Symes Find Project

Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment

Prepared for Edna May Operations Pty Ltd.

V4
May 2023

Prepared by

BOTANICA CONSULTING

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Disclaimer

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Cover Photo: Vegetation within the Symes Find project area (27/08/2022)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Edna May Operations Pty Ltd (Edna May) to undertake a flora and vegetation survey of the Symes Find Project (referred to as the 'survey area') .

The survey area is approximately 58 ha in extent and is located approximately 65 km south of Southern Cross in the Shire of Yilgarn, Western Australia. This assessment is intended support a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) application associated with the Symes Find Project.

The survey area lies within the Merredin (AVW01) subregion of the Avon Wheatbelt Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA).

The Avon Wheatbelt is an area of active drainage dissecting a Tertiary plateau in Yilgarn Craton. The landscape is gently undulating with low relief. Proteaceous scrub heaths, rich in endemics, are found on residual lateritic uplands and derived sandplains, and Quaternary alluvials and eluvials contain mixed eucalypt, *Allocasuarina huegeliana* and Jam-York Gum woodlands on Quaternary alluvials and eluvials.

The Merredin subregion is an ancient peneplain with low relief and gently undulating landscape. There is no connected drainage and salt lake chains occur as remnants of ancient drainage systems that now only function in very wet years. Lateritic uplands are dominated by yellow sandplains. The region experiences a Semi-arid (Dry) Warm Mediterranean (Beecham, 2001).

In accordance with Beard (1990), the survey area is located in the Wheatbelt Region of the Avon Botanical District within the Southwest Province of WA. The geology consists of Archaean granite with infolded metamorphics of the Yilgarn Block. The topography is undulating, with mostly disorganized drainage. Remnant land surfaces are preserved and create catenary sequences of soils, principally yellow earths in sandplains, sometimes with ironstone gravels on the periphery. Hard-setting loams are found on slopes and bottom lands, and saline soils in depressions. Vegetation is typified by scrub-heath on sandplains, *Acacia-Casuarina* thickets on ironstone gravels, woodlands of York Gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*), Salmon Gum (*E*. *salmonophloia*) and Wandoo (*E*. *wandoo*) on loams, and halophytes in saline areas. The climate is dry-warm Mediterranean, with annual precipitation ranging from 300-650 mm per annum. Rainfall occurs predominately in the winter, with 7-8 dry months per year.

The dominant land uses of the Merredin subregion include cultivation – dryland agriculture and Improved dryland pastures. There are lesser areas of Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) and Crown Reserves, conservation, rural residential and mining (Beecham, 2001). The survey area is located within a rural residential block.

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

- Botanica Consulting (2018). *Reconnaissance Flora & Vegetation Survey Greenfinch Project*. Prepared on behalf of Ramelius Resources Ltd., April 2018
- Ecospace Services (2018). *Tampia Gold Flora and Fauna Report*. Prepared on behalf of Explaurum Ltd, April 2018.
- Phoenix Environmental Sciences (2016). *Flora and vegetation survey for the Edna May Greenfinch Project*. Prepared on behalf of Evolution Mining Ltd., August 2016

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, 2019a);
- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database (ALA, 2022); and
- EPBC Protected Matters search tool (DAWE, 2022a).

The 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 1,013 vascular flora species as occurring within 40 km of the survey area, representing 303 genera from 83 families. The most diverse families were Myrtaceae (180 species), Fabaceae (122 species) and Proteaceae (86 species). The most dominant genera were *Acacia* (62 species), *Eucalyptus* (61 species) and *Melaleuca* (39).

The desktop review identified 16 introduced flora (weed) species, representing seven families, as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the survey area. Of these, two species are listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007* and/or as a Weed of National Significance.

The assessment of the DBCA Priority/ Threatened flora database records (DBCA, 2019a), ALA database (ALA, 2022), Protected Matters search (DAWE, 2022a), and previous relevant literature identified 54 flora species of conservation significance recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area. These consist of 14 Threatened, nine Priority 1, 10 Priority 2, 17 Priority 3 and four 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 Priority 1, two Priority 2, three Priority 3 and one Priority 4 taxa.

The DBCA ecological communities database search identified five significant ecological communities as occurring within the desktop study area. However, two of these communities are considered to be representative of the *Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australia Wheatbelt* Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) and will be considered as such for the purposes of this assessment. The *Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australia Wheatbelt* TEC was also identified Protected Matters search (DAWE, 2020a) occurring within 40 km of the survey area.

No significant ecological communities were identified as occurring within the survey area. Analysis of the Priority Ecological Communities within the Wheatbelt region (DBCA, 2021) did not identify any additional significant vegetation assemblages as likely or possibly occurring within the survey area.

Three pre-European vegetation associations from the Skeleton Rock system occur within the survey area, one of which currently retains 29.4% of its pre-European extent which is below the EPA recommended 30% threshold. However, development within the survey area will not significantly reduce the current extent of this vegetation association, resulting in only a 0.8% reduction. The remaining two vegetation associations retain >30% of their pre-European extent.

No Environmentally Sensitive Areas were identified within the survey area.

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

There are no 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 Mount Hampton Nature Reserve, gazetted with the Conservation Council of WA for the purpose of water and the conservation of flora and fauna. This reserve is located adjacent to the northern extent of the survey area. Proposed disturbance activities within the survey area are unlikely to impact conservation values within this reserve.

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey on the 27th August 2022, with an additional survey undertaken on 15th May 2023. The survey was undertaken by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist, Diploma of Horticulture), with assistance from Jennifer Jackson (Senior Botanist, Bsc. (Honours) Environmental Management) on 15th May 2023. 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 any conservation significant flora/vegetation.

The field survey identified 97 vascular flora taxa within the survey area, represented 41 genera across 25 families. The most diverse families were Myrtaceae (20 species), Fabaceae (15 species) and Chenopodiaceae (10 species). Dominant genera include *Acacia* (13 species), *Melaleuca* (nine species) and *Eucalyptus* (seven species).

A total of two introduced (weed) species, representing 2.1% of the total floristic diversity, were recorded within the survey area. Neither of these species are listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) or as a Weed of National Significance.

A total of five 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-EW2 was the most widespread community in the survey area, occupying 22.2 ha (38.2%), while CLP-MWS1 was the most restricted with 0.5 ha (0.9%). The most diverse vegetation type was SLP-EW1 with 50 species (51.5%), while the least diverse was CLP-MWS1 with 30 species (30.9%).

No Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant species or communities were identified within the survey area.

The *Eucalyptus Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt* TEC was not identified within the survey area. Eucalyptus woodlands within the survey area were highly fragmented and disturbed and did not meet minimum requirements for size and condition under the *Approved Conservation Advice* guidelines (EPBC, 2015).

Native vegetation condition within the survey area was categorized as ‘very good’ to ‘completely degraded’. Disturbances within the survey area include fragmentation, adjacent agricultural activities (fertilizers, herbicides etc.), grazing, changed fire regimes and historical impacts.

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

1 INTRODUCTION

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by Edna May Pty Ltd (Edna May) to undertake a reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey of the Symes Find Project (referred to as the 'survey area').

The survey area is approximately 58 ha in extent and is located approximately 65 km south of Southern Cross in the Shire of Yilgarn, Western Australia (Figure 1-1). This assessment is intended support a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) application associated with the Symes Find Project.

1.1 Objectives

The flora/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).

Figure 1-1: Regional map of the survey area

2 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Regional Environment

The survey area lies within the Merredin (AVW01) subregion of the Avon Wheatbelt Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA).

The Avon Wheatbelt is an area of active drainage dissecting a Tertiary plateau in Yilgarn Craton. The landscape is gently undulating with low relief. Proteaceous scrub heaths, rich in endemics, are found on residual lateritic uplands and derived sandplains, and Quaternary alluvials and eluvials contain mixed eucalypt, *Allocasuarina huegeliana* and Jam-York Gum woodlands on Quaternary alluvials and eluvials.

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In accordance with Beard (1990), the survey area is located in the Wheatbelt Region of the Avon Botanical District within the Southwest Province of WA. The geology consists of Archaean granite with infolded metamorphics of the Yilgarn Block. The topography is undulating, with mostly disorganized drainage. Remnant land surfaces are preserved and create catenary sequences of soils, principally yellow earths in sandplains, sometimes with ironstone gravels on the periphery. Hard-setting loams are found on slopes and bottom lands, and saline soils in depressions. Vegetation is typified by scrub-heath on sandplains, *Acacia-Casuarina* thickets on ironstone gravels, woodlands of York Gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*), Salmon Gum (*E*. *salmonophloia*) and Wandoo (*E*. *wandoo*) on loams, and halophytes in saline areas. The climate is dry-warm Mediterranean, with annual precipitation ranging from 300-650 mm per annum. Rainfall occurs predominately in the winter, with 7-8 dry months per year.

2.2 Land Use

The dominant land uses of the Merredin subregion include cultivation – dryland agriculture and Improved dryland pastures. There are lesser areas of Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) and Crown Reserves, conservation, rural residential and mining (Beecham, 2001). The survey area is located within a rural residential block.

2.3 Soil Landscape Systems

The survey area lies within the Avon Province, which consists of laterised plateau (dissected at fringes and with saline drainage lines inland) on deeply weathered mantle and alluvium over granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton (and Albany-Fraser Orogen). The Avon Province is located in the south-west, between Nannup, Denmark, Jerramungup, Southern Cross, Lake Moore, Carnamah and the Perth Hills. Soil types consist of sandy duplexes soils and Ironstone gravelly soils with loamy earths, loam duplexes, Sandy earths, deep sands and wet soils. Vegetation communities are predominately York gum-wandoo-salmon gum-morrel-gimlet woodland and jarrah-marri-karri-wandoo woodlands/forests (with some mallee scrub, tammar-wodjil thickets and scrub-heath). (Tille, 2006).

The Avon Province is further divided into soil-landscape zones, with the survey area located within the Northern Zone of Ancient Drainage (258).

This zone is comprised of gently undulating terrain (with some sandplains and salt lakes chains) on deeply weathered mantle and alluvium over granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils include sandy earths (mostly yellow and red), loamy earths (often calcareous), sandy duplexes, loamy duplexes, deep sands and ironstone gravelly soils. Vegetation consists of salmon gum-gimlet-morrel-wandoo-York gum woodlands with mallee scrub and some acacia-casuarina thickets, scrub-heath and samphire flats. It is located in the eastern Wheatbelt between Quairading, Hyden, Bullfinch, Bonnie Rock, Lake Moore, Carnamah and Wongan Hills. (Tille, 2006).

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 area located within three soil landscape systems 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	Extent within survey area
Holleton System	Lateritic sandplain and other soil formations on low isolated often mafic hills. Large scale configuration of landscapes reflects underlying geological structures.	19.7 ha (34.0%)
Kellerberrin System	Valley floors, in the central Zone of Ancient Drainage, with alkaline red shallow loamy duplex, alkaline grey sandy duplexes mainly in branch valleys (shallow and deep), calcareous loamy earth and hard cracking clay. Salmon Gum-Gimlet-Wand	10.4 ha (17.9%)
Tandegin System	Sandplain dominated interfluves with weakly indurated lateritised crests and upper slopes and long colluvial yellow sandplain upper to lower slopes. Unlateritised surfaces dominated by sodic and alkaline duplex soils.	27.9 ha (41.8%)

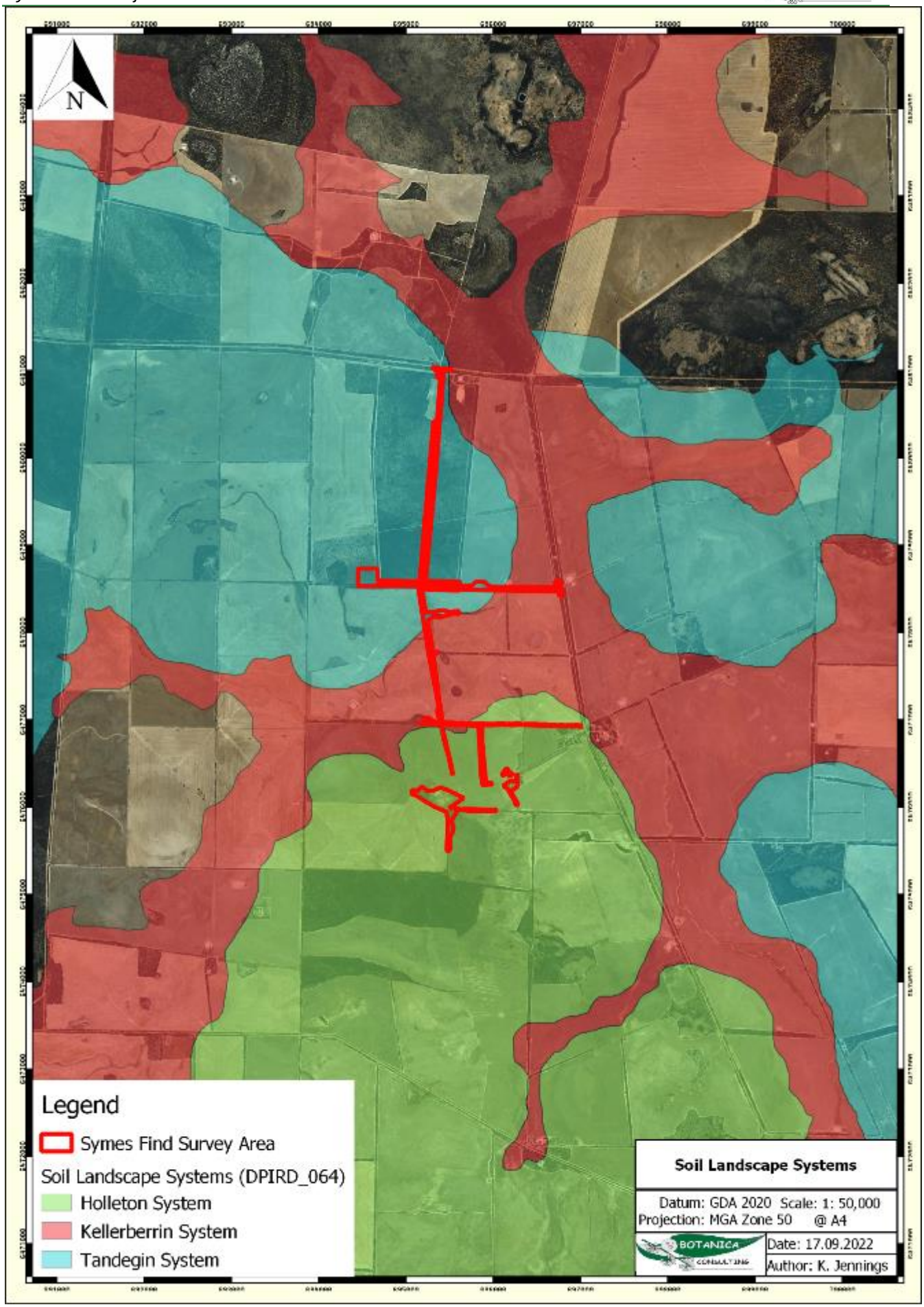


Figure 2-1: Map of soil landscape systems within the survey area

2.4 Regional Vegetation

Although much has been cleared for agricultural purposes, the vegetation of the Avon Province in its natural state is described by Tille (2006) as:

Sand plains in the north support acacia-casuarina-melaleuca thickets. Species present include tammar (*Allocasuarina campestris*), *Melaleuca uncinata*, *M*. *cordata*, *Acacia neurophylla*, *A*. *beauverdiana*, *A*. *resinomarginea* and bull mallee (*Eucalyptus pyriformis*). In the south is a proteaceous scrub-heath of *Allocasuarina*, *Banksia*, *Hakea*, *Grevillea* and *Acacia* spp. Scrub-heaths with *Banksia* and *Xylomelum angustifolium* also occur on these sandplains. Common species of the woodlands east of the Meckering Line are salmon gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*), wandoo (*E*. *wandoo*) and gimlet (E. salubris). Woodland of York gum (*E*. *loxophleba*), jam (*Acacia* acuminata) and sheoak (*Allocasuarina huegeliana*) are found on rocky slopes, while the Calcareous loamy earths on valley floors support morrel (*E*. *longicornis*). There are also areas of mallee scrub, with *E*. *sheathiana* in the north and E. eremophila, black marlock (*E*. *redunca*) and redwood (*E*. *transcontinentalis*) to the south. West of the Meckering line are woodlands of York gum and wandoo with salmon gum, morrel and gimlet. York gum and jam are found on the loamy soils over fresh rock. To the south, marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) becomes common on valley slopes, while powderbark wandoo (*E*. *accedens*) and parrotbush (*Banksia* spp.) are found on gravelly uplands. There is also some tammar thickets, proteaceous scrub-heaths and mallee on the lateritic residuals, with mallet (*E*. *astringens*) found below breakaways. On saline valley floors thickets of Melaleuca thyoides over samphire (*Tecticornia* spp.) can occur.

