragrostis tenuifolia</i>	Y		
798.	412 <i>Eriachne melicacea</i>			
799.	414 <i>Eriachne obtusa</i> (Northern Wandarrrie Grass)			
800.	3871 <i>Erythrina vespertilio</i> (Yulbah)			
801.	3662 <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> (Ironwood, Dyundyu)			
802.	5785 <i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i> (Darwin Box)			
803.	26827 <i>Eucheuma denticulatum</i>			
804.	35303 <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i>			
805.	4623 <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> (Namana)			
806.	17342 <i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>	Y		
807.	11157 <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	Y		

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808.	4629 <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> (Asthma Plant)	Y		
809.	42878 <i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i>	Y		
810.	42879 <i>Euphorbia trigonosperma</i>			
811.	11416 <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>			
812.	11169 <i>Exocarpos latifolius</i> (Broad-leaved Cherry)			
813.	31578 <i>Ficus aculeata</i> var. <i>indecora</i> (Ranji)			
814.	847 <i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i>			
815.	35558 <i>Flaveria trinervia</i> (Speedy Weed)	Y		
816.	4654 <i>Flueggea virosa</i>			
817.	12013 <i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i> (Dogwood, Guwal)			
818.	19195 <i>Gamochoaeta pensylvanica</i>	Y		
819.	7328 <i>Gardenia pyriformis</i> (Malara)			
820.	15234 <i>Gardenia pyriformis</i> subsp. <i>keartlandii</i>			
821.	<i>Gardenia</i> sp.			
822.	13829 <i>Glycine pindanica</i>		P3	
823.	3942 <i>Glycine tomentella</i> (Woolly Glycine)			
824.	7985 <i>Gnaphalium polycaulon</i> (Indian Cudweed)	Y		
825.	2677 <i>Gomphrena celosoides</i> (Gomphrena Weed)	Y		
826.	2682 <i>Gomphrena flaccida</i> (Gomphrena Weed)			
827.	2686 <i>Gomphrena pusilla</i>		P2	
828.	2687 <i>Gomphrena tenella</i>			
829.	7490 <i>Goodenia armitiana</i>			
830.	12514 <i>Goodenia bymesii</i>		P3	
831.	7521 <i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i>			
832.	7545 <i>Goodenia scaevolina</i> (Ngurubi)			
833.	13163 <i>Goodenia sepalosa</i> var. <i>sepalosa</i>			
834.	4910 <i>Gossypium australe</i> (Native Cotton)			
835.	4913 <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> (Upland Cotton)	Y		
836.	4916 <i>Gossypium populifolium</i>			
837.	26873 <i>Gracilaria salicornia</i>			
838.	15975 <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>pyramidalis</i>			
839.	16476 <i>Grevillea refracta</i> subsp. <i>refracta</i>			
840.	4868 <i>Grewia breviflora</i>			
841.	4872 <i>Grewia retusifolia</i> (Dog's Balls)			
842.	18374 <i>Guilleminea densa</i>	Y		
843.	13228 <i>Gymnanthera oblonga</i>			
844.	2960 <i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> (Helicopter Tree, Bilangkamar)			
845.	13748 <i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> subsp. <i>pachyphyllus</i>			
846.	2789 <i>Gyrostemon tepperi</i>			
847.	2129 <i>Hakea arborescens</i> (Common Hakea)			
848.	2178 <i>Hakea macrocarpa</i> (Dyaridany, Jaradinty)			
849.	26894 <i>Halimeda macroloba</i>			
850.	131 <i>Halodule uninervis</i>			
851.	164 <i>Halophila ovalis</i> (Sea Wrack)			
852.	165 <i>Halophila spinulosa</i>			
853.	37642 <i>Halymenia durvillei</i>			
854.	10882 <i>Heliotropium foliatum</i>			
855.	13126 <i>Heliotropium leptaleum</i>			
856.	443 <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (Bunch Speargrass)			
857.	29358 <i>Hibiscus apodus</i>			
858.	29317 <i>Hibiscus austrinus</i> var. <i>austrinus</i>			
859.	4929 <i>Hibiscus geranioides</i>			
860.	4933 <i>Hibiscus leptocladus</i>			
861.	5215 <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i>			
862.	166 <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (Water Thyme)			
863.	26970 <i>Hypnea pannosa</i>			
864.	13959 <i>Hypoestes floribunda</i> var. <i>varia</i>			
865.	6572 <i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i>			
866.	3973 <i>Indigofera colutea</i> (Sticky Indigo)			
867.	3978 <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i> (Hairy Indigo)			
868.	3980 <i>Indigofera linifolia</i>			
869.	14363 <i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Y		
870.	6620 <i>Ipomoea cairica</i> (Coast Morning Glory)	Y		
871.	6623 <i>Ipomoea coptica</i>			
872.	6633 <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> (Poison Morning Glory, Yumbu)			
873.	6635 <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>			
874.	11312 <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>			
875.	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>pes-caprae</i>			Y
876.	18295 <i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i>	Y		
877.	6637 <i>Ipomoea polymorpha</i>			

