

Island Gold Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application

Supporting Document

Prepared for Caprice Resources

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Revision Summary

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1 Overview

Caprice Resources (Caprice) submits the following information in support of a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (Purpose) to support the development of the Island Gold project. Caprice is proposing a total allowable clearing area of 350 hectares (ha) within a 758ha clearing envelope. The clearing purpose is for mineral production and associated activities.

This document provides context and supporting information for proposed clearing and includes an assessment against the ten clearing Principles, as defined under Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 198*6 and submitted alongside the NV-F01 form (application for a new permit or referral to clear native vegetation).

2 Proposed Activities

Caprice is an Australian mineral exploration company focused on developing high-value commodities in Tier-1 mining jurisdictions, primarily in Western Australia (WA). The company targets gold, copper, niobium, and other base and critical metals. Caprice is proposing to commence mining at the Island Gold Project located in the Shire of Cue, WA. To accommodate mining activities, Caprice will require clearing of native vegetation to allow construction and operation of mining voids, waste rock landforms, run-of-mine pad, topsoils stockpiles, transport corridors and other supporting infrastructure.

A Mining Development and Closure Plan (MDCP) for the Project will be submitted to Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) in conjunction with other supporting approvals required under applicable legislation prior to commencement of activities.

2.1 Location

The project is located approximately 45 km north of Mount Magnet, 345 km East of Geraldton and 520 km northeast of Perth. The project accessed via Great Northern Highway and lies within the Shire of Cue. Project tenements are held by Goldview Metals Pty Ltd. Proof of ownership is attached as **Appendix A.** Project tenements are located on Wanarie pastoral lease.

Project tenements are detailed in **Table 1** and shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 1: Project tenements

Tenement	Legal Area (ha)	Holder	Granted	Expiry
M21/66	19.2	Goldview Metals Pty Ltd	28/12/1990	27/12/2032
M21/140	738.9	Goldview Metals Pty Ltd	15/10/2009	14/10/2030

2.2 Clearing

Caprice is proposing a total allowable clearing area of 350 ha within a 758 ha clearing envelope, as demonstrated in **Figure 2.**

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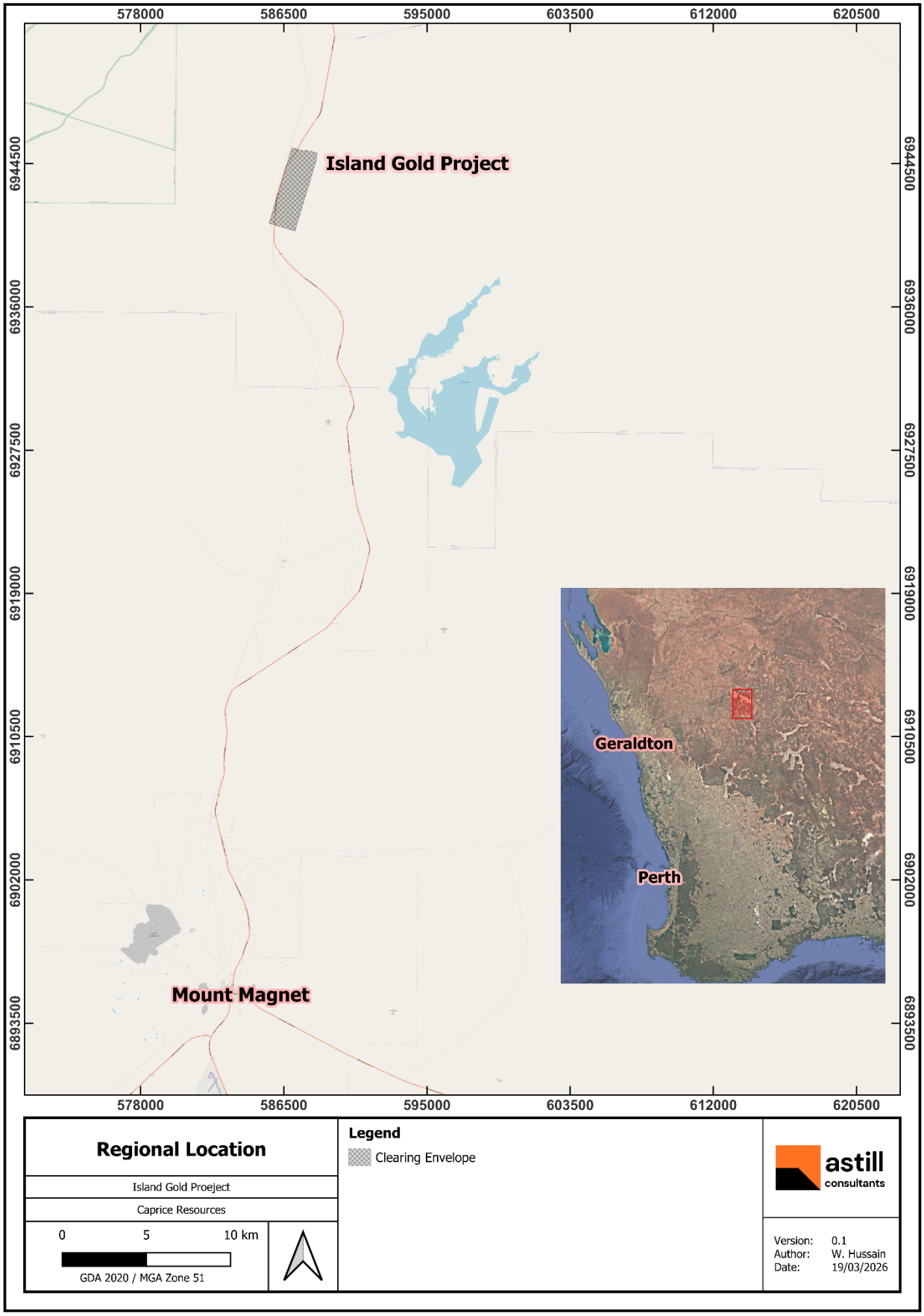


Figure 1: Project Location

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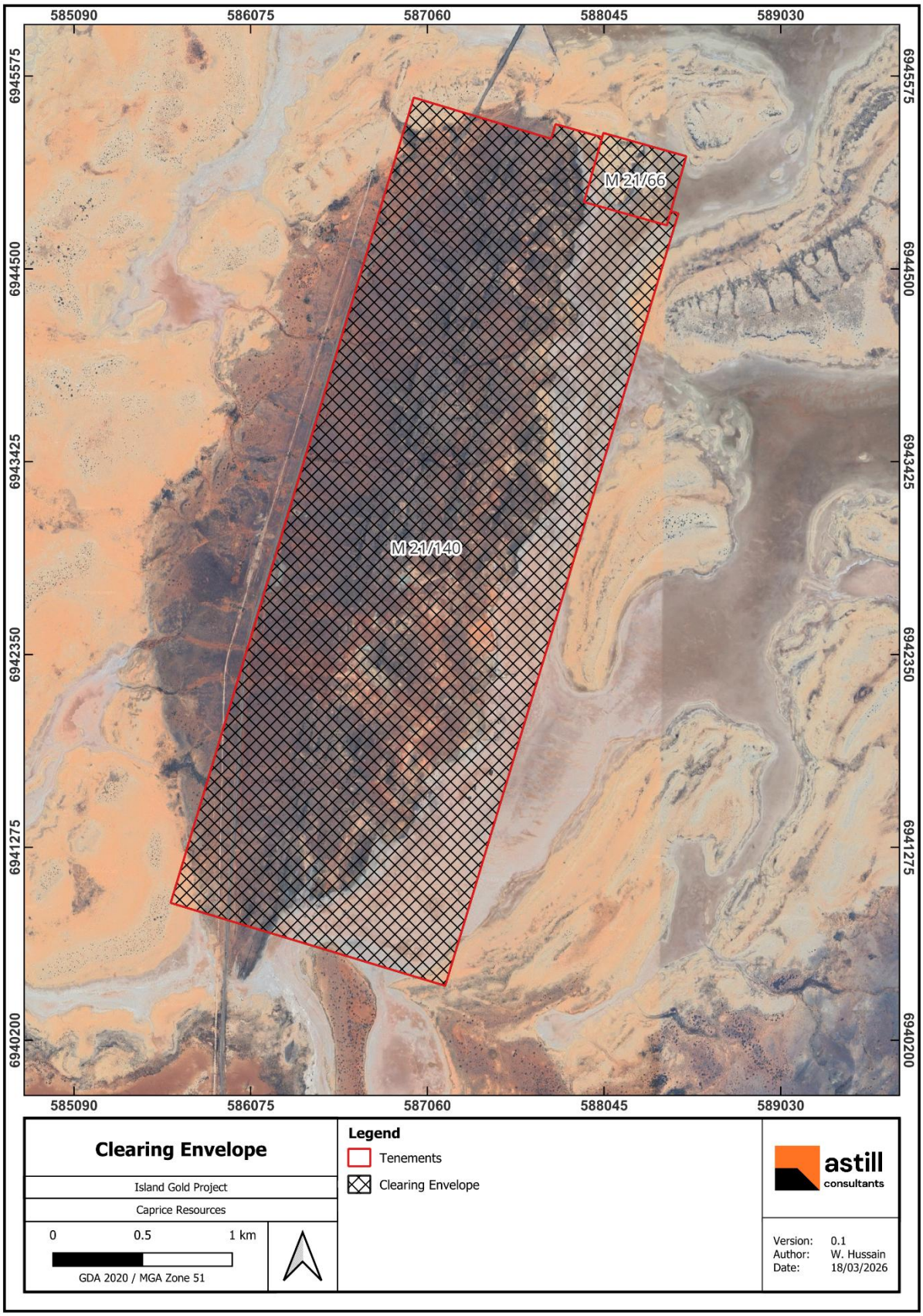


Figure 2: Proposed Clearing

3 Environmental Setting

3.1 Climate

The Island Gold Project lies within the semi-arid to arid climatic region of WA. The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) weather station with reliable data is the Meekatharra Airport (#007045) which is 126 km northeast of the project. Weather in the area is influenced by the anticyclonic systems, which generate summer thunderstorms and rainfall. While summer rainfall is a feature of the area, winter rains are normally heaviest around late May into August and subside during the months of September and October. The region experiences hot dry summers and cool dry winters with an average annual rainfall of 234.4 mm (BOM 2025). Average temperatures fluctuate in the winter months between 7-24 °C and the summer month averages in the mid to high 30 °C.

The month of January to May, preceding the June 2025 survey, received below average rainfall. In June a total of 42.8 mm of rainfall was received, which exceeded the monthly mean of 29.1 mm. From 2017 to 2021 the region received below average annual rainfall. In 2022 and 2024, rainfall exceeded the annual average, and total rainfall received in 2023 was only 25 mm less than the annual average (**Figure 3**).

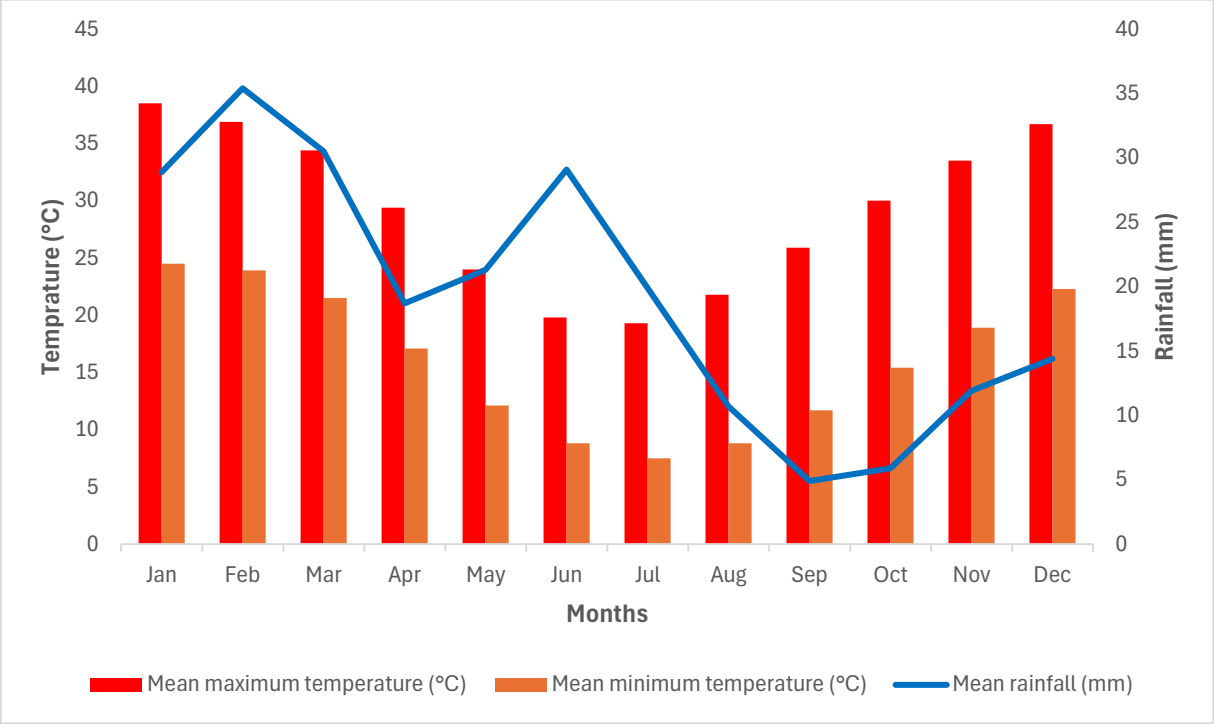


Figure 3: Mean rainfall and climatic data for Meekatharra Airport (#007045)

The long-term wind data for Meekatharra Airport (#007045) shows that the area experiences moderate winds most of the year, generally in the range of 15–22 km/h. Wind directions are dominated by easterly and south-easterly flow, with east, east-south-east, and east-north-east directions appearing consistently across the annual cycle.

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3.2 Landscape

3.2.1 Bioregion

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) divides Australia into 89 bioregions based on major biological, geographical and geological attributes. These bioregions are subdivided into 419 subregions as part of a refinement of the IBRA framework (IBRA 2010).

The Project area lies within the Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion of the Murchison Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA).

The landscape of the Murchison Bioregion comprises low hills, mesas of duricrust separated by flat colluvium and alluvial plains. It is dominated by the Archaean (over 2500 million years ago) granite greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton. Alluvial soils and sands mantle the granitic and greenstone units of the Yilgarn Craton. These soils are shallow, sandy and infertile. Underlying the soil in low areas is a red-brown siliceous hard pan (Curry et al. 1994).

The soils in the eastern half of the bioregion are typically red sands, calcareous red earth soil, duplex soil and clays. There are 41 vegetation associations (hummock grasslands, succulent steppe or low woodlands) that have at least 85 per cent of their total area in the bioregion. The bioregion is rich and diverse in both its flora and fauna, but most species are wide ranging and usually occur in adjoining regions (Botanica Consulting 2025).

The Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion comprises the northern parts of the craton's Southern Cross and Eastern Goldfields Terrains and is characterised by internal drainage and extensive areas of elevated red desert sandplains with minimal dune development. Salt Lake systems are associated with the occluded paleodrainage system. Broad plains of red-brown soils and breakaways complexes as well as red sandplains are widespread. Vegetation is dominated by Mulga woodlands and is often rich in ephemerals, hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands and Samphire shrublands. The Eastern Murchison subregion comprises diverse mulga woodlands, which occur on low greenstone belts. The sand plains have red loamy earths and red deep sands which are found on the sandy banks (Botanica Consulting 2025).

3.2.2 Soils

The survey area lies within the Murchison Province, located in the inland Mid-west and northern Goldfields between Three Springs, the Gascoyne River, Wiluna, Cosmo Newberry and Menzies. The landscape consists of hardpan wash plains and sandplains (with some stony plains, hills, mesas and salt lakes) on the granitic rocks and greenstone of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils include red loamy earths, red sandy earths, red shallow loams, red deep sands and red-brown hardpan shallow loams (with some red shallow sands and red shallow sandy duplexes). Vegetation is typified by mulga shrublands with spinifex grasslands (and some bowgada shrublands, eucalypt woodlands and halophytic shrublands) (Tille 2006).

The Murchison Province is further divided into soil-landscape zones, with the survey area located within the Yalgoo Plains Zone (273). The Yalgoo Plains Zone is comprised of hardpan wash plains (with some sandplains, stony plains, mesas and granite outcrops) on granitic rocks (with some greenstone) of the Yilgarn Craton (Murchison Domain). Soils consist of red loamy earths and red shallow loams (often with hardpans) with red deep sands and red shallow sands and some red shallow sandy duplexes. Vegetation is typified by mulga shrublands with bowgada shrublands, with some halophytic shrublands. This zone is located in the south-western Murchison from Paynes Find to Cue and Twin Peaks Station (Tille 2006).

In accordance with Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) soil landscape system mapping data, the Yalgoo Plains Zone is further divided into soil landscape systems, with the project area located within two soil landscape systems, as described in **Table 2** and shown in **Figure 4**.

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Table 2: Soil Landscape Systems (DPIRD)

Soil Zone	Soil Landscape System	Description	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Yalgoo Plains Zone	Gabanintha system (273Ga)	Greenstone ridges, hills and foot slopes supporting sparse acacia and other mainly non-halophytic shrublands.	546	72
	Carnegie System (273Ca)	Salt lakes with fringing saline alluvial plains, kopi dunes and sandy banks, supporting halophytic shrublands and acacia tall shrublands.	212	28
		Total	758	100

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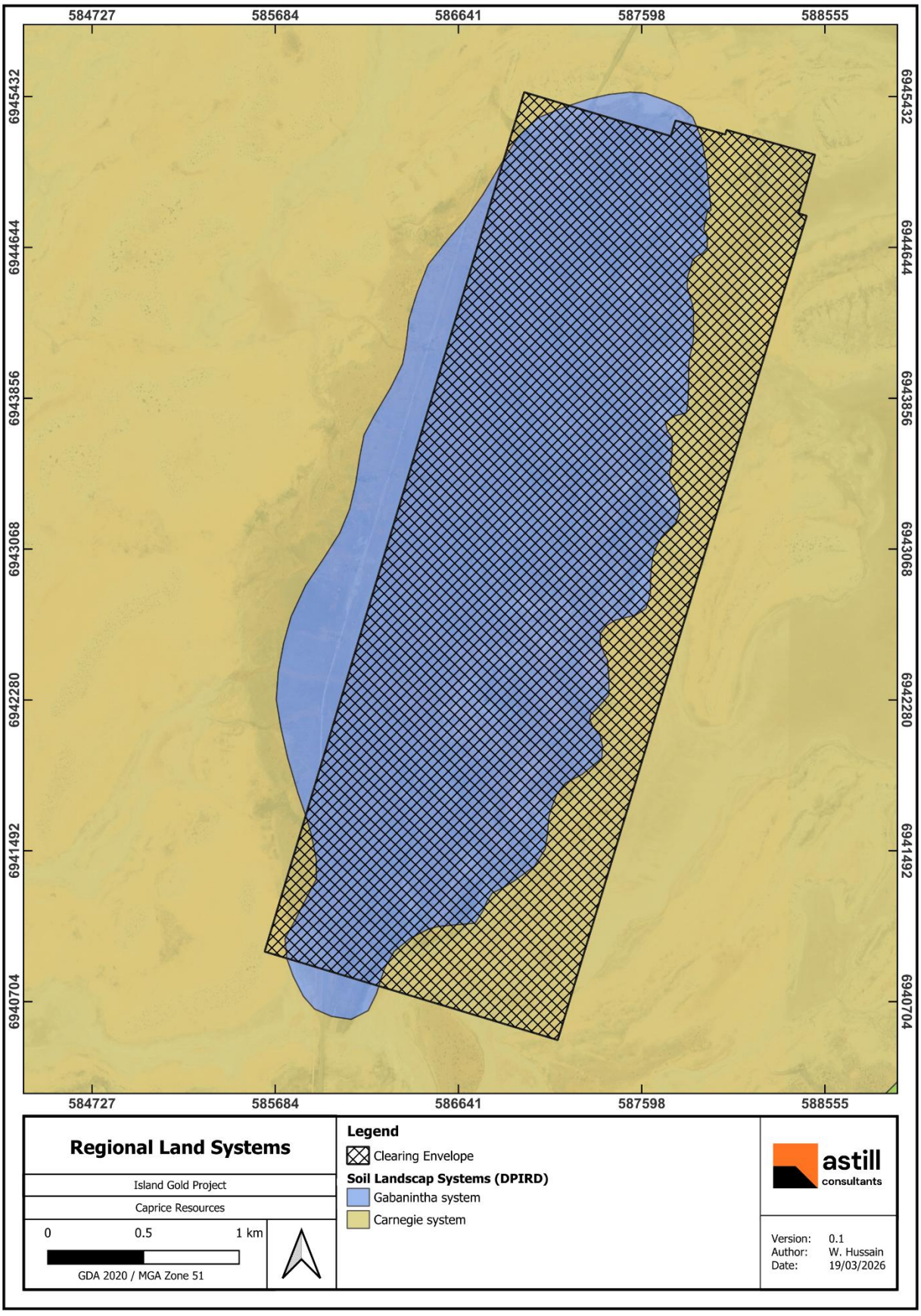


Figure 4: Soil Landscape Systems (DPIRD)

3.3 Biodiversity

A reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey and basic fauna survey was undertaken over the project area in June 2025 and survey report provided in **Appendix B**.

3.3.1 Vegetation

3.3.1.1 Pre-European Vegetation

The vegetation of the Murchison Bioregion in the Austin Botanical District is predominantly Mulga low woodlands on plains, often rich in ephemerals, which reduce to scrub on hills. It is also characterised by hummock grasslands, Saltbush shrublands and Samphire shrublands (Beard 1990).

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD 2024) indicates that the project area is located within three pre-European Beard vegetation association of the Laverton system in the Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion. The system association descriptions and their remaining extent within the IBRA subregion, as specified in Report 3b of the 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (Government of Western Australia 2019) is provided in **Table 3**.

Areas retaining less than 30% of their pre-European vegetation extent generally experience exponentially accelerated species loss, while areas with less than 10% are considered “endangered” (EPA 2000).

Table 3: Pre-European Vegetation Association within the project area

Vegetation Association	Floristic Description	Pre-European Extent Remaining	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Upper Murchison_240	Saltbush and bluebush with scrub or open scrub	6545.92 ha (100%)	15	2
Willuna_240	Saltbush and bluebush with scrub or open scrub	60832.04 ha (100%)	406	54
Willuna_127	Succulent steppe bluebush and saltbush/samphire	69078.23 ha (100%)	337	44
		Total	**758**	**100**

3.3.1.2 Vegetation Communities

A total of seven broad-scale vegetation communities were identified during the survey. Vegetation community descriptions and extent are listed below in **Table 4** and illustrated in **Figure 5**. Vegetation community descriptions and extents were determined from field survey results, aerial imagery interpretation and extrapolation of the communities.

Overall, the project area is dominated by Acacia Forests and Woodlands (56.78%), the remaining vegetation is classified as Chenopod Shrublands (4.58%). Other areas within the project area includes Lake Austin (25.42%) and disturbed areas (13.22%). The survey found RH-AOW1 was the most commonly represented vegetation community in the survey area, occupying 339.09 ha (44.59%), while CLP-AOW1 was the least represented with 18.52 ha (2.44%). The most diverse vegetation types were DD-AFW1, with 34 species (47.89%), while the least diverse was DD-CS1 with 11 species (15.49%) (Botanica 2025).

These communities, whilst locally variable, are relatively widespread throughout the Murchison bioregion.

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Table 4: Vegetation types within the project area

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Code	Vegetation Type	Area (%)
Clay-Loam Plain	Acacia Open Woodland (MVG 13)	CLP-AOW1	Mixed tall Shrubland mainly of Acacia tetragonophylla and A. caesaneura with a mixed shrubland mainly of Eremophila forrestii, E. galeata and Senna sp. Meekatharra and mixed isolated low shrubs mainly of Enchylaena tomentosa, Rhagodia drummondii and Maireana sp. on a clay-loam plain.	2
	Chenopod Shrublands, Samphire Shrublands and Forblands (MVG 22)	CLP-CS1	Mixed Low samphire shrubland mainly of Tecticomia pruinosa with isolated tussock grasses on a clay-loam plain	3
Drainage Depression	Chenopod Shrublands, Samphire Shrublands and Forblands (MVG 22)	DD-CS1	Mixed sparse shrubland mainly of Eremophila forrestii with a mixed low sparse shrubland mainly of Maireana pyramidata, Solanum lasiophyllum and Atriplex sp. in a drainage depression.	2
	Acacia Forrest Woodland (MVG 6)	DD-AFW1	Mixed Acacia tall shrubland mainly of Acacia ramulosa and A. mulganeurawith a mixed sparse shrubland ofEremophila sp. and isolated lowshrubs of Ptilotus obovatus in adrainage depression.	3
	Acacia Open Woodland (MVG 13)	DD-AOW1	Low open forest of Acacia incurvaneura over low open shrubland of Acacia tetragonophylla and Eremophila sp. over low sparse chenopod shrubland of Maireana triptera in drainage depression.	3
Rocky Hill	Acacia Open Woodland (MVG 13)	RH-AOW1	Mixed tall Acacia shrubland mainly of Acacia mulganeura and A. tetragonophylla with a sparse low shrubland of Maireana triptera, Solanum lasiophyllum and Sclerolaena densiflora on a rocky hillslope.	45
	Acacia Open Woodland (MVG 13)	RH-AOW2	Mixed Acacia tall shrubland mainly of Acacia grasbyi with a sparse mixed shrubland mainly of Eremophila sp. and a low sparse shrubland of Ptilotus obovatus and P. rotundifolius on a rocky hillslope.	4
Lakebed				25
Disturbed				13

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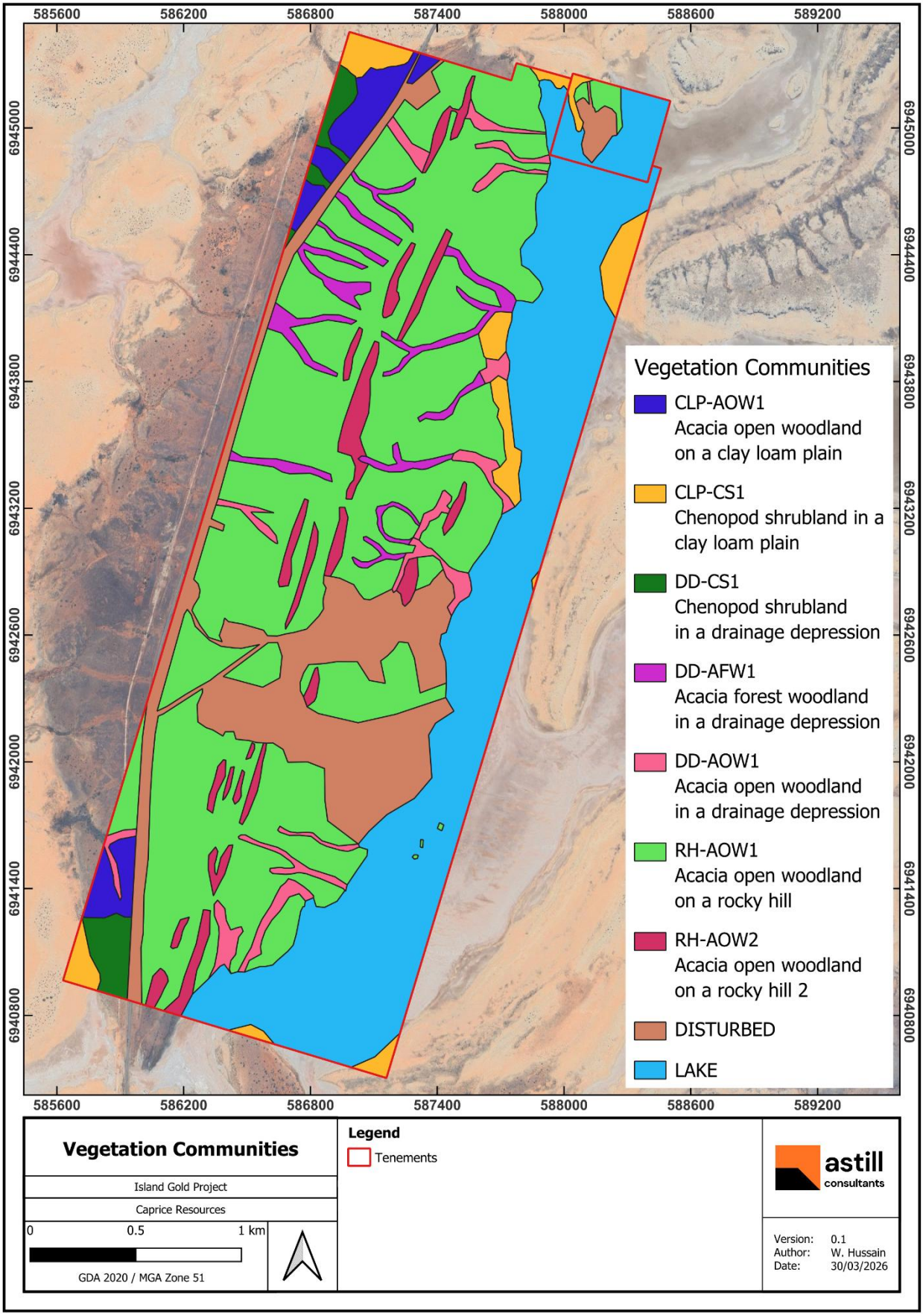


Figure 5: Vegetation Communities

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3.3.1.3 Vegetation Condition

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale adapted from Keighery (1994), native vegetation within the survey area was categorised as 'Good' to 'Completely Degraded', with the majority (58.53%) being categorised as 'Good'. **Table 5** presents the vegetation condition ratings within the Island Gold clearing envelope. Vegetation condition is shown in **Figure 6** below.

