



RUTILA RESOURCES RAILWAY CORRIDOR FLORA AND VEGETATION ASSESSMENT

Preston Consulting
ecoscape

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Rutila Resources Railway Corridor Flora and Vegetation Assessment
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Direct all inquiries to:
Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd
9 Stirling Highway • PO Box 50 NORTH FREMANTLE WA 6159
Ph: (08) 9430 8955 Fax: (08) 9430 8977

| Rev. | Author | Approved | Date |
|-------------|--------|----------|------------|
| Draft rev 0 | LA | JN/BT | 06/06/2014 |
| Final | LA | BT | 10/06/2014 |

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ecoscape would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following:

- Gavin Edwards and others at Preston Consulting
- Blair Colbertson, Rutila Field Manager, and others at the Rutila Balla Balla camp
- Angela Johnson, Rutila
- John Brennan, Flinders Site Manager, and others at the Flinders Blacksmith camp.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i>ARRP Act 1976</i> | Western Australian <i>Agriculture and Related Resource Protection Act 1976</i> (superseded by the <i>BAM Act 1997</i>) |
| <i>BAM Act 2007</i> | Western Australian <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> |
| BoM | Bureau of Meteorology |
| C1, C2, C3 | Declared Pest categories under the <i>BAM Act 2007</i> |
| CALM | Department of Conservation and Land Management (prior to becoming DEC) |
| DAFWA | Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia |
| DEC | Department of Environment and Conservation (now, in part, DPaW) |
| DPaW | Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife |
| DoE | Commonwealth Department of the Environment |
| DSEWPaC | Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DoE) |
| Ecoscape | Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd |
| <i>EP Act 1986</i> | Western Australian <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> |
| EPA | Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority |
| <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> | Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> |
| GDE | Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem |
| Graben | Geomorphology: a depressed block of land bordered by parallel faults (a rift valley) |
| IBRA | Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia |
| IDE | Inflow Dependent Ecosystem |
| NHT | National Heritage Trust |
| NVIS | National Vegetation Inventory System |
| PEC | Priority Ecological Community |
| PF | Priority Flora |
| PIL1, 2, 3, 4 | Pilbara biogeographic subregions |
| PIOP | Flinders Mines Pilbara Iron Ore Project |
| PMST | Protected Matters Search Tool |
| P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 | Priority; for PF and PEC rankings |
| Rutila | Rutila Resources Pty Ltd |
| SFDV | Sheet Flow Dependent Vegetation |
| sp. | Species (generally referring to an unidentified taxon or when a phrase name has been applied) |
| subsp. | Subspecies (infrataxon) |
| TEC | Threatened Ecological Community |
| TF | Threatened Flora (formerly termed Declared Rare Flora, DRF, in Western Australia) |
| var. | Variety (infrataxon) |
| WAH | Western Australian Herbarium |
| WAOL | Western Australian Organism List |
| <i>WC Act 1950</i> | Western Australian <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> |
| WONS | Weeds of National Significance |
| * | Introduced species |

SUMMARY

Rutila Resources Pty Ltd has been granted State and Commonwealth approvals to develop the Balla Balla Project, including port facilities, near Whim Creek in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia. In order to increase the viability of this project, Rutila is investigating the possibility of connecting the proposed port to stranded mineral resources in the Hamersley Range via a new railway line. The proposed railway is approximately 200 km in length, and has, in part, two route options totaling 274 km. The survey covers an average 2 km wide alignment, plus all proposed borrow pits and access points.

Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd has been appointed to undertake a Level 2 flora and vegetation survey of the 690.7 km² (69 070 ha) study area. This report comprises the desktop assessment and results of a reconnaissance survey of the alignment (Phase 1), conducted in May 2014. Further detailed field surveys, required to satisfy the expectations of a Level 2 flora and vegetation assessment (Phase 2), are planned for June and July of 2014.

The desktop assessment identified:

- most of the alignment had not been subject to previous environmental surveys, with the only known information relating to the Balla Balla Project area at the north of the alignment, and the Flinders Mines Pilbara Iron Ore Project at the south
- eighty one conservation significant flora species were identified as having potential to occur within the study area, based on the results of database searches and Ecoscape experience, and are included for targeted searches during the Phase 2 field surveys
- an undescribed (new to science), unnamed *Josephinia* sp., recorded from within the Flinders Mines tenement (but not within the proposed alignment) was considered to be significant by the Environmental Protection Authority, and is also included for targeted searches
- two Priority Ecological Communities (PECs), P1-P3 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' and P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains', are known to occur within the study area alignment
- Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) are known within the study area
- Sheet Flow Dependent Vegetation (SFDV Mulga communities) may occur within the study area.

The reconnaissance survey and subsequent assessment:

- identified access issues through part of the alignment, and that some parts had been recently burnt and were not suitable for intensive Level 2 field survey
- identified target habitat for conservation significant flora searches during the Phase 2 field surveys
- confirmed that Threatened Flora species are highly unlikely to occur within the study area due to lack of suitable habitat and distance to known occurrences
- confirmed that the previously known PECs did occur within the alignment, and there may be an additional area of PEC; this will be targeted for field survey
- confirmed the presence of Class 2 and Class 3 GDEs within the study area
- recorded no SFDV Mulga communities
- confirmed that the proposed field survey timing of June and July 2014 for the Level 2 survey is suitable to identify approximately 61% of potential conservation significant flora species.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Rutila Resources Pty Ltd (Rutila) has been granted State and Commonwealth approvals to develop the Balla Balla Project, near Whim Creek in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia.

To increase the project's viability, by further developing the export facilities, Rutila is investigating the potential to connect the port to 'stranded' third party miners via a new rail line. The proposed railway connects the Flinders Mines Blacksmith tenement in the Hamersley Range to the Balla Balla Export Facility stockpile area; a distance of approximately 200 km.

Preston Consulting has been appointed to gather and manage the planning, preparation and submission of approvals documents for the proposed railway, and in turn appointed Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd (Ecoscape) to undertake a Level 2 flora and vegetation assessment of the alignment as part of the Western Australian and Commonwealth environmental approvals process. Phase 1 of the flora and vegetation assessment, the desktop assessment and reconnaissance survey results, are included in this report. Phase 2 is anticipated to comprise the flora and vegetation field survey and subsequent reporting.

1.1.1 Study Area Location

The proposed Rutila railway is located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, between Balla Balla on the coast and the Flinders Mines Blacksmith tenement, also known as the Pilbara Iron Ore Project (PIOP), in the Hamersley Range, northwest of Tom Price. The proposed alignment traverses a number of pastoral leases and areas of Unallocated Crown Land through the Shires of Ashburton and Roebourne.

The proposed railway alignment is approximately 200 km in length, and includes two alternative routes towards the north, totalling 274 km. The flora and vegetation survey area (the study area) covers an average 2 km-wide alignment that includes all rail, borrow pit and access within its boundaries, totalling 690.7 km² (69 070 ha).

The location of the study area is shown in **Figure 1**.

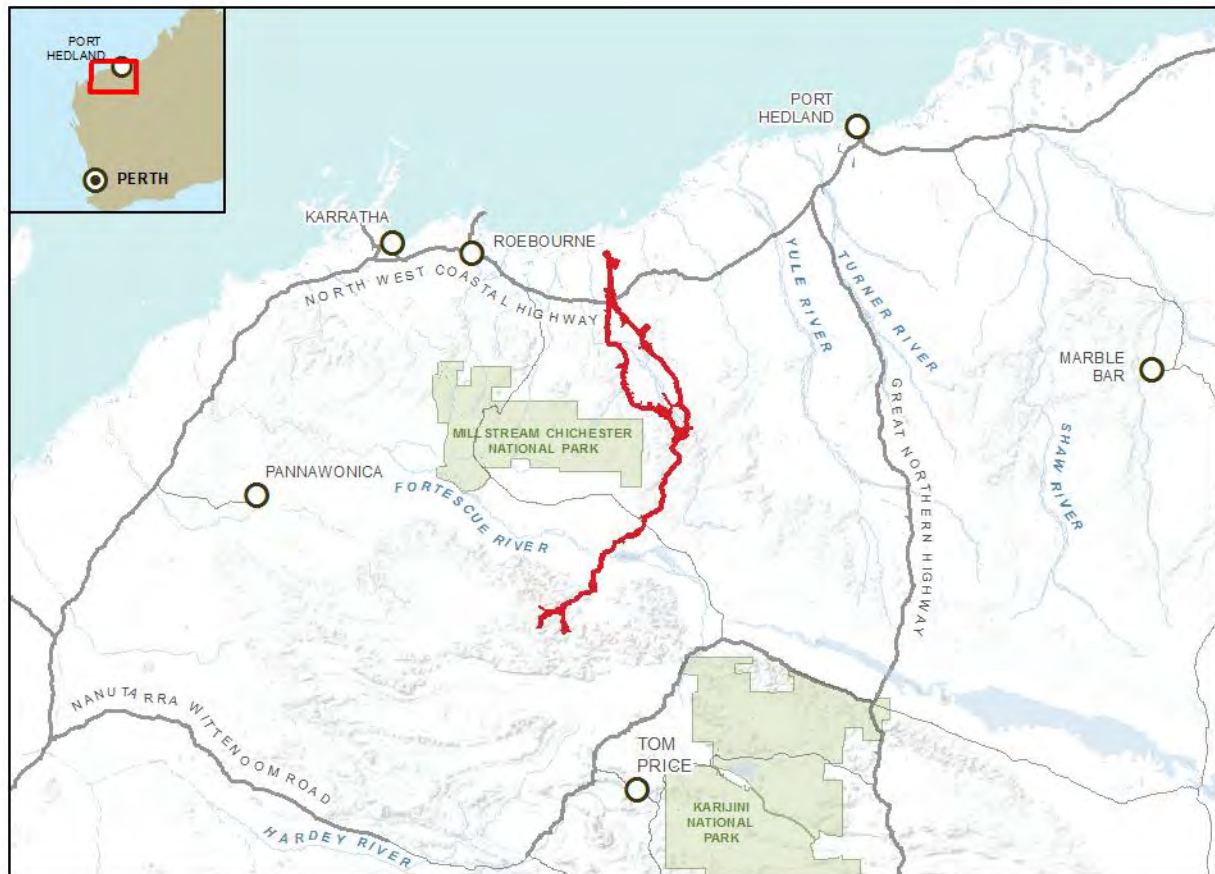


Figure 1: Study area

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

This report includes the results of the desktop and reconnaissance survey portion (Phase 1) of a Level 2 flora and vegetation assessment.

The works were conducted to:

- be compliant with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) expectations of a Level 2 survey
- provide sufficient information to allow for an assessment of potential impacts
- follow *Guidance Statement No. 51 – Terrestrial Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessments in Western Australia* (EPA 2004)
- follow *Position Statement No. 3 – Terrestrial Biological Surveys as an Element of Biodiversity Protection* (EPA 2002).

Phase 1 of assessment consisted of:

- a desktop assessment identifying the physical and biological attributes of the study area
- a reconnaissance survey to provide additional detail about the study area in order to assist field survey planning, identify key landscape characteristics and ground truth habitat for later conservation significant flora searches
- identification of targeted survey areas for future field surveys.

1.3 LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

This assessment was conducted in accordance with Commonwealth and State legislation and guidelines:

- Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*
- Western Australian *Environmental Protection (EP) Act 1986*
- Western Australian *Wildlife Conservation (WC) Act 1950*
- Department of Environment Water Heritage and the Arts (2009) *Matters of National Environmental Significance. Significant impact guidelines 1.1 - Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*

In addition to those listed above, the assessment complied with the EPA requirements for environmental survey and reporting in Western Australia, as outlined in:

- EPA (2000) *Position Statement No. 2: Environmental Protection of Native Vegetation in Western Australia*
- EPA (2006) *Guidance Statement No. 10: Level of Assessment for Proposals Affecting Natural Areas within the System 6 Region and Swan Coastal Plain Portion of the System 1 Region* (known as *Guidance Statement No. 10*)
- EPA (2008) *Guidance Statement No. 33: Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development*
- EPA (2004) *Guidance Statement No. 51: Terrestrial Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessments in Western Australia*, known as *Guidance Statement No. 51*
- EPA (2003) *Guidance Statement No. 55: Implementing Best Practice in Proposals Submitted to the Environmental Impact Assessment Process.*

1.4 PERMITS

The flora and vegetation reconnaissance survey was conducted under the following permits issued by the Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW):

- flora collecting permit SL010883 (JK Nelson)
- flora collecting permit SL010888 (LJ Atkins).

1.5 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Flora and vegetation survey reports and other documents from the northern and southern ends were reviewed to gather background information relating to the study area. These reports and documents are listed or referenced in **Section 3.3.7**.

2.0 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The results of the desktop assessment relating to the physical environment are included below.

2.1.1 Climate

The study area traverses much of the Pilbara region that experiences an arid climate, which is influenced by two air masses, the Indian tropical maritime air moving in from the west or north-west, and the tropical continental air from the inland. During the warmer part of the year, there is a hot low-pressure system over the region resulting in clear skies and very high temperatures from November to February with average maximum temperatures generally between 35°C and 40°C. During the winter months the average maximum temperature generally falls to between 22°C and 30°C, the range of which is generally greater in inland areas away from the moderating effects of onshore winds common in coastal areas (Australian Natural Resources Atlas 2009).

The Pilbara lies south of the area normally penetrated by the northwest monsoon in the summer months, and is only occasionally influenced by weather systems of the westerly circulation in the winter months. Rainfall is therefore low and variable. The majority of rainfall occurs between December and March, as the result of moist tropical storms and cyclones originating in the north, with a pronounced dry period between August and November (Australian Natural Resources Atlas 2009).

According to the Köppen-Geiger climate classification, the study area is considered as having a dry climate, Class B, subclasses BWh and BSh (Sustainable Development Department & Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations 1999). Class B climates are arid regions where annual evaporation exceeds annual precipitation; subclass BWh is a desert climate and subclass BSh is a steppe climate where the average temperatures exceeds 18°. Only a small portion of the study area, near the coast is considered to be BSh.

The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) station to the northern end of the study area alignment is Whim Creek, however there are significant data gaps for this station. The nearest northern BoM station with continuous long-term data is Roebourne (004035), 60 km to the west. The nearest BoM station with continuous long-term data to the southern end of the study area alignment is Wittenoorn (005026), 90 km to the east. Roebourne BoM station has been active since 1919; Wittenoorn BoM station has been active since 1951.

Mean rainfall and mean daily maxima and minima for these BoM stations are shown in **Figure 2** (BoM 2014b; 2014c). December is the hottest month at both stations; Roebourne has an annual mean maximum temperature of 34.0° whilst Wittenoorn's annual mean maximum temperature is 32.9°, 1.1° cooler. July is the coolest month at both stations; Roebourne has a mean July minimum of 20.5° whilst Wittenoorn's mean July minimum is 19.7°, 0.8° cooler. Mean rainfall for the two stations differ significantly.

The annual mean rainfall for the Roebourne station is 315.6 mm, whilst the annual mean for the Wittenoorn station is 465.6 mm, a difference of 150 mm annually. Wittenoorn is located approximately 180 km to the south east of Roebourne. Rains occur following the same seasonal pattern at both locations with majority of rainfall occurring from December to March.

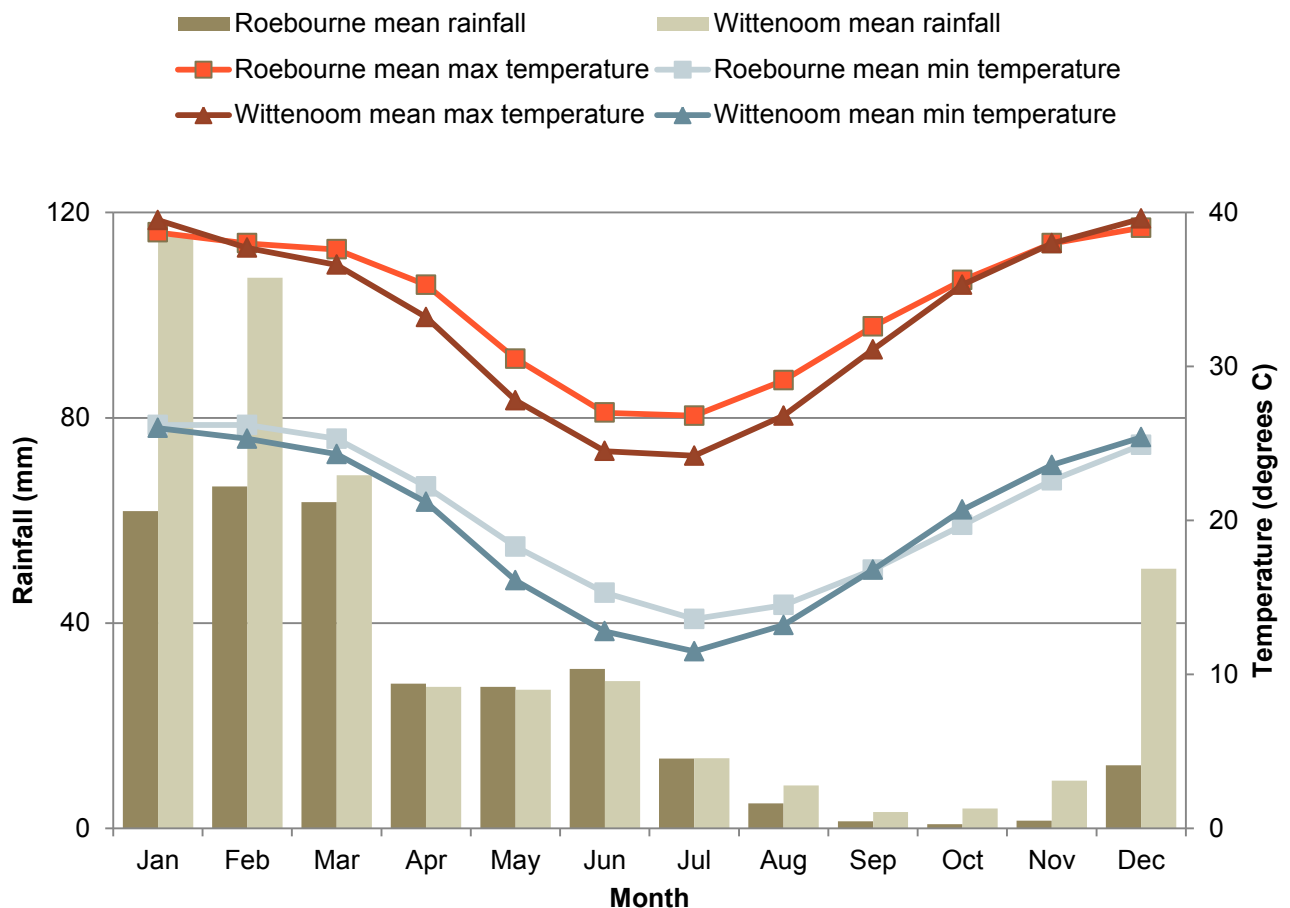


Figure 2: Monthly rainfall and daily maxima and minima for Roebourne and Wittenoom (BoM 2014b; 2014c)

2.1.2 Geology

There are 65 geological units mapped by the Geological Survey of Western Australia within the study area (Hickman & Smithies 2000; Smithies & Hickman 2004; Thorne *et al.* 1996), shown in **Table 9** in **Appendix Two**.

2.1.3 Land Systems

As part of the rangeland resource surveys, the then-Department of Agriculture comprehensively described and mapped the biophysical resources of the Pilbara, together with an evaluation of the condition of the soils and vegetation (from an agricultural perspective) (Van Vreeswyk *et al.* 2004). As part of this process an inventory of land types, land systems and land units with particular use capabilities, habitats or conservation values were established to assist in land use planning. According to this mapping, 11 land types and 24 land systems (grouped according to land type on the basis of a combination of landform, soil, vegetation, and drainage characteristics) intersect with the study area (**Table 10** in **Appendix Two**). **Map 1** shows the land systems intersecting with the study area.

The extent of these land systems within the study area are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Extent of land systems within the study area and regional representation (Van Vreeswyk *et al.* 2004)

| LAND SYSTEM | EXTENT WITHIN STUDY AREA (km ²) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) | PILBARA EXTENT (km ²) | PROPORTION OF TOTAL WITHIN THE STUDY AREA (%) |
|--------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Black | 17.19 | 2.49 | 165 | 10.42 |
| Boolaloo | 5.80 | 0.84 | 1502 | 0.39 |
| Boolgeeda | 154.51 | 22.37 | 7748 | 1.99 |
| Calcrete | 3.45 | 0.50 | 1444 | 0.24 |
| Capricorn | 16.08 | 2.33 | 5296 | 0.30 |
| Cheerawarra | 0.09 | 0.01 | 197 | 0.05 |
| Coolibah | 1.77 | 0.26 | 1014 | 0.17 |
| Granitic | 15.92 | 2.30 | 4020 | 0.40 |
| Hooley | 0.15 | 0.02 | 590 | 0.03 |
| Horseflat | 45.69 | 6.61 | 1261 | 3.62 |
| Jurrawarrina | 3.68 | 0.53 | 664 | 0.55 |
| Macroy | 10.87 | 1.57 | 13095 | 0.08 |
| Mallina | 36.27 | 5.25 | 2557 | 1.42 |
| Mckay | 12.87 | 1.86 | 4202 | 0.31 |
| Newman | 37.41 | 5.42 | 14580 | 0.26 |
| Pyramid | 16.74 | 2.42 | 142 | 11.79 |
| River | 52.67 | 7.63 | 4088 | 1.29 |
| Rocklea | 77.56 | 11.23 | 22993 | 0.34 |
| Ruth | 56.27 | 8.15 | 346 | 16.26 |
| Satirist | 9.27 | 1.34 | 377 | 2.46 |
| Sherlock | 22.54 | 3.26 | 192 | 11.74 |
| Uaroo | 67.11 | 9.72 | 7681 | 0.87 |
| Urandy | 25.14 | 3.64 | 1311 | 1.92 |
| Wona | 1.67 | 0.24 | 1815 | 0.09 |

2.1.4 Drainage

The northern portion of the study area alignment is associated with the Sherlock River, crossing the river and corresponding with its floodplain and tributaries. Near the centre of the study area the alignment crosses the Fortescue River. The southern portion of the study area is associated with Weelumurra Creek and its tributaries that flow into the Fortescue River.

3.0 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

The results of the desktop assessment relating to the biological environment are detailed below.

3.1 BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGION

Biogeographic regions are delineated on the basis of similar climate, geology, landforms, vegetation and fauna and are defined in the Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (Department of Sustainability Environment Water Population and Communities (DSEWPoC) 2011).

The study area is located entirely within the Pilbara biogeographic region that includes four subregions; Chichester, Fortescue Plains, Hamersley and Roebourne (Thackway & Cresswell 1995), all of which the study area intersect with (**Map 2**). These subregions are described in the 2002 Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions (McKenzie *et al.* 2003) as:

Chichester (PIL1, Kendrick & McKenzie 2002):

The Chichester subregion comprises the northern section of the Pilbara Craton. Undulating Archaean granite and basalt plains include significant areas of basaltic ranges. Plains support a shrub steppe characterised by Acacia inaequilatera over Triodia wiseana (formerly Triodia pungens) hummock grasslands, while Eucalyptus leucophloia tree steppes occur on ranges. The climate is Semi-desert-tropical and receives 300 mm of rainfall annually. Drainage occurs to the north via numerous rivers (e.g. De Grey, Oakover, Nullagine, Shaw, Yule, Sherlock). Subregional area is 9 044 560 ha.

Fortescue Plains (PIL2, Kendrick 2002a)

Alluvial plains and river frontage. Extensive salt marsh, mulga-bunch grass, and short grass communities on alluvial plains in the east. Deeply incised gorge systems in the western (lower) part of the drainage. River Gum woodlands fringe the drainage lines. Northern limit of Mulga (Acacia aneura). An extensive calcrete aquifer (originating within a palaeo-drainage valley) feeds numerous permanent springs in the central Fortescue, supporting large permanent wetlands with extensive stands of River Gum and Cadjeput Melaleuca woodlands. Climatic conditions are semi desert tropical, with average rainfall of 300 mm, falling mainly in summer cyclonic events. Drainage occurs to the north-west. Subregional area is 2 041 914 ha.

Hamersley (PIL3, Kendrick 2002b):

Mountainous area of Proterozoic sedimentary ranges and plateaux, dissected by gorges (basalt, shale and dolerite). Mulga low woodland over bunch grasses on fine textured soils in valley floors, and Eucalyptus leucophloia over Triodia brizoides on skeletal soils of the ranges. The climate is semi-desert tropical, average 300 mm rainfall, usually in summer cyclonic or thunderstorm events. Winter rain is not uncommon. Drainage into either the Fortescue to the north, the Ashburton to the south, or the Robe to the west. Subregional area is 6 215 092 ha.

Roebourne (PIL4, Kendrick & Stanley 2002)

Quaternary alluvial and older colluvial coastal and subcoastal plains with a grass savannah of mixed bunch and hummock grasses, and dwarf shrub steppe of Acacia stellaticeps or A. pyrifolia and A. inaequilatera. Uplands are dominated by Triodia hummock grasslands.

Ephemeral drainage lines support Eucalyptus victrix or Corymbia hamersleyana woodlands. Samphire, Sporobolus and mangal occur on marine alluvial flats and river deltas. Resistant linear ranges of basalts occur across the coastal plains, with minor exposures of granite. Islands are either Quaternary sand accumulations, or composed of basalt or limestone, or combinations of any of these three. Climate is arid (semi-desert) tropical with highly variable rainfall, falling mainly in summer. Cyclonic activity is significant, with several systems affecting the coast and hinterland annually. Subregional area is 2 008 983 ha.

3.2 FLORA

3.2.1 Conservation Significant Flora

For the purposes of this report, conservation significant flora species are those that are listed by the DPaW, as TF and PF. Flora species are classified as TF or listed as PF where populations are geographically restricted or threatened by local processes.

TF species (previously known in Western Australian as Declared Rare Flora (DRF)) are listed by the DPaW and are protected under the Western Australian *WC Act 1950*. Rare flora species, as they are termed in the *WC Act*, are gazetted under Sub-section 2 of Section 23F, thereby making it an offence to remove or damage rare flora without Ministerial approval.

Some TF species have additional legislative protection by being listed under the Commonwealth *EPBC Act 1999*. Definitions of the Commonwealth *EPBC Act* categories are provided in **Table 5** in **Appendix One**.

There are seven categories covering State-listed TF and PF species (DPaW 2013), which are outlined in **Table 6** in **Appendix One**. PF for Western Australia are regularly reviewed by the DPaW whenever new information becomes available, with species status altered or removed from the list when data indicates that they no longer meet the requirements outlined in **Table 6**.

3.2.2 Commonwealth Protected Matters Search

A Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DoE) online database search (*Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST)*, Australian Government and DoE 2014) was conducted and Commonwealth *Species Profile and Threats Database* (DoE 2014) lists were reviewed to identify threatened flora with Commonwealth protection nearby.

The *PMST* search of an early version of the study area and 25 km buffer identified one species that is known to occur within the search area or have habitat that is likely to occur; *Lepidium catapycnon*, listed as Vulnerable under the *EPBC Act*. The nearest record of this species, estimated using the *NatureMap* (Department of Environment and Conservation [DEC] 2007-2014) measuring tool, is approximately 50 km south of the study area.

The *PMST* result is included in **Table 11** in **Appendix Two**.

3.2.3 DPaW Threatened and Priority Flora Database Search

A DPaW Threatened Flora database search (DPaW reference 20-0514FL) of an early version of the study area and 40 km buffer identified 78 vascular conservation significant taxa (species, subspecies and varieties) with validated populations within the search area buffer, shown on **Map 3** and included in **Table 11**. These conservation significant flora include two TF, 23 P1, 16 P2, 32 P3 and five P4 taxa. The taxa previously identified within 10 km of the current study area are:

- P1 taxa *Helichrysum oligochaetum*, *Heliotropium muticum*, *Josephinia* sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) (P1), although the specimen is identified as being questionable on *FloraBase* (Western Australian Herbarium [WAH] 2014), and *Sida* sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692)
- P2 taxon *Paspalidium retiglume*
- P3 taxa *Acacia daweana*, *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301), *Iotasperma sessilifolium* and *Rostellularia adscendens* var. *latifolia*
- P4 taxon *Goodenia nuda*, recorded from within the study area.

The DPaW Threatened Flora database search does not identify other significant flora species, described in *Guidance Statement No. 51* (EPA 2004) as including keystone or relictual species, those having anomalous features, range extremities, range extensions, population outliers, restricted subtaxa and hybrids, local endemics or poorly reserved species.

3.2.4 NatureMap Search

NatureMap (DEC 2007-2014) was reviewed to identify conservation significant flora species that have been recorded from within and near the study area using a simplified version of the early study area and 25 km buffer (**Figure 3**). The *NatureMap* search, conducted in May 2014, identified 22 conservation significant flora species, 21 of which were also identified by the DPaW database search (**Section 3.2.3** above). The *NatureMap* search results are incorporated in **Table 11**.

3.2.5 Significant Species According to Guidance Statement No. 51

Other significant flora species, as described in *Guidance Statement No. 51* (EPA 2004), include keystone or relictual species, those having anomalous features, range extremities, range extensions, population outliers, restricted subtaxa and hybrids, local endemics or poorly reserved species.

Undescribed (new to science) species can also be considered as significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51* (e.g. EPA 2012b). Additionally, Saunders *et al.* (1998), in the Commonwealth *State of the Environment* report, includes undescribed species as having significance as a biodiversity indicator.

Flora and vegetation survey reports from nearby were reviewed to identify any species considered to be significant for reasons other than being listed as TF or PF.

An unnamed *Josephinia* sp. was recorded from a number of locations close to the southern terminus of the study area (Ecoscape 2011a; 2012b; 2012h). Whilst there has been no progress in relation to applying a phrase name to this species, it was considered of significance by the EPA during the Flinders Mines environmental approvals process (EPA 2012b). This species is also included in **Table 11**.

Flora and vegetation survey reports from the northern (Balla Balla) end of the study area alignment were also reviewed to identify if there were any other significant species. None, other than Priority Flora species that were also recorded by the database searches, were identified as significant according to these reports (Astron Environmental Services 2005; Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2006; 2008; 2013).

3.2.6 Ecoscape Experience

Ecoscape has undertaken a number of flora and vegetation surveys in the Pilbara, including several near the southern end of the study area (e.g. Ecoscape 2011a; 2012a; 2012b; 2012c; 2012e; 2013e) and in near-coastal areas close to Karratha/Roebourne and Port Hedland (Ecoscape 2012g; 2013a; 2013d). Ecoscape considers that *Abutilon* sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) (P1) and *Vigna* sp. rockpiles (R. Butcher *et al.* RB 1400) (P3) may also occur in the study area; neither were identified by any of the database searches, but have been included in **Table 11**.

3.2.7 Introduced Species

The Western Australian Organism List (WAOL; Department of Agriculture and Food [DAFWA] 2013) details organisms listed as Declared Pests under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007* that replaces the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection (ARRP) Act 1976*. Under the *BAM Act 2007*, Declared Pests are listed as one of three categories:

- C1 (exclusion), that applies to pests not established in Western Australia; control measures are to be taken to prevent their entry and establishment
- C2 (eradication), that applies to pests that are present in Western Australia but in low numbers or in limited areas where eradication is still a possibility
- C3 (management), that applies to established pests where it is not feasible or desirable to manage them in order to limit their damage.

Some of the more invasive introduced species are also included in a number of other weed lists maintained by DoE and Weeds Australia, including Weeds of National Significance (WONS, Weeds Australia 2012b), the National Environmental Alert List (DSEWPaC 2012a), Sleeper Weeds (DSEWPaC 2012b), Species Targeted for Eradication (DSEWPaC 2012c) and Target Species for Biological Control (Weeds Australia 2012a).

Introduced species (weeds) are commonly recorded, particularly in disturbed areas including those targeted for grazing by stock. Plants are regarded as introduced if they are listed as 'alien' on *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014). *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) lists 112 introduced species as having been collected within the Pilbara bioregion, 49 within the Chichester (PIL1) subregion, 31 within the Fortescue Plains (PIL2) subregion, 61 within the Hamersley (PIL3) subregion, 70 within the Roebourne (PIL4) subregion, 47 within the Shire of Roebourne and 78 within the Shire of Ashburton.

3.3 VEGETATION AND ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

3.3.1 Vegetation Association Mapping

During the 1970s, John Beard and associates conducted a systematic survey of native vegetation, describing the vegetation systems in Western Australia at a scale of 1:250 000 in the south-west and at a scale of 1:1 000 000 in less developed areas. The vegetation survey of Western Australia maps and explanatory memoirs (1974-1981) are credited to J.S. Beard (or Beard with various co-authors).