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878.	20003 <i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	Y		
879.	6643 <i>Jacquemontia paniculata</i>			
880.	34797 <i>Jacquemontia</i> sp. <i>Broome</i> (A.A. Mitchell 3028)		P1	
881.	12059 <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> (Desert Jasmine)			
882.	4656 <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> (Bellyache Bush)	Y		
883.	28342 <i>Landoltia punctata</i> (Thin Duckweed)			
884.	4054 <i>Leptosema anomalum</i>			
885.	18351 <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> subsp. <i>leucocephala</i>	Y		
886.	37480 <i>Lobelia arnhemiaca</i>			
887.	476 <i>Lolium perenne</i> (Perennial Ryegrass)	Y		
888.	5296 <i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i> (White-flowered Black Mangrove)			
889.	2399 <i>Lysiana spathulata</i>			
890.	11809 <i>Lysiana spathulata</i> subsp. <i>spathulata</i>			
891.	4070 <i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i> (Purple Bean)	Y		
892.	4658 <i>Mallotus nesophilus</i>			
893.	16537 <i>Marsdenia angustata</i>			
894.	6598 <i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i>			
895.	16535 <i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i> subsp. <i>tropica</i>			
896.	<i>Mecardonia procumbens</i>			Y
897.	5901 <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> (Karnbor)			
898.	5051 <i>Melhania oblongifolia</i>			
899.	12361 <i>Melicope elleryana</i>			
900.	48283 <i>Mesosphaerum suaveolens</i>	Y		
901.	31374 <i>Microstachys chamaelea</i>			
902.	2944 <i>Miliusa brahei</i>			
903.	7378 <i>Momordica balsamina</i> (Balsam Apple)	Y		
904.	6490 <i>Muellerolimon salicorniaceum</i>			
905.	1167 <i>Murdannia graminea</i> (Baniyu)			
906.	17158 <i>Myoporum montanum</i> (Native Myrtle)			
907.	2573 <i>Neobassia astrocarpa</i>			
908.	44784 <i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Y		
909.	6907 <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> (Basil)	Y		
910.	13340 <i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	Y		
911.	6651 <i>Operculina aequisepala</i>			
912.	2362 <i>Opilia amentacea</i>			
913.	104 <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> (Screwpine, Wakirri)			
914.	503 <i>Panicum decompositum</i> (Native Millet, Kaltu-kaltu)			
915.	523 <i>Paspalidium rarum</i> (Rare Paspalidium)			
916.	533 <i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> (Salt Water Couch)			
917.	5226 <i>Passiflora foetida</i> (Stinking Passion Flower)	Y		
918.	13570 <i>Pavetta kimberleyana</i>			
919.	33482 <i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Y		
920.	17320 <i>Peperomia pellucida</i>	Y		
921.	546 <i>Perotis rara</i> (Comet Grass)			
922.	2263 <i>Persoonia falcata</i> (Wild Pear, Gandala)			
923.	4673 <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Y		
924.	17794 <i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>	Y		
925.	13927 <i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>			
926.	<i>Pilea microphylla</i>			
927.	1045 <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> (Water Lettuce)	Y		
928.	43944 <i>Pluchea longiseta</i>			
929.	8168 <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i>			
930.	2898 <i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i>			
931.	2903 <i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i>			
932.	4577 <i>Polygala tepperi</i>			
933.	6653 <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> (Morning Glory)			
934.	41644 <i>Polymeria</i> sp. <i>Broome</i> (K.F. Kenneally 9759)		P3	
935.	2881 <i>Portulaca filifolia</i>			
936.	2883 <i>Portulaca napiformis</i>			
937.	2884 <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> (Purslane, Wakati)			
938.	2886 <i>Portulaca pilosa</i> (Djanggara)	Y		
939.	6735 <i>Premna acuminata</i> (Ngalinginkal)			
940.	18207 <i>Psydrax attenuata</i> var. <i>tenella</i>			
941.	2704 <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> (Weeping Mulla Mulla)			
942.	2721 <i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i> (Tall Mulla Mulla)			
943.	2737 <i>Ptilotus lanatus</i>			
944.	2751 <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> (Prince of Wales Feather)			
945.	3061 <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild Radish)	Y		
946.	5295 <i>Rhizophora stylosa</i> (Spotted-leaved Red Mangrove)			
947.	4190 <i>Rhynchosia australis</i> (Rhynchosia)			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
948.	4191 <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (Rhynchosia)			
949.	17890 <i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>	Y		
950.	30434 <i>Salsola australis</i>			
951.	<i>Santalum album</i>			
952.	2357 <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> (Northern Sandalwood, Yarnguli)			
953.	13173 <i>Scaevola parvifolia</i> subsp. <i>parvifolia</i>			
954.	599 <i>Schizachyrium fragile</i> (Senale Redgrass)			
955.	1027 <i>Scleria brownii</i>			
956.	27274 <i>Sebdenia flabellata</i>			
957.	12303 <i>Senna costata</i>			
958.	12307 <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i>			
959.	12312 <i>Senna notabilis</i>			
960.	46817 <i>Seringia exastia</i> (Fringed fire-bush)		T	
961.	46820 <i>Seringia katatona</i> (Red dune fire-bush)		P3	
962.	46821 <i>Seringia nephrosperma</i> (Free carpel fire-bush)			
963.	31172 <i>Sersalisia sericea</i> (Nangi)			
964.	4196 <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> (Sesbania Pea)			
965.	11235 <i>Sesbania simpliciuscula</i> var. <i>fitzroyensis</i>			
966.	<i>Sesbania</i> sp.			
967.	2818 <i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>			
968.	613 <i>Setaria verticillata</i> (Whorled Pigeon Grass)	Y		
969.	4977 <i>Sida fibulifera</i> (Silver Sida)			
970.	4979 <i>Sida hackettiana</i>			
971.	18150 <i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>			
972.	45274 <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>Pindan</i> (B.G. Thomson 3398)			
973.	4989 <i>Sida spinosa</i> (Spiny Sida)			
974.	7000 <i>Solanum cunninghamii</i>			
975.	7001 <i>Solanum dioicum</i> (Gilu)			
976.	27281 <i>Solieria robusta</i>			
977.	10920 <i>Soliva sessilis</i> (Jo-jo, Onehunga Weed)	Y		
978.	12920 <i>Sorghum interjectum</i>			
979.	620 <i>Sorghum stipoides</i> (Annual Sorghum)			
980.	28347 <i>Spermaceoce occidentalis</i>			
981.	<i>Spermaceoce</i> sp.			
982.	625 <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> (Beach Spinifex)			
983.	629 <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> (Fairy Grass)			
984.	633 <i>Sporobolus mitchellii</i> (Ratstail Couch)			
985.	635 <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> (Marine Couch)			
986.	8239 <i>Streptoglossa macrocephala</i>			
987.	7103 <i>Striga curviflora</i>			
988.	12353 <i>Stylosanthes hamata</i> (Verano Stylo)	Y		
989.	12354 <i>Stylosanthes scabra</i>	Y		
990.	2638 <i>Suaeda arbusculoides</i>			
991.	43203 <i>Surreya diandra</i>			
992.	3677 <i>Tamarindus indica</i> (Tamarind)	Y		
993.	33236 <i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i> (Shrubby Samphire)			
994.	33238 <i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i> subsp. <i>tenuis</i>			
995.	33356 <i>Tecticornia indica</i> subsp. <i>indica</i>			
996.	33357 <i>Tecticornia indica</i> subsp. <i>julacea</i>			
997.	33318 <i>Tecticornia indica</i> subsp. <i>leiostachya</i> (Samphire)			
998.	4266 <i>Tephrosia crocea</i> (Baynjoood)			
999.	4272 <i>Tephrosia leptoclada</i>			
1000.	4279 <i>Tephrosia remotiflora</i>			
1001.	4280 <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> (Flinders River Poison, Bungoo'dah)			
1002.	19529 <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>rosea</i>			
1003.	4281 <i>Tephrosia simplicifolia</i>			
1004.	5303 <i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i> (Mador)			
1005.	45697 <i>Terminalia kumpaja</i>		P3	
1006.	5307 <i>Terminalia latipes</i>			
1007.	5309 <i>Terminalia petiolaris</i> (Masroorl)			
1008.	4992 <i>Thespesia populneoides</i> (Laba)			
1009.	2942 <i>Tinospora smilacina</i> (Snakevine, Oondala)			
1010.	27335 <i>Tolypocladia calodictyon</i>			
1011.	27336 <i>Tolypocladia glomerulata</i>			
1012.	44305 <i>Trianthema pilosum</i>			
1013.	2830 <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> (Giant Pigweed)	Y		
1014.	44362 <i>Trianthema triquetrum</i>			
1015.	4368 <i>Tribulopsis angustifolia</i>			
1016.	4380 <i>Tribulus occidentalis</i> (Perennial Caltrop)			
1017.	4383 <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (Caltrop)	Y		