In the south-west, woodlands and forests or jarrah (*E*. *marginata*) and marri are found on the lateritic plateau, with wandoo also sometimes present. On loamy soils in the valleys, marri is most common, with karri (*E*. *diversicolor*) forests occurring in the high rainfall area to the south of Manjimup. Sedge communities, heath shrublands and paperbark (*Melaleuca* spp.) woodlands are found in sandy and poorly drained terrain. (Tille 2006).

2.5 Conservation Values

The Avon Wheatbelt bioregion contains the *Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt* Threatened Ecological Community, which is listed as Critically Endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC, 2015) and is likely to occur in the vicinity of the survey area.

The *Priority Ecological Communities for Western Australia* list (DBCA, 2021) identifies 23 PEC's occurring within the Wheatbelt region, of which five are considered representative of the *Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt* TEC. Notable landforms that host significant species and communities include granite outcrops, rock pools and gypsum dunes.

The bioregion contains one wetland of national importance, the Yorkrakine Rock Pools. In addition, there are three wetlands of regional importance: the Mollerin Lake System, Buntine to Marchagee Braided Saline Drainage Line and Cowcowing Lake.

In accordance with Florabase (DBCA, 2022), the Merredin subregion contains 594 significant flora species.

2.6 Climate

The climate of the Avon Wheatbelt Bioregion is characterised as dry-warm Mediterranean, with a winter-dominant rainfall averaging 300-650 mm per annum (Beard, 1990). Rainfall data and temperature data for the Southern Cross Airfield weather station (#12320), located approximately 65 km north of the survey area, is shown in Graph 2-1. Mean monthly rainfall ranges from 36.2 mm in March to 14.9 mm in December, with a mean annual rainfall of 301.3 mm. The survey was conducted in August 2022, with the months preceding the survey (June-July) recording significant rainfall. Flowering material and climate conditions are unlikely to represent a survey constraint, with flowering material and ephemeral species expected to be present at time of survey.

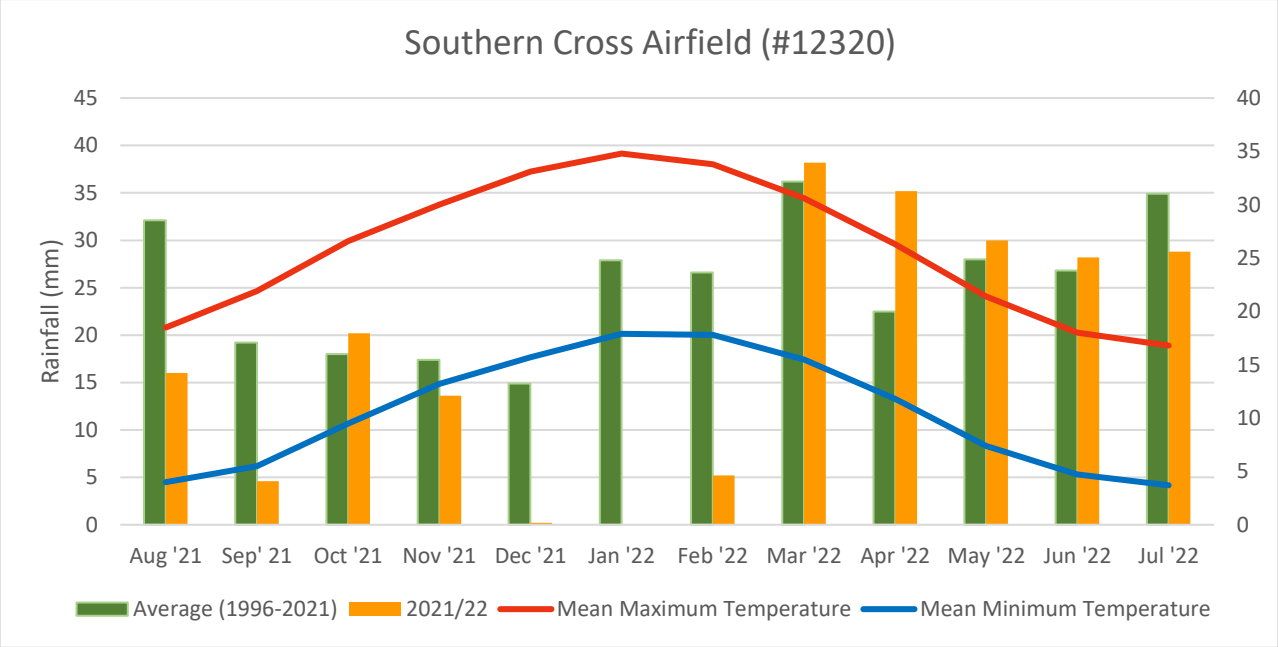


Figure 2-2: Rainfall and temperature data of Southern Cross Airfield (#12320)

2.7 Hydrology

According to the Geoscience Australia database (2015), there are no permanent or ephemeral water bodies or drainage lines 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, 2020) database, there is low to moderate potential for one terrestrial GDE to occur within the survey area (Figure 2-3). The description and extent within the survey area 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	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Terrestrial	Gently undulating surface of sandplains and ferruginous divides; stripped granitic slopes; and broad valley floors with salt lake chains.	Low	Shrublands; York gum & *Eucalyptus sheathiana* mallee scrub	7.8	13.4
		Moderate		1.9	3.3
Total				**9.8**	**16.9**

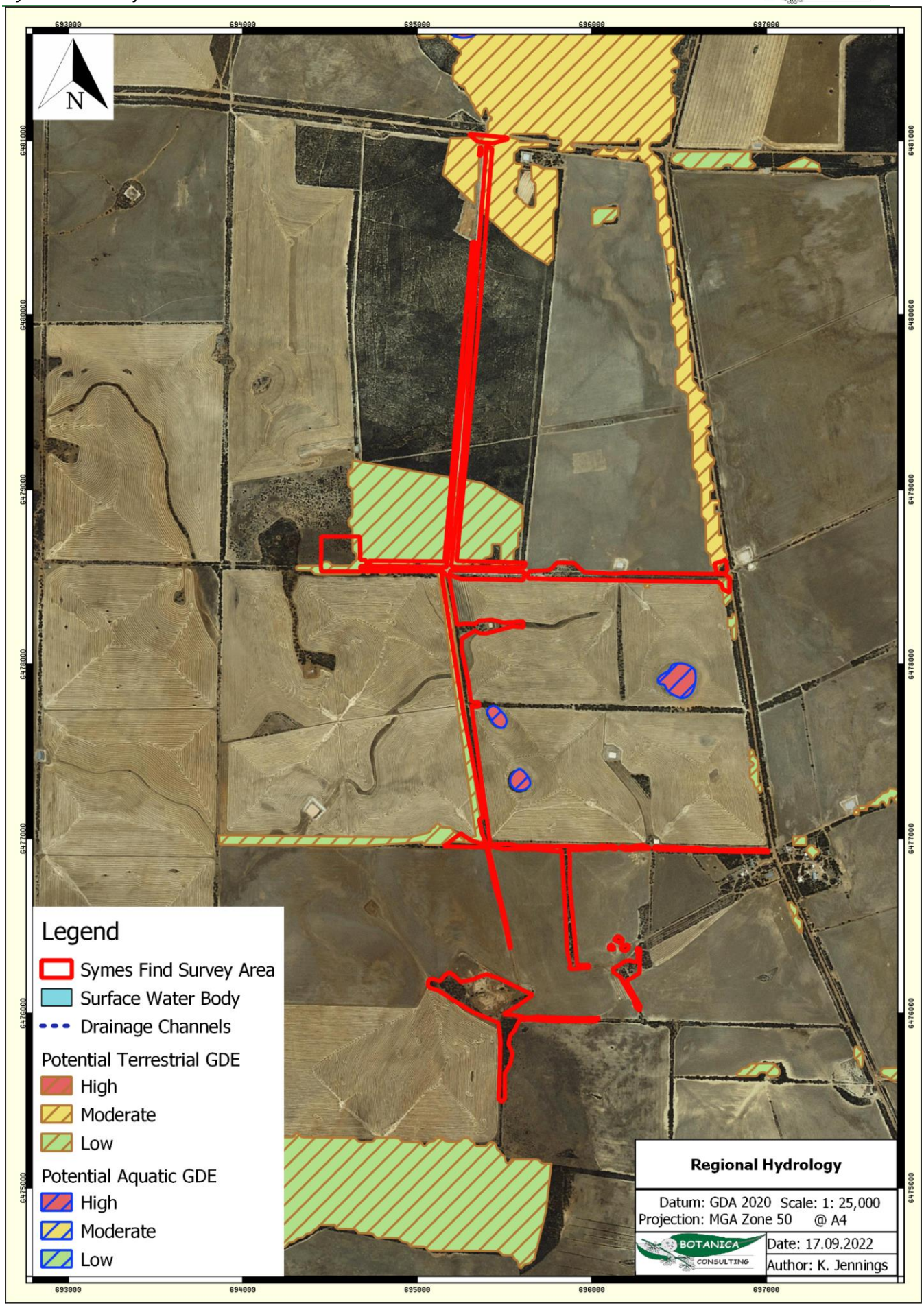


Figure 2-3: Regional hydrology of the survey area

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 (2018). *Reconnaissance Flora & Vegetation Survey Greenfinch Project*. Prepared on behalf of Ramelius Resources Ltd., April 2018
- Ecospace Services (2018). *Tampia Gold Flora and Fauna Report*. Prepared on behalf of Explaurum Ltd, April 2018.
- Phoenix Environmental Sciences (2016). *Flora and vegetation survey for the Edna May Greenfinch Project*. Prepared on behalf of Evolution Mining Ltd., August 2016

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, 2023a);
- DBCA Threatened/ Priority Ecological Communites spatial data (DBCA, 2023b)
- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database (ALA, 2022); and
- EPBC Protected Matters search tool (DAWE, 2022a).

The 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);

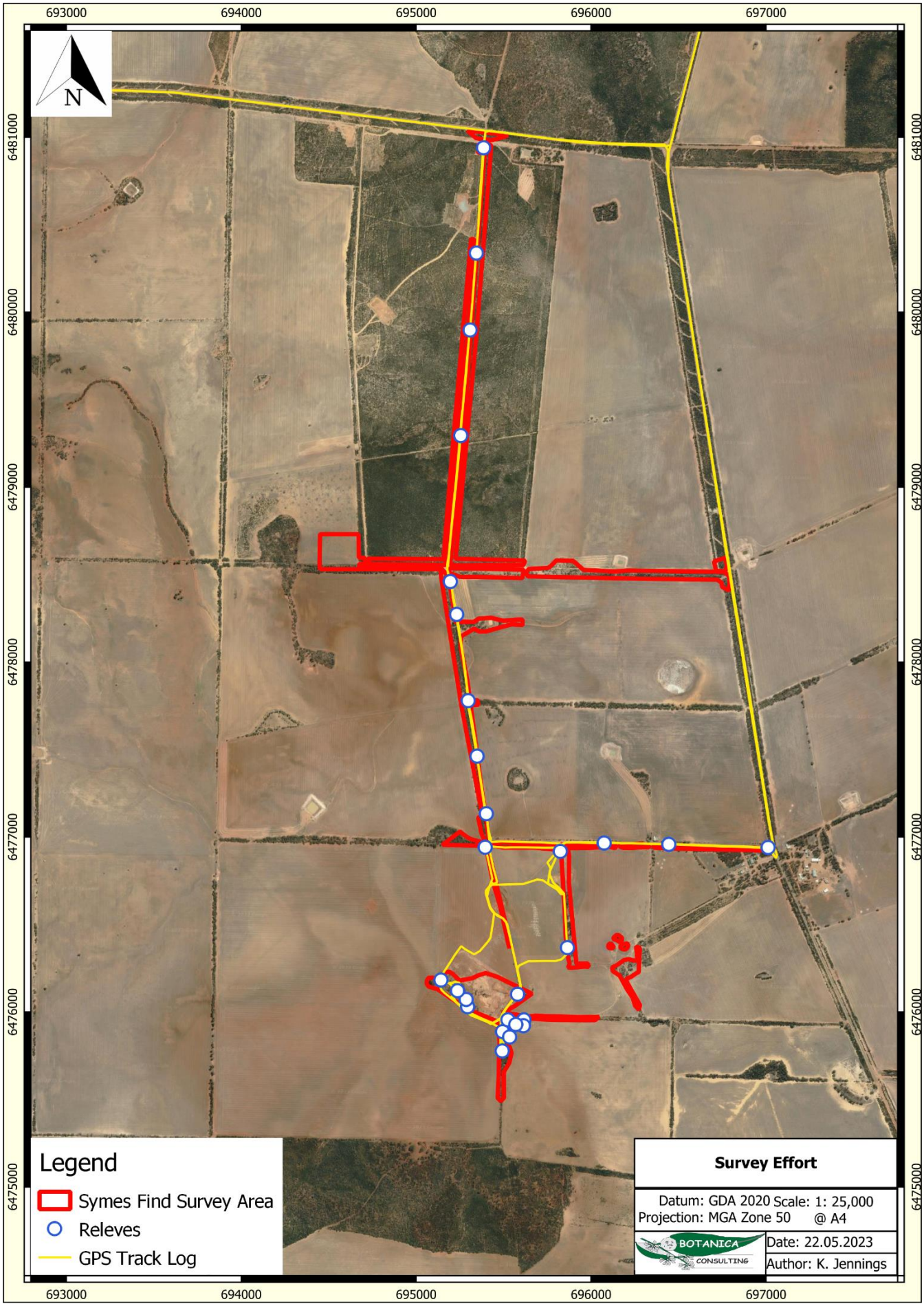
- Red List produced by the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the World Conservation Union (also known as the IUCN Red List – the acronym derived from its former name of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources). The Red List has no legislative power in Australia but 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 December 2018).

