Broome Future Energy System and Cape Leveque Rd Network Extension Biological survey

Horizon Power

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→ The Power of Commitment



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Executive summary

Horizon Power is proposing renewable energy developments for five communities and proposed sites in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. For the Kimberley Integrated Resource Project (IRP) Horizon Power is proposing to install renewable energy facilities in the town of Broome. The Project involves an additional biological survey as a continuation of the Kimberley IRP surveys for Broome, successfully completed by GHD in March 2025 and 2024. This is due to recent changes in the Broome Future Energy System Project, with further assessment required, primarily along the revised connection route and in areas surrounding the power station and substation. In addition to this, a roadside strip associated with the Cape Leveque Network Extension Project required biological survey and was included as part of this scope of works.

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) were commissioned to undertake a Detailed and Targeted (single season) flora and vegetation survey and a Basic and Targeted fauna survey of the proposed sites (the survey areas, referred to in this report as the Broome Gaps survey area and Cape Leveque survey area) as a part of the Environmental Impact Assessment approvals and recommendations process.

The survey effort provided the following results:

Vegetation

- No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) or *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) listed by Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) were recorded within the survey area during the field survey.
- Eight vegetation types were recorded, with six of those aligning to previous GHD mapping.
- The vegetation ranged from Very Good to Completely Degraded condition
- The majority of vegetation within the survey area was assessed as being in Very Good condition (24.22 hectares; 22.90%). A further 7.47 hectares (7.06%) was recorded in Good condition, 18.81 hectares (17.78%) was classified as Degraded, and 16.95 hectares (16.03%) as Completely Degraded. Cleared areas (33%) were not assigned a condition rating.

Flora

- Four DBCA listed Priority (P) flora species were recorded:
  - *Bonamia oblongifolia* (P3)
  - *Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028) (P1)
  - *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759) (P3)
  - *Corymbia paractia* (P2)
- One hundred and fifty-three vascular flora species from 45 families and 111 genera (including subspecies and variants) were recorded from the survey area
- 18 introduced flora species were recorded within the survey area representing 12% of the total flora recorded.
- Three Declared Pests (DP) and one Weed of National Significance (WoNS) was recorded: **Azadirachta indica* (Neem), **Jatropha gossypifolia* (Bellyache bush) and **Calotropis procera*.

Fauna

Six broad fauna habitat types were identified and mapped within the survey area across both the Broome Gaps survey area and Cape Leveque survey area (excluding cleared areas). These areas consisted of Pindan Woodland Plain, Pindan Woodland, Open Grassland, Open Tidal Mudflats, Open Mixed Dampland and Disturbed.

Fifty-one vertebrate fauna species were recorded within the survey area, comprising of 44 birds, two mammals, and five reptile species. Of these, three are listed under the EPBC Act and BC Act, including:

- Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act)

– Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*) (Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act)
– Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) (Migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act).

Targeted habitat assessment identified seven trees providing suitable habitat for Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) within the survey area, with evidence such as scratching and markings consistent with this species observed across the survey area. Four trees were observed within Disturbed habitat and the remaining three were within the Pindan Woodland Plain habitat. The Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*) was recorded once within the survey area within the Pindan Woodland habitat, where this habitat provides suitable foraging opportunities. A pair of Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) were observed flying over the Open Tidal Mudflats, highlighting the importances of this habitat for foraging for this particular species and other migratory birds.

No direct or indirect evidence of the Gouldian Finch (*Chloebia gouldiae*) or Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) was recorded during the field survey.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Horizon Power is proposing renewable energy developments for five communities in the Kimberley region. For the Broome Energy System, Horizon Power is proposing to install renewable energy facilities in the town of Broome to increase penetration of renewable energy into the grid.

Construction of the future energy system, including centralised renewable-energy generation will likely require the clearing of native vegetation for the construction footprint, network connection, access tracks, ancillary infrastructure and any operational and maintenance related activities including fire breaks.

The Project involves an additional biological survey as a continuation of the Kimberley IRP surveys for Broome, successfully completed by GHD in March 2025 and February and March 2024. Due to recent changes in the Broome Future Energy System Project footprint, further assessment was required, primarily along the revised connection route and in areas surrounding the power station and substation (the Broome gaps site) and an additional roadside strip (the cape Leveque site) associated with the Cape Leveque Network Extension Project was also included.

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) were commissioned to undertake a Detailed and Targeted (single season) flora and vegetation survey and a Basic and Targeted fauna survey of the proposed sites (the survey area).

1.2 Purpose of this report

The purpose of the flora, vegetation and fauna assessment is to define sensitive environmental values, in particular their spatial location and conservation significance, so the impacts of the proposed works can be managed to inform site selection, subsequent approvals and works to be undertaken. The purpose of this report is to summarise the results of the assessment. The outcomes of this assessment detailed within this report will be used to inform the project design and provide information to support a native vegetation clearing permit application under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and the current regulation requirements from the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

1.3 Location

1.3.1 Survey area

The survey area is located in Broome, in the West Kimberley region of Western Australia (WA). The survey area encompasses vegetation adjacent to the Broome Power Station that was previously surveyed by GHD (2025a), roadside vegetation of Frederick Street and Broome Road, which has also been previously surveyed by GHD (GHD 2024) and roadside vegetation of Port Drive referred to as Broome Gap survey area (97.03 hectares). The survey area also includes approximately 1.3km of the Broome-Cape Leveque Road referred to as the Cape Leveque Road Network Extension (9.17 hectares). Together with Broome Gaps survey area, these components are collectively referred to as the “survey area” in this report and comprise a total area of approximately 105.75 hectares (ha) in size noting that there is overlap between the Broome Gaps survey area and Cape Leveque Road Network Extension survey area.

The survey area is provided in Figure 1, Appendix A

1.3.2 Study area

A study area was defined for the desktop-based searches of the assessment and consists of a 40 km buffer of the survey area.

1.4 Scope of works

The scope of works for the project included the following:

- A desktop assessment of the study area to identify biological features and environmental constraints
- A Detailed and Targeted flora and vegetation survey in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance (EPA 2016)
- A Basic and Targeted fauna survey in accordance with the EPA guidance (EPA 2020)
- A technical memorandum report (this report) outlining the methods and results of the surveys, including figures to present the spatial survey data
- A consolidated Index of Surveys for Assessment (ISA) compliant spatial package.

1.5 Report limitations and assumptions

This report: has been prepared by GHD for Horizon Power and may only be used and relied on by Horizon Power for the purpose agreed between GHD and Horizon Power as set out in section 1.2 of this report.

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than Horizon Power arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the report.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the report was prepared.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by GHD described in this report. GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

Accessibility of documents

If this report is required to be accessible in any other format, this can be provided by GHD upon request and at an additional cost if necessary.

2. Methods

2.1 Desktop Assessment

A desktop assessment of the survey areas and broader 40km study area was undertaken prior to the field survey.

Table 1 Desktop information sources

Aspect	Information source
Climate	Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Climate Data Online (2026).
Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) and Priority Ecological Community (PEC) spatial dataset (DBCA 2026a). Priority Ecological Communities for Western Australia Version 35 (DBCA 2023).
Flora diversity and Significant Flora	DCCEEW Protective Matters Search Tool (PMST) database to identify flora species listed under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the study area (DCCEEW 2026). DBCA Dandjoo database (DBCA 2026b). DBCA Threatened and Priority Flora and WA Herbarium databases (DBCA 2026c).
Fauna diversity and Significant Fauna	DCCEEW PMST database to identify fauna species listed under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the study area (DCCEEW 2026). DBCA Dandjoo database (DBCA 2025a) DBCA Threatened and Priority Fauna and WA Herbarium databases (DBCA 2026d).

2.1.1 Flora and Vegetation

The flora and vegetation desktop assessment included a review of:

- The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) communities and species listed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) potentially occurring within the study area (2026) (Appendix C)
- The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Threatened and Priority Ecological Community (TEC and PEC) database for conservation significant communities present in the desktop study area (DBCA 2026a)
- The DBCA Threatened and Priority Flora and WA Herbarium databases for Threatened flora listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and listed Priority by the DBCA previously recorded in the desktop study area (DBCA 2026c)
- The DBCA Dandjoo database for flora species previously recorded within the desktop study area (2025a) (Appendix C)
- Aerial photography, geology/soils, land systems and hydrology information to provide background information on the variability of the environment and likely vegetation and habitat types present
- A flora likelihood of occurrence assessment (Appendix D)
- Flora data collected during previous field surveys by GHD (2025a, 2024).

2.1.2 Fauna

The fauna desktop assessment included a review of:

- The DCCEEW PMST database to identify fauna species listed under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the desktop study area (DCCEEW 2026) (Appendix C)
- The DBCA Threatened and Priority Fauna database for the study area (DBCA 2026d)

– The DBCA Dandjoo database for fauna species previously recorded within the desktop study area (DBCA 2025a) (Appendix C)
– Aerial photography, geology/soils, land systems and hydrology information to provide background information on the variability of the environment and likely habitat types present
– A fauna likelihood of occurrence assessment (Appendix E)

2.2 Field survey

2.2.1 Survey timing and personnel

The field survey comprised of a single phase Detailed and Targeted Flora and Vegetation Survey and a Basic and Targeted Fauna survey. The survey was conducted at the end of February which aligns with the Northern Botanical survey period of January to March outlined in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) guidance (2016). Survey timing and personnel (including relevant licences) are listed below in Table 2.

Table 2 Field Survey dates and details

Location	Survey type	Date	Personnel	Years experience	Licence
Broome	Detailed and Targeted Flora and Vegetation survey	23-26 February 2026	Joel Collins – Senior Botanist (Field Lead) Luann Nilsson – Botanist	15+ 2+	FB62000664 FB62000665/ TFL-2526-0064
	Basic and Targeted Fauna survey		Lucas Hurst – Senior Zoologist (Field Lead) Lili Stjepanovic – Graduate Ecologist	5+ 8 months	N/A

2.2.2 Guiding documents

The survey methodology and data collection that GHD employed was conducted in accordance with:

– EPA Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA 2016)
– EPA Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment (EPA 2020)
– Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) – Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Mammals (DSEWPC 2011a)
– DSEWPC – Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Reptiles (DSEWPC 2011b)
– Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) – Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Bats (DEWHA 2010)
– DEWHA Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Birds (DEWHA 2010)
– DBCA – Guidelines for surveys to detect the presence of bilbies, and assess the importance of habitat in Western Australia (DBCA 2017).

2.2.3 Data collection and storage

Field data collection for the flora, vegetation and fauna survey was undertaken using GPS enabled tablets using electronic forms in *Collector* and tailored to ISA spatial data requirements. Data was synced to the cloud at the conclusion of each field day. Field photographs were stored and where applicable have been provided as part of the deliverables. The types of data collected during the field survey are listed in Table 3.

Table 3 Data collected during the field survey

Aspect	Data collected
Collection attributes	Site code, site type, personnel/recorder, date, site photograph.

Aspect	Data collected
Physical features	Landform, slope, aspect, soil attributes, ground surface cover, leaf and wood litter.
Location	Coordinates recorded in GDA2020 datum using hand-held Unistrong and Stonex S580+ with an accuracy of approximately ± 2 m.
Vegetation condition	Vegetation condition was assessed using the condition rating scale adapted by the EPA (2016) for Northern Botanical Province
Disturbance	Level and nature of disturbances (e.g. weed presence, fire and time since last fire, impacts from grazing, clearing).
Flora	List of dominant flora from each structural layer, list of all species within the quadrat including average height and cover (using National Vegetation Information System (NVIS)).
Fauna	Observation points for significant fauna species and significant trees with Northern Brushtail Possum evidence.

2.2.4 Identification and nomenclature

Flora

A flora inventory was compiled from taxa listed in described relevés, quadrats and from opportunistic floristic records throughout the survey area. Species that were well known to the survey botanists were identified in the field; all other species were collected and assigned a unique collection number to facilitate tracking. All specimens collected during the field assessment were dry-pressed and processed in accordance with the requirements of the WA Herbarium (Western Australian Herbarium 1998). Species were identified using taxonomic literature, electronic keys and online electronic databases. Specimen identification was undertaken by Botanist Luann Nilsson with assistance from Taxonomist Frank Obbens. Seventeen specimens suspected to be Priority species were also submitted to the WA Herbarium for formal identification.

The conservation status of all recorded flora was compared against the current lists available on FloraBase and the DBCA Threatened and Priority flora species database. Nomenclature used in this report follows that used by the WA Herbarium as reported on FloraBase.

Fauna

Fauna were identified in the field using reference books, field guides and electronic guides (Table 4). Where identification was not possible, specific publications were utilised or photographs of specimens were collected to be later identified. Nomenclature used in this report follows that used by the Western Australian Museum (WAM) (WAM 2026) as reported. This nomenclature is deemed the most up-to-date species information for WA fauna.

Table 4 Fauna identification references

Fauna group	Field guide
Birds	Morcombe (2004), Menkhorst et al. (2019), Christidis and Boles (2008)
Mammals	Menkhorst and Knight (2010), Van Dyck et al. (2013), Baker and Gynther (2023)
Reptiles	Cogger (2014), Wilson and Swan (2020)
Amphibians	Tyler and Doughty (2009), Sanders (2021)

2.2.5 Detailed and targeted flora and vegetation survey

Vegetation Types

Vegetation types were identified and boundaries delineated using a combination of aerial photography, topographical features and field data/observations. Vegetation types were described based on structure, dominant taxa and cover characteristics as defined by quadrat data, relevé data and field observations. Due to the proximity and crossover in some areas to previous survey effort undertaken by GHD (2024, 2025a), vegetation types were aligned to those previously recorded. Vegetation type descriptions follow NVIS and are consistent with NVIS Level

V (Association). At Level V up to three taxa per stratum are used to describe the association (NVIS Technical Working Group 2017).

Vegetation Condition

Vegetation condition was assessed and mapped in accordance with the vegetation condition rating scale for the Northern botanical province adapted by EPA (2016). The scale recognises the intactness of vegetation and consists of six rating levels. The vegetation condition rating and scale is outlined in Appendix B.

Targeted Flora Searches

Vegetation types in the survey area considered to have the potential to support significant flora (based on previously recorded significant flora records and associated habitat preference information) were targeted in the field to record the presence or absence of significant flora. Planted and highly modified vegetation was generally not targeted as these areas did not provide habitat for significant flora given previous disturbances and clearing.

2.2.6 Basic and targeted fauna survey

The Basic and Targeted fauna surveys were completed in association with the flora and vegetation surveys at both sites. The survey areas were traversed by foot to identify and describe dominant fauna habitat types present and their condition, and to assess habitat suitable for significant fauna. Targeted assessments specific for, but not limited to, the Greater Bilby (the Bilby) (*Macrotis lagotis*), Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*), and the Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides*) were undertaken. The Basic assessment also identified and recorded all fauna occurring in the area at the time of the survey.

Habitat assessment

Fauna habitat assessments were undertaken to document and map the type, ecological value and extent of habitats throughout the survey area. The following information was recorded for each habitat assessment:

- Habitat structure (e.g. vegetation type, presence/absence of structural layers such as ground cover and midstory)
- Presence/absence of waterways including type, extent and habitat quality within waterway
- Location of the habitat within the survey area in comparison to the habitat within the surrounding landscape
- Current land use and disturbance history
- Evaluation of key habitat features and types identified during the desktop assessment relevant to significant fauna
- Evaluation of the likelihood of occurrence of significant fauna within the habitat (based on presence of suitable habitat)
- A representative photograph of each habitat-type.

Opportunistic searches

Opportunistic fauna searches were conducted across the survey area. This included:

- Searching the survey area for tracks, scats, skeletal remains, diggings, burrows, and feeding areas for native and feral species
- Searching through microhabitats including examining termite mounds, tree hollows and hollow logs and turning over leaf litter
- Visual and aural surveys, which accounted for all the bird species recorded utilising the habitats of the survey area at that time
- Recording GPS locations of significant fauna species

Targeted fauna searches

The targeted assessment plots and transects for the Bilby, Northern Blue-tongue and Northern Brushtail Possum are presented in Figure 2, Appendix A.

Bilby (Macrotis lagotis)

The Bilby is recognised as a locally and regionally significant species in the southwest Kimberley desert country in Western Australia and requires targeted surveys. The sampling technique endorsed by DCCEEW references Southgate's methods of Bilby Plot Assessments (Southgate et al. 2005), and the DBCA guidelines (DBCA 2017).

This method is applied to relatively small survey areas (less than 5 ha) or to those where the survey area can be adequately covered on foot and involves a transect assessment of the entire survey area. For larger survey areas the approach is to search 2 ha plots.

The approach for this survey was to undertake transects using the above method across each survey area to detect any Bilby burrows of resident animals or secondary signs of recent Bilby activity such as tracks, scats and foraging digs based on the Southgate method.

Searching was undertaken by GHD Senior Zoologist Lucas Hurst and Graduate Ecologist Lili Stjepanovic. Transect walks were systematically conducted throughout the entire survey area wherever vegetation density allowed, with transects spaced at intervals of approximately 100 meters.

During the transects, various information on the habitat characteristics was recorded in an excel spreadsheet on the handheld tablet device to complete the Plot Assessments. The Plot Assessments when completed, provide two values that assess the trackability of Bilby, and the availability of Other Determining Signs (ODS), which reflect if Bilby were able to be detected (if they were present) in the area. The plots provide an overall assessment of each of the survey sites. The Plot Assessment method was undertaken at both the Broome Power Station site and Cape Leveque Network Extension site within the overall Broome survey area. The results and the information recorded for the Plot Assessments during the survey, is provided in Appendix E.

The total number of Bilby plot assessments and their location within the Broome survey area is provided in Table 5 and shown on Figure 2, Appendix A. Habitat assessments were also conducted at these locations.

Table 5 Bilby plot assessment locations

Method	ID	Date	Site	Lat	Long
Bilby search plot/Habitat assessment					
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	BIL1	24/02/2026	Cape Leveque	122.2739	-17.8651
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	BIL2	24/02/2026	Broome Gaps	122.2754	-17.8868
Bilby search plot / Habitat assessment	BIL3	24/02/2026	Broome Gaps	122.2744	-17.8882

Gouldian Finch (*Chloebia gouldiae)*

The survey for the Gouldian Finch (*Chloebia gouldiae*) was undertaken in accordance with the Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Birds (DEWHA 2010), with the objective of determining species presence. The guidance recommends that targeted searches and watches are undertaken at waterholes late in the dry season and observations of association with flocks of black-faced woodswallows (*Artamus cinereus*) in early wet season. Area searches of 20 hours per 50 ha in suitable habitat is recommended.

Due to the timing of this survey during the wet season, area searches were undertaken across the survey area. A total of four field days (1 x senior zoologist and 1 x graduate ecologist over 4 x 10 hour days = 80 hours) were spent undertaking the fauna survey per survey area which included targeting Gouldian Finch. GHD Botanist Joel Collins (Technical Director Ecology) also assisted with fauna observations, conducting targeted opportunistic searches for Gouldian Finch concurrently with the flora and vegetation survey (total of 4 x 10 hour days = 40 hours).

Systematic area searches were also conducted by GHD field team during the survey period, targeting peak activity periods in the early morning and evening, incorporating both visual observations and aural detections while traversing suitable habitat. Particular attention was given to any permanent or semi-permanent water points, grassy Eucalypt woodlands and potential breeding trees (hollows). As well as the targeted avifauna surveys (20-minute intensive searches), avifauna observations occurred concurrently with the fauna survey, recording opportunistic observations, including observation made during travel and active searches. Additionally suitable Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) habitat trees were recorded within the survey area, which allowed direct observations of each tree for potential hollows and use.

Northern Brushtail Possum *(Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis)*

The Northern Brushtail Possum occurs discontinuously from the Gulf of Carpentaria hinterland near Borroloola, Northern Territory (NT) and westward to the Kimberley, WA (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2021). Targeted searches for Northern Brushtail Possum presence were conducted throughout the survey area in accordance with the Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Mammals (DSEWPC 2011a). This included inspecting any *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* trees for possible nail scratch marks on the tree base or trunk, that might indicate the species has been utilising a tree. Searches included a focus on evidence of scat and fur left in suitable habitat such as Eucalypt woodlands with good connectivity to surrounding habitats, or close proximity to tall *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* tree species. Direct sightings or deceased individuals were also recorded if identified. The guidelines have been met based on visual inspections.

2.3 Limitations

2.3.1 Desktop limitations

The EPBC Act PMST is based on bioclimatic modelling for the potential presence of species. As such, this does not represent actual recorded locations of the species present within the survey area or wider study area. The records from Western Australian Government fauna and flora data sources such as the DBCA searches of Threatened and Priority fauna and flora provide more accurate information for the general area and local occurrence. The accuracy of these publicly available datasets is dependent on up-to-date data management via state government, and recent significant fauna and flora records may be absent due to delayed database management. Additionally, some collections, sighting or trapping records are from historical sources and cannot be dated and often misrepresent the current range of Threatened and Priority species. Notwithstanding, questionable fauna and flora records relevant to desktop assessments are interrogated on a case-by-case basis.

2.3.2 Field survey limitations

Field survey limitations are presented in Table 6.

Table 6 Field survey limitations

Aspect	Constraint	Comment
Sources of information and availability of contextual information.	Nil	Adequate information is available for the survey area, this includes: – Broadscale (1:1,000,000) mapping by Beard (1977) and digitised by Shepherd et al. (2002). – Database searches (DBCA and Dandjoo).
Scope (what life forms were sampled etc.).	Nil	Significant terrestrial vertebrates were sampled during the survey. Basic fauna assessment sampled significant and non-significant species opportunistically. Terrestrial invertebrate fauna were not surveyed, nor were any freshwater or marine vertebrate species. Vascular flora were sampled during the survey, non-vascular flora were not surveyed.
Proportion of flora collected and identified (based on sampling, timing and intensity).	Nil	A total of seven taxa were tentatively identified due to insufficient material for (such as flowers/fruit, or due to insect damage) or due to taxonomic uncertainty. All specimens collected are considered not to represent any significant flora. Proportion of flora collected and identified was not considered to be a constraint.
Flora determination	Nil	Flora determination was undertaken by Botanist Luann Nilsson in the field and at the WA Herbarium with the assistance of Senior Botanist Dr. Brendan Janissen-Brown and sub-consultant taxonomist Frank Obbens. The taxonomy and conservation status of the WA flora is dynamic. This report was prepared with reliance on taxonomy and conservation status current at the time of report development, but it should be noted this may change in response to ongoing research and review of the International Union for Conservation Nature criteria.

Aspect	Constraint	Comment
Proportion of fauna identified, recorded and/or collected	Nil	The fauna assessment sampled those species that can be easily seen, heard or have distinctive signs, such as tracks, scats, diggings, etc. Many cryptic species would not have been identified during a basic survey and seasonal variation within species often requires targeted surveys at a particular time of the year. Of the fauna species recorded during the survey, all were identified to species level.
Completeness and further work which might be needed (e.g. was the relevant area fully surveyed).	Minor	The survey area was accessed on foot with exemption of an area that had no access due to a fence. The vegetation and fauna habitats were viewed from the edge of the fence. This area was on the Broome Highway. The remaining area was adequately surveyed during the field survey in line with the scope. An adequate number of floristic sampling sites were completed to map vegetation types and condition across the survey area. However, less than three quadrats per vegetation type for VT02, VT03, VT08 and VT07 were completed due to the limited area and geographic range of the vegetation types and/or the degraded condition of the vegetation. Additional opportunistic sampling was undertaken throughout the survey area to develop a comprehensive species inventory. Full survey effort is shown in Appendix D.
Mapping reliability	Nil	The survey was conducted using high-resolution aerial imagery obtained from Landgate, topographical features, previous vegetation mapping (Beard 1977) and field data. Data was recorded in the field using hand-held GPS tools (handheld Unistrong and Stonex S580+ with an accuracy of approximately ± 2 m, and Garmin GPS). Certain atmospheric factors and other sources of error can affect the accuracy of GPS receivers, including tree canopies. The Garmin GPS units used for this survey are accurate to within ±5 metres on average. Therefore, the data points consisting of coordinates recorded from the GPS may contain minor inaccuracies.
Timing/weather/season	Nil	The field survey was conducted in March (within the recommended timing for primary surveys in the Northern bioregion (wet season January to March) (EPA 2016). Wet season rainfall preceding the 2026 surveys totalled 304.8 mm, which is an increase of 135% on the long term median rainfall for the months of November 2025 to January 2026. As a result of this, many species were flowering/fruiting and annuals were present and identifiable. The survey timing is within the peak of the Kimberley's wet season. Surveying during this time is highly valuable for capturing peak vertebrate activity, particularly for amphibians, reptiles, mammals and many bird species and is the prime time to detect breeding behaviours. Timing of the survey falls in line with the recommended timing for primary surveys in the Northern region (EPA 2020).
Disturbances (e.g. fire, flood, accidental human intervention)	Nil	The northern section of the Cape Leveque Road had been subjected to a fire in the last two years; however, suitable regeneration had occurred to allow for identification of all species present.
Resources	Nil	Adequate resources were employed during the field survey, of which sixteen person days were spent undertaking the survey by one Senior Zoologist, one Senior Botanist, one Botanist and one Graduate Ecologist.
Access restrictions	Minor	Access was not considered to be a significant limitation for this survey. There were some small sections of the survey area on the Broome Highway that could not be accessed on foot due to a fence. The vegetation and fauna habitats were viewed from the edge of the fence.
Experience levels	Nil	Lucas Hurst has eight years of experience working with numerous projects requiring basic, level 1 and level 2 fauna surveys and specific species management programs and targeted species surveys including as a team lead, specifically relating to fauna survey work in Northern Western Australia. Joel Collins has over 20 years of experience leading flora, vegetation and threatened ecological community surveys and reporting on projects of a wide variety of size and scope, with strong species taxonomy identification skills, including extensive survey experience within the North of Western Australia. Joel has undertaken numerous surveys in the Pindanland bioregion over the last 20 years. Luann Nilsson has over two years of experience as a Botanist and has completed Detailed and Targeted Flora and Vegetation surveys across Western Australia.

Aspect	Constraint	Comment
		Luann has also completed the field work for all GHD surveys relating to this project. Lili Stjepanovic is a Graduate Ecologist at GHD. Lili has worked alongside experienced environmental scientists to conduct both flora and fauna surveys in the Swan Coastal Plain, Jarrah Forrest, and Mallee regions. These surveys involved Black Cockatoo habitat assessments, Basic and Targeted fauna assessments, and Targeted flora and weeds surveys.

3. Desktop assessment

3.1 Climate

Weather conditions preceding biological surveys can strongly influence both the quantity and types of species observed. For flora, periods of high rainfall often lead to a greater occurrence of annual species and increase the likelihood of plants producing flowers and/or fruit, which are important for species identification. Similarly, rainfall and temperature influence animal activity and detectability. Higher rainfall triggers greater movement and foraging by increasing water and food availability, while extreme temperatures may suppress activity as some species seek shelter, reducing their likelihood of detection.

To investigate the suitability of conditions for observing typical species assemblages, monthly rainfall and temperature data sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) for the year preceding the survey were compared with long-term trends. Rainfall and temperature data were obtained from the Broome Airport recording station (BoM station no. 003003), located approximately 0.5 km from the survey area.

For rainfall, total monthly amounts from the year preceding the survey were compared with long-term monthly median totals (1939–present). For temperature, monthly mean maximum and minimum values were compared with long-term averages (1939–present) of the corresponding monthly means.

In the year preceding the 2026 survey, rainfall totalled 643.4 mm, accounting for 113.6% of the long-term annual median. For most of that year, maximum and minimum temperatures were in line with or below the long-term means, with the exception of November 2025 and July 2025 where maximum and minimum temperatures exceeded the long-term average, respectively.

Wet season rainfall preceding the 2026 surveys totalled 304.8 mm, which is an increase of 135% on the long-term median rainfall for the months of November 2025 to January 2026. Maximum and minimum temperatures in the three months preceding the 2026 survey were lower than the long-term average temperatures.

Highest rainfall (mm) during the surveys was 26 mm on the 26 February on the last day of survey. Maximum temperatures ranged from 32.2ºC in September to 33.0ºC. Minimum temp ranged from 23.0 ºC to 28.2 ºC in November. Daily weather data recorded during the field surveys are presented in Table 7.

Table 7 Climate and weather data recorded during field survey

Date	Minimum Temperature (ºC)	Maximum Temperature (ºC)	Rainfall (mm)
23/02/2026	28.2	32.2	0
24/02/2026	26.0	32.6	0
25/02/2026	25.5	33.0	0
26/02/2026	23.0	32.2	26

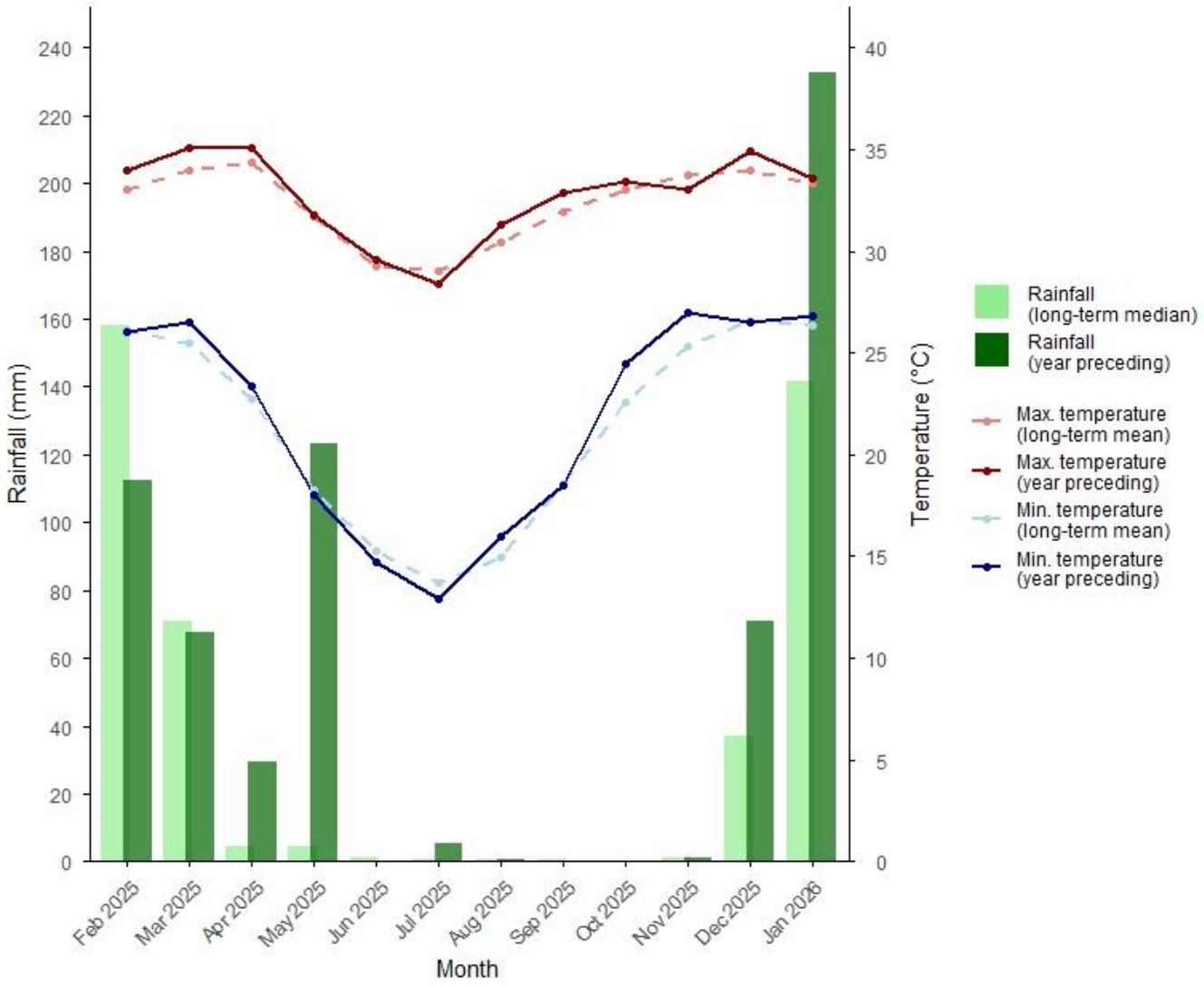


Plate 1 ***Monthly rainfall and temperature observations from the Broome Airport (003003) recording station for the year preceding the 2026 survey, compared to long-term trends.***

3.2 Vegetation and Flora

3.2.1 Significant ecological communities

A review of the DBCA TEC and PEC database and the EPBC Act PMST identified ten listed ecological communities previously recorded within (or potentially occurring within as identified by the PMST) the study area. Monsoon Vine Thickets on the coastal sands of the Dampier Peninsula (EN) intersects with the survey area in a location that has now been cleared and Roebuck Bay mudflats (VU) intersects the survey area along Broome Road. The boundary of Relict dune system dominated by extensive stands of Minyjuru (Mangarr - *Sersalisia sericea*) is located 20 m from the power station portion of the survey area and has previously been recorded by GHD (2024) in another location around the Broome townsite. The significant ecological communities are described in Table 8. Significant ecological communities from the DBCA database search are mapped in Figure 3, Appendix A.

Table 8 Threatened and Priority Ecological communities within the study area (DBCA 2026a; DCCEEW 2026)

Community name	Status		Description	Distance from the survey area (km)
	BC Act/ DBCA	EPBC Act		
Monsoon Vine Thickets on the coastal sands of the Dampier Peninsula	EN	EN	This community is a type of rainforest ecosystem that occurs in discrete patches along the Dampier Peninsula, from Broome to Derby in the south-western portion of the Kimberley region. Vine thickets occur as discrete areas of dense vegetation and can occur as a stand of a few trees or as larger patches. Common tree and tall shrub species include *Terminalia petiolaris* (Marool or blackberry tree), *Grewia breviflora* (currant or coffee fruit*), Celtis strychnoides* (goonj), *Diospyros humilis* (ebony wood), *Sersalisia sericea* (nangi), *Exocarpos latifolius* (broad-leaved cherry), *Mimusops* elengi (walara), *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii* (bauhinia or jigal tree), *Gyrocarpus americanus* subsp. *pachyphyllus* (helicopter tree), *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoide*s (dogwood), *Croton habrophyllu*s and *Dodonaea platyptera* (broad-winged hop bush). The most common climbers are Abrus precatorius (crabs eyes), *Capparis lasiantha* (bush caper), *Tinospora smilacina* (snake vine), *Jasminum didymum,* Caesalpinia major and *Vincetoxicum cinerascens* (oyster-catcher bill) (DBCA 2025b).	Adjacent to survey area, 0.34 ha of this PEC intersects with the survey area in a location that has been cleared.
Dwarf Pindan Heath community of Broome Coast	P1	-	Recorded on pindan with thin sand overlay with no dunal protection from winds, dominated by *Acacia tumida* var. *kulparn* and *Grevillea pyramidalis* with scattered *Corymbia paractia* and *Gyrostemon tepperi*, *Dodonaea hispidula*, *Solanum cunninghamii*, *Persoonia falcata*, *Dolichandrone heterophylla*, *Gardenia pyriformis* and *Terminalia ferdinandiana* over *Triodia schinzii* with other species such as *T. pungens, Eragrostis eriopoda* and *Eriachne* sp. Occurs between the racecourse and Gantheaume Point lighthouse (DBCA 2023).	1.8 km from the survey area
Eighty Mile Land System	P3	-	Beach foredunes, longitudinal coastal dunes and sandy plains with tussock grasslands and spinifex grasslands (DBCA 2023).	16.6 km from the survey area.
Vegetation Association 37	P3	-	Shrublands; tee tree thicket (DBCA 2023).	25.6 km from the survey area.
Vegetation Association 67	P3	-	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savanna, sparse low tree; ribbon grass and paperbarks (DBCA 2023).	41.7 km from the survey area.
Vegetation Association 73	P3	-	Grasslands, short bunch grass savanna, grass; salt water grassland (*Sporobolus virginicus*)	Adjacent to survey area, 0.24 ha of this PEC intersect with the survey area.
Vegetation Association 770	P1	-	Shrublands; Wattle thicket near Broome	3.71 km from the survey area.

Community name	Status		Description	Distance from the survey area (km)
	BC Act/ DBCA	EPBC Act		
Nimalarica Clay Pan	P4	-	The Nimalarragun claypan and associated wetlands comprise a permanent, spring–fed freshwater system north of Broome in the West Kimberley. The wetlands occur on the eastern edge of the tidal-dominated Willie Creek system (DBCA 2023).	9 km north of the survey area
Relict dune system dominated by extensive stands of Minyjuru (Mangarr - *Sersalisia sericea*)	P1	-	Contains frequent mature (100 years +) *Sersalisia sericea* or otherwise known as Minyjuru. Minyjurur is a culturally important and renowned local bushtucker species and does not occur in such frequency and longevity in other locations. The community is recorded as a *Eucalyptus, Sersalisia* low woodland unit that occurs on parallel dunes in the area south east of Gantheaume Point. The community also contains numerous woodland species such as: *Erythropleum chlorostachys* (ironwood), *Eucalyptus (Corymbia) zygophylla* (Broome bloodwood), *Hakea macrocarpa* and *Corynotheca micrantha* (zig-zag Lilly). Some species are more reminiscent of desert and aridlands country including: *Solanum cunninghammii* (bush tomato), *Scaevola parvifoli*a, *Goodenia sepalosa*, *Senna costata*, *Gyrostemon tepperi* and *Triodia sp*. (spinifex). The extensive stands of Minyjuru occur in association with species more often found within the nearby threatened ecological community- Monsoon vine thicket (DBCA 2023).	0.02 km from a previously recorded location (GHD 2024).
Roebuck Land System	P3	-	Paleo-tidal coastal plains and tidal flats with saline soil supporting salt-water couch grasslands, samphire low shrublands, melaleuca thickets and mangroves (DBCA 2023).	10.7 km from the survey area.
Roebuck Bay mudflats	VU	-	The community occurs on the intertidal mudflats of Roebuck Bay. Roebuck Bay is a sheltered marine embayment on the macrotidal Kimberley coast containing large intertidal flats composed predominantly of carbonate sediments, which receives freshwater inputs to the bay mainly during the wet season. The community comprises a diverse and abundant marine fauna, with an estimated 300–500 species of macrobenthic fauna as well as a high diversity and abundance of migratory shorebirds. The threatened species *Caretta caretta* (loggerhead turtle), *Chelonia mydas* (green turtle), *Natator depressus* (flatback turtle) and the dwarf sawfish *Pristis clavata* (priority 1), as well as large proportions of the Australian populations of the birds *Limosa lapponica* (bar-tailed godwit; migratory species) and the threatened *Calidris tenuirostris* (great knot), utilise the habitat and comprise part of the assemblage (DBCA 2025b).	Edges of this community intersect with the Broome Road portion of the survey area.

