Crossroads Project

Reconnaissance Flora and Basic Fauna Assessment

Prepared for Forrestania Resources Ltd.

Final
October 2022

Prepared by
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Cover Photo: Vegetation within the Crossroads project area (17/08/2022)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Forrestania Resources Ltd. to undertake a reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey of the Crossroads exploration program area (hereafter referred to as the 'survey area'). The survey area is approximately 23 ha in extent and is located within tenement E77/2348, approximately 140 km south of Southern Cross and 72 km north of Lake King, Western Australia. The survey in intended to support an exploration program and clearing permit associated with planned activities within the Crossroads exploration project area.

The survey area lies within the Southern Cross (COO2) subregion of the Coolgardie Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA).

The Southern Cross subregion (7,041,323 ha) lies on the Southern Cross Terrains of the Yilgarn Craton, which is described as comprising gently undulating uplands dissected by broad valleys with bands of low greenstone hills. The underlying geology is of granite strata interrupted by parallel intrusions of Archaean Greenstone with occluded drainage. Valleys have Quaternary duplex and gradational soils and include chains of saline playa-lakes. Upper levels in the landscape are eroded remnants of a lateritic duricrust yielding yellow sandplains, gravelly sandplains and laterite breakaways. (Cowan et. al., 2001).

The vegetation consists diverse Eucalyptus woodlands (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, *E*. *salubris*, *E transcontinentalis*, *E*. *longicornis*), rich in endemic eucalypts, that occur around salt lakes, on low greenstone hills, valley alluvials and broad plains of calcareous earths. Salt lake surfaces support dwarf shrublands of samphire. Granite basement outcrops at mid-levels in the landscape and supports swards of *Borya constricta*, with stands of *Acacia acuminata* and *Eucalyptus loxophleba*. Mallees (*Eucalyptus leptopoda*, *E*. *platycorys* and *E*. *scyphocalyx*) and scrub-heaths (*Allocasuarina corniculata*, *Callitris preissii*, *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Acacia beauverdiana*) occur in upland areas, as well as on sand lunettes associated with playas along the broad valley floors, and sand sheets around the granite outcrops. The scrubs are rich in endemic Acacia and Myrtaceae species.

In accordance with Beard (1990) the survey area is located in the Coolgardie Botanical District of the Southwestern Interzone Province. The landscape is described as gently undulating with occasional ranges of low hills, with sandplains in the western part and some large playa lakes. Soils are principally brown calcareous earths, which overlays the Proterozoic granite and gneiss of the Fraser Range block and Archaean granite, with infolded volcanics and meta-sediments, of the Yilgarn block. Vegetation is predominately *Eucalyptus* woodlands, with slopes and flats containing *E*. *longicornis* alongside *E*. *salubris* and *E*. *salmonophloia*. Woodland understories range from tall sclerophyll shrubland dominated by *Melaleuca pauperiflora* to soft-leaved saltbush shrubland of *Atriplex vesicaria* and *A*. *nummularia*. Some hill slopes contain mallees of *E*. *livida* or *E*. *loxophleba*, while ironstone ridges are covered in thickets of *Acacia quadrimarginea*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* and *A*. *campestris*. Other vegetation assemblages include species-rich scrub-heaths and *Allocasuarina* thickets on sandplains, merging into *Acacia* thickets and Kwongan vegetation to the north.

The dominant land uses of the Southern Cross subregion includes native pasture grazing (17%), Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) and Crown reserves (66.7%) and conservation reserves (11.5%) (Cowan et. al., 2001). The survey area is not located within a Pastoral Lease.

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 (2020). *Targeted search for flora/ fauna and vegetation of conservation significance-Crossroads exploration program*. Prepared on behalf of Firefly Resources Ltd., January 2020

- Terratree (2022). *Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey of Lady Lila project area*. Prepared on behalf of Forrestania Resources Ltd., February 2022

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

- DBCA Threatened/ Priority Flora spatial data (DBCA, 2022a);
- DBCA Threatened/ Priority Ecological Communities spatial data (DBCA, 2022b);
- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database (ALA, 2022); and
- EPBC Protected Matters search tool (DAWE, 2021a).

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

The ALA desktop search identified 1,352 vascular flora species as occurring within 40 km of the survey area, representing 343 genera from 84 families. The most diverse families were Myrtaceae (238 species), Fabaceae (195 species) and Proteaceae (114 species). The most dominant genera were *Acacia* (98 species), *Eucalyptus* (97 species) and *Melaleuca* (55 species).

The desktop review identified 35 introduced flora (weed) species, representing 11 families, as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the survey area. None of these species are listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007* or as a Weed of National Significance.

The assessment of the DBCA Priority/ Threatened flora database records (DBCA, 2019), ALA (ALA, 2022) and Protected Matters searches (DCCEEW, 2022a), and previous relevant literature identified 128 flora species of conservation significance recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area. These consist of one Presumed Extinct, 13 Threatened, 32 Priority 1, 22 Priority 2, 46 Priority 3 and 14 Priority 4 taxa.

These taxa were assessed for distribution and known habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. No taxa were identified as likely to occur or previously recorded within the survey area. A total of seven taxa were identified as possibly occurring in the survey area, consisting of one Threatened, three Priority 1, four Priority 2, eight Priority 3 and five Priority 4 taxa.

According to the results of the ALA database search (ALA, 2022), a total of 238 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area, consisting of 161 bird, 19 mammal, 49 reptile and nine amphibian taxa. Of these, four species , representing 1.7% of faunal diversity, are introduced (non-native) species.

The desktop review identified 10 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species of conservation significance as previously being recorded in the regional area, consisting of seven Threatened and three migratory or otherwise protected species. In addition, six migratory wading/shorebird species were assessed collectively due to their similar habitat requirements.

Habitat and distribution data was used to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. Habitat and distribution data was used to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The assessment identified three significant fauna species, consisting of one Endangered (EN), three Vulnerable (VU) and one Otherwise Protected taxa, as potentially occurring in the survey area.

The Protected Matters search (DCCEEW, 2022a) identified the *Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australia Wheatbelt* Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) as recorded within 40 km of the survey area. However, this TEC is unlikely to occur within the survey area as it is outside the geographic extent in which ecological communities may be considered representative of this TEC. This

community would only be considered present of vegetation communities that meet the vegetation composition criteria are contiguous with similar vegetation within the Wheatbelt region.

The DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities search identified three Priority ecological communities as recorded within 40 km of the survey area. The survey area is located within the mapped boundary of the Priority 3 community *Ironcap Hills vegetation assemblages (Mt Holland, Middle, North and South Ironcap Hills, Digger Rock and Hatter Hill) (greenstone ranges).*

The Forrestania 511 vegetation association retains >99% of its pre-European extent, and development within the survey area will not significantly reduce the current extent of this vegetation association.

The survey area is located within an Environmentally Sensitive Area buffer associated with the Lake Cronin Nature Reserve.

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

There are no proposed nor gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area.

There are no DBCA managed or DBCA lands of interest located within the survey area.

The closest area of conservation significance is the Lake Cronin Nature Reserve, gazetted with the Conservation Council of WA for the purpose of conservation of flora and fauna and also categorised as an Environmentally Sensitive Area. The EPA has proposed an expansion of the Lake Cronin Reserve to support conservation management at a regional level in support of the Great Western Woodlands conservation strategy. The survey area is located within this proposed reserve expansion area, and ground-disturbance activities within the survey area may impact conservation values associated with the proposed expanded reserve.

Botanica conducted a targeted flora and vegetation survey on the 17th September 2022, with the survey undertaken by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist, Diploma of Horticulture) and Kaitlyn Coyle (Field Technician). The survey area was traversed via 4WD and on foot, with a handheld GPS unit used to record the track log of the survey effort and significant flora, fauna and vegetation.

The field survey identified 78 vascular flora taxa within the survey area, represented 38 genera across 20 families. The most diverse families were Fabaceae (11 species), Myrtaceae (30 species), and Rutaceae (four species). Dominant genera include *Eucalyptus* (15 species), *Melaleuca* (11 species) and *Acacia* (seven species).

No introduced (weed) species were recorded within the survey area.

No Threatened flora species were recorded within the survey area. The Priority 2 flora species, *Eutaxia lasiocalyx* was recorded within the survey area. No additional Priority or otherwise significant flora species were recorded within the survey area.

A total of two broad-scale vegetation communities were identified within the survey area. Vegetation community descriptions and extents were determined from field survey results, aerial imagery interpretation and extrapolation of the communities.

The survey found CLP-MWS1 was the most widespread community in the survey area, occupying 13.5 ha (58.7%), while CLP-EW1 was the most restricted with 9.5 ha (41.3%). The most diverse vegetation type was CLP-EW1 with 70 species (89.7%), while the least diverse was CLP-MWS1 with 30 species (38.5%).

No Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant ecological communities were identified within the survey area. Although the survey area is located within the mapped buffer of the *Ironcap Hills*

vegetation assemblages ecological community, vegetation within the survey area was not considered representative of this community.

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

No significant fauna were recorded within the survey area. No Malleefowl mounds or other evidence of Malleefowl activity (incl. tracks, feathers, direct bird observations) were identified during the field survey.

Disturbances within the survey area included access tracks, and recent fire events. No significant ground-disturbance activities or weed presence was observed within the survey area, and vegetation within the survey area is expected to achieve 'very good' condition after recovery from the fire event.

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. The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities may be at variance with clearing principles (f) and (h).

1 INTRODUCTION

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Forrestania Resources Ltd. to undertake a reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey of the Crossroads exploration program area (hereafter referred to as the 'survey area'). The survey area is approximately 23 ha in extent and is located within tenement E77/2348, approximately 140 km south of Southern Cross and 72 km north of Lake King, Western Australia (Figure 1-1). The survey in intended to support an exploration program and clearing permit associated with planned activities within the Crossroads exploration project area.

1.1 Objectives

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

- Gather background information on flora and vegetation in the desktop study area (literature review, database and map-based searches);
- Conduct a field survey to verify / ground truth the desktop study findings through reconnaissance survey;
- Define and map vegetation communities of the survey area to a scale appropriate for the Bioregion and described according to the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) classification (NVIS Level V – Association);
- Record the species composition (abundance and diversity) of each vegetation community within the survey area and compile a species list for the survey area by vegetation type;
- Determine the local and regional conservation significance of flora and vegetation within the survey area;
- Identify any potential significant flora or vegetation within the survey area;
- Identify any introduced flora species (including Declared Pests) within the survey area; and
- Define and map the condition of vegetation within the survey area in accordance with the vegetation condition rating scale specified in the Technical Guidance (EPA, 2016a).

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

- Undertake a literature review, including map-based information searches of all current and relevant literature sources and databases relating to the survey area;
- Undertake a desktop investigation to identify any previously recorded occurrences of or potentially occurring Threatened and Priority listed fauna within the survey area;
- Undertake searches on available databases for details relating to any Threatened and Priority listed fauna previously identified as occurring or potentially occurring within the survey area;
- Conduct fauna habitat mapping and identify habitat types which are suitable for each significant fauna considered likely or possible to occur, or fauna recorded in the survey area;
- Compile an inventory of fauna species occurrences within the survey area;
- Undertake opportunistic, low intensity sampling of fauna; and
- Report on the conservation status of species present using the Western Australian Museum and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) databases for presence of Threatened and Priority listed fauna species within the survey area.

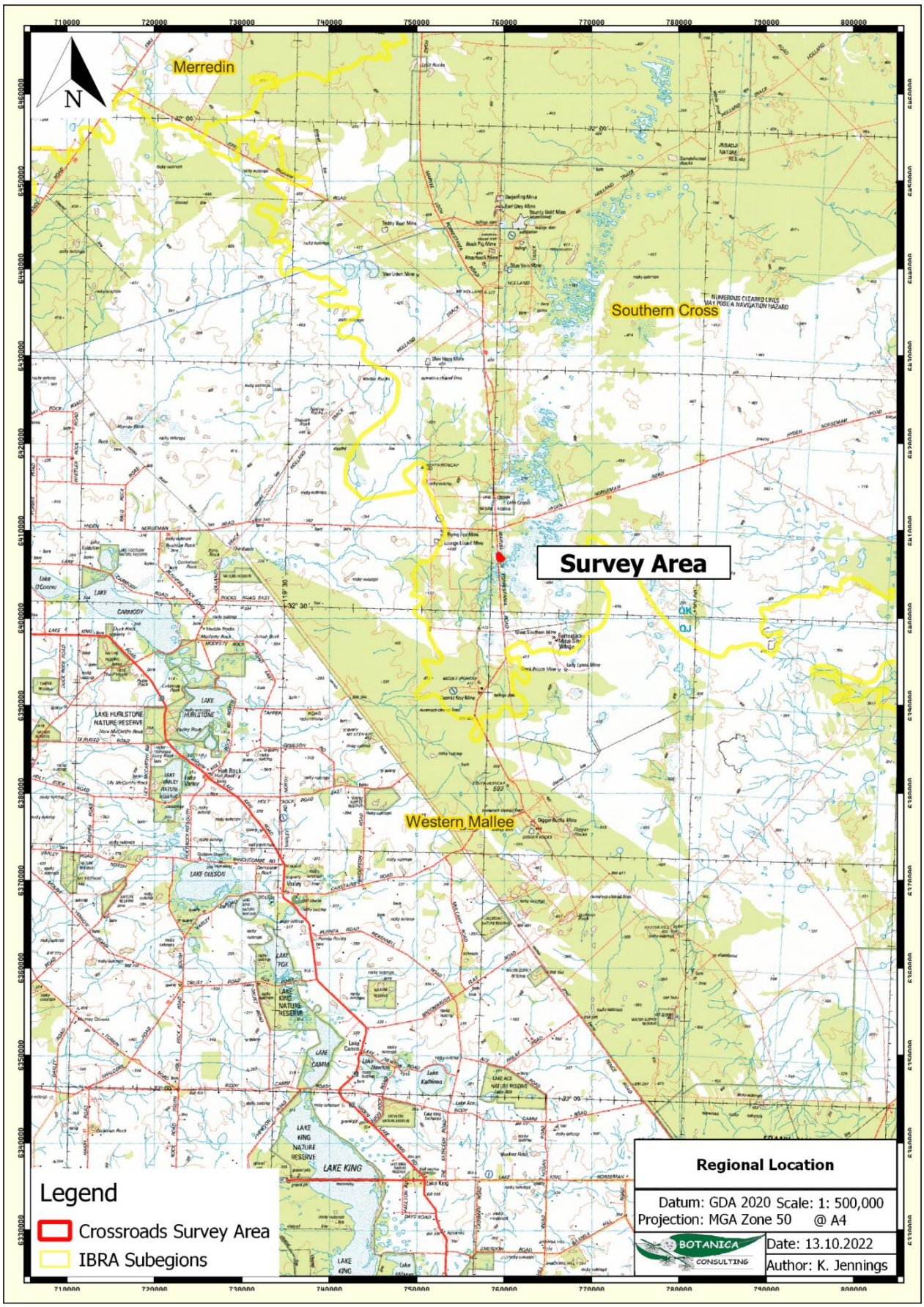

Figure 1-1: Regional map of the desktop survey area/ survey area

2 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Regional Environment

The survey area lies within the Southern Cross (COO2) subregion of the Coolgardie Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA).

The Southern Cross subregion (7,041,323 ha) lies on the Southern Cross Terrains of the Yilgarn Craton, which is described as comprising gently undulating uplands dissected by broad valleys with bands of low greenstone hills. The underlying geology is of granite strata interrupted by parallel intrusions of Archaean Greenstone with occluded drainage. Valleys have Quaternary duplex and gradational soils and include chains of saline playa-lakes. Upper levels in the landscape are eroded remnants of a lateritic duricrust yielding yellow sandplains, gravelly sandplains and laterite breakaways. (Cowan et. al., 2001).

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2.2 Land Use

The dominant land uses of the Southern Cross subregion includes native pasture grazing (17%), Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) and Crown reserves (66.7%) and conservation reserves (11.5%) (Cowan et. al., 2001). The survey area is not located within a Pastoral Lease.

2.3 Soil Landscape Systems

The survey area lies within the Kalgoorlie Province, located in the southern Goldfields between Paynes Find, Menzies, Southern Cross and Balladonia. The landscape consists of undulating plains (with some sandplains, hills and salt lakes) on the granitic rocks and greenstone of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils range from calcareous loamy earths and red loamy earths with some salt lake soils to red deep sands, yellow sandy earths, shallow loams and loamy duplexes. Vegetation communities are predominately Eucalypt woodlands with some acacia-casuarina thickets, mulga shrublands, halophytic shrublands and spinifex grasslands. The Kalgoorlie Province is further divided into six soil-landscape zones, with the survey area located in the Southern Cross Zone.

The Southern Cross zone is located in the eastern Wheatbelt/south-western Goldfields between Bullfinch and Mt Holland and contains Undulating plains and uplands (with some salt lake and low hills) on deeply weathered mantle, colluvium and alluvium over greenstone and granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils consist of calcareous loamy earths, red and yellow loamy earths and alkaline deep and shallow sandy duplexes with some yellow sandy earths, salt lake soils, yellow deep sands and red shallow loamy duplexes. Vegetation includes salmon gum-gimlet-morrel-York gum woodlands with acacia-casuarina thickets and some mallee, scrub-heath and halophytic shrublands.

In accordance with soil landscape system mapping data (Government of Western Australia, 2019), the soil landscape zones are divided into soil landscape systems, with the survey areas located within the Ya28 landscape system as described in Table 2-1 and shown in Figure 2-1.

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

Soil Landscape System	Description	Area and %
DD 10	Plains with some clay pans and small salt lakes, dunes, and lunettes	23.0 ha (100%)

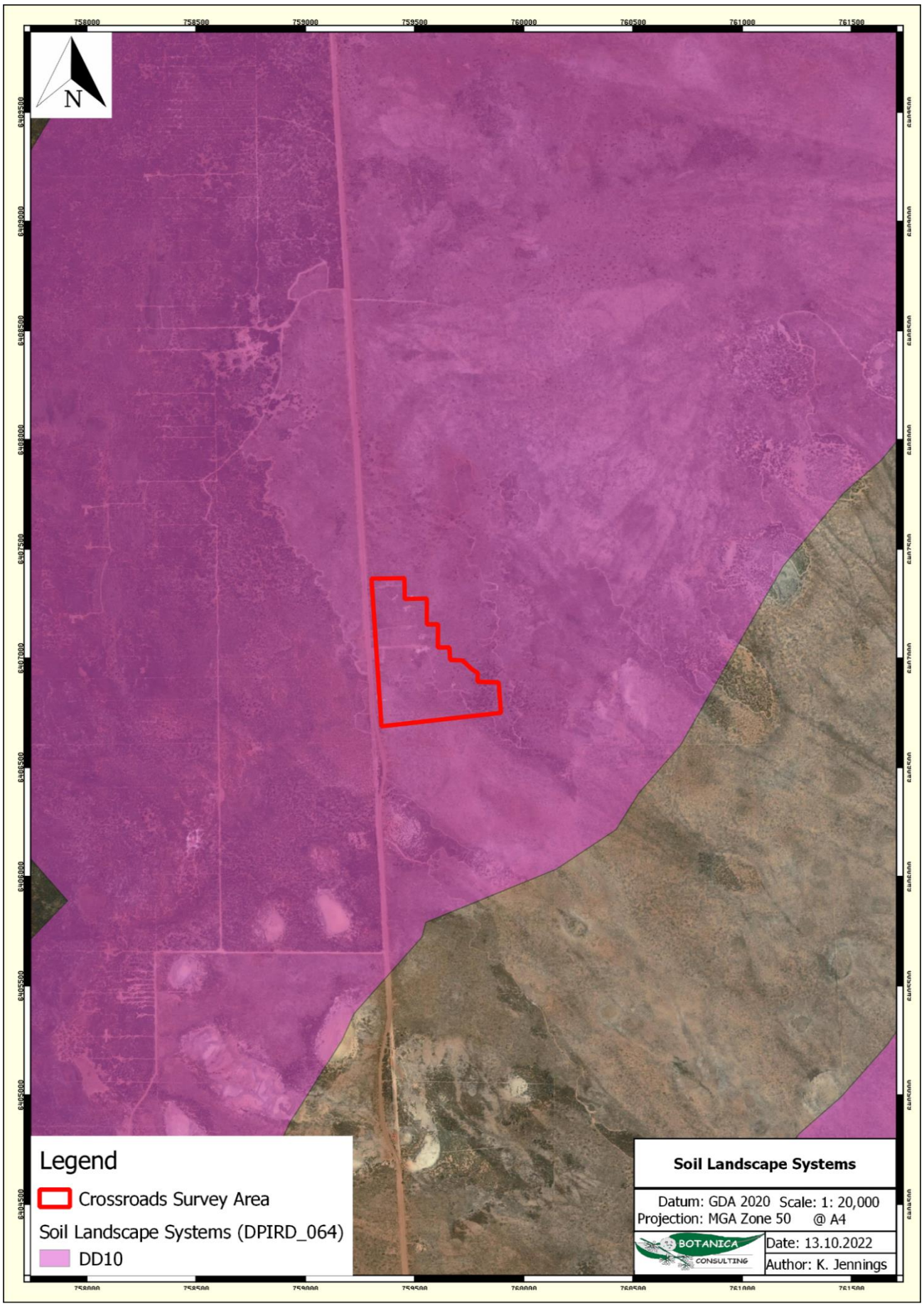

Figure 2-1: Soil landscape systems within the survey area

2.4 Regional Vegetation

The Kalgoorlie Province is described by Tille (2006) as woodlands of redwood (*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*), red mallee (*E*. *oleosa*), Dundas blackbutt (*E*. *dundasii*), merrit (*E*. *flocktoniae*) and salmon gum (*E*. *salmonophloia*), found on undulating plains over granite. There are also some hummock grasslands with red mallee over spinifex (*Triodia scariosa*) and thickets of *Acacia*, *Casuarina* and *Melaleuca* spp. Plains on greenstone have woodlands of York gum (*E*. *loxophleba*), salmon gum and gimlet (*E*. *salubris*). The valley plains have woodlands of salmon gum, red mallee, Goldfields blackbutt (*E*. *lesouefii*), gimlet, York gum and morrel (*E*. *longicornis*). These sometimes have an understorey of saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.), pearl bluebush (*Maireana sedifolia*), sago bluebush (*M*. *pyramidata*) and *Eremophila* spp. There are areas of spinifex grasslands with red mallee, mallees (e.g. *E*. *youngiana*) and marble gum (*E*. *gongylocarpa*). Low woodlands of mulga (*Acacia aneura*) and black sheoak (Casuarina pauper) over bluebush and saltbush are also present. Apart from the bare salt lake surfaces, saline valley floors have shrublands of samphire (*Tecticornia* spp.) and *Frankenia* spp. in lower areas, shrublands of saltbush and bluebush on red deep sandy duplexes, and woodlands of salmon gum, merrit, red mallee, gimlet and York gum. *Acacia neurophylla*, *A*. beauverdiana and *A*. *resinimarginea* thickets grow on gently sloping uplands on granite, with thickets of acacia, casuarina and melaleuca. There are also scrub-heaths and York gum-salmon gum-gimlet woodlands on these uplands. The hilly terrain on greenstone supports woodlands of salmon gum, Goldfields blackbutt, coral gum (*E*. *torquata*), York gum, gimlet, morrel, Dundas blackbutt and black sheoak. Thickets of granite wattle (*Acacia quadrimarginea*) are also present. The stony plains support scattered woodlands of Goldfields blackbutt, gimlet and salmon gum, along with shrublands of saltbush and bluebush. Sandplains in the west have acacia (*A*. *coolgardiensis*, *A*. *ramulosa*, *A*. aneura, A. burkittii and A. tetragonophylla) shrublands, commonly with patchy native pine (*Callitris columellaris*, *C*. *preissii*) and mallees (*E*. *leptopoda*, *E*. *longicornis* and *E*. *loxophleba*). Native box (*Bursaria occidentalis*), *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Hakea recurva* may also be present. Hard spinifex (*T*. *basedowii*) grasslands with mulga, marble gum and mallees (e.g. *E*. *kingsmillii*) are found on sandplains to the east. The sandy-surfaced plains support acacia, casuarina and melaleuca thickets; woodlands of York gum, cypress pine (*Callitris columellaris*), salmon gum, gimlet and mulga; and shrublands of bowgada (*A*. *ramulosa*).