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

3.2 Flora and Vegetation Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey on the 27th August 2022, with an additional survey undertaken on 15th May 2023. The survey was undertaken by Jim Williams (Director/Principal Botanist, Diploma of Horticulture), with assistance from Jennifer Jackson (Senior Botanist, BSc. (Honours) Environmental Management) on 15th May 2023. 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 any conservation significant flora/vegetation. The GPS track log of the survey effort is

shown in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BOTANICA CONSULTING
Date: 22.05.2023
Author: K. Jennings

Figure 3-1.

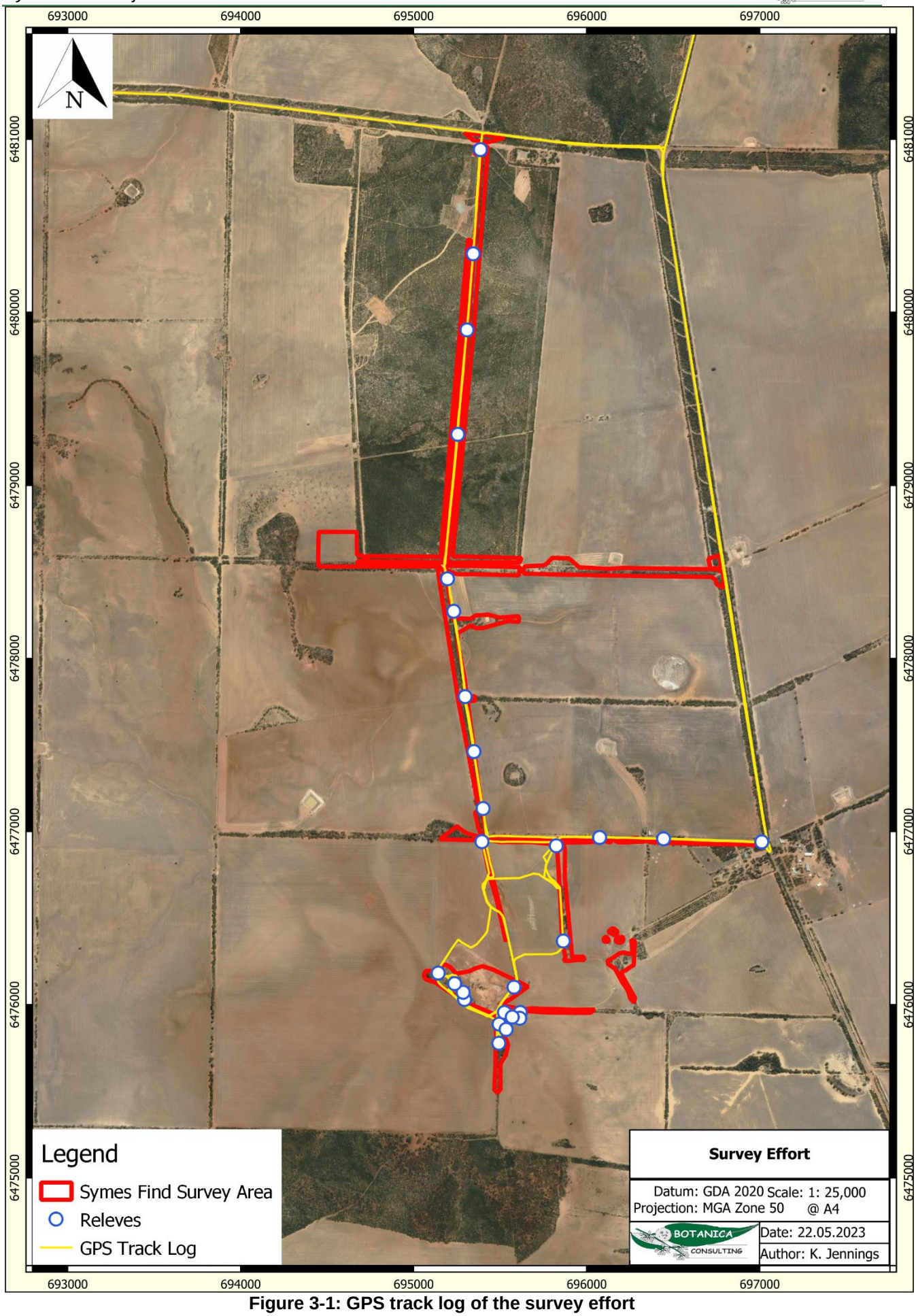

Figure 3-1: GPS track log of the survey effort

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.

3.3 Data Analysis Tools

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

3.4 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 survey

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
Access problems	Not a constraint	There were no constraints to site 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) Jennifer Jackson was also participating in the 2nd survey **Data Interpretation**: Jim Williams (Botanist), and Kelby Jennings (Senior Environmental Consultant).
Timing of survey, weather & season	Not a constraint	Fieldwork was undertaken immediately prior to the EPA's recommended survey period (September - November) for the South-West and Interzone Province. However rainfall preceding the survey was above average with ephemeral species and flowering material present within the survey area.
Area disturbance	Not a constraint	The majority of the survey area was in good condition and comprised of native vegetation and cleared farming land
Survey Effort/ Extent	Not a constraint	Survey intensity was appropriate for the size/significance of the area with a reconnaissance flora survey completed to identify vegetation types and significant flora/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 Avon Wheatbelt 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. Areas that were not accessed on foot were able to be assessed from the road and were found to consist of low-value vegetation which is unlikely to contain significant flora. 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 4-1: Previous flora and fauna surveys in the local and regional area

Author & Year	Title	Vegetation	Flora of Conservation Significance
Botanica (2018)	Reconnaissance Flora & Vegetation Survey Greenfinch Project	*Eucalyptus* woodland over *Acacia* and *Melaleuca* shrubland over chenopod shrubland	*Eremophila resinosa* (P)
Ecoscape (2018)	Tampia Gold Flora and Fauna Report	Mixed *Eucalyptus* and *Allocasuarina* woodland over *Acacia* and *Melaleuca* shrubland	No Threatened, Priority or otherwise significant flora species recorded within the survey area.
Phoenix Environmental Sciences (2016)	Flora and vegetation survey for the Edna May Greenfinch Project.	*Eucalyptus* woodland over *Melaleuca* shrubland over chenopod shrubland	*Eremophila resinosa* (P)

4.1.1 Flora

The ALA desktop search identified 1,013 vascular flora species as occurring within 40 km of the survey area, representing 303 genera from 83 families. The most diverse families were Myrtaceae (180 species), Fabaceae (122 species) and Proteaceae (86 species). The most dominant genera were *Acacia* (62 species), *Eucalyptus* (61 species) and *Melaleuca* (39).

4.1.1.1 Introduced Flora

The desktop review identified 16 introduced flora (weed) species, representing seven families, as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the survey area. Of these, two species are listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) and/or as a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) (Table 4-2).

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

Table 4-2: Potentially occurring significant weed species

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WoNS
Asteraceae	*Chondrilla juncea*	Skeleton Weed	Declared Pest – s22(2)	C3 Management, Narembeen (S), Yilgarn (S)	No
Boraginaceae	*Echium plantagineum*	Paterson's Curse	Declared Pest – s22(2)	No Control Category, Whole of State	No

4.1.1.2 Significant Flora

The assessment of the DBCA Priority/ Threatened flora database records (DBCA, 2019a), ALA database (ALA, 2022), Protected Matters search (DAWE, 2020a), and previous relevant literature identified 54 flora species of conservation significance recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area. These consist of 14 Threatened, nine Priority 1, 10 Priority 2, 17 Priority 3 and four 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 Priority 1, two Priority 2, three Priority 3 and one Priority 4 taxa (Table 4-3). 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 4-3: Significant flora potentially occurring within the survey area

DBCA Status	Taxon	Habitat	Assessment	Likelihood
P1	*Eremophila adenotricha*	Red/brown earth, clay.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
P2	*Conostylis albescens*	Yellow sand. Sandplains.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
P2	*Verticordia pulchella*	Sandy soils over granite. Massive granite areas.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
P3	*Banksia rufa* subsp. *Flavescens*	Sandy loam or sand with gravel.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
P3	*Verticordia mitodes*	Yellow sand. Undulating plains.	Within known range, habitat may be present.	Possible
P3	*Verticordia stenopetala*	Yellow sand, sometimes with gravel. Undulating plains.	Within known range, habitat may be present.	Possible
P4	*Banksia shanklandiorum*	White/yellow sand with lateritic gravel.	Within known range, habitat may be present.	Possible

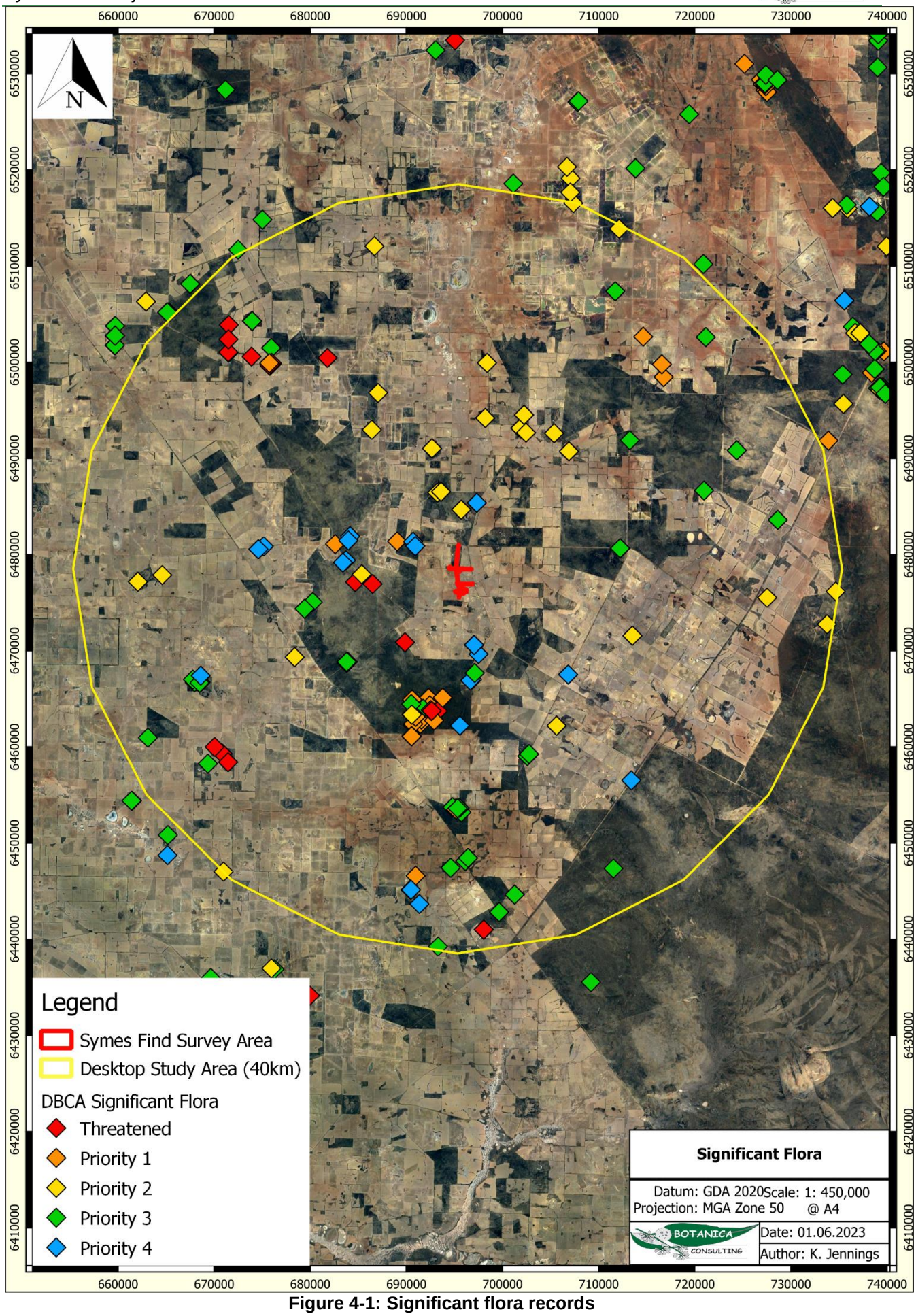

Figure 4-1: Significant flora records

4.1.2 Vegetation and Ecological Communities

4.1.2.1 Vegetation Associations

The Pre-European vegetation association spatial mapping dataset (DPIRD, 2018) identified three vegetation associations as occurring within the survey area (Figure 4-2). The association descriptions and their remaining extent, as specified in the 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (DBCA, 2019b) are provided in Table 4-4. 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 Skeleton Rock 1055 vegetation association currently retains 29.4% of its pre-European extent which is below the EPA recommended 30% threshold. However, development within the survey area will not significantly reduce the current extent of this vegetation association, resulting in only a 0.8% reduction. The remaining two vegetation associations retain >30% of their pre-European extent.

Table 4-4: 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
Skeleton Rock 36	24,194	61.25	4.2	Shrublands; thicket, acacia-casuarina alliance	7.6 ha (13.1%)
Skeleton Rock 1055	6,443	29.4	2.62	Shrublands; York gum & *Eucalyptus sheathiana* mallee scrub	49.7 ha (85.7%)
Skeleton Rock 1413	26,528	45.76	6.23	Shrublands; acacia, casuarina & melaleuca thicket	0.7 ha (1.2%)

4.1.2.2 Significant Ecological Communities

The DBCA ecological communities database search identified five significant ecological communities as occurring within the desktop study area (Table 4-5,Figure 4-3). However, two of these communities are considered to be representative of the *Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australia Wheatbelt* Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) and will be considered as such for the purposes of this assessment. The *Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australia Wheatbelt* TEC was also identified Protected Matters search (DAWE, 2020a) occurring within 40 km of the survey area.

No significant ecological communities were identified as occurring within the survey area (Figure 4-3).

Analysis of the Priority Ecological Communities within the Wheatbelt region (DBCA, 2021) did not identify any additional significant vegetation assemblages as likely or possibly occurring within the survey area.