3.2.2 Flora diversity

Desktop searches using Dandjoo (DBCA 2026b) identified 770 taxa from 92 families and 348 genera. A full list of species from the Dandjoo search is provided in Appendix C.

3.2.3 Significant flora

The EPBC Act PMST (DCCEEW 2026) and DBCA TPFL and WA Herbarium databases (DBCA 2026c) identified the presence/potential presence of 19 significant flora taxa within the study area, comprising:

– One Critically Endangered taxa listed under the EPBC Act
– Four Priority 1 taxa, listed by the DBCA
– Two Priority 2 taxa, listed by the DBCA
– Eleven Priority 3 taxa listed by the DBCA
– One Priority 4 taxa listed by the DBCA

The locations of significant flora registered on the DBCA database, and those previously recorded by GHD (2025a, 2024) adjacent to the survey area are mapped in Figure 3, Appendix A. A pre-survey likelihood of occurrence assessment determined that four taxa were considered likely to occur due to survey area proximity and one taxa (*Corymbia paractia* (P3)) as it was previously recorded within the survey area. The remainder were considered possible, unlikely or highly unlikely to occur in the survey area.

Table 9 Pre-survey: LoO assessment of taxon previously recorded or likely to occur in the survey area.

Taxon	Status		Description	Pre-Survey LoO
	EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA	Information derived from FloraBase (WA Herbarium 1998– unless specified	
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	-	P1	Creeping herb with large light purple flowers, this species occurs in woodlands (Corymbia or Acacia) on Pindan plain (GHD 2024, 2025b).	**Likely.** This species is locally common and was recorded within the Pindan vegetation by GHD in 2024 and 2025. The nearest record is 0.01 km from the survey area. There is likely to be suitable habitat in the survey area.
Corymbia paractia	-	P2	Tree (often several-stemmed), 4-6(-12) m high, bark smooth, white, shedding in thin scales. Fl. white, Apr to May or Oct to Dec.	**Recorded.** Nearest record is a DBCA historical record 1 m from the survey area. Other records are from previous GHD surveys in 2024 and 2025 in roadside vegetation along Broome Road and in the nearby Pindan vegetation.
Bonamia oblongifolia	-	P3	Perennial, herb or shrub. Fl. blue, Feb. Sandy or gravelly soils.	**Likely.** This species was recorded in Pindan by vegetation by GHD in 2024 and 2025, the nearest record is 1km from the survey area.
Glycine pindanica	-	P3	Prostrate or scrambling perennial, herb or climber. Fl. pink/blue-purple, Feb to Mar or Jun. Pindan soils.	**Likely.** This species was recorded by GHD (2024) on the adjacent side of Cape Leveque Road to the survey area. It is likely there will be suitable habitat in the survey area.
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)	-	P3	This species is locally common in the Broome area and prefers red sandy soils in roadsides and drains as suitable habitat. This species is characterised from other *Polymeria* species by its style with 2 long stigmatic branches. Stems and leaves are	**Likely.** This species is locally common and was recorded in the Pindan vegetation by GHD (2025a, 2024). The nearest record is 0.01 km from the survey area. There is likely to be suitable habitat in the survey area.

Taxon	Status		Description	Pre-Survey LoO
	EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA	Information derived from FloraBase (WA Herbarium 1998– unless specified	
			moderate to densely hairy to 1 mm long (pers comms).	
Terminalia kumpaja	-	P3	Shrub or small spreading tree, 2–6 m high, canopy dense, probably briefly deciduous, trunk and branches with deeply fissured brown to grey bark. This species is restricted to red pindan sands towards the coast in the Dampier Botanical District (Barrett 2015).	**Likely.** A patch of this species was recorded in Pindan vegetation by GHD (2025a, 2024) The nearest record is 700m away from the survey area.

The full likelihood of occurrence assessment is shown in Appendix D.

3.3 Fauna

3.3.1 Fauna diversity

The *Dandjoo* database search across a 40km buffer radius identified the presence of 410 fauna taxa previously recorded within the study area (DBCA 2025a). These included 275 bird species, 28 mammal species, 95 species of reptiles, and 12 species of amphibians. Given the terrestrial vertebrate fauna focus of the present survey, this list did not include marine fish species or terrestrial invertebrate species not immediately highlighted as being a significant species for consideration or to target (e.g. SRE mygalomorph spider species).

The *Dandjoo* database search for this fauna search is provided in Appendix E.

3.3.2 Significant fauna

Desktop searches of the EPBC Act PMST (DCCEEW 2024), DBCA Threatened and Priority Fauna database (DBCA 2024) and the Dandjoo database (DBCA 2025a) identified the presence/potential presence of 99 significant vertebrate fauna taxa within the study area, comprising 79 bird species, 12 mammal species, and eight reptile species. These are summarised by State and Federal listing in Table 10. The location of significant fauna as recorded by the DBCA database is presented in Figure 3, Appendix A.

Table 10 Summary of State and Federal listings of significant vertebrate fauna taxa returned from database searches

Status	Number of taxa	
	EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA
Critically Endangered only	2	2
Critically Endangered (Critically Endangered and Migratory, combined listing)	1	1
Endangered only	10	8
Endangered (Endangered and Migratory, combined listing)	1	1
Vulnerable only	12	10
Vulnerable (Vulnerable and Migratory, combined listing)	5	5
Migratory only	52	52
Other Specially Protected Species	1	1
Priority 1	-	2
Priority 2	-	3
Priority 3	-	3
Priority 4	-	6

Status	Number of taxa	
	EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA
Priority 4 (P4 and Migratory, combined listing)	-	1

The likelihood of occurrence in the survey areas was assessed for each of these species prior to the survey, based on habitat preferences and the proximity and history of previous records in the study area. The following 17 species were assigned a ranking of 'Likely', or 'Known' pre-survey:

- Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus* – Migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Gouldian Finch (*Chloebia gouldiae*) – Endangered under the EPBC Act and Priority 4 under the BC Act
- Oriental Cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*) – Migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) – Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) – Other Specially Protected under the BC Act
- Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) – Migratory listed under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica*) – Migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*) – Migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) – Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Little Curlew (*Numenius minutus*) – Migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) – Migratory under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) – Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Northern Coastal Free-tailed Bat (*Ozimops cobourgianus*) – Priority 1 listed by the DBCA
- Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat (*Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus*) – Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Priority 3 listed by DBCA
- Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) – Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Dampierland Plain Slider (*Lerista separanda*) – Priority 2 listed by DBCA
- Northern Blue-tongued Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*) – Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act

The remaining 82 species were ranked as 'Possible', 'Unlikely' or 'Highly Unlikely' to occur. The full likelihood of occurrence assessment is included in Appendix E.

4. Field survey results

4.1 Vegetation

4.1.1 Vegetation types

Eight vegetation types (not including cleared areas) were mapped within the survey area. For each vegetation type, the total area (hectares), proportion (%) and representative sample sites are presented in Table 11. Section 4.1.1 outlines each vegetation description and its distribution within the survey area. The survey area has been mapped in reference to previous vegetation types recorded by GHD in areas adjacent to the 2026 survey area (2024, 2025a) and while new vegetation descriptions have been developed, mapping has been aligned where possible, indicated with a reference to the relevant report.

Pindan vegetation mapped in 2026 broadly aligns with VT05 – *Pindan on plains and dunes of low relief* (GHD 2024). A separate vegetation description has been developed as the Pindan mapped in this 2026 survey is mapped through a linear corridor, and there is a higher proportion of exotics, roadside and disturbance specialist species such as **Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Gyrostemon tepperi*, and *Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028) (P3). This 2026 survey did not record *Corymbia zygophylla*, *Acacia tumida*, or *Gardenia pyriformis* subsp. *keartlandii*, however as stated in 2024 the overstory for this vegetation type is highly variable.

The vegetation recorded at the Power station (VT03 – Power station woodland) varies from vegetation mapped by GHD (2025a) – *Pindan 1*. The vegetation in this area appears darker on the aerial image which could be due to the higher occurrence of **Azadirachta indica* (Neem) and a higher cover and diversity of fobs, vines and exotic species. This vegetation type extends from the Power Station up to Port Drive.

Melaleuca vegetation mapped in 2026 broadly aligns with VT07 – *Dampland* (GHD 2024). The mapped locations appear to be transitional zones between red sandy Pindan and wet areas. Pindan *Corymbia* species, such as *C. flavescens* and *C. polycarpa* were recorded sporadically in this vegetation type. **Azadirachta indica* (Neem) and **Leucaena leucocephala* become the dominant overstory in sections of Broome Road closer to the Broome townsite.

The vegetation type VT03 – *Xerochloa* Grasslands under native trees and shrubs intersects with significant ecological community mapping of Vegetation Association 73 (P3) which is characterised by; Grasslands, short bunch grass savanna, grass; salt water grassland (*Sporobolus virginicus*) (DBCA 2023). This vegetation type is habitat for native grass species *Xerochloa imberbis* and *Panicum decompositum* but is experiencing pressure from exotic grasses **Cenchrus setiger*, **Dactyloctenium aegyptium*, and **Urochloa trichopus*, exotic vines and forbs. This vegetation type also differs from Vegetation Association 73 (P3) in the presence of overstory species. However, this survey area is restricted to the roadside, and Vegetation Association 73 (P3) may occur beyond the boundaries of the survey area towards the mangroves.

Avicennia marina subsp. *marina* (mangrove) vegetation aligns with VT08 – *Tidal mudflats* (GHD 2024) although in better condition, as the vegetation mapping in 2024 was fragmented from the mangroves beyond the survey area by Broome Road. The vegetation mapped in 2026 also includes native grasses *Xerochloa imberbis* and *Eragrostis falcata*. No exotic species were recorded in the sample site for this vegetation.

Vegetation types are mapped in Figure 4, Appendix A.

Table 11 Vegetation types identified within the survey area

Vegetation type	Vegetation description and distribution	Extent (ha), proportion of project area (%) and sample sites	Photograph
VT01 – Cleared road verge and drains with regrowth of native forbs and grasses (GHD 2024).	Regularly cleared/graded road verges, drains and infrastructure corridors that support regrowth of native forbs and grasses. These include *Goodenia, Waltheria indica, Polymeria, Tephrosia* and *Bonamia* spp. and native grasses such as *Chrysopogon pallidus, Sorghum plumosum, Eriachne obtusa, Aristida spp.* and *Eragrostis eriopoda.*	11.6 ha 11.0% No sites	
VT02 – Power station woodland.	Open **Azadirachta indica*, *Acacia eriopoda* and *Brachychiton diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius* mid story woodland over isolated *Acacia colei* var. *colei* and *Acacia adoxa* var. *subglabra* low heath shrubs over sparse *Dodonaea hispidula* var. *arida*, *Solanum cunninghamii* and *Corchorus sidoides* subsp. sidoides low shrubs over open *Eragrostis eriopoda*, *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera* and *Panicum decompositum* mid-storey tussock grassland over low *Glycine tomentella*, **Ocimum basilicum* and *Afrohybanthus aurantiacus* forbland over isolated **Distimake dissectus* var. *dissectus*, *Cassytha filiformis* and *Tinospora smilacina* vines on Pindan with brown sandy soils.	3.1 ha 2.96% Bgap06	

Vegetation type	Vegetation description and distribution	Extent (ha), proportion of project area (%) and sample sites	Photograph
VT03 – *Xerochloa* Grasslands under roadside native trees and shrubs.	Sparse *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*, *Ehretia saligna* var. *saligna* and *Ficus aculeata* subsp. *indecora* mid-storey trees over occasional isolated thickets of *Acacia colei* subsp. *colei* heath shrubs over isolated *Sesbania cannabina*, *Hibiscus austrinus* var. *austrinus* and *Capparis lanceolata* mid-low shrubs over isolated *Neobassia astrocarpa* and *Portulaca filiformis* low chenopod shrubs open *Xerochloa imberbis*, **Cenchrus setiger* and **Dactyloctenium aegyptium* mid-tall tussock grassland over *Cyperus bulbosus, Cyperus squarrosus* and *Fimbristylis rara* sedges over isolated *Gomphrena flaccida*, *Calandrinia tepperiana*, and **Ocimum basilicum* forbs over sparse *Cucumis variabilis*, **Distimake dissectus* var. *dissectus* and **Passiflora foetida* var. *hispidula* vines on degraded plains with brown clay soils.	5.1 ha 4.84% Bgap8	
VT05 – Pindan on plains and dunes of low relief (GHD 2024).	Variable open forest to low open woodland of *Corymbia polycarpa* (+/- *Corymbia flavescens*, *Corymbia dendromerinx* and *Corymbia greeniana*), *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*, **Azadirachta indica* and *Acacia eriopoda* over smaller sparse *Gyrocarpus americanus* subsp. *pachyphyllus*, *Ehretia saligna* var. *saligna* and *Ficus aculeata* var. *indecora* low trees over sparse *Dolichandrone occidentalis* and *Hakea arborescens* tall shrubs over sparse *Solanum cunninghamii*, *Gyrostemon tepperi* (+/- *Acacia adoxa* var. *subglabra*) low shrubs over isolated *Triodia caelestialis* hummock grasses over open *Chrysopogon pallidus*, *Sorghum plumosum*, *Eriachne obtusa* (+/- *Eragrostis eriopoda* and *Panicum* spp.) mid-low tussock grassland over an open diverse layer of *Glycine tomentella*, *Crotalaria ramosissima,* **Stylosanthes scabra* and *Pterocaulon intermedium* (+/- *Corchorus sidoides* subsp. *sidoides*, *Euploca leptalea, Goodenia sepalosa* var. *sepalosa, Spermacoce occidentalis*, *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *latisepaleum* and *Zornia* spp. low forbland over an open vineland of +/- *Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028) *Tinospora smilacina, *Passiflora*	28.1 ha 26.58% Bgap1, Bgap2, Bgap5, Bgap10R, Bgap4	

Vegetation type	Vegetation description and distribution	Extent (ha), proportion of project area (%) and sample sites	Photograph
	foretida var. *hispida, *Distimake dissectus* var. *dissectus*, Jasminum didymum subsp. lineare and *Cucumis variabilis* on Pindan with red sandy soils.		
VT06 – Landscaped areas and planted gardens (GHD 2024).	Landscaped verges and gardens within Broome townsite along Port Drive, Frederick Street, Broome Road with non-native species and native species of *Corymbia* sp. and *Adansonia gregorii*	6.4 ha 6.05% No sites	
VT07 – Dampland (GHD 2024)	Open forest of **Azadirachta indica*, *Gyrocarpus americanus* subsp. *americanus* and *Melaleuca cajuputi* subsp. *cajuputi* (+/- *Corymbia polycarpa*, *C. flavescens*, **Leucaena leucocephala* and *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*) low trees over sparse *Acacia colei* subsp. *colei* tall heath shrubs over mid-tall *Chrysopogon pallidus*, *Panicum decompositum* and **Cenchrus setiger* tussock grassland over open mixed native low forbs (dominated by *Waltheria indica*) over **Passiflora foetida* var. *hispida* and **Distimake dissectus* var. *dissectus* vineland on Pindan with brown sandy soils.	5.0 ha 4.72% Bgap3, Bgap9R	

Vegetation type	Vegetation description and distribution	Extent (ha), proportion of project area (%) and sample sites	Photograph
VT08 – Tidal mudflats (GHD 2024)	Open woodland of *Avicennia marina* subsp. *marina* low mangrove shrubs over isolated *Neobassia astrocarpa* low chenopod shrubs over *Tecticornia halocnemoides?* subsp. *tenuis, Tecticornia indica?* subsp. *indica* and *Tecticornia* sp. (indet.) open low samphire shrublands over open *Xerochloa imberbis* and *Eragrostis falcata* low tussock grasslands over isolated *Sesuvium portulacastrum* subsp. *portulacastrum* low forbs on tidal mudflats with clay soils.	3.3 ha 3.12% Bgap7	
VT09 – Scattered natives over weeds (GHD 2024)	Sparse **Azadirachta indica*, *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii* and Acacia eriopoda low open woodland over isolated *Acacia colei* var. *colei* mid storey heath shrubs over tall **Cenchrus setiger* tussock grasslands over open mid-tall forblands of **Ocimum basilicum, Waltheria indica* and *Senna notabilis* over sparse *Tinospora smilacina* vinelands.	4.8 ha 4.52% Bgap11R	

Vegetation type	Vegetation description and distribution	Extent (ha), proportion of project area (%) and sample sites	Photograph
Cleared	Areas completely cleared for infrastructure such as roads, buildings and pathways.	38.3 ha 36.22%	

4.1.2 Vegetation condition

The vegetation of the survey area ranged from Very good to Completely Degraded, with over 22.9% of the survey area mapped as Very Good, this includes vegetation recorded in sample sites Bgap1-2 and Bgap10R as part of the Cape Leveque extension portion of the survey area with the remaining mapped as Good to Completely Degraded. Unlike the rest of the survey area, these areas of vegetation are connected to a larger Pindan woodland. There has also been a recent fire on the Broome-Cape Leveque Road, which has led to a higher forb diversity in the understory.

Several factors were attributed to degradation in the survey area:

– Fragmentation of vegetation due to roadsides. 33% of the survey area is mapped as cleared.
– The survey areas are predominantly roadside vegetation that are experiencing higher pressure from exotic species, particularly in the grass and canopy strata. Much of the roadsides in this survey area are dominated by Neem. There is also a high proportion of the survey area that is landscaped.
– Degradation of Tidal mudflat and grassland vegetation on Broome Road. The proportion of this vegetation inside the survey area is degraded with exotic species and rubbish due to its proximity to Broome Road.

The extent and percentage of vegetation condition within the project area are provided in Table 12, and mapped in Figure 5, Appendix A.

Table 12 Vegetation condition ratings and extent in project area*

Condition	Extent in survey area(ha)	Proportion of survey area (%)
Very Good	24.22	22.90
Good	7.47	7.06
Degraded	18.81	17.78
Completely Degraded	16.95	16.03

**Cleared (approx. 33%) areas not included in condition calculations*

4.1.3 Significant ecological communities

No TECs listed under the EPBC Act, BC Act or PEC's listed by DBCA were identified within the survey area. The survey area is adjacent to several significant ecological communities: Monsoon Vine Thickets of the Dampier Peninsula (TEC), Kimberley Vegetation Association No. 73 (P3) and the Roebuck Land System (P3). The Monsoon Vine Thickets of the Dampier Peninsula (TEC) is adjacent to the survey area and 0.34 ha of the mapped extent of this TEC intersects with the survey area in a location that has been cleared. Therefore, the area of TEC mapped in the survey area does not represent an occurrence of the Monsoon Vine Thickets of the Dampier Peninsula (TEC).

The Kimberley Vegetation Association No. 73 (P3) has 0.24 ha of this PEC intersect with the survey area. The indicator species *Sporobolus virginicus* was recorded at this location in the survey area as part of Bgap7 and Bgap8 at 0.5 and 5% cover. However, this area is not considered to represent the PEC, as the vegetation described in the survey area may represent a transitional space between the PEC and roadside vegetation, as it contains a high weed presence and an overstory of native trees. Vegetation outside of this survey area near Bgap8 is likely to represent this PEC as there is no overstory present, and there is less weed presence.

Significant vegetation communities Roebuck Land System (P3) and Relict dune system dominated by extensive stands of Minyjuru (Mangarr - *Sersalisia sericea*) (P1) do not occur in the survey area. This is due to the species assemblage of each vegetation type recorded during the survey, which did not represent species found in those significant communities.

4.2 Flora

4.2.1 Flora diversity

A total of 153 vascular flora species from 45 families and 110 genera (including subspecies and variants) were recorded from the survey area. The dominant plant families were Fabaceae, Poaceae and Malvaceae, with Acacia and Corymbia the most frequently recorded genera. Of the flora species recorded, 88% were native taxa. An overall species list is presented in Appendix D.

4.2.2 Significant flora

No EPBC Act and BC Act listed Threatened flora species were recorded within the survey area. Four DBCA listed Priority flora were recorded from the survey area (Table 13).

Table 13 Priority flora recorded in the survey area.

Taxon	DBCA	BC Act (EPBC Act)	Location / population size	Details	Image
Polymeria sp. Broome (K. F. Keneally 9759)	P3	-	This species was recorded sporadically at the Broome Power Station and the Cape Leveque Extension portions of the survey area. A total of 12 individuals were recorded.	*Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759) (P3) has a scattered distribution from approximately 90 km south of Broome to North of Broome (Dampier Peninsula, 13 km west south west of Beagle Bay) with disjunct occurrences between Derby and Fitzroy Crossing and 75 km east north east of Sandfire (WA Herbarium 1998). It has trailing stems and occurs in Pindan and on road verges in Broome, with flowering recorded in May (Kenneally et al. 1996). Similar in appearance to the common *Polymeria ambigua*, differing in having only two, rather than four to eight stigmatic branches (Kenneally et al. 1996).	
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A. A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	-	This species was recorded throughout the Cape Leveque Road and eastern edge of the Broome highway portions of survey area. A total of 1,279 individuals were recorded.	*Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028) (P1) is a creeping herb to 0.3 m with light mauve flowers and has previously been recorded from Pindan vegetation in the vicinity of Broome and north of Broome near the Quondong Point road turn-off and near Beagle Bay (WAHerb 2025).	

Taxon	DBCA	BC Act (EPBC Act)	Location / population size	Details	Image
Bonamia oblongifolia	P3	-	This species was recorded from the Broome highway portions of survey area and the southern end of the Cape Leveque Road. A total of 38 individuals were recorded.	*Bonamia oblongifolia* (P3) is a perennial, herb or shrub with blue flowers and has a sparse distribution with records at Eighty-mile beach, 90 km south of Broome and north of Broome (Cape Leveque) (WAHerb 2025).	
Corymbia paractia	P2	-	This species was recorded from Broome highway. One individual was recorded.	*Corymbia paractia* (P1) is a tree or mallee to eight (-12) metres high, apparently restricted to a narrow coastal zone in the Broome area where beach dunes merge into pindan soils, immediately behind the dunes (Kenneally et al. 1996; Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research 2020).	No photo available

Likelihood of occurrence

A likelihood of occurrence assessment was conducted post-field survey for significant flora taxa identified in the desktop assessment (Appendix D). The assessment took into account previous records, habitat requirements, efficacy of the survey, intensity of the survey, flowering times and the cryptic nature of species.

The likelihood of occurrence assessment post-field survey concluded four taxa were recorded during the survey, *Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A. A. Mitchell 3028), *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K. F. Keneally 9759) (P3), *Bonamia* oblongifolia (P3) and *Corymbia paractia* (P2); and three taxa were considered to possibly occur, *Acacia monticola* x *tumida* var. *kulparn* (P3), *Aphyllodium glossocarpum* (P3) and *Glycine pindanica* (P3) due to nearby records and potentially suitable habitat.

All remaining significant flora identified by the desktop assessment are unlikely or highly unlikely to occur post survey. This is due to a combination of distance of known records from the survey area, timing of the survey aligning to key flowering / visibility of the taxa, intensity of the field survey and the high level of disturbance and weed dominance in some parts of the survey area.

4.2.3 Introduced flora

A total of 18 introduced flora species were recorded within the survey area representing 12% of the total flora species recorded. Three declared pests under the BAM Act were recorded within the survey area: **Azadirachta indica* (Neem), **Jatropha gossypifolia* (Bellyache bush) and **Calotropis procera.*

**Azadirachta indica* (Neem) has s22(2) legal status and 'exempt' keeping category. **Azadirachta indica* was recorded throughout the survey area, including roadside vegetation and at the Power Station and Cape Leveque Extension portions of the survey area. **Calotropis procera* was recorded at two locations in the Cape Leveque Extension portion of the survey area and sporadically along Broome Road. **Jatropha gossypifolia* is also a Weed of National Significance (WONS) and was recorded in the survey area sporadically along Broome Road.

4.2.4 Flora of interest

One taxon, *Acacia stellaticeps* was recorded as an opportunistic collection. Currently, there are no records of this species occurring in the Broome area reflected on FloraBase (Western Australian Herbarium n.d.). As such, this collection represents a locality hole for this species.

4.3 Fauna

4.3.1 Fauna habitats

Six broad fauna habitat types were identified and mapped within the survey areas (when excluding cleared areas) and included:

- Pindan Woodland plain
- Pindan Woodland
- Open Grassland
- Open Tidal mudflats
- Open Mixed damp land
- Disturbed

The habitat types are categorised based on flora species and composition, hydrology, landform, soil and topography. The habitat types recorded in the survey area are described in further detail in Table 14 and mapped in Figure 6, Appendix A.

The vegetation and habitat types observed within the survey area are considered well represented in the surrounding landscape and are not considered spatially restricted or unique to the defined corridor. Habitat connectivity is high, with the survey area forming part of a largely continuous tract of native vegetation that extends beyond the project footprint, particularly in the northern and southern parts of the survey area. Localised fragmentation is evident in proximity to cleared and developed areas through the Broome town site.

Table 14 Fauna habitat types within the survey area

Habitat type	Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of survey area (%)	Photographs
Pindan Woodland	Low open forest (Pindan) of *Acacia eriopoda*, *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii* and *Corymbia polycarpa* over a low woodland of mixed shrubs over a tall, closed hummock grassland of *Triodia caelestialis* over mixed forbs on red sandy soil on Pindan plain. This fauna habitat corresponds and overlaps with vegetation type VT02. **Significant fauna:** Gouldian Finch (EN/P4) is known to occur locally, may forage on seeds of grass species when seasonally available within the survey area. The Pindan Woodland habitat throughout the survey has a paucity of suitable nesting/breeding habitat (tree hollows), there is nearby water which makes it suitable habitat. The most recent sighting of this species was in 2017, recorded 12.5 km from the survey area The Grey Falcon (VU) is likely to occur as there are records of species present in the region; the most resent sighting was in 2014, located 11.1 km from the survey area. The Pindan Woodland provides suitable foraging habitat but lacks suitable breeding habitat for this species. The Peregrine Falcon (OS) is known to occur locally, and the pindan habitat within the survey area represents suitable foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat. The nearest sighting was 0.3 km from the survey area in 2013. Osprey (MI) was observed flying over the open tidal mudflats during the survey period and has previously been recorded in the nearby area occupying a nest. It is therefore likely to utilise Pindan Woodland. There were no active Bilby (VU) recordings in the survey area however Pindan Woodland is considered core habitat for the Bilby (Appendix E). There have been recent records of Bilby found in the surrounding area (GHD 2024). Multiple Northern Brushtail Possum (VU) scratching's were observed on the trunk and limbs of Corymbia trees in this particular habitat within the survey area. Pindan Woodland provides core habitat for this species. This species has recently been recorded in the surrounding area (GHD 2024; 2025). **Habitat value**	3.1 ha 2.96%	

Habitat type	Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of survey area (%)	Photographs
	High		
Pindan Woodland Plain	Low open forest of *Acacia eriopoda* and **Azadirachta indica* and *Brachychiton diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius* mid story woodland over isolated *Acacia colei* var. *colei* and *Acacia adoxa* var. *subglabra* low heath shrubs over mixed shrubs and tussock grassland on brown sandy, open Pindan plain. This fauna habitat corresponds and overlaps with vegetation type VT05. **Significant fauna:** Gouldian Finch (EN/P4) is known to occur locally, may forage on seeds of grass species when seasonally available within the survey area. The Pindan Woodland Plain habitat throughout the survey area has a paucity of suitable nesting/breeding habitat (tree hollows), there is nearby water which makes it suitable habitat. The most recent sighting of this species was in 2017, recorded 12.5 km from the survey area The Grey Falcon (VU) is likely to occur as there are records of species present in the region; the most resent sighting was in 2014, 11.1 km from the survey area. The Pindan Woodland plain provides suitable foraging habitat but lacks suitable breeding habitat for this species. The Peregrine Falcon (OS) is known to occur locally, and the Pindan Woodland Plain habitat within the survey area represents suitable foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat. The nearest sighting was 0.3 km from the survey area in 2013. Osprey (MI) individuals were observed flying over the Open Tidal Mudflats during the survey period and has previously been recorded in the nearby area occupying a nest. This species is likely to occur as a frequent flyover and can potentially use tall trees in the woodland for nesting or roosting. There were no active Bilby (VU) recordings in the survey area however this habitat is considered core habitat for this species (Appendix E). There have been recent records of Bilby found in the surrounding area (GHD 2024). Multiple Northern Brushtail Possum (VU) scratching's were observed on the trunk and limbs of Corymbia trees in this particular habitat within the survey area. Pindan Woodland	28.1 ha 26.58%	

Habitat type	Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of survey area (%)	Photographs
	provides core habitat for this species. This species has recently been recorded in the surrounding area (GHD 2024; 2025). **Habitat value** High		
Open Grassland	Sparse *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*, *Ehretia saligna* var. *saligna* and *Ficus aculeata* subsp. *indecora* mid-storey trees over occasional isolated thickets of *Acacia colei* subsp. *colei* heath shrubs over isolated *Sesbania cannabina*, *Hibiscus austrinus* var. *austrinus* and *Capparis lanceolata* mid-low shrubs over isolated chenopod shrubs open *Xerochloa imberbis*, **Cenchrus setiger* and mid-tall tussock grassland with brown clay soils. This fauna habitat corresponds and overlaps with vegetation type VT05. **Significant fauna:** The Grey Falcon (VU) is likely to occur as there are records of species present in the region; the most resent sighting was in 2014 11.1 km from the survey area. This species is likely to utilise this habitat for foraging only. The Peregrine Falcon (OS) is known to occur locally, and the open grassland habitat within the survey area represents suitable foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat. The nearest sighting was 0.3 km from the survey area in 2013. **Habitat value** Mid-High	9.9 ha 9.36%	

Habitat type	Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of survey area (%)	Photographs
Open Tidal mudflats	Open woodland of *Avicennia marina* subsp. *marina* low mangrove shrubs over isolated low chenopod shrubs over open low samphire shrublands over open *Xerochloa imberbis*, *Eragrostis falcata* and low tussock grasslands on tidal mudflats. This fauna habitat corresponds and overlaps with vegetation type VT08. **Significant fauna:** The Grey Falcon (VU) is likely to occur as there are records of species present in the region; the most resent sighting was in 2014 11.1 km from the survey area. This species is likely to utilise this habitat for foraging only. The Peregrine Falcon (OS) is known to occur locally, and the open tidal mudflats habitat represents suitable foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat. Osprey (MI) individuals were observed flying over this habitat during the survey period and has previously been recorded in the nearby area occupying a nest. Likely to occur as flyover and potential foraging during tidal movement and perch on nearby tall structures. This habitat type is likely to support a number of migratory species during the summer months for foraging purposes. Human impact was observed within this habitat type in the survey area. **Habitat value** High	3.3 ha 3.12%	

Habitat type	Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of survey area (%)	Photographs
Open Mixed Damplands	Open forest of **Azadirachta indica*, *Gyrocarpus americanus* subsp. *americanus* and *Melaleuca cajuputi* subsp. *cajuputi* and *Corymbia polycarpa*, over sparse *Acacia colei* subsp. *colei* tall heath shrubs over mid-tall *Chrysopogon pallidus*, *Panicum decompositum* and **Cenchrus setiger* tussock grassland over open mixed native low forbs on Pindan with brown sandy soils. This fauna habitat corresponds and overlaps with vegetation type VT07. **Significant fauna:** Gouldian Finch (EN/P4) is known to occur locally, may forage on seeds of grass species when seasonally available within the survey area. The Open Mixed Dampland habitat throughout the survey has a paucity of suitable nesting/breeding habitat (tree hollows), there is nearby water which makes it suitable habitat. The most recent sighting of this species was in 2017, recorded 12.5 km from the survey area The Grey Falcon (VU) is likely to occur as there are records of species present in the region. Likely to utilise this habitat for foraging only. The Peregrine Falcon (OS) is known to occur locally, and the open damp land shrubland habitat within the study area represents suitable foraging habitat, although lacks suitable breeding habitat. Multiple Northern Brushtail Possum (VU) scratching's were observed on the trunk and limbs of Corymbia trees in this habitat. This habitat provides suitable foraging and dispersal habitat and limited denning habitat. **Habitat value** High	5.0 ha 4.72%	

Habitat type	Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of survey area (%)	Photographs
Disturbed	This fauna habitat includes regularly cleared/graded road verges, drains and infrastructure corridors that support regrowth of native forbs and grasses. These include *Goodenia*, *Waltheria indica*, *Polymeria*, *Tephrosia* and *Bonamia* spp. and native grasses such as *Chrysopogon pallidus*, *Sorghum plumosum*, *Eriachne obtusa*, *Aristida* spp. and *Eragrostis eriopoda*. Landscaped verges and gardens within Broome townsite along Port Drive, Frederick Street, Broome Road with non-native species and native species of *Corymbia* and *Adansonia gregorii.* This fauna habitat corresponds and overlaps with vegetation type VT01 and VT06. **Significant fauna:** This may provide marginal habitat and movement corridors for the Northern Brush-tail Possum (VU). **Habitat value** Low	18.0 ha 17.04%	

Habitat type	Description	Extent (ha) and proportion of survey area (%)	Photographs
Cleared Areas	Cleared areas such as paved roads. No significant fauna is likely to occur or persist on a regular basis, although temporary fly-over activity from locally common bird species may occur. **Habitat Value** Negligible	38.3 ha 36.22%	

4.3.2 Fauna diversity

A total of 51 vertebrate fauna species were opportunistically recorded in the survey area during the current study. These comprised 44 birds, two mammals, and five reptiles. Of the species recorded, three are of significance, discussed in Section 4.3.3.

4.3.3 Significant fauna

Three significant species were recorded during the field survey:

– Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act and BC Act)
– Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*) – Critically Endangered (EPBC Act and BC Act)
– Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) – Migratory (EPBC Act and BC Act)

The locations of these species recorded during the survey are mapped in Figure 6, Appendix A, with a list of significant fauna locations (including field photographs) provided in Appendix A. Records of these species are discussed in more detail below.

Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*)

Multiple scratchings and markings consistent with Northern Brushtail Possum climbing and foraging behaviour were recorded on suitable *Corymbia* species in the survey area (Plate 2). Seven trees with secondary evidence of the species were observed in the survey area. Four of the six trees in the upper portion of the survey area were recorded in pindan habitat, with the other three recorded in disturbed roadsides within or in close proximity to Broome township. No supporting evidence in the form of confirmed observations, scats, or fur were recorded. Locations of tree scratchings and markings are mapped in Figure 6, Appendix A, with the data presented in table format in Appendix A.



Plate 2 ***Northern Brushtail Possum scratching on habitat tree***

Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*)

One Northern Blue-tongue Skink individual was recorded opportunistically during the field survey at the eastern end of the survey area, adjacent to the Power Station in the Broome Gaps site. The species was observed on a sand track within weedy pindan vegetation with *Hakea* and *Acacia* species. This record is mapped in Figure 6, and supporting information included in Appendix A.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

Two Ospreys were recorded during the field survey, with a pair observed simultaneously flying over mangrove vegetation within the open tidal mudflat fauna habitat along the eastern section of Broome Highway. This record is mapped in Figure 6.

Site	Record Type	Date	Lat	Long
Broome Gaps	Opportunistic sighting	25/02/2026	122.2371	-17.9428

Likelihood of occurrence

Following the field survey, a likelihood of occurrence assessment for significant species identified in the desktop study was undertaken. The assessment was based on species' biology, habitat requirements, the quality and availability of suitable habitat as determined during the field survey, as well as the proximity and frequency of previous records. Based on the above considerations, 14 significant terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa were identified as known or likely to occur based on survey records (Table 15).

Table 15 Summary of likelihood of occurrence assessment for significant fauna

Species	Status		Assessment outcome (post-survey)
	BC Act/ DBCA	EPBC Act	
Birds			
Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*)	MI	MI	**Known.** While no records were made during the current survey, this species is known to occur locally within coastline and inland areas. There is suitable habitat in the form of well vegetated plains and woodlands to support at least fly-over and foraging activity. The Fork-tailed Swift has been recorded by GHD during previous surveys in the area (GHD 2024).
Gouldian Finch (*Chloebia gouldiae*)	P4	EN	**Likely.** Several records of this species occur on both DBCA, Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) and eBird databases near the survey area. The most recent sighting was recorded in 2017, 12.5 km from the survey area utilising the DBCA database. Suitable Pindan Woodland habitat is present for foraging and feeding activity throughout the survey area.
Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*)	VU	VU	**Likely.** This species is not commonly observed, however, a recent DBCA record occurs within the survey area, and suitable shrubland and woodland is present within the survey area. The most recent sighting was recorded in 2014, 11.1 km from the survey area utilising the DBCA database.
Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)	OS	OS	**Likely.** While no recordings were made of this species, it is known to occur locally, and the survey area hosts suitable pindan shrubland habitat for foraging activity. The most recent sighting was recorded in 2015, within the survey area on the DBCA database.

