



Native Vegetation Clearing Referral Gladstone Street (Lease Road) Site Inspection Report

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Introduction

The Shire of Esperance (SOE) has proposed to clear approximately 0.10 ha of native vegetation located within the undeveloped Gladstone Street (Lease Road) road reserve from SLK 0.13 to 0.27, with an additional 40 m along the road reserve with unallocated SLK (Main Roads, 2024). Native vegetation is proposed to be cleared for the relocation of Horizon Power infrastructure, which may therefore have an exemption under Schedule 6 -1. Refer to Figure 1 for a map of the proposed area.

Desktop Summary

Prior to the site inspection, the Shire of Esperance's Desktop Environmental Impacts Spatial Interrogation Program (DEISIP) was utilised to conduct a comprehensive desktop search for an area encompassing a 20 km radius of the proposed Gladstone Street (Lease Road) clearing site. This program consults numerous Local, State and Federal government spatial data sets to provide valuable environmental, heritage and other relevant information required in the assessment of the project against the ten clearing principles for native vegetation, regulated under Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EPA 1986).

Table 2. Desktop search results.

Landform	Level plain with moderately inclined dune ridges and associated swales with occasional swamps.
Soils	Tooregullup 5 Subsystem (245To_5) – calcareous deep sands, associated pale deep sands and minor calcareous shallow sands.
Geology / Regolith	Calcareous and predominantly unconsolidated Quaternary coastal sands.
Vegetation remaining within 5km (%)	<p>38.56% of vegetation remains within 5 km of the proposed project area.</p>  <p>Green indicates native vegetation extent, yellow indicates developed or unvegetated areas (i.e. lakes, suburban), and grey lines indicated roads.</p>

Threatened and Priority flora (Appendix 1)	Forty-four PF and no TF were recorded within 20 km of the Gladstone Street (Lease Road) project.
Threatened Ecological Communities (Appendix 3)	Two TEC / PECs were identified as occurring within 20 km of the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EN / P3 'Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia (Kwongkan)' TEC / PEC; and VU / P3 'Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh (Coastal Saltmarsh)' TEC / PEC.
Threatened and Priority fauna (Appendix 2)	Thirty-nine conservation-listed terrestrial and freshwater species were recorded within 20 km of the Reserve, of which five are considered likely or possible to occur. Seven known roosting sites for the Carnaby's black cockatoo are known to occur within a 20 km radius of the site.
Closest conservation reserve	Lake Warden Nature Reserve is the closest conservation reserve to the site, located 3.26 km to the north.
Aboriginal heritage	The closest Registered Aboriginal Heritage site to the proposed project area is the Cannery Waterhole, which is located 0.45 km from the site. This site is significant to the Kapa Kurl Wudjari for its historical, water source and campsite values.

The proposed Gladstone Street (Lease Road) site is mapped as forming a component of one Beard Vegetation System Association (VSA), namely Fanny Cove 42. This VSA has been lightly cleared statewide, with approximately 94.63% of the pre-European extent remaining, and over 94% retained within the Shire of Esperance. According to 2018 data, the Fanny Cove 42 VSA is adequately conserved within the IUCN CAR reserve system, with over 64% conserved in conservation tenure.

Table 1. Quantitative statistics for current extent of pre-European Beard Vegetation System Associations within the proposed Gladstone Street (Lease Road) development site.

Vegetation System Association	Fanny Cove 42
Description	Shrublands; mallee (<i>Eucalyptus angulosa</i>) and Acacia scrub on south coastal dunes.
Pre-European extent remaining within the Shire of Esperance	94.87%
Pre-European extent remaining within the Recherche IBRA Sub-region	95.82%
Pre-European extent in land protected for conservation	64.03%



Created on 17/07/2024 by Kahree Gamaout
 Shire of Esperance
 Scale: 1: 4000 @ A4
 Imagery: Esperance Townsite Aerial (January 2024)
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 51
 Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, METI/NASA,
 USGS, Esri, Geoscience Australia, NASA, NGA,
 USGS

Proposed Clearing Area
 Cadastre



Figure 1. Location and vegetation to be cleared of proposed Gladstone Street (Lease Road) development site. A point within the site is 397,957.04E, 6,253,602.25N m, GDA94, Zone 51.