Table 4-5: Significant ecological communities within the desktop study area

Ecological Community	Status	
	Commonwealth	State DBCA
Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt, which includes: – Red Morrel Woodlands of the Wheatbelt – York Gum Woodlands of the wheatbelt	CR	P3
Wheatbelt *Allocasuarina huegeliana* over *Pteridium esculentum* communities	-	P2
Granite outcrop pools with endemic aquatic fauna	-	P3

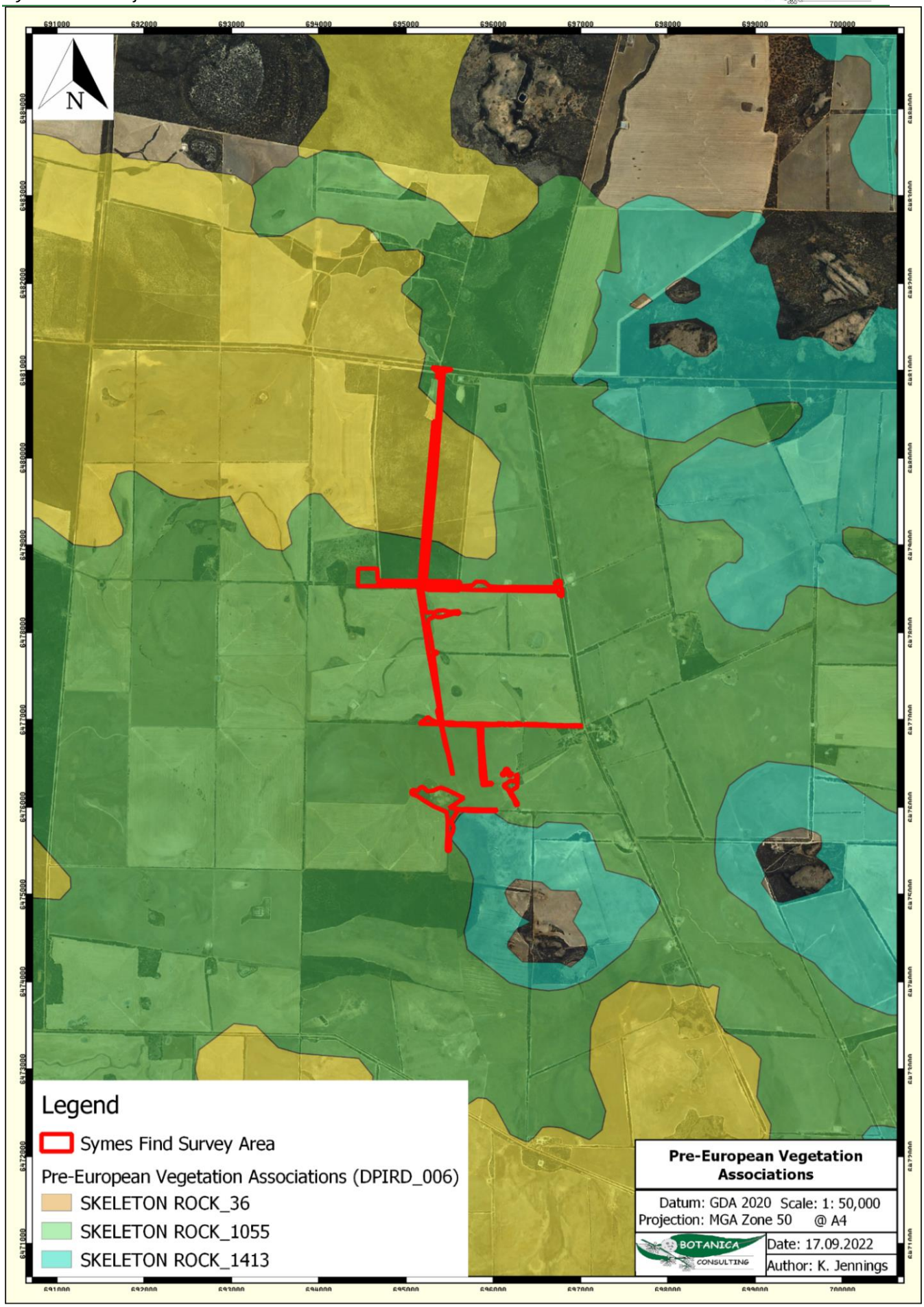

Figure 4-2: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area

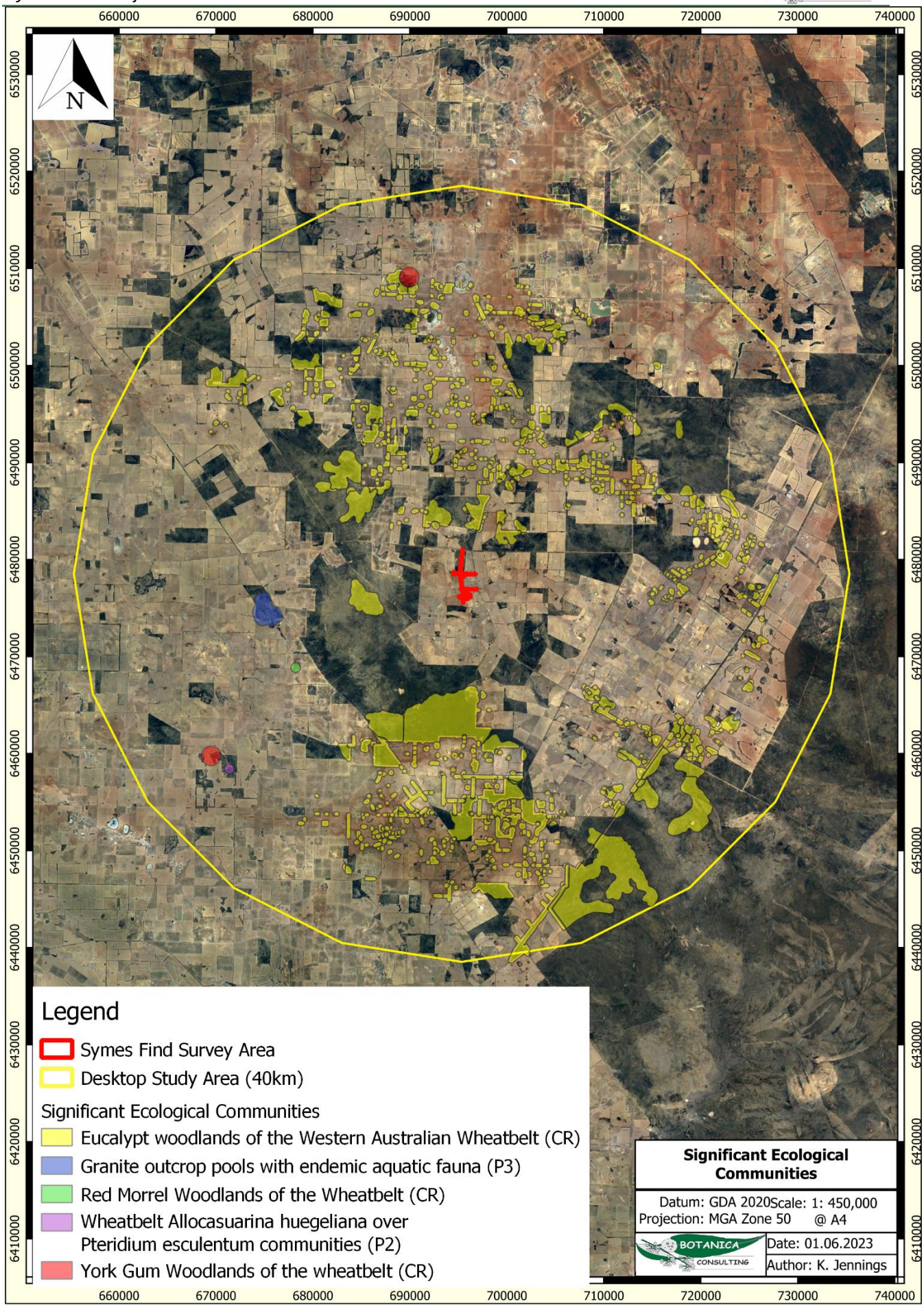

Figure 4-3: Significant ecological communities within the desktop study area

4.2 Field Assessment

4.2.1 Flora

The field survey identified 97 vascular flora taxa within the survey area, represented 43 genera across 25 families. The most diverse families were Myrtaceae (20 species), Fabaceae (15 species) and Chenopodiaceae (10 species). Dominant genera include *Acacia* (13 species), *Melaleuca* (nine species) and *Eucalyptus* (seven species). A total of two 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

A total of four introduced (weed) species, representing 4.1% of the total floristic diversity, were recorded within the survey area (Table 4-6). These species were widespread within vegetation categorised as 'good' condition (Figure 4-5), which predominately consisted of vegetation communities CLP-EW1, CLP-EW2 and SLP-EW1 (Figure 4-4). 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.

Table 4-6: Introduced flora species within the survey area

Family	Taxon	Common Name	Image (Florabase, 2022)
Asteraceae	*Arctotheca calendula*	Cape Weed	
Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris glabra*	Smooth Cats-ear	
Brassicaceae	*Brassica tournefortii*	Mediterranean Turnip	

Family	Taxon	Common Name	Image (Florabase, 2022)
Poaceae	*Briza maxima*	Blowfly Grass	

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, Priority or otherwise significant flora species were recorded within the survey area.

4.2.2 Vegetation Communities

A total of five 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 4-4. Vegetation community descriptions and extents were determined from field survey results, aerial imagery interpretation and extrapolation of the communities.

The survey found CLP-EW2 was the most widespread community in the survey area, occupying 22.2 ha (38.2%), while CLP-MWS1 was the most restricted with 0.5 ha (0.9%). The most diverse vegetation type was SLP-EW1 with 50 species (51.5%), while the least diverse was CLP-MWS1 with 30 species (30.9%).

Table 4-7: Summary of vegetation types within the survey area

Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Landform	Image
CLP-EW1 5.5 ha (9.5%)	*Eucalyptus* low woodland	*Eucalyptus salubris, E. longicornis and E. celastroides* subsp. *virella* low woodland over *Acacia hemiteles, Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *fastigiata* and *M. sheathiana* tall shrubland over *Exocarpos aphyllus, Eremophila decipiens subsp. decipiens* and *Lycium australe* open shrubland over *Austrostipa elegantissima* open hummock grassland	Clay-loam plain	
CLP-EW2 22.2 ha (38.2%)	*Eucalyptus* open woodland	*Acacia salubris, E. longicornis and E. salmonophloia* open woodland over *Acacia acuminata, A. colletioides* and *A. erinacea* tall shrubland over *Eremophila drummondii, E. ionantha* and *Lycium australe* open shrubland over *Austrostipa elegantissima* open hummock grassland	Clay-loam plain	

Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Landform	Image
CLP-MWS1 0.5 ha (0.9%)	*Eucalyptus* low mallee woodland	*Eucalyptus longicornis and Allocasuarina campestris* low mallee woodland over *Acacia hemiteles, A. acuminata and A. erinacea* shrubland over *Olearia muelleri, O. pimeleoides* and *Westringia rigida* low open shrubland	Clay-loam plain	
SLP-EW1 2.0 ha (3.4%)	*Eucalyptus* woodland	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia, E. salubris* and *E. eremophila* subsp. *eremophila* woodland over *Melaleuca hamata, M. lateriflora* subsp. *lateriflora* and *Hakea pendens* tall shrubland over *Eremophila decipiens* subsp. *decipiens, E. ionantha* and *E. scoparia* open shrubland	Sand-loam plain	

Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Landform	Image
SLP-MW1 18.7 ha (32.2%)	*Eucalyptus* mallee woodland	*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis, E. eremophila* subsp. *eremophila* and *Callitris preissii* low open woodland over *Acacia enervia* subsp. *enervia, A. camptoclada* and *Pityrodia lepidota* open shrubland over *Westringia rigida, W. cephalantha* var. *caterva* and *Triodia scariosa* low open shrubland/hummock grassland	Sand-loam plain	
Cleared 9.3 ha (16.0%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 4-4: 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 condition within the survey area was categorized as 'very good' to 'completely degraded' (Table 4-8, Figure 4-5). Vegetation condition rating descriptions are listed in Appendix F. Disturbances within the survey area include introduced weed species, fragmentation, adjacent agricultural activities (fertilizers, herbicides etc.), grazing and changed fire regimes.

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

Condition rating	Description	Area (ha)	Area (%)
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.	15.7	27.1
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.	3.9	6.7
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.	29.3	50.2
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.	9.3	16.0
TOTAL		**57.9**	**100**

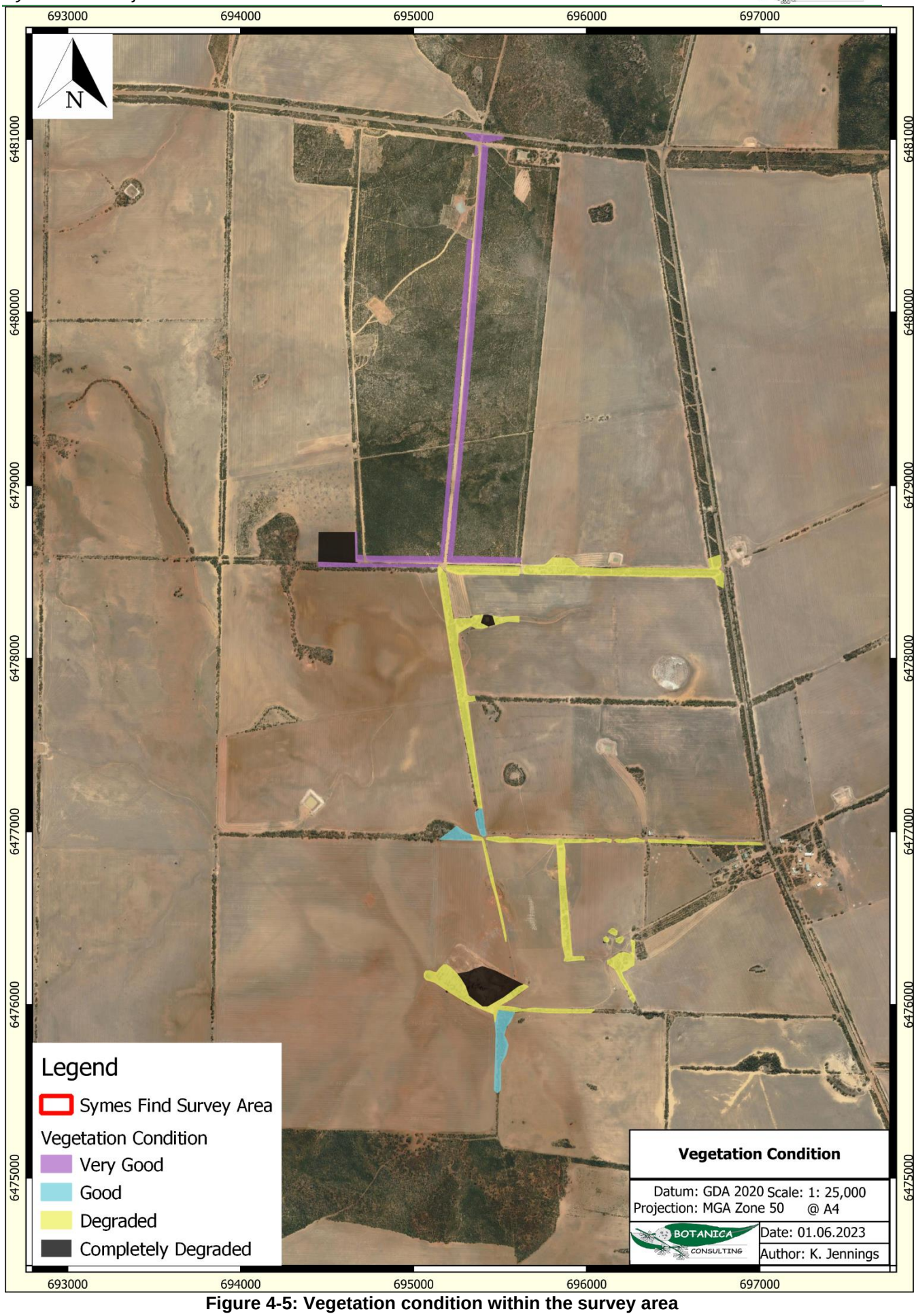

Figure 4-5: Vegetation condition within the survey area

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.

The *Eucalyptus Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt* TEC was not identified within the survey area. Eucalyptus woodlands within the survey area were highly fragmented and disturbed and did not meet minimum requirements for size and condition under the *Approved Conservation Advice* guidelines (EPBC, 2015). The assessment of native vegetation against the diagnostic criteria is show in Table 4-9.