Species	Status		Assessment outcome (post-survey)
	BC Act/ DBCA	EPBC Act	
Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)	MI	MI	**Known.** Two Ospreys were recorded during the field survey, with a pair observed simultaneously flying over mangrove vegetation within the open tidal mudflat fauna habitat along the eastern section of Broome Highway.
Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)	MI	MI	**Likely.** This species is known to occur locally. The shrubland within the survey area represent suitable foraging habitat for the species. The most recent sighting was recorded in 2015, 0.7 km from the survey area utilising the DBCA database.
Little Curlew (*Numenius minutus*)	MI	MI	**Likely.** Several DBCA records occur within the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within the survey area is suitable for this species. The most recent sighting was recorded in 2017, 13.5 km from the survey area utilising the DBCA database.
Mammals			
Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*)	VU	VU	**Known.** Although no direct or secondary evidence was recorded of this species during the field survey, several areas host suitable habitat. This species is known to occur in the surrounding area, with several nearby records from DBCA (2022) and the GHD 2024 survey.
Northern Coastal Free-tailed Bat (*Ozimops cobourgianus*)	P1	-	**Likely.** This species is known from the region, with the woodland habitat serving as a suitable environment for foraging and roosting by this species. GHD recorded this species during the 2024 survey.
Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat (*Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus)*	P3	VU	**Likely** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms suitable vegetated woodland occurs within the survey area for foraging activity. This species was previously recorded by GHD in 2024.
Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*)	VU	VU	**Known.** Confirmed scratch markings along numerous habitat trees, belonging to the species were recorded within the survey area in multiple habitat types, confirmed by Senior Zoologist Lucas Hurst.
Yellow-lipped Cave Bat (*Vespadelus douglasorum*)	P2	-	**Likely** GHD has previously recorded this species in the region in 2024. This species may utilise the area for foraging however there is no suitable sandstone and/ or limestone caves for roosting present within the survey area.
Reptiles			
Dampierland Plain Slider (*Lerista separanda*)	P2	-	**Likely.** A recent DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment confirms habitat within survey area is suitable for species.
Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*)	CR	CR	**Known.**

Species	Status		Assessment outcome (post-survey)
	BC Act/ DBCA	EPBC Act	
			Confirmed sighting was recorded within the survey area in Pindan Woodland by Senior Zoologist Lucas Hurst.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Vegetation

Eight vegetation types (not including cleared areas) were mapped within the survey areas. The survey area has been mapped in reference to previous vegetation types mapped by GHD in areas adjacent to the 2026 survey area (2024, 2025a) and while new vegetation descriptions have been developed, mapping has been aligned where possible, indicated with a reference to the relevant report.

No TECs listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act or PECs listed by DBCA were identified within the survey area. *The* Kimberley Vegetation Association No. 73 (P3) has 0.24 ha of this PEC intersect with the survey area. The indicator species. *Sporobolus virginicus* was recorded at this location in the survey area as part of Bgap7 and Bgap8 at 0.5 and 5% cover. However, this area is not considered to represent the PEC, as the vegetation described in the survey area may represent a transitional space between the PEC and roadside vegetation, as it contains a high weed presence and an overstory of native trees.

The vegetation of the project area ranged from Very good to Completely Degraded. Disturbances included dominance of weed species particularly along Broome Highway, tracks, rubbish and previously development activities.

5.2 Flora

A total of 153 vascular flora species from 45 families and 110 genera (including subspecies and variants) were recorded from the survey area. No EPBC Act and BC Act listed Threatened flora species were recorded within the survey area. Four DBCA listed Priority flora were recorded from the survey area: *Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A. A. Mitchell 3028), *Polymeria* sp. Broome (K. F. Keneally 9759) (P3), *Bonamia* oblongifolia (P3) and *Corymbia paractia* (P2). Three taxa were considered to possibly occur, *Acacia monticola* x *tumida* var. *kulparn* (P3), *Aphyllodium glossocarpum* (P3) and *Glycine pindanica* (P3) due to nearby records and potentially suitable habitat.

All remaining significant flora identified by the desktop assessment are unlikely or highly unlikely to occur post survey. This is due to a combination of distance of known records from the survey area, timing of the survey aligning to key flowering / visibility of the taxa, intensity of the field survey and the high level of disturbance, weed dominance in some parts of the survey area.

A total of 18 introduced flora species were recorded within the survey area representing 12% of the total flora species recorded. Three declared pests under the BAM act were recorded within the survey area: **Azadirachta indica* (Neem), **Jatropha gossypifolia* (Bellyache bush) and **Calotropis procera.*

One taxon, *Acacia stellaticeps* was recorded as an opportunistic collection. Currently, there are no records of this species occurring in the Broome area reflected on (Western Australian Herbarium n.d.). As such, this collection represents a locality hole for this species.

5.3 Fauna

The field survey identified and mapped six broad fauna habitat types within the survey area. These consisted of Pindan Woodland Plain, Pindan Woodland, Open Grassland, Open Tidal Mudflats, Open Mixed Dampland, and Disturbed (excluding cleared areas).

The field survey opportunistically recorded a total of 51 vertebrate fauna species within the survey area, comprising of 44 birds, two mammals, and five reptile species. Of these, three are listed under the EPBC Act:

– Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) (Vulnerable)
– Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*) (Critically Endangered)
– Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) (Migratory).

Targeted habitat assessments identified seven trees providing suitable habitat for Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*), with evidence of scratchings and markings consistent with this species, observed across the survey area. Four trees were observed within Disturbed habitat and the remaining three were in Pindan Woodland plain. The Northern Blue-tongue Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*) was recorded once, off Port Drive within Pindan Woodland, where habitat conditions provide suitable foraging opportunities. A pair of Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) were observed flying over the Open Tidal mudflats, highlighting the importances of this habitat for foraging by this particular species and other migratory birds.

Although no direct or indirect evidence of Gouldian Finch (*Chloebia gouldiae*) or Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) was recorded during the survey, areas of the Pindan Woodland Plain and Pindan Woodland, particularly in the northern portions of the survey area provide suitable habitat capable of supporting these species. The Bily has previously been recorded in the surrounding area during previous surveys by GHD (GHD 2025).

Only small portions of the survey area currently support, or have the potential to support, a diverse assemblage of fauna across a range of habitat types. These areas are largely confined to remnant patches of Pindan Woodland and Pindan Woodland Plain, where habitat structure and resource availability remain relatively intact. In contrast, the majority of the survey area is disturbed or cleared, resulting in reduced habitat complexity, limited resource availability, and consequently a lower capacity to support diverse or conservation significant fauna species.

6. References

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Appendices

Appendix A

Figures

Figure 1 *Survey area location*

Figure 2 *Survey effort*

Figure 3 *Environmental constraints*

Figure 4 *Vegetation types and significant flora*

Figure 5 *Vegetation condition and weeds*

Figure 6 *Fauna habitat and significant fauna*



Paper Size ISO A3

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Kilometres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Survey Area Location

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 1

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Paper Size ISO A3

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Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Survey Efforts

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 2

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Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

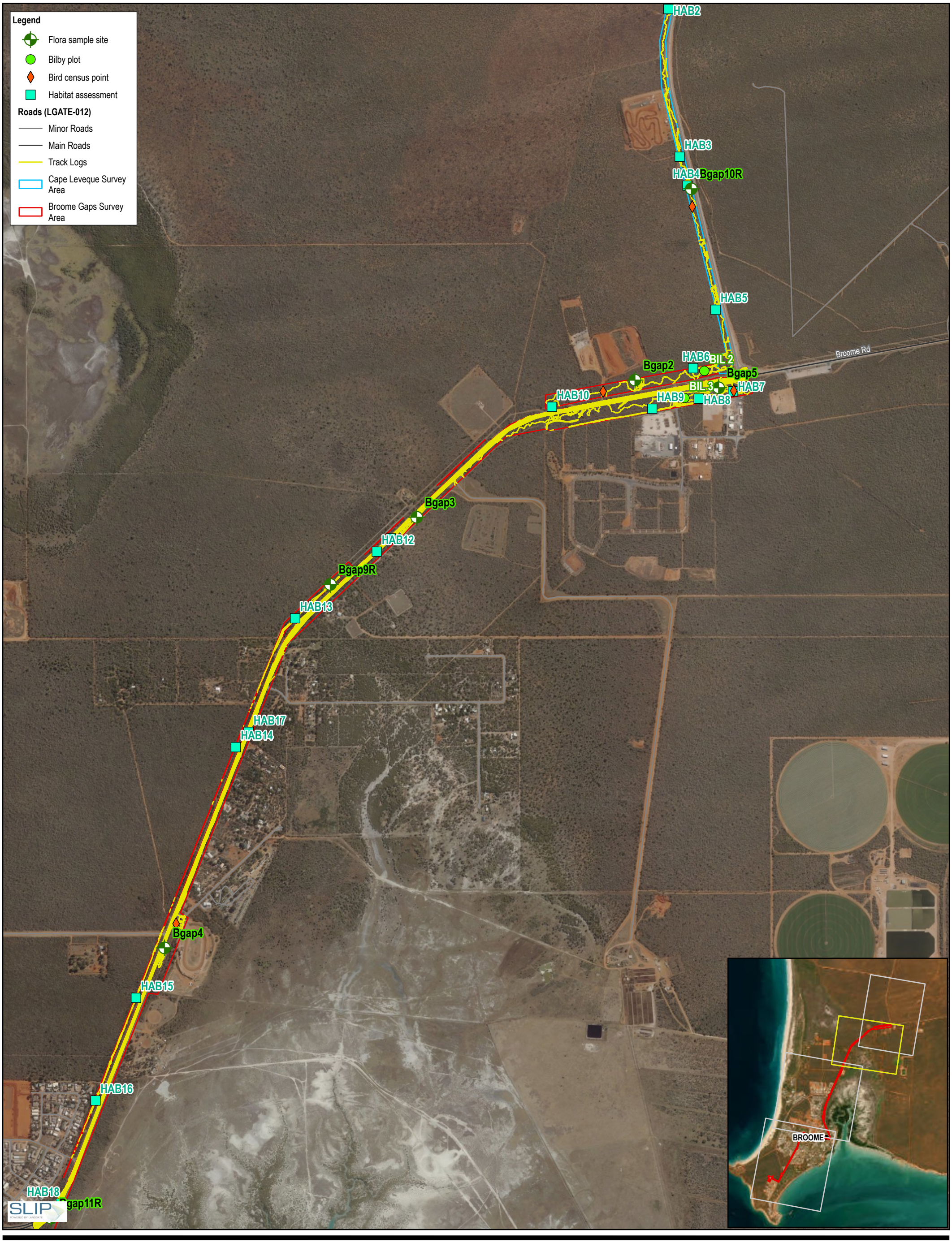
Survey Efforts

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 2

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Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Survey Efforts

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Date **10/06/2026**

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Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
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Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Survey Efforts

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

Page 4 of 4
FIGURE 2

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Data source: Roads (LGATE-012): Landgate_Subscription_Imagery/WANow: World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics. Created by: kdizon

Legend

Threatened and Priority Flora

- Priority 1
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 4

Fauna Conservation Status

- Critically endangered species
- Endangered species
- Extinct
- Migratory species
- Other specially protected
- Priority 1
- Priority 1 & Migratory species
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 3 & Migratory species
- Priority 4
- Priority 4 & Migratory species
- Vulnerable
- Conservation dependent & Migratory species

Roads (LGATE-012)

- Minor Roads
- Main Roads

- Hydrography (DWER-031)
- 40km study area
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Broome Gaps Survey Area
- Cape Leveque Survey Area

Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

- BCA Endangered
- BCA Vulnerable
- Priority 1
- Priority 3
- Priority 4

Broome Rd
Cable Beach Rd
Port Dr
Great Northern Hwy
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Paper Size ISO A3

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Kilometres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Environmental Constraints

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 3

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Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046):
Roads (LGATE-012):



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Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

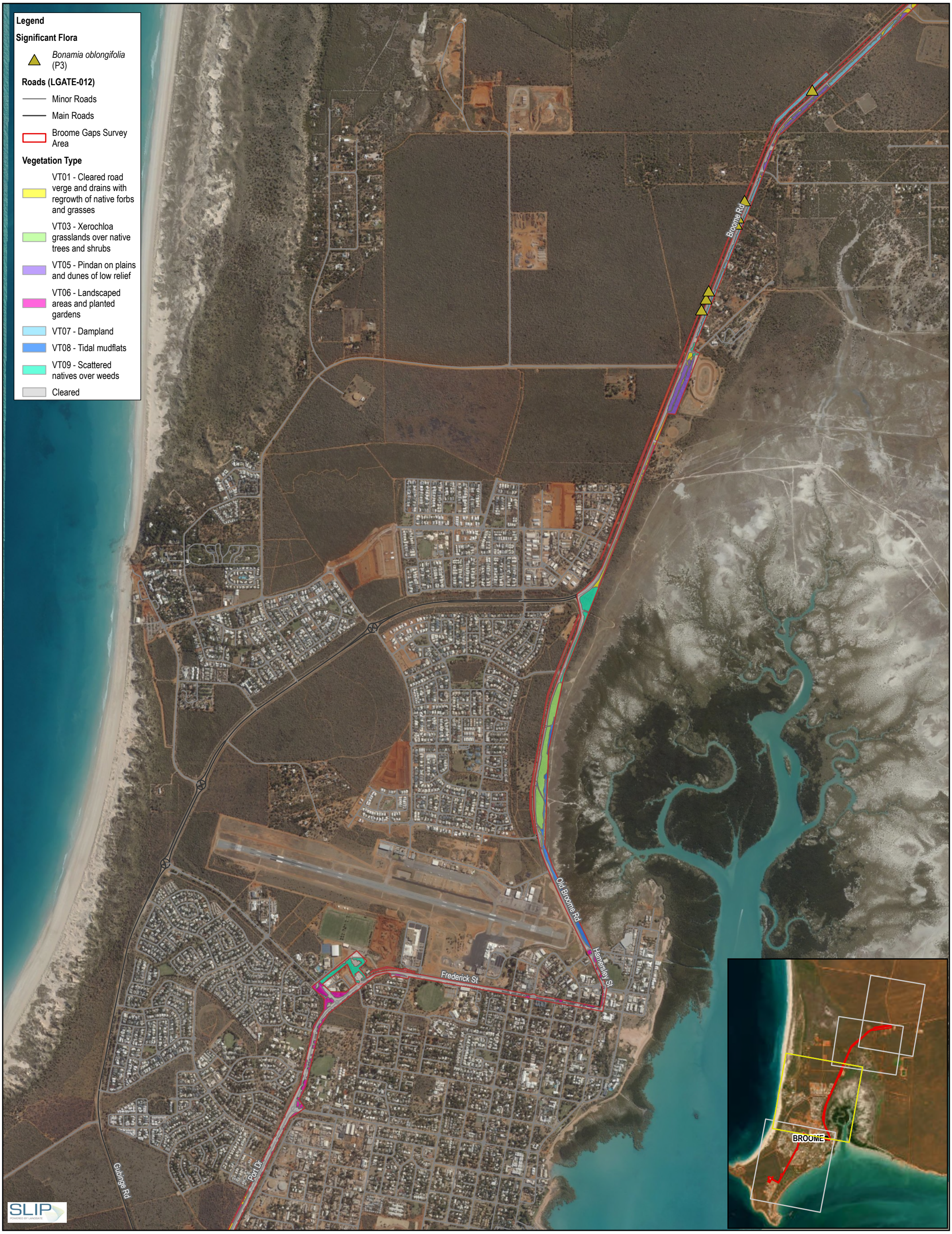
Vegetation Types and Significant Flora

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 4

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Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Vegetation Types and Significant Flora

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

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Data source: Roads (LGATE-012): Landgate_Subscription_Imagery/WANow: World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics. Created by: kdizon

Legend

Significant Flora

- *Bonamia oblongifolia* (P3)
- *Corymbia paractia* (P2)
- *Jacquemontia sp. Broome* (A.A. Mitchell 3028) (P1)
- *Polymeria sp. Broome* (K.F. Keneally 9759) (P3)

Roads (LGATE-012)

- Minor Roads
- Main Roads
- Cape Leveque Survey Area
- Broome Gaps Survey Area

Vegetation Type

- VT01 - Cleared road verge and drains with regrowth of native forbs and grasses
- VT05 - Pindan on plains and dunes of low relief
- VT06 - Landscaped areas and planted gardens
- VT07 - Dampland
- VT09 - Scattered natives over weeds
- Cleared

Broome Rd

BROOME

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Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Vegetation Types and Significant Flora

Project No. **12684633**
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Date **10/06/2026**

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Data source: Roads (LGATE-012): Landgate_Subscription_Imagery/WANow: World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics. Created by: kdizon

Legend

Significant Flora

- *Bonamia oblongifolia* (P3)
- *Corymbia paractia* (P2)
- *Jacquemontia sp. Broome* (A.A. Mitchell 3028) (P1)
- *Polymeria sp. Broome* (K.F. Keneally 9759) (P3)

Roads (LGATE-012)

- Minor Roads
- Main Roads
- Cape Leveque Survey Area
- Broome Gaps Survey Area

Vegetation Type

- VT01 - Cleared road verge and drains with regrowth of native forbs and grasses
- VT05 - Pindan on plains and dunes of low relief
- VT07 - Dampland
- Cleared

Broome Rd

BROOME

SLIP POWERED BY LANDGATE

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Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Vegetation Types and Significant Flora

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 4

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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

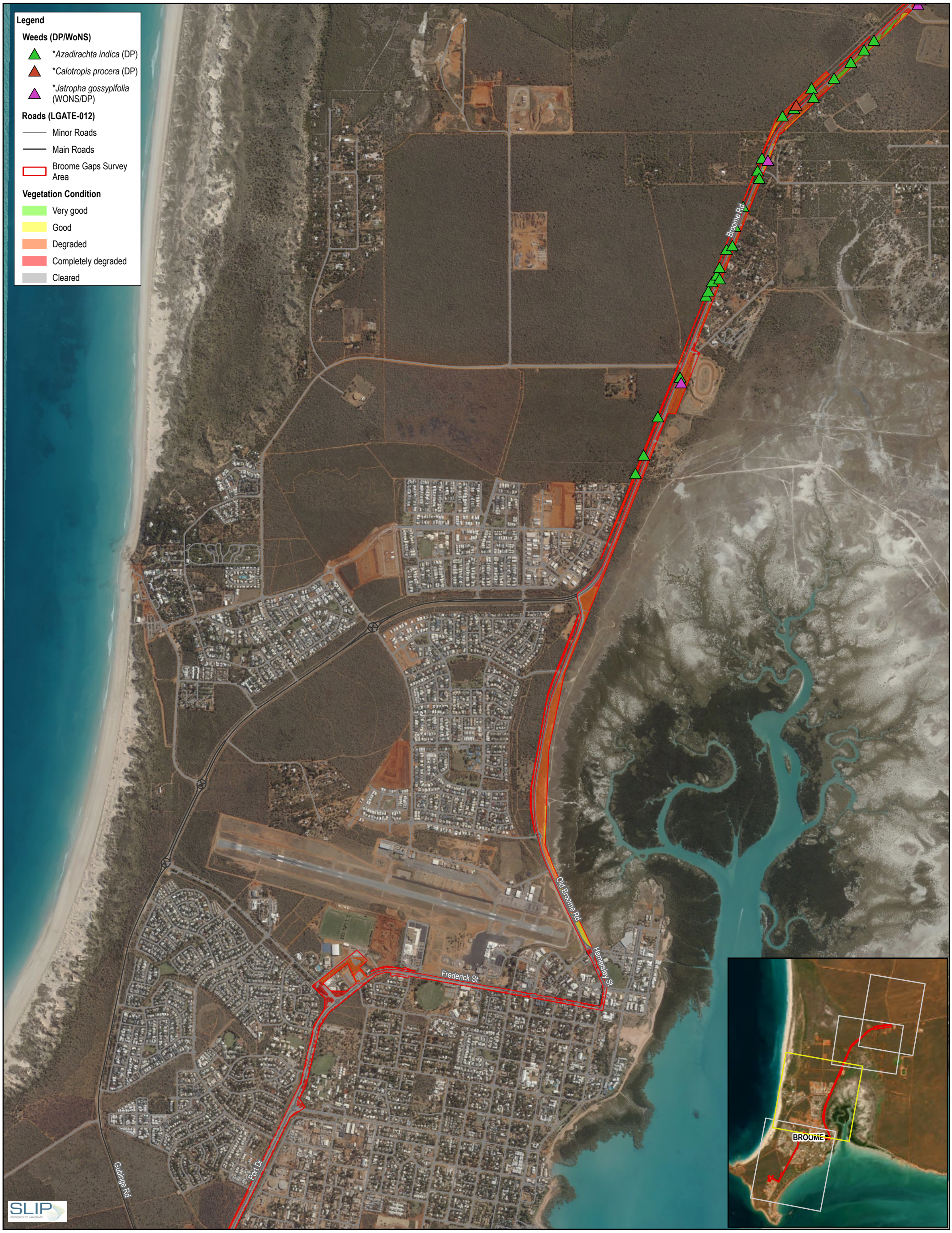
Vegetation Condition and Significant Weeds

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 5

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Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

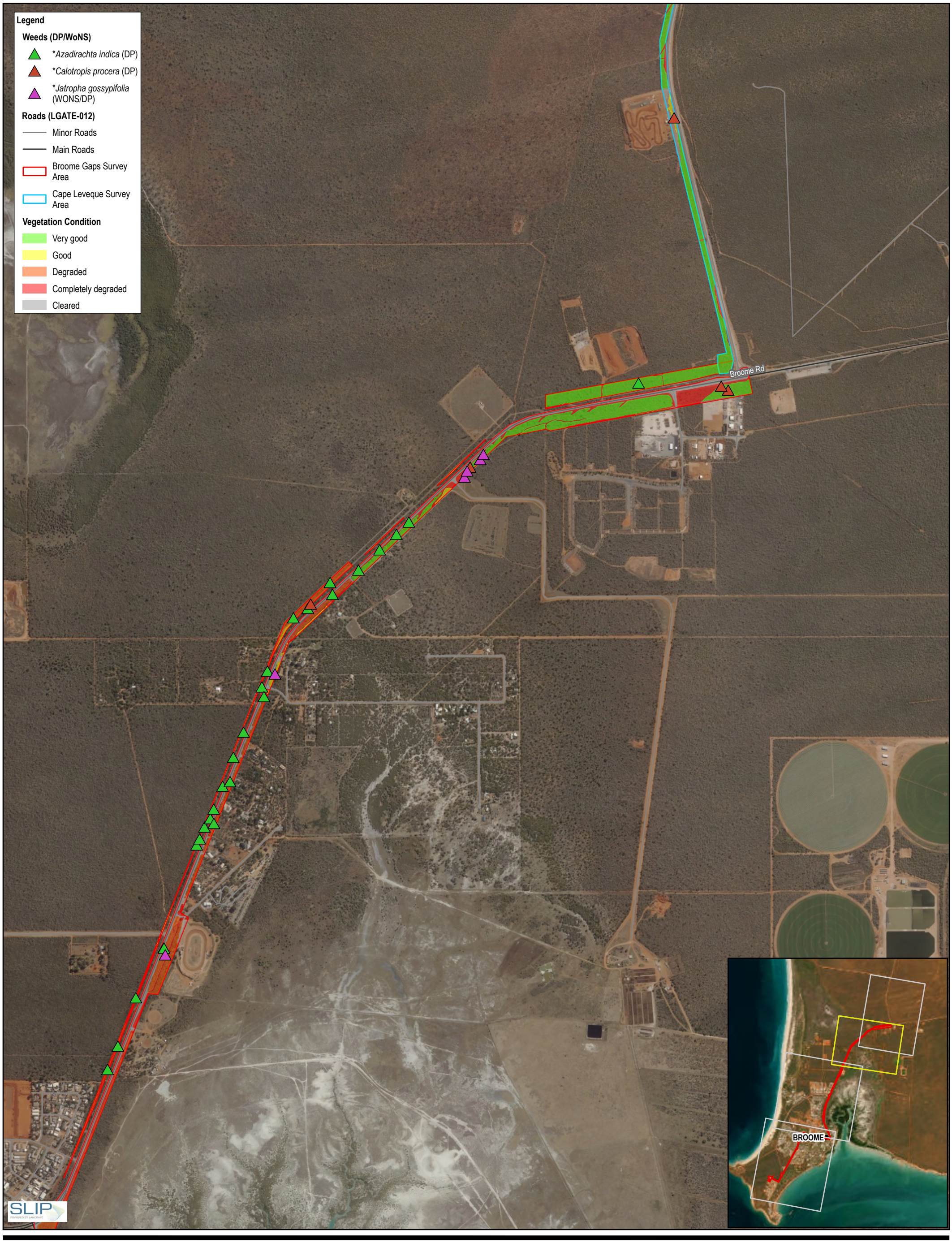
Vegetation Condition and Significant Weeds

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 5

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Data source: Roads (LGATE-012): Landgate_Subscription_Imagery/WANow: World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics. Created by: kdizon



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Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

N

GHD

Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Vegetation Condition and Significant Weeds

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 5

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Print date: 10 Jun 2026 - 09:49

Data source: Roads (LGATE-012): Landgate_Subscription_Imagery/WANow: World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics. Created by: kdizon

Legend

Weeds (DP/WoNS)

- **Azadirachta indica* (DP)
- **Calotropis procera* (DP)
- **Jatropha gossypifolia* (WONS/DP)

Roads (LGATE-012)

- Minor Roads
- Main Roads
- Broome Gaps Survey Area
- Cape Leveque Survey Area

Vegetation Condition

- Very good
- Good
- Degraded
- Completely degraded
- Cleared

Broome Rd

BROOME

SLIP POWERED BY LANDGATE

Paper Size ISO A3

0 90 180 270 360

Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

N

GHD

Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Vegetation Condition and Significant Weeds

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 5

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Print date: 10 Jun 2026 - 09:50

Data source: Roads (LGATE-012): Landgate_Subscription_Imagery/WANow: World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics. Created by: kdizon



Paper Size ISO A3

0 125 250 375 500

Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

N

GHD

Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

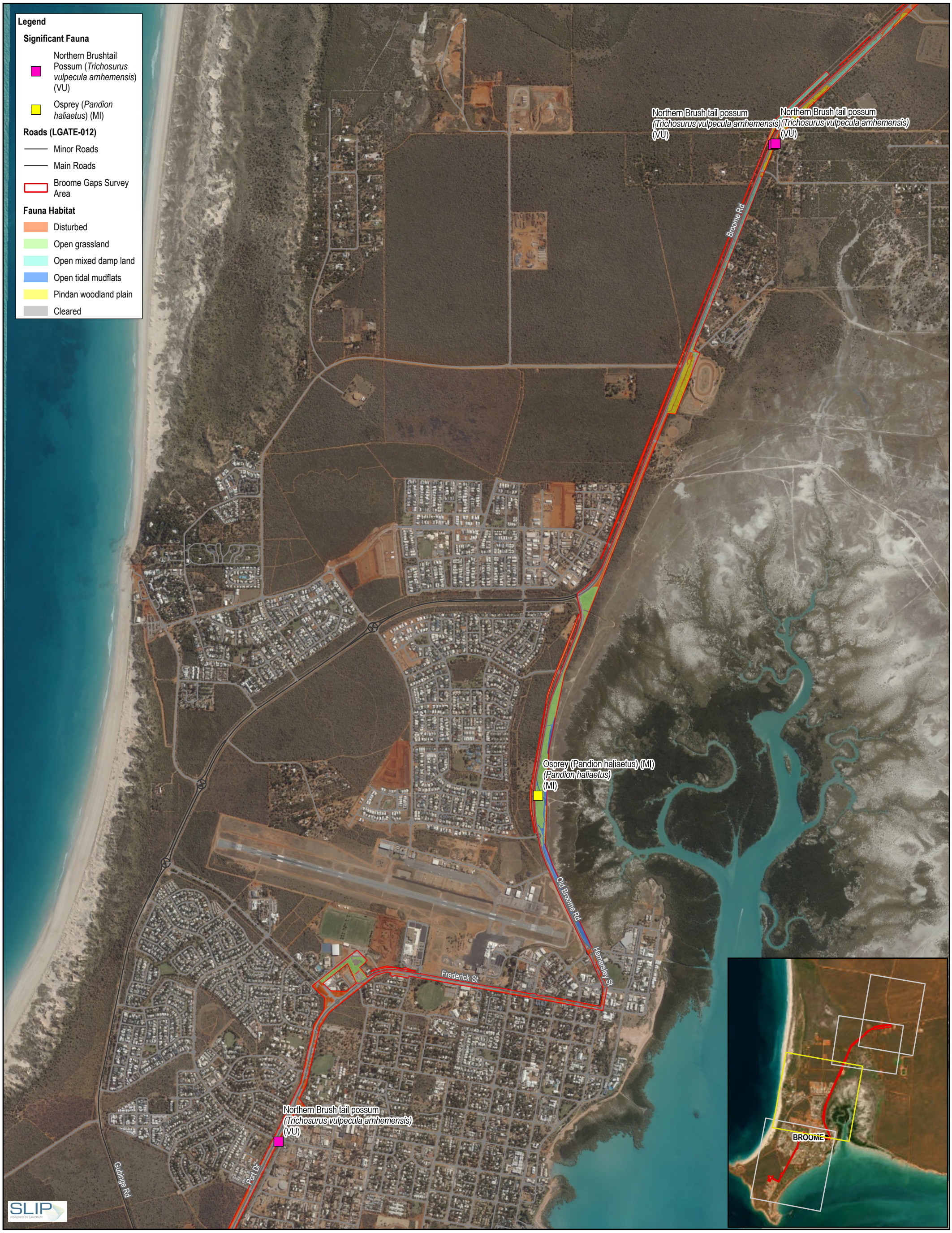
Fauna Habitat and Significant Fauna

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 6

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Print date: 10 Jun 2026 - 09:50

Data source: Roads (LGATE-012): Landgate_Subscription_Imagery/WANow: World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics. Created by: kdizon



Paper Size ISO A3

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Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

N

GHD

Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

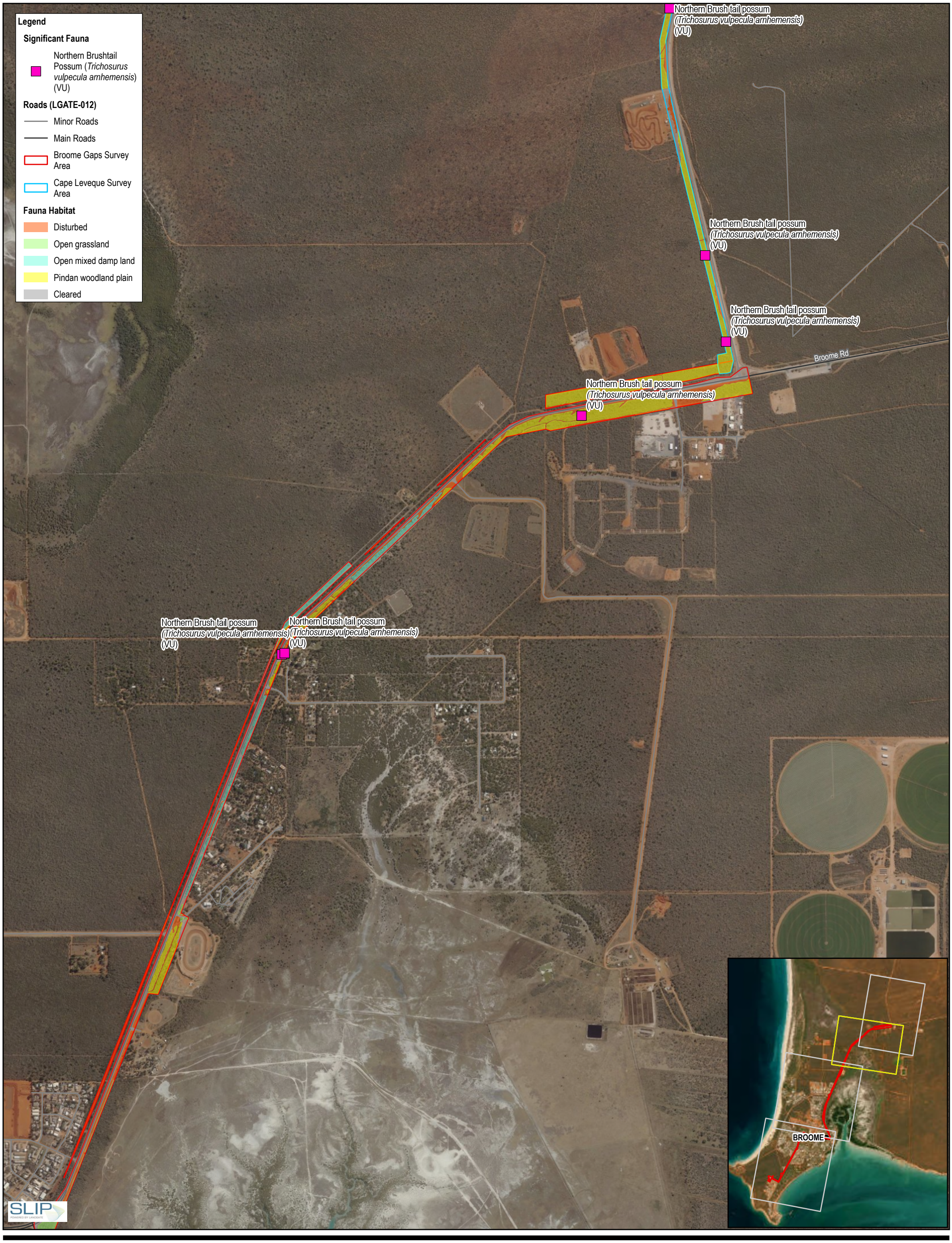
Fauna Habitat and Significant Fauna

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

Page 2 of 4
FIGURE 6

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- 12684633_006_FaunaHabitatSigFauna_Rev0
Print date: 10 Jun 2026 - 09:50

Data source: Roads (LGATE-012): Landgate_Subscription_Imagery/WANow: World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics. Created by: kdizon



Paper Size ISO A3

0 110 220 330 440

Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

N

Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Fauna Habitat and Significant Fauna

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 6

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Print date: 10 Jun 2026 - 09:50

Data source: Roads (LGATE-012): Landgate_Subscription_Imagery/WANow: World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics. Created by: kdizon

Legend

Significant Fauna

- Northern Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*) (VU)

Roads (LGATE-012)

- Minor Roads
- Main Roads
- Broome Gaps Survey Area
- Cape Leveque Survey Area

Fauna Habitat

- Disturbed
- Open mixed damp land
- Pindan woodland plain
- Cleared

Northern Brush tail possum
(Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis)
(VU)

Northern Brush tail possum
(Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis)
(VU)

Northern Brush tail possum
(Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis)
(VU)

Northern Brush tail possum
(Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis)
(VU)

Broome Rd

BROOME

SLIP
POWERED BY LANDGATE

Paper Size ISO A3

0 90 180 270 360

Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 51

N

GHD

Horizon Power
Broome and Offsets on Dampier Peninsula

Fauna Habitat and Significant Fauna

Project No. **12684633**
Revision No. **0**
Date **10/06/2026**

FIGURE 6

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Print date: 10 Jun 2026 - 09:50

Data source: Roads (LGATE-012): Landgate_Subscription_Imagery/WANow: World Imagery: Earthstar Geographics. Created by: kdizon

Appendix B

Relevant legislation, background information, and conservation codes

Relevant legislation

Federal *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the Federal Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora and ecological communities and heritage places, which are defined in the EPBC Act as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

The biological aspects listed as MNES include:

– Nationally threatened flora species and ecological communities
– Migratory species

A person must not undertake an action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact (direct or indirect) on MNES, without approval from the Federal Minister for the Environment.

The EPBC Act is administered by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

State *Environmental Protection Act 1986*

The *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) is the primary legislative Act dealing with the protection of the environment in Western Australia. The Act allows the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), to prevent, control and abate pollution and environmental harm, for the conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the environment and for matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing. Part IV of the EP Act is administered by the EPA and makes provisions for the EPA to undertake environmental impact assessment of significant proposals, strategic proposals and land use planning schemes.

The Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER) is responsible for administering the clearing provisions of the EP Act (Part V). Clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia requires a permit from the DWER, unless exemptions apply. Applications for clearing permits are assessed by the Department and decisions are made to grant or refuse the application in accordance with the Act. When making a decision the assessment considers clearing against the ten clearing principles as specified in Schedule 5 of the EP Act:

1. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.
2. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a significance habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.
3. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary, for the continued existence of rare flora.
4. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.
5. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.
6. Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
7. 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.
8. Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.
9. 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.

10. Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.

Exemptions for clearing include clearing that is a requirement of a written law or authorised under certain statutory processes (listed in Schedule 6 of the EP Act) and exemptions for prescribed low impact day-to-day activities (prescribed in the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004); these exemptions do not apply in environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs).

State *Biodiversity and Conservation Act 2016*

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) provides for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and biodiversity components, as well as the promotion of the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in Western Australia. The BC Act replaces both the repealed *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC Act) and the *Sandalwood Act 1929* (Sandalwood Act), as well as their associated regulations. To attain the objectives of the BC Act, principles of ecological sustainable development have been established:

– Decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long-term and short-term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations
– If there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation
– The present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations
– The conservation of biodiversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration indecision-making
– Improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms should be promoted.

The BC Act is administered by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

State *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*

The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) and associated regulations are administered by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) and replace the repealed *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976.* The main purposes of the BAM Act and its regulations are to:

– Prevent new animal and plant pests (vermin and weeds) and diseases from entering WA
– Manage the impact and spread of those pests already present in the state
– Safely manage the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals
– Increased control over the sale of agricultural products that contain violative chemical residues.

The Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) provides the status of organisms which have been categorised under the BAM Act. A Declared Pest is a prohibited organism or an organism for which a declaration under Section 22(2) of the Act is in force. Declared Pests may be assigned a control category including: C1 (exclusion), C2 (eradication) and C3 (management). The category may apply to the whole of the State, LGAs, districts, individual properties or even paddocks, and all landholders are obliged to comply with the specific category of control. Categories of control are defined below.

DPIRD Categories for Declared Pests under the BAM Act

Control class code	Description
C1 (Exclusion)	Pests will be assigned to this category if they are not established in Western Australia and control measures are to be taken, including border checks, in order to prevent them entering and establishing in the State.
C2 (Eradication)	Pests will be assigned to this category if they are present in Western Australia in low enough numbers or in sufficiently limited areas that their eradication is still a possibility.
C3 (Management)	Pests will be assigned to this category if they are established in Western Australia but it is feasible, or desirable, to manage them in order to limit their damage. Control measures can prevent a C3 pest from increasing in population size or density or moving from an area in which it is established into an area which currently is free of that pest.

Background information

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) are declared by the Minister for Environment under Section 51B of the EP Act. The Table below outlines the aspects of areas declared as ESA in the Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005.