Site Inspection

A site inspection was conducted by Julie Waters (Environmental Coordinator) and Kahree Garnaut (Environmental Officer) of the Shire of Esperance on the 16th of July 2024. The site was characterised by gentle inclines of semi-developed coastal dunes of limestone sands, and the fringes of a small block of remnant coastal scrub that was heavily infested by the weed, *Godium laevigatum*.

Vegetation Type

Approximately 0.10 ha of native vegetation was present within the project site, which was classified during the site inspection into one distinct vegetation type:

- A. *Acacia cyclops* and *Acacia saligna* shrubland over *Spyridium globulosum*, *Acacia cochlearis* and *Templetonia retusa* scrub on coastal dunes.

NVIS L5 description:

U[^] *Acacia cyclops*, *Acacia saligna*[^]tall shrubs\5\c; M[^] *Spyridium globulosum*, *Acacia cochlearis*, *Templetonia retusa*[^]medium shrubs\3\c; G[^] *Rhagodia baccata*, *Clematis pubescens*, *Dianella brevicaulis*[^]low shrubs, vines, sedges\2\c.

Based on observations of the same vegetation type in Good or better condition in adjacent areas, the original overstorey would have included *Eucalyptus angulosa*, and therefore the observed native vegetation was congruent with the description for the Fanny Cove 42 VSA.

Vegetation Condition

Vegetation condition varied between Completely Degraded to Degraded condition (Keighery 1994), with the majority (0.07 ha) in Degraded condition. Primary causes of degradation observed to be afflicting the site were invasion by and establishment of environmental weeds, notably Victorian Tea Tree (*Godium laevigatum*), and the two Weeds of National Significance (WONS) / Declared Pests (DPs), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) and Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*). The high surface area of the remnant exposed to cleared areas burdened with agricultural weeds and unmanaged naturalising garden escapees such as *Schinus terebinthifolius*, as well as historical clearing has pre-disposed the site to weed invasion. Refer to Figure 2 for the map of vegetation type and condition across the project site, and Table 2 below for the quantitative distribution of vegetation condition.

Table 2: Quantitative distribution of vegetation condition by vegetation type within the proposed Lease Road development site.

Vegetation Type	Completely Degraded	Degraded	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
A	0.03	0.07	-	-	-	0.10 ha

Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

The Kwongkan TEC / PEC, listed as EN under the EPBC Act and P3 under the BC Act, was determined in the desktop assessment to be likely to occur within the proposed Gladstone Street (Lease Road) site due to the close proximity of a known occurrence (within 170 m). However, the vegetation type observed lacked representation by Proteaceous species, and existed in either a Completely Degraded or Degraded condition. No other TECs or PECs were recognised as being resembled by any of the distinguished vegetation types, including the Coastal Saltmarsh TEC / PEC which was detected in the desktop assessment as occurring 4.23 km from the site near Bandy Creek.



Figure 2. Vegetation type and condition within proposed Gladstone Street (Lease Road) development site.

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Flora

During the field survey, a total of 28 floral taxa were identified, of which eight were native, non-threatened flora and 20 were exotic or invasive weed species, including two non-endemic Australian native species, the Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonia*) and the Peppermint Tree (*Agonis flexuosa*). *Agonis flexuosa* is naturalising throughout coastal vegetation across the Recherche IBRA subregion.

Problematic environmental weeds noted to occur within the proposed Gladstone Street (Lease Road) development site included the two WONS / DPs, *Lycium ferocissimum* (African Boxthorn) and *Asparagus asparagoides* (Bridal Creeper), both of which produce red berries that are highly attractive to foraging bush birds, which spread the viable seeds in their droppings. These two WONS / DPs were observed to be in a relatively early stage of infestation, with the shrubs or vines small in stature and not yet reproductive. It is imperative that these plants are treated promptly to discourage the establishment and spread of these destructive environmental weeds. The Victorian Tea Tree (*Gaudium laevigatum*) is the most prevalent and environmentally-destructive species at present at the site, with several specimens exceeding 6 m in height, dominating the overstorey and reproducing prolifically. This large invasive shrub, which produces leaf litter secreting allelopathic chemicals that prevent native species from germinating, has created monocultures across the Esperance sandplains, and is a priority environmental weed under the Shire of Esperance *Environmental Weed Strategy 2009 – 2018* (Field, 2008).