Table 4-9: Assessment against Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt Diagnostic Criteria (DotEE, 2015)

TEC Diagnostic Criteria	Description	Assessment
Diagnostic 1 Location	Survey located within one of the following three regions: 1. Avon Wheatbelt bioregion - subregions AVW01 Merredin and AVW02 Katanning 2. Mallee bioregion - MAL02 Western Mallee only 3. Jarrah Forest bioregion **If within any of the above regions continue to Diagnostic 2**	All vegetation types meet this criterion.
Diagnostic 2 Minimum crown canopy	1. The structure of the ecological community is a woodland in which the minimum crown cover of the tree canopy in a mature eucalypt woodland is 10% 2. Crown cover of trees less than 10% but area recently disturbed (e.g. fire), presence of seedlings and/or saplings. **If vegetation meets any one of the structure description above continue to Diagnostic 3** Crown cover of trees less than 10%, no evidence of recent disturbance, no presence of seedlings or saplings-**NOT TEC**	All vegetation types meet this criterion.
Diagnostic 3 Dominant *Eucalyptus* tree canopy	1. One or more of the key tree species in Table 1 are dominant or co-dominant, the trees are predominantly single trunked, not mallee (multi-stemmed). 2. Other species are present in the tree canopy (e.g. species in Table 2 or other taxa) but these collectively do not occur as dominants in the tree canopy. 3. Dominant woodlands with a mallee subcanopy (lower tree layer of mallee or non-eucalypt tree species). Upper eucalypt tree canopy must be present dominated by key woodland species in Table 2 and have cover of 10% or more. **If dominant vegetation meets any one of the descriptions above continue to Diagnostic 4** Other species are present in the tree canopy (e.g. species in Table 2 or other taxa) and these collectively do occur as dominants in the tree canopy-**NOT TEC**	Vegetation communities CLP-EW1, CLP-EW2 and SLP-EW1 meet this criterion.
Diagnostic 4 Native understorey	1. A native understorey is present but is of variable composition, being a combination of grasses, other herbs and shrubs. A list of key species is summarised in Table 3. Any one of the structural understorey categories may or may not be present. Bare to sparse understorey (e.g. under some mallet woodlands). 2. Herbaceous understorey – a ground layer of forbs and/or graminoids though a few, scattered shrubs may be present. 3. Scrub or heath understorey – comprises a mixture of diverse shrubs of variable height and cover. A ground layer of herbs and grasses is present to variable extent. 4. Chenopod-dominated understorey – a subset of the scrub category in which the prominent species present are saltbushes, bluebushes and related taxa (e.g. *Atriplex*, *Enchylaena*, *Maireana*, *Rhagodia* and *Sclerolaena*). 5. Thickets of taller shrub species understorey (e.g. *Melaleuca pauperiflora*, *M. acuminata*, *M. uncinata*, *M. lanceolata*, *M. sheathiana*, *M. adnata*, *M. cucullata* and/or *M. lateriflora*, *Allocasuarina campestris* with *Melaleuca hamata* or *M. scalena*). A range of other shrub and ground layer species may occur among or below the thickets. 6. Salt tolerant species understorey (e.g. samphire, *Tecticornia* spp.). **If native understorey meets any one of the descriptions above continue to Diagnostic 5** Shrublands or herblands in which the tree canopy layer is very sparse to absent, either naturally or maintained so through long-term disturbance. Native vegetation where a tree canopy was formerly present is often referred to as 'derived' or 'secondary' vegetation. These sites would fall below the 10 per cent minimum canopy cover threshold for a woodland**-NOT TEC**	Vegetation communities CLP-EW1, CLP-EW2 and SLP-EW1 meet this criterion.

<table>
<tr><th>TEC Diagnostic Criteria</th><th>Description</th><th>Assessment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Diagnostic 5 Vegetation condition</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Cover of exotic plants (weeds) AND</th><th>Mature trees [1] AND</th><th>Minimum patch size (non-roadside patches) [2] OR</th><th>Minimum patch width (roadsides only) [3]</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Category A: Patches likely to correspond to a condition of Pristine / Excellent / Very good (Keighery, 1994) or a High RCV (RCC, 2014).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exotic plant species account for 0 to 30% of total vegetation cover in the understorey layers (i.e. below the tree canopy).</td><td>Mature trees may be present or absent.</td><td>2 hectares or more</td><td>5 metres or more</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Category B: Patches likely to correspond to a condition of Good (Keighery, 1994) or a Medium-High RCV (RCC, 2014), AND retains important habitat features.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exotic plant species account for more than 30, to 50% of total vegetation cover in the understorey layers (i.e. below the tree canopy)</td><td>Mature trees are present with at least 5 trees per 0.5 ha.</td><td>2 hectares or more</td><td>5 metres or more</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Category C: Patches likely to correspond to a condition of Good (Keighery, 1994) or a Medium-High RCV (RCC, 2014).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exotic plant species account for more than 30, to 50% of total vegetation cover in the understorey layers (i.e. below the tree canopy).</td><td>Mature trees either absent or less than 5 trees per 0.5 ha are present.</td><td>5 hectares or more</td><td>5 metres or more</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Category D: Patches likely to correspond to a condition of Degraded to Good (Keighery, 1994) or a Medium-Low to Medium-High RCV (RCC, 2014) BUT retains important habitat features.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exotic plant species account for more than 50 to 70% of total vegetation cover in the understorey layers (i.e. below the tree canopy).</td><td>Mature trees are present with at least 5 trees per 0.5 ha.</td><td>5 hectares or more</td><td>5 metres or more</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Potential Eucalypt woodland communities are highly fragmented with a dominance on introduced weed species in the understory. Vegetation condition is categorised as ‘good’, and no remnant vegetation patches meet the 5 ha threshold for minimum patch size.</td></tr>
</table>

TEC Diagnostic Criteria	Description	Assessment
	[1] Mature trees have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 30 cm or above. Trunk diameter varies among eucalypt species, for instance gimlet and mallets tend to have slender trunks (Gosper et al., 2013b).The dbh for mature trees aligns with the EPBC referral guidelines for the breeding habitat of threatened black cockatoo species (DSEWPaC, 2012). These note that, for salmon gum and wandoo trees, suitable nest hollows can develop in trees with a dbh of 30 cm or more. Note that larger trees may be killed by factors such as intense fire or flood but the patch may still be in reasonable condition if there are immature trees regenerating. [2] The minimum patch size thresholds apply to native vegetation remnants that do not occur along roadsides. [3] Minimum patch width applies only to vegetation remnants along roadsides and tend to be long but narrow. This criterion recognises the importance of native vegetation remnants along road verges, e.g their value as wildlife corridors particularly if linking to other non-roadside remnants, habitat for threatened species and other reasons as detailed by Jackson (2002) and RCC (2015). The width here is based on the native understorey component rather than width of the tree canopy. Some allowance must be made for small breaks or variations in native species cover along linear patches. Given the generally open nature of the tree canopy and some understorey structures, a break in the continuity of native vegetation cover of 50 metres or more, is likely to indicate that separate patches are present. An exception is for main, often bitumen-covered, roads that bisect otherwise continuous vegetation; most local government roads in the wheatbelt have a road reserve of 20 metres. In these cases, native vegetation along either side of the road is considered to be a separate patch.	

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 DAWE 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 1986* 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 ESA's, as declared under Section 51B of the *EP Act* or as a 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

No Environmentally Sensitive Areas were identified within the survey area.

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

There are no 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 Mount Hampton Nature Reserve, gazetted with the Conservation Council of WA for the purpose of water and the conservation of flora and fauna. This reserve is located adjacent to the northern extent of the survey area. Proposed disturbance activities within the survey area are unlikely to impact conservation values within this 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.

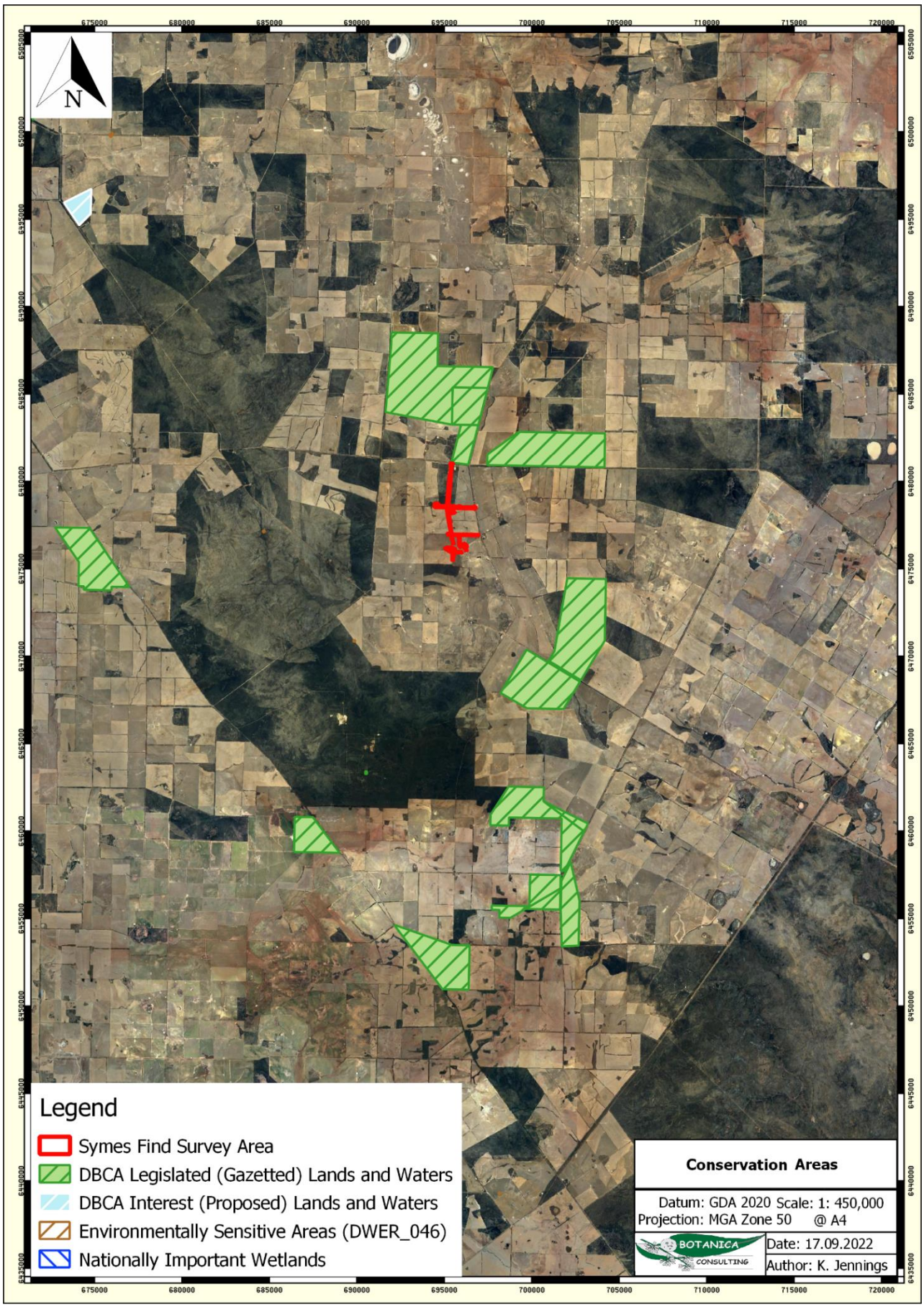

Figure 4-6: Areas of conservation significance

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 principle (e).

Table 4-10: Assessment against native vegetation clearing principles

Letter	Principle	Assessment	Outcome
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:			
(a)	comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Vegetation 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.	There are no known significant fauna records 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 Skeleton Rock 1055 vegetation association retains 29.4% of its Pre-European extent. However, development within the survey area will not significantly reduce the current extent of this vegetation association, resulting in <0.8% reduction. The remaining two vegetation associations retain >30% of their pre-European extent.	Clearing may be at variance with this principle
(f)	is growing, in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland	No water bodies or ephemeral drainage lines were identified within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to 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 surrounding region has been extensively cleared. Clearing within the survey area is not considered likely to increase 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 is unlikely to impact values within the adjacent Mount Hampton Nature Reserve.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(i)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	No 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

Letter	Principle	Assessment	Outcome
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:			
(j)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding	Rainfall in the Wheatbelt region has an average rainfall of 300-650 mm. 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

Code	Category
	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*.
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**

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

Definitions of conservation significant communities

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

Category Code	Category
	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.
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

Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	Control Category	WONS
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum	Iceplant	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Chondrilla juncea	Skeleton Weed	Declared Pest - s22(2)	C3 Management, Narembeen (S), Yilgarn (S)	No
Erigeron bonariensis	Fleabane	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth Cats-ear	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Monoculus monstrosus	-	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Ursinia anthemoides subsp. *anthemoides*	Ursinia	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Echium plantagineum	Paterson's Curse	Declared Pest - s22(2)	No Control Category, Whole of State	No
Brassica tournefortii	Mediterranean Turnip	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Trifolium arvense var. *arvense*	-	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Trifolium tomentosum var. *tomentosum*	-	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Erodium cicutarium	Common Storksbill	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Bromus diandrus	Great Brome	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Hordeum leporinum	Barley Grass	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock	Permitted - s11	No Control Category	No
Solanum hoplopetalum	Thorny Solanum	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.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
VU	VU	-	*Banksia dolichostyla* (A.S.George) K.R.Thiele	Lateritic gravel, grey sand.	At extreme of known range, habitat unlikely to be present.	Unlikely
EN	VU	-	*Boronia capitata* subsp. *capitata*	Sand, often over laterite. Sandplains.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	EN	-	*Caladenia graniticola*	Gritty sandy clay, granite. Near low exposed rock outcrops.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
CR	CR	-	*Dasymalla axillaris*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	CR	-	*Daviesia microcarpa*	Weathered gravel.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	EN	-	*Eremophila resinosa*	Clay loam, gravelly sandy clay. Road verges.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	EN	-	*Eremophila viscida*	Granitic soils, sandy loam. Stony gullies, sandplains.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
CR	CR	-	*Gastrolobium diabolophyllum*	Yellow-brown sand over laterite. Broadly undulating dunes.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	VU	-	*Gastrolobium graniticum*	Sand, sandy loam, granite. Margins of rock outcrops, along drainage lines.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
CR	CR	-	*Isopogon robustus*	Skeletal grey sandy loam, laterite. Ridges.	Local records, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
CR	EN	-	*Philotheca falcata*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	VU	-	*Roycea pycnophylloides*	Sandy soils, clay. Saline flats.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
EN	CR	-	*Symonanthus bancroftii*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Acacia lachnocarpa*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Chamelaucium* sp. Parker Range (B.H. Smith 1255)	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Eremophila adenotricha*	Red/brown earth, clay.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P1	*Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N. Gibson & M. Lyons 2081)	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Leucopogon* sp. Yellowdine (M. Hislop & F. Hort MH 3194)	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Philotheca apiculata*	Stony clay loam. Rocky outcrops, hillsides.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Rinzia fimbriolata*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Thryptomene* sp. Hyden (B.J. Lepschi & L.A. Craven 4477)	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P1	*Westringia acifolia*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Acacia asepala*	Red-brown sandy loam. Undulating plains, along drainage lines.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely

Status			Taxon	Habitat	Assessment	Likelihood
EPBC	BC Act	DBCA				
-	-	P2	*Acacia lirellata* subsp. *compressa*	Yellow sand, clayey loam. Sandplains.	At extreme of known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Brachyloma elusum*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Conostylis albescens*	Yellow sand. Sandplains.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P2	*Guichenotia asteriskos*	Sandy clay or loam with gravel.	At extreme of known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Hibbertia chartacea*	Sand, laterite. Sandplain with breakaways.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Lepidosperma* sp. Billyacatting (S.D. Hopper 8630)	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Lissanthe scabra*	Dry, white to orange-brown clay, sandy gravel loams, granite. Breakaways, uplands.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Verticordia multiflora* subsp. *solox*	Yellow sand over gravel, sand over granite.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P2	*Verticordia pulchella*	Sandy soils over granite. Massive granite areas.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Balaustion grandibracteatum* (E.Pritz.) Rye subsp. *grandibracteatum*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Banksia rufa subsp. flavescens*	Sandy loam or sand with gravel.	Within known range, habitat may be present	Possible
-	-	P3	*Bossiaea concinna*	White or red sand, gravel.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Daviesia uncinata*	Gravelly lateritic sand, loamy sand. Undulating plains.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Eucalyptus exigua*	Sandy loam, white sand. Sandplains.	At extreme of known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Eucalyptus histophylla*	Sandy loam on granite or laterite. Granite outcrops.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Eucalyptus ornata*	Laterite. Ridges.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Eucalyptus subangusta* subsp. *virescens*	Yellow sand, white clay.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Grevillea insignis* subsp. *elliotii*	Gravelly sand or loam over ironstone. Hilltops or rises.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Hibbertia glabriuscula*	Yellow sand over laterite. Sandplains with some laterite breakaways.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Isoetes brevicula*	Submerged in rock pools on granitic outcrops.	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.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Prostanthera nanophylla*	Yellow sand over laterite, rocky loam. Sandplains.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely

Status			Taxon	Habitat	Assessment	Likelihood
EPBC	BC Act	DBCA				
-	-	P3	*Rinzia torquata*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Teucrium diabolicum*	-	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P3	*Verticordia mitodes*	Yellow sand. Undulating plains.	Within known range, habitat may be present.	Possible
-	-	P3	*Verticordia stenopetala*	Yellow sand, sometimes with gravel. Undulating plains.	Within known range, habitat may be present.	Possible
-	-	P4	*Banksia shanklandiorum*	White/yellow sand with lateritic gravel.	Within known range, habitat may be present.	Possible
-	-	P4	*Eremophila racemosa*	Sandy or stony loam, clay loam. Undulating plains, roadsides.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P4	*Eremophila serpens*	White/grey sand, alluvium, loam. Winter-wet depressions, sub-saline flats, drainage lines, salt lakes.	Outside known range of species	Unlikely
-	-	P4	*Myriophyllum petraeum*	Strictly confined to ephemeral rock pools on granite outcrops.	Within known range, habitat unlikely to be present	Unlikely

APPENDIX D: LIST OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

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

Family	Taxon	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-MWS1	SLP-MW1	SLP-EW1
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus nobilis (A)*			*		
Apocynaceae	*Alyxia buxifolia*	*		*	*	*
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra effusa*				*	*
Asteraceae	*Arctotheca calendula (W)*	*	*			
Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris glabra (W)*	*	*			
Asteraceae	*Olearia exiguifolia*				*	*
Asteraceae	*Olearia muelleri*		*	*	*	*
Asteraceae	*Olearia pimeleoides*			*		
Asteraceae	*Podolepis capillaris*				*	*
Asteraceae	*Waitzia acuminata* var. *acuminata*				*	*
Brassicaceae	*Brassica tournefortii (W)*	*				*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina campestris*			*		
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex semibaccata*	*				
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex stipitata*	*				
Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa* var. *tomentosa*	*	*			
Chenopodiaceae	*Eriochiton sclerolaenoides*	*				
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana brevifolia*	*	*	*		
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana georgei*		*			
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana trichoptera*	*	*	*		
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia drummondii*	*	*	*		
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia eremaea*		*			
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena diacantha*	*	*	*		
Convolvulaceae	*Wilsonia humilis*				*	
Cupressaceae	*Callitris preissii*				*	
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma brunonianum*					*
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria sulcata* var. *brevipes*			*		
Fabaceae	*Acacia acuminata*		*	*		
Fabaceae	*Acacia acutata*					*
Fabaceae	*Acacia camptoclada*				*	*
Fabaceae	*Acacia colletioides*	*	*			*
Fabaceae	*Acacia concolorans*					*
Fabaceae	*Acacia coolgardiensis*					*
Fabaceae	*Acacia deficiens*	*				
Fabaceae	*Acacia enervia* subsp. *enervia*				*	*
Fabaceae	*Acacia eremophila*			*		
Fabaceae	*Acacia erinacea*		*	*		*
Fabaceae	*Acacia hemiteles*	*	*	*		*
Fabaceae	*Acacia kalgoorliensis*					*
Fabaceae	*Acacia merrallii*	*	*	*		*
Fabaceae	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*	*	*		*
Fabaceae	*Senna cardiosperma*					*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola spinescens*	*	*	*		*
Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta* var. *divaricata*		*	*		*
Lamiaceae	*Pityrodia lepidota*				*	
Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera althoferi* subsp. *althoferi*				*	*
Lamiaceae	*Westringia cephalantha* var. *caterva*				*	*
Lamiaceae	*Westringia rigida*			*	*	*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus burracoppinensis*				*	

Family	Taxon	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW2	CLP-MWS1	SLP-MW1	SLP-EW1
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus celastroides* subsp. *virella*	*	*			
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus eremophila* subsp. *eremophila*				*	*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus longicornis*	*	*	*		
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*		*			*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salubris*	*	*			*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*				*	
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca acuminata* subsp. *acuminata*				*	*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca eleuterostachya*	*			*	*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca hamata*					*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lateriflora* subsp. *lateriflora*					*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca laxiflora*				*	*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *fastigiata*	*	*			
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *pauperiflora*				*	*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pentagona* var. *pentagona*				*	*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca sheathiana*	*				
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia eriocephala*				*	
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia picta*				*	
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia plumosa* var. *incrassata*				*	
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia roei subsp. roei*				*	
Poaceae	*Austrostipa elegantissima*	*	*		*	*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa hemipogon*	*		*		
Poaceae	*Austrostipa nitida*			*		*
Poaceae	*Briza maxima (W)*	*	*			
Poaceae	*Triodia scariosa*				*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea acuaria*	*	*	*	*	*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea hookeriana* subsp. *apiciloba*				*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea huegelii*				*	*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea obliquistigma* subsp. *obliquistigma*				*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea oncogyne*				*	
Proteaceae	*Grevillea shuttleworthiana* subsp. *obovata*				*	
Proteaceae	*Hakea pendens*					*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium filifolium*				*	
Rutaceae	*Phebalium megaphyllum*				*	
Rutaceae	*Phebalium obovatum*				*	
Rutaceae	*Phebalium tuberculosum*			*		*
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos aphyllus*	*	*	*		*
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos sparteus*				*	*
Santalaceae	*Santalum acuminatum*	*	*	*	*	*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea stenozyga*			*		*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila decipiens* subsp. *decipiens*	*				*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila drummondii*		*	*	*	
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila ionantha*	*	*			*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila oldfieldii*					*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila oppositifolia* subsp. *angustifolia*					*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila scoparia*					*
Solanaceae	*Lycium australe*	*	*			
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea microcephala*			*		
Zygophyllaceae	*Roepera compressa (A)*	*		*		
Zygophyllaceae	*Roepera glauca (A)*		*	*		

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

VASCULAR FLORA

Family	Taxon
Aizoaceae	*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*
Aizoaceae	*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus divaricatus*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus drummondii* var. *scaposus*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus gaudichaudii* subsp. *parviflorus*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus gaudichaudii*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus holosericeus*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus humilis*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus nobilis* subsp. *nobilis*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus polystachyus*
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus* sp. Goldfields (R.Davis 10796)
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus spathulatus*
Apiaceae	*Actinotus leucocephalus*
Apiaceae	*Daucus glochidiatus*
Apiaceae	*Platysace maxwellii*
Apiaceae	*Platysace trachymenioides*
Apocynaceae	*Alyxia buxifolia*
Apocynaceae	*Rhyncharrhena linearis*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle alata*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle callicarpa*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle diantha*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle intertexta*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle pilifera* var. *glabrata*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle pilifera*
Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle rugulosa*
Araliaceae	*Trachymene cyanopetala*
Araliaceae	*Trachymene ornata*
Araliaceae	*Trachymene pilosa*
Asparagaceae	*Arthropodium curvipes*
Asparagaceae	*Chamaexeros fimbriata*
Asparagaceae	*Laxmannia paleacea*
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra collina*
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra effusa*
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra marginata*
Asparagaceae	*Lomandra mucronata*
Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus manglesianus*
Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus patersonii*
Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus speckii*
Aspleniaceae	*Pleurosorus rutifolius*
Asteraceae	*Actinobole uliginosum*
Asteraceae	*Angianthus tomentosus*
Asteraceae	*Arctotheca calendula*
Asteraceae	*Asteridea asteroides*

Family	Taxon
Asteraceae	*Blennospora drummondii*
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome iberidifolia*
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome perpusilla*
Asteraceae	*Calotis hispidula*
Asteraceae	*Centipeda crateriformis* subsp. *crateriformis*
Asteraceae	*Ceratogyne obionoides*
Asteraceae	*Chondrilla juncea*
Asteraceae	*Chondropyxis halophila*
Asteraceae	*Chthonocephalus pseudevax*
Asteraceae	*Erigeron bonariensis*
Asteraceae	*Erymophyllum ramosum* subsp. *ramosum*
Asteraceae	*Euchiton sphaericus*
Asteraceae	*Gnephosis drummondii*
Asteraceae	*Gnephosis tenuissima*
Asteraceae	*Gnephosis tridens*
Asteraceae	*Hyalochlamys globifera*
Asteraceae	*Hyalosperma demissum*
Asteraceae	*Hyalosperma glutinosum* subsp. *glutinosum*
Asteraceae	*Hyalosperma zacchaeus*
Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris glabra*
Asteraceae	*Lawrencella rosea*
Asteraceae	*Millotia major*
Asteraceae	*Millotia myosotidifolia*
Asteraceae	*Millotia tenuifolia*
Asteraceae	*Millotia tenuifolia* var. *tenuifolia*
Asteraceae	*Monoculus monstrosus*
Asteraceae	*Myriocephalus occidentalis*
Asteraceae	*Myriocephalus pygmaeus*
Asteraceae	*Olearia muelleri*
Asteraceae	*Olearia* sp. Eremicola (Diels & Pritzel s.n. PERTH 00449628)
Asteraceae	*Panaetia tepperi*
Asteraceae	*Podolepis capillaris*
Asteraceae	*Podolepis lessonii*
Asteraceae	*Podolepis tepperi*
Asteraceae	*Podotheca angustifolia*
Asteraceae	*Podotheca gnaphalioides*
Asteraceae	*Pogonolepis muelleriana*
Asteraceae	*Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*
Asteraceae	*Pterochaeta paniculata*
Asteraceae	*Quinetia urvillei*
Asteraceae	*Rhodanthe heterantha*
Asteraceae	*Rhodanthe laevis*
Asteraceae	*Rhodanthe manglesii*
Asteraceae	*Rhodanthe pygmaea*
Asteraceae	*Rhodanthe rubella*
Asteraceae	*Schoenia cassiniana*
Asteraceae	*Senecio glossanthus*
Asteraceae	*Senecio quadridentatus*

Family	Taxon
Asteraceae	*Siloxerus filifolius*
Asteraceae	*Siloxerus multiflorus*
Asteraceae	*Siloxerus pygmaeus*
Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Asteraceae	*Trichanthodium skirrophorum*
Asteraceae	*Ursinia anthemoides* subsp. *anthemoides*
Asteraceae	*Ursinia anthemoides*
Asteraceae	*Vittadinia gracilis*
Asteraceae	*Waitzia acuminata*
Asteraceae	*Waitzia acuminata* var. *acuminata*
Boraginaceae	*Echium plantagineum*
Boraginaceae	*Halgania integerrima*
Boraginaceae	*Halgania lavandulacea*
Boryaceae	*Borya constricta*
Boryaceae	*Borya sphaerocephala*
Brassicaceae	*Brassica tournefortii*
Brassicaceae	*Hornungia procumbens*
Brassicaceae	*Phlegmatospermum drummondii*
Brassicaceae	*Sisymbrium irio*
Brassicaceae	*Sisymbrium orientale*
Brassicaceae	*Sisymbrium runcinatum*
Brassicaceae	*Stenopetalum filifolium*
Campanulaceae	*Isotoma hypocrateriformis*
Campanulaceae	*Isotoma petraea*
Campanulaceae	*Lobelia cleistogamoides*
Campanulaceae	*Lobelia heterophylla* subsp. *heterophylla*
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia gracilenta*
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia preissii*
Caryophyllaceae	*Petrorhagia dubia*
Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpon tetraphyllum*
Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia brevifolia*
Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia diandra*
Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia marina*
Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia rubra*
Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria filiformis*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina acutivalvis* subsp. *acutivalvis*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina acutivalvis* subsp. *prinsepiana*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina acutivalvis*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina campestris*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina corniculata*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina helmsii*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina huegeliana*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina microstachya*
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina spinosissima*
Celastraceae	*Psammomoya choretroides*
Celastraceae	*Stackhousia monogyna*
Celastraceae	*Stackhousia muricata*
Celastraceae	*Stackhousia scoparia*

Family	Taxon
Celastraceae	*Stackhousia* sp. Hairy fruited (E.N.S.Jackson 1387)
Celastraceae	*Tripterococcus brunonis*
Centrolepidaceae	*Aphelia brizula*
Centrolepidaceae	*Aphelia nutans*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis aristata*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis drummondiana*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis eremica*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis glabra*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis humillima*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis pilosa*
Centrolepidaceae	*Centrolepis polygyna*
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex paludosa*
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex prostrata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Dysphania cristata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena lanata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa*
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana amoena*
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana carnosa*
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana georgei*
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana marginata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana trichoptera*
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia drummondii*
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia preissii* subsp. *preissii*
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena diacantha*
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena drummondii*
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena parviflora*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia doliiformis*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica* subsp. *bidens*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia pergranulata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia pergranulata* subsp. *pergranulata*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia pterygosperma*
Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia verrucosa*
Colchicaceae	*Wurmbea graniticola*
Colchicaceae	*Wurmbea tenella*
Convolvulaceae	*Wilsonia humilis*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula closiana*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula colorata*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula colorata* var. *acuminata*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula decumbens*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula exserta*
Crassulaceae	*Crassula natans*
Cupressaceae	*Callitris canescens*
Cupressaceae	*Callitris columellaris*
Cupressaceae	*Callitris preissii*
Cyperaceae	*Gahnia ancistrophylla*
Cyperaceae	*Isolepis congrua*
Cyperaceae	*Isolepis marginata*