Aspects of ESAs

Aspects of Environmentally Sensitive Areas
A declared World Heritage property as defined in Section 12 of the EPBC Act.
An area that is included on the Register of the National Estate (RNE), because of its natural values, under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* of the Commonwealth (the RNE was closed in 2007 and is no longer a statutory list – all references to the RNE were removed from the EPBC Act on 19 February 2012).
A defined wetland and the area within 50 m of the wetland. Defined wetlands include Ramsar wetlands, conservation category wetlands and nationally important wetlands.
The area covered by vegetation within 50 m of rare flora, to the extent to which the vegetation is continuous with the vegetation in which the rare flora is located.
The area covered by a Threatened Ecological Community.
A Bush Forever Site listed in "Bush Forever" Volumes 1 and 2 (2000), published by the Western Australia Planning Commission, except to the extent to which the site is approved to be developed by the Western Australia Planning Commission.
The areas covered by the Environmental Protection (Gnangara Mound Crown Land) Policy 1992.
The areas covered by the Environmental Protection (Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat) Policy 2002.
The areas covered by the lakes to which the *Environmental Protection (Swan Coastal Plain Lakes) Policy 1992* (EPP Lakes) applies.
Protected wetlands as defined in the Environmental Protection (South West Agricultural Zone Wetlands) Policy 1998.

Reserves and conservation areas

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions managed lands and waters

DBCA manages lands and waters throughout Western Australia to conserve ecosystems and species, and to provide for recreation and appreciation of the natural environment. DBCA managed lands and waters include national parks, conservation parks and reserves, marine parks and reserves, regional parks, nature reserves, State forest and timber reserves. Access to, or through, some areas of DBCA managed lands may require a permit or could be restricted due to management activities. Proposed land use changes and development proposals that abut DBCA managed lands will generally be referred to DBCA throughout the assessment process.

Wetlands

Wetlands include not only lakes with open water, but areas of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged soil.

Ramsar Wetlands (Wetlands of International Importance)

The Convention of Wetlands of International Importance was signed in 1971 at the Iranian town of Ramsar. The Convention has since been referred to as the Ramsar Convention. Ramsar Listed wetlands are "sites containing

representative, rare or unique wetlands, or wetlands that are important for conserving biological diversity … because of their ecological, botanical, zoological, limnological or hydrological importance" (DCCEEW 2021b). Once a Ramsar Listed Wetland is designated, the country agrees to manage its conservation and ensure its wise use. Under the Convention, wise use is broadly defined as "maintaining the ecological character of a wetland" (DCCEEW 2021b).

Nationally important wetlands

Wetlands of national significance are listed under the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia. Nationally important wetlands are wetlands which meet at least one of the following criteria (DCCEEW 2021a):

- It is a good example of a wetland type occurring within a biogeographic region in Australia
- It is a wetland which plays an important ecological or hydrological role in the natural functioning of a major wetland system/complex
- It is a wetland which is important as the habitat for animal taxa at a vulnerable stage in their life cycles, or provides a refuge when adverse conditions such as drought prevail
- The wetland supports one percent or more of the national populations of any native plant or animal taxa
- The wetland supports native plant or animal taxa or communities which are considered endangered or vulnerable at the national level
- The wetland is of outstanding historical or cultural significance.

Vegetation extent and status

The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001–2005 (Commonwealth of Australia 2001) recognise that the retention of 30 percent or more of the pre-clearing extent of each ecological community is necessary if Australia's biological diversity is to be protected. This is the threshold level below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially and loss below this level should not be permitted. This level of recognition is in keeping with the targets recommended in the review of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity (ANZECC 2000).

The extent of remnant native vegetation in WA has been assessed by Shepherd et al. (2002) and the GoWA (2019), based on broadscale vegetation association mapping by Beard (various publications). The GoWA produces Statewide Vegetation Statistics Reports that are used for a number of purposes including conservation planning, land use planning and when assessing development applications. The reports are updated every 2-3 years.

Vegetation condition

The vegetation condition can be assessed in accordance with the vegetation condition rating scale for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (EPA 2016a). The scale recognises the intactness of vegetation and consists of six rating levels as outlined below.

Vegetation condition rating scale for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces

Condition	Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very Good	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	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as at caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weed.
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	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	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.

Conservation codes

Species of significant flora and communities are protected under both Federal and State Acts. The Federal EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally important flora and communities. The State BC Act is the primary wildlife conservation legislation in Western Australia. Information on the conservation codes is summarised in the following sections.

Ecological communities

Significant communities

Ecological communities are defined as naturally occurring biological assemblages that occur in a particular type of habitat (English and Blyth 1997). Federally listed Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) are protected under the EPBC Act. The BC Act provides for the Minister to list an ecological community as a TEC (section 27), or as a collapsed ecological community (section 31) statutory listing of State TECs by the Minister. The legislation also describes statutory processes for preparing recovery plans for TECs, the registration of their critical habitat, and penalties for unauthorised modification of TECs.

Possible TECs that do not meet survey criteria are added to the DBCA Priority Ecological Community (PEC) List under Priorities 1, 2 and 3. These are ecological communities that are adequately known; are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for Near Threatened. PECs that have been recently removed from the threatened list are placed in Priority 4. These ecological communities require regular monitoring. Conservation dependent ecological communities are placed in Priority 5. PECs are not listed under any formal Federal or State legislation, however, may be listed as TECs under the EPBC Act.

Codes and definitions for TECs listed under the EPBC Act and/or BC Act

Categories	Definition
Federal Government Conservation Categories (EPBC Act)	
Critically Endangered (CR)	An ecological community if, at that time, is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria (as outlined in Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000).
Endangered (EN)	An ecological community if, at that time: – is 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 (as outlined in Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000).
Vulnerable (VU)	An ecological community if, at that time: – is not critically endangered or endangered; and – is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria (as outlined in Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000).
Western Australia Conservation Categories (BC Act)	
Threatened Ecological Communities	
Critically Endangered (CR)	An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and found to have been subject to a major contraction in area and/or that was originally of limited distribution and is facing severe modification or destruction throughout its range in the immediate future, or is already severely degraded throughout its range but capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated.
Endangered (EN)	An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and found to have been subject to a major contraction in area and/or was originally of limited distribution and is in danger of significant modification throughout its range or severe modification or destruction over most of its range in the near future.

Categories	Definition
Vulnerable (VU)	An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and is found to be declining and/or has declined in distribution and/or condition and whose ultimate security has not yet been assured and/or a community that is still widespread but is believed likely to move into a category of higher threat in the near future if threatening processes continue or begin operating throughout its range.
Collapsed ecological communities	
An ecological community is eligible for listing as a collapsed ecological community at a particular time if, at that time – – there is no reasonable doubt that the last occurrence of the ecological community has collapsed); or – the ecological community has been so extensively modified throughout its range that no occurrence of it is likely to recover – • its species composition or structure; or • its species composition and structure. Section 33 of the BC Act provides for a collapsed ecological community to be regarded as a threatened ecological community if it is discovered in a state that no longer makes it eligible for listing as a collapsed ecological community.	

Categories and definitions for PECs as listed by the DBCA

Category	Descriptions
Priority 1	Poorly known ecological communities. Ecological communities that are known from very few occurrences with a very restricted distribution (generally ≤5 occurrences or a total area of ≤100 ha). Occurrences are believed to be under threat either due to limited extent, or being on lands under immediate threat (e.g. within agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases) or for which current threats exist. May include communities with occurrences on protected lands. Communities may be included if they are comparatively well-known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements, and/or are not well defined, and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes across their range.
Priority 2	Poorly known ecological communities. Communities that are known from few occurrences with a restricted distribution (generally ≤10 occurrences or a total area of ≤200 ha). At least some occurrences are not believed to be under immediate threat of destruction or degradation. Communities may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements, and/or are not well defined, and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes.
Priority 3	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 with 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 may not be represented in the reserve system, but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing by domestic and/or feral stock, and inappropriate fire regimes. Communities may be included if they are comparatively well known from several localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and/or are not well defined, and known threatening processes exist that could affect them.
Priority 4	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. – Rare. Ecological communities known from few occurrences 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 communities are usually represented on conservation lands. – Near Threatened. Ecological communities that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.

Category	Descriptions
	– Ecological communities that have been removed from the list of threatened communities during the past five years.
Priority 5	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.

Other significant vegetation

Vegetation may be significant for a range of reasons other than a statutory listing. The EPA (2016a, b) states that significant vegetation may include vegetation that includes the following:

- Restricted distribution
- Degree of historical impact from threatening processes
- A role as a refuge
- Providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem
- Local endemism in restricted habitats
- Novel combinations of taxa
- A role as a key habitat for Threatened species or large population representing a significant proportion of the local to regional total population of a species
- Being representative of a vegetation unit in 'pristine' condition in a highly cleared landscape, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range.

This may apply at a number of levels, so the unit may be significant when considered at the fine-scale (intra-locality), intermediate-scale (locality or inter-locality) or broad-scale (local to region).

Flora

Significant flora

Species of significant flora are protected under both Federal and State legislation. Any activities that are deemed to have a significant impact on species that are recognised by the EPBC Act, and/or the BC Act can warrant referral to DCCEEW and/or the EPA.

The Federal conservation level of flora species and their significance status is assessed under the EPBC Act. The significance levels for flora used in the EPBC Act align with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List criteria, which are internationally recognised as providing best practice for assigning the conservation status of species.

The State conservation level of flora species and their significance status also follows the IUCN Red List criteria. Under the BC Act flora can be listed as Threatened, Extinct and as Specially Protected species.

Threatened species are those are species which have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be, in the wild, either rare, under identifiable threat of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such. The assessment of the conservation status of Threatened species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria. Specially protected species meet 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 or Extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the 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 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, 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.

For the purposes of this assessment, all species listed under the EPBC Act, BC Act and DBCA Priority species are considered significant.

Categories and definitions for EPBC Act and BC Act listed flora species

Conservation category	Definition
Threatened species	
Critically Endangered (CR)	Threatened species 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.
Endangered (EN)	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.
Vulnerable (VU)	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.
Extinct species	
Extinct (EX)	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).
Extinct in the Wild (EW)	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).

Codes for DBCA listed Priority flora

Priority category	Definition
Priority 1	Poorly-known taxa 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.
Priority 2	Poorly-known taxa 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.
Priority 3	Poorly-known taxa 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.
Priority 4	Rare, Near Threatened and other taxa in need of monitoring

Priority category	Definition
	– Rare: Taxa 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 taxa are usually represented on conservation lands. – Near Threatened. Taxa that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. – Taxa that have been removed from the list of threatened taxa during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

Other significant flora

Flora species, subspecies, varieties, hybrids and ecotypes may be significant for a range of reasons, other than a statutory listing. The EPA (2016a, b) states that significant flora may include taxa that have/are:

- A keystone role in a particular habitat for Threatened or Priority flora species, or large populations representing a considerable proportion of the local or regional total population of a species
- Relictual status, being representation of taxonomic or physiognomic groups that no longer occur widely in the broader landscape
- New species or anomalous features that indicate a potential new species
- Being 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
- Local endemism (a restricted distribution) or association with a restricted habitat type (e.g. surface water or groundwater dependent ecosystems).

Introduced plants (weeds)

Declared Pests

Information on species considered to be Declared Pests is provided under *State Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007.*

Weeds of National Significance

The spread of weeds across a range of land uses or ecosystems is important in the context of socio-economic and environmental values. The assessment of Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) is based on four major criteria:

- Invasiveness
- Impacts
- Potential for spread
- Socio-economic and environmental values.

Australian state and territory governments have identified thirty-two Weeds of National Significance (WoNS); a list of 20 WoNS was endorsed in 1999 and a further 12 were added in 2012.

Fauna Conservation codes

Conservation significant fauna

The Federal conservation level of fauna species and their significance status is assessed under the EPBC Act. The significance levels for fauna used in the EPBC Act align with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List criteria, which are internationally recognised as providing best practice for assigning the conservation status of species. The EPBC Act also protects land and migratory species that are listed under International Agreements. The list of migratory species established under section 209 of the EPBC Act comprises:

- Migratory species which are native to Australia and are included in the appendices to the Bonn Convention (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals Appendices I and II)
- Migratory species included in annexes established under the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and the China–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA)
- Native, migratory species identified in a list established under, or an instrument made under, an international agreement approved by the Minister, such as the republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA)

The State conservation level of fauna species and their significance status also follows the IUCN Red List criteria. Under the BC Act fauna can be listed as Threatened, Extinct and as Specially Protected species.

Threatened species are those are species which have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be, in the wild, either rare, under identifiable threat of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such. The assessment of the conservation status of Threatened species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria. Specially protected species meet 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 or Extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna List 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 flora or fauna.

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.

For the purposes of this assessment, all species listed under the EPBC Act, BC Act and DBCA Priority species are considered conservation significant.

Conservation categories and definitions for EPBC Act and BC Act listed fauna species

Conservation category	Definition
Threatened species	
Critically Endangered (CR)	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 criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines.
Endangered (EN)	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.
Vulnerable (VU)	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.
Extinct species	
Extinct (EX)	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).
Extinct in the Wild (EW)	Species that “is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population well outside its past range, and it has not been recorded in its known habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its lifecycle and form”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).
Specially protected species	

Conservation category	Definition
Migratory (MI)	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.
Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna) (CD)	Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened.
Other specially protected fauna (OS)	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).

Conservation codes for DBCA listed Priority fauna

Priority category	Definition
Priority 1	Poorly-known taxa 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.
Priority 2	Poorly-known taxa 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.
Priority 3	Poorly-known taxa 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.
Priority 4	Rare, Near Threatened and other taxa in need of monitoring – Rare: Taxa 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 taxa are usually represented on conservation lands. – Near Threatened. Taxa that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. – Taxa that have been removed from the list of threatened taxa during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

Other significant fauna

Fauna species may be significant for a range of reasons other than those protected by international agreement or treaty, Specially Protected or Priority Fauna. Significant fauna may include short-range endemic species, species that have declining populations or declining distributions, species at the extremes of their range, or isolated outlying populations, or species which may be undescribed (EPA2020).

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Appendix C

Desktop searches

PMST
Dandjoo

Dandjoo search flora

Family	Taxon	Status
Acanthaceae	*Asystasia gangetica*	*
Acanthaceae	*Asystasia gangetica subsp. gangetica*	*
Acanthaceae	*Avicennia marina*	
Acanthaceae	*Avicennia marina subsp. marina*	
Acanthaceae	*Hypoestes floribunda*	
Acanthaceae	*Hypoestes floribunda var. distans*	
Acanthaceae	*Hypoestes floribunda var. varia*	
Acanthaceae	*Ruellia tuberosa*	*
Acanthaceae	*Strobilanthes alternata*	
Aizoaceae	*Sesuvium portulacastrum*	
Aizoaceae	*Sesuvium portulacastrum subsp. portulacastrum*	
Aizoaceae	*Tetragonia coronata*	P3
Aizoaceae	*Tetragonia tetragonoides*	
Aizoaceae	*Trianthema pilosum*	
Aizoaceae	*Trianthema portulacastrum*	*
Aizoaceae	*Trianthema triquetrum*	
Aizoaceae	*Trianthema turgidifolium*	
Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthes aspera*	
Amaranthaceae	*Aerva javanica*	*
Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera angustifolia*	
Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera brasiliana*	*
Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera denticulata*	
Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera pungens*	*
Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus dubius*	*
Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus hybridus*	*
Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus interruptus*	
Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus undulatus*	
Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus viridis*	*
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena brachystylis subsp. pindanensis*	
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena canescens*	
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena canescens subsp. canescens*	
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena celosioides*	*
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena flaccida*	
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena leptoclada subsp. leptoclada*	
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena pusilla*	P2
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena tenella*	
Amaranthaceae	*Guilleminea densa*	*

Family	Taxon	Status
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus astrolasius*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus calostachyus*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus corymbosus*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus decalvatus*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus exaltatus*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus fusiformis*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus lanatus*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus nobilis*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus polystachyus*	
Amaranthaceae	*Pupalia micrantha*	*
Amaranthaceae	*Surreya diandra*	
Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum arenarium*	
Anacardiaceae	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	
Annonaceae	*Annona reticulata*	
Annonaceae	*Miliusa brahei*	
Apocynaceae	*Alstonia linearis*	
Apocynaceae	*Anodendron oblongifolium*	*
Apocynaceae	*Calotropis gigantea*	*
Apocynaceae	*Carissa lanceolata*	
Apocynaceae	*Carissa spinarum*	
Apocynaceae	*Cascabela thevetia*	*
Apocynaceae	*Catharanthus roseus*	*
Apocynaceae	*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*	*
Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum pedunculatum*	
Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum viminale subsp. australe*	
Apocynaceae	*Gymnanthera oblonga*	
Apocynaceae	*Gymnema erectum*	
Apocynaceae	*Ichnocarpus frutescens*	
Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia viridiflora*	
Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia viridiflora subsp. tropica*	
Apocynaceae	*Secamone elliptica*	
Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum carnosum*	
Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum cinerascens*	
Apocynaceae	*Wrightia saligna*	
Araceae	*Landoltia punctata*	
Araceae	*Lemna aequinoctialis*	
Araceae	*Pistia stratiotes*	*
Araliaceae	*Trachymene oleracea*	
Arecaceae	*Caryota mitis*	
Arecaceae	*Thrinax parviflora*	
Asteraceae	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	*

Family	Taxon	Status
Asteraceae	*Ageratum conyzoides*	*
Asteraceae	*Ageratum conyzoides subsp. conyzoides*	*
Asteraceae	*Bidens bipinnata*	*
Asteraceae	*Blumea integrifolia*	
Asteraceae	*Blumea saxatilis*	
Asteraceae	*Blumea tenella*	
Asteraceae	*Centratherum punctatum*	
Asteraceae	*Cotula sessilis*	*
Asteraceae	*Cyanthillium cinereum*	*
Asteraceae	*Cyanthillium cinereum var. cinereum*	*
Asteraceae	*Cyanthillium cinereum var. lanatum*	*
Asteraceae	*Eclipta platyglossa*	
Asteraceae	*Eclipta platyglossa subsp. borealis*	
Asteraceae	*Eclipta prostrata*	*
Asteraceae	*Eleutheranthera ruderalis*	
Asteraceae	*Emilia sonchifolia*	*
Asteraceae	*Erigeron bonariensis*	*
Asteraceae	*Flaveria trinervia*	*
Asteraceae	*Gamochaeta pensylvanica*	*
Asteraceae	*Gnaphalium polycaulon*	*
Asteraceae	*Olearia homolepis*	
Asteraceae	*Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri*	
Asteraceae	*Pluchea longiseta*	
Asteraceae	*Pluchea rubelliflora*	
Asteraceae	*Pluchea tetranthera*	
Asteraceae	*Praxelis clematidea*	
Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon intermedium*	
Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon paradoxum*	
Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon serrulatum*	
Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon serrulatum var. velutinum*	
Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon sphacelatum*	
Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus*	*
Asteraceae	*Streptoglossa macrocephala*	
Asteraceae	*Streptoglossa odora*	
Asteraceae	*Thespidium basiflorum*	P1
Asteraceae	*Tridax procumbens*	*
Asteraceae	*Verbesina encelioides*	*
Asteraceae	*Verbesina encelioides var. encelioides*	*
Bataceae	*Batis argillicola*	
Bignoniaceae	*Dolichandra unguis-cati*	*

Family	Taxon	Status
Bignoniaceae	*Dolichandrone occidentalis*	
Boraginaceae	*Cordia sebestena*	
Boraginaceae	*Ehretia saligna*	
Boraginaceae	*Ehretia saligna var. saligna*	
Boraginaceae	*Euploca diversifolia*	
Boraginaceae	*Euploca foliata*	
Boraginaceae	*Euploca leptalea*	
Boraginaceae	*Euploca ovalifolia*	
Boraginaceae	*Euploca paniculata*	
Boraginaceae	*Halgania solanacea*	
Boraginaceae	*Halgania solanacea var. Rabbit Flat (T.M.Orr 81)*	
Boraginaceae	*Halgania sp. A Kimberley Flora (H.A. Johnson 5123)*	
Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium curassavicum*	
Boraginaceae	*Trichodesma zeylanicum*	
Boraginaceae	*Trichodesma zeylanicum var. zeylanicum*	
Boraginaceae	*Trichodesma zeylanicum var. latisepaleum*	
Brassicaceae	*Cardamine occulta*	*
Brassicaceae	*Eruca sativa*	*
Brassicaceae	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	*
Byblidaceae	*Byblis filifolia*	
Byblidaceae	*Byblis liniflora*	
Byblidaceae	*Byblis rorida*	
Campanulaceae	*Lobelia arnhemiaca*	
Cannabaceae	*Celtis strychnoides*	
Capparaceae	*Capparis lasiantha*	
Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea corymbosa*	
Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea longiflora*	
Celastraceae	*Denhamia cunninghamii*	
Celastraceae	*Stackhousia intermedia*	
Ceratophyllaceae	*Ceratophyllum demersum*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Dysphania plantaginella*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Neobassia astrocarpa*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Salsola australis*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Suaeda arbusculoides*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia auriculata*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia halocnemoides*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia halocnemoides subsp. halocnemoides*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia halocnemoides subsp. tenuis*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica subsp. indica*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica subsp. julacea*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica subsp. leiostachya*	
Cleomaceae	*Arivela tetrandra*	
Cleomaceae	*Arivela viscosa*	
Combretaceae	*Lumnitzera racemosa*	
Combretaceae	*Terminalia canescens*	
Combretaceae	*Terminalia ferdinandiana*	
Combretaceae	*Terminalia grandiflora*	
Combretaceae	*Terminalia hadleyana*	
Combretaceae	*Terminalia kumpaja*	P3
Combretaceae	*Terminalia latipes*	
Combretaceae	*Terminalia petiolaris*	
Commelinaceae	*Callisia repens*	*
Commelinaceae	*Cartonema parviflorum*	
Commelinaceae	*Murdannia graminea*	
Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia linearis*	
Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia media*	
Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia oblongifolia*	P3
Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia pannosa*	
Convolvulaceae	*Convolvulus angustissimus*	
Convolvulaceae	*Cressa australis*	
Convolvulaceae	*Cuscuta campestris*	*
Convolvulaceae	*Cuscuta chinensis*	
Convolvulaceae	*Cuscuta victoriana*	
Convolvulaceae	*Distimake aegyptius*	*
Convolvulaceae	*Distimake davenportii*	
Convolvulaceae	*Distimake dissectus*	*
Convolvulaceae	*Distimake dissectus var. dissectus*	*
Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides*	
Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides var. decumbens*	
Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides var. villosicalyx*	
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea batatas*	*
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea cairica*	*
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea coptica*	
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea muelleri*	
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea pes-caprae*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea pes-caprae subsp. brasiliensis*	
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea pes-caprae subsp. pes-caprae*	
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea pes-tigridis*	*
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea polpha subsp. latzii*	
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea polymorpha*	
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea triloba*	*
Convolvulaceae	*Jacquemontia paniculata*	
Convolvulaceae	*Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)*	P1
Convolvulaceae	*Operculina aequisepala*	
Convolvulaceae	*Operculina codonantha*	
Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria ambigua*	
Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria angusta*	
Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria calycina*	
Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)*	P3
Cucurbitaceae	*Citrullus amarus*	*
Cucurbitaceae	*Coccinia grandis*	*
Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis anguria*	*
Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis anguria var. anguria*	*
Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis argenteus*	
Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis melo*	
Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis picrocarpus*	
Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis variabilis*	
Cucurbitaceae	*Momordica balsamina*	*
Cymodoceaceae	*Cymodocea angustata*	
Cymodoceaceae	*Halodule pinifolia*	
Cymodoceaceae	*Halodule uninervis*	
Cyperaceae	*Abildgaardia oxystachya*	
Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis barbata*	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus blakeanus*	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus bulbosus*	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus carinatus*	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus compressus*	*
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus conicus*	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus rotundus*	*
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus scariosus*	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus squarrosus*	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus zollingeri*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis ammobia*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis caespitosa*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis cymosa*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis ferruginea*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis polytrichoides*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis rara*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis schultzii*	
Cyperaceae	*Fuirena incrassata*	P3
Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectiella lateriflora*	
Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectus subulatus*	
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus falcatus*	
Cyperaceae	*Scleria brownii*	
Droseraceae	*Drosera broomensis*	
Droseraceae	*Drosera fragrans*	
Droseraceae	*Drosera hartmeyerorum*	
Droseraceae	*Drosera petiolaris*	
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros humilis*	
Elatinaceae	*Bergia ammannioides*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Adriana tomentosa*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Adriana tomentosa var. tomentosa*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton habrophyllus*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton tomentellus*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia australis var. subtomentosa*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia coghlanii*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia cyathophora*	*
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia hassallii*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia heterophylla*	*
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia hirta*	*
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia maculata*	*
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia myrtoides*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia prostrata*	*
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia psilosperma*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia schultzii*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia schultzii var. comans*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia thymifolia*	*
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia trigonosperma*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia vaccaria var. vaccaria*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Excoecaria agallocha*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Jatropha gossypifolia*	*
Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus nesophilus*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Microstachys chamaelea*	
Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius subsp. precatorius*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia adoxa*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia adoxa var. adoxa*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia adoxa var. subglabra*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia ampliceps*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia ampliceps x bivenosa*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia anaticeps*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia ancistrocarpa*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia bivenosa*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia colei*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia colei var. colei*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia colei var. ileocarpa*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia dunnii*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia eriopoda*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia eriopoda x tumida var. tumida*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia hilliana*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia hippuroides*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia monticola*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia monticola x tumida var. kulparn*	P3
Fabaceae	*Acacia platycarpa*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia plectocarpa subsp. plectocarpa*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia stellaticeps*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia stipuligera*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia trachycarpa*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia translucens*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia tumida*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia tumida var. tumida*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia tumida var. kulparn*	
Fabaceae	*Aeschynomene indica*	
Fabaceae	*Albizia lebbeck*	
Fabaceae	*Alysicarpus ovalifolius*	*
Fabaceae	*Aphyllodium glossocarpum*	P3
Fabaceae	*Aphyllodium parvifolium*	P1
Fabaceae	*Butea monosperma*	
Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia major*	
Fabaceae	*Cajanus marmoratus*	
Fabaceae	*Canavalia rosea*	
Fabaceae	*Cassia roxburghii*	*
Fabaceae	*Centrosema molle*	
Fabaceae	*Centrosema pascuorum*	*
Fabaceae	*Chamaecrista absus var. absus*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Fabaceae	*Chamaecrista moorei*	
Fabaceae	*Chamaecrista symonii*	
Fabaceae	*Clitoria ternatea*	*
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria brevis*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria crispata*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria cunninghamii*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria cunninghamii subsp. cunninghamii*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria medicaginea*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria medicaginea var. neglecta*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria montana var. angustifolia*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria ramosissima*	
Fabaceae	*Cullen corallum*	
Fabaceae	*Cullen martinii*	
Fabaceae	*Desmodium tortuosum*	*
Fabaceae	*Dichrostachys spicata*	
Fabaceae	*Erythrina vespertilio subsp. biloba*	
Fabaceae	*Erythrophleum arenarium R.L.Barrett & M.D.Barrett*	
Fabaceae	*Erythrophleum chlorostachys*	
Fabaceae	*Faidherbia albida*	
Fabaceae	*Galactia tenuiflora*	
Fabaceae	*Glycine pindanica*	P3
Fabaceae	*Glycine tomentella*	
Fabaceae	*Grona brownii*	
Fabaceae	*Grona filiformis*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera colutea*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera deserticola*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera haplophylla*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera hirsuta*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera linifolia*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera linnaei*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera monophylla*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera oblongifolia*	*
Fabaceae	*Indigofera trita*	
Fabaceae	*Isotropis atropurpurea*	
Fabaceae	*Jacksonia aculeata*	
Fabaceae	*Lablab purpureus*	*
Fabaceae	*Leptosema anomalum*	
Fabaceae	*Leucaena leucocephala subsp. leucocephala*	*
Fabaceae	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Fabaceae	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	*
Fabaceae	*Medicago polymorpha*	*
Fabaceae	*Mimosa diplotricha*	*
Fabaceae	*Pachyrhizus erosus*	
Fabaceae	*Peltophorum pterocarpum*	*
Fabaceae	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	
Fabaceae	*Rhynchosia australis*	
Fabaceae	*Rhynchosia bungarensis*	P4
Fabaceae	*Rhynchosia minima*	
Fabaceae	*Senna costata*	
Fabaceae	*Senna goniodes*	
Fabaceae	*Senna notabilis*	
Fabaceae	*Senna occidentalis*	*
Fabaceae	*Senna oligoclada*	
Fabaceae	*Senna planitiicola*	
Fabaceae	*Sesbania cannabina*	
Fabaceae	*Sesbania erubescens*	
Fabaceae	*Sesbania formosa*	
Fabaceae	*Sesbania simpliciuscula var. fitzroyensis*	
Fabaceae	*Stylosanthes hamata*	*
Fabaceae	*Stylosanthes scabra*	*
Fabaceae	*Swainsona pterostylis*	
Fabaceae	*Tamarindus indica*	*
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia andrewii*	P3
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia crocea*	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia filipes*	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia leptoclada*	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia remotiflora*	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia rosea*	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia rosea var. rosea*	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia simplicifolia*	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia sp. D Kimberley Flora (R.D. Royce 1848)*	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia valleculata*	P3
Fabaceae	*Trifolium cernuum Brot.*	*
Fabaceae	*Trifolium tomentosum var. tomentosum*	*
Fabaceae	*Vigna radiata var. sublobata*	
Fabaceae	*Zornia albiflora*	
Fabaceae	*Zornia chaetophora*	
Fabaceae	*Zornia muelleriana subsp. congesta*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Fabaceae	*Zornia prostrata*	
Fabaceae	*Zornia prostrata var. prostrata*	
Frankeniaceae	*Frankenia ambita*	
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera lavandulacea*	
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia armitiana*	
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia byrnesii*	P3
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia lamprosperma*	
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia microptera*	
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia panduriformis*	
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia scaevolina*	
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia sepalosa*	
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia sepalosa var. sepalosa*	
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola parvifolia*	
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola parvifolia subsp. parvifolia*	
Gyrostemonaceae	*Codonocarpus cotinifolius*	
Gyrostemonaceae	*Gyrostemon tepperi*	
Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus leptothecus*	
Hemerocallidaceae	*Corynotheca gracilis*	
Hernandiaceae	*Gyrocarpus americanus*	
Hernandiaceae	*Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. pachyphyllus*	
Hydrocharitaceae	*Halophila decipiens*	
Hydrocharitaceae	*Halophila minor*	
Hydrocharitaceae	*Halophila ovalis*	
Hydrocharitaceae	*Hydrilla verticillata*	
Hydrocharitaceae	*Najas tenuifolia*	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum floribundum*	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum floribundum var. coriaceum*	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum tomentosum*	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum tomentosum var. tomentosum*	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum tomentosum var. mollissima*	
Lamiaceae	*Cyanostegia cyanocalyx*	
Lamiaceae	*Gmelina philippensis*	
Lamiaceae	*Mesosphaerum suaveolens*	*
Lamiaceae	*Newcastelia cladotricha*	
Lamiaceae	*Ocimum americanum*	*
Lamiaceae	*Ocimum basilicum*	*
Lamiaceae	*Premna acuminata*	
Lamiaceae	*Scutellaria indica*	*

Family	Taxon	Status
Lauraceae	*Cassytha capillaris*	
Lauraceae	*Cassytha filiformis*	
Lecythidaceae	*Planchonia careya*	
Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme exserta*	
Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme hispida*	
Loranthaceae	*Amyema benthamii*	
Loranthaceae	*Amyema bifurcata*	
Loranthaceae	*Amyema conspicua*	
Loranthaceae	*Amyema conspicua subsp. obscurinervis*	
Loranthaceae	*Amyema sanguinea var. sanguinea*	
Loranthaceae	*Amyema thalassia*	
Loranthaceae	*Dendrophthoe acacioides subsp. acacioides*	
Loranthaceae	*Lysiana spathulata*	
Loranthaceae	*Lysiana spathulata subsp. spathulata*	
Loranthaceae	*Lysiana spathulata subsp. parvifolia Barlow*	
Lythraceae	*Ammannia baccifera*	
Lythraceae	*Ammannia multiflora*	
Lythraceae	*Lawsonia inermis*	
Malvaceae	*Abutilon australiense*	
Malvaceae	*Abutilon hannii*	
Malvaceae	*Abutilon indicum*	*
Malvaceae	*Abutilon otocarpum*	
Malvaceae	*Adansonia gregorii*	
Malvaceae	*Androcalva loxophylla*	
Malvaceae	*Brachychiton diversifolius*	
Malvaceae	*Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. diversifolius*	
Malvaceae	*Corchorus aestuans*	
Malvaceae	*Corchorus incanus*	
Malvaceae	*Corchorus incanus subsp. incanus*	
Malvaceae	*Corchorus olitorius*	*
Malvaceae	*Corchorus sidoides subsp. sidoides*	
Malvaceae	*Corchorus sidoides subsp. vermicularis*	
Malvaceae	*Corchorus tridens*	
Malvaceae	*Gossypium australe*	
Malvaceae	*Gossypium hirsutum*	*
Malvaceae	*Gossypium populifolium*	
Malvaceae	*Gossypium rotundifolium*	
Malvaceae	*Grewia breviflora*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Malvaceae	*Grewia pindanica*	
Malvaceae	*Grewia retusifolia*	
Malvaceae	*Herissantia crispa*	
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus apodus*	
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus geranioides*	
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus leptocladus*	
Malvaceae	*Melhania oblongifolia*	
Malvaceae	*Seringia exastia*	
Malvaceae	*Seringia nephrosperma*	
Malvaceae	*Seringia x katatona*	
Malvaceae	*Sida cordifolia*	*
Malvaceae	*Sida fibulifera Lindl.*	
Malvaceae	*Sida hackettiana*	
Malvaceae	*Sida rohlenae*	
Malvaceae	*Sida rohlenae subsp. occidentalis*	
Malvaceae	*Sida sp. Pindan (B.G. Thomson 3398)*	
Malvaceae	*Triumfetta pentandra*	*
Malvaceae	*Waltheria indica*	
Marsileaceae	*Marsilea hirsuta R.Br.*	
Meliaceae	*Azadirachta indica*	*
Meliaceae	*Khaya anthotheca*	
Meliaceae	*Owenia reticulata*	
Menispermaceae	*Tinospora smilacina*	
Molluginaceae	*Glinus oppositifolius*	
Montiaceae	*Calandrinia quadrivalvis*	
Montiaceae	*Calandrinia strophiolata*	
Montiaceae	*Calandrinia tepperiana*	
Montiaceae	*Calandrinia uniflora*	
Moraceae	*Ficus aculeata*	
Moraceae	*Ficus aculeata var. indecora*	
Moraceae	*Ficus atricha*	
Moraceae	*Ficus platypoda*	
Moringaceae	*Moringa drouhardii Jum.*	
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix exstipulata*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia bella*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia candida*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia confertiflora*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia dendromerinx*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia flavescens*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia greeniana*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia paractia*	P2

Family	Taxon	Status
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia polycarpa*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia zygophylla*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. obtusa*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus ceracea*	VU
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus jensenii*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus microtheca*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus miniata*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tectifica*	
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia reinwardtiana*	P1
Myrtaceae	*Lithomyrtus retusa*	
Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon grandiflorus subsp. grandiflorus*	P3
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca alsophila*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cajuputi subsp. cajuputi*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca dealbata*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca nervosa*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca nervosa subsp. nervosa*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca nervosa subsp. crosslandiana*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca viridiflora*	
Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia coccinea*	
Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia dominii*	
Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia gardneri*	
Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia paludosa*	
Nymphaeaceae	*Nymphaea violacea*	
Oleaceae	*Jasminum didymum*	
Oleaceae	*Jasminum didymum subsp. lineare*	
Oleaceae	*Jasminum molle*	
Opiliaceae	*Opilia amentacea*	
Orchidaceae	*Cymbidium canaliculatum*	
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis setulosa*	
Orobanchaceae	*Buchnera asperata*	
Orobanchaceae	*Buchnera linearis*	
Orobanchaceae	*Buchnera ramosissima*	
Orobanchaceae	*Buchnera urticifolia*	
Orobanchaceae	*Striga curviflora*	
Orobanchaceae	*Striga squamigera*	
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata*	
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus spiralis*	
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus spiralis var. convexus*	
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora foetida*	*