Table 5: Vegetation Condition

Condition Rating	Description (EPA 2016a)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.	444.7	58.5
Degraded	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.	113.7	15
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation, i.e., areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.	7.9	1
Cleared Areas	Lake areas lacking vegetation have been classified as "Cleared".	193.5	25.5
	Total	759.8	100.00

3.3.1.4 Significant Vegetation

According to the EPA Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation (EPA 2016b) significant vegetation includes:

- Vegetation being identified as threatened or priority ecological communities;
- Vegetation with restricted distribution;
- Vegetation subject to a high degree of historical impact from threatening processes;
- Vegetation which provides a role as a refuge; and
- Vegetation providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

No TECs listed under State or Commonwealth legislation, or PECs listed by DBCA were identified within the Project area. No other significant vegetation was identified within the Project area (Botanica 2025).

3.3.1.5 Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Conservation Reserves

There are no threatened Ecological communities listed under the commonwealth EPBC Act, or the Western Australian BC Act are known to occur within the 40 km of the project area. The nearest Environmentally Sensitive (ESA) as listed under the *Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1986* is Lake Annean, which is an ANCA wetland, located approximately 82 km to the northeast of project area. The nearest conservation reserves are the Lakeside Conservation Park located 6.5 km to the west of the Project area as shown in **Figure 7**.

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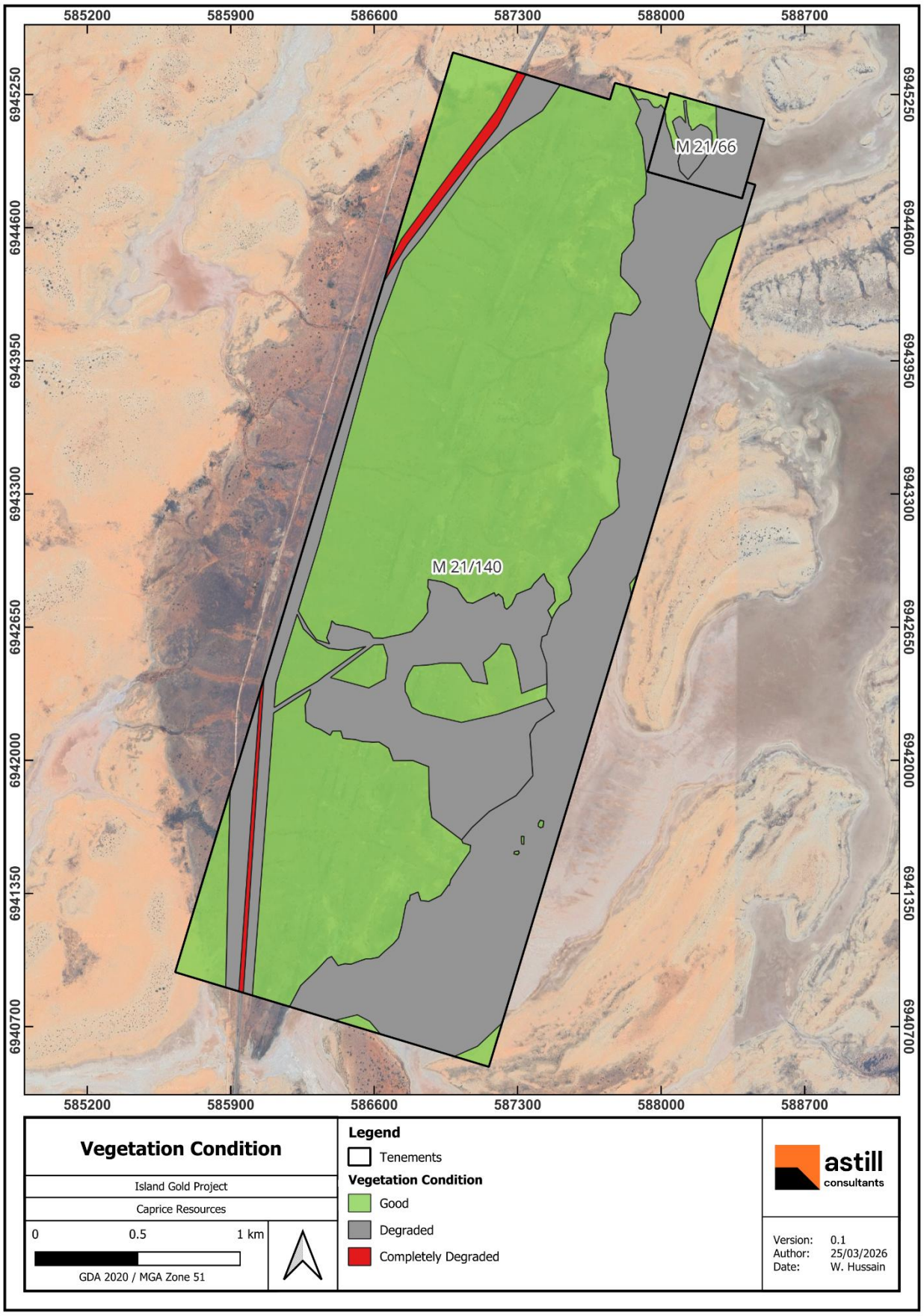


Figure 6: Vegetation Condition

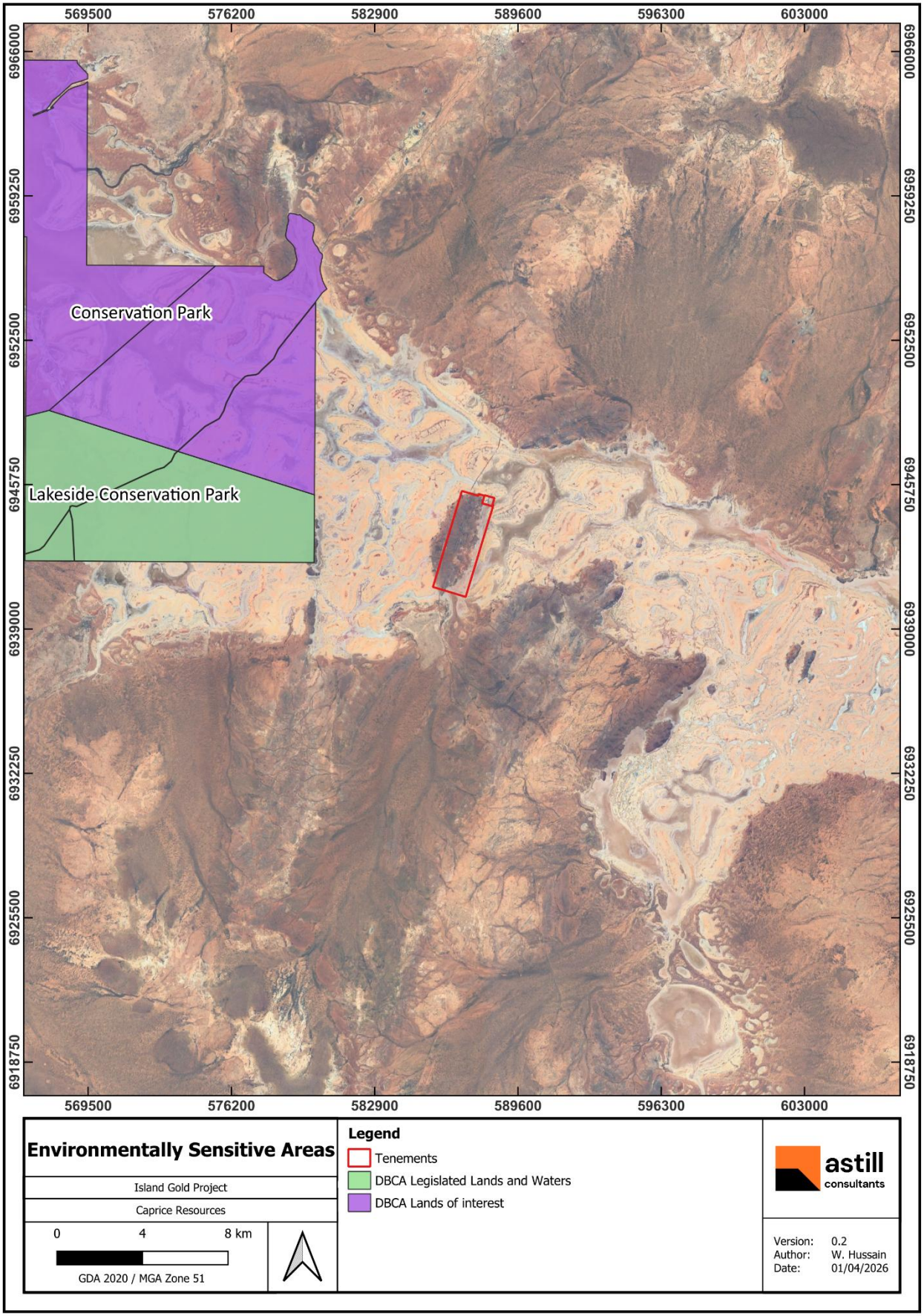


Figure 7: Environmental Sensitive Areas

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3.3.2 Flora

The Botanica Consulting (2025) survey identified 84 vascular flora taxa within the project area. These taxa represent 42 genera across 24 families, with the most diverse families being Fabaceae (19 species) Chenopodiaceae (12 species) and Scrophulariaceae (11 species).

Dominant genera include Acacia (14 species), Eremophila (11 species), and Senna and Ptilotus (five species each). Twelve annual species were also identified during the survey.

3.3.2.1 Introduced Flora

One introduced (weed) species Buffel Grass *(Cenchrus ciliaris)* was recorded within the Project area. This species was observed in the Clay-loam plain chenopod shrubland vegetation community. Buffel grass *(Cenchrus ciliaris)* is not a Declared Pest or Weed of National Significance (WONS) (Botanica 2025).

3.3.2.2 Significant Flora

According to the EPA Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation (EPA, 2016b) significant flora includes:

- Flora being identified as threatened or priority species;
- Locally endemic flora or flora associated with a restricted habitat type (e.g. surface water or groundwater dependent ecosystems);
- New species or anomalous features that indicate a potential new species;
- Flora representative of the range of a species (particularly, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range);
- Unusual species, including restricted subspecies, varieties or naturally occurring hybrids; and
- Flora with relictual status, being representative of taxonomic groups that no longer occur widely in the broader landscape.

No Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant flora species were recorded within the project area (Botanica 2025).

3.3.3 Fauna

A basic fauna survey was conducted by Botanica Consulting (2025). According to the Dandjoo database search (DBCA 2025), a total of 265 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area, consisting of 182 birds, 17 mammal, 60 reptile and five amphibian taxa.

3.3.3.1 Fauna Habitat

Based on the vegetation and associated landforms identified during the flora and vegetation assessment, seven broad scale terrestrial fauna habitats were identified as occurring within the Project area (Botanica Consulting 2025). Fauna habitats with example images are summarised in **Table 6** below.

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Table 6: Fauna Habitats

Habitat type	Description	Example image
Acacia Open Woodland on clay-loam plain	Tall Acacia shrubland with a mixed Eremophila sp. and Senna sp. Shrubland and mixed isolated low Chenopod shrubs.	
Acacia Forest and Woodland in drainage depression	Mixed tall acacia shrubland with a mixed sparse shrubland of Eremophila sp. And Atriplex sp. and isolated low shrubs of Ptilotus obovatus and Maireana sp.	
Acacia Open Woodland on rocky hillslopes	*Mixed tall Acacia shrubland over a mixed shrubland of Eremophila sp. with a sparse low shrubland of Chenopod shrubs, Solanum lasiophyllum and Ptilotus sp.*	
Chenopod shrubland on clay-loam plain	*Mixed low samphire shrubland mainly of Tecticomia sp. with isolated tussock grasses.*	
Chenopod Shrublands in a drainage depression	*Mixed sparse shrubland mainly of Eremophila longifolia, Hakea preissii and Acacia victoriae with a mixed low sparse Chenopod shrub.*	

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Habitat type	Description	Example image
Lake	*Ephemeral salt lake lacking vegetation. Some sparse chenopod shrubs occur on the lakes perimeter.*	

3.3.3.2 Significant Fauna

According to the EPA Environmental Factor Guideline: Terrestrial Fauna (EPA, 2016c) significant fauna includes:

- Fauna being identified as a Threatened or Priority species;
- Fauna species with restricted distribution;
- Fauna subject to a high degree of historical impact from threatening processes; and
- Fauna providing an important function required to maintain the ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

Botanica Consulting (2025) conducted a desktop assessment prior to the field survey to determine likelihood of significant fauna species occurring in the Project area. The assessment of the DBCA threatened and priority fauna database searches (DBCA 2023C), Dandjoo search (DBCA 2025) and protected matter search (DCCEEW 2025a) and previous relevant literature identified 13 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species of conservation significance that have previously been recorded in the regional area, some of which have the potential to occur in or utilise sections of the Project area at times. These species consisted of nine threatened, one other specially protected and 13 migratory species (of which three are also listed as threatened under the EPBC Act and BC Act).

Habitat and distribution data was used to determine the likelihood assessment of occurrence of significant fauna within the Project area. A summary of significant fauna likelihood is detailed in **Table 7** below.

Table 7: Significant fauna likelihood

Specie Name	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	BC Act	DBCA Schedule Priority		
Birds					
Southern whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*)	VU	-	-	Occur across moist of mainland Australia south of the topics, Southern whitefaces live in a wide range of open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both (DCCEEW 2025b)	Unlikely
sharp-tailed sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*)	VU	MI		Intertidal mudflats, also freshwater swamps and saltwater lakes (ALA 2025)	Possible
Hooded plover (*Charadrius cucullatus*)			P4	Occur on sandy beaches backed by low sand dunes or on salt lakes	Possible
Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*)	VU	VU	-	Occurs in arid and semi-arid Australia, including the Murray-Darlin g Basin, Eyre Basin, central Australia and Western Australia, frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses (DCCEEW 2025b)	Possible
Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)	-	OS	-	Known to inhabit open grasslands, wooded areas (ALA 2025)	Possible

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Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*)	VU	VU	-	Scrublands and woodlands dominated by mallee and wattle species (DCCEEW 2025b)	Possible
Night Parrot (*Pezoporus occidentalis*)	EN	CR	-	Broad habitat requirements include areas of old-growth spinifex (Triodia) for roosting and nesting, together with foraging habitats that are likely to include various native grasses and herbs and may or may not contain shrubs or low trees. (DCCEEW 2025b)	Would not Occur
Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*)	EN/MI	MI	-	Occurs around most of the coast from cape Arid in the south to Carnarvon in the north-west (DCCEEW 2025b)	Possible
Western Grasswren (*Amytornis textilis textilis*)	-	-	P4	Low, often Acacia dominated, semiarid shrubland, no more than a metre in height, that forms densely foliaged clumps and thickets. Has contracted westwards to the shark Bay region since 1910 (DCCEEW 2025)	Would not Occur
Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea Grey*)	MI	MI	-	Running water in disused quarries, sandy rocky streams in escarpments and rainforest, sewerage ponds, ploughed fields and airfields (Morecombe 2004)	Would not Occur
Migratory Shorebirds	MI	IA	-	Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swaps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland (DCCEEW 2025b)	Possible
Mammal					
Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*)	VU	VU	-	Once widespread in arid, semi-arid and relatively fertile areas covering 70 % of mainland Australia by 1995 the bilby was restricted to arid regions and classed as a Threatened species (ALA 2025)	Unlikely
Reptile					
Western Spiny-tailed skink, Baudin Island Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii badia*)	EN	VU	-	Occurs in open eucalypt woodlands and Acacia dominated shrublands in semi-arid to arid areas of southwestern WA. Tends to shelter in logs, cavities in trunks and branches of shrubs (DCCEEW 2012)	Possible
West Coast mulga slider (*Lerista eupoda*)	-	-	P1	Open mulga areas on loamy soils in arid habitats (Wilson and Swan 2013)	Possible
Insects					
Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum*)	VU	EN	-	Leaf litter and twigs are extremely important to the species as it provides material for the burrows, reduced soil moisture loss and increases prey availability. The species avoids areas of dense leaf litter as juveniles are unable to dig their initial hole in such areas (DCCEEW 2013)	NA

*Conservation Status: State – Listed under Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 or Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Conservation List, Federal – Listed under Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. CR – Critically Endangered, EN – Endangered, VU – Vulnerable, IA/MI – Migratory, P – Listed as Priority by DBCA, Other – Other specially protected species under Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.

Fauna species of conservation significance that were identified from the desktop review to possibly occur in the project area were further assessed for the likelihood of them utilising the survey area based on direct on ground observations. No evidence of significant fauna species were observed during the survey (Botanica Consulting 2025).

Malleefowl *(Leipoa ocellata)*

This species is occasionally recorded in the Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion. The majority of habitat within the project area appears unsuitable for breeding due to a relatively high level of disturbance. The 2025 field survey did not identify any evidence of Malleefowl utilising the project area (no evidence of mounds or other activity such as diggings, tracks and feathers). Available information suggests that a breeding population of this species is unlikely to be present in the project area, though transient non-breeding individuals may occasionally occur if present in the surrounding area.

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Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*)

This species is a non-breeding visitor to Australia, typically favouring habitats such as lagoons, swamps, lakes, and dams with inundated or emergent low vegetation. Several DBCA records have been documented within 4 km of the project area, suggesting occasional use of the nearby lake when it is inundated. However, breeding within the project area is considered unlikely and significant impact to the species in unlikely.

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)

This is a non-breeding visitor of Australia that inhabits inland ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams and bore drains. It is considered unlikely to breed within the project area and significant impact is unlikely.

Hooded Plover (*Charadrius cucullatus*)

This species occasionally utilises inland salt lakes, however, prefers broad, flat, open sandy beaches. Several DBCA records occur within 4 km of the project area, all recorded in year 2000. Portions of the project area intersecting with Lake Austin may offer suitable habitat for the species, particularly following substantial rainfall events, however significant impact is unlikely.

Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*)

This species is sparsely recorded throughout inland Australia. Suitable habitat may be present but is unlikely to represent critical habitat.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

This species potentially utilises some sections of the project area as part of a much larger home range, though records in this area are uncommon. It is considered unlikely to breed within the project area.

Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*)

This species occupies both inland and coastal environments, utilising a range of wetland types, including permanent and ephemeral systems. Portions of the project area intersecting with Lake Austin may offer suitable habitat for the species, particularly following substantial rainfall events. The nearest documented occurrence of the Common Greenshank is approximately 3.7 km north of the project area. Given the extent of suitable habitat in the surrounding region, significant impact to the species are considered unlikely.

Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii badia*)

This species occurs in open Eucalypt woodlands and Acacia dominated shrublands, which is prevalent throughout the region. Given the extent of suitable habitat for the Western Spiny-tailed Skink, significant impacts to the species are considered unlikely.

West Coast Mulga Slider (*Lerista eupoda*)

This species inhabits open mulga areas on loamy soils within arid environments. Its known habitat is restricted to a location approximately 14 km north-northeast of Cue, which falls within the 40 km buffer zone of the project area. Little is known about the species' overall distribution and population size. Given the close proximity of the project area to the only known population of the West Coast Mulga Slider, there is no potential for significant impact to the species.

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Migratory Shorebirds (multiple species)

Several species of migratory birds have been recorded around the project area, likely when Lake Austin has filled after significant rain events. Significant impact to migratory birds is unlikely due to the extent of suitable wetlands outside of the project area.

It should be noted that while habitats onsite for one or more of the species listed above are considered possibly suitable, some or all may be marginal in extent/quality and therefore the fauna species considered as possibly occurring may in fact only visit the area for short periods as infrequent vagrants.

3.4 Hydrology

3.4.1 Surface Water

According to the Geoscience Australia database 2015, The Project area intersects Lake Austin, an ephemeral salt lake (**Figure 8**). No minor or major ephemeral drainage channels occur within the project area.

3.4.2 Groundwater

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem (GDEs) includes biological assemblages of species such as wetlands or woodlands that use groundwater either opportunistically or as their primary water source. A GDE is defined as any vegetation community that derives part of its water budget from groundwater and must be assumed to have some degree of groundwater dependency (Botanica Consulting 2025).

In accordance with the BOM atlas of groundwater Dependent Ecosystems database (BOM 2019), there is one high potential terrestrial GDE within the project area; Lake Annean (Lake Nannine).

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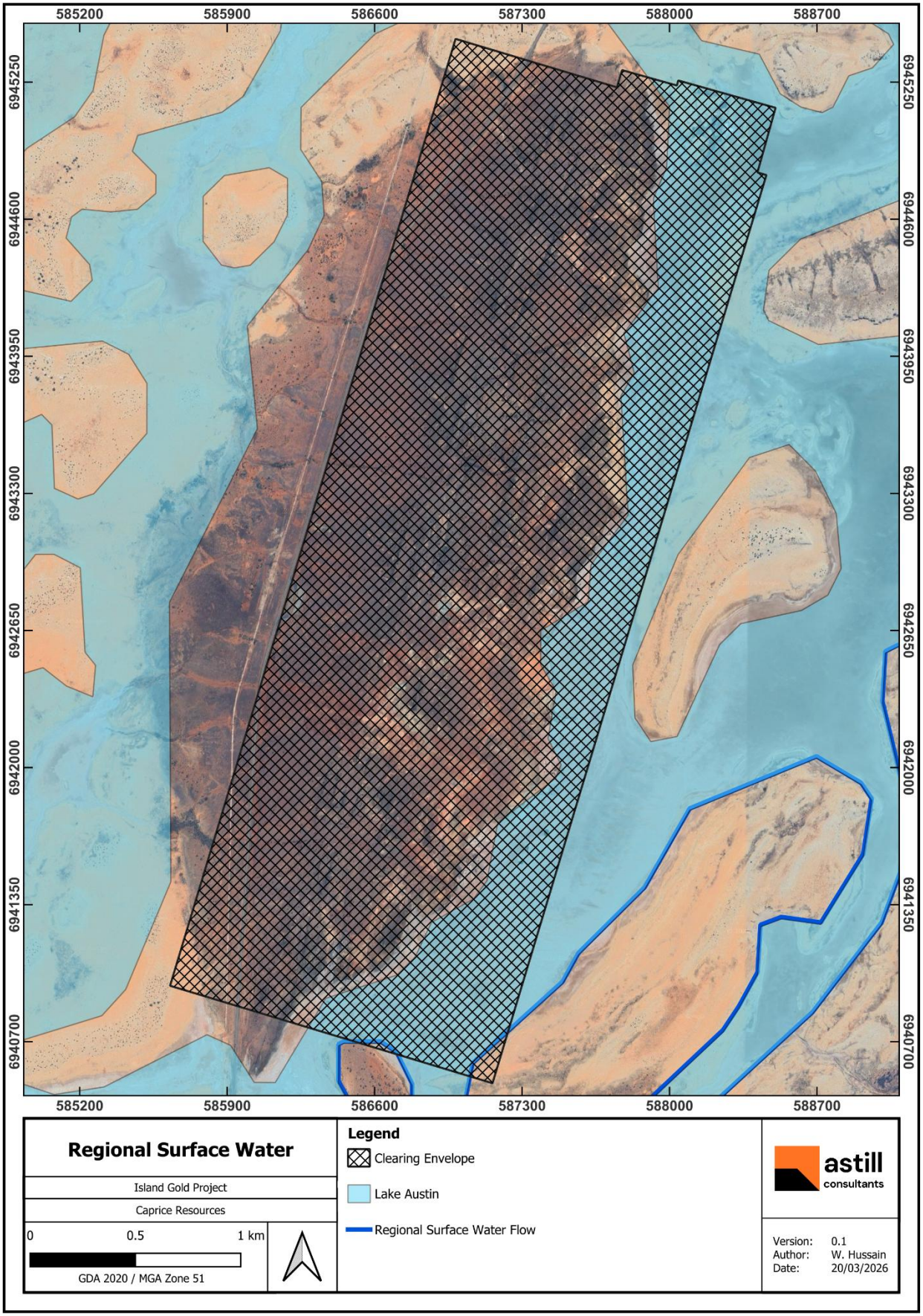


Figure 8: Regional Surface Water

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3.5 Heritage

3.5.1 Native Title

The project straddles two Native Title areas. The northern half is located on the 'Yugunga-NYA People Part A' (WC1999/046) claimant area, while the southern half is located on land where Native Title has been extinguished (WC1996/098). Caprice maintains ongoing consultation with Native Title claimants and Aboriginal knowledge holders in the area to ensure appropriate management of heritage.

3.5.2 Aboriginal Heritage

A search of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) Identified a lodged heritage site 'Lake Austin' (ID 10785), an artefact scatter intersecting the south-eastern corner of M21/140 as shown in **Figure 9**. Anticipated mining activities are not expected to disturb that area therefore risk of disturbing the site is low.

Multiple Aboriginal heritage surveys have been carried out over the project area. Review of available reports identified one Aboriginal artefact scatter site located on the southern tenement boundary of M21/140. Several Aboriginal sites were identified on adjacent tenement E21/186. Proposed clearing activities are not expected to enter this area therefore risk of disturbing the site is low.

Caprice is committed to maintaining ongoing stakeholders engagement with Aboriginal groups to ensure open and transparent communication and minimise risk of damage or disturbance to Aboriginal heritage.

3.5.3 European Heritage

The Project area was first explored in 1854, and the historic Austin Town Site (abandoned) was gazetted there in 1895. All European heritage listed in the WA State Register are protected under the Heritage Act 2018. A search of DPLH's Inherit database showed no Local, State or National Heritage Listings in the vicinity of the Project.

The nearest European Heritage infrastructure 'Great Fingall Mine Office' (Place no. 627) located 17km North of the project area.

No European heritage sites will be impacted by proposed clearing activities.

