CPS2426 PROJECT

Reconnaissance Flora and Basic Fauna Survey

Prepared for Northern Star Resources Ltd
March 2025



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Cover Photo: Eucalypt woodland within the survey area. Image taken 8th October 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Northern Star Resources Ltd (NSR) to undertake a reconnaissance flora and basic terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey of the CPS2426 Project (referred to as the 'survey area'). The survey area encompasses an area of 2,572 ha and is located approximately 34 km south of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Western Australia (Figure 1-1).

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora and basic terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey of the survey area on the 8th October 2024. The area was traversed with a four-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicle and on foot by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist) and Trent Matheson (Field Technician).

The survey area lies within the Great Western Woodlands and within the Eastern Goldfields (COO3) subregion of the Coolgardie bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA). There is no pastoral property in the survey area.

Thirteen vegetation types were identified within the survey area plus areas defined as disturbed areas which were predominately cleared of native vegetation and contained numerous weed species. These vegetation types were identified within four landform types (not including disturbed areas). The field survey identified 192 vascular flora taxa representing 90 genera from 28 families.

Six broadscale fauna habitats were identified within the survey area and a total of 16 vertebrate fauna taxa were recorded.

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

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale specified in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a), vegetation was rated as 'good' to 'degraded'. Disturbances within the survey area include grazing, mining activities and vehicle tracks. Thirteen introduced flora were identified in the survey area, none of which were only found in disturbed areas.

There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within the survey area. The survey area is not located within a gazetted conservation reserve; however, the survey area is located approximately 5 km north of Kambalda Nature Reserve.

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

1 INTRODUCTION

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Northern Star Resources Ltd (NSR) to undertake a reconnaissance flora/vegetation and basic terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey of the CPS2426 Project (referred to as the 'survey area'). The survey area encompasses an area of approximately 2,572 ha and is located approximately 34 km south of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and 15 m north of Kambalda West, in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Western Australia. The Esperance Branch Railway runs through the survey area (Figure 1-1).

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora and basic terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey of the survey area on the 8th October 2024. The area was traversed with a four-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicle and on foot by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist) and Trent Matheson (Field Technician).

1.1 Objectives

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

- gather background information on flora and vegetation in the target area (literature review, database and map-based searches);
- conduct a field survey to verify / ground truth the desktop assessment findings;
- Identify and record the locations of any significant flora/vegetation within the survey area;
- undertake floristic community mapping to a scale appropriate for the bioregion and described according to the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) structure and floristics;
- undertake vegetation condition mapping;
- assess the project area's plant species diversity, density, composition, structure and weed cover, using NVIS classification system for vegetation description;
- assess Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and indicate whether potential impacts on MNES as protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation* (EPBC) *Act 1999* are likely to require referral of the project to the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW); and
- determine the State legislative context of environmental aspects required for the assessment.

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

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

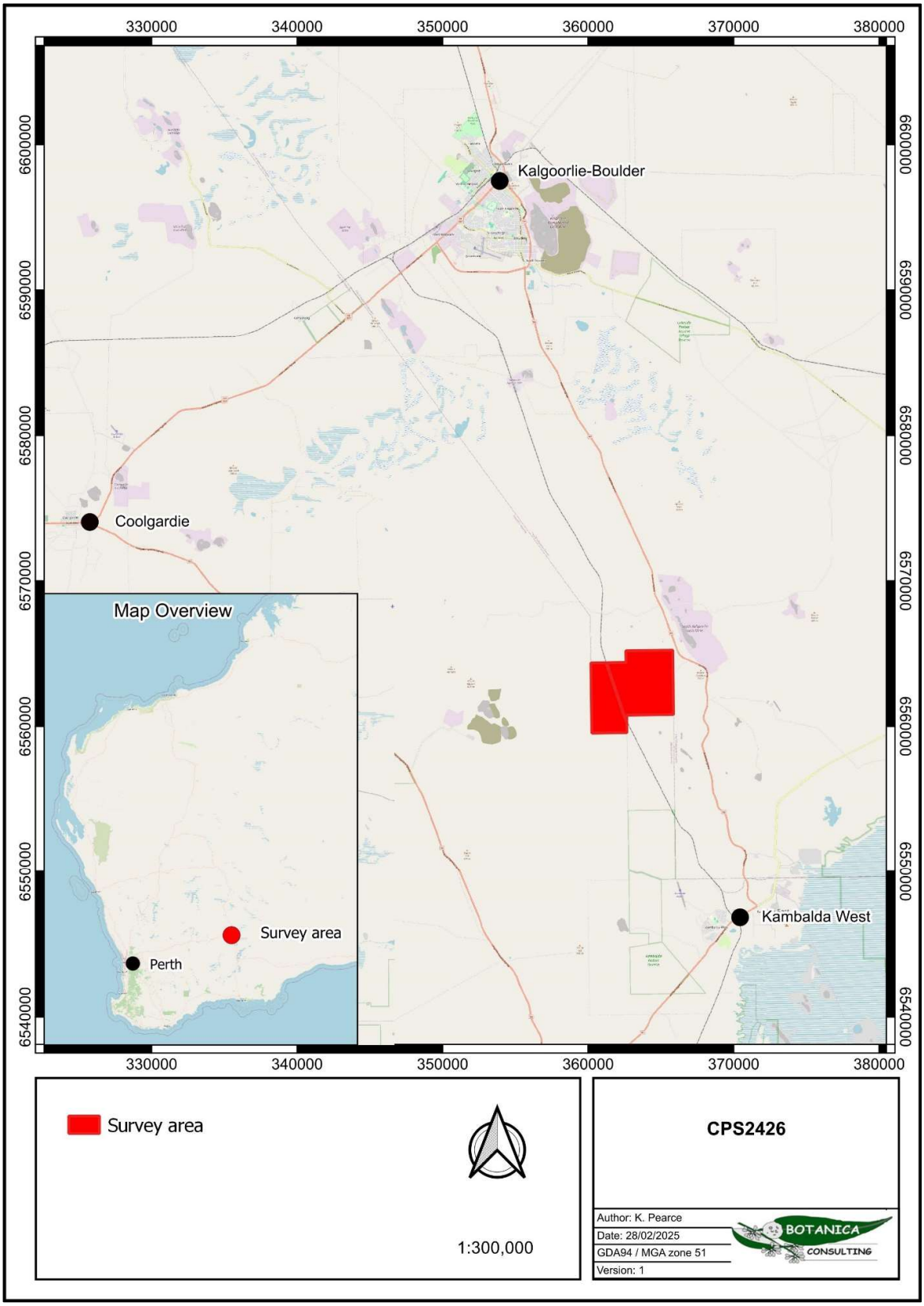


Figure 1-1: Regional map of the survey area

2 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Regional Environment

Based on the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA), Version 7 (DCCEEW, 2012), the survey area is located within the Coolgardie Bioregion of WA. The Coolgardie Bioregion is further divided into three subregions; Mardabilla, Southern Cross and Eastern Goldfield subregion with the survey area located within the Eastern Goldfields (COO3) subregion (Figure 2-1).

The Coolgardie bioregion is within the Yilgarn Craton. The climate is arid to semi-arid warm Mediterranean with 250-300mm of mainly winter rainfall. It comprises diverse woodlands, rich in endemic eucalypts, which occur on low greenstone hills, alluvial soils on the valley floors, around the saline playas of the region's occluded drainage system and on broad plains of calcareous earths. Granite basement outcrops occur at mid-level in the landscape, supporting swards of 'granite grass,' Acacia shrublands and York Gum. The playa lakes support dwarf shrublands of samphire. Sand lunettes are associated with playas along the broad valley floors, and sand sheets surround the granite outcrops. Upper levels in the landscape are the eroded remnants of a Tertiary lateritic duricrust, with yellow (in the Southern Cross subregion) or red (in the Eastern Goldfield subregion) sandplains, gravel plains and laterite breakaways. These support scrubs and mallees. In the west, these scrubs are rich in endemic Proteaceae; in the east, they are rich in endemic Acacias (McKenzie, May and McKenna, 2002).

The Eastern Goldfields subregion (5,102,428 ha) lies on the Yilgarn Craton's Eastern Goldfields Terrain, which is described as gently undulating plains with a subdued relief, interrupted in the west with low hills and ridges of Archaean greenstones and in the east by a horst of Proterozoic basic granulite. The underlying geology is of gneisses and granites eroded into a flat plane covered with tertiary soils and with scattered exposures of bedrock. Calcareous earths are the dominant soil group and cover much of the plains and greenstone areas. A series of large playa lakes in the western half are the remnants of an ancient major drainage line (Cowan, 2001). The vegetation consists of Mallees, Acacia thickets and shrub-heaths on sandplains, with diverse *Eucalyptus* woodlands occurring around salt lakes, on ranges, and in valleys. Salt lakes support dwarf shrublands of samphire. Woodlands and *Dodonaea* shrubland occur on basic granulite of the Fraser Range, and the area is rich in endemic Acacias (Cowan, 2001).

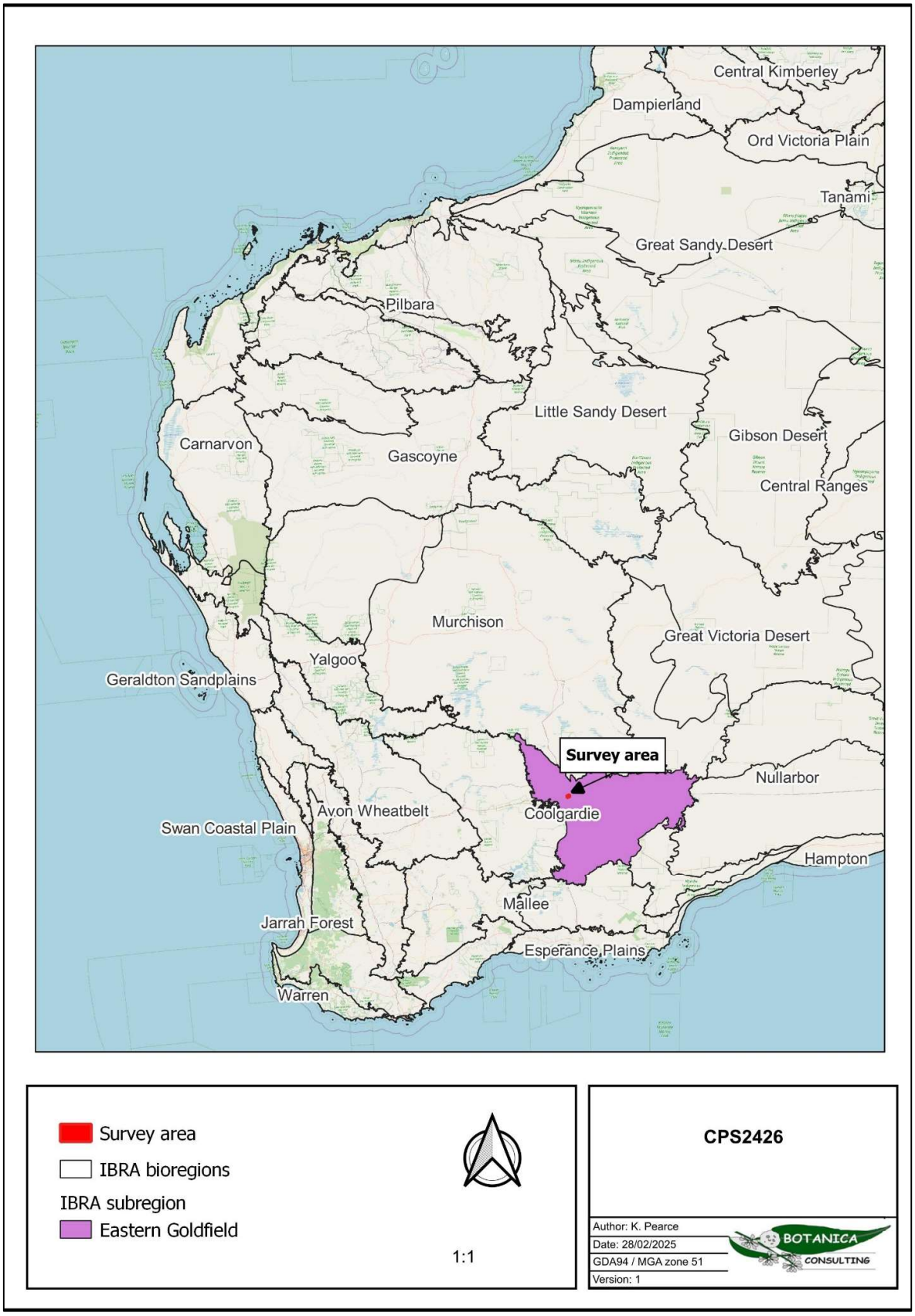


Figure 2-1: Map of IBRA Bioregions in relation to the survey area

2.2 Land Use

The dominant land uses of the Eastern Goldfields subregion includes Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) and Crown reserves and pastoral grazing, with conservation areas and mining leases also present (Cowan, 2001). The survey area is not located in any pastoral stations.

The survey area lies within the Great Western Woodlands (Figure 2-2). The Great Western Woodlands is considered by The Wilderness Society to be of global biological and conservation importance as one of the largest and healthiest temperate woodlands on Earth, containing many endemic species. The region covers almost 16 million ha, 160,000 square km, from the southern edge of the Western Australian Wheatbelt to the pastoral lands of the Mulga country in the north, the inland deserts to the northeast, and the treeless Nullarbor Plain to the east.

The area provides an eastward connection between southwest forests and inland deserts (Gondwana Link) as well as linking the north-west passage to Shark Bay. The majority of the Great Western Woodlands is unallocated crown land (61.1%) with other interests including pastoral leases (20.4%), conservation reserves (15.4%) unallocated crown land ex pastoral managed by the DBCA (2%) and private land (approximately 1%) (Watson *et. al.,* 2008).

No specific management strategy applies to the Great Western Woodlands, rather an approach to conservation which occurs across all land tenures and when different stakeholders work together with biodiversity in mind. The central component of this approach is to identify and conserve key large-scale, long term ecological processes that drive connectivity between ecosystems and species. The Great Western Woodlands currently includes towns, highways, roads, railways, private property, Crown Reserves, agricultural activities and mining tenements.

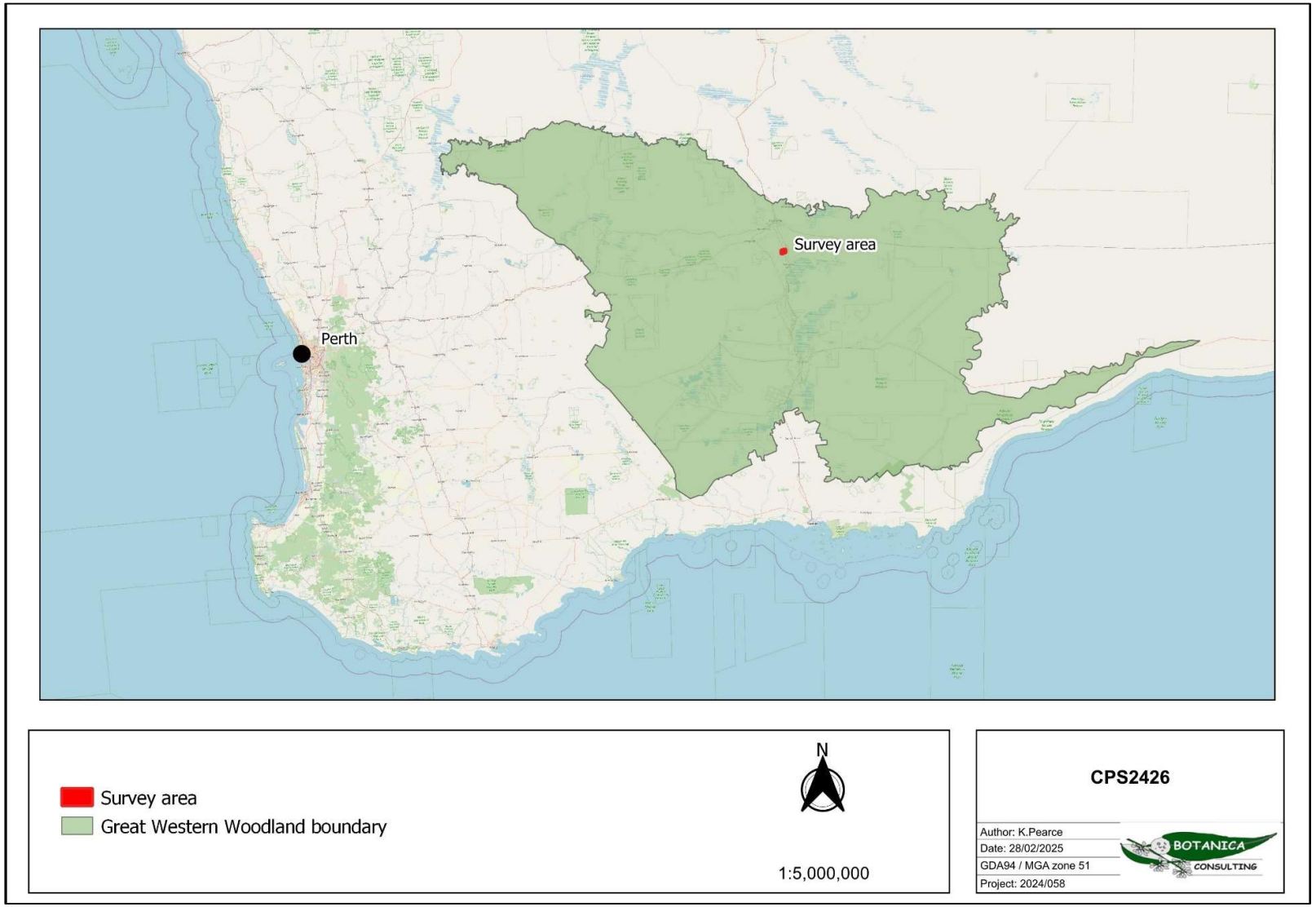


Figure 2-2: Location of the survey area within the Great Western Woodlands

2.3 Soil Landscape Systems

The survey area lies within the Kalgoorlie Province soil-landscape of the Western Region, which consists of an extensive plateau of low relief. Flat to undulating plains with small valleys (occasionally broken by low narrow rocky hills, ridges, tors and bosses) are most commonly found on granitic terrain (Tille, 2006). On these plains may be found some silcrete duricrust, claypans, salt lakes with dunes and lunettes, gilgai areas, small remnants of sand plain, and small dune tracts (Tille, 2006).

The Kalgoorlie Province is further divided into six soil-landscape zones, with the survey area located within the Kambalda Zone (265) in the south-eastern Goldfields between Menzies and Norseman.

The Kambalda Zone contains flat to undulating plains (with hills, ranges and some salt lakes and stony plains) on greenstone and granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils consist of calcareous loamy earths and red loamy earths with salt lakes soils and some red brown hardpan shallow loams and red sandy duplexes. Vegetation includes red mallee, blackbutt-salmon gum-gimlet woodlands with mulga and halophytic shrublands and some spinifex grasslands (Tille, 2006).

In accordance with soil landscape system mapping data (Government of Western Australia, 2019a), the soil landscape zones are divided into soil landscape systems, with the survey area is located within five landscape systems as described in Table 2-1 and shown in Figure 2-3.

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

Soil Landscape System	Soil Landscape System name	Description
265By	Bunyip System	Gilgaied drainage tract, draining greenstone hills supporting mixed halophytic shrublands occasionally with a black oak overstorey.
265Gr	Graves System	Basalt and greenstone rises and low hills supporting eucalypt woodlands with prominent saltbush and bluebush understoreys.
265Gm	Gumland System	Extensive pedeplains supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic and non-halophytic shrub understoreys.
265 Mo	Moriarty System	Low greenstone rises and stony plains supporting chenopod shrublands with patchy eucalypt overstoreys.
265Rh	Red Hill System	Basalt hills and ridges supporting acacia shrublands and patchy eucalypt woodlands with mainly non-halophytic undershrubs.

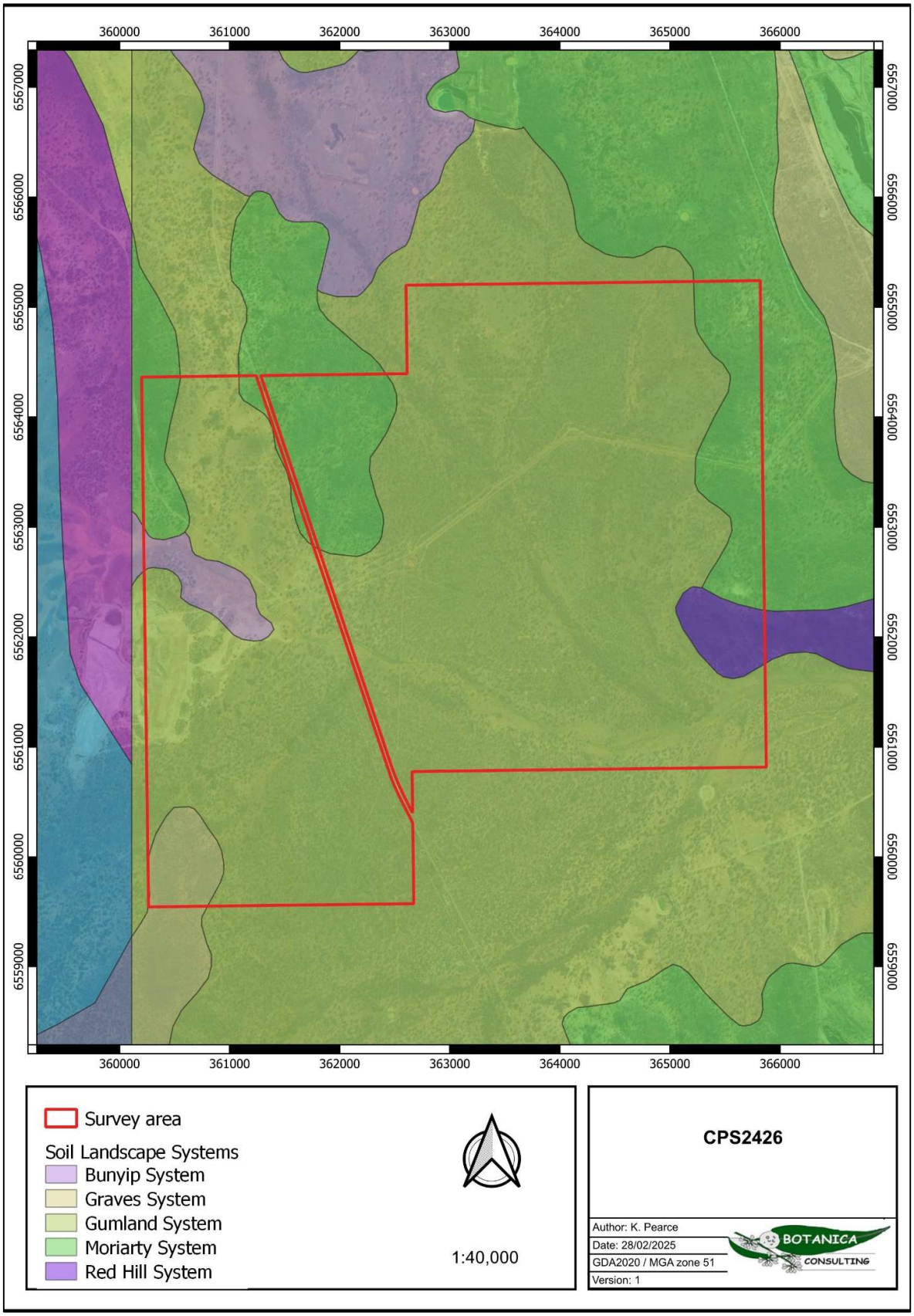


Figure 2-3: Soil landscape systems within the survey area

2.4 Pre-European Vegetation

The survey area lies within the Coolgardie Botanical District of the South-West Province of WA. The Coolgardie Botanical District consists of predominantly mulga low woodland on plains and reduces to scrub on hills (Beard, 1990).