Family	Taxon	Status
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora foetida var. hispida*	*
Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia cernua*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia tomentosa*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Cathetus virgatus*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Emblica urinaria*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Flueggea virosa*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Flueggea virosa subsp. melanthesoides*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Kirganelia baccata*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Lysiandra eremica*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Moeroris amara*	*
Phyllanthaceae	*Moeroris tenella*	*
Phyllanthaceae	*Nellica maderaspatensis*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Notoleptopus decaisnei*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus debilis*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon lissocarpus*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon rhytidospermus*	
Piperaceae	*Peperomia pellucida*	*
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum timorense*	P4
Plantaginaceae	*Mecardonia procumbens*	
Plantaginaceae	*Stemodia florulenta*	
Plantaginaceae	*Stemodia lathraia*	
Plumbaginaceae	*Muellerolimon salicorniaceum*	
Poaceae	*Aristida holathera*	
Poaceae	*Aristida holathera var. holathera*	
Poaceae	*Aristida holathera var. latifolia*	
Poaceae	*Aristida hygrometrica*	
Poaceae	*Aristida inaequiglumis*	
Poaceae	*Aristida latifolia*	
Poaceae	*Bothriochloa bladhii*	
Poaceae	*Bothriochloa pertusa*	*
Poaceae	*Cenchrus americanus*	*
Poaceae	*Cenchrus biflorus*	*
Poaceae	*Cenchrus ciliaris*	*
Poaceae	*Cenchrus echinatus*	*
Poaceae	*Cenchrus pedicellatus*	*
Poaceae	*Cenchrus purpurascens*	
Poaceae	*Cenchrus purpureus*	*
Poaceae	*Cenchrus setiger*	*
Poaceae	*Chloris barbata*	*
Poaceae	*Chloris lobata*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Poaceae	*Chloris pectinata*	
Poaceae	*Chloris pumilio*	
Poaceae	*Chrysopogon aciculatus*	*
Poaceae	*Chrysopogon pallidus*	
Poaceae	*Cymbopogon procerus*	
Poaceae	*Cynodon convergens*	
Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon*	*
Poaceae	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	*
Poaceae	*Dactyloctenium radulans*	
Poaceae	*Digitaria bicornis*	
Poaceae	*Digitaria brownii*	
Poaceae	*Digitaria ciliaris*	*
Poaceae	*Digitaria ctenantha*	
Poaceae	*Digitaria radicosa*	*
Poaceae	*Diplachne fusca*	
Poaceae	*Diplachne fusca subsp. fusca*	
Poaceae	*Echinochloa frumentacea*	*
Poaceae	*Eleusine indica*	*
Poaceae	*Enneapogon pallidus*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis cumingii*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis danesii*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis eriopoda*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis falcata*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis leptocarpa*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis minor*	*
Poaceae	*Eragrostis nightingaleae*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis setifolia*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis tenella*	*
Poaceae	*Eragrostis tenuifolia*	*
Poaceae	*Eriachne ciliata*	
Poaceae	*Eriachne melicacea*	
Poaceae	*Eriachne obtusa*	
Poaceae	*Eriachne pindanica*	
Poaceae	*Eriachne pulchella subsp. dominii*	
Poaceae	*Heteropogon contortus*	
Poaceae	*Iseilema holmesii*	
Poaceae	*Lolium perenne*	*
Poaceae	*Mnesithea formosa*	
Poaceae	*Panicum australiense*	
Poaceae	*Panicum australiense var. australiense*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Poaceae	*Panicum decompositum*	
Poaceae	*Panicum effusum*	
Poaceae	*Panicum mindanaense*	
Poaceae	*Panicum pauciflorum*	
Poaceae	*Panicum seminudum var. cairnsianum*	
Poaceae	*Paspalidium rarum*	
Poaceae	*Paspalum distichum*	*
Poaceae	*Paspalum scrobiculatum*	
Poaceae	*Paspalum vaginatum*	
Poaceae	*Perotis rara*	
Poaceae	*Pseudochaetochloa australiensis*	
Poaceae	*Schizachyrium*	
Poaceae	*Schizachyrium fragile*	
Poaceae	*Schizachyrium pseudeulalia*	
Poaceae	*Setaria apiculata*	
Poaceae	*Setaria dielsii*	
Poaceae	*Setaria surgens*	
Poaceae	*Setaria verticillata*	*
Poaceae	*Sorghum interjectum Lazarides*	
Poaceae	*Sorghum plumosum*	
Poaceae	*Sorghum plumosum var. plumosum*	
Poaceae	*Sorghum stipoideum*	
Poaceae	*Sorghum timorense*	
Poaceae	*Spinifex hirsutus*	
Poaceae	*Spinifex longifolius*	
Poaceae	*Sporobolus australasicus*	
Poaceae	*Sporobolus coromandelianus*	*
Poaceae	*Sporobolus mitchellii*	
Poaceae	*Sporobolus virginicus*	
Poaceae	*Thaumastochloa major*	
Poaceae	*Thaumastochloa pubescens*	
Poaceae	*Themeda quadrivalvis*	*
Poaceae	*Triodia caelestialis*	
Poaceae	*Triodia epactia*	
Poaceae	*Triodia microstachya*	
Poaceae	*Triodia schinzii*	
Poaceae	*Urochloa distachyos*	
Poaceae	*Urochloa holosericea subsp. velutina*	
Poaceae	*Urochloa piligera*	
Poaceae	*Urochloa praetervisa*	
Poaceae	*Urochloa pubigera*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Poaceae	*Urochloa trichopus*	
Poaceae	*Whiteochloa airoides*	
Poaceae	*Whiteochloa cymbiformis*	
Poaceae	*Xerochloa barbata*	
Poaceae	*Xerochloa imberbis R.Br.*	
Poaceae	*Xerochloa laniflora*	
Polygalaceae	*Polygala tepperi*	
Polygonaceae	*Antigonon leptopus*	*
Polygonaceae	*Persicaria hydropiper*	
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca bicolor*	
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca digyna*	
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca filifolia*	
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca napiformis*	
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca oleracea*	
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca pilosa*	*
Primulaceae	*Aegiceras corniculatum*	
Primulaceae	*Bonellia macrocarpa subsp. pungens*	*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea eriostachya*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea pteridifolia*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea pyramidalis*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea pyramidalis subsp. pyramidalis*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea refracta*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea refracta subsp. refracta*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea wickhamii subsp. aprica*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea wickhamii subsp. macrodonta*	
Proteaceae	*Hakea arborescens*	
Proteaceae	*Hakea macrocarpa*	
Proteaceae	*Persoonia falcata*	
Rhamnaceae	*Ventilago viminalis*	
Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus mauritiana*	*
Rhizophoraceae	*Bruguiera exaristata*	
Rhizophoraceae	*Ceriops australis*	
Rhizophoraceae	*Ceriops tagal*	
Rhizophoraceae	*Rhizophora stylosa*	
Rubiaceae	*Dentella misera*	
Rubiaceae	*Dentella repens*	
Rubiaceae	*Gardenia pyriformis*	
Rubiaceae	*Gardenia pyriformis subsp. keartlandii*	
Rubiaceae	*Mitracarpus hirtus*	*
Rubiaceae	*Nauclea orientalis*	

Family	Taxon	Status
Rubiaceae	*Oldenlandia corymbosa*	
Rubiaceae	*Oldenlandia corymbosa var. corymbosa*	
Rubiaceae	*Paranotis halfordii*	P3
Rubiaceae	*Paranotis mitrasacmoides subsp. mitrasacmoides*	
Rubiaceae	*Pavetta brownii var. brownii*	
Rubiaceae	*Pavetta kimberleyana*	
Rubiaceae	*Pavetta muelleri*	
Rubiaceae	*Psydrax attenuata*	
Rubiaceae	*Psydrax attenuata var. tenella*	
Rubiaceae	*Psydrax pendulina*	
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce auriculata*	
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce breviflora*	
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce dolichosperma*	
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce hillii*	
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce occidentalis*	
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce phaeosperma*	
Rubiaceae	*Timonius timon*	
Rutaceae	*Glycosmis macrophylla*	
Rutaceae	*Glycosmis trifoliata*	
Rutaceae	*Melicope elleryana*	
Rutaceae	*Triphasia trifolia*	
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos latifolius*	
Santalaceae	*Santalum album*	
Santalaceae	*Santalum lanceolatum*	
Sapindaceae	*Atalaya hemiglauca*	
Sapindaceae	*Atalaya variifolia*	
Sapindaceae	*Blighia sapida*	
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea hispidula*	
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea hispidula var. arida*	
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea hispidula var. phylloptera*	
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea polyzyga*	
Sapotaceae	*Mimusops elengi*	
Sapotaceae	*Sersalisia sericea*	
Scrophulariaceae	*Myoporum montanum*	
Solanaceae	*Capsicum annuum*	
Solanaceae	*Datura metel*	*
Solanaceae	*Nicotiana heterantha*	
Solanaceae	*Physalis angulata*	*
Solanaceae	*Solanum americanum*	*

Family	Taxon	Status
Solanaceae	*Solanum beaugleholei*	
Solanaceae	*Solanum cunninghamii*	
Solanaceae	*Solanum dioicum*	
Solanaceae	*Solanum diversiflorum*	
Solanaceae	*Solanum esuriale*	
Solanaceae	*Solanum phlomoides*	
Solanaceae	*Solanum pseudocapsicum*	*
Solanaceae	*Solanum torvum*	
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium pindanicum*	P3
Urticaceae	*Pilea microphylla*	
Verbenaceae	*Phyla nodiflora*	*
Verbenaceae	*Phyla nodiflora var. nodiflora*	*
Verbenaceae	*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*	*
Violaceae	*Afrohybanthus aurantiacus*	
Vitaceae	*Cissus rotundifolia*	
Zygophyllaceae	*Guaiacum officinale Linnaeus*	
Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulopis angustifolia*	
Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus cistoides*	
Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus occidentalis*	
Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus terrestris*	*

Vertebrate Fauna Dandjoo Desktop Result

Taxon	Class	Cons
Acanthagenys rufogularis	**BIRD**	
Acrocephalus australis	**BIRD**	
Aegotheles cristatus	**BIRD**	
Anarhynchus ruficapillus	**BIRD**	
Anas castanea	**BIRD**	
Anas gracilis	**BIRD**	
Anas superciliosa	**BIRD**	
Anhinga novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Anhinga novaehollandiae subsp. *novaehollandiae*	**BIRD**	
Anseranas semipalmata	**BIRD**	
Anthus cervinus	**BIRD**	
Anthus novaeseelandiae	**BIRD**	
Aprosmictus erythropterus	**BIRD**	
Apus nipalensis	**BIRD**	
Aquila audax	**BIRD**	
Ardea alba	**BIRD**	
Ardea alba subsp. *modesta*	**BIRD**	

Taxon	Class	Cons
Ardea intermedia	**BIRD**	
Ardea modesta	**BIRD**	
Ardea pacifica	**BIRD**	
Ardea sumatrana	**BIRD**	
Ardeotis australis	**BIRD**	
Artamus cinereus	**BIRD**	
Artamus cinereus subsp. *melanops*	**BIRD**	
Artamus leucorynchus	**BIRD**	
Artamus leucorynchus subsp. *leucophygialis*	**BIRD**	
Artamus minor	**BIRD**	
Artamus personatus	**BIRD**	
Artamus superciliosus	**BIRD**	
Aviceda subcristata	**BIRD**	
Aythya australis	**BIRD**	
Burhinus grallarius	**BIRD**	
Butorides striata	**BIRD**	
Butorides striata subsp. *stagnatilis*	**BIRD**	
Cacatua sanguinea	**BIRD**	
Cacatua sanguinea subsp. *sanguinea*	**BIRD**	
Cacomantis variolosus	**BIRD**	
Cacomantis variolosus subsp. *variolosus*	**BIRD**	
Calidris minuta	**BIRD**	
Calyptorhynchus banksii	**BIRD**	
Centropus phasianinus	**BIRD**	
Centropus phasianinus subsp. *highami*	**BIRD**	
Centropus phasianinus subsp. *phasianinus*	**BIRD**	
Certhionyx variegatus	**BIRD**	
Charadrius melanops	**BIRD**	
Chenonetta jubata	**BIRD**	
Cincloramphus cruralis	**BIRD**	
Cincloramphus mathewsi	**BIRD**	
Circus approximans	**BIRD**	
Circus assimilis	**BIRD**	
Cissomela pectoralis	**BIRD**	
Cisticola exilis	**BIRD**	
Cisticola exilis subsp. *exilis*	**BIRD**	
Cisticola exilis subsp. *lineocapilla*	**BIRD**	
Cladorhynchus leucocephalus	**BIRD**	
Climacteris melanurus	**BIRD**	
Colluricincla harmonica	**BIRD**	
Colluricincla harmonica subsp. *brunnea*	**BIRD**	

Taxon	Class	Cons
Colluricincla harmonica subsp. *kolichisi*	**BIRD**	
Colluricincla harmonica subsp. *rufiventris*	**BIRD**	
Columba livia	**BIRD**	
Conopophila rufogularis	**BIRD**	
Coracina novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Coracina novaehollandiae subsp. *melanops*	**BIRD**	
Coracina novaehollandiae subsp. *novaehollandiae*	**BIRD**	
Coracina novaehollandiae subsp. *subpallida*	**BIRD**	
Coracina papuensis	**BIRD**	
Corvus bennetti	**BIRD**	
Corvus orru	**BIRD**	
Corvus orru subsp. *cecilae*	**BIRD**	
Coturnix pectoralis	**BIRD**	
Coturnix ypsilophora subsp. *australis*	**BIRD**	
Coturnix ypsilophora subsp. *cervina*	**BIRD**	
Cracticus nigrogularis	**BIRD**	
Cracticus torquatus	**BIRD**	
Cracticus torquatus subsp. *torquatus*	**BIRD**	
Cuculus saturatus subsp. *optatus*	**BIRD**	
Cyanoptila cyanomelana	**BIRD**	
Cygnus atratus	**BIRD**	
Dacelo leachii	**BIRD**	
Dacelo leachii subsp. *leachii*	**BIRD**	
Daphoenositta chrysoptera	**BIRD**	
Daphoenositta chrysoptera subsp. *leucoptera*	**BIRD**	
Dendrocygna arcuata	**BIRD**	
Dendrocygna eytoni	**BIRD**	
Dicaeum hirundinaceum	**BIRD**	
Dromaius novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Egretta garzetta subsp. *nigripes*	**BIRD**	
Egretta sacra	**BIRD**	
Elanus caeruleus	**BIRD**	
Emblema pictum	**BIRD**	
Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus	**BIRD**	
Epthianura albifrons	**BIRD**	
Epthianura aurifrons	**BIRD**	
Epthianura crocea	**BIRD**	
Epthianura tricolor	**BIRD**	
Erythrogonys cinctus	**BIRD**	
Esacus magnirostris	**BIRD**	
Eurostopodus argus	**BIRD**	

Taxon	Class	Cons
Eurystomus orientalis	**BIRD**	
Eurystomus orientalis subsp. *pacificus*	**BIRD**	
Falco berigora	**BIRD**	
Falco berigora subsp. *berigora*	**BIRD**	
Falco cenchroides	**BIRD**	
Falco cenchroides subsp. *cenchroides*	**BIRD**	
Falco longipennis	**BIRD**	
Falco longipennis subsp. *longipennis*	**BIRD**	
Falco subniger	**BIRD**	
Fulica atra	**BIRD**	
Gavicalis virescens	**BIRD**	
Geopelia cuneata	**BIRD**	
Geopelia humeralis	**BIRD**	
Geopelia striata	**BIRD**	
Gerygone fusca	**BIRD**	
Gerygone levigaster	**BIRD**	
Gerygone levigaster subsp. *levigaster*	**BIRD**	
Gerygone olivacea	**BIRD**	
Gerygone olivacea subsp. *rogersi*	**BIRD**	
Gerygone tenebrosa	**BIRD**	
Grallina cyanoleuca	**BIRD**	
Haematopus fuliginosus	**BIRD**	
Haematopus fuliginosus subsp. *fuliginosus*	**BIRD**	
Haematopus longirostris	**BIRD**	
Haliaeetus leucogaster	**BIRD**	
Haliastur indus	**BIRD**	
Haliastur indus subsp. *girrenera*	**BIRD**	
Haliastur sphenurus	**BIRD**	
Hamirostra isura	**BIRD**	
Hamirostra melanosternon	**BIRD**	
Heteromunia pectoralis	**BIRD**	
Hieraaetus morphnoides	**BIRD**	
Hieraaetus morphnoides subsp. *morphnoides*	**BIRD**	
Himantopus himantopus	**BIRD**	
Hirundo neoxena	**BIRD**	
Irediparra gallinacea	**BIRD**	
Lalage tricolor	**BIRD**	
Larus fuscus	**BIRD**	
Larus pacificus	**BIRD**	
Lichmera indistincta	**BIRD**	
Lichmera indistincta subsp. *indistincta*	**BIRD**	

Taxon	Class	Cons
Lonchura castaneothorax	**BIRD**	
Malacorhynchus membranaceus	**BIRD**	
Malurus elegans	**BIRD**	
Malurus lamberti subsp. *rogersi*	**BIRD**	
Malurus leucopterus	**BIRD**	
Malurus melanocephalus	**BIRD**	
Malurus melanocephalus subsp. *cruentatus*	**BIRD**	
Manorina flavigula	**BIRD**	
Melanodryas cucullata	**BIRD**	
Melithreptus albogularis	**BIRD**	
Melithreptus albogularis subsp. *albogularis*	**BIRD**	
Melithreptus gularis	**BIRD**	
Melithreptus gularis subsp. *laetior*	**BIRD**	
Melopsittacus undulatus	**BIRD**	
Merops ornatus	**BIRD**	
Microeca fascinans	**BIRD**	
Microeca flavigaster	**BIRD**	
Microeca flavigaster subsp. *tormenti*	**BIRD**	
Milvus migrans	**BIRD**	
Milvus migrans subsp. *affinis*	**BIRD**	
Mirafra javanica	**BIRD**	
Mirafra javanica subsp. *horsfieldii*	**BIRD**	
Motacilla alba	**BIRD**	
Myiagra alecto	**BIRD**	
Myiagra inquieta	**BIRD**	
Myiagra inquieta subsp. *inquieta*	**BIRD**	
Myiagra inquieta subsp. *nana*	**BIRD**	
Myiagra rubecula	**BIRD**	
Myiagra rubecula subsp. *concinna*	**BIRD**	
Myiagra ruficollis	**BIRD**	
Myiagra ruficollis subsp. *mimikae*	**BIRD**	
Myzomela erythrocephala	**BIRD**	
Myzomela erythrocephala subsp. *erythrocephala*	**BIRD**	
Neochmia phaeton	**BIRD**	
Neochmia ruficauda	**BIRD**	
Neochmia ruficauda subsp. *clarescens*	**BIRD**	
Nettapus pulchellus	**BIRD**	
Ninox boobook	**BIRD**	
Ninox boobook subps. boobook	**BIRD**	
Ninox connivens	**BIRD**	
Nycticorax caledonicus	**BIRD**	

Taxon	Class	Cons
Nycticorax caledonicus subsp. *australasiae*	**BIRD**	
Nymphicus hollandicus	**BIRD**	
Ocyphaps lophotes	**BIRD**	
Oreoica gutturalis	**BIRD**	
Oriolus sagittatus	**BIRD**	
Pachycephala lanioides	**BIRD**	
Pachycephala melanura	**BIRD**	
Pachycephala melanura subsp. *melanura*	**BIRD**	
Pachycephala rufiventris	**BIRD**	
Pachycephala rufiventris subsp. *rufiventris*	**BIRD**	
Pardalotus punctatus subsp. *punctatus*	**BIRD**	
Pardalotus rubricatus	**BIRD**	
Pardalotus striatus	**BIRD**	
Pardalotus striatus subsp. *murchisoni*	**BIRD**	
Pardalotus striatus subsp. *westraliensis*	**BIRD**	
Passer montanus	**BIRD**	
Pavo cristatus	**BIRD**	
Pelecanoides urinatrix subsp. *exsul*	**BIRD**	
Pelecanus conspicillatus	**BIRD**	
Petrochelidon ariel	**BIRD**	
Petrochelidon nigricans	**BIRD**	
Petrochelidon nigricans subsp. *nigricans*	**BIRD**	
Petroica goodenovii	**BIRD**	
Phalacrocorax carbo	**BIRD**	
Phalacrocorax carbo subsp. *novaehollandiae*	**BIRD**	
Phalacrocorax sulcirostris	**BIRD**	
Phalacrocorax varius	**BIRD**	
Phaps chalcoptera	**BIRD**	
Phaps histrionica	**BIRD**	
Philemon argenticeps	**BIRD**	
Philemon citreogularis	**BIRD**	
Philemon citreogularis subsp. *citreogularis*	**BIRD**	
Pitta moluccensis	**BIRD**	
Pitta nympha	**BIRD**	
Platalea flavipes	**BIRD**	
Platalea regia	**BIRD**	
Podargus strigoides	**BIRD**	
Podiceps cristatus	**BIRD**	
Poephila acuticauda	**BIRD**	
Poliocephalus poliocephalus	**BIRD**	
Pomatostomus temporalis	**BIRD**	

Taxon	Class	Cons
Pomatostomus temporalis subsp. *ruberculus*	**BIRD**	
Porphyrio porphyrio	**BIRD**	
Porzana fluminea	**BIRD**	
Ptilinopus regina subsp. *ewingii*	**BIRD**	
Ptilotula flavescens	**BIRD**	
Ptilotula flavescens subsp. *flavescens*	**BIRD**	
Ptilotula keartlandi	**BIRD**	
Purnella albifrons	**BIRD**	
Rallina fasciata	**BIRD**	
Ramsayornis fasciatus	**BIRD**	
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Rhipidura albiscapa	**BIRD**	
Rhipidura leucophrys	**BIRD**	
Rhipidura leucophrys subsp. *leucophrys*	**BIRD**	
Rhipidura phasiana	**BIRD**	
Rhipidura rufiventris	**BIRD**	
Rhipidura rufiventris subsp. *isura*	**BIRD**	
Scythrops novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Smicrornis brevirostris	**BIRD**	
Sphecotheres vieilloti	**BIRD**	
Sterna hybrida subsp. *javanica*	**BIRD**	
Sternula nereis	**BIRD**	
Stictonetta naevosa	**BIRD**	
Stiltia isabella	**BIRD**	
Stomiopera unicolor	**BIRD**	
Stomiopera unicolor subsp. *unicolor*	**BIRD**	
Sturnus vulgaris	**BIRD**	
Sugomel niger	**BIRD**	
Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	**BIRD**	
Tachybaptus novaehollandiae subsp. *novaehollandiae*	**BIRD**	
Tadorna tadornoides	**BIRD**	
Taeniopygia guttata	**BIRD**	
Thalasseus bengalensis	**BIRD**	
Threskiornis moluccus	**BIRD**	
Threskiornis spinicollis	**BIRD**	
Todiramphus chloris	**BIRD**	
Todiramphus chloris subsp. *sordidus*	**BIRD**	
Todiramphus pyrrhopygius	**BIRD**	
Todiramphus sanctus	**BIRD**	
Todiramphus sanctus subsp. *sanctus*	**BIRD**	
Tribonyx ventralis	**BIRD**	

Taxon	Class	Cons
Trichoglossus haematodus	**BIRD**	
Trichoglossus rubritorquis	**BIRD**	
Turnix castanotus	**BIRD**	
Turnix maculosus	**BIRD**	
Turnix maculosus subsp. *melanotus*	**BIRD**	
Turnix pyrrhothorax	**BIRD**	
Turnix velox	**BIRD**	
Tyto alba	**BIRD**	
Tyto longimembris	**BIRD**	
Vanellus miles	**BIRD**	
Vanellus tricolor	**BIRD**	
Zosterops luteus	**BIRD**	
Bos primigenius subsp. *taurus*	**MAMMAL**	
Canis familiaris	**MAMMAL**	
Chaerephon jobensis	**MAMMAL**	
Chalinolobus gouldii	**MAMMAL**	
Chalinolobus nigrogriseus	**MAMMAL**	
Felis catus	**MAMMAL**	
Miniopterus orianae subsp. *orianae*	**MAMMAL**	
Mus musculus	**MAMMAL**	
Notamacropus agilis	**MAMMAL**	
Nyctophilus arnhemensis	**MAMMAL**	
Nyctophilus daedalus	**MAMMAL**	
Nyctophilus geoffroyi	**MAMMAL**	
Onychogalea unguifera subsp. *unguifera*	**MAMMAL**	
Ozimops lumsdenae	**MAMMAL**	
Pipistrellus westralis	**MAMMAL**	
Planigale ingrami	**MAMMAL**	
Planigale maculata	**MAMMAL**	
Pseudomys delicatulus	**MAMMAL**	
Pseudomys nanus	**MAMMAL**	
Pseudorca crassidens	**MAMMAL**	
Pteropus alecto	**MAMMAL**	
Rattus rattus	**MAMMAL**	
Saccolaimus flaviventris	**MAMMAL**	
Scotorepens greyii	**MAMMAL**	
Scotorepens sanborni	**MAMMAL**	
Sminthopsis youngsoni	**MAMMAL**	
Tachyglossus aculeatus	**MAMMAL**	
Tursiops truncatus	**MAMMAL**	
Acanthophis pyrrhus	**REPTILE**	

Taxon	Class	Cons
Aipysurus laevis	**REPTILE**	
Aipysurus mosaicus	**REPTILE**	
Aipysurus tenuis	**REPTILE**	
Amalosia rhombifer	**REPTILE**	
Amphibolurus gilberti	**REPTILE**	
Anilios diversus	**REPTILE**	
Anilios grypus	**REPTILE**	
Antaresia childreni	**REPTILE**	
Antaresia stimsoni	**REPTILE**	
Aspidites melanocephalus	**REPTILE**	
Brachyurophis roperi	**REPTILE**	
Carlia amax	**REPTILE**	
Carlia munda	**REPTILE**	
Carlia rufilatus	**REPTILE**	
Carlia triacantha	**REPTILE**	
Chlamydosaurus kingii	**REPTILE**	
Crenadactylus rostralis	**REPTILE**	
Cryptoblepharus metallicus	**REPTILE**	
Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus	**REPTILE**	
Cryptoblepharus ruber	**REPTILE**	
Cryptoblepharus tytthos	**REPTILE**	
Ctenophorus caudicinctus	**REPTILE**	
Ctenophorus isolepis	**REPTILE**	
Ctenophorus isolepis subsp. *isolepis*	**REPTILE**	
Ctenophorus nuchalis	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus colletti	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus helenae	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus inornatus	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus pantherinus	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus robustus	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus saxatilis	**REPTILE**	
Ctenotus serventyi	**REPTILE**	
Delma borea	**REPTILE**	
Delma tincta	**REPTILE**	
Demansia angusticeps	**REPTILE**	
Demansia olivacea	**REPTILE**	
Diplodactylus conspicillatus	**REPTILE**	
Diplodactylus laevis	**REPTILE**	
Diporiphora pindan	**REPTILE**	
Diporiphora winneckei	**REPTILE**	
Ephalophis greyae	**REPTILE**	

Taxon	Class	Cons
Eremiascincus isolepis	**REPTILE**	
Fordonia leucobalia	**REPTILE**	
Furina ornata	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra australis	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra gemina	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra kimberleyi	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra nana	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra pilbara	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra punctata	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra purpurascens	**REPTILE**	
Gehyra variegata	**REPTILE**	
Hemidactylus frenatus	**REPTILE**	
Heteronotia binoei	**REPTILE**	
Hydrelaps darwiniensis	**REPTILE**	
Hydrophis major	**REPTILE**	
Hydrophis peronii	**REPTILE**	
Hydrophis stokesii	**REPTILE**	
Indotyphlops braminus	**REPTILE**	
Lerista apoda	**REPTILE**	
Lerista bipes	**REPTILE**	
Lerista griffini	**REPTILE**	
Lerista labialis	**REPTILE**	
Lialis burtonis	**REPTILE**	
Liasis fuscus	**REPTILE**	
Lophognathus horneri	**REPTILE**	
Lucasium squarrosum	**REPTILE**	
Lucasium stenodactylum	**REPTILE**	
Menetia greyii	**REPTILE**	
Menetia maini	**REPTILE**	
Morethia ruficauda subsp. *ruficauda*	**REPTILE**	
Morethia storri	**REPTILE**	
Myron resetari	**REPTILE**	
Pogona minor	**REPTILE**	
Pogona minor subsp. *minor*	**REPTILE**	
Pogona minor subsp. *mitchelli*	**REPTILE**	
Proablepharus tenuis	**REPTILE**	
Pseudechis australis	**REPTILE**	
Pseudonaja mengdeni	**REPTILE**	
Pseudonaja nuchalis	**REPTILE**	
Pygopus nigriceps	**REPTILE**	
Rhynchoedura ornata	**REPTILE**	

Taxon	Class	Cons
Simoselaps anomalus	**REPTILE**	
Strophurus ciliaris	**REPTILE**	
Strophurus ciliaris subsp. *aberrans*	**REPTILE**	
Strophurus ciliaris subsp. *ciliaris*	**REPTILE**	
Suta punctata	**REPTILE**	
Tiliqua multifasciata	**REPTILE**	
Varanus acanthurus	**REPTILE**	
Varanus brevicauda	**REPTILE**	
Varanus gouldii	**REPTILE**	
Varanus panoptes	**REPTILE**	
Varanus panoptes subsp. *panoptes*	**REPTILE**	
Varanus tristis	**REPTILE**	
Cyclorana australis	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Cyclorana longipes	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Cyclorana vagitus	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Litoria caerulea	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Litoria nasuta	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Litoria rothii	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Litoria rubella	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Notaden nichollsi	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Platyplectrum ornatum	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Rhinella marina	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Uperoleia aspera	**AMPHIBIAN**	
Uperoleia talpa	**AMPHIBIAN**	

Appendix D

Flora data

Species list
Sample site data
Significant flora locations
Site matrix
LoO table

Species list

Family	Species	Status
Acanthaceae	*Avicennia marina* subsp. *marina*	
Aizoaceae	*Sesuvium portulacastrum* subsp. *portulacastrum*	
Aizoaceae	*Trianthema pilosum*	
Amaranthaceae	*Aerva javanica*	*
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena flaccida*	
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus calostachyus*	
Apocynaceae	*Calotropis procera*	*
Apocynaceae	*Carissa lanceolata*	
Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum floribundum*	
Apocynaceae	*Gymnanthera oblonga*	
Asparagaceae	*Corynotheca micrantha*	
Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon intermedium*	
Bignoniaceae	*Dolichandrone occidentalis*	
Boraginaceae	*Ehretia saligna* var. *saligna*	
Boraginaceae	*Euploca leptalea*	
Boraginaceae	*Euploca* sp. (indet.)	
Boraginaceae	*Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *latisepaleum*	
Byblidaceae	*Byblis rorida*	
Capparaceae	*Capparis lasiantha*	
Celastraceae	*Denhamia cunninghamii*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Neobassia astrocarpa*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia halocnemoides*? subsp. *tenuis*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica*? subsp. *indica*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia* sp. (indet.)	
Cleomaceae	*Arivela viscosa*	
Combretaceae	*Terminalia ?ferdinandiana*	
Commelinaceae	*Murdannia graminea*	
Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia oblongifolia*	P3
Convolvulaceae	*Distimake dissectus* var. *dissectus*	*
Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides* var. *villosicalyx*	
Convolvulaceae	*Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1
Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	P3
Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis variabilis*	
Cyperaceae	?*Bulbostylis barbata*	
Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis barbata*	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus bulbosus*	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus conicus*	

Family	Species	Status
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus squarrosus*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis ammobia*	
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis rara*	
Droseraceae	*Drosera broomensis*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia australis* var. *subtomentosa*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia hirta*	*
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia psilosperma*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Jatropha gossypifolia*	*
Euphorbiaceae	*Microstachys chamaelea*	
Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius* subsp. *precatorius*	
Fabaceae	*Abutilon* sp. (indet.)	
Fabaceae	*Acacia adoxa* var. *subglabra*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia colei* var. *colei*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia eriopoda*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia monticola*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia stellaticeps*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia tumida* var. *kulparn*	
Fabaceae	*Chamaecrista symonii*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria cunninghamii*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria medicaginea* var. *neglecta*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria ramosissima*	
Fabaceae	*Crotalaria* sp. (indet.)	
Fabaceae	*Cullen martinii*	
Fabaceae	*Fabaceae* sp. (indet.)	
Fabaceae	*Glycine tomentella*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera ?trita*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera colutea*	
Fabaceae	*Indigofera linnaei*	
Fabaceae	*Leucaena leucocephala*	*
Fabaceae	*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*	
Fabaceae	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	*
Fabaceae	*Rhynchosia minima*	
Fabaceae	*Senna notabilis*	
Fabaceae	*Sesbania cannabina*	
Fabaceae	*Stylosanthes scabra*	*
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia crocea*	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia leptoclada*	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia remotiflora*	
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia* sp. D Kimberley Flora (R.D. Royce 1848)	
Fabaceae	*Zornia chaetophora*	

Family	Species	Status
Fabaceae	*Zornia prostrata* var. *prostrata*	
Fabaceae	*Zornia* sp. (indet.)	
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia sepalosa* var. *sepalosa*	
Gyrostemonaceae	*Gyrostemon tepperi*	
Hernandiaceae	*Gyrocarpus americanus* subsp. *americanus*	
Hernandiaceae	*Gyrocarpus americanus* subsp. *pachyphyllus*	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum tomentosum* ?var. *tomentosum*	
Lamiaceae	*Ocimum basilicum*	*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha capillaris*	
Lauraceae	*Cassytha filiformis*	
Malvaceae	*Abutilon* ?*otocarpum*	
Malvaceae	*Brachychiton diversifolius* subsp. *diversifolius*	
Malvaceae	*Corchorus sidoides* subsp. *sidoides*	
Malvaceae	*Corchorus tridens*	
Malvaceae	*Grewia breviflora*	
Malvaceae	*Grewia pindanica*	
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus austrinus* var. *austrinus*	
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus leptocladus*	
Malvaceae	*Melhania oblongifolia*	
Malvaceae	*Sida rohlenae* subsp. *occidentalis*	
Malvaceae	*Sida* sp. Pindan (B.G. Thomson 3398)	
Malvaceae	*Waltheria indica*	
Meliaceae	*Azadirachta indica*	*
Menispermaceae	*Tinospora smilacina*	
Montiaceae	*Calandrinia tepperiana*	
Moraceae	*Ficus aculeata* var. *indecora*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia dendromerinx*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia flavescens*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia greeniana*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia paractia*	P2
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia polycarpa*	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia* sp. (indet.)	
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia zygophylla*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cajuputi* subsp. *cajuputi*	
Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia coccinea*	Mixed
Oleaceae	*Jasminum didymum* subsp. *lineare*	
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora foetida* var. *hispida*	*
Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia cernua*	

Family	Species	Status
Phyllanthaceae	*Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*	
Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon lissocarpus*	
Poaceae	*Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*	
Poaceae	*Aristida inaequiglumis*	
Poaceae	*Cenchrus ciliaris*	*
Poaceae	*Cenchrus setiger*	*
Poaceae	*Chloris gayana*	*
Poaceae	*Chrysopogon pallidus*	
Poaceae	*Cynodon convergens*	
Poaceae	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	*
Poaceae	*Digitaria bicornis*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis eriopoda*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis falcata*	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis minor*	*
Poaceae	*Eriachne obtusa*	
Poaceae	*Heteropogon contortus*	
Poaceae	*Panicum decompositum*	
Poaceae	*Perotis rara*	
Poaceae	*Sorghum plumosum*	
Poaceae	*Sporobolus virginicus*	
Poaceae	*Triodia caelestialis*	
Poaceae	*Triodia epactia*	
Poaceae	*Triodia microstachya*	
Poaceae	*Urochloa trichopus*	*
Poaceae	*Whiteochloa ?airoides/cymbiformis*	
Poaceae	*Xerochloa imberbis*	
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca filiformis*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea refracta* subsp. *refracta*	
Proteaceae	*Hakea arborescens*	
Proteaceae	*Hakea macrocarpa*	
Rubiaceae	*Gardenia pyriformis* subsp. *keartlandii*	
Rubiaceae	*Oldenlandia corymbosa* var. *corymbosa*	*
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce occidentalis*	
Santalaceae	*Santalum lanceolatum*	
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea hispidula* var. *arida*	
Solanaceae	*Solanum cunninghamii*	
Violaceae	*Afrohybanthus aurantiacus*	
Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulopis angustifolia*	

Sample site data

Sample ID: Bgap1	VT	Site: Cape Leveque Extension
Type:	Quadrat	50x50 m
Date:	23/02/2026	Described by L. Nilsson & J. Collins
Coordinates:	122.273698	-17.864823

Soil colour and type:	Red sand	**Vegetation condition:**	Very Good
Bare ground:	11-30%	**Landform:**	Pindan
Litter cover:	2-10%	**Slope:**	Flat
Fire age:	0-2 years	**Disturbance:**	Fire



Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Abutilon ?otocarpum		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Acacia eriopoda		10	2	Tree (U)
Afrohybanthus aurantiacus		0.6	0.5	Forb (G)
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. *diversifolius*		2		Tree (U)
Calandrinia tepperiana		0.5	0.1	Forb (G)
Calotropis gigantea	*	1	0.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Chrysopogon pallidus		20	1.5	Tussock grass (G)
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		2	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Corymbia dendromerinx		0.5	1.75	Tree (U)
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*		1	0.25	Forb (G)
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Cucumis variabilis		0.5		Vine (G)
Dolichandrone occidentalis		1	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		2	1.5	Tree (U)
Eriachne obtusa		1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Euphorbia psilosperma		0.5	0.25	Forb (G)
Euploca leptalea		0.5	0.25	Forb (G)
Euploca sp. (indet.)		0.1		Forb (G)
Fabaceae sp. (indet.)		1	0.25	Forb (G)
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		5	2	Tree (U)
Fimbristylis ammobia		0.5	0.1	Sedge (G)
Gardenia ?pyriformis subsp. *keartlandii*		0.1	1	Tree (U)
Glycine tomentella		10	0.1	Forb (G)
Goodenia ?sepalosa var. *sepalosa*		0.2	0.25	Forb (G)
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *pachyphyllus*		3	1	Tree (U)
Gyrostemon tepperi		10	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Hakea arborescens		2	2	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	1		Forb (G)
Jasminum didymum subsp. *lineare*	0	0.1		Vine (G)
Murdannia graminea	0	2	0.25	Rush (G)
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	P3	1	0.1	Forb (G)
Pterocaulon intermedium	0	5	0.5	Forb (G)
Rhynchosia minima	0	5	0.1	Forb (G)
Solanum cunninghamii	0	2	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Sorghum plumosum	0	5	1.75	Tussock grass (G)
Spermacoce occidentalis	0	1	0.25	Forb (G)
Tecticornia halocnemoides ?subsp. *tenuis*	0	0.1	0.25	Sedge (G)
Tephrosia leptoclada	0	0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Tinospora smilacina	0	0.5		Vine (G)
Trianthema pilosum	0	1	0.1	Forb (G)
Tribulopis angustifolia	0	1	0.25	Forb (G)
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. *latisepaleum*	0	5	0.75	Forb (G)
Triodia caelestialis	0	2	1.5	Hummock grass (G)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Zornia chaetophora	0	1	0.5	Forb (G)
Zornia sp. (indet.)	0	0.5	0.1	Forb (G)