Other key environmental weeds prioritized under the *Shire of Esperance Environmental Weed Strategy 2009 – 2018* impacting the vegetation condition at the site include *Schinus terebinthifolius* (Brazilian Pepper tree), *Polygala myrtifolia* (Myrtle-leaf Milkwort) and *Gazania linearis* (Treasure Flower).

A full species list is presented in Table 3. No TF or PF identified in the desktop assessment were detected, and a post-survey likelihood of occurrence assessment indicated no species were likely to occur due to lack of suitable habitat and no significant limitations to the species' detectability.

Table 3. Incidental list of flora species within proposed Lease Road development site.

Family	Species	Common Name	Exotic
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Peppertree	*
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	* WONS / DP
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Tall Fleabane	*
Asteraceae	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Treasure Flower	*
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	Cape Daisy	*
Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	*
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia baccata</i>	Berry Saltbush	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	Geraldton Carnation Weed	*
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia cochlearis</i>	Rigid Wattle	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Orange Wattle	
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	*
Fabaceae	<i>Templetonia retusa</i>	Cockies Tongue	
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Rose Pelargonium	*
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Coast Flax-lily	
Malvaceae	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	*
Myrtaceae	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint Tree	*
Myrtaceae	<i>Gaudium laevigatum</i>	Victorian Tea Tree	*
Orchidaceae	<i>Disa bracteata</i>	South African Orchid	*
Oxalidae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob	*

Family	Species	Common Name	Exotic
Papaveraceae	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Whiteflower Fumitory	*
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass	*
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass	*
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass	*
Poaceae	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	*
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	*
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis pubescens</i>	Old Man's Beard	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	Basket Bush	
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	* WONS / DP