Beard's vegetation maps attempt to depict the native vegetation as it was presumed to be at the time of settlement, and is known as the pre-European vegetation type and extent. They have since been developed in digital form by Shepherd *et al.* (2002), and updated by the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA 2012).

The pre-European vegetation associations identified from the study area (DAFWA 2012) and their pre-European and current extents are listed in **Table 2** (Government of Western Australia 2013) and shown on **Map 2**. The total extent of the Pilbara bioregion is 17 808 657.06 ha.

Table 2: Pre-European vegetation associations within the study area (Government of Western Australia 2013)

| VEGETATION ASSOCIATION | PILBARA BIOREGION | | | EXTENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | PRE-EUROPEAN EXTENT (ha) | CURRENT EXTENT (ha) | % REMAINING | EXTENT (ha) | PROPORTION (%) |
| 11 | 15,973.94 | 15,973.94 | 100.00 | 102.64 | 0.64 |
| 82 | 2,563,583.23 | 2,550,898.98 | 99.51 | 3566.48 | 0.14 |
| 93 | 3,042,114.29 | 3,038,471.70 | 99.88 | 15979.83 | 0.53 |
| 152 | 177,945.83 | 177,845.21 | 99.94 | 1010.35 | 0.57 |
| 173 | 1,752,520.89 | 1,747,677.63 | 99.72 | 1389.12 | 0.08 |
| 175 | 507,860.18 | 507,466.82 | 99.92 | 3465.83 | 0.68 |
| 196 | 87,403.03 | 87,403.03 | 100.00 | 77.30 | 0.09 |
| 565 | 108,956.73 | 108,945.16 | 99.99 | 5195.76 | 4.77 |
| 569 | 59,337.69 | 59,337.69 | 100.00 | 1458.29 | 2.46 |
| 587 | 580,728.60 | 580,696.99 | 99.99 | 8437.30 | 1.45 |
| 589 | 728,768.20 | 724,695.82 | 99.44 | 10841.81 | 1.50 |
| 607 | 120,789.19 | 120,599.81 | 99.84 | 1622.66 | 1.35 |
| 626 | 117,724.44 | 117,198.13 | 99.55 | 3843.84 | 3.28 |
| 629 | 37,190.83 | 37,178.16 | 99.97 | 29.66 | 0.08 |
| 640 | 17,505.69 | 17,505.69 | 100.00 | 1149.36 | 6.57 |
| 641 | 18,327.78 | 18,327.73 | 100.00 | 1386.66 | 7.57 |
| 644 | 27,199.82 | 27,068.69 | 99.52 | 2674.54 | 9.88 |
| 645 | 84,670.25 | 84,658.03 | 99.99 | 565.83 | 0.67 |
| 647 | 195,859.95 | 191,710.98 | 97.88 | 2260.03 | 1.18 |
| 649 | 40,364.42 | 40,178.20 | 99.54 | 4013.13 | 9.99 |

3.3.2 Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) are categorised at both Commonwealth (Commonwealth of Australia 1999) and State (DEC 2010) level, whilst Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) are categorised at State level (DEC 2010). The definitions of Commonwealth and State categories are summarised in **Table 5** and **Table 6** respectively in **Appendix One**.

Review of the DPaW TEC list (DPaW Species & Communities Branch 2014a) indicates that the only TEC in the Pilbara defined by vegetation is the vulnerable '*Themeda* grasslands on cracking clay (Hamersley Station, Pilbara)'

There are no Commonwealth-listed TECs within the Pilbara bioregion (DoE 2014), consequently none were identified by the PMST search (Australian Government and DoE 2014).

There are 30 PECs known from the Pilbara DPaW region; review of the DPaW list (DPaW Species & Communities Branch 2014b) indicates that a number of these occur on land systems that intersect with the study area and may occur within it.

DPaW Ecological Communities Database Search

A DPaW Ecological Communities database search (reference 21-0514EC) was conducted for the study area and a 40 km buffer. The search results are shown on **Map 3**.

The search identified the TEC 'Themeda grasslands on cracking clays (Hamersley Station, Pilbara)' as occurring within the 40 km search buffer area. The TEC was identified as occurring in two areas, one approximately 22 km to the south and the other 25 km to the south east of the southernmost branches of the study area. The study area is outside the administrative buffer associated with the TEC.

Two PECs were identified by the database search as occurring within the study area, with a further two identified within the search area buffer (but not known to occur within the study area); these are described below (DPaW Species & Communities Branch 2014b).

The two PECs known to occur within the study area are the P1-P3 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System (previously 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range') and the P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains', described below.

The 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' PEC, located in the vicinity of Mt Florance homestead, extends approximately 150 m into the study area with the 500 m administrative buffer extending further into it, is described as:

a system of basalt upland gilgai plains with tussock grasslands occurs throughout the Chichester Range in the Chichester-Millstream National Park, Mungaroona Range Nature Reserve and on adjacent pastoral leases. There are a series of community types identified within the Wona Land System gilgai plains that are considered susceptible to known threats such as grazing or have constituent rare/restricted species, as follows:

P1 Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range. This grassless plain of stony gibber community occurs on the tablelands with very little vegetative cover during the dry season, however during the wet a suite of ephemerals/annuals and short-lived perennials emerge, many of which are poorly known and range-end taxa

P1 Annual Sorghum grasslands on self mulching clays. This community appears very rare and restricted to the Pannawonica-Robe valley end of Chichester Range

P3(iii) Mitchell grass plains (Astrebla spp.) on gilgai

P3(iii) Mitchell grass and Roebourne Plain grass (Eragrostis xerophila) plain on gilgai (typical type, heavily grazed).

The P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC is mapped as occurring across all of the northern 20 km of the study area, with an additional section shown intersecting the study area in the vicinity of Croydon Outstation homestead. The PEC is described as:

extensive, weakly gilgaied clay plains dominated by tussock grasslands on mostly alluvial non-gilgaied, red clay loams or heavy clay loams. Perennial tussock grasses include Eragrostis xerophila (Roebourne Plains grass) and other Eragrostis spp., Eriachne spp. and Dichanthium spp. The community also supports a suite of annual grasses including Sorghum spp. and rare Astrebla spp. The community extends from Cape Preston to Balla Balla surrounding the towns of Karratha and Roebourne. This community incorporates Unit 3 (Gilgai plains), Unit 5 (Alluvial Plains) with some Unit 7 (Drainage Depressions) described in Van Vreeswyk et al. 2004.

Two PECs were identified as occurring within the search area buffer but outside the study area; P1 'Brockman Iron cracking clay communities of the Hamersley Range' and P4 'Invertebrate assemblages (Errawallana Spring type) Coolawanya Station'. Only the former is described in terms of vegetation, and is within the scope of this survey.

The 'Brockman Iron cracking clay communities of the Hamersley Range' occurs approximately 17 km to the south of the southern end of the study area. The PEC is described as:

rare tussock grassland dominated by Astrebla lappacea in the Hamersley Range, on the Newman land system. Tussock grassland on cracking clays-derived in valley floors, depositional floors. This is a rare community and the landform is rare. Known from near West Angeles, Newman, Tom Price and boundary of Hamersley and Brockman Stations

3.3.3 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

Groundwater Definition

Groundwater is water that is found in the saturated zone of the soil, where all soil pores are filled with water. It occurs below the water table in an unconfined aquifer or may be held under pressure in a confined aquifer. Groundwater may also occur as a perched aquifer where is located above unsaturated rock formations as a result of a discontinuous permeable layer (Goulburn-Murray Water 2010).

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Definition

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) have been defined as ecosystems that are dependent on groundwater for their survival at some stage or stages of their lifecycle, however groundwater use cannot be equated with groundwater dependence (Eamus 2009b).

Hatton and Evans (1998) identified four types of GDEs based on their geographic setting: terrestrial vegetation (vegetation communities and dependent fauna that have seasonal or episodic dependence on groundwater), river base flow systems (aquatic and riparian ecosystems that exist in or adjacent to streams that are fed by groundwater base flow), aquifer and cave ecosystems, and wetlands.

Eamus *et al.* (2006) identified three primary classes based on type of groundwater reliance:

1. Aquifer and cave ecosystems.
2. All ecosystems dependent on the surface expression of groundwater:
 - a) river base flows
 - b) wetlands, swamplands
 - c) seagrass beds in estuaries
 - d) floodplains
 - e) mound springs
 - f) riparian vegetation
 - g) saline discharge to lakes
 - h) low lying forests.
3. All ecosystems dependent on the subsurface presence of groundwater, often accessed via the capillary fringe (non-saturated zone above the water table) when roots penetrate this zone:
 - a) River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) forests
 - b) Banksia woodlands
 - c) Riparian vegetation in the wet/dry tropics.

GDEs in the Pilbara are generally determined to be vegetation associated with riparian areas. GDEs dependent on the surface expression of groundwater (Eamus *et al.* 2006 class 2) includes vegetation

associated with wetlands (permanent or semi-permanent pools) within riparian areas, and generally includes *Melaleuca argentea* in association with other species described below. GDEs associated with the subsurface presence of groundwater (Eamus *et al.* 2006 class 3) includes riparian vegetation characterised by the phreatophytic species described below.

Phreatophytic Species

Phreatophytic species rely on groundwater sources for water intake (e.g. Maunsell Australia Pty Ltd 2006); essentially the water requirements of phreatophytes are greater than can be provided from the surface soil profile (e.g. riparian vegetation) or they are dependent on free water availability (e.g. wetland species). They frequently show low tolerance to extended water stress due to a lack of physiological and/or morphological adaptation to drought, and respond to significant water deficit by a decline in health and eventual death (*ibid.*).

Obligate phreatophytes are dependent on free access to water (i.e. they are wetland species) whereas facultative phreatophytes can switch their water source between the soil surface profile in times of rain, to groundwater in times of drought when the soil surface profile (vadosphere) is depleted (Grierson 2010).

Phreatophytic species that are known from nearby are:

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens*, which is regarded as a facultative phreatophyte that is dependent on groundwater for part of its lifecycle and/or in times of drought. This species has been reported to be tolerant of groundwater falls of up to 4 m per year (Maunsell Australia Pty Ltd 2006), has both lateral and sinker roots and is tolerant of waterlogging (Grierson 2010).
- *Eucalyptus victrix*, which may be regarded as a facultative phreatophyte. It is considered to be relatively drought tolerant and likely to be tolerant of gradual declines to the water table (to a degree) (Maunsell Australia Pty Ltd 2006). *Eucalyptus victrix* has lateral and sinker roots (i.e. a dimorphic root system) but is not tolerant of waterlogging (Grierson 2010). There is some conjecture that this species is actually a vadophyte (i.e. relies on water from within the soil surface profile, and is independent of groundwater) or, at best, weakly phreatophytic (Resource and Environmental Management Pty Ltd 2007).

Vegetation containing *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens* and *Eucalyptus victrix* are considered to represent GDEs.

It should be noted, however, that there is supporting evidence that, at least in some circumstances (Batini 2009; Eamus 2009a; EPA and Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd 2010; Resource and Environmental Management Pty Ltd 2007), *Eucalyptus victrix* does not always depend on groundwater. Therefore vegetation containing this species may not always be definitive of a GDE.

Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

The *Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems* (BoM 2014a) was interrogated to determine the presence of known GDEs and Inflow Dependent Ecosystems (IDEs) within the study area.

An Inflow Dependent Ecosystem is one in which the vegetation within the landscape is likely to be accessing water in addition to rainfall, from soil or surface water or groundwater, assessed using remotely sensed data. The likelihood of a landscape using additional water is rated from one to 10 (low to high), with a rating above six indicating that a landscape is likely to be inflow dependent (BoM 2014a).

The *Atlas* was interrogated using a polygon covering the study area and an adequate buffer. Interrogation of the *Atlas* identified several areas within the study area either mapped in previous desktop surveys as being a GDE or being identified as having a high potential for groundwater interaction due to association with major

drainages. The type of GDE and the geomorphology associated with these ecosystem types, which are likely to be encountered within the study area are described below in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Type of GDE, likelihood and associated geomorphology potentially occurring within the study area (BoM 2014a)

| NAME | POTENTIAL FOR GDE | IDE LIKELIHOOD | LANDSCAPE POSITION | GEOMORPHOLOGY |
|--|--|----------------|--------------------|---|
| Ecosystem Type: River | | | | |
| WEELUMURRA CREEK | High potential for groundwater interaction | 10 | Low Lying | Mainly alluvial lowland with hardpan wash plains and sandplain, possibly a graben. |
| FORTESCUE RIVER | High potential for groundwater interaction | 8-10 | Low Lying | Mainly alluvial lowland with hardpan wash plains and sandplain, possibly a graben. |
| SHERLOCK RIVER | High potential for groundwater interaction | 7 | Low Lying | Dissected flat-topped hills of granitic, volcanic and metamorphic rocks; interspersed by stony plains on granite. |
| SHERLOCK RIVER | High potential for groundwater interaction | 10 | Low Lying | Floodplains and deltaic plains with stony plains and sandplains; tidal flats and some metamorphic, volcanic and granitic hills and islands. |
| SHERLOCK RIVER | High potential for groundwater interaction | 8 | Low Lying | Narrow range of hills and dissected plateaus on basalt and sedimentary rocks. |
| Ecosystem Type: Permanent Pools | | | | |
| Pool | Identified in previous study: desktop | 9-10 | Low Lying | Dissected flat-topped hills of granitic, volcanic and metamorphic rocks; interspersed by stony plains on granite. |
| Ecosystem Type: Pool | | | | |
| Pool | Identified in previous study: desktop | 6-10 | Low Lying | Dissected flat-topped hills of granitic, volcanic and metamorphic rocks; interspersed by stony plains on granite. |
| Pool | Identified in previous study: desktop | 7-10 | Low Lying | Floodplains and deltaic plains with stony plains and sandplains; tidal flats and some metamorphic, volcanic and granitic hills and islands. |
| Pool | Identified in previous study: desktop | 5-10 | Low Lying | Narrow range of hills and dissected plateaus on basalt and sedimentary rocks. |
| Pool | Identified in previous study: desktop | 9-10 | Slope | Dissected bold plateaus and ranges of flat lying or moderately folded sandstone, quartzite and volcanic rocks. |

3.3.4 Mulga Communities

Mulga is the common name for a group of closely related *Acacia* species that were formerly known as *Acacia aneura* and its subtaxa. A recent taxonomic review (Maslin & Reid 2012) has resulted in a revision of this group, and Mulga now includes *Acacia aneura*, *A. aptaneura*, *A. ayersiana*, *A. caesaneura*, *A. crapedocarpa*, *A. fuscaneura*, *A. incurvaneura*, *A. macraneura*, *A. minyura*, *A. mulganeura*, *A. paraneura* and *A. pteraneura*, although not all are present in the Pilbara.

Mulga community types can be considered as significant, and are recognised as such in a number of publications including the *Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions in 2002* (Department of Conservation and Land Management [CALM] 2002) – see below, and various EPA approvals documents where environmental objectives are set or conditions imposed to restrict impacts on Mulga

vegetation (e.g. EPA 2010; 2012a). Despite being recognised as a significant, there is currently no statutory protection for any Mulga community.

Sheet Flow Dependent Mulga (also known more generally as Sheet Flow Dependent Vegetation, SFDV) occurs in groves or bands and can be inferred from species composition, community structure and topography. SFDV relies on overland (sheet) flow of water across a relatively flat landscape to regenerate (Muller 2005; The University of Western Australia *et al.* 2012), and as such changes in topography caused by mining or infrastructure, including roads and railways, can have a significant impact.

3.3.5 Ecosystems at Risk

'Ecosystems at Risk' were identified by regional ecologists and others as part of the *Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions in 2002* (CALM 2002), however they do not have any formal legislative protection.

'Ecosystems at Risk' identified from the Chichester subregion (PIL1) of the Pilbara (Kendrick & McKenzie 2002) that may occur in or near the study area include:

- the vulnerable 'Cracking clay communities of the Chichester Range and Mungaroona Range' (now a PEC).

'Ecosystems at Risk' identified from the Fortescue Plains subregion (PIL2) of the Pilbara (Kendrick 2002a) that may occur in or near the study area include:

- 'Perennial grassland communities in the Fortescue Valley'; no status given.

'Ecosystems at Risk' identified from the Hamersley subregion (PIL3) of the Pilbara bioregion (Kendrick 2002b) that may occur in or near the study area include:

- the vulnerable 'Grove/inter-grove mulga, eastern Hamersley Range' ecosystem
- the vulnerable 'Valley floor mulga' ecosystem
- the vulnerable 'All major ephemeral water courses'.

No 'Ecosystems at Risk' were identified from the Roebourne subregion (Kendrick & Stanley 2002) that may occur in or near the study area (other than those now considered to represent a PEC).

The above listed 'Ecosystems at Risk' do not include ecosystems currently listed TECs or PECs.

3.3.6 Significant Vegetation According to Guidance Statement No. 51

Guidance Statement No. 51 (EPA 2004) also lists a number of reasons why vegetation may of conservation interest, in addition to being listed as a TEC or PEC or because the extent is below a minimum threshold. These reasons, which may apply at a number of scales but are not defined in detail, include:

- scarcity
- unusual species
- novel combinations of species
- role as a refuge
- role as a key habitat for threatened species or large populations representing a significant proportion of the local to regional total population of a species
- being representative of the range of a unit (particularly a good local and/or regional example of a unit in 'prime' habitat, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extension or isolated outliers of the main range)
- restricted distribution.

Flora and vegetation reports from nearby areas were reviewed to identify vegetation that was considered significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51*. A number of vegetation types having restricted distributions were identified as being locally significant including:

- riparian vegetation in the Flinders Blacksmith tenement (Ecoscape 2011a), Fortescue Metals Group (FMG) Central Pilbara Project Area (Ecoscape 2012b) and Balla Balla Vanadium project area (Mattiske Consulting 2006), characterised by *Eucalyptus victrix* and/or *E. camaldulensis*
- vegetation characterised by *Carissa spinarum* (probably now known as *C. lanceolata*) over *Triodia wiseana* and *T. epactia* in the Balla Balla Vanadium project area (Mattiske Consulting 2006)
- vegetation restricted to gorges in the Flinders Blacksmith tenement (Ecoscape 2011a) and FMG Central Pilbara Project Area (Ecoscape 2012b)
- vegetation restricted to high hilltops, characterised by *Eucalyptus kingsmillii* and *E. gamophylla*, in the FMG Central Pilbara Project Area (Ecoscape 2012b)
- *Acacia maitlandii* Shrubland on low hills in the Flinders Blacksmith tenement (Ecoscape 2011a)
- *Acacia orthocarpa* (atypical form) Shrubland in the Flinders Blacksmith tenement (Ecoscape 2011a)
- sheet flow dependent Mulga in the FMG Central Pilbara Project Area (Ecoscape 2012b).

3.3.7 Previous Surveys

There are very few known (publicly available) flora and vegetation surveys that have been conducted in areas corresponding with or close to the study area. Reports associated with previous surveys from areas close to the northern (Balla Balla) and southern (Flinders Blacksmith tenement and Fortescue Metals Group Solomon Project) ends of the study area that have been reviewed in association with this project are:

- Balla Balla:
 - Mattiske Consulting (2013) *Flora and vegetation survey of the Balla Balla export facilities, proposed infrastructure corridor within L47/690*
 - Mattiske Consulting (2008) *Flora and vegetation survey of the Balla Balla pipeline*
 - Mattiske Consulting (2006) *Flora and vegetation survey of the Balla Balla Vanadium Project*
 - Astron Environmental Services (2005) *Balla Balla Vanadium Project Vegetation and Flora Survey*
- Flinders Blacksmith tenement:
 - WorleyParsons (2010) *Pilbara Iron Ore Project: Preliminary Desktop Environmental Study at E47/882*
 - Ecoscape (2011a) *Pilbara Iron Ore Project – Blacksmith Flora and Vegetation Survey*
 - Ecoscape (2012c) *Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Mapping*
- Fortescue Metals Group Solomon Project:
 - Coffey Environments (2010b) *Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Solomon Rail Project - Volume 1*
 - Ecoscape (2010a) *Level Two Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Firetail Mining Area*
 - Ecoscape (2010c) *Solomon Project Airstrip Flora and Vegetation Assessment*
 - Ecoscape (2010d) *Solomon Project Rail Re-alignment Flora and Vegetation Assessment*
 - ENV Australia (2010) *Solomon Project: Kings Flora and Vegetation Assessment*.

Ecoscape has also undertaken a number of unpublished surveys near the southern end of the study area and has received survey reports from other consultants as reference material for these:

- Ecoscape (2013b) *Delphine Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey (Phase 2)*
- Ecoscape (2013c) *Eliwana and Flying Fish Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey (Phase 2)*
- Ecoscape (2013e) *Western Hub Rail Link Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey*
- Ecoscape (2012a) *Themeda Grasslands on Cracking Clay' TEC Assessment*
- Ecoscape (2012b) *Central Pilbara Project Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Assessment*

- Ecoscape (2012d) *Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Mapping and Conservation Significant Flora Survey*
- Ecoscape (2012e) *Level 1 Vegetation, Flora and Fauna Assessment, and Targeted Conservation Significant Flora and Fauna Survey: Mt Macleod West*
- Ecoscape (2012f) *Mt Farquhar Phase One Flora and Vegetation Survey*
- Ecoscape (2012h) *Vegetation, Flora and Fauna Assessment, and Targeted Conservation Significant Flora and Fauna Survey: Raven*
- Coffey Environments (2010a) *Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Solomon Project and Investigator - Volume 1*
- Coffey Environments (2011) *Robe pisolite assessment and targeted Gompholobium karijini (P2) survey, Solomon Mine Project.*

Ecoscape has also undertaken flora and vegetation surveys near the northern end of the study area alignment, largely in the Karratha/Roebourne and Port Hedland areas:

- Ecoscape (2013a) *Cape Lambert to Wickham 33kV Line: Targeted Flora and Fauna Surveys*
- Ecoscape (2013d) *Pilbara Vegetation Asset Intersect Review*
- Ecoscape (2012g) *Pippingarra Quarry Priority Flora Survey and Delineation*
- Ecoscape (2011b) *Pippingarra Quarry Vascular Flora and Vegetation Survey*
- Ecoscape (2010b) *Port Hedland Water Supply Flora and Vegetation Assessment.*

Results of these surveys are confidential however the reports have been reviewed for relevant information.

3.3.7.1 Environmental Approval Documentation

Environmental approvals documents for the Balla Balla and Flinders Blacksmith areas include:

- EPA (2009) *Report and recommendations of the Environmental Protection Authority: Balla Balla Magnetite Project, Ferro Metals Australia Pty Ltd. Report 1309*
- EPA (2012b) *Report and recommendations of the Environmental Protection Authority: Flinders Pilbara Iron Ore Project - Stage 1. Report 1456*
- EPA (2013) *Report and recommendations of the Environmental Protection Authority: Balla Balla Export Facilities, Forge Resources Swan Pty Ltd. Report 1481.*

The EPA (2013) report identified the following as being significant in relation to the Balla Balla Export Facility, although there were no environmental conditions set in response:

- no TF or TECs were identified from the study area
- P1 *Heliotropium muticum* had previously been recorded from close to the survey area, although there was no indication that it was recorded from within it
- parts of the study area resemble the P3 'Horseflat land system of the Roebourne Plains' PEC, however the proportion of the PEC as a whole that may be impacted was small.

The EPA (2009) report identified the following as being significant in relation to the Balla Balla Magnetite Mine, however no environmental conditions were set in response as the proponent had taken steps to minimise impacts:

- no TF or TECs were identified from the study area
- there may have been Priority Flora species within the survey area however they could not be identified with certainty as they were in vegetative condition; the EPA considered that, even if the potential species were PF, that the impacts would be low
- there may have been vegetation representative of the P3 'Roebourne Plains coastal grassland' PEC, however this could not be confirmed due to grazing and fire impacts; the EPA considered that the proposed clearing would not impact on the conservation status of the PEC
- impacts to groundwater dependent vegetation would be minimal.

The EPA (2012b) report identified the following as being significant in relation to the Flinders Blacksmith tenement, with some conditions set as listed below:

- no TF, TECs or PECs were identified from the study area
- three P3 and two P4 species were recorded
- an undescribed *Josephinia* sp. was identified from study area however it was recorded in an area outside the impact zone; the EPA supports additional surveys but did not impose them as a condition
- a groundwater dependent vegetation monitoring and management plan would be required
- residual impacts management measures and offset conditions were imposed.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

A reconnaissance survey was undertaken by Lyn Atkins and Jared Nelson during May 26-29, 2014. The purposes of this survey were to:

- identify access opportunities and constraints for future flora and vegetation surveys
- commence vegetation type assessment and mapping to identify potential representative floristic quadrat locations and potentially significant vegetation types
- commence ground truthing of habitat types of conservation significant flora to better target future searches.

The survey was undertaken by driving to and, where possible, along the study area alignment and recording relevant information.

4.1.1 Vegetation Type Assessment and Mapping Methodology

Preliminary vegetation types are determined in the field by a combination of their dominant and characteristic species, the life forms of these and, at times, the landform on which they occur.

Vegetation types are determined and described using the National Vegetation Inventory System (NVIS) methodology (National Heritage Trust [NHT] 2003), recorded at Level V (Association). Up to three species per stratum from each of the tree main strata (upper, mid and ground) were used to describe the vegetation. NVIS Level V descriptions are also used to describe the vegetation within floristic quadrats. Preliminary vegetation types are later refined following Level 2 flora and vegetation surveys and floristic analysis.

Vegetation types are mapped in the field by hand drawing boundaries of vegetation on printed aerial imagery, for later digitisation.

During the reconnaissance survey, these preliminary vegetation types were used to identify potential future locations of floristic quadrats that are positioned in representative areas of each vegetation type.

4.2 CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA LIKELIHOOD ASSESSMENT

A conservation significant flora likelihood assessment was undertaken prior to the Level 2 flora and vegetation survey. The desktop portion of this assessment (identifying likely species using database searches and assessing proximity information) was undertaken prior to the reconnaissance survey, with habitat information recorded during this survey.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify conservation significant flora species that are likely to occur within the study area and identify target search areas prior to the field survey.

The likelihood assessment included identifying key attributes of each species identified by the database searches as having potential to occur in the study area, using available information included on *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014), *NatureMap* (DEC 2007-2014) and any taxonomic literature available. These attributes were:

- broad soil type usually associated with the species
- broad landform/habitat usually associated with the species
- usual vegetation (characteristic species or structural type) with which the species is usually associated

- species having previously been recorded from within approximately 50 km of the study area (considered as 'nearby').

A likelihood rating was assigned to each likely species using the following categories:

- **Known:** there are recent reliable historical records (i.e. the location details are considered to be accurate and the vegetation condition has not changed significantly since the recording)
- **Possible:** it may occur within the study; broadly, 2-4 of the required attributes (but always including records from nearby) are present in the study area
- **Unlikely:** it could occur but is not expected; 1-3 of the required attributes are present in the study area but;
 - it is not known from nearby, or
 - it is known from nearby but has no other required attributes, or
 - it is known from nearby but has at least one well-defined attribute that does not occur in the study area (e.g. it is associated with a specific landform or soil type that does not occur in the study area)
- **Highly Unlikely:** the species characteristics include none of the required attributes of soil, landform, associated vegetation and having previously been recorded nearby, or a critical element (often landform) is not within the study area and as such it almost certainly does not occur within the study area.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

5.1.1 Access

As much of the study area as possible was traversed by vehicle during the reconnaissance survey. Some of the tracks occurring on the supplied GIS dataset either; did not exist (i.e. there was no evidence of former access); previously existed but were no longer passable by car; or were fencelines that may have previously had an associated track that was now overgrown and non-navigable. Part of the central portion of the study area, south of the Nunyerri Gap (in the northern part of the Chichester Range), was not accessed due to time and safety constraints. Reports from the leaseholder on the southern end of this section indicated that heritage surveyors had managed to traverse this section a day prior and as such, despite the unknown condition of the track, is expected to be rough but accessible.

Map 4 identifies the tracks that were driven (i.e. known access tracks) and tracks that were observed but not traversed (i.e. the tracks are known to exist and are likely to be useable). Tracks that were unusable are also identified on this map.

The reconnaissance survey identified a number of areas with poor access. Rutila has offered the use of quad bikes to assist with the survey; if these are available during future surveys there will be no survey constraints in these areas where they are north of the Chichester Range. Areas with restricted access south of the Chichester Range will be accessed by walking into them; the only area that occurs a significant distance from tracks (i.e. is too far to adequately survey by walking) has been recently burnt and is therefore unsuitable for intensive botanical survey within the available timeframe.

Some parts of the study area alignment occurred in valleys (gorges) between high and steep hills. Whilst it is important to describe all of the vegetation types within the entire study area, for safety reasons (and also considering that a railway will not be located on high and undulating areas due to the requirement to minimise grades), these areas will be surveyed at a lower intensity than valley floor areas that are more likely to be impacted.

5.1.2 Vegetation Types

Vegetation types were broadly mapped during the reconnaissance survey traverses. In general, vegetation type changes corresponded with land system boundaries, or could be easily identified using aerial imagery (e.g. creek line vegetation within a larger area is frequently a different vegetation type, or by colour changes on the imagery).

These preliminary vegetation types, in association with accessibility constraints, will be used to identify potential locations of floristic quadrats.

5.1.3 TECs and PECs

No TECs have been previously recorded within the study area. No vegetation similar to the '*Themeda* grasslands on cracking clays (Hamersley Station, Pilbara)' was observed during the field survey.

Significant parts of the northern section of the study area were considered highly likely to represent the 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC, in general corresponding with known occurrences (**Plate 1**).



Plate 1: 'Horseflat Land Systems of the Roebourne Plains' PEC

The section of the study area corresponding with a known occurrence of the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' PEC was accessible and will be assessed to confirm that it corresponds with one of the relevant plant assemblages. Another occurrence of the Wona land system, but not included in the PEC, occurs to the north of this; this was not accessible during the reconnaissance survey but will be included in the Level 2 field survey.

5.1.3.1 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

Class 2 GDEs, defined by the presence of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens* and frequently *Melaleuca argentea* and corresponding with the larger drainage lines (Sherlock River), were observed north of the Chichester Range, and may occur in pockets within the Nunyerri Gap. They may also be associated with the Fortescue River and are almost certainly associated with Weelumurra Creek, however not necessarily within the study area.



Plate 2: Class 2 GDE, Sherlock River

Class 3 GDEs, largely defined by the presence of *Eucalyptus victrix* (at times with *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens*), occurred in riparian areas (major and mid-sized drainage lines and floodplains) throughout much of the study area.

These will be mapped as separate vegetation types (possibly several types, depending on other species) and defined as GDEs during the Level 2 field survey.

5.1.3.2 Mulga Communities

Valley floor Mulga vegetation was common on the clay soils south of the Chichester Range; in the Fortescue Valley. No Sheet Flow Dependent Mulga was observed in any of the accessible areas, and review of aerial imagery of other areas indicates that none are likely within the study area.

Valley floor Mulga is considered to represent an 'Ecosystem at Risk', however it has no conservation significance.

5.1.3.3 'Ecosystems at Risk'

Vegetation that may represent 'Ecosystems at Risk' includes PECs, GDEs and Mulga communities described above. The undefined 'Perennial grassland communities in the Fortescue Valley' may also occur within the study area, on Coolawanyah Station.

5.1.3.4 Burnt Areas

A significant part of the eastern arm of the southern portion up to Weelamurra Creek has been recently burnt. Whilst the burnt areas cannot be surveyed for flora and vegetation, there are at times sufficient unburnt areas (pockets) to permit vegetation mapping. However, few of these pockets are large enough to contain a 50 m x 50 m floristic quadrat. Vegetation mapping will be conducted where it is possible to do so.

5.1.3.5 Conservation Significant Flora

Conservation significant flora was observed opportunistically, but locations not recorded. No targeted searches were conducted.

The only potentially significant finding, that will require confirmation as no flowering or fruiting material was observed during the reconnaissance survey, may be a large contiguous population of *Acacia daweana* (P3) in the southern section of the alignment. If the identification is confirmed, it will be a minor range extension (less than 10 km), but a significant new population as the plant in question was a dominant mid stratum species where it was observed. *Goodenia nuda* (P4) was also observed; this species is already known to occur within the study area.