Sample ID: Bgap2	VT	Site: Broome Gaps
Type:	Quadrat	50x50 m
Date:	24/02/2026	Described by L. Nilsson & J. Collins
Coordinates:	122.271798	-17.887340

Soil colour and type:	Red sand	**Vegetation condition:**	Very Good
Bare ground:	5%	**Landform:**	Pindan
Litter cover:	15%	**Slope:**	Flat
Fire age:	5+ years	**Disturbance:**	Minimal



Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Abutilon ?otocarpum		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Acacia adoxa var. *subglabra*		0.5	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Acacia eriopoda		10	3	Tree (U)
Acacia tumida var. *kulparn*		1	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Afrohybanthus aurantiacus		1	0.5	Forb (G)
Azadirachta indica	*	1	3	Tree (U)
Boerhavia coccinea	Mixed	0.1	0.1	Forb (G)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Cassytha capillaris		0.1		Vine (G)
Chrysopogon pallidus		2	0.75	Tussock grass (G)
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Corymbia dendromerinx		3	5	Tree (U)
Corymbia flavescens		5	5	Tree (U)
Corymbia greeniana		0.5	1.75	Tree (U)
Corymbia polycarpa		0.5	2.5	Tree (U)
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Cucumis variabilis		0.1		Vine (G)
Cynanchum floribundum		0.1		Vine (G)
Dodonaea hispidula var. *arida*		5	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Dolichandrone occidentalis		0.5	1.5	Tree (U)
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		1	2	Tree (U)
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		1	1.25	Tree (U)
Eriachne obtusa		1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Euploca leptalea		0.5	0.1	Forb (G)
Evolvulus alsinoides var. *villosicalyx*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		0.1	2.5	Tree (U)
Glycine tomentella		5	0.1	Forb (G)
Grewia pindanica		1		Forb (G)
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *americanus*		0.1		Tree (U)
Gyrostemon tepperi		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Hakea arborescens		2	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Hakea macrocarpa		2	2.5	Tree (U)
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	10	0.1	Vine (G)
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		5	3	Tree (U)
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Murdannia graminea		0.5	0.5	Rush (G)
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	0.5		Vine (G)
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	P3	1	0.1	Forb (G)
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	P3	0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Pterocaulon intermedium		1	0.25	Forb (G)
Ptilotus calostachyus		0.5	0.25	Forb (G)
Senna notabilis		0.5	0.5	Forb (G)
Sida rohlenae subsp. *occidentalis*		0.5	0.25	Forb (G)
Sida sp. Pindan (B.G. Thomson 3398)		5	0.25	Forb (G)
Solanum cunninghamii		5	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Spermacoce occidentalis		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Tephrosia sp. D Kimberley Flora (R.D. Royce 1848)		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Tinospora smilacina		0.1		Vine (G)
Trianthema pilosum		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. *latisepaleum*		0.5	0.25	Forb (G)
Triodia caelestialis		2	0.75	Hummock grass (G)
Waltheria indica		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Whiteochloa ?airoides/cymbiformis		5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Zornia prostrata var. *prostrata*		1	0.1	Forb (G)

Sample ID: Bgap3	VT	Site: Broome Gaps
Type:	Quadrat	50x50 m
Date:	24/02/2026	Described by L. Nilsson & J. Collins
Coordinates:	122.260212	-17.894249

Soil colour and type:	Brown clay	**Vegetation condition:**	Good
Bare ground:	20%	**Landform:**	Pindan
Litter cover:	30%	**Slope:**	Flat
Fire age:	5+ years	**Disturbance:**	Weeds



Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
?*Bulbostylis barbata*		0.1	0.1	Sedge (G)
Abutilon sp. (indet.)		0.5	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Acacia colei var. *colei*		5	2.5	Heath shrub (M)
Acacia eriopoda		2	3	Tree (U)
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*		0.5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Azadirachta indica	*	25	4	Tree (U)
Capparis lasiantha		0.1	1.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Cenchrus setiger	*	10	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Chrysopogon pallidus		30	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Clerodendrum tomentosum ?var. *tomentosum*		0.1		Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Corymbia flavescens		2	3	Tree (U)
Corymbia polycarpa		10	3	Tree (U)
Distimake dissectus var. *dissectus*	*	2		Vine (G)
Drosera broomensis		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		4	1.5	Tree (U)
Eriachne obtusa		1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		0.1	2	Tree (U)
Glycine tomentella		1	0.1	Forb (G)
Grewia breviflora		4	2	Tree (U)
Gymnanthera oblonga		0.1		Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *pachyphyllus*		5	2.5	Tree (U)
Heteropogon contortus		0.5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		10	3	Tree (U)
Melaleuca cajuputi subsp. *cajuputi*		2	2.5	Tree (U)
Ocimum basilicum	*	0.5	0.5	Forb (G)
Panicum decompositum		0.1	1	Tussock grass (G)
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	2		Vine (G)
Pterocaulon intermedium		0.5	0.25	Forb (G)
Sorghum plumosum		3	1.75	Tussock grass (G)
Stylosanthes scabra	*	5	0.5	Forb (G)
Synostemon lissocarpus		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Waltheria indica		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)
Whiteochloa ?*airoides*/*cymbiformis*		0.1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)

Sample ID: Bgap4	VT	Site: Broome Gaps
Type:	Quadrat	50x50 m
Date:	24/02/2026	Described by L. Nilsson & J. Collins
Coordinates:	122.246769	-17.916013

Soil colour and type:	Brown clay	**Vegetation condition:**	Degraded
Bare ground:	10%	**Landform:**	Roadside
Litter cover:	30%	**Slope:**	Flat
Fire age:	10+ years	**Disturbance:**	Weeds



Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Fabaceae sp. (indet.)		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Indigofera linnaei		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Abutilon sp. (indet.)		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Arivela viscosa		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Boerhavia coccinea	Mixed	0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		0.5	0.1	Forb (G)
Euphorbia australis var. *subtomentosa*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Evolvulus alsinoides var. *villosicalyx*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Glycine tomentella		2	0.1	Forb (G)
Goodenia sepalosa var. *sepalosa*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Melhania oblongifolia		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Ocimum basilicum	*	1	0.5	Forb (G)
Stylosanthes scabra	*	5	0.5	Forb (G)
Tephrosia leptoclada		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Zornia prostrata var. *prostrata*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Cyperus conicus		0.1	1	Sedge (G)
Dolichandrone occidentalis		0.1	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Hakea arborescens		1	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Solanum cunninghamii		0.5	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Trichodesma zeylanicum		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Acacia colei var. *colei*		15	2.5	Tree (U)
Acacia eriopoda		2	3	Tree (U)
Abrus precatorius subsp. *precatorius*		0.1	3	Tree (U)
Azadirachta indica	*	5	4	Tree (U)
Corymbia polycarpa		10	3	Tree (U)
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		2	1	Tree (U)
Flueggea virosa subsp. *melanthesoides*		6	1.5	Tree (U)
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *pachyphyllus*		1	2	Tree (U)
Jatropha gossypifolia	*	0.5	1.5	Tree (U)
Leucaena leucocephala	*	3	5	Tree (U)
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		2	4	Tree (U)
Santalum lanceolatum		0.1	2	Tree (U)
Cenchrus ciliaris	*	10	0.25	Tussock grass (G)
Cenchrus setiger	*	40	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Chloris gayana	*	0.5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Cynodon convergens		2	0.1	Tussock grass (G)
Dactyloctenium aegyptium	*	2	0.25	Tussock grass (G)
Eragrostis eriopoda		0.1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)
Eriachne obtusa		1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Panicum decompositum		0.5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Sorghum plumosum		1	2	Tussock grass (G)
Urochloa trichopus	*	2	0.75	Tussock grass (G)
Distimake dissectus var. *dissectus*	*	5		Vine (G)
Jasminum didymum subsp. *lineare*		0.1		Vine (G)
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	2		Vine (G)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Tinospora smilacina		0.1		Vine (G)
Euphorbia hirta	*	0.5		Forb (G)

Sample ID: Bgap5	VT	Site: Broome Gaps
Type:	Quadrat	50x50 m
Date:	24/02/2026	Described by L. Nilsson & J. Collins
Coordinates:	122.276224	-17.887744

Soil colour and type:	Red sand	**Vegetation condition:**	Good
Bare ground:	10%	**Landform:**	Pindan
Litter cover:	5%	**Slope:**	Flat
Fire age:	10+ years	**Disturbance:**	Minimal



Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Acacia adoxa var. *subglabra*		0.5	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Acacia colei var. *colei*		2	2	Tree (U)
Acacia eriopoda		5	3	Tree (U)
Afrohybanthus aurantiacus		1	0.25	Forb (G)
Aristida inaequiglumis		0.1	0.25	Tussock grass (G)
Arivela viscosa		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)
Azadirachta indica	*	0.5	3	Tree (U)
Bonamia oblongifolia	P3	0.1	0.1	Forb (G)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Breynia cernua		0.5	1.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Chrysopogon pallidus		1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		1	0.25	Forb (G)
Corymbia polycarpa		2	3	Tree (U)
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.5	0.1	Forb (G)
Denhamia cunninghamii		0.5	2	Tree (U)
Digitaria bicornis		0.5	1	Tussock grass (G)
Distimake dissectus var. *dissectus*	*	20		Vine (G)
Dolichandrone occidentalis		4	1.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		0.5	2	Tree (U)
Eragrostis eriopoda		0.5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Eriachne obtusa		1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Euploca leptalea		1	0.1	Forb (G)
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		0.1	2.5	Tree (U)
Glycine tomentella		5	0.1	Forb (G)
Goodenia sepalosa var. *sepalosa*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Grevillea refracta subsp. *refracta*		0.5	2.5	Tree (U)
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *americanus*		0.1	2.5	Tree (U)
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *pachyphyllus*		5	2.5	Tree (U)
Gyrostemon tepperi		0.1	0.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Hakea arborescens		1	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Hakea macrocarpa		1	2.5	Tree (U)
Indigofera colutea		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	P1	0.5		Vine (G)
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		10	5	Tree (U)
Melhania oblongifolia		0.5	0.5	Forb (G)
Murdannia graminea		0.1	0.25	Rush (G)
Ocimum basilicum	*	0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Pterocaulon intermedium		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Sida rohlenae subsp. *occidentalis*		0.5	0.5	Forb (G)
Sida sp. Pindan (B.G. Thomson 3398)		0.5	0.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Solanum cunninghamii		1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Sorghum plumosum		10	2	Tussock grass (G)
Spermacoce occidentalis		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Stylosanthes scabra	*	0.1	0.5	Forb (G)
Trianthema pilosum		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Triodia caelestialis		1	0.75	Hummock grass (G)
Waltheria indica		0.1	0.5	Forb (G)
Zornia prostrata var. *prostrata*		0.5	0.1	Forb (G)
Zornia sp. (indet.)		0.1		Forb (G)

Sample ID: Bgap6	VT	Site: Broome Gaps
Type:	Quadrat	50x50 m
Date:	25/02/2026	Described by L. Nilsson & J. Collins
Coordinates:	122.207190	-17.981381

Soil colour and type:	Brown sand	**Vegetation condition:**	Good
Bare ground:	10%	**Landform:**	Pindan
Litter cover:	30%	**Slope:**	Flat
Fire age:	10+ years	**Disturbance:**	Weeds



Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Abrus precatorius subsp. *precatorius*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Acacia adoxa var. *subglabra*		0.5	0.5	Heath shrub (M)
Acacia colei var. *colei*		2	1.5	Heath shrub (M)
Acacia eriopoda		5	2.5	Tree (U)
Acacia monticola		0.5	1.75	Tree (U)
Afrohybanthus aurantiacus		1	0.5	Forb (G)
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*		2	0.75	Tussock grass (G)
Azadirachta indica	*	5	3	Tree (U)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Boerhavia coccinea	mixed	0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. *diversifolius*		1	2.5	Tree (U)
Cassytha filiformis		0.5		Vine (G)
Cenchrus ciliaris	*	1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Cenchrus setiger	*	1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*		1	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Corymbia ?greeniana		0.1	6	Tree (U)
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*		0.5	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Crotalaria ramosissima		0.5	0.1	Forb (G)
Distimake dissectus var. *dissectus*	*	2		Vine (G)
Dodonaea hispidula var. *arida*		4	1.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		1	2	Tree (U)
Eragrostis eriopoda		0.5	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Euphorbia australis var. *subtomentosa*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		0.5	1.75	Tree (U)
Flueggea virosa subsp. *melanthesoides*		0.1	1.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Gardenia pyriformis subsp. *keartlandii*		1	2	Tree (U)
Glycine tomentella		10	0.1	Forb (G)
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *pachyphyllus*		1	2	Tree (U)
Gyrostemon tepperi		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Hakea macrocarpa		1	1.75	Tree (U)
Hibiscus leptocladus		0.5	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		1	2.5	Tree (U)
Melhania oblongifolia		0.6	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Microstachys chamaelea		0.1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Ocimum basilicum	*	40	0.5	Forb (G)
Panicum decompositum		1	0.75	Tussock grass (G)
Perotis rara		0.1	0.1	Tussock grass (G)
Ptilotus calostachyus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Santalum lanceolatum		0.5	1.75	Tree (U)
Sida rohlenae subsp. *occidentalis*		0.5	0.25	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Solanum cunninghamii		1	0.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Spermacoce occidentalis		0.5	0.25	Forb (G)
Stylosanthes scabra	*	0.1	0.25	Forb (G)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Synostemon lissocarpus		0.1	0.25	Forb (G)
Tephrosia remotiflora		0.5	0.1	Forb (G)
Terminalia ?ferdinandiana		0.1	8	Tree (U)
Tinospora smilacina		0.1		Vine (G)
Trianthema pilosum		0.5	0.1	Forb (G)
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. *latisepaleum*		0.5	0.5	Forb (G)
Triodia microstachya		5	0.75	Tussock grass (G)
Waltheria indica		1	0.25	Forb (G)
Zornia prostrata var. *prostrata*		0.5	0.1	Forb (G)

Sample ID: Bgap7	VT	Site: Broome Gaps
Type:	Quadrat	50x50 m
Date:	25/02/2026	Described by L. Nilsson & J. Collins
Coordinates:	122.238885	-17.949309

Soil colour and type:	Brown sandy clay	**Vegetation condition:**	Good
Bare ground:	40%	**Landform:**	Drainage
Litter cover:	20%	**Slope:**	Flat
Fire age:	10+ years	**Disturbance:**	Rubbish



Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Avicennia marina subsp. *marina*		15	2	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Eragrostis falcata		1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Neobassia astrocarpa		2	0.1	Chenopod shrub (M)
Sesuvium portulacastrum subsp. *portulacastrum*		0.1	0.1	Forb (G)
Sporobolus virginicus		0.5	0.25	Tussock grass (G)
Tecticornia halocnemoides? subsp. *tenuis*		3	0.1	Samphire shrub (M)
Tecticornia indica subsp. (indet.)		0.1	0.1	Samphire shrub (M)
Tecticornia indica? subsp. *indica*		10	0.1	Samphire shrub (M)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Tecticornia sp. (indet.)		25	0.1	Samphire shrub (M)
Xerochloa imberbis		40	0.5	Sedge (G)

Sample ID: Bgap8	VT	Site: Broome Gaps
Type:	Quadrat	50x50 m
Date:	25/02/2026	Described by L. Nilsson & J. Collins
Coordinates:	122.237797	-17.938392

Soil colour and type:	Brown clay	**Vegetation condition:**	Degraded
Bare ground:	2%	**Landform:**	Plain
Litter cover:	2%	**Slope:**	Flat
Fire age:	10+ years	**Disturbance:**	Weeds



Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Acacia colei var. *colei*		2	1.75	Heath shrub (M)
Arivela viscosa		1	0.5	Forb (G)
Bulbostylis barbata		1	0.1	Sedge (G)
Calandrinia tepperiana		1	0.25	Forb (G)
Capparis lasiantha		0.5	0.75	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Carissa lanceolata		0.5	1.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Cenchrus ciliaris	*	10	0.5	Tussock grass (G)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Cenchrus setiger	*	10	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Chrysopogon pallidus		0.5	0.75	Tussock grass (G)
Corchorus tridens		1	0.5	
Cucumis variabilis		0.5		Vine (G)
Cyperus bulbosus		1	0.5	Sedge (G)
Cyperus squarrosus		1	0.5	Sedge (G)
Dactyloctenium aegyptium	*	2	0.25	Tussock grass (G)
Distimake dissectus var. *dissectus*	*	15		Vine (G)
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*		1	1.75	Tree (U)
Eragrostis minor	*	0.1	0.1	Tussock grass (G)
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		0.5	1.75	Tree (U)
Fimbristylis rara		0.5	0.25	Sedge (G)
Gomphrena flaccida		3	0.25	Forb (G)
Hibiscus austrinus var. *austrinus*		0.5	1	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		5	2.75	Tree (U)
Neobassia astrocarpa		0.5	0.1	Chenopod shrub (M)
Ocimum basilicum	*	1	0.25	Forb (G)
Oldenlandia corymbosa var. *corymbosa*	*	0.5	0.5	Forb (G)
Panicum decompositum		1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	2		Vine (G)
Portulaca filiformis		0.1	0.25	Chenopod shrub (M)
Sesbania cannabina		1	1	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Sporobolus virginicus		5	0.25	Tussock grass (G)
Stylosanthes scabra	*	1	0.5	Forb (G)
Trianthema pilosum		0.5	0.1	Forb (G)
Urochloa trichopus	*	0.1	1.25	Tussock grass (G)
Xerochloa imberbis		5	0.25	Tussock grass (G)

Sample ID: Bgap9R	VT	Site: Broome Gaps
Type:	Relevé	
Date:	25/02/2026	Described by L. Nilsson & J. Collins
Coordinates:	122.255626	-17.897638

Soil colour and type:	Brown sand	**Vegetation condition:**	Degraded
Bare ground:	5%	**Landform:**	Pindan
Litter cover:	30%	**Slope:**	Flat
Fire age:	10+ years	**Disturbance:**	Weeds



Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Abrus precatorius subsp. *precatorius*		2	0.25	Forb (G)
Acacia colei var. *colei*		2	1.75	Heath shrub (M)
Aerva javanica	*	0.5	0.5	Forb (G)
Azadirachta indica	*	30	3.5	Tree (U)
Cenchrus setiger	*	30	0.75	Tussock grass (G)
Chrysopogon pallidus		4	0.75	Tussock grass (G)
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *pachyphyllus*		10	1.5	Tree (U)
Melaleuca cajuputi subsp. *cajuputi*		5	2.5	Tree (U)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Panicum decompositum		1	0.75	Tussock grass (G)
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida*	*	60		Vine (G)
Tephrosia remotiflora		1	0.25	Forb (G)
Trianthema pilosum		2	0.1	Forb (G)
Tribulopis angustifolia		1	0.1	Forb (G)
Waltheria indica		20	0.75	Forb (G)

Sample ID: Bgap10R	VT	Site: Cape Leveque Extension
Type:	Relevé	
Date:	25/02/2026	Described by L. Nilsson & J. Collins
Coordinates:	122.274813	-17.877635

Soil colour and type:	Red sand	**Vegetation condition:**	Very Good
Bare ground:	2%	**Landform:**	Pindan
Litter cover:	30%	**Slope:**	Flat
Fire age:	2 years	**Disturbance:**	Fire



Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Acacia colei var. *colei*		1	2.5	Shrub, cycad, grass-tree (M)
Acacia eriopoda		5	3	Tree (U)
Acacia monticola		1	1.75	Tree (U)
Azadirachta indica	*	30	3	Tree (U)
Chrysopogon pallidus		2	1.75	Tussock grass (G)
Corymbia dendromerinx		2	5	Tree (U)
Corymbia polycarpa		1	3	Tree (U)
Eriachne obtusa		1	0.5	Tussock grass (G)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*		0.5	2	Tree (U)
Glycine tomentella		1	0.1	Forb (G)
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *pachyphyllus*		10	2	Tree (U)
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *pachyphyllus*		0.5		Rush (G)
Murdannia graminea		1	0.5	Rush (G)
Pterocaulon intermedium		0.5	0.25	Forb (G)
Senna notabilis		3	0.75	Forb (G)
Stylosanthes scabra	*	2	0.75	Forb (G)
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. *latisepaleum*		1	0.5	Forb (G)
Whiteochloa ?airoides/cymbiformis		2	0.75	Tussock grass (G)

Sample ID: Bgap11R	VT	Site: Broome Gaps
Type:	Relevé	
Date:	25/02/2026	Described by L. Nilsson & J. Collins
Coordinates:	122.240704	-17.929684

Soil colour and type:	Red sand	**Vegetation condition:**	Degraded
Bare ground:	10%	**Landform:**	Drain
Litter cover:	15%	**Slope:**	Flat
Fire age:	10+ years	**Disturbance:**	Weeds



Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Acacia colei var. *colei*		1	1	Heath shrubs (M)
Acacia eriopoda		1	3	Tree (U)
Azadirachta indica	*	10	3	Tree (U)
Cenchrus setiger	*	60	1.25	Tussock grass (G)
Cullen martinii		10	1.25	Forb (G)
Distimake dissectus var. *dissectus*	*	10		Vine (G)
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		5	2.5	Tree (U)
Ocimum basilicum	*	10	0.5	Forb (G)

Taxa	Status	Cover (%)	Height (m)	Form/Stratum
Senna notabilis		2	1.25	Forb (G)
Tinospora smilacina		0.5		Vine (G)
Waltheria indica		5	0.5	Forb (G)

Significant flora locations

Taxon Name	Number of plants	Status	Zone	Easting	Northing
Bonamia oblongifolia	5	P3	51K	420368.31	8019427.96
Bonamia oblongifolia	5	P3	51K	420401.04	8019505.11
Bonamia oblongifolia	5	P3	51K	420419.45	8019561.93
Bonamia oblongifolia	5	P3	51K	420615.78	8020035.20
Bonamia oblongifolia	5	P3	51K	420628.50	8020079.17
Bonamia oblongifolia	5	P3	51K	420673.63	8020200.45
Bonamia oblongifolia	5	P3	51K	421152.49	8020983.42
Bonamia oblongifolia	1	P3	51K	423337.77	8022269.37
Bonamia oblongifolia	2	P3	51K	423330.24	8022086.78
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423506.74	8022091.46
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	12	P1	51K	422900.60	8022132.46
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	4	P1	51K	422906.65	8022127.64
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	422909.94	8022120.15
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	15	P1	51K	422910.39	8022103.31
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422903.67	8022107.08
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422868.01	8022106.05
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	422868.91	8022099.03
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	4	P1	51K	422871.77	8022089.03
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	2	P1	51K	422858.42	8022078.71
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	6	P1	51K	423379.35	8022082.88
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	1	P1	51K	423337.42	8022057.71
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	4	P1	51K	423382.41	8022185.45
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423327.28	8022202.36
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	1	P1	51K	423320.82	8022204.83
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423179.21	8022148.08
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	2	P1	51K	423165.37	8022156.27
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423157.17	8022162.19

Taxon Name	Number of plants	Status	Zone	Easting	Northing
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423144.21	8022179.65
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	2	P1	51K	423127.68	8022166.95
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423111.98	8022159.93
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	1	P1	51K	423098.74	8022136.96
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	422832.84	8022086.32
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	2	P1	51K	422819.24	8022086.11
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	422820.22	8022102.01
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	1	P1	51K	422805.64	8022121.66
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	422753.63	8022092.66
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	2	P1	51K	422734.64	8022086.27
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	1	P1	51K	422699.97	8022047.51
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	9	P1	51K	423281.65	8022059.33
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	9	P1	51K	423284.92	8022068.04
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	1	P1	51K	422182.11	8021845.24
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	1	P1	51K	422424.91	8021985.31
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	422435.95	8021990.95
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	25	P1	51K	422433.46	8022000.54
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	422391.62	8021999.99
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422369.73	8021998.82
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	422367.16	8022014.05
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	422381.97	8022020.31
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	422407.45	8022032.34
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422417.44	8022050.92
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422457.05	8022045.43
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422458.52	8022039.07

Taxon Name	Number of plants	Status	Zone	Easting	Northing
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	25	P1	51K	422480.02	8022046.65
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	25	P1	51K	422505.51	8022053.49
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	25	P1	51K	422524.58	8022060.61
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	25	P1	51K	422538.75	8022066.43
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	422566.70	8022055.04
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	422570.98	8022040.77
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	422579.86	8022045.22
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422608.99	8022050.64
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	25	P1	51K	422635.26	8022056.16
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	25	P1	51K	422653.58	8022058.49
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422680.58	8022081.48
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422790.73	8021969.71
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422857.25	8022000.37
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422883.91	8021988.05
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422933.53	8021991.27
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	422592.10	8021938.43
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	422442.82	8021915.42
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	15	P1	51K	423095.93	8023519.40
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	15	P1	51K	423105.99	8023457.26
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	15	P1	51K	423109.02	8023449.87
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423113.60	8023439.91
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423113.53	8023424.61
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	2	P1	51K	423121.80	8023371.22
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423119.58	8023357.79
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423124.70	8023331.03

Taxon Name	Number of plants	Status	Zone	Easting	Northing
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423134.70	8023325.78
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423142.62	8023318.79
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423149.18	8023309.36
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423153.98	8023300.93
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423143.71	8023286.08
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423147.67	8023277.00
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423148.03	8023268.65
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423394.36	8022297.18
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423387.81	8022296.16
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423373.52	8022294.76
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423370.67	8022302.77
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423356.60	8022379.52
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423350.84	8022451.99
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423339.06	8022461.14
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423353.40	8022476.15
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423337.28	8022502.65
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423334.44	8022516.89
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423315.20	8022557.69
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423311.42	8022589.22
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423293.99	8022609.22
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423285.69	8022677.08
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423292.95	8022692.60
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423284.36	8022706.03
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423277.90	8022730.07
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423277.22	8022750.76

Taxon Name	Number of plants	Status	Zone	Easting	Northing
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423262.01	8022798.76
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423270.60	8022817.36
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	2	P1	51K	423268.66	8022834.40
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	2	P1	51K	423254.43	8022842.64
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423229.56	8022891.83
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423237.07	8022918.90
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423226.36	8022934.63
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423174.13	8023084.86
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423181.80	8023178.86
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423128.08	8024588.70
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423078.42	8024609.97
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423141.39	8024537.35
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423110.41	8024516.10
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	7	P1	51K	423115.99	8024511.52
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423120.34	8024497.96
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423112.70	8024485.61
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423110.46	8024464.89
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	15	P1	51K	423104.16	8024449.50
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423094.00	8024430.23
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	15	P1	51K	423053.89	8024182.08
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423047.86	8024178.20
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423030.96	8024147.35
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423033.05	8024116.10
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	10	P1	51K	423029.72	8024102.74
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	8	P1	51K	423028.64	8024082.03

Taxon Name	Number of plants	Status	Zone	Easting	Northing
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423021.54	8024062.90
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	15	P1	51K	423015.29	8024034.20
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423015.53	8024012.62
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	423016.66	8023950.82
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	2	P1	51K	423012.93	8023850.62
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423018.53	8023830.57
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	3	P1	51K	423030.85	8023784.59
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	15	P1	51K	423069.04	8023634.98
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	20	P1	51K	423073.29	8023620.42
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	1	P1	51K	423068.36	8024557.26
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	1	P1	51K	423303.52	8022539.23
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	1	P1	51K	423209.30	8022148.97
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	422601.49	8021937.18
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	5	P1	51K	422606.04	8021943.09
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	1	P3	51K	423097.57	8023488.38
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	1	P3	51K	423312.70	8022528.76
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	2	P3	51K	422861.14	8022129.59
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	2	P3	51K	423052.75	8024621.70
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	2	P3	51K	422861.14	8022129.59
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	2	P3	51K	416197.95	8011606.60
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	2	P3	51K	423136.02	8022014.52
Corymbia paractia	1	P2	51K	422533.1	8021930

Significant flora locations

Taxon Name	Number of plants	Status	Zone	Easting	Northing
**Calotropis procera*	1	DP	51K	423058.24	8024623.66
**Calotropis procera*	1	DP	51K	423381.21	8022076.51
**Calotropis procera*	2	DP	51K	423342.03	8022098.54
**Calotropis procera*	1	DP	51K	421038.74	8020876.81
**Calotropis procera*	1	DP	51K	423077.65	8023604.20
**Calotropis procera*	1	DP	51K	421933.30	8021644.96
**Jatropha gossypifolia*	1	WONS/DP	51K	420223.25	8018909.56
**Jatropha gossypifolia*	4	WONS/DP	51K	421901.90	8021588.65
**Jatropha gossypifolia*	5	WONS/DP	51K	421916.66	8021623.66
**Jatropha gossypifolia*	20	WONS/DP	51K	421989.98	8021688.09
**Jatropha gossypifolia*	5	WONS/DP	51K	422007.94	8021716.55
**Jatropha gossypifolia*	25	WONS/DP	51K	420838.58	8020484.57
**Azadirachta indica*	2	DP	51K	422878.39	8022116.40
**Azadirachta indica*	2	DP	51K	420214.86	8018948.42
**Azadirachta indica*	2	DP	51K	420216.09	8018946.94
**Azadirachta indica*	20	DP	51K	419899.53	8018266.52
**Azadirachta indica*	20	DP	51K	419957.46	8018397.32
**Azadirachta indica*	1	DP	51K	420058.03	8018668.94
**Azadirachta indica*	3	DP	51K	420399.24	8019525.58
**Azadirachta indica*	2	DP	51K	420415.95	8019560.08
**Azadirachta indica*	5	DP	51K	420443.11	8019626.02
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	420475.63	8019673.85
**Azadirachta indica*	5	DP	51K	420494.93	8019726.92
**Azadirachta indica*	1	DP	51K	420544.70	8019855.18
**Azadirachta indica*	5	DP	51K	420605.03	8020017.25
**Azadirachta indica*	5	DP	51K	420662.48	8020158.41
**Azadirachta indica*	2	DP	51K	420764.87	8020412.28
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	420796.22	8020501.10
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	420942.10	8020800.06
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	421023.07	8020852.81
**Azadirachta indica*	5	DP	51K	421147.66	8020998.03
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	421589.70	8021336.84
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	421519.99	8021268.04
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	421425.79	8021181.47
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	421307.12	8021067.92
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	421161.30	8020931.36
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	420776.84	8020358.40

Taxon Name	Number of plants	Status	Zone	Easting	Northing
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	420586.27	8019881.40
**Azadirachta indica*	10	DP	51K	420495.85	8019646.69

Taxon presence by site matrix

Species	Sites											
	Bgap1	Bgap2	Bgap3	Bgap4	Bgap5	Bgap6	Bgap7	Bgap8	Bgap9R	Bgap10R	Bgap11R	OppColl
Abrus precatorius subsp. *precatorius*				X		X			X			
Abutilon ?otocarpum	X	X										
Abutilon sp. (indet.)			X	X								
Acacia adoxa var. *subglabra*		X			X	X						
Acacia colei var. *colei*			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Acacia eriopoda	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	
Acacia monticola						X				X		X
Acacia stellaticeps												X
Acacia tumida var. *kulparn*		X										
*Aerva javanica**									X			
Afrohybanthus aurantiacus	X	X			X	X						
Aristida holathera var. *holathera*			X			X						
Aristida inaequiglumis					X							
Arivela viscosa				X	X			X				
Avicennia marina subsp. *marina*							X					
*Azadirachta indica**		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Boerhavia coccinea		X		X		X						
Bonamia oblongifolia					X							X
Brachychiton diversifolius subsp. *diversifolius*	X					X						
Breynia cernua					X							
Bulbostylis barbata								X				
?Bulbostylis barbata			X									
Byblis rorida												X
Calandrinia tepperiana	X							X				
*Calotropis gigantea**	X											
Capparis lasiantha			X					X				
Carissa lanceolata								X				
Cassytha capillaris		X										
Cassytha filiformis						X						
*Cenchrus ciliaris**				X		X		X				
*Cenchrus setiger**			X	X		X		X	X		X	
Chamaecrista symonii												X
*Chloris gayana**				X								
Chrysopogon pallidus	X	X	X		X			X	X	X		

Species	Sites											
	Bgap1	Bgap2	Bgap3	Bgap4	Bgap5	Bgap6	Bgap7	Bgap8	Bgap9R	Bgap10R	Bgap11R	OppColl
Clerodendrum tomentosum ?var. *tomentosum*			X									
Corchorus sidoides subsp. *sidoides*	X	X		X	X	X						
Corchorus tridens								X				
Corymbia ?*greeniana*						X						
Corymbia greeniana		X										
Corymbia dendromerinx	X	X								X		X
Corymbia flavescens		X	X									
Corymbia paractia												X
Corymbia polycarpa		X	X	X	X					X		
Corymbia sp. (indet.)												X
Corymbia zygophylla												X
Corynotheca micrantha												X
Crotalaria cunninghamii												X
Crotalaria medicaginea var. *neglecta*	X					X						
Crotalaria ramosissima	X	X			X	X						
Crotalaria sp. (indet.)												X
Cucumis variabilis	X	X						X				
Cullen martinii											X	
Cynanchum floribundum		X										
Cynodon convergens				X								
Cyperus bulbosus								X				
Cyperus conicus				X								
Cyperus squarrosus								X				
*Dactyloctenium aegyptium**				X				X				
Denhamia cunninghamii					X							
Digitaria bicornis					X							
Distimake dissectus var. *dissectus**			X	X	X	X		X			X	
Dodonaea hispidula var. *arida*		X				X						
Dolichandrone occidentalis	X	X		X	X							
Drosera broomensis			X									
Ehretia saligna var. *saligna*	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Eragrostis eriopoda				X	X	X						
Eragrostis falcata							X					
*Eragrostis minor**								X				
Eriachne obtusa	X	X	X	X	X					X		

Species	Sites											
	Bgap1	Bgap2	Bgap3	Bgap4	Bgap5	Bgap6	Bgap7	Bgap8	Bgap9R	Bgap10R	Bgap11R	OppColl
Euphorbia australis var. *subtomentosa*				X		X						
*Euphorbia hirta**				X								
Euphorbia psilosperma	X											
Euploca leptalea	X	X			X							
Euploca sp. (indet.)	X											
Evolvulus alsinoides var. *villosicalyx*		X		X								
Fabaceae sp. (indet.)	X			X								
Ficus aculeata var. *indecora*	X	X	X		X	X		X		X		
Fimbristylis ammobia	X											
Fimbristylis rara								X				
Flueggea virosa subsp. *melanthesoides*				X		X						
Gardenia ?pyriformis subsp. *keartlandii*	X											
Gardenia pyriformis subsp. *keartlandii*						X						
Glycine tomentella	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		
Gomphrena flaccida								X				
Goodenia ?sepalosa var. *sepalosa*	X				X							
Goodenia sepalosa var. *sepalosa*	X			X								
Grevillea refracta subsp. *refracta*					X							
Grewia breviflora			X									
Grewia pindanica		X										
Gymnanthera oblonga			X									
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *americanus*		X			X							
Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. *pachyphyllus*	X		X	X	X	X			X	X		
Gyrostemon tepperi	X	X			X	X						
Hakea arborescens	X	X		X	X							X
Hakea macrocarpa		X			X	X						
Heteropogon contortus			X									
Hibiscus austrinus var. *austrinus*								X				
Hibiscus leptocladus						X						
Indigofera ?trita												X
Indigofera colutea					X							
Indigofera linnaei				X								

Species	Sites											
	Bgap1	Bgap2	Bgap3	Bgap4	Bgap5	Bgap6	Bgap7	Bgap8	Bgap9R	Bgap10R	Bgap11R	OppColl
Jacquemontia sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)	X	X			X							X
Jasminum didymum subsp. *lineare*	X			X								
*Jatropha gossypifolia**				X								
*Leucaena leucocephala**				X								
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii		X	X	X	X	X		X			X	
*Macroptilium atropurpureum**												X
Melaleuca cajuputi subsp. *cajuputi*			X						X			X
Melhania oblongifolia		X		X	X	X						
Microstachys chamaelea						X						
Murdannia graminea	X	X			X					X		
Neobassia astrocarpa							X	X				
*Ocimum basilicum**			X	X	X	X		X			X	
Oldenlandia corymbosa var. *corymbosa**								X				
Panicum decompositum			X	X		X		X	X			
Passiflora foetida var. *hispida**		X	X	X				X	X			
Perotis rara						X						
Polymeria sp. Broome (K.F. Keneally 9759)	X	X										X
Portulaca filiformis								X				
Pterocaulon intermedium	X	X	X		X					X		
Ptilotus calostachyus		X				X						
Rhynchosia minima	X											
Santalum lanceolatum				X		X						
Senna notabilis		X								X	X	
Sesbania cannabina								X				
Sesuvium portulacastrum subsp. *portulacastrum*							X					
Sida rohlenae subsp. *occidentalis*		X			X	X						
Sida sp. Pindan (B.G. Thomson 3398)		X			X							
Solanum cunninghamii	X	X		X	X	X						
Sorghum plumosum	X		X	X	X							
Spermacoce occidentalis	X	X			X	X						
Sporobolus virginicus							X	X				
*Stylosanthes scabra**			X	X	X	X		X		X		
Synostemon lissocarpus			X			X						

Species	Sites											
	Bgap1	Bgap2	Bgap3	Bgap4	Bgap5	Bgap6	Bgap7	Bgap8	Bgap9R	Bgap10R	Bgap11R	OppColl
Tecticornia halocnemoides? subsp. *tenuis*	X						X					
*Tecticornia indica sub*sp. (indet.)							X					
Tecticornia indica? subsp. *indica*							X					
Tecticornia sp. (indet.)							X					
Tephrosia crocea												X
Tephrosia leptoclada	X			X								
Tephrosia remotiflora						X			X			
Tephrosia sp. D Kimberley Flora (R.D. Royce 1848)		X										
Terminalia ?ferdinandiana						X						
Tinospora smilacina	X	X		X		X					X	
Trianthema pilosum	X	X			X	X		X	X			
Tribulopis angustifolia	X								X			
Trichodesma zeylanicum				X								
Trichodesma zeylanicum var. *latisepaleum*	X	X				X				X		
Triodia caelestialis	X	X			X							
Triodia epactia												X
Triodia microstachya						X						
*Urochloa trichopus**				X				X				
Waltheria indica		X	X		X	X			X		X	
Whiteochloa ?airoides/*cymbiformis*		X	X							X		
Xerochloa imberbis							X	X				
Zornia chaetophora	X											
Zornia prostrata var. *prostrata*		X		X	X	X						
Zornia sp. (indet.)	X				X							

Flora likelihood of occurrence assessment

Flora likelihood of occurrence assessment guidelines

Likelihood of occurrence	Guideline
Recorded	Species recorded in current survey and/or previous recorded from desktop review
Likely	Species previously recorded within the study area and large areas of suitable habitat occur in the survey area.
Possible	Species previously recorded within the study area and areas of suitable habitat occur/may occur in the survey area.
Unlikely	Species previously recorded within the study area, but suitable habitat does not occur in the survey area.
Highly unlikely	Species not previously recorded within the study area, suitable habitat does not occur in the survey area and/or the survey area is outside the natural distribution of the species.
Other considerations	Intensity of survey, availability of access, growth form type, recorded flowering times, cryptic nature of species

Source information - desktop searches

PMST – DCCEEW Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) to identify flora listed under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the study area

Dandjoo – Dandjoo is Western Australia's first whole-of-state biodiversity data platform, providing a way to discover and explore data from government, industry, and research providers.