The pre-European Vegetation spatial mapping dataset 'DPIRD-006' (DPIRD, 2018) indicates that the survey area is located in three pre-European Beard vegetation associations within the Coolgardie and Binneringe systems in the Eastern Goldfields subregion (Figure 2-4). The vegetation association descriptions and their remaining extent, as specified in Report 3b of the 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (Government of Western Australia, 2019), is provided in Table 2-2.

Areas retaining less than 30% of their pre-European vegetation extent generally experience exponentially accelerated species loss, while areas with less than 10% are considered "endangered" (EPA, 2000). The vegetation associations within the survey area retain at least 93% of their pre-European extent and are not considered to be representative of remnant vegetation.

Table 2-2: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area

Pre-European Vegetation	Description	Pre-European Extent Remaining (%)	Current Extent Reserved for Conservation (%)	Extent within Survey Area
Binneringe 9	Gimlet, redwood etc. *E. salubris, E. oleosa. Riverine; rivergum E. camaldulensis.*	98.82 %	2.47 %	248.7ha (9.7%)
Coolgardie 9	Gimlet, redwood etc. *E. salubris, E. oleosa. Riverine; rivergum E. camaldulensis.*	96.88 %	0.53 %	328.1ha (12.8%)
Coolgardie 468	Gimlet, redwood etc. *E. salubris, E. oleosa. Riverine; rivergum E. camaldulensis.*	93.60 %	0 %	1995.2ha (77.5%)

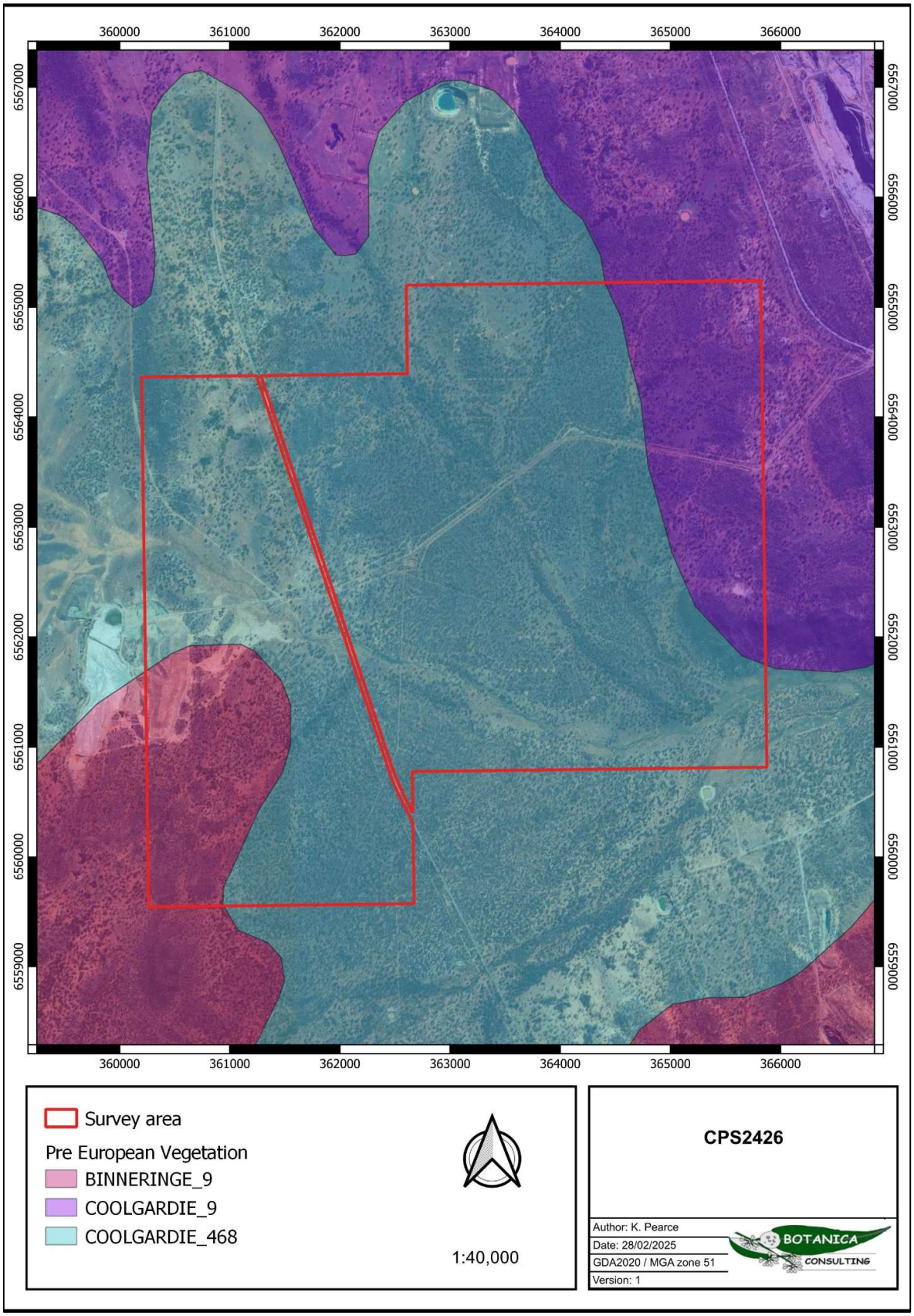


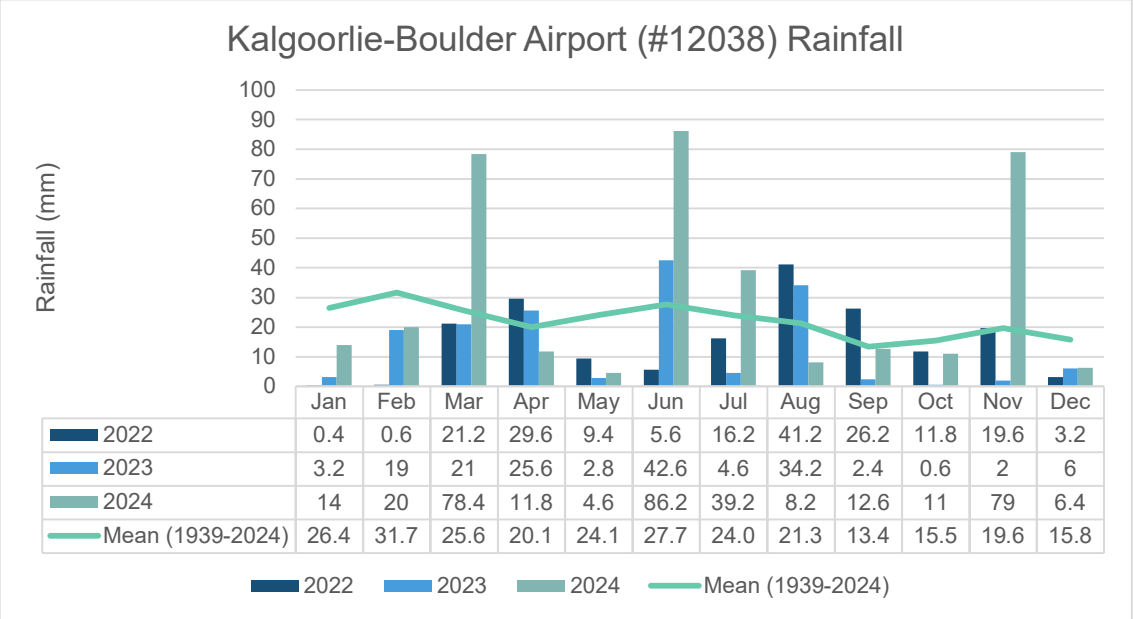
Figure 2-4: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area

2.5 Climate

The climate of the Eastern Goldfield subregion is characterised as arid to semi-arid with 200-300 mm of rainfall, sometimes in summer but usually in winter (Cowan 2001).

The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station is the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport weather station (#12038), located approximately 25 km northeast of the survey area.

The survey was conducted in October 2024, with the preceding months of June and July receiving above average rainfall whilst May and August received well below average rainfall (Figure 2-5). The average rainfall for 2024 was greater than the long-term average of the preceding years (Figure 2-6).



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2022	0.4	0.6	21.2	29.6	9.4	5.6	16.2	41.2	26.2	11.8	19.6	3.2
2023	3.2	19	21	25.6	2.8	42.6	4.6	34.2	2.4	0.6	2	6
2024	14	20	78.4	11.8	4.6	86.2	39.2	8.2	12.6	11	79	6.4
Mean (1939-2024)	26.4	31.7	25.6	20.1	24.1	27.7	24.0	21.3	13.4	15.5	19.6	15.8

Figure 2-5: Monthly rainfall data for Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport (#12038) (BoM, 2025)

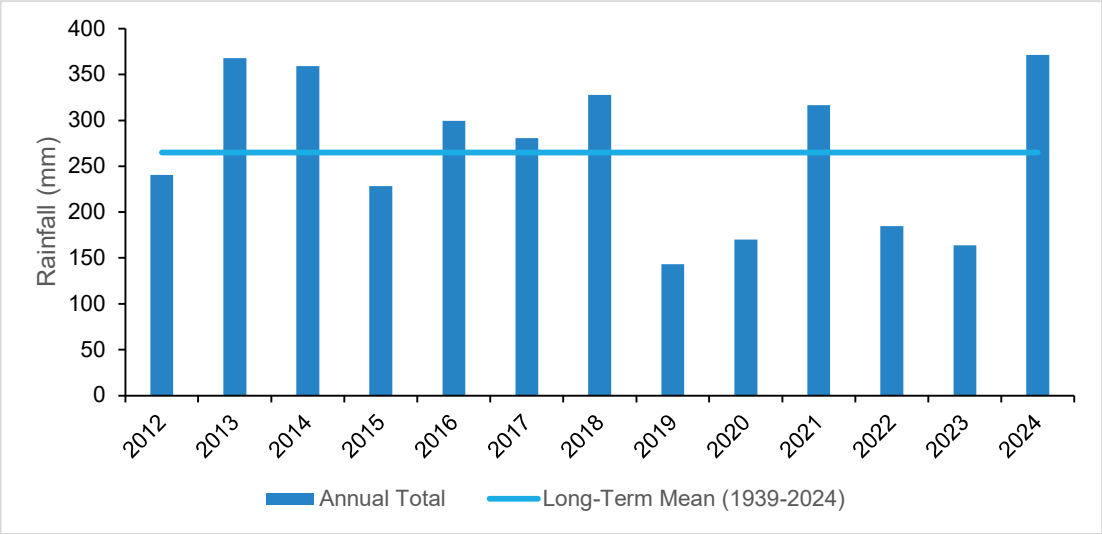


Figure 2-6: Annual rainfall data for Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport (#12038) (BoM, 2025)

2.6 Conservation Values

No Threatened Ecological Communities listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act, or the Western Australian BC Act are known to occur within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area. No DBCA listed Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) are known to occur within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area.

There are no Ramsar wetlands or wetlands of national importance (ANCA Wetlands) within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area. There are no Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) as listed under the EP Act within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area.

There are no gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area however the survey area is located approximately 5 km north of Kambalda Nature Reserve (R33300).

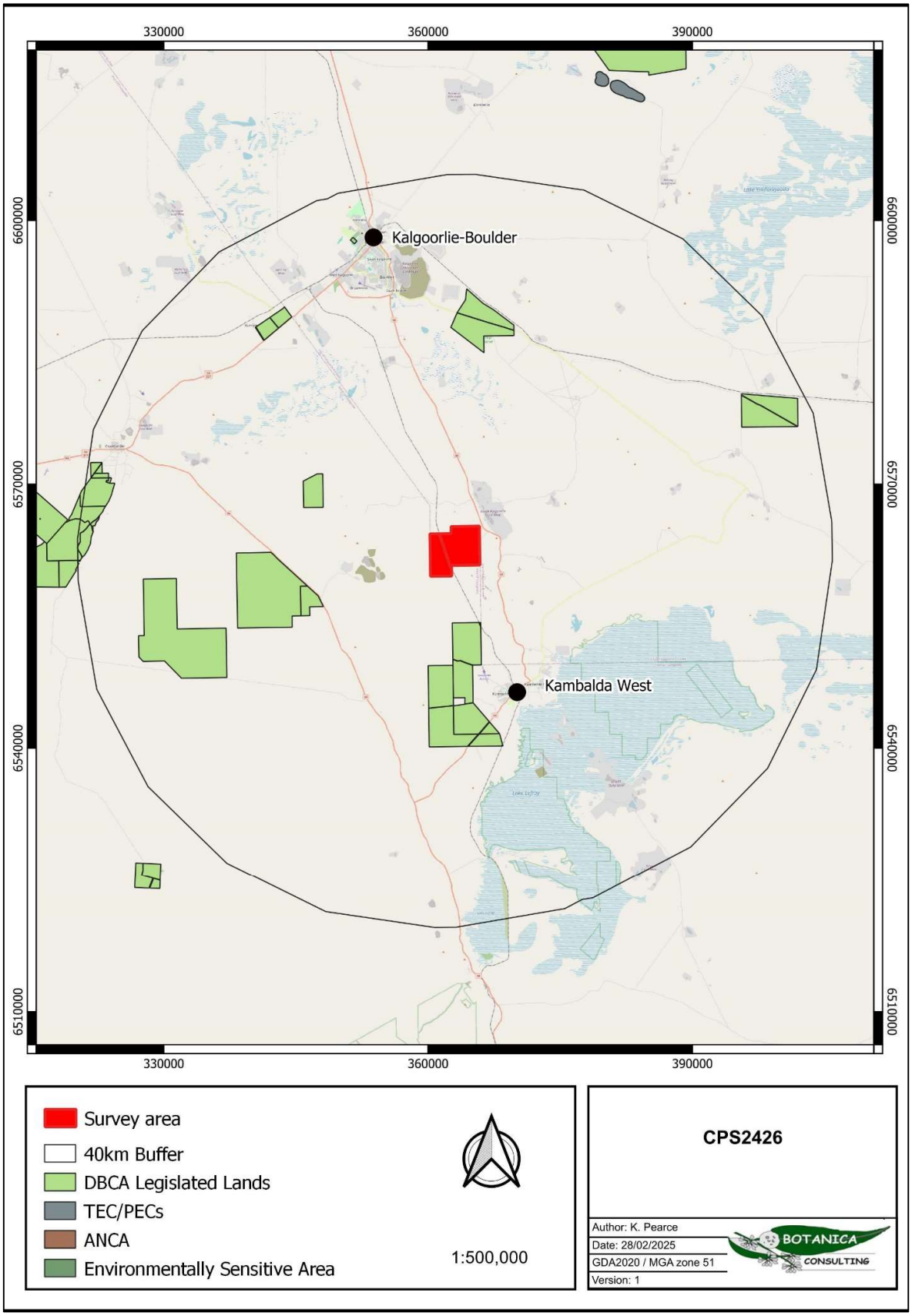


Figure 2-7: Conservation areas in relation to the survey area

2.7 Hydrology

The survey area is located approximately 15 km from Lake Lefroy, one of the larger salt lakes in the Coolgardie bioregion. According to the Geoscience Australia database (2015), there are no permanent/ perennial inland waters or drainage lines within the survey area. One major and several minor ephemeral drainage lines intersect the survey area (Figure 2-8).

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) includes biological assemblages of species such as wetlands or woodlands that use groundwater either opportunistically or as their primary water source. For the purposes of this report, a GDE is defined as any vegetation community that derives part of its water budget from groundwater and must be assumed to have some degree of groundwater dependency. According to the BoM *Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems* database (BoM, 2024b), there is one potential terrestrial GDE on the western side of the survey area and one potential aquatic GDE that intersects the bottom eastern corner of the survey area as described in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Potential terrestrial Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems in the survey area

Geomorphology	Potential	Vegetation Description	Area (ha)
Aquatic			
Undulating plains with some sandplains, ferruginous breakaways; ridges of metamorphic rocks and granitic hills and rises; calcretes, large salt lakes and dunes along valleys.	Low	Watercourse	0.755 ha
Terrestrial			
Undulating plains with some sandplains, ferruginous breakaways; ridges of metamorphic rocks and granitic hills and rises; calcretes, large salt lakes and dunes along valleys.	Medium	Medium woodland; coral gum (*Eucalyptus torquata*) & goldfields blackbutt (*E. le soufii*)	248.62 ha
Total			**2,572 ha**

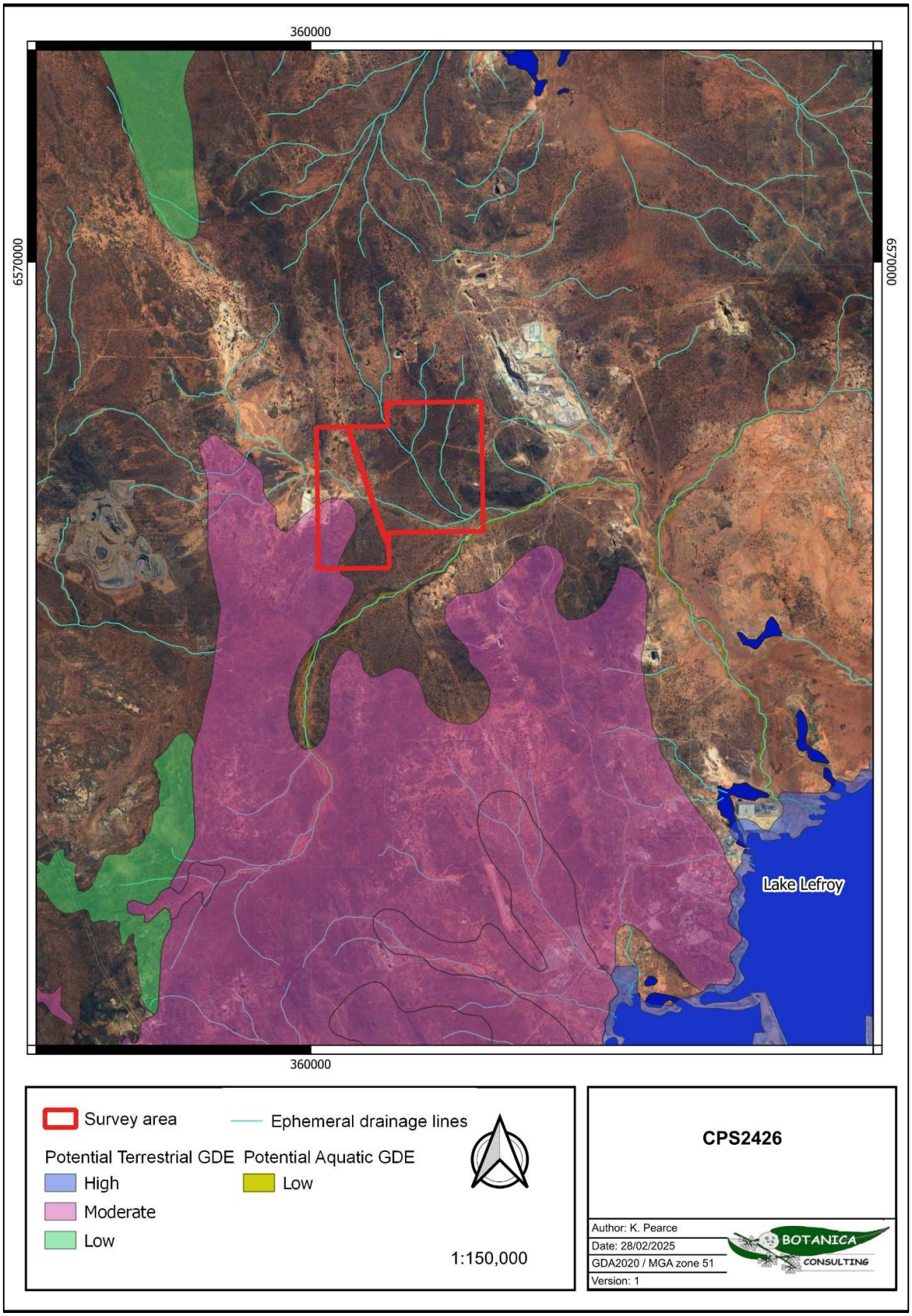


Figure 2-8: Regional hydrology of the survey area

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desktop Assessment

3.1.1 Literature Review

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

- Botanica Consulting (2022a). *Baker Project: Detailed Flora and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Lunnon Metals Ltd. November 2022.
- Botanica Consulting (2022b). *Greenfields Mill: Reconnaissance Flora/Vegetation and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for FMR Investments Pty Ltd, July 2022.
- Botanica Consulting (2023a). *Kalgoorlie Nickel Smelter: Reconnaissance Flora/Vegetation and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for BHP Nickel West Pty Ltd., April 2023.
- Botanica Consulting (2023a). *North Dam Project: Reconnaissance Flora/Vegetation Survey and Targeted Flora Survey*. Prepared for CuFe Ltd, December 2023.
- Botanica Consulting (2023b). *South Kalgoorlie Operations Detailed Flora/Vegetation Survey and Basic Fauna Assessment.* Prepared for Northern Star Resources Limited.
- Harewood, G. (2015). *Location 59 Tenement. Flora and Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Metals x Limited.
- Keighery, G.J., Milewski, A.V. and Hnatiuk, R.J. (1992). Vegetation and flora. In: N.L. McKenzie and N.J. Hall (eds) *The Biological Survey of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia: Part 8 Kurnalpi-Kalgoorlie Study Area*. Records of the Western Australian Museum, Supplement No. 41.
- Meissner R.A. & Coppen R. (2014). *Flora and vegetation of the greenstone ranges of the Yilgarn Craton: Kangaroo Hills and surrounding area.* Article in Conservation Science, Western Australia, 9 (2): 169-179.
- Native Vegetation Solutions (2012). *Location Lease 48 and 50. Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey*. Prepared for Alacer Gold Corporation, September 2012.
- Phoenix Environmental Sciences (2014). *Biological Survey for the Tycho Gold Prospect*. Prepared for MacPhersons Resources Ltd.
- Waddell, P. A., and Galloway, P. D. (2023). *Land systems, soils and vegetation of the southern Goldfields and Great Western Woodlands of Western Australia.* Technical bulletin 99, vol 1, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australian Government.

3.1.2 Database Searches

In addition to the literature review, online database search requests were also undertaken (using the survey area as centre-point and 40 km buffer) to aid in the compilation of a list of potential significant flora and fauna within the survey area:

- DBCA's Threatened and Priority Flora Database (Ref: 08-0224FL) (DBCA, 2024a)
- DBCA's Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Database (Ref: 39-0124EC) (DBCA, 2024b)
- DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database (Ref: 8141) (DBCA, 2024c)
- NatureMap Search (Ref: 68-0124) (DBCA, 2024d)
- EPBC Act online Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) database (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment, and Water [DCCEEW], 2025).

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

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

- EPBC Act. Administered by the Australian Government (DCCEEW);
- BC Act. Administered by the WA Government (DBCA);
- Red List produced by the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the World Conservation Union (also known as the IUCN Red List – the acronym derived from its former name of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources). The Red List has no legislative power in Australia but is used as a framework for State and Commonwealth categories and criteria; and
- Priority Flora and Fauna lists. A non-legislative list maintained by DBCA for management purposes: Priority flora list released 8th August 2024 (DBCA, 2024e); Priority fauna list released 30th August 2024 (DBCA, 2024f).

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

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

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

3.1.3 Likelihood of Occurrence

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

- **Unlikely:** Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
- **Possible:** Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species. This option is also used when there is insufficient information to determine the preferred habitat of a species.
- **Previously Recorded:** A record for this species is located within the survey area. Field survey will ground-truth current occurring individuals and populations.

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

- **Would Not Occur:** There is no suitable habitat for the species in the survey area and/or there is no documented record of the species in the general area since records have been kept and/or the species is generally accepted as being locally/regionally extinct (supported by a lack of recent records).
- **Locally Extinct:** Populations no longer occur within a small part of the species natural range, in this case within 10 or 20 km of the survey area. Populations do, however, persist outside of this area.

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

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

3.2 Field Assessment

3.2.1 Flora and Vegetation Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey of the survey area on the 8th October 2024. The area was traversed using an all-terrain vehicle and 4WD by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist) and Trent Matheson (Field Technician). The GPS track log of the survey effort is shown in Figure 3-1.