5.1.3.6 Introduced Species

Introduced species (weeds) were observed during the reconnaissance survey. Buffel Grass (**Cenchrus ciliaris*) was a common component in grazed grasslands and associated with drainage lines; Kapok Bush (**Aerva javanica*) was associated with drainage lines and Date Palm (**Phoenix dactylifera*) was observed outside the study area (but nearby, in the Sherlock River bed) and will be recorded if it is recorded during the Level 2 survey.

5.2 CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA LIKELIHOOD

Using the methodology described in **Section 4.2**, desktop data, Ecoscape experience and field-based observations, 45 of the 82 conservation and otherwise significant flora species identified during the desktop assessment were considered 'Possible' to occur within the study area. They consisted of 11 P1, nine P2, 22 P3, one P4 and one (*Josephinia* sp.) considered as significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51*.

Table 4 lists the conservation significant flora species identified by the desktop assessment as having potential to occur in the study area, and the assessed likelihood of their occurrence.

The two TF species identified by the database searches were assessed as being 'Highly Unlikely' to occur within the study area due to their known occurrences being a significant distance away and on a landform (high hills) that is not in the study area.

Table 4: Assessed likelihood of conservation significant flora occurring in the study area

| TF | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| | | Known | | |
| | | | | <i>Goodenia nuda</i> |
| | | Possible | | |
| | <p><i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095), <i>Acacia leeuweniana</i>, <i>Brachyscome</i> sp. Wanna Munna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4662), <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i>, <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i>, <i>Heliotropium muticum</i>, <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Mt Brockman (E. Thoma ET 1354), <i>Josephinia</i> sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554), <i>Nicotiana heterantha</i>, <i>Sida</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692), <i>Teucrium pilbaranum</i></p> | <p><i>Cladium procerum</i>, <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>glabra</i>, <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>inappendiculata</i>, <i>Ipomoea racemigera</i>, <i>Oxalis</i> sp. Pilbara (M.E. Trudgen 12725), <i>Paspalidium retiglume</i>, <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i>, <i>Spartothamnella puberula</i>, <i>Trianthema</i> sp. Python Pool (G.R. Guerin & M.E. Trudgen GG 1023), <i>Vigna</i> sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626)</p> | <p><i>Acacia dawsoniana</i>, <i>Astrebla lappacea</i>, <i>Calotis latiuscula</i>, <i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i>, <i>Eragrostis surreyana</i>, <i>Fimbristylis sieberiana</i>, <i>Geijera salicifolia</i>, <i>Glycine falcata</i>, <i>Goodenia</i> sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727), <i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i>, <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301), <i>Iotasperma sessilifolium</i>, <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479), <i>Polymeria distigma</i>, <i>Ptilotus subspinescens</i>, <i>Rhagodia</i> sp. Hamersley (M. Trudgen 17794), <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>, <i>Sida</i> sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642), <i>Solanum albotellatum</i>, <i>Stackhousia clementii</i>, <i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i>, <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431)</p> | <p><i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i></p> |
| | | Unlikely | | |
| | <p><i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>cloncurrrens</i>, <i>Calotis squamigera</i>, <i>Senna</i> sp. Millstream (E. Leyland s.n. 30/8/1990), <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114), <i>Vittadinia</i> sp. Coondewanna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4684)</p> | <p><i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. Pingandy (M.E. Trudgen 2662)</p> | <p><i>Acacia subtiliformis</i>, <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Gilesii (M.E. Trudgen 15869), <i>Olearia mucronata</i>, <i>Owenia acidula</i>, <i>Vigna</i> sp. rockpiles (R. Butcher et al. RB 1400)</p> | |
| | | Highly Unlikely | | |
| <p><i>Lepidium catapycnon</i>, <i>Thryptomene wittweri</i></p> | <p><i>Eragrostis</i> sp. Mt Robinson (S. van Leeuwen 4109), <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Walker KW 136), <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Snowy Mountain (S. van Leeuwen 3737), <i>Eremophila</i> sp. West Angelas (S. van Leeuwen 4068), <i>Eremophila spongiocarpa</i>, <i>Eucalyptus lucens</i>, <i>Sporobolus pulchellus</i>, <i>Tetratea fordiana</i>, <i>Triodia</i> sp. Karijini (S. van Leeuwen 4111)</p> | <p><i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>, <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Gurinbiddy Range (M.E. Trudgen MET 15708), <i>Pilbara trudgenii</i>, <i>Scaevola</i> sp. Hamersley Range basalts (S. van Leeuwen 3675)</p> | <p><i>Dampiera anonyma</i>, <i>Dampiera metallorum</i>, <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i>, <i>Pleurocarpaea gracilis</i>, <i>Solanum kentrocaule</i>, <i>Triodia</i> sp. Mt Ella (M.E. Trudgen 12739), <i>Triodia</i> sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367)</p> | <p><i>Acacia bromilowiana</i>, <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>magnifica</i>, <i>Livistona alfredii</i></p> |

Many of the species considered as possibly occurring in the study area are known from gorges, thus are only likely to be located within a small portion of the study area. Other landforms that will be targeted for conservation significant flora searches during the Phase 2 field surveys include clay soil plains and rock piles.

5.3 LEVEL 2 FIELD SURVEY TIMING

Flowering times of conservation significant flora, corresponding with the optimal period to identify them, are shown in **Table 13** in **Appendix Three**.

The proposed dates for the Level 2 field surveys (in June and July) are indicated by bold outlines around the flowering month cells in **Table 13**. Fifty of the 82 potential conservation significant flora and otherwise significant flora (61%), are known to flower during this period, thus there are no constraints in relation to survey timing for this aspect of the survey. Flowering times were taken from information available on *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014), however actual flowering periods may be longer.

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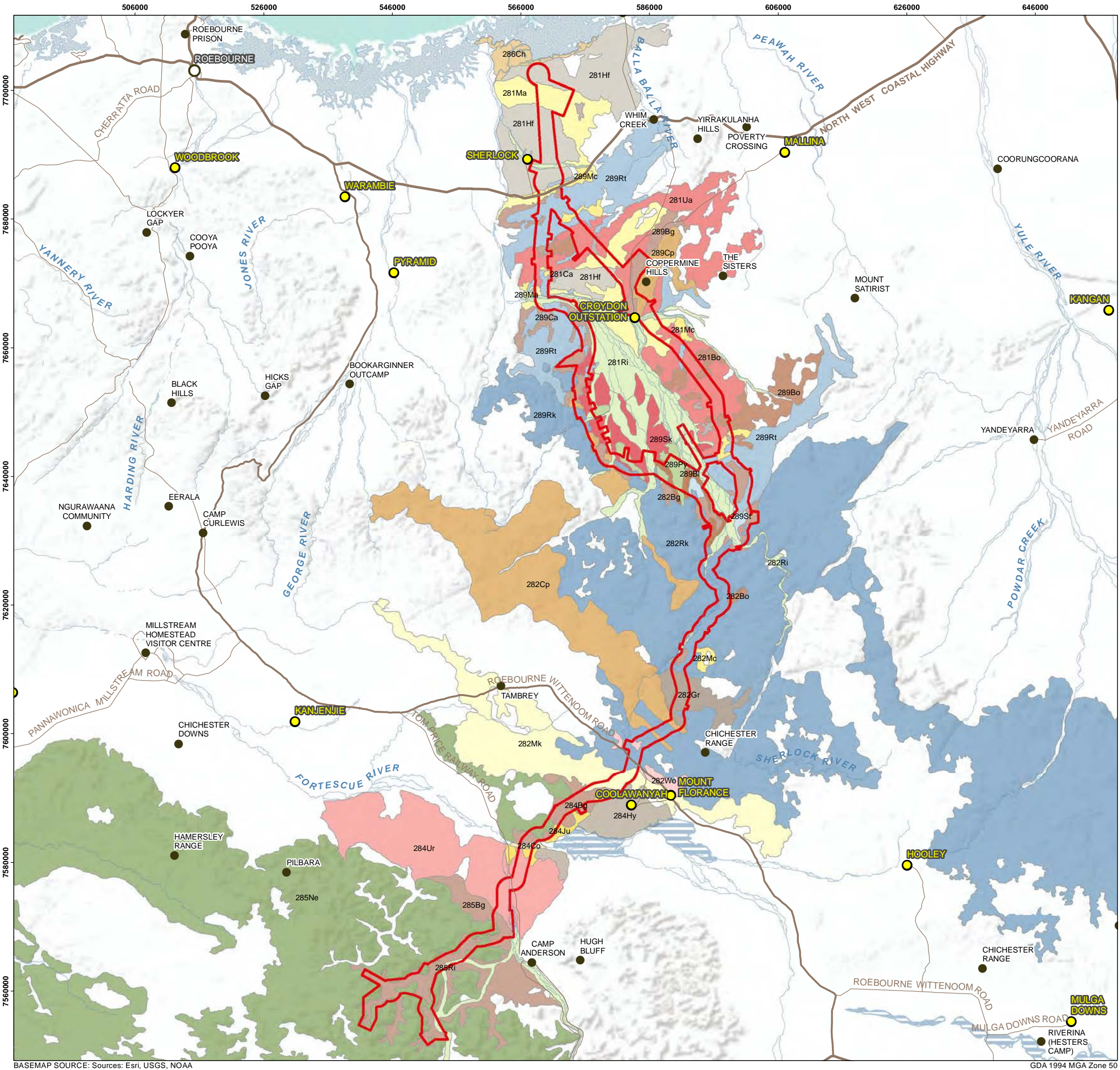
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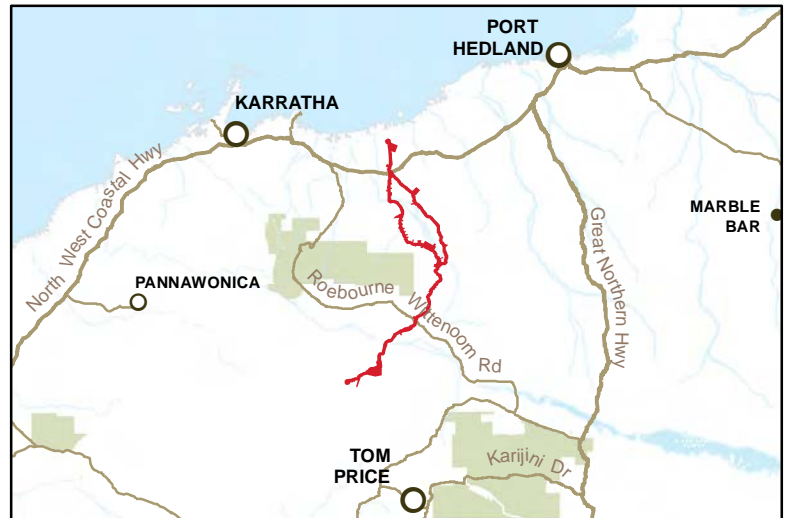
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MAPS



LEGEND

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | Populated Places | | Granitic System |
| | Homesteads | | Hooley System |
| | Place Names | | Horseflat System |
| | Principal Road | | Jurrawarrina System |
| | Secondary Road | | Macroy System |
| | Minor Road | | Mallina System |
| | Drainage Lines | | McKay System |
| | Land subject to inundation | | Newman System |
| | Saline coastal flat | | Pyramid System |
| | RPBFS Corridor revC | | River System |
| | Black System | | Rocklea System |
| | Boooloo System | | Ruth System |
| | Boolgeeda System | | Satirist System |
| | Calcrete System | | Sherlock System |
| | Capricorn System | | Uaroo System |
| | Cheerawarra System | | Urandy System |
| | Coolibah System | | Wona System |



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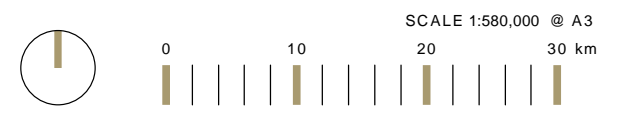


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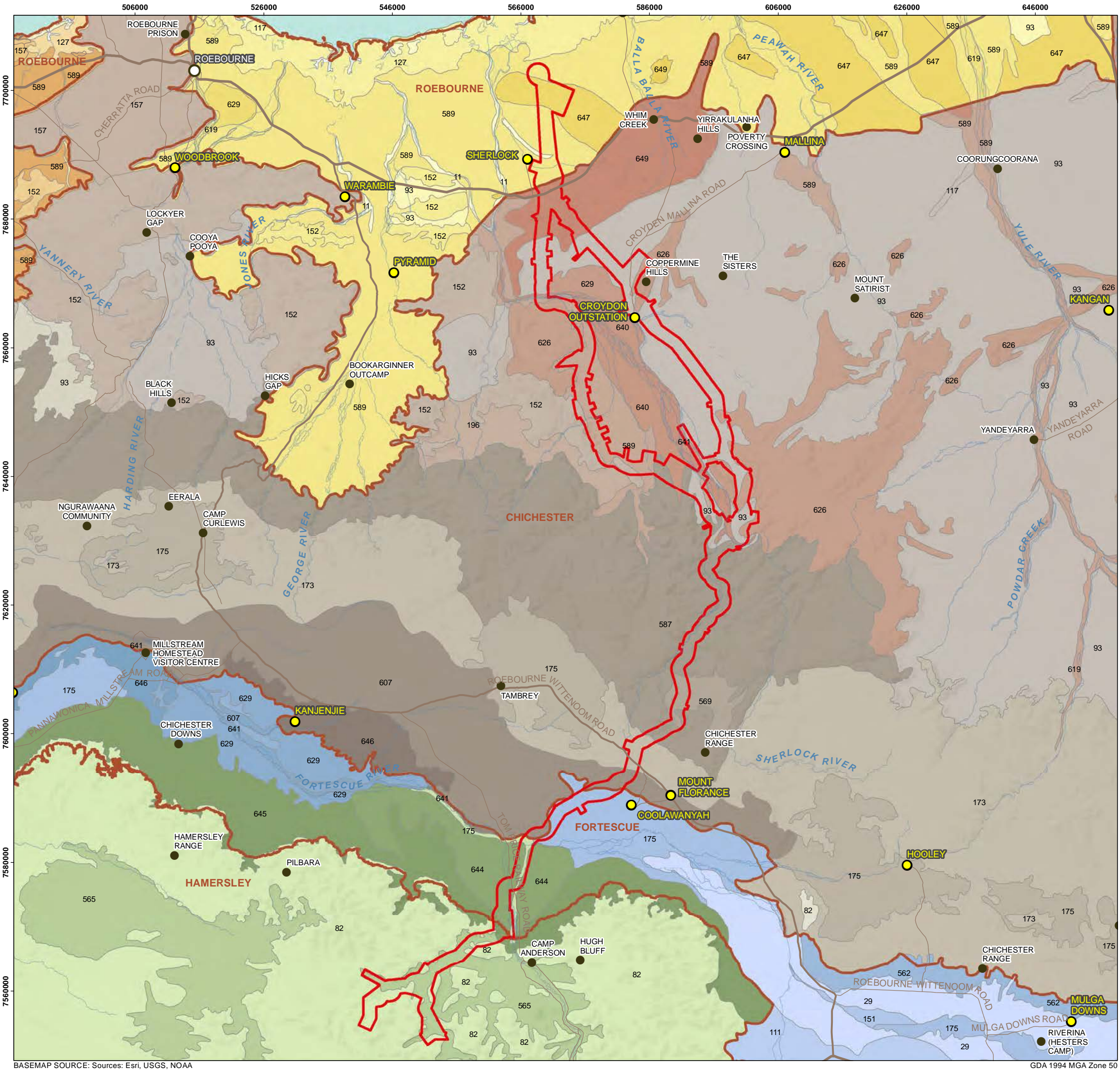
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ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**LAND SYSTEMS
MAP 1**



BASEMAP SOURCE: Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



LEGEND

- Populated Places
- Homesteads
- Place Names
- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road
- Drainage Lines
- ▭ RPBFS Corridor revC
- ▭ IBRA Version7 Subregions

Pre-European Vegetation Associations within Corridor

Abydos Plain - Chichester System

- 93: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over soft spinifex
- 152: Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; soft & hard spinifex soft spinifex
- 196: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over *Triodia wiseana* on hills of dolerite and
- 587: Mosaic: Hummock grasslands, open low tree-steppe; snappy gum over *Triodia wiseana* / Hummock grasslands, shrub-steppe; kanji over *Triodia pungens*
- 589: Mosaic: Short bunch grassland - savanna / grass plain (Pilbara) / Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; soft spinifex
- 626: Hummock grasslands, shrub-steppe; kanji over soft spinifex and *Triodia*
- 629: Mosaic: Short bunch grassland - savanna / grass plain (Pilbara) / Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; hard spinifex, *Triodia wiseana*
- 640: Sedgeland; sedges with scattered medium trees; coolabah & river gum over various sedges
- 641: Medium woodland; coolabah & river gum
- 649: Sedgeland; Various sedges with very sparse snakewood

Abydos Plain System

- 11: Medium woodland; coolabah (*Eucalyptus microtheca*)
- 589: Mosaic: Short bunch grassland - savanna / grass plain (Pilbara) / Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; soft spinifex
- 647: Hummock grasslands, dwarf-shrub steppe; *Acacia translucens* over soft spinifex

Chichester System

- 173: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over soft spinifex and *Triodia wiseana* on
- 589: Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; bloodwood over soft spinifex and *Triodia*
- 587: Mosaic: Hummock grasslands, open low tree-steppe; snappy gum over *Triodia wiseana* / Hummock grasslands, shrub-steppe; kanji over *Triodia pungens*
- 607: Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; snappy gum and bloodwood over soft spinifex and *Triodia wiseana*

Hamersley System

- 82: Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; snappy gum over *Triodia*
- 175: Short bunch grassland - savanna/grass plain (Pilbara)
- 565: Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; bloodwood over soft spinifex
- 644: Hummock grasslands, open low tree steppe; mulga and snakewood over soft spinifex and *Triodia basedowii*
- 645: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji and snakewood over soft spinifex and *Triodia*

Fortescue System

- 175: Short bunch grassland - savanna/grass plain (Pilbara)

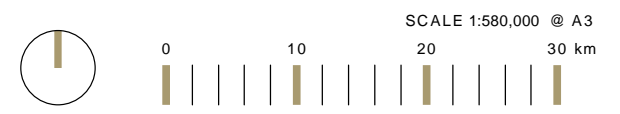
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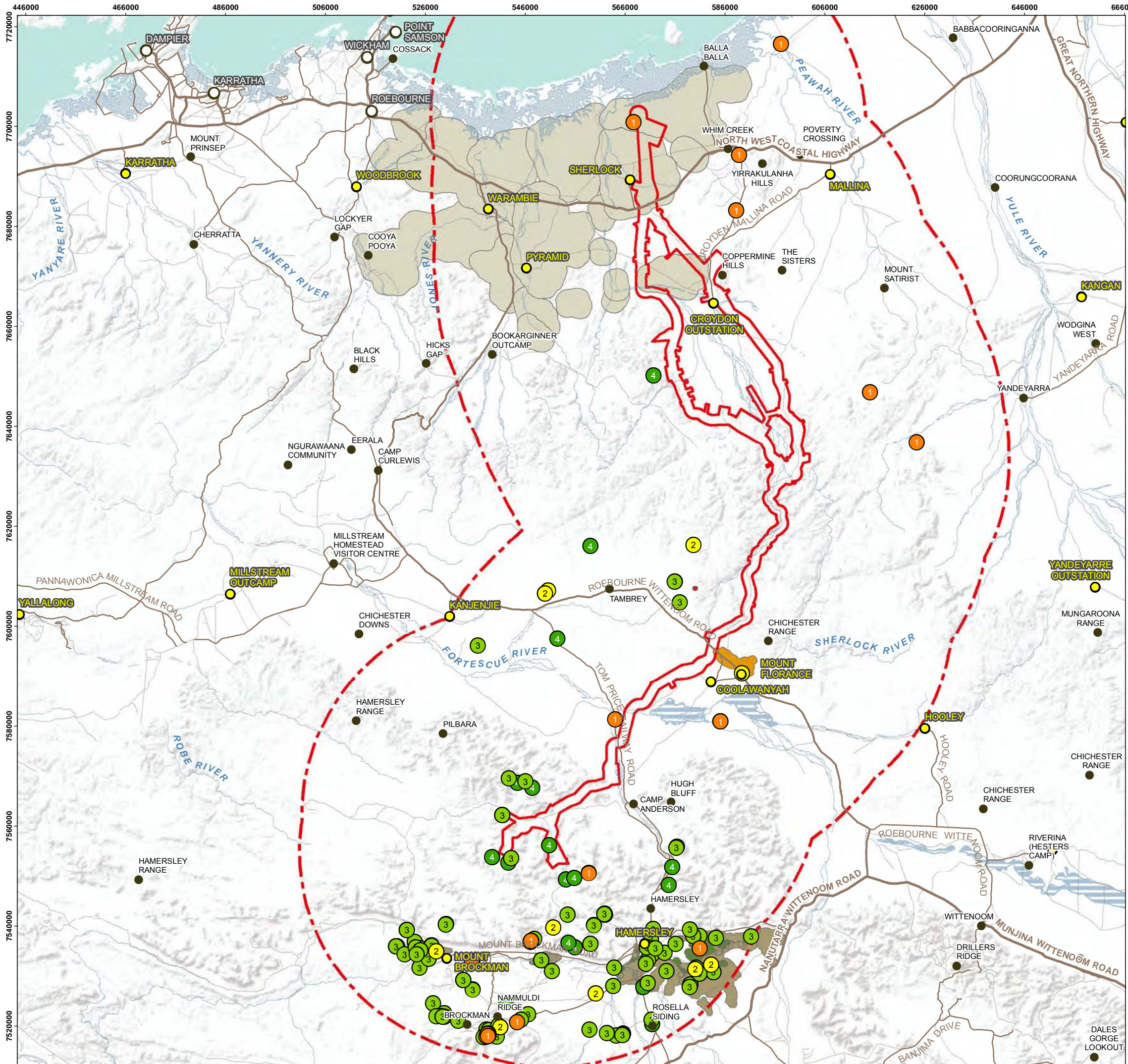
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**IBRA AND PRE-EURO VEGETATION
MAP 2**



BASEMAP SOURCE: Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



LEGEND

- Populated Places
- Homesteads
- Place Names

DPaW Flora Databases

Conservation Status

- 1 P1
- 2 P2
- 3 P3
- 4 P4

- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road
- Track
- Drainage Lines
- Land subject to inundation
- Saline coastal flat
- RPBFS Corridor revC
- 40 km search buffer

DPaW Ecological Community Database

Community Name

- Brockman Iron cracking clay communities of the Hamersley Range
- Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System (previously 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range')
- Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains
- Invertebrate assemblages (Errawallana Spring type) Coolawanya Station
- Themeda grasslands on cracking clays (Hamersley Station, Pilbara)

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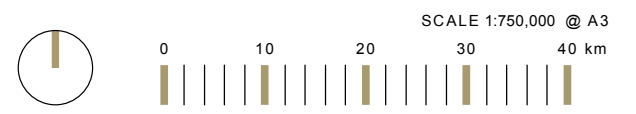


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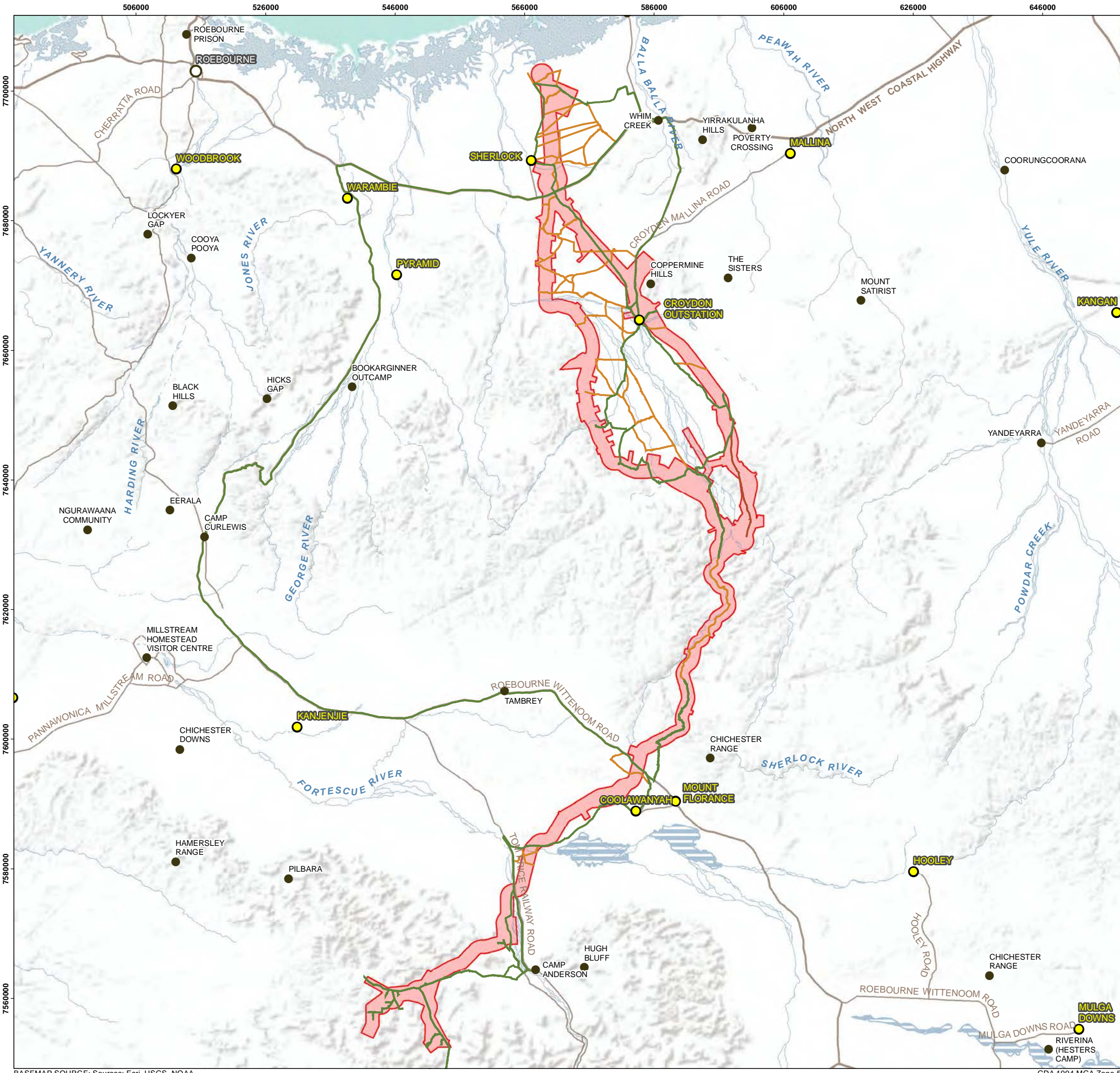
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DPaW DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS
MAP 3



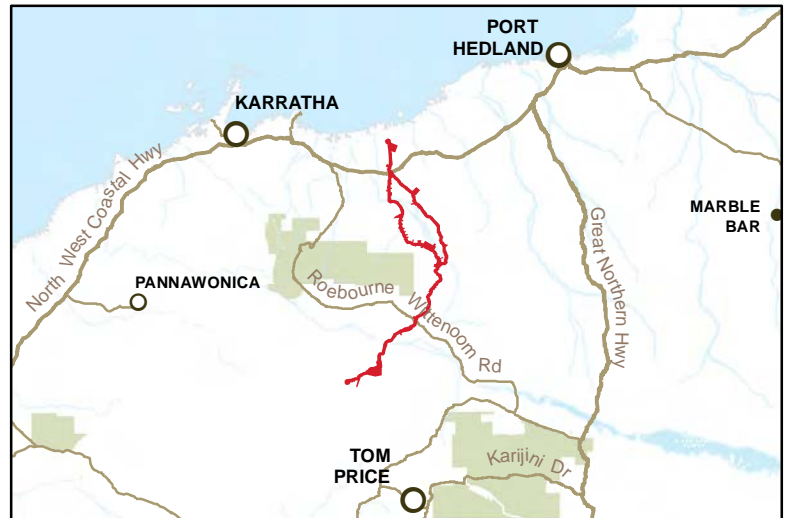
BASEMAP SOURCE: Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



LEGEND

- Populated Places
- Homesteads
- Place Names
- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road
- Access Recon. Survey**
- Track Observation**
- Driven
- Likely to be usable
- Unlikely to be usable
- Drainage Lines
- Land subject to inundation
- Saline coastal flat
- RPBS Corridor revC



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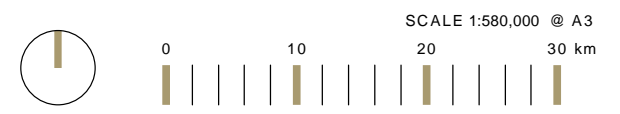


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**ACCESS
MAP 4**



BASEMAP SOURCE: Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

APPENDIX ONE: DEFINITIONS AND CRITERIA

Table 5: EPBC Act 1999 categories for flora and fauna (Commonwealth of Australia 1999)

| EPBC ACT CATEGORY | DEFINITION |
|----------------------------|---|
| Extinct | A native species is eligible to be included in the extinct category at a particular time if, at that time, there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died. |
| Extinct in the wild | A native species is eligible to be included in the extinct in the wild category at a particular time if, at that time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or (b) 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. |
| Critically Endangered (CE) | A native species is eligible to be included in the critically endangered category at a particular time if, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria. |
| Endangered (EN) | A native species is eligible to be included in the endangered category at a particular time if, at that time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is not critically endangered; and (b) it is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria. |
| Vulnerable (VU) | A native species is eligible to be included in the vulnerable category at a particular time if, at that time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is not critically endangered or endangered; and (b) it is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria. |
| Conservation Dependent | A native species is eligible to be included in the conservation dependent category at a particular time if, at that time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the species is 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the species is a species of fish; (ii) the species is the focus of a plan of management that provides for management 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. |

Table 6: Conservation codes for Western Australian flora and fauna (DPaW 2013)

| CONSERVATION CODES FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FLORA AND FAUNA | |
|--|---|
| T | <p>Threatened species – Specially protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>, listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).</p> <p>Species* which have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such.</p> <p>Threatened Fauna and Flora are further recognised by the Department according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List criteria: CR: Critically Endangered – considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. EN: Endangered – considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. VU: Vulnerable – considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.</p> |
| X | <p>Presumed extinct species – Specially protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>, listed under Schedule 2 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Presumed Extinct Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Presumed Extinct Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).</p> <p>Species* which have been adequately searched for and there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died, and have been gazetted as such.</p> |
| IA | <p>Migratory birds protected under an international agreement – Specially protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>, listed under Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.</p> <p>Birds that are subject to an agreement between governments of Australia and Japan, China and The Republic of Korea relating to the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction.</p> |
| S | <p>Other specially protected fauna – Specially protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>, listed under Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.</p> <p>Taxa that have not yet been adequately surveyed to be listed under Schedule 1 or 2 are added to the Priority Flora and Priority Fauna Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened flora or fauna. Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for Near Threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These taxa require regular monitoring. Conservation Dependent species are placed in Priority 5.</p> |
| P1 | <p>Priority One: Poorly-known species</p> <p>Species that are known from one or a few collections or sight records (generally less than five), all on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, Shire, rail reserves and Main Roads WA road, gravel and soil reserves, and active mineral leases and under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes.</p> |
| P2 | <p>Priority Two: Poorly-known species</p> <p>Species that are known from one or a few collections or sight records, some of which are on lands not under imminent threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, unallocated Crown land, water reserves, etc. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes</p> |
| P3 | <p>Priority Three: Poorly-known species</p> <p>Species that are known from collections or sight records from several localities not under imminent threat, or from few but widespread localities 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 localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them</p> |
| P4 | <p>Priority Four: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring</p> <p>(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 do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.</p> |
| P5 | <p>Priority Five: Conservation Dependent species</p> <p>Species that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.</p> |
| <p>*Species includes all taxa (plural of taxon—a classificatory group of any taxonomic rank, e.g. a family, genus, species or any infraspecific category i.e. subspecies, variety or forma).</p> | |

Table 7: EPBC Act categories for TECs (DSEWPaC 2009)

| EPBC Act CATEGORY | DEFINITION |
|----------------------------|---|
| Critically Endangered (CR) | If, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future. |
| Endangered (EN) | If, at that time, it is not critically endangered, and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the new future. |
| Vulnerable (VU) | If, at that time, it is not critically endangered or endangered, and is facing a high risk of extinction in the medium-term future. |