2.5 Conservation Values

The Southern Cross subregion contains 11 vegetation associations, predominately Eucalyptus woodlands and Acacia shrublands, that have at least 85 per cent of their total extent in the bioregion. The subregion contains no wetlands of national importance and seven wetlands of subregional importance (Cowan et. al., 2001).

No ecosystems are listed as threatened under WA State legislation occur within the subregion, but 19 communities and vegetation associations are thought to be at risk for a variety of reasons. Impacts from mining are the main threatening process. Grazing from livestock, goats and rabbits in the region, and to a lesser extent changed fire regimes, erosion and sedimentation, also cause significant impacts to vegetation and communities.

2.5.1 Great Western Woodlands

The survey area lies within the Great Western Woodlands (GWW), considered by The Wilderness Society of WA to be of global biological and conservation importance as one of the largest and healthiest temperate woodlands on Earth, containing many endemic taxa. The region covers almost 16 million hectares (160,000 square kilometres), 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 GWW provides a connection between southwest forests and inland deserts (Gondwana Link) as well as linking the north-west passage to Shark Bay. The majority of the GWW is unallocated crown land (61.1%) with other interests including pastoral leases (20.4%), conservation reserves (15.4%) unallocated crown land, ex pastoral (2%) managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and private land (approximately 1%).

No specific management strategy or formal conservation status applies to the GWW which currently includes towns, highways, roads, railways, private property, Crown Reserves, agricultural activities and mining tenements.

2.6 Climate

The climate of the Southern Cross subregion is characterised as arid to semi-arid Warm Mediterranean, with 250-300 mm of winter-dominant rainfall (Cowan et. al., 2001). Rainfall data for the Holt Rock (#10565) weather station, located approximately 38 km south-west of the survey area, and temperature data for the Hyden (#10568) weather station, located approximately 87 km west of the survey area, is shown in Figure 2-1. Mean monthly rainfall ranges from 45.0 mm in June to 13.9 mm in December, with a mean annual rainfall of 327.5 mm. The survey was conducted in September 2022, with the preceding months being characterised by significant winter rainfall, broadly in accordance with historical averages. Climate conditions are unlikely to represent a survey constraint, with flowering material and ephemeral species expected to be present within the survey area.

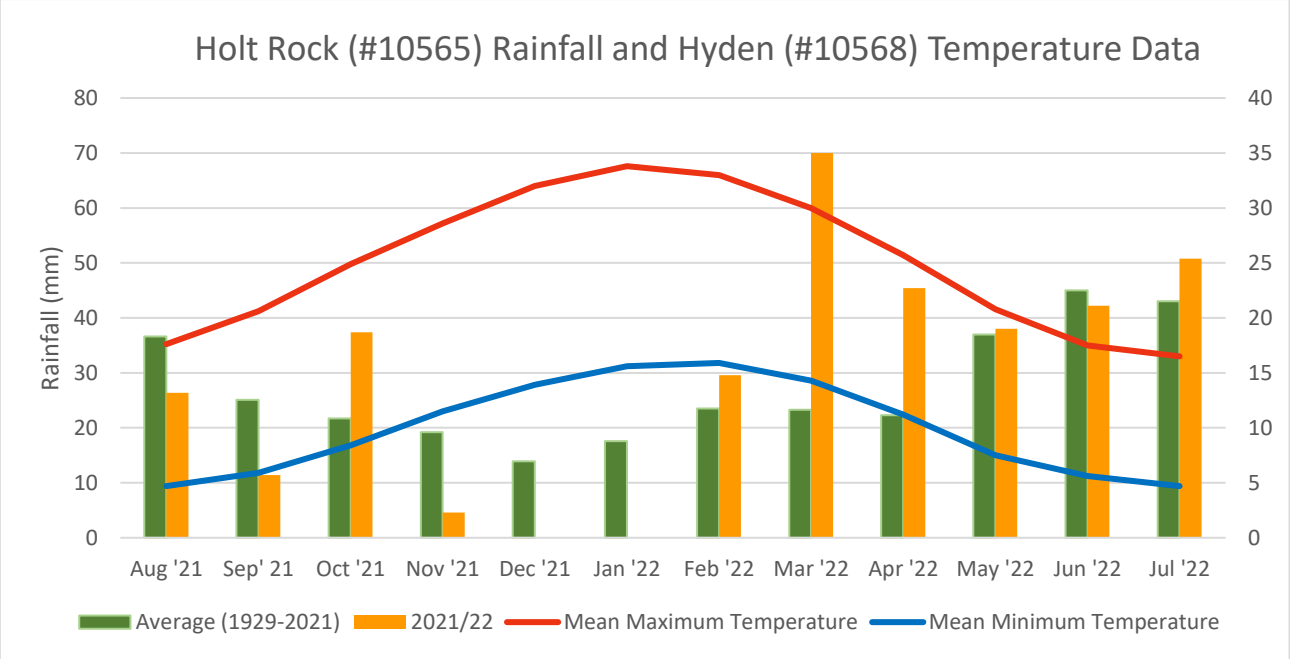

Figure 2-2: Rainfall data of Holt Rock Aero (#10565) and temperature data of Hyden (#10568)

2.7 Hydrology

According to the Geoscience Australia database (2015), there is a non-perennial water body within the survey area. No permanent or ephemeral drainage lines occur within the survey area (Figure 2-3).

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. In accordance with the BoM Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (BoM, 2020b) database, there is one moderate-potential terrestrial GDE within the survey area (Figure 2-3). The description and extent within the survey area of this GDE is described in Table 2-2. There are no potential aquatic GDE's within the survey area.

Table 2-2: Potential GDE's within the survey area

Type	Geomorphology	Potential	Description	Extent within the survey area
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.	Moderate	Medium woodland; salmon gum & morrel	23.0 ha (100%)

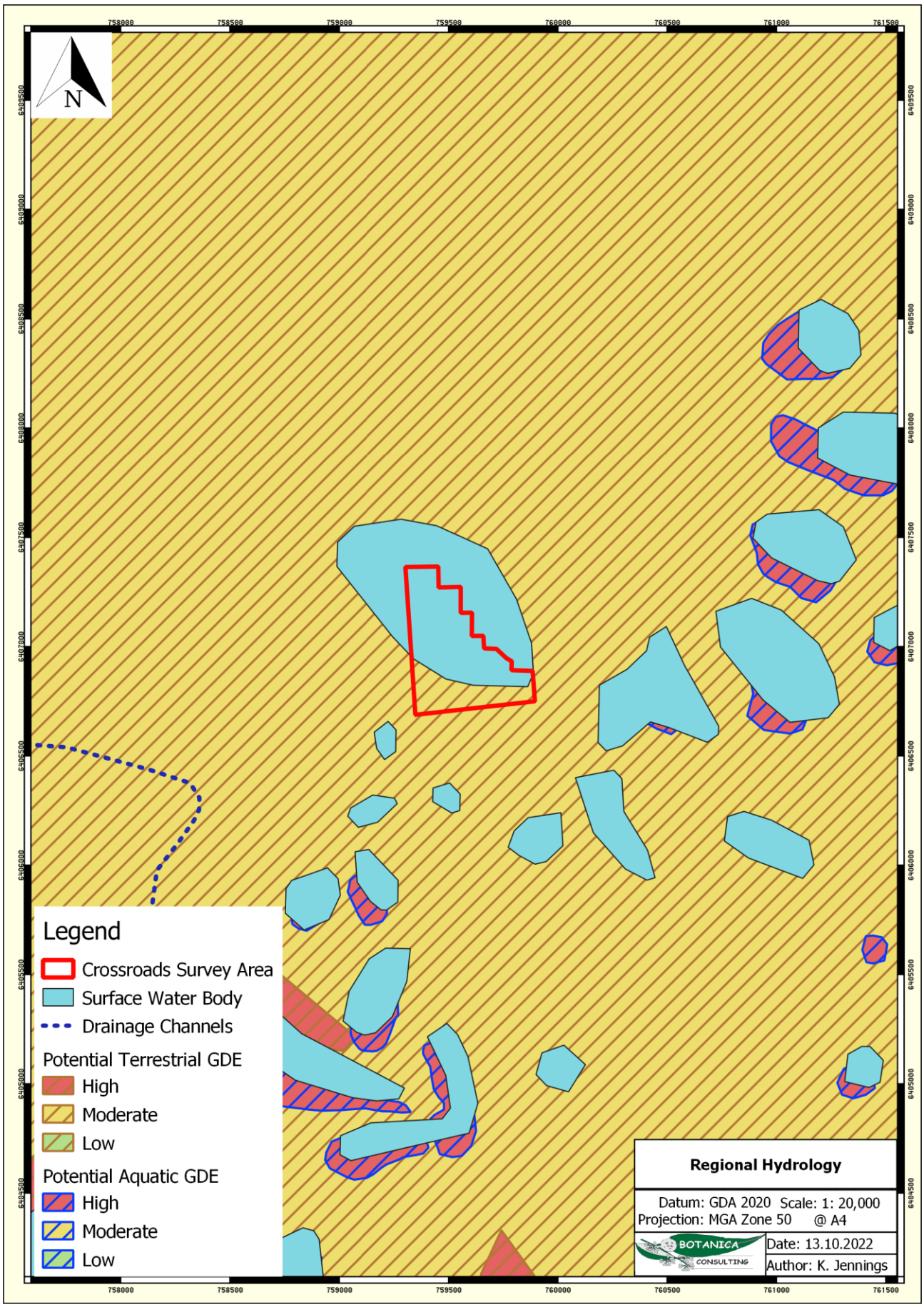

Figure 2-3: Regional hydrology of the survey area

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desktop Assessment

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

- Botanica Consulting (2020). *Targeted search for flora/ fauna and vegetation of conservation significance-Crossroads exploration program*. Prepared on behalf of Firefly Resources Ltd., January 2020
- Terratree (2022). *Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey of Lady Lila project area*. Prepared on behalf of Forrestania Resources Ltd., February 2022

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

- DBCA Threatened/ Priority Flora spatial data (DBCA, 2022a);
- DBCA Threatened/ Priority Ecological Communities spatial data (DBCA, 2022b);
- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database (ALA, 2022); and
- EPBC Protected Matters search tool (DAWE, 2022).

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

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

The assessment categorised flora species as follows:

- Unlikely- Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
- 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.
- Likely- Suitable habitat is expected to occur and there are records within 10 km of the survey area.
- Previously Recorded- A record for this species is located within the survey area. Field survey will ground-truth currently occurring individuals and populations.

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

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

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity and Conservation* (EPBC) *Act 1999*. Administered by the Australian Government (DAWE);
- *Biodiversity Conservation* (BC) *Act 2016*. 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 list. A non-legislative list maintained by DBCA for management purposes (released October 2022).

Descriptions of conservation significant species and communities are provided in Appendix A.

3.2 Flora and Vegetation Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a targeted flora and vegetation survey on the 17th September 2022, with the survey undertaken by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist, Diploma of Horticulture) and Kaitlyn Coyle (Field Technician). The survey area was traversed via 4WD and on foot, with a handheld GPS unit used to record the track log of the survey effort and significant flora, fauna and vegetation. The GPS track log of the survey effort is shown in Figure 3-1.

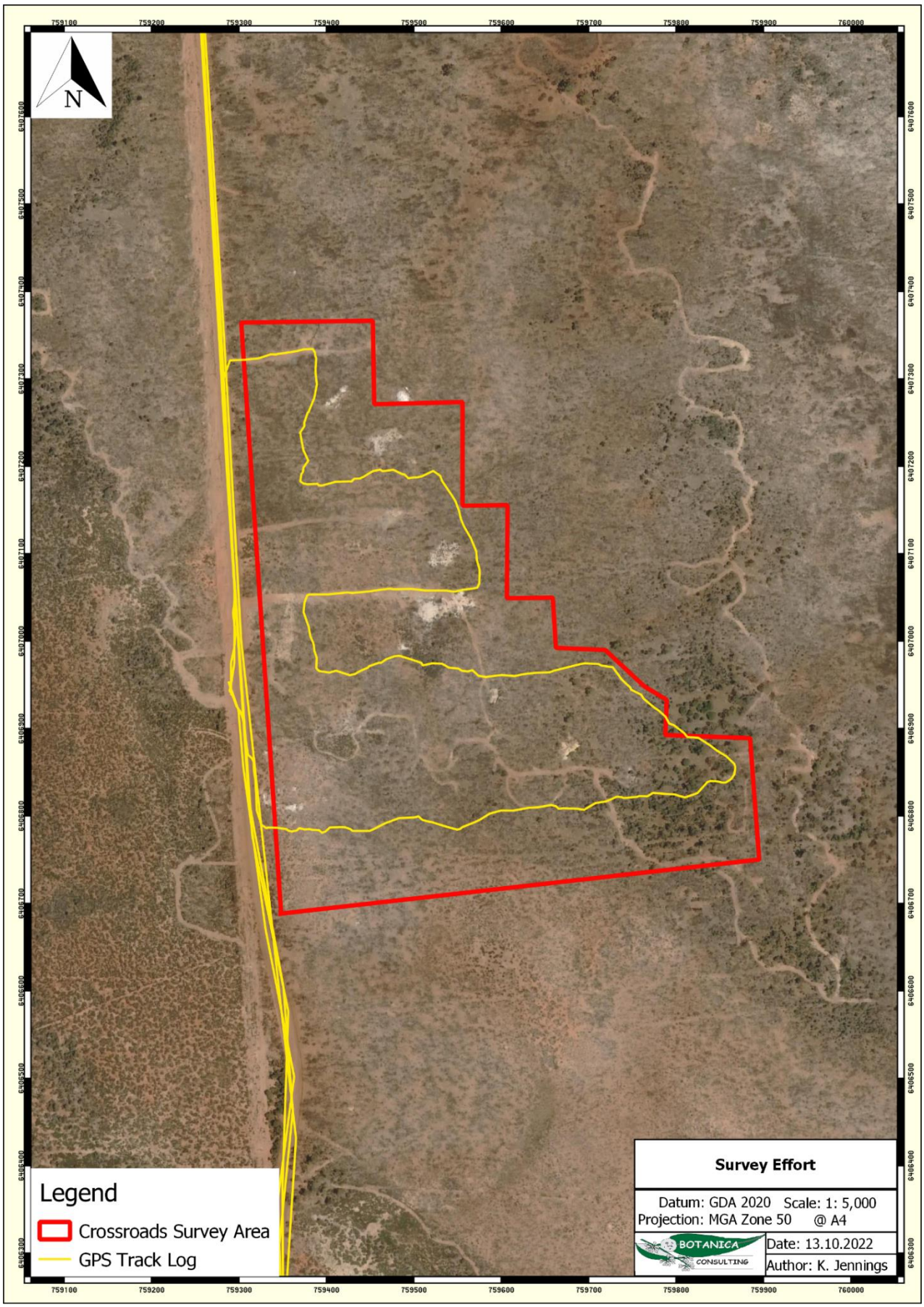

Figure 3-1: Quadrat locations and GPS track log of the survey effort

3.2.1 Flora Assessment

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. At each sample point, 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. Vegetation was classified in accordance with NVIS classifications.

3.2.2 Data Analysis Tools

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

3.3 Terrestrial Fauna Field Assessment

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

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

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

Opportunistic observations of fauna species were made during all field survey work.

Fauna of conservation significance identified during the literature review and database searches as previously being recorded in the general area were assessed and ranked for their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The rankings and criteria used were:

- 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.

- Regionally Extinct: Populations no longer occur in a large part of the species natural range, in this case within the Southern Cross subregion. 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.

3.4 Scientific Licences

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

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

3.4.1 Survey Limitations and Constraints

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

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

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

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

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

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
Access problems	Not a constraint	The survey was conducted via 4WD and on foot. Numerous access tracks were present within the survey area providing ease of access.
Competency/ Experience	Not a constraint	The Botanica personnel that conducted the survey were regarded as suitably qualified and experienced. **Coordinating Staff**: Jim Williams (Botanist) **Data Interpretation**: Jim Williams (Botanist) and Kelby Jennings (Senior Environmental Consultant).
Timing of survey, weather & season	Not a constraint	Fieldwork was undertaken during the EPA's recommended survey period (September - November) for the South-West and Interzone Province.
Area disturbance	Not a constraint	The majority of the survey area was in good to very good condition 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 survey and basic fauna survey 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	BoM, DWER, DPIRD, DBCA and DAWE databases were reviewed to obtain appropriate regional desktop information on the biophysical environment of the local region. Botanica has conducted a number of surveys within the Southern Cross 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. All observed flora individuals were able to be identified to species level. The vegetation associations for this study were based on visual descriptions of locations in the field. The distribution of these vegetation associations outside the survey area is not known, however vegetation associations identified were categorised via comparison to vegetation distributions throughout WA given on NVIS (DotEE, 2017).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Desktop Assessment

Table 3: Previous flora and fauna surveys in the local and regional area

Author & Year	Title	Vegetation	Flora of Conservation Significance
Botanica Consulting (2020)	Targeted search for flora/ fauna and vegetation of conservation significance- Crossroads exploration program	Sparse low mulga woodland to mulga shrubland, samphire low shrubland	No Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant flora species recorded within the survey area.
Terratree (2022)	Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey of Lady Lila project area	Mixed mallee woodland	*Eucalyptus steedmanii* (VU) *Hysterobaeckea pterocera* (P1) *Eutaxia ?lasiocalyx* (P2) *Baeckea grandibracteata* subsp. Parker Range (K. Newbey 9270) (P3) *Beyeria sulcata* var. *truncata* (P3) *Rinzia torquata* (P3) *Stylidium sejunctum* (P3) *Verticordia stenopetala* (P3)

4.1.1.1 Flora

The ALA desktop search identified 1,352 vascular flora species as occurring within 40 km of the survey area, representing 343 genera from 84 families. The most diverse families were Myrtaceae (238 species), Fabaceae (195 species) and Proteaceae (114 species). The most dominant genera were *Acacia* (98 species), *Eucalyptus* (97 species) and *Melaleuca* (55 species).

4.1.1.2 Introduced Flora

The desktop review identified 35 introduced flora (weed) species, representing 11 families, as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the survey area. None of these species are listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007* or as a Weed of National Significance.

The full list of potential weed species is contained in Appendix B.

4.1.1.3 Significant Flora

The assessment of the DBCA Priority/ Threatened flora database records (DBCA, 2019), ALA (ALA, 2022) and Protected Matters searches (DAWE, 2020a), and previous relevant literature identified 128 flora species of conservation significance recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area. These consist of one Presumed Extinct, 13 Threatened, 32 Priority 1, 22 Priority 2, 46 Priority 3 and 14 Priority 4 taxa (Appendix C).

These taxa were assessed for distribution and known habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. No taxa were identified as likely to occur or previously recorded within the survey area. A total of seven taxa were identified as possibly occurring in the survey area, consisting of one Threatened, three Priority 1, four Priority 2, eight Priority 3 and five Priority 4 taxa (Table 4-4). The full flora likelihood assessment is listed in Appendix C. The locations of the DBCA database records are illustrated spatially in Figure 4-1.