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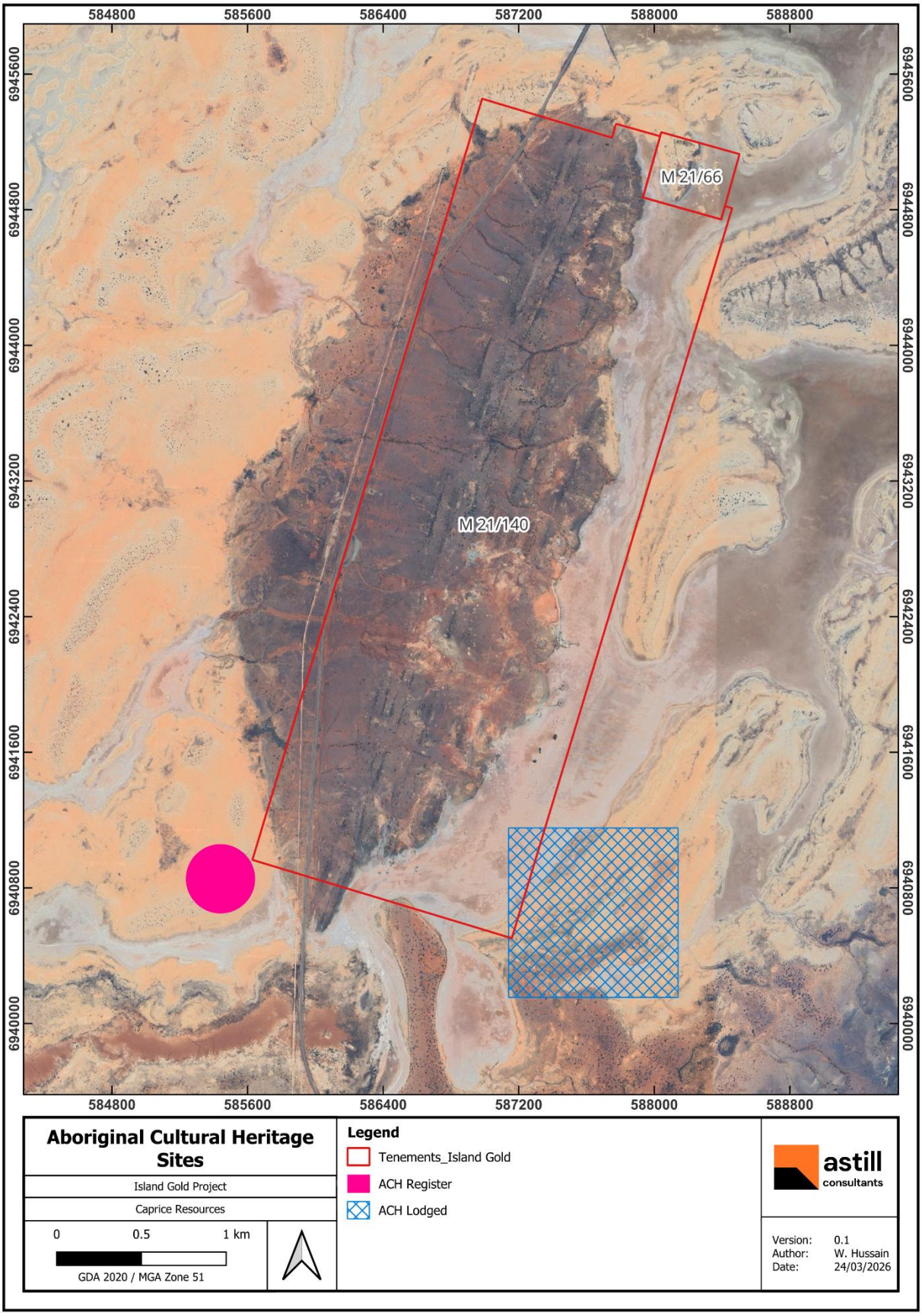


Figure 9: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites

4 Assessment Against Clearing Principles

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Outcome
a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Vegetation within the project area is considered to be of moderate biological diversity and is well represented outside the project area. No threatened, Priority or otherwise significant flora or ecological communities were identified within the project area.	Unlikely to be at variance with this principle.
b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.	The basic fauna search did not record any evidence for the presence of significant fauna or habitat within the project area.	Unlikely to be at variance with this principle.
c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes or is necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.	No Threatened Flora taxa, pursuant to the BC Act and the EPBC Act were identified within the project area.	Unlikely to be at variance with this principle.
d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community.	No Threatened Ecological Communities were identified as potentially occurring within the clearing envelope.	Unlikely to be at variance with this principle.
e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared	All vegetation associations retain over 99% of their Pre-European extent.	Unlikely to be at variance with this principle.
f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	The Clearing Envelope intersects a section of Lake Austin, and ephemeral salt lake.	Clearing may be at variance with this principle.
g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The Clearing Envelope and surrounding region has not been extensively cleared. Clearing within the tenements boundary is not considered likely to lead to land degradation issues such as salinity, water logging or acidic soils.	Unlikely to be at variance with this principle.
h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	Clearing within the Clearing Envelope would not impact any conservation reserves.	Unlikely to be at variance with this principle.
i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	The project area interests and ephemeral salt lake. Clearing activities could have impacts on hydrological systems.	Clearing may be at variance with this principle.
j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.	Rainfall in the Eastern Murchison subregions has an average rainfall of 234 mm. Rainfall events are unlikely to result in localised flooding. Clearing Envelope is not likely to increase the incidence or intensity of flooding within the project area or surrounds.	Unlikely to be at variance with this principle.

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5 Clearing Process

Vegetation will be cleared by mechanical clearing. Clearing areas will be kept to the minimum required for mine activities and undertaken progressively as required. Existing disturbances will be utilised where possible.

5.1 Methodology

Clearing will be authorised under a clearing permit or valid clearing exemption (i.e., Regulation 20 of the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*). Clearing will also be authorised internally via an approved Ground Disturbance Permit.

Proposed clearing will be demarcated by a surveyor using high visibility tape/survey pegs to ensure clear visual boundaries for operators prior to clearing commencement or alternatively a spotter with handheld GPS will guide the clearing. A meeting will be held between the supervisor and clearing operator to ensure awareness of clearing areas and any areas to be avoided.

Equipment required to undertake and support clearing activities may include a combination of a dozer, loader, excavator, water cart and service vehicles. Where practicable, raised blade clearing will be used. Where this is not practicable, topsoil will be stripped to 150 mm depth and stockpiled for use in rehabilitation, along with removed vegetation.

Once clearing has been completed, surveyors will complete a pickup of cleared areas and provide the data for records and external reporting obligations.

5.2 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of cleared areas will occur in accordance with the relevant Approval Statement and Mine Closure Plan (MCP).

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6 Environmental Management

The following sections describe environmental management practices to be implemented relevant to clearing.

6.1 Vegetation

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared, Caprice will apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

(a) Avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
(b) Minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
(c) Reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

6.2 Flora

6.2.1 Weeds

Baseline surveys found one weed species commonly known as Buffel Grass *(Cenchrus ciliaris).* When undertaking clearing, Caprice will take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds:

(a) Clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
(b) Ensure that no known weed-affected soil, mulch, fill or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
(c) Restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

6.3 Fauna

Baseline surveys found no evidence for the presence of Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), including nesting mounds, tracks or signs, were recorded within the project area.

No other evidence of significant fauna species were observed within the project area.

Fauna impacts (vehicle strike) during clearing activities may result in injury or death of native fauna or livestock. Whilst not all incidents are avoidable, impacts can be minimised.

When undertaking clearing, Caprice will take the following steps to minimise the risk to fauna;

- Speed limits will be signed and enforced.
- When land clearing is conducted it shall be done in a slow, progressive manner, in one direction, to allow fauna opportunity to move into adjacent native vegetation ahead of the clearing activity.
- Train personnel on fauna awareness.
- Access to food wastes will be minimised by ensuring effective storage and disposal; and
- Personnel are prohibited from direct contact with fauna, including feeding.

6.4 Surface Water

Surface water quality and natural flow patterns may be effected by clearing activities. The following management measures will be implemented to mitigate impacts to natural surface water:

(a) Where practicable Caprice shall avoid clearing riparian vegetation; and
(b) Where a watercourse or drainage line is to be impacted by clearing, Caprice shall ensure that the existing surface flow is maintained or reinstated downstream into existing natural drainage lines.

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6.5 Dust

Dust may be generated from clearing activities and topsoil stripping. Excessive dust can increase local particulate levels, impacting surrounding vegetation and sensitive receptors. The following management measures will be implemented to mitigate dust impacts during clearing:

(a) Weather conditions are monitored, and dust impacts are assessed during clearing;
(b) Topsoil stripping and spreading activities will be restricted if dust cannot be adequately controlled during periods of high winds; and
(c) Water carts are available and utilised for wetting down of soils as required.

6.6 Hydrocarbons

Soils may be impacted by hydrocarbon spills (e.g. diesel, oils) which may occur during clearing activities which can contaminate the local environment. The following management measures will be implemented to mitigate hydrocarbon spills during clearing:

(a) Regular inspections and maintenance of machinery including daily pre-starts;
(b) Spill kits closely available during clearing activities; and
(c) Immediate clean-up of any spills followed by appropriate reporting and remediation.

7 Record Keeping and Reporting

Caprice will maintain records in relation to the authorised clearing activities including:

- The location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
- The date that the area was cleared;
- The size of the area cleared (in hectares);
- Actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing; and
- Actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds.

Caprice will provide a written report to the CEO by 31 July each year for the life of the permit, demonstrating adherence to all conditions of the permit, and setting out the records required in relation to clearing carried out between 1 July and 30 June of the previous financial year.

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Appendix B: Flora/Vegetation and Basic Fauna Survey Report (Botanica Consulting 2025)

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ISLAND GOLD PROJECT

Reconnaissance Flora/ Vegetation and Basic Fauna Survey

Prepared for Caprice Resources Ltd
August 2025



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Document Information

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Cover Photo: Acacia Woodland and Common wallaroo/ Euro (*Osphranter robustus*) within the Island Gold project area (23/06/2025)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Caprice Resources Ltd to undertake a reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey and basic fauna survey of their Island Gold Project (referred to as the 'survey area'). The survey area is approximately 758 ha in extent and is located approximately 46 km north of Mt. Magnet, within the Shire of Cue, Western Australia. The survey area lies within the Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion of the Murchison Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA).

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora/vegetation and basic fauna survey on the 23rd of June 2025. The area was traversed using an a 4WD and on foot by Jim Williams (Director, Principal Botanist).

The DBCA, Dandjoo and EPBC Protected Matters database searches were conducted with a 40 km buffer from the survey area.

The Dandjoo database search identified 678 vascular flora species as occurring within 40 km of the survey area. The most diverse families were Asteraceae (101 species), Fabaceae (90 species) and Chenopodiaceae (74 species).

The assessment of the DBCA Threatened and Priority flora database searches (DBCA, 2023a), Dandjoo search (DBCA, 2025) and Protected Matters search (DCCEEW, 2025a) and previous relevant literature identified 28 significant flora species recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area. These consist of one Threatened, nine Priority 1, two Priority 2, thirteen Priority 3 and three Priority 4 taxa. Habitat and distribution data was used to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The assessment identified 16 taxa as 'Possible', 11 were assessed as 'Unlikely', and one Priority one taxa was previously recorded within the survey area.

The Dandjoo database search (DBCA, 2025) identified a total of 265 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area, consisting of 182 birds, 17 mammal, 60 reptile and five amphibian taxa. The desktop review identified 13 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species of conservation significance that have previously been recorded within 40 km of the survey area. These species consisted of nine Threatened, one Other Specially Protected and 13 Migratory species (of which three are also listed as Threatened). The likelihood assessment did not identify any taxa as 'Known to Occur' in the survey area, three were assessed as 'Would Not Occur', two were assessed as 'Unlikely to Occur' and ten were assessed as 'Possibly Occurs'.

The field survey identified 84 vascular flora taxa within the survey area. These taxa represented 42 genera across 24 families, with the most diverse families being Fabaceae (19 species) Chenopodiaceae (12 species) and Scrophulariaceae (11 species). Dominant genera include *Acacia* (14 species), *Eremophila* (11 species), and *Senna* and *Ptilotus* (five species each). Twelve annual

species were observed and one introduced (weed) species was recorded within the survey area (*Cenchrus ciliaris*). No Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant flora species were recorded within the survey area.

A total of seven broad-scale vegetation communities were identified within the survey area. These were represented across three landforms and three major NVIS vegetation groups. The survey found RH-AOW1 was the most commonly represented vegetation community in the survey area, occupying 339.09 ha (44.59%), while CLP-AOW1 was the least represented with 18.52 ha (2.44%).

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale specified in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a), vegetation ranged from 'Completely Degraded' to 'Good' with the majority of vegetation rated as 'Good' (58.53%). The majority of impacts within the survey area were from historical disturbance, predominately caused by exploration activities and feral animal grazing.

Based on vegetation and associated landforms identified during the flora and vegetation assessment, seven broad scale terrestrial fauna habitats were identified as occurring within the survey area.

No evidence for the presence of Malleefowl, including nesting mounds, tracks or other signs, were recorded within the survey area. Available information suggests that a breeding population of this Malleefowl is unlikely to be present in the survey area. No other evidence of significant fauna species were observed during the survey. For the conservation significant fauna assessed as 'Possibly' occurring within the survey area, significant impact is deemed unlikely.

No Threatened Flora or Threatened Ecological Communities as listed under the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) or Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) were identified within the survey area.

No Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) were identified within the survey area.

There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency [ANCA] Wetlands) within the survey area nor any proposed or gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area.

Based on the outcomes from the survey undertaken, Botanica assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities may be at variance with clearing principles (f) and (i).

1 INTRODUCTION

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Caprice Resources Ltd to undertake a reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey and basic fauna assessment of their Island Gold project area (referred to as the 'survey area'). The survey area is approximately 758 ha in extent and is located approximately 46 km north of Mt. Magnet, Western Australia in the Shire of Yalgoo (Figure 1-1).

1.1 Objectives

The flora assessment was conducted in accordance with the requirements of a reconnaissance flora survey as defined in *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a). The objectives of the assessment were to:

- gather background information on flora and vegetation in the target area (literature review, database and map-based searches);
- identify significant flora, vegetation and ecological communities and assess the potential sensitivity to impact;
- conduct a field survey to verify / ground truth the desktop assessment findings;
- undertake floristic community mapping to a scale appropriate for the bioregion and described according to the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) structure and floristics;
- undertake vegetation condition mapping;
- assess the project area's plant species diversity, density, composition, structure and weed cover, using NVIS classification system for vegetation description;
- assess Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and indicate whether potential impacts on MNES as protected under the EPBC Act are likely to require referral of the project to the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW); and
- determine the State legislative context of environmental aspects required for the assessment.

The fauna assessment was conducted in accordance with the requirements of a basic terrestrial fauna survey as defined in *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020). The objectives of the assessment were to:

- Undertake a literature review, including map-based information searches of all current and relevant literature sources and databases relating to the survey area;

- Undertake a desktop investigation to identify any previously recorded occurrences of or potentially occurring Threatened and Priority listed fauna within the survey area;
- Undertake searches on available databases for details relating to any Threatened and Priority listed fauna previously identified as occurring or potentially occurring within the survey area;
- Conduct fauna habitat mapping and identify habitat types which are suitable for each significant fauna considered likely or possible to occur, or fauna recorded in the survey area;
- Compile an inventory of fauna species occurrences within the survey area;
- Undertake opportunistic, low intensity sampling of fauna; and
- Report on the conservation status of species present using the Western Australian Museum and EPBC Act databases for presence of Threatened and Priority listed fauna species within the survey area.

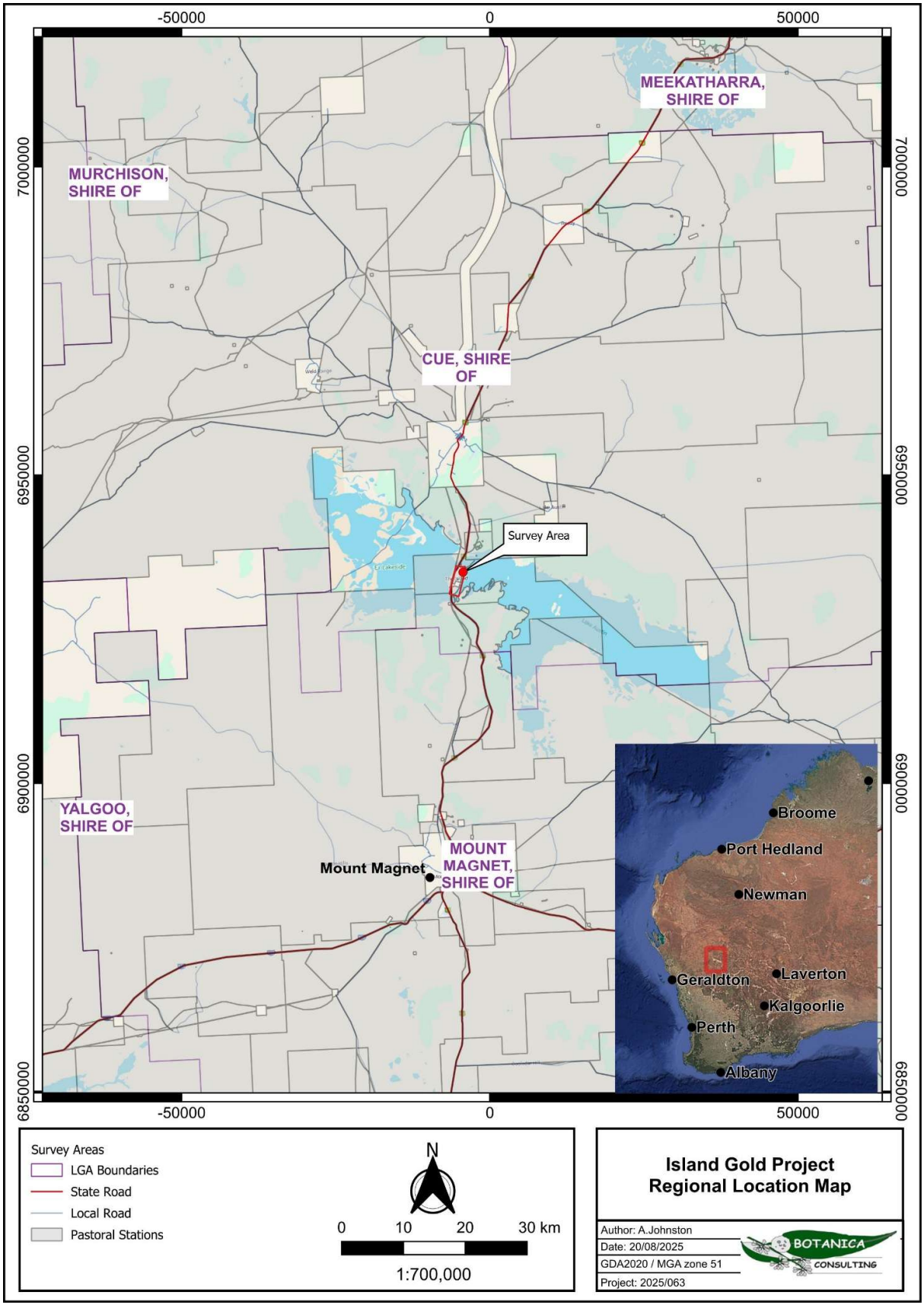


Figure 1-1: Regional map of the desktop survey area

2 Biophysical environment

2.1 Regional Environment

The survey area lies within the Eremaean Province of WA. Based on the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia Version 7 (IBRA) (DCCEEW, 2020) the survey area is located within the Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion of the Murchison Bioregion (Figure 2-1).

The landscape of the Murchison Bioregion comprises low hills, mesas of duricrust separated by flat colluvium and alluvial plains (Commonwealth Government, 2020). It is dominated by the Archaean (over 2500 million years ago) granite greenstone terrain of the Yilgarn Craton (Commonwealth Government, 2008). Alluvial soils and sands mantle the granitic and greenstone units of the Yilgarn Craton. These soils are shallow, sandy and infertile. Underlying the soil in low areas is a red-brown siliceous hard pan (Curry et al. 1994). The soils in the eastern half of the bioregion are typically red sands, calcareous red earth soil, duplex soil and clays. There are 41 vegetation associations (hummock grasslands, succulent steppe or low woodlands) that have at least 85 per cent of their total area in the bioregion. The bioregion is rich and diverse in both its flora and fauna, but most species are wide ranging and usually occur in adjoining regions (McKenzie *et. al.*, 2002).

The Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion comprises the northern parts of the craton's Southern Cross and Eastern Goldfields Terrains and is characterised by internal drainage and extensive areas of elevated red desert sandplains with minimal dune development. Salt Lake systems are associated with the occluded paleodrainage system. Broad plains of red-brown soils and breakaways complexes as well as red sandplains are widespread. Vegetation is dominated by Mulga woodlands and is often rich in ephemerals, hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands and Samphire shrublands (McKenzie *et. al.,* 2002). The Eastern Murchison subregion comprises diverse mulga woodlands, which occur on low greenstone belts. The sand plains have red loamy earths and red deep sands which are found on the sandy banks.

2.2 Land Use

The dominant land uses of the Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion include grazing native pastures (85.47%), unallocated crown reserves (11.34%), conservation (1.4%) and mining (1.79%) (Cowan, 2001). The survey area covers three Local Government Areas: Shire of Menzies, Shire of Leonora and Shire of Laverton.

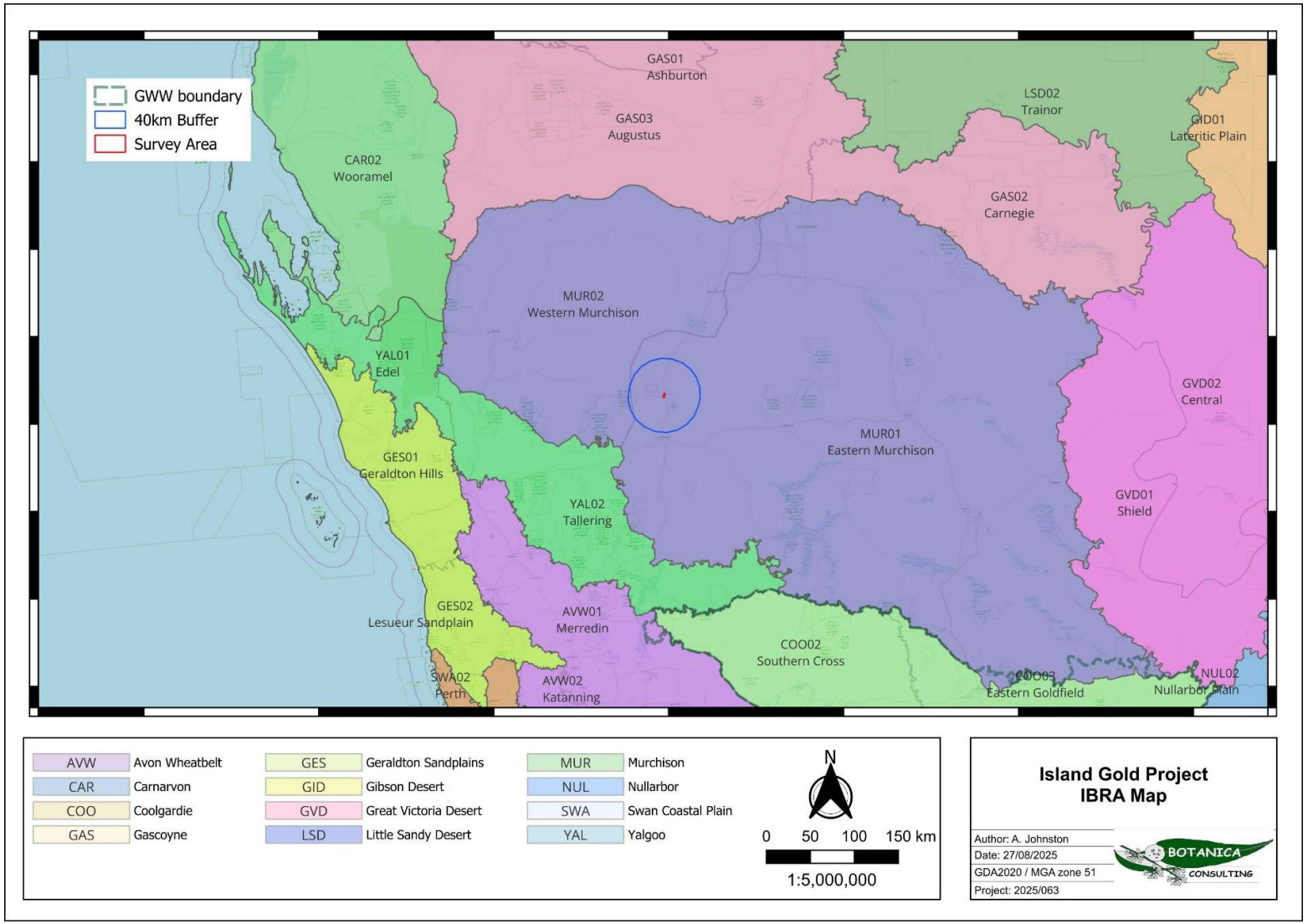


Figure 2-1: Map of IBRA Bioregions in relation to the survey area

2.3 Soil Landscape Systems

The survey area lies within the Murchison Province, located in the inland Mid-west and northern Goldfields between Three Springs, the Gascoyne River, Wiluna, Cosmo Newberry and Menzies. The landscape consists of hardpan wash plains and sandplains (with some stony plains, hills, mesas and salt lakes) on the granitic rocks and greenstone of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils include red loamy earths, red sandy earths, red shallow loams, red deep sands and red-brown hardpan shallow loams (with some red shallow sands and red shallow sandy duplexes). Vegetation is typified by mulga shrublands with spinifex grasslands (and some bowgada shrublands, eucalypt woodlands and halophytic shrublands) (Tille, 2006).

The Murchison Province is further divided into soil-landscape zones, with the survey area located within the Yalgoo Plains Zone (273). The Yalgoo Plains Zone is comprised of hardpan wash plains (with some sandplains, stony plains, mesas and granite outcrops) on granitic rocks (with some greenstone) of the Yilgarn Craton (Murchison Domain). Soils consist of red loamy earths and red shallow loams (often with hardpans) with red deep sands and red shallow sands and some red shallow sandy duplexes. Vegetation is typified by mulga shrublands with bowgada shrublands, with some halophytic shrublands. This zone is located in the south-western Murchison from Paynes Find to Cue and Twin Peaks Station (Tille, 2006).

In accordance with soil landscape system mapping data (Government of Western Australia, 2019), the Yalgoo Plains Zone is further divided into soil landscape systems, with the survey area located within two soil landscape systems, as described in Table 2-1 and shown in Figure 2-2.

Table 2-1: Soil landscape systems within the survey area

Soil Zone	Soil Landscape System	Description	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Yalgoo Plains Zone	Gabanintha System (273Ga)	Greenstone ridges, hills and footslopes supporting sparse acacia and other mainly non-halophytic shrublands.	546	72
	Carnegie System (273Ca)	Salt lakes with fringing saline alluvial plains, kopi dunes and sandy banks, supporting halophytic shrublands and acacia tall shrublands.	212	28
		Total	758	100

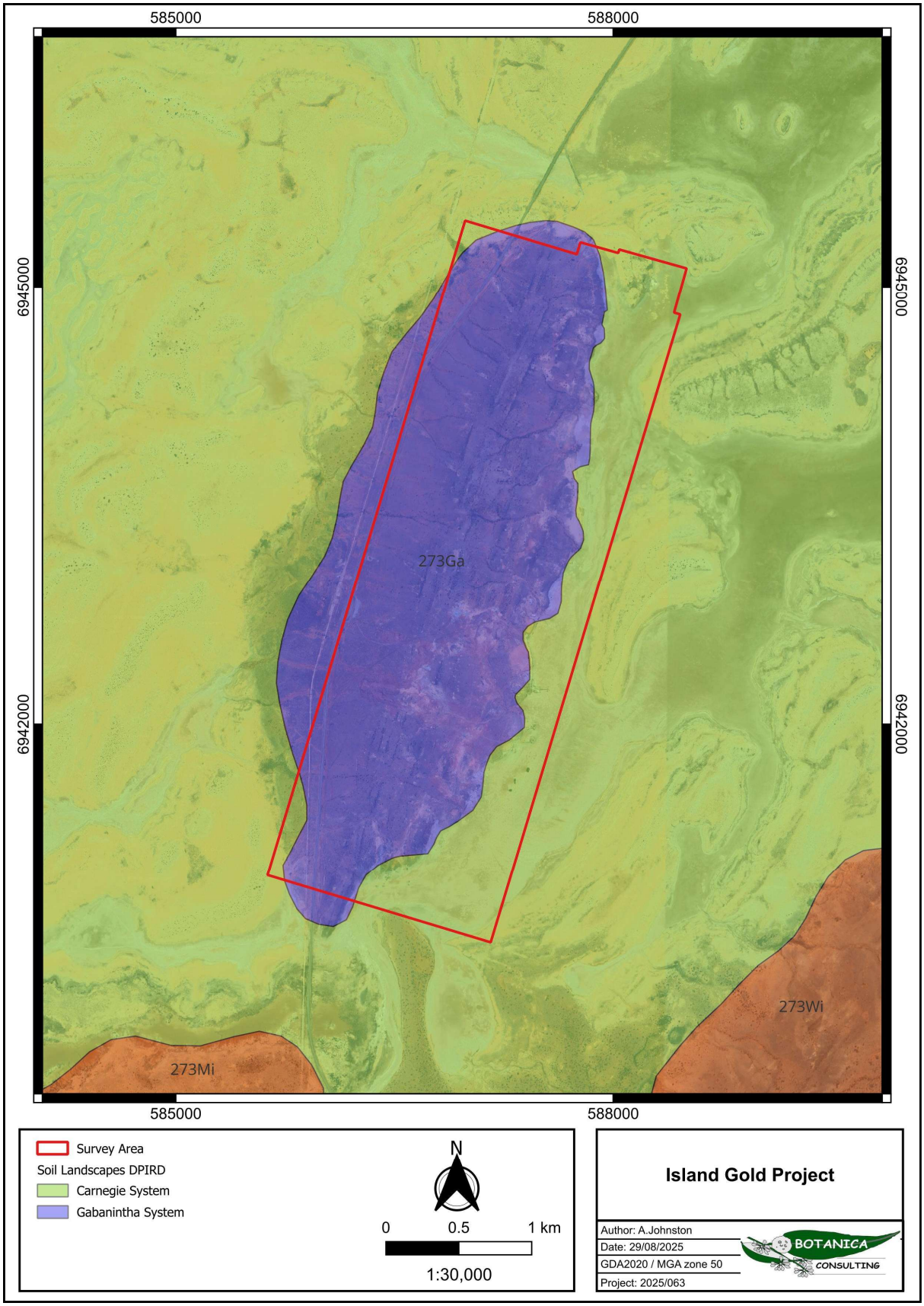


Figure 2-2: Map of soil landscape systems within the survey area

2.4 Pre-European Vegetation

Vegetation of the Murchison Bioregion in the Austin Botanical District is predominantly Mulga low woodlands on plains, often rich in ephemerals, which reduce to scrub on hills. It is also characterised by hummock grasslands, Saltbush shrublands and Samphire shrublands (Beard, 1990; Cowan, 2001).