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

The survey was conducted using a series of survey sites (relevés) as shown in Figure 3-1. At each relevé site, the area was walked on foot to observe and record all flora species. The distance

surveyed at each relevé varied dependent on the diversity/ variability of species and landforms/ vegetation types. At each relevé, the following information was recorded:

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

Unknown specimens collected during the survey were identified with the aid of samples housed at the Botanica Herbarium and Western Australian Herbarium. A complete species list was generated from the relevé data for each of the vegetation types identified within the survey area (Appendix B).

Structural vegetation classification was used to characterise the different vegetation types. Vegetation types were described in accordance with NVIS classifications-Vegetation Types (Level V).

The vegetation condition rating scale adapted from Keighery (1994) and Trudgen (1988), as specified in the *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a), for the Southwest and Interzone botanical provinces was used to rate the condition of vegetation within the survey area. Vegetation condition rating descriptions are listed in Appendix F.



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

3.2.2 Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a basic terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey of the survey area in conjunction with the reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey on the 8th October 2024.

The survey area was traversed using a 4WD vehicle, all-terrain vehicle and on foot by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist, Diploma of Horticulture) and Tent Matheson (field technician). The GPS track log of the survey effort for the terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey is shown in Figure 3-1.

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

As part of the desktop assessment, available information on the habitat requirements of the species of conservation significance listed as possibly occurring in the area was researched. During the field survey, the habitats within the survey area were assessed and specific elements identified, if present, to determine the likelihood of listed Threatened and Priority fauna species utilising area and its importance to them.

Opportunistic observations of fauna species were made during all field survey work. Secondary evidence of fauna such as tracks, diggings and scats were also noted.

3.2.3 Data Analysis

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

3.2.4 Scientific Licences

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

Licensed Staff	Permit Number	Date of Expiry
Jim Williams	FB62000457 – Flora Taking (Biological Assessment) Licence	04/08/2025

3.2.5 Survey Limitations and Constraints

The flora and vegetation assessment was designed and carried out to conform to a reconnaissance survey as defined in *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a). The assessment included a desktop assessment aimed at providing a

list of expected species, and targeted and opportunistic flora collections via relevé sites and traverses.

Similarly, the fauna assessment included a desktop assessment aimed at providing a list of expected species and opportunistic fauna observations.

It is important to note that flora surveys will entail limitations notwithstanding careful planning and design. Potential limitations of the survey, as stipulated within the *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a), are listed in Table 3-2.

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

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

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

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

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
Access problems	Not a constraint	The survey was conducted via 4WD and foot with moderate access tracks present within the survey area.
Competency/ Experience	Not a constraint	The Botanica personnel that conducted the survey were regarded as suitably qualified and experienced. **Coordinating Staff**: Jim Williams (Director, Diploma of Horticulture) who has 20 years' experience conducting flora and fauna surveys in WA. **Data Interpretation**: Kym Pearce (Environmental Consultant, BSc Environmental Management (Honours)).

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
Timing of survey, weather & season	Not a constraint	Fieldwork was undertaken in October within the EPA's recommended primary survey time period for the South-West and Interzone Province (i.e., September-November) following below average rainfall.
Area disturbance	Not a constraint	The area has been disturbed from previous mining and exploration, cattle grazing and other human impacts; however, vegetation was mostly intact and comprised of native vegetation.
Survey Effort/ Extent	Not a constraint	Survey intensity was appropriate for the size/significance of the area with a reconnaissance flora/ vegetation survey and basic fauna completed to identify vegetation types/ fauna habitats and significant flora, fauna and vegetation.
Availability of contextual information at a regional and local scale	Not a constraint	Conservation significant flora/fauna database searches provided by the DBCA were used to identify any potential locations of Threatened/Priority species. BoM, DWER, DPIRD, DBCA and DCCEEW databases were reviewed to obtain appropriate regional desktop information on the biophysical environment of the local region. Botanica has conducted numerous surveys within the Coolgardie Bioregion and was also able to obtain information about the area from previous research conducted within the area. Results of previous assessments in the local area were reviewed to provide context on the local environment.
Completeness	Not a constraint	In the opinion of Botanica, the survey area was covered sufficiently in order to identify vegetation assemblages. Survey work was conducted outside EPAs recommended approximate timing (i.e. Spring), with limited annual taxa present. The vegetation associations for this study were based on visual descriptions of locations in the field. The distribution of these vegetation associations outside the study area is not known, however vegetation associations identified were categorised via comparison to vegetation distributions throughout WA given on NVIS (DotEE, 2017).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Desktop Assessment

4.1.1 Flora

According to the results of the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2024d), a total of 695 vascular flora taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area. Dominant genera include *Acacia* (48 species), *Eucalyptus* (49 species), *Eremophila* (35 species).

The full list of vascular flora identified by the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2024d) is contained in Appendix B.

4.1.1.1 Introduced Flora

The desktop review identified 104 introduced flora (weed) species as potentially occurring within 40 km of the survey area. Of these, 9 are listed as Declared Pests on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management* (BAM) *Act 2007,* and seven are listed as Weed of National Significance (WoNS).

A summary of the potentially occurring Declared Pests and WoNS occurring within 40 km of the survey area are listed in Table 4-1.

The full list of potential weed species occurring within 40 km of the survey area is contained in Appendix C.

Table 4-1: Potentially Occurring Declared Pests and WoNS within 40 km of the survey area

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WoNS
Boraginaceae	*Echium plantagineum*	Paterson's Curse	Declared Pest - s22(2)		No
Cactaceae	*Cylindropuntia fulgida var. mamillata*	Coral Cactus, Boxing Glove Cactus	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	*Cylindropuntia imbricata*	Tree Cholla, Devils rope	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	*Cylindropuntia kleiniae*	Klein's Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	*Cylindropuntia tunicata*	Sheathed Cholla, Hudson Pear	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	*Opuntia elata*	Riverian pear	Declared Pest - s22(2)		Yes
Cactaceae	*Opuntia ficus-indica*	Indian Fig	Declared Pest - s22(2)		Yes
Solanaceae	*Lycium ferocissimum*	African Boxthorn	Permitted - s11		Yes
Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	Common Lantana	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes

4.1.1.2 Significant Flora

Assessment of the DBCA's Threatened and Priority Flora database records (DBCA, 2024a), NatureMap search (DBCA, 2024d), EPBC Protected Matters Search (DCCEEW, 2025) and previous relevant literature identified 50 significant flora species recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area (three Threatened Flora and 48 Priority Flora (Table 4-2); noting that one species was listed as both Threatened and a priority).

The locations of DBCA database records for Significant Flora (DBCA, 2024a) in relation to the survey area is shown in Figure 4-1.

These taxa were assessed for distribution and known habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area[2].

The significant flora species identified to occur within 40 km of the survey area were assessed for distribution and known habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. Nil species were previously recorded within the survey area or within 10 km of the survey area (likely). Fifteen species were assessed as 'possible' to occur within the survey area, and the remaining 35 were assessed as being 'unlikely' to occur within the survey area due to unsuitable habitat or being outside the known range of the species (Table 4-2).

[2] One taxon without habitat descriptions have been tentatively considered as 'possible' to occur.

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

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description (WA Herbarium, 1998-)	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
Acacia coatesii			1	Flat to gentle slope, laterite/quartz, tantalite over greenstone.	Unlikely
Acacia crenulata			3	Clay, sandy clay, yellow sand. Rocky rises, granite outcrops, breakaways.	Unlikely
Acacia kerryana			2	Granitic loamy sand, stony clayey loam or clayey sand. Low stony ridges, undulating plains.	Possible
Acacia websteri			1	Red sand, clay or loam. Low-lying areas, flats.	Unlikely
Allocasuarina eriochlamys subsp. *grossa*			3	Stony loam, laterite clay. Granite outcrops.	Unlikely
Alyxia tetanifolia			3	Sandy clay, loam, concretionary gravel. Drainage lines, near lakes.	Unlikely
Austrostipa frankliniae			2	Basalt and minor calcrete with red-brown skeletal light medium clay soils.	Unlikely
Austrostipa turbinata			3	Basalt with red-brown shallow sandy clay soils.	Unlikely
Bossiaea celata			3	Deep sand. Open mallee.	Unlikely
Calandrinia lefroyensis			1	Flat plains with fine quartz, near large salt lakes.	Possible
Chrysocephalum apiculatum subsp. *norsemanense*			3	Sandplain with open mallee or shrubland.	Unlikely
Cratystylis centralis			3	Red sandy loam with ironstone gravel. Flat plains, breakaway country.	Unlikely
Cyathostemon divaricatus			1	Rocky hillslope.	Possible
Cyathostemon verrucosus			3	Sandplain with open mallee or shrubland.	Unlikely
Dampiera plumosa			1	Red sandy soils.	Unlikely
Elachanthus pusillus			2	Clay loam plain, Eucalyptus woodland.	Possible
Eremophila acutifolia			3	Undulating plain. Brown clay loam soil. Eucalyptus woodland	Possible
Eremophila arachnoides subsp *tenera*			3	Red sand.	Possible
Eremophila caerulea subsp. merrallii			4	Sand, clay or loam. Undulating plains.	Unlikely
Eremophila praecox			2	Red/brown sandy loam. Undulating plains.	Possible
Eremophila succinea			3	Clay, sand over clay.	Possible
Eremophila veronica			3	Stony clay, clay loam. Lateritic breakaways.	Unlikely
Eremophila xantholaemus			1	Hill slope, Eucalyptus woodland.	Possible
Eucalyptus jutsonii subsp. jutsonii			4	Red to pale orange deep sands. Undulating areas and on dunes.	Unlikely
Eucalyptus websteriana subsp. *norsemanica*			1	Rocky slopes, Eucalyptus woodland.	Possible
Eucalyptus x brachyphylla			4	Sandy loam. Granite outcrops.	Unlikely
Frankenia glomerata			4	White sand. Margins of large salt lakes.	Unlikely

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description (WA Herbarium, 1998-)	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
Gastrolobium graniticum	EN	EN		Sand, sandy loam, granite. Margins of rock outcrops, along drainage lines.	Unlikely
Goodenia salina			2	Low gypseous dunes near salt pans.	Unlikely
Grevillea georgeana			3	Stony loam/clay. Ironstone hilltops & slopes.	Unlikely
Isolepis australiensis			3	Silty sand, sandy clay. Lake margins, pools.	Unlikely
Lepidium fasciculatum			3	Brown cracking clay plain.	Unlikely
Lepidium merrallii			2	Clay loam.	Unlikely
Lepidosperma sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094)			1	Rocky slope, mallee woodland.	Unlikely
Melaleuca coccinea			3	Sandy loam over granite. Granite outcrops, sandplain, river valleys.	Unlikely
Notisia intonsa			3	Disturbed areas, drainage lines in clay loam plains.	Possible
Phebalium clavatum			2	Sandy soils. Sandplains.	Unlikely
Phlegmatospermum eremaeum			3	Stony loam.	Unlikely
Pterostylis xerampelina			1	Rocky areas, granite or ironstone.	Unlikely
Ptilotus procumbens			1	Red clay.	Unlikely
Ricinocarpos digynus			1	Rocky hillslopes	Possible
Sowerbaea multicaulis			4	Yellow-brown sand.	Possible
Stylidium choreanthum			3	White/yellow or red sand. Plains.	Unlikely
Styphelia rectiloba			3	Tops and upper slopes of breakaway.	Unlikely
Tecticornia flabelliformis		VU	P2	Salt Lake playa. Quartz on soil surface. Brown clay.	Unlikely
Tetratheca spenceri		VU		Weathered ironstone outcrop (Butcher and Cockerton)	Unlikely
Thryptomene planiflora			1	Sandplain, Acacia shrubland.	Unlikely
Thryptomene sp. Coolgardie (E. Kelso s.n. 1902)			1	Not available	Possible
Xanthoparmelia dayiana			3	Lichen, various habitats.	Unlikely
Xanthoparmelia xanthomelanoides			2	Hill with bare to stoney dry clay.	Possible

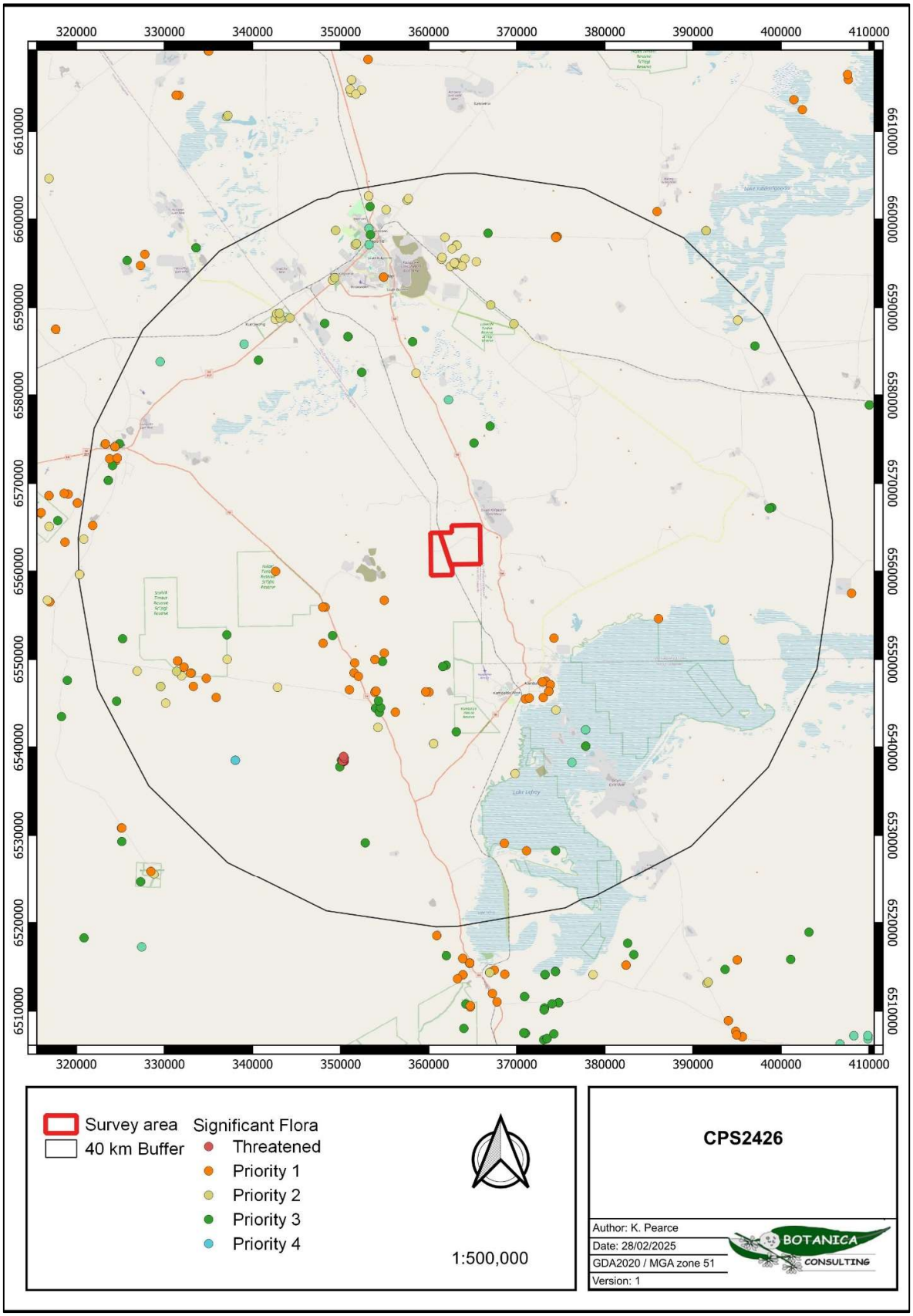


Figure 4-1: Significant flora records in relation to the survey area

4.1.2 Fauna

According to the results of the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2024d), a total of 316 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area including six amphibians, 174 bird species, 36 mammals and 100 reptiles.

The full list of terrestrial vertebrate fauna identified by the NatureMap search (DBCA, 2024d) is contained in Appendix B.

4.1.2.1 Introduced (Feral) Fauna

The desktop review identified nine introduced (feral) vertebrate fauna species as potentially occurring within 40 km of the survey area (Table 4-3).

Table 4-3: Potentially occurring introduced fauna within 40 km of the survey area

Family	Taxon	Common Name
Bovidae	**Bos Taurus*	European Cattle
	**Capra hircus*	Goat
	**Ovis aries*	Sheep
Columbidae	**Columba livia*	Domestic Pigeon, Rock Dove
	**Streptopelia senegalensis*	Laughing Dove
Felidae	**Felis catus*	Domestic Cat
Gekkonidae	**Hemidactylus frenatus*	Asian House Gecko
Leporidae	**Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Rabbit
Muridae	**Mus musculus*	House Mouse

4.1.2.2 Significant Fauna

The desktop assessment identified 13 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species and two terrestrial invertebrate fauna species of conservation significance as previously being recorded within 40 km of the survey area. These comprised of 12 Threatened, two Priority and five migratory bird taxa (three of which are also listed as Threatened and one as Priority).

The locations of DBCA database records for significant fauna (DBCA, 2024b) in relation to the survey area is shown in Figure 4-2.

Habitat and distribution data were used to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the survey area (Table 4-4: Potentially occurring significant fauna). The assessment identified four significant fauna species as Possibly Occurs and the remaining 11 species were assessed as unlikely to occur within the survey area.

Table 4-4: Potentially occurring significant fauna

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Assessment and Likelihood
	EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
Birds					
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface	VU	-	-	The Southern Whiteface prefers the drier habitats of southern Australia. Found in southern WA except the far south-west corner (Birdlife, 2023).	Unlikely to occur. PMST records state that the species or species habitat may be in the area however no previous records in this area.
Calidris acuminata *Sharp-tailed Sandpiper*	VU and MI	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 (DCCEEW, 2024b).	Unlikely to occur. No suitable habitat in the survey area.
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper	CR and MI	CR	-	Inland, where they are rarely seen, around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand (DCCEEW, 2024).	Unlikely to occur. No suitable habitat in the survey area.
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon	VU	VU	-	Occurs at low densities across inland Australia. The species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. The species has been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter (DCCEEW, 2024).	Possibly occurs. Survey area may form part of larger home range however suitable breeding habitat unlikely to be present.
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl	VU	VU	-	Scrublands and woodlands dominated by mallee and wattle species (DCCEEW, 2024).	Possibly occurs. Numerous records within 40 km of survey area.
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot	EN	CR	-	Broad habitat requirements include areas of old-growth spinifex (Triodia) for roosting and nesting, together with foraging habitats that are likely to include various native grasses and herbs, that may or may not contain shrubs or low trees. (DBCA, 2017).	Unlikely to occur. PMST records state that the species or species habitat may be in the area but no previous records in this area. Considered to be locally extinct. No suitable habitat in the survey area.
Tringa brevipes Grey-tailed tattler	MI	-	P4	Breeds near water in taiga and tundra, and frequents reefs, mangroves, mudflats, and beaches on migration and during the non-breeding season (Cornell University, 2024).	Unlikely to occur. One record (2017) at Lake Douglas east of the survey area.
Tringa nebularia *Common Greenshank*	EN and MI	MI		Found in a wide variety of inland wetlands (e.g. claypans and saltflats) and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity. It will also use artificial wetlands (e.g., sewage farms). The edges of the wetlands used are generally of mud or clay,	Unlikely to occur. No suitable habitat in the survey area.
Zanda latirostris Carnaby's cockatoo	EN	EN		Forests and woodlands, also around Perth during autumn-winter. South-western Australia (ALA, 2023).	Unlikely to occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Assessment and Likelihood
	EPBC Act	BC Act	Priority		
Various wading/shorebird species	MI	MI	-	Inhabit muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland (DCCEEW, 2024).	Unlikely to occur. No suitable habitat in the survey area.
Mammals					
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch	VU	VU		Deserts, woodlands, eucalypt shrubland, open forests and coastal areas. It is now found only in the southwest corner of Western Australia (ALA, 2023).	Unlikely to occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.
Macrotis lagotis Bilby	VU	VU		Lives in the desert. It occurs in a number of disjunct locations between south-west Queensland and the Pilbara (DCCEEW, 2024).	Unlikely to occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.
Myrmecobius fasciatus Numbat	EN	EN		Numbats were previously widespread before European settlement; they now occupy just a few reserves in the south-west of WA and translocated populations in other parts of Australia (ALA, 2023).	Unlikely to occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.
Invertebrates					
Jalmenus aridus Inland hairstreak	-	-	P1	Open woodland with mature *Senna artemisioides* ssp. *filifolia* as well as mixed flowering shrubs with open areas of well drained exposed ground adjoining the hostplants (Eastwood *et al,* 2023).	Possibly occurs. Little is known about this species.
Ogyris subterrestris petrina Arid bronze azure butterfly	CR	CR		Known to occur within Mature smooth barked Eucalypt woodlands in the Goldfields and Wheatbelt region of WA (DBCA, 2016).	Possibly occurs. However, the nearest known population is 20 km to the NW and it hasn't been seen there since 1992.

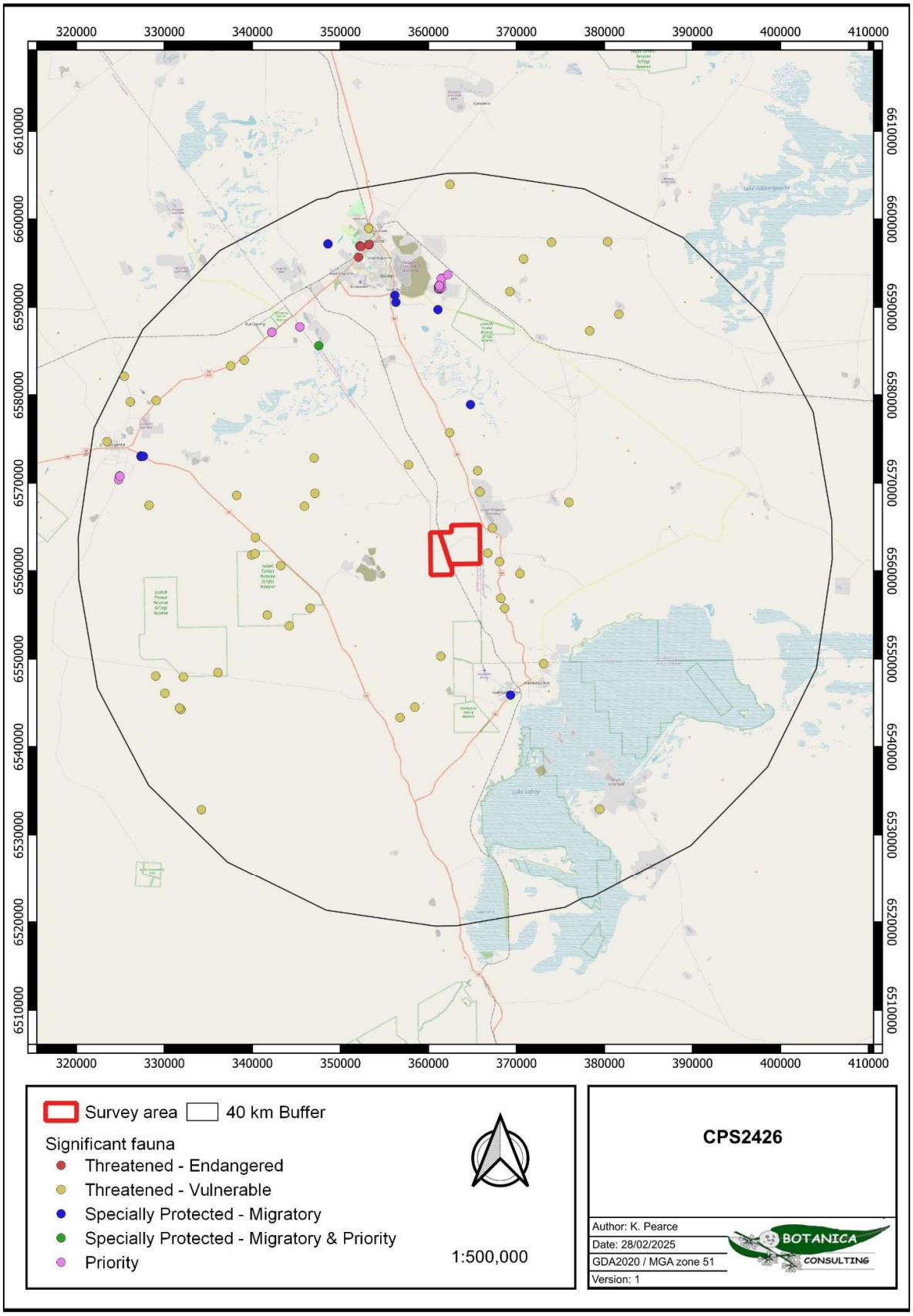


Figure 4-2: Significant fauna records in relation to the survey area

4.2 Field Assessment

4.2.1 Flora

The field survey identified 192 vascular flora taxa representing 90 genera from 28 families. The most diverse families being Chenopodiaceae, Fabaceae and Myrtaceae. Dominant genera include *Eremophila (*19 species), *Acacia* (15 species) and *Eucalyptus* (15 species). Sixteen annual species were observed during the survey. The full field species inventory is listed in Appendix D.