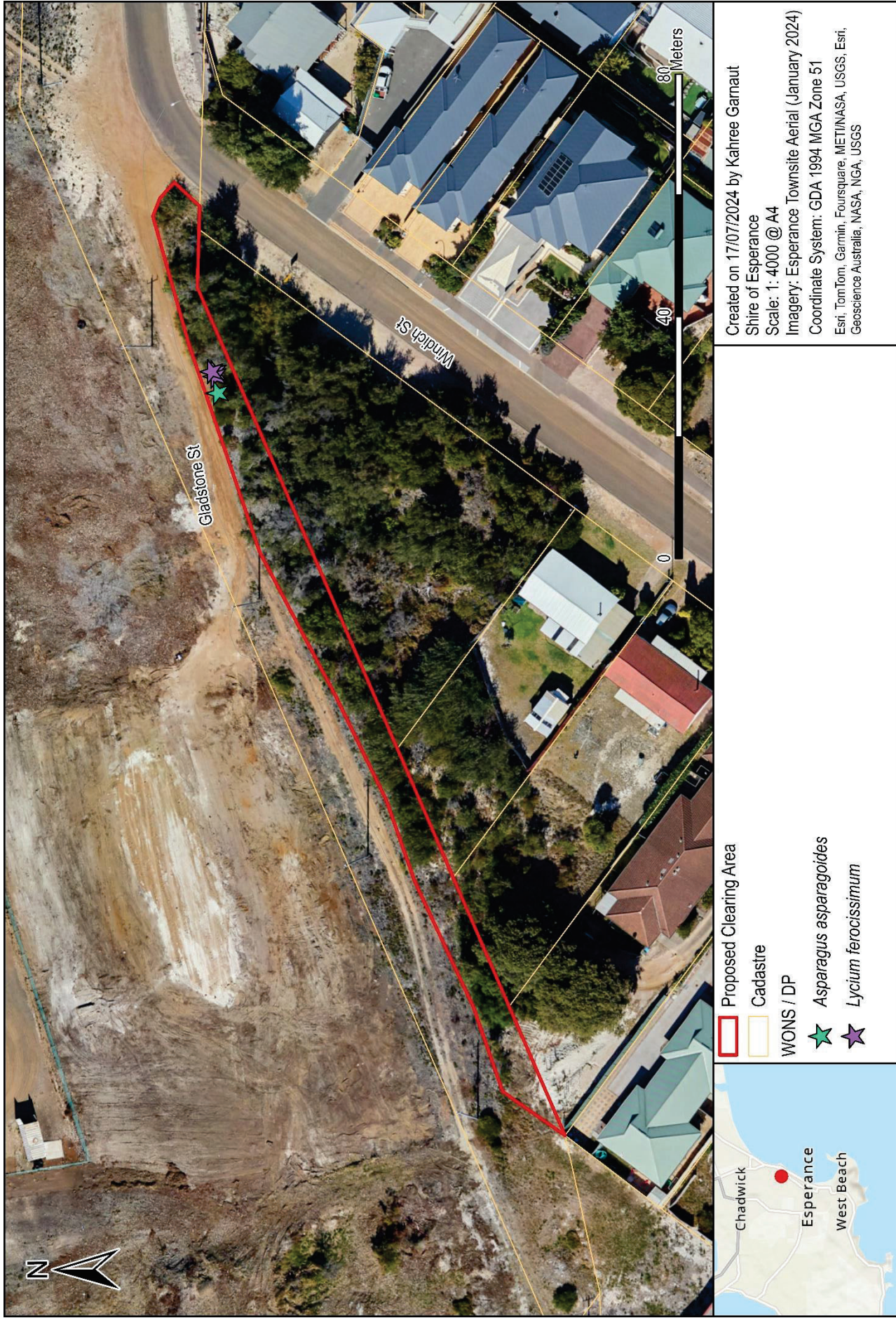


Figure 3. Location of Weeds of National Significance / Declared Pests within proposed Gladstone Street (Lease Road) clearing area.

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Fauna

A total of twelve faunal taxa were directly or indirectly determined to be present within the proposed Gladstone Street (Lease Road) clearing area. Of these, seven were native, non-threatened species, consisting entirely of birds. The remaining five species were all introduced, including the European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), which was detected via the observation of scats. Under the BAM Act, the European rabbit is a Declared Pest, and the laughing dove, white Italian snail, cabbage white butterfly, and European honeybee are Permitted under Schedule 11. Refer to Table 4 for the incidental fauna list.

Class	Family	Taxon	Common Name	Introduced
Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed scrubwren or koorkal	
		<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped thornbill or miyमित	
	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis chloronatus</i>	Western silvereye	
	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested pigeon	
		<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing dove	*
	Cuculidae	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Shining bronze cuckoo	
	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree martin	
Meliphagidae	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland honeyeater		
Mammalia	Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European rabbit	*
Mollusca	Helicidae	<i>Theba pisana</i>	White Italian snail	*
Insecta	Pieridae	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Cabbage white butterfly	*
	Apidae	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	European honeybee	*

During the site inspection, an assessment of the suitability of existing vegetation for providing habitat for conservation-significant species considered likely or possible to occur in the pre-survey LOO was undertaken. Based on field observations, the highly-degraded native vegetation does not provide high-quality habitat for any conservation-listed species, and provides marginal, low-quality habitat for the Carnaby's black cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*, EN / EN), Recherche Cape Barren goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea*, VU / VU), Quenda (*Isoodon obesulus fusciventer*, P4), and Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*, OS). Therefore, the remnant was not considered to constitute significant habitat for any threatened or priority-listed fauna.

The Recherche Cape Barren goose most likely utilises the cleared areas adjacent to the vegetation remnant for grazing on the available grasses and herbs during the non-breeding season (summer and autumn); therefore, the vegetation does not form significant habitat. The Carnaby's black cockatoo may opportunistically forage on the *Acacia cyclops* seed pods whilst moving between remnants of high-quality foraging habitat and nearby roosts (the closest of which is 1.67 km from the site).

Marginal habitat is offered for the Quenda; however, the abundance of rabbit activity signs suggests that a high level of competition may be experienced for foraging and shelter resources. Quenda most likely persist in adjoining areas of native coastal dune vegetation where ground cover and fungal activity is higher, and where dune swales are present. The high surface area to volume ratio of the remnant also suggests that Quenda using this remnant would be highly susceptible to disturbance by dogs, and predation by feral foxes and roaming domestic cats.

Photos

All photos were taken by Shire of Esperance Environmental Officer, Kahree Garnaut, on the 16th of July 2024.