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
1018.	6727 <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> (Camel Bush, Kumbalin)			
1019.	8252 <i>Tridax procumbens</i> (Tridax, Tridax Daisy)	Y		
1020.	13131 <i>Triodia epactia</i>			
1021.	691 <i>Triodia microstachya</i>			
1022.	17873 <i>Triodia schinzii</i>			
1023.	13468 <i>Triumfetta pentandra</i>	Y		
1024.	715 <i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i> (Sabi Grass)	Y		
1025.	718 <i>Urochloa pubigera</i>			
1026.	10865 <i>Urochloa subquadrifera</i>			
1027.	7663 <i>Velleia panduriformis</i> (Cabbage Poison)			
1028.	4846 <i>Ventilago viminalis</i> (Supplejack, Bardaragu)			
1029.	48983 <i>Vincetoxicum cinerascens</i>			
1030.	5106 <i>Waltheria indica</i>			
1031.	725 <i>Whiteochloa airoides</i>			
1032.	728 <i>Whiteochloa cymbiformis</i>			
1033.	729 <i>Xerochloa barbata</i> (Rice Grass)			
1034.	730 <i>Xerochloa imberbis</i> (Rice Grass)			
1035.	732 <i>Yakirra australiensis</i>			
1036.	735 <i>Yakirra pauciflora</i>			
1037.	4847 <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> (Zornia)	Y		
1038.	4327 <i>Zornia chaetophora</i>			
1039.	12679 <i>Zornia muelleriana</i> subsp. <i>congesta</i>			
1040.	12680 <i>Zornia prostrata</i> var. <i>prostrata</i>			
Protozoa				
1041.	39008 <i>Diachea leucopodia</i>			