Family	Taxon
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma costale*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma diurnum*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma drummondii*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma resinosum*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma rigidulum*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma sanguinolentum*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma sieberi*
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma* sp. Bandalup Scabrid (N.Evelegh 10798)
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma* sp. Billyacatting (S.D.Hopper 8630)
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma* sp. Mt Caudan (N.Gibson & M.Lyons 2081)
Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma tenue*
Cyperaceae	*Mesomelaena preissii*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus calcatus*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus hexandrus*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus nanus*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus odontocarpus*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus pleiostemoneus*
Cyperaceae	*Schoenus* sp. A1 Boorabbin (K.L.Wilson 2581)
Dennstaedtiaceae	*Pteridium esculentum*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia ancistrophylla*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia chartacea*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia eatoniae*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia exasperata*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia glabriuscula*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia glomerosa*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia gracilipes*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia psilocarpa*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia pungens*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia linlineata*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia rupicola*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia stowardii*
Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia uncinata*
Droseraceae	*Drosera andersoniana*
Droseraceae	*Drosera browniana*
Droseraceae	*Drosera bulbosa*
Droseraceae	*Drosera glanduligera*
Droseraceae	*Drosera macrantha*
Droseraceae	*Drosera macrantha* subsp. *macrantha*
Droseraceae	*Drosera macrophylla*
Droseraceae	*Drosera menziesii*
Droseraceae	*Drosera rupicola*
Droseraceae	*Drosera* sp. Branched styles (S.C.Coffey 193)
Droseraceae	*Drosera stolonifera*
Droseraceae	*Drosera subhirtella*
Ecdeiocoleaceae	*Ecdeiocolea monostachya*
Elaeocarpaceae	*Tetratheca efoliata*
Ericaceae	*Acrotriche lancifolia*
Ericaceae	*Acrotriche ramiflora*

Family	Taxon
Ericaceae	*Astroloma epacridis*
Ericaceae	*Astroloma serratifolium*
Ericaceae	*Brachyloma elusum*
Ericaceae	*Brachyloma preissii*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon amplectens*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon cuneifolius*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon dielsianus*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon hamulosus*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon marginatus*
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Forrestania (G.F.Craig 2386)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Wheatbelt (S.Murray 257)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Ironcaps (N.Gibson & K.Brown 3070)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Boorabbin (K.R.Newbey 8374)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Coolgardie (M.Hislop & F.Hort MH3197)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Corrigin (K.Kershaw KK2091)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Newdegate (M.Hislop 3585)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. outer wheatbelt (M.Hislop 30)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Avon (J.Buegge D34)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Coujinup (M.A.Burgman 1085)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon* sp. Yellowdine (M.Hislop & F.Hort MH3194)
Ericaceae	*Leucopogon tamminensis*
Ericaceae	*Lissanthe scabra*
Ericaceae	*Lysinema ciliatum*
Ericaceae	*Lysinema pentapetalum*
Ericaceae	*Styphelia serratifolia*
Euphorbiaceae	*Bertya dimerostigma*
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria minor*
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria sulcata* var. *sulcata*
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria sulcata* var. *brevipes*
Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria sulcata* var. *gracilis*
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia dallachyana*
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia drummondii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia acoma*
Fabaceae	*Acacia acuminata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia acutata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia anfractuosa*
Fabaceae	*Acacia asepala*
Fabaceae	*Acacia assimilis* subsp. *assimilis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia assimilis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia beauverdiana*
Fabaceae	*Acacia bidentata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia brumalis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia camptoclada*
Fabaceae	*Acacia colletioides*
Fabaceae	*Acacia consanguinea*
Fabaceae	*Acacia coolgardiensis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia cracentis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia deficiens*

Family	Taxon
Fabaceae	*Acacia densiflora*
Fabaceae	*Acacia dentifera*
Fabaceae	*Acacia dielsii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia enervia* subsp. *enervia*
Fabaceae	*Acacia eremophila* var. *eremophila*
Fabaceae	*Acacia eremophila* var. *variabilis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia eremophila*
Fabaceae	*Acacia erinacea*
Fabaceae	*Acacia filifolia*
Fabaceae	*Acacia flavipila* var. *ovalis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia graniticola*
Fabaceae	*Acacia hemiteles*
Fabaceae	*Acacia heteroneura* var. *heteroneura*
Fabaceae	*Acacia intricata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia jennerae*
Fabaceae	*Acacia lachnocarpa*
Fabaceae	*Acacia lasiocalyx*
Fabaceae	*Acacia lasiocarpa* var. *bracteolata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia lasiocarpa* var. *lasiocarpa* Cockleshell Gully variant (E.A.Griffin 2039)
Fabaceae	*Acacia leptopetala*
Fabaceae	*Acacia lineolata* subsp. *lineolata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia lirellata* subsp. *compressa*
Fabaceae	*Acacia mackeyana*
Fabaceae	*Acacia maxwellii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia merrallii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia multispicata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia neurophylla* subsp. *erugata*
Fabaceae	*Acacia neurophylla* subsp. *neurophylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia nyssophylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia pravifolia*
Fabaceae	*Acacia rigens*
Fabaceae	*Acacia rossei*
Fabaceae	*Acacia saligna*
Fabaceae	*Acacia sessilispica*
Fabaceae	*Acacia sp. (NEQ)*
Fabaceae	*Acacia* sp. Merredin (B.R.Maslin 586)
Fabaceae	*Acacia spinosissima*
Fabaceae	*Acacia steedmanii* subsp. *steedmanii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia steedmanii*
Fabaceae	*Acacia sulcata* var. *platyphylla*
Fabaceae	*Acacia tratmaniana*
Fabaceae	*Acacia unifissilis*
Fabaceae	*Acacia verriculum*
Fabaceae	*Acacia viscifolia*
Fabaceae	*Acacia yorkrakinensis* subsp. *acrita*
Fabaceae	*Acacia yorkrakinensis*
Fabaceae	*Bossiaea concinna*
Fabaceae	*Bossiaea smithiorum*

Family	Taxon
Fabaceae	*Chorizema aciculare* subsp. *aciculare*
Fabaceae	*Chorizema aciculare*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia argillacea*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia benthamii* subsp. *acanthoclona*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia benthamii* subsp. *benthamii*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia benthamii*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia cardiophylla*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia croniniana*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia grahamii*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia hakeoides* subsp. *subnuda*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia hakeoides*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia intricata* subsp. *xiphophylla*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia lineata*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia nematophylla*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia nudiflora* subsp. *nudiflora*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia rhombifolia*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia rubiginosa*
Fabaceae	*Daviesia uncinata*
Fabaceae	*Eutaxia lasiophylla*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium bennettsianum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium diabolophyllum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium floribundum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium graniticum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium melanocarpum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium musaceum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium nutans*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium obovatum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium parviflorum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium parvifolium*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium spinosum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium tricuspidatum*
Fabaceae	*Gastrolobium trilobum*
Fabaceae	*Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa*
Fabaceae	*Gompholobium cinereum*
Fabaceae	*Gompholobium gompholobioides*
Fabaceae	*Gompholobium hendersonii*
Fabaceae	*Jacksonia condensata*
Fabaceae	*Jacksonia nematoclada*
Fabaceae	*Kennedia prostrata*
Fabaceae	*Labichea stellata*
Fabaceae	*Leptosema daviesioides*
Fabaceae	*Medicago minima*
Fabaceae	*Medicago truncatula*
Fabaceae	*Mirbelia floribunda*
Fabaceae	*Mirbelia multicaulis*
Fabaceae	*Mirbelia* sp. Magentea (T.E.H.Aplin 5976)
Fabaceae	*Mirbelia trichocalyx*
Fabaceae	*Phyllota luehmannii*

Family	Taxon
Fabaceae	*Pultenaea indira* subsp. *indira*
Fabaceae	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*
Fabaceae	*Senna artemisioides*
Fabaceae	*Templetonia aculeata*
Fabaceae	*Templetonia smithiana*
Fabaceae	*Templetonia sulcata*
Fabaceae	*Trifolium arvense* var. *arvense*
Fabaceae	*Trifolium tomentosum* var. *tomentosum*
Fabaceae	*Trifolium glomeratum*
Fabaceae	*Urodon dasyphyllus*
Gentianaceae	*Centaurium erythraea*
Gentianaceae	*Sebaea ovata*
Geraniaceae	*Erodium cicutarium*
Geraniaceae	*Erodium botrys*
Geraniaceae	*Erodium cygnorum*
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium drummondii*
Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium havlasae*
Goodeniaceae	*Brunonia australis*
Goodeniaceae	*Coopernookia strophiolata*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera angulata*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera eriocephala*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera lavandulacea*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera obliqua*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera sacculata*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera* sp. Forrestania (F.Lullfitz L 4034)
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera stenostachya*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera tomentosa*
Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera wellsiana*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia berardiana*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia cycnopotamica*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia discophora*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia dyeri*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia etheira*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia glareicola*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia helmsii*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia occidentalis*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia pinifolia*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia scapigera*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia scapigera* subsp. *scapigera*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia tripartita*
Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia watsonii* subsp. *glandulosa*
Goodeniaceae	*Lechenaultia formosa*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola restiacea*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola restiacea* subsp. *restiacea*
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola spinescens*
Goodeniaceae	*Velleia cycnopotamica*
Goodeniaceae	*Verreauxia dyeri*
Gyrostemonaceae	*Gyrostemon racemiger*

Family	Taxon
Haemodoraceae	*Conostylis albescens*
Haemodoraceae	*Conostylis argentea*
Haemodoraceae	*Conostylis bealiana*
Haemodoraceae	*Conostylis petrophiloides*
Haloragaceae	*Glischrocaryon angustifolium*
Haloragaceae	*Glischrocaryon aureum*
Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus nodulosus*
Haloragaceae	*Haloragodendron glandulosum*
Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum petraeum*
Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta* var. *divaricata*
Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta*
Hemerocallidaceae	*Stypandra glauca*
Hemerocallidaceae	*Tricoryne tenella*
Hydrocharitaceae	*Ottelia ovalifolia*
Hypoxidaceae	*Pauridia glabella* var. *glabella*
Hypoxidaceae	*Pauridia glabella*
Hypoxidaceae	*Pauridia occidentalis*
Iridaceae	*Patersonia rudis* subsp. *velutina*
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes australis*
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes brevicula*
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes caroli*
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes drummondii*
Isoetaceae	*Isoetes muelleri*
Juncaceae	*Juncus aridicola*
Juncaceae	*Juncus bufonius*
Juncaceae	*Juncus pallidus*
Juncaginaceae	*Triglochin calcitrapa*
Juncaginaceae	*Triglochin minutissima*
Juncaginaceae	*Triglochin* sp. A Flora of Australia (G.J.Keighery 2477)
Lamiaceae	*Brachysola coerulea*
Lamiaceae	*Brachysola halganiacea*
Lamiaceae	*Cyanostegia angustifolia*
Lamiaceae	*Cyanostegia microphylla*
Lamiaceae	*Dasymalla teckiana*
Lamiaceae	*Dasymalla terminalis*
Lamiaceae	*Dicrastylis corymbosa*
Lamiaceae	*Hemigenia dielsii*
Lamiaceae	*Hemigenia westringioides*
Lamiaceae	*Microcorys ericifolia*
Lamiaceae	*Microcorys exserta*
Lamiaceae	*Microcorys obovata*
Lamiaceae	*Microcorys* sp. stellate (A.Strid 21885)
Lamiaceae	*Pityrodia lepidota*
Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera campbellii*
Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera nanophylla*
Lamiaceae	*Teucrium sessiliflorum*
Lamiaceae	*Westringia acifolia*
Lamiaceae	*Westringia cephalantha*

Family	Taxon
Lamiaceae	*Westringia cephalantha* var. *caterva*
Lamiaceae	*Westringia discipulorum*
Lamiaceae	*Westringia rigida*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha aurea* var. *hirta*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha flava*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha glabella f. dispar*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha glabella f. glabella*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha melantha*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha nodiflora*
Lauraceae	*Cassytha pomiformis*
Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia tenella*
Loganiaceae	*Orianthera flaviflora*
Loganiaceae	*Orianthera judithiana*
Loganiaceae	*Orianthera tortuosa*
Loranthaceae	*Amyema miquelii*
Loranthaceae	*Lysiana casuarinae*
Lycopodiaceae	*Phylloglossum drummondii*
Malvaceae	*Androcalva aphrix*
Malvaceae	*Guichenotia asteriskos*
Malvaceae	*Hannafordia bissillii* subsp. *latifolia*
Malvaceae	*Lasiopetalum rosmarinifolium*
Malvaceae	*Lysiosepalum hexandrum*
Malvaceae	*Radyera farragei*
Malvaceae	*Seringia hookeriana*
Malvaceae	*Seringia velutina*
Malvaceae	*Thomasia foliosa*
Malvaceae	*Thomasia glabripetala*
Marsileaceae	*Marsilea drummondii*
Myrtaceae	*Aluta appressa*
Myrtaceae	*Astus subroseus*
Myrtaceae	*Baeckea muricata*
Myrtaceae	*Baeckea* sp. Koonadgin (B.L.Rye & M.E.Trudgen BLR 241137)
Myrtaceae	*Baeckea* sp. Chapman Road (M.E.Trudgen MET 5446)
Myrtaceae	*Balaustion pulcherrimum*
Myrtaceae	*Beaufortia decussata*
Myrtaceae	*Beaufortia micrantha*
Myrtaceae	*Beaufortia orbifolia*
Myrtaceae	*Beaufortia puberula*
Myrtaceae	*Beaufortia schaueri*
Myrtaceae	*Callistemon phoeniceus*
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus gilesii*
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus quadrifidus* subsp. *petraeus*
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus quadrifidus*
Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus validus*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix breviseta* subsp. *stipulosa*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix habrantha*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix leschenaultii*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix merrelliana*

Family	Taxon
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix sapphirina*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix tetragona*
Myrtaceae	*Calytrix violacea*
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium ciliatum*
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium megalopetalum*
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium pauciflorum*
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium* sp. Bendering (T.J.Alford 110)
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium* sp. Merredin (G.J.Keighery & N.Gibson 6320)
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium* sp. Parker Range (B.H.Smith 1255)
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium virgatum*
Myrtaceae	*Chamelaucium 'WF 08'*
Myrtaceae	*Cyathostemon heterantherus*
Myrtaceae	*Darwinia diosmoides*
Myrtaceae	*Eremaea pauciflora* var. *pauciflora*
Myrtaceae	*Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus aequioperta*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus albida*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus alipes*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus arachnaea* subsp. *arachnaea*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus aspratilis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus burracoppinensis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus calycogona* subsp. *calycogona*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus calycogona* subsp. *miraculum*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus calycogona*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus calycogona*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus capillosa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus capillosa* subsp. *polyclada*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus capillosa* subsp. *capillosa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus celastroides* subsp. *virella*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus ceratocorys*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus densa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus densa* subsp. *densa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus dissimulata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus exigua*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus flocktoniae* subsp. *flocktoniae*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus flocktoniae*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus histophylla*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus horistes*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus improcera*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus kondininensis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus leptopoda* subsp. *leptopoda*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus leptopoda*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus longicornis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *lissophloia*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *loxophleba*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus macrocarpa* subsp. *macrocarpa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus melanoxylon*