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development GIS file (DPIRD, 2021) indicates that the survey area is located within three pre-European Beard vegetation association of the Laverton system in the Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion. The system association descriptions and their remaining extent within the IBRA subregion, as specified in Report 3b of the *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics* (Government of Western Australia, 2019) is provided in Table 2-2 and shown in Figure 2-3.

Areas retaining less than 30% of their pre-European vegetation extent generally experience exponentially accelerated species loss, while areas with less than 10% are considered “endangered” (EPA, 2000).

Table 2-2: Pre-European Vegetation Associations within the survey area

IBRA Subregion	Vegetation Association	Floristic Description	Pre-European extent remaining	% Protected for Conservation	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Eastern Murchison (MUR01)	UPPER MURCHISON_240	Saltbush and bluebush with scrub or open scrub	6545.92 (100%)		15	2
	WILUNA_240	Saltbush and bluebush with scrub or open scrub	60832.04 (100%)		406	54
	WILUNA_1127	Succulent steppe bluebush and saltbush / samphire	69078.23 (100%)		337	44
				Total	**758**	**100**

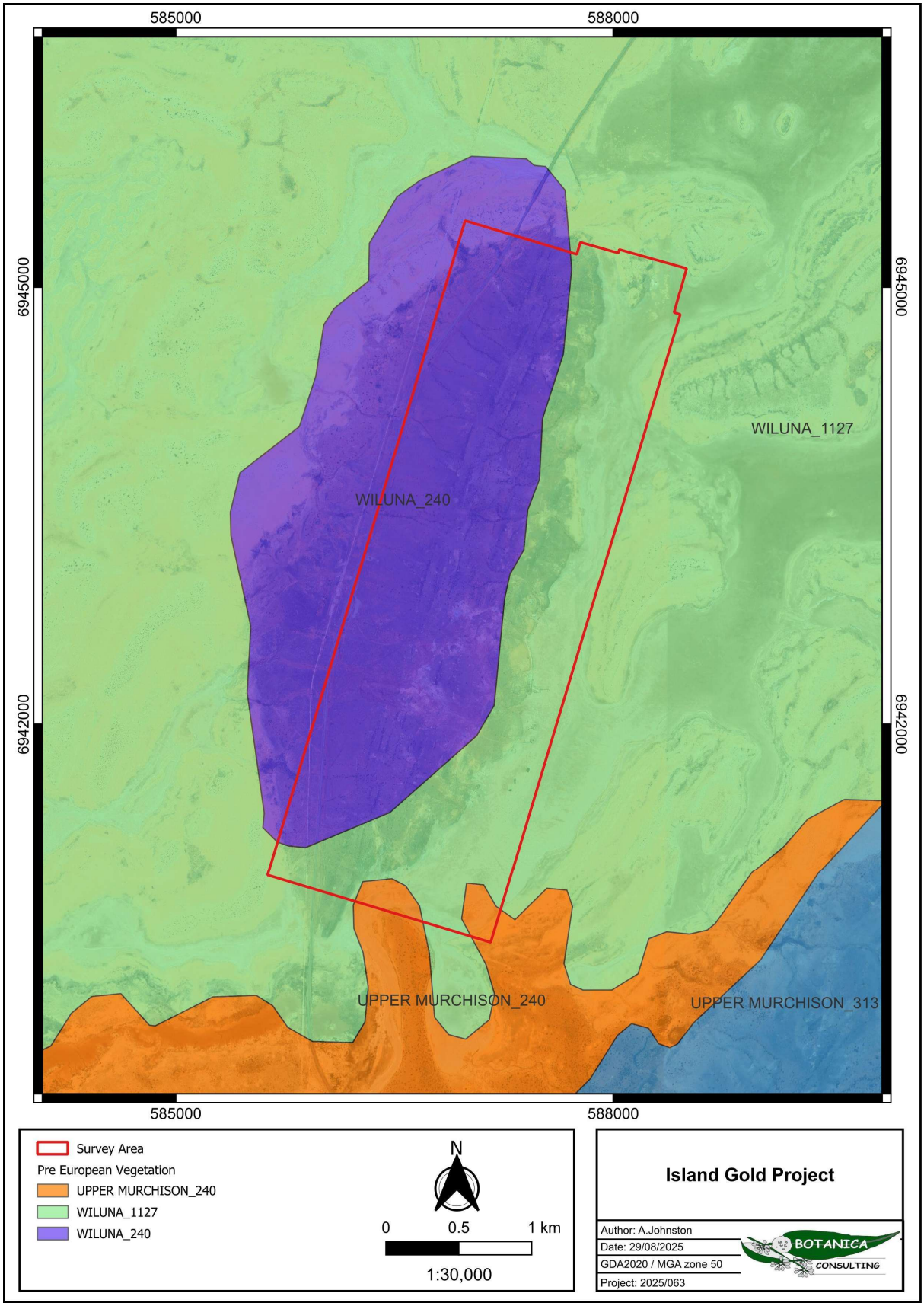


Figure 2-3: Pre-European vegetation within the survey area

2.5 Conservation Values

No Threatened Ecological Communities listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act, or the Western Australian BC Act are known to occur within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area. Five DBCA listed Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) occur within 40 km of the survey area and are described in Table 2-3 and shown in Figure 2-4. The Austin Land System has nine separate areas occurring within the 40 km buffer zone (AUSTINLS03 - AUSTINLS12).The Lake Austin Banded Ironstone Formation has two separate areas (Lake Austin 1 and Lake Austin 2) occurring within the 40 km buffer zone.

There are no Ramsar wetlands or wetlands of national importance (ANCA Wetlands) within the survey area (Figure 2-4). The nearest Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) as listed under the EP Act is Lake Annean, which is an ANCA wetland, located approximately 82 km to the northeast of the survey area.

There are no proposed or gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area. The nearest conservation reserves are the Lakeside Conservation Park (located ~6.4 km to the west).

Table 2-3: Priority Ecological Communities within a 40 km radius of the survey area

Community	Conservation Status	Description (DBCA, 2023)	Locality
Austin Land System	Priority 3	Saline stony plains with low rises and drainage foci supporting low halophytic shrublands with scattered mulga; occurs mainly adjacent to lakes Austin and Annean below greenstone hill systems.	Nine separate Austin Land System PECs occurring between 2 to 35km north and south of the survey area.
Lake Austin BIF	Priority 1	Lake Austin vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).	Lake Austin 1 occurs 18km northeast of the survey area. Lake Austin 2 occurs 5km south of the survey area.
Lake Austin Calcrete	Priority 1	Lake Austin calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Austin Downs Station.	Occurs 18km northwest of the survey area.
Mount Magnet BIF	Priority 1	Mount Magnet vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).	Occurs 28km south of the survey area.
Taincrow Calcrete	Priority 1	Taincrow calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Taincrow Station.	Occurs 29km north of the survey area.

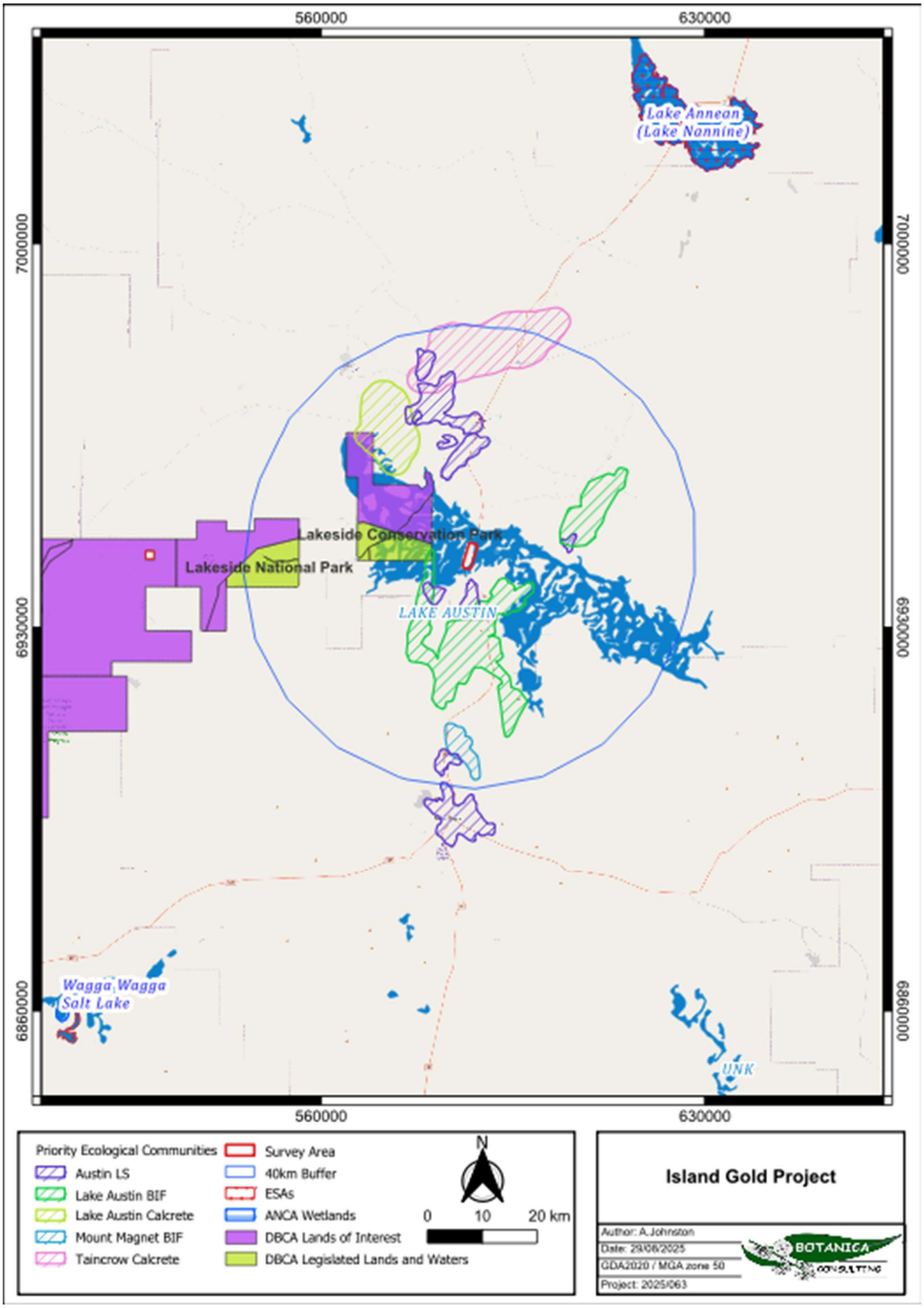


Figure 2-4: Conservation areas in relation to the survey area

2.6 Climate

The survey area lies within the semi-arid to arid climatic region of WA. The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station with reliable data is the Meekatharra Airport (#007045) which is approximately 126 km northeast. Weather in the area is influenced by the anticyclonic systems, which generate summer thunderstorms and rainfall. While summer rainfall is a feature of the area, winter rains are normally heaviest around late May into August and subside during the months of September and October. The region experiences hot dry summers and cool dry winters with an average annual rainfall of 234.4 mm (BoM, 2025). Average temperatures fluctuate in the winter months between ~7-24°C and the summer month averages in the mid to high 30°C (Figure 2-5).

The months of January to May, preceding the June 2025 survey, received below average rainfall (Figure 2-6). In June a total of 42.8 mm of rainfall was received, which exceeded the monthly mean of 29.1 mm. From 2017 to 2021 the region received below average annual rainfall (Figure 2-7). In 2022 and 2024, rainfall exceeded the annual average, and total rainfall received in 2023 was only ~25 mm less than the annual average (Figure 2-7).

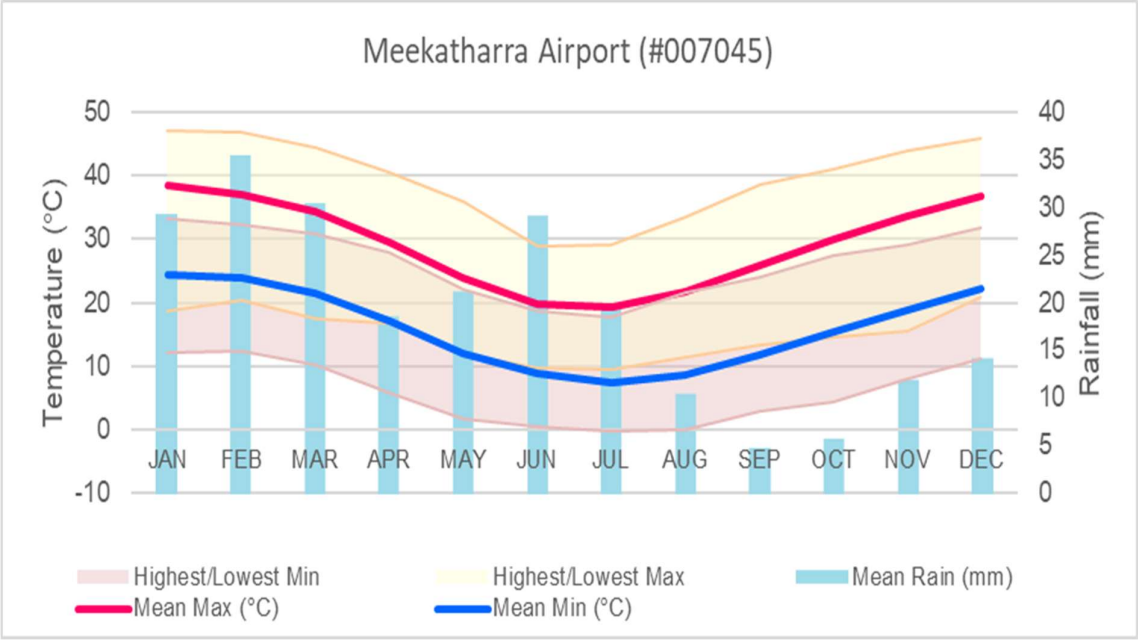
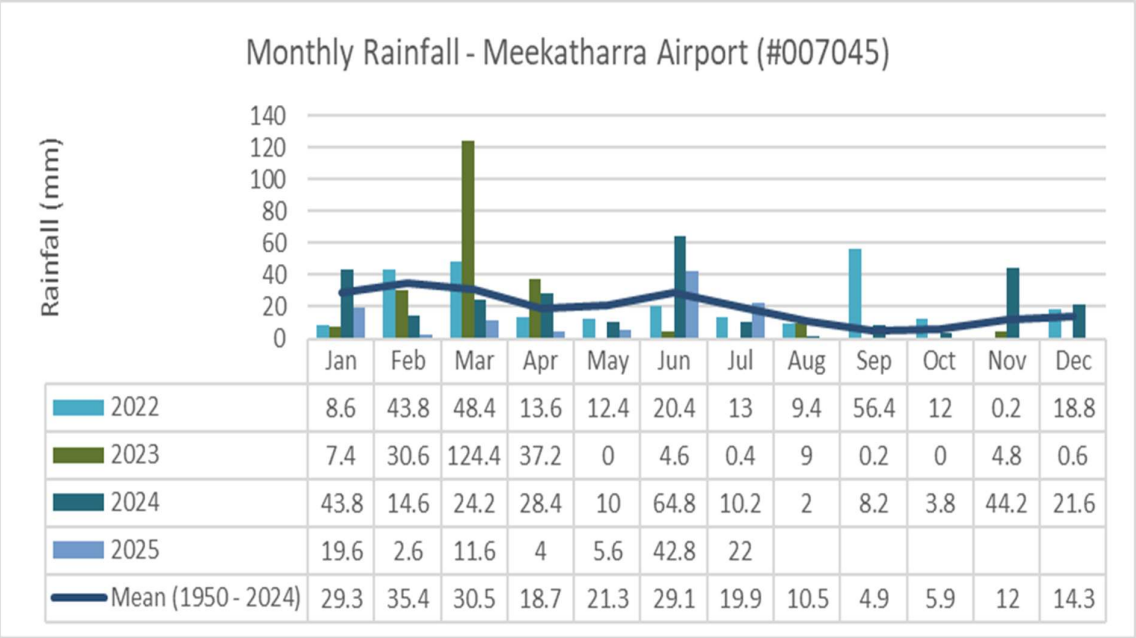


Figure 2-5: Average rainfall, average high temperature and average low temperature for each month based on data from Meekatharra Airport Weather Station (#007045) (BoM, 2025)



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2022	8.6	43.8	48.4	13.6	12.4	20.4	13	9.4	56.4	12	0.2	18.8
2023	7.4	30.6	124.4	37.2	0	4.6	0.4	9	0.2	0	4.8	0.6
2024	43.8	14.6	24.2	28.4	10	64.8	10.2	2	8.2	3.8	44.2	21.6
2025	19.6	2.6	11.6	4	5.6	42.8	22					
Mean (1950 - 2024)	29.3	35.4	30.5	18.7	21.3	29.1	19.9	10.5	4.9	5.9	12	14.3

Figure 2-6: Monthly rainfall of the Meekatharra Airport Weather Station (#007045) (BoM, 2025)

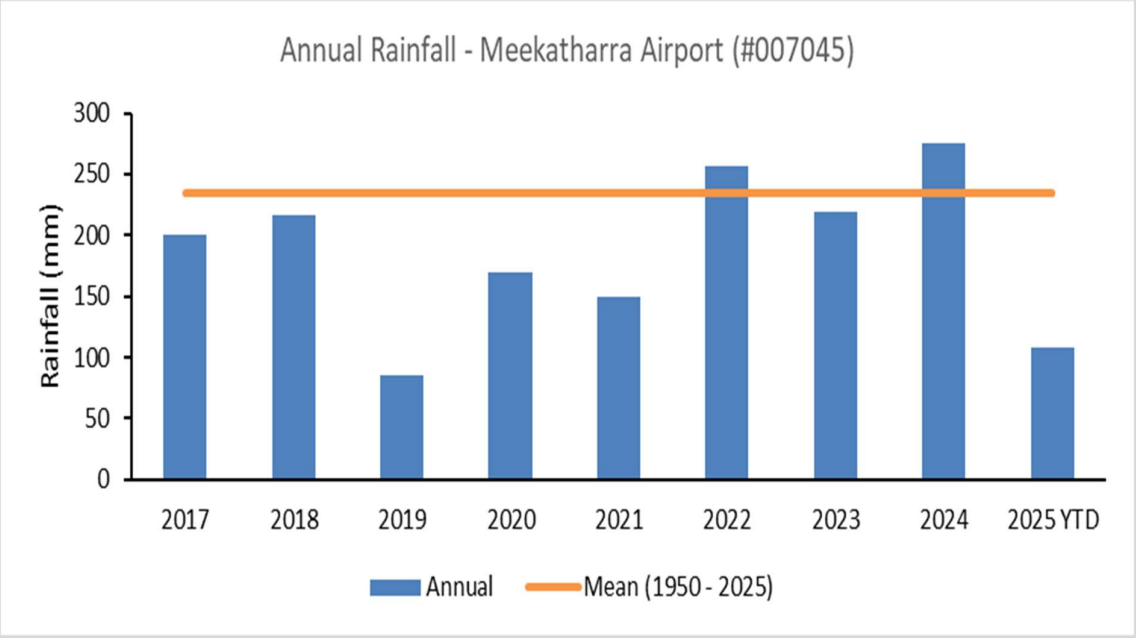


Figure 2-7: Annual rainfall of the Meekatharra Airport Weather Station (#007045) (BoM, 2025)

2.7 Hydrology

According to the Geoscience Australia database (2015), the survey area intersects Lake Austin, an ephemeral salt lake (Figure 2-8). No minor or major ephemeral drainage channels occur within the survey area.

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) includes biological assemblages of species such as wetlands or woodlands that use groundwater either opportunistically or as their primary water source. For the purposes of this report, a GDE is defined as any vegetation community that derives part of its water budget from groundwater and must be assumed to have some degree of groundwater dependency.

In accordance with the BoM Atlas of *Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems* database (BoM, 2019), there is one high potential terrestrial GDE within the survey area which is described in Table 2-4. There are no potential aquatic GDEs within the survey area (Figure 2-8). Several other potential GDEs occur within the buffer zone and are depicted in Figure 2-8.

Table 2-4: Potential GDEs of the survey area

Geomorphology	Potential	Vegetation Description	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Sandplains and hardpan wash plains with outgoing drainage and salt lakes, broken by ridges of metamorphic rocks and granite.	High (Terrestrial)	Bare lake beds inundated for short periods after rain.	211.44	27.89
Total			**758**	**27.89**

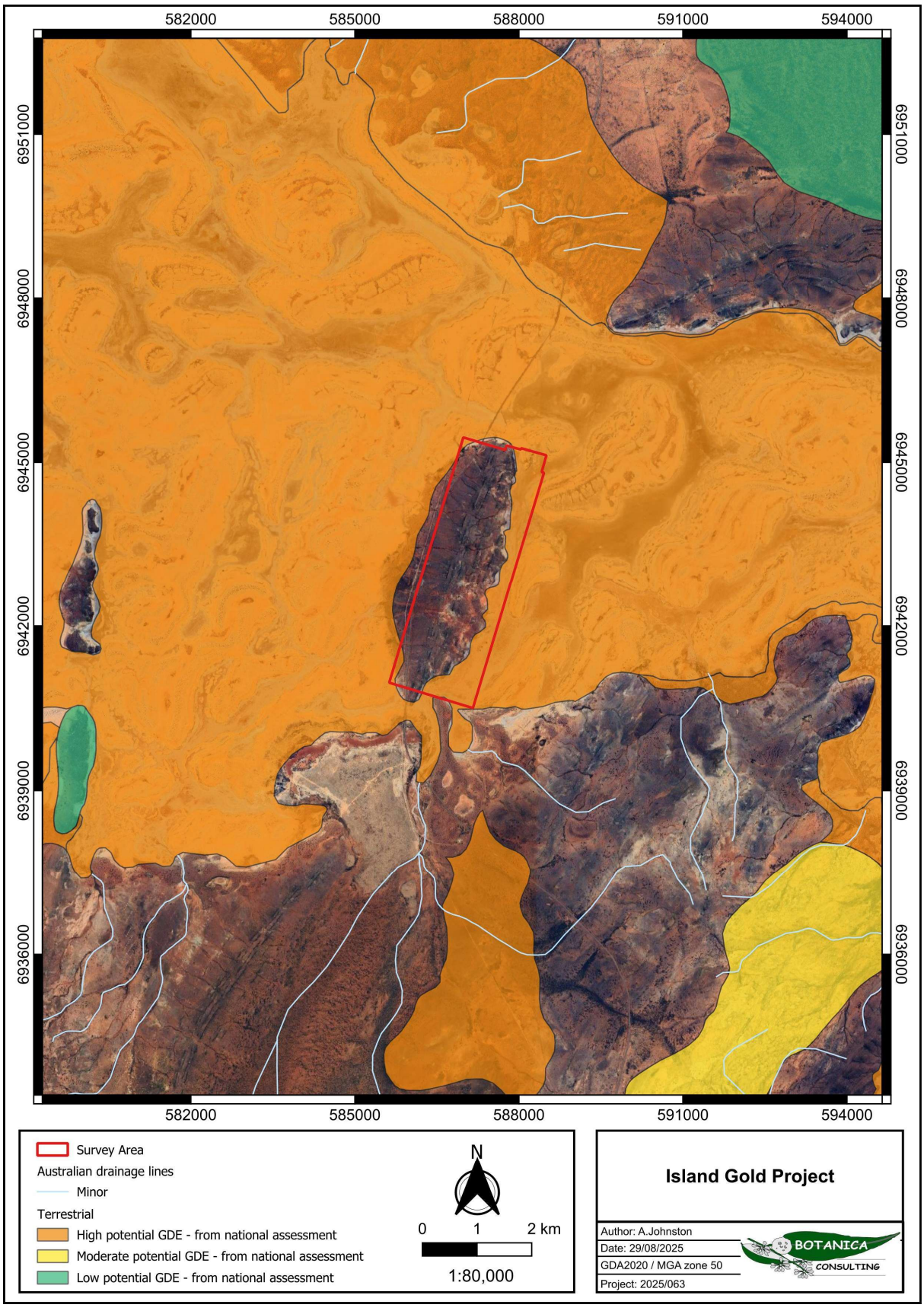


Figure 2-8: Regional hydrology of the survey area

3 Survey methodology

3.1 Desktop Assessment

Prior to the field assessment a literature review was undertaken of previous flora and fauna assessments conducted within the local region. Documents reviewed included:

- Maia Environmental Consultancy (2023): *Cue Gold Project, Single – Phase Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment and Targeted Flora Survey*. Prepared on behalf of Musgrave Minerals, September 2023.
- Botanica (2025). *Western Queen Project Reconnaissance Flora/ Vegetation and Basic Fauna Survey.* Prepared for Mega Resources Ltd. February 2025.

In addition to the literature review, searches of the following databases were undertaken to aid in the compilation of a list of significant flora within the survey area:

- DBCA Threatened and Priority Flora databases (DBCA, 2023a);
- DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (DBCA, 2023b);
- DBCA Threatened and Priority Fauna database search (DBCA, 2023c);
- DBCA Dandjoo database search (DBCA, 2025);
- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database (ALA, 2025); and
- EPBC Protected Matters search tool (DCCEEW, 2025a).

The DBCA database searches, Dandjoo database search and EPBC Protected Matters search were conducted with a 40 km buffer from the survey area.

Significant flora species identified by the desktop review were assessed with regards to their population extent and distribution and preferred habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area.

The assessment categorised flora species as follows:

- **Unlikely:** Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
- **Likely:** Suitable habitat is expected to occur and there are records within 10 km of the survey area.
- **Possible:** Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species. This option is also used when there is insufficient information to determine the preferred habitat of a species.

- **Previously Recorded:** A record for this species is located within the survey area. Field survey will ground-truth currently occurring individuals and populations.