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

Status			Taxon	Habitat	Assessment	Likelihood
EPBC	BC Act	DBCA				
VU	VU	-	*Banksia sphaerocarpa* var. *dolichostyla*	Lateritic gravel, grey sand.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P1	*Brachyloma nguba*	White to brown sandy clay, shallow sandy loam. Open mallee woodland, mallee scrub, flat plains.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P1	*Dicrastylis capitellata*	Loamy sand, sandy loam.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P1	*Stenanthemum liberum*	Yellow sandy loam over laterite.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P2	*Acacia asepala*	Red-brown sandy loam. Undulating plains, along drainage lines.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P2	*Acacia kerryana*	Granitic loamy sand, stony clayey loam or clayey sand. Low stony ridges, undulating plains.	At extreme of known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P2	*Balaustion grandibracteatum subsp. juncturum*	-	Within known range	Possible
-	-	P2	*Balaustion grandibracteatum subsp. juncturum*	Hills, undulating landscape	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Eucalyptus exigua*	Sandy loam, white sand. Sandplains.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Eutaxia nanophylla*	Clayey sand, red clay, stony clayey loam. Low-lying areas, damp flats, slopes, undulating plains, low stony ridges.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Eutaxia rubricarina*	Gravelly sand, grey to pinkish-white sandy clay, red loam. Flats, slopes, valley floors, road verges.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Mirbelia densiflora*	Stony loam, loamy sand. Small ridges, breakaways, undulating plains.	At extreme of known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Notisia intonsa*	Red sands. Burnt areas.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Pityrodia scabra* subsp. *dendrotricha*	Red-brown sand, gravel soils.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Rinzia torquata*	Sandplain, low laterite ridges, midslope	Within known range habitat my be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Seringia adenogyna*	Loam, brown clay, sandy clay	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P4	*Eremophila inflata*	Brown clay loam, ironstone gravel	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P4	*Eremophila racemosa*	Sandy or stony loam, clay loam. Undulating plains, roadsides.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P4	*Grevillea prostrata*	White, grey or yellow sand, gravel. Sandplains.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P4	*Gyrostemon ditrigynus*	Sand, sandy clay, loam. Plains, low ironstone ridges.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P4	*Microcorys* sp. Forrestania (V. English 2004)	Yellow sandy clay or red-brown clay. Open woodland or cleared areas.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible

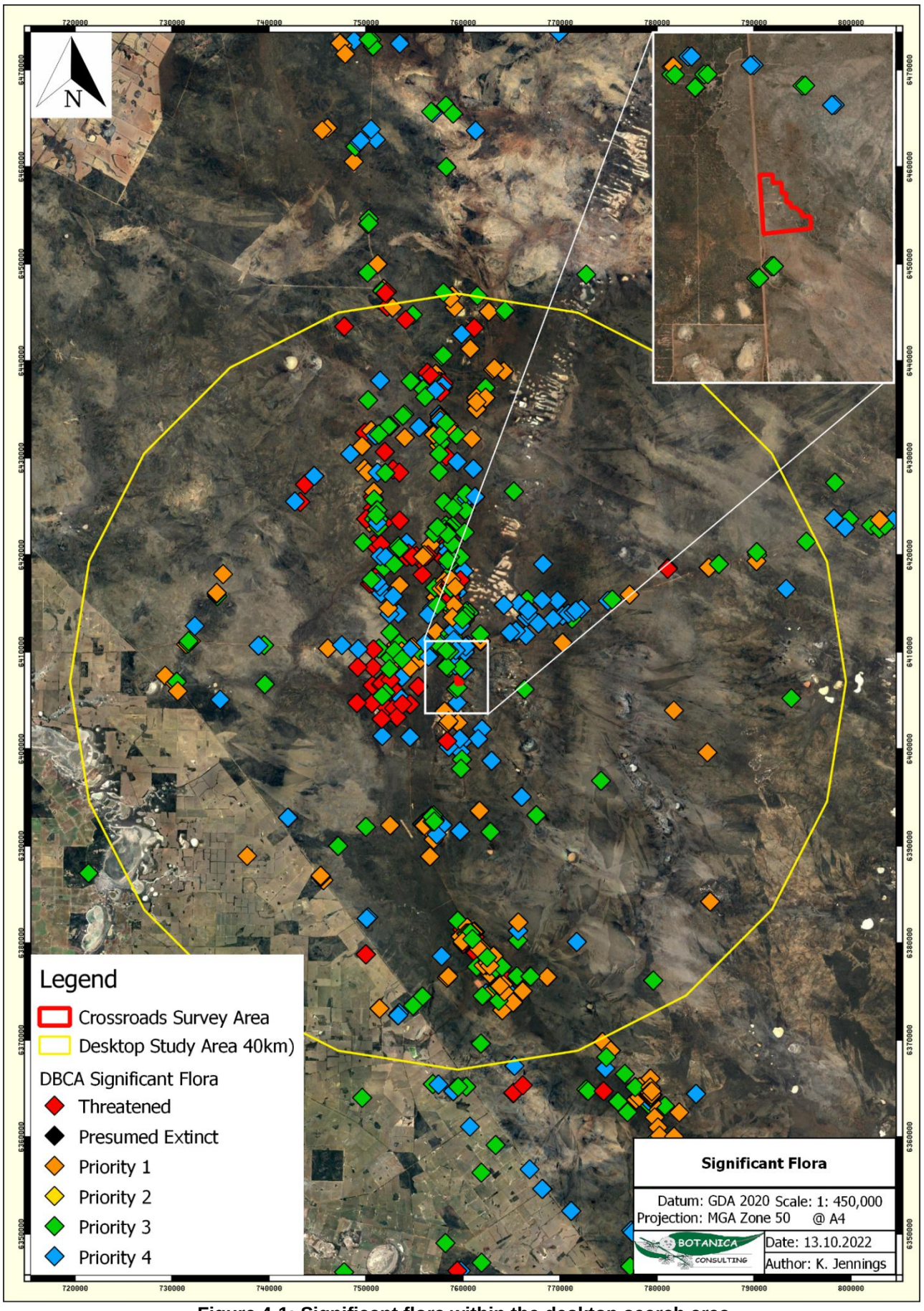

Figure 4-1: Significant flora within the desktop search area

4.1.1.4 Vegetation and Ecological Communities

4.1.1.5 Vegetation Associations

The Pre-European vegetation association spatial mapping dataset (DPIRD, 2018) identified the Forrestania 511 vegetation association as occurring within the survey area (Figure 4-2). The association description and its remaining extent, as specified in the 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (DBCA, 2019b) are provided in Table 4-5. 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 Forrestania 511 vegetation association retains >99% of its pre-European extent, and development within the survey area will not significantly reduce the current extent of this vegetation association.

Table 4-5: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area

Vegetation Association	Current Extent (ha)	Pre-European extent remaining	% Protected for Conservation	Floristic Description	Extent within Survey Area
Forrestania 511	153,002	99.58	9.68	Medium woodland; salmon gum & morrel	23.0 ha (100%)

4.1.1.6 Significant Ecological Communities

The Protected Matters search (DCCEEW, 2022a) identified the *Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australia Wheatbelt* Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) as recorded within 40 km of the survey area. However, this TEC is unlikely to occur within the survey area as it is outside the geographic extent in which ecological communities may be considered representative of this TEC. This community would only be considered present of vegetation communities that meet the vegetation composition criteria are contiguous with similar vegetation within the Wheatbelt region.

The DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities search identified three Priority ecological communities as recorded within 40 km of the survey area. Of these, the Priority 3 community *Ironcap Hills vegetation assemblages (Mt Holland, Middle, North and South Ironcap Hills, Digger Rock and Hatter Hill) (greenstone ranges)* was identified as occurring within the survey area.

This vegetation community was first described by Newbey and Hnatiuk (1988) during the biological survey of the Lake Johnston-Hyden area as a BIF complex. The vegetation community is described as:

> ‘mallees (*Eucalyptus*. aff. *wandoo*, *E*. *livida*, *E*. *capillosa* subsp. *polyclada*) were usually present in small areas partially lateritized, while low trees (*Eucalyptus flocktoniae, E*. *eremophila*, *Acacia lasiocalyx*) occurred rarely. Tall shrubs that were occasionally present included Allocasuarina *campestris* ssp. *campestris* (also low shrub), *A*. *corniculata*, *Banksia sphaerocarpa* var. *dolichostyla* (Ironcaps), *Calothamnus quadrifidus* (also low shrub), *Dryandra* aff. *cersioides*, *Grevillea pterosperma*, *Hakea subsulcata*, *H*. *scoparia*, *Leptospermum erubescens*, *Melaleuca fulgens*, *M*. *uncinata*, *Santalum acuminatum* and *Trymalium* aff. *ledifolium*; low shrubs were *Acacia sulcata* var. *platyphylla*, *Acacia* sp. (KRN 5226), *Chamelaucium ciliatum* (south), *Cryptandra miliaris*, *Dodonaea adenophora*, *D*. *amblyophylla* (west), *Dryandra* sp. (KRN 5229), *Melaleuca cordata*, *Phebalium filifolium*, *P*. *microphyllum*, *P*. *tuberculosum* ssp. *tuberculosum*, *P*. aff. *tuberculosum* and *Platysace maxwellii* (west); perennial grasses of *Spartochloa scirpoidea*; and sedges of *Lepidosperma drummondii*, *L*. *viscidum* var. *viscidum*, *Lepidosperma* sp. (KRN 5232), *Lepidosperma* sp. (KRN 5233) and *Lepidosperma* sp. (KRN 6488).’
>
> Analysis of the Priority Ecological Communities within Western Australia (DBCA, 2021) did not identify any additional significant vegetation assemblages as likely or possibly occurring within the survey area.

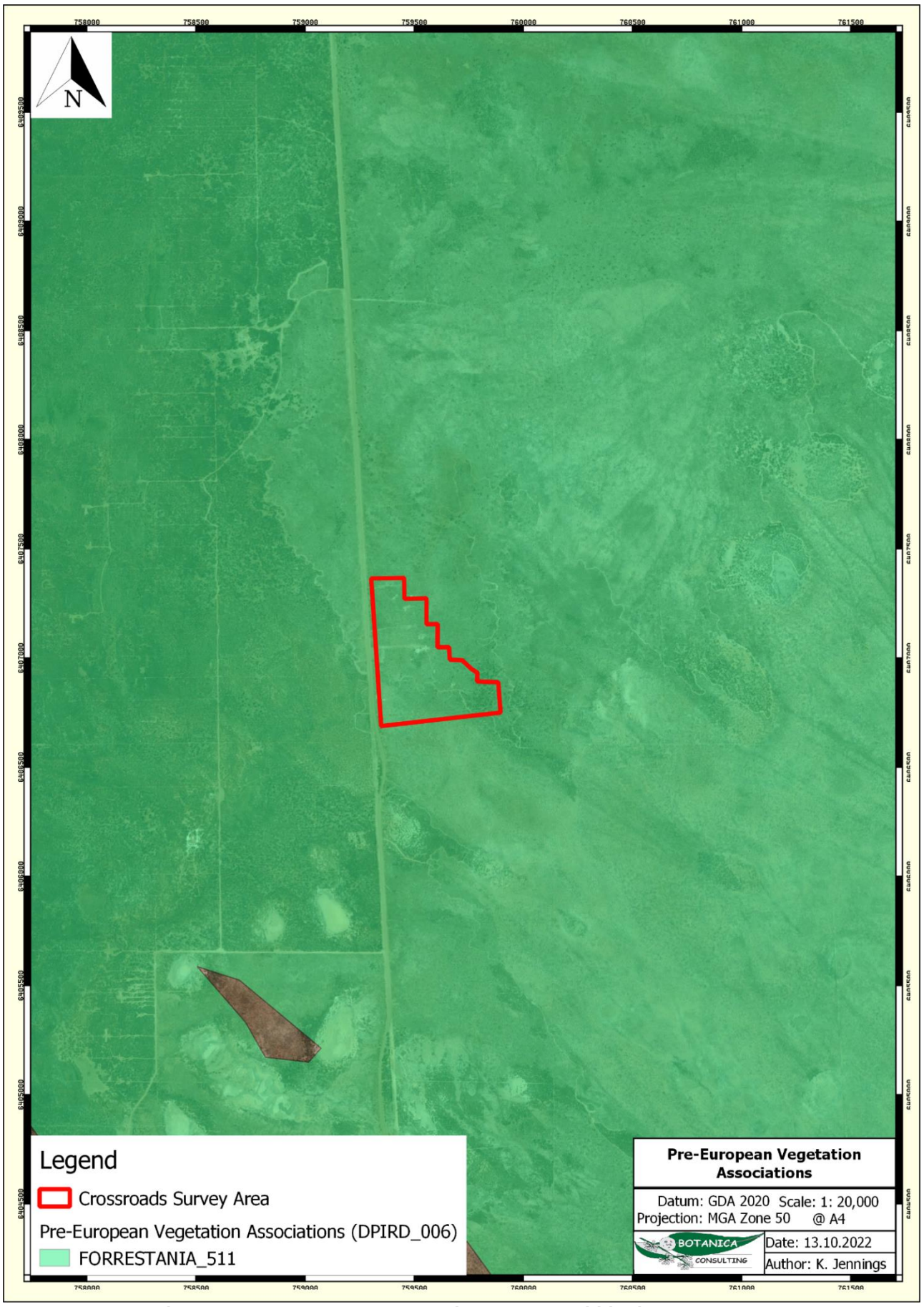

Figure 4-2: Pre-European vegetation systems within the survey area

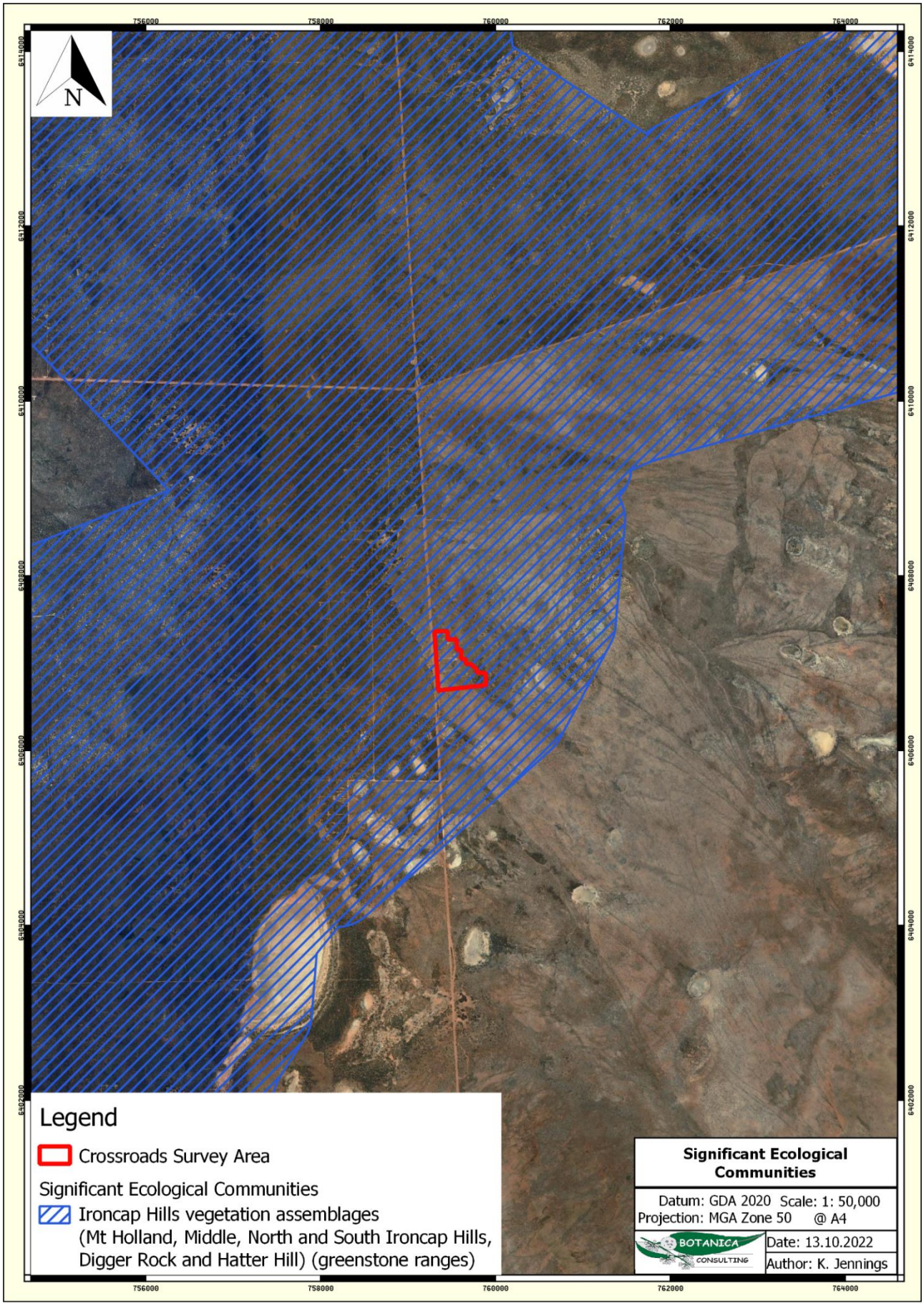

Figure 4-3: Significant ecological communities in relation to the survey area

4.1.2 Fauna

According to the results of the ALA database search (ALA, 2022), a total of 238 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa have been recorded within 40 km of the survey area, consisting of 161 bird, 19 mammal, 49 reptile and nine amphibian taxa. Of these, four species , representing 1.7% of faunal diversity, are introduced (non-native) species.

4.1.2.1 Conservation Significant Fauna

The desktop review identified 10 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species of conservation significance as previously being recorded in the regional area, consisting of seven Threatened and three migratory or otherwise protected species. In addition, six migratory wading/shorebird species were assessed collectively due to their similar habitat requirements. The full fauna likelihood assessment is listed in Appendix D.

Habitat and distribution data was used to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The assessment identified three significant fauna species, consisting of one Endangered (EN), three Vulnerable (VU) and one Otherwise Protected taxon, as potentially occurring in the survey area (Table 4-6).

Table 4-6: Potentially occurring significant fauna

Species	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Assessment	Likelihood
	EPBC Act	BC Act	DBCA			
Grey Falcon *Falco hypoleucos*	VU	VU	-	The Grey Falcon 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. Prey species are predominately birds, including doves, pigeons, small parrots and cockatoos and finches, but also hunt small mammals and lizards.	Survey area may form part of larger home range.	Possible
Malleefowl *Leipoa ocellata*	VU	VU	-	Scrublands and woodlands dominated by mallee and wattle species (DAWE, 2020b).	Few regional records, suitable habitat may be present.	Possible
Carnaby's Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*	EN	EN	-	Carnaby's Cockatoo is endemic to, and widespread in, the south-west of Western Australia. Breeding habitat consists of woodland or forest. Nest in hollows in live or dead trees of salmon gum (*E. salmonophloia*), wandoo, tuart, jarrah (*E. marginata*), flooded gum (*E. rudis*), york gum (*E. loxophleba* subsp. *loxophleba*), powderbark (*E. accedens*), karri and marri.	Within known range, breeding habitat may be present.	Possible
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*	OS	-	-	Found in most habitats, from rainforests to the arid zone, and at most altitudes, from the coast to alpine areas. It requires abundant prey and secure nest sites and prefers coastal and inland cliffs or open woodlands near water, and may even be found nesting on high city buildings (Birdlife Australia, 2018).	Survey area may form part of larger home range.	Possible
Chuditch, Western Quoll *Dasyurus geoffroii*	VU	VU	-	The major portion of the remaining natural populations occur in varying densities in jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forests and woodlands in the south-west corner of WA, and in woodlands, mallee shrublands and heaths along the south coast, east to the Ravensthorpe area. There are also occasional records from drier woodland and mallee shrubland in the Wheatbelt and Goldfield Regions.	Very occasionally recorded in the region, suitable habitat may be present.	Possible

4.2 Field Assessment

4.2.1 Flora

The field survey identified 78 vascular flora taxa within the survey area, represented 38 genera across 20 families. The most diverse families were Fabaceae (11 species), Myrtaceae (30 species), and Rutaceae (four species). Dominant genera include *Eucalyptus* (15 species), *Melaleuca* (11 species) and *Acacia* (seven species). No introduced (weed) species were recorded within the survey area. The full field species inventory is listed in Appendix E.

4.2.1.1 Introduced Flora

No introduced (weed) species were recorded within the survey area.

4.2.1.2 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 flora species were recorded within the survey area.

The Priority 2 flora species, *Eutaxia lasiocalyx* was recorded within the survey area. More details regarding this species and its distribution within the survey area are provided below.

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

4.2.1.3 Eutaxia lasiocalyx *(P2)*

The Priority 2 flora species *Eutaxia lasiocalyx*, from the Fabaceae family, is a l ow, spreading, multi-stemmed shrub growing to 0.15 m in height. It produces a yellow infloresence that typically is emergent during November. Its preferred habitat includes Gentle lower slopes with red sandy loam, laterite and quartz gravel. In Western Australia, it has been recorded within the Eastern Goldfield, Merredin, Southern Cross subregions.

Within the survey area, one population of *Eutaxia lasiocalyx* was recorded, consisting of eight individuals. This population occurred within vegetation community CLP-EW1 (Section 4.2.2). The location of *Eutaxia lasiocalyx* within the survey area is shown in Figure 4-4.

Plate 4-1: *Eutaxia lasiocalyx* (P2) within the Crossroads survey area

Figure 4-4: Significant flora within the survey area

4.2.2 Vegetation Communities

A total of two broad-scale vegetation communities were identified within the survey area. Vegetation community descriptions and extent are listed below in Table 4-7 and illustrated spatially in Figure 4-5. Vegetation community descriptions and extents were determined from field survey results, aerial imagery interpretation and extrapolation of the communities.

The survey found CLP-MWS1 was the most widespread community in the survey area, occupying 13.5 ha (58.7%), while CLP-EW1 was the most restricted with 9.5 ha (41.3%). The most diverse vegetation type was CLP-EW1 with 70 species (89.7%), while the least diverse was CLP-MWS1 with 30 species (38.5%).

Table 4-7: Vegetation communities within the survey area

Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Landform	Image
CLP-EW1 9.5 ha (41.3%)	*Eucalyptus* woodland	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia* woodland over *Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa* and *E. eremophila* tall mallee shrubland over *Acacia maculata, Acacia densifolia* and *Eremophila drummondii* shrubland	Clay-loam plain	
CLP-MWS1 13.5 ha (58.7%)	*Eucalyptus* mallee woodland	*Eucalyptus polita* and *E. urna* mallee woodland over *Melaleuca pauperiflora* tall shrubland over *Acacia merrallii, A. tetragonophylla and A. deficiens* shrubland	Clay-loam plain	

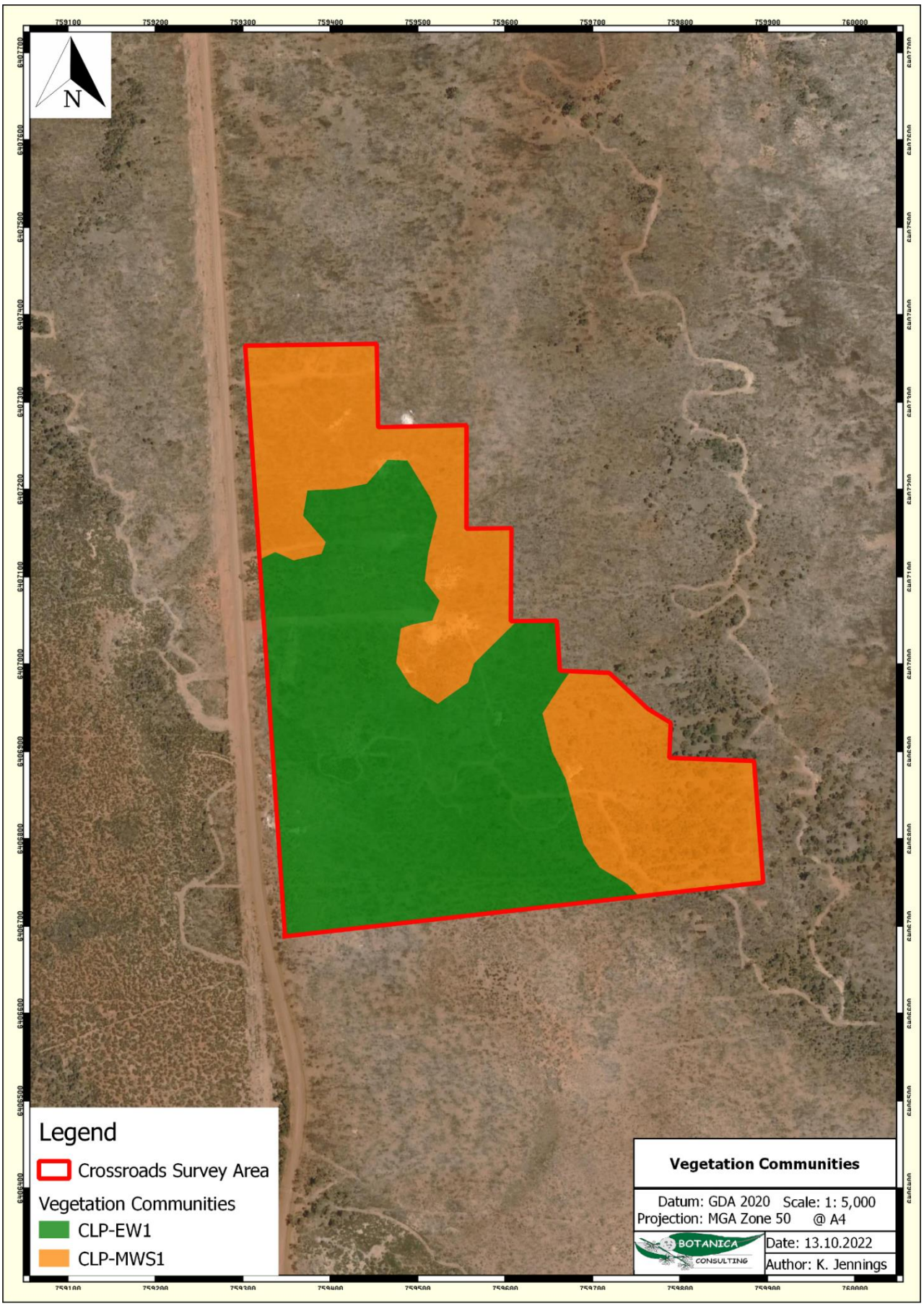

Figure 4-5: Vegetation communities within the survey area

4.2.3 Vegetation Condition

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale adapted from Keighery (1994) and Trudgen, (1988), native vegetation within the survey area was categorized as 'very good' to 'good' (Table 4-8, Figure 4-6). Vegetation condition rating descriptions are listed in Appendix F. Disturbances within the survey area included access tracks, and recent fire events. No significant ground-disturbance activities or weed presence was observed within the survey area, and vegetation within the survey area is expected to achieve 'very good' condition after recovery from the fire event.