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 B - EPBC Protected Matters Search Report



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: 13/02/19 23:10:42

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

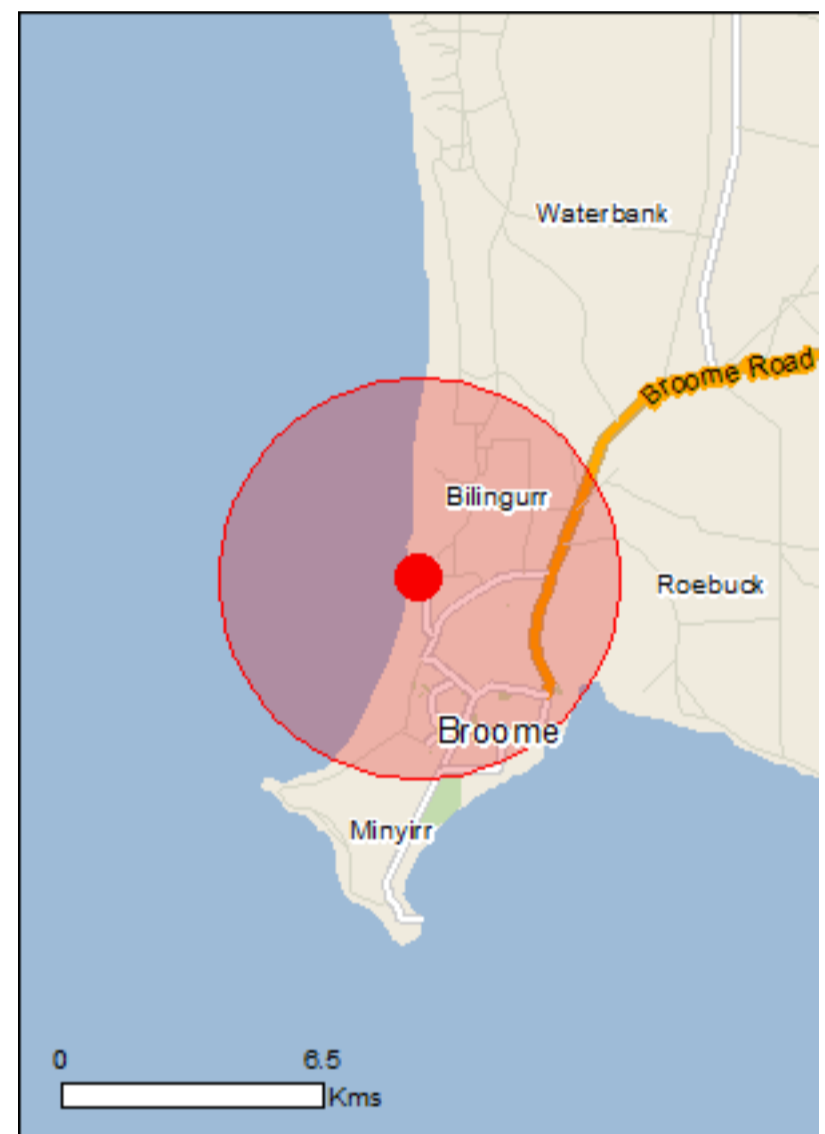
[Matters of NES](#)

[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: 5.0Km



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:	1
Wetlands of International Importance:	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	1
Listed Threatened Species:	31
Listed Migratory Species:	65

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:	2
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	104
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	12
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:	None
Invasive Species:	12
Nationally Important Wetlands:	1
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

National Heritage Properties		[Resource Information]
Name	State	Status
Natural		
The West Kimberley	WA	Listed place

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)		[Resource Information]
Name		Proximity
Roebuck bay		Within 10km of Ramsar

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
Monsoon vine thickets on the coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

Listed Threatened Species

[Resource Information]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Erythrura gouldiae Gouldian Finch [413]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Limosa lapponica baueri Bar-tailed Godwit (baueri), Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica menzbieri Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit (menzbieri) [86432]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot [758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted-snipe, Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli Masked Owl (northern) [26048]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macrotis lagotis Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat, Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat [66889]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Xeromys myoides Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo [66]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Plants		
Keraudrenia exastia Fringed Keraudrenia [66301]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Reptiles		
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Ctenotus angusticeps Northwestern Coastal Ctenotus, Airlie Island Ctenotus [25937]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Sharks		
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	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		
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]		Breeding known to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Anoxypristis cuspidata Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area
Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray, Inshore Manta Ray, Prince Alfred's Ray, Resident Manta Ray [84994]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray, Chevron Manta Ray, Pacific Manta Ray, Pelagic Manta Ray, Oceanic Manta Ray [84995]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]		Breeding known to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cecropis daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Tringa brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper [829]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Tringa totanus Common Redshank, Redshank [835]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to 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 -
Defence - BROOME TRAINING DEPOT