DBCA – records of threatened flora from TPFL and WAHERB database searches within the study area (DBCA)

GHD. 2024. Kimberley IRP Biological Survey. Unpublished report prepared for Horizon Power.

GHD. 2025. Broome Future Energy System Biological Survey. Unpublished report prepared for Horizon Power.

Note: AU status indicates conservation listing under the federal EPBC Act; WA status indicates Threatened listing under Western Australian BC Act or DBCA Priority status.

Flora likelihood of occurrence assessment for significant flora identified within the Broome Offsets on Dampier Peninsula study area.

Family	Taxon	Status		Description Information derived from FloraBase (WA Herbarium 1998–) unless specified	Pre-Survey LoO	Post-survey LoO	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Aizoaceae	*Tetragonia coronata*		P3	Decumbent annual, herb. Fl. yellow, Jul. Red clay loam. Calcrete outcrops.	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area	Dandjoo
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena pusilla*		P2	Slender branching annual, herb, to 0.2 m high. Fl. white, Mar to Apr or Jun. Fine beach sand. Behind foredune, on limestone.	Unlikely. Nearest record is 4 km from the survey area. Suitable habitat unlikely to occur in the survey area.	Unlikely. No suitable habitat (beaches, foredunes and limestone) was recorded in the survey area. Survey effort did not record this species.	DBCA, Dandjoo
Asteraceae	*Thespidium basiflorum*		P1	Densely tufted, multi-stemmed perennial, herb, to 0.2 m high. Fl. green, May to Aug. Sandy soils. Creeks.	Unlikely. Nearest record is 3 km from the survey area. There is unlikely to be suitable habitat (such as creeks) in the survey area. Species not in flower at time of survey.	Unlikely. Species not in flower at time of survey. No suitable creekline habitat was recorded in the survey area.	DBCA, Dandjoo
Combretaceae	*Terminalia kumpaja*		P3	Shrub or small spreading tree, 2–6 m high, canopy dense, probably briefly deciduous, trunk and branches with deeply fissured brown to grey bark. This species is restricted to red pindan sands towards the coast in the Dampier Botanical District (Barrett, 2015).	Likely. A patch of this species was recorded in Pindan by GHD in 2024 and 2025, the nearest record is 700m from the survey area.	Unlikely. Survey search effort did not record this species that is conspicuous. Previous records by GHD in 2024 and 2025 recorded this species in vegetation that was part of a large homogenous Pindan area in very good condition. It is likely that the 2026 survey area is too small and fragmented for this species to occur.	DBCA, Dandjoo, (GHD, 2024, 2025)

Family	Taxon	Status		Description Information derived from FloraBase (WA Herbarium 1998–) unless specified	Pre-Survey LoO	Post-survey LoO	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Convolvulaceae	*Bonamia oblongifolia*		P3	Perennial, herb or shrub. Fl. blue, Feb. Sandy or gravelly soils.	Likely. This species was recorded in Pindan by GHD in 2024 and 2025, the nearest record is 1km from the survey area.	Recorded.	DBCA, Dandjoo, (GHD, 2024, 2025)
Convolvulaceae	*Jacquemontia* sp. Broome (A.A. Mitchell 3028)		P1	Creeping herb with large light purple flowers, this species occurs in woodlands (Corymbia or Acacia) on Pindan plain (GHD, 2024, 2025).	Likely. This species is locally common and was recorded in Pindan by GHD in 2024 and 2025. Nearest record 0.01 km from the survey area. There is likely to be suitable habitat in the survey area.	Recorded. This species was recorded throughout the Cape Leveque Road and eastern edge of the Broome highway portions of survey area.	DBCA, Dandjoo, (GHD, 2024, 2025)
Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria* sp. Broome (K.F. Kenneally 9759)		P3	This species is locally common in the Broome area and prefers red sandy soils in roadsides and drains as suitable habitat. This species is characterised from other *Polymeria* species by its style with 2 long stigmatic branches. Stems and leaves are moderate to densely hairy to 1 mm long (pers comms).	Likely. This species is locally common and was recorded in Pindan by GHD in 2024 and 2025 Nearest record 0.01 km from the survey area. There is likely to be suitable habitat in the survey area.	Recorded. This species was recorded sporadically at the Broome Power Station and the Cape Leveque Extension portions of the survey area.	DBCA, (GHD, 2024, 2025)

Family	Taxon	Status		Description Information derived from FloraBase (WA Herbarium 1998–) unless specified	Pre-Survey LoO	Post-survey LoO	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Cyperaceae	*Fuirena incrassata*		P3	Annual, grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.1-0.3 m high, perianth of 3 bristles and 3 clawed scales; scales 3-veined in basal part and thickened distally. Fl. May to Aug. Sand, sandy clay. Swamps, creek beds, claypans, semi-saline lakes.	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area	Dandjoo
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus punctatus*		P3	Shortly rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), ca 0.6 m high. Fl. brown, Aug. Watercourses.	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area	Dandjoo
Fabaceae	*Acacia monticola* x *tumida* var. *kulparn*		P3	Locally common. This putative hybrid is sometimes similar to *A. eriopoda x monticola* which has generally narrower phyllodes (Maslin, 2018).	Possible. Nearest record is 500 m from the survey area in cleared vegetation. This species was also recorded by GHD in 2024 2km south of the survey area from one location.	Possible. Search effort did not record this species. It is possible that this species occurs in the survey area but was not collected.	DBCA, Dandjoo, (GHD, 2024)
Fabaceae	*Acacia setulifera*		P1	Shrub or subshrub to 0.5 (–1) m high, rounded, often procumbent, bushy or sparse, glabrous, resinous. Flowers recorded Feb., Mar., May., Aug. Grows mainly on sandstone ridges or escarpments, in eucalypt or *Terminalia* woodland (Maslin, 2018).	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area	Dandjoo
Fabaceae	*Aphyllodium glossocarpum*		P3	Spreading or erect shrub, to 1.2 m high. Fl. pink-purple, Apr to Oct. Sand. Pindan.	Possible. Nearest record is 1.73km from the survey area. It is likely there will be suitable habitat in the survey area,	Possible. Search effort did not record this species. Suitable habitat was recorded in the survey area. Species not in flower at time of survey.	DBCA, Dandjoo

Family	Taxon	Status		Description Information derived from FloraBase (WA Herbarium 1998–) unless specified	Pre-Survey LoO	Post-survey LoO	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Fabaceae	*Aphyllodium parvifolium*		P1	Trailing shrub, to 0.3 m high. Fl. purple-pink, Apr or Jul. Sand. Sandhills.	Possible. Nearest record is 23 km from the survey area. There may be suitable habitat in the survey area.	Unlikely. Search effort did not record this species. Sandhill habitat was not recorded in the survey area. Species may not have been in flower at time of survey	DBCA, Dandjoo
Fabaceae	*Glycine pindanica*		P3	Prostrate or scrambling perennial, herb or climber. Fl. pink/blue-purple, Feb to Mar or Jun. Pindan soils.	Likely. This species was recorded on the adjacent side of Cape Leveque Road to the survey area. It is likely there will be suitable habitat in the survey area.	Possible. Search effort did not record this species. Suitable habitat was recorded in the survey area.	DBCA, Dandjoo, (GHD, 2024)
Fabaceae	*Rhynchosia bungarensis*		P4	Compact, prostrate shrub, to 0.5 m high. Fl. yellow. Pebbly, shingly coarse sand amongst boulders. Banks of flow line in the mouth of a gully in a valley wall.	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area.	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area.	Dandjoo
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia valleculata*		P3	Erect, few-stemmed shrub, to 2 m high. Fl. Orange & green, Apr to Sep. Sandy, often shallow, soil around sandstone. Rock outcrops.	Unlikely. Nearest record is 37 km from the survey area. It is unlikely there will be suitable habitat in the survey area. This species is not in flower at the time of survey.	Unlikely. Species not in flower at time of survey. No suitable sandstone and rocky outcrop habitat was recorded in the survey area.	DBCA, Dandjoo

Family	Taxon	Status		Description Information derived from FloraBase (WA Herbarium 1998–) unless specified	Pre-Survey LoO	Post-survey LoO	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia byrnesii*		P3	Prostrate to decumbent herb, stems to 30 cm. Fl. yellow, Jan to Feb. Sand. Edge of creek.	Possible. Nearest record is 800 m from the survey area. There may be suitable habitat in the survey area.	Unlikely. No suitable habitat was recorded in the survey area.	DBCA, Dandjoo
Malvaceae	*Seringia exastia*	CR	-	Shrubs multi-stemmed, erect, compact, 70–90 _ 70–90 cm. Calyx lobe apical margin with fine denticulations, apex acuminate to filiform. Flowers from March to December in relict desert dune swale in deep red sand (pindan soil), in *Triodia* hummock grassland and dominant *Acacia* shrubland (up to 3 m) with *Gyrostemon, Hakea* and *Corymbia* (Wilkins & Whitlock, 2016). NOTE: *Seringia exastia* was delisted from the BC Act. Recent taxonomic work has determined that it is the same as *Seringia elliptica* (common species) (Binks et al., 2020). This species was included in the PMST search due to it still being listed as CR under the EPBC Act	Possible. Not recorded in the adjacent survey areas during previous surveys conducted by GHD. Suitable habitat in the survey area may occur. There are two records in the Broome area (WA Herbarium 1998–).	Unlikely. Suitable search effort did not record this species. Suitable habitat was not recorded in the survey area (dune swales). Species habit and leaf morphology is distinct and conspicuous when not in flower and would have been observed if present in the survey area. Species was not recorded in a targeted *Seringia* survey conducted by GHD (2026).	PMST
Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon grandiflorus* subsp. *grandiflorus*		P3	Tree, 4-8 m high. Fl. cream-white, apparently Jan to Dec. Damp habitats (swamps, seepages)	Unlikely. Nearest record is 36 km from the survey area. It is unlikely there will be suitable habitat in the survey area. This species is not in flower at the time of survey.	Unlikely. No suitable swamp or seepage habitat was recorded in the survey area.	DBCA, Dandjoo

Family	Taxon	Status		Description Information derived from FloraBase (WA Herbarium 1998–) unless specified	Pre-Survey LoO	Post-survey LoO	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia paractia*		P2	Tree (often several-stemmed), 4-6(-12) m high, bark smooth, white, shedding in thin scales. Fl. white, Apr to May or Oct to Dec.	Recorded. This species was recorded in Pindan by GHD in 2024 and 2025 in roadside vegetation Broome Road and in nearby Pindan vegetation. Nearest record is a DBCA historical record 1 m from the survey area.	Recorded.	DBCA, Dandjoo, (GHD, 2024, 2025)
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia reinwardtiana*		P1	Shrub or tree, 3-8 m high. Fl. white, Jun. Along watercourses.	Highly Unlikely. Cultivated record from 2001.	Highly Unlikely. No non-cultivated records in the study area.	DBCA
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum timorense*		P4	Small tree 6 m; flowers white, slightly scented. Coastal sand dune crest and swales. Calcareous pale orange sand.	Unlikely. Nearest record is 38km from the survey area. It is unlikely there will be suitable habitat in the survey area.	Unlikely. No suitable coastal or orange soils were recorded in the survey area.	DBCA, Dandjoo

Family	Taxon	Status		Description Information derived from FloraBase (WA Herbarium 1998–) unless specified	Pre-Survey LoO	Post-survey LoO	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act /DBCA				
Rubiaceae	*Paranotis halfordii*		P3	Paranotis halfordii may be distinguished from all other species of Paranotis by the following combination of characters: corolla tube up to 1 mm long; corolla lobes 1.5–3.0 mm long; stigma included within corolla tube and narrowly conical; capsule depressed obovoid; seed scutelliform with hilum on a prominent ventral ridge and a thinned rim (Gibson & Dillon, 2020). Occurs in a variety of habitats, from damp soils. Flowering from February to May. Fruiting from February to June (Gibson & Dillon, 2020).	Possible. Nearest record is 24 km from the survey area. There may be suitable habitat in the survey area.	Unlikely. Survey effort did not record this species, there are no records of this species within the Broome townsite. The nearest record for this species is within a salt marsh, Barred Creek West Kimberley.	DBCA, Dandjoo
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium costulatum*		P3	Erect, tufted annual, herb, to 0.1(-0.2) m high. Fl. yellow & orange & red, Apr to Aug. Sandy or clayey soils. Creeks or seasonally wet areas.	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area.	Highly Unlikely. No records in the study area.	Dandjoo
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium pindanicum*		P3	Leaves slender, numerous, 14–49 held in a terminal rosette with a small number of leaves scattered on the stem below to near ground level, petioles 5–16(–22) mm long; blade 7–18 mm long, 2–8 mm wide. Inflorescence paniculate. Flowering and fruiting recorded from May to August. Restricted to seasonally damp areas over pindan sands on the Dampier Peninsula	Possible. Nearest record is 9km from the survey area. There may be suitable habitat in the survey area.	Unlikely. Survey effort did not record this species; there are no records of this species within the Broome townsite. This species is restricted to Reserves and protected areas within the study area. It is possible the survey area is too degraded to support this species.	DBCA, Dandjoo

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Appendix E

Fauna data

Fauna Habitat Assessments

Site Name	Survey Location	Date	Habitat Description	Disturbance	Latitude	Longitude
Hab1	Cape Leveque Network Extension	22/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, red sand	Tracks and weeds Fire age: 3 years	122.2741	-17.8651
Hab2	Cape Leveque Network Extension	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation with weedy understory, red sand	Tracks and weeds Fire age: 3 years	122.2736	-17.8685
Hab3	Cape Leveque Network Extension	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, red clay	Tracks, motor complex Fire age: 5 years	122.2742	-17.8760
Hab4	Cape Leveque Network Extension	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation with weedy understory, red sand	Weeds Fire age: 3 years	122.2746	-17.8774
Hab5	Cape Leveque Network Extension	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation with occasional Corymbia, red sand	Weeds, illegal dumping's Fire age: 5 years	122.2760	-17.8837
Hab6	Cape Leveque Network Extension	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, red sand	Cleared Fire age: 5 years	122.2748	-17.8867
Hab7	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, red sand	Weeds, cleared and pushed up Fire age: 5 years	122.2769	-17.8879
Hab8	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, red sand	Weeds Fire age: 5 years	122.2751	-17.8882
Hab9	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, red sand	Weeds, minor track Fire age: 5 years	122.2726	-17.8887
Hab10	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, red sand	Weeds, minor track Fire age: 5 years	122.2673	-17.8886
Hab11	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Clay drainage, red clay	Weeds, drainage from main road Fire age: 5 years	122.2588	-17.8953
Hab12	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Clay drainage, red clay	Weeds, drainage from main road Fire age: 5 years	122.2580	-17.8959
Hab13	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, weedy road track, red sandy clay	Weeds, track Fire age: 5 years	122.2537	-17.8993

Site Name	Survey Location	Date	Habitat Description	Disturbance	Latitude	Longitude
Hab14	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, weedy road track, red sand	Weeds, track Fire age: 5 years	122.2505	-17.9058
Hab15	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, weedy road track, red sand	Weeds, track Fire age: 5 years	122.2452	-17.9185
Hab16	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, weedy road track, red sand	Weeds, track Fire age: 5 years	122.2430	-17.9237
Hab17	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Pindan vegetation with weeds, red sand	Weeds Fire age: 5 years	122.2512	-17.9050
Hab18	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Patchy pindan vegetation, weedy degraded, red sandy clay, rocky	Weeds Fire age: 5 years	122.2412	-17.9289
Hab19	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Floodplain on edge of mangroves, white sand	Tracks Fire age: 5 years	122.2374	-17.9430
Hab20	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Weedy degraded drainage with footpath, red sand	Weeds, road and footpath Fire age: 5 years	122.2383	-17.9347
Hab21	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Floodplain on edge of mangroves, red-orange sand	Tracks, weeds, storm water outlet Fire age: 5 years	122.2402	-17.9518
Hab22	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Bitumen town road with manicured gardens	Paved roads	122.2409	-17.9534
Hab23	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	Bitumen town road with manicured gardens	Paved roads	122.2360	-17.9555
Hab24	Broome Gaps	25/02/2026	Bitumen town road with manicured gardens	Paved roads	122.2271	-17.9540
Hab25	Broome Gaps	25/02/2026	Pindan with weedy understory, red-brown sand	Weeds, storm water drain Fire age: 5 years	122.2249	-17.9538
Hab26	Broome Gaps	25/02/2026	Bitumen town road	Paved roads	122.2140	-17.9751
Hab27	Broome Gaps	25/02/2026	Pindan vegetation with artificial drainage sump, red-dark brown sand	Weeds, road, drainage Fire age: 5 years	122.2115	-17.9796
Hab28	Broome Gaps	25/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, weeds, drainage, orangey-red sand	Weeds, road, drainage	122.2111	-17.9802

Site Name	Survey Location	Date	Habitat Description	Disturbance	Latitude	Longitude
				Fire age: 5 years		
Hab29	Broome Gaps	25/02/2026	Pindan vegetation, weeds and track, orangey-red sand	Weeds, track Fire age: 5 years	122.2090	-17.9823
Hab30	Broome Gaps	25/02/2026	Lawn and mango trees	Mango trees	122.2056	-17.9800
Hab31	Broome Gaps	25/02/2026	Lawn and degraded/ cleared Pindan vegetation, orangey-red sand	Weeds, cleared Fire age: 5 years	122.2043	-17.9796

Habitat trees for Northern Brushtail Possum

Site	Record Type	Date	Habitat Note	Lat	Long	Photo
Cape Leveque Network Extension	Observed tree scratchings on *Corymbia*	24/02/2026	Pindan with occasional *Corymbia*	122.2736	-17.8684	
Cape Leveque Network Extension	Observed tree scratchings on *Corymbia*	24/02/2026	Pindan with occasional *Corymbia*	122.2755	-17.8810	

Site	Record Type	Date	Habitat Note	Lat	Long	Photo
Cape Leveque Network Extension	Observed tree scratchings on *Corymbia*	24/02/2026	Pindan with occasional *Corymbia*	122.2766	-17.8854	
Broome Gaps	Observed tree scratchings on *Corymbia*	24/02/2026	Pindan with occasional *Corymbia*	122.2689	-17.8891	

Site	Record Type	Date	Habitat Note	Lat	Long	Photo
Broome Gaps	Observed tree scratchings on *Corymbia*	25/02/2026	Cleared roadside	122.2530	-17.9011	
Broome Gaps	Observed tree scratchings on *Corymbia*	25/02/2026	Cleared roadside	122.2531	-17.9011	

Site	Record Type	Date	Habitat Note	Lat	Long	Photo
Broome Gaps	Observed tree scratchings on *Corymbia*	25/02/2026	Cleared roadside	122.2196	-17.9648	

Bilby Plots
Overview

Site Name	Survey Area	Date	Habitat Description / Likelihood	Latitude	Longitude	Photo
BIL 1	Cape Leveque	24/02/2026	**Unlikely.** Pindan vegetation with a heavy coverage of triodia and weeds, no open plains. No secondary evidence in the form of tracks and/ or burrows of Bilby presence recorded.	122.2739	-17.8651	
BIL 2	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	**Possible.** Open plain characterised by red-brown soil, and a new growth of Acacia. No secondary evidence in the form of tracks and/ or burrows of Bilby presence recorded; however, the site has the potential to be considered suitable for the species.	122.2754	-17.8868	

Site Name	Survey Area	Date	Habitat Description / Likelihood	Latitude	Longitude	Photo
BIL 3	Broome Gaps	24/02/2026	**Possible.** Pindan vegetation characterised by Triodia and occasional Acacia and Corymbia species, with red-brown soil. Some open areas present within the site. No secondary evidence in the form of tracks and/ or burrows recorded; however, some potential habitat is present for the species.	122.2744	-17.8882	

Fauna Species List

Family	Species	Common Name	Status
Acanthizidae	*Gerygone tenebrosa*	Dusky Gerygone	
Acanthizidae	*Gerygone levigaster*	Mangrove Gerygone	
Accipitridae	*Tachyspiza fasciata*	Brown Goshawk	
Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	Whistling Kite	
Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	Black Kite	
Accipitridae	*Haliastur indus*	Brahminy Kite	
Alcedinidae	*Dacelo leachii*	Blue-winged Kookaburra	
Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	Sacred Kingfisher	
Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	Pied Butcherbird	
Burhinidae	*Burhinus grallarius*	Bush Stone-curlew	
Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	Galah	
Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sanguinea*	Little Corella	
Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	
Columbidae	*Geophaps plumifera*	Spinifex Pigeon	
Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	Bar-shouldered Dove	
Columbidae	*Ducula bicolor*	Pied Imperial-Pigeon	
Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	Peaceful Dove	
Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	Oriental Dollarbird	
Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian Crow	
Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	
Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	Pheasant Coucal	
Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	Mistletoebird	
Estrildidae	*Stizoptera bichenovii*	Double-barred Finch	
Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	Nankeen Kestrel	
Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus mathewsi*	Rufous Songlark	
Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	Red-backed Fairy-wren	
Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	Variegated Fairy-wren	
Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula keartlandi*	Grey-headed Honeyeater	
Meliphagidae	*Myzomela erythrocephala*	Red-headed Honeyeater	
Meliphagidae	*Gavicalis virescens*	Singing Honeyeater	
Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula flavescens*	Yellow-tinted Honeyeater	
Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	Little Friarbird	
Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	Rainbow Bee-eater	
Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	Magpie-lark	
Oreoicidae	*Oreoica gutturalis*	Crested Bellbird	
Otididae	*Ardeotis australis*	Australian Bustard	
Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	Rufous Whistler	
Pandionidae	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	MI
Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian Pelican	
Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	Grey-crowned Babbler	

Family	Species	Common Name	Status
Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	Rainbow Lorikeet	
Psittaculidae	*Aprosmictus erythropterus*	Red-winged Parrot	
Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail	
Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	White Ibis	
Macropodidae	*Notamacropus agilis*	Agile Wallaby	
Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*	Northern Brushtail Possum	VU
Agamidae	*Chlamydosaurus kingii*	Frilled-necked Lizard	
Agamidae	*Diporiphora pindan*	Pindan Two-line Dragon	
Scincidae	*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*	Northern Blue-tongue Lizard	CR
Scincidae	*Ctenotus superciliaris*	Sharp-browed ctenotus	
Varanidae	*Varanus acanthurus*	Ridge-tailed Monitor	

Fauna likelihood of occurrence assessment guidelines

Assessment outcome	Description
Known	Species recorded during the field survey or from recent, reliable records from within or close proximity to the survey area.
Likely	Species are **likely** to occur in the survey area where there is suitable habitat within the survey area and there are recent records of occurrence of the species in close proximity to the survey area. OR Species known distribution overlaps with the survey area and there is suitable habitat within the survey area.
Possible	Species are **possible** to occur in the survey area where there may be suitable habitat within the survey area, or that suitable habitat occurs in small quantities, and there are recent records of occurrence of the species in close proximity to the survey area.
Unlikely	Species assessed as **unlikely** include those species previously recorded within 40 km of the survey area however: There is limited (i.e. the type, quality and quantity of the habitat is generally poor or restricted) habitat in the survey area. The suitable habitat within the survey area is isolated from other areas of suitable habitat and the species has no capacity to migrate into the survey area. OR Those species that have a known distribution overlapping with the survey area however: There is limited habitat in the survey area (i.e. the type, quality and quantity of the habitat is generally poor or restricted). The suitable habitat within the survey area is isolated from other areas of suitable habitat and the species has no capacity to migrate into the survey area.
Highly Unlikely	Species that are considered highly unlikely to occur in the survey area include: Those species that have no suitable habitat within the survey area. Those species that have become locally extinct or are not known to have ever been present in the region of the survey area.

Source information - desktop searches

- PMST – DCCEEW Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) to identify fauna listed under the EPBC Act potentially occurring within the survey area (DCCEEW, 2024)
- Dandjoo – DBCA Dandjoo (DBCA, 2026) database search to identify fauna listed under the BC Act and/or recognised as Significant by DBCA
- DBCA – Purchased DBCA database records for Threatened Priority Fauna (TPFA) (DBCA, 2024)
- Historical records and literature, and previous GHD studies conducted in the survey area

Definitions

Term	Description
Database search area	A 40 km buffer around the survey area (study area)
Survey area	The area subject to the current survey
CR	Critically endangered under the EPBC Act or BC Act
EN	Endangered under the EPBC Act or BC Act
VU	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act or BC Act
MI	Migratory
MA	Marine
CD	Conservation dependent fauna
OS	Other specially protected fauna under the BC Act
P1	Priority 1: Poorly known fauna. 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.

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
Birds							
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	MI	MI	The Common Sandpiper inhabits a wide range of coastal or inland wetlands, mainly in muddy margins or rocky shores of wetlands. The muddy margins are often associated with mangroves. They almost always roost or loaf on rocks or in roots or branches of vegetation, especially mangroves (Birdlife Australia, 2025b).	**Possible**. Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable mangrove habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Anous stolidus	Common Noddy	MI	MI	The Common Noddy is found in tropical and sub-tropical seas off the west, north and east coasts of Australia, from the Abrolhos Islands in WA to the islands of the Great Barrier Reef in Qld, as well as Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands. This species forages in inshore waters surrounding breeding islands, often along the line of breakers or in lagoons, and disperses up to 50 km into the pelagic zone to forage (DCCEEW, 2012).	**Unlikely.** A DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area, however, the record is relatively old (2000), and this species is known to utilise tidal coastal waters and pelagic environments for foraging, which are not present in the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	DBCA
Anous tenuirostris melanops	Australian Lesser Noddy	VU	VU	The Australian subspecies of the Australian Lesser Noddy *A. t. melanops* breeds only on three islands in the Houtman Abrolhos, off Western Australia, where it nests in mangroves. The birds remain near the breeding islands all year (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996).	**Highly unlikely.** There are no DBCA records from the study area and the survey area lacks suitable habitat for this species.	**Highly unlikely.** There are no DBCA records from the study area and the survey area lacks suitable habitat for this species.	PMST
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	MI	MI	The Fork-tailed Swift is common in coastal and sub-coastal areas and is found across a range of habitats, from inland open plains to wooded areas. They are most often observed over inland plains in Australia but sometimes recorded over coastal cliffs and beaches as well as urban areas. They have been recorded	**Likely.** A recent DBCA record occurs within the survey area. There is likely suitable woodland	**Likely.** While no records were made of this species, it is known to occur locally within coastline and inland areas.	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				well out to sea as well as from offshore islands especially when on passage from Indonesia. This species is almost exclusively aerial (DCCEEW, n.d.-b).	habitat available within the survey area.	There is suitable habitat in the form of well vegetated plains and woodlands to support at least fly-over and foraging activity.	
Ardenna pacifica	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	MI	MI	The Wedge-tailed Shearwater is a pelagic, marine bird known from tropical and subtropical waters. The species tolerates a range of surface-temperatures and salinities but is most abundant where temperatures are greater than 21 °C and salinity is greater than 34.6 %. In tropical zones the species may feed over cool nutrient-rich waters. The species has been recorded in offshore waters of eastern Victoria and southern NSW, mostly over continental slope with sea-surface temperatures of 13.9–24.4 °C and usually off the continental shelf in north-west Australia (Marchant & Higgins, 1990).	**Unlikely.** Several historic DBCA records occur within 2 km of the survey area, however, the species is known to occur within offshore pelagic environments, which is not found within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	DBCA
Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	MI	MI	Short-tailed Shearwater's are endemic breeders often found on the open seas, coastal waters and, during their breeding season, on offshore islands.	**Unlikely.** A historical DBCA record occurs within 2 km of the survey area, however, the species is known to occur locally within tidal coastal areas, which is not found within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	DBCA
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	MI	MI	The Ruddy Turnstones are found on coastlines around the world, when not breeding or on passage. They are found single or in small groups along the coastline and only occasionally inland. They are mainly found on exposed rocks or reefs, often with shallow pools, and on beaches. In the north, they are found in a wider range of habitats, including mudflats (DCCEEW, 2023).	**Unlikely.** A previous DBCA record occurs 4 km from the survey area, however, the species favours coastline habitat, which is not found within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	PMST, DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
Botaurus dubius	Australian Little Bittern	-	P4	The Australian Little Bittern favours terrestrial wetlands and, occasionally, estuarine and littoral habitats. They occur mainly in dense emergent vegetation in freshwater swamps, lakes and watercourses, where they forage in shallow water or from supporting emergent or aquatic vegetation over deep water (Birdlife Australia, 2025b).	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs less than 1 km from the survey area and suitable swamp habitat may be present.	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs less than 1 km from the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Bulweria bulwerii	Bulwer's Petrel	MI	MI	This species occurs in marine environments, predominantly tropical and subtropical waters of three major oceans (Indian, Pacific, Atlantic). They tend to breed on islands, with rocky islets and atolls, and nest in rocky sites, including cliffs, boulder slides, screes, and shingle beaches (Birdlife Australia, 2025b).	**Unlikely.** A historical DBCA record occurs 2 km from the survey area, however, the species is known to utilise coastal marine habitats, which is not present within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	DBCA
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU, MI	VU, MI	In Australasia, the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 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. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms. They use flooded paddocks, sedgelands and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry (DotE, 2016).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area, and suitable swamp and marsh habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	PMST, DBCA
Calidris alba	Sanderling	MI	MI	In Australia, the species is almost always found on the coast, mostly on open sandy beaches exposed to open sea-swell, and on exposed sandbars and spits, and shingle banks, where they forage in the wave-wash zone and amongst rotting seaweed. Sanderlings also	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area, and	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				occur on beaches that may contain wave washed rocky outcrops. Less often the species occurs on more sheltered sandy shorelines of estuaries, inlets and harbours (DotE, 2025).	suitable habitat may be present.	habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	
Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot	VU	VU	In Australasia, the Red Knot mainly inhabits intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts, in estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and harbours; sometimes on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed wave-cut rock platforms or coral reefs. They are occasionally seen on terrestrial saline wetlands near the coast, such as lakes, lagoons, pools and pans, and recorded on sewage ponds and salt works, but rarely use freshwater swamps. They rarely use inland lakes or swamps (DCCEEW, 2023).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area, and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	PMST, DBCA
Calidris falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper	MI	MI	Broad-billed Sandpipers are a small migratory bird that occurs mainly in estuarine mudflats and along coastal Australia. They are known to breed in taiga bogs, usually along coasts and estuaries on migration and in winter. A majority of sighted recordings are in the northern coasts of Australia with the occasional birds seen on the southern coasts, and very occasionally are found inland (NSW Gov, 2021).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area, and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CR, MI	CR, MI	Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area, and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but	PMST, DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				Occasionally they are recorded around floodwaters (DCCEEW, 2023).		remains potentially suitable for the species.	
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	MI	MI	In Australasia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains, and artificial wetlands. The species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat but occasionally found further inland. It prefers wetlands that have open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as grass or samphire. The species has also been recorded in swamp overgrown with lignum. They forage in shallow water or soft mud at the edge of wetlands (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996).	**Possible.** A recent DBCA record occurs with 1 km of the survey area, and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Calidris pugnax	Ruff	MI	MI	Within Australasia, this species favours habitats with fresh, brackish, or saline wetlands with exposed mudflats at edges. They tend to forage on exposed mudflats in shallow water, or occasionally on dry mud (Birdlife Australia, 2025b).	**Possible.** A DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked Stint	MI	MI	The Red-necked Stint follows the East Asian-Australasian Flyway to spend the southern summer months in Australia. It is found widely in Australia, Red necked Stints are found on the coast, in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons, estuaries, intertidal mudflats and protected sandy or coralline shores (Pizzey & Knight, 2012).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 2 km of the survey area, and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 2 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
						suitable for the species.	
Calidris subminuta	Long-toed Stint	MI	MI	The Long-toed Stint prefers terrestrial wetlands, shallow freshwater or brackish wetlands with muddy or vegetated shoreline. They are usually singly or in pairs, sometimes being in small flocks (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996)	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area, and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot	VU, MI	VU, MI	The Great Knot has been recorded around the entirety of the Australian coast, with a few scattered records inland. In Australasia, the species typically prefers sheltered coastal habitats, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats. This includes inlets, bays, harbours, estuaries, and lagoons (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area, and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	PMST, DBCA
Calonectris leucomelas	Streaked Shearwater	MI	MI	The Streaked Shearwater occurs over pelagic and inshore waters. The species nest in burrows on wooded islands, preferring sites that allow for relatively easy take off, therefore, nests are densest near cliffs or on steep slopes with an updraft (DCCEEW, 2012).	**Unlikely.** Several historical DBCA records occur within 3 km of the survey area, however, the species is known to utilise coastal and pelagic marine environments, which do not occur in the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	DBCA
Cecropis daurica	Red-rumped Swallow	MI	MI	The Red-rumped Swallow is widespread across the Northern Hemisphere where it breeds. They predominantly forage over	**Possible.**	**Possible.**	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				wetlands (e.g., swamps, rivers, dams etc.) or open areas such as golf course or cane fields, where insects are taken on the wing (DCCEEW, n.d.-b).	Several DBCA records occur within 11 km of the survey area and suitable grassland, and swamp habitat may be available in the survey area.	Parts of the survey area are adjacent to a golf course, a sporting oval and a speedway club, all open areas suitable for hosting this species.	
Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	MI	MI	While the majority of the population of Little Ringed Plovers will spend the northern winters in Africa, southward of the Sahara Desert, a small number will migrate to northern Australia. In Australia they are occasionally found along the coastline, mostly of the northern part of the continent. Outside the breeding season Little Ringed Plovers have a preference for beaches with sand dunes and marshes. They are also regularly found in sewage treatment plants.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area, and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	VU	VU	In Australia, the Greater Sand Plover occurs in coastal areas in all states, though the greatest numbers occur in northern Australia, especially the north-west (Marchant & Higgins 1993). The species utilises entirely coastal, in littoral and estuarine habitats, mainly on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks (Birdlife Australia, 2025b).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur with 1 km of the survey area, and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	PMST, DBCA
Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover	EN	EN	The Lesser Sand Plover usually inhabits coastal, estuaries and littoral environments - sandflats and mudflats during non-breeding season (Birdlife Australia, 2025b). They tend to exist in gregarious, small to large flocks (DCCEEW, 2023).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area, and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and	PMST, DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
						partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	
Charadrius veredus	Oriental Plover	MI	MI	In non-breeding grounds in Australia, this species usually occurs in coastal littoral and estuarine environments. It inhabits large intertidal sandflats or mudflats in sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries, and occasionally sandy ocean beaches, coral reefs, wave-cut rock platforms and rocky outcrops. In north-western Australia, the species appears to use the Port Hedland saltworks in preference to nearby beaches. The species is seldom recorded away from the coast, at margins of lakes, soaks and swamps associated with artesian bores (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area, and suitable wader habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Chlidonias leucopterus	White-winged Black Tern	MI	MI	White-winged Black Terns are non-breeding migrants to Australia from the North. They arrive anywhere along the tropical coast of Australia and disperse around basically the entire Australian seaboard. White-winged Black Terns live around lakes including ephemeral lakes, in estuaries and in coastal waters.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km from the survey area. Suitable habitat may be present within the survey area.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Chloebia gouldiae	Gouldian Finch	EN	P4	The Gouldian Finch inhabits open woodlands that are dominated by Eucalyptus trees and support a ground cover of Sorghum and other grasses (Boekel, 1980). The critical components of suitable habitat for the Gouldian Finch appear to be the presence of favoured annual and perennial grasses (especially Sorghum), a nearby source of surface water and, in the breeding season, unburnt hollow-bearing Eucalyptus trees (especially E.	**Likely.** Several records of this species occur on Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) and eBird near the survey area and suitable Pindan habitat may be present for foraging and feeding activity.	**Likely.** Several records of this species occur on Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) and eBird near the survey area and suitable Pindan habitat is present for foraging and feeding activity.	PMST