Significant fauna species identified by the desktop review were assessed with regards to their distribution and preferred habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The assessment categorised fauna species as follows:

- **Would Not Occur:** There is no suitable habitat for the species in the survey area and/or there is no documented record of the species in the general area since records have been kept and/or the species is generally accepted as being locally/regionally extinct (supported by a lack of recent records).
- **Unlikely to Occur:** The survey area is outside of the currently documented distribution for the species in question, or no suitable habitat (type, quality and extent) was identified as being present during the field assessment. Individuals of some species may occur occasionally as vagrants/transients especially if suitable habitat is located nearby but the site itself would not support a population or part population of the species.
- **Possibly Occurs:** Survey area is within the known distribution of the species in question and habitat of at least marginal quality was identified as likely to be present during the field survey and literature review, supported in some cases by recent records being documented in literature from within or near the survey area. In some cases, while a species may be classified as possibly being present at times, habitat may be marginal (e.g., poor quality, fragmented, limited in extent) and therefore the frequency of occurrence and/or population levels may be low.
- **Known to Occur:** The species in question has been positively identified as being present (for sedentary species) or as using the survey area as habitat for some other purpose (for non-sedentary/mobile species) during field surveys within or near the survey area. This information may have been obtained by direct observation of individuals or by way of secondary evidence (e.g., tracks, foraging debris, scats). In some cases, while a species may be classified as known to occur, habitat may be marginal (e.g., poor quality, fragmented, limited in extent) and therefore the frequency of occurrence and/or population levels may be low.

It should be noted that these lists are based on observations from a broader area than the assessment area (40 km radius) and therefore may include taxa not present. The databases also often include very old records that may be incorrect or in some cases the taxa in question have become locally or regionally extinct. Information from these sources should therefore be taken as indicative only and local knowledge and information also needs to be taken into consideration when determining what actual species may be present within the specific area being investigated.

The conservation significance of flora and fauna taxa was assessed using data from the following sources:

- EPBC Act, administered by the Commonwealth DCCEEW;
- BC Act, administered by the WA Government (DBCA);
- Red List produced by the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the World Conservation Union (also known as the IUCN Red List – the acronym derived from its former name of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources). The Red List has no legislative power in Australia but is used as a framework for State and Commonwealth categories and criteria; and
- Priority Flora/ Fauna list. A non-legislative list maintained by DBCA for management purposes (fauna list released 1st July 2025; flora list released 1st July 2025).

The EPBC Act also requires the compilation of a list of migratory species that are recognised under international treaties including the:

- Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1981 (JAMBA)[1];
- China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1998 (CAMBA);
- Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 2007 (ROKAMBA); and
- Bonn Convention 1979 (The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals).

Most but not all migratory bird species listed in the annexes to these bilateral agreements are protected in Australia as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the EPBC Act. Descriptions of conservation significant species and communities are provided in Appendix A.

3.2 Flora and Vegetation Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey and basic fauna assessment on the 23rd of June 2025, with the area traversed on foot and by 4WD by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist, Diploma of Horticulture). The GPS track log of the survey effort is shown in Figure 3-1. Given the degree of existing disturbance within the survey area (historical exploration/ pastoral land use), the survey area is not located in a fragmented landscape, high biodiversity region or a conservation reserve and the desktop assessment identified low potential for significant habitats (i.e. widespread/ common habitats), a reconnaissance survey was conducted.

[1] Most but not all species listed under JAMBA are also specially protected under Specially Protected Species of the BC Act.

Prior to the commencement of field work, aerial photography was inspected and obvious differences in the vegetation assemblages were identified. The different vegetation communities identified were then inspected during the field survey to assess their validity. A handheld GPS unit was used to record the coordinates of the boundaries between existing vegetation communities.

The survey was conducted using a series of survey sites (relevés) as shown in Figure 3-1. At each relevé site, the area was walked on foot to observe and record all flora species. The distance surveyed at each relevé varied dependent on the diversity/ variability of species and landforms/ vegetation types. At each relevé, the following information was recorded:

- GPS location;
- Photograph of vegetation;
- Dominant taxa for each stratum;
- All vascular taxa (including annual taxa);
- Landform classification;
- Vegetation condition rating;
- Collection and documentation of unknown plant specimens; and
- GPS location, photograph and collection of flora of conservation significance (if encountered).

Vegetation types were classified in accordance with the NVIS Level V-Association classification.

Unknown specimens collected during the survey were identified with the aid of samples housed at the Botanica Herbarium and Western Australian Herbarium. Vouchering of the specimens with the Western Australian Herbarium was not required as none of the specimens were of significance (*i.e.*, conservation flora, novel taxa, range extensions *etc.*).

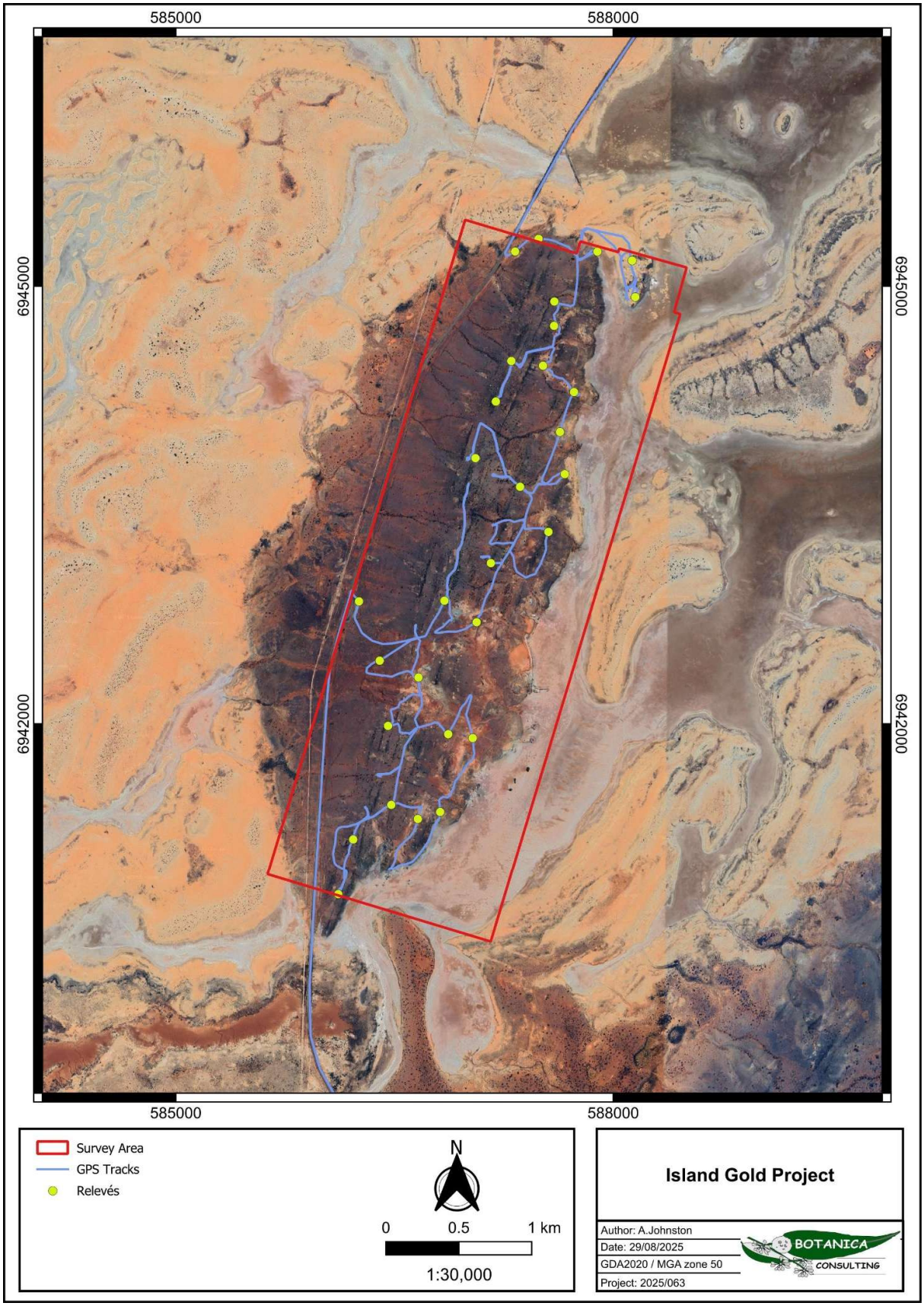


Figure 3-1: GPS track log of the survey effort and locations of relevés for the survey area

3.3 Data Analysis Tools

Following field assessments, vegetation types and condition were mapped using the GIS program QGIS, and the hectare area/ percentage area of each vegetation type and condition within the survey area was calculated. Spatial maps illustrating the location of vegetation types and any significant flora/ vegetation and fauna were generated using QGIS.

3.4 Terrestrial Fauna Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a basic terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey of the survey area in conjunction with the reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey on the 23rd of June 2025.

Fauna habitat types were identified across the survey area based on broad major vegetation groups and associated landform. A handheld GPS unit was used to record the coordinates of the boundaries between fauna habitats and each habitat was photographed.

The main aim of the fauna habitat assessment was to determine the likelihood of a species of conservation significance utilising habitat within the survey area. The habitat information obtained was also used to aid in finalising the overall potential fauna list.

Available information on the habitat requirements of the species of conservation significance listed as possibly occurring in the area (determined from the desktop assessment) was researched. During the field survey, the habitats within the survey area were assessed and specific elements identified, if present, to determine the likelihood of listed Threatened and Priority species utilising habitat within the survey area.

3.5 Scientific Licences

Table 3-1: Scientific Licenses of Botanica Staff coordinating the survey

Licensed Staff	Permit Number	Date of Expiry
Jim Williams	FB62000457(licence to take flora for scientific purposes)	04/08/2025

3.6 Survey Limitations and Constraints

It is important to note that field surveys will entail limitations, notwithstanding careful planning and design. Potential limitations are listed in Table 3-2.

The conclusions presented in this report are based upon field data and environmental assessments and/or testing carried out over a limited period of time and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of the field assessments. Also, it should be recognised that site conditions can change with time. Information not available at the time of this assessment which may subsequently become available may alter the conclusions presented.

Some species are reported as potentially occurring based on there being suitable habitat (quality and extent) within the survey area or immediately adjacent. The habitat requirements and ecology of many of the species known to occur in the wider area are however often not well understood or documented. It can therefore be difficult to exclude species from the potential list based on a lack of a specific habitats or microhabitats within the survey area. As a consequence of this limitation, the potential species list produced is most likely an overestimation of those species that actually utilise the survey area for some purpose.

In recognition of survey limitations, a precautionary approach has been adopted for this assessment. Any flora species that would possibly occur within the survey area (or immediately adjacent), as identified through ecological databases, publications, discussions with local experts/residents and the habitat knowledge of the author, has been listed as having the potential to occur.

Table 3-2: Limitations and constraints associated with the flora and vegetation survey

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
Access problems	Not a constraint	The survey was conducted via 4WD and on foot. The survey area was easily accessible via existing tracks and roads.
Competency/ Experience	Not a constraint	The Botanica personnel that conducted the survey were regarded as suitably qualified and experienced. **Coordinating Staff:** Jim Williams (Director, Diploma of Horticulture) **Data Interpretation:** Jim Williams (Principal Botanist), and Amy Johnston (Graduate Environmental Consultant / BSc, Environmental Science and Management)
Timing of survey, weather & season	Not a constraint	Fieldwork was undertaken within the EPA's recommended survey period (6-8 weeks post wet season (March-June)) for the Eremaean Province.
Area disturbance	Not a constraint	The area has been disturbed from exploration and mining operations, cattle grazing and other human impacts; however, vegetation was mostly intact and comprised of native vegetation.
Survey Effort/ Extent	Not a constraint	Survey intensity was appropriate for the size/significance of the area with a reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey completed to identify vegetation types.
Availability of contextual information at a regional and local scale	Not a constraint	Conservation significant flora database searches provided by the DBCA were used to identify any potential locations of Threatened/Priority flora species. BoM, DWER, DPIRD, DBCA and DCCEEW databases were reviewed to obtain appropriate regional desktop information on the biophysical environment of the local region. Botanica has conducted numerous surveys within the Murchison bioregion and was also able to obtain information about the area from previous research conducted within the area. Results of previous assessments in the local area were reviewed to provide context on the local environment.
Completeness	Not a constraint	In the opinion of Botanica, the survey area was covered sufficiently in order to fulfill the requirements of a reconnaissance level survey. Vegetation assemblages were described and mapped, and all observed flora individuals were able to be identified to species level.

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
		The vegetation associations for this study were based on visual descriptions of locations in the field. The distribution of these vegetation associations outside the survey area is not known, however vegetation associations identified were categorised via comparison to vegetation distributions throughout WA given on NVIS (DotEE, 2017).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Desktop Assessment

4.1.1 Flora

The Dandjoo desktop search identified 678 vascular flora species as occurring within 40 km of the survey area (DBCA, 2025). The most diverse families were Asteraceae (101 species), Fabaceae (90 species) and Chenopodiaceae (74 species). The full list of vascular flora identified by the desktop search is provided in Appendix E.

4.1.1.1 Introduced Flora

Twenty-six introduced (weed) flora species, representing 14 families, were identified in the desktop study area, with the full list provided in Appendix D. Of these, one species is listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* and is "To Be Confirmed" as a Weed of National Significance (WONS) (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1: Declared Pest and WONS flora species known to occur within 40 km of the survey area

Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WoNS
Opuntia stricta	Common Prickly Pear	Declared Pest s22(2)	C3 Restricted	TBC

4.1.1.2 Significant Flora

The assessment of the DBCA Threatened and Priority flora database searches (DBCA, 2023a), Dandjoo search (DBCA, 2025), Protected Matters search (DCCEEW, 2025a) and previous relevant literature identified 28 significant flora species recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area. These consist of one Threatened, nine Priority 1, two Priority 2, 13 Priority 3 and three Priority 4 taxa (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The locations of the DBCA database records for significant flora in relation to the survey area are illustrated spatially in Figure 4-1.

These taxa were assessed for distribution and known habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area (Table 4-2). The assessment identified one Priority one taxa was previously recorded within the survey area, 16 as 'Possible' to occur in the survey area, 11 as 'Unlikely' to occur in the survey area. One Critically Endangered taxa under the EPBC Act and BC Act (*Minuria tridens*) was identified as potentially occurring within the survey region by the Protected Matter search. This species has been found to not occur in WA, therefore this record was excluded from the likelihood assessment. The DBCA Threatened and Priority flora database also had previous records of *Minuria tridens* occurring within the survey area, however these taxa have since been renamed *Minuria sp. Murchison* (Priority 1), which is what has been included in the likelihood assessment. **Error! Reference source not found.** provides a summary of the taxa assessed as

Possible and Likely to occur in the survey area, whilst the full flora likelihood assessment is provided as **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Table 4-2: Significant flora potentially occurring within the survey area

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description (WA Herbarium, 1998-)	Assessment
	EPBC	BC Act	DBCA		
Acacia burrowsiana			P3	Red-brown loams with ironstone rubble on surface, calcrete soils, laterite, quartz. Flats adjacent to watercourses, crests of low rises, breakaways.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Acacia lapidosa			P1	Rocky diorite ridge.	Unlikely - Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
Acacia speckii			P4	Rocky soils over granite, basalt or dolerite. Rocky hills or rises.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Alyxia tetanifolia			P3	Rocky hills or rises.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Angianthus microcephalus			P2	Sandy or clayey soils. Salt swamps & pans.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Angianthus uniflorus			P1	Margin of calcrete rise near gypseous salt lake.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Atriplex lindleyi subsp. conduplicata			P3	Crabhole plains.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Bergia auriculata			P2	Clay soils. Mud flats.	Unlikely - Historical record from 1945.
Calotis sp. Perrinvale Station (R.J. Cranfield 7096)			P3		Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species. This option is also used when there is insufficient information to determine the preferred habitat of a species.
Dodonaea amplisemina			P4	Red-brown sandy clay on basalt and gabbro and banded ironstone or on dolerite and quartzite. Rocky hills.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Drummondita miniata			P3	Laterite. Breakaways.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Eremophila glabra subsp. Lake Austin (P.J. Curry & P. Hennig 367)			P1	Edge of saline dune on red sand.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Eremophila rostrata subsp. rostrata	CR	CR		Saline quartzite loams. Hills and flats.	Unlikely - Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species. This species generally grows near Cue.

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description (WA Herbarium, 1998-)	Assessment
	EPBC	BC Act	DBCA		
Euryomyrtus recurva			P3	Yellow/red sand, brown/yellow sandy clay. Gravel pits, catchment slopes.	Unlikely - Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
Grevillea inconspicua	-	-	P4	Along drainage lines on rocky outcrops, creek lines.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Hibiscus krichauffianus			P1	Red sandy soils.	Unlikely - Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
Isotropis petrensis			P1	Edge of flat granite sheet. Yellow brown sandy loam.	Unlikely - Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
Jacksonia lanicarpa			P1	Red sand.	Unlikely - Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
Maireana prosthecochaeta			P3	Laterite. Hills, salty places.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Micromyrtus placoides			P3	Red-orange sandy clay, orange-yellow sandy clay to clayey loam, coarse gravel, banded ironstone, laterite, quartz, basalt. Gently undulating plains, dry creek beds, hillcrests, ridges.	Unlikely - Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
Millotia depauperata			P1	Sandy loam. Granite outcrops.	Unlikely - Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
Minuria sp. Murchison (T. Lowrey 1713)			P1	Roadside.	Previously recorded within the survey area.
Petrophile pauciflora			P3	Decaying & dissected granite breakaways.	Unlikely - Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
Prostanthera ferricola			P3	Shallow red-brown skeletal sandy loam on banded ironstone, laterite, basalt or quartz. Gently inclined mid to upper slopes of hills, rocky crests, outcrops.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.
Prostanthera petrophila			P3	Lateritic soils.	Unlikely - Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species. Most records occur further north.
Ptilotus beardii			P3	Clayey soils. Saline flats, low breakaways.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description (WA Herbarium, 1998-)	Assessment
	EPBC	BC Act	DBCA		
Ptilotus sp. Cue (P. Armstrong PA 16/362)			P1		Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species. This option is also used when there is insufficient information to determine the preferred habitat of a species.
Tecticornia fimbriata			P3	Margins of salt & gypsum lakes.	Possible, Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species.

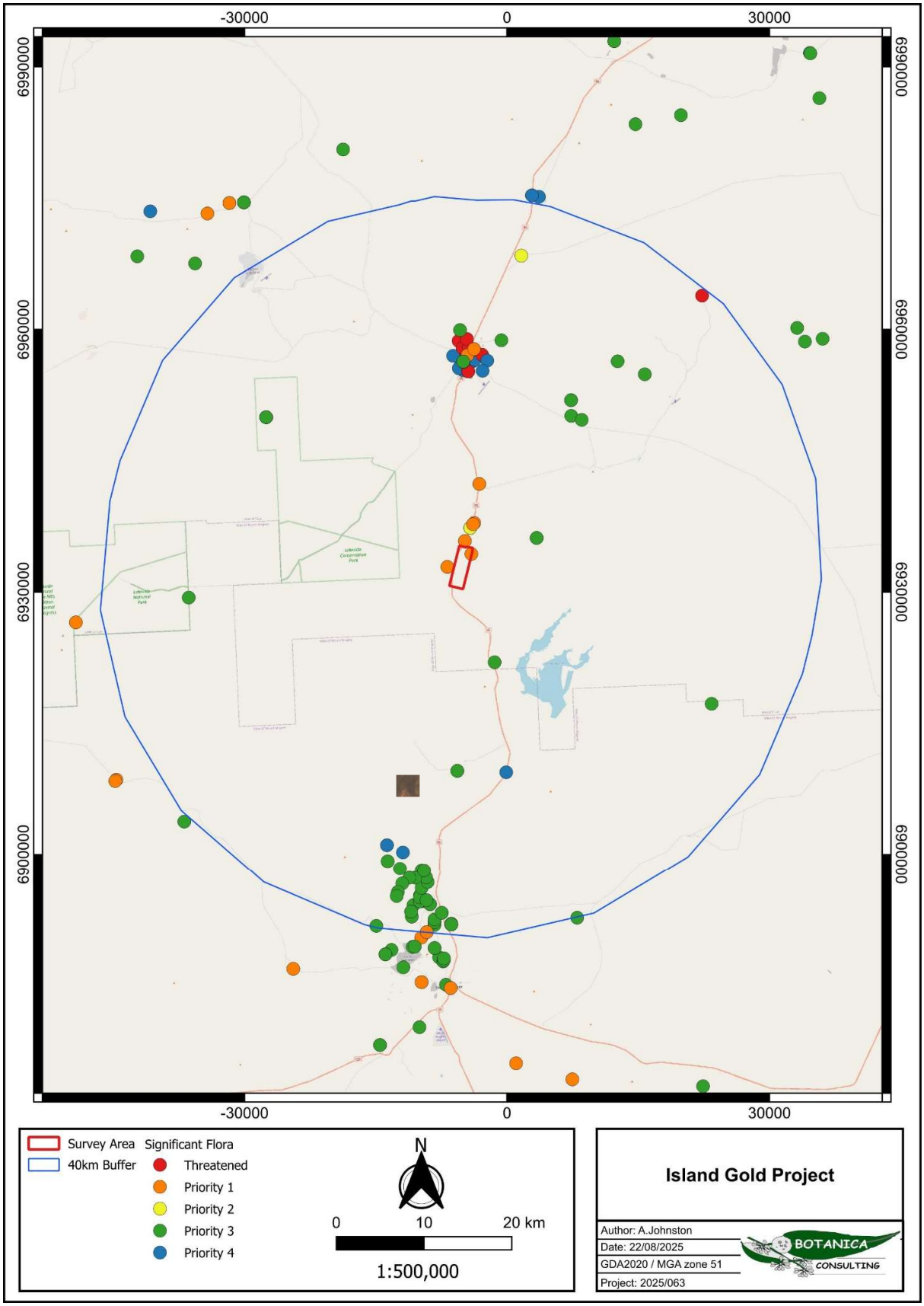


Figure 4-1: Significant flora records in relation to the survey area

4.1.2 Fauna

According to the results of the Dandjoo database search (DBCA, 2025), a total of 265 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area, consisting of 182 birds, 17 mammal, 60 reptile and five amphibian taxa. The full list of vertebrate fauna identified by the desktop search is contained in Appendix E.

4.1.2.1 Significant Fauna

The assessment of the DBCA Threatened and Priority fauna database searches (DBCA, 2023c), Dandjoo search (DBCA, 2025) and Protected Matters search (DCCEEW, 2025a) and previous relevant literature identified 13 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species of conservation significance that have previously been recorded in the regional area[2], some of which have the potential to occur in or utilise sections of the survey area at times. These species consisted of nine Threatened, one other specially protected and 13 migratory species (of which three are also listed as Threatened under the EPBC Act and BC Act). The locations of the DBCA database records for significant fauna in relation to the survey area is illustrated spatially in Figure 4-2.

Habitat and distribution data was used to determine the likelihood assessment of occurrence of significant fauna within the survey area (Table 4-3). The assessment did not identify any taxa as 'Known to Occur' in the survey area, three were assessed as 'Would Not Occur', two were assessed as 'Unlikely to Occur' and ten were assessed as 'Possibly Occurs'. The migratory species were assessed collectively.

[2] The desktop review also identified one terrestrial invertebrate (spider) fauna species of conservation significance which was not assessed.

Table 4-3: Significant fauna potentially occurring within the survey area

Class	Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
		EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
Bird	*Aphelocephala leucopsis* Southern whiteface	VU	-	-	Occur across most of mainland Australia south of the tropics, Southern whitefaces live in a wide range of open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Unlikely to Occur, no DBCA records of any sightings within 40 km of the survey area. The PMST report suggests that the species or species habitat may occur in the area.
	Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU	MI		Intertidal mudflats, also freshwater swamps and saltwater lakes (ALA, 2025).	Possibly Occurs, suitable habitat occurs within the survey area.
	Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper	CR / MI	CR		Inland, where they are rarely seen, around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Possibly Occurs, suitable habitat occurs within the survey area.
	Charadrius cucullatus Hooded plover			P4	Occur on sandy beaches backed by low sand dunes or on salt lakes.	Possibly Occurs, suitable habitat occurs within the survey area. Three previous DBCA records have been recorded between 0.3-3.5km away for the survey area.
	Falco hypoleucos Grey falcon	VU	VU	-	Occurs in arid and semi-arid Australia, including the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, central Australia and Western Australia, frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Possibly Occurs, area may form part of larger home range.
	Falco peregrinus Peregrine falcon	-	OS	-	Known to inhabit open grasslands, wooded areas (ALA, 2025).	Possibly Occurs, area may form part of larger home range.
	Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl	VU	VU	-	Scrublands and woodlands dominated by mallee and wattle species (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Possibly Occurs, seven DBCA records occur within 40km of the survey area.
	Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot	EN	CR	-	Broad habitat requirements include areas of old-growth spinifex (T*riodia*) for roosting and nesting, together with foraging habitats that are likely to include various native grasses and herbs and may or may not contain shrubs or low trees. (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Would Not Occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.
	Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank	EN / MI	MI	-	Occurs around most of the coast from Cape Arid in the south to Carnarvon in the north-west (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Possibly Occurs, five DBCA records occur within 40km of the survey area.

Class	Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
		EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
	Amytornis textilis textilis Western Grasswren			P4	Low, often Acacia dominated, semiarid shrubland, no more than a metre in height, that forms densely foliaged clumps and thickets. Has contracted westwards to the Shark Bay region since 1910 (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Would not occur. Considered to be regionally extinct. Four DBCA records occur within the 40km buffer, however these are very old historical records (>100 years old).
	Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail	MI	MI	-	Running water in disused quarries, sandy, rocky streams in escarpments and rainforest, sewerage ponds, ploughed fields and airfields (Morecombe 2004).	Would Not Occur. Never recorded in goldfields region.
	Migratory Shorebirds*	MI	IA	-	Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Possibly Occurs, suitable ephemeral salt lake habitat occurs within the survey area.
Mammal	*Macrotis lagotis* Bilby	VU	VU		Once widespread in arid, semi-arid and relatively fertile areas covering 70 per cent of mainland Australia, by 1995 the bilby was restricted to arid regions and classed as a Threatened species (ALA, 2025).	Unlikely to Occur. Considered to be regionally extinct. One DBCA record occurs within 40km of the survey area.
Reptile	*Egernia stokesii badia* Western Spiny-tailed Skink, Baudin Island Spiny-tailed Skink	EN	VU		Occurs in open eucalypt woodlands and Acacia dominated shrublands in semi-arid to arid areas of south-western WA. Tends to shelter in logs, cavities in trunks and branches of shrubs (DCCEEW, 2012).	Possibly Occurs, suitable habitat occurs within the survey area.
	Lerista eupoda West Coast mulga slider			P1	Open mulga areas on loamy soils in arid habitats (Wilson and Swan, 2013).	Possibly Occurs, suitable habitat occurs within the survey area.
Insect	*Idiosoma nigrum* Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider	VU	EN		Leaf litter and twigs are extremely important to the species as it provides material for the burrows, reduced soil moisture loss and increased prey availability. The species avoids areas of dense leaf litter as juveniles are unable to dig their initial hole in such areas (DCCEEW, 2013).	NA^

* Migratory Birds: *Limosa lapponica* (Bar-tailed godwit); *Gelochelidon nilotica* (Gull-billed tern); *Chlidonias leucopterus* (white-winged black tern); *Tringa glareola* (Wood sandpiper); *Motacilla flava* (Yellow Wagtail); *Apus pacificus* (For-wailed swift); *Calidris melanotos* (Pectoral Sandpiper) and *Actis hypoleucos* (Common Sandpiper)

^NA – Not Assessed: species type outside of scope of basic terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey.