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 known to occur within area
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		to occur within area Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Charadrius ruficapillus Red-capped Plover [881]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [705]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Heteroscelus brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [59311]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Himantopus himantopus Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Hirundo daurica Red-rumped Swallow [59480]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to 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
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Red-necked Avocet [871]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sterna albifrons Little Tern [813]		Breeding known to occur within area
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper [829]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Tringa totanus Common Redshank, Redshank [835]		to occur within area Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Fish		
Campichthys tricarinatus Three-keel Pipefish [66192]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys brachysoma Pacific Short-bodied Pipefish, Short-bodied Pipefish [66194]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys suillus Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Corythoichthys flavofasciatus Reticulate Pipefish, Yellow-banded Pipefish, Network Pipefish [66200]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cosmocampus banneri Roughridge Pipefish [66206]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus excisus Bluestripe Pipefish, Indian Blue-stripe Pipefish, Pacific Blue-stripe Pipefish [66211]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus janssi Cleaner Pipefish, Janss' Pipefish [66212]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Filicampus tigris Tiger Pipefish [66217]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus brocki Brock's Pipefish [66219]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus grayi Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus nitidus Glittering Pipefish [66224]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus spirostris Spiny-snout Pipefish [66225]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliichthys taeniophorus Ribboned Pipehorse, Ribboned Seadragon [66226]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippichthys penicillus Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus histrix Spiny Seahorse, Thorny Seahorse [66236]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus kuda Spotted Seahorse, Yellow Seahorse [66237]		Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence area
Hippocampus planifrons Flat-face Seahorse [66238]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus spinosissimus Hedgehog Seahorse [66239]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus trimaculatus Three-spot Seahorse, Low-crowned Seahorse, Flat-faced Seahorse [66720]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Micrognathus micronotopterus Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus lettiensis Gunther's Pipehorse, Indonesian Pipefish [66273]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solenostomus cyanopterus Robust Ghostpipefish, Blue-finned Ghost Pipefish, [66183]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Syngnathoides biaculeatus Double-end Pipehorse, Double-ended Pipehorse, Alligator Pipefish [66279]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus Bentstick Pipefish, Bend Stick Pipefish, Short-tailed Pipefish [66280]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trachyrhamphus longirostris Straightstick Pipefish, Long-nosed Pipefish, Straight Stick Pipefish [66281]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Reptiles		
Acalyptophis peronii Horned Seasnake [1114]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus apraefrontalis Short-nosed Seasnake [1115]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Seasnake [1116]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus eydouxii Spine-tailed Seasnake [1117]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus laevis Olive Seasnake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Seasnake [1121]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Astrotia stokesii Stokes' Seasnake [1122]		Species or species

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	habitat may occur within area Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Crocodylus johnstoni Freshwater Crocodile, Johnston's Crocodile, Johnston's River Crocodile [1773]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Disteira kingii Spectacled Seasnake [1123]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Disteira major Olive-headed Seasnake [1124]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Emydocephalus annulatus Turtle-headed Seasnake [1125]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ephalophis greyi North-western Mangrove Seasnake [1127]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area
Hydrelaps darwiniensis Black-ringed Seasnake [1100]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis elegans Elegant Seasnake [1104]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis mcdowellii null [25926]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis ornatus Spotted Seasnake, Ornate Reef Seasnake [1111]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lapemis hardwickii Spine-bellied Seasnake [1113]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Pelamis platurus Yellow-bellied Seasnake [1091]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Whales and other Cetaceans

[[Resource Information](#)]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Status	Type of Presence area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orcaella brevirostris Irrawaddy Dolphin [45]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]		Breeding known to occur within area
Stenella attenuata Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves	[Resource Information]
Name	State
Broome Wildlife Centre	WA
Unnamed WA51162	WA
Unnamed WA51497	WA
Unnamed WA52354	WA

Invasive Species [Resource Information]

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

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Frogs		
Rhinella marina Cane Toad [83218]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
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 within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		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
Plants		
Cenchrus ciliaris Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dolichandra unguis-cati Cat's Claw Vine, Yellow Trumpet Vine, Cat's Claw Creeper, Funnel Creeper [85119]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Jatropha gossypifolia Cotton-leaved Physic-Nut, Bellyache Bush, Cotton-leaf Physic Nut, Cotton-leaf Jatropha, Black Physic Nut [7507]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Hemidactylus frenatus Asian House Gecko [1708]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ramphotyphlops braminus Flowerpot Blind Snake, Brahminy Blind Snake, Cacing Besi [1258]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Nationally Important Wetlands		[Resource Information]
Name		State
Roebuck Bay		WA