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				tintinnans, E. brevifolia, and E. leucophloia) (Higgins et al., 2006).			
Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo	MI	MI	The Oriental Cuckoo is a migratory, larger species member of the cuckoo family distinguished by boldly barred underparts to the wings (Morcombe, 2004). The species typically inhabits the Northernmost parts of Australia's semi-tropical woodlands and swamps during the months of September to April. Habitat preference is for particularly dense and heavily vegetated swamps, canopy-covered Eucalypt forests, shrubs and thickets (Morcombe, 2004).	**Likely.** A recent DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area, and suitable swamp and Eucalypt forest may be present within the survey area.	**Possible.** A recent DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Elanus scriptus	Letter-winged Kite	MI	MI	The Letter-winged Kites are endemic to Australia. They hunt in a range of habitats, from desert to grassland, and along inland water courses. Their general habitat is loosely described as open, shrubby, or lightly wooded grasslands (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Possible.** A historical DBCA records occur within 4 km of the survey area, and a recent ALA record from 2023 approximately 2 km from the survey area. Suitable grassland habitat may be present in the survey area.	**Possible.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area hosts suitable grassland habitat for this species.	DBCA
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	EN	EN	The Red Goshawk occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). Riverine forests are also used frequently. Such habitats typically support high bird numbers and biodiversity, especially medium to large species which the goshawk requires for prey. The Red Goshawk nests in large trees, frequently the tallest and most massive in a tall stand, and nest trees are invariably within 1km of permanent water (DCCEEW, 2023).	**Possible.** Although outside of the species normal distribution, a historical DBCA record occurs within 2 km of the survey area and suitable habitat may be present.	**Unlikely.** Suitable habitat occurs within the survey area; however, the known distribution of this species is beyond the location of the survey area.	PMST, DBCA
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	VU	VU	The Grey Falcon is an Australian endemic, usually confined to the arid inland. It inhabits	**Likely.** A recent DBCA record occurs within 1 km of	**Likely.** This species is not commonly observed,	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				Triodia grassland, Acacia shrubland, and lightly timbered arid woodland (Morcombe, 2004).	the survey area. The species is not commonly observed, however, suitable shrubland may be present within the survey area.	however, a recent DBCA record occurs within the survey area, and suitable shrubland and woodland is present within the survey area.	
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	OS	OS	The Peregrine Falcon is uncommon but wide ranging across Australia. It is found everywhere from woodlands to open grasslands and coastal cliffs - though less frequently in desert regions - it feeds almost entirely on other birds. It also eats rabbits and other moderate sized mammals, bats, and reptiles. The Peregrine Falcon is very territorial during breeding season, the male courting the female with an impressive display of aerobatics (DEWHA, 2008; Morcombe, 2004).	**Likely.** A recent DBCA record occurs within the survey area. This species is known to occur locally, and the pindan shrubland habitat within the survey area may be suitable foraging habitat.	**Likely.** While no recordings were made of this species, it is known to occur locally, and the survey area hosts suitable pindan shrubland habitat for foraging activity.	PMST, DBCA
Fregata ariel	Lesser Frigatebird	MI	MI	The Lesser Frigatebird is said to be the most common and widespread frigatebird in Australian seas (DCCEEW, 2023). These birds are most likely to be seen from the mainland prior to the onset of a tropical cyclone, and once this abates, they disappear again. They are a marine, pelagic, and aerial species that tend to perch on bushes and trees (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. Although this species is mainly pelagic, there is potential for a fly-over.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. Although this species is mainly pelagic, there is potential for a fly-over.	DBCA
Fregata minor	Great Frigatebird	MI	MI	The great frigatebird is a large seabird in the frigatebird family. The species is a lightly built, large seabird up to 105 cm long with predominantly black plumage. The species exhibits sexual dimorphism; the female is larger than the adult male and has a white throat and breast, and the male's scapular feathers have a purple-green sheen. In the breeding season, the male can distend its striking red gular sac. The species feeds on fish taken in flight from the ocean's surface. They feed in pelagic waters within 80 km of their breeding colony or roosting areas (DCCEEW, 2012).	**Unlikely.** Two recent DBCA records occur within 3 km of the survey area. However, this species favours pelagic environments, which do not occur in the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
Gallinago megala	Swinhoe's Snipe	MI	MI	During the non-breeding period, Swinhoe's Snipe occur at the edges of wetlands (such as wet paddy fields, swamps, and freshwater streams), grasslands, and drier cultivated areas such as crops of rapeseed and wheat, and in market gardens. In Australia, they mainly occur in dense growth of grass and rushes round edges of fresh and brackish wetlands, such as swamps, billabongs, river pools, small streams and sewage ponds; also drying claypans and inundated plains pitted with crab holes (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable wetland habitat may present.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Gallinago stenura	Pin-tailed Snipe	MI	MI	During non-breeding period the Pin-tailed Snipe occurs most often in or at the edges of shallow freshwater swamps, ponds and lakes with emergent, sparse to dense cover of grass/sedge or other vegetation (DCCEEW, n.d.)	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable swamp, and marsh habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Gelochelidon nilotica	Gull-billed Tern	MI	MI	The Gull-billed Tern is nomadic or migratory species in Australia. Gull-billed Terns are found in freshwater swamps, brackish and salt lakes, beaches and estuarine mudflats, floodwaters, sewage farms, irrigated croplands and grasslands, where resources are favourable. They are only rarely found over the ocean. The Gull-billed Tern. Although essentially an inland species, outside breeding season it shows a distinct preference for saltmarshes and lagoons near the coast. Movements are not fully understood but it is common and widespread in Australia (Morcombe, 2004).	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs within the survey area and suitable swamp, and marsh habitat may be present.	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs within the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Glareola maldivarum	Oriental Pratincole	MI	MI	Within Australia, the Oriental Pratincole is widespread in northern areas, especially along the Kimberley Division in Western Australia. In non-breeding grounds in Australia, the Oriental	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				Pratincole usually inhabits open plains, floodplains or short grassland (including farmland or airstrips), often with extensive bare areas. They often occur near terrestrial wetlands, such as billabongs, lakes or creeks, and artificial wetlands such as reservoirs, saltworks and sewage farms, especially around the margins. The species also occurs along the coast, inhabiting beaches, mudflats and islands, or around coastal lagoons (DCCEEW, 2023).	survey area and suitable habitat may present.	the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	MI	MI	White-throated Needletails, race "caudacutus", are non-breeding migrants to Australia from North Asia. The species are mostly observed above forested areas, often in hilly and mountainous terrain, but they are occasionally also found above more open country.	**Unlikely.** A previous DBCA record occurs 11 km from the survey area and no suitable habitat is present within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable habitat for this species.	DBCA
Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow	MI	MI	In Australia, the Barn Swallow is recorded in open country in coastal lowlands, often near water, towns and cities. Birds are often sighted perched on overhead wires, and also in or over freshwater wetlands, paperbark Melaleuca woodland, mesophyll shrub thickets and tussock grassland (DCCEEW, n.d.-b).	**Likely.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable shrubland plains for foraging may be present.	**Likely.** This species is known to occur locally. The shrubland within the survey area represent suitable foraging habitat for the species.	DBCA
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	MI	MI	The Caspian Tern is mostly found in sheltered coastal embayment's (harbours, lagoons, inlets, bays, estuaries and river deltas) and those with sandy or muddy margins are preferred. They also occur on near-coastal or inland terrestrial wetlands that are either fresh or saline, especially lakes (including ephemeral lakes), waterholes, reservoirs, rivers and creeks. They also use artificial wetlands, including reservoirs, sewage ponds and saltworks. In offshore areas the species prefers sheltered situations, particularly near islands, and is rarely seen beyond reefs (DCCEEW, 2012).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable wetland habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
Limnodromus semipalmatus	Asian Dowitcher	VU, MI	VU, MI	The Asian Dowitcher occurs in sheltered coastal environments, such as embayment's, coastal lagoons, estuaries and tidal creeks. They are known to frequent shallow water and exposed mudflats or sandflats. The species is commonly found in the round ponds and channels of saltworks and sewage farms. It is also found at near-coastal swamps and lakes (Higgins & Davies, 1996).	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area and suitable swamp habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	PMST, DBCA
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	MI	MI	Bar-tailed Godwits arrive in Australia each year in August from breeding grounds in the northern hemisphere. Birds are more numerous in northern Australia Bar-tailed Godwits inhabit estuarine mudflats, beaches and mangroves. They are common in coastal areas around Australia. They are social birds and are often seen in large flocks and in the company of other waders (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Likely.** A recent DBCA record occurs within the survey area and suitable mangrove habitat may be present.	**Possible.** A recent DBCA record occurs within the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Limosa lapponica menzbieri	Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit	EN	CR	Bar-tailed Godwits arrive in Australia each year in August from breeding grounds in the northern hemisphere. Birds are more numerous in northern Australia Bar-tailed Godwits inhabit estuarine mudflats, beaches and mangroves. They are common in coastal areas around Australia. They are social birds and are often seen in large flocks and in the company of other waders (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 2 km of the survey and suitable mangrove habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 2 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	PMST, DBCA
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	EN, MI	EN, MI	In Australia the Black-tailed Godwit has a primarily coastal habitat environment. The species is commonly found in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, or spits and banks of mud, sand or shell-grit; occasionally recorded	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs within the survey area and suitable	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs within the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat	PMST, DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				on rocky coasts or coral islets. The use of habitat often depends on the stage of the tide. It is also found in shallow and sparsely vegetated, near coastal, wetlands; such as saltmarsh, salt flats, river pools, swamps, lagoons and floodplains. There are a few inland records, around shallow, freshwater and saline lakes, swamps, dams and bore-overflows. They also use lagoons in sewage farms and saltworks (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996).	swamp, and marsh habitat may be present.	within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel	MI	MI	Northern Giant-Petrels are marine, pelagic birds that exist mainly in subantarctic waters. They frequent both pelagic and inshore waters near breeding islands and in non-breeding range. They tend to nest in coastal areas where vegetation or broken terrain offers shelter ((Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Unlikely.** A previous DBCA record occurs 8 km from the survey area, however the species utilises pelagic habitat which is absent from the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	DBCA
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	MI	MI	This species occurs usually near fresh streams, but also on mown grass, ploughed land or near sewerage ponds.	**Unlikely.** A previous DBCA record occurs 11 km from the survey area. Suitable habitat may be present, but the survey area is located beyond the known distribution of this species (although it may occasionally occur as a vagrant).	**Unlikely.** This species is a rare summer visitor to northern Australia, with its distribution being beyond the location of the survey area.	DBCA
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	MI	MI	Occurs in open country near swamps, salt marshes, sewerage ponds, grassed surrounds to airfields, bare ground; occasionally on drier inland plains. Roosts in mangroves and other dense vegetation. Rare but regular visitor around Australia coast (Morcombe, 2004).	**Likely.** A previous DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area. The survey area is within the species known distribution, and suitable habitat may be present.	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
						remains potentially suitable for the species.	
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew	CR	CR	The Eastern Curlew is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass. Occasionally, the species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), and coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets. The birds are often recorded among saltmarsh and on mudflats fringed by mangroves, sometimes within the mangroves, and in coastal saltworks and sewage farms.	**Likely.** A previous DBCA record occurs within the survey area and suitable mangrove habitat may be present within the survey area.	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs within the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	PMST, DBCA
Numenius minutus	Little Curlew	MI	MI	Little Curlews are most often found feeding in short, dry grassland and sedgeland, including dry floodplains and black soil plains, which have scattered, shallow freshwater pools or areas seasonally inundated (Birdlife Australia, 2025a). Open woodlands with a grassy or burnt understory, dry saltmarshes, coastal swamps, mudflats or sandflats of estuaries or beaches on sheltered coasts, mown lawns, garden, recreational areas, ovals, racecourses and verges of roads and airstrips are also used (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996).	**Likely.** Several DBCA records occur within the survey area and suitable woodland and/ or swamp habitat may be present.	**Likely.** Several DBCA record occur within the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within the survey area is suitable for this species.	DBCA
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	MI	MI	The Whimbrel is often found on the intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It is also found in harbours, lagoons, estuaries and river deltas, often those with mangroves, but also open, unvegetated mudflats. It is occasionally found on sandy or rocky beaches, on coral or rocky islets, or on intertidal reefs and platforms. It has been infrequently recorded using saline or brackish lakes near coastal areas. It also used salt flats with saltmarsh, or saline grasslands with standing water left after high springtides, and in similar habitats in sewage farms and salt fields (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996). There are a	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs within the survey area and suitable inland wetland habitat may be present.	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs within the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				small number of inland records from saline lakes and cane grass swamps. It has also been recorded in coastal dunes and a football field.			
Oceanites oceanicus	Wilson's Storm-petrel	MI	MI	Wilson's Storm-Petrel spends much of its life at sea (Marchant & Higgins, 1990). Birds often congregate and feed at ocean fronts, and are occasionally sighted inshore (Marchant & Higgins, 1990).	**Possible.** Multiple DBCA records occur within 3 km of the survey area, however, suitable habitat may not be present.	**Unlikely.** No suitable habitat is present for this species within the survey area.	DBCA
Onychoprion anaethetus	Bridled Tern	MI	MI	The species forages in offshore, continental shelf waters and is only rarely recorded along mainland coasts, even those adjacent or close to breeding colonies (Higgins & Davies, 1996).	**Possible.** Two recent DBCA records occur within 2 km of the survey area, however, the species is more commonly recorded in habitats along the mainland coast.	**Unlikely.** No suitable habitat is present for this species within the survey area.	DBCA
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	MI	MI	The breeding range of the Osprey extends around the northern coast of Australia. They tend to occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands (DCCEEW, 2023).	**Likely.** Several recent DBCA records occur within the survey area and suitable wetland habitat may be present.	**Known.** This species was recorded several times throughout the field survey, with the survey area serving as suitable pindan habitat for the species to forage and feed.	DBCA
Papasula abbotti	Abbott's Booby	EN	EN	Currently, Abbott's Booby is only known to breed on Christmas Island and to forage in the waters surrounding Christmas Island, most nests are found in the tall plateau forest on the central and western areas of the island, and in the upper terrace forest of the northern coast. The species was once thought to be restricted to areas above 150 m, mostly on the sides of north-west facing slopes but a survey in 1991 located them in some new areas. Some of these areas had been known but were not recorded in a 1981 survey This	**Highly unlikely.** There have been no previous DBCA records created for this species. The species distribution is mainly restricted to areas surrounding Christmas Island.	**Highly unlikely.** There have been no previous DBCA records created for this species. The species distribution is mainly restricted to areas surrounding Christmas Island.	PMST

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				revised distribution would be due partly to movement of the birds but the survey also discovered previously unknown nesting areas (DCCEEW, 2023).			
Phaethon lepturus	White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird	MI	MI	The species is primarily oceanic in tropical waters, rarely inshore, and only is near land when breeding. Nests are located on islands and atolls utilising a variety of habitats from closed canopy rainforest to bare sandy ground and rugged rocky terrain (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Highly unlikely.** There are no previous records present for this species. They are also known to occur more commonly within coastal areas, which are absent from the survey area.	**Highly unlikely.** No previous records are present of this species, and no suitable habitat occurs within the survey area.	PMST
Phaethon rubricauda westralis	Red-tailed Tropicbird	MI	MI & P4	The Red-tailed Tropicbird frequents areas of ocean with water temperatures from 24 to 30 °C (75 to 86 °F) and salinity under 35% in the southern hemisphere and 33.5% in the northern hemisphere. In the Pacific Ocean, the southern boundary of its range runs along the 22 °C (72 °F) summer surface isotherm (Marchant & Higgins, 1990).	**Highly unlikely.** There have no previous DBCA records made for this species; it is also known to occur locally within coastline areas, which the survey area lacks.	**Highly unlikely.** There have no previous DBCA records made for this species; it is also known to occur locally within coastline areas, which the survey area lacks.	PMST
Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope	MI	MI	During non-breeding period the Red-necked Phalarope occurs mainly at sea. In Australia it is recorded at both inland and coastal lakes/swamps, including highly saline waters and artificial wetlands notably salt fields (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996).	**Possible.** A historical DBCA record occurs 15 km from the survey area. However, suitable swamp habitat may occur within the survey area, and an ALA record is present approximately 2 km from the survey area.	**Possible.** An ALA record occurs 2 km from the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	MI	MI	The Glossy Ibis' preferred habitat for foraging and breeding are freshwater marshes at the edges of lakes and rivers, lagoons, floodplains, wet meadows, swamps, reservoirs, sewage ponds, rice-fields and cultivated areas under irrigation. The species is occasionally found in coastal locations such as estuaries, deltas, saltmarshes, and coastal lagoons. Within	**Possible.** A recent DBCA record occurs within the survey area and suitable swamp, and marsh habitat may be present.	**Possible.** A recent DBCA record occurs within the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				Australia, the largest contiguous areas of prime habitat are in inland and northern floodplain areas (Marchant & Higgins, 1990).		marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific Golden Plover	MI	MI	In Australia the Pacific Golden Plover is widespread along the coastline. They usually occur on beaches, mudflats and sandflats (sometimes in vegetation such as mangroves, low saltmarsh such as Sarcocornia, or beds of seagrass) in sheltered areas including harbours, estuaries and lagoons, and in evaporation ponds in saltworks. The species is also sometimes recorded on islands, sand and coral cays and exposed reefs and rocks (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within the survey area and suitable mangrove habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover	VU, MI	VU, MI	The Grey Plover breeds around the Arctic regions and migrates to the southern hemisphere, being a regular summer migrant to Australia. It is generally sparse but not uncommon in some areas. It is occasionally found inland. It is almost entirely coastal, being found mainly on marine shores, inlets, estuaries and lagoons with large tidal mudflats or sandflats for feeding, sandy beaches for roosting, and also on rocky coasts (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	PMST, DBCA
Polytelis alexandrae	Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot	VU	P4	The Princess Parrot is confined to arid regions of Western Australia, the Northern Territory, and South Australia. The Princess Parrot inhabits sand dunes and sand flats in the arid zone of western and central Australia. It occurs in open savannah woodlands and shrublands that usually consist of scattered stands of Eucalyptus(including E. gongylocarpa, E. chippendalei and mallee species), Casuarina or Allocasuarina trees; an understorey of shrubs such as Acacia(especially A. aneura), Cassia, Eremophila, Grevillea, Hakea and Senna; and a groundcover dominated by Triodia species. It	**Unlikely.** One previous DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area, however, the survey area is located beyond the species known distribution (although there is potential to occur occasionally as a vagrant).	**Unlikely.** The survey area hosts suitable habitat for this species to occur; however, the location of the survey area is beyond the species known location.	PMST, DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				also frequents Eucalyptus or Allocasuarina trees in riverine or littoral areas (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).			
Puffinus huttoni	Hutton's shearwater	EN	EN	Hutton's Shearwaters are non-breeding visitors to the waters around the entire Australian continent and Tasmania. Elsewhere they are spotted less regularly. Hutton's Shearwaters are pelagic birds that spend most of their time out on the open ocean and in coastal waters.	**Unlikely.** The nearest DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area, however this record is relatively old (2000), and the species tend to spend most of their time out in coastal waters which not present within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	DBCA
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	EN	The Australian Painted Snipe is restricted to Australia. It prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber nests on the ground amongst tall vegetation, such as grasses, tussocks or reeds. The nest consists of a scrape in the ground, lined with grasses and leaves. Breeding is often in response to local conditions; generally, occurs from September to December. Incubation and care of young is all undertaken by the male only. Forages nocturnally on mudflats and in shallow water. Feeds on worms, molluscs, insects and some plant-matter (DCCEEW, 2023).	**Possible.** Suitable marsh habitat may be present, however the nearest DBCA record occurs 8 km from the survey area and is historical (1993), with the most recent record from 2017 occurring 30 km from the survey area.	**Possible.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	PMST, DBCA
Spatula querquedula	Garganey	MI	MI	Except for a few stragglers, Garganeys are found in Australia as non-breeding migrants to parts of the tropical North of the continent. Information about their whereabouts in the northern interior is scarce. Garganeys have a preference for wetlands around nutrient-rich, shallow fresh water, such as submerged pasture and steppe. In their winter grounds they can form large flocks, but not during the breeding season.	**Unlikely.** Suitable habitat may be present within the survey area. However, the most recent record is from 1999, located approximately 10 km from the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species. However, visitation would be	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
						considered rare for this species.	
Stercorarius parasiticus	Arctic Jaeger, Arctic Skua	MI	MI	Arctic Skua are a strongly migratory pelagic species. In Australia Arctic Skua are found around the entire coastline, arriving on their migration mostly along the far east-Asian coasts from the North. Sightings along the northern Australian coastline from the Top End of the NT to the coast of northern WA are rare. They will come close enough to the coastline to be observable from the shore. While nesting on arctic tundra and islands, they spend most of the rest of the year on the high seas. They will also occasionally enter coastal waters, in rare cases even coastal wetlands.	**Unlikely.** A previous DBCA record occurs 3 km from the survey area, however, this species favours coastline habitat which is not found within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	DBCA
Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	MI	MI	The Roseate Tern occurs in coastal and marine areas in subtropical and tropical seas. The species inhabits rocky and sandy beaches, coral reefs, sand cays and offshore islands. Birds rarely occur in inshore waters or near the mainland, usually venturing into these areas only accidentally, when nesting islands are nearby (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996).	**Unlikely.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area, however, the species utilises tidal coastline area which are not present within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	DBCA
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	MI	MI	Common Terns are marine, pelagic, and coastal. In Australia, they are recorded in all marine zones but are commonly observed in near-coastal waters, both on ocean beaches, platforms, and headlands and in sheltered waters, such as bays, harbours, and estuaries with muddy, sandy or rocky shores. Occasionally they are recorded in coastal and near-coastal wetlands, either saline or freshwater, including lagoons, rivers, lakes, swamps and saltworks. Sometimes they occur in mangroves or saltmarsh and, in bad weather, in coastal sand-dunes or coastal embayment's (Birdlife Australia, 2025a; P. Higgins & Davies, 1996).	**Possible.** Several recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable swamp, and mangrove habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
Sterna sumatrana	Black-naped Tern	MI	MI	The Black-naped Tern is a migratory tropical seatern often found near islands and infrequently on mainland coasts. It is known to forage inshore, usually near or over coral reefs.	**Unlikely.** A historical DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area, however, suitable habitat is not present within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	DBCA
Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	MI	MI	In Australia, Little Terns inhabit sheltered coastal environments, including lagoons, estuaries, river mouths and deltas, lakes, bays, harbours and inlets, especially those with exposed sandbanks or sand-spits, and also on exposed ocean beaches (DCCEEW, 2023).	**Unlikely.** Several DBCA records occur with 1 km of the survey area, however suitable habitat is not present within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	PMST, DBCA
Sula leucogaster	Brown Booby	MI	MI	The Brown Booby occurs in but is not restricted to tropical waters of all major oceans. They breed on tropical islands remote from continental coastline in a variety of habitats from rugged rocky terrain on larger islands to beaches, coral rubble and guano flats of cays (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Possible.** Recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. Suitable habitat may be present within the survey area.	**Possible.** Recent DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Thalasseus bergii	Crested Tern	MI	MI	Crested Terns occur singularly or in flocks in coastal areas, estuaries, inlets, islands and occasionally on large inland lakes or rivers (Birdlife Australia, 2025a)They are often seen perching with gulls on beaches, sand spits or jetties.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Tringa brevipes	Grey-tailed Tattler	MI	MI, P4	Within Australia, the Grey-tailed Tattler has a primarily northern coastal distribution and is	**Unlikely.**	**Unlikely.**	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				found in most coastal regions (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996). The Grey-tailed Tattler is often found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats. It can also be found at intertidal rocky, coral or stony reefs as well as platforms and islets that are exposed at low tide (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area, however, suitable coastal habitat may not be present to support this species.	On-ground assessment of habitat confirms the survey area lacks suitable marine habitat for this species.	
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	MI	MI	The Wood Sandpiper used well-vegetated, shallow, freshwater wetlands, such as swamps, billabongs, lakes, pools, and waterholes. They also frequent inundated grasslands, short herbage or wooded floodplains, where floodwaters are temporary or receding (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable swamp habitat may be present.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	EN	MI	The Common Greenshank occurs on a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity. They frequent permanent or ephemeral terrestrial wetlands, including swamps, lakes, dams, rivers, creeks, billabongs, waterholes and inundated rice crops and bore drains (Birdlife Australia, 2025a). The species tend to roost and loaf round wetlands, in shallow pools and puddles, or slightly elevated on rocks, seabanks or small muddy islets (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable swamp habitat may be present within the survey area.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	PMST, DBCA
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper	MI	MI	The Marsh Sandpiper lives in permanent or ephemeral wetlands of varying salinity, including swamps, lagoons, billabongs, saltpans, saltmarshes, estuaries, pools on inundated floodplains, and intertidal mudflats and regularly at sewage farms and saltworks. They are recorded less often at reservoirs, waterholes, soaks, bore-drain swamps and flooded inland lakes. In north Australia they prefer intertidal mudflats (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996). At the Top End they often use	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable swamp, and marsh habitat may be present within the survey area.	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				ephemeral pools on inundated freshwater and tidal floodplains, and are also found infrequently around mangroves (Higgins & Davies, 1996).		potentially suitable for the species.	
Tringa totanus	Common Redshank	MI	MI	In Australia, the Common Redshank has been recorded at scattered locations. It is regular and widespread in the northwest, from the Dampier Salt fields to Roebuck Bay and Broome. The Common Redshank is found at sheltered coastal wetlands such as bays, river estuaries, lagoons, inlets and saltmarsh (with bare open flats and banks of mud or sand). They are also found around salt lakes, freshwater lagoons, artificial wetlands and saltworks and sewage farms (P. Higgins & Davies, 1996).	**Possible.** The species was previously recorded within 2 km of the survey area and suitable wetland habitat may be present within the survey area.	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs within 2 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli	Masked Owl (Northern)	VU	P3	The range of the Masked Owl is a broad coastal band around most of mainland Australia and throughout Tasmania, and for the most part is less than 300 km from the coast. The species inhabits heavy forests, and will hunt over open woodlands, timbered waterways and open country on the fringe of these areas. The main requirements are tall trees with suitable hollows for nesting and roosting and adjacent areas for foraging.	**Possible.** A historical DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area. Suitable woodland habitat may be present within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** No recent DBCA records occur close to the survey area. Suitable habitat does not occur within the survey area.	PMST, DBCA
Xenus cinereus	Terek Sandpiper	VU, MI	VU, MI	In Australia, the Terek Sandpiper has a primarily coastal distribution, with occasional records inland. They tend to occur in small numbers on the sheltered coastal mudflats among much larger flocks of other migratory shorebirds They are one of the commoner shorebird species in tropical mangrove-lined estuaries (Birdlife Australia, 2025a).	**Possible.** Several DBCA records occur within 1 km of the survey area and suitable mangrove habitat may be present within the survey area.	**Unlikely.** This species is known to utilise coastline areas which are not present in the survey area.	PMST, DBCA
Mammals							
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll	EN	EN	The Northern Quoll is the smallest of the four Australian quoll species. It has a pointy snout and reddish-brown fur, with a cream underside. In the Kimberley, records are scattered	**Unlikely.** A previous DBCA record occurs within 1 km from	**Unlikely.** This species has a fragmented population	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				discontinuously from just south of Derby across to Wyndham. Declines are known from lowland areas and/or the semi-arid inland fringes of its range e.g. the south-west Kimberley.	the survey area; however, the species is not known to occur within the location of the survey area or the wider region.	and is therefore not known to occur within the location of the survey area or the wider region.	
Hydromys chrysogaster	Water-rat, Rakali	-	P4	The Water-rat is one of Australia's largest rodents and is usually found near permanent bodies of fresh or brackish water. The Water-rat is one of Australia's only two amphibious mammals (the platypus is the other). They live in burrows alongside river and lake banks.	**Unlikely.** A previous DBCA record occurs 5 km from the survey area; however, the species is not known to occur within the location of the study area or the wider region, and there is no suitable habitat present.	**Unlikely.** The species is not known to occur within the location of the survey area or the wider region. The survey area also lacks a suitable permanent water body for the species to inhabit.	DBCA
Isoodon auratus auratus	Golden Bandicoot (Mainland), Wintarru	VU	VU	The Golden Bandicoot is confined to hummock grass on sandstone, grassy woodlands and deciduous vine thickets within the Kimberly region. They are known to be nocturnal and solitary. The Golden Bandicoot forages in topsoil for arthropods and tubers.	**Unlikely.** A previous DBCA record occurs more than 20 km from the survey area. The species is also not known to occur within the location of the survey area or the wider region, and there is no suitable habitat present.	**Unlikely.** This species is not known to occur within the location of the survey area or the wider region. There is also no suitable habitat present within the survey area.	DBCA
Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardti	Spectacled Hare-wallaby (Mainland)	-	P4	The Spectacled Hare Wallaby is found across northern Australia in tropical tussock and spinifex habitats. They are commonly found in Northern Western Australia. They are known to be a solitary, nocturnal herbivore.	**Unlikely.** A previous DBCA record occurs more than 30 km from the survey area. The species is also not known to occur within the location of the survey area or the wider region, and there is no suitable habitat present.	**Unlikely.** The survey area hosts suitable habitat for this species to occur; however, it is not known to occur within the location of the survey area or the wider region.	DBCA
Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat	VU	VU	The Ghost Bat occurs in a wide range of habitats, and requires an undisturbed cave, deep fissure or disused mine shaft in which to	**Highly unlikely.**	**Highly unlikely.**	PMST

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				roost. It is patchily distributed across Australia, and is sensitive to disturbance (Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008).	This species is not known to occur within the location of the study area or the wider region, and there is no suitable habitat present.	This species is not known to occur within the location of the study area or the wider region, and there is no suitable habitat present.	
Macrotis lagotis	Greater Bilby	VU	VU	The Greater Bilby usually spends the daytime in burrows, often built against termite mounds, spinifex hummock or shrubs (van Dyck & Strahan, 2008). The Greater Bilby occupies three major vegetation types; open tussock grassland on uplands and hills, mulga woodland/shrubland growing on ridges and rises, and hummock grassland in plains and alluvial areas. In the south of its range, the Greater Bilby lives on rises and ridges among sparse grasses, especially mitchell grass Astrebla and short shrubs. In Western Australia there are disjunct populations in south-western Kimberley. The current occurrence of this species is strongly associated with higher rainfall and temperatures, which promote areas of higher plant and food production (DCCEEW, 2023).	**Likely.** This species is known to occur locally, with a previous DBCA record present less than 1 km from the survey area. This species was also previously recorded during the 2025 field survey.	**Likely.** Although no direct or secondary evidence was recorded of this species during the field survey, several areas host suitable habitat. This species is known to occur in the area, with several nearby records from DBCA and the GHD 2025 survey.	PMST, DBCA
Ozimops cobourgianus	Northern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	-	P1	The Northern Freetail Bat is found over most of Northern Australia in the tropics. They reside in a variety of habitats including semi-arid regions. The Northern Freetail bat is known to roost in tree hollows, caves and buildings where they forage above the canopy.	**Likely.** The nearest DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area and GHD recorded this species in 2024. The woodland habitat throughout the survey area has a paucity of trees that are preferred foraging and roosting habitat for this species. They are also known from this region.	**Likely.** This species is known from the region, with the woodland habitat serving as a suitable environment for foraging and roosting by this species.	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
Phascogale tapoatafa kimberleyensis	Kimberley Brush-tailed Phascogale	VU	VU	The Kimberley Brush-tailed Phascogale originally occurred in coast and near coastal areas in tropical north from Kalumburu to Broome. However, their current status within the Kimberley regions is unclear as there have been few records despite numerous surveys. The are known to occur in woodlands dominated by Eucalyptus and Corymbia species with old and dead trees that have suitable nesting hollows (DCCEEW, 2023).	**Possible.** The woodland habitat throughout the survey area is a preferred for nesting habitat of this species; however, there is a lack of records within a 20 km radius of the survey area.	**Possible.** The woodland habitat throughout the survey area is a preferred for nesting habitat of this species. However, there is a lack of records within a 20 km radius of the survey area.	DBCA
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus	Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat	VU	P3	The Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat occurs mostly in lowland areas, typically in a range of woodland, forest and open environments (DCCEEW, 2023). The Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat has been suggested to forage over habitat edges such as the edge of rainforest and in forest clearings (Churchill, 2008). There is no information is available on foraging habitat shifts between the dry and wet seasons. The small number of confirmed roosts located in Australia have all been in tree hollows.	**Likely.** While there are no previous DBCA records present within the survey area, GHD recorded this species in the Broome region in 2024 (GHD 2024). There is potential for foraging activity on at least an occasional basis based on the presence of vegetated woodland habitat within the survey area.	**Likely.** On-ground assessment of habitat confirms suitable vegetated woodland occurs within the survey area for foraging activity.	PMST
Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis	Northern Brushtail Possum	VU	VU	The Northern Brush-tailed Possum is a nocturnal and arboreal species that inhabits forests and tall woodlands of the monsoon tropics of the Kimberley and top end typically in areas with adequate dense canopy density allowing the possum some arboreal habitat connectivity via canopy tree foliage. It feeds primarily on foliage, blossom and fruits, but will also forage on ground for invertebrates (Menkhorst & Knight, 2011). They tend to shelter in tree hollows and adapt well to rural and urban habitats.	**Known.** The woodland habitat throughout the survey area has a paucity of trees that are preferred foraging and denning habitat for this species. They are also known from the Broome region, and numerous habitat trees with confirmed scratching evidence has been recorded during a	**Known.** This species was recorded numerous times during the field survey through secondary evidence in the form of scratchings on *Corymbia* trees. The survey area also contains suitable pindan shrubland.	PMST, DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
					previously conducted survey in 2025.		
Vespadelus douglasorum	Yellow-lipped Cave Bat	-	P2	Yellow-lipped Bats roost in sandstone and limestone caves, in colonies of up to 80 bats. They are mostly caught in areas of the Kimberly region that receive more than 800 mm of rainfall per year (WAM, 2020).	**Likely.** A previous DBCA record occurs 2 km from the survey area. GHD recorded this species in the region in 2024.	**Likely.** Based on previous records it is considered likely however there are no suitable sandstone and/ or limestone caves for roosting present within the survey area.	DBCA
Wyulda squamicaudata	Scaly-tailed Possum	-	P4	Trapping densities suggest that scaly-tailed possums prefer low, open woodlands and vine thickets. They are nocturnal and rely heavily on rock piles for shelter during the day (Potter et al., 2014).	**Unlikely.** A historical DBCA record occurs 1 km from the survey area. However, this species is not known to occur within the location of the study area or the wider region.	**Unlikely.** This species is not known to occur within the location of the study area or the wider region.	DBCA
Reptiles							
Ctenotus angusticeps	Airlie Island Ctenotus, Northwestern Coastal Ctenotus	-	P3	On the mainland, the Airlie Island Ctenotus generally inhabits the landward fringe of salt marsh communities in samphire shrubland or marine couch grassland (Maryan et al., 2013) in the intertidal zone along mangrove (Grey Mangrove (Avicennia marina) with occasional Red Mangrove (Rhizophora stylosa)) margins, however, subtle differences in vegetation/topography exist among sites where the species has been recorded (Biologic, 2012).	**Possible.** A DBCA record occurs within 2 km of the survey area, and suitable habitat may be present.	**Possible.** A DBCA record occurs within 2 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment of habitat confirms habitat within survey area is marginal and partially degraded but remains potentially suitable for the species.	DBCA
Lerista separanda	Dampierland Plain Slider	-	P2	The species has four well-developed limbs and a preference for sandy substrates (Wilson & Swan, 2020). The records of this species represent a range extension on its previously known distribution, which was generally	**Likely.** A recent DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area, and	**Likely.** A recent DBCA record occurs within 1 km of the survey area. On-ground assessment confirms habitat within	DBCA

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				described as the southern Kimberley coast, between Kimbolton and Nita Downs.	suitable habitat may occur.	survey area is suitable for species.	
Liopholis kintorei	Great Desert Skink, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji, Tjalapa, Nampu	VU	VU	The Great Desert Skink is found in arid sandflats and clay-based or loamy soils vegetated with spinifex. They will often excavate large complex multi-entranced communal burrow systems and uses shared defecation sites.	**Highly unlikely.** This species is not known to occur locally within the survey area or the wider region, and there is no suitable habitat available.	**Highly unlikely.** This species is not known to occur locally within the survey area or the wider region, and there is no suitable habitat available.	PMST
Simoselaps minimus	Dampierland Burrowing Snake	-	P2	This species is only found in coastal dune at the edge of a freshwater soak area.	**Unlikely.** This species is not normally known to occur within the location of the survey area and the wider region, and no suitable habitat is available.	**Unlikely.** No suitable coastal habitat occurs within the survey area. The species also does not normally occur within the survey location and the wider region.	DBCA
Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Northern Blue-tongued Skink	-	CR	Northern Blue-tongue Lizards move widely across the savannah landscape but spend most of their time in small, fragmented patches of habitat that offer cooler moister conditions. Individuals spend long periods within small and distinctive habitat patches, interspersed with longer directional relocations from one patch to the next. The patches provide relatively shaded, cool, and damp conditions, with higher grass and more leaf-litter cover. The location of these patches in the landscape is probably determined by drainage patterns, soil moisture-holding ability, and stochastic recruitment of shade trees (Price-Rees et al., 2013; Shine, 2017).	**Known.** This species is known to occur within the location of the study area and/ or the wider region. There is also suitable habitat available for the species.	**Known.** A direct observation of this species was recorded during the field survey. Suitable habitat for foraging and temporary resting activity occurs within the survey area.	PMST
Varanus mertensi	Mertens' Water Monitor	-	EN	Mertens' Water Monitor is a semi-aquatic lizard usually found basking on rocks, logs, trees and branches overhanging rivers, swamps and lagoons. It inhabits watercourses, billabongs, springs and soaks within its geographical distribution. The species also inhabits	**Highly unlikely.** This species is not known to occur within the location of the study area or the wider region,	**Highly unlikely.** This species is not known to occur within the location of the study area or the wider region, and there is no	PMST

Species Name	Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Likelihood of Occurrence Pre-field Survey	Likelihood of Occurrence Post-field Survey	Source
		EPBC Act	BC Act/ DBCA				
				humanmade water bodies such as dams and irrigation channels (Mayes et al., 2005).	and there is no suitable habitat present.	suitable habitat present.	
Varanus mitchelli	Mitchell's Water Monitor	CR	-	Mitchell's Water Monitor is found in aquatic habitats throughout the northern parts of Western Australia and the Northern Territory (Cogger, 2014).	**Highly unlikely.** This species is not known to occur within the location of the study area or the wider region, and there is no suitable habitat present.	**Highly unlikely.** This species is not known to occur within the location of the study area or the wider region, and there is no suitable habitat present.	PMST
Varanus sparnus	Dampier Peninsula Goanna	-	P1	The Dampier Peninsula Goanna is known to be found in low *Corymbia* over mixed *Acacia* shrubs and *Triodia* habitats with on reddish brown sandy loam.	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs 34 km from the survey area. However, the survey area represents suitable foraging habitat for the species.	**Possible.** A previous DBCA record occurs 34 km from the survey area. However, the survey area represents suitable foraging habitat for the species.	DBCA

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