Table 4-8: Vegetation condition rating within the survey area

Condition rating	Description	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Very Good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.	4.1	17.87
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.	18.9	82.2
TOTAL		**23.0**	**100**

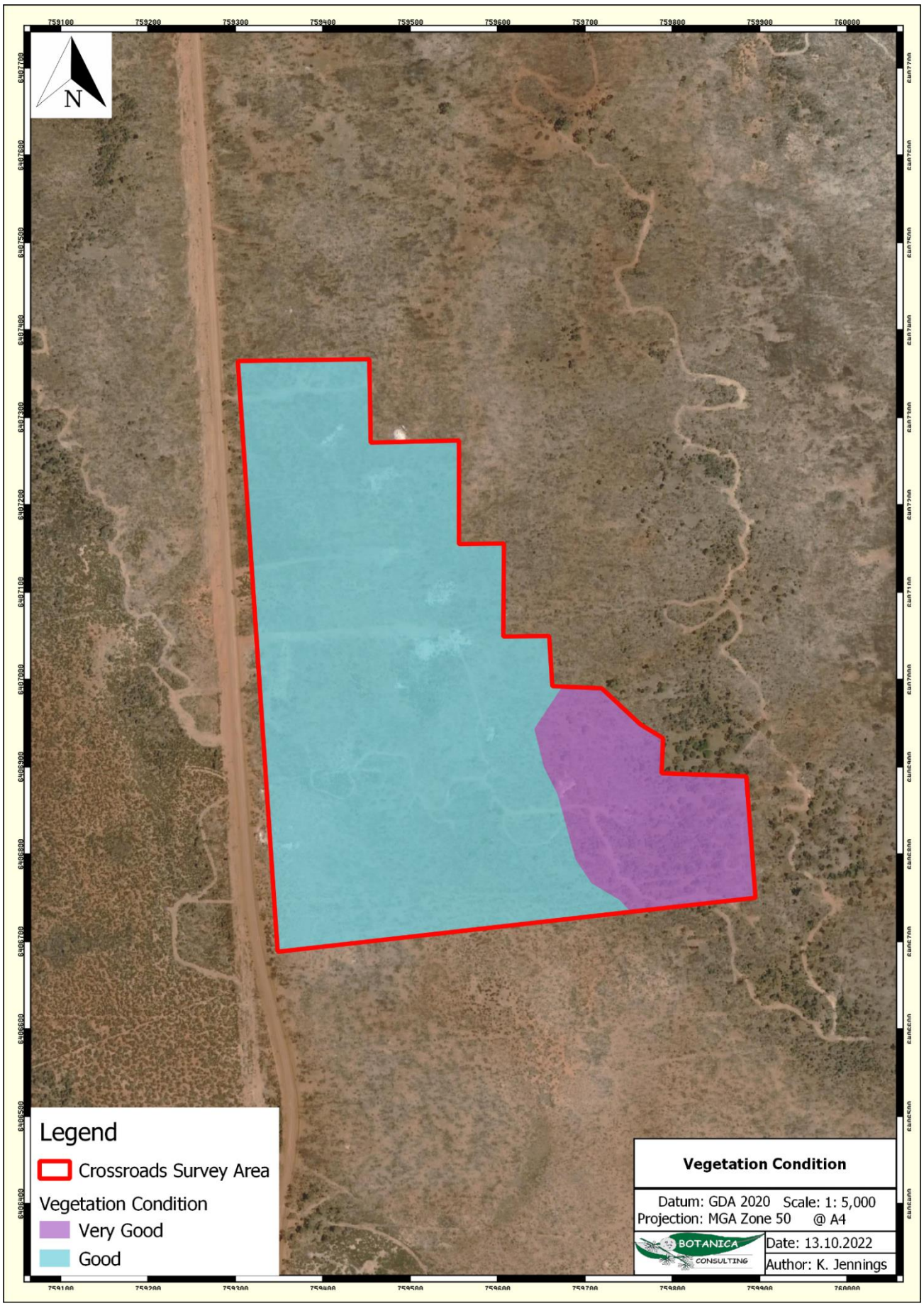

Figure 4-6: Vegetation condition within the survey area

4.2.4 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 Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant ecological communities were identified within the survey area. Although the survey area is located within the mapped buffer of the *Ironcap Hills vegetation assemblages* ecological community, vegetation within the survey area was not considered representative of this community.

4.2.5 Fauna Habitat

Based on vegetation and associated landforms identified during the flora and vegetation assessment, two broad scale terrestrial fauna habitats were identified as occurring within the survey area. Table 4-7 provides the area and a visual representation of fauna habitat types, and the extent of fauna habitats is shown spatially in Figure 4-7.

The survey found '*Eucalyptus* mallee woodland on clay-loam plain' was the most widespread fauna habitat in the survey area, occupying 13.5 ha (58.7%), while '*Eucalyptus* woodland on clay-loam plain' was the most restricted with 9.5 ha (41.3%).

Table 4-9: Main terrestrial fauna habitats within the survey area

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Possibly Occurring Conservation Significant Species	Example Image
Eucalyptus woodland on clay-loam plain 9.5 ha (41.3%)	*Eucalyptus* woodland on clay-loam plain	• Ground not particularly suited to burrowing species. • Low to moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna assemblage. • Low to moderate vegetation density and low leaf litter.	Malleefowl *Leipoa ocellata* Grey Falcon *Falco hypoleucos* Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*	
Eucalyptus mallee woodland on clay-loam plain 13.5 ha (58.7%)	*Eucalyptus* mallee woodland on clay-loam plain	• Ground not particularly suited to burrowing species. • Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting avifauna assemblage. • Moderate vegetation density and low leaf litter.	Malleefowl *Leipoa ocellata* Grey Falcon *Falco hypoleucos* Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*	

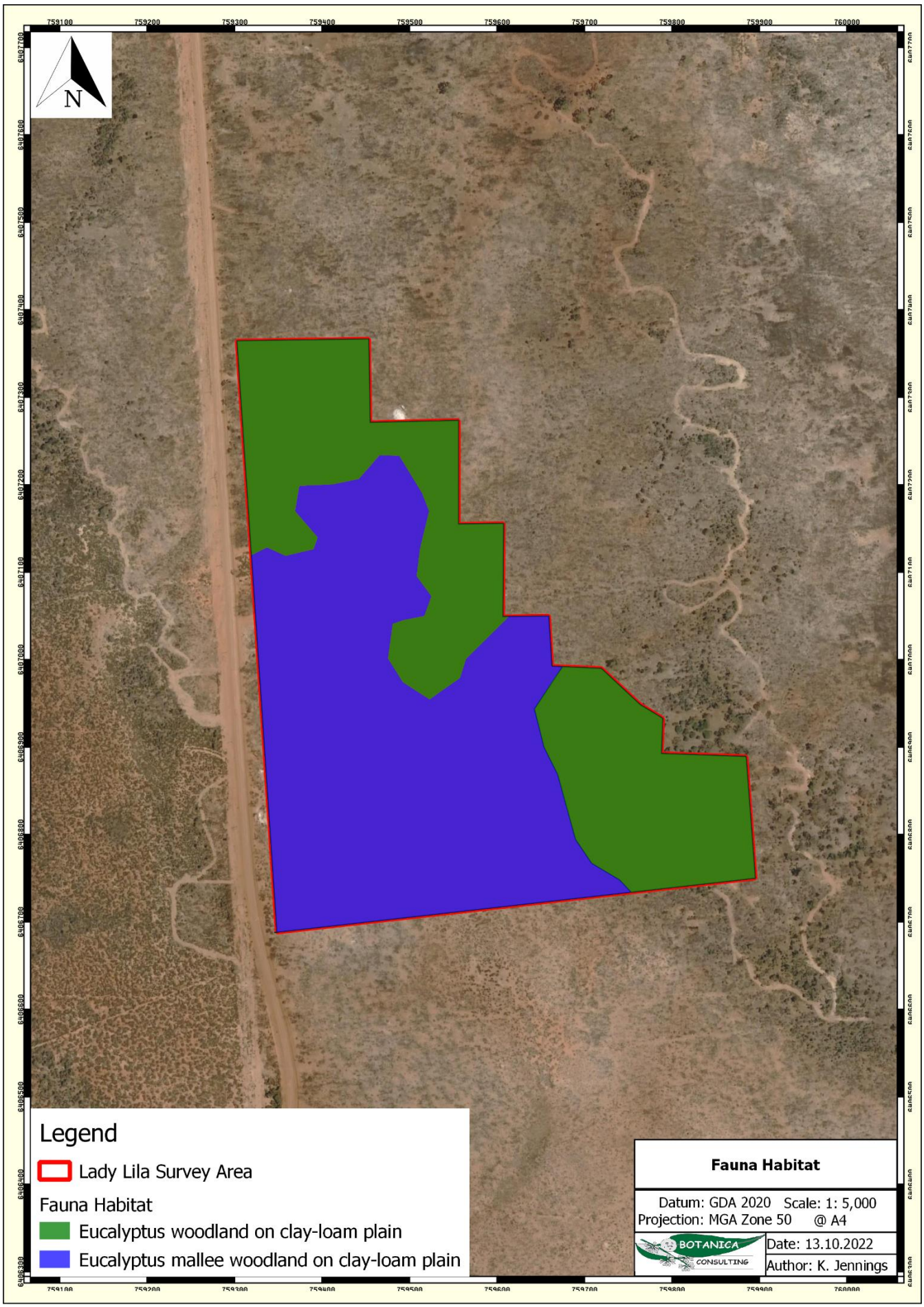

Figure 4-7: Fauna habitats within the survey area

4.2.6 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 significant fauna were recorded within the survey area. No Malleefowl mounds or other evidence of Malleefowl activity (incl. tracks, feathers, direct bird observations) were identified during the field 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, in some cases, direct observations 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)**

This species is occasionally recorded in the Southern Cross subregion. Habitat appears marginal/or unsuitable for breeding, however occasional transients could potentially occur. No evidence of malleefowl activity (inactive or active mounds, tracks, feathers or bird observations etc.) were observed within the survey area. Significant impact unlikely.

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

This species is sparsely recorded throughout inland Australia. Suitable habitat may be present but is unlikely to represent critical habitat. No suitable nesting sites were observed during the field survey. The species may inhabit the area as part of its larger home range. Significant impact unlikely.

- **Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) – Endangered (EPBC Act and BC Act)**

This species range extends throughout the south-west, south coast and wheatbelt regions of Western Australia. Eucalyptus woodlands within the survey area may provide breeding habitat for this species; however, no suitable nesting hollows were observed during the field survey. Clearing of significant trees (>500 mm d.b.h.) may cause local impacts to habitat for this species but are unlikely to significantly affect the long-term viability of this species.

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

This species range is occasionally recorded in the local region, but populations are very scattered and of low density. Vegetation within the survey area may comprise part of the home range of individuals but are unlikely to represent critical habitat. Significant impact unlikely.

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

This species is recorded throughout Australia. No suitable nesting sites were observed during the field survey. The species may inhabit the area as part of its larger home range. Significant impact unlikely.

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

4.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance

4.3.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act protects matters of national environmental significance and is used by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCEEW) to list threatened taxa and ecological communities into categories based on the criteria set out in the Act (www.environment.gov.au/epbc/index.html). The Act provides a national environmental assessment and approval system for proposed developments and enforces strict penalties for unauthorised actions that may affect matters of national environmental significance. Matters of national environmental significance as defined by the Commonwealth EPBC Act include:

- Nationally threatened flora and fauna species;
- World heritage properties;
- National heritage places;
- Wetlands of international importance (often called 'Ramsar' wetlands after the international treaty under which such wetlands are listed);
- Nationally threatened ecological communities;
- Commonwealth marine area;
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park; and
- Nuclear actions (including uranium mining) a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

No Matters of National Environmental Significance were identified within the survey area.

4.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance.

4.4.1 *Environmental Protection Act WA 1986*

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

Under Section 51C of the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations (Regulations) WA 2004* any clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia that is not eligible for exemption under Schedule 6 of the *EP Act 1986* or under the Regulations 2004 requires a clearing permit from the DWER or DMIRS. Under Section 51A of the *EP Act 1986* 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 1986* defines clearing as "the killing or destruction of; the removal of; the severing or ringbarking of trunks or stems of; or the doing of substantial damage to some or all of the native vegetation in an area, including the flooding of land, the burning of vegetation, the grazing of stock or an act or activity that results in the above". Exemptions under Schedule 6 of the EP Act and the EP Regulations do not apply in ESAs as declared under Section 51B of the EP Act or TEC listed under State and Commonwealth legislation.

No Matters of State Environmental Significance were identified within the survey area.

4.4.2 *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*

This Act is used by the Western Australian DBCA for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and biodiversity components in Western Australia and to promote the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in the State. Taxa are classified as 'Threatened" when their populations are geographically restricted or are threatened by local processes (see following sections for Threatened definitions). Under this Act all native flora and fauna are protected throughout the State. Financial penalties are enforced under this Act if threatened species are collected without an appropriate license.

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

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

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

4.5 Other Areas of Conservation Significance

The survey area is located within an Environmentally Sensitive Area buffer associated with the Lake Cronin Nature Reserve.

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

There are no proposed nor gazetted conservation reserves within the survey area.

There are no DBCA managed or DBCA lands of interest located within the survey area.

The closest area of conservation significance is the Lake Cronin Nature Reserve, gazetted with the Conservation Council of WA for the purpose of conservation of flora and fauna and also categorised as an Environmentally Sensitive Area. The EPA has proposed an expansion of the Lake Cronin Reserve to support conservation management at a regional level in support of the Great Western Woodlands conservation strategy. The survey area is located within this proposed reserve expansion area, and ground-disturbance activities within the survey area may impact conservation values associated with the proposed expanded reserve.

Both proposed and gazetted conservation reserves are managed by DBCA, with gazetted conservation reserves vested with the Conservation and Parks Commission of Western Australia. The Conservation and Parks Commission is an independent statutory authority that was established under the Conservation and Land Management (CALM) Act 1984 in November 2000 and is the controlling body in which the State's conservation estate, including national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, state forests and timber reserves, are vested. The Conservation and Parks Commission develops policies and provides independent advice to the Minister for Environment with respect to conservation, the management of ecological biodiversity and the application of ecologically sustainable forest management. The DBCA manages land on behalf of the Conservation and Parks Commission.

The location of proposed and gazetted conservation reserves, ESA's and Nationally Important Wetlands in relation to the survey area is provided in Figure 4 3.

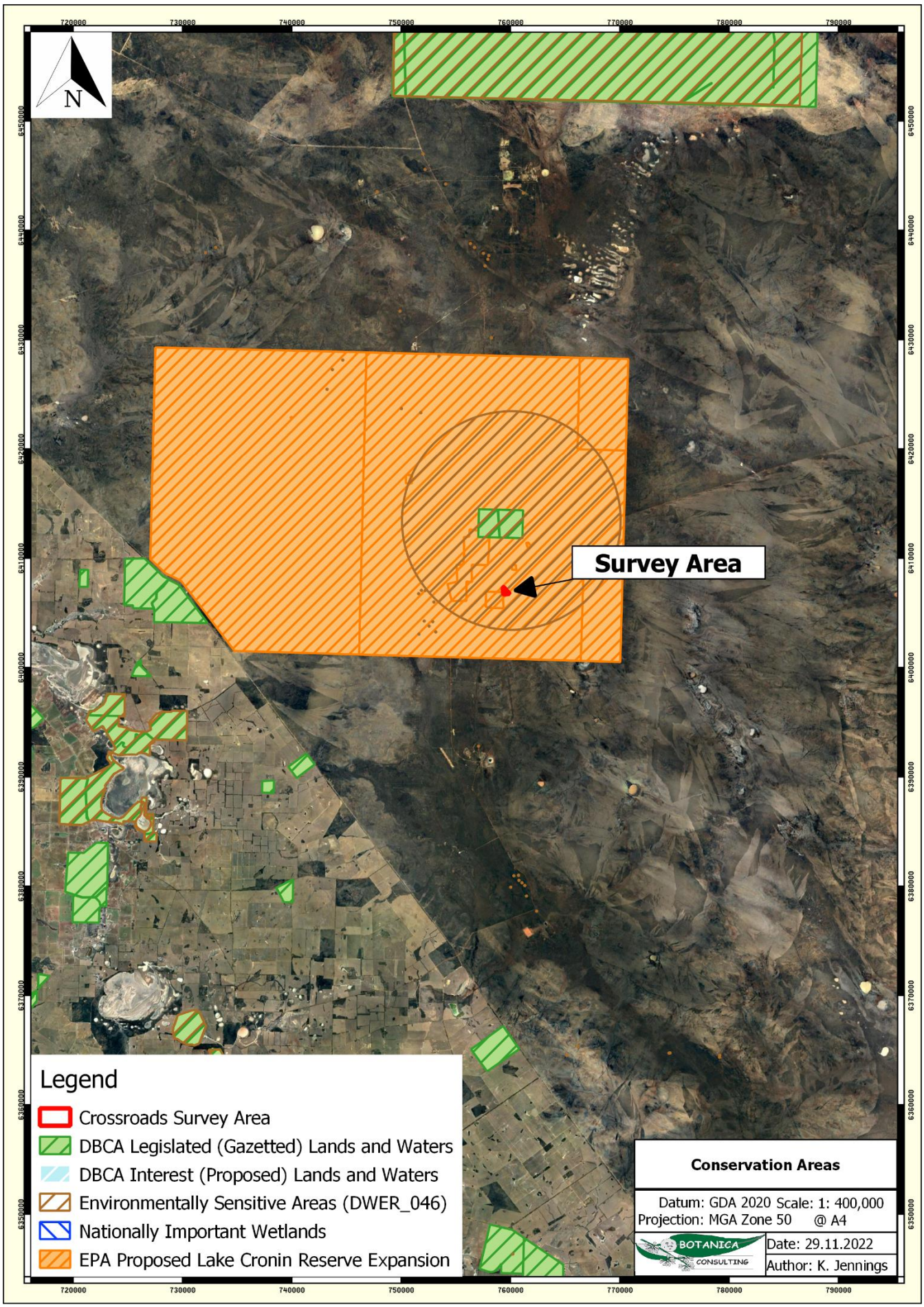

Figure 4-8: Areas of conservation significance

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 4-10). The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities may be at variance with clearing principles (f) and (h).

Table 4-10: Assessment against native vegetation clearing principles

Letter	Principle Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:	Assessment	Outcome
(a)	comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Vegetation within the survey area is considered to be of low biological diversity and is well represented outside the survey area. No Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant flora or ecological communities were identified within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(b)	comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to WA.	The basic fauna search did not record any evidence for the presence of significant fauna or habitat within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(c)	includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.	No Threatened Flora taxa, pursuant to the BC Act and the EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(d)	comprises the whole or part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community (TEC).	No Threatened Ecological Communities were identified as potentially occurring within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(e)	is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared	The Forrestania 511 vegetation association retains over 99% of its Pre-European extent.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(f)	is growing, in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland	One ephemeral water body was identified within 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.	Clearing within the survey area may impact environmental values within the proposed expansion envelope of Lake Cronin Nature Reserve.	Clearing may 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 ephemeral drainage lines were identified within the survey area. Clearing activities are unlikely to impact hydrological systems.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(j)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding	Rainfall in the Southern Cross subregion is characterized as arid to semi-arid Warm Mediterranean, with 250-300 mm of winter-dominant rainfall. 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 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (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 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 for critically endangered fauna or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 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 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 for endangered fauna or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 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 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 for vulnerable fauna or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 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 4 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for extinct fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* 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.	
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 5 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

Code	Category
CD	**Species of special conservation interest** Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as Threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act). Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.
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 7 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.
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 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.

Code	Category
VU	**Vulnerable** Taxa which are not critically endangered or endangered and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
CD	**Conservation Dependent** Taxa which are the focus of a specific conservation program the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered; or (b) the following subparagraphs are satisfied: (i) the species is a species of fish; (ii) the species is the focus of a plan of management that provides for actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the species so that its chances of long term survival in nature are maximised; (iii) the plan of management is in force under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; (iv) cessation of the plan of management would adversely affect the conservation status of the species.