Thirteen introduced taxa (weeds) were recorded within the survey area, none of which are listed as a Declared Pest under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (Table 4-5).

Twelve of these were recorded in areas defined as disturbed, nine of which were not recorded elsewhere. Therefore, three weed species were recorded in areas of native vegetation across the 13 broad scale vegetation types (refer to section 4.2.2.1).

The most common weed species were **Carrichtera annua* (Ward's Weed) and *Salvia verbenaca (*Wild Sage) which was recorded within four of the 28 broad-scale vegetation types and within the areas defined as disturbed. Most of the weed species were seen along tracks.

Table 4-5: Introduced flora recorded within the survey area

Family	Taxon	Common Name	Declared Pest	WoNS
Aizoaceae	**Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*	Slenderleaf Iceplant	N	N
Asparagaceae	**Asphodelus fistulosus*	Onion weed	N	N
Asteraceae	**Carthamus lanatus*	Saffron Thistle	N	N
Asteraceae	**Centaurea melitensis*	Maltese Cockspur	N	N
Asteraceae	**Dittrichia graveolens*	Stinkwort	N	N
Asteraceae	**Gazania linearis*	Gazania	N	N
Asteraceae	**Oncosiphon suffruticosum*	Calomba Daisy	N	N
Brassicaceae	**Brassica tournefortii*	Mediterranean Turnip	N	N
Brassicaceae	**Carrichtera annua*	Ward's Weed	N	N
Lamiaceae	**Salvia verbenaca*	Wild Sage	N	N
Malvaceae	**Malva parviflora*	Marshmallow	N	N
Poaceae	**Hordeum leporinum*	Barley Grass	N	N
Poaceae	**Cynodon dactylon*	Couch	N	N

4.2.1.1 Significant Flora

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

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

No Threatened or Priority flora were observed in the survey area.

4.2.2 Vegetation

4.2.2.1 Vegetation Communities

A total of 13 broad-scale vegetation types were identified within the survey area; plus disturbed areas which were predominately cleared of native vegetation associated with mining activity or roads and contained numerous weed species. Vegetation community descriptions and extent are listed below in Table 4-6 and illustrated spatially in Figure 4-3. Vegetation community descriptions and extents were determined from field survey results, aerial imagery interpretation and extrapolation of the communities.

The survey found CLP-EW1 was the most widespread community in the survey area, occupying 665.86 ha (25.88%), while RH-EW2 was the most restricted with 16.93 ha (0.65%). DD-EW1 was the most diverse community, with 68 flora species recorded dominated by *Eucalyptus* and SD-EW1 was the least diverse with 31 flora species.

Table 4-6: Summary of vegetation types within the survey area

Landform	NVIS Vegetation Group	Veg Code	Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Condition rating	Photo
Drainage Depression	Eucalypt Woodlands	DD-EOW1	Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia/ E. salubris* over mid open shrubland of *Eremophila scoparia/ Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and low open shrubland of *Cratystylis conocephala/ Maireana sedifolia* in drainage depression.	78.59	3.05	Good	
		DD-EW1	Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia/ E. salubris* over mid open shrubland of *Eremophila scoparia/ Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and low open shrubland of *Cratystylis conocephala/ Maireana sedifolia* in drainage depression.	479.71	18.65	Good	
	Chenopod Shrublands	DD-CS1	Mid sparse shrubland of *Pittosporum angustifolium* over low chenopod shrubland of *Atriplex vesicaria/* low samphire shrubland of *Tecticornia indica* in drainage depression.	120.72	4.69	Good	

Clay Loam Plain	Eucalypt Open Woodlands	CLP-EOW1	Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia/ E. salubris* over mid open shrubland of *Eremophila scoparia/ Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and low open shrubland of *Cratystylis conocephala/ Maireana sedifolia* on clay-loam plain.	64.49	2.50	Good	
	Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW1	Low woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia/ E. salubris* over mid open shrubland of *Eremophila scoparia/ Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and low open shrubland of *Cratystylis conocephala/ Maireana sedifolia* on clay-loam plain.	665.86	25.88	Good	
	Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW2	Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus clelandiorum* over mid open shrubland of *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* over sparse samphire shrubland of *Tecticornia disarticulata* on clay-loam plain.	542.07	21.07	Good	

	Eucalypt Woodlands	CLP-EW3	Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus clelandiorum,* and *E. oleosa* over mid sparse shrubland of *Melaleuca sheathiana* and low shrubland of *Cratystylis conocephala* on clay-loam plain.	61.36	2.38	Good	
	Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands	CLP-MW1	Low open mallee woodland of *Eucalyptus griffithsii* over mid open shrubland of *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and sparse shrubland of *Atriplex vesicaria* on a clay loam plain	63.29	2.46	Good	
Rocky Hillslope	Acacia Forests and Woodlands	RH-AFW1	Low open woodland of *Acacia collegialis* over mid open shrubland of *Eremophila clarkei* and low open shrubland of *Dodonaea microzyga* on rocky hillslope.	17.78	0.69	Good	

	Eucalypt Woodlands	RH-EW1	Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus clelandiorum* over mid open shrubland of *Eremophila ionantha* and low open shrubland of *Acacia erinacea* on rocky hillslope.	321.46	12.49	Good	
		RH-EW2	Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus torquata* over mid sparse shrubland of *Atriplex nummularia* and low open shrubland of Westringia rigida on rocky hillslope	16.93	0.65	Good	
	Mallee Acacia Forest Woodlands	RH-MAFW1	Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus longissima* over shrubland of *Acacia collegialis* and low open shrubland of *Dodonaea microzyga* on rocky hillslope	33.94	1.31	Good	

Sand Dune	Eucalypt Woodland	SD-EW1	Low open mallee woodland of *Eucalyptus salicola* over mid open shrubland of *Acacia kalgoorliensis* and sparse hummock grassland of *Triodia scariosa* on sand dune.	50.86	1.97	Good	
Disturbed	Disturbed	CV	Area cleared for infrastructure *e.g.*, mine, roads.	97.58	3.79	Degraded	

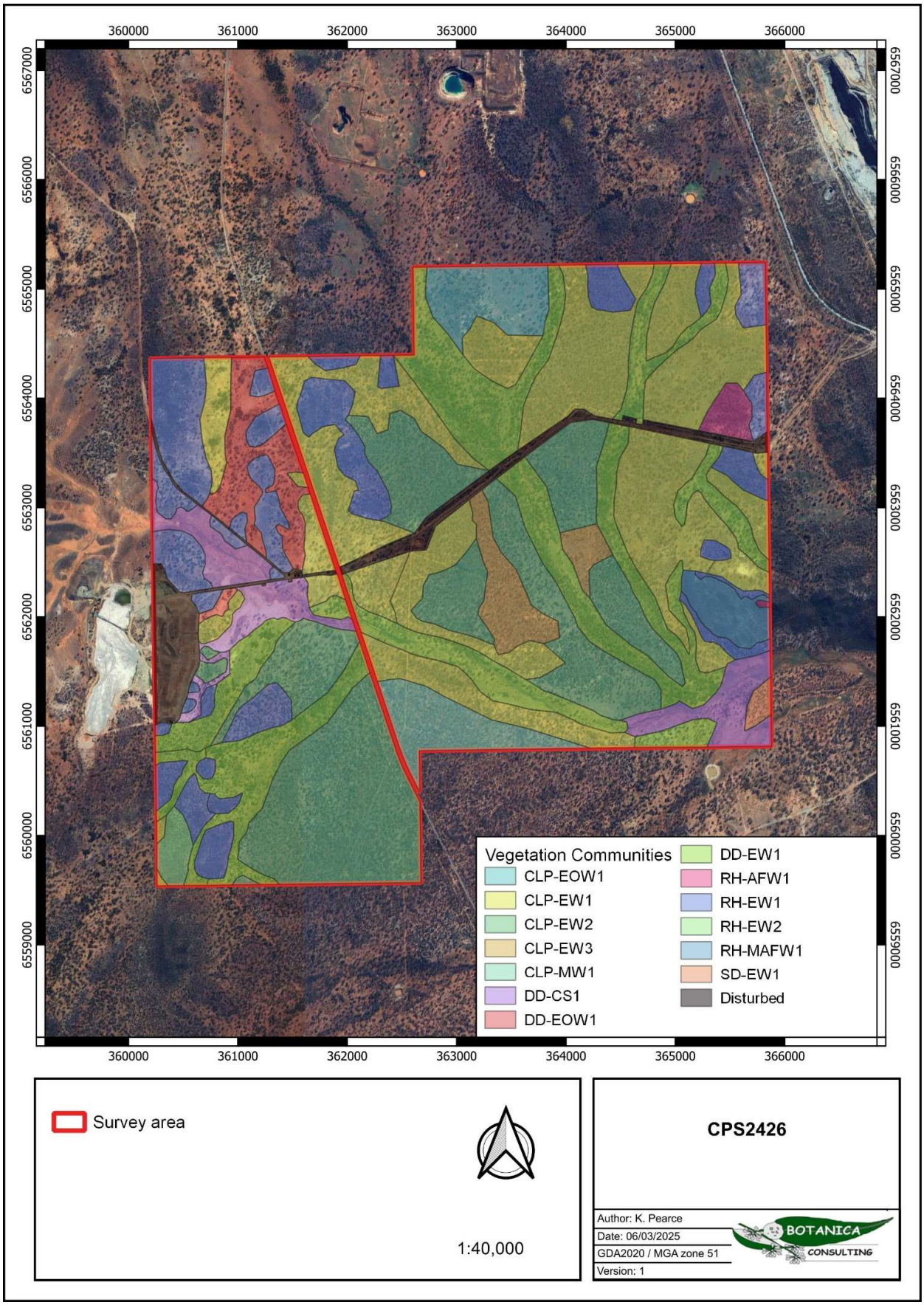


Figure 4-3: Vegetation types within the survey area

4.2.2.2 Vegetation Condition

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale adapted from Keighery (1994) and Trudgen, (1988), native vegetation within the survey area was rated as 'good' to 'degraded'. (Table 4-7; Figure 4-4). Vegetation condition rating descriptions are listed in Appendix F. Disturbances within the survey area include previous mining and exploration activities, grazing and occasional weeds and vehicle tracks.

Table 4-7: Vegetation condition rating within the survey area

Condition rating	Description (EPA, 2016a)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.	2474.4	96.2
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	97.6	3.8
Total		**2572**	**100**

4.2.2.3 Significant Vegetation

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

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

No TECs or PECs as listed under State or Commonwealth legislation were identified within the survey area. No other significant vegetation was identified within the survey area.

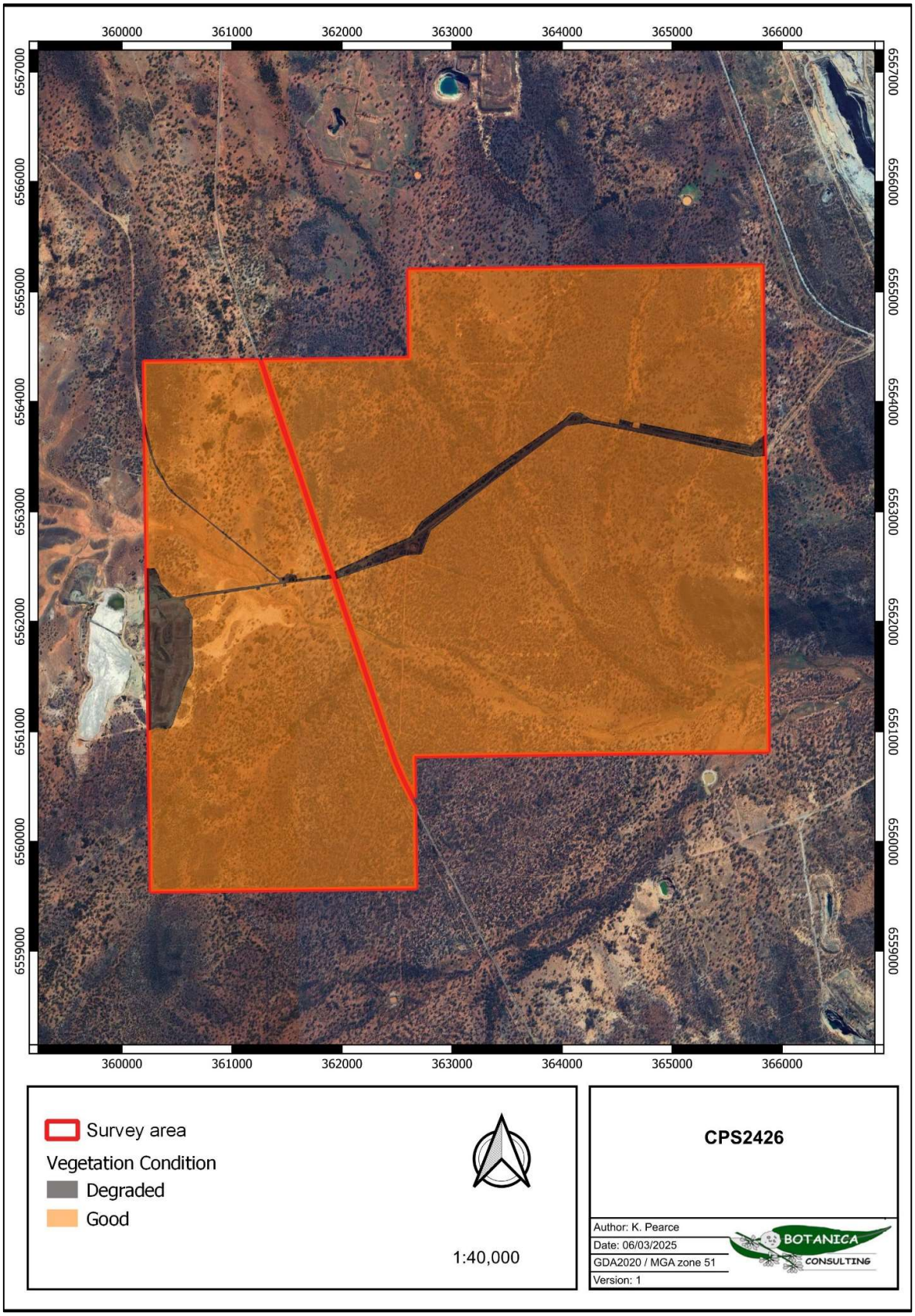


Figure 4-4: Vegetation condition within the survey area

4.2.3 Fauna

During the field survey a total of 16 vertebrate fauna taxa were identified within the survey area. These taxa represented 14 families across two classes, including Reptilia (two families, two species) and Aves (14 families, 14 species). No evidence of Malleefowl or Chuditch were observed.

The full field species inventory is listed in Appendix E.

4.2.3.1 Introduced Fauna

Four introduced fauna species were identified within the survey area:

1. **Bos taurus* (European Cattle)
2. **Capra hircus* (Goat)
3. *Felis catus* (Cat)
4. **Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Rabbit).

These species were identified during the field survey via secondary evidence (*e.g.*, scats and tracks).

4.2.3.2 Fauna Habitat

Based on vegetation and associated landforms identified during the flora and vegetation assessment, six broad scale terrestrial fauna habitats were identified as occurring within the survey area. This included disturbed areas which were predominately cleared of native vegetation.

Table 4-8 provides the area and a visual representation of fauna habitat types, and the extent of fauna habitats is shown spatially in Figure 4-5.

Table 4-8: Terrestrial fauna habitats within the survey area

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Drainage Depression Eucalypt/Acacia Forests and Woodlands Extent in Survey Area: 558.3ha (21.7%)	Low open *Eucalyptus/Acacia* woodlands over open shrubland of *Atriplex/Scaevola* over open shrubland of *Tecticornia/Atriplex* in drainage depression.	• Ground has low suitability to burrowing species. • Potential refuge for small fauna (e.g., reptiles) under shrubs. • Low diversity vegetation strata	
Drainage Depression Chenopod Shrublands Extent in Survey Area: 120.7ha (4.6%)	Low open shrublands of *Tecticornia* on open depression.	• Ground has low suitability to burrowing species. • Potential refuge for small fauna (e.g., reptiles) under shrubs. • Low diversity vegetation strata • Low vegetation density and leaf litter	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Clay Loam Plain *Acacia*, *Eucalypt* and *Mallee* woodlands and forests Extent in survey area: 1397.1ha (54.3%)	Low open *Acacia/Eucalyptus* woodlands over mixed shrublands of *Eremophila/Senna/Melaleuca/Atriplex/Scaevola* over sparse/open shrublands of *Ptilotus/Atriplex/Tecticornia/Cratystylis* on clay loam plains.	• Ground not well suited to burrowing species. • Moderate to high diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna assemblage. • Moderate vegetation density and leaf litter, providing good refuge for reptiles.	
Rocky Hillslope Acacia, Eucalypt and Mallee woodlands and forests Extent is Survey Area: 390.2ha (15.1%)	Low open *Acacia/Mallee/Eucalyptus* woodlands over mixed shrublands of *Eremophila/Acacia/Melaleuca/Atriplex* over sparse/open shrublands of *Dodonaea/Scaevola/Westringia* on rocky hillslopes.	• Ground not suited to burrowing species. • Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna assemblage. • Low vegetation density and rocks providing good refuge for reptiles.	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Sand Dune Mallee woodland Extent in Survey Area: 7.2ha (0.2%)	Low open *Acacia/ Mallee* woodlands over Shrublands of *Acacia/ Scaevola* over hummock grassland of *Triodia* on sand dunes.	• Ground suited to burrowing species • Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna • Moderate vegetation density and leaf litter providing good refuge for reptiles and mammals	
Disturbed Extent in Survey Area: 97.58ha (3.7%)	Areas which have been subject to high levels of disturbance activities, predominately cleared of native vegetation and contain numerous weed species.	• Ground not well suited to burrowing species. • Low value foraging habitat for mammals and avifauna due to lack of native vegetation.	

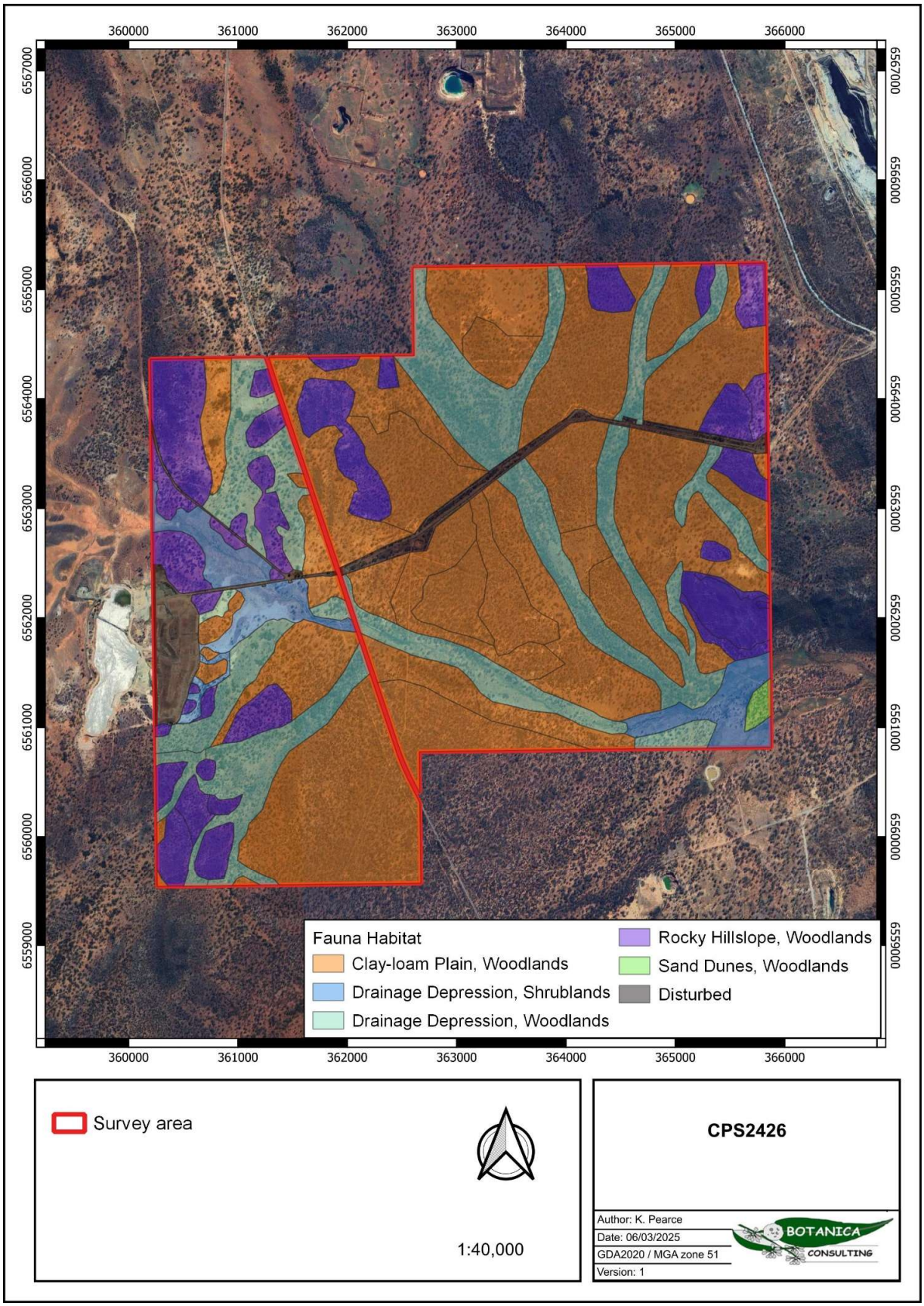


Figure 4-5: Fauna habitats in the survey area

4.2.3.3 Significant Fauna

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

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

No evidence of significant fauna species were observed during the survey.

The current status of some species on site and/or in the general area is difficult to determine, however, based on the habitats present and/or recent nearby records, the following species of conservation significance can be regarded as possibly utilising the survey area for some purpose at times, these being:

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

  Majority of habitat within the survey area appears unsuitable for breeding due to the moderately low density of the vegetation and leaf litter, with no evidence of this species occurring within the survey area, including nesting mounds, tracks or other signs, recorded within the survey area. Habitat appears to be marginal in extent/quality however this species is considered as possibly occurring as it may visit the area for short periods as infrequent vagrants.

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

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

- **Arid bronze azure butterfly (*Ogyris subterrestris petrina)* -Critically Endangered (EPBC Act and BC Act)**

  The nearest known population is 20 km to the northwest; however, it hasn't been seen there since 1992. Unlikely to be present at the site.

- **Inland Hairstreak (Jalmenus aridus) - Priority 1**

  Little is known about this species; therefore it is difficult to determine its presence or otherwise at this site.

- **Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act and BC Act**

No evidence of chuditch was seen. This species is considered regionally extinct. It is unlikely to be present at the site.