Table 8: DPaW definitions and criteria for TECs and PECs (DEC 2010)

| CRITERIA | DEFINITION |
|--|--|
| Threatened Ecological Communities | |
| Presumed Totally Destroyed (PD) | <p>An ecological community that has been adequately searched for but for which no representative occurrences have been located. The community has been found to be totally destroyed or so extensively modified throughout its range that no occurrence of it is likely to recover its species composition and/or structure in the foreseeable future.</p> <p>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 (A or B):</p> <p>A. Records within the last 50 years have not been confirmed despite thorough searches of known or likely habitats or</p> <p>B. All occurrences recorded within the last 50 years have since been destroyed</p> |
| Critically Endangered (CR) | <p>An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and found to have been subject to a major contraction in area and/or that was originally of limited distribution and is facing severe modification or destruction throughout its range in the immediate future, or is already severely degraded throughout its range but capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated.</p> <p>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. This will be determined on the basis of the best available information, by it meeting any one or more of the following criteria (A, B or C):</p> <p>A. The estimated geographic range, and/or total area occupied, and/or number of discrete occurrences since European settlement have been reduced by at least 90% and either or both of the following apply (i or ii):</p> <p>i. geographic range, and/or total area occupied and/or number of discrete occurrences are continuing to decline such that total destruction of the community is imminent (within approximately 10 years);</p> <p>ii. modification throughout its range is continuing such that in the immediate future (within approximately 10 years) the community is unlikely to be capable of being substantially rehabilitated.</p> <p>B. Current distribution is limited, and one or more of the following apply (i, ii or iii):</p> <p>i. geographic range and/or number of discrete occurrences, and/or area occupied is highly restricted and the community is currently subject to known threatening processes which are likely to result in total destruction throughout its range in the immediate future (within approximately 10 years);</p> <p>ii. there are very few occurrences, each of which is small and/or isolated and extremely vulnerable to known threatening processes;</p> <p>iii. there may be many occurrences but total area is very small and each occurrence is small and/or isolated and extremely vulnerable to known threatening processes.</p> <p>C. The ecological community exists only as highly modified occurrences that may be capable of being rehabilitated if such work begins in the immediate future (within approximately 10 years).</p> |

| CRITERIA | DEFINITION |
|-----------------|---|
| Endangered (EN) | <p>An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and found to have been subject to a major contraction in area and/or was originally of limited distribution and is in danger of significant modification throughout its range or severe modification or destruction over most of its range in the near future.</p> <p>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. This will be determined on the basis of the best available information by it meeting any one or more of the following criteria (A, B, or C):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The geographic range, and/or total area occupied, and/or number of discrete occurrences have been reduced by at least 70% since European settlement and either or both of the following apply (i or ii): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the estimated geographic range, and/or total area occupied and/or number of discrete occurrences are continuing to decline such that total destruction of the community is likely in the short term future (within approximately 20 years); ii. modification throughout its range is continuing such that in the short term future (within approximately 20 years) the community is unlikely to be capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated. B. Current distribution is limited, and one or more of the following apply (i, ii or iii): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. geographic range and/or number of discrete occurrences, and/or area occupied is highly restricted and the community is currently subject to known threatening processes which are likely to result in total destruction throughout its range in the short term future (within approximately 20 years); ii. there are few occurrences, each of which is small and/or isolated and all or most occurrences are very vulnerable to known threatening processes; iii. there may be many occurrences but total area is small and all or most occurrences are small and/or isolated and very vulnerable to known threatening processes. C. The ecological community exists only as very modified occurrences that may be capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated if such work begins in the short-term future (within approximately 20 years). |
| Vulnerable (VU) | <p>An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and is found to be declining and/or has declined in distribution and/or condition and whose ultimate security has not yet been assured and/or a community that is still widespread but is believed likely to move into a category of higher threat in the near future if threatening processes continue or begin operating throughout its range.</p> <p>An ecological community will be listed as Vulnerable when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of total destruction or significant modification in the medium to long-term future. This will be determined on the basis of the best available information by it meeting any one or more of the following criteria (A, B or C):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated. B. The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening processes, is restricted in area and/or range and/or is only found at a few locations. C. The ecological community may be still widespread but is believed likely to move into a category of higher threat in the medium to long term future because of existing or impending threatening processes. |

| CRITERIA | DEFINITION |
|--|--|
| Priority Ecological Communities | |
| Priority One | <p><i>Poorly known ecological communities</i></p> <p>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. Communities may be included if they are comparatively well-known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements, and/or are not well defined, and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes across their range.</p> |
| Priority Two | <p><i>Poorly known ecological communities</i></p> <p>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, unallocated Crown land, water reserves, etc.) and not under imminent threat of destruction or degradation. Communities may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities, but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements, and / or are not well defined, and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes.</p> |
| Priority Three | <p><i>Poorly known ecological communities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 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; ii. 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; iii. Communities made up of large, and/or widespread occurrences, that may or may not be represented in the reserve system, but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing by domestic and/or feral stock, and inappropriate fire regimes. <p>Communities may be included if they are comparatively well known from several localities, but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and / or are not well defined, and known threatening processes exist that could affect them.</p> |
| Priority Four | <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rare. Ecological communities known from few occurrences that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change These communities are usually represented on conservation lands. ii. Near Threatened. Ecological communities that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. iii. Ecological communities that have been removed from the list of threatened communities during the past five years. |
| Priority Five | <p><i>Conservation Dependent Ecological Communities</i></p> <p>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.</p> |

APPENDIX TWO: DESKTOP ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Table 9: Geological units in the study area (Hickman & Smithies 2000; Smithies & Hickman 2004; Thorne *et al.* 1996)

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION | EXTENT IN STUDY AREA (ha) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) |
|--------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| AaO | Opaline Well Intrusion: fine- to coarse-grained, mafic intrusive rock; includes olivine gabbro and minor pyroxenite and dunite; minor extrusive mafic rock; metamorphosed | 318.87 | 0.46 |
| AaS | Sherlock Intrusion: fine- to coarse-grained mafic intrusive rock; includes gabbro, olivine gabbro, leucogabbro, and granophyric gabbro; metamorphosed | 136.02 | 0.20 |
| ABe | Louden Volcanics: undivided basalt, komatiitic basalt, and pyroxene spinifex-textured basalt; interbedded clastic units and chert; metamorphosed | 452.51 | 0.65 |
| Abk | Komatiitic basalt, pyroxene spinifex textured, and olivine basalt; metamorphosed | 91.44 | 0.13 |
| Acc | Chert; metamorphosed | 475.38 | 0.69 |
| ACf | Mons Cupri Volcanics: metamorphosed felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks; lavas and pyroclastic rock, with feldspar and quartz phenocrysts; dacite to rhyolite composition; locally spherulitic | 264.08 | 0.38 |
| ACr | Rushall Slate: metamorphosed well-laminated shale and siltstone; locally graphitic; minor sandstone; may be equivalent to lower part of Mallina Formation | 23.54 | 0.03 |
| ADcsc | Conglomerate, pebbly sandstone, and coarse-grained lithic sandstone; metamorphosed | 34.55 | 0.05 |
| ADcsh | Laminated shale; locally includes minor beds of poorly sorted subarkose, siltstone, ferruginous siltstone, shale, and iron formation; metamorphosed | 519.90 | 0.75 |
| ADcstf | Poorly sorted subarkose; includes wacke; lesser interbeds of shale; rare graded beds; metamorphosed | 2075.33 | 3.00 |
| ADcsw | Wacke; locally subarkosic; fine to coarse grained; well-developed graded units; minor pebble beds and shale; turbiditic; metamorphosed | 1925.62 | 2.79 |
| ADm | Mallina Formation: interbedded shale, siltstone, and medium-to fine-grained wacke; minor layers of chert; metamorphosed | 449.87 | 0.65 |
| Ae | Louden Volcanics: undivided basalt and high-Mg basalt; interbedded clastic units and chert; metamorphosed | 689.09 | 1.00 |
| AFdc | Cooya Pooya Dolerite: fine- to medium-grained dolerite | 346.21 | 0.50 |
| Afdp | Porphyritic dacite; metamorphosed | 49.12 | 0.07 |
| AFh | Sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, shale, and felsic pyroclastic rocks | 213.05 | 0.31 |
| AFhsc | Conglomerate; polymictic | 15.89 | 0.02 |
| AFhst | Medium- to coarse-grained, poorly sorted sandstone and minor well-laminated siltstone | 348.57 | 0.50 |
| AFhy | Lyre Creek Member: felsic agglomerate and felsic pyroclastic rocks | 4.67 | 0.01 |
| AFjo | Woodiana Member: quartz-rich sandstone, chert, chert breccia, and mudstone; locally includes lithic volcanoclastic sandstone | 262.19 | 0.38 |
| AFjsl | Variegated, light-coloured mudstone and siltstone | 417.00 | 0.60 |
| AFjsg | Carbonaceous mudstone and siltstone, chert, and local dolomite beds | 455.68 | 0.66 |
| AFk | Kylena Formation: massive or amygdaloidal basalt, basaltic andesite, and dacite; local komatiitic basalt and rhyolite | 442.71 | 0.64 |
| AFm | Maddina Formation: massive, vesicular, and amygdaloidal basalt and basaltic andesite | 759.39 | 1.10 |
| AFr | Mount Roe Basalt: massive, vesicular, and glomeroporphyritic basalt | 3219.64 | 4.66 |

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION | EXTENT IN STUDY AREA (ha) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) |
|-------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| AFt | Tumbiana Formation: mafic to felsic volcanoclastic sandstone, pyroclastic rocks, and fine- to medium-grained clastic sedimentary rock; minor basalt, chert, dolomite, and limestone | 587.52 | 0.85 |
| AFtc | Meentheena Member: dark grey stromatolitic dolomite and limestone, carbonate-rich pyroclastic rocks, mudstone, and siltstone | 84.40 | 0.12 |
| Agja | Jallagoonina Granodiorite: tonalite and granodiorite; metamorphosed | 662.46 | 0.96 |
| AGI | Cleaverville Formation: banded iron-formation, jaspilite, chert, siltstone, shale, and minor felsic volcanoclastic rock; metamorphosed | 114.79 | 0.17 |
| AGlfv | Felsic volcanoclastic rock, lithic volcanoclastic sandstone, and siltstone; metamorphosed | 59.99 | 0.09 |
| Agpe | Peawah Granodiorite: hornblende-biotite high-Mg diorite, granodiorite, and tonalite; metamorphosed | 119.10 | 0.17 |
| AgR | Granitoid gneiss and foliated granitoid rock | 195.07 | 0.28 |
| AgRg | Bookingarra Granite: medium- to coarse-grained monzogranite to syenogranite; locally strongly foliated; metamorphosed | 25.51 | 0.04 |
| Agrl | Nerrelly Leucogranite: biotite(-tourmaline)-bearing leucogranite; unfoliated | 21.26 | 0.03 |
| AgSa | Satirist Granite: metamorphosed biotite(-hornblende) granite | 2876.15 | 4.16 |
| AgYel | Ellawarrina Monzogranite: biotite-bearing monzogranite; metamorphosed | 440.37 | 0.64 |
| AgYfr | Flat Rocks Tonalite: biotite-bearing tonalite; strongly foliated; locally interleaved with abundant massive to weakly foliated, K-feldspar porphyritic monzogranite; metamorphosed | 1445.95 | 2.09 |
| AgYmh | Hornblende-bearing monzogranite to granodiorite, undivided; metamorphosed | 141.31 | 0.20 |
| AHd | Wittenoom Formation: metamorphosed thin- to medium-bedded dolomite, dolomitic pelite, chert, and volcanic sandstone | 222.28 | 0.32 |
| AHm | Marra Mamba Iron Formation: chert, banded iron-formation, mudstone, and siltstone | 340.10 | 0.49 |
| AHs | Mount McRae Shale and Mount Sylvia Formation: mudstone, siltstone, chert, banded iron-formation, and dolomite | 429.36 | 0.62 |
| Aog | Metagabbro, medium to coarse grained | 2003.96 | 2.90 |
| Aoge | Melanogabbro; typically low-Ti tholeiitic; metamorphosed | 48.29 | 0.07 |
| Aombs | Fine- to medium-grained actinolite-chlorite(-serpentine-plagioclase) schist; boninitic composition | 114.13 | 0.17 |
| At | Mount Negri Volcanics: metamorphosed variolitic and vesicular basalt; undivided | 347.26 | 0.50 |
| Auk | Serpentine-talc-tremolite rock after komatiite; pseudomorphed olivine spinifex textures | 4.06 | 0.01 |
| Aus | Serpentinized ultramafic rock | 40.51 | 0.06 |
| Czc | Colluvium - dissected consolidated clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposits; derived from adjacent rock outcrop | 3915.78 | 5.66 |
| Czcb | Colluvium, dissected by present-day drainage, with gilgai surface in areas of expansive clay | 200.97 | 0.29 |
| Czcf | Ferruginous colluvium, derived from adjacent iron formation; includes hematite-rich conglomerate (canga) that contains iron ore | 162.10 | 0.23 |
| Czrk | Residual calcrete; massive, nodular, and cavernous limestone; mainly silicified | 242.33 | 0.35 |
| d | Dolerite dykes; interpreted from aeromagnetic data where dashed | 94.84 | 0.14 |
| PLHb | Brockman Iron Formation: banded iron-formation, chert, and pelite | 1908.10 | 2.76 |
| Qa | Alluvium - unconsolidated silt, sand, and gravel; in drainage channels and adjacent floodplains | 2092.87 | 3.03 |
| Qaa | Alluvial sand and gravel in rivers and creeks; clay, silt, and sand in channels on floodplains | 4442.37 | 6.43 |

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION | EXTENT IN STUDY AREA (ha) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) |
|--------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Qab | Alluvial sand, silt, and clay in floodplains, with gilgai surface in areas of expansive clay | 5983.87 | 8.66 |
| Qac | Clay and silt in claypans on floodplains | 50.85 | 0.07 |
| Qao | Alluvial sand, silt, and clay in floodplains adjacent to main drainage channels | 6195.66 | 8.96 |
| Qc | Colluvium - sand, silt, and gravel in outwash fans; scree and talus; proximal mass-wasting deposits | 5003.24 | 7.24 |
| Qhms | Coastal sand in beach deposits and dunes; chiefly marine sand reworked by wind, but includes some reworked alluvium near deltas; shelly sand contains <i>Anadara granosa</i> | 20.35 | 0.03 |
| Qw | Low-gradient sheetwash deposits - silt, sand, and pebbles on distal outwash fans; no defined drainage | 3303.44 | 4.78 |
| Qwb | Sand, silt, and clay in distal outwash fans, with gilgai surface in areas of expansive clay | 2055.51 | 2.97 |
| Qwc | Sheetwash sand, silt, and clay in distal outwash fans, with numerous claypans and minor clay-filled drainages | 516.24 | 0.75 |
| Qwf | Ferruginous sheetwash sand, silt, and clay in outwash fans, with clasts of iron formation | 1855.68 | 2.68 |
| Qws | Sand in distal outwash fans; no defined drainage | 6774.67 | 9.80 |
| TOTAL | | 69,133.02 | 100 |

Table 10: Land Descriptions of land types and systems within the study area (Van Vreeswyk et al. 2004)

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------------------|--|
| Land type 1 | Hills and ranges with spinifex grasslands |
| Black land system | Linear ridges of dolerite or basalt supporting hard spinifex grasslands, with unvegetated boulder slopes and rock piles along summits. |
| Booaloo land system | Granite hills, domes, tor fields and sandy plains supporting spinifex grasslands with scattered shrubs. |
| Capricorn land system | Rugged sandstone hills, ridges, stony footslopes and interfluves supporting low acacia shrublands or hard spinifex grasslands with scattered shrubs. |
| Granitic land system | Rugged granitic hills supporting shrubby hard and soft spinifex grasslands. |
| McKay land system | Hills, ridges, plateaux remnants and breakaways of meta sedimentary and sedimentary rocks supporting hard spinifex grasslands with acacias and occasional eucalypts. |
| Newman land system | Rugged jaspilite plateaux, ridges and mountains supporting hard spinifex grasslands |
| Rocklea land system | Basalt hills, plateaux, lower slopes and minor stony plains supporting hard spinifex (and occasionally soft spinifex) grasslands |
| Ruth land system | Hills and ridges of volcanic and other rocks supporting shrubby hard spinifex and occasionally soft spinifex grasslands. |
| Land type 8 | Stony plains with spinifex grasslands |
| Boolgeeda land system | Stony lower slopes and plains below hill systems supporting hard and soft spinifex grasslands or mulga shrublands |
| Macroy land system | Stony plains and occasional tor fields based on granite supporting hard and soft spinifex shrubby grasslands. |
| Pyramid land system | Stony gilgai plains supporting hard spinifex grasslands and minor tussock grasslands. |
| Satirist land system | Stony plains and low rises supporting hard spinifex grasslands, and gilgai plains supporting tussock grasslands. |
| Land type 9 | Stony gilgai plains with tussock grasslands and spinifex grasslands |
| Wona land system | Basalt upland gilgai plains supporting Roebourne Plains grass and Mitchell grass tussock grasslands, minor hard spinifex grasslands or annual grasslands/herbfields. |

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------------|--|
| Land type 11 | Sandplains with spinifex grasslands |
| Uaroo land system | Broad sandy plains, pebbly plains and drainage tracts supporting hard and soft spinifex hummock grasslands with scattered acacia shrubs. |
| Land type 12 | Wash plains on hardpan with groved mulga shrublands (sometimes spinifex understory) |
| Jurrawarrina land system | Hardpan plains and alluvial tracts supporting mulga shrublands with tussock and spinifex grasses. |
| Land type 13 | Alluvial plains with soft spinifex grasslands |
| Mallina land system | Sandy surfaced alluvial plains supporting soft spinifex grasslands and minor hard spinifex and tussock grasslands. |
| Urandy land system | Stony plains, alluvial plains and drainage lines supporting shrubby soft spinifex grasslands. |
| Land type 14 | Alluvial plains with tussock grasslands or grassy shrublands |
| Horseflat land system | Gilgaied clay plains supporting Roebourne Plains grass grasslands and minor grassy snakewood shrublands. |
| Land type 15 | Alluvial plains with snakewood shrublands |
| Hooley land system | Alluvial clay plains supporting a mosaic of snakewood shrublands and tussock grasslands. |
| Sherlock land system | Stony alluvial plains supporting snakewood shrublands with patchy tussock grasses and spinifex grasslands |
| Land type 17 | River plains with grassy woodlands and shrublands, and tussock grasslands |
| Coolibah land system | Flood plains with weakly gilgaied clay soils supporting coolibah woodlands with tussock grass understory. |
| River land system | Narrow, seasonally active flood plains and major river channels supporting moderately close, tall shrublands or woodlands of acacias and fringing communities of eucalypts sometimes with tussock grasses or spinifex. |
| Land type 18 | Calcrete drainage plains with shrublands or spinifex grasslands |
| Calcrete land system | Low calcrete platforms and plains supporting shrubby hard spinifex grasslands. |
| Land type 19 | Coastal plains, dunes, mudflats and beaches with tussock grasslands, soft spinifex grasslands and halophytic shrublands |
| Cheerawarra land system | Sandy coastal plains and saline clay plains supporting soft and hard spinifex grasslands and minor tussock grasslands. |

APPENDIX THREE: DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS

Table 11: Combined flora database search results

Database searches: 1 = DPaW, 2 = NatureMap (Figure 3), 3 = PMST, 4 = Ecoscape records

| SPECIES | DATABASE | EPBC ACT STATUS | DPaW STATUS |
|--|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) | 4 | - | P1 |
| <i>Acacia bromilowiana</i> | 1 | - | P4 |
| <i>Acacia daweana</i> | 1,2 | - | P3 |
| <i>Acacia leeuweniana</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Acacia subtiliformis</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Astrelba lappacea</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>cloncurrensis</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Brachyscome</i> sp. Wanna Munna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4662) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Calotis latiuscula</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Calotis squamigera</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Cladium procerum</i> | 1,2 | - | P2 |
| <i>Dampiera anonyma</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Dampiera metallorum</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Eragrostis</i> sp. Mt Robinson (S. van Leeuwen 4109) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Eragrostis surreyana</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>Pingandy</i> (M.E. Trudgen 2662) | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>magnifica</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P4 |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Walker KW 136) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Snowy Mountain (S. van Leeuwen 3737) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. West Angelas (S. van Leeuwen 4068) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Eremophila spongiocarpa</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus lucens</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>glabra</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>inappendiculata</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis sieberiana</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Geijera salicifolia</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Glycine falcata</i> | 1,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P4 |
| <i>Goodenia</i> sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727) | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i> | 1 | - | P3 |

| SPECIES | DATABASE | EPBC ACT STATUS | DPaW STATUS |
|---|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i> | 1,2 | - | P1 |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P1 |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Gurinbiddy Range (M.E. Trudgen MET 15708) | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Mt Brockman (E. Thoma ET 1354) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Gilesii (M.E. Trudgen 15869) | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Iotasperma sessilifolium</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Ipomoea racemigera</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Josephinia</i> sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) | 2 | - | P1 |
| <i>Lepidium catapycnon</i> | 1,3 | Vulnerable | T |
| <i>Livistona alfredii</i> | 1 | - | P4 |
| <i>Nicotiana heterantha</i> | 1,2 | - | P1 |
| <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Olearia mucronata</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Owenia acidula</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Oxalis</i> sp. Pilbara (M.E. Trudgen 12725) | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Paspalidium retiglume</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P2 |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Pilbara trudgenii</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Pleurocarpaea gracilis</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Polymeria distigma</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Ptilotus subspinescens</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Rhagodia</i> sp. Hamersley (M. Trudgen 17794) | 1,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P4 |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Scaevola</i> sp. Hamersley Range basalts (S. van Leeuwen 3675) | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Senna</i> sp. Millstream (E. Leyland s.n. 30/8/1990) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692) | 1,2,4 | - | P1 |
| <i>Solanum albostellatum</i> | 1,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Solanum kentrocaule</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Spartothamnella puberula</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Sporobolus pulchellus</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Stackhousia clementii</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i> | 1,2 | - | P3 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114) | 1,2,4 | - | P1 |
| <i>Tetrateca fordiana</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Teucrium pilbaranum</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431) | 1,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Thryptomene wittweri</i> | 1 | Vulnerable | T |

| SPECIES | DATABASE | EPBC ACT STATUS | DPaW STATUS |
|--|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| <i>Trianthema</i> sp. Python Pool (G.R. Guerin & M.E. Trudgen GG 1023) | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Karijini (S. van Leeuwen 4111) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Mt Ella (M.E. Trudgen 12739) | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367) | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626) | 1,2,4 | - | P2 |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. rockpiles (R. Butcher et al. RB 1400) | 4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Vittadinia</i> sp. Coondewanna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4684) | 1 | - | P1 |

Barbula ehrenbergii (P1), identified by the DPaW database search, was removed from the list as it is not a vascular plant and surveys for mosses are not within the scope of the project.

Figure 3: NatureMap (DEC 2007-2014) search area

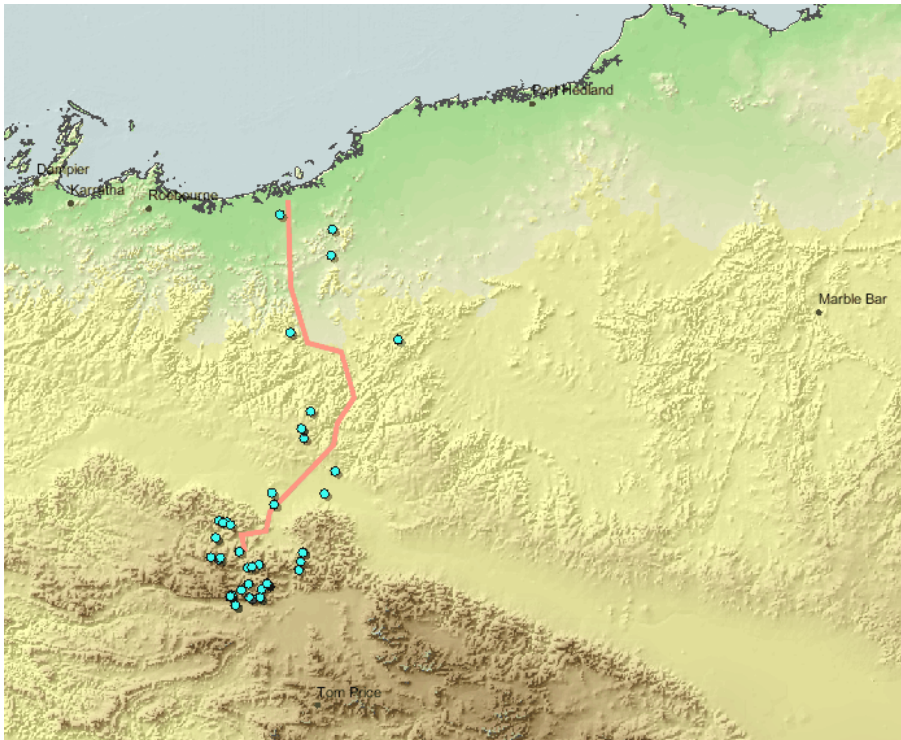


Table 12: Conservation significant flora details

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | SOIL | LANDFORM/HABITAT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION |
|--|--|-------------|---|---|--|
| T | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidium catapycnon</i> | Open, woody perennial, herb or shrub, 0.2-0.3 m high, stems zigzag, white flowers | Oct | Skeletal | Hillsides | <i>Triodia wiseana</i> hummock grassland. With <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> , <i>A. inaequilatera</i> , <i>A. pruinocarpa</i> , <i>A. pyrifolia</i> , <i>Triodia</i> sp. Shovelanna Hill |
| <i>Thryptomene wittweri</i> | Spreading or rounded shrub, 0.5–1.5(–2.1) m high | Apr/Jul/Aug | Skeletal red stony soils | Breakaways, stony creek beds | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> |
| P1 | | | | | |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) | Erect shrub to 3 m, yellow or orange flowers | Jun-Nov | Orange brown sandy loam, red sand, clay | Sandplain, dunes, floodplain | Grassland, shrubland, <i>Acacia</i> shrubland |
| <i>Acacia leeuweniana</i> | Narrow, obconic tree, to 14 m high, bark minni ritchi | Apr-May | Granitic sandy loam | Granite outcrop high in landscape | <i>Acacia retivenea</i> , <i>A. tumida</i> , <i>Terminalia canescens</i> |
| <i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>cloncurrensis</i> | Perennial grass to 1.4 m high | May | Loam, clay | Damp depression, clay pan | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Brachyscome</i> sp. Wanna Munna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4662) | Annual herb to 40 cm, purple/blue/white/pink flowers | Mar-Sep | Clay | Flats | Mulga, grassland |
| <i>Calotis squamigera</i> | Procumbent annual, herb, to 0.21 m high | Jul | Pebbly loam | Plain | <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Eragrostis</i> sp. Mt Robinson (S. van Leeuwen 4109) | Tussock-forming perennial, grass-like or herb, to 0.3 m high | Sep | Red-brown skeletal soils, ironstone | Steep slopes, summits | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Walker KW 136) | Shrub to 2 m tall, rounded crowded canopy, Flowers white-cream-yellow-pink-purple | Aug-Sep | Ironstone | Hill crest, cliff top, gorge top | Mulga |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Snowy Mountain (S. van Leeuwen 3737) | Shrub to 1 m high, rounded | - | Ironstone | High hill | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. West Angelas (S. van Leeuwen 4068) | Spindly shrub to 3 m high | Sep | Banded ironstone | High in landscape, hill summit, scree | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Eremophila spongiocarpa</i> | Compact, succulent-leaved shrub, to 1 m high | May/Sep | Alluvium | Weakly saline alluvial plain on margins of marsh | <i>Tecticornia</i> spp., Mulga, <i>Frankenia</i> sp. |
| <i>Eucalyptus lucens</i> | Mallee, to 4.5 m high, bark smooth, white, sometimes slightly powdery; leaves glossy green | Jan-Apr | Ironstone | Rocky slopes and mountain tops, high in the landscape | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i> | Herb to 2 cm high | May-Jun | Cracking clay | Clay plain, depression | <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> , <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station, grassland |
| <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i> | Annual herb to 25 cm, yellow flowers | Aug-Nov | Red clay | Alluvial plains, drainage lines | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | Ascending to spreading perennial herb to 0.3 m, white flowers | May-Nov | Sand, clayey sand, granite | Sandplain, floodplain | <i>Acacia</i> shrubland, <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> , <i>Triodia</i> |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Mt Brockman (E. Thoma ET 1354) | Shrub to 2.5 m high, purple flowers | Jul-Sep | Ironstone | Gorges, crevices, gullies | <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> |
| <i>Josephinia</i> sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) | Erect shrub or herb, to 30 cm, pink flowers | Aug | Alluvial | Drainage lines, plains | Mulga, <i>Acacia</i> spp. |

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | SOIL | LANDFORM/HABITAT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION |
|---|---|------------|--|---|---|
| <i>Nicotiana heterantha</i> | Annual or short-lived perennial herb to 0.5 m. White-cream flowers | Mar-Sep | Black clay, alluvial sand, sandy clay | Seasonally wet flats, floodplain, creeklines | <i>Tecticornia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> |
| <i>Senna</i> sp. Millstream (E. Leyland s.n. 30/8/1990) | Open shrub to 1.2 m high | Aug | Cracking clay | Creek bed | - |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692) | Open shrub to 2 m, yellow flower. Discolorous leaves with white margins | Apr-Oct | Scree, skeletal soil | Gorge, cliff | <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> , <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> , <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> , |
| <i>Sporobolus pulchellus</i> | Ephemeral grass to 0.4 m high | Feb-Nov | Sand, sandstone, sandy ironstone | Rocky hills | - |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114) | Erect or sprawling shrub, maroon-red-purple or pink flowers | Mar-Oct | Sand, sandy loam | Coastal dunes, plains | <i>Acacia coriacea</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> , <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> , * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> |
| <i>Tetradlea fordiana</i> | Dwarf shrub, 0.3–0.4 m high | Jul | Ironstone | Cliff, crest, ridge | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> |
| <i>Teucrium pilbaranum</i> | Rounded shrub, to 0.4 m high, white flowers | May-Sep | Clay, calcrete | Crab hole plain in a river floodplain, margin of calcrete table | <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Karijini (S. van Leeuwen 4111) | Hummock grass to 1 m high | May-Sep | Ironstone, banded ironstone | Hilltops, upper slopes, high hills | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> |
| <i>Vittadinia</i> sp. Coondewanna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4684) | Tall daisy to 1 m, open canopy, in late flower and dehiscent fruit, cream/white flowers | May/Sep | Clay loam | Plain | <i>Acacia</i> thicket over mixed grassland. <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus ?xerothermica</i> , <i>Themeda ?triandra</i> . |
| P2 | | | | | |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | Rhizomatous, perennial, herb (fern), 0.1-0.2 m high | - | - | Moist, sheltered sites in gorges and on cliff walls | - |
| <i>Cladium procerum</i> | Densely tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 2 m high | Nov | Alluvium | Perennial pools, coastal swamps, gorges | <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Typha</i> , date palms |
| <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. Pingandy (M.E. Trudgen 2662) | Low shrub 0.5 m tall with red or pinky flowers with long exerted stamens | May-Jul | Stony | Slopes, flats, drainage lines | Mulga, <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>glabra</i> | Annual herb | - | Alluvium, cracking clay | Flats, drainage lines | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , grassland |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>inappendiculata</i> | Prostrate annual herb to 5 cm | May-Aug | Clay, cracking clay | Floodplain, plain, high in landscape | <i>Aristida</i> and <i>Astrelba</i> grasslands, <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Gurinbidy Range (M.E. Trudgen MET 15708) | Spindly upright shrub to 3 m tall, purple flower | May-Aug | Stony soil, Brockman Iron Formation | Hill summits, high in landscape | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> & <i>E. gamophylla</i> over <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>A. rhodophloia</i> over <i>Scaevola acacioides</i> , <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> |
| <i>Ipomoea racemigera</i> | Creeping annual herb, climber, white flowers | Apr | Basalt, ?alluvium | Valley | Grassland |
| <i>Oxalis</i> sp. Pilbara (M.E. Trudgen 12725) | Small herb to 10 cm tall. Leaves green above, purple below; yellow flowers | May/Sep | Red-brown pebbly/rocky loam amongst boulders | Drainage lines, gullies | Mulga, <i>Triodia</i> grassland, <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> |