Definitions of conservation significant communities

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

Category Code	Category
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: POTENTIALLY OCCURRING INTRODUCED (WEED) FLORA SPECIES

Family	Taxon	Vernacular Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Aizoaceae	*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*	Crystalline Ice Plant	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Aizoaceae	*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*	Small Ice-plant	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Araceae	*Landoltia punctata*	Thin Duckweed	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Asteraceae	*Arctotheca calendula*	Cape Weed	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Asteraceae	*Centaurea melitensis*	Maltese Cockspur	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Asteraceae	*Cotula bipinnata*	Ferny Cotula	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Asteraceae	*Cotula coronopifolia*	Water-buttons	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris glabra*	Smooth Catsear	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Asteraceae	*Monoculus monstrosus*	-	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus*	Common Sow-thistle	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Asteraceae	*Ursinia anthemoides*	Ursinia	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Brassicaceae	*Brassica tournefortii*	Mediterranean Turnip	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Brassicaceae	*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*	Watercress	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria pallida*	Lesser Chickweed	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Fabaceae	*Medicago sativa*	Alfalfa	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Fabaceae	*Trifolium arvense* var. *arvense*	Hare's-foot Clover	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Fabaceae	*Trifolium campestre*	Hop Clover	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Fabaceae	*Trifolium tomentosum* var. *tomentosum*	Woolly Clover	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Geraniaceae	*Erodium cicutarium*	Common Heron's-bill	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Orobanchaceae	*Parentucellia latifolia*	Common Bartsia	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago coronopus*	Cut-leaved Plantain	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Aira caryophyllea*	Silvery Hairgrass	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Avellinia festucoides*	-	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Bromus catharticus*	Prairie Grass	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Bromus rubens*	Red Brome	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Ehrharta longiflora*	Annual Veldt Grass	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Hordeum leporinum*	Barley Grass	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Lolium rigidum*	Wimmera Rye Grass	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Parapholis incurva*	Curley Barb Grass	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Pentameris airoides*	False Hairgrass	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Rostraria cristata*	Annual Cat's Tail	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Rostraria pumila*	Roughtail	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Poaceae	*Schismus barbatus*	Arabian Grass	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No

Family	Taxon	Vernacular Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Poaceae	*Vulpia bromoides*	Silver Grass	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Primulaceae	*Lysimachia arvensis*	Pimpernel	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No

APPENDIX C: SIGNIFICANT FLORA LIKELIHOOD ASSESSMENT

Status			Taxon	Habitat	Assessment	Likelihood
EPBC	BC Act	DBCA				
EN	VU	-	*Acacia lanuginophylla*	White/grey sand, clayey sand, gravelly soils. Flats, along drainage lines.	Habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
VU	VU	-	*Banksia sphaerocarpa* var. *dolichostyla*	Lateritic gravel, grey sand.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
EN	VU	-	*Boronia revoluta*	Stony sandy loam or sand. Plains, hillsides & summits.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
VU	VU	-	*Calectasia pignattiana*	Sand to sandy clay over granite or laterite, gravel. Plains and gentle slopes.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	CR	-	*Eremophila verticillata*	Clay loam, loam over limestone.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	VU	-	*Eucalyptus recta*	Sandy laterite.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
VU	VU	-	*Eucalyptus steedmanii*	Gravelly loam over ironstone, sand. Low hills, undulating plains.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	EN	-	*Grevillea involucrata*	Gravelly sand.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
CR	VU	-	*Paragoodia crenulata*	Loam gravels over laterite. Hill slopes and crests	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	VU	-	*Roycea pycnophylloides*	Sandy soils, clay. Saline flats.	At extreme of known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
VU	VU	-	*Tetratheca aphylla* subsp. *aphylla*	Red-brown loam, sandy loam, banded ironstone. Crevices in cliffs and outcrops, slopes, valleys, ridges.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
X	X	-	*Thomasia gardneri*	-	Presumed to be extinct	Unlikely
VU	VU	-	*Tribonanthes purpurea*	Seasonally wet soils in moss swards & herbfields among granite rocks.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	VU	-	*Verticordia staminosa* var. *cylindracea*	Soil pockets. Granite outcrops.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Acacia tetraneura*	Clay & lateritic gravel. Ridges & low rises.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Alyogyne* sp. Hyden (G.S. Durell GD 127)	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Aotus lanea*	Grey clayey sand, yellow clay, deep siliceous sand. Edges of salt lakes, valleys.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Austrostipa everettiana*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Balaustion multicaule*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Balaustion* sp. North Ironcap (R.J. Cranfield 10580)	Hill slopes and crests	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Beyeria opaca*	Red sandy clay. Dunes, slopes.	Widespread, scattered, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Brachyloma nguba*	White to brown sandy clay, shallow sandy loam. Open mallee woodland, mallee scrub, flat plains.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P1	*Dampiera scaevolina*	Sandy & gravelly soils.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Dicrastylis capitellata*	Loamy sand, sandy loam.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P1	*Eremophila lucida*	Clay loam, sandy loam. Adjacent to samphire flats & granite outcrops.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely

Status			Taxon	Habitat	Assessment	Likelihood
EPBC	BC Act	DBCA				
-	-	P1	*Eutaxia* sp. North Ironcap. (Armstrong PA 06/898)	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Gastrolobium tenue*	Yellow sand or sandy clay. Undulating dunes, stony outcrops.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Grevillea lissopleura*	Stony loam on banded ironstone. On ridges.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Grevillea lullfitzii*	Lateritic soils, shallow soils on granite.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Grevillea marriottii*	Yellow or white sand over laterite. On rises or on tops of lateritic cappings.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present.	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Guichenotia anota*	Sandy, loamy gravel. Undulating land.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Hemigenia* sp. Newdegate (E. BishoP75)	Clay loam. Rocky hills, breakaways.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Hibbertia axillibarba*	Lateritic soil. Ranges.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Hibbertia tuberculata*	Red clay. Hill crests, undulating plains.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Hysterobaeckea pterocera*	Red clay. Hill slopes and ridges.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Labichea rossii*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Lepidosperma amantiferrum*	Yellow sandy loam with banded ironstone gravel and rocks. Gentle lower slopes.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Lepidosperma ferriculmen*	Well-drained orange-red sandy loam with banded ironstone gravel and rocks. Stony slopes.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present.	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Microcorys elatoides*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Microcorys wilsoniana*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Mirbelia taxifolia*	Red or yellow sand.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Scaevola tortuosa*	Sandy clay. Margins of salt lakes.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Stenanthemum liberum*	Yellow sandy loam over laterite.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P1	*Stylidium validum*	Clayey sand or loam, ironstone, greenstone gravel. Hillslopes and hilltops. Eucalypt woodland, mallee shrubland.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Thryptomene salina*	Deep alluvial sand. On a flat along a saline creek.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Thysanotus lavanduliflorus*	Sand, sandy loam.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Acacia asepala*	Red-brown sandy loam. Undulating plains, along drainage lines.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P2	*Acacia heterochroa* subsp. *robertii*	Gravelly lateritic soils. Hilltops & ridges.	At extreme of known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Acacia kerryana*	Granitic loamy sand, stony clayey loam or clayey sand. Low stony ridges, undulating plains.	At extreme of known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P2	*Balaustion grandibracteatum* subsp. *juncturum*	-	Within known range	Possible
-	-	P2	*Balaustion grandibracteatum* subsp. *juncturum*	Hills, undulating landscape	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P2	*Balaustion thamnoides*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely

Status			Taxon	Habitat	Assessment	Likelihood
EPBC	BC Act	DBCA				
-	-	P2	*Bentleya diminuta*	Sandy clay or loam with calcareous nodules.	Widespread, scttered records	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Boronia westringioides*	Yellow sand, undulating plains	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Conospermum sigmoideum*	Yellow sand.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Cyanothamnus westringioides*	Yellow sand, undulating plains	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Dampiera orchardii*	Sand.	Widespread, scattered records	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Dicrastylis obovata*	Yellow sand, sandy loam. Ridges and low dunes.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Eutaxia hirsuta*	-	Scattered records, at extreme of known range	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Eutaxia lasiocalyx*	Red sandy loam, laterite and quartz gravel. Gentle lower slopes.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Guichenotia asteriskos*	Sandy clay or loam with gravel.	At extreme of known range	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Halgania* sp. Peak Eleanora (M.A. Burgman 3547 B)	Loamy sand. Undulating plains.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Hydrocotyle papilionella*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Microcorys* sp. Parker Range (C. Hancock s.n. PERTH 09215123)	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Olearia laciniifolia*	White sand. Around playa lakes.	Widespread range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Orianthera exilis*	Brown lateritic soils and sands. Hills, heaths.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present.	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Stylidium thylax*	Sand. Gentle slopes and plains. Heath, mallee shrubland.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Verticordia multiflora* subsp. *solox*	Yellow sand over gravel, sand over granite.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Acacia repanda*	Loam, sandy or gravelly loam. Near granite outcrops.	At extreme of known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Acacia singula*	Gravelly sand over laterite, white or yellow sand. Rises, hilltops.	At extreme of known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Adenanthos gracilipes*	White sand.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Anticoryne melanosperma*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Austrostipa turbinata*	-	Widespread, scattered range	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Banksia rufa* subsp. *flavescens*	Sandy loam or sand with gravel.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Banksia viscida*	Gravelly soils. Lateritic rises.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Boronia ternata* var. *promiscua*	Yellow sandy clay, laterite. Mallee, heath.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Calytrix nematoclada*	Yellow or grey sand. Sandplains.	At extreme of known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Chorizema circinale*	Yellow sand, sandy clay with gravel. Flats, margin of gravel pit.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Comesperma calcicola*	Calcareous or semi-saline clay loams, limestone. Areas around saline water.	Widespread, scattered range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely

Status			Taxon	Habitat	Assessment	Likelihood
EPBC	BC Act	DBCA				
-	-	P3	*Cryptandra polyclada* subsp. *polyclada*	Sand. Sandplains.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Daviesia implexa*	Gravels, sands. Plains.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Dillwynia acerosa*	Gravelly clay with laterite.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Elatine macrocalyx*	Shallow sands over clay. Margins of playa lakes and clay pans.	At extreme of widespread range, habitat unlikely to be present.	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Eucalyptus exigua*	Sandy loam, white sand. Sandplains.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Eucalyptus histophylla*	Sandy loam on granite or laterite. Granite outcrops.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Eutaxia acanthoclada*	Light brown sandy clay, shallow sandy loam, red clay over banded ironstone, gravel. Gently undulating plains.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Eutaxia nanophylla*	Clayey sand, red clay, stony clayey loam. Low-lying areas, damp flats, slopes, undulating plains, low stony ridges.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Eutaxia rubricarina*	Gravelly sand, grey to pinkish-white sandy clay, red loam. Flats, slopes, valley floors, road verges.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Frankenia drummondii*	Sand. Lake edges.	Widespread range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Grevillea insignis* subsp. *elliotii*	Gravelly sand or loam over ironstone. Hilltops or rises.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Grevillea pilosa* subsp. *redacta*	Sand, laterite.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Hakea pendens*	Stony loam. Ironstone ridges.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Hibbertia pachyphylla*	White to yellow sand, brown sandy gravel, gravelly loam, laterite, granite, quartz. Undulating plains, low rises, valley floors.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Hydrocotyle eichleri*	-	Widespread, scattered records	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Isoetes brevicula*	Submerged in rock pools on granitic outcrops.	Habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Isolepis australiensis*	Silty sand, sandy clay. Lake margins, pools.	Habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Leucopogon* sp. Ironcaps (N. Gibson & K. Brown 3070)	Skeletal sand, yellow sandy loam, rocky loam, gravel, laterite, ironstone. Gentle lower slopes, flat uplands, hill tops.	At extreme of known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Melaleuca macronychia* subsp. *trygonoides*	Sandy soils. Granite outcrops.	Ar extreme of known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Melaleuca ochroma*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Mirbelia densiflora*	Stony loam, loamy sand. Small ridges, breakaways, undulating plains.	At extreme of known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Notisia intonsa*	Red sands. Burnt areas.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Oxymyrrhine plicata*	Sandy loams	Within known range, scattered records	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Persoonia cymbifolia*	Sandy soils. On flats or in rock crevices.	At extreme of known range	Unlikely

Status			Taxon	Habitat	Assessment	Likelihood
EPBC	BC Act	DBCA				
-	-	P3	*Phebalium brachycalyx*	Sand, gravelly soils. Lateritic uplands, hills.	Widespread, scattered range.	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Pityrodia scabra* subsp. *dendrotricha*	Red-brown sand, gravel soils.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Pterostylis echinulata*	-	At extreme of known range	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Pultenaea daena*	White to yellow sand or sandy loam, sandy or loamy clay, gravel, limestone, dolomite, laterite. Gently undulating plains, adjacent to salt lakes, in disturbed areas.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Rinzia torquata*	Sandplain, low laterite ridges, midslope	Within known range habitat my be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Rinzia triplex*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Seringia adenogyna*	Loam, brown clay, sandy clay	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Stylidium sejunctum*	Clayey sand or loam, laterite. Outcrops, upper slopes, breakaways. Mallee and Allocasuarina shrubland.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Teucrium diabolicum*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Verticordia gracilis*	Yellow sand, gravelly sand, sandy loam.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Verticordia stenopetala*	Yellow sand, sometimes with gravel. Undulating plains.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P4	*Eremophila biserrata*	Sandy or sandy clay soils. Alluvial flats, salt flats & lakes.	Habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P4	*Eremophila inflata*	Brown clay loam, ironstone gravel	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P4	*Eremophila racemosa*	Sandy or stony loam, clay loam. Undulating plains, roadsides.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P4	*Eucalyptus cerasiformis*	Red loamy soils.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P4	*Eucalyptus deflexa*	Clay loam, sandy loam, white or yellow sand, often with gravel. Flat areas & slight rises.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P4	*Eucalyptus georgei* subsp. *fulgida*	Sandy loam, clayey sand. Slight depressions.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P4	*Eucalyptus rugulata*	Orange laterite gravel. Summits, gentle upland slopes.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P4	*Grevillea aneura*	Sand, sandy clay, gravel.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P4	*Grevillea neodissecta*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P4	*Grevillea prostrata*	White, grey or yellow sand, gravel. Sandplains.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P4	*Gyrostemon ditrigynus*	Sand, sandy clay, loam. Plains, low ironstone ridges.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P4	*Haegiela tatei*	Clay, sandy loam, gypsum. Saline habitats.	Widespread, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P4	*Microcorys* sp. Forrestania (V. English 2004)	Yellow sandy clay or red-brown clay. Open woodland or cleared areas.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P4	*Stenanthemum bremerense*	Orange-brown sandy loam, orange-red gravelly loam, skeletal red loam, laterite, ironstone. Top or sides of outcrops and breakaways.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely

APPENDIX D: SIGNIFICANT FAUNA LIKELIHOOD ASSESSMENT

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Assessment	Likelihood
	EPBC Act	BC Act	DBCA Priority			
Night Parrot *Pezoporus occidentalis*	EN	CR	-	Most habitat records are of Triodia (Spinifex) grasslands and/or chenopod shrublands in the arid and semi-arid zones, or *Astrebla* spp. (Mitchell grass), shrubby samphire and chenopod associations, scattered trees and shrubs, *Acacia aneura* (Mulga) woodland, treeless areas and bare gibber are associated with sightings of the species. Roosting and nesting sites are consistently reported as within clumps of dense vegetation, primarily old and large Spinifex (*Triodia*) clumps, but sometimes other vegetation types (DAWE, 2020b).	Outside known range, no suitable habitat.	Would Not Occur
Carnaby's Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*	EN	EN	-	Carnaby's Cockatoo is endemic to, and widespread in, the south-west of Western Australia. It occurs from the wheatbelt, in areas that receive between 300 and 750 mm of rainfall annually, across to wetter regions in the extreme south-west, including the Swan Coastal Plain and the southern coast. Its range extends from Cape Arid in the south-east to Kalbarri in the north, and inland to Hatter Hill, Gibb Rock, Narembeen, Noongar, Wongan Hills, Nugadong, near Perenjori, Wilroy and Nabawa.	Outside known range of species.	Unlikely
Grey Falcon *Falco hypoleucos*	VU	VU	-	The Grey Falcon 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.	Survey area may form part of larger home range.	Possible
Malleefowl *Leipoa ocellata*	VU	VU	-	Scrublands and woodlands dominated by mallee and wattle species (DAWE, 2020b).	Within known range, suitable habitat likely to be present.	Possible
Migratory Shorebirds (Various Species)	IA/MI	IA/MI	-	Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland (DAWE, 2020b).	No suitable habitat.	Would Not Occur
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*	-	OS	-	The Peregrine Falcon is found in most habitats, from rainforests to the arid zone, and at most altitudes, from the coast to alpine areas. It requires abundant prey and secure nest sites and prefers coastal and inland cliffs or open woodlands near water, and may even be found nesting on high city buildings (Birdlife Australia, 2018).	Survey area may form part of larger home range but unlikely to breed in area.	Possible
Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus*	MI	MI	-	Low to very high airspace over varied habitat from rainforest to semi desert (Birdlife Australia, 2019).	Very occasional aerial transients only.	Unlikely
Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*	MI	-	-	Running water in disused quarries, sandy, rocky streams in escarpments and rainforest, sewerage ponds, ploughed fields and airfields (Morecombe 2004).	No suitable habitat.	Would Not Occur
Chuditch, Western Quoll *Dasyurus geoffroii*	VU	VU	-	The major portion of the remaining natural populations occur in varying densities in jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forests and woodlands in the south-west corner of WA, and in woodlands, mallee shrublands and heaths along the south coast, east to the Ravensthorpe area. There are also occasional records from drier woodland and mallee shrubland in the Wheatbelt and Goldfield Regions.	Very occasionally recorded in the region, suitable habitat may be present.	Possible
Red-tailed Phascogale *Phascogale calura*	VU	VU	-	The red-tailed phascogale occurs in remnant vegetation in the southern wheatbelt of Western Australia where annual mean rainfall is 400−500 mm. It occurs in the Avon Wheatbelt, Jarrah Forest, Mallee and Esperance Plains IBRA Bioregions and the Avon, Northern Agricultural, Rangelands, South Coast, South West and Swan Natural Resource Management Regions. Confined to woodlands with old-growth hollow-producing	Outside known range of species.	Unlikely

Taxon	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Assessment	Likelihood
	EPBC Act	BC Act	DBCA Priority			
				eucalypts, particularly Wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*) and York gum (*E. loxophleba*), often with associated rock sheoak (*Allocasuarina huegeliana*), but has also been recorded in shrublands and various mosaics of woodland, shrubland and scrub-heath (Short & Hide, 2012). It does not appear to extend into unfragmented habitat in either the Jarrah Forest to the west or the Mallee Bioregion to the east.		
Heath Mouse *Pseudomys shortridgei*	EN	VU	-	In Western Australia, the first collection of the species was near Pingelly in the Western Australian wheatbelt (Woinarski et al., 2014). Since 1987, it has been trapped in low numbers in several localities in the southern parts of Western Australia including Reserve No. 31111 (6 km north of Burngup, near Lake Biddy), Dragon Rocks Nature Reserve, Lake Magenta Nature Reserve, Fitzgerald River National Park and the Ravensthorpe Range area (Sanders et al., 2012; WA TSSC 2015). The heath mouse has been trapped mostly in species-rich heath but also in mixed scrub and mallee. The species has not been located in vegetation less than 10 years post-fire and it has been known to attain high densities in heath 30 years post-fire (DPAW 2012; Woinarski et al., 2014).	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely

APPENDIX E: LIST OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

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

Family	Taxon	CLP-EW1	CLP-MWS1
Apiaceae	*Daucus glochidiatus (A)*	*	
Apiaceae	*Platysace maxwellii (A)*	*	
Asteraceae	*Blennospora drummondii*	*	
Asteraceae	*Olearia muelleri*	*	*
Asteraceae	*Senecio quadridentatus (A)*	*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana georgei*	*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana marginata*	*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena parviflora*	*	
Cupressaceae	*Callitris preissii*	*	
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia exasperata*	*	
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia gracilipes*	*	*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia psilocarpa*	*	
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria sulcata* var. *sulcata*	*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia acanthoclada* subsp. *acanthoclada*	*	*
Fabaceae	*Acacia densiflora*	*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia erinacea*	*	*
Fabaceae	*Acacia maculata*	*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia merrallii*		*
Fabaceae	*Acacia tetragonophylla*	*	*
Fabaceae	*Acacia tetraptera*	*	*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia aphylla*	*	*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia scoparia*	*	
Fabaceae	*Dillwynia divaricata*	*	
Fabaceae	*Euryomyrtus leptospermoides*	*	
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola spinescens*		*
Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta*	*	*
Lamiaceae	*Westringia cephalantha*	*	
Lauraceae	*Cassytha melantha*	*	*
Myrtaceae	*Beaufortia schaueri*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus calycogona* subsp. *calycogona*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus eremophila*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus flocktoniae* subsp. *flocktoniae*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus incerata*	*	*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus neutra*		*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus polita*	*	*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus rigidula*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*	*	*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salubris*		*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus sheathiana*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus steedmanii*	*	*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tenera*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus urna*	*	*
Myrtaceae	*Eutaxia lasiocalyx* (P2)		*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum erubescens*	*	

Family	Taxon	CLP-EW1	CLP-MWS1
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca acuminata*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca eleuterostachya*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca hamata*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca johnsonii*	*	*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lateriflora*	*	*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *fastigiata*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *pauperiflora*		*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca phoidophylla*		*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca rigidifolia*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca sapientes*	*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca thyoides*	*	*
Myrtaceae	*Rinzia sessilis*	*	
Pittosporaceae	*Billardiera fusiformis*	*	
Poaceae	*Austrostipa scabra*	*	
Poaceae	*Pentameris airoides*	*	
Poaceae	*Rytidosperma setaceum*	*	
Proteaceae	*Banksia elderiana*	*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea acuaria*	*	*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea huegelii*		*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra minutifolia* subsp. *minutifolia*	*	
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra recurva*	*	
Rhamnaceae	*Spyridium mucronatum* subsp. *mucronatum*	*	
Rutaceae	*Boronia inornata* subsp. *leptophylla*	*	
Rutaceae	*Phebalium filifolium*	*	
Rutaceae	*Phebalium megaphyllum*	*	
Rutaceae	*Phebalium tuberculosum*	*	
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos aphyllus*	*	*
Santalaceae	*Santalum acuminatum*	*	
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea bursariifolia*	*	
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea stenozyga*	*	*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila decipiens* subsp. *decipiens*	*	*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila drummondii*	*	

APPENDIX F: SIGNIFICANT FLORA LOCATIONS (GDA2020, ZONE 50)

Status	Taxon	Abundance	Easting	Northing
P2	*Eutaxia lasiocalyx*	8	759521	6406976

APPENDIX G: VEGETATION CONDITION RATING

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

APPENDIX H: ATLAS OF LIVING AUSTRALIA DESKTOP SEARCH (40KM)

VASCULAR FLORA

Family	Taxon
Aizoaceae	*Carpobrotus modestus*
Aizoaceae	*Disphyma crassifolium*
Aizoaceae	*Disphyma crassifolium* subsp. *clavellatum*
Aizoaceae	*Gunniopsis intermedia*
Aizoaceae	*Gunniopsis quadrifida*
Aizoaceae	*Gunniopsis septifraga*
Aizoaceae	*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*
Aizoaceae	*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*
Alismataceae	*Damasonium minus*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus drummondii*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus eremita*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus halophilus*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus holosericeus*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus humilis*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus manglesii*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus polystachyus*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus spathulatus*
Amaranthaceae	*Surreya diandra*
Apiaceae	*Actinotus humilis*
Apiaceae	*Bupleurum semicompositum*
Apiaceae	*Chlaenosciadium gardneri*
Apiaceae	*Daucus glochidiatus*
Apiaceae	*Platysace deflexa*
Apiaceae	*Platysace effusa*
Apiaceae	*Platysace juncea*
Apiaceae	*Platysace maxwellii*
Apiaceae	*Platysace trachymenioides*
Apocynaceae	*Alyxia buxifolia*
Araceae	*Landoltia punctata*
Araceae	*Lemna minor*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle callicarpa*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle diantha*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle eichleri*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle intertexta*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle papilionella*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle pilifera* var. *glabrata*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle rugulosa*
Araliaceae	*Trachymene anisocarpa* var. *anisocarpa*
Araliaceae	*Trachymene cyanopetala*
Araliaceae	*Trachymene pilosa*
Asparagaceae	*Chamaexeros fimbriata*
Asparagaceae	*Laxmannia paleacea*
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra collina*
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra micrantha* subsp. *teretifolia*
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra micrantha*