4.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance

4.3.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

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

The EPBC Act covers 9 protected matters:

- world heritage areas
- national heritage places
- wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)
- listed threatened species and ecological communities
- listed migratory species (protected under international agreements)
- Commonwealth marine areas
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- nuclear actions (including uranium mines)
- water resources (that relate to unconventional gas development and large coal mining development).

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

4.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance

4.4.1 *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

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

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

Environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) are classes or areas of native vegetation as declared in the *Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005* for the purposes of Part V Division 2 of the EP Act, where the exemptions for clearing vegetation under the Clearing Regulations do not apply.

The following areas are declared to be ESAs:

- a declared World Heritage property as defined in section 13 of the EPBC Act;
- an area that is included on the Register of the National Estate, because of its natural heritage value, under the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 of the Commonwealth;
- 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 TEC;
- 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 following policies –
    - *Environmental Protection (Gnangara Mound Crown Land) Policy 1992*;
    - *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* applies; and
- protected wetlands as defined in the *Environmental Protection (South West Agricultural Zone Wetlands) Policy 1998*.

No ESAs declared under the EP Act were identified within the survey area.

Additionally, in accordance with Schedule 1, Clause 4 of the Clearing Regulations, clearing of native vegetation in a 'Schedule One Area' for mining purposes is not permitted without a clearing permit.

The survey area is located within land classified as Exempted East Locations 51 which is a Schedule One Area.

4.4.2 *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*

The BC Act is administered by the DBCA to conserve and protect biodiversity and to promote the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in the State of Western Australia. Under the BC Act, native species are listed as Threatened when they face a high to very high risk of extinction in the wild, and ecological communities are listed as Threatened when they face a high to very high risk of collapse. Whilst all native flora and fauna are protected throughout the State, special protection is afforded to threatened flora and ecological communities, with the authorisation of the Minister being required before such flora can be taken or communities modified.

Furthermore, The Minister may list vegetation as a 'critical habitat' if it is critical to the survival of a threatened species or ecological community. Under Section 54(1) of the BC Act, habitat is eligible for listing as critical habitat if:

- it is critical to the survival of a threatened species or a threatened ecological community; and
- its listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines.

No TECs, Threatened species or critical habitat listed under the BC Act were recorded within the survey area.

4.5 Other Areas of Conservation Significance

The DBCA lists 'Priority' species and communities which are under consideration for declaration as 'Threatened' under the BC Act. These Priority species and communities have no formal legal protection until they are endorsed by the Minister as being Threatened.

There are no Priority species or communities within the survey area.

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

There are no gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area, however the survey area is approximately 5km north of Kambalda Nature Reserve (R33300).

4.6 Native Vegetation Clearing Principles

Based on the outcomes from the survey undertaken, Botanica assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Table 4-9). The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities may be at variance with clearing principle (f).

Table 4-9: Assessment against native vegetation clearing principles

Letter	Principle	Assessment	Outcome
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:			
(a)	comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Vegetation identified within the survey area is not considered to be of high biological diversity and is well represented outside of the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(b)	comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to WA.	No significant fauna or fauna habitat were observed within the survey area. Fauna habitats are well represented outside of the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(c)	includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.	No Threatened Flora taxa, pursuant to the BC Act and the EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.	Clearing is not at variance with this principle
(d)	comprises the whole or part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community (TEC).	No TEC listed under the EPBC Act or by the BC Act occur within the survey area.	Clearing is not at variance with this principle
(e)	is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared	Vegetation within the survey area retains >96% of its pre-European extent, and development within the survey area will not significantly reduce the current extent.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(f)	is growing, in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland	The survey area is located approximately 15 km of Lake Lefroy, one of the larger salt lakes in the Coolgardie bioregion, There is one non-perennial and several minor ephemeral drainage lines intersect the survey area	Clearing may be at variance with this principle
(g)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The survey area and surrounding region has not been extensively cleared. Clearing within the survey area is not considered likely to lead to land degradation issues such as salinity, water logging or acidic soils.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(h)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	The survey area is not located within a conservation area however it is located 5km from Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(i)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	No surface water bodies are located within the survey area. Minor ephemeral drainage lines intersect the survey area however clearing within the survey area is unlikely to result in deterioration to water quality.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle

Letter	Principle	Assessment	Outcome
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:			
(j)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.	Rainfall in the Eastern Goldfields subregion has an average rainfall of 200 to 300mm. Rainfall events are unlikely to result in localised flooding. Clearing within the survey area is not likely to increase the incidence or intensity of flooding within the survey area or surrounds.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle

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APPENDIX A:
CONSERVATION RATINGS BC ACT AND EPBC ACT

Definitions of Conservation Significant Species

Code	Category
State categories of Threatened and Priority species	
Threatened Species (T) Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as Threatened species under section 26(2) of the BC Act.	
CR	**Critically Endangered** Threatened species considered to be "facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under Schedule 2 Division 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for critically endangered fauna or Schedule 1 Division 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for critically endangered flora.
EN	**Endangered** Threatened species considered to be "facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under Schedule 2 Division 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for endangered fauna or Schedule 1 Division 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for endangered flora.
VU	**Vulnerable** Threatened species considered to be "facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under Schedule 2 Division 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for vulnerable fauna or Schedule 1 Division 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for vulnerable flora.
Extinct species Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.	
EX	**Extinct** Species where "*there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died*", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act). Published as presumed extinct under Schedule 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for extinct fauna or Schedule 2 the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for extinct flora.
EW	**Extinct in the Wild** Species that *"is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form*", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act). Currently there are no Threatened fauna or Threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable notice.
Specially protected species Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection. Species that are listed as Threatened species (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.	
CD	**Species of special conservation interest** Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as Threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Code	Category
	Published as conservation dependent fauna under Schedule 1 Division 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024*.
IA	**International Agreement/ Migratory** Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act). Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species. Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under Schedule 1 Division 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024*.
OS	**Other specially protected species** Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act). Published as other specially protected fauna under Schedule 1 Division 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024*.
Priority species Possibly Threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of Priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as Threatened Fauna or Flora. Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring. Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.	
P1	**Priority 1: Poorly-known species** Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
P2	**Priority 2: Poorly-known species** Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
P3	**Priority 3: Poorly-known species** Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.
P4	**Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring** (a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands. (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as Conservation Dependent. (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.
Commonwealth categories of Threatened species	
EX	**Extinct** Taxa where there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
EW	**Extinct in the Wild** Taxa where it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or it has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate

Code	Category
	seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
CR	**Critically Endangered** Taxa that are facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
EN	**Endangered** Taxa which are not critically endangered and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
VU	**Vulnerable** Taxa which are not critically endangered or endangered and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
CD	**Conservation Dependent** Taxa which are the focus of a specific conservation program the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered; or (b) the following subparagraphs are satisfied: (i) the species is a species of fish; (ii) the species is the focus of a plan of management that provides for actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the species so that its chances of long term survival in nature are maximised; (iii) the plan of management is in force under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; (iv) cessation of the plan of management would adversely affect the conservation status of the species.

Definitions of Conservation Significant Communities

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

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

APPENDIX B:
NATUREMAP SEARCH RESULTS (DBCA, 2024D)

Vascular Flora

Class	Genus	Taxon	Con Status
DICOT	Abutilon	*Abutilon cryptopetalum*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia acuminata*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia ancistrophylla var. ancistrophylla*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia andrewsii*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia aneura*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia aneura group*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia aptaneura*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia beauverdiana*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia burkittii*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia calcarata*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia camptoclada*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia chrysella*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia coatesii*	P1
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia collegialis*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia colletioides*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia coolgardiensis*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia dempsteri*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia desertorum var. desertorum*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia donaldsonii*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia duriuscula*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia effusifolia*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia enervia subsp. explicata*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia eremophila var. eremophila*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia erinacea*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia gibbosa*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia hemiteles*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia inaequiloba*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia inceana subsp. inceana*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia jennerae*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia jensenii*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia kalgoorliensis*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia kerryana*	P2
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia lasiocalyx*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia leptopetala*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia ligulata*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia longispinea*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia masliniana*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia merrallii*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia mulganeura*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia multispicata*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia murrayana*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia nyssophylla*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia oswaldii*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia oswaldii (Narrow phyllode variant)*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia pachypoda*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia Plurinerves - Microneurae Phyllodes 8-nerved, terete (Miscellaneous)*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia prainii*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia pritzeliana*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia pycnantha*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia rendlei*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia resinimarginea*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia resinistipulea*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia sclerosperma subsp. sclerosperma*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia sericocarpa*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia sibirica*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia sp. Mt Jackson (B. Ryan 176)*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia sp. narrow phyllode (B.R. Maslin 7831)*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia sp. Norseman (B. Archer 1554)*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia synchronicia*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia tetragonophylla*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia warramaba*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia websteri*	P1
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia xerophila var. brevior*	
DICOT	Acacia	*Acacia yorkrakinensis subsp. acrita*	
DICOT	Actinobole	*Actinobole uliginosum*	
DICOT	Aizoon	*Aizoon pubescens*	
DICOT	Alectryon	*Alectryon oleifolius subsp. canescens*	
DICOT	Alhagi	*Alhagi camelorum*	
DICOT	Alhagi	*Alhagi maurorum*	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	*Allocasuarina acutivalvis subsp. acutivalvis*	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	*Allocasuarina acutivalvis subsp. acutivalvis / prinsepiana*	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	*Allocasuarina campestris*	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	*Allocasuarina campestris / eriochlamys subsp. grossa*	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	*Allocasuarina cf. campestris*	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	*Allocasuarina eriochlamys subsp. eriochlamys*	
DICOT	Allocasuarina	*Allocasuarina eriochlamys subsp. grossa*	P3
DICOT	Allocasuarina	*Allocasuarina helmsii*	
DICOT	Alternanthera	*Alternanthera denticulata*	
DICOT	Alternanthera	*Alternanthera nodiflora*	
DICOT	Aluta	*Aluta aspera subsp. aspera*	
DICOT	Alyogyne	*Alyogyne pinoniana var. leptochlamys*	
DICOT	Alyssum	*Alyssum linifolium*	
DICOT	Alyxia	*Alyxia buxifolia*	
DICOT	Alyxia	*Alyxia tetanifolia*	P3
DICOT	Amaranthus	*Amaranthus viridis*	
DICOT	Amyema	*Amyema benthamii*	
DICOT	Amyema	*Amyema gibberula var. gibberula*	
DICOT	Amyema	*Amyema linophylla subsp. linophylla*	
DICOT	Amyema	*Amyema miquelii*	
DICOT	Amyema	*Amyema preissii*	
DICOT	Androcalva	*Androcalva aphrix*	
DICOT	Androcalva	*Androcalva luteiflora*	
DICOT	Angianthus	*Angianthus prostratus*	P3
DICOT	Angianthus	*Angianthus tomentosus*	
DICOT	Anthotroche	*Anthotroche pannosa*	
DICOT	Arabidella	*Arabidella chrysodema*	
DICOT	Arabidella	*Arabidella trisecta*	
DICOT	Arctotheca	*Arctotheca calendula*	
DICOT	Argemone	*Argemone ochroleuca subsp. ochroleuca*	
DICOT	Asclepias	*Asclepias curassavica*	
DICOT	Asteridea	*Asteridea athrixioides*	
DICOT	Asteridea	*Asteridea chaetopoda*	
DICOT	Astus	*Astus subroseus*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex acutibractea*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex acutibractea subsp. acutibractea*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex acutibractea subsp. karoniensis*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex amnicola*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex codonocarpa*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex eardleyae*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex holocarpa*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex lindleyi subsp. inflata*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex nana*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex nummularia*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex nummularia subsp. spathulata*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex pumilio*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex quadrivalvata var. quadrivalvata*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex semibaccata*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex sp. indet.*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex spongiosa*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex stipitata*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex suberecta*	
DICOT	Atriplex	*Atriplex vesicaria*	
DICOT	Baeckea	*Baeckea elderiana*	
DICOT	Baeckea	*Baeckea sp. Koonadgin (B.L. Rye & M.E. Trudgen BLR 241137)*	
DICOT	Banksia	*Banksia elderiana*	
DICOT	Beyeria	*Beyeria lechenaultii*	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Con Status
DICOT	Beyeria	*Beyeria sulcata var. brevipes*	
DICOT	Beyeria	*Beyeria sulcata var. sulcata*	
DICOT	Billardiera	*Billardiera fusiformis*	
DICOT	Boerhavia	*Boerhavia coccinea*	
DICOT	Boronia	*Boronia coerulescens*	
DICOT	Boronia	*Boronia coerulescens subsp. spinescens*	
DICOT	Boronia	*Boronia ternata*	
DICOT	Bossiaea	*Bossiaea cucullata*	
DICOT	Brachychiton	*Brachychiton gregorii*	
DICOT	Brachyscome	*Brachyscome ciliaris*	
DICOT	Brachyscome	*Brachyscome iberidifolia*	
DICOT	Brachyscome	*Brachyscome lineariloba*	
DICOT	Brachyscome	*Brachyscome perpusilla*	
DICOT	Brachysola	*Brachysola coerulea*	
DICOT	Brassica	*Brassica tournefortii*	
DICOT	Brunonia	*Brunonia australis*	
DICOT	Brunonia	*Brunonia sp. Goldfields (K.R. Newbey 6044)*	
DICOT	Bryophyllum	*Bryophyllum delagoense*	
DICOT	Buglossoides	*Buglossoides arvensis*	
DICOT	Calandrinia	*Calandrinia calyptrata*	
DICOT	Calandrinia	*Calandrinia eremaea*	
DICOT	Calandrinia	*Calandrinia lefroyensis*	P1
DICOT	Calandrinia	*Calandrinia polyandra*	
DICOT	Calandrinia	*Calandrinia sculpta*	
DICOT	Calandrinia	*Calandrinia sp. Blackberry (D.M. Porter 171)*	
DICOT	Calandrinia	*Calandrinia translucens*	
DICOT	Calothamnus	*Calothamnus gilesii*	
DICOT	Calotis	*Calotis breviradiata*	
DICOT	Calotis	*Calotis hispidula*	
DICOT	Calotis	*Calotis multicaulis*	
DICOT	Calytrix	*Calytrix amethystina*	
DICOT	Calytrix	*Calytrix birdii*	
DICOT	Capsella	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	
DICOT	Carrichtera	*Carrichtera annua*	
DICOT	Carthamus	*Carthamus lanatus*	
DICOT	Casuarina	*Casuarina obesa*	
DICOT	Casuarina	*Casuarina pauper*	
DICOT	Centaurea	*Centaurea melitensis*	
DICOT	Cephalipterum	*Cephalipterum drummondii*	
DICOT	Ceratogyne	*Ceratogyne obionoides*	
DICOT	Chamelaucium	*Chamelaucium ciliatum*	
DICOT	Chenopodium	*Chenopodium album*	
DICOT	Chenopodium	*Chenopodium curvispicatum*	
DICOT	Chenopodium	*Chenopodium murale*	
DICOT	Chorizema	*Chorizema racemosum*	
DICOT	Chrysocephalum	*Chrysocephalum apiculatum subsp. norsemanense*	P3
DICOT	Chrysocephalum	*Chrysocephalum puteale*	
DICOT	Cichorium	*Cichorium intybus*	
DICOT	Citrullus	*Citrullus colocynthis*	
DICOT	Codonocarpus	*Codonocarpus cotinifolius*	
DICOT	Comesperma	*Comesperma drummondii*	
DICOT	Comesperma	*Comesperma scoparium*	
DICOT	Commersonia	*Commersonia craurophylla*	
DICOT	Conospermum	*Conospermum stoechadis subsp. stoechadis*	
DICOT	Convolvulus	*Convolvulus clementii*	
DICOT	Convolvulus	*Convolvulus remotus*	
DICOT	Conyza	*Conyza bonariensis*	
DICOT	Conyza	*Conyza sumatrensis*	
DICOT	Coopernookia	*Coopernookia strophiolata*	
DICOT	Cotula	*Cotula australis*	
DICOT	Craspedia	*Craspedia haplorrhiza*	
DICOT	Crassula	*Crassula colorata var. acuminata*	
DICOT	Crassula	*Crassula colorata var. colorata*	
DICOT	Crassula	*Crassula tetramera*	
DICOT	Cratystylis	*Cratystylis conocephala*	
DICOT	Cratystylis	*Cratystylis conocephala x microphylla*	
DICOT	Cratystylis	*Cratystylis microphylla*	
DICOT	Cratystylis	*Cratystylis subspinescens*	
DICOT	Cryptandra	*Cryptandra aridicola*	
DICOT	Cryptandra	*Cryptandra graniticola*	
DICOT	Cryptandra	*Cryptandra pungens*	
DICOT	Cryptandra	*Cryptandra recurva*	
DICOT	Cryptandra	*Cryptandra sp. indet.*	
DICOT	Cucumis	*Cucumis myriocarpus subsp. myriocarpus*	
DICOT	Cullen	*Cullen cinereum*	
DICOT	Cullen	*Cullen discolor*	
DICOT	Cullen	*Cullen leucanthum*	
DICOT	Cyanostegia	*Cyanostegia angustifolia*	
DICOT	Cyanostegia	*Cyanostegia microphylla*	
DICOT	Cyathostemon	*Cyathostemon divaricatus*	P1
DICOT	Cyathostemon	*Cyathostemon verrucosus*	P3
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	*Cylindropuntia fulgida var. mamillata*	
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	*Cylindropuntia imbricata*	
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	*Cylindropuntia kleiniae*	
DICOT	Cylindropuntia	*Cylindropuntia tunicata*	
DICOT	Dampiera	*Dampiera eriocephala*	
DICOT	Dampiera	*Dampiera latealata*	
DICOT	Dampiera	*Dampiera lavandulacea*	
DICOT	Dampiera	*Dampiera luteiflora*	
DICOT	Dampiera	*Dampiera plumosa*	P1
DICOT	Dampiera	*Dampiera stenostachya*	
DICOT	Dampiera	*Dampiera tenuicaulis*	
DICOT	Dampiera	*Dampiera tenuicaulis var. curvula*	
DICOT	Dampiera	*Dampiera tenuicaulis var. tenuicaulis*	
DICOT	Darwinia	*Darwinia sp. Karonie (K. Newbey 8503)*	
DICOT	Dasymalla	*Dasymalla terminalis*	
DICOT	Datura	*Datura ferox*	
DICOT	Datura	*Datura inoxia*	
DICOT	Daucus	*Daucus glochidiatus*	
DICOT	Daviesia	*Daviesia aphylla*	
DICOT	Daviesia	*Daviesia croniniana*	
DICOT	Daviesia	*Daviesia grahamii*	
DICOT	Daviesia	*Daviesia nematophylla*	
DICOT	Daviesia	*Daviesia pachyloma*	
DICOT	Dicrastylis	*Dicrastylis brunnea*	
DICOT	Dicrastylis	*Dicrastylis parvifolia*	
DICOT	Didymanthus	*Didymanthus roei*	
DICOT	Dillwynia	*Dillwynia sp. Coolgardie (V.E. Sands 637.3.1)*	
DICOT	Diocirea	*Diocirea acutifolia*	P3
DICOT	Diocirea	*Diocirea violacea*	
DICOT	Diocirea	*Diocirea x Eremophila violacea x clavata*	
DICOT	Disphyma	*Disphyma crassifolium subsp. clavellatum*	
DICOT	Dissocarpus	*Dissocarpus paradoxus*	
DICOT	Dodonaea	*Dodonaea adenophora*	
DICOT	Dodonaea	*Dodonaea amblyophylla*	
DICOT	Dodonaea	*Dodonaea boroniifolia*	
DICOT	Dodonaea	*Dodonaea cf. microzyga/adenophora*	
DICOT	Dodonaea	*Dodonaea lobulata*	
DICOT	Dodonaea	*Dodonaea lobulata x microzyga*	
DICOT	Dodonaea	*Dodonaea microzyga*	
DICOT	Dodonaea	*Dodonaea microzyga var. acrolobata*	
DICOT	Dodonaea	*Dodonaea stenozyga*	
DICOT	Dodonaea	*Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustissima*	
DICOT	Drosera	*Drosera sp. Branched styles (S.C. Coffey 193)*	
DICOT	Drummondita	*Drummondita hassellii*	
DICOT	Duboisia	*Duboisia hopwoodii*	
DICOT	Dysphania	*Dysphania cristata*	
DICOT	Dysphania	*Dysphania kalpari*	
DICOT	Dysphania	*Dysphania pumilio*	
DICOT	Echium	*Echium plantagineum*	
DICOT	Einadia	*Einadia nutans subsp. eremaea*	
DICOT	Elachanthus	*Elachanthus pusillus*	P2
DICOT	Enchylaena	*Enchylaena tomentosa*	
DICOT	Enchylaena	*Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa*	
DICOT	Enekbatus	*Enekbatus eremaeus*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila alternifolia*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila caerulea subsp. caerulea*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila caerulea subsp. merrallii*	P4
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila caperata*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila clarkei*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila clavata*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila decipiens*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila decipiens subsp. decipiens*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila dempsteri*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila deserti*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila drummondii*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila georgei*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila gibbosa*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila glabra subsp. glabra*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila granitica*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila interstans subsp. interstans*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila interstans subsp. virgata*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila ionantha*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila ionantha x scoparia*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila longifolia*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila maculata subsp. brevifolia*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila miniata*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila oblonga*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. angustifolia*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila oppositifolia subsp. angustifolia*	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Con Status
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila parvifolia subsp. auricampa*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila parvifolia x scoparia*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila praecox*	P2
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila psilocalyx*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila pustulata*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila rugosa*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila saligna*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila scoparia*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila serrulata*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila subfloccosa subsp. lanata*	
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila veronica*	P3
DICOT	Eremophila	*Eremophila xantholaema*	P1
DICOT	Ericomyrtus	*Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia*	
DICOT	Eriochiton	*Eriochiton sclerolaenoides*	
DICOT	Erodium	*Erodium cicutarium*	
DICOT	Erodium	*Erodium crinitum*	
DICOT	Erodium	*Erodium cygnorum*	
DICOT	Erymophyllum	*Erymophyllum glossanthus*	
DICOT	Erymophyllum	*Erymophyllum ramosum*	
DICOT	Erymophyllum	*Erymophyllum ramosum subsp. ramosum*	
DICOT	Erythrostemon	*Erythrostemon gilliesii*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus calycogona subsp. calycogona*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus campaspe*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus celastroides*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus celastroides subsp. celastroides*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus cf. ravida*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus clelandii*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus clelandiorum*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus clelandiorum x torquata*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus comitae-vallis*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus concinna*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus concinna / planipes*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus corrugata*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa subsp. semilaevis*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus distuberosa subsp. distuberosa*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus eremophila*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus eremophila subsp. eremophila*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus flocktoniae*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus fraseri subsp. fraseri*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus gracilis*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus griffithsii*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus horistes*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus incrassata*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus jutsonii subsp. jutsonii*	P4
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus leptophylla*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus leptopoda subsp. subluta*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus lesouefii*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus livida*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus longicornis*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus longissima*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. lissophloia*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus oleosa*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus oleosa subsp. oleosa*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus oleosa var. obtusa*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus oleosa var. repleta*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus petraea*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus pileata*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus planipes*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus platycorys*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus prolixa*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus ravida*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus rigidula*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus salicola*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus salubris*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus sp. Mulga Rock (K.D. Hill & L.A.S. Johnson KH 2668)*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus sp. Southern smooth-bark (D. Nicolle & M. French DN 6916)*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus stricklandii*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus tenera*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus torquata*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus trichopoda*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus urna*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus websteriana*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus websteriana subsp. norsemanica*	P1
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus websteriana subsp. websteriana*	
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus x brachyphylla*	P4
DICOT	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus yilgarnensis*	
DICOT	Euphorbia	*Euphorbia drummondii*	
DICOT	Euphorbia	*Euphorbia multifaria*	
DICOT	Euphorbia	*Euphorbia porcata*	
DICOT	Euphorbia	*Euphorbia tannensis subsp. eremophila*	
DICOT	Euryomyrtus	*Euryomyrtus maidenii*	
DICOT	Exocarpos	*Exocarpos aphyllus*	
DICOT	Frankenia	*Frankenia cinerea*	
DICOT	Frankenia	*Frankenia desertorum*	
DICOT	Frankenia	*Frankenia glomerata*	P4
DICOT	Frankenia	*Frankenia interioris*	
DICOT	Frankenia	*Frankenia interioris var. interioris*	
DICOT	Frankenia	*Frankenia interioris var. parviflora*	
DICOT	Frankenia	*Frankenia pauciflora var. pauciflora*	
DICOT	Frankenia	*Frankenia setosa*	
DICOT	Frankenia	*Frankenia tetrapetala*	
DICOT	Gastrolobium	*Gastrolobium graniticum*	VU
DICOT	Gazania	*Gazania linearis*	
DICOT	Gilberta	*Gilberta tenuifolia*	
DICOT	Glandularia	*Glandularia aristigera*	
DICOT	Glischrocaryon	*Glischrocaryon angustifolium*	
DICOT	Glischrocaryon	*Glischrocaryon flavescens*	
DICOT	Glycyrrhiza	*Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa*	
DICOT	Gnephosis	*Gnephosis brevifolia*	
DICOT	Gnephosis	*Gnephosis macrocephala*	
DICOT	Gnephosis	*Gnephosis tenuissima*	
DICOT	Gompholobium	*Gompholobium gompholobioides*	
DICOT	Gonocarpus	*Gonocarpus confertifolius var. helmsii*	
DICOT	Goodenia	*Goodenia cf. xanthosperma*	
DICOT	Goodenia	*Goodenia concinna*	
DICOT	Goodenia	*Goodenia dyeri*	
DICOT	Goodenia	*Goodenia elderi*	
DICOT	Goodenia	*Goodenia havilandii*	
DICOT	Goodenia	*Goodenia mimuloides*	
DICOT	Goodenia	*Goodenia pusilliflora*	
DICOT	Goodenia	*Goodenia salina*	P2
DICOT	Goodenia	*Goodenia xanthosperma*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea acacioides*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea acuaria*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea beardiana*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea cagiana*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea didymobotrya subsp. didymobotrya*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea excelsior*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea georgeana*	P3
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea haplantha subsp. haplantha*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea hookeriana subsp. apiciloba*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea hookeriana subsp. hookeriana*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea huegelii*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea nematophylla subsp. nematophylla*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea obliquistigma subsp. obliquistigma*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea oligomera*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea oncogyne*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea paniculata*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea sarissa subsp. bicolor*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea sarissa subsp. sarissa*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea teretifolia*	
DICOT	Grevillea	*Grevillea uncinulata*	
DICOT	Gunniopsis	*Gunniopsis quadrifida*	
DICOT	Gyrostemon	*Gyrostemon racemiger*	
DICOT	Hakea	*Hakea erecta*	
DICOT	Hakea	*Hakea francisiana*	
DICOT	Hakea	*Hakea minyma*	
DICOT	Hakea	*Hakea rigida*	P2
DICOT	Halgania	*Halgania andromedifolia*	
DICOT	Halgania	*Halgania cyanea var. Allambi Stn (B.W. Strong 676)*	
DICOT	Halgania	*Halgania cyanea var. Charleville (R.W. Purdie +111)*	
DICOT	Halgania	*Halgania integerrima*	
DICOT	Haloragis	*Haloragis gossei*	
DICOT	Haloragis	*Haloragis maierae*	
DICOT	Haloragis	*Haloragis trigonocarpa*	
DICOT	Halosarcia	*Halosarcia chartacea*	
DICOT	Hannafordia	*Hannafordia bissillii subsp. latifolia*	
DICOT	Helianthus	*Helianthus annuus*	
DICOT	Heliotropium	*Heliotropium europaeum*	
DICOT	Heliotropium	*Heliotropium supinum*	
DICOT	Helipterum	*Helipterum craspedioides*	
DICOT	Hemiphora	*Hemiphora elderi*	
DICOT	Hibbertia	*Hibbertia ancistrophylla*	
DICOT	Hibbertia	*Hibbertia glomerosa var. glomerosa*	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Con Status
DICOT	Hibiscus	*Hibiscus solanifolius*	
DICOT	Homalocalyx	*Homalocalyx thryptomenoides*	
DICOT	Hovea	*Hovea acanthoclada*	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	*Hyalosperma demissum*	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	*Hyalosperma glutinosum*	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	*Hyalosperma glutinosum subsp. glutinosum*	
DICOT	Hyalosperma	*Hyalosperma zacchaeus*	
DICOT	Hybanthus	*Hybanthus epacroides*	
DICOT	Hybanthus	*Hybanthus floribundus subsp. curvifolius*	
DICOT	Hydrocotyle	*Hydrocotyle pilifera var. glabrata*	
DICOT	Hypertelis	*Hypertelis cerviana*	
DICOT	Hysterobaeckea	*Hysterobaeckea petraea*	
DICOT	Ipomoea	*Ipomoea calobra*	
DICOT	Isoetopsis	*Isoetopsis graminifolia*	
DICOT	Isotoma	*Isotoma petraea*	
DICOT	Jacksonia	*Jacksonia arida*	
DICOT	Kennedia	*Kennedia prorepens*	
DICOT	Kippistia	*Kippistia suaedifolia*	
DICOT	Lachnostachys	*Lachnostachys coolgardiensis*	
DICOT	Lactuca	*Lactuca serriola forma serriola*	
DICOT	Lantana	*Lantana camara*	
DICOT	Lawrencella	*Lawrencella rosea*	
DICOT	Lawrencia	*Lawrencia glomerata*	
DICOT	Lawrencia	*Lawrencia helmsii*	
DICOT	Lawrencia	*Lawrencia repens*	
DICOT	Lawrencia	*Lawrencia squamata*	
DICOT	Lechenaultia	*Lechenaultia brevifolia*	
DICOT	Leiocarpa	*Leiocarpa websteri*	
DICOT	Lemooria	*Lemooria burkittii*	
DICOT	Lepidium	*Lepidium africanum*	
DICOT	Lepidium	*Lepidium fasciculatum*	P3
DICOT	Lepidium	*Lepidium merrallii*	P2
DICOT	Lepidium	*Lepidium oxytrichum*	
DICOT	Lepidium	*Lepidium papillosum*	
DICOT	Lepidium	*Lepidium phlebopetalum*	
DICOT	Leptosema	*Leptosema cervicorne*	
DICOT	Leptosema	*Leptosema daviesioides*	
DICOT	Leptospermum	*Leptospermum fastigiatum*	
DICOT	Leptospermum	*Leptospermum subtenue*	
DICOT	Leucochrysum	*Leucochrysum fitzgibbonii*	
DICOT	Leucopogon	*Leucopogon hamulosus*	
DICOT	Leucopogon	*Leucopogon sp. Boorabbin (K.R. Newbey 8374)*	
DICOT	Leucopogon	*Leucopogon sp. Clyde Hill (M.A. Burgman 1207)*	
DICOT	Leucopogon	*Leucopogon sp. Coolgardie (M. Hislop & F. Hort MH 3197)*	
DICOT	Leucopogon	*Leucopogon sp. Kambalda (J. Williams s.n. PERTH 07305028)*	
DICOT	Limonium	*Limonium sinuatum*	
DICOT	Lobelia	*Lobelia cf. winfrindae*	
DICOT	Lotus	*Lotus cruentus*	
DICOT	Lycium	*Lycium australe*	
DICOT	Lycium	*Lycium ferocissimum*	
DICOT	Lysiana	*Lysiana casuarinae*	
DICOT	Lysimachia	*Lysimachia arvensis*	
DICOT	Lythrum	*Lythrum hyssopifolia*	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Con Status
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana aff. planifolia*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana amoena*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana appressa*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana atkinsiana*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana brevifolia*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana carnosa*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana erioclada*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana eriosphaera*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana georgei*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana glomerifolia*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana integra*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana marginata*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana oppositifolia*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana pentagona*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana pentatropis*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana platycarpa*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana pyramidata*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana radiata*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana sedifolia*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana suaedifolia*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana tomentosa*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana tomentosa subsp. tomentosa*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana trichoptera*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana triptera*	
DICOT	Maireana	*Maireana turbinata*	
DICOT	Malleostemon	*Malleostemon peltiger*	
DICOT	Malleostemon	*Malleostemon roseus*	
DICOT	Malleostemon	*Malleostemon tuberculatus*	
DICOT	Malva	*Malva parviflora*	
DICOT	Malva	*Malva weinmanniana*	
DICOT	Marianthus	*Marianthus bicolor*	
DICOT	Marrubium	*Marrubium vulgare*	
DICOT	Marsdenia	*Marsdenia australis*	
DICOT	Medicago	*Medicago laciniata*	
DICOT	Medicago	*Medicago minima*	
DICOT	Medicago	*Medicago polymorpha*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca acuminata subsp. acuminata*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca calyptroides*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca coccinea*	P3
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca cordata*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca elliptica*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca fulgens / radula subsp. fulgens*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca fulgens subsp. fulgens*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca halmaturorum*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca halmaturorum subsp. cymbifolia*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca hamata*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca lanceolata*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca lateriflora*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca leiocarpa*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca macronychia subsp. macronychia*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca pauperiflora subsp. fastigiata*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca sheathiana*	
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca uncinata*	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Con Status
DICOT	Melaleuca	*Melaleuca zeteticorum*	
DICOT	Melia	*Melia azedarach*	
DICOT	Mesembryanthemum	*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*	
DICOT	Mesembryanthemum	*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*	
DICOT	Micromyrtus	*Micromyrtus erichsenii*	
DICOT	Micromyrtus	*Micromyrtus monotaxis*	
DICOT	Micromyrtus	*Micromyrtus stenocalyx*	
DICOT	Millotia	*Millotia myosotidifolia*	
DICOT	Millotia	*Millotia perpusilla*	
DICOT	Minuria	*Minuria cunninghamii*	
DICOT	Minuria	*Minuria gardneri*	
DICOT	Minuria	*Minuria leptophylla*	
DICOT	Mirbelia	*Mirbelia depressa*	
DICOT	Mirbelia	*Mirbelia microphylla*	
DICOT	Mirbelia	*Mirbelia ramulosa*	
DICOT	Mirbelia	*Mirbelia seorsifolia*	
DICOT	Monoculus	*Monoculus monstrosus*	
DICOT	Monotaxis	*Monotaxis grandiflora var. obtusifolia*	
DICOT	Monotaxis	*Monotaxis luteiflora*	
DICOT	Myoporum	*Myoporum montanum*	
DICOT	Myoporum	*Myoporum platycarpum subsp. platycarpum*	
DICOT	Myosurus	*Myosurus australis*	
DICOT	Myriocephalus	*Myriocephalus pygmaeus*	
DICOT	Nicotiana	*Nicotiana glauca*	
DICOT	Nicotiana	*Nicotiana occidentalis subsp. obliqua*	
DICOT	Nicotiana	*Nicotiana rotundifolia*	
DICOT	Nitraria	*Nitraria billardierei*	
DICOT	Notisia	*Notisia intonsa*	P3
DICOT	Olearia	*Olearia exiguifolia*	
DICOT	Olearia	*Olearia homolepis*	
DICOT	Olearia	*Olearia incana*	
DICOT	Olearia	*Olearia muelleri*	
DICOT	Olearia	*Olearia pimeleoides*	
DICOT	Olearia	*Olearia rudis*	
DICOT	Olearia	*Olearia sp. Eremicola (Diels & Pritzel s.n. PERTH 00449628)*	
DICOT	Olearia	*Olearia subspicata*	
DICOT	Oligocarpus	*Oligocarpus calendulaceus*	
DICOT	Omphalolappula	*Omphalolappula concava*	
DICOT	Oncosiphon	*Oncosiphon suffruticosum*	
DICOT	Opercularia	*Opercularia vaginata*	
DICOT	Opuntia	*Opuntia elata*	
DICOT	Opuntia	*Opuntia ficus-indica*	
DICOT	Orbea	*Orbea variegata*	
DICOT	Orianthera	*Orianthera flaviflora*	
DICOT	Orianthera	*Orianthera tortuosa*	
DICOT	Oxalis	*Oxalis bowiei*	
DICOT	Oxalis	*Oxalis pes-caprae*	
DICOT	Ozothamnus	*Ozothamnus cassiope*	
DICOT	Papaver	*Papaver hybridum*	
DICOT	Persicaria	*Persicaria prostrata*	
DICOT	Persoonia	*Persoonia saundersiana*	
DICOT	Petalostylis	*Petalostylis cassioides*	
DICOT	Petrophile	*Petrophile arcuata*	
DICOT	Petrophile	*Petrophile seminuda*	
DICOT	Phebalium	*Phebalium appressum*	P1