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | SOIL | LANDFORM/HABITAT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION |
|--|--|------------|--|--|---|
| <i>Paspalidium retiglume</i> | Annual grass to 0.5 m high | Apr-May | Clay, cracking clay | Plain | Grassland, <i>Neptunia</i> |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i> | Spreading shrub to 1.3 m high x 2 m wide, yellow flowers | Apr-Dec | Basalt, loam, stony clay sand, alluvium | Screes, drainage lines, hills | <i>Triodia</i> |
| <i>Pilbara trudgenii</i> | Gnarled, aromatic shrub, to 1 m high | Sep | Ironstone, skeletal soil | Hill summits, steep slopes, screes, cliff faces | <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> , Mulga, <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Astrotricha hamptonii</i> |
| <i>Scaevola</i> sp. Hamersley Range basalts (S. van Leeuwen 3675) | Shrub, to 1 m high | Jul-Aug. | Skeletal, brown gritty soil over basalt | Summits of hills, steep hills | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> aff. <i>hamersleyana</i> over <i>Acacia hamersleyensis</i> over <i>Ptilotus rotundifolius</i> over <i>Triodia</i> sp. (SVL 2476). |
| <i>Spartothamnella puberula</i> | Shrub, 0.35–1.5 m high, blue-white flowers | Sep-Nov | Rocky loam, sandy or skeletal soils, clay | Hills, gorges | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> |
| <i>Trianthema</i> sp. Python Pool (G.R. Guerin & M.E. Trudgen GG 1023) | Low succulent herb with pink-white flowers | Mar-Jul | Sand, gibber plain | Plain | <i>Triodia longiceps</i> , <i>T. pungens</i> |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626) | Prostrate creeper 50 cm high x 50 cm wide | Jan-Oct | Clay, alluvium | Valleys | <i>Triodia epactia</i> , Mulga, <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> |
| P3 | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia daweara</i> | Spreading shrub, 0.3–1.5(–2) m high | Jul-Sep | Stony red loam, colluvium | Low rocky rises, along drainage lines, scree | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> , <i>C. hamersleyana</i> |
| <i>Acacia subtiliformis</i> | Spindly, slender, erect shrub, to 3.5 m high | Jun | Calcrete | On rocky calcrete plateau | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>T. basedowii</i> |
| <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> | Tufted perennial, grass, 0.1–0.5 m high | Apr | Clay | Plain | <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> , grassland |
| <i>Calotis latiuscula</i> | Erect herb, to 0.5 m high | Jun-Oct | Sand, loam, clay, calcrete | Rocky hillsides, floodplains, rocky creeks or river beds | <i>Themeda triandra</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Dampiera anonyma</i> | Multistemmed perennial, herb, to 0.5(-1) m high, purple flowers | Jun-Sep | Skeletal red-brown to brown gravelly soil over banded ironstone, basalt, shale and jaspilite | Hill summits, upper slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , <i>Acacia hamersleyensis</i> |
| <i>Dampiera metallorum</i> | Rounded, multistemmed perennial, herb, to 0.5 m high | Apr-Oct | Skeletal red-brown gravelly soils over banded ironstone | Steep slopes and summits | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> |
| <i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i> | Annual, grass-like or herb, 0.17–0.42 m high | Jan-Jul | Clayey loam or clay | Creek banks, depressions | Grassland, <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Triodia</i> spp., Buffel grass |
| <i>Eragrostis surreyana</i> | Tufted annual herb 5-8 (-13) cm high | May-Sep | Red-brown clay | Drainage line | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i> | Shrub, 0.5–1.5 m high, purple flowers | Aug-Sep | Skeletal soils over ironstone | Summits, hills, rocky areas on slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> |
| <i>Fimbristylis sieberiana</i> | Shortly rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.25–0.6 m high | May-Jun | Mud, skeletal soil pockets | Pool edges, sandstone cliffs | <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , <i>Cladium</i> |

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | SOIL | LANDFORM/HABITAT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION |
|---|--|------------|--|--|---|
| <i>Geijera salicifolia</i> | Tree, 1.5–6 m high | Sep | Skeletal soils, stony soils | Massive rock scree, gorges | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. xerothermica</i> |
| <i>Glycine falcata</i> | Mat-forming perennial, herb, to 0.2 m high. Fl. blue, purple | May-Jul | Black clayey sand | Floodplains. Along drainage depressions in crabhole plains on river | <i>Eriachne</i> grassland, |
| <i>Goodenia</i> sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727) | Open, erect annual or biennial, herb, to 0.2 m high, yellow flowers | Feb-Sep | Red-brown clay soil, calcrete | Low undulating plain, swampy plains | <i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Triodia angusta</i> |
| <i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i> | Erect shrub 1-2 m high, cream-yellow-green flowers | Jan-Dec | Sand, clay loam | River bed, floodplain | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , near Mangroves |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) | Erect shrub to 2.3 m high, red-pink flowers | Jul-Oct | Alluvium | Creeks and gorges | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Gilesii (M.E. Trudgen 15869) | Shrub, to 1.5 m high, dull pink flowers | May/Aug | Pebbly loam amongst boulders & outcrops, Brockman Iron Formation | Hills | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> |
| <i>Iotasperma sessilifolium</i> | Erect herb. Fl. pink. | May-Sep | Cracking clay, black loam. | Edges of waterholes, plains, drainage line | Herbland, grassland |
| <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) | Spreading annual, herb, 0.05–0.1 m high | Mar | Cracking clay, basalt | Gently undulating plain with large surface rocks, flat crabholed plain | <i>Astrebala</i> , <i>Eriachne</i> and <i>Themeda</i> grasslands |
| <i>Olearia mucronata</i> | Densely branched, unpleasantly aromatic shrub, 0.6–1 m high. Fl. white, yellow | Aug-Jan | Ironstone | Cliffs, hills, upper slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Astrotricha hamptonii</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Owenia acidula</i> | Small tree to 8 m high, pendulous branches | Apr-Sep | - | Creek | - |
| <i>Pleurocarpaea gracilis</i> | Rounded shrub, to 0.4 m high | Oct | Skeletal, brown gritty soil over ironstone | Hill summit | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> and <i>E. gamophylla</i> over <i>Senna pruinoso</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> , <i>A. maitlandii</i> and <i>A. pyriformis</i> over <i>A. maramamba</i> over <i>Triodia</i> sp. |
| <i>Polymeria distigma</i> | Prostrate herb, pink flowers | Apr-Jul | Sandy soil, clay | Coastal plain, floodplain | <i>Astrebala pectinata</i> |
| <i>Ptilotus subspinescens</i> | Compact shrub, to 0.8 m high. Fl. pink | Sep–Oct | Ironstone, basalt, quartz | Gentle rocky slopes, screes and the bases of screes | <i>Triodia angusta</i> , <i>T. longiceps</i> , <i>T. wiseana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Rhagodia</i> sp. Hamersley (M. Trudgen 17794) | Erect shrub | Apr-Nov | Sandy loam, alluvium | Floodplain / lower slopes | Mulga, <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. xerothermica</i> |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> | Herb or shrub, 0.1–0.3 m high, purple flowers | Apr-May | Ironstone, calcrete | Near creeks, rocky hills | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> , Mulga, <i>E. xerothermica</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) | Spreading shrub, to 0.5 m high | Aug | Skeletal red soils pockets | Steep slope, drainage lines, gullies | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> , <i>A. pruinocarpa</i> , <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> |
| <i>Solanum albotellatum</i> | Sub-shrub to 40 cm, mauve flowers | Mar-May | Cracking clay | Plain, floodplain | Grassland |

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | SOIL | LANDFORM/HABITAT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION |
|---|---|------------|---|---|---|
| <i>Solanum kentrocaule</i> | Shrub to 1.5 m high, extremely prickly. Purple flowers | Jul-Oct | Ironstone, basalt | Hills, occasionally creeks | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> |
| <i>Stackhousia clementii</i> | Herb or shrub to 45 cm high, yellow-brown flowers | Apr-Oct | Clay | Floodplain | Grassland (<i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station), <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> |
| <i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i> | Prostrate annual, herb, to 0.1 m high | Mar | Clay | Flat crabholed plain | Open <i>Eremophila maculata</i> shrubland over moderately dense herbs, tussock grassland of <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> |
| <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431) | Tussocky perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.9-1.8 m high | Aug | Red clay | Clay pan, grass plain | <i>Polymeria</i> sp. Hamersley (M.E. Trudgen 11353) herbland with <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> , <i>Aristida latifolia</i> very open tussock grassland |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Mt Ella (M.E. Trudgen 12739) | Perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.4 m high | May-Aug | Light orange-brown, pebbly loam | Amongst rocks & outcrops, gully slopes, scree | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367) | Perennial hummock grass to 0.6 m high | Feb-Oct | Ironstone, pisolite (Robe land system) | Rocky hills and mesas | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. rockpiles (R. Butcher et al. RB 1400) | Annual climbing herb, yellow flowers | Mar-Jun | Skeletal | Rock piles, scree | <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>T. angusta</i> , <i>Terminalia supranitifolia</i> , <i>Brachychiton acuminatus</i> , <i>Acacia inaequifolia</i> |
| P4 | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia bromilowiana</i> | Tree or shrub, to 12 m high | Jul-Aug | Red skeletal stony loam, orange-brown pebbly, gravel loam, laterite, banded ironstone, basalt | Rocky hills, breakaways, scree slopes, gorges, creek beds | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>magnifica</i> | Shrub, 0.5-1.5 m high | Aug-Nov | Skeletal soils over ironstone. | Rocky screes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | Erect to ascending herb, to 0.5 m high Fl. yellow | Apr-Aug | Red-brown clay loam, ironstone | Mostly low lying areas (floodplains, outwash areas), occasionally hills | <i>Acacia tumida</i> tall shrubland with mixed grass understorey including <i>Triodia epactia</i> |
| <i>Livistona alfredii</i> | Palm to 10 m high | Jun-Sep | - | Edges of permanent pools, with flowing water | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> |
| <i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i> | Compact, prostrate shrub, to 0.5 m high | Mar-Nov | Pebbly, coarse sand | Banks of flow line | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> |
| Significant According to Guidance Statement No. 51 | | | | | |
| Unnamed <i>Josephinia</i> sp. | Annual? low rounded hairy shrub 40-50 cm high, pink flowers | May | Rocky outcrops | Hills, gorges | <i>Acacia monticola</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> |

Table 13: Conservation significant flora flowering times

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|--|--|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidium catapycnon</i> | Open, woody perennial, herb or shrub, 0.2-0.3 m high, stems zigzag, white flowers | Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thryptomene wittweri</i> | Spreading or rounded shrub, 0.5–1.5(–2.1) m high | Apr/Jul/Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) | Erect shrub to 3 m, yellow or orange flowers | Jun-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia leeuweniana</i> | Narrow, obconic tree, to 14 m high, bark minni ritchi | Apr-May | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>cloncurrrensia</i> | Perennial grass to 1.4 m high | May | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Brachyscome</i> sp. Wanna Munna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4662) | Annual herb to 40 cm, purple/blue/white/pink flowers | Mar-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calotis squamigera</i> | Procumbent annual, herb, to 0.21 m high | Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis</i> sp. Mt Robinson (S. van Leeuwen 4109) | Tussock-forming perennial, grass-like or herb, to 0.3 m high | Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Walker KW 136) | Shrub to 2 m tall, rounded crowded canopy, Flowers white-cream-yellow-pink-purple | Aug-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Snowy Mountain (S. van Leeuwen 3737) | Shrub to 1 m high, rounded | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. West Angelas (S. van Leeuwen 4068) | Spindly shrub to 3 m high | Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila spongiorcarpa</i> | Compact, succulent-leaved shrub, to 1 m high | May/Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus lucens</i> | Mallee, to 4.5 m high, bark smooth, white, sometimes slightly powdery; leaves glossy green | Jan-Apr | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i> | Prostrate annual herb to 5 cm | May-Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i> | Annual herb to 25 cm, yellow flowers | Aug-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | Ascending to spreading perennial herb to 0.3 m, white flowers | May-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Mt Brockman (E. Thoma ET 1354) | Shrub to 2.5 m high, purple flowers | Jul-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Josephinia</i> sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) | Erect shrub or herb, to 30 cm, pink flowers | Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nicotiana heterantha</i> | Annual or short-lived perennial herb to 0.5 m. White-cream flowers | Mar-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Senna</i> sp. Millstream (E. Leyland s.n. 30/8/1990) | Open shrub to 1.2 m high | Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | | |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692) | Open shrub to 2 m, yellow flower. Discolorous leaves with white margins | Apr-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sporobolus pulchellus</i> | Ephemeral grass to 0.4 m high | Feb-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114) | Erect or sprawling shrub, maroon-red-purple or pink flowers | Mar-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tetradlea fordiana</i> | Dwarf shrub, 0.3–0.4 m high | Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Teucrium pilbaranum</i> | Rounded shrub, to 0.4 m high, white flowers | May-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Karijini (S. van Leeuwen 4111) | Hummock grass to 1 m high | May-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vittadinia</i> sp. Coondewanna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4684) | Tall daisy to 1 m, open canopy, in late flower and dehiscent fruit, cream/white flowers | May/Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | Rhizomatous, perennial, herb (fern), 0.1-0.2 m high | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cladium procerum</i> | Densely tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 2 m high | Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. Pingandy (M.E. Trudgen 2662) | Low shrub 0.5 m tall with red or pinky flowers with long exerted stamens | May-Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>glabra</i> | Annual herb | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>inappendiculata</i> | Herb to 2 cm high | May-Jun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Gurinbidy Range (M.E. Trudgen MET 15708) | Spindly upright shrub to 3 m tall | May-Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ipomoea racemigera</i> | Creeping annual herb, climber, white flowers | Apr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Oxalis</i> sp. Pilbara (M.E. Trudgen 12725) | Small herb to 10 cm tall. Leaves green above, purple below; yellow flowers | May/Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Paspalidium retiglume</i> | Annual grass to 0.5 m high | Apr-May | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i> | Spreading shrub to 1.3 m high x 2 m wide, yellow flowers | Apr-Dec | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pilbara trudgenii</i> | Gnarled, aromatic shrub, to 1 m high | Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Scaevola</i> sp. Hamersley Range basalts (S. van Leeuwen 3675) | Shrub, to 1 m high | Jul-Aug. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Spartothamnella puberula</i> | Shrub, 0.35–1.5 m high, blue-white flowers | Sep-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Trianthema</i> sp. Python Pool (G.R. Guerin & M.E. Trudgen GG 1023) | Low succulent herb with pink-white flowers | Mar-Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626) | Prostrate creeper 50 cm high x 50 cm wide | Jan-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia dawsoniana</i> | Spreading shrub, 0.3–1.5(–2) m high | Jul-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia subtiliformis</i> | Spindly, slender, erect shrub, to 3.5 m high | Jun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | | |
| <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> | Tufted perennial, grass, 0.1–0.5 m high | Apr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calotis latiuscula</i> | Erect herb, to 0.5 m high | Jun-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dampiera anonyma</i> | Multistemmed perennial, herb, to 0.5(-1) m high, purple flowers | Jun-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dampiera metallorum</i> | Rounded, multistemmed perennial, herb, to 0.5 m high | Apr-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i> | Annual, grass-like or herb, 0.17–0.42 m high | Jan-Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis surreyana</i> | Tufted annual herb 5-8 (-13) cm high | May-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i> | Shrub, 0.5–1.5 m high, purple flowers | Aug-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Fimbristylis sieberiana</i> | Shortly rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.25–0.6 m high | May-Jun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Geijera salicifolia</i> | Tree, 1.5–6 m high | Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Glycine falcata</i> | Mat-forming perennial, herb, to 0.2 m high. Fl. blue, purple | May-Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia</i> sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727) | Open, erect annual or biennial, herb, to 0.2 m high, yellow flowers | Feb-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i> | Erect shrub 1-2 m high, cream-yellow-green flowers | Jan-Dec | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) | Erect shrub to 2.3 m high, red-pink flowers | Jul-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Gilesii (M.E. Trudgen 15869) | Shrub, to 1.5 m high, dull pink flowers | May/Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Iotasperma sessilifolium</i> | Erect herb. Fl. pink. | May-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) | Spreading annual, herb, 0.05–0.1 m high | Mar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Olearia mucronata</i> | Densely branched, unpleasantly aromatic shrub, 0.6–1 m high. Fl. white, yellow | Aug-Jan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Owenia acidula</i> | Small tree to 8 m high, pendulous branches | Apr-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pleurocarpaea gracilis</i> | Rounded shrub, to 0.4 m high | Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Polymeria distigma</i> | Prostrate herb, pink flowers | Apr-Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ptilotus subspinescens</i> | Compact shrub, to 0.8 m high. Fl. pink | Sep–Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhagodia</i> sp. Hamersley (M. Trudgen 17794) | Erect shrub | Apr-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> | Herb or shrub, 0.1–0.3 m high, purple flowers | Apr-May | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) | Spreading shrub, to 0.5 m high | Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Solanum albotellatum</i> | Sub-shrub to 40 cm, mauve flowers | Mar-May | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Solanum kentrocaule</i> | Shrub to 1.5 m high, extremely prickly. Purple flowers | Jul-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | | |
| <i>Stackhousia clementii</i> | Herb or shrub to 45 cm high, yellow-brown flowers | Apr-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i> | Prostrate annual, herb, to 0.1 m high | Mar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431) | Tussocky perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.9-1.8 m high | Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Mt Ella (M.E. Trudgen 12739) | Perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.4 m high | May-Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367) | Perennial hummock grass to 0.6 m high | Feb-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. rockpiles (R. Butcher et al. RB 1400) | Annual climbing herb, yellow flowers | Mar-Jun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia bromilowiana</i> | Tree or shrub, to 12 m high | Jul-Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>magnifica</i> | Shrub, 0.5-1.5 m high | Aug-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | Erect to ascending herb, to 0.5 m high Fl. yellow | Apr-Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Livistona alfredii</i> | Palm to 10 m high | Jun-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i> | Compact, prostrate shrub, to 0.5 m high | Mar-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Significant according to Guidance Statement No. 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unnamed <i>Josephinia</i> sp. | Annual? low rounded hairy shrub 40-50 cm high, pink flowers | May | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX FOUR: CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA LIKELIHOOD ASSESSMENT

Table 14: Conservation significant flora likelihood assessment

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|--|---|---|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| T | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidium catapycnon</i> | Skeletal | Hillsides | <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> , <i>A. inaequilatera</i> , <i>A. pruinocarpa</i> , <i>A. pyrifolia</i> , <i>T. sp.</i> Shovelanna Hill | Y | N | Y | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Thryptomene wittweri</i> | Skeletal red stony soils | Breakaways, stony creek beds | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| P1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) | Orange brown sandy loam, red sand, clay | Sandplain, dunes, floodplain | Grassland, shrubland, <i>Acacia</i> shrubland | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km* | Possible |
| <i>Acacia leeuweniana</i> | Granitic sandy loam | Granite outcrop high in landscape | <i>Acacia retivenea</i> , <i>A. tumida</i> , <i>Terminalia canescens</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>cloncurrensis</i> | Loam, clay | Damp depression, clay pan | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Brachyscome</i> sp. Wanna Munna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4662) | Clay | Flats | Mulga, grassland | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Calotis squamigera</i> | Pebbly loam | Plain | <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Eragrostis</i> sp. Mt Robinson (S. van Leeuwen 4109) | Red-brown skeletal soils, ironstone | Steep slopes, summits | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> | Y | Y | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Walker KW 136) | Ironstone | Hill crest, cliff top, gorge top | Mulga | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Snowy Mountain (S. van Leeuwen 3737) | Ironstone | High hill | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , Mulga | Y | N | Y | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. West Angelas (S. van Leeuwen 4068) | Banded ironstone | High in landscape, hill summit, scree | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , Mulga | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eremophila spongiocarpa</i> | Alluvium | Weakly saline alluvial plain on margins of marsh | <i>Tecticornia</i> spp., Mulga, <i>Frankenia</i> sp. | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eucalyptus lucens</i> | Ironstone | Rocky slopes and mountain tops, high in the landscape | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> | Y | N | N | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i> | Cracking clay | Clay plain, depression | <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> , <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station, grassland | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i> | Red clay | Alluvial plains, drainage lines | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | Sand, clayey sand, granite | Sandplain, floodplain | <i>Acacia</i> shrubland, <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> , <i>Triodia</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Mt Brockman (E. Thoma ET 1354) | Ironstone | Gorges, crevices, gullies | <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Josephinia</i> sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) | Alluvial | Drainage lines, plains | Mulga, <i>Acacia</i> spp. | Y | Y | Y | <10 km* † | Possible |
| <i>Nicotiana heterantha</i> | Black clay, alluvial sand, sandy clay | Seasonally wet flats, floodplain, creeklines | <i>Tecticornia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | Y | Y | N | 10-20 km | Possible |
| <i>Senna</i> sp. Millstream (E. Leyland s.n. 30/8/1990) | Cracking clay | Creek bed | - | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692) | Scree, skeletal soil | Gorge, cliff | <i>Acacia pruinoarpa</i> , <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> , <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> , | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| <i>Sporobolus pulchellus</i> | Sand, sandstone, sandy ironstone | Rocky hills | - | Y | N | N | No records* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114) | Sand, sandy loam | Coastal dunes, plains | <i>Acacia coriacea</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> , <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> , * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | Y | N | N | 10-20km | Unlikely |
| <i>Tetradlea fordiana</i> | Ironstone | Cliff, crest, ridge | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Teucrium pilbaranum</i> | Clay, calcrete | Crab hole plain in a river floodplain, margin of calcrete table | <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km* | Possible |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Karijini (S. van Leeuwen 4111) | Ironstone, banded ironstone | Hilltops, upper slopes, high hills | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Vittadinia</i> sp. Coondewanna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4684) | Clay loam | Plain | <i>Acacia</i> thicket over mixed grassland. <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus ?xerothermica</i> , <i>Themeda ?triandra</i> | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Unlikely |
| P2 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | - | Moist, sheltered sites in gorges and on cliff walls | - | ? | Y | ? | 20-50 km* | Highly unlikely |

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|--|--|---|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Cladium procerum</i> | Alluvium | Perennial pools, coastal swamps, gorges | <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Typha</i> , date palms | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Possible |
| <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. Pingandy (M.E. Trudgen 2662) | Stony | Slopes, flats, drainage lines | Mulga, <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>glabra</i> | Alluvium, cracking clay | Flats, drainage lines | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , grassland | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>inappendiculata</i> | Clay, cracking clay | Floodplain, plain, high in landscape | <i>Aristida</i> and <i>Astrebala</i> grasslands, <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Gurinbidy Range (M.E. Trudgen MET 15708) | Stony soil, Brockman Iron Formation | Hill summits, high in landscape | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> & <i>E. gamophylla</i> over <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>A. rhodophloia</i> over <i>Scaevola acacioides</i> , <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Ipomoea racemigera</i> | Basalt, ?alluvium | Valley | Grassland | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Possible |
| <i>Oxalis</i> sp. Pilbara (M.E. Trudgen 12725) | Red-brown pebbly/rocky loam amongst boulders | Drainage lines, gullies | Mulga, <i>Triodia</i> grassland, <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km†† | Possible |
| <i>Paspalidium retiglume</i> | Clay, cracking clay | Plain | Grassland, <i>Neptunia</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i> | Basalt, loam, stony clay sand, alluvium | Screes, drainage lines, hills | <i>Triodia</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Possible |
| <i>Pilbara trudgenii</i> | Ironstone, skeletal soil | Hill summits, steep slopes, screes, cliff faces | <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> , Mulga, <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Astrotricha hamptonii</i> | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Scaevola</i> sp. Hamersley Range basalts (S. van Leeuwen 3675) | Skeletal, brown gritty soil over basalt | Summits of hills, steep hills | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> aff. <i>hamersleyana</i> over <i>Acacia hamersleyensis</i> over <i>Ptilotus rotundifolius</i> over <i>Triodia</i> sp. (SVL 2476). | Y | N | N | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Spartothamnella puberula</i> | Rocky loam, sandy or skeletal soils, clay | Hills, gorges | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Trianthema</i> sp. Python Pool (G.R. Guerin & M.E. Trudgen GG 1023) | Sand, gibber plain | Plain | <i>Triodia longiceps</i> , <i>T. pungens</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Possible |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626) | Clay, alluvium | Valleys | <i>Triodia epactia</i> , Mulga, <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Possible |
| P3 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia daweana</i> | Stony red loam, colluvium | Low rocky rises, along drainage lines, scree | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> , <i>C. hamersleyana</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|--|--|---|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Acacia subtiliformis</i> | Calcrete | On rocky calcrete plateau | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>T. basedowii</i> | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> | Clay | Plain | <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> , grassland | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Possible |
| <i>Calotis latiuscula</i> | Sand, loam, clay, calcrete | Rocky hillsides, floodplains, rocky creeks or river beds | <i>Themeda triandra</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Dampiera anonyma</i> | Skeletal red-brown to brown gravelly soil over banded ironstone, basalt, shale and jaspilite | Hill summits, upper slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , <i>Acacia hamersleyensis</i> | Y | N | N | 10-20 km | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Dampiera metallorum</i> | Skeletal red-brown gravelly soils over banded ironstone | Steep slopes and summits | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i> | Clayey loam or clay | Creek banks, depressions | Grassland, <i>Acacia</i> spp, <i>Triodia</i> spp., Buffel grass | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Possible |
| <i>Eragrostis surreyana</i> | Red-brown clay | Drainage line | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i> | Skeletal soils over ironstone | Summits, hills, rocky areas on slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> | Y | N | Y | 10-20 km | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Fimbristylis sieberiana</i> | Mud, skeletal soil pockets | Pool edges, sandstone cliffs | <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , <i>Cladium</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km* | Possible |
| <i>Geijera salicifolia</i> | Skeletal soils, stony soils | Massive rock scree, gorges | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. xerothermica</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Possible |
| <i>Glycine falcata</i> | Black clayey sand | Floodplains. Along drainage depressions in crabhole plains on river | <i>Eriachne</i> grassland, | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Goodenia</i> sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727) | Red-brown clay soil, calcrete | Low undulating plain, swampy plains | <i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Triodia angusta</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i> | Sand, clay loam | River bed, floodplain | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , near Mangroves | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) | Alluvium | Creeks and gorges | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Gilesii (M.E. Trudgen 15869) | Pebbly loam amongst boulders & outcrops, Brockman Iron Formation | Hills | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|---|--|--|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Iotasperma sessilifolium</i> | Cracking clay, black loam. | Edges of waterholes, plains, drainage line | Herbland, grassland | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) | Cracking clay, basalt | Gently undulating plain with large surface rocks, flat crabholed plain | <i>Astrebla</i> , <i>Eriachne</i> and <i>Themeda</i> grasslands | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Possible |
| <i>Olearia mucronata</i> | Ironstone | Cliffs, hills, upper slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Astrotricha hamptonii</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Owenia acidula</i> | - | Creek | - | ? | Y | ? | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Pleurocarpaea gracilis</i> | Skeletal, brown gritty soil over ironstone | Hill summit | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> and <i>E. gamophylla</i> over <i>Senna pruinosa</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> , <i>A. maitlandii</i> and <i>A. pyrifolia</i> over <i>A. marramamba</i> over <i>Triodia</i> sp. | Y | N | Y | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Polymeria distigma</i> | Sandy soil, clay | Coastal plain, floodplain | <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> | Y | Y | ? | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Ptilotus subspinescens</i> | Ironstone, basalt, quartz | Gentle rocky slopes, screes and the bases of screes | <i>Triodia angusta</i> , <i>T. longiceps</i> , <i>T. wiseana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Rhagodia</i> sp. Hamersley (M. Trudgen 17794) | Sandy loam, alluvium | Floodplain / lower slopes | Mulga, <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. xerothermica</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> | Ironstone, calcrete | Near creeks, rocky hills | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> , Mulga, <i>E. xerothermica</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) | Skeletal red soils pockets | Steep slope, drainage lines, gullies | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> , <i>A. pruinocarpa</i> , <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Possible |
| <i>Solanum albotellatum</i> | Cracking clay | Plain, floodplain | Grassland | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Solanum kentrocaule</i> | Ironstone, basalt | Hills, occasionally creeks | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> | Y | Y | N | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Stackhousia clementii</i> | Clay, tidal silt | Floodplain, saline silt | Grassland (<i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station), <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Possible |
| <i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i> | Clay | Flat crabholed plain | Open <i>Eremophila maculata</i> shrubland over moderately dense herbs, tussock grassland of <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> | Y | Y | N | 10-20 km | Possible |
| <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431) | Red clay | Clay pan, grass plain | <i>Polymeria</i> sp. Hamersley (M.E. Trudgen 11353) herbland with <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> , <i>Aristida latifolia</i> very open tussock grassland | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|---|---|---|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Mt Ella (M.E. Trudgen 12739) | Light orange-brown, pebbly loam | Amongst rocks & outcrops, gully slopes, scree | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367) | Ironstone, pisolite (Robe land system) | Rocky hills and mesas | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | N | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. rockpiles (R. Butcher et al. RB 1400) | Skeletal | Rock piles, scree | <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>T. angusta</i> , <i>Terminalia supranitifolia</i> , <i>Brachychiton acuminatus</i> , <i>Acacia inaequifolia</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| P4 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia bromilowiana</i> | Red skeletal stony loam, orange-brown pebbly, gravel loam, laterite, banded ironstone, basalt | Rocky hills, breakaways, scree slopes, gorges, creek beds | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | Y | N | Y | 20-50 km | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>magnifica</i> | Skeletal soils over ironstone. | Rocky screes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | Y | N | Y | 10-20 km | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | Red--brown clay loam, ironstone | Mostly low lying areas (floodplains, outwash areas), occasionally hills | <i>Acacia tumida</i> tall shrubland with mixed grass understorey including <i>Triodia epactia</i> | Y | Y | Y | Within alignment | Known |
| <i>Livistona alfredii</i> | - | Edges of permanent pools, with flowing water | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> | ? | N | Y | 20-50 km | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i> | Pebbly, coarse sand | Banks of flow line | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| Significant According to Guidance Statement No. 51 | | | | | | | | |
| Unnamed <i>Josephinia</i> sp. | Rocky outcrops | Hills, gorges | <i>Acacia monticola</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km†† | Possible |

* estimated using *NatureMap* (DEC 2007-2014) measuring tool; other distances are from DPaW database search results or Ecoscape records

† record is listed as *Josephinia* ?sp. Marandoo on *NatureMap* (DEC 2007-2014); the nearest verified record is over 50 km distant

†† Ecoscape record



RUTILA RESOURCES RAILWAY CORRIDOR FLORA AND VEGETATION ASSESSMENT

Preston Consulting
ecoscape

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Direct all inquiries to:
Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd
9 Stirling Highway • PO Box 50 NORTH FREMANTLE WA 6159
Ph: (08) 9430 8955 Fax: (08) 9430 8977

| Rev. | Author | Approved | Date |
|-------------|--------|----------|-------------|
| Draft rev 0 | LA | BT | 10 Nov 2014 |
| Draft rev 1 | LA | LA | 11 Nov 2014 |
| Final | LA/JN | BT | 25 Nov 2014 |

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ecoscape would like to acknowledge the assistance of:

- Gavin Edwards, Preston Consulting
- Blair Culbertson, Rutila Field Manager, and Dan and Tom at the Rutila Balla Balla camp
- Angela Johnson and Cassie Lovel, Rutila Resources
- John Brennan, Flinders Site Manager, and others at the Flinders Blacksmith Camp
- pastoral station leasees and managers.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i>ARRP Act 1976</i> | Western Australian <i>Agriculture and Related Resource Protection Act 1976</i> (superseded by the <i>BAM Act 1997</i>) |
| <i>BAM Act 2007</i> | Western Australian <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> |
| BoM | Bureau of Meteorology |
| C1, C2, C3 | Declared Pest categories under the <i>BAM Act 2007</i> |
| CALM | Department of Conservation and Land Management (prior to becoming DEC) |
| DAFWA | Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia |
| DEC | Department of Environment and Conservation (now, in part, DPaW) |
| DPaW | Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife |
| DoE | Commonwealth Department of the Environment |
| DSEWPaC | Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DoE) |
| Ecoscope | Ecoscope (Australia) Pty Ltd |
| <i>EP Act 1986</i> | Western Australian <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> |
| EPA | Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority |
| <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> | Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> |
| Flinders | Flinders Mines Ltd |
| FMG | Fortescue Metals Group Ltd |
| GDA 94 | Geographic Datum of Australia 1994 |
| GDE | Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| IBRA | Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia |
| IDE | Inflow Dependent Ecosystem |
| MGA | Map Grid of Australia |
| NHT | National Heritage Trust |
| NVIS | National Vegetation Inventory System |
| PEC | Priority Ecological Community |
| PF | Priority Flora |
| PIL1, 2, 3, 4 | Pilbara biogeographic subregions |
| PIOP | Flinders Mines Pilbara Iron Ore Project |
| PMST | Protected Matters Search Tool |
| P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 | Priority, used for PF and PEC rankings |
| Rutila | Rutila Resources Pty Ltd |
| <i>sens. lat.</i> | (Latin) <i>sensu lato</i> , in the broad sense |
| SFDV | Sheet Flow Dependent Vegetation |
| sp. | Species (generally referring to an unidentified taxon or when a phrase name has been applied) |
| subsp. | Subspecies (infrataxon) |
| TEC | Threatened Ecological Community |
| TF | Threatened Flora (formerly termed Declared Rare Flora, DRF, in Western Australia) |
| var. | Variety (infrataxon) |
| WAH | Western Australian Herbarium |
| WAOL | Western Australian Organism List |
| <i>WC Act 1950</i> | Western Australian <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> |

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| WONS | Weeds of National Significance |
| * | Introduced species |

SUMMARY

Rutila Resources Pty Ltd has been granted State and Commonwealth approvals to develop the Balla Balla Mine and Port, including port facilities, near Whim Creek in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia. In order to increase the Port's viability, Rutila is investigating the possibility of connecting the proposed port to stranded mineral resources in the Hamersley Range via a new railway line. The proposed railway is approximately 200 km in length. The survey covers an average 2 km wide alignment, plus all proposed borrow pits, water and access points.

Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd has been appointed to undertake a Level 2 flora and vegetation survey of the 570.63 km² (57 063 ha) study area. A reconnaissance survey was undertaken in May 2014, and Level 2 flora and vegetation surveys in July and July-August 2014.

The desktop assessment identified:

- most of the alignment had not been subject to previous environmental surveys
- eighty one conservation significant flora species had potential to occur within the study area, based on the results of database searches and Ecoscape experience
- an undescribed (new to science), unnamed *Josephinia* sp., recorded from within the Flinders Mines tenement (but not within the proposed alignment) was considered to be significant by the Environmental Protection Authority, and is also included for targeted searches
- two Priority Ecological Communities (PECs), P1-P3 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' and P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains', have previously been mapped within the study area alignment, or their buffers occur within it
- Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) are known within the study area
- Sheet Flow Dependent Vegetation (SFDV Mulga communities) may occur within the study area.

The flora and vegetation field survey included establishment and scoring of 156 unmarked quadrats and detailed relevés, mapping and describing the vegetation types and vegetation condition, and conducting targeted searches for conservation significant flora. The field surveys consisted of a reconnaissance survey in May and a single phase Level 2 survey conducted in July and August, 2014.

The Level 2 flora and vegetation assessment identified:

- 474 vascular flora taxa including:
 - nine Priority Flora; P1 taxa *Abutilon* sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095), *Helichrysum oligochaetum*, *Heliotropium muticum*, P2 taxon *Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida*, P3 taxa *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301), *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479), *Sida* sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642), P4 taxa *Goodenia nuda*, *Rhynchosia bungarensis*
 - two taxa having a significant range extension (*Gyrostemon tepperi* and *Sida* sp. Rabbit Flat (B.J. Carter 626))
 - one potentially new to science undescribed species, known as *Acacia* sp. in this report that was, at times, a dominant component of the mid stratum
 - 16 introduced species, none of which were Declared Pest plants or listed on any weed register
- 58 vegetation types plus one mosaic, including:
 - one vegetation type considered to represent the P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC (vegetation type **Ex₁**), and another four vegetation types that may represent other subtypes of this PEC (vegetation types **Te(1)**, **Tw(1)**, Mattiske **FPg1**, and **Cc₂AbEb**)
 - one vegetation type that may represent the P1 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroon Range' subtype of the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona land system' PEC

- (vegetation type **Sb**), although an area mapped as being the PEC may be within the buffer, but not the PEC as the vegetation doesn't match the PEC descriptions
- o three vegetation types that represent a Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem, being characterised by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and/or *Melaleuca argentea* (vegetation types **EvMICv**, **MaMgCv** and **MaMICv**) and vegetation that may represent a GDE, characterised by *Eucalyptus victrix* (vegetation types **EvApCc₁**, **EvApTe**, **EvAt1Te**, **EvCb** and **EvMgEb**)
 - o other vegetation types that may be significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51*. due to having small representation/restricted distribution (vegetation types (**EIA_{s3}Tm**, **FbGpEm** and **AmEe**))
 - o vegetation types having an association with poorly represented land systems (**AmEe** and **As₃** associated with the Gregory land system)
 - o vegetation types having an association with a poorly represented pre-European vegetation association (**AiTe(1)**, **AiTe(3)**, **AiTw(3)**, **AmEe**, **ChAa₁Ta**, **MaMgCv** and **Ta**, although all vegetation associations have more than 95% of their original extent remaining in the Pilbara)
 - o similar to vegetation considered significant in other areas (vegetation types **EIEgTw**)
- 90.64% of the vegetation was assessed as being in Excellent condition, with areas mapped in lesser condition impacted by cattle grazing and weed invasion.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Rutila Resources Pty Ltd (Rutila) has been granted State and Commonwealth approvals to develop the Balla Balla Mine and Port, near Whim Creek in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia.

To increase the Port's viability, Rutila is investigating the potential to connect the port to 'stranded' third party miners via a new rail line. The proposed railway (known in this report as 'Rutila rail') connects the Flinders Mines Ltd (Flinders) Blacksmith tenement in the Hamersley Range to the Balla Balla Port stockpile area; a distance of approximately 200 km.

Preston Consulting has been appointed to gather and manage the planning, preparation and submission of approvals documents for the proposed railway, and in turn appointed Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd (Ecoscape) to undertake a Level 2 flora and vegetation assessment of the alignment as part of the Western Australian and Commonwealth environmental approvals process.

In October 2014 Preston Consulting requested a desktop review of an alternative alignment through the Chichester Range, in the central portion of the rail corridor. This is presented at the end of this document.

1.1.1 Study Area Location

The proposed Rutila railway is located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, between Balla Balla on the coast and the Flinders Blacksmith tenement, also known as the Pilbara Iron Ore Project (PIOP), in the Hamersley Range, northwest of Tom Price. The proposed alignment traverses a number of pastoral leases and areas of Unallocated Crown Land through the Shires of Ashburton and Roebourne.

The proposed railway alignment is approximately 200 km in length. The flora and vegetation survey area (the study area) covers an average 2 km-wide alignment that includes all rail, borrow pit, water and access within its boundaries, totalling 570.63 km² (57 063 ha).

The location of the study area is shown in **Figure 1**.

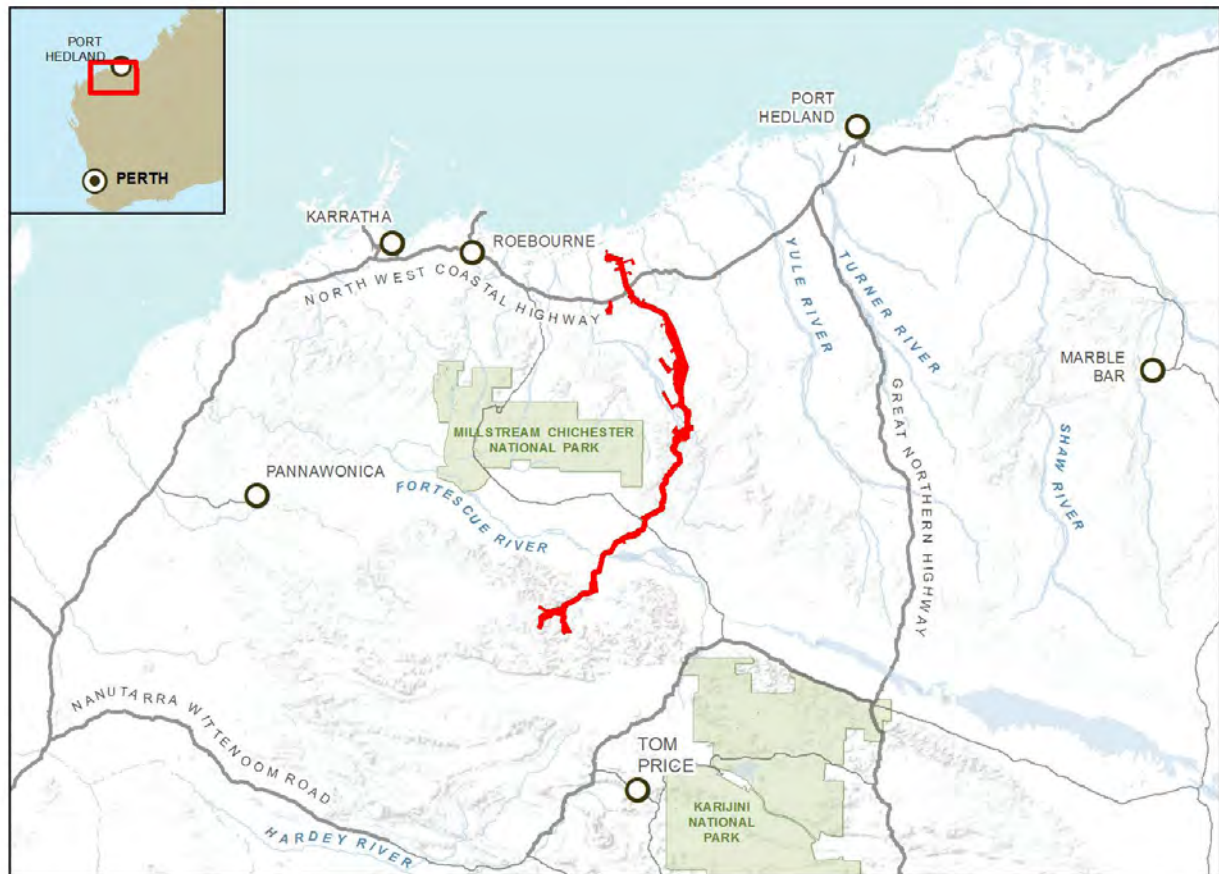


Figure 1: Study area

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

This report includes the results of a desktop, reconnaissance and single season field survey that comprise a Level 2 flora and vegetation assessment. The works were conducted to:

- be compliant with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) expectations of a Level 2 survey
- provide sufficient information to allow for an assessment of potential impacts
- follow *Guidance Statement No. 51 – Terrestrial Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessments in Western Australia* (EPA 2004)
- follow *Position Statement No. 3 – Terrestrial Biological Surveys as an Element of Biodiversity Protection* (EPA 2002).

It is anticipated, based on the results included in this report, that the EPA will provide guidance in regard to the requirement for a second season of field survey that is frequently required in order to fully satisfy the requirements of a Level 2 survey.

1.3 LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

This assessment was conducted in accordance with Commonwealth and State legislation and guidelines:

- Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*
- Western Australian *Environmental Protection (EP) Act 1986*
- Western Australian *Wildlife Conservation (WC) Act 1950*

- Department of Environment Water Heritage and the Arts (2009) *Matters of National Environmental Significance. Significant impact guidelines 1.1 - Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*

In addition to those listed above, the assessment complied with the EPA requirements for environmental survey and reporting in Western Australia, as outlined in:

- EPA (2000) *Position Statement No. 2: Environmental Protection of Native Vegetation in Western Australia*
- EPA (2008) *Guidance Statement No. 33: Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development*
- EPA (2004) *Guidance Statement No. 51: Terrestrial Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessments in Western Australia, known as Guidance Statement No. 51*
- EPA (2003) *Guidance Statement No. 55: Implementing Best Practice in Proposals Submitted to the Environmental Impact Assessment Process.*

1.4 PERMITS

The flora and vegetation surveys were conducted under the following permits issued by the Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW):

- flora collecting permit SL010883 (JK Nelson)
- flora collecting permit SL010888 (LJ Atkins)
- flora collecting permit SL010884 (AD Fry)
- flora collecting permit SL010878 (SO Kern)
- flora collecting permit SL010887 (SM Bateman)
- flora collecting permit SL010882 (JD Scanlon).

1.5 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Flora and vegetation survey reports and other documents from the northern and southern ends were reviewed to gather background information relating to the study area. These reports and documents are listed or referenced in **Section 3.3.7**.

2.0 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The results of the desktop assessment relating to the physical environment are included below.

2.1 CLIMATE

The study area traverses much of the Pilbara region that experiences an arid climate, which is influenced by two air masses, the Indian tropical maritime air moving in from the west or north-west, and the tropical continental air from the inland. During the warmer part of the year, there is a hot low-pressure system over the region resulting in clear skies and very high temperatures from November to February with average maximum temperatures generally between 35°C and 40°C. During the winter months the average maximum temperature generally falls to between 22°C and 30°C, the range of which is generally greater in inland areas away from the moderating effects of onshore winds common in coastal areas (Australian Natural Resources Atlas 2009).

The Pilbara lies south of the area normally penetrated by the northwest monsoon in the summer months, and is only occasionally influenced by weather systems of the westerly circulation in the winter months. Rainfall is therefore low and variable. The majority of rainfall occurs between December and March, as the result of moist tropical storms and cyclones originating in the north, with a pronounced dry period between August and November (Australian Natural Resources Atlas 2009).

According to the Köppen-Geiger climate classification, the study area is considered as having a dry climate, Class B, subclasses BWh and BSh (Sustainable Development Department & Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations 1999). Class B climates are arid regions where annual evaporation exceeds annual precipitation; subclass BWh is a desert climate and subclass BSh is a steppe climate where the average temperatures exceeds 18°. Only a small portion of the study area, near the coast is considered to be BSh.

The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) station to the northern end of the study area alignment is Whim Creek, however there are significant data gaps for this station. The nearest northern BoM station with continuous long-term data is Roebourne (004035), 60 km to the west. The nearest BoM station with continuous long-term data to the southern end of the study area alignment is Wittenoom (005026), 90 km to the east. Roebourne BoM station has been active since 1919; Wittenoom BoM station has been active since 1951.

Mean rainfall and mean daily maxima and minima for these BoM stations are shown in **Figure 2** (BoM 2014b; 2014c). December is the hottest month at both stations; Roebourne has an annual mean maximum temperature of 34.0° whilst Wittenoom's annual mean maximum temperature is 32.9°, 1.1° cooler. July is the coolest month at both stations; Roebourne has a mean July minimum of 20.5° whilst Wittenoom's mean July minimum is 19.7°, 0.8° cooler. Mean rainfall for the two stations differ significantly.

The annual mean rainfall for the Roebourne station is 315.6 mm, whilst the annual mean for the Wittenoom station is 465.6 mm, a difference of 150 mm annually. Wittenoom is located approximately 180 km to the south east of Roebourne. Rains occur following the same seasonal pattern at both locations with majority of rainfall occurring from December to March.

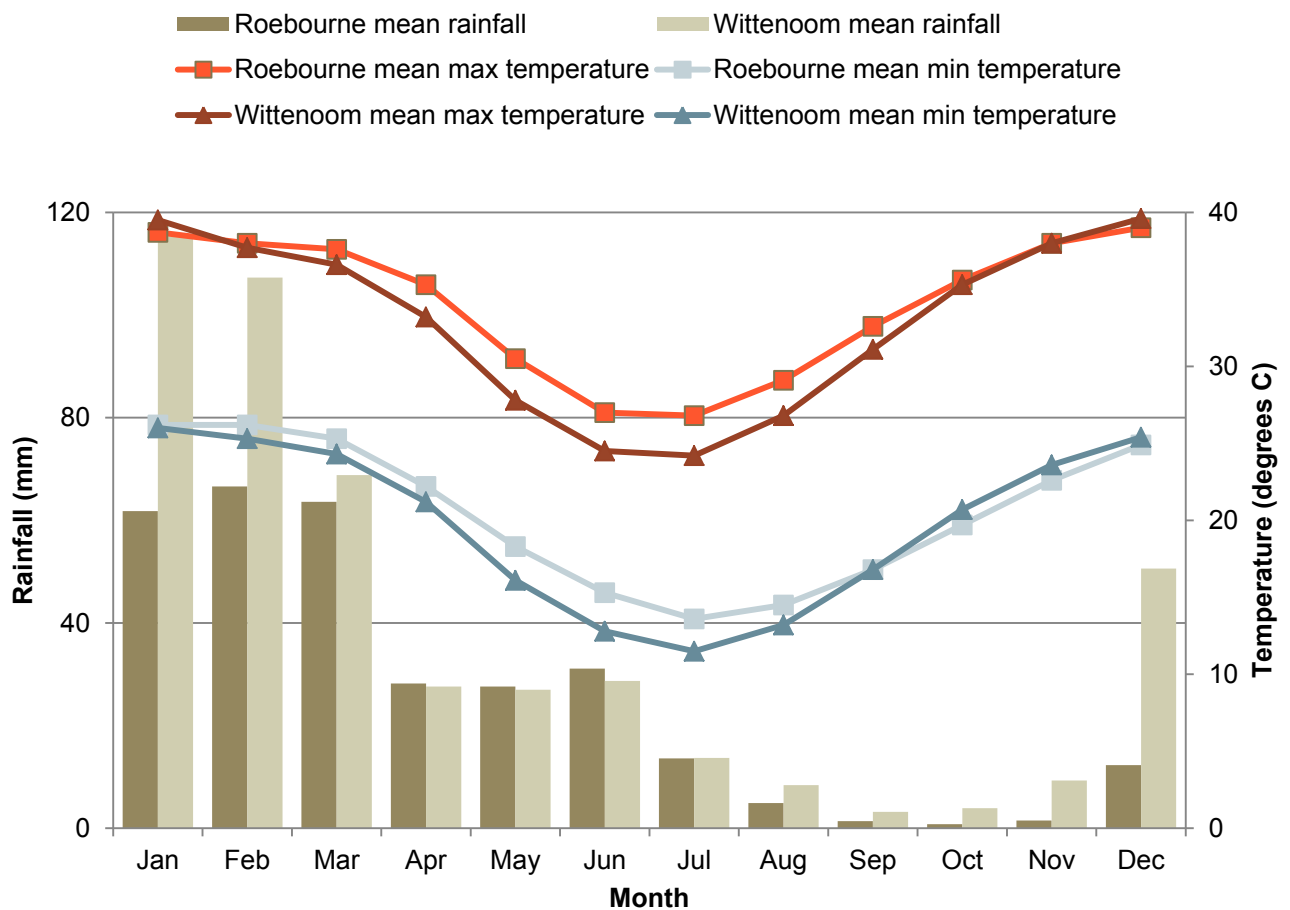


Figure 2: Monthly rainfall and daily maxima and minima for Roebourne and Wittenoom (BoM 2014b; 2014c)

2.2 GEOLOGY

There are 67 geological units mapped by the Geological Survey of Western Australia within the study area (Hickman & Smithies 2000; Smithies & Hickman 2004; Thorne *et al.* 1996), shown in **Table 21** in **Appendix Two**.

2.3 LAND SYSTEMS

As part of the rangeland resource surveys, the then-Department of Agriculture comprehensively described and mapped the biophysical resources of the Pilbara, together with an evaluation of the condition of the soils and vegetation (from an agricultural perspective) (Van Vreeswyk *et al.* 2004). As part of this process an inventory of land types, land systems and land units with particular use capabilities, habitats or conservation values were established to assist in land use planning. According to this mapping, 11 land types and 24 land systems (grouped according to land type on the basis of a combination of landform, soil, vegetation, and drainage characteristics) intersect with the study area (**Table 22** in **Appendix Two**). **Map 1** shows the land systems intersecting with the study area.

The extent of these land systems are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Extent of land systems within the study area and regional representation (Van Vreeswyk *et al.* 2004)

| LAND SYSTEM | EXTENT WITHIN STUDY AREA (KM ²) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) | PILBARA EXTENT (KM ²) | PROPORTION OF TOTAL WITHIN THE STUDY AREA (%) |
|--------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Black | 4.79 | 0.84 | 165.00 | 2.90 |
| Boolaloo | 20.38 | 3.57 | 1502.00 | 1.36 |
| Boolgeeda | 116.51 | 20.42 | 7748.00 | 1.50 |
| Calcrete | 3.86 | 0.68 | 1444.00 | 0.27 |
| Capricorn | 4.68 | 0.82 | 5296.00 | 0.09 |
| Coolibah | 1.77 | 0.31 | 1014.00 | 0.17 |
| Granitic | 15.92 | 2.79 | 4020.00 | 0.40 |
| Gregory | 5.26 | 0.92 | 113.00 | 4.65 |
| Hooley | 0.15 | 0.03 | 590.00 | 0.02 |
| Horseflat | 14.20 | 2.49 | 1261.00 | 1.13 |
| Jurrawarrina | 3.68 | 0.65 | 664.00 | 0.55 |
| Macroy | 18.37 | 3.22 | 13095.00 | 0.14 |
| Mallina | 33.03 | 5.79 | 2557.00 | 1.29 |
| McKay | 12.87 | 2.25 | 4202.00 | 0.31 |
| Newman | 37.41 | 6.56 | 14580.00 | 0.26 |
| River | 29.53 | 5.18 | 4088.00 | 0.72 |
| Rocklea | 68.13 | 11.94 | 22993.00 | 0.30 |
| Ruth | 46.52 | 8.15 | 346.00 | 13.45 |
| Satirist | 4.71 | 0.83 | 377.00 | 1.25 |
| Sherlock | 0.34 | 0.06 | 192.00 | 0.18 |
| Uaroo | 101.73 | 17.83 | 7681.00 | 1.32 |
| Urandy | 25.14 | 4.41 | 1311.00 | 1.92 |
| Wona | 1.67 | 0.29 | 1815.00 | 0.09 |
| TOTAL | 570.65 | 100 | | |

2.4 DRAINAGE

The northern portion of the study area alignment is associated with the Sherlock River, crossing the river and corresponding with its floodplain and tributaries. A portion of the study area corresponds with Nunyerry Creek, which is a tributary of the Sherlock River.

Towards the south of the study area the alignment crosses the Fortescue River. The southern portion of the study area is associated with Weelumurra Creek and its tributaries that flow into the Fortescue River.

3.0 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

The results of the desktop assessment relating to the biological environment are detailed below.

3.1 BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGION

Biogeographic regions are delineated on the basis of similar climate, geology, landforms, vegetation and fauna and are defined in the Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (Department of Sustainability Environment Water Population and Communities (DSEWPaC) 2011).

The study area is located entirely within the Pilbara biogeographic region that includes four subregions; Chichester, Fortescue Plains, Hamersley and Roebourne (Thackway & Cresswell 1995), all of which the study area intersect with (**Map 2**). These subregions are described in the 2002 Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions (McKenzie *et al.* 2003) as:

Chichester (PIL1, Kendrick & McKenzie 2002):

The Chichester subregion comprises the northern section of the Pilbara Craton. Undulating Archaean granite and basalt plains include significant areas of basaltic ranges. Plains support a shrub steppe characterised by Acacia inaequilatera over Triodia wiseana (formerly Triodia pungens) hummock grasslands, while Eucalyptus leucophloia tree steppes occur on ranges. The climate is Semi-desert-tropical and receives 300 mm of rainfall annually. Drainage occurs to the north via numerous rivers (e.g. De Grey, Oakover, Nullagine, Shaw, Yule, Sherlock). Subregional area is 9 044 560 ha.

Fortescue Plains (PIL2, Kendrick 2002a):

Alluvial plains and river frontage. Extensive salt marsh, mulga-bunch grass, and short grass communities on alluvial plains in the east. Deeply incised gorge systems in the western (lower) part of the drainage. River Gum woodlands fringe the drainage lines. Northern limit of Mulga (Acacia aneura). An extensive calcrete aquifer (originating within a palaeo-drainage valley) feeds numerous permanent springs in the central Fortescue, supporting large permanent wetlands with extensive stands of River Gum and Cadjeput Melaleuca woodlands. Climatic conditions are semi desert tropical, with average rainfall of 300 mm, falling mainly in summer cyclonic events. Drainage occurs to the north-west. Subregional area is 2 041 914 ha.

Hamersley (PIL3, Kendrick 2002b):

Mountainous area of Proterozoic sedimentary ranges and plateaux, dissected by gorges (basalt, shale and dolerite). Mulga low woodland over bunch grasses on fine textured soils in valley floors, and Eucalyptus leucophloia over Triodia brizoides on skeletal soils of the ranges. The climate is semi-desert tropical, average 300 mm rainfall, usually in summer cyclonic or thunderstorm events. Winter rain is not uncommon. Drainage into either the Fortescue to the north, the Ashburton to the south, or the Robe to the west. Subregional area is 6 215 092 ha.

Roebourne (PIL4, Kendrick & Stanley 2002):

Quaternary alluvial and older colluvial coastal and subcoastal plains with a grass savannah of mixed bunch and hummock grasses, and dwarf shrub steppe of Acacia stellaticeps or A. pyrifolia and A. inaequilatera. Uplands are dominated by Triodia hummock grasslands.

Ephemeral drainage lines support Eucalyptus victrix or Corymbia hamersleyana woodlands. Samphire, Sporobolus and mangal occur on marine alluvial flats and river deltas. Resistant linear ranges of basalts occur across the coastal plains, with minor exposures of granite. Islands are either Quaternary sand accumulations, or composed of basalt or limestone, or combinations of any of these three. Climate is arid (semi-desert) tropical with highly variable rainfall, falling mainly in summer. Cyclonic activity is significant, with several systems affecting the coast and hinterland annually. Subregional area is 2 008 983 ha.

3.2 FLORA

3.2.1 Conservation Significant Flora

For the purposes of this report, conservation significant flora species are those that are listed by the DPaW, as Threatened Flora (TF) and Priority Flora (PF). Flora species are classified as TF or listed as PF where populations are geographically restricted or threatened by local processes.

TF species (previously known in Western Australian as Declared Rare Flora (DRF)) are listed by the DPaW and are protected under the Western Australian *WC Act 1950*. Rare flora species, as they are termed in the *WC Act*, are gazetted under Sub-section 2 of Section 23F, thereby making it an offence to remove or damage rare flora without Ministerial approval.

Some TF species have additional legislative protection by being listed under the Commonwealth *EPBC Act 1999*. Definitions of the Commonwealth *EPBC Act* categories are provided in **Table 14** in **Appendix One**.

There are seven categories covering State-listed TF and PF species (DPaW 2013), which are outlined in **Table 15** in **Appendix One**. PF for Western Australia are regularly reviewed by the DPaW whenever new information becomes available, with species status altered or removed from the list when data indicates that they no longer meet the requirements outlined in **Table 15**.

3.2.2 Commonwealth Protected Matters Search

A Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DoE) online database search (*Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST)*, Australian Government and DoE 2014) was conducted and Commonwealth *Species Profile and Threats Database* (DoE 2014) lists were reviewed to identify threatened flora with Commonwealth protection nearby.

The *PMST* search of an early version of the study area and 25 km buffer identified one species that is known to occur within the search area or have habitat that is likely to occur; *Lepidium catapycnon*, listed as Vulnerable under the *EPBC Act 1999*. The nearest record of this species, estimated using the *NatureMap* (Department of Parks and Wildlife [DPaW] 2007-2014) measuring tool, is approximately 50 km south of the study area.

The *PMST* result is included incorporated **Table 23** in **Appendix Two**.

3.2.3 DPaW Threatened and Priority Flora Database Search

A DPaW Threatened Flora database search (DPaW reference 20-0514FL) of an early version of the study area and 40 km buffer identified 78 vascular conservation significant taxa (species, subspecies and varieties) with validated populations within the search area buffer, shown on **Map 3** and included in **Table 23**. These conservation significant flora include two TF, 23 P1, 16 P2, 32 P3 and five P4 taxa. The taxa previously identified within 10 km of the current study area are:

- P1 taxa *Helichrysum oligochaetum*, *Heliotropium muticum* and *Sida* sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692)

- P1 taxon *Josephinia* sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) (P1), although the specimen is identified as being questionable on *FloraBase* (Western Australian Herbarium [WAH] 2014)
- P2 taxon *Paspalidium retiglume*
- P3 taxa *Acacia daweana*, *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301), *Iotasperma sessilifolium* and *Rostellularia adscendens* var. *latifolia*
- P4 taxon *Goodenia nuda*, recorded from within the study area.

The DPaW Threatened Flora database search does not identify other significant flora species, described in *Guidance Statement No. 51* (EPA 2004) as including keystone or relictual species, those having anomalous features, range extremities, range extensions, population outliers, restricted subtaxa and hybrids, local endemics or poorly reserved species.

3.2.4 NatureMap Search

NatureMap (DPaW 2007-2014) was reviewed to identify conservation significant flora species that have been recorded from within and near the study area using a simplified version of the early study area and 25 km buffer (**Figure 7**). The *NatureMap* search, conducted in May 2014, identified 22 conservation significant flora species, 21 of which were also identified by the DPaW database search (**Section 3.2.3** above). The *NatureMap* search results are incorporated in **Table 23**.

3.2.5 Significant Species According to Guidance Statement No. 51

Other significant flora species, as described in *Guidance Statement No. 51* (EPA 2004), include keystone or relictual species, those having anomalous features, range extremities, range extensions, population outliers, restricted subtaxa and hybrids, local endemics or poorly reserved species.

Undescribed (new to science) species can also be considered as significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51* (e.g. EPA 2012b). Additionally, Saunders *et al.* (1998), in the Commonwealth *State of the Environment* report, includes undescribed species as having significance as a biodiversity indicator.

Flora and vegetation survey reports from nearby were reviewed to identify any species considered to be significant for reasons other than being listed as TF or PF.

An unnamed *Josephinia* sp. was recorded from a number of locations close to the southern terminus of the study area (Ecoscape 2011a; 2012b; 2012k). Whilst there has been no progress in relation to applying a phrase name to this species, it was considered of significance by the EPA during the Flinders Mines environmental approvals process (EPA 2012b). This species is also included in **Table 23**.

Flora and vegetation survey reports from the northern (Balla Balla) end of the study area alignment were also reviewed to identify if there were any other significant species. None, other than Priority Flora species that were also recorded by the database searches, were identified as significant according to these reports (Astron Environmental Services 2005; Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2006; 2008; 2013a).

3.2.6 Ecoscape Experience

Ecoscape has undertaken a number of flora and vegetation surveys in the Pilbara, including several near the southern end of the study area (e.g. Ecoscape 2011a; 2012a; 2012b; 2012d; 2012f; 2013e) and in near-coastal areas close to Karratha/Roebourne and Port Hedland (Ecoscape 2012j; 2013a; 2013d). Ecoscape considers that *Abutilon* sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) (P1) and *Vigna* sp. rockpiles (R. Butcher *et al.* RB 1400) (P3) may also occur in the study area; neither were identified by any of the database searches, but have been included in **Table 23**.

3.2.7 Introduced Species

The Western Australian Organism List (WAOL; Department of Agriculture and Food [DAFWA] 2013) details organisms listed as Declared Pests under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007* that replaces the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection (ARRP) Act 1976*. Under the *BAM Act 2007*, Declared Pests are listed as one of three categories:

- C1 (exclusion), that applies to pests not established in Western Australia; control measures are to be taken to prevent their entry and establishment
- C2 (eradication), that applies to pests that are present in Western Australia but in low numbers or in limited areas where eradication is still a possibility
- C3 (management), that applies to established pests where it is not feasible or desirable to manage them in order to limit their damage.

Some of the more invasive introduced species are also included in a number of other weed lists maintained by DoE and Weeds Australia, including Weeds of National Significance (WONS, Weeds Australia 2012b), the National Environmental Alert List (DSEWPaC 2012a), Sleeper Weeds (DSEWPaC 2012b), Species Targeted for Eradication (DSEWPaC 2012c) and Target Species for Biological Control (Weeds Australia 2012a).

Introduced species (weeds) are commonly recorded, particularly in disturbed areas including those targeted for grazing by stock. Plants are regarded as introduced if they are listed as 'alien' on *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014). *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) lists 112 introduced species as having been collected within the Pilbara bioregion, 49 within the Chichester (PIL1) subregion, 31 within the Fortescue Plains (PIL2) subregion, 61 within the Hamersley (PIL3) subregion, 70 within the Roebourne (PIL4) subregion, 47 within the Shire of Roebourne and 78 within the Shire of Ashburton.

3.3 VEGETATION AND ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

3.3.1 Vegetation Association Mapping

During the 1970s, John Beard and associates conducted a systematic survey of native vegetation, describing the vegetation systems in Western Australia at a scale of 1:250 000 in the south-west and at a scale of 1:1 000 000 in less developed areas. The vegetation survey of Western Australia maps and explanatory memoirs (1974-1981) are credited to J.S. Beard (or Beard with various co-authors).