Family	Taxon
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra mucronata*
Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus manglesianus*
Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus patersonii*
Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus* sp. Yellowdine (A.S.George 6040)
Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus* sp. Badgingarra (E.A.Griffin 2511)
Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus triandrus*
Aspleniaceae	*Pleurosorus rutifolius*
Asteraceae	*Actinobole uliginosum*
Asteraceae	*Angianthus tomentosus*
Asteraceae	*Arctotheca calendula*
Asteraceae	*Argyroglottis turbinata*
Asteraceae	*Asteridea athrixioides*
Asteraceae	*Blennospora drummondii*
Asteraceae	*Blennospora phlegmatocarpa*
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome ciliaris*
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome exilis*
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome eyrensis*
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome iberidifolia*
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome lineariloba*
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome perpusilla*
Asteraceae	*Calotis hispidula*
Asteraceae	*Centaurea melitensis*
Asteraceae	*Centipeda crateriformis* subsp. *crateriformis*
Asteraceae	*Centipeda crateriformis* subsp. *compacta*
Asteraceae	*Centipeda crateriformis*
Asteraceae	*Ceratogyne obionoides*
Asteraceae	*Chrysocephalum apiculatum* subsp. *glandulosum*
Asteraceae	*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*
Asteraceae	*Chrysocephalum semipapposum* subsp. *occidentale*
Asteraceae	*Chthonocephalus pseudevax*
Asteraceae	*Cotula bipinnata*
Asteraceae	*Cotula coronopifolia*
Asteraceae	*Cotula cotuloides*
Asteraceae	*Erymophyllum ramosum*
Asteraceae	*Euchiton sphaericus*
Asteraceae	*Gnephosis uniflora*
Asteraceae	*Haegiela tatei*
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum leucopsideum*
Asteraceae	*Hyalochlamys globifera*
Asteraceae	*Hyalosperma demissum*
Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris glabra*
Asteraceae	*Isoetopsis graminifolia*
Asteraceae	*Kippistia suaedifolia*
Asteraceae	*Lagenophora huegelii*
Asteraceae	*Microseris walteri*
Asteraceae	*Millotia myosotidifolia*
Asteraceae	*Millotia tenuifolia* var. *tenuifolia*
Asteraceae	*Millotia tenuifolia*
Asteraceae	*Monoculus monstrosus*

Family	Taxon
Asteraceae	*Myriocephalus oldfieldii*
Asteraceae	*Myriocephalus pygmaeus*
Asteraceae	*Notisia intonsa*
Asteraceae	*Olearia adenolasia*
Asteraceae	*Olearia incana*
Asteraceae	*Olearia incondita*
Asteraceae	*Olearia laciniifolia*
Asteraceae	*Olearia muelleri*
Asteraceae	*Olearia muricata*
Asteraceae	*Olearia ramosissima*
Asteraceae	*Olearia* sp. Eremicola (Diels & Pritzel s.n. PERTH 00449628)
Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus blackallii*
Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus occidentalis*
Asteraceae	*Panaetia tepperi*
Asteraceae	*Podolepis capillaris*
Asteraceae	*Podolepis lessonii*
Asteraceae	*Podolepis tepperi*
Asteraceae	*Podotheca angustifolia*
Asteraceae	*Podotheca gnaphalioides*
Asteraceae	*Pogonolepis muelleriana*
Asteraceae	*Pogonolepis stricta*
Asteraceae	*Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*
Asteraceae	*Pterochaeta paniculata*
Asteraceae	*Rhodanthe heterantha*
Asteraceae	*Rhodanthe laevis*
Asteraceae	*Rhodanthe pygmaea*
Asteraceae	*Senecio glabrescens*
Asteraceae	*Senecio glossanthus*
Asteraceae	*Senecio hispidulus*
Asteraceae	*Senecio lautus*
Asteraceae	*Senecio quadridentatus*
Asteraceae	*Senecio spanomerus*
Asteraceae	*Siloxerus pygmaeus*
Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Asteraceae	*Ursinia anthemoides*
Asteraceae	*Vittadinia gracilis*
Asteraceae	*Waitzia acuminata* var. *acuminata*
Asteraceae	*Waitzia acuminata*
Asteraceae	*Waitzia suaveolens* var. *flava*
Boraginaceae	*Halgania andromedifolia*
Boraginaceae	*Halgania cyanea*
Boraginaceae	*Halgania erecta*
Boraginaceae	*Halgania integerrima*
Boraginaceae	*Halgania lavandulacea*
Boraginaceae	*Halgania* sp. Peak Eleanora (M.A.Burgman 3547 B)
Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium curassavicum*
Boryaceae	*Borya constricta*
Boryaceae	*Borya sphaerocephala*
Brassicaceae	*Alyssum linifolium*

Family	Taxon
Brassicaceae	*Brassica tournefortii*
Brassicaceae	*Brassica x napus*
Brassicaceae	*Hornungia procumbens*
Brassicaceae	*Lepidium africanum*
Brassicaceae	*Lepidium rotundum*
Brassicaceae	*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*
Brassicaceae	*Stenopetalum filifolium*
Brassicaceae	*Stenopetalum lineare*
Brassicaceae	*Stenopetalum salicola*
Campanulaceae	*Isotoma scapigera*
Campanulaceae	*Lobelia cleistogamoides*
Campanulaceae	*Lobelia gibbosa*
Campanulaceae	*Lobelia rarifolia*
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia gracilenta*
Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia diandra*
Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia marina*
Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria filiformis*
Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria pallida*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina acutivalvis* subsp. *acutivalvis*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina acutivalvis*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina campestris*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina corniculata*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina helmsii*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina microstachya*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina spinosissima*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina thuyoides*
Celastraceae	*Psammomoya choretroides*
Celastraceae	*Stackhousia muricata*
Celastraceae	*Stackhousia pubescens*
Celastraceae	*Stackhousia scoparia*
Celastraceae	*Tripterococcus brunonis*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis cephaloformis* subsp. *cephaloformis*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis glabra*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis humillima*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis pilosa*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis polygyna*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis strigosa* subsp. *strigosa*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis strigosa*
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex holocarpa*
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex paludosa*
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex pumilio*
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex semibaccata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex stipitata* subsp. *stipitata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex vesicaria*
Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium desertorum* subsp. *microphyllum*
Chenopodiaceae	*Didymanthus roei*
Chenopodiaceae	*Dysphania melanocarpa*
Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa*
Chenopodiaceae	*Eriochiton sclerolaenoides*

Family	Taxon
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana erioclada*
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana glomerifolia*
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana marginata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Osteocarpum salsuginosum*
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia drummondii*
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia preissii* subsp. *preissii*
Chenopodiaceae	*Sarcocornia quinqueflora*
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena diacantha*
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena drummondii*
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena parviflora*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia doleiformis*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia doliiformis*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia halocnemoides*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica* subsp. *bidens*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia lylei*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia moniliformis*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia pergranulata* subsp. *pergranulata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia pergranulata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia syncarpa*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia undulata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Threlkeldia diffusa*
Colchicaceae	*Wurmbea graniticola*
Colchicaceae	*Wurmbea tenella*
Convolvulaceae	*Wilsonia humilis*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula closiana*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula colligata* subsp. *lamprosperma*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula colorata*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula decumbens* var. *decumbens*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula exserta*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula extrorsa*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula natans*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula peduncularis*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula tetramera*
Cupressaceae	*Callitris canescens*
Cupressaceae	*Callitris preissii*
Cupressaceae	*Callitris roei*
Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis acuta*
Cyperaceae	*Gahnia ancistrophylla*
Cyperaceae	*Gahnia* sp. L (K.R.Newbey 7888)
Cyperaceae	*Isolepis australiensis*
Cyperaceae	*Isolepis cernua*
Cyperaceae	*Isolepis congrua*
Cyperaceae	*Isolepis fluitans*
Cyperaceae	*Isolepis multicaulis*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma amantiferrum*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma carphoides*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma diurnum*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma ferriculmen*

Family	Taxon
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma rigidulum*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma sanguinolentum*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma* sp. Bandalup Scabrid (N.Evelegh 10798)
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma* sp. P1 small head (M.D.Tindale 166A)
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma tuberculatum*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma viscidum*
Cyperaceae	*Mesomelaena preissii*
Cyperaceae	*Morelotia microcarpa*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus armeria*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus brevisetis*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus calcatus*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus hexandrus*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus humilis*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus nanus*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus odontocarpus*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus sesquispicula*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus* sp. A1 Boorabbin (K.L.Wilson 2581)
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus subflavus*
Dasypogonaceae	*Calectasia grandiflora*
Dasypogonaceae	*Calectasia pignattiana*
Dasypogonaceae	*Calectasia valida*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia ancistrophylla*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia axillibarba*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia eatoniae*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia exasperata*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia gracilipes*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia hemignosta*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia lepidocalyx* subsp. *lepidocalyx*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia oligantha*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia pachyphylla*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia procumbens*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia psilocarpa*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia pungens*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia rostellata*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia rupicola*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia* sp. Mt Holland (B.Ellery BE 1437)
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia* sp. Wheatbelt (J.R.Wheeler 3955)
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia stenophylla*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia stowardii*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia tuberculata*
Droseraceae	*Drosera andersoniana*
Droseraceae	*Drosera browniana*
Droseraceae	*Drosera glanduligera*
Droseraceae	*Drosera lowriei*
Droseraceae	*Drosera macrantha*
Droseraceae	*Drosera macrantha* subsp. *macrantha*
Droseraceae	*Drosera menziesii*
Droseraceae	*Drosera moorei*
Droseraceae	*Drosera pycnoblasta*

Family	Taxon
Droseraceae	*Drosera rupicola*
Droseraceae	*Drosera* sp. Branched styles (S.C.Coffey 193)
Droseraceae	*Drosera subhirtella*
Droseraceae	*Drosera zigzagia*
Elaeocarpaceae	*Tetratheca aphylla* subsp. *megacarpa*
Elaeocarpaceae	*Tetratheca efoliata*
Elatinaceae	*Elatine macrocalyx*
Ericaceae	*Acrotriche lancifolia*
Ericaceae	*Andersonia parvifolia*
Ericaceae	*Astroloma epacridis*
Ericaceae	*Astroloma serratifolium*
Ericaceae	*Brachyloma geissoloma*
Ericaceae	*Brachyloma nguba*
Ericaceae	*Brachyloma stenolobum*
Ericaceae	*Conostephium drummondii*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon conostephioides*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon cuneifolius*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon dielsianus*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon fimbriatus*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon hamulosus*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon marginatus*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon obtusatus*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Ironcaps (N.Gibson & K.Brown 3070)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Wheatbelt (S.Murray 257)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Corrigin (K.Kershaw KK2091)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Coujinup (M.A.Burgman 1085)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Forrestania (G.F.Craig 2386)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Newdegate (M.Hislop 3585)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Boorabbin (K.R.Newbey 8374)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. outer wheatbelt (M.Hislop 30)
Ericaceae	*Lysinema ciliatum*
Ericaceae	*Lysinema pentapetalum*
Ericaceae	*Styphelia exserta*
Ericaceae	*Styphelia serratifolia*
Ericaceae	*Styphelia* sp. Cascades (R.Davis 11037)
Ericaceae	*Styphelia subulata*
Euphorbiaceae	*Bertya dimerostigma*
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria brevifolia*
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria minor*
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria opaca*
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria sulcata* var. *sulcata*
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria sulcata* var. *brevipes*
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria sulcata* var. *gracilis*
Euphorbiaceae	*Monotaxis grandiflora* var. *obtusifolia*
Euphorbiaceae	*Monotaxis grandiflora*
Fabaceae	*Acacia acanthoclada* subsp. *acanthoclada*
Fabaceae	*Acacia acuminata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia acutata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia ancistrocarpa*

Family	Taxon
Fabaceae	*Acacia ancistrophylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia andrewsii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia asepala*
Fabaceae	*Acacia assimilis* subsp. *assimilis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia assimilis* subsp. *atroviridis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia beauverdiana*
Fabaceae	*Acacia bidentata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia binata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia brachyclada*
Fabaceae	*Acacia brachyphylla* var. *brachyphylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia brumalis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia burkittii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia camptoclada*
Fabaceae	*Acacia castanostegia*
Fabaceae	*Acacia chrysella*
Fabaceae	*Acacia chrysopoda*
Fabaceae	*Acacia coolgardiensis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia cracentis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia crispula*
Fabaceae	*Acacia cupularis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia deficiens*
Fabaceae	*Acacia densiflora*
Fabaceae	*Acacia dielsii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia dissona* var. *indoloria*
Fabaceae	*Acacia enervia* subsp. *enervia*
Fabaceae	*Acacia eremophila* var. *eremophila*
Fabaceae	*Acacia erinacea*
Fabaceae	*Acacia evenulosa*
Fabaceae	*Acacia excentrica*
Fabaceae	*Acacia flavipila* var. *flavipila*
Fabaceae	*Acacia flavipila* var. *ovalis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia gibbosa*
Fabaceae	*Acacia hadrophylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia hemiteles*
Fabaceae	*Acacia heterochroa* subsp. *robertii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia heteroclita*
Fabaceae	*Acacia heteroneura* var. *jutsonii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia heteroneura*
Fabaceae	*Acacia heteroneura* var. *heteroneura*
Fabaceae	*Acacia hystrix* subsp. *hystrix*
Fabaceae	*Acacia intricata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia jennerae*
Fabaceae	*Acacia kerryana*
Fabaceae	*Acacia lachnocarpa*
Fabaceae	*Acacia lanuginophylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia lasiocalyx*
Fabaceae	*Acacia lasiocarpa* var. *bracteolata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia leptopetala*
Fabaceae	*Acacia lineolata*

Family	Taxon
Fabaceae	*Acacia mackeyana*
Fabaceae	*Acacia marramamba*
Fabaceae	*Acacia merinthophora*
Fabaceae	*Acacia merrallii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia moirii* subsp. *recurvistipula*
Fabaceae	*Acacia multispicata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia mutabilis* subsp. *mutabilis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia mutabilis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia neurophylla* subsp. *erugata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia neurophylla* subsp. *neurophylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia nigripilosa* subsp. *nigripilosa*
Fabaceae	*Acacia nivea*
Fabaceae	*Acacia nyssophylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia oxyclada*
Fabaceae	*Acacia pachypoda*
Fabaceae	*Acacia pinguiculosa* subsp. *teretifolia*
Fabaceae	*Acacia poliochroa*
Fabaceae	*Acacia prainii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia pycnantha*
Fabaceae	*Acacia rendlei*
Fabaceae	*Acacia repanda*
Fabaceae	*Acacia resinosa*
Fabaceae	*Acacia rigens*
Fabaceae	*Acacia rostellata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia sclerophylla* var. *sclerophylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia sessilispica*
Fabaceae	*Acacia singula*
Fabaceae	*Acacia* sp. Forrestania (D.Angus DA 3001)
Fabaceae	*Acacia sp. (NEQ)*
Fabaceae	*Acacia* sp. P176 (B.R.Maslin 5831)
Fabaceae	*Acacia sphacelata* subsp. *sphacelata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia spinosissima*
Fabaceae	*Acacia steedmanii* subsp. *steedmanii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia subflexuosa*
Fabaceae	*Acacia sulcata* var. *platyphylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia sulcata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia tetraneura*
Fabaceae	*Acacia tetraptera*
Fabaceae	*Acacia trigonophylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia uncinella*
Fabaceae	*Acacia undosa*
Fabaceae	*Acacia unifissilis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia verriculum*
Fabaceae	*Acacia viscifolia*
Fabaceae	*Acacia yorkrakinensis* subsp. *acrita*
Fabaceae	*Aotus lanea*
Fabaceae	*Aotus* sp. Tortile (G.J.Keighery 3767)
Fabaceae	*Aotus* sp. Southern Wheatbelt (C.A.Gardner & W.E.Blackall 1412)
Fabaceae	*Bossiaea atrata*

Family	Taxon
Fabaceae	*Chorizema aciculare* subsp. *aciculare*
Fabaceae	*Chorizema circinale*
Fabaceae	*Cullen discolor*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia argillacea*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia articulata*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia benthamii* subsp. *acanthoclona*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia brachyphylla*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia cardiophylla*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia croniniana*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia grahamii*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia hakeoides* subsp. *subnuda*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia implexa*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia intricata* subsp. *xiphophylla*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia lancifolia*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia nematophylla*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia pachyloma*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia rhizomata*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia rhombifolia*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia rubiginosa*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia scoparia*
Fabaceae	*Dillwynia divaricata*
Fabaceae	*Dillwynia* sp. Mallee (W.R.Archer 1709959)
Fabaceae	*Dillwynia uncinata*
Fabaceae	*Erichsenia uncinata*
Fabaceae	*Eutaxia acanthoclada*
Fabaceae	*Eutaxia hirsuta*
Fabaceae	*Eutaxia lasiocalyx*
Fabaceae	*Eutaxia lasiophylla*
Fabaceae	*Eutaxia nanophylla*
Fabaceae	*Eutaxia neurocalyx* subsp. *papillosa*
Fabaceae	*Eutaxia neurocalyx*
Fabaceae	*Eutaxia neurocalyx* subsp. *neurocalyx*
Fabaceae	*Eutaxia rubricarina*
Fabaceae	*Eutaxia* sp. North Ironcap (P. Armstrong PA 06/898)
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium floribundum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium melanocarpum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium nutans*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium obovatum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium parviflorum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium racemosum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium rigidum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium spinosum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium stowardii*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium tenue*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium tetragonophyllum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium venulosum*
Fabaceae	*Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa*
Fabaceae	*Gompholobium baxteri*
Fabaceae	*Gompholobium gompholobioides*

Family	Taxon
Fabaceae	*Gompholobium hendersonii*
Fabaceae	*Gompholobium obcordatum*
Fabaceae	*Gompholobium viscidulum*
Fabaceae	*Isotropis drummondii*
Fabaceae	*Jacksonia nematoclada*
Fabaceae	*Jacksonia racemosa*
Fabaceae	*Jacksonia ramulosa*
Fabaceae	*Labichea lanceolata* subsp. *brevifolia*
Fabaceae	*Labichea lanceolata*
Fabaceae	*Labichea rossii*
Fabaceae	*Labichea stellata*
Fabaceae	*Leptosema daviesioides*
Fabaceae	*Medicago sativa*
Fabaceae	*Mirbelia densiflora*
Fabaceae	*Mirbelia dilatata*
Fabaceae	*Mirbelia floribunda*
Fabaceae	*Mirbelia spinosa*
Fabaceae	*Mirbelia taxifolia*
Fabaceae	*Mirbelia trichocalyx*
Fabaceae	*Paragoodia crenulata*
Fabaceae	*Phyllota luehmannii*
Fabaceae	*Pultenaea arida*
Fabaceae	*Pultenaea daena*
Fabaceae	*Pultenaea heterochila*
Fabaceae	*Pultenaea indira* subsp. *monstrosita*
Fabaceae	*Pultenaea indira* subsp. *indira*
Fabaceae	*Pultenaea rotundifolia*
Fabaceae	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*
Fabaceae	*Senna artemisioides*
Fabaceae	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *x artemisioides*
Fabaceae	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *x coriacea*
Fabaceae	*Senna pleurocarpa*
Fabaceae	*Senna stowardii*
Fabaceae	*Sphaerolobium linophyllum*
Fabaceae	*Swainsona colutoides*
Fabaceae	*Templetonia aculeata*
Fabaceae	*Templetonia battii*
Fabaceae	*Templetonia ceracea*
Fabaceae	*Templetonia rossii*
Fabaceae	*Templetonia sulcata*
Fabaceae	*Trifolium arvense* var. *arvense*
Fabaceae	*Trifolium campestre*
Fabaceae	*Trifolium tomentosum* var. *tomentosum*
Fabaceae	*Urodon dasyphyllus*
Frankeniaceae	*Frankenia cinerea*
Frankeniaceae	*Frankenia desertorum*
Frankeniaceae	*Frankenia drummondii*
Frankeniaceae	*Frankenia interioris* var. *parviflora*
Frankeniaceae	*Frankenia interioris*

Family	Taxon
Frankeniaceae	*Frankenia sessilis*
Frankeniaceae	*Frankenia tetrapetala*
Gentianaceae	*Centaurium erythraea*
Gentianaceae	*Centaurium tenuiflorum*
Geraniaceae	*Erodium cicutarium*
Geraniaceae	*Erodium cygnorum*
Geraniaceae	*Geranium retrorsum*
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium havlasae*
Goodeniaceae	*Anthotium rubriflorum*
Goodeniaceae	*Coopernookia polygalacea*
Goodeniaceae	*Coopernookia strophiolata*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera angulata*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera angulata* subsp. Peak Charles (K.R.Newbey 5402)
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera eriocephala*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera haematotricha* subsp. *haematotricha*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera juncea*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera lavandulacea*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera obliqua*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera oligophylla*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera sacculata*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera* sp. Forrestania (F.Lullfitz L 4034)
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera stenostachya*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera wellsiana*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia affinis*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia berardiana*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia cycnopotamica*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia discophora*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia dyeri*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia elderi*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia etheira*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia helmsii*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia incana*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia krauseana*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia laevis* subsp. *humifusa*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia laevis*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia occidentalis*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia pinifolia*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia pusilliflora*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia reinwardtii*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia scapigera* subsp. *scapigera*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia trichophylla*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia tripartita*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia viscida*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia watsonii* subsp. *watsonii*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia watsonii*
Goodeniaceae	*Lechenaultia biloba*
Goodeniaceae	*Lechenaultia brevifolia*
Goodeniaceae	*Lechenaultia formosa*
Goodeniaceae	*Lechenaultia papillata*

Family	Taxon
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola argentea*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola bursariifolia*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola cuneiformis*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola densifolia*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola humifusa*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola restiacea* subsp. *restiacea*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola restiacea*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola spinescens*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola tortuosa*
Goodeniaceae	*Velleia cycnopotamica*
Goodeniaceae	*Velleia trinervis*
Goodeniaceae	*Verreauxia dyeri*
Gyrostemonaceae	*Codonocarpus cotinifolius*
Gyrostemonaceae	*Gyrostemon ditrigynus*
Gyrostemonaceae	*Gyrostemon racemiger*
Gyrostemonaceae	*Gyrostemon subnudus*
Haemodoraceae	*Conostylis argentea*
Haemodoraceae	*Conostylis bealiana*
Haemodoraceae	*Conostylis petrophiloides*
Haemodoraceae	*Haemodorum discolor*
Haloragaceae	*Glischrocaryon angustifolium*
Haloragaceae	*Glischrocaryon aureum*
Haloragaceae	*Glischrocaryon flavescens*
Haloragaceae	*Glischrocaryon roei*
Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus confertifolius* var. *helmsii*
Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus confertifolius*
Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus nodulosus*
Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus trichostachyus*
Haloragaceae	*Haloragis hamata*
Haloragaceae	*Haloragodendron glandulosum*
Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum amphibium*
Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum integrifolium*
Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum verrucosum*
Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta* var. *divaricata*
Hemerocallidaceae	*Tricoryne tenella*
Hydrocharitaceae	*Najas marina*
Hydrocharitaceae	*Ottelia ovalifolia*
Hydrocharitaceae	*Vallisneria nana*
Hypoxidaceae	*Pauridia glabella* var. *glabella*
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes australis*
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes brevicula*
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes caroli*
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes muelleri*
Juncaceae	*Juncus aridicola*
Juncaceae	*Juncus bufonius*
Juncaceae	*Juncus subsecundus*
Juncaginaceae	*Cycnogeton huegelii*
Juncaginaceae	*Triglochin calcitrapa*
Juncaginaceae	*Triglochin centrocarpa*