Class	Genus	Taxon	Con Status
DICOT	Phebalium	*Phebalium canaliculatum*	
DICOT	Phebalium	*Phebalium canaliculatum (hybrid)*	
DICOT	Phebalium	*Phebalium canaliculatum / tuberculosum*	
DICOT	Phebalium	*Phebalium clavatum*	P2
DICOT	Phebalium	*Phebalium clavatum - filifolium ?*	
DICOT	Phebalium	*Phebalium filifolium*	
DICOT	Phebalium	*Phebalium laevigatum*	
DICOT	Phebalium	*Phebalium lepidotum*	
DICOT	Phebalium	*Phebalium tuberculosum*	
DICOT	Philotheca	*Philotheca tomentella*	
DICOT	Phlegmatospermum	*Phlegmatospermum eremaeum*	P3
DICOT	Phyla	*Phyla canescens*	
DICOT	Phyllangium	*Phyllangium sulcatum*	
DICOT	Physopsis	*Physopsis viscida*	
DICOT	Pimelea	*Pimelea angustifolia*	
DICOT	Pimelea	*Pimelea microcephala subsp. microcephala*	
DICOT	Pimelea	*Pimelea spiculigera var. thesioides*	
DICOT	Pittosporum	*Pittosporum angustifolium*	
DICOT	Pityrodia	*Pityrodia lepidota*	
DICOT	Plantago	*Plantago debilis*	
DICOT	Plantago	*Plantago drummondii*	
DICOT	Plantago	*Plantago sp. Mt Magnet (A.S. George 6793)*	
DICOT	Platysace	*Platysace effusa*	
DICOT	Platysace	*Platysace trachymenioides*	
DICOT	Podolepis	*Podolepis aristata subsp. affinis*	
DICOT	Podolepis	*Podolepis canescens*	
DICOT	Podolepis	*Podolepis capillaris*	
DICOT	Podolepis	*Podolepis lessonii*	
DICOT	Podolepis	*Podolepis rugata*	
DICOT	Podotheca	*Podotheca wilsonii*	
DICOT	Pogonolepis	*Pogonolepis muelleriana*	
DICOT	Polygonum	*Polygonum aviculare*	
DICOT	Pomaderris	*Pomaderris forrestiana*	
DICOT	Portulaca	*Portulaca oleracea*	
DICOT	Portulacaria	*Portulacaria afra*	
DICOT	Proboscidea	*Proboscidea louisianica*	
DICOT	Prostanthera	*Prostanthera althoferi subsp. althoferi*	
DICOT	Prostanthera	*Prostanthera campbellii*	
DICOT	Prostanthera	*Prostanthera grylloana*	
DICOT	Prostanthera	*Prostanthera incurvata*	
DICOT	Psammomoya	*Psammomoya choretroides*	
DICOT	Pterocaulon	*Pterocaulon sphacelatum*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus aervoides*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus carlsonii*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus chortophytus*	P1
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus eremita*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus exaltatus*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus exaltatus var. villosus*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus gaudichaudii*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus gaudichaudii var. parviflorus*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus grandiflorus*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus helichrysoides*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus holosericeus*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus obovatus*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus polystachyus*	
DICOT	Ptilotus	*Ptilotus procumbens*	P1
DICOT	Radyera	*Radyera farragei*	
DICOT	Rhagodia	*Rhagodia drummondii*	
DICOT	Rhagodia	*Rhagodia eremaea*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe battii*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe cf. oppositifolia*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe charsleyae*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. rosea*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. splendida*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe floribunda*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe haigii*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe laevis*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe manglesii*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe nullarborensis*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe oppositifolia subsp. oppositifolia*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe pygmaea*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe rubella*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe stricta*	
DICOT	Rhodanthe	*Rhodanthe uniflora*	P1
DICOT	Ricinocarpos	*Ricinocarpos sp. Eastern Goldfields (A. Williams 3)*	
DICOT	Ricinocarpos	*Ricinocarpos stylosus*	
DICOT	Ricinocarpos	*Ricinocarpos velutinus*	
DICOT	Rinzia	*Rinzia carnosa*	
DICOT	Roepera	*Roepera aurantiaca subsp. aurantiaca*	
DICOT	Roepera	*Roepera compressa*	
DICOT	Roepera	*Roepera eremaea*	
DICOT	Roepera	*Roepera glauca*	
DICOT	Roepera	*Roepera ovata*	
DICOT	Roepera	*Roepera reticulata*	
DICOT	Roepera	*Roepera tetraptera*	
DICOT	Roycea	*Roycea divaricata*	
DICOT	Rumex	*Rumex vesicarius*	
DICOT	Salsola	*Salsola australis*	
DICOT	Salvia	*Salvia reflexa*	
DICOT	Salvia	*Salvia verbenaca*	
DICOT	Santalum	*Santalum acuminatum*	
DICOT	Santalum	*Santalum spicatum*	
DICOT	Scaevola	*Scaevola spinescens*	
DICOT	Schenkia	*Schenkia clementii*	
DICOT	Schinus	*Schinus molle var. areira*	
DICOT	Schoenia	*Schoenia cassiniana*	
DICOT	Schoenia	*Schoenia filifolia subsp. filifolia*	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	*Sclerolaena brevifolia*	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	*Sclerolaena cuneata*	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	*Sclerolaena diacantha*	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	*Sclerolaena drummondii*	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	*Sclerolaena eurotioides*	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	*Sclerolaena fusiformis*	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	*Sclerolaena gardneri*	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	*Sclerolaena intricata*	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	*Sclerolaena obliquicuspis*	
DICOT	Sclerolaena	*Sclerolaena parviflora*	
DICOT	Senecio	*Senecio dolichocephalus*	
DICOT	Senecio	*Senecio glossanthus*	
DICOT	Senecio	*Senecio lacustrinus*	
DICOT	Senecio	*Senecio magnificus*	
DICOT	Senecio	*Senecio pinnatifolius*	
DICOT	Senna	*Senna artemisioides*	
DICOT	Senna	*Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia*	
DICOT	Senna	*Senna artemisioides subsp. x artemisioides*	
DICOT	Senna	*Senna cardiosperma*	
DICOT	Senna	*Senna pleurocarpa*	
DICOT	Senna	*Senna pleurocarpa var. angustifolia*	
DICOT	Senna	*Senna pleurocarpa var. pleurocarpa*	
DICOT	Senna	*Senna stowardii*	
DICOT	Seringia	*Seringia velutina*	
DICOT	Sida	*Sida calyxhymenia*	
DICOT	Sida	*Sida intricata*	
DICOT	Sida	*Sida spodochroma*	
DICOT	Sisymbrium	*Sisymbrium irio*	
DICOT	Sisymbrium	*Sisymbrium orientale*	
DICOT	Solanum	*Solanum cleistogamum*	
DICOT	Solanum	*Solanum ellipticum*	
DICOT	Solanum	*Solanum esuriale*	
DICOT	Solanum	*Solanum hoplopetalum*	
DICOT	Solanum	*Solanum lasiophyllum*	
DICOT	Solanum	*Solanum nigrum*	
DICOT	Solanum	*Solanum nummularium*	
DICOT	Solanum	*Solanum petrophilum*	
DICOT	Solanum	*Solanum plicatile*	
DICOT	Solanum	*Solanum simile*	
DICOT	Sonchus	*Sonchus oleraceus*	
DICOT	Spartothamnella	*Spartothamnella sp. Helena & Aurora Range (P.G. Armstrong 155-109)*	
DICOT	Spergularia	*Spergularia diandra*	
DICOT	Spergularia	*Spergularia marina*	
DICOT	Stackhousia	*Stackhousia sp. Mt Keith (G. Cockerton & G. O'Keefe 11017)*	
DICOT	Stenanthemum	*Stenanthemum stipulosum*	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	*Stenopetalum filifolium*	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	*Stenopetalum lineare*	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	*Stenopetalum lineare var. lineare*	
DICOT	Stenopetalum	*Stenopetalum pedicellare*	
DICOT	Streptoglossa	*Streptoglossa liatroides*	
DICOT	Stylidium	*Stylidium arenicola*	
DICOT	Stylidium	*Stylidium choreanthum*	P3
DICOT	Stylidium	*Stylidium dielsianum*	
DICOT	Stylidium	*Stylidium induratum*	
DICOT	Surreya	*Surreya diandra*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona affinis*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona beasleyana*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona canescens*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona colutoides*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona gracilis*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona incei*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona kingii*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona leeana*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona oliveri*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona oroboides*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona paradoxa*	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Con Status
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona purpurea*	
DICOT	Swainsona	*Swainsona rostellata*	
DICOT	Symphyotrichum	*Symphyotrichum squamatum*	
DICOT	Tamarix	*Tamarix chinensis*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia chartacea*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia disarticulata*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia doliiformis*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia flabelliformis*	2
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia halocnemoides*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia indica subsp. bidens*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia peltata*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia pergranulata subsp. elongata*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia pergranulata subsp. pergranulata*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia pruinosa*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia pterygosperma subsp. pterygosperma*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia sp. Burnerbinmah (D. Edinger et al. 101)*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia sp. Dennys Crossing (K.A. Shepherd & J. English KS 552)*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia syncarpa*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia triandra*	
DICOT	Tecticornia	*Tecticornia undulata*	
DICOT	Templetonia	*Templetonia ceracea*	
DICOT	Templetonia	*Templetonia incrassata*	
DICOT	Tetragonia	*Tetragonia eremaea*	
DICOT	Tetratheca	*Tetratheca efoliata*	
DICOT	Teucrium	*Teucrium sessiliflorum*	
DICOT	Thiseltonia	*Thiseltonia gracillima*	
DICOT	Thryptomene	*Thryptomene australis subsp. brachyandra*	
DICOT	Thryptomene	*Thryptomene kochii*	
DICOT	Thryptomene	*Thryptomene sp. Coolgardie (E. Kelso s.n. 1902)*	P1
DICOT	Thryptomene	*Thryptomene sp. Londonderry (R.H. Kuchel 1763)*	
DICOT	Thryptomene	*Thryptomene urceolaris*	
DICOT	Trachymene	*Trachymene cyanopetala*	
DICOT	Trachymene	*Trachymene ornata*	
DICOT	Tribulus	*Tribulus terrestris*	
DICOT	Trichanthodium	*Trichanthodium skirrophorum*	
DICOT	Trichodesma	*Trichodesma zeylanicum*	
DICOT	Triptilodiscus	*Triptilodiscus pygmaeus*	
DICOT	Trymalium	*Trymalium myrtillus subsp. myrtillus*	
DICOT	Urtica	*Urtica urens*	
DICOT	Velleia	*Velleia rosea*	
DICOT	Verreauxia	*Verreauxia dyeri*	
DICOT	Verticordia	*Verticordia chrysantha*	
DICOT	Verticordia	*Verticordia picta*	
DICOT	Verticordia	*Verticordia pritzelii*	
DICOT	Vicia	*Vicia monantha subsp. triflora*	
DICOT	Vincetoxicum	*Vincetoxicum lineare*	
DICOT	Vittadinia	*Vittadinia cervicularis var. cervicularis*	
DICOT	Vittadinia	*Vittadinia dissecta var. hirta*	
DICOT	Vittadinia	*Vittadinia humerata*	
DICOT	Vittadinia	*Vittadinia sp. indet.*	
DICOT	Vittadinia	*Vittadinia sulcata*	
DICOT	Wahlenbergia	*Wahlenbergia gracilenta*	
DICOT	Waitzia	*Waitzia acuminata var. acuminata*	
DICOT	Waitzia	*Waitzia fitzgibbonii*	
DICOT	Westringia	*Westringia cephalantha*	
DICOT	Westringia	*Westringia cephalantha var. caterva*	
DICOT	Westringia	*Westringia rigida*	
DICOT	Xanthium	*Xanthium spinosum*	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	*Zygophyllum apiculatum*	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	*Zygophyllum aurantiacum*	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	*Zygophyllum compressum*	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	*Zygophyllum eremaeum*	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	*Zygophyllum fruticulosum*	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	*Zygophyllum glaucum*	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	*Zygophyllum ovatum*	
DICOT	Zygophyllum	*Zygophyllum reticulatum*	
FERN	Cheilanthes	*Cheilanthes adiantoides*	
FERN	Cheilanthes	*Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*	
FERN	Cheilanthes	*Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi*	
GYMNO	Callitris	*Callitris columellaris*	
GYMNO	Callitris	*Callitris preissii*	
GYMNO	Callitris	*Callitris sp.*	
GYMNO	Callitris	*Callitris verrucosa*	
LIVERWORT	Riccia	*Riccia crinita*	
LIVERWORT	Riccia	*Riccia limbata*	
MONOCOT	Agave	*Agave americana*	
MONOCOT	Amphipogon	*Amphipogon caricinus var. caricinus*	
MONOCOT	Aristida	*Aristida contorta*	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	*Austrostipa blackii*	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	*Austrostipa drummondii*	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	*Austrostipa elegantissima*	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	*Austrostipa eremophila*	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	*Austrostipa nitida*	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	*Austrostipa nodosa*	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	*Austrostipa platychaeta*	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	*Austrostipa scabra*	
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	*Austrostipa sp. Carlingup Road (S. Kern & R. Jasper LCH 18459)*	P3
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	*Austrostipa sp. Dowerin (G. Wiehl F 8004)*	P2
MONOCOT	Austrostipa	*Austrostipa trichophylla*	
MONOCOT	Bromus	*Bromus arenarius*	
MONOCOT	Bromus	*Bromus catharticus*	
MONOCOT	Bromus	*Bromus diandrus*	
MONOCOT	Bulbine	*Bulbine semibarbata*	
MONOCOT	Caladenia	*Caladenia footeana*	
MONOCOT	Caladenia	*Caladenia nobilis*	
MONOCOT	Caladenia	*Caladenia roei*	
MONOCOT	Cenchrus	*Cenchrus ciliaris*	
MONOCOT	Cenchrus	*Cenchrus setaceus*	
MONOCOT	Chamaexeros	*Chamaexeros fimbriata*	
MONOCOT	Chloris	*Chloris truncata*	
MONOCOT	Chrysitrix	*Chrysitrix distigmatosa*	
MONOCOT	Dactyloctenium	*Dactyloctenium radulans*	
MONOCOT	Danthonia	*Danthonia acerosa*	
MONOCOT	Danthonia	*Danthonia caespitosa*	
MONOCOT	Dichanthium	*Dichanthium sericeum subsp. sericeum*	
MONOCOT	Digitaria	*Digitaria ammophila*	
MONOCOT	Digitaria	*Digitaria brownii*	
MONOCOT	Ehrharta	*Ehrharta villosa*	
MONOCOT	Eleocharis	*Eleocharis acutangula*	
MONOCOT	Elymus	*Elymus scaber*	
MONOCOT	Enneapogon	*Enneapogon avenaceus*	
MONOCOT	Enneapogon	*Enneapogon caerulescens*	
MONOCOT	Enneapogon	*Enneapogon cylindricus*	
MONOCOT	Enteropogon	*Enteropogon acicularis*	
MONOCOT	Enteropogon	*Enteropogon ramosus*	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	*Eragrostis curvula*	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	*Eragrostis dielsii*	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	*Eragrostis falcata*	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	*Eragrostis setifolia*	
MONOCOT	Eragrostis	*Eragrostis xerophila*	
MONOCOT	Eriachne	*Eriachne pulchella*	
MONOCOT	Gahnia	*Gahnia deusta*	
MONOCOT	Hordeum	*Hordeum glaucum*	
MONOCOT	Hordeum	*Hordeum leporinum*	
MONOCOT	Isolepis	*Isolepis australiensis*	P3
MONOCOT	Isolepis	*Isolepis congrua*	
MONOCOT	Lepidobolus	*Lepidobolus chaetocephalus*	
MONOCOT	Lepidobolus	*Lepidobolus deserti*	
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	*Lepidosperma aff. diurnum*	
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	*Lepidosperma diurnum*	
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	*Lepidosperma sp. Kambalda (A.A. Mitchell 5156)*	P2
MONOCOT	Lepidosperma	*Lepidosperma sp. Parker Range (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2094)*	P1
MONOCOT	Leptochloa	*Leptochloa digitata*	
MONOCOT	Mesomelaena	*Mesomelaena preissii*	
MONOCOT	Monachather	*Monachather paradoxus*	
MONOCOT	Panicum	*Panicum decompositum*	
MONOCOT	Panicum	*Panicum effusum*	
MONOCOT	Paspalidium	*Paspalidium constrictum*	
MONOCOT	Paspalidium	*Paspalidium gracile*	
MONOCOT	Paspalidium	*Paspalidium reflexum*	
MONOCOT	Pennisetum	*Pennisetum villosum*	
MONOCOT	Pentameris	*Pentameris airoides subsp. airoides*	
MONOCOT	Phalaris	*Phalaris paradoxa*	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	*Pterostylis roensis*	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	*Pterostylis sp. dainty brown (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 3690)*	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	*Pterostylis sp. inland (A.C. Beauglehole 11880)*	
MONOCOT	Pterostylis	*Pterostylis tryphera*	
MONOCOT	Rostraria	*Rostraria pumila*	
MONOCOT	Ruppia	*Ruppia polycarpa*	
MONOCOT	Rytidosperma	*Rytidosperma acerosum*	
MONOCOT	Rytidosperma	*Rytidosperma caespitosum*	
MONOCOT	Rytidosperma	*Rytidosperma setaceum*	
MONOCOT	Schismus	*Schismus arabicus*	
MONOCOT	Schismus	*Schismus barbatus*	
MONOCOT	Schoenus	*Schoenus hexandrus*	
MONOCOT	Schoenus	*Schoenus subaphyllus*	
MONOCOT	Setaria	*Setaria dielsii*	
MONOCOT	Sorghum	*Sorghum halepense*	
MONOCOT	Stipa	*Stipa eremophila*	
MONOCOT	Stipa	*Stipa nitida*	
MONOCOT	Stipa	*Stipa puberula*	
MONOCOT	Thelymitra	*Thelymitra antennifera*	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Con Status
MONOCOT	Thysanotus	*Thysanotus manglesianus*	
MONOCOT	Triodia	*Triodia irritans*	
MONOCOT	Triodia	*Triodia scariosa*	
MONOCOT	Typha	*Typha orientalis*	
MONOCOT	Urochloa	*Urochloa panicoides*	
MONOCOT	Wurmbea	*Wurmbea tenella*	