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

-17.93041 122.21074

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

Appendix C – Flora Species within each Recorded Relevé

*denotes introduced (weed) species #denotes non-endemic species (planted)

Family		Species	R01	R02	R03	R04
Apocynaceae		<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>	+			
Boraginaceae		<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i>				+
Casuarinaceae	#	<i>Casuarina obesa</i>			+	
Cleomaceae		<i>Cleome</i> sp.	+			
Convolvulaceae		<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>	+		+	+
Fabaceae		<i>Acacia ampliceps</i>	+			
Fabaceae		<i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i>	+	+		
Fabaceae		<i>Canavalia rosea</i>				+
Fabaceae		<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i>				+
Fabaceae	*	<i>Delonix regia</i>	+			
Fabaceae	*	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>		+		
Hernandiaceae		<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>	+			
Malvaceae		<i>Grewia breviflora</i>	+			
Meliaceae	*	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	+			
Myrtaceae		<i>Corymbia</i> sp.		+		
Nyctaginaceae		<i>Boerhavia ? dominii</i>	+			
Passifloraceae	*	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	+	+		
Phyllanthaceae		<i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i>	+			
Poaceae	*	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>		+	+	+
Poaceae		<i>Spinifex longifolius</i>			+	+

Appendix D – Site Data

Site R01

Date	07/03/2019
Botanist	Kellie Bauer-Simpson
Quadrat Size	NA, relevé
NW Corner Coordinates	416381 mE 8017327 mN
Slope	Gentle
Landform	Lower slope
Soil Colour	Brown
Soil Type	Loamy sand
Litter	80%
Bare Ground	1%
Fire Age	>10years
Vegetation Condition	Very Good
Disturbances/Impacts	Some weeds
Vegetation Unit	MVT

Thicket of *Gyrocarpus americanus*, *Grewia breviflora* and # *Delonix regia*, with various creeping vines, predominantly *Ipomoea pes-caprae* subsp. *brasiliensis*.



Name	Height (m)	Cover (%)
<i>*Delonix regia</i>	8	3
<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>	7	20
<i>Grewia breviflora</i>	4	15
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>	creeper	5
<i>Acacia ampliceps</i>		+
<i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i>		+
<i>*Azadirachta indica</i>		+
<i>Boerhavia ? dominii</i>		+
<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>		+
<i>Cleome</i> sp.		+
<i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i>		+
<i>*Passiflora foetida</i> var. <i>hispida</i>		+

Site R02

Date	7/03/2019
Botanist	Kellie Bauer-Simpson
Quadrat Size	NA, relevé
NW Corner Coordinates	416438 mE 8017286 mN
Slope	gentle
Landform	Lower slope
Soil Colour	Brown
Soil Type	Clayey loamy sand
Litter	25%
Bare Ground	40%
Fire Age	5-10years
Vegetation Condition	Completely Degraded
Disturbances/Impacts	Clearing and weeds
Vegetation Unit	PR

Previously cleared areas comprising weeds and disturbed regrowth, dominated by *Senna occidentalis* and *Cenchrus ciliaris*, with occasional planted (likely non-endemic) trees, including *Corymbia* sp..



Name	Height (m)	Cover (%)
<i>Corymbia</i> sp.	15	occasional
* <i>Senna occidentalis</i>	2	35
<i>Acacia coleii</i> var. <i>coleii</i>	1.5	3
* <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	0.5	20
* <i>Passiflora foetida</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	creeper	4

Site R03

Date	7/03/2019
Botanist	Kellie Bauer-Simpson
Quadrat Size	NA, relevé
NW Corner Coordinates	416329 mE 8017212 mN
Slope	Steep
Landform	Lower slope
Soil Colour	Pale brown
Soil Type	sand
Litter	25%
Bare Ground	5%
Fire Age	>10years
Vegetation Condition	Degraded
Disturbances/Impacts	Weeds
Vegetation Unit	FD

Dense Hummock Grassland of *Spinifex longifolius* and **Cenchrus ciliaris* with *Ipomoea pes-caprae* subsp. *brasiliensis*.



Name	Height (m)	Cover (%)
<i>Spinifex longifolius</i>	0.6	50
<i>*Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	0.4	10
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>	creeper	10
<i>#Casuarina obesa</i>	4	occasional

Site R04

Date	7/03/2019
Botanist	Kellie Bauer-Simpson
Quadrat Size	NA, relevé
NW Corner Coordinates	416350 mE 8017634 mN
Slope	Steep
Landform	Mid slope
Soil Colour	Orange
Soil Type	Sand
Litter	25%
Bare Ground	10%
Fire Age	>10years
Vegetation Condition	Degraded
Disturbances/Impacts	Weeds and erosion
Vegetation Unit	HD

Dense Hummock Grassland of *Spinifex longifolius* and **Cenchrus ciliaris* with Dwarf Scrub D of *Trichodesma zeylanicum* and *Crotalaria medicaginea* var. *neglecta*, with creeping vines, predominantly *Ipomoea pes-caprae* subsp. *brasiliensis* and *Canavalia rosea*.