Family	Taxon
Juncaginaceae	*Triglochin longicarpa*
Juncaginaceae	*Triglochin minutissima*
Juncaginaceae	*Triglochin mucronata*
Juncaginaceae	*Triglochin* sp. A Flora of Australia (G.J.Keighery 2477)
Lamiaceae	*Brachysola coerulea*
Lamiaceae	*Cyanostegia angustifolia*
Lamiaceae	*Cyanostegia corifolia*
Lamiaceae	*Cyanostegia lanceolata*
Lamiaceae	*Dasymalla terminalis*
Lamiaceae	*Dicrastylis capitellata*
Lamiaceae	*Dicrastylis corymbosa*
Lamiaceae	*Dicrastylis obovata*
Lamiaceae	*Dicrastylis parvifolia*
Lamiaceae	*Hemigenia dielsii*
Lamiaceae	*Hemigenia humilis*
Lamiaceae	*Hemigenia obovata*
Lamiaceae	*Hemigenia scabra*
Lamiaceae	*Hemigenia* sp. Newdegate (E.Bishop 75)
Lamiaceae	*Hemigenia teretiuscula*
Lamiaceae	*Hemigenia westringioides*
Lamiaceae	*Hemiphora elderi*
Lamiaceae	*Hemiphora lanata*
Lamiaceae	*Lachnostachys bracteosa*
Lamiaceae	*Lachnostachys verbascifolia* var. *verbascifolia*
Lamiaceae	*Microcorys elatoides*
Lamiaceae	*Microcorys ericifolia*
Lamiaceae	*Microcorys exserta*
Lamiaceae	*Microcorys lenticularis*
Lamiaceae	*Microcorys obovata*
Lamiaceae	*Microcorys* sp. Forrestania (V. English 2004)
Lamiaceae	*Microcorys wilsoniana*
Lamiaceae	*Pityrodia hemigenioides*
Lamiaceae	*Pityrodia lepidota*
Lamiaceae	*Pityrodia scabra* subsp. *dendrotricha*
Lamiaceae	*Teucrium diabolicum*
Lamiaceae	*Teucrium eremaeum*
Lamiaceae	*Teucrium myriocladum*
Lamiaceae	*Teucrium sessiliflorum*
Lamiaceae	*Westringia cephalantha* var. *cephalantha*
Lamiaceae	*Westringia cephalantha*
Lamiaceae	*Westringia cephalantha* var. *caterva*
Lamiaceae	*Westringia rigida*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha aurea* var. *hirta*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha glabella*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha glabella f. dispar*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha melantha*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha nodiflora*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha pomiformis*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha racemosa*

Family	Taxon
Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia australis*
Loganiaceae	*Logania micrantha*
Loganiaceae	*Orianthera exilis*
Loganiaceae	*Orianthera judithiana*
Loganiaceae	*Orianthera tortuosa*
Malvaceae	*Alyogyne hakeifolia*
Malvaceae	*Alyogyne* sp. Hyden (G.S.Durell GD127)
Malvaceae	*Alyogyne* sp. Great Victoria Desert (D.J.Edinger 6212)
Malvaceae	*Androcalva aphrix*
Malvaceae	*Androcalva melanopetala*
Malvaceae	*Commersonia craurophylla*
Malvaceae	*Guichenotia anota*
Malvaceae	*Guichenotia asteriskos*
Malvaceae	*Guichenotia sarotes*
Malvaceae	*Lasiopetalum compactum*
Malvaceae	*Lasiopetalum ferraricollinum*
Malvaceae	*Lawrencia berthae*
Malvaceae	*Lawrencia glomerata*
Malvaceae	*Lawrencia repens*
Malvaceae	*Lawrencia squamata*
Malvaceae	*Lysiosepalum hexandrum*
Malvaceae	*Radyera farragei*
Malvaceae	*Seringia adenogyna*
Malvaceae	*Seringia cacaobrunnea*
Malvaceae	*Seringia velutina*
Malvaceae	*Thomasia gardneri*
Malvaceae	*Thomasia sarotes*
Marsileaceae	*Marsilea costulifera*
Marsileaceae	*Marsilea drummondii*
Marsileaceae	*Marsilea hirsuta*
Marsileaceae	*Marsilea mutica*
Marsileaceae	*Pilularia novae-hollandiae*
Menyanthaceae	*Ornduffia umbricola*
Myrtaceae	*Aluta appressa*
Myrtaceae	*Astus subroseus*
Myrtaceae	*Baeckea grandibracteata*
Myrtaceae	*Baeckea muricata*
Myrtaceae	*Baeckea preissiana*
Myrtaceae	*Baeckea* sp. Lake Cronin (K.R.Newbey 9191)
Myrtaceae	*Balaustion pulcherrimum*
Myrtaceae	*Beaufortia bracteosa*
Myrtaceae	*Beaufortia orbifolia*
Myrtaceae	*Beaufortia puberula*
Myrtaceae	*Beaufortia schaueri*
Myrtaceae	*Callistemon phoeniceus*
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus gilesii*
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus quadrifidus* subsp. *seminudus*
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus quadrifidus*
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus quadrifidus* subsp. *petraeus*

Family	Taxon
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus quadrifidus* subsp. *quadrifidus*
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus validus*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix breviseta* subsp. *stipulosa*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix duplistipulata*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix habrantha*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix leschenaultii*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix merrelliana*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix sapphirina*
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium ciliatum*
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium megalopetalum*
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium pauciflorum*
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium* sp. Bendering (T.J.Alford 110)
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium* sp. Victoria (J.Coleby-Williams 99)
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium virgatum*
Myrtaceae	*Cyathostemon ambiguus*
Myrtaceae	*Cyathostemon heterantherus*
Myrtaceae	*Cyathostemon* sp. Jyndabinbin Rocks (K.R.Newbey 7689)
Myrtaceae	*Darwinia diosmoides*
Myrtaceae	*Darwinia luehmannii*
Myrtaceae	*Darwinia* sp. Lake Cobham (K.Newbey 3262)
Myrtaceae	*Darwinia* sp. Karonie (K.Newbey 8503)
Myrtaceae	*Eremaea pauciflora* var. *pauciflora*
Myrtaceae	*Eremaea pauciflora*
Myrtaceae	*Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus aequioperta*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus alipes*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus arachnaea*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus aspratilis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus austrina MS*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus burracoppinensis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus calycogona* subsp. *calycogona*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus calycogona*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus capillosa* subsp. *polyclada*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus capillosa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus celastroides* subsp. *virella*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus celastroides*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cerasiformis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cometae-vallis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus comitae-vallis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus concinna*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cylindriflora*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus deflexa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus delicata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus densa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus densa* subsp. *densa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus dissimulata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus distuberosa* subsp. *distuberosa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus eremophila*

Family	Taxon
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus eremophila* subsp. *eremophila*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus eremophila* subsp. *pterocarpa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus exigua*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus extensa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus flocktoniae*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus flocktoniae* subsp. *flocktoniae*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus flocktoniae* subsp. *hebes*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus georgei* subsp. *fulgida*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus georgei* subsp. *georgei*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus gracilis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus histophylla*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus horistes*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus improcera*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus incerata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus incrassata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus kondininensis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus kumarlensis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus leptopoda* subsp. *leptopoda*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus leptopoda* subsp. *subluta*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus livida*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus longicornis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus longissima*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *lissophloia*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus luteola*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus melanoxylon*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus myriadena*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus myriadena* subsp. *parviflora*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus myriadena* subsp. *myriadena*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus neutra*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus obesa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus olivina*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus pauciflora* subsp. *debeuzevillei*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus phaenophylla* subsp. *phaenophylla*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus phaenophylla*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus phaenophylla* subsp. *interjacens*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus phenax* subsp. *phenax*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus phenax*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus pileata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus pilularis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus platycorys*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus pleurocarpa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus polita*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus protensa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus ravida*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus recta*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus retusa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus rigidula*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus rugosa*

Family	Taxon
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus rugulata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salicola*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salubris*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus scyphocalyx* subsp. *scyphocalyx*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus scyphocalyx*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus sheathiana*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus* sp. Southern wheatbelt (D.Nicolle & M.French DN 5507)
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus spathulata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus sporadica*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus steedmanii*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus subangusta* subsp. *subangusta*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus suggrandis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus suggrandis* subsp. *promiscua*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tenera*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tenuis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tephroclada*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus urna*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus vegrandis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus virella*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus vittata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus yilgarnensis*
Myrtaceae	*Euryomyrtus leptospermoides*
Myrtaceae	*Euryomyrtus maidenii*
Myrtaceae	*Homalocalyx pulcherrimus*
Myrtaceae	*Hysterobaeckea pterocera*
Myrtaceae	*Kunzea jucunda*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum erubescens*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum fastigiatum*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum inelegans*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum nitens*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum roei*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum spinescens*
Myrtaceae	*Malleostemon tuberculatus*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca acuminata* subsp. *acuminata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca acuminata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca adnata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca apodocephala*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca atroviridis*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca brevifolia*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca brophyi*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca calyptroides*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca carrii*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cliffortioides*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca condylosa*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cordata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cucullata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca depauperata*

Family	Taxon
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca eleuterostachya*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca elliptica*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca exuvia*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca glaberrima*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca halmaturorum*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca hamata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca hamulosa*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca johnsonii*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lanceolata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lateriflora*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lateriflora* subsp. *lateriflora*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca laxiflora*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca macronychia* subsp. *trygonoides*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca macronychia*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca marginata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca ochroma*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *pauperiflora*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *fastigiata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pentagona*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca phoidophylla*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca platycalyx*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca podiocarpa*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca procera*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pungens*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca quadrifaria*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca rigidifolia*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca sapientes*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca scalena*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca sheathiana*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca societatis*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca sparsiflora*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca spicigera*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca strobophylla*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca subfalcata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca teuthidoides*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca thapsina*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca thyoides*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca tuberculata* var. *tuberculata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca uncinata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca villosisepala*
Myrtaceae	*Micromyrtus erichsenii*
Myrtaceae	*Micromyrtus obovata*
Myrtaceae	*Micromyrtus racemosa*
Myrtaceae	*Micromyrtus triptycha* subsp. Ironcap (N.Gibson & K.Brown 3082)
Myrtaceae	*Oxymyrrhine plicata*
Myrtaceae	*Regelia inops*
Myrtaceae	*Rinzia carnosa*
Myrtaceae	*Rinzia sessilis*

Family	Taxon
Myrtaceae	*Rinzia torquata*
Myrtaceae	*Taxandria spathulata*
Myrtaceae	*Thryptomene australis* subsp. *australis*
Myrtaceae	*Thryptomene australis*
Myrtaceae	*Thryptomene kochii*
Myrtaceae	*Thryptomene salina*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia acerosa* var. *preissii*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia chrysantha*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia chrysanthella*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia densiflora* var. *cespitosa*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia eriocephala*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia gracilis*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia inclusa*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia insignis* subsp. *compta*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia mitchelliana* subsp. *implexior*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia mitchelliana*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia multiflora* subsp. *solox*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia pennigera*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia picta*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia plumosa* var. *incrassata*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia pritzelii*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia roei* subsp. *roei*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia sieberi* var. *curta*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia sieberi*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia stenopetala*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia tumida* subsp. *therogana*
Olacaceae	*Olax benthamiana*
Onagraceae	*Epilobium billardiereanum*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia attingens* subsp. *gracillima*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia brevisura*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia dimidia*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia doutchiae*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia hirta* subsp. *rosea*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia horistes*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia microchila*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia pachychila*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia paradoxa*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia polychroma*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia roei*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia sigmoidea*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia vulgata*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia x exoleta*
Orchidaceae	*Caleana triens*
Orchidaceae	*Cyanicula amplexans*
Orchidaceae	*Cyrtostylis robusta*
Orchidaceae	*Diuris brachyscapa*
Orchidaceae	*Diuris hazeliae*
Orchidaceae	*Diuris picta*
Orchidaceae	*Ericksonella saccharata*

Family	Taxon
Orchidaceae	*Eriochilus dilatatus*
Orchidaceae	*Genoplesium nigricans*
Orchidaceae	*Microtis alba*
Orchidaceae	*Microtis eremicola*
Orchidaceae	*Microtis graniticola*
Orchidaceae	*Microtis media* subsp. *media*
Orchidaceae	*Pheladenia deformis*
Orchidaceae	*Prasophyllum gracile*
Orchidaceae	*Prasophyllum sargentii*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis aff. barbata*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis arbuscula*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis aspera*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis brunneola*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis ciliata*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis cycnocephala*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis echinulata*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis elegantissima*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis galgula*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis insectifera*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis mutica*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis occulta*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis picta*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis recurva*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis roensis*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis sanguinea*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis sargentii*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis scabra*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis setulosa*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis spathulata*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis timothyi*
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra antennifera*
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra campanulata*
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra graminea*
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra petrophila*
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra sargentii*
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra speciosa*
Orobanchaceae	*Parentucellia latifolia*
Phrymaceae	*Glossostigma drummondii*
Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera microphylla*
Picrodendraceae	*Stachystemon brachyphyllus*
Pittosporaceae	*Bentleya diminuta*
Pittosporaceae	*Billardiera coriacea*
Pittosporaceae	*Billardiera fusiformis*
Pittosporaceae	*Cheiranthera filifolia*
Pittosporaceae	*Marianthus bicolor*
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum angustifolium*
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago coronopus*
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago debilis*
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago drummondii*

Family	Taxon
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago turrifera*
Poaceae	*Aira caryophyllea*
Poaceae	*Amphipogon strictus*
Poaceae	*Amphipogon turbinatus*
Poaceae	*Anthosachne scabra*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa acrociliata*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa elegantissima*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa hemipogon*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa juncifolia*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa nitida*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa platychaeta*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa puberula*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa pycnostachya*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa scabra*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa scabra* subsp. *scabra*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa trichophylla*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa variabilis*
Poaceae	*Avellinia michelii*
Poaceae	*Bromus arenarius*
Poaceae	*Bromus catharticus*
Poaceae	*Bromus rubens*
Poaceae	*Ehrharta longiflora*
Poaceae	*Eragrostis dielsii*
Poaceae	*Hordeum leporinum*
Poaceae	*Lachnagrostis filiformis*
Poaceae	*Lolium rigidum*
Poaceae	*Neurachne alopecuroidea*
Poaceae	*Parapholis incurva*
Poaceae	*Pentameris airoides*
Poaceae	*Pentameris airoides* subsp. *airoides*
Poaceae	*Rostraria cristata*
Poaceae	*Rostraria pumila*
Poaceae	*Rytidosperma acerosum*
Poaceae	*Rytidosperma caespitosum*
Poaceae	*Rytidosperma setaceum*
Poaceae	*Schismus barbatus*
Poaceae	*Spartochloa scirpoidea*
Poaceae	*Triodia scariosa*
Poaceae	*Tripogonella loliiformis*
Poaceae	*Vulpia bromoides*
Poaceae	*Vulpia myuros f. myuros*
Poaceae	*Vulpia myuros f. megalura*
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma calcicola*
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma calymega*
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma drummondii*
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma polygaloides*
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma scoparium*
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma volubile*
Polygonaceae	*Duma florulenta*

Family	Taxon
Polygonaceae	*Muehlenbeckia adpressa*
Polygonaceae	*Muehlenbeckia diclina*
Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia calyptrata*
Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia eremaea*
Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia granulifera*
Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia lehmannii*
Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia polyandra*
Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia* sp. Gypsum (F.Obbens & L.Hancock FO 10/14)
Potamogetonaceae	*Althenia preissii*
Potamogetonaceae	*Potamogeton drummondii*
Potamogetonaceae	*Stuckenia pectinata*
Primulaceae	*Lysimachia arvensis*
Proteaceae	*Adenanthos argyreus*
Proteaceae	*Adenanthos flavidiflorus*
Proteaceae	*Adenanthos gracilipes*
Proteaceae	*Banksia audax*
Proteaceae	*Banksia cirsioides*
Proteaceae	*Banksia densa* var. *densa*
Proteaceae	*Banksia elderiana*
Proteaceae	*Banksia erythrocephala* var. *erythrocephala*
Proteaceae	*Banksia laevigata* subsp. *fuscolutea*
Proteaceae	*Banksia laevigata*
Proteaceae	*Banksia pallida*
Proteaceae	*Banksia purdieana*
Proteaceae	*Banksia rufa* subsp. *flavescens*
Proteaceae	*Banksia rufa* subsp. *rufa*
Proteaceae	*Banksia sphaerocarpa* var. *dolichostyla*
Proteaceae	*Banksia violacea*
Proteaceae	*Banksia viscida*
Proteaceae	*Banksia zygocephala*
Proteaceae	*Conospermum amoenum*
Proteaceae	*Conospermum bracteosum*
Proteaceae	*Conospermum brownii*
Proteaceae	*Conospermum croniniae*
Proteaceae	*Conospermum leianthum* subsp. *leianthum*
Proteaceae	*Conospermum sigmoideum*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea acacioides*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea acuaria*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea anethifolia*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea aneura*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea beardiana*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea biformis* subsp. *biformis*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea cagiana*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea ceratocarpa*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea decipiens*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea didymobotrya* subsp. *didymobotrya*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea eremophila*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea eryngioides*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea excelsior*

Family	Taxon
Proteaceae	*Grevillea hookeriana* subsp. *apiciloba*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea huegelii*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea incrassata*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea insignis* subsp. *elliotii*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea insignis* subsp. *insignis*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea insignis*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea lissopleura*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea lullfitzii*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea marriottii*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea neodissecta*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea oligantha*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea oncogyne*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea petrophiloides*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea pilosa* subsp. *redacta*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea pilosa* subsp. *pilosa*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea prostrata*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea pterosperma*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea 'RF05'*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea shuttleworthiana* subsp. *obovata*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea shuttleworthiana* subsp. *shuttleworthiana*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea shuttleworthiana*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea teretifolia*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea wittweri*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea yorkrakinensis*
Proteaceae	*Hakea commutata*
Proteaceae	*Hakea corymbosa*
Proteaceae	*Hakea cygna* subsp. *cygna*
Proteaceae	*Hakea erecta*
Proteaceae	*Hakea francisiana*
Proteaceae	*Hakea incrassata*
Proteaceae	*Hakea kippistiana*
Proteaceae	*Hakea laurina*
Proteaceae	*Hakea meisneriana*
Proteaceae	*Hakea multilineata*
Proteaceae	*Hakea newbeyana*
Proteaceae	*Hakea pandanicarpa* subsp. *crassifolia*
Proteaceae	*Hakea pandanicarpa* subsp. *pandanicarpa*
Proteaceae	*Hakea pandanicarpa*
Proteaceae	*Hakea pendens*
Proteaceae	*Hakea platysperma*
Proteaceae	*Hakea preissii*
Proteaceae	*Hakea scoparia* subsp. *scoparia*
Proteaceae	*Hakea scoparia*
Proteaceae	*Hakea subsulcata*
Proteaceae	*Hakea trifurcata*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon buxifolius*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon gardneri*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon pruinosus* subsp. *glabellus*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon scabriusculus* subsp. *pubifloris*

Family	Taxon
Proteaceae	*Isopogon scabriusculus* subsp. *stenophyllus*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon scabriusculus*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon villosus*
Proteaceae	*Lambertia inermis*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia angustiflora*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia coriacea*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia cymbifolia*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia helix*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia inconspicua*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia quinquenervis*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia saundersiana*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia striata*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia teretifolia*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile arcuata*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile circinata*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile ericifolia* subsp. *ericifolia*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile glauca*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile media*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile merrallii*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile seminuda*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile stricta*
Proteaceae	*Stirlingia simplex*
Proteaceae	*Synaphea divaricata*
Proteaceae	*Synaphea favosa*
Proteaceae	*Synaphea interioris*
Proteaceae	*Synaphea polymorpha*
Proteaceae	*Synaphea spinulosa* subsp. *major*
Proteaceae	*Synaphea spinulosa*
Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes lasiophylla*
Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes sieberi* subsp. *sieberi*
Restionaceae	*Chordifex sphacelatus*
Restionaceae	*Desmocladus lateriflorus*
Restionaceae	*Desmocladus myriocladus*
Restionaceae	*Hypolaena humilis*
Restionaceae	*Lepidobolus chaetocephalus*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra apetala* var. *anomala*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra dielsii*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra intonsa*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra leucopogon*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra minutifolia* subsp. *brevistyla*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra minutifolia* subsp. *minutifolia*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra minutifolia*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra monticola*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra myriantha*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra nutans*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra polyclada* subsp. *polyclada*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra recurva*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra spyridioides*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra wilsonii*

Family	Taxon
Rhamnaceae	*Granitites intangendus*
Rhamnaceae	*Spyridium microcephalum*
Rhamnaceae	*Spyridium mucronatum* subsp. *mucronatum*
Rhamnaceae	*Spyridium polycephalum*
Rhamnaceae	*Stenanthemum bremerense*
Rhamnaceae	*Stenanthemum liberum*
Rhamnaceae	*Stenanthemum notiale* subsp. *notiale*
Rhamnaceae	*Stenanthemum stipulosum*
Rhamnaceae	*Trymalium myrtillus* subsp. *myrtillus*
Rhamnaceae	*Trymalium myrtillus*
Rubiaceae	*Opercularia liberiflora*
Rubiaceae	*Opercularia vaginata*
Ruppiaceae	*Ruppia polycarpa*
Rutaceae	*Boronia crenulata*
Rutaceae	*Boronia fabianoides* subsp. *rosea*
Rutaceae	*Boronia fabianoides*
Rutaceae	*Boronia inornata* subsp. *inornata*
Rutaceae	*Boronia inornata* subsp. *leptophylla*
Rutaceae	*Boronia inornata*
Rutaceae	*Boronia revoluta*
Rutaceae	*Boronia sp. (Windsor Tableland)*
Rutaceae	*Boronia ternata* var. *promiscua*
Rutaceae	*Boronia ternata* var. *ternata*
Rutaceae	*Boronia ternata*
Rutaceae	*Boronia westringioides*
Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus baeckeaceus* subsp. *baeckeaceus*
Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus coerulescens* subsp. *coerulescens*
Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus coerulescens* subsp. *spicatus*
Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus coerulescens* subsp. *spinescens*
Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus fabianoides* subsp. *roseus*
Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus westringioides*
Rutaceae	*Drummondita hassellii*
Rutaceae	*Microcybe albiflora*
Rutaceae	*Microcybe ambigua*
Rutaceae	*Microcybe multiflora* subsp. *multiflora*
Rutaceae	*Microcybe pauciflora*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium brachycalyx*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium filifolium*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium megaphyllum*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium obovatum*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium tuberculosum*
Rutaceae	*Philotheca rhomboidea*
Santalaceae	*Choretrum glomeratum*
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos aphyllus*
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos sparteus*
Santalaceae	*Leptomeria pachyclada*
Santalaceae	*Leptomeria preissiana*
Santalaceae	*Santalum acuminatum*
Santalaceae	*Santalum murrayanum*