Terrestrial Fauna

Class	Genus	Taxon	Con Status
AMPHI	Litoria	*Litoria moorei*	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	*Neobatrachus kunapalari*	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	*Neobatrachus pelobatoides*	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	*Neobatrachus sutor*	
AMPHI	Neobatrachus	*Neobatrachus wilsmorei*	
AMPHI	Pseudophryne	*Pseudophryne occidentalis*	
BIRD	Acanthagenys	*Acanthagenys rufogularis*	
BIRD	Acanthiza	*Acanthiza apicalis*	
BIRD	Acanthiza	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	
BIRD	Acanthiza	*Acanthiza robustirostris*	
BIRD	Acanthiza	*Acanthiza uropygialis*	
BIRD	Accipiter	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	
BIRD	Accipiter	*Accipiter fasciatus*	
BIRD	Actitis	*Actitis hypoleucos*	MI
BIRD	Aegotheles	*Aegotheles cristatus*	
BIRD	Anas	*Anas gracilis*	
BIRD	Anas	*Anas platyrhynchos*	
BIRD	Anas	*Anas rhynchotis*	
BIRD	Anas	*Anas superciliosa*	
BIRD	Anhinga	*Anhinga melanogaster subsp. novaehollandiae*	
BIRD	Anhinga	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	
BIRD	Anthochaera	*Anthochaera carunculata*	
BIRD	Anthus	*Anthus australis*	
BIRD	Anthus	*Anthus australis subsp. australis*	
BIRD	Aphelocephala	*Aphelocephala leucopsis*	
BIRD	Aphelocephala	*Aphelocephala leucopsis subsp. castaneiventris*	
BIRD	Aquila	*Aquila audax*	
BIRD	Ardea	*Ardea modesta*	
BIRD	Ardea	*Ardea pacifica*	
BIRD	Ardeotis	*Ardeotis australis*	
BIRD	Artamus	*Artamus cinereus*	
BIRD	Artamus	*Artamus cyanopterus*	
BIRD	Artamus	*Artamus personatus*	
BIRD	Aythya	*Aythya australis*	
BIRD	Barnardius	*Barnardius zonarius*	
BIRD	Biziura	*Biziura lobata*	
BIRD	Cacatua	*Cacatua roseicapilla*	
BIRD	Cacatua	*Cacatua sanguinea*	
BIRD	Cacomantis	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	
BIRD	Cacomantis	*Cacomantis pallidus*	
BIRD	Calidris	*Calidris acuminata*	MI
BIRD	Calidris	*Calidris alba (Crocethia alba)*	MI
BIRD	Calidris	*Calidris ferruginea*	CR
BIRD	Calidris	*Calidris ruficollis*	MI
BIRD	Calyptorhynchus	*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*	EN
BIRD	Charadrius	*Charadrius ruficapillus*	
BIRD	Chenonetta	*Chenonetta jubata*	
BIRD	Cheramoeca	*Cheramoeca leucosterna*	
BIRD	Cheramoeca	*Cheramoeca leucosternus*	
BIRD	Chroicocephalus	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	
BIRD	Chrysococcyx	*Chrysococcyx basalis*	
BIRD	Chrysococcyx	*Chrysococcyx osculans*	
BIRD	Cincloramphus	*Cincloramphus cruralis*	
BIRD	Cincloramphus	*Cincloramphus mathewsi*	
BIRD	Cinclosoma	*Cinclosoma castanotus*	
BIRD	Cladorhynchus	*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*	
BIRD	Climacteris	*Climacteris rufa*	
BIRD	Colluricincla	*Colluricincla harmonica*	
BIRD	Columba	*Columba livia*	
BIRD	Coracina	*Coracina maxima*	
BIRD	Coracina	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	
BIRD	Corvus	*Corvus bennetti*	
BIRD	Corvus	*Corvus coronoides*	
BIRD	Corvus	*Corvus orru*	
BIRD	Coturnix	*Coturnix pectoralis*	
BIRD	Cracticus	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	
BIRD	Cracticus	*Cracticus tibicen*	
BIRD	Cracticus	*Cracticus torquatus*	
BIRD	Cuculus	*Cuculus pallidus*	
BIRD	Cygnus	*Cygnus atratus*	
BIRD	Daphoenositta	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	
BIRD	Dicaeum	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	
BIRD	Dromaius	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	
BIRD	Drymodes	*Drymodes brunneopygia*	
BIRD	Egretta	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	
BIRD	Elanus	*Elanus axillaris*	
BIRD	Elanus	*Elanus caeruleus*	
BIRD	Elanus	*Elanus caeruleus subsp. axillaris*	
BIRD	Elseyornis	*Elseyornis melanops*	
BIRD	Eolophus	*Eolophus roseicapillus*	
BIRD	Eopsaltria	*Eopsaltria australis subsp. griseogularis*	
BIRD	Epthianura	*Epthianura albifrons*	
BIRD	Epthianura	*Epthianura tricolor*	
BIRD	Erythrogonys	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	
BIRD	Eurostopodus	*Eurostopodus argus*	
BIRD	Falco	*Falco berigora*	
BIRD	Falco	*Falco berigora subsp. berigora*	
BIRD	Falco	*Falco cenchroides*	
BIRD	Falco	*Falco longipennis*	
BIRD	Fulica	*Fulica atra*	
BIRD	Gerygone	*Gerygone fusca*	
BIRD	Glossopsitta	*Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*	
BIRD	Grallina	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	
BIRD	Haliastur	*Haliastur sphenurus*	
BIRD	Hieraaetus	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	
BIRD	Himantopus	*Himantopus himantopus*	
BIRD	Himantopus	*Himantopus himantopus subsp. leucocephalus*	
BIRD	Hirundo	*Hirundo neoxena*	
BIRD	Hirundo	*Hirundo nigricans*	
BIRD	Hylacola	*Hylacola cauta subsp. whitlocki*	
BIRD	Lalage	*Lalage tricolor*	
BIRD	Leipoa	*Leipoa ocellata*	VU
BIRD	Lichenostomus	*Lichenostomus leucotis*	
BIRD	Lichenostomus	*Lichenostomus leucotis subsp. novaenorciae*	
BIRD	Lichenostomus	*Lichenostomus ornatus*	
BIRD	Lichenostomus	*Lichenostomus plumulus*	
BIRD	Lichenostomus	*Lichenostomus virescens*	
BIRD	Lichmera	*Lichmera indistincta*	
BIRD	Malacorhynchus	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*	
BIRD	Malurus	*Malurus leucopterus*	
BIRD	Malurus	*Malurus pulcherrimus*	
BIRD	Malurus	*Malurus splendens*	
BIRD	Manorina	*Manorina flavigula*	
BIRD	Melanodryas	*Melanodryas cucullata*	
BIRD	Melithreptus	*Melithreptus brevirostris*	
BIRD	Melopsittacus	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	
BIRD	Merops	*Merops ornatus*	
BIRD	Microcarbo	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	
BIRD	Microeca	*Microeca fascinans*	
BIRD	Microeca	*Microeca fascinans subsp. assimilis*	
BIRD	Ninox	*Ninox novaeseelandiae*	
BIRD	Nycticorax	*Nycticorax caledonicus subsp. hilli*	
BIRD	Nymphicus	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	
BIRD	Ocyphaps	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	
BIRD	Oreoica	*Oreoica gutturalis*	
BIRD	Oreoica	*Oreoica gutturalis subsp. gutturalis*	
BIRD	Pachycephala	*Pachycephala inornata*	
BIRD	Pachycephala	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	
BIRD	Pachycephala	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	
BIRD	Pardalotus	*Pardalotus punctatus*	
BIRD	Pardalotus	*Pardalotus striatus*	
BIRD	Pardalotus	*Pardalotus striatus subsp. westraliensis*	
BIRD	Petrochelidon	*Petrochelidon ariel*	
BIRD	Petrochelidon	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	
BIRD	Petroica	*Petroica cucullata*	
BIRD	Petroica	*Petroica goodenovii*	
BIRD	Phalacrocorax	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	
BIRD	Phalacrocorax	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	
BIRD	Phaps	*Phaps chalcoptera*	
BIRD	Phylidonyris	*Phylidonyris albifrons*	
BIRD	Platalea	*Platalea flavipes*	
BIRD	Platycercus	*Platycercus icterotis*	
BIRD	Platycercus	*Platycercus varius*	
BIRD	Platycercus	*Platycercus zonarius*	
BIRD	Platycercus	*Platycercus zonarius subsp. zonarius*	
BIRD	Podargus	*Podargus strigoides*	
BIRD	Poliocephalus	*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*	
BIRD	Polytelis	*Polytelis anthopeplus subsp. westralis*	
BIRD	Pomatostomus	*Pomatostomus superciliosus*	
BIRD	Pomatostomus	*Pomatostomus superciliosus subsp. ashbyi*	
BIRD	Porzana	*Porzana fluminea*	
BIRD	Ptilotula	*Ptilotula ornatus*	
BIRD	Ptilotula	*Ptilotula plumulus*	
BIRD	Purnella	*Purnella albifrons*	
BIRD	Pyrrholaemus	*Pyrrholaemus brunneus*	
BIRD	Recurvirostra	*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*	
BIRD	Rhipidura	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	

Class	Genus	Taxon	Con Status
BIRD	Rhipidura	*Rhipidura fuliginosa*	
BIRD	Rhipidura	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	
BIRD	Smicrornis	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	
BIRD	Stictonetta	*Stictonetta naevosa*	
BIRD	Strepera	*Strepera versicolor*	
BIRD	Streptopelia	*Streptopelia senegalensis*	
BIRD	Sugomel	*Sugomel niger*	
BIRD	Tachybaptus	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	
BIRD	Tadorna	*Tadorna tadornoides*	
BIRD	Taeniopygia	*Taeniopygia guttata*	
BIRD	Thinornis	*Thinornis rubricollis*	P4
BIRD	Threskiornis	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	
BIRD	Todiramphus	*Todiramphus pyrrhopygia*	
BIRD	Todiramphus	*Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*	
BIRD	Todiramphus	*Todiramphus sanctus*	
BIRD	Tribonyx	*Tribonyx ventralis*	
BIRD	Tringa	*Tringa brevipes*	MI & P4
BIRD	Tringa	*Tringa glareola*	MI
BIRD	Tringa	*Tringa nebularia*	MI
BIRD	Turnix	*Turnix velox*	
BIRD	Tyto	*Tyto alba subsp. delicatula*	
BIRD	Vanellus	*Vanellus tricolor*	
BIRD	Zosterops	*Zosterops lateralis*	
MAMMAL	Bos	*Bos taurus*	
MAMMAL	Canis	*Canis lupus subsp. dingo*	
MAMMAL	Capra	*Capra hircus*	
MAMMAL	Cercartetus	*Cercartetus concinnus*	
MAMMAL	Chalinolobus	*Chalinolobus gouldii*	
MAMMAL	Chalinolobus	*Chalinolobus morio*	
MAMMAL	Dasyurus	*Dasyurus geoffroii*	VU
MAMMAL	Felis	*Felis catus*	
MAMMAL	Macropus	*Macropus fuliginosus*	
MAMMAL	Macropus	*Macropus robustus subsp. erubescens*	
MAMMAL	Macropus	*Macropus rufus*	
MAMMAL	Macrotis	*Macrotis lagotis*	VU
MAMMAL	Mormopterus	*Mormopterus planiceps*	
MAMMAL	Mus	*Mus musculus*	
MAMMAL	Myrmecobius	*Myrmecobius fasciatus*	EN
MAMMAL	Ningaui	*Ningaui yvonneae*	
MAMMAL	Notomys	*Notomys mitchellii*	
MAMMAL	Nyctophilus	*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*	
MAMMAL	Nyctophilus	*Nyctophilus timoriensis subsp. timoriensis*	
MAMMAL	Oryctolagus	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	
MAMMAL	Ovis	*Ovis aries*	
MAMMAL	Pseudomys	*Pseudomys bolami*	
MAMMAL	Pseudomys	*Pseudomys hermannsburgensis*	
MAMMAL	Scotorepens	*Scotorepens balstoni*	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	*Sminthopsis crassicaudata*	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	*Sminthopsis dolichura*	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	*Sminthopsis gilberti*	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	*Sminthopsis murina*	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	*Sminthopsis ooldea*	
MAMMAL	Sminthopsis	*Sminthopsis sp.*	
MAMMAL	Tachyglossus	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	
MAMMAL	Tadarida	*Tadarida australis*	
MAMMAL	Taphozous	*Taphozous hilli*	
MAMMAL	Vespadelus	*Vespadelus baverstocki*	
MAMMAL	Vespadelus	*Vespadelus finlaysoni*	
MAMMAL	Vespadelus	*Vespadelus regulus*	
REPTILE	Acanthophis	*Acanthophis pyrrhus*	
REPTILE	Brachyurophis	*Brachyurophis fasciolata*	
REPTILE	Brachyurophis	*Brachyurophis fasciolatus subsp. fasciolatus*	
REPTILE	Brachyurophis	*Brachyurophis semifasciata*	
REPTILE	Brachyurophis	*Brachyurophis semifasciatus*	
REPTILE	Chelodina	*Chelodina colliei*	
REPTILE	Crenadactylus	*Crenadactylus ocellatus subsp. ocellatus*	
REPTILE	Cryptoblepharus	*Cryptoblepharus buchananii*	
REPTILE	Cryptoblepharus	*Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus*	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	*Ctenophorus caudicinctus*	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	*Ctenophorus cristatus*	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	*Ctenophorus fordi*	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	*Ctenophorus isolepis subsp. citrinus*	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	*Ctenophorus nuchalis*	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	*Ctenophorus reticulatus*	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	*Ctenophorus salinarum*	
REPTILE	Ctenophorus	*Ctenophorus scutulatus*	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	*Ctenotus atlas*	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	*Ctenotus leonhardii*	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	*Ctenotus schomburgkii*	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	*Ctenotus uber*	
REPTILE	Ctenotus	*Ctenotus uber subsp. uber*	
REPTILE	Cyclodomorphus	*Cyclodomorphus melanops subsp. elongatus*	
REPTILE	Delma	*Delma australis*	
REPTILE	Delma	*Delma butleri*	
REPTILE	Delma	*Delma fraseri*	
REPTILE	Demansia	*Demansia psammophis*	
REPTILE	Demansia	*Demansia psammophis subsp. psammophis*	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	*Diplodactylus granariensis*	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	*Diplodactylus granariensis subsp. granariensis*	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	*Diplodactylus maini*	
REPTILE	Diplodactylus	*Diplodactylus pulcher*	
REPTILE	Echiopsis	*Echiopsis curta*	
REPTILE	Egernia	*Egernia depressa*	
REPTILE	Egernia	*Egernia formosa*	
REPTILE	Egernia	*Egernia inornata*	
REPTILE	Egernia	*Egernia stokesii subsp. badia*	VU
REPTILE	Eremiascincus	*Eremiascincus richardsonii*	
REPTILE	Furina	*Furina ornata*	
REPTILE	Gehyra	*Gehyra purpurascens*	
REPTILE	Gehyra	*Gehyra variegata*	
REPTILE	Hemidactylus	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	
REPTILE	Hemiergis	*Hemiergis initialis subsp. initialis*	
REPTILE	Hemiergis	*Hemiergis peronii subsp. peronii*	
REPTILE	Hesperoedura	*Hesperoedura reticulata*	
REPTILE	Heteronotia	*Heteronotia binoei*	
REPTILE	Lerista	*Lerista kingi*	
REPTILE	Lerista	*Lerista muelleri*	
REPTILE	Lerista	*Lerista picturata*	
REPTILE	Lerista	*Lerista rhodonoides*	
REPTILE	Lerista	*Lerista sp.*	
REPTILE	Lerista	*Lerista stictopleura*	
REPTILE	Lerista	*Lerista timida*	
REPTILE	Lialis	*Lialis burtonis*	
REPTILE	Liopholis	*Liopholis inornata*	
REPTILE	Liopholis	*Liopholis multiscutata*	
REPTILE	Lucasium	*Lucasium damaeum*	
REPTILE	Lucasium	*Lucasium maini*	
REPTILE	Menetia	*Menetia greyii*	
REPTILE	Moloch	*Moloch horridus*	
REPTILE	Morelia	*Morelia spilota subsp. imbricata*	
REPTILE	Morethia	*Morethia adelaidensis*	
REPTILE	Morethia	*Morethia butleri*	
REPTILE	Morethia	*Morethia obscura*	
REPTILE	Neelaps	*Neelaps bimaculatus*	
REPTILE	Nephrurus	*Nephrurus laevissimus*	
REPTILE	Nephrurus	*Nephrurus milii*	
REPTILE	Nephrurus	*Nephrurus vertebralis*	
REPTILE	Oedura	*Oedura reticulata*	
REPTILE	Parasuta	*Parasuta gouldii*	
REPTILE	Parasuta	*Parasuta monachus*	
REPTILE	Pogona	*Pogona minor*	
REPTILE	Pogona	*Pogona minor subsp. minor*	
REPTILE	Pseudechis	*Pseudechis australis*	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	*Pseudonaja affinis subsp. affinis*	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	*Pseudonaja mengdeni*	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	*Pseudonaja modesta*	
REPTILE	Pseudonaja	*Pseudonaja nuchalis*	
REPTILE	Pygopus	*Pygopus lepidopodus*	
REPTILE	Pygopus	*Pygopus nigriceps*	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	*Ramphotyphlops australis*	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	*Ramphotyphlops bicolor*	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	*Ramphotyphlops bituberculatus*	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	*Ramphotyphlops hamatus*	
REPTILE	Ramphotyphlops	*Ramphotyphlops waitii*	
REPTILE	Rhynchoedura	*Rhynchoedura ornata*	
REPTILE	Simoselaps	*Simoselaps bertholdi*	
REPTILE	Strophurus	*Strophurus assimilis*	
REPTILE	Strophurus	*Strophurus elderi*	
REPTILE	Strophurus	*Strophurus sp.*	
REPTILE	Suta	*Suta fasciata*	
REPTILE	Tiliqua	*Tiliqua occipitalis*	
REPTILE	Tiliqua	*Tiliqua rugosa*	
REPTILE	Tiliqua	*Tiliqua rugosa subsp. rugosa*	
REPTILE	Tympanocryptis	*Tympanocryptis cephalus*	
REPTILE	Tympanocryptis	*Tympanocryptis lineata*	
REPTILE	Underwoodisaurus	*Underwoodisaurus milii*	
REPTILE	Varanus	*Varanus caudolineatus*	
REPTILE	Varanus	*Varanus gouldii*	
REPTILE	Varanus	*Varanus tristis*	