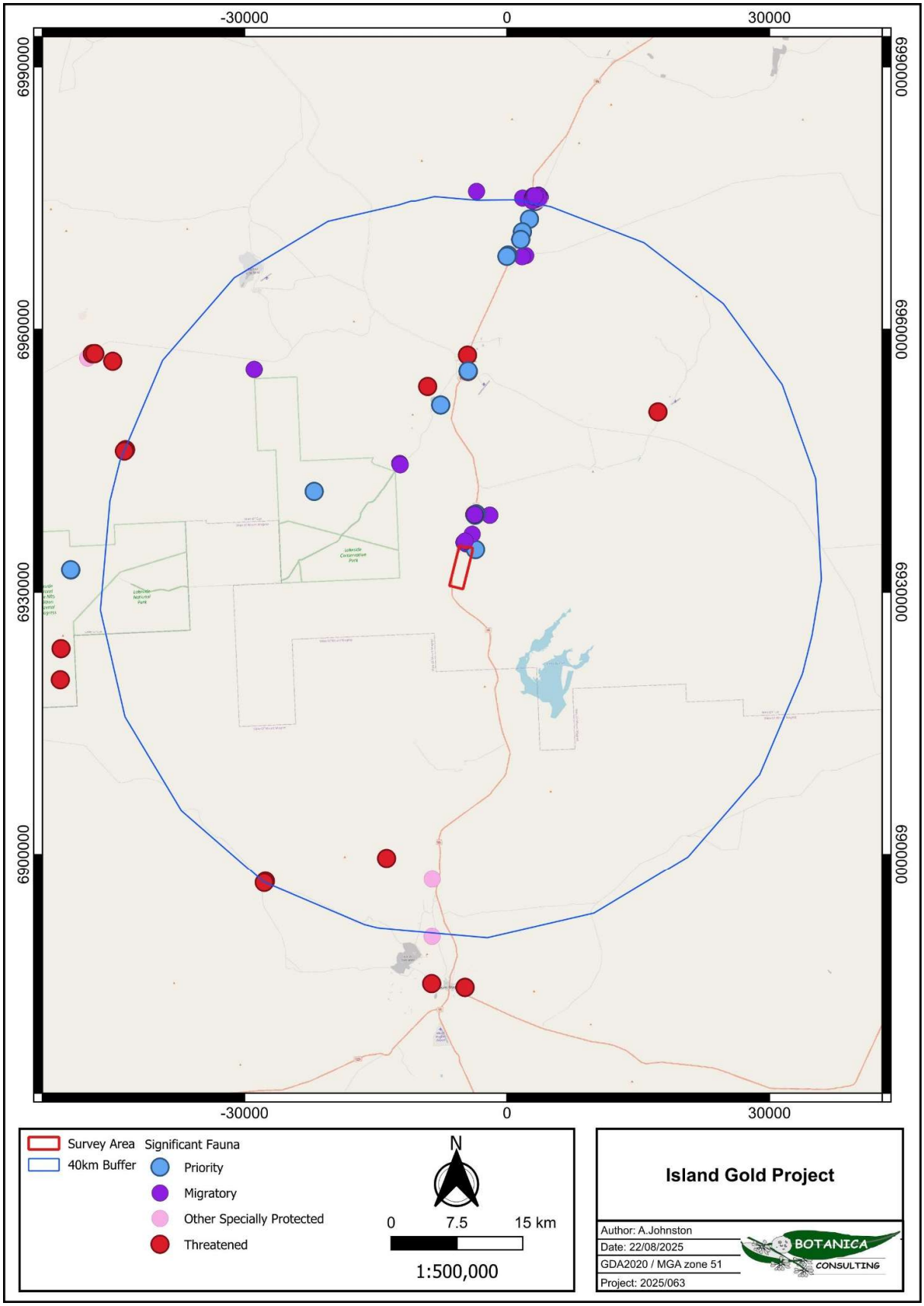


Figure 4-2: Significant fauna records in relation to the survey area

4.2 Field Assessment

4.2.1 Flora

The field survey identified 84 vascular flora taxa within the survey area. These taxa represent 42 genera across 24 families, with the most diverse families being Fabaceae (19 species) Chenopodiaceae (12 species) and Scrophulariaceae (11 species). Dominant genera include *Acacia* (14 species), *Eremophila* (11 species), and *Senna* and *Ptilotus* (five species each). Twelve annual species were also identified during the survey. The full field species inventory is listed in Appendix B.

4.2.1.1 Introduced Flora

One introduced (weed) species was recorded within the survey area (*Cenchrus ciliaris*). This species was observed in the Clay-loam plain chenopod shrubland vegetation community. Cenchrus ciliaris is not a Declared Pest or WONS.

4.2.1.2 Significant Flora

According to the EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation* (EPA, 2016b) significant flora includes:

- flora being identified as threatened or priority species;
- locally endemic flora or flora associated with a restricted habitat type (e.g. surface water or groundwater dependent ecosystems);
- new species or anomalous features that indicate a potential new species;
- flora representative of the range of a species (particularly, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range);
- unusual species, including restricted subspecies, varieties or naturally occurring hybrids; and
- flora with relictual status, being representative of taxonomic groups that no longer occur widely in the broader landscape.

No Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant flora species were recorded within the survey area.

4.2.2 Vegetation

4.2.2.1 Vegetation Communities

A total of seven broad-scale vegetation communities were identified within the survey area. Vegetation community descriptions and extent are listed below in Table 4-4 and illustrated spatially in Figure 4-3. Vegetation community descriptions and extents were determined from field survey results, aerial imagery interpretation and extrapolation of the communities.

Overall, the survey area was dominated by Acacia Forests and Woodlands (56.78%), the remaining vegetation was classified as Chenopod Shrublands (4.58%). Other areas within the survey area include Lake Austin (25.42%) and disturbed areas (13.22%).

The survey found RH-AOW1 was the most commonly represented vegetation community in the survey area, occupying 339.09 ha (44.59%), while CLP-AOW1 was the least represented with 18.52 ha (2.44%). The most diverse vegetation types were DD-AFW1, with 34 species (47.89%), while the least diverse was DD-CS1 with 11 species (15.49%).

These communities, whilst locally variable, are relatively widespread throughout the Murchison bioregion.

Table 4-4: Summary of vegetation types within the survey area

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Code	Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Photos
Clay-Loam Plain	Acacia Open Woodland (MVG 13)	CLP-AOW1	Mixed tall Shrubland mainly of *Acacia tetragonophylla* and *A. caesaneura* with a mixed shrubland mainly of *Eremophila forrestii, E. galeata* and *Senna* sp. *Meekatharra* and mixed isolated low shrubs mainly of *Enchylaena tomentosa, Rhagodia drummondii* and *Maireana sp.* on a clay-loam plain.	18.52	2.44	
	Chenopod Shrublands, Samphire Shrublands and Forblands (MVG 22)	CLP-CS1	Mixed low samphire shrubland mainly of *Tecticornia pruinosa* with isolated tussock grasses on a clay-loam plain.	23.80	3.13	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Code	Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Photos
Drainage Depression	Chenopod Shrublands, Samphire Shrublands and Forblands (MVG 22)	DD-CS1	Mixed sparse shrubland mainly of *Eremophila forrestii* with a mixed low sparse shrubland mainly of *Maireana pyramidata, Solanum lasiophyllum* and *Atriplex* sp. in a drainage depression.	11.07	1.46	
	Acacia Forrest Woodland (MVG 6)	DD-AFW1	Mixed *Acacia* tall shrubland mainly of *Acacia ramulosa* and *A. mulganeura* with a mixed sparse shrubland of *Eremophila sp.* and isolated low shrubs of *Ptilotus obovatus* in a drainage depression.	21.67	2.85	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Code	Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Photos
	Acacia Open Woodland (MVG 13)	DD-AOW1	Low open forest of *Acacia incurvaneura* over low open shrubland of *Acacia tetragonophylla* and *Eremophila* sp. over low sparse chenopod shrubland of *Maireana triptera* in drainage depression.	22.27	2.93	
Rocky Hill	Acacia Open Woodland (MVG 13)	RH-AOW1	Mixed tall *Acacia* shrubland mainly of *Acacia mulganeura* and *A. tetragonophylla* with a sparse low shrubland of *Maireana triptera*, *Solanum lasiophyllum* and *Sclerolaena densiflora* on a rocky hillslope.	339.09	44.59	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Code	Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Photos
	Acacia Open Woodland (MVG 13)	RH-AOW2	Mixed *Acacia* tall shrubland mainly of *Acacia grasbyi* with a sparse mixed shrubland mainly of *Eremophila* sp. and a low sparse shrubland of *Ptilotus obovatus* and *P. rotundifolius* on a rocky hillslope.	30.27	3.98	
			Lake	193.32	25.42	

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Code	Vegetation Type	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Photos
			Disturbed	100.53	13.22	
Total				**760.54**	**100**	

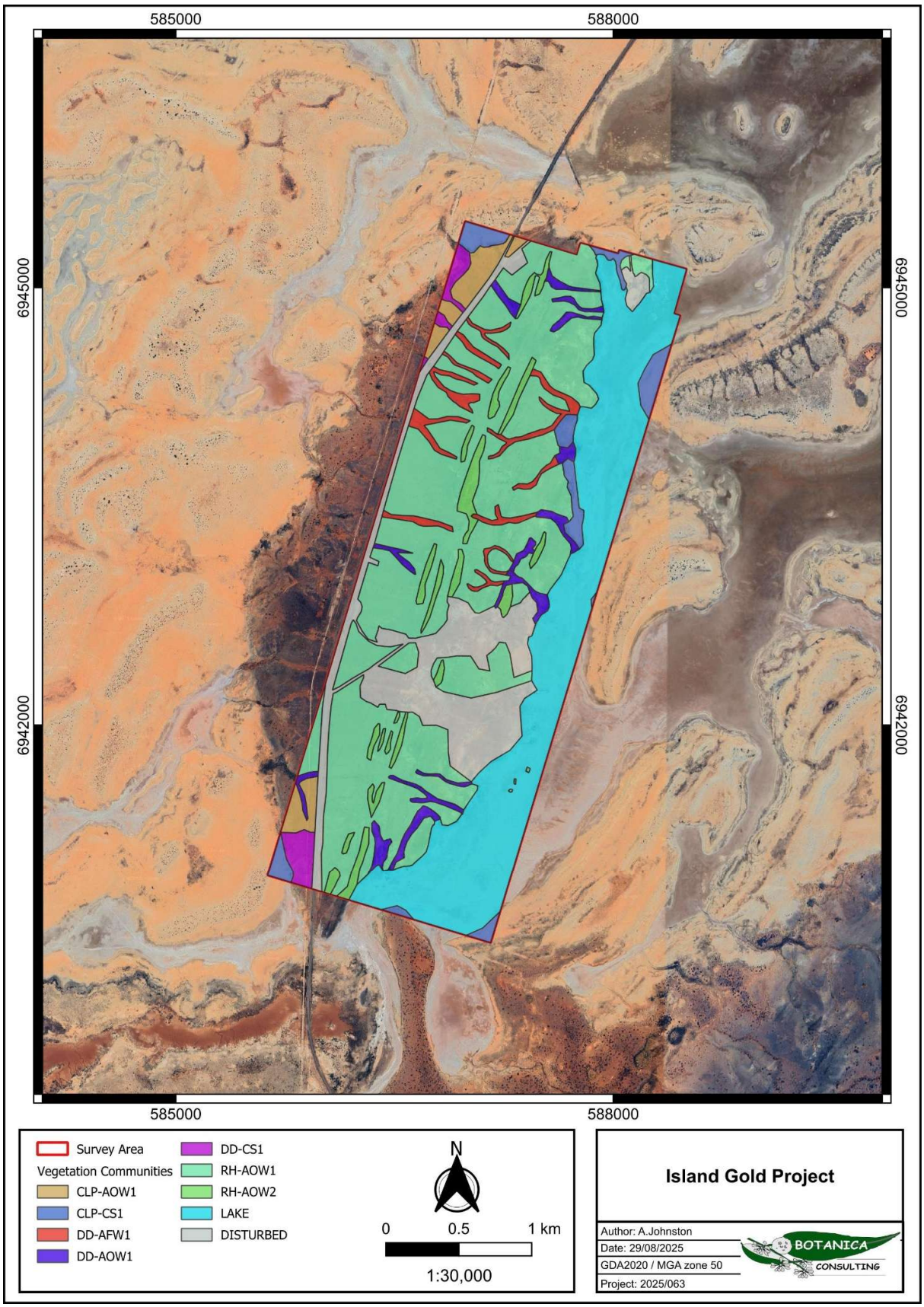


Figure 4-3: Vegetation communities within the survey area

4.2.2.2 Vegetation Condition

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale adapted from Keighery (1994) and Trudgen, (1988), native vegetation within the survey area was categorised as 'Good' to 'Completely Degraded', with the majority (58.53%) being categorised as 'Good' (Table 4-5, Figure 4-4). Vegetation condition rating descriptions are listed in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

The majority of impacts within the survey area were from historical disturbance, predominately caused by exploration activities and associated tracks, with significant feral animal grazing also observed.

Table 4-5: Vegetation condition rating within the survey area

Condition rating	Description (EPA, 2016a)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.	444.71	58.53
Degraded	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.	113.68	14.96
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e., areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.	7.88	1.04
Cleared Areas	Lake areas lacking vegetation have been classified as "Cleared".	193.48	25.47
	Total	**759.75**	**100.00**



Figure 4-4: Vegetation condition within the survey area

4.2.2.3 Significant Vegetation

According to the EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline: Flora and Vegetation* (EPA, 2016b) significant vegetation includes:

- vegetation being identified as threatened or priority ecological communities;
- vegetation with restricted distribution;
- vegetation subject to a high degree of historical impact from threatening processes;
- vegetation which provides a role as a refuge; and
- vegetation providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

No TECs listed under State or Commonwealth legislation, or PECs listed by DBCA were identified within the survey area. No other significant vegetation (as described above) was identified within the survey area.

4.2.3 Fauna

4.2.3.1 Fauna Habitat

Based on vegetation and associated landforms identified during the flora and vegetation assessment, seven broad scale terrestrial fauna habitats were identified as occurring within the survey area. Table 4-6 provides the area and a visual representation of fauna habitat types, and the extent of fauna habitats is shown spatially in Figure 4-5.

Table 4-6: Main terrestrial fauna habitats within the survey area

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Acacia Open Woodland on clay-loam plain Area=18.51 ha (2.44%)	Tall *Acacia* shrubland with a mixed *Eremophila* sp. and *Senna* sp. shrubland and mixed isolated low Chenopod shrubs.	• Ground not especially suited to burrowing species. • Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna assemblage. • Low vegetation density and low leaf litter.	
Acacia Forest and Woodland in drainage depression Area=43.93 ha (5.80%)	Mixed tall *Acacia* shrubland with a mixed sparse shrubland of *Eremophila* sp. and *Atriplex* sp. and isolated low shrubs of *Ptilotus obovatus* and *Maireana* sp.	• Ground not suited to burrowing species. • Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna assemblage. • Moderate vegetation density and moderate leaf litter.	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Acacia Open Woodland on rocky hillslopes Area= 367.02ha (48.41%	Mixed tall *Acacia* shrubland over a mixed shrubland of *Eremophila* sp. with a sparse low shrubland of Chenopod shrubs, *Solanum lasiophyllum* and *Ptilotus* sp.	• Ground not suited to burrowing species. • Low diversity vegetation strata. • Low vegetation density and low leaf litter.	
Chenopod shrubland on clay-loam plain Area= 23.76 ha (3.13%)	Mixed low samphire shrubland mainly of *Tecticornia* sp. with isolated tussock grasses.	• Ground not particularly suited to burrowing species. • Low diversity vegetation strata. • Low vegetation density and low leaf litter.	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Chenopod Shrublands in a drainage depression Area= 11.07 ha (1.46%)	Mixed sparse shrubland mainly of *Eremophila longifolia*, *Hakea preissii* and *Acacia victoriae* subsp. *victoriae* with a mixed low sparse Chenopod shrubs.	• Ground has low suitability for burrowing species. • Potential refuge for small fauna (e.g., reptiles) under shrubs. • Low diversity vegetation strata. • Low vegetation density and leaf litter. • Chenopod shrubs provide a food source to avifauna during drought conditions	
Lake Area= 193.31 ha (25.5%)	Ephemeral salt lake lacking vegetation. Some sparse chenopod shrubs occur on the lakes perimeter.	• Ground is not well suited to burrowing species. • Lack of vegetation, thus low suitability as foraging habitat and low provision of refuge for reptiles or mammals. • Occasionally suitable for migratory shorebirds following significant rainfall and inundation of Salt Lake areas. • Fauna are more likely to occur within adjacent habitats such as sand dunes.	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Disturbed Area= 100.53 ha (13.26%)	Disturbed areas	• Ground is not well suited to burrowing species. • Low value foraging habitat for mammals and avifauna due to lack of native vegetation. • Man made structures (e.g., buildings) and remnant materials (e.g., old tin sheets) provide good refuge for reptiles.	

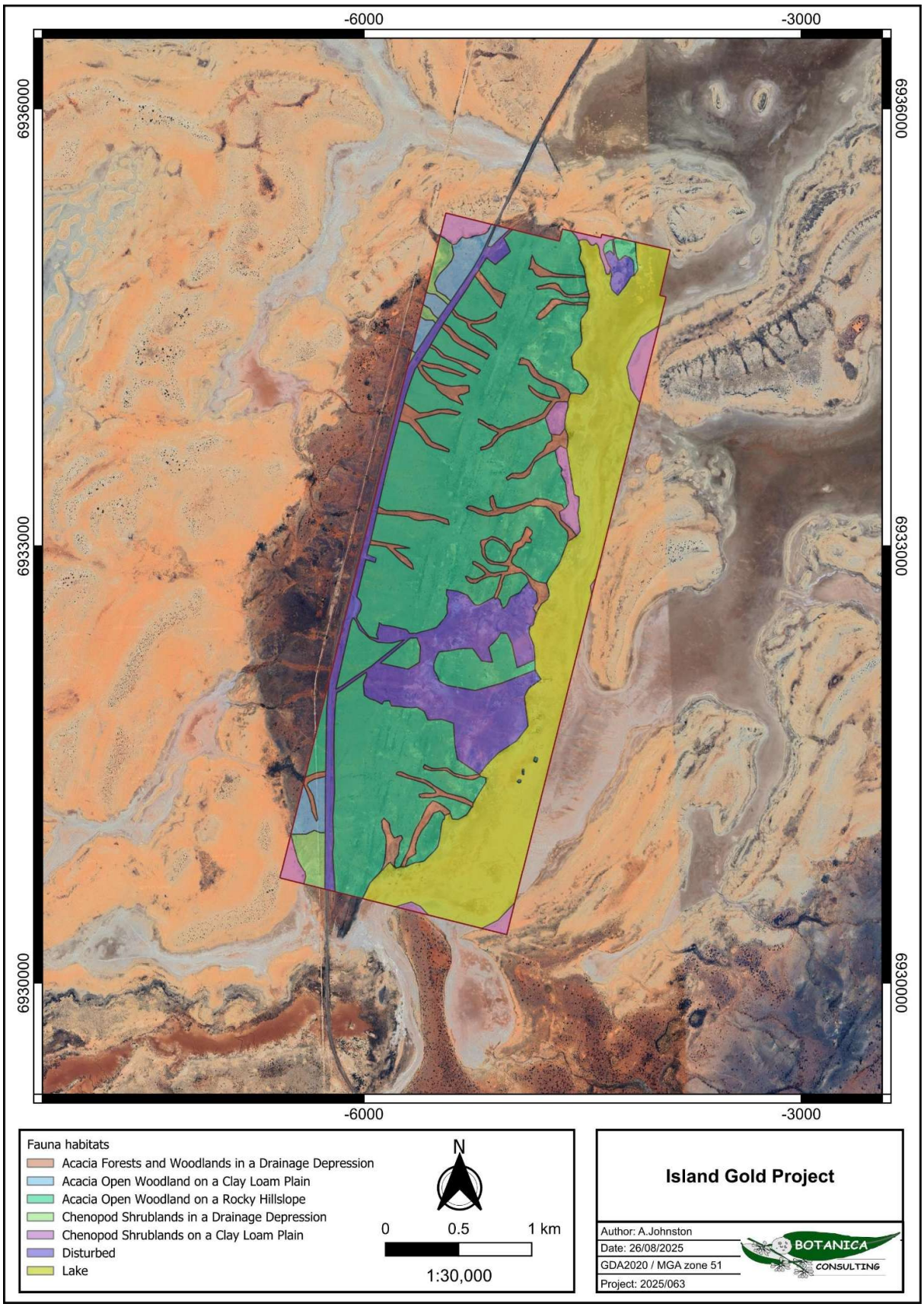


Figure 4-5: Fauna habitats within the survey area

4.2.3.2 Opportunistic Fauna Observations

Table 4-7 provides a list of opportunistic observations of fauna species that was made during the field survey with a total of five species observed.

Table 4-7: Fauna species observed during the field survey

Taxon	Common Name	Comments
Avifauna		
Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed eagle	Observed
Oreoica gutturalis	Crested bellbird	Heard
Falco berigora	Brown Falcon	Observed
Taeniopygia castanotis	Zebra finch	Observed
Mammals		
Osphranter robustus	Common Wallaroo/ Euro	Observed

4.2.3.3 Significant Fauna

According to the EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline: Terrestrial Fauna* (EPA, 2016c) significant fauna includes:

- Fauna being identified as a Threatened or Priority species;
- Fauna species with restricted distribution;
- Fauna subject to a high degree of historical impact from threatening processes; and
- Fauna providing an important function required to maintain the ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

No evidence for the presence of Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), including nesting mounds, tracks or other signs, were recorded within the survey area. No other evidence of significant fauna species were observed during the survey.

The fauna species of conservation significance that were identified from the desktop review to possibly occur in the survey area were further assessed for the likelihood of them utilising the Survey area based on direct on ground observations.

- **Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata)* - Vulnerable (EPBC Act and BC Act)**

  This species is occasionally recorded in the Eastern Murchison (MUR01) subregion. The majority of habitat within the survey area appears unsuitable for breeding due to a relatively high level of disturbance. The 2025 field survey did not identify any evidence of Malleefowl utilising the survey area (no evidence of mounds or other activity such as diggings, tracks and feathers). Available information suggests that a breeding population of this species is unlikely to be present in the

survey area, though transient non-breeding individuals may occasionally occur if present in the surrounding area. Significant impact unlikely.

- **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act) and Migratory (BC Act)**

This species is a non-breeding visitor to Australia, typically favouring habitats such as lagoons, swamps, lakes, and dams with inundated or emergent low vegetation. Several DBCA records have been documented within 4 km of the survey area, suggesting occasional use of the nearby lake when it is inundated. However, breeding within the survey area is considered unlikely and significant impact to the species in unlikely.

- **Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) – Critically Endangered (EPBC Act and BC Act) and Migratory (EPBC Act)**

This is a non-breeding visitor of Australia that inhabits inland ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams and bore drains. It is considered unlikely to breed within the survey area. Significant impact unlikely.

- **Hooded Plover (*Charadrius cucullatus*) – Priority 4 (DBCA)**

This species occasionally utilises inland salt lakes, however, prefers broad, flat, open sandy beaches. Several DBCA records occur within 4 km of the survey area, all recorded in 2000. Portions of the survey area intersecting with Lake Austin may offer suitable habitat for the species, particularly following substantial rainfall events, however significant impact is unlikely.

- **Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act and BC Act)**

This species is sparsely recorded throughout inland Australia. Suitable habitat may be present but is unlikely to represent critical habitat. Significant impact unlikely.

- **Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) – Other Specially Protected (BC Act)**

This species potentially utilises some sections of the survey area as part of a much larger home range, though records in this area are uncommon. It is considered unlikely to breed within the survey area. Significant impact unlikely.

- **Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) – Endangered (EPBC Act) and Migratory (EPBC Act and BC Act)**

This species occupies both inland and coastal environments, utilising a range of wetland types, including permanent and ephemeral systems. Portions of the survey area intersecting with Lake Austin may offer suitable habitat for the species, particularly following substantial rainfall events. The nearest documented occurrence of the Common Greenshank is approximately 3.7 km north of the survey area. Given the extent of suitable habitat in the surrounding region, significant impact to the species are considered unlikely.

- **Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii badia*) – Endangered (EPBC Act) and Vulnerable (BC Act)**

  This species occurs in open Eucalypt woodlands and Acacia dominated shrublands, which is prevalent throughout the region. Given the extent of suitable habitat for the Western Spiny-tailed Skink, significant impacts to the species are considered unlikely.

- **West Coast Mulga Slider (*Lerista eupoda*) – Priority 1 (DBCA)**

  This species inhabits open mulga areas on loamy soils within arid environments. Its known habitat is restricted to a location approximately 14 km north-northeast of Cue, which falls within the 40 km buffer zone of the survey area. Little is known about the species' overall distribution and population size. Given the close proximity of the survey area to the only known population of the West Coast Mulga Slider, there is potential for significant impact to the species.

- **Migratory Shorebirds (multiple species, Table 4-3) – Migratory (EPBC Act)**

  Several species of migratory birds have been recorded around the survey area, likely when Lake Austin has filled after significant rain events. Significant impact to migratory birds is unlikely due to the extent of suitable wetlands outside of the survey area.

It should be noted that while habitats onsite for one or more of the species listed above are considered possibly suitable, some or all may be marginal in extent/quality and therefore the fauna species considered as possibly occurring may in fact only visit the area for short periods as infrequent vagrants.

4.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance

4.3.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)

The EPBC Act protects Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and is used by the Commonwealth DCCEEW to list threatened taxa and ecological communities into categories based on the criteria set out in the EPBC Act (www.environment.gov.au/epbc/index.html). The EPBC Act provides a national environmental assessment and approval system for proposed developments and enforces strict penalties for unauthorised actions that may affect MNES.

The EPBC Act covers 9 protected matters:

- world heritage areas
- national heritage places
- wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)
- listed threatened species and ecological communities
- listed migratory species (protected under international agreements)
- Commonwealth marine areas

- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- nuclear actions (including uranium mines)
- water resources (that relate to unconventional gas development and large coal mining development).

No MNES as defined by the EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.

4.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance

4.4.1 *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

The EP Act provides for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environmental harm, for the conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the environment. The Act is administered by The Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER), which is the State Government's environmental regulatory agency.

Under Section 51C of the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations (Regulations) 2004* (WA) any clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia that is not eligible for exemption under Schedule 6 of the EP Act or under the Regulations requires a clearing permit from the DWER or the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). Under Section 51A of the EP Act native vegetation includes aquatic and terrestrial vegetation indigenous to Western Australia, and intentionally planted vegetation declared by regulation to be native vegetation, but not vegetation planted in a plantation or planted with commercial intent. Section 51A of the EP Act defines clearing as "the killing or destruction of; the removal of; the severing or ringbarking of trunks or stems of; or the doing of substantial damage to some or all of the native vegetation in an area, including the flooding of land, the burning of vegetation, the grazing of stock or an act or activity that results in the above". Exemptions under Schedule 6 of the EP Act and the EP Regulations do not apply in ESAs as declared under Section 51B of the EP Act or TEC listed under State and Commonwealth legislation.

No ESAs were identified within the survey area. Two DWER Schedule One Areas occur within the survey area, which are not exempt from any clearing regulations.

4.4.2 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)

The BC Act is used by the Western Australian DBCA for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and biodiversity components in Western Australia and to promote the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in the State. Taxa are classified as 'Threatened" when their populations are geographically restricted or are threatened by local processes (see following sections for Threatened definitions). Under the BC Act all native flora and fauna are protected

throughout the State. Financial penalties are enforced under the BC Act if threatened species are collected without an appropriate license.

Under Section 54(1) of the BC Act, habitat is eligible for listing as critical habitat if:

a) it is critical to the survival of a threatened species or a threatened ecological community; and

b) its listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines.

No threatened flora species or critical habitat listed under the BC Act were recorded within the survey area.

4.5 Other Areas of Conservation Significance

The DBCA lists 'Priority' species and communities which are under consideration for declaration as 'Threatened' under the BC Act. These Priority species/ communities have no formal legal protection until they are endorsed by the Minister as being Threatened. No PEC's as listed by DBCA were identified within the survey area. No Priority Flora taxa as listed by DBCA were identified within the survey area. However, several PECs surround the survey area, as depicted in Figure 2-4.

There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within the survey area.

There are no proposed nor gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area. The nearest conservation reserve is the Lakeside National Park, located approximately 6 km west of the survey area.

4.6 Native Vegetation Clearing Principles

Based on the outcomes from the survey undertaken, Botanica assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Table 4-8). The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities may be at variance with clearing principles (f) and (i).