Beard's vegetation maps attempt to depict the native vegetation as it was presumed to be at the time of settlement, and is known as the pre-European vegetation type and extent. They have since been developed in digital form by Shepherd *et al.* (2002), and updated by the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA 2012).

The pre-European vegetation associations identified from the study area (DAFWA 2012) and their pre-European and current extents are listed in **Table 2** (Government of Western Australia 2013) and shown on **Map 2**. The total extent of the Pilbara bioregion is 17 808 657.06 ha.

Table 2: Pre-European vegetation associations within the study area (Government of Western Australia 2013)

| VEGETATION ASSOCIATION | PILBARA BIOREGION | | | EXTENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | PRE-EUROPEAN EXTENT (ha) | CURRENT EXTENT (ha) | % REMAINING | EXTENT (ha) | PROPORTION (%) |
| 82 | 2,563,583.23 | 2,550,898.98 | 99.51 | 3,566.51 | 0.14 |
| 93 | 3,042,114.29 | 3,038,471.70 | 99.88 | 18,508.89 | 0.61 |
| 173 | 1,752,520.89 | 1,747,677.63 | 99.72 | 1,389.12 | 0.08 |
| 175 | 507,860.18 | 507,466.82 | 99.92 | 3,465.84 | 0.68 |
| 565 | 108,956.73 | 108,945.16 | 99.99 | 5,195.78 | 4.77 |
| 569 | 59,337.69 | 59,337.69 | 100.00 | 1,458.30 | 2.46 |
| 587 | 580,728.60 | 580,696.99 | 99.99 | 6,962.94 | 1.20 |
| 589 | 728,768.20 | 724,695.82 | 99.44 | 1,400.74 | 0.19 |
| 607 | 120,789.19 | 120,599.81 | 99.84 | 1,622.66 | 1.34 |
| 626 | 117,724.44 | 117,198.13 | 99.55 | 2,874.57 | 2.44 |
| 641 | 18,327.78 | 18,327.73 | 100.00 | 1,016.26 | 5.54 |
| 644 | 27,199.82 | 27,068.69 | 99.52 | 2,674.53 | 9.83 |
| 645 | 84,670.25 | 84,658.03 | 99.99 | 565.83 | 0.67 |
| 647 | 195,859.95 | 191,710.98 | 97.88 | 3,198.19 | 1.63 |
| 649 | 40,364.42 | 40,178.20 | 99.54 | 3,163.18 | 7.84 |

3.3.2 Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) are categorised at both Commonwealth (Commonwealth of Australia 1999) and State (DEC 2010) level, whilst Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) are categorised at State level (DEC 2010). The definitions of Commonwealth and State categories are summarised in **Table 16** and **Table 17** respectively in **Appendix One**.

Review of the DPaW TEC list (DPaW Species & Communities Branch 2014a) indicates that the only TEC in the Pilbara defined by vegetation is the vulnerable ‘*Themeda* grasslands on cracking clay (Hamersley Station, Pilbara)’.

There are no Commonwealth-listed TECs within the Pilbara bioregion (DoE 2014), consequently none were identified by the *PMST* search (Australian Government and DoE 2014).

There are 30 PECs known from the Pilbara DPaW region; review of the DPaW list (DPaW Species & Communities Branch 2014b) indicates that a number of these occur on land systems that intersect with the study area and may occur within it.

3.3.2.1 DPaW Ecological Communities Database Search

A DPaW Ecological Communities database search (reference 21-0514EC) was conducted for an earlier version of the study area and a 40 km buffer. The search results are shown on **Map 3**.

The search identified the TEC ‘*Themeda* grasslands on cracking clays (Hamersley Station, Pilbara)’ as occurring within the 40 km search buffer area. This TEC was identified as occurring in two areas, one approximately 22 km to the south and the other 25 km to the south east of the southernmost branches of the study area. The study area is outside the administrative buffer associated with the TEC.

The PECs identified by the database search are described below (DPaW Species & Communities Branch 2014b).

Two PECs are mapped as occurring within the study area; the P1-P3 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' (previously 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range') and the P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains', described below.

The 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' PEC is located in the vicinity of Mt Florance homestead and extends approximately 150 m into the study area, with the 500 m administrative buffer extending further into it. It is described as:

a system of basalt upland gilgai plains with tussock grasslands occurs throughout the Chichester Range in the Chichester-Millstream National Park, Mungaroona Range Nature Reserve and on adjacent pastoral leases. There are a series of community types identified within the Wona Land System gilgai plains that are considered susceptible to known threats such as grazing or have constituent rare/restricted species, as follows:

P1 Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range. This grassless plain of stony gibber community occurs on the tablelands with very little vegetative cover during the dry season, however during the wet a suite of ephemerals/annuals and short-lived perennials emerge, many of which are poorly known and range-end taxa

P1 Annual Sorghum grasslands on self mulching clays. This community appears very rare and restricted to the Pannawonica-Robe valley end of Chichester Range

P3(iii) Mitchell grass plains (Astrebla spp.) on gilgai

P3(iii) Mitchell grass and Roebourne Plain grass (Eragrostis xerophila) plain on gilgai (typical type, heavily grazed).

The P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC is mapped as occurring across all of the northern 20 km of the study area. The PEC is described as:

extensive, weakly gilgaied clay plains dominated by tussock grasslands on mostly alluvial non-gilgaied, red clay loams or heavy clay loams. Perennial tussock grasses include Eragrostis xerophila (Roebourne Plains grass) and other Eragrostis spp., Eriachne spp. and Dichanthium spp. The community also supports a suite of annual grasses including Sorghum spp. and rare Astrebla spp. The community extends from Cape Preston to Balla Balla surrounding the towns of Karratha and Roebourne. This community incorporates Unit 3 (Gilgai plains), Unit 5 (Alluvial Plains) with some Unit 7 (Drainage Depressions) described in Van Vreeswyk et al. 2004.

Two PECs were identified as occurring within the search area buffer but outside the study area; P1 'Brockman Iron cracking clay communities of the Hamersley Range' and P4 'Invertebrate assemblages (Errawallana Spring type) Coolawanya Station'. Only the former is described in terms of vegetation, and is within the scope of this survey.

The 'Brockman Iron cracking clay communities of the Hamersley Range' occurs approximately 17 km to the south of the southern end of the study area. The PEC is described as:

rare tussock grassland dominated by Astrebla lappacea in the Hamersley Range, on the Newman land system. Tussock grassland on cracking clays-derived in valley floors, depositional floors. This is a rare community and the landform is rare. Known from near West Angeles, Newman, Tom Price and boundary of Hamersley and Brockman Stations

3.3.3 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

3.3.3.1 Groundwater Definition

Groundwater is water that is found in the saturated zone of the soil, where all soil pores are filled with water. It occurs below the water table in an unconfined aquifer or may be held under pressure in a confined aquifer. Groundwater may also occur as a perched aquifer where is located above unsaturated rock formations as a result of a discontinuous permeable layer (Goulburn-Murray Water 2010).

3.3.3.2 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Definition

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) have been defined as ecosystems that are dependent on groundwater for their survival at some stage or stages of their lifecycle, however groundwater use cannot be equated with groundwater dependence (Eamus 2009b).

Hatton and Evans (1998) identified four types of GDEs based on their geographic setting: terrestrial vegetation (vegetation communities and dependent fauna that have seasonal or episodic dependence on groundwater), river base flow systems (aquatic and riparian ecosystems that exist in or adjacent to streams that are fed by groundwater base flow), aquifer and cave ecosystems, and wetlands.

Eamus *et al.* (2006) identified three primary classes based on type of groundwater reliance:

1. Aquifer and cave ecosystems.
2. All ecosystems dependent on the surface expression of groundwater:
 - a) river base flows
 - b) wetlands, swamplands
 - c) seagrass beds in estuaries
 - d) floodplains
 - e) mound springs
 - f) riparian vegetation
 - g) saline discharge to lakes
 - h) low lying forests.
3. All ecosystems dependent on the subsurface presence of groundwater, often accessed via the capillary fringe (non-saturated zone above the water table) when roots penetrate this zone:
 - a) River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) forests
 - b) Banksia woodlands
 - c) Riparian vegetation in the wet/dry tropics.

GDEs in the Pilbara are generally determined to be vegetation associated with riparian areas. GDEs dependent on the surface expression of groundwater (Eamus *et al.* 2006 class 2) includes vegetation associated with wetlands (permanent or semi-permanent pools) within riparian areas, and generally includes *Melaleuca argentea* in association with other species described below. GDEs associated with the subsurface presence of groundwater (Eamus *et al.* 2006 class 3) includes riparian vegetation characterised by the phreatophytic species described below.

3.3.3.3 Phreatophytic Species

Phreatophytic species rely on groundwater sources for water intake (e.g. Maunsell Australia Pty Ltd 2006); essentially the water requirements of phreatophytes are greater than can be provided from the surface soil profile (e.g. riparian vegetation) or they are dependent on free water availability (e.g. wetland species). They frequently show low tolerance to extended water stress due to a lack of physiological and/or morphological adaptation to drought, and respond to significant water deficit by a decline in health and eventual death (*ibid.*).

Obligate phreatophytes are dependent on free access to water (i.e. they are wetland species) whereas facultative phreatophytes can switch their water source between the soil surface profile in times of rain, to groundwater in times of drought when the soil surface profile (vadosphere) is depleted (Grierson 2010).

Phreatophytic species that are known from nearby are:

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens*, which is regarded as a facultative phreatophyte that is dependent on groundwater for part of its lifecycle and/or in times of drought. This species has been reported to be tolerant of groundwater falls of up to 4 m per year (Maunsell Australia Pty Ltd 2006), has both lateral and sinker roots and is tolerant of waterlogging (Grierson 2010).
- *Eucalyptus victrix*, which may be regarded as a facultative phreatophyte. It is considered to be relatively drought tolerant and likely to be tolerant of gradual declines to the water table (to a degree) (Maunsell Australia Pty Ltd 2006). *Eucalyptus victrix* has lateral and sinker roots (i.e. a dimorphic root system) but is not tolerant of waterlogging (Grierson 2010). There is some conjecture that this species is actually a vadophyte (i.e. relies on water from within the soil surface profile, and is independent of groundwater) or, at best, weakly phreatophytic (Resource and Environmental Management Pty Ltd 2007).

Vegetation containing *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens* and *Eucalyptus victrix* are considered to represent GDEs.

It should be noted, however, that there is supporting evidence that, at least in some circumstances (Batini 2009; Eamus 2009a; EPA and Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd 2010; Resource and Environmental Management Pty Ltd 2007), *Eucalyptus victrix* does not always depend on groundwater. Therefore vegetation containing this species may not always be definitive of a GDE.

3.3.3.4 Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

The *Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems* (BoM 2014a) was interrogated to determine the presence of known GDEs and Inflow Dependent Ecosystems (IDEs) within the study area.

An Inflow Dependent Ecosystem is one in which the vegetation within the landscape is likely to be accessing water in addition to rainfall, from soil or surface water or groundwater, assessed using remotely sensed data. The likelihood of a landscape using additional water is rated from one to 10 (low to high), with a rating above six indicating that a landscape is likely to be inflow dependent (BoM 2014a).

The *Atlas* was interrogated using a polygon covering the study area and an adequate buffer. Interrogation of the *Atlas* identified several areas within the study area either mapped in previous desktop surveys as being a GDE or being identified as having a high potential for groundwater interaction due to association with major drainages. The type of GDE and the geomorphology associated with these ecosystem types, which are likely to be encountered within the study area are described below in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Type of GDE, likelihood and associated geomorphology potentially occurring within the study area (BoM 2014a)

| NAME | POTENTIAL FOR GDE | IDE LIKELIHOOD | LANDSCAPE POSITION | GEOMORPHOLOGY |
|--|--|----------------|--------------------|---|
| Ecosystem Type: River | | | | |
| Weelumurra Creek | High potential for groundwater interaction | 10 | Low Lying | Mainly alluvial lowland with hardpan wash plains and sandplain, possibly a graben. |
| Fortescue River | High potential for groundwater interaction | 8-10 | Low Lying | Mainly alluvial lowland with hardpan wash plains and sandplain, possibly a graben. |
| Sherlock River | High potential for groundwater interaction | 7 | Low Lying | Dissected flat-topped hills of granitic, volcanic and metamorphic rocks; interspersed by stony plains on granite. |
| Sherlock River | High potential for groundwater interaction | 10 | Low Lying | Floodplains and deltaic plains with stony plains and sandplains; tidal flats and some metamorphic, volcanic and granitic hills and islands. |
| Sherlock River | High potential for groundwater interaction | 8 | Low Lying | Narrow range of hills and dissected plateaus on basalt and sedimentary rocks. |
| Ecosystem Type: Permanent Pools | | | | |
| Pool | Identified in previous study: desktop | 9-10 | Low Lying | Dissected flat-topped hills of granitic, volcanic and metamorphic rocks; interspersed by stony plains on granite. |
| Ecosystem Type: Pool | | | | |
| Pool | Identified in previous study: desktop | 6-10 | Low Lying | Dissected flat-topped hills of granitic, volcanic and metamorphic rocks; interspersed by stony plains on granite. |
| Pool | Identified in previous study: desktop | 7-10 | Low Lying | Floodplains and deltaic plains with stony plains and sandplains; tidal flats and some metamorphic, volcanic and granitic hills and islands. |
| Pool | Identified in previous study: desktop | 5-10 | Low Lying | Narrow range of hills and dissected plateaus on basalt and sedimentary rocks. |
| Pool | Identified in previous study: desktop | 9-10 | Slope | Dissected bold plateaus and ranges of flat lying or moderately folded sandstone, quartzite and volcanic rocks. |

3.3.4 Mulga Communities

Mulga is the common name for a group of closely related *Acacia* species that were formerly known as *Acacia aneura* and its subtaxa. A recent taxonomic review (Maslin & Reid 2012) has resulted in a revision of this group, and Mulga now includes *Acacia aneura*, *A. aptaneura*, *A. ayersiana*, *A. caesaneura*, *A. craspedocarpa*, *A. fuscaneura*, *A. incurvaneura*, *A. macraneura*, *A. minyura*, *A. mulganeura*, *A. paraneura* and *A. pteraneura*, although not all are present in the Pilbara.

Mulga community types can be considered as significant, and are recognised as such in a number of publications including the *Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions in 2002* (Department of Conservation and Land Management [CALM] 2002) – see below, and various EPA approvals documents where environmental objectives are set or conditions imposed to restrict impacts on Mulga vegetation (e.g. EPA 2010; 2012a). Despite being recognised as a significant, there is currently no statutory protection for any Mulga community.

Sheet Flow Dependent Mulga (also known more generally as Sheet Flow Dependent Vegetation, SFDV) occurs in groves or bands and can be inferred from species composition, community structure and topography. SFDV relies on overland (sheet) flow of water across a relatively flat landscape to regenerate (Muller 2005; The University of Western Australia *et al.* 2012), and as such changes in topography caused by mining or infrastructure, including roads and railways, can have a significant impact.

3.3.5 Ecosystems at Risk

'Ecosystems at Risk' were identified by regional ecologists and others as part of the *Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions in 2002* (CALM 2002), however they do not have any formal legislative protection. Some have since been identified as TECs or PECs.

'Ecosystems at Risk' identified from the Chichester subregion (PIL1) of the Pilbara (Kendrick & McKenzie 2002) that may occur in or near the study area are now included in the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' PEC.

'Ecosystems at Risk' identified from the Fortescue Plains subregion (PIL2) of the Pilbara (Kendrick 2002a) that may occur in or near the study area include:

- 'Perennial grassland communities in the Fortescue Valley'; no status given.

'Ecosystems at Risk' identified from the Hamersley subregion (PIL3) of the Pilbara bioregion (Kendrick 2002b) that may occur in or near the study area include:

- the vulnerable 'Grove/inter-grove mulga, eastern Hamersley Range' ecosystem
- the vulnerable 'Valley floor mulga' ecosystem
- the vulnerable 'All major ephemeral water courses'.

No 'Ecosystems at Risk' were identified from the Roebourne subregion (Kendrick & Stanley 2002) that may occur in or near the study area (other than those now considered to represent a PEC).

3.3.6 Significant Vegetation According to Guidance Statement No. 51

Guidance Statement No. 51 (EPA 2004) also lists a number of reasons why vegetation may of conservation interest, in addition to being listed as a TEC or PEC or because the extent is below a minimum threshold. These reasons, which may apply at a number of scales but are not defined in detail, include scarcity, unusual species, novel combinations of species, role as a refuge, role as a key habitat for threatened species or large populations representing a significant proportion of the local to regional total population of a species, being representative of the range of a unit (particularly a good local and/or regional example of a unit in 'prime' habitat, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extension or isolated outliers of the main range) and restricted distribution.

Flora and vegetation reports from nearby areas were reviewed to identify vegetation that was considered significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51*. A number of vegetation types having restricted distributions were identified as being locally significant including:

- riparian vegetation in the Flinders Blacksmith tenement (Ecoscape 2011a), Fortescue Metals Group (FMG) Central Pilbara Project Area (Ecoscape 2012b) and Balla Balla Vanadium project area (Mattiske Consulting 2006), characterised by *Eucalyptus victrix* and/or *E. camaldulensis*
- vegetation characterised by *Carissa spinarum* (now known as *C. lanceolata*) over *Triodia wiseana* and *T. epactia* in the Balla Balla Vanadium project area (Mattiske Consulting 2006)
- vegetation restricted to gorges in the Flinders Blacksmith tenement (Ecoscape 2011a) and FMG Central Pilbara Project Area (Ecoscape 2012b)
- vegetation restricted to high hilltops, characterised by *Eucalyptus kingsmillii* and *E. gamophylla*, in the FMG Central Pilbara Project Area (Ecoscape 2012b)

- *Acacia maitlandii* Shrubland on low hills in the Flinders Blacksmith tenement (Ecoscape 2011a)
- *Acacia orthocarpa* (atypical form) Shrubland in the Flinders Blacksmith tenement (Ecoscape 2011a)
- sheet flow dependent Mulga in the FMG Central Pilbara Project Area (Ecoscape 2012b).

3.3.7 Previous Surveys

There are very few known (publicly available) flora and vegetation surveys that have been conducted in areas corresponding with or close to the study area. Reports associated with previous surveys from areas close to the northern (Balla Balla) and southern (Flinders Blacksmith tenement and Fortescue Metals Group Solomon Project) ends of the study area that have been reviewed in association with this project are:

- Balla Balla:
 - Matiske Consulting (2013a) *Flora and vegetation survey of the Balla Balla export facilities, proposed infrastructure corridor within L47/690*
 - Matiske Consulting (2008) *Flora and vegetation survey of the Balla Balla pipeline*
 - Matiske Consulting (2006) *Flora and vegetation survey of the Balla Balla Vanadium Project*
 - Astron Environmental Services (2005) *Balla Balla Vanadium Project Vegetation and Flora Survey*
- Flinders Blacksmith tenement:
 - WorleyParsons (2010) *Pilbara Iron Ore Project: Preliminary Desktop Environmental Study at E47/882*
 - Ecoscape (2011a) *Pilbara Iron Ore Project – Blacksmith Flora and Vegetation Survey*
 - Ecoscape (2012d) *Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Mapping*
- Fortescue Metals Group Solomon Project:
 - Coffey Environments (2010b) *Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Solomon Rail Project - Volume 1*
 - Ecoscape (2010a) *Level Two Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Firetail Mining Area*
 - Ecoscape (2010c) *Solomon Project Airstrip Flora and Vegetation Assessment*
 - Ecoscape (2010d) *Solomon Project Rail Re-alignment Flora and Vegetation Assessment*
 - ENV Australia (2010) *Solomon Project: Kings Flora and Vegetation Assessment.*

Ecoscape has also undertaken a number of unpublished surveys near the southern end of the study area and has received survey reports from other consultants as reference material for these:

- Ecoscape (2013b) *Delphine Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey (Phase 2)*
- Ecoscape (2013c) *Eliwana and Flying Fish Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey (Phase 2)*
- Ecoscape (2013e) *Western Hub Rail Link Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey*
- Ecoscape (2012a) *Themeda Grasslands on Cracking Clay' TEC Assessment*
- Ecoscape (2012b) *Central Pilbara Project Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Assessment*
- Ecoscape (2012e) *Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Mapping and Conservation Significant Flora Survey*
- Ecoscape (2012f) *Level 1 Vegetation, Flora and Fauna Assessment, and Targeted Conservation Significant Flora and Fauna Survey: Mt Macleod West*
- Ecoscape (2012h) *Mt Farquhar Phase One Flora and Vegetation Survey*
- Ecoscape (2012k) *Vegetation, Flora and Fauna Assessment, and Targeted Conservation Significant Flora and Fauna Survey: Raven*
- Coffey Environments (2010a) *Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Solomon Project and Investigator - Volume 1*
- Coffey Environments (2011) *Robe pisolite assessment and targeted Gompholobium karijini (P2) survey, Solomon Mine Project.*

Ecoscape has also undertaken flora and vegetation surveys near the northern end of the study area alignment, largely in the Karratha/Roebourne and Port Hedland areas:

- Ecoscape (2013a) *Cape Lambert to Wickham 33kV Line: Targeted Flora and Fauna Surveys*
- Ecoscape (2013d) *Pilbara Vegetation Asset Intersect Review*
- Ecoscape (2012j) *Pippingarra Quarry Priority Flora Survey and Delineation*
- Ecoscape (2011b) *Pippingarra Quarry Vascular Flora and Vegetation Survey*
- Ecoscape (2010b) *Port Hedland Water Supply Flora and Vegetation Assessment*.

Results of these surveys are confidential however the reports have been reviewed for relevant information.

3.3.7.1 Environmental Approval Documentation

Environmental approvals documents for the Balla Balla and Flinders Blacksmith areas include:

- EPA (2009) *Report and recommendations of the Environmental Protection Authority: Balla Balla Magnetite Project, Ferro Metals Australia Pty Ltd. Report 1309*
- EPA (2012b) *Report and recommendations of the Environmental Protection Authority: Flinders Pilbara Iron Ore Project - Stage 1. Report 1456*
- EPA (2013) *Report and recommendations of the Environmental Protection Authority: Balla Balla Export Facilities, Forge Resources Swan Pty Ltd. Report 1481*.

The EPA (2013) report identified the following as being significant in relation to the Balla Balla Export Facility, although there were no environmental conditions set in response:

- no TF or TECs were identified from the study area
- P1 *Heliotropium muticum* had previously been recorded from close to the survey area, although there was no indication that it was recorded from within it
- parts of the study area resemble the P3 'Horseflat land system of the Roebourne Plains' PEC, however the proportion of the PEC as a whole that may be impacted was small.

The EPA (2009) report identified the following as being significant in relation to the Balla Balla Magnetite Mine, however no environmental conditions were set in response as the proponent had taken steps to minimise impacts:

- no TF or TECs were identified from the study area
- there may have been Priority Flora species within the survey area however they could not be identified with certainty as they were in vegetative condition; the EPA considered that, even if the potential species were PF, that the impacts would be low
- there may have been vegetation representative of the P3 'Roebourne Plains coastal grassland' PEC, however this could not be confirmed due to grazing and fire impacts; the EPA considered that the proposed clearing would not impact on the conservation status of the PEC
- impacts to groundwater dependent vegetation would be minimal.

The EPA (2012b) report identified the following as being significant in relation to the Flinders Blacksmith tenement, with some conditions set as listed below:

- no TF, TECs or PECs were identified from the study area
- three P3 and two P4 species were recorded
- an undescribed *Josephinia* sp. was identified from study area however it was recorded in an area outside the impact zone; the EPA supports additional surveys but did not impose them as a condition
- a groundwater dependent vegetation monitoring and management plan would be required
- residual impacts management measures and offset conditions were imposed.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 FLORA AND VEGETATION ASSESSMENT

The Rutila rail survey was conducted as a single season Level 2 flora and vegetation assessment that, as much as possible, complied with the guidelines listed in **Section 1.3** and the vegetation condition rating scale included in EPA and DEC (2012) *Draft Technical Guide - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment. Version 1, February 2012*. The EPA is anticipated to provide guidance if a second season of survey will be required, based on the results of this assessment.

Level 2 surveys incorporate background research and a reconnaissance survey as preparation for a more intensive and detailed survey conducted over one or more visits in the main flowering season, followed by visits in other seasons. Level 2 surveys also involve replication of the survey, greater coverage than a Level 1 survey and displacement of plots over the target area.

Data collected during the field survey was used to:

- describe and map the vegetation types of the study area to indicate the distribution and relative abundance of each vegetation type
- document the vascular flora of the study area and provide a measure of the overall floristic richness
- identify species and vegetation types of particular conservation significance.

4.1.1 Reconnaissance Survey

The reconnaissance survey was undertaken by Lyn Atkins and Jared Nelson during May 26-29, 2014. The purposes of this survey were to:

- identify access opportunities and constraints for future flora and vegetation surveys
- commence vegetation type assessment and mapping to identify potential representative floristic quadrat locations and potentially significant vegetation types
- commence ground truthing of habitat types of conservation significant flora to better target future searches.

The survey was undertaken by driving to and, where possible, along the study area alignment and recording relevant information, however between the reconnaissance survey and Level 2 survey part of the proposed alignment changed.

A preliminary conservation significant flora likelihood assessment was undertaken (see **Section 4.2.2** below) following the reconnaissance survey to identify target areas for conservation significant flora searches during the Level 2 survey. The final conservation significant flora likelihood assessment included in **Appendix Nine** was conducted following the field surveys.

4.1.2 Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey

The Level 2 field surveys were undertaken over two separate field trips.

The first field survey, undertaken during July 7-17 2014, assessed the northern end of the alignment, south to the Nunyerry Gap at the northern edge of the Chichester Range. The field personnel were:

- Lyn Atkins B.App.Sc. (Multi. Sc.)
- Richard Daniel B.Sc. (Env. Biol.)
- Andrew Fry B.Sc. (Env. Sc., Hons)
- Sonya Bateman B.Sc. (Geog., Hons).

The second field survey, undertaken during July 28-August 7 2014, assessed the alignment south of the Nunyerry Gap. The field personnel were:

- Jared Nelson B.Sc (Agric., Hons)
- Stephen Kern B.Sc. (Plant Sc., Hons)
- Andrew Fry (as above)
- John Scanlon B.Sc.(Biol., Hons.), PhD.

The field survey included:

- establishing and scoring floristic quadrats (abbreviated to 'quadrats') and some detailed relevès (unbounded areas) where the location was not appropriate regularly-shaped quadrats
- collection of an opportunistic flora inventory (species within the study area that were not recorded in quadrats)
- preliminary vegetation type mapping
- vegetation condition assessment and mapping
- targeted conservation significant flora searches and recording opportunistic observations.

DPaW flora collecting permits are listed in **Section 1.4**.

4.1.2.1 Floristic Survey

Vegetation and floristic data were collected and described from 152 quadrats 50 m x 50 m in dimension or equivalent area if linear (e.g. along a drainage line), which is in line with the DPaW's (Department of Conservation and Land Management [CALM] 2003) *Draft Botanical Survey Requirements for the Pilbara Region* and EPA (2004) *Guidance Statement No. 51*. Four detailed relevès were also recorded in areas where it was not possible to accurately measure area (e.g. a rocky knoll), however the survey intensity was comparable to quadrats thus the level of detail was equivalent.

Floristic, biological and physical data were collected and recorded from each of these quadrats and relevès. The flora records provide the names used in the vegetation descriptions and contribute to the flora species lists and frequency of occurrence data. Various parameters relating to the individual quadrats were used to assist in both the description of vegetation types and the determination of flora distribution, particularly in terms of defining associated landforms.

The quadrats and relevès were spatially distributed over the study area in areas of representative vegetation, as determined during the reconnaissance survey, with additional quadrats and relevès added as necessary to represent less common vegetation types identified during the field survey.

At the request of one of the pastoralists the quadrats were not marked in any way, however their area was accurately measured (**Plate 1**). Quadrats were oriented in a north-south and east-west direction, except where they were located in linear vegetation types (e.g. drainage lines). Quadrats and most relevès were numbered using the protocol of R14xxx, where R = Rutila, 14 =2014 and xxx represents the three digit quadrat number. One relevè was numbered R14R1.



Plate 1: Measured quadrat example

The following parameters were recorded at each quadrat and relevè:

- MGA coordinates recorded in GDA 94 datum using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS), to an accuracy usually within 5 m
- National Vegetation Inventory System (NVIS) vegetation description based on the height and estimated cover of dominant species (National Heritage Trust [NHT] 2003); **Table 18** and **Table 19** in **Appendix One**
- an inventory of all species, with estimated maximum height and percent foliage cover
- description of landform and habitat
- broad description of surface soil type and stony surface mantle
- percentage of litter cover and depth
- percentage of bare ground
- evidence of grazing, mining exploration activities, weed invasion, frequent fires etc. Fire effects were only considered a negative impact if they were caused by repeated burning (e.g. for pastoral purposes).

Photographs of the vegetation at each site were taken from the north-west corner (or nearest equivalent for linear quadrats) of each quadrat.

Flora species were also opportunistically recorded on traverses between quadrat locations.

4.1.2.2 Flora Identification and Data Entry

Voucher specimens were collected of all species that could not be identified with confidence in the field and at least one specimen of each potential conservation significant flora species. Each voucher specimen was assigned a unique number to facilitate tracking of data, and pressed in the field. Specimens collected were dried and treated in accordance with the requirements of the WAH.

These voucher specimens were identified by Ecoscape (mostly Stephen Kern) to infrataxa (subspecies, variety, affinity or hybrid) level where possible, using appropriate publications, and comparison with pressed specimens housed at the WAH. The identification of all suspected conservation significant flora and various other taxonomically complex species were verified by ME Trudgen.

Nomenclature was checked against the current listing of scientific names recognised by the WAH and listed on *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) and updated as necessary.

All raw site data was entered into a Microsoft Access database, with species names entered following formal identification of the collected specimens.

4.1.2.3 Conservation Significant Flora Searches

Due to the size of the study area, no systematic grid search of the study area for conservation significant flora was undertaken. However, when traversing between sites, every opportunity was taken to search for conservation significant flora species, especially where preferred habitats were encountered. The search spacing between surveyors was approximately 20-30 m (i.e. when walking between sites, the two surveyors walked parallel lines, searching either side of the walked line for species identified by the database searches).

Targeted searches were also conducted in areas identified by the conservation significant flora likelihood assessment conducted following the reconnaissance survey.

In order to assist with identification in the field, survey teams had access to literature (including images) of conservation significant species identified by the database searches. Specimens of all PF species were collected for identification purposes. Locations and population estimates were recorded for all populations of PF identified during the field survey.

4.1.2.4 Significant Flora

TF and PF are considered to be conservation significant. Other significant flora are considered such according to *Guidance Statement No. 51* (EPA 2004). Significant flora includes species that are:

- a range extension, defined as a new population/s or occurrence/s more than 100 km from the nearest vouchered specimen included in the WAH, or where it occurs in a new IBRA subregion, irrespective of distance
- a range edge or end of the extreme continuous distribution limit of vouchered specimens
- a disjunct population or outlier that is more than 100 km from the outer limits of the main vouchered continuous distribution
- endemics that are confined to a particular area, in most case a Biogeographical region
- narrow endemics that are restricted to a range of less than 150 km.

No specific searches for significant flora searches (other than for conservation significant flora) were conducted.

4.1.2.5 Introduced Species

Flora species were considered to be introduced (weeds) if they are listed as 'alien' on *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014).

No specific searches were conducted for introduced species; they were recorded as a cover value where they were recorded within quadrats, or recorded opportunistically.

Declared Pest plants listed under the *BAM Act 2007* had their locations recorded.

4.1.2.6 Vegetation Descriptions

Vegetation was described from each of the quadrats using the height and estimated cover of dominant and characteristic species of each stratum based on NVIS (2003) (**Table 18** and **Table 19** in **Appendix One**), recorded at Level V. Up to three species per stratum from each stratum (upper, mid and ground) were used to formulate vegetation descriptions for each quadrat and each vegetation type.

Vegetation codes are formulated using initials for dominant and characteristic species in each strata. For example the (not real) vegetation code 'EIAS₄Te(1)' has *Eucalyptus leucophloia subsp. leucophloia* ('EI') as the most dominant species of the upper stratum, *Acacia arida* ('As₄') as the most dominant species of the mid stratum, *Triodia epactia* (Te) as the most dominant species of the ground stratum and (1) to represent that this is the first vegetation type with the same combination of dominant species. Not all strata may be present in all vegetation types.