Figure 3. The WONS / DP *Asparagus asparagoides* infesting a native shrub, *Rhagodia baccata*.



Figure 4. Several of the WONS / DP *Lycium ferocissimum* establishing within the strip of Degraded vegetation.



Figure 5. Completely Degraded area of vegetation dominated by *Agonis flexuosa*, *Gaudium laevigatum*, *Osteospermum ecklonis*, and exotic grasses such as *Cynodon dactylon*, *Stenotaphrum secundatum*, and *Ehrharta longiflora*.



Figure 6. Large established *Gaudium laevigatum* (some over 6 m tall) forming a monoculture in the overstorey, with several establishing *Gaudium laevigatum*, *Schinus terebinthifolius*, *Pelargonium capitatum* and *Gazania linearis* in the foreground. Several *Acacia saligna* and *A. cochlearis* persist in the mid-storey.



Figure 7. Some native flora, *Acacia saligna*, *A. cochlearis* and *A. cyclops* persisting on the fringe of vegetation where *Godium laevigatum* had not yet formed a monoculture. The understorey remains bare or sparsely populated by *Gazania linearis*, *Pelargonium capitatum*, *Medicago polymorpha*, and exotic annual grasses.



Figure 8. Dumped mattress beneath *Godium laevigatum* thicket. Other litter and rubbish such as Powerade bottles, soft drink cans and food wrappers were scattered through the site.

References

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Appendix 1: Threatened and Priority Flora Desktop Survey

Data provided by Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and Western Australian Herbarium in May 2022 was used to assess threatened flora (TF), priority flora (PF), and threatened (TEC) and priority (PEC) ecological communities within 20 km radius of the site. Specifically, spatial data included;

- WAHerb extract (DBCA 2022).
- Threatened and Priority Reporting (TPFL; DBCA 2022).
- Esperance District Threatened Flora (DBCA 2022).

Taxon	WA Status	Distance (km)
<i>Banksia prolata</i> subsp. <i>calvicola</i>	P4	1.14
<i>Cyathostemon</i> sp. Esperance (A. Fairall 2431)	P1	1.14
<i>Hopkinsia adscendens</i>	P3	1.14
<i>Lepidium fasciculatum</i>	P3	1.14
<i>Leucopogon corymbiformis</i>	P2	1.22
<i>Eucalyptus x missilis</i>	P4	1.51
<i>Pityrodia chrysocalyx</i>	P3	1.52
<i>Grevillea baxteri</i>	P4	2.50
<i>Carpobrotus</i> sp. Lateral Flowers (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 973)	P2	2.65
<i>Corysanthes limpida</i>	P4	2.88
<i>Styphelia rotundifolia</i>	P3	5.03
<i>Hibbertia carinata</i>	P1	6.61
<i>Myriophyllum muelleri</i>	P2	7.03
<i>Austrobaeckea uncinella</i>	P3	7.60
<i>Tecticornia indefessa</i>	P2	8.10
<i>Daviesia pauciflora</i>	P3	8.15
<i>Hibbertia turleyana</i>	P2	8.26
<i>Eucalyptus semiglobosa</i>	P3	9.12
<i>Comesperma calcicola</i>	P3	9.23
<i>Dampiera sericantha</i>	P3	9.96
<i>Adelphacme minima</i>	P3	10.48
<i>Galium leptogonium</i>	P3	11.71
<i>Kennedia beckxiana</i>	P4	11.79
<i>Austrostipa mundula</i>	P3	12.41
<i>Eucalyptus foliosa</i>	P3	13.91
<i>Paracaleana parvula</i>	P2	15.60
<i>Leucopogon apiculatus</i>	P3	15.92
<i>Goodenia quadrilocularis</i>	P2	15.96
<i>Dampiera decurrens</i>	P2	16.11
<i>Eucalyptus insularis</i> subsp. <i>insularis</i>	P4	16.23
<i>Myosotis australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	P4	16.30
<i>Comesperma griffinii</i>	P2	16.52
<i>Persoonia scabra</i>	P3	16.54