Table 4-8: Assessment against native vegetation clearing principles

Letter	Principle Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:	Assessment	Outcome
(a)	comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Vegetation within the survey area is considered to be of moderate biological diversity and is well represented outside the survey area. No Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant flora or ecological communities were identified within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(b)	comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to WA.	The basic fauna search did not record any evidence for the presence of significant fauna or habitat within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(c)	includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.	No Threatened Flora taxa, pursuant to the BC Act and the EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(d)	comprises the whole or part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community (TEC).	No Threatened Ecological Communities were identified as potentially occurring within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(e)	is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared	All vegetation associations retain over 99% of their pre-European extent.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(f)	is growing, in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland	The survey area intersects a section of Lake Austin, and ephemeral salt lake.	Clearing may be at variance with this principle
(g)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The survey area and surrounding region has not been extensively cleared. Clearing within the survey area is not considered likely to lead to land degradation issues such as salinity, water logging or acidic soils.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(h)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	Clearing within the survey area would not impact any conservation reserves.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(i)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	The survey area interests and ephemeral salt lake. Clearing activities could have impacts on hydrological systems.	Clearing may be at variance with this principle
(j)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding	Rainfall in the Eastern Murchison subregion has an average rainfall of 234 mm. Rainfall events are unlikely to result in localised flooding. Clearing within the survey area is not likely to increase the incidence or intensity of flooding within the survey area or surrounds.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle

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APPENDIX A:
CONSERVATION CATEGORIES (BC ACT AND EPBC ACT)

Definitions of Conservation Significant Species

Code	Category
State categories of Threatened and Priority species	
Threatened Species (T) Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as Threatened species under section 26(2) of the BC Act.	
CR	**Critically Endangered** Threatened species considered to be "facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under Schedule 2 Division 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for critically endangered fauna or Schedule 1 Division 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for critically endangered flora.
EN	**Endangered** Threatened species considered to be "facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under Schedule 2 Division 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for endangered fauna or Schedule 1 Division 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for endangered flora.
VU	**Vulnerable** Threatened species considered to be "facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under Schedule 2 Division 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for vulnerable fauna or Schedule 1 Division 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for vulnerable flora.
Extinct species Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.	
EX	**Extinct** Species where "*there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died*", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act). Published as presumed extinct under Schedule 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for extinct fauna or Schedule 2 the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for extinct flora.
EW	**Extinct in the Wild** Species that *"is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form*", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act). Currently there are no Threatened fauna or Threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable notice.
Specially protected species Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection. Species that are listed as Threatened species (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.	

Code	Category
CD	**Species of special conservation interest** Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as Threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act). Published as conservation dependent fauna under Schedule 1 Division 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024*.
IA	**International Agreement/ Migratory** Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act). Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species. Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under Schedule 1 Division 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024*.
OS	**Other specially protected species** Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act). Published as other specially protected fauna under Schedule 1 Division 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024*.
Priority species Possibly Threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of Priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as Threatened Fauna or Flora. Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring. Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.	
P1	**Priority 1: Poorly-known species** Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
P2	**Priority 2: Poorly-known species** Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
P3	**Priority 3: Poorly-known species** Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.
P4	**Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring** (a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands. (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as Conservation Dependent. (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

Code	Category
Commonwealth categories of Threatened species	
EX	**Extinct** Taxa where there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
EW	**Extinct in the Wild** Taxa where it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or it has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
CR	**Critically Endangered** Taxa that are facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
EN	**Endangered** Taxa which are not critically endangered and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
VU	**Vulnerable** Taxa which are not critically endangered or endangered and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
CD	**Conservation Dependent** Taxa which are the focus of a specific conservation program the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered; or (b) the following subparagraphs are satisfied: (i) the species is a species of fish; (ii) the species is the focus of a plan of management that provides for actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the species so that its chances of long term survival in nature are maximised; (iii) the plan of management is in force under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; (iv) cessation of the plan of management would adversely affect the conservation status of the species.

Definitions of conservation significant communities

Category Code	Category
State categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)	
PD	**Presumed Totally Destroyed**
	An ecological community will be listed as Presumed Totally Destroyed if there are no recent records of the community being extant and either of the following applies:
	• records within the last 50 years have not been confirmed despite thorough searches or known likely habitats or;
	• all occurrences recorded within the last 50 years have since been destroyed.
CR	**Critically Endangered**
	An ecological community will be listed as Critically Endangered when it has been adequately surveyed and is found to be facing an extremely high risk of total destruction in the immediate future, meeting any one of the following criteria:
	The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 90% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the immediate future due to modification;
	The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area;
	The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the immediate future.
EN	**Endangered**
	An ecological community will be listed as Endangered when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of total destruction in the near future. The ecological community must meet any one of the following criteria:
	The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 70% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent in the short-term future, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the short-term future due to modification;
	The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area;
	The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the short-term future.

Category Code	Category
VU	**Vulnerable**
	An ecological community will be listed as Vulnerable when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing high risk of total destruction in the medium to long term future. The ecological community must meet any one of the following criteria:
	The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be able to be substantially restored or rehabilitated;
	The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening process, and restricted in range or distribution;
	The ecological community may be widespread but has potential to move to a higher threat category due to existing or impending threatening processes.
Commonwealth categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)	
CE	**Critically Endangered** If, at that time, an ecological community is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future (indicative timeframe being the next 10 years).
EN	**Endangered** If, at that time, an ecological community is not critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future (indicative timeframe being the next 20 years).
VU	**Vulnerable** If, at that time, an ecological community is not critically endangered or endangered, but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium–term future (indicative timeframe being the next 50 years).
Priority Ecological Communities	
P1	**Poorly-known ecological communities**
	Ecological communities with apparently few, small occurrences, all or most not actively managed for conservation (e.g. within agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases) and for which current threats exist.
P2	**Poorly-known ecological communities**
	Communities that are known from few small occurrences, all or most of which are actively managed for conservation (e.g. within national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, un-allocated Crown land, water reserves, etc.) and not under imminent threat of destruction or degradation.
P3	**Poorly known ecological communities**
	Communities that are known from several to many occurrences, a significant number or area of which are not under threat of habitat destruction or degradation or:
	Communities known from a few widespread occurrences, which are either large or within significant remaining areas of habitat in which other occurrences may occur, much of it not under imminent threat, or;
	Communities made up of large, and/or widespread occurrences, that may or not be represented in the reserve system, but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing and inappropriate fire regimes.
P4	**Ecological communities that are adequately known, rare but not threatened** or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list. These communities require regular monitoring.
P5	**Conservation Dependent ecological communities**
	Ecological communities that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the community becoming threatened within five years.

APPENDIX B:
LIST OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

(W) denotes introduced (weed) species; (A) denotes ephemeral (annual) species; (P) denotes Priority species

Family	Genus	Taxon	DD-CS1	DD-AFW1	DD-A0W1	RH-AOW2	CLP-CS1	CLP-AOW1	CLP-CS1	RH-AOW1
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus*	*aervoides (A)*		*					*	*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus*	*exaltatus (A)*		*			*			
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus*	*obovatus*		*	*	*		*	*	*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus*	*schwartzii*						*		*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus*	*rotundifolius*				*				
Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia*	*australis*			*			*		
Asteraceae	*Senecio*	*magnificus*	*				*			
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex*	*bunburyana*		*			*			
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex*	*codonocarpa (A)*	*	*						
Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena*	*tomentosa*		*	*				*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana*	*georgei*	*		*			*		*
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana*	*oppositifolia*								
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana*	*pyramidata*	*	*					*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana*	*triptera*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia*	*eremaea*			*					
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia*	*drummondii*		*	*				*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena*	*cuneata*	*							
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena*	*densiflora*	*							
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena*	*diacantha*		*	*				*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia*	*disarticulata*		*	*		*		*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia*	*indica subsp. bidens*					*			
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia*	*halocnemoides*					*			
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia*	*pruinosa*					*			
Colchicaceae	*Wurmbea*	*tenella (A)*		*						
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia*	*drummondii (A)*	*	*	*		*		*	

Family	Genus	Taxon	DD-CS1	DD-AFW1	DD-A0W1	RH-AOW2	CLP-CS1	CLP-AOW1	CLP-CS1	RH-AOW1
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*acuminata*		*	*				*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*caesaneura*								
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*grasbyi*						*		
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*incurvaneura*		*	*			*		*
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*pteraneura*				*				
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*mulganeura*		*		*				*
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*exocarpoides*						*		*
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*quadrimarginea*				*				
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*ramulosa var. ramulosa*		*		*	*	*	*	*
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*burkittii*								
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*tetragonophylla*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*aptaneura*					*	*		*
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*craspedocarpa*		*			*			
Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*fuscaneura*				*				
Fabaceae	*Senna*	*artemisioides subsp. x artemisioides*								
Fabaceae	*Senna*	*artemisioides subsp. filifolia*		*		*				
Fabaceae	*Senna*	*artemisioides subsp. x sturtii*								
Fabaceae	*Senna*	*glutinosa subsp. chatelainiana*		*		*				
Fabaceae	*Senna*	*sp. Meekatharra*		*			*			
Geraniaceae	*Erodium*	*cygnorum (A)*		*			*		*	
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola*	*spinescens*		*	*		*			
Haloragaceae	*Haloragis*	*odontocarpa (A)*		*			*			
Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*					*			
Lamiaceae	*Teucrium*	*teucriiflorum*						*		
Loranthaceae	*Amyema*	*fitzgeraldii*					*		*	
Malvaceae	*Abutilon*	*cryptopetalum*		*	*		*		*	
Malvaceae	*Brachychiton*	*gregorii*						*		
Malvaceae	*Sida*	*spodochroma*								
Malvaceae	*Sida*	*calyxhymenia*		*	*		*		*	*
Malvaceae	*Sida*	*ectogama*		*			*			
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum*	*angustifolium*		*			*			
Poaceae	*Aristida*	*contorta (A)*	*				*		*	
Poaceae	*Austrostipa*	*elegantissima*								
Poaceae	*Enneapogon*	*caerulescens*	*	*					*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis*	*eriopoda*	*							

Family	Genus	Taxon	DD-CS1	DD-AFW1	DD-A0W1	RH-AOW2	CLP-CS1	CLP-AOW1	CLP-CS1	RH-AOW1
Poaceae	*Eragrostis*	*dielsii (A)*		*					*	
Poaceae	*Chloris*	*truncata*		*						
Poaceae	*Cenchrus*	*ciliaris (W)*					*			
Proteaceae	*Grevillea*	*berryana*					*	*		
Proteaceae	*Hakea*	*preissii*		*			*		*	
Proteaceae	*Hakea*	*recurva subsp. arida*		*						
Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes*	*sieberi (A)*		*				*		
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos*	*aphyllus*		*	*					
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea*	*rigida*						*		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*	*forrestii*	*					*		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*	*galeata*	*	*			*	*		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*	*latrobei*					*	*		*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*	*spectabilis*						*		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*	*oldfieldii subsp. angustifolia*		*	*					
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*	*oppositifolia*			*					
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*	*pantonii*		*	*		*			
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*	*compacta*		*			*	*		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*	*exilifolia*				*	*	*		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*	*punicea*		*		*	*	*		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*	*clarkei*		*			*	*		*
Solanaceae	*Lycium*	*australe*			*		*	*		
Solanaceae	*Nicotiana*	*rosulata (A)*	*	*			*	*		
Solanaceae	*Solanum*	*lasiophyllum*	*	*	*		*		*	
Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus*	*astrocarpus*	*					*		

APPENDIX C:
VEGETATION CONDITION RATING

Vegetation Condition Rating	South West and Interzone Botanical Provinces	Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance or damage caused by human activities since European settlement.	
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species. Damage to trees caused by fire, the presence of non-aggressive weeds and occasional vehicle tracks.	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor		Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely Degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees and shrubs.	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e., areas that are cleared or ‘parkland cleared’ with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

APPENDIX D:
INTRODUCED FLORA POTENTIALLY OCCURRING WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WoNS
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh Foxtail	Permitted - s11		
Asphodelus fistulosus	Onion Weed	Permitted - s11		
Avena fatua	Wild Oat	Permitted - s12		
Centaurea melitensis	Maltese Cockspur	Permitted - s11		
Chenopodium murale	Nettle-leaf Goosefoot	Permitted - s11		
Citrullus amarus	Paddy melon	Unlisted		
Clitoria ternatea		N/A		
Cuscuta epithymum	Lesser Dodder	Permitted - s11		
Cuscuta planiflora	Small-seeded Dodder	Permitted - s11		
Diplotaxis muralis	Wall Rocket	N/A		
Hordeum glaucum	Northern Barleygrass	Permitted - s11		
Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth Cats-ear	Permitted - s11		
Lysimachia arvensis	Pimpernel	Permitted - s11		
Malva parviflora	Marshmallow	Permitted - s11		
Medicago minima	Small Burr Medic	Permitted - s11		
Opuntia stricta	Common Prickly Pear	Declared Pest s22(2)	C3 Restricted	TBC
Pentameris airoides	False Hairgrass	Permitted - s11		
Rostraria pumila	Roughtail	Permitted - s11		
Rumex hypogaeus	Doublegee	Permitted - s11		
Rumex vesicarius	Ruby Dock	Unlisted		
Schismus barbatus	Arabian Grass	Permitted - s11		
Sisymbrium erysimoides	Smooth Mustard	Permitted - s11		
Sisymbrium orientale	Indian Hedge Mustard	Permitted - s11		
Solanum nigrum	Black Berry Nightshade	Permitted - s11		
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sowthistle	Permitted - s11		
Spergula pentandra	Five Anther Spurry	Permitted - s11		

APPENDIX E:
DANDJOO DESKTOP SEARCH (40KM)

Dandjoo Vascular Flora Species List

Source: Dandjoo – Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Method: User defined circle: 50.0 km
Dandjoo Export: bio_species_list_public_2025-08-21T14_07_23.872059+08_00_filtered_flora.xlsm
Filter: Kingdon = Plantae

Class	Order	Family	Taxon	Common Name	Estab.	Code
Isoetopsida	Isoetales	Isoetaceae Rchb.	Isoetes australis		native	
Isoetopsida	Isoetales	Isoetaceae Rchb.	Isoetes muelleri		native	
Liliopsida	Alismatales	Juncaginaceae Rich.	Triglochin isingiana		native	
Liliopsida	Alismatales	Juncaginaceae Rich.	Triglochin mucronata		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Arthropodium dyeri		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Dichopogon capillipes		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asparagaceae Juss.	Thysanotus manglesianus	['Fringed Lily', "Mangles' Fringed Li	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Asphodelaceae Juss.	Asphodelus fistulosus	Onion Weed	alien	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Hemerocallidaceae R.B	Dianella revoluta		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Hemerocallidaceae R.B	Tricoryne sp. Mullewa (G.J. Keighery 12080)		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Drakaea elastica	Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid	native	CR
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Microtis eremaea		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Prasophyllum gracile		native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Prasophyllum macrostachyum	Laughing Leek Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis setulosa	Hairy-stemmed Snail Orchid	native	
Liliopsida	Liliales	Colchicaceae DC.	Wurmbea densiflora		native	
Liliopsida	Liliales	Colchicaceae DC.	Wurmbea inframediana		native	
Liliopsida	Liliales	Colchicaceae DC.	Wurmbea tenella	Eight Nancy	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Bulbostylis barbata		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Bulbostylis turbinata		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Cyperus rigidellus		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Fimbristylis dichotoma		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Isolepis congrua		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Lepidosperma sp. Wolga Rock (S.D. Hopper 6513)		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Schoenus nanus	Tiny Bog Rush	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Schoenus subaphyllus		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Cyperaceae Juss.	Schoenus variicellae		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh Foxtail	alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Aristida contorta	Bunched Kerosene Grass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Aristida holathera var. holathera		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Aristida ingrata		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Aristida obscura	Brush Threeawn	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa nitida		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa variabilis		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Avena fatua		alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Chloris truncata	Windmill Grass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Cymbopogon ambiguus	Scentgrass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Cynodon prostratus		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Dichanthium sericeum subsp. sericeum		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Digitaria brownii		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Diplachne fusca subsp. muelleri		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Enneapogon caerulescens	Limestone Grass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Enneapogon polyphyllus		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis dielsii	Mallee Lovegrass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis eriopoda	Woollybutt Grass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis falcata	Sickle Lovegrass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis lanipes	Creeping Wanderrie	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis leptocarpa	Drooping Lovegrass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis parviflora	Weeping Lovegrass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis pergracilis		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis setifolia	Neverfail Grass	native	

Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis sp. Lake Carey (J. Paterson & J. Warden WB 40825)		native	P1
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis sp. Yeelirrie Calcrete (S. Regan LCH 26770)		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eriachne helmsii	Buck Wanderrie Grass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eriachne mucronata	Mountain Wanderrie Grass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eriachne ovata		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Eriachne pulchella subsp. pulchella		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Hordeum glaucum		alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Lachnagrostis filiformis		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Monachather paradoxus		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Panicum australiense		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Paspalidium clementii		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Pentameris airoides	False Hairgrass	alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Pentameris airoides subsp. airoides		alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Rostraria pumila		alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Rytidosperma caespitosum		native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Schismus barbatus	Kelch Grass	alien	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Thyridolepis mitchelliana	Mulga Grass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Tragus australianus	Small Burrgrass	native	
Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae Barnhart	Tripogonella loliiformis	Five Minute Grass	native	
Magnoliopsid	Apiales	Apiaceae Lindl.	Daucus glochidiatus	Australian Carrot	native	
Magnoliopsid	Apiales	Araliaceae Juss.	Trachymene ornata	Spongefruit	native	
Magnoliopsid	Apiales	Araliaceae Juss.	Trachymene pilbarensis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Apiales	Pittosporaceae R.Br.	Bursaria occidentalis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Apiales	Pittosporaceae R.Br.	Pittosporum angustifolium		mixed	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae	Siemssenia capillaris Steetz		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Actinobole oldfieldianum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Actinobole uliginosum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Angianthus microcephalus	Small-headed Angianthus	native	P2
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Angianthus milnei	Cone-spike Angianthus	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Angianthus tomentosus	Camel-grass	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Angianthus uniflorus		native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Asteridea chaetopoda		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Brachyscome ciliaris		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Brachyscome iberidifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Calocephalus francisii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Calocephalus knappii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Calocephalus multiflorus	Yellow-top	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Calocephalus platycephalus	Billybuttons	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Calotis hispidula	Bindy Eye	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Calotis multicaulis	Many-stemmed Burr-daisy	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Centaurea melitensis	Maltese Cockspur	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Centipeda thespidioides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Cephalipterum drummondii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Chondropyxis halophila		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Chrysocephalum puteale		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Chthonocephalus pseudevax	Woolly Groundheads	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Chthonocephalus viscosus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Cotula cotuloides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Craspedia haplorrhiza		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Dielitzia tysonii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Erymophyllum glossanthus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Erymophyllum ramosum subsp. ramosum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Feldstonia nitens		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Gilruthia osbornei		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Gnephosis angianthoides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Gnephosis arachnoidea	Cobwebby-headed Gnephosis	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Gnephosis brevifolia	Short-leaved Gnephosis	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Gnephosis macrocephala		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Gnephosis tenuissima		native	

Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Gnephosis trifida	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Helipterum craspedioides	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Hyalosperma glutinosum subsp. glutinosum	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Hyalosperma glutinosum subsp. venustum	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Hyalosperma zacchaeus	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth Cats-ear	alien
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Kippistia suaedifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Lawrencella davenportii	Sticky Everlasting	native
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Lawrencella rosea	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Lemooria burkittii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Millotia depauperata	native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Millotia myosotidifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Minuria cunninghamii	Bush Minuria	native
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Minuria gardneri	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Minuria leptophylla	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Minuria tridens	native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Myriocephalus appendiculatus	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Myriocephalus gueriniae	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Myriocephalus nudus	native	EX
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Myriocephalus oldfieldii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Myriocephalus pygmaeus	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Myriocephalus rudallii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Olearia humilis	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Olearia pimeleoides	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Olearia stuartii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Pluchea rubelliflora	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Podolepis aristata subsp. affinis	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Podotheca gnaphalioides	Golden Long-heads	native
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Pogonolepis muelleriana	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Pogonolepis stricta	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum	Jersey Cudweed	mixed
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Pterocaulon sphacelatum	Apple Bush	native
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Pterocaulon sphaeranthoides	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Quinqueremulus linearis	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe battii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe charsleyae	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. splendida	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe citrina	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe floribunda	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe haigii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe humboldtiana	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe maryonii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe polakii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe propinqua	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe spicata	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe sterilescens	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Rhodanthe stricta	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Roebuckiella cheilocarpa	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Roebuckiella ciliocarpa	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Roebuckiella similis	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Schoenia ayersii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Schoenia cassiniana	Schoenia	native
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Schoenia filifolia subsp. filifolia	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Senecio glossanthus	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Senecio lacustrinus	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Senecio minimus	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sowthistle	alien
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Sondottia connata	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Sondottia glabrata	native	P2

Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Streptoglossa cylindriceps		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Streptoglossa liatroides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Trichanthodium exilis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Trichanthodium skirrophorum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Triptilodiscus pygmaeus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Vittadinia eremaea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Waitzia acuminata var. acuminata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Asteraceae Bercht. & J	Walshia kendallii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Campanulaceae Juss.	Lithotoma petraea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Campanulaceae Juss.	Lobelia heterophylla	Wing-seeded Lobelia	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Campanulaceae Juss.	Lobelia winfridae	Little Lobelia	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Campanulaceae Juss.	Wahlenbergia tumidifructa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Brunonia australis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Dampiera dentata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Dampiera roycei		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia berardiana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia berringbinensis		native	P4
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia collaris		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia cycnopotamica		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia glabrata	Pee the Bed	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia havilandii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia kingiana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia macroplectra		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia mimuloides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia neogoodenia		native	P4
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia occidentalis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia pinnatifida		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia rosea	Pink Velleia	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia sp. Midwest (K.A. Shepherd & C.F. Wilkins KS 1609)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Scaevola parvifolia subsp. acuminata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Scaevola spinescens		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Scaevola tomentosa	Raggedleaf Fanflower	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Levenhookia dubia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium induratum	Desert Triggerplant	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium longibracteatum	Long-bracted Trigger Plant	native	
Magnoliopsid	Asterales	Stylidiaceae R.Br.	Stylidium warriedarense		native	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Diplotaxis muralis	Wall Rocket	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Lemphoria andraeana			
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Lepidium oxytrichum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Lepidium phlebopetalum	Veined Peppercress	native	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Lepidium platypetalum	Slender Peppercress	native	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Menkea australis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Menkea villosula		native	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Sisymbrium erysimoides	Smooth Mustard	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Sisymbrium orientale	Indian Hedge Mustard	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum anfractum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum filifolium		native	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum lineare var. lineare		native	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum nutans		native	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum sphaerocarpum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Brassicales	Gyrostemonaceae A.Ju	Codonocarpus cotinifolius		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov	Disphyma crassifolium subsp. clavellatum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov	Gunniopsis quadrifida		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov	Gunniopsis rodwayi		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov	Tetragonia cristata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov	Tetragonia moorei		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Aizoaceae Martinov	Trianthema triquetrum	Red Spinach	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus aervoides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus beardii	Low Mulla Mulla	native	P3

Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus chamaecladus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus drummondii var. minor		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus eremita		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus gaudichaudii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus gomphrenoides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus grandiflorus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus helipteroides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus luteolus		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus macrocephalus	Featherheads	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus nobilis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus obovatus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus polakii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus polakii subsp. polakii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus polystachyus	Prince of Wales Feather	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus procumbens		native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus rotundifolius	Royal Mulla Mulla	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus schwartzii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus schwartzii var. schwartzii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus sp. Cue (P. Armstrong PA 16/362)		native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus xerophilus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Cactaceae Juss.	Opuntia stricta		alien	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Caryophyllaceae Juss.	Spergula pentandra	Five Anther Spurry	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex acutibractea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex cephalantha		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex codonocarpa	Flat-topped Saltbush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex holocarpa	Pop Saltbush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex hymenotheca		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex lindleyi		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex nana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex semilunaris	Annual Saltbush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex spongiosa	Pop Saltbush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex vesicaria		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Chenopodium curvispicatum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Chenopodium gaudichaudianum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Chenopodium murale	Nettle-leaf Goosefoot	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Dissocarpus paradoxus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Dysphania glomulifera subsp. eremaea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Dysphania kalpari		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Dysphania melanocarpa	Black Crumbweed	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Dysphania melanocarpa forma melanocarpa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Dysphania rhadinostachya		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Dysphania rhadinostachya subsp. inflata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Dysphania saxatilis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Enchylaena tomentosa	Barrier Saltbush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa	Barrier Saltbush', 'Ruby Saltbush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Eriochiton sclerolaenoides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana amoena		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana appressa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana atkinsiana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana carnosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana convexa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana eriosphaera		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana georgei		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana glomerifolia	Ball Leaf Bluebush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana lobiflora		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana luehmannii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana oppositifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana pentatropis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana planifolia	Low Bluebush	native	

Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana platycarpa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana pyramidata	Sago Bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana suaedifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana thesioides	Lax Bluebush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana tomentosa	Felty Bluebush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana tomentosa subsp. tomentosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana trichoptera	Downy Bluebush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana triptera	Threewinged Bluebush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana villosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Malacocera tricornis	Soft Horns	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Rhagodia drummondii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Rhagodia eremaea	Thorny Saltbush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Rhagodia latifolia subsp. recta		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Salsola australis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena burbidgeae		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena clelandii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena cuneata	Yellow Bindii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena densiflora		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena diacantha	Grey Copperburr	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena divaricata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena eriacantha	Tall Bindii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena eurotioides	Fluffy Bindii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena fimbriolata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena gardneri		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena obliquicuspis	Limestone Bindii	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena patenticuspis	Spear-fruit Saltbush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia calyptrata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia fimbriata		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia halocnemoides	Shrubby Samphire	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia indica subsp. bidens		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia indica subsp. leiostachya	Samphire	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia laevigata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia peltata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia pruinosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia sp. Burnerbinmah (D. Edinger et al. 101)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia sp. Dennys Crossing (K.A. Shepherd & J. English KS 552)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia undulata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Droseraceae Salisb.	Drosera eremaea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Droseraceae Salisb.	Drosera finlaysoniana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Droseraceae Salisb.	Drosera glanduligera	Pimpernel Sundew	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Droseraceae Salisb.	Drosera macrantha	Bridal Rainbow	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia cinerea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia pauciflora		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia sessilis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia sessilis var. sessilis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia setosa	Bristly Frankenia	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia calyptrata	Pink Purslane	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia creethae		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia eremaea	Twining Purslane	native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia holtumii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia lehmannii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia papillata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia primuliflora		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia ptychosperma		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia pumila		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia remota		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Polygonaceae Juss.	Duma florulenta		native	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Polygonaceae Juss.	Rumex hypogaeus	Doublegee	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Polygonaceae Juss.	Rumex vesicarius	Ruby Dock	alien	

Magnoliopsid	Caryophyllales	Portulacaceae Juss.	Portulaca oleracea		mixed	
Magnoliopsid	Celastrales	Celastraceae R.Br.	Stackhousia sp. Mt Keith (G. Cockerton & G. O'Keefe 11017)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Cucurbitales	Cucurbitaceae Juss.	Citrullus amarus		alien	
Magnoliopsid	Ericales	Ericaceae Juss.	Leucopogon sp. Clyde Hill (M.A. Burgman 1207)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Ericales	Primulaceae Borkh.	Lysimachia arvensis	Pimpernel	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Euploca moorei		native	
Magnoliopsid	Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Halgania anagalloides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Halgania anagalloides var. Southern (A.E. Orchard 1609)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Heliotropium ammophilum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Euasterids I	Boraginaceae Juss.	Trichodesma zeylanicum	Camel Bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae	Acacia Mill.			
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae	Senna Mill.			
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia acanthoclada subsp. glaucescens		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia acuminata	Jam	mixed	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia aneura	Mulga', 'Wanari	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia anthochaera		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia aptaneura		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia aulacophylla		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia burkittii	Sandhill Wattle	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia burrowsiana		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia caesaneura		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia cockertoniana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia craspedocarpa	Hop Mulga	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia effusifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia eremaea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia exocarpoides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia fuscaneura		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia grasbyi	Miniritchie	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia incurvaneura		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia jamesiana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia kalgoorliensis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia lapidosa	Mount Magnet Rock Wattle	native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia latior	Broad-leaf Sugar Brother	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia ligulata	Umbrella Bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia macraneura		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia masliniana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia microcalyx		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia mulganeura		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia murrayana	Sandplain Wattle	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia prainii	Prain's Wattle	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia pruinocarpa	Gidgee	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia pteraneura		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia ramulosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia ramulosa var. ramulosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia ramulosa var. linophylla		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia rhodophloia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia sclerosperma		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia sclerosperma subsp. sclerosperma		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia sibilans		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia sibina		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia sibirica	Bastard Mulga	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia speckii		native	P4
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia subsessilis		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia synchronicia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia tetragonophylla	Kurara	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia tysonii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia umbraculiformis	Western Umbrella Wattle	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia victoriae	Bramble Wattle	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia victoriae subsp. victoriae		native	

Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Chorizema genistoides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Clitoria ternatea		alien	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Erythrina vespertilio	Yulbah	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Gastrolobium laytonii	Breelya	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Glycine canescens	Silky Glycine	native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Glycine clandestina Willd.		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Glycine tomentella		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Indigofera georgei		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Indigofera kingiana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Isotropis atropurpurea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Isotropis petrensis		native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Jacksonia arida		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Jacksonia lanicarpa		native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Kennedia prorepens		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Lotus cruentus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Medicago minima	Small Burr Medic	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Mirbelia depressa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Mirbelia microphylla		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Mirbelia ramulosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Mirbelia rhagodioides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Muelleranthus parvalatus			
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Muelleranthus trifoliolatus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides subsp. helmsii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides subsp. x petiolaris			
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides subsp. x sturtii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna glutinosa subsp. glutinosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna glutinosa subsp. chatelainiana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna sp. Austin (A. Strid 20210)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna symonii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona affinis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona beasleyana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona elegans		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona elegantoides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona formosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona gracilis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona kingii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona paradoxa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona paucifoliolata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona purpurea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona rostellata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona unifoliolata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Fabales	Fabaceae Lindl.	Trigonella suavissima	Sweet Fenugreek	native	
Magnoliopsid	Gentianales	Apocynaceae Juss.	Alyxia tetanifolia		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Gentianales	Apocynaceae Juss.	Cynanchum floribundum	Dumara Bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Gentianales	Apocynaceae Juss.	Leichhardtia australis	Cogola Bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Gentianales	Apocynaceae Juss.	Vincetoxicum lineare		native	
Magnoliopsid	Gentianales	Gentianaceae Juss.	Schenkia australis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Gentianales	Rubiaceae Juss.	Pomax rupestris		native	
Magnoliopsid	Gentianales	Rubiaceae Juss.	Psydrax latifolia	Awalyuru', 'Native Plum	native	
Magnoliopsid	Gentianales	Rubiaceae Juss.	Psydrax rigidula		native	
Magnoliopsid	Geraniales	Geraniaceae Juss.	Erodium crinitum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Geraniales	Geraniaceae Juss.	Erodium cygnorum	Blue Heronsbill	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Cyanostegia angustifolia	Tinsel-flower	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Dicrastylis brunnea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Dicrastylis fulva		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Dicrastylis sp. Cue (A.A. Mitchell 764)		native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Hemigenia benthamii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Hemigenia macphersonii		native	

Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Hemigenia sp. Yalgoo (A.M. Ashby 2624)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Hemigenia tysonii		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Hemigenia yalgensis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Lachnostachys verbascifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Lachnostachys verbascifolia var. verbascifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera albiflora		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera althoferi subsp. althoferi		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera campbellii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera ferricola		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera magnifica	Magnificent Prostanthera	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera patens		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera petrophila		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera striatiflora		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Teucrium racemosum	Grey Germander	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Lamiaceae Martinov	Teucrium teucriiflorum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Pedaliaceae R.Br.	Josephinia eugeniae		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Phrymaceae Schauer	Peplidium muelleri		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Phrymaceae Schauer	Peplidium sp. C Evol. Fl. Fauna Arid Aust. (N.T. Burbidge & A. Kanis 8158)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Phrymaceae Schauer	Thyridia repens	Creeping Monkey Flower	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Plantaginaceae Juss.	Plantago drummondii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Plantaginaceae Juss.	Plantago sp. Mt Magnet (A.S. George 6793)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Plantaginaceae Juss.	Stemodia florulenta		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Plantaginaceae Juss.	Stemodia viscosa	Pagurda	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila alternifolia	Poverty Bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila clarkei		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila compacta subsp. compacta	Compact Emu Bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila compacta subsp. fecunda		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila conglomerata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila deserti		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila eriocalyx	Desert Pride	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila exilifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila flabellata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila foliosissima		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila forrestii subsp. forrestii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila fraseri subsp. fraseri	Burra	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila fraseri subsp. parva		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila galeata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila georgei		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila gilesii subsp. gilesii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila glabra	Tar Bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila glabra subsp. albicans		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila glabra subsp. Lake Austin (P.J. Curry & P. Hennig 367)		native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila glabra subsp. tomentosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila glutinosa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila granitica		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila hughesii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila hygrophana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila jucunda subsp. jucunda		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila lachnocalyx		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila latrobei	Mintjingka', 'Warty Fuchsia Bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila latrobei subsp. latrobei		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila latrobei subsp. glabra		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila linearis	Harlequin Fuchsia Bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila longifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila mackinlayi	Desert Pride	native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila mackinlayi subsp. spathulata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila macmillaniana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila maculata subsp. brevifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila miniata		native	

Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. angustifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila oppositifolia subsp. angustifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila pantonii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila platycalyx subsp. platycalyx		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila platycalyx subsp. Granites (D.J. Edinger & G. Marsh DJE 4782)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila platycalyx subsp. Yalgoo (A. Markey & S. Dillon 3337)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila punicea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila rostrata		native	Parent of co
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila rostrata subsp. rostrata		native	CR
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila serrulata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila shonae subsp. shonae		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila simulans subsp. simulans		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila simulans subsp. lapidensis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila spectabilis subsp. spectabilis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila spuria		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila viscida	Varnish Bush	native	EN
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila youngii subsp. youngii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Lamiales	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Myoporum montanum	Native Myrtle	native	
Magnoliopsid	Malpighiales	Elatinaceae Dumort.	Bergia auriculata		native	P2
Magnoliopsid	Malpighiales	Elatinaceae Dumort.	Bergia perennis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malpighiales	Elatinaceae Dumort.	Bergia perennis subsp. exigua		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	Euphorbia australis		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	Euphorbia drummondii		mixed	
Magnoliopsid	Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	Euphorbia porcata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	Euphorbia tannensis subsp. eremophila	Desert Spurge	native	
Magnoliopsid	Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	Stachystemon intricatus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Abutilon cryptopetalum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Abutilon otocarpum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Abutilon oxycarpum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Abutilon oxycarpum subsp. Prostrate (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1266)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Alyogyne pinoniana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Alyogyne pinoniana var. pinoniana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Androcalva luteiflora	Yellow-flowered Rulingia	native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Hibiscus sp. Belele (D.W. Goodall 3417)		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Hibiscus sp. Gardneri (A.L. Payne PRP 1435)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Lawrencia densiflora		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Lawrencia glomerata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Lawrencia helmsii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Malva parviflora	Marshmallow	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Seringia exastia	Fringed fire-bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Seringia velutina	Velvet firebush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Sida calyxhymenia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Sida ectogama		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Sida phaeotricha		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Sida sp. dark green fruits (S. van Leeuwen 2260)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Sida sp. Golden calyces glabrous (H.N. Foote 32)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Malvaceae Juss.	Sida sp. Golden calyces pubescent (G.J. Leach 1966)		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	Pimelea forrestiana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Malvales	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	Pimelea microcephala subsp. microcephala		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Aluta aspera		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Aluta aspera subsp. hesperia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Baeckea sp. London Bridge (M.E. Trudgen 5393)		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Callistemon phoeniceus		mixed	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Calytrix amethystina		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Calytrix brevifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Calytrix desolata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Calytrix divergens		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Calytrix erosipetala		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Calytrix verruculosa		native	P3

Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Darwinia capitellata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus clelandiorum	Cleland's Blackbutt	native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus gongylocarpa	Marble Gum	native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus gypsophila		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus kochii subsp. amaryssia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus lesouefii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus striaticalyx		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus victrix		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Euryomyrtus recurva		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Homalocalyx inerrabundus		native	P2
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Homalocalyx thryptomenoides		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca glomerata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca stereophloia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Micromyrtus flaviflora		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Micromyrtus sulphurea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Pileanthus rubrinitidus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Thryptomene costata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Thryptomene decussata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Thryptomene mucronulata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Myrtales	Myrtaceae Juss.	Verticordia interioris		native	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea deflexa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea eriostachya	Flame Grevillea	native	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea extorris		native	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea inconspicua	Cue Grevillea	native	P4
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea obliquistigma		native	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea obliquistigma subsp. obliquistigma		native	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea sarissa subsp. sarissa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea sarissa subsp. bicolor		native	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea lorea			
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea preissii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea recurva	Djarnokmurd	mixed	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea recurva subsp. recurva		mixed	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea recurva subsp. arida		native	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Persoonia stricta		native	
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Petrophile pauciflora		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Proteales	Proteaceae Juss.	Petrophile vana		native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Rosales	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Stenanthemum mediale		native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema fitzgeraldii	Pincushion Mistletoe	native	
Magnoliopsid	Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema hilliana		native	
Magnoliopsid	Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema nestor		native	
Magnoliopsid	Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Lysiana casuarinae		native	
Magnoliopsid	Santalales	Loranthaceae Juss.	Lysiana murrayi	Mistletoe	native	
Magnoliopsid	Santalales	Santalaceae R.Br.	Exocarpos aphyllus	Leafless Ballart	native	
Magnoliopsid	Santalales	Santalaceae R.Br.	Santalum acuminatum	Quandong', 'Warnga	native	
Magnoliopsid	Santalales	Santalaceae R.Br.	Santalum lanceolatum	Northern Sandalwood	native	
Magnoliopsid	Santalales	Santalaceae R.Br.	Santalum spicatum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Drummondita miniata		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Philotheca brucei subsp. brucei		native	
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Philotheca nutans		native	P1
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Rutaceae Juss.	Philotheca sericea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea amplisemina		native	P4
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea inaequifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea microzyga var. acrolobata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea petiolaris		native	
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea pinifolia		native	
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea viscosa	Sticky Hopbush	mixed	
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea viscosa subsp. mucronata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Sapindales	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata	Sticky Hop-bush	native	
Magnoliopsid	Saxifragales	Crassulaceae J.St.-Hil.	Crassula colorata var. acuminata		native	

Magnoliopsid	Saxifragales	Haloragaceae R.Br.	Haloragis trigonocarpa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Saxifragales	Haloragaceae R.Br.	Myriophyllum balladoniense		native	P4
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Convolvulaceae Juss.	Cuscuta epithymum	Lesser Dodder	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Convolvulaceae Juss.	Cuscuta planiflora		alien	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Convolvulaceae Juss.	Duperreya commixta		native	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Convolvulaceae Juss.	Duperreya sericea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Solanaceae	Nicotiana obliqua (N.T.Burb.) M.W.Chase & Christenh.		native	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Duboisia hopwoodii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Lycium australe	Australian Boxthorn	native	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Nicotiana cavicola		native	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum cleistogamum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum ellipticum	Potato Bush	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum ferocissimum		native	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum lasiophyllum		mixed	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum nigrum	Black Berry Nightshade	alien	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum nummularium		native	
Magnoliopsid	Solanales	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum orbiculatum subsp. orbiculatum	Round-leaved Solanum	native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera aurantiaca		native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera aurantiaca subsp. aurantiaca		native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera compressa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera eichleri		native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera eremaea		native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera fruticulosa	Shrubby Twinleaf	native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera iodocarpa		native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera kochii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera ovata		native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera tetraptera		native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Tribulus adelacanthus		native	P3
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Tribulus astrocarpus		native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Tribulus forrestii		native	
Magnoliopsid	Zygophyllales	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Tribulus suberosus		native	
Pteridopsida	Polypodiales	Aspleniaceae Newman	Asplenium subglandulosum		native	
Pteridopsida	Polypodiales	Pteridaceae E.D.M.Kirc	Cheilanthes adiantoides		native	
Pteridopsida	Polypodiales	Pteridaceae E.D.M.Kirc	Cheilanthes brownii		native	
Pteridopsida	Polypodiales	Pteridaceae E.D.M.Kirc	Cheilanthes lasiophylla	Woolly Cloak Fern	native	
Pteridopsida	Polypodiales	Pteridaceae E.D.M.Kirc	Cheilanthes tenuifolia	Rock Fern	native	
Pteridopsida	Salviniales	Marsileaceae Mirb.	Marsilea drummondii		native	

Summary by Class	
Class	**Taxa**
Isoetopsida	2
Liliopsida	68
Magnoliopsida	602
Pteridopsida	6
TOTAL	**678**

Top 5 Families by Species Count	
Family	**Taxa**
Asteraceae Bercht. &	101
Fabaceae Lindl.	90
Chenopodiaceae Ve	74
Scrophulariaceae Ju	54
Poaceae Barnhart	43

Summary by Conservation Code	
Code	**Taxa**
P1	14
P2	4
P3	16

P4	6
EN	1
CR	2
EX	1
Parent of conservati	1

Dandjoo Vascular Flora Species List

Source: Dandjoo – Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Method: User defined circle: 50.0 km
Dandjoo Export: bio_species_list_public_2025-08-21T14_07_23.872059+08_00_filtered_fauna.xlsm
Filter: Kingdon = Plantae

Class	Order	Family	Taxon	Common Name	Estab.	Code
Actinopterygii	Atheriniformes	Atherinidae Risso, 1827	Craterocephalus cuneiceps			
Amphibia	Anura	Limnodynastidae	Neobatrachus kunapalari	Kunapalari Frog	native	
Amphibia	Anura	Limnodynastidae	Neobatrachus sutor	Shoemaker Frog	native	
Amphibia	Anura	Myobatrachidae	Pseudophryne occidentalis	Western Toadlet	native	
Amphibia	Anura	Pelodryadidae	Litoria rubella Gray, 1842		native	
Amphibia	Anura	Pelodryadidae GÃ¼nth	Cyclorana maini	Sheep Frog	native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Aquila audax		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Circus approximans		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Circus assimilis		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Haliastur sphenurus		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Hamirostra melanosternon		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Hieraaetus morphnoides		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Lophoictinia isura (Gould, 1838)			
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Milvus migrans (Boddaert, 1783)		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Tachyspiza cirrocephala		native	
Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Tachyspiza fasciata	Brown Goshawk	native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Anas castanea		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Anas gracilis	Grey Teal	native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Anas superciliosa		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Aythya australis		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Biziura lobata	Musk Duck	native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Chenonetta jubata		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Cygnus atratus		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Malacorhynchus membranaceus		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Oxyura australis		native	P4
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Stictonetta naevosa (Gould, 1841)		native	
Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Tadorna tadornoides (Jardine & Selby, 1828)		native	
Aves	Apodiformes	Aegothelidae	Aegotheles cristatus		native	
Aves	Apodiformes	Aegothelidae	Aegotheles cristatus cristatus		native	
Aves	Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	Eurostopodus argus		native	
Aves	Caprimulgiformes	Podargidae	Podargus strigoides		native	
Aves	Caprimulgiformes	Podargidae	Podargus strigoides brachypterus		native	
Aves	Casuariiformes	Casuariidae	Dromaius novaehollandiae	Emu	native	
Aves	Casuariiformes	Casuariidae	Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Burhinidae	Burhinus grallarius		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Anarhynchus ruficapillus	Red-capped Plover	native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Charadrius cucullatus	Hooded Plover	native	P4
Aves	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Charadrius melanops		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Erythrogonys cinctus		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Peltohyas australis		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Vanellus tricolor	Banded Lapwing	native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Chlidonias hybrida		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae			
Aves	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Gelochelidon macrotarsa			
Aves	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	native	MI
Aves	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	Cladorhynchus leucocephalus		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	Himantopus himantopus		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	Himantopus leucocephalus			
Aves	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	Recurvirostra novaehollandiae		native	
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Calidris acuminata		native	MI
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Calidris ruficollis		native	MI

Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Tringa glareola Linnaeus, 1758		native	MI
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Tringa nebularia		native	MI
Aves	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Tringa stagnatilis (Bechstein, 1803)		native	MI
Aves	Charadriiformes	Turnicidae	Turnix velox		native	
Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Geopelia cuneata		native	
Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Geophaps plumifera		native	
Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	native	
Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Phaps chalcoptera		native	
Aves	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus pyrrhopygius	Red-backed Kingfisher	native	
Aves	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus sanctus		native	
Aves	Coraciiformes	Meropidae	Merops ornatus Latham, 1802		native	
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Chalcites basalis	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo	native	
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Chalcites osculans	Black-eared Cuckoo	native	
Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Heteroscenes pallidus			
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco berigora		native	
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco berigora berigora		native	
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco cenchroides		native	
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco hypoleucos		native	VU
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco longipennis		native	
Aves	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	native	OS
Aves	Galliformes	Megapodiidae	Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl	native	VU
Aves	Galliformes	Phasianidae	Coturnix pectoralis		native	
Aves	Gruiformes	Rallidae	Fulica atra		native	
Aves	Gruiformes	Rallidae	Tribonyx ventralis		native	
Aves	Otidiformes	Otididae	Ardeotis australis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza apicalis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza apicalis apicalis	Broad-tailed Thornbill	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza iredalei	Samphire Thornbill	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza iredalei iredalei		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza robustirostris		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza uropygialis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Aphelocephala leucopsis		native	VU
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Aphelocephala nigricincta		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Calamanthus campestris		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Gerygone fusca	Western Gerygone	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Gerygone fusca fusca		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Gerygone fusca mungi		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Pyrrholaemus brunneus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	Smicrornis brevirostris		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Artamus cinereus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Artamus cinereus melanops		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Artamus cyanopterus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Artamus minor	Little Woodswallow	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Artamus personatus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Cracticus nigrogularis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Cracticus torquatus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Gymnorhina tibicen			
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Coracina maxima	Ground Cuckoo-shrike	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Coracina novaehollandiae		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	Lalage tricolor		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Cinclosomatidae	Cinclosoma castaneothorax		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Cinclosomatidae	Cinclosoma clarum		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Cinclosomatidae	Cinclosoma marginatum		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Cinclosomatidae	Psophodes cristatus		mixed	
Aves	Passeriformes	Cinclosomatidae	Psophodes occidentalis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Climacteridae	Climacteris affinis	White-browed Treecreeper	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	Corvus bennetti	Little Crow	native	

Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	Corvus coronoides coronoides		mixed	
Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	Corvus coronoides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	Corvus orru		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Cracticidae	Strepera versicolor		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	Dicaeum hirundinaceum		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia castanotis			
Aves	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia guttata		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Cheramoeca leucosterna		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Hirundo neoxena	Welcome Swallow	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon ariel		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon nigricans		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Locustellidae Bonaparte	Cincloramphus cruralis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Locustellidae Bonaparte	Cincloramphus mathewsi		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Maluridae	Amytornis textilis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Maluridae	Malurus assimilis assimilis			
Aves	Passeriformes	Maluridae	Malurus lamberti		native	Parent of co
Aves	Passeriformes	Maluridae	Malurus leucopterus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Maluridae	Malurus leucopterus leuconotus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Maluridae	Malurus splendens		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Acanthagenys rufogularis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Certhionyx variegatus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Epthianura albifrons		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Epthianura aurifrons		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Epthianura tricolor		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Gavicalis virescens		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Lacustroica whitei		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Manorina flavigula		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Ptilotula penicillata		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Ptilotula plumula		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Purnella albifrons		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	Sugomel niger (Gould, 1838)		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Monarchidae Bonaparte	Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Anthus australis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Anthus australis australis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Anthus novaeseelandiae		alien	
Aves	Passeriformes	Neosittidae	Daphoenositta chrysoptera		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Neosittidae	Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Oreoicidae	Oreoica gutturalis		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Oreoicidae	Oreoica gutturalis pallescens		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala rufiventris		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus (Gmelin, 1789)		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Petroicidae Mathews, 1	Melanodryas cucullata		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Petroicidae Mathews, 1	Microeca fascinans		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Petroicidae Mathews, 1	Petroica goodenovii		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pomatostomidae	Pomatostomus superciliosus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Pomatostomidae	Pomatostomus temporalis	Grey-crowned Babbler	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Ptilonorhynchidae	Chlamydera guttata			
Aves	Passeriformes	Ptilonorhynchidae	Ptilonorhynchus maculatus guttatus		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail	native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys		native	
Aves	Passeriformes	Zosteropidae	Zosterops lateralis		native	
Aves	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Ardea alba		native	
Aves	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Ardea pacifica		native	
Aves	Pelecaniformes	Pelecanidae	Pelecanus conspicillatus		native	

Aves	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	Platalea flavipes		native
Aves	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis moluccus (Cuvier, 1829)		native
Aves	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis spinicollis (Jameson, 1835)		native
Aves	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	Poliocephalus poliocephalus	Hoary-headed Grebe	native
Aves	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae (Stephens, 1826)		native
Aves	Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	Cacatua sanguinea		native
Aves	Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	Calyptorhynchus banksii		native
Aves	Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	Eolophus roseicapilla (Vieillot, 1817)		
Aves	Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	Nymphicus hollandicus		native
Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Neophema elegans		native
Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	Psephotellus varius		
Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Barnardius zonarius		
Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Barnardius zonarius zonarius		
Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Melopsittacus undulatus		native
Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Neopsephotus bourkii		
Aves	Strigiformes	Strigidae	Ninox boobook		native
Aves	Suliformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Microcarbo melanoleucos (Vieillot, 1817)		
Aves	Suliformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax carbo		native
Aves	Suliformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris		native
Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	Bos primigenius taurus		alien
Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	Capra aegagrus hircus		
Mammalia	Carnivora	Canidae	Canis familiaris		alien
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Emballonuridae	Taphozous georgianus	Common Sheath-tailed Bat	native
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Vespadelus caurinus	Western Cave Bat	native
Mammalia	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	Vespadelus finlaysoni	Finlayson's Cave Bat	native
Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Antechinomys laniger		native
Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Pseudantechinus woolleyae	Woolley's Pseudantechinus	native
Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Sminthopsis crassicaudata	Fat-tailed Dunnart	native
Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Sminthopsis dolichura		native
Mammalia	Dasyuromorphia	Dasyuridae	Sminthopsis macroura		native
Mammalia	Diprotodontia	Macropodidae	Osphranter rufus		native
Mammalia	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	Oryctolagus cuniculus		alien
Mammalia	Monotremata	Tachyglossidae	Tachyglossus aculeatus		native
Mammalia	Perissodactyla	Equidae	Equus ferus caballus		
Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	Notomys alexis		native
Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	Pseudomys hermannsburgensis		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus caudicinctus	Western Ring-tailed Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus caudicinctus mensarum		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus maculatus	Spotted Military Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus nuchalis	Central Netted Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus ornatus	Ornate Crevice-Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus reticulatus		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus salinarum	Salt Pan Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Ctenophorus scutulatus		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Diporiphora amphiboluroides		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Pogona minor		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Pogona minor minor	Western Bearded Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Agamidae	Tympanocryptis pseudopsephos	Goldfields Pebble-mimic Dragon	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Carphodactylidae	Nephrurus wheeleri	Southern Banded Knob-tailed Gecl	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Crenadactylus ocellatus	South-western clawless gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Diplodactylus granariensis rex	Western stone gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Diplodactylus pulcher	Pretty Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Lucasium squarrosum	Mottled Ground Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Oedura fimbria	Western Marbled Velvet Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Oedura marmorata		native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Rhynchoedura ornata	Western Beaked Gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Diplodactylidae	Strophurus wellingtonae	Western Shield spiny-tailed gecko	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Brachyurophis approximans	North-western Shovel-nosed Snak	native
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Brachyurophis fasciolatus fasciolatus	Narrow-banded Shovel-nosed Sna	native

Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Pseudechis butleri	Spotted Mulga Snake	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Pseudonaja mengdeni	Western Brown Snake	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Pseudonaja modesta	Ringed Brown Snake	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Pseudonaja nuchalis GÃ¼nther, 1858		native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Simoselaps bertholdi	Jan's Banded Snake	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Suta fasciata	Rosen's Snake	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Elapidae	Suta monachus			
Reptilia	Squamata	Gekkonidae	Gehyra			
Reptilia	Squamata	Gekkonidae	Gehyra crypta	Western cryptic gehyra	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Gekkonidae	Gehyra punctata	Spotted Dtella	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Gekkonidae	Gehyra variegata	Variegated Gehyra	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Gekkonidae	Heteronotia binoei	Bynoe's Gecko	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Pygopodidae	Delma tincta	Excitable Delma	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Pygopodidae	Lialis burtonis	Burton's Snake-lizard	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Pygopodidae	Pygopus nigriceps	Western Hooded Scaly Foot	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Pythonidae	Antaresia perthensis	Pygmy Python	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Ctenotus inornatus		native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Ctenotus leonhardii	Common Desert Ctenotus	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Ctenotus mimetes	Checker-sided Ctenotus	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Ctenotus schomburgkii		native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Ctenotus severus		native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Ctenotus uber		native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Cyclodomorphus branchialis	Gilled Slender Blue-tongue Skink	native	VU
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Egernia depressa	Southern Pygmy Spiny-tailed Skink	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Egernia stokesii badia	Western Spiny-tailed Skink	native	VU
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Eremiascincus richardsonii	Broad-banded Sand Swimmer	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Lerista eupoda	West Coast mulga slider	native	P1
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Lerista gerrardii	Bold-striped Robust Slider	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Lerista macropisthopus		native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Lerista macropisthopus galea	Unpatterned Robust Slider	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Lerista nichollsi	Inland Broad-blazed Slider	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Lerista timida	Dwarf Three-toed Slider	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Scincidae	Menetia greyii		native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Varanidae	Varanus caudolineatus	Stripe-tailed Goanna	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Varanidae	Varanus gouldii	Bungarra or Sand Goanna', 'Bunga	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Varanidae	Varanus panoptes	Yellow-spotted Monitor	native	
Reptilia	Squamata	Varanidae	Varanus panoptes rubidus	Yellow-spotted Monitor	native	

Summary by Class	
Class	**Taxa**
Actinopterygii Klein,	1
Amphibia	5
Aves	182
Mammalia	17
Reptilia	60
TOTAL	**265**

Top 5 Families by Species Count	
Family	**Taxa**
Scincidae	17
Acanthizidae	16
Meliphagidae	13
Agamidae	12
Anatidae	11

Summary by Conservation Code	
Code	**Taxa**
P1	1
P4	2

VU	5
MI	6
OS	1
Parent of conservati	1

APPENDIX F:
EPBC PROTECTED MATTERS SEARCH (40KM BUFFER)

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. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 21-Aug-2025

Summary
Details
- Matters of NES
- Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
- Extra Information

Caveat
Acknowledgements

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	11
Listed Migratory Species:	8

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/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 Lands:	3
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	11
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	4
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	1
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act. Number is the current name ID.		
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
BIRD		
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	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
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
PLANT		
Eremophila rostrata Beaked Eremophila [65124]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Minuria tridens		
Minnie Daisy [13753]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
REPTILE		
Egernia stokesii badia		
Western Spiny-tailed Skink, Baudin Island Spiny-tailed Skink [64483]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
SPIDER		
Idiosoma nigrum		
Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider, Black Rugose Trapdoor Spider [66798]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species

[Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Motacilla cinerea		
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava		
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	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 may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Tringa nebularia		
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [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.

Commonwealth Land Name	State
Unknown	
Commonwealth Land - [52151]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [51945]	WA
Commonwealth Land - [52150]	WA

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	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 overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves		[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Dalgaranga	National Park	WA
Lakeside	National Park	WA
Lakeside	Conservation Park	WA
Lakeside Pastoral Lease	NRS Addition - Gazettal in Progress	WA

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and 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

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

Where little information is available for a 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 detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

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

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

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.

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