Family	Taxon
Santalaceae	*Santalum spicatum*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea adenophora*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea amblyophylla*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea bursariifolia*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea caespitosa*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea ceratocarpa*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea glandulosa*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea microzyga* var. *acrolobata*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea pinifolia*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea ptarmicifolia*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea stenozyga*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *angustissima*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *spatulata*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa*
Scrophulariaceae	*Calamphoreus inflatus*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila biserrata*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila calorhabdos*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila decipiens* subsp. *decipiens*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila decipiens*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila dempsteri*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila densifolia* subsp. *pubiflora*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila densifolia* subsp. *capitata*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila densifolia*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila densifolia* subsp. *densifolia*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila deserti*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila drummondii*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila glabra* subsp. *glabra*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila glabra* subsp. Forrestania (G.F.Craig 5897)
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila ionantha*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila laanii*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila labrosa*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila latrobei*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila lucida*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila maculata* subsp. *brevifolia*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila oppositifolia* subsp. *angustifolia*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila psilocalyx*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila racemosa*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila rugosa*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila serpens*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila subfloccosa* subsp. *lanata*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila subfloccosa*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila verticillata*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila viscida*
Solanaceae	*Cyphanthera microphylla*
Solanaceae	*Duboisia hopwoodii*
Solanaceae	*Lycium australe*
Solanaceae	*Nicotiana occidentalis*
Solanaceae	*Nicotiana rotundifolia*

Family	Taxon
Solanaceae	*Solanum capsiciforme*
Solanaceae	*Solanum hoplopetalum*
Solanaceae	*Solanum plicatile*
Solanaceae	*Solanum simile*
Solanaceae	*Symonanthus aromaticus*
Stylidiaceae	*Levenhookia leptantha*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium breviscapum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium despectum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium dichotomum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium dielsianum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium involucratum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium limbatum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium petiolare*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium repens*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium salmoneum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium sejunctum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium thylax*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium validum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium zeicolor*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea aeruginosa*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea angustifolia*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea argentea*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea brevifolia* subsp. *brevifolia*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea brevifolia*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea erecta*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea graniticola*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea imbricata* var. *piligera*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea suaveolens* subsp. *flava*
Violaceae	*Hybanthus epacroides*
Violaceae	*Hybanthus floribundus* subsp. *floribundus*
Violaceae	*Hybanthus floribundus*
Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea nana*
Zygophyllaceae	*Roepera glauca*

TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATE FAUNA

Class	Family	Taxon	Vernacular Name
Amphibia	Hylidae	*Litoria cyclorhyncha*	Spotted-thighed Frog
Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	*Heleioporus albopunctatus*	Western Spotted Frog
Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes dorsalis*	Western Banjo Frog
Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	*Neobatrachus albipes*	White-footed Frog
Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	*Neobatrachus kunapalari*	Kunapalari Frog
Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	*Neobatrachus pelobatoides*	Humming Frog
Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	*Neobatrachus sutor*	Shoemaker Frog
Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia pseudinsignifera*	Bleating Froglet
Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne occidentalis*	Orange-crowned Toadlet
Aves	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza (Acanthiza) apicalis*	Red-rumped Tit
Aves	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza (Geobasileus) chrysorrhoa*	Yellow-tail
Aves	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza (Geobasileus) inornata*	Masters' Tit
Aves	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza (Geobasileus) uropygialis*	Chestnut-rumped Tit
Aves	Acanthizidae	*Calamanthus campestris*	Rock Field-lark
Aves	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone fusca*	Fuscous Warbler
Aves	Acanthizidae	*Hylacola cauta*	Shy Heathwren
Aves	Acanthizidae	*Hylacola cauta whitlocki*	
Aves	Acanthizidae	*Pyrrholaemus brunneus*	Redthroat
Aves	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis (Sericornis) frontalis*	White-fronted Scrubwren
Aves	Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	Brown Weebill
Aves	Accipitridae	*Accipiter (Leucospiza) fasciatus*	Grey-headed Goshawk
Aves	Accipitridae	*Accipiter (Paraspizias) cirrocephalus*	Collared Sparrowhawk
Aves	Accipitridae	*Aquila (Uroaetus) audax*	Wedge-tailed Eagle
Aves	Accipitridae	*Circus assimilis*	Spotted Harrier
Aves	Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	Black-shouldered Kite
Aves	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	Whistling Eagle-hawk
Aves	Accipitridae	*Hamirostra melanosternon*	Black-breasted Buzzard
Aves	Accipitridae	*Hieraaetus (Hieraaetus) morphnoides*	Little Eagle
Aves	Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	Square-tailed Kite
Aves	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles (Aegotheles) cristatus*	Australian Owlet-nightjar
Aves	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo (Dacelo) novaeguineae*	Kookaburra
Aves	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus (Cyanalcyon) pyrrhopygius*	Red-backed Kingfisher
Aves	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus (Todiramphus) sanctus*	Sacred Kingfisher
Aves	Anatidae	*Anas (Anas) superciliosa superciliosa*	
Aves	Anatidae	*Anas (Nettion) castanea*	Chestnut Teal
Aves	Anatidae	*Anas (Nettion) gracilis*	Oceanic Teal
Aves	Anatidae	*Anas rhynchotis*	Australasian Shoveler
Aves	Anatidae	*Aythya (Nyroca) australis*	Brownhead
Aves	Anatidae	*Biziura lobata*	Musk Duck
Aves	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian Wood Duck
Aves	Anatidae	*Cygnus (Chenopis) atratus*	Black Swan
Aves	Anatidae	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*	Pink-eared Duck
Aves	Anatidae	*Tadorna (Casarca) tadornoides*	Chestnut Sheldrake
Aves	Anseranatidae	*Anseranas semipalmata*	Magpie Goose
Aves	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	White-necked Heron
Aves	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	Matuka
Aves	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	Crane

Class	Family	Taxon	Vernacular Name
Aves	Artamidae	*Artamus (Angroyan) cinereus*	Black-faced Woodswallow
Aves	Artamidae	*Artamus (Angroyan) cyanopterus*	Dusky Woodswallow
Aves	Artamidae	*Artamus (Campbellornis) personatus*	Masked Woodswallow
Aves	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	Pied Butcherbird
Aves	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	Grey Butcherbird
Aves	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian Magpie
Aves	Artamidae	*Strepera (Neostrepera) versicolor*	Grey Currawong
Aves	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*	Carnaby's Cockatoo
Aves	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	Galah
Aves	Cacatuidae	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	Cockatiel
Aves	Cacatuidae	*Zanda baudinii*	Baudin's Black-cockatoo
Aves	Campephagidae	*Coracina (Coracina) novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Aves	Campephagidae	*Lalage (Lalage) tricolor*	Australian White-winged Triller
Aves	Caprimulgidae	*Eurostopodus (Eurostopodus) argus*	Spotted Nightjar
Aves	Casuariidae	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	Emu
Aves	Charadriidae	*Charadrius (Charadrius)*	
Aves	Charadriidae	*Charadrius (Charadrius) ruficapillus*	Red-capped Plover
Aves	Charadriidae	*Elseyornis melanops*	Black-fronted Dotterel
Aves	Charadriidae	*Thinornis rubricollis*	Hooded Plover
Aves	Charadriidae	*Vanellus (Lobivanellus) tricolor*	Banded Lapwing
Aves	Cinclosomatidae	*Cinclosoma (Malleeavis) castanotum*	Chestnut Quailthrush (chestnut-backed Quailthrush)
Aves	Cinclosomatidae	*Cinclosoma (Malleeavis) clarum*	
Aves	Climacteridae	*Climacteris (Climacteris) rufus*	Rufous Treecreeper
Aves	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	Crested Pigeon
Aves	Columbidae	*Phaps (Phaps) chalcoptera*	Common Bronzewing
Aves	Columbidae	*Phaps (Phaps) elegans*	Brush Bronzewing
Aves	Corvidae	*Corvus bennetti*	Little Crow
Aves	Corvidae	*Corvus coronoides*	Australian Raven
Aves	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian Crow
Aves	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis (Vidgenia) flabelliformis*	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Aves	Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo
Aves	Cuculidae	*Chalcites lucidus*	Shining Bronze-cuckoo
Aves	Cuculidae	*Chalcites osculans*	Black-eared Cuckoo
Aves	Cuculidae	*Heteroscenes pallidus*	Pallid Cuckoo
Aves	Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum (Dicaeum) hirundinaceum*	Mistletoebird
Aves	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia guttata*	Zebra Finch
Aves	Falconidae	*Falco (Falco) longipennis*	Australian Hobby
Aves	Falconidae	*Falco (Hierofalco) peregrinus*	Duck Hawk
Aves	Falconidae	*Falco (Ieracidea) berigora*	Chicken Hawk
Aves	Falconidae	*Falco (Tinnunculus) cenchroides*	Wala
Aves	Falcunculidae	*Falcunculus frontatus*	Crested Shrike-tit
Aves	Hirundinidae	*Cheramoeca leucosterna*	White-backed Swallow
Aves	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo (Hirundo) neoxena*	Welcome Swallow
Aves	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon (Hylochelidon) nigricans*	Tree Martin
Aves	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon (Petrochelidon) ariel*	Fairy Martin
Aves	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus (Cincloramphus) cruralis*	Brown Songlark
Aves	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus (Maclennania) mathewsi*	Rufous Songlark
Aves	Maluridae	*Malurus (Leggeornis) assimilis*	

Class	Family	Taxon	Vernacular Name
Aves	Maluridae	*Malurus (Leggeornis) lamberti*	Variegated Fairy-wren
Aves	Maluridae	*Malurus (Leggeornis) pulcherrimus*	Blue-breasted Fairy-wren
Aves	Maluridae	*Malurus (Malurus) splendens*	Splendid Fairy-wren
Aves	Maluridae	*Malurus (Musciparus) leucopterus*	White-winged Fairy-wren
Aves	Maluridae	*Stipiturus malachurus*	Southern Emu-wren
Aves	Maluridae	*Stipiturus malachurus westernensis*	
Aves	Megapodiidae	*Leipoa ocellata*	Malleefowl
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Acanthagenys rufogularis*	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Anthochaera (Anellobia) lunulata*	Western Wattlebird
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Anthochaera (Anthochaera) carunculata*	Red Wattlebird
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Certhionyx (Certhionyx) variegatus*	Pied Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Epthianura (Epthianura) albifrons*	White-fronted Chat
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Epthianura (Parepthianura) tricolor*	Crimson Chat
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Gavicalis virescens*	Singing Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Gliciphila melanops*	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus cratitius*	Purple-gaped Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera (Lichmera) indistincta*	Brown Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Manorina (Myzantha) flavigula*	Yellow-throated Miner
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus (Eidopsarus) brevirostris*	Brown-headed Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Nesoptilotis leucotis*	White-eared Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Phylidonyris (Meliornis) niger*	White-cheeked Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Phylidonyris (Meliornis) novaehollandiae*	New Holland Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula ornata*	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Purnella albifrons*	White-fronted Honeyeater
Aves	Meliphagidae	*Sugomel nigrum*	Black Honeyeater
Aves	Meropidae	*Merops (Merops) ornatus*	Rainbow Bee-eater
Aves	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	Magpie-lark
Aves	Monarchidae	*Myiagra (Seisura) inquieta*	Restless Flycatcher
Aves	Motacillidae	*Anthus (Anthus) novaeseelandiae*	Australian Pipit
Aves	Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta (Neositta) chrysoptera*	Varied Sittella
Aves	Oreoicidae	*Oreoica gutturalis*	Crested Bellbird
Aves	Otididae	*Ardeotis australis*	Plain Turkey
Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla (Colluricincla) harmonica*	Grey Shrike-thrush
Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala (Alisterornis) rufiventris*	Rufous Whistler
Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala (Pachycephala) pectoralis*	Golden Whistler
Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala (Pachycephala) pectoralis fuliginosa*	
Aves	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala (Timixos) inornata*	Gilbert's Whistler
Aves	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus (Pardalotinus) striatus*	Striated Pardalote
Aves	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus (Pardalotus) punctatus*	Spotted Pardalote
Aves	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus (Pardalotus) punctatus punctatus*	
Aves	Petroicidae	*Drymodes brunneopygia*	Southern Scrub-robin
Aves	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria (Eopsaltria) griseogularis*	Western Yellow Robin
Aves	Petroicidae	*Melanodryas (Melanodryas) cucullata*	Hooded Robin
Aves	Petroicidae	*Microeca (Microeca) fascinans*	Jacky Winter
Aves	Petroicidae	*Petroica (Petroica) goodenovii*	Red-capped Robin
Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	Little Cormorant
Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax (Phalacrocorax) sulcirostris*	Little Black Cormorant

Class	Family	Taxon	Vernacular Name
Aves	Phasianidae	*Coturnix (Coturnix) pectoralis*	Grey Quail
Aves	Phasianidae	*Synoicus ypsilophora ypsilophora*	Tasmanian Swamp Quail
Aves	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	Tawny Frogmouth
Aves	Podicipedidae	*Podiceps cristatus*	Crested Grebe
Aves	Podicipedidae	*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*	Hoary-headed Dabchick
Aves	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australian Little Grebe
Aves	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus (Morganornis) superciliosus*	White-browed Babbler
Aves	Psittacidae	*Barnardius zonarius*	Australian Ringneck
Aves	Psittacidae	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	Budgerigar
Aves	Psittacidae	*Neophema (Neonanodes) elegans*	Elegant Parrot
Aves	Psittacidae	*Parvipsitta porphyrocephala*	Purple-crowned Lorikeet
Aves	Psittacidae	*Platycercus (Violania) icterotis*	Western Rosella
Aves	Psittacidae	*Polytelis anthopeplus*	Regent Parrot
Aves	Psittacidae	*Psephotus (Psephotellus) varius*	Mulga Parrot
Aves	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian Coot
Aves	Rallidae	*Tribonyx ventralis*	Black-tailed Native Hen
Aves	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus himantopus*	Pied Stilt
Aves	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura (Rhipidura) albiscapa*	Grey Fantail
Aves	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura (Rhipidura) albiscapa albicauda*	
Aves	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura (Sauloprocta) leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail
Aves	Scolopacidae	*Calidris (Erolia) acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Aves	Strigidae	*Ninox (Ninox) novaeseelandiae*	Southern Boobook
Aves	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis moluccus*	Black-necked Ibis
Aves	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	Letter Bird
Aves	Tytonidae	*Tyto javanica*	Eastern Barn Owl
Aves	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	Silvereye
Aves	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis chloronotus*	
Aves	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops luteus*	Yellow White-eye
Mammalia	Burramyidae	*Cercartetus concinnus*	Western Pygmy-possum
Mammalia	Camelidae	*Camelus dromedarius*	One-humped Camel
Mammalia	Canidae	*Vulpes vulpes*	Fox
Mammalia	Dasyuridae	*Ningaui yvonneae*	Southern Ningaui
Mammalia	Dasyuridae	*Sminthopsis crassicaudata*	Fat-tailed Dunnart
Mammalia	Dasyuridae	*Sminthopsis fuliginosus*	Dusky Dunnart
Mammalia	Dasyuridae	*Sminthopsis gilberti*	Gilbert's Dunnart
Mammalia	Dasyuridae	*Sminthopsis granulipes*	White-tailed Dunnart
Mammalia	Felidae	*Felis catus*	Cat
Mammalia	Molossidae	*Ozimops petersi*	Inland Free-tailed Bat
Mammalia	Muridae	*Mus musculus*	House Mouse
Mammalia	Muridae	*Notomys mitchellii*	Mitchell's Hopping-mouse
Mammalia	Muridae	*Pseudomys albocinereus*	Ash-grey Mouse
Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	Short-beaked Echidna
Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus acanthion*	
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus gouldii*	Gould's Wattled Bat
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus morio*	Chocolate Wattled Bat
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*	Lesser Long-eared Bat
Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	*Vespadelus regulus*	Southern Forest Bat
Reptilia	Agamidae	*Ctenophorus chapmani*	Southern Heath Dragon

Class	Family	Taxon	Vernacular Name
Reptilia	Agamidae	*Ctenophorus cristatus*	Crested Dragon
Reptilia	Agamidae	*Ctenophorus maculatus griseus*	
Reptilia	Agamidae	*Ctenophorus ornatus*	Ornate Dragon
Reptilia	Agamidae	*Ctenophorus salinarum*	Claypan Dragon
Reptilia	Agamidae	*Moloch horridus*	Thorny Devil
Reptilia	Agamidae	*Pogona minor minor*	
Reptilia	Carphodactylidae	*Underwoodisaurus milii*	Thick-tailed Gecko
Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	*Crenadactylus horni*	Central Uplands Clawless Gecko
Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	*Crenadactylus ocellatus*	South-western Clawless Gecko
Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	*Diplodactylus calcicolus*	South Coast Gecko
Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	*Diplodactylus granariensis granariensis*	Western Stone Gecko
Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	*Diplodactylus pulcher*	Fine-faced Gecko
Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	*Hesperoedura reticulata*	Reticulated Velvet Gecko
Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	*Lucasium maini*	Main's Ground Gecko
Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	*Strophurus spinigerus inornatus*	
Reptilia	Elapidae	*Echiopsis curta*	Bardick
Reptilia	Elapidae	*Neelaps bimaculatus*	Black-naped Snake
Reptilia	Elapidae	*Paroplocephalus atriceps*	Lake Cronin Snake
Reptilia	Elapidae	*Pseudonaja affinis affinis*	Toogitj
Reptilia	Elapidae	*Simoselaps bertholdi*	Jan's Banded Snake
Reptilia	Elapidae	*Suta gouldii*	Gould's Hooded Snake
Reptilia	Elapidae	*Suta nigriceps*	Mitchell's Short-tailed Snake
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra variegata*	Tree Dtella
Reptilia	Pygopodidae	*Delma australis*	Marble-faced Delma
Reptilia	Pygopodidae	*Delma fraseri*	Fraser's Delma
Reptilia	Pygopodidae	*Lialis burtonis*	Burton's Snake-lizard
Reptilia	Pythonidae	*Morelia spilota*	Diamond Python
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus*	
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Ctenotus atlas*	Southern Mallee Ctenotus
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Ctenotus impar*	Odd-striped Ctenotus
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Ctenotus schomburgkii*	Schomburgk's Ctenotus
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Cyclodomorphus melanops elongatus*	Mallee Slender Blue-tongue Lizard
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Egernia richardi*	Bright Crevice-skink
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Hemiergis initialis initialis*	
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Lerista distinguenda*	Dwarf Four-toed Slider
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Lerista picturata*	Southern Robust Slider
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Liopholis inornata*	Desert Skink
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Liopholis multiscutata*	Southern Sand-skink
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Menetia greyii*	Common Dwarf Skink
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Morethia butleri*	Woodland Morethia Skink
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Morethia obscura*	Shrubland Morethia Skink
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Tiliqua occipitalis*	Western Blue-tongue
Reptilia	Scincidae	*Tiliqua rugosa*	Boggi
Reptilia	Typhlopidae	*Anilios australis*	Southern Blind Snake
Reptilia	Typhlopidae	*Anilios bituberculatus*	Prong-snouted Blind Snake
Reptilia	Typhlopidae	*Anilios pinguis*	Fat Blind Snake
Reptilia	Varanidae	*Varanus gouldii*	Gould's Goanna
Reptilia	Varanidae	*Varanus rosenbergi*	Heath Monitor

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

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

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: 18-Oct-2022

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	1
Listed Threatened Species:	23
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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	None
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:	9
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	1
EPBC Act Referrals:	9
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
BIRD		
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Zanda latirostris listed as Calyptorhynchus latirostris Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo [87737]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
MAMMAL		
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
[Phascogale calura](#) Red-tailed Phascogale, Red-tailed Wambenger, Kenngoor [316]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Pseudomys shortridgei](#) Heath Mouse, Dayang, Heath Rat [77]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
PLANT		
[Acacia lanuginophylla](#) Woolly Wattle [55575]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Banksia sphaerocarpa var. dolichostyla](#) Ironcaps Banksia, Ironcap Banksia [10518]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Boronia revoluta](#) Ironcap Boronia [9167]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Caladenia graniticola](#) Pingaring Spider-orchid, Granite Spider-orchid [84996]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Caladenia hoffmanii](#) Hoffman's Spider-orchid [56719]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Calectasia pignattiana](#) Stilted Tinsel Lily [82018]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Eremophila verticillata](#) Whorled Eremophila [7032]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Eucalyptus recta](#) Silver Mallet [56430]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Eucalyptus steedmanii](#) Steedmans Gum [15393]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Grevillea involucrata Lake Varley Grevillea [4631]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Paragoodia crenulata [86387]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Roycea pycnophylloides Saltmat [21161]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tetratheca aphylla Bungalbin Tetratheca [2915]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tribonanthes purpurea Granite Pink [16244]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Verticordia staminosa var. cylindracea Granite Featherflower [55823]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

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

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

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

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

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves		[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Bushfire Rock	Nature Reserve	WA
Jackson	Nature Reserve	WA
Lake Cronin	Nature Reserve	WA
Lake Hurlstone	Nature Reserve	WA
Marble Rocks	Nature Reserve	WA
Tapper Road	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA09927	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA28047	Nature Reserve	WA
Unnamed WA29451	Nature Reserve	WA

Nationally Important Wetlands	[Resource Information]

Wetland Name	State
Lake Cronin	WA

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Controlled action			
Develop a Nickel Sulphide Open Cut Mine, Underground Mine, and Associated Infra	2008/4443	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Earl Grey Lithium Project	2017/7950	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
Forrestania Nickel Project - Spotted Quoll-Cosmic Boy Haul Road	2011/6003	Controlled Action	Post-Approval
New Morning Underground Nickel Deposit Project	2021/8971	Controlled Action	Referral Decision
Not controlled action			
Forrestania Nickel Project Flying Fox T5 and water pipeline	2006/2904	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Tenement M77/1245, Norseman Road, Sand Pit (North Pit), WA	2014/7167	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

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 are 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

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

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

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
- 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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