Family	Taxon
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus moderata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus myriadena*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus myriadena* subsp. *myriadena*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus neutra*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus olivina*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus ornata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus petraea*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus phaenophylla* subsp. *phaenophylla*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus phaenophylla*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus platycorys*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus pluricaulis* subsp. *pluricaulis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus prolixa*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus redunca* subsp. *pluricaulis*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus revelata*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus rigidula*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salubris*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus sheathiana*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus sporadica*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus subangusta* subsp. *subangusta*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus subangusta* subsp. *virescens*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tenera*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tephroclada*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus urna*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus virella*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus wandoo* subsp. *wandoo*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus wandoo*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus yilgarnensis*
Myrtaceae	*Euryomyrtus leptospermoides*
Myrtaceae	*Euryomyrtus maidenii*
Myrtaceae	*Homalocalyx pulcherrimus*
Myrtaceae	*Hypocalymma angustifolium* subsp. *angustifolium*
Myrtaceae	*Hypocalymma uncinatum*
Myrtaceae	*Hysterobaeckea petraea*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum erubescens*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum fastigiatum*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum incanum*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum nitens*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum roei*
Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum spinescens*
Myrtaceae	*Malleostemon tuberculatus*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca acuminata* subsp. *acuminata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca adnata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca atroviridis*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca brophyi*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca calothamnoides*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca calyptroides*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca carrii*

Family	Taxon
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca condylosa*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca conothamnoides*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cordata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca ctenoides*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cuticularis*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca eleuterostachya*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca eurystoma*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca fulgens* subsp. *fulgens*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca hamata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca hamulosa*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca haplantha*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca johnsonii*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lanceolata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lateriflora*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca laxiflora*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lecanantha*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca macronychia* subsp. *macronychia*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *fastigiata*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora* subsp. *pauperiflora*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pauperiflora*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca phoidophylla*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca pungens*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca scalena*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca sheathiana*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca sparsiflora*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca spicigera*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca strobophylla*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca teuthidoides*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca urceolaris*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca villosisepala*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca viminea*
Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca vinnula*
Myrtaceae	*Micromyrtus obovata*
Myrtaceae	*Micromyrtus racemosa*
Myrtaceae	*Rinzia fimbriolata*
Myrtaceae	*Rinzia torquata*
Myrtaceae	*Scholtzia uniovulata*
Myrtaceae	*Tetrapora tenuiramea*
Myrtaceae	*Thryptomene australis* subsp. *australis*
Myrtaceae	*Thryptomene australis*
Myrtaceae	*Thryptomene cuspidata*
Myrtaceae	*Thryptomene kochii*
Myrtaceae	*Thryptomene* sp. Hyden (B.J.Lepschi & L.A.Craven 4477)
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia acerosa* var. *preissii*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia chrysantha*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia chrysanthella*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia densiflora* var. *cespitosa*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia eriocephala*

Family	Taxon
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia inclusa*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia insignis*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia mitodes*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia multiflora* subsp. *solox*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia picta*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia plumosa* var. *incrassata*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia pritzelii*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia pulchella*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia rennieana*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia roei* subsp. *roei*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia roei*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia serrata* var. *serrata*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia serrata*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia serrata* var. *ciliata*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia stenopetala*
Myrtaceae	*Verticordia tumida* subsp. *therogana*
Olacaceae	*Olax benthamiana*
Ophioglossaceae	*Ophioglossum gramineum*
Ophioglossaceae	*Ophioglossum lusitanicum*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia barbarossa*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia denticulata*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia denticulata* subsp. *denticulata*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia dimidia*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia exilis* subsp. *exilis*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia filamentosa*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia flava*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia hirta* subsp. *rosea*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia hirta*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia horistes*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia incensum*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia longicauda* subsp. *longicauda*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia mesocera*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia pachychila*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia paradoxa*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia radialis*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia roei*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia sigmoidea*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia* sp. (Dadswells Bridge)
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia* sp. Muddarning Hill (S.D.Hopper 4013)
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia varians*
Orchidaceae	*Caladenia vulgata*
Orchidaceae	*Cyanicula amplexans*
Orchidaceae	*Cyanicula gemmata*
Orchidaceae	*Diuris brachyscapa*
Orchidaceae	*Diuris corymbosa*
Orchidaceae	*Diuris emarginata*
Orchidaceae	*Diuris hazeliae*
Orchidaceae	*Diuris longifolia*

Family	Taxon
Orchidaceae	*Diuris picta*
Orchidaceae	*Diuris porrifolia*
Orchidaceae	*Elythranthera brunonis*
Orchidaceae	*Ericksonella saccharata*
Orchidaceae	*Microtis eremaea*
Orchidaceae	*Microtis eremicola*
Orchidaceae	*Microtis media*
Orchidaceae	*Microtis unifolia*
Orchidaceae	*Pheladenia deformis*
Orchidaceae	*Prasophyllum gracile*
Orchidaceae	*Prasophyllum macrostachyum*
Orchidaceae	*Prasophyllum macrotys*
Orchidaceae	*Prasophyllum sargentii*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis aff. sanguinea*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis arbuscula*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis ciliata*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis elegantissima*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis mitchellii*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis mutica*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis nana*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis occulta*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis picta*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis plumosa*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis recurva*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis roensis*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis rufa*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis sanguinea*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis sargentii*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis scabra*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis setulosa*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis* sp. inland (A.C.Beauglehole 11880)
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis spathulata*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis tryphera*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis vittata*
Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis zebrina*
Orchidaceae	*Spiculaea ciliata*
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra antennifera*
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra nuda*
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra petrophila*
Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra sargentii*
Orobanchaceae	*Parentucellia latifolia*
Papaveraceae	*Papaver hybridum*
Phrymaceae	*Glossostigma diandrum*
Phrymaceae	*Glossostigma drummondii*
Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera microphylla*
Picrodendraceae	*Stachystemon brachyphyllus*
Pittosporaceae	*Billardiera coriacea*
Pittosporaceae	*Cheiranthera filifolia*

Family	Taxon
Pittosporaceae	*Marianthus bicolor*
Pittosporaceae	*Marianthus erubescens*
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum angustifolium*
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago debilis*
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago hispida*
Poaceae	*Aira caryophyllea*
Poaceae	*Aira praecox*
Poaceae	*Amphibromus nervosus*
Poaceae	*Amphipogon caricinus* var. *caricinus*
Poaceae	*Aristida contorta*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa drummondii*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa elegantissima*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa eremophila*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa hemipogon*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa nitida*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa scabra*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa trichophylla*
Poaceae	*Austrostipa variabilis*
Poaceae	*Avellinia michelii*
Poaceae	*Avena barbata*
Poaceae	*Briza maxima*
Poaceae	*Bromus diandrus*
Poaceae	*Bromus rubens*
Poaceae	*Chloris truncata*
Poaceae	*Ehrharta longiflora*
Poaceae	*Eragrostis dielsii*
Poaceae	*Eriachne ovata*
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 pumila*
Poaceae	*Rytidosperma acerosum*
Poaceae	*Rytidosperma caespitosum*
Poaceae	*Rytidosperma setaceum*
Poaceae	*Rytidosperma* sp. Goomalling (A.G.Gunness et al. OAKP 10/63)
Poaceae	*Schismus barbatus*
Poaceae	*Spartochloa scirpoidea*
Poaceae	*Tragus australianus*
Poaceae	*Triodia basedowii*
Poaceae	*Triodia scariosa*
Poaceae	*Vulpia muralis*
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma ciliatum*
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma scoparium*
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma spinosum*

Family	Taxon
Polygalaceae	*Comesperma volubile*
Polygonaceae	*Duma florulenta*
Polygonaceae	*Polygonum aviculare*
Polygonaceae	*Rumex crispus*
Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia calyptrata*
Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia corrigioloides*
Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia eremaea*
Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia granulifera*
Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia porifera*
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca oleracea*
Proteaceae	*Adenanthos argyreus*
Proteaceae	*Adenanthos drummondii*
Proteaceae	*Banksia cirsioides*
Proteaceae	*Banksia densa* var. *densa*
Proteaceae	*Banksia elderiana*
Proteaceae	*Banksia laevigata* subsp. *fuscolutea*
Proteaceae	*Banksia purdieana*
Proteaceae	*Banksia rufa* subsp. *flavescens*
Proteaceae	*Banksia rufa*
Proteaceae	*Banksia shanklandiorum*
Proteaceae	*Banksia sphaerocarpa* var. *dolichostyla*
Proteaceae	*Banksia sphaerocarpa*
Proteaceae	*Banksia sphaerocarpa* var. *sphaerocarpa*
Proteaceae	*Banksia zygocephala*
Proteaceae	*Conospermum amoenum*
Proteaceae	*Conospermum brownii*
Proteaceae	*Conospermum croniniae*
Proteaceae	*Conospermum stoechadis* subsp. *stoechadis*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea acacioides*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea acuaria*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea biformis* subsp. *biformis*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea cagiana*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea ceratocarpa*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea didymobotrya* subsp. *didymobotrya*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea didymobotrya*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea eremophila*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea eryngioides*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea excelsior*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea hookeriana* subsp. *apiciloba*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea hookeriana* subsp. *digitata*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea hookeriana* subsp. *hookeriana*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea huegelii*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea incrassata*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea insignis* subsp. *elliotii*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea insignis* subsp. *insignis*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea insignis*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea levis*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea nana*

Family	Taxon
Proteaceae	*Grevillea oncogyne*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea paniculata*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea paradoxa*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea petrophiloides* subsp. *petrophiloides*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea prostrata*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea pterosperma*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea shuttleworthiana* subsp. *obovata*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea teretifolia*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea xiphoidea*
Proteaceae	*Grevillea yorkrakinensis*
Proteaceae	*Hakea cygna* subsp. *cygna*
Proteaceae	*Hakea erecta*
Proteaceae	*Hakea francisiana*
Proteaceae	*Hakea invaginata*
Proteaceae	*Hakea meisneriana*
Proteaceae	*Hakea minyma*
Proteaceae	*Hakea multilineata*
Proteaceae	*Hakea newbeyana*
Proteaceae	*Hakea platysperma*
Proteaceae	*Hakea scoparia* subsp. *scoparia*
Proteaceae	*Hakea strumosa*
Proteaceae	*Hakea subsulcata*
Proteaceae	*Hakea trifurcata*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon axillaris*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon divergens*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon gardneri*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon nutans*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon pruinosus* subsp. *pruinosus*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon pruinosus* subsp. *glabellus*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon scabriusculus* subsp. *stenophyllus*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon scabriusculus* subsp. *pubifloris*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon scabriusculus*
Proteaceae	*Isopogon teretifolius*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia angustiflora*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia coriacea*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia inconspicua*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia quinquenervis*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia saundersiana*
Proteaceae	*Persoonia striata*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile cyathiforma*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile divaricata*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile ericifolia*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile glauca*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile merrallii*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile seminuda*
Proteaceae	*Petrophile stricta*
Proteaceae	*Synaphea interioris*
Proteaceae	*Synaphea spinulosa* subsp. *major*

Family	Taxon
Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*
Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes sieberi* subsp. *sieberi*
Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes sieberi*
Ranunculaceae	*Myosurus australis*
Restionaceae	*Desmocladus asper*
Restionaceae	*Desmocladus myriocladus*
Restionaceae	*Lepidobolus chaetocephalus*
Restionaceae	*Lepidobolus preissianus* subsp. *volubilis*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra apetala* var. *anomala*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra apetala* var. *apetala*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra dielsii*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra myriantha*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra pungens*
Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra wilsonii*
Rhamnaceae	*Stenanthemum stipulosum*
Rhamnaceae	*Trymalium daphnifolium*
Rhamnaceae	*Trymalium elachophyllum*
Rhamnaceae	*Trymalium myrtillus* subsp. *myrtillus*
Rubiaceae	*Opercularia vaginata*
Ruppiaceae	*Ruppia tuberosa*
Rutaceae	*Boronia coerulescens* subsp. *spinescens*
Rutaceae	*Boronia coerulescens* subsp. *coerulescens*
Rutaceae	*Boronia coerulescens*
Rutaceae	*Boronia crenulata* subsp. *obtusa*
Rutaceae	*Boronia inornata* subsp. *leptophylla*
Rutaceae	*Boronia ternata* var. *ternata*
Rutaceae	*Boronia ternata*
Rutaceae	*Boronia ternata* var. *foliosa*
Rutaceae	*Boronia ternata* var. *austrofoliosa*
Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus coerulescens* subsp. *spicatus*
Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus coerulescens* subsp. *coerulescens*
Rutaceae	*Diplolaena velutina*
Rutaceae	*Drummondita hassellii*
Rutaceae	*Microcybe ambigua*
Rutaceae	*Microcybe multiflora* subsp. *multiflora*
Rutaceae	*Microcybe pauciflora* subsp. *pauciflora*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium canaliculatum*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium filifolium*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium laevigatum*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium lepidotum*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium megaphyllum*
Rutaceae	*Phebalium tuberculosum*
Rutaceae	*Philotheca apiculata*
Rutaceae	*Philotheca falcata*
Rutaceae	*Philotheca langei*
Rutaceae	*Philotheca spicata*
Rutaceae	*Philotheca thryptomenoides*
Rutaceae	*Philotheca tomentella*

Family	Taxon
Santalaceae	*Choretrum chrysanthum*
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos aphyllus*
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos sparteus*
Santalaceae	*Leptomeria preissiana*
Santalaceae	*Santalum acuminatum*
Santalaceae	*Santalum spicatum*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea bursariifolia*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea ptarmicifolia*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea stenozyga*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *angustissima*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *spatulata*
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila adenotricha*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila decipiens* subsp. *decipiens*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila drummondii*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila ionantha*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila latrobei* subsp. *latrobei*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila oppositifolia* subsp. *angustifolia*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila racemosa*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila serpens*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila subfloccosa* subsp. *lanata*
Scrophulariaceae	*Zaluzianskya divaricata*
Solanaceae	*Cyphanthera microphylla*
Solanaceae	*Lycium australe*
Solanaceae	*Nicotiana occidentalis*
Solanaceae	*Nicotiana rotundifolia*
Solanaceae	*Solanum hoplopetalum*
Solanaceae	*Solanum oldfieldii*
Stylidiaceae	*Levenhookia dubia*
Stylidiaceae	*Levenhookia leptantha*
Stylidiaceae	*Levenhookia pusilla*
Stylidiaceae	*Levenhookia stipitata*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium arenicola*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium calcaratum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium choreanthum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium despectum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium dielsianum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium ecorne*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium involucratum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium limbatum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium neglectum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium nungarinense*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium petiolare*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium piliferum*
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium* sp. Mt Bayly (J.A.Wege & C.Wilkins JAW 1986)
Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium yilgarnense*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea aeruginosa*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea angustifolia*

Family	Taxon
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea argentea*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea avonensis*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea brevifolia* subsp. *modesta*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea imbricata* var. *piligera*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea suaveolens* subsp. *flava*
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea sulphurea*
Urticaceae	*Parietaria debilis*
Violaceae	*Hybanthus epacroides*
Violaceae	*Hybanthus floribundus* subsp. *floribundus*
Zygophyllaceae	*Roepera glauca*

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