Name	Height (m)	Cover (%)
<i>Spinifex longifolius</i>	0.7	65
<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i>	0.6	8
* <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	0.5	15
<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i>	0.5	3
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>	creeper	5
<i>Canavalia rosea</i>	creeper	2

Appendix E – Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC Characteristic Species List (DSEWPaC 2013)

NB: This is an indicative rather than comprehensive list of plant species present in the ecological community. Patches may not include all species on the lists or may include other species not listed. Scientific names are current as at August 2012.

Sources: Kenneally *et al.*, 1991; McKenzie *et al.*, 1991; Kenneally *et al.*, 1996; Lands, 1997; Black *et al.*, 2010; DEC, unpublished.

Scientific name	Common name
Trees	
<i>Acacia tumida</i>	wongai
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	western whitewood
<i>Atalaya variifolia</i>	wingleaf whitewood
<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>	Bauhinia, jigal, joom
<i>Brachychiton diversifolius</i> subsp. <i>diversifolius</i>	darlab, gorgorr, kawoorrkaworr, northern kurradjong,
<i>Canarium australianum</i>	styptic tree
<i>Celtis philippensis</i>	goonlnji
<i>Corymbia bella</i>	weeping ghost gum
<i>Corymbia flavescens</i>	apple, bastard or cabbage ghost gum
<i>Corymbia greeniana</i>	Dampier's bloodwood
<i>Corymbia opaca</i>	
<i>Corymbia polycarpa</i>	long fruited bloodwood
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	tuckeroo
<i>Diospyros humilis</i>	ebony wood, birimbir
<i>Diospyros maritima</i>	
<i>Ehretia saligna</i>	native willow, peachwood
<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	ironwood
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>obtusata</i>	river red gum
<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>	woollybutt, manowan
<i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i>	Darwin box, grey box,
<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	mistletoe tree
<i>Ficus aculeata</i>	sandpaper fig
<i>Ficus platypoda</i>	
<i>Ficus virens</i>	banyan or strangler fig, albay
<i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i>	caustic tree, maangga
<i>Grewia breviflora</i>	currant or coffee fruit, goolmi, gullego
<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> subsp. <i>pachyphyllus</i>	coolaman tree, helicopter tree, stinkwood
<i>Hakea arborescens</i>	tree hakea, yellow hakea
<i>Hakea macrocarpa</i>	
<i>Lophostemon grandiflorus</i> subsp. <i>grandiflorus</i>	lardik
<i>Mallotus nesophilus</i>	badarrbadarr, yellow ball flower
<i>Melaleuca alsophila</i>	saltwater paperbark
<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i>	garnboorr
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	joongoon, mamajen,
<i>Panadanus spiralis</i>	common screwpine, idool, jarmirdany, manbang
<i>Parinari nonda</i>	nonda
<i>Persoonia falcata</i>	gamaloon, geebung, ngarliwarny, wankirr, wild pear
<i>Pittosporum moluccanum</i>	
<i>Planchonia careya</i>	cocky apple, goolay
<i>Premna acuminata</i>	firestick tree
<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>	tropical sandlewood
<i>Sersalisia sericea</i>	Mangarr, minyyuru
<i>Syzygium eucalyptoides</i> subsp. <i>bleeseri</i>	wild apple, iilarr
<i>Terminalia canescens</i>	wingnut tree
<i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i>	gabiny, gubinge, kabiny, madoor
<i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i> x <i>Terminalia petiolaris</i> (hybrid)	red gubinge