APPENDIX C:
POTENTIALLY OCCURRING INTRODUCED (WEED) FLORA SPECIES

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Aizoaceae	*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*	Iceplant			
Aizoaceae	*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*	Slenderleaf Iceplant			
Aizoaceae	*Aizoon pubescens*	Coastal Galenia			
Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus viridis*	Green Amaranth			
Anacardiaceae	*Schinus molle var. areira*	-			
Apocynaceae	*Asclepias curassavica*	Redhead Cottonbush			
Apocynaceae	*Orbea variegata*	-			
Asparagaceae	*Agave americana*	Century Plant			
Asteraceae	*Arctotheca calendula*	Cape dandelion			
Asteraceae	*Carthamus lanatus*	Saffron Thistle			
Asteraceae	*Centaurea melitensis*	Maltese Cockspur			
Asteraceae	*Cichorium intybus*	Chicory			
Asteraceae	*Conyza bonariensis*	Flaxleaf Fleabane			
Asteraceae	*Conyza sumatrensis*	Tall Fleabane			
Asteraceae	*Gazania linearis*	Treasure Flower			
Asteraceae	*Helianthus annuus*	Sunflower			
Asteraceae	*Lactuca serriola forma serriola*	Prickly Lettuce			
Asteraceae	*Monoculus monstrosus*	-			
Asteraceae	*Oligocarpus calendulaceus*	-			
Asteraceae	*Oncosiphon suffruticosum*	Calomba Daisy			
Asteraceae	*Symphyotrichum squamatum*	Bushy Starwort			
Asteraceae	*Xanthium spinosum*	Common Cockleburr	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	No
Boraginaceae	*Buglossoides arvensis*	Corn Gromwell			
Boraginaceae	*Echium plantagineum*	Patersons Curse	Declared Pest - s22(2)	No Control Category, Whole of Stat	No
Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium europaeum*	Common Heliotrope			
Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium supinum*	Prostrate Heliotrope			

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Brassicaceae	*Alyssum linifolium*	Flax-leaf Alyssum			
Brassicaceae	*Brassica tournefortii*	Mediterranean Turnip			
Brassicaceae	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	Shepherd's Purse			
Brassicaceae	*Carrichtera annua*	Ward's Weed			
Brassicaceae	*Lepidium africanum*	Rubble Peppercress			
Brassicaceae	*Sisymbrium irio*	London Rocket			
Brassicaceae	*Sisymbrium orientale*	Indian Hedge Mustard			
Cactaceae	*Cylindropuntia fulgida var. mamillata*	Boxing glove cactus			
Cactaceae	*Cylindropuntia imbricata*	Tree Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	*Cylindropuntia kleiniae*	Klein's Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	*Cylindropuntia tunicata*	Sheathed Cholla	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	*Opuntia elata*	-	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Cactaceae	*Opuntia ficus-indica*	Indian Fig	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	Yes
Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia diandra*	Lesser Sand Spurry			
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex semibaccata*	Berry Saltbush			
Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium album*	Fat Hen			
Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium murale*	Nettle-leaf Goosefoot			
Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum delagoense*	Mother-of-millions			
Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis myriocarpus subsp. myriocarpus*	Paddy Melon			
Didiereaceae	*Portulacaria afra*	Elephant Bush			
Fabaceae	*Acacia pycnantha*	Golden Wattle			
Fabaceae	*Alhagi maurorum*	Camel Thorn	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management	No
Fabaceae	*Erythrostemon gilliesii*	desert bird of paradise			
Fabaceae	*Medicago laciniata*	Cutleaf Medic			
Fabaceae	*Medicago minima*	Small Burr Medic			
Fabaceae	*Medicago polymorpha*	Burr Medic			
Fabaceae	*Vicia monantha subsp. triflora*	Square-stemmed Vetch			
Geraniaceae	*Erodium cicutarium*	Common Storksbill			
Lamiaceae	*Marrubium vulgare*	Horehound			
Lamiaceae	*Salvia reflexa*	Mintweed			
Lamiaceae	*Salvia verbenaca*	Wild Sage			
Lythraceae	*Lythrum hyssopifolia*	Lesser Loosestrife			
Malvaceae	*Malva parviflora*	Marshmallow			
Martyniaceae	*Proboscidea louisianica*	Purple Flower Devil's Claw	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	No
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis bowiei*	Bowie Wood Sorrel			

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis pes-caprae*	Soursob			
Papaveraceae	*Argemone ochroleuca subsp. ochroleuca*	Mexican poppy			
Papaveraceae	*Papaver hybridum*	Rough Poppy			
Plumbaginaceae	*Limonium sinuatum*	Perennial Sea Lavender			
Poaceae	*Bromus catharticus*	Prairie Grass			
Poaceae	*Bromus diandrus*	Great Brome			
Poaceae	*Cenchrus ciliaris*	Buffel Grass			
Poaceae	*Cenchrus setaceus*	Fountain Grass			
Poaceae	*Ehrharta villosa*	Pyp Grass			
Poaceae	*Eragrostis curvula*	African Lovegrass			
Poaceae	*Hordeum glaucum*	Northern Barley Grass			
Poaceae	*Hordeum leporinum*	Barley Grass			
Poaceae	*Pentameris airoides subsp. airoides*				
Poaceae	*Phalaris paradoxa*	Paradoxa Grass			
Poaceae	*Rostraria pumila*	Roughtail			
Poaceae	*Schismus arabicus*	Araby Grass			
Poaceae	*Schismus barbatus*	Kelch Grass			
Poaceae	*Urochloa panicoides*	Urochloa Grass, Liverseed Grass			
Polygonaceae	*Polygonum aviculare*	Wireweed			
Polygonaceae	*Rumex vesicarius*	Ruby Dock			
Primulaceae	*Lysimachia arvensis*	Pimpernel			
Solanaceae	*Datura ferox*	Fierce Thornapple			
Solanaceae	*Datura inoxia*	Angel's Trumpet			
Solanaceae	*Lycium ferocissimum*	African Boxthorn	Permitted -s11	No Control Category, Whole of Stat	Yes
Solanaceae	*Nicotiana glauca*	Tree Tobacco			
Solanaceae	*Solanum nigrum*	Black Berry Nightshade			
Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus*	Common Sowthistle			
Poaceae	*Sorghum halepense*	Johnson Grass			
Tamaricaceae	*Tamarix chinensis*	Chinese tamarisk	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	No
Urticaceae	*Urtica urens*	Small Nettle			
Verbenaceae	*Glandularia aristigera*	Mayne's pest			
Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	Common Lantana	Declared Pest, Prohibited - s12	C1 Exclusion	Yes
Verbenaceae	*Phyla canescens*	Carpet Weed			
Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus terrestris*	Caltrop			

APPENDIX D:
LIST OF FLORA SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

Family	Species	Drainage Depression			Clay-loam Plain					Rocky Hillslope				Sand Dune	Disturbed
		DD-CS1	DD-EW1	DD-EOW1	CLP-EOW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW3	CLP-MW1	RH-AFW1	RH-MAFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	SD-EW1	Disturbed
Aizoaceae	*Disphyma crassifolium*	x					x								
Aizoaceae	*Gunniopsis quadrifida*	x												x	
Aizoaceae	*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum (W)*														x
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus exaltatus (A)*		x												
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus holosericeus*								x						
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus obovatus*	x						x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Amaranthaceae	*Surreya diandra*	x													
Apocynaceae	*Alyxia buxifolia*		x				x		x			x			
Araliaceae	*Trachymene ornata*									x	x				
Asparagaceae	*Asphodelus fistulosus (W)*														x
Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus manglesianus (A)*									x	x	x			
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra effusa*								x					x	
Asteraceae	*Asteridea athrixioides (A)*						x							x	
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome ciliaris (A)*	x													
Asteraceae	*Carthamus lanatus (W)*														x
Asteraceae	*Centaurea melitensis (W)*														x
Asteraceae	*Cephalipterum drummondii*		x						x						
Asteraceae	*Chrysocephalum eremaeum (A)*			x	x	x				x	x				
Asteraceae	*Cratystylis conocephala*			x	x	x							x		
Asteraceae	*Cratystylis microphylla*	x					x								
Asteraceae	*Cratystylis subspinescens*	x	x											x	
Asteraceae	*Dittrichia graveolens (W)*														x
Asteraceae	*Gazania linearis (W)*														x
Asteraceae	*Olearia muelleri*		x					x	x			x			
Asteraceae	*Oncosiphon suffruticosum (W)*													x	x
Asteraceae	*Waitzia acuminata (A)*									x	x				
Boraginaceae	*Halgania andromedifolia*							x							
Boraginaceae	*Halgania integerrima*								x						
Brassicaceae	*Brassica tournefortii (W)*														x
Brassicaceae	*Carrichtera annua (W)*			x	x	x	x	x							x
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina campestris*									x	x				
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina helmsii*									x	x	x			
Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina pauper*						x					x	x		x
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex codonocarpa (A)*	x												x	x
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex lindleyi*		x												x
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex lindleyi subsp. inflata*	x													
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex nummularia*	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x		
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex quadrivalvata*		x	x	x	x									
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex stipitata*			x	x	x	x								
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex vesicaria*	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x		x
Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium curvispicatum*		x	x	x	x	x						x	x	
Chenopodiaceae	*Didymanthus roei*	x	x												
Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa*		x				x		x	x	x	x			
Chenopodiaceae	*Eriochiton sclerolaenoides (A)*														x
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana brevifolia*														x
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana carnosa*		x												

Family	Species	Drainage Depression			Clay-loam Plain					Rocky Hillslope				Sand Dune	Disturbed
		DD-CS1	DD-EW1	DD-EOW1	CLP-EOW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW3	CLP-MW1	RH-AFW1	RH-MAFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	SD-EW1	Disturbed
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana georgei*	x					x		x	x	x	x	x		
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana glomerifolia*	x	x				x					x		x	
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana oppositifolia*								x			x			
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana pentatropis*		x									x			x
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana platycarpa*									x	x			x	
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana pyramidata*		x						x						
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana sedifolia*						x					x			x
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana tomentosa*		x												
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana trichoptera*								x			x	x		
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana triptera*		x	x	x	x		x					x		
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia drummondii*														
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia eremaea*	x							x				x	x	
Chenopodiaceae	*Salsola australis (A)*														x
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena diacantha*	x		x	x	x		x		x	x		x		x
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena eriacantha*		x					x	x						x
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena eurotioides*			x	x	x			x						
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena uniflora*		x				x		x						
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia disarticulata*	x	x				x								
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia doliiformis*	x												x	
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia halocnemoides*	x													
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica*	x													
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia pergranulata*	x													
Cupressaceae	*Callitris preissii*	x												x	
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria sulcata*												x		
Fabaceae	*Acacia acanthoclada* subsp. *acanthoclada*							x						x	
Fabaceae	*Acacia acuminata*		x				x			x	x				x
Fabaceae	*Acacia colletioides*						x		x						
Fabaceae	*Acacia duriuscula*							x							
Fabaceae	*Acacia erinacea*		x					x				x		x	
Fabaceae	*Acacia hemiteles*		x				x	x	x			x	x		
Fabaceae	*Acacia jennerae*	x	x				x								
Fabaceae	*Acacia kalgoorliensis*	x					x					x		x	
Fabaceae	*Acacia collegialis*									x	x	x			
Fabaceae	*Acacia merrallii*														
Fabaceae	*Acacia rendlei*			x	x	x	x					x			
Fabaceae	*Acacia tetragonophylla*		x	x	x	x				x	x		x		
Fabaceae	*Acacia camptoclada*														
Fabaceae	*Acacia nyssophylla*						x	x				x			
Fabaceae	*Acacia oswaldii*						x							x	
Fabaceae	*Dillwynia acerosa*							x				x			
Fabaceae	*Jacksonia arida*														
Fabaceae	*Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa*		x	x	x	x	x	x							
Fabaceae	*Mirbelia granitica*									x	x	x		x	
Fabaceae	*Senna artemisioides (DC.) Randell subsp. ×artemisioides*						x			x	x				x
Fabaceae	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*		x				x		x	x	x	x	x		
Fabaceae	*Senna cardiosperma*								x						
Fabaceae	*Senna pleurocarpa var. angustifolia*						x			x	x	x			
Fabaceae	*Swainsona canescens*		x	x	x	x	x	x							
Fabaceae	*Swainsona colutoides*		x				x								
Fabaceae	*Swainsona kingii (A)*	x													
Fabaceae	*Templetonia sulcata*								x						
Fabaceae	*Trigonella suavissima (A)*		x												
Frankeniaceae	*Frankenia interioris*	x											x	x	
Frankeniaceae	*Frankenia setosa*		x											x	
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola spinescens*		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	

Family	Species	Drainage Depression			Clay-loam Plain					Rocky Hillslope				Sand Dune	Disturbed
		DD-CS1	DD-EW1	DD-EOW1	CLP-EOW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW3	CLP-MW1	RH-AFW1	RH-MAFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	SD-EW1	Disturbed
Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta*						x		x					x	
Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera althoferi*												x		
Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera grylloana*											x	x		
Lamiaceae	*Salvia verbenaca (W)*			x	x	x				x	x				
Lamiaceae	*Teucrium sessiliflorum*			x	x	x	x								x
Lamiaceae	*Westringia rigida*							x				x	x	x	
Lamiaceae	*Westringia cephalantha F. Muell. var. cephalantha*			x	x	x		x						x	
Malvaceae	*Brachychiton gregorii*		x									x	x		
Malvaceae	*Malva parviflora (W)*														x
Malvaceae	*Radyera farragei*		x	x	x	x									
Malvaceae	*Sida calyxhymenia*			x	x	x		x				x	x		
Malvaceae	*Sida fibulifera*		x	x	x	x									
Malvaceae	*Sida intricata*		x				x	x				x		x	
Malvaceae	*Sida spodochroma*		x	x	x	x									
Myrtaceae	*Darwinia sp. Karonie*													x	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus dundasii*														
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus oleosa*		x	x	x	x				x	x	x			
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus lesouefii*		x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x		x
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus calycogona*			x	x	x	x								
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus celastroides*		x					x				x	x		
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus gracilis*		x												
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus griffithsii*		x	x	x	x			x			x	x		
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus longissima*								x	x	x				
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus moderata*		x	x	x	x	x	x							
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus ravida*							x	x					x	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salicola*													x	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*		x	x	x	x	x	x					x		
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salubris*		x				x					x	x		
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus torquata*												x		
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus urna*														
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus yilgarnensis*													x	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca hamata*									x	x				
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lateriflora*	x		x	x	x	x						x		
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora*		x	x	x	x									
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca sheathiana*		x	x	x	x						x	x		
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca zeteticorum*		x												
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum angustifolium*		x				x		x			x			
Poaceae	*Amphipogon caricinus*							x				x			
Poaceae	*Aristida contorta (A)*									x	x				
Poaceae	*Austrostipa elegantissima*		x	x	x	x	x	x					x		
Poaceae	*Austrostipa nitida (A)*														x
Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon (W)*														x
Poaceae	*Enneapogon caerulescens (A)*									x	x				
Poaceae	*Enteropogon ramosus*			x	x	x	x	x							
Poaceae	*Eragrostis setifolia (A)*			x	x	x	x								x
Poaceae	*Eriachne pulchella*									x	x	x			
Poaceae	*Hordeum leporinum (W)*		x												x
Poaceae	*Triodia rigidissima*									x	x				
Poaceae	*Triodia scariosa*											x		x	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea acuaria*						x	x					x	x	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea nematophylla*		x						x					x	
Proteaceae	*Hakea preissii*						x								
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra aridicola*									x	x				
Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris forrestiana*											x	x		
Rhamnaceae	*Trymalium myrtillus*		x									x	x		

Family	Species	Drainage Depression			Clay-loam Plain					Rocky Hillslope				Sand Dune	Disturbed
		DD-CS1	DD-EW1	DD-EOW1	CLP-EOW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-EW3	CLP-MW1	RH-AFW1	RH-MAFW1	RH-EW1	RH-EW2	SD-EW1	Disturbed
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos aphyllus*	x		x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	
Santalaceae	*Santalum acuminatum*											x			
Santalaceae	*Santalum spicatum*		x						x						
Sapindaceae	*Alectryon oleifolius*			x	x	x	x								
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea adenophora*									x	x	x			
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea lobulata*		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea microzyga*									x	x				
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea stenozyga*						x		x				x		
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa*		x				x							x	
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila alternifolia*								x				x		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila clarkei*												x		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila decipiens*	x										x			
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila georgei*		x							x	x				
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila gibbosa*		x										x		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila glabra*			x	x	x						x			
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila interstans* subsp. *virgata*						x		x			x			
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila ionantha*		x					x							
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila longifolia*	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila maculata*			x	x	x	x								
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila metallicorum*											x			
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila miniata*														
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila oldfieldii*							x				x			
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila oldfieldii* subsp. *angustifolia*						x					x	x	x	x
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila oppositifolia*			x	x	x									
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila paisleyi*											x			
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila parvifolia* subsp. *auricampi*		x				x								
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila scoparia*	x		x	x	x		x	x			x	x		
Scrophulariaceae	*Myoporum platycarpum*														
Solanaceae	*Duboisia hopwoodii*													x	
Solanaceae	*Lycium australe*		x												
Solanaceae	*Nicotiana rosulata (A)*													x	
Solanaceae	*Solanum hoplopetalum*			x	x	x	x								x
Solanaceae	*Solanum lasiophyllum*	x							x	x	x				x
Solanaceae	*Solanum orbiculatum*			x	x	x	x								
Solanaceae	*Solanum plicatile*			x	x	x	x								x
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea microcephala*										x			x	

(A) and blue text-denotes annual taxa; (W) and green text-denotes introduced flora (WAHERB, 1998-)

APPENDIX E:
LIST OF TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATE FAUNA SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

Class	Family	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
Aves	Artamidae	*Artamus minor*	Little Woodswallow	LC
Aves	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	LC
Aves	Cinclosomatidae	*Cinclosoma clarum*	Copper-backed Quail-thrush	LC
Aves	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	Crested Pigeon	LC
Aves	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	Common Bronzewing	LC
Aves	Corvidae	*Corvus coronoides*	Australian Raven	LC
Aves	Cracticidae	*Strepera versicolor*	Grey Currawong	LC
Aves	Dicruridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail	LC
Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Oreoica gutturalis*	Crested Bellbird	LC
Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	Grey Shrike-thrush	LC
Aves	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	Striated Pardalote	LC
Aves	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	Tawny Frogmouth	LC
Aves	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus superciliosus*	White-browed Babbler	LC
Aves	Psittacidae	*Platycercus zonarius*	Australian Ringneck Parrot	LC
Reptilia	Agamidae	*Ctenophorus cristatus*	Crested Bicycle Dragon	LC
Reptilia	Varanidae	*Varanus gouldii*	Gould's Sand Monitor	LC

BC Act Status/EPBC Act Status - CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, EX = Extinct, Mig = Migratory, DBCA Priority Status - P1 to P4, Int. Agmts - CA = CAMBA, JA = JAMBA, RK = ROKAMBA, IUCN Red List Category Definitions LC = Least Concern, NT = Near Threatened - see https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/categories-and-criteria for others

APPENDIX F:
VEGETATION CONDITION RATING

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

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

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 06-Mar-2025

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

Caveat
Acknowledgements

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	1
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	12
Listed Migratory Species:	7

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	80
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	11
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	7
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	7
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

National Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status	Buffer Status
Historic			
Goldfields Water Supply Scheme, Western Australia	WA	Listed place	In buffer area only

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Aphelocephala leucopsis			
Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos			
Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Leipoa ocellata			
Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pezoporus occidentalis			
Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
INSECT			
Ogyris petrina listed as Ogyris subterrestris petrina			
Arid Bronze Azure [94250]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Dasyurus geoffroii			
Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
PLANT			
Gastrolobium graniticum			
Granite Poison [14872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Tecticornia flabelliformis			
Bead Glasswort, Bead Samphire [82664]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thelymitra stellata			
Star Sun-orchid [7060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Lands [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Defence		
Defence - AIRTC KALGOORLIE [50111]	WA	In buffer area only
Defence - AIRTC KALGOORLIE [50110]	WA	In buffer area only
Defence - KALGOORLIE RIFLE RANGE [50156]	WA	In buffer area only
Defence - KALGOORLIE TRAINING DEPOT [50198]	WA	In buffer area only
Defence - KALGOORLIE TRAINING DEPOT [50199]	WA	In buffer area only
Unknown		
Commonwealth Land - [51060]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51061]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51958]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51062]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51063]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51770]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51759]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51758]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51959]	WA	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - [51430]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51985]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51782]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51951]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51762]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51795]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51794]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51783]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51793]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51791]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51790]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51792]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51780]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51953]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51949]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51776]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51784]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [52233]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51765]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51760]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [52230]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [52184]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51769]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51785]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51772]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51764]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51768]	WA	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - [50329]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51954]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51960]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51957]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51961]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51950]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51761]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51962]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51763]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51788]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51789]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51059]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [50333]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [50332]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [50331]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51779]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [50337]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [50336]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [50335]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [50334]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51781]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51786]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51787]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51406]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51955]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51766]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [50310]	WA	In buffer area only

Commonwealth Land Name	State	Buffer Status
Commonwealth Land - [51963]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51952]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [52244]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51956]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51771]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51774]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51773]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51767]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51778]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [52211]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51775]	WA	In buffer area only
Commonwealth Land - [51777]	WA	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species

[Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans			
Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus			
Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla cinerea			
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis			
Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [Resource Information]

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Kalgoorlie Arboretum	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	In buffer area only
Kambalda	Nature Reserve	WA	In buffer area only
Kurrawang	Nature Reserve	WA	In buffer area only
Lakeside Timber Reserve	5(1)(g) Reserve	WA	In buffer area only
Ngadju	Indigenous Protected Area	WA	In buffer area only
Scahill Timber Reserve	5(1)(g) Reserve	WA	In buffer area only
Yallari Timber Reserve	5(1)(h) Reserve	WA	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Goldfields Water Supply Scheme Project	2019/8547	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Nava-1 Cable System	2001/510	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Focus, Greenfields and Carins Intersection Upgrade,Great Eastern Highway, WA	2014/7171	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Gold Mining Developments on Lake Lefroy	2010/5402	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Lynas Kalgoorlie Rare Earths Processing Facility	2020/8719	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Sale of Post Office, Hannan Street	2006/3084	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

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