Taxon	WA Status	Distance (km)
<i>Kunzea salina</i>	P3	16.59
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. Grey Rhizome (K.L. Wilson 2922)	P1	16.64
<i>Eucalyptus famelica</i>	P3	16.93
<i>Dampiera triloba</i>	P3	17.06
<i>Goodenia exigua</i>	P2	17.58
<i>Astartea reticulata</i>	P3	17.60
<i>Gonocarpus pycnostachyus</i>	P3	17.60
<i>Eucalyptus preissiana</i> subsp. <i>lobata</i>	P4	19.00
<i>Lobelia archeri</i>	P1	19.16
<i>Leucopogon interruptus</i>	P3	19.60
<i>Brachyloma mogin</i>	P3	19.99

Appendix 2: Threatened and Priority Fauna Desktop Survey

Assessment of Threatened and Priority fauna potentially occurring within 20 km of the site was conducted utilising the following sources:

- DBCA Threatened Fauna database (DBCA 2023x);
- EPBC Act 1986 PMST (DCCEEW, 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	WA Status	EPBC ACT Status	Distance (km)	Suitable habitat? Y / N	Verdict
<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Carnaby's black cockatoo	EN	EN	0.34	Y - marginal	Likely
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea</i>	Recherche Cape Barren goose	VU	VU	0.44	Y - marginal	Likely; marginal summer foraging habitat.
<i>Isoodon obesulus fusciventer</i>	Quenda, southwestern brown bandicoot	P4		6.99	Y - marginal	Likely; marginal foraging habitat.
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon	OS		5.51	Y - marginal	Possible; marginal hunting habitat.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	MI	MI	16.49	N	Possible; fly-over.
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	MI	MI	0.37	N	Unlikely
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested tern	MI	MI	0.38	N	Unlikely
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	MI	MI	0.38	N	Unlikely
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	MI	MI	0.44	N	Unlikely
<i>Notamacropus irma</i>	Kwoora or western brush wallaby	P4		0.82	N	Unlikely; locally extinct
<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	Hooded plover	P4		1.23	N	Unlikely
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	MI	MI	1.23	N	Unlikely
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey plover	MI	MI	1.27	N	Unlikely
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew sandpiper	CR	CR & MI	1.27	N	Unlikely
<i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i>	Red knot (subsp. rogersi)	EN	EN & MI	1.27	N	Unlikely
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed swift	MI	MI	1.67	N	Unlikely
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	Southern death adder	P3		1.88	N	Unlikely
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	MI	MI	1.88	N	Unlikely
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked stint	MI	MI	3.35	N	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	WA Status	EPBC ACT Status	Distance (km)	Suitable habitat? Y / N	Verdict
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood sandpiper	MI	MI	3.35	N	Unlikely
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh sandpiper	MI	MI	4.12	N	Unlikely
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red knot	EN	EN & MI	4.12	N	Unlikely
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed godwit	MI	MI	4.12	N	Unlikely
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed tattler	MI & P4	MI	4.12	N	Unlikely
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral sandpiper	MI	MI	4.22	N	Unlikely
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed duck	P4		4.35	N	Unlikely
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	VU	4.37	N	Unlikely
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater sand plover	VU	VU & MI	4.60	N	Unlikely
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy ibis	MI	MI	5.21	N	Unlikely
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy turnstone	MI	MI	5.92	N	Unlikely
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great knot	CR	CR & MI	5.92	N	Unlikely
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed shearwater	MI	MI	7.18	N	Unlikely
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	MI	MI	7.18	N	Unlikely
<i>Elanus scriptus</i>	Letter-winged kite	P4		11.69	N	Unlikely
<i>Atelomastix dendritica</i>	Recherche atelomastix millipede	VU		13.38	N	Unlikely
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	Double-banded plover	MI	MI	15.67	N	Unlikely
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser sand plover	EN	EN & MI	15.96	N	Unlikely
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific golden plover	MI	MI	15.96	N	Unlikely
<i>Parantechinus apicalis</i>	Dibbler	EN	EN	17.39	N	Unlikely

Appendix 3: Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Desktop Survey

Ecological Community	BC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Record Distance (km)	Verdict
Proteaceae dominated kwongan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia (Kwongan)	Priority 3	Endangered	0.17	Absent
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh (Coastal Saltmarsh)	Priority 3	Vulnerable	4.23	Absent