Scientific name	Common name
Trees continued	
<i>Terminalia petiolaris</i>	blackberry tree, marool, narwulu
<i>Thespesia populneoides</i>	
<i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	medicine bark, supplejack
Shrubs	
<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Indian lantern flower
<i>Acacia bivenosa</i>	Cable Beach wattle, dune wattle
<i>Acacia coleii</i>	candelabra wattle, Cole's wattle, lirriringkirn, limarrkoodkood, noomoorrgoodoord, soap wattle
<i>Acacia eriopoda</i>	Broome pindan wattle
<i>Acacia monticola</i>	red wattle
<i>Acacia monticola</i> aff.	
<i>Acacia platycarpa</i>	ghost wattle
<i>Acacia wickhamii</i>	
<i>Adriana tomentosa</i> var. <i>hookeri</i>	
<i>Androcaloxophylla</i>	
<i>Breynia cernua</i>	
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	amam
<i>Calytrix exstipulata</i>	Kimberley heath, turkey bush
<i>Carissa spinarum</i>	conkerberry
<i>Caesalpinia major</i> (also considered a climber)	Goolyi
<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>ovatum</i>	
<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i> var. <i>mollissima</i>	
<i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i>	desert poplar
<i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i>	green birdflower, minmin, oorlgoo, parrot pea
<i>Croton habrophyllus</i>	
<i>Cullen martinii</i>	
<i>Cyperus bulbosus</i>	bush onion, niarlboon, niyalboon, yarrinyarri
<i>Diospyros rugosula</i>	
<i>Dodonaea hispidula</i>	
<i>Dodonaea platyptera</i>	broad-winged hop bush
<i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i>	goorralgar, goowal, snowball bush
<i>Glycosmis</i> sp.	
<i>Gossypium australe</i>	
<i>Grevillea refracta</i>	silverleaf grevillea
<i>Grewia retusifolia</i>	dog's balls, dysentery bush, turkey bush
<i>Gyrostemon tepperi</i>	
<i>Helicteres rhynchocarpa</i>	
<i>Hibiscus apodus</i>	yellow hibiscus
<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	
<i>Hypoestes floribunda</i> var. <i>varia</i>	musk-scented plant
<i>Keraudrenia exastia</i>	fringed keraudrenia
<i>Luvunga monophylla</i>	
<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	boobialla, gawar, native myrtle
<i>Pavetta kimberleyana</i>	
<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i>	
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	
<i>Psydrax pendulina</i>	
<i>Senna costata</i>	ram's horns
<i>Sida hackettiana</i>	golden rod
<i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>	
<i>Solanum cunninghamii</i>	bunug, langgoorr, nankoorr
<i>Tephrosia rosea</i>	Flinders River poison
<i>Triumfetta</i> sp.	
<i>Trophis scandens</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
Climbers/Vines	
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Crab's eye bean
<i>Adenia heterophylla</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	
<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	asparagus fern
<i>Canavalia rosea</i>	Jack bean, beach bean
<i>Capparis jacobsii</i> aff.	
<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	bush caper
<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	jirrawany, koodikoodi, wagalwagal
<i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i>	
<i>Cynanchum carnosum</i>	
<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	lawyer vine, supplejack
<i>Gymnanthera oblonga</i>	harpoon bud
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>	beach morning glory
<i>Jacquemontia paniculata</i>	
<i>Jasminum didymum</i>	
<i>Operculina aequisepala</i>	
<i>Opilia amentacea</i>	
<i>Parsonsia kimberleyensis</i>	
<i>Sarcostemma</i> sp.	
<i>Sarcostemma viminale</i>	caustic vine, milkbush
<i>Secamone timoriensis</i>	
<i>Tinospora smilacina</i>	snake vine
<i>Tylophora cinerascens</i>	oyster-catcher bill
<i>Tylophora flexuosa</i>	
<i>Vigna vexillata</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>	wild cowpea
Hemiparasites (mistletoes)	
<i>Amyema benthamii</i>	
<i>Amyema bifurcata</i>	
<i>Amyema sanguinea</i> var. <i>sanguinea</i>	Christmas mistletoe
<i>Cassytha capillaris</i> (also considered a climber)	
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> (also considered a climber)	
<i>Dendrophthoe acacioides</i> subsp. <i>acacioides</i>	
<i>Lysiana spathulata</i> subsp. <i>spathulata</i>	
<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> (also considered a tree)	
Epiphytes	
<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>	tree orchid
Herbs	
<i>Abutilon</i> sp.	
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	chaff flower
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.	
<i>Amaranthus undulatus</i> (formerly <i>A. pallidiflorus</i>)	
<i>Boerhavia dominii</i>	tarvine
<i>Boerhavia</i> sp.	
<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	mustard bush, spider flower, tick weed, wild caia
<i>Crotalaria crispata</i>	walkabout
<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i>	rattlepods
<i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> (formerly <i>Mukia maderaspatana</i>)	Madras sea pumpkin, bristly Bryony
<i>Euphorbia alsiniflora</i>	
<i>Gomphrena pusilla</i>	
<i>Heliotropium</i> sp.	
<i>Indigofera linifolia</i>	
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	common purslane, purslane

Scientific name	Common name
Herbs continued	
<i>Polycarpaea</i> sp.	
<i>Polymeria distigma</i>	
<i>Ptilotus lanatus</i> var. <i>lanatus</i>	
<i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i>	pink mulla mulla
<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>	green mulla mulla, seedyhead
<i>Sida</i> sp.	
<i>Spermacoce auriculata</i>	
<i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i>	
<i>Tephrosia rosea</i>	Flinders River poison
<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	giant pigweed
<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i>	camel bush
Graminoids (grasses and grass-like plants)	
<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>	watergrass
<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i> (N.B. This species is a bulbous perennial with annual leaves)	Gallon's curse
<i>Cenchrus elymoides</i>	
<i>Chrysopogon pallidus</i>	ribbon grass
<i>Cymbopogon</i> sp.	
<i>Cyperus bulbosus</i>	
<i>Cyperus nervulosus</i>	
<i>Enneapogon pallidus</i>	conetop nineawn
<i>Eragrostis cumingii</i>	Cummings love grass
<i>Eriachne semiciliata</i>	
<i>Fimbristylis</i> sp.	
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	black or bunch speargrass
<i>Perotis rara</i>	comet grass
<i>Setaria apiculata</i>	pigeon grass
<i>Spinifex longifolius</i>	beach spinifex
<i>Triodia bitextura</i>	
<i>Triodia microstachya</i>	
<i>Triodia</i> sp.	
<i>Whiteochloa airoides</i>	creeping panic