4.1.2.7 Vegetation Condition

The vegetation condition at quadrats was assessed using the adapted Keighery Vegetation Condition Scale for Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces included in the *Draft Technical Guide – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA & DEC 2012). This rating scale is outlined in **Table 20** in **Appendix One**.

The vegetation condition of the study area was assessed by extrapolating the value recorded for each quadrat and applying the condition to the vegetation type in the vicinity and from 'spot' evaluations recorded during traverses through the study area.

4.2 FLORA AND VEGETATION SIGNIFICANCE

4.2.1 Determination of Flora Significance

Flora taxa are significant if they are listed as TF or PF (conservation significant), or are significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51* (EPA 2004).

All flora taxa recorded during the field survey are assessed for significance.

4.2.2 Conservation Significant Flora Likelihood Assessment

Whilst both targeted and opportunistic searches for conservation significant flora species were undertaken during the field survey, it was not possible to access all areas to carry out intensive searches. Therefore, whilst some species identified by the database searches (**Table 23** in **Appendix Two**) were recorded during the survey, some of the remaining listed potential species may occur. In order to achieve a better understanding of the likelihood of conservation significant species occurring within the study area, a likelihood assessment of possible taxa was undertaken (**Table 29** in **Appendix Ten**).

The likelihood of a species occurring in the study area is based on the following attributes, as listed on *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014; 2014) and tailored to Pilbara populations and including information from recent nearby surveys. The attributes were:

- broad soil type usually associated with the species
- broad landform usually associated with the species
- usual vegetation (characteristic species) with which the species is usually associated
- species having previously been recorded from within approximately 50 km of the study area (considered as 'nearby').

The likelihood rating is assigned using the following categories:

- Known (recorded): it does occur within the study area and was recorded during the field survey or there are reliable historical records of it occurring in the study area
- Possible: it may occur within the study area (but was not recorded); broadly, 2-4 of the required attributes (but always including records from nearby) are present in the study area
- Unlikely: it could occur but is not expected; 1-3 of the required attributes are present in the study area but:
 - it is not known from nearby, or
 - it is known from nearby but has no other required attributes, or

- o it is known from nearby but has at least one well-defined attribute that does not occur in the study area (e.g. it is associated with a specific landform or soil type that does not occur in the study area)
- Highly Unlikely: the species characteristics include none of the required attributes of soil, landform, associated vegetation and having previously been recorded nearby, or a critical element (often landform) is not within the study area and as such it almost certainly does not occur within the study area.

The conservation significant flora likelihood assessment was initially conducted following the reconnaissance survey to identify potential habitat areas for targeted searches. The assessment was then reviewed following the field survey using more detailed information to identify the likelihood of species occurring in the study area.

4.2.3 Vegetation Significance Assessment

A calculation matrix was developed to assess local and regional vegetation significance. Vegetation was considered as potentially significant if it was confirmed or considered likely to be representative of a TEC or PEC, if it was significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51*, was considered significant in other nearby areas, or had other significant attributes. Ecoscape's interpretation of these attributes is given below.

Significant According to *Guidance Statement No. 51*

The vegetation of the study area was assessed to determine if it meets any of the criteria for significance listed in *Guidance Statement No. 51* (see **Section 3.3.6**). For this assessment, the *Guidance Statement No. 51 (GS51)* criteria were interpreted to include:

- 'scarcity' and 'restricted distribution' are included in 'small extent within the study area'
- 'role of refuge' and 'role as key habitat' are included in 'supports PF/new spp.' and other specific habitat attributes ('restricted landform', 'riparian' and 'Mulga')
- 'unusual species' are defined as species interpreted to occur in areas other than their usual habitat, and included in 'significant according to GS51'
- 'novel combination of species' is interpreted as being a combination of species that the senior botanist did not expect, given their experience, and included in 'significant according to GS51 or significant nearby'
- 'being representative of a range of a unit/good example' is interpreted, based on the senior botanist's experience, as being a particularly good representative of a vegetation type or a range edge, extension or outlier of a vegetation type, and included 'significant according to GS51 or significant nearby'.

Significant in Nearby Areas

The vegetation types recorded from the study area were compared with those considered as significant in nearby areas (see **Section 3.3.7**). This comparison was based on both species composition and landscape position/landform, where known.

Vegetation considered similar to significant vegetation from nearby is included in 'significant according to GS51 or significant nearby'.

4.2.4 Floristic Analysis

PATN[®] software (Belbin & Collins 2006) was used to undertake statistical analysis to generate floristic groups using the data collected from the floristic quadrats detailed relevés, in order to better understand local significance of floristic units. PATN analysis has been used for several local floristic analyses including Gibson *et al.* (1994) for the Swan Coastal Plain, and is routinely used for regional floristic analysis in the Pilbara by ME Trudgen and E Griffin (e.g. Ecoscape 2010a; 2011a).

PATN is a multivariate analysis tool that generates estimates of association (resemblance, affinity, distance) between sets of objects described by a suite of variables (attributes), and classifies the objects into groups and condenses the information and displays the patterns in the data graphically.

PATN offers a choice of data transformations prior to multivariate analysis.

Floristic groups, identified using a dendrogram output of the analysis, are used as a tool to inform vegetation type groups at various levels and scales. Floristic quadrat data is used for the analysis.

Prior to conducting the floristic analysis the data is 'cleaned' to 'remove noise' by deleting singletons (i.e. species that only occurred in one quadrat) and any species where there was doubt that it was unique. For this analysis, the Kulczynski similarity coefficient was the appropriate association to use as it has proven to be a good estimation of association for ecological applications (Belbin & Collins 2006). This was followed by Flexible UPMGA (Un-weighted Pair Group Using Arithmetic Averaging) fusion to produce clusters of related objects (species); these are the floristic groups that are displayed as a dendrogram.

Interpretation of these purely floristic groups into recognisable and mappable on-ground units is a tool used to identify vegetation types. Generally, quadrats that are closely floristically related on the dendrogram form identifiable vegetation units, however, as presence-absence data is usually used in the analysis and there is no weighting given to dominant species, at times the floristic groups are not easily related to on-ground vegetation types. Vegetation types are therefore determined as a combination of floristic analysis and on-ground interpretation using dominant and characteristic species.

4.3 ADEQUACY OF SAMPLING

In order to demonstrate adequacy of sampling, a species accumulation curve was generated by the computer programme Species Diversity and Richness (Pisces Conservation Ltd 2007) using five random selections of sample order, and using only quadrat data.

A taxa by area plot was also created using floristic quadrat data for the study area and nearby. This plot gives an indication of relative species richness, and can also provide an indication of survey adequacy.

Adequacy of sampling is also assessed in terms of representation of various attributes, including vegetation types and representation of land systems.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 FLORA ASSESSMENT

5.1.1 Flora Inventory

Quadrat and relevè details are included in **Appendix Four**, and the complete flora inventory (**Table 26**) in **Appendix Five**. The quadrat and relevè species matrix (**Table 27**) is included in **Appendix Six**.

A total of 474 vascular flora taxa (including species, subspecies, varieties, hybrids, affinities and forms, including native and introduced species) were recorded from the 156 quadrats and relevès, opportunistic observations and conservation significant flora searches. Of these, nine were of conservation significance (**Section 5.1.2.3**) and 16 were introduced (**Table 5**).

Due to lack of reproductive material, 23 taxa could only be identified to genus level and one to family level, totalling 5% of taxa. It is possible that some of the unidentified taxa are represented as a named taxon in the flora inventory. One (*Acacia* sp.) was identified as potential unidentified (new to science) taxa.

Sixty three families and 189 genera are represented in the study area. The most commonly represented families are:

- Fabaceae; 106 taxa (one introduced)
- Poaceae; 68 taxa (four introduced)
- Malvaceae; 57 taxa (two introduced)
- Amaranthaceae; 23 taxa (one introduced)
- Asteraceae; 20 taxa (four introduced).

The most commonly represented genera are *Acacia* (40 taxa), *Sida* (16 taxa), *Ptilotus* (15 taxa), *Senna* (15 taxa), *Goodenia* (11 taxa) and *Euphorbia* (10 taxa).

The most commonly encountered taxa were *Triodia epactia*, recorded from 119 quadrats and relevès, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* (75), *Indigofera monophylla* (73), *Triodia wiseana* (64), *Corchorus tectus* (58), *Corymbia hamersleyana* (58), *Acacia ancistrocarpa* (56), *Ptilotus astrolasius* (56), *Acacia inaequilatera* (45) and *Rhynchosia minima* (45).

5.1.2 Conservation Significant Flora

5.1.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

No plant taxon recorded in the study area is listed as Threatened under the *EPBC Act 1999*.

5.1.2.2 Wildlife Conservation Act 1950

No plant taxon recorded in the survey is gazetted as a TF pursuant to Subsection 2 of Section 23F of the *WC Act 1950*.

5.1.2.3 Priority Flora

Nine PF were recorded from the study area: three P1, one P2, three P3 and two P4. The PF were:

- *Abutilon* sp. *Pritzelianum* (S. van Leeuwen 5095) (P1)
- *Goodenia nuda* (P4)
- *Helichrysum oligochaetum* (P1)
- *Heliotropium muticum* (P1)

- *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) (P3)
- *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) (P3)
- *Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida* (P2)
- *Rhynchosia bungarensis* (P4)
- *Sida* sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) (P3)

Targeted searches were conducted in areas of potential habitat as identified by the conservation significant flora likelihood assessment.

Despite targeted searches being conducted at the interface between granite or basalt rocks and the surrounding landform in the northern portion of the study area, there was no transitional habitat or vegetation observed in these areas, except that shrubs were frequently larger or slightly more dense, but of the same species as in the surrounding area, and the immediately adjacent area was frequently more weedy (e.g. **Cenchrus ciliaris*, **Aerva javanica*).

Priority Flora Descriptions

***Abutilon* sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) (P1)**

Abutilon sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) (**Plate 2**) is a shrub to 3m high. According to *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) it is associated with predominantly sandy soils, on plains and dunes. There are 29 records listed on *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014), mainly in the Pilbara and Carnarvon bioregions. Most Pilbara records are from the area south to southwest of Port Hedland, within 70 km of the town.

One population consisting of 181 individuals of *Abutilon* sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) was recorded during the field surveys, on sandy soil to the east of Croydon outstation. The area where this taxon was recorded was disturbed, probably as a result of lightning strike rather human disturbance,



Plate 2: *Abutilon* sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095)
habit

***Goodenia nuda* (P4)**

Goodenia nuda (**Plate 3**) is a herb to 50 cm high. According to *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) it is associated with clay loam and ironstone soils, mostly on floodplains and outwash areas but occasionally on hills. There are 84 records listed on *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014), mostly in the Pilbara bioregion associated with the Hamersley Range or Fortescue River floodplain.

Goodenia nuda was widely, but sporadically, distributed with a total of 150 plants recorded from 24 populations encountered across the entire length of the rail corridor. It was generally associated with broad drainage and outwash areas.



Plate 3: *Goodenia nuda*

***Helichrysum oligochaetum* (P1)**

Helichrysum oligochaetum (**Plate 4** and **Plate 5**) is a herb to 25 cm high. According to *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) it occurs on clay soils, on plains or associated with drainage lines. There are 10 records listed on *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014), in the Pilbara and Gascoyne bioregions.

A single population of *Helichrysum oligochaetum* with an estimated 56 individuals was recorded during the field surveys. Within the study area, this population was confined to the riverbed of the Fortescue River, which differed to other drainage lines of the study area in having soils with high clay content. The population



Plate 4: *Helichrysum oligochaetum* flower



Plate 5: *Helichrysum oligochaetum* habit

was observed to extend outside of the study area along the river. Due to the specific habitat within which this *Helichrysum oligochaetum* was recorded, it is not considered likely to occur elsewhere across the study area.

***Heliotropium muticum* (P1)**

Heliotropium muticum (**Plate 6** and **Plate 7**) is a herb to 30 cm high. According to *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) it is associated with plains, with a variety of soil types. There are 13 records listed on *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014), all in the Pilbara bioregion, including near Whim Creek and south to southeast of Port Hedland.

Approximately 14 populations comprising 540 individuals of *Heliotropium muticum* were recorded from sandy plains in the northern quarter of the survey corridor. Populations of this species were more dense in disturbed (e.g. recently burnt) areas, indicating that it may be a disturbance opportunist.



Plate 6: *Heliotropium muticum* flowers



Plate 7: *Heliotropium muticum* habit

***Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) (P3)**

Indigofera sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) (**Plate 8** and **Plate 9**) is a shrub to 2.3 m high. According to *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) it is associated with creeks and gorges. There are 24 records listed on *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014), all in the Pilbara bioregion and within or close to the western part of the Hamersley Range.

Six populations comprising approximately 140 individuals of *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) were recorded during the field surveys, within creeklines and gorge areas of the Hamersley Range



Plate 8: *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) flower and foliage



Plate 9: *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) habit

***Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) (P3)**

Oldenlandia sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) (Plate 10) is a low, spreading annual herb. According to *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) it is associated with cracking clay soils. There are 13 records listed on *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014), all in the Pilbara bioregion, most of which are associated with the Hamersley Range.

One population of *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) with an estimated 140 individuals was recorded during the field surveys, from associated with cracking clay of the Wona land system.



Plate 10: *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479)

***Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida* (P2)**

Pentalepis trichodesmoides subsp. *hispida* (**Plate 11**) is a form to m high. According to *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) it is associated with cracking clay and basalt soils. There are six records listed on *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014), all in the Pilbara bioregion. This taxon has only recently been described (Orchard & Cross 2012). It is relatively under-collected as the species *sens. lat* is easily identified and, prior to the circumscription, there was no need for botanists to collect it for identification purposes. Ecoscape has collected this subsp. from two of its study areas in the western Hamersley Range ((Ecoscape 2014a; 2014b, both assessed in 2013) and considers it more common than its listing as P2 suggests.

One population (of a single individual plant) of *Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida* was recorded during the field surveys, on basalt-derived soils of the Rocklea land system. It is considered likely that additional plants may be scattered at low density within this land system elsewhere within the study area.



Plate 11: *Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida*

***Rhynchosia bungarensis* (P4)**

Rhynchosia bungarensis (**Plate 12** and **Plate 13**) is a sticky shrub to 50 cm high, but frequently close to prostrate. According to *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) it is associated with drainage lines and gorges. There are 69 records listed on *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014), mostly in the Pilbara bioregion, associated with the Hamersley Range or Burrup Peninsula Dampier Archipelago.

Approximately 450 individuals of *Rhynchosia bungarensis* were recorded from eight populations associated with gorge areas within the Hamersley Range.



Plate 12: *Rhynchosia bungarensis* flower and foliage



Plate 13: *Rhynchosia bungarensis* habit

***Sida* sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) (P3)**

Sida sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) (**Plate 14** and **Plate 15**) is a spreading shrub to 50 cm high. According to *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) it occurs on skeletal soils associated with slopes and gullies. There are 34 records listed on *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014), mostly in the Pilbara bioregion, associated with the Hamersley Range.

Two populations with an approximate total of 15 individuals of *Sida* sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) were recorded during the field surveys, from sheltered, south-facing gorges near the southern western extent of the study area.



Plate 14: *Sida* sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) flower and foliage



Plate 15: *Sida* sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) habit

5.1.3 Other Significant Flora

5.1.3.1 Range Extension, Range Edges and Outlier Populations

Based on the records included on *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014), the taxa shown in **Table 4**, none of which are of conservation significance, are recorded as being range extensions. Two of these (highlighted) are considered significant range extensions of 100 km or greater. Range extensions were assessed using the *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014) distance measuring tool. The potential significance of range extensions, many of which are considered a result of a paucity of records from the area rather than true range extensions is discussed in **Section 6.1.3.1**.

Table 4: Range extensions and other significant attributes of flora taxa

| TAXON | RANGE EXTENSION |
|--|--|
| <i>Acacia monticola x tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | This hybrid is only recorded from approximately 200 km to the northeast. However the parent species of this hybrid are widespread in the Pilbara and commonly co-occur |
| <i>Eragrostis speciosa</i> | Poorly collected in the region and fills in a range gap |
| <i>Goodenia armitiana</i> | Poorly collected in the Pilbara and fills in a range gap |
| <i>Gyrostemon tepperi</i> | Western range extension of greater than 200 km. Most populations occur to the east of the Pilbara bioregion |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>grandiflorus</i> | Poorly collected in the Pilbara and several hundred km from nearest record, but known to be more abundant than this |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Rabbit Flat (B.J. Carter 626) | Western range extension of approximately 100 km |
| <i>Tephrosia remotiflora</i> | Only known from one record in the Pilbara bioregion which is broadly close to the study area, with most records from the Kimberley |
| <i>Zornia albiflora</i> | Poorly collected in the region and fills in a range gap |
| <i>Zornia muelleriana</i> | Southern range extension of up to 90 km |

5.1.3.2 New (Undescribed) Species

A species of *Acacia* (listed as '*Acacia* sp.' in data), **Plate 16**, was collected from vegetation types (**AiT_w(3)**, **EIA_sTe(1)** and **EIA_sTe(2)**) associated with the Granitic, Capricorn and McKay land systems near Mt Florance Station in the Chichester Range. It was recorded from seven quadrats (R14088, R14090, R14091, R14092, R14095, R14101 and R14156). Its range therefore encompasses approximately 13 km linear length of the study area. It was typically recorded as a dominant species of the mid-stratum (**Plate 17**).

Specimens were examined by Malcolm Trudgen who is an expert with Pilbara Flora. He has not encountered this taxon before and could not assign the identification to any known species. Trudgen recommends that this unknown species requires further study, additional collections with fruiting material would be ideal. Bruce Maslin, WAH's *Acacia* specialist, is currently on extended leave and could not be contacted for advice.



Plate 16: Scan of Ecoscape collection of *Acacia* sp.



Plate 17: Quadrat R14101 showing the form and habitat of *Acacia* sp.

5.1.3.3 Significant According to Guidance Statement No. 51

Acacia trachycarpa (dwarf variant)

A low habit form of *Acacia trachycarpa* was recorded from 10 quadrats towards the southern end of the study area. This form is recognised as 'dwarf variant' by Maslin *et al.* (2010), but considered unworthy of any formal rank. Typical *Acacia trachycarpa* was also recorded from the study area. Apart from being an unusual form, this taxon has no formal conservation significance.

5.1.3.4 Introduced Flora

Sixteen introduced species were recorded during the field surveys. Their locations are shown on **Map 6**.

There were no Declared Pest plants as listed for the relevant local areas under the *BAM Act 2007*.

The introduced flora recorded from the study area are shown in **Table 5** with their ratings against the lists in **Section 3.2.7**.

Table 5: Introduced flora ratings

| SPECIES | DP | WONS | DEC WEED PRIORITIZATION RANK+ | | | ALERT LIST | SLEEPER | TARGET. ERADIC. | BIOL. CONTROL | PERMITTED ENTRY |
|---|-----------------|------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | Ecol. Impact | Invasive-ness | Control | | | | | |
| * <i>Acetosa vesicaria</i> | - | - | H | R | H | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Aerva javanica</i> | - | - | H | R | H-M | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> subsp. <i>ochroleuca</i> | - | - | L | R | L | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Bidens bipinnata</i> | - | - | U | R | L | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | - | - | H | R | L | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Cenchrus setiger</i> | - | - | H | R | L | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Cucumis melo</i> | Not in any list | | | | | | | | | |
| * <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | - | - | H | R | L | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Flaveria trinervia</i> | Not in any list | | | | | | | | | |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | - | - | H | R | L | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Melochia pyramidata</i> | - | - | L | S | U | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Passiflora foetida</i> var. <i>hispida</i> | - | - | H | R | U | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | - | - | H | R | L | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> | - | - | U | R-M | L | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | - | - | L | R | L | - | - | - | - | - |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | - | - | H | R | L | - | - | - | - | - |

+DEC Weed Prioritization Rank (DEC 2011a; 2011b):

- Ecological Impact: High, Medium, Low, Unknown
- Invasiveness: Rapid, Moderate, Slow, Unknown
- Feasibility of Control: High, Medium, Low, Unknown.

Brief descriptions of the introduced flora are provided below.

**Acetosa vesicaria* (Ruby Dock) is a fleshy annual herb to 1 m high (WAH 1998-2014) but usually smaller, found over much of Western Australia except the far southern, far northern and desert regions. It is readily identified by its bright red fruit. **Acetosa vesicaria* was recorded from one quadrat and one opportunistic observation, associated with drainage lines.

**Aerva javanica* (Kapok Bush) is a perennial herb to 1.6 m high (WAH 1998-2014) but was usually closer to 0.5 m high, and has white fluffy flowers and fruit on elongated branches. It occurs over much of the northern parts of Western Australia. Within the study area it was recorded from five quadrats, relevés and opportunistically, preferring alluvial soils. **Aerva javanica* was observed more commonly in grazed or otherwise disturbed areas, including along drainage lines and tracks.

**Argemone ochroleuca* subsp. *ochroleuca* (Mexican Poppy) is a spiny, grey leaved annual herb to 1 m high (WAH 1998-2014) but was smaller (juvenile) in the study area. It occurs from near Perth northwards, particularly in the Gascoyne, Carnarvon and Pilbara bioregions. It was recorded from one quadrats and one opportunistic observation, and was associated with a riparian areas.

**Bidens bipinnata* (Bipinnate Beggartick) is a dived-leaved annual herb to 1.5 high (WAH 1998-2014) but was typically less than 0.5 m high in the study area. It is found throughout much of northern Western Australia. **Bidens bipinnata* was recorded from two quadrats and was associated with clay drainage lines in the Fortescue River valley.

**Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel Grass) is a perennial tussock-forming grass to 1.5 m high (WAH 1998-2014) but usually grazed to a lower height. It is found throughout much of Western Australia. Within the study area it was recorded from 40 quadrats and relevés and opportunistically observed along almost all drainage lines and more sparsely in grasslands on clay soils. **Cenchrus ciliaris* was either deliberately planted for pasture

or accidentally introduced (Van Vreeswyk *et al.* 2004), and has been known from the Pilbara bioregion since the early 1900s (Keighery 2010).

**Cenchrus setiger* (Birdwood Grass) is a perennial tussock-forming grass to 0.5 m high found throughout much of northern Western Australia (WAH 1998-2014). Within the study area it was recorded from two quadrats and was associated with drainage lines, generally growing with Buffel Grass.

Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* (Ulcardo Melon) is a climbing or sprawling annual herb found over much of the northern part of Western Australia (WAH 1998-2014). Within the study area it was recorded from two quadrats and was associated with clay soils. **Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* is listed as 'alien' on *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) however it is not included on the DEC Weed Prioritization list (DEC 2011a; 2011b) nor any other list in **Section 3.2.7, nor in Hussey *et al.* (2007) indicating there is doubt that it is introduced. Recent taxonomy (Telford *et al.* 2011) considers the subspecies to be irrelevant and the species (*Cucumis melo sens. lat.*) to be native.

**Cynodon dactylon* (Couch) is a stoloniferous, rhizomatous perennial grass found over much of Western Australia (WAH 1998-2014). Within the study area it was recorded from two quadrats and was associated with drainage lines.

Flaveria trinervia* (Speedy Weed) is an annual herb with distinctive red stems and three-veined leaves, found over much of northern Western Australia. Within the study area it was recorded from one quadrat and was associated with a broad drainage lines in the Hamersley Range. **Flaveria trinervia* is listed as 'alien' on *FloraBase* (WAH 1998-2014) however it is not included on the DEC Weed Prioritization list (DEC 2011a; 2011b) nor any other list in **Section 3.2.7, nor in Hussey *et al.* (2007) or the WAOL (DAFWA 2014), indicating there is doubt that it is introduced.

**Malvastrum americanum* (Spiked Malvastrum) is a perennial herb or shrub to 1.3 m high (WAH 1998-2014), although it was generally less than 0.5 m high in the study area. It is found over much of northern Western Australia. Within the study area **Malvastrum americanum* was recorded from 20 quadrats and relevès/opportunistic observations and was associated with drainage lines.

**Melochia pyramidata* is an annual or perennial herb or shrub to 1.5 m high (WAH 1998-2014); within the study area it was a shrub over 1 m high when associated with a clay drainage of the Fortescue River, and elsewhere, when associated with the Sherlock River, was more herbaceous. Its known distribution includes the Pilbara and Kimberley bioregions.

**Passiflora foetida* var. *hispida* is a woody climber (WAH 1998-2014); within the study area it was recorded from one quadrat and was associated with the major drainage line through the northern portion of the rail corridor; the Sherlock River. Its known distribution includes the Pilbara, Kimberley and Gascoyne bioregions.

**Setaria verticillata* (Whorled Pigeon Grass) is an annual grass to 1 m high although usually less, and is found over much of Western Australia (WAH 1998-2014). Within the study area **Setaria verticillata* was recorded from five quadrats and relevès/opportunistic observations and was associated with drainage lines.

**Sigesbeckia orientalis* (Indian Weed) is an erect annual herb with yellow flowers to 1 m high. It has several disjunct occurrences within Western Australia, including the Pilbara (WAH 1998-2014). Within the study area **Sigesbeckia orientalis* was recorded from one opportunistic observation and was associated with drainage lines.

**Sonchus oleraceus* (Common Sowthistle) is an erect annual herb to 1.5 m high, found over much of Western Australia (WAH 1998-2014). Within the study area **Sonchus oleraceus* was recorded from one quadrats and was associated with drainage lines.

**Vachellia farnesiana* (Mimosa Bush) is a thorny shrub or tree to 4 m high, found over much of Western Australia except southern and eastern parts (WAH 1998-2014). Within the study area **Vachellia farnesiana* was recorded from 14 quadrats and relevès/opportunistic observations and was associated with grazed drainage lines and flat clay areas.

5.2 VEGETATION ASSESSMENT

5.2.1 Vegetation Types

Fifty eight vegetation types, plus a mosaic of two of these, were recorded from the study area, including one that was identified earlier by Mattiske Consulting (2006). Their extents are detailed in **Table 6** and species codes in **Table 7**. Detailed descriptions of each vegetation type are presented in **Appendix Eight**.

Some areas could not be mapped because they had been recently burnt. A small area on the Hooley land system could not be accessed at the time of survey; this too is unmapped.

Table 6: Vegetation types and their extents within the study area

| CODE | VEGETATION TYPE | QUADRATS | AREA (HA) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| Aa₃Te | <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> and <i>Acacia arida</i> tall-mid open to scattered shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Triodia wiseana</i> mid-low open hummock grassland | R14006, R14009, R14010, R14012, R14019, R14057 | 3,656.28 | 6.41 |
| Aa₃Tl | <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> , <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> and <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> tall-mid open-sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia lanigera</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> mid-low hummock grassland/shrubland with occasional <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> low scattered trees | R14017, R14018, R14020, R14021, R14023, R14024, R14029, (R14030), R14032, R14034, R14035, R14036, R14037, R14038, R14042, R14048, R14049, R14064, R14071 | 15,385.36 | 26.97 |
| Aa₃Tl/Ts | Mosaic of: <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> , <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> and <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> tall-mid open-sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia lanigera</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> mid-low hummock grassland/shrubland with occasional <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> low scattered trees And <i>Triodia secunda</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid hummock grassland | | 13.32 | 0.02 |
| Aa₄As₃ | <i>Acacia arida</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Bonamia erecta</i> low shrubland/hummock grassland with <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> scattered low trees | R14007 | 40.91 | 0.07 |
| Aa₄Tl | <i>Acacia arida</i> and <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> mid open shrubland over <i>Triodia lanigera</i> , <i>Acacia spondylophylla</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid (low) hummock grassland/shrubland | R14050, R14054 | 802.41 | 1.41 |

| CODE | VEGETATION TYPE | QUADRATS | AREA (HA) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) |
|---------------------------|---|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| Aa₅Tw | <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> , <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> and <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> tall-mid sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> low hummock grassland with <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> low scattered trees | R14115, R14129, R14138 | 964.74 | 1.69 |
| Ac₁ApTe | <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> low woodland or tall to mid shrubland over <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> , <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> and <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> tall-mid shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid hummock grassland | R14086, R14104, R14130 | 605.61 | 1.06 |
| Ac₁Te | <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> and <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low woodland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i> and <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> mid-low hummock grassland/tussock grassland | R14105, R14141 | 115.05 | 0.20 |
| AiTe(1) | <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> and <i>Acacia acradenia</i> tall sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Triodia wiseana</i> mid tussock grassland | R14043 | 880.28 | 1.54 |
| AiTe(2) | <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> and <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> tall-mid sparse-scattered shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid hummock grassland | R14110, R14145 | 1,167.65 | 2.05 |
| AiTe(3) | <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> and <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Pluchea tetranthera</i> mid(low) hummock grassland/shrubland with <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low scattered trees | R14135 | 75.53 | 0.13 |
| AiTw(1) | <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> tall sparse or scattered shrubland over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid-low hummock grassland | R14096, R14155 | 344.92 | 0.60 |
| AiTw(2) | <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> , <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> and <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> tall sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Triodia brizoides</i> mid-low hummock grassland | R14051, R14052, R14072, R14077, R14078, R14083, R14131 | 6,158.36 | 10.79 |
| AiTw(3) | <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> , <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> and <i>Acacia</i> sp. tall sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Triodia</i> aff. <i>melvillei</i> hummock grassland with <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low scattered trees | R14084, R14087, R14090, R14091 | 1,430.74 | 2.51 |
| AmEe | <i>Acacia melleodora</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> and <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> mid open tussock grassland | R14063 | 26.42 | 0.05 |
| AoTe | <i>Acacia orthocarpa</i> and <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> and <i>Triodia wiseana</i> mid hummock grassland/shrubland | R14060 | 273.36 | 0.48 |
| ApTe | <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> , <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> and <i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> tall-mid open shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>*Cenchrus ciliaris</i> and <i>*Aerva javanica</i> mid-low tussock grassland/hummock grassland/shrubland | R14056, R14058, R14074, R14080, R14111 | 1,101.31 | 1.93 |
| ApTw | <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> , <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> and <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> tall sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid hummock grassland | R14014, R14016, R14025, R14027, R14028, R14031, R14041 | 4,204.61 | 7.37 |
| As₁Cf | <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> and <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> tall shrubland over <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> and <i>*Cenchrus ciliaris</i> mid tussock grassland | R14001, R14002, R14003 | 25.53 | 0.05 |

| CODE | VEGETATION TYPE | QUADRATS | AREA (HA) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) |
|---------------------------|--|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| As₃ | <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> and <i>Triodia schinzii</i> low shrubland/mid hummock grassland | R14022 | 122.33 | 0.21 |
| AxSb | <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> tall shrubland over <i>Streptoglossa bubakii</i> , <i>Stemodia kingii</i> and <i>Triodia wiseana</i> low open shrubland/hummock grassland | R14098, R14100 | 61.92 | 0.11 |
| Cc₂AbBe | <i>Corymbia candida</i> mid woodland over <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> and <i>Acacia elachantha</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i> and <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> low sparse tussock grassland | R14116 | 17.69 | 0.03 |
| Cc₂Eb | <i>Corymbia candida</i> low open woodland over <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> mid tussock grassland/hummock grassland with <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> and <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> tall scattered shrubs | R14067 | 12.76 | 0.02 |
| CdAa₅Te | <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> low open woodland over <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> and <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid hummock grassland | R14076, R14113, R14132 | 2,667.85 | 4.68 |
| ChAa₁Ta | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low open woodland over <i>Acacia acradenia</i> , <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> and <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> tall sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia angusta</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> low hummock grassland | R14065 | 156.86 | 0.27 |
| ChAa₅Te | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> and <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> low open woodland over <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> , <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> and <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> mid open-sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Eulalia aurea</i> mid-low hummock grassland/tussock grassland | R14133, R14136, R14137 | 1,828.65 | 3.21 |
| ChAbTw | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> low open woodland or scattered trees over <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> and <i>Acacia arida</i> tall-mid sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Triodia angusta</i> mid open tussock grassland | R14011, R14039, R14040 | 214.20 | 0.38 |
| ChAeTt | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> low open woodland over <i>Acacia elachantha</i> and <i>Maytenus</i> sp. Mt Windell (S. van Leeuwen 846) mid sparse shrubland over <i>Themeda triandra</i> , <i>Eulalia aurea</i> and <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> mid tussock grassland | R14121 | 111.09 | 0.19 |
| ChAiCf | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low open woodland over <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> , <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> and <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Themeda triandra</i> mid tussock grassland/hummock grassland | R14123 | 83.10 | 0.15 |
| ChAt₂Te | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low open woodland over <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> and <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> tall-mid sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i> and <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> mid hummock grassland/tussock grassland | R14126, R14143, R14148, R14149, R14152, R14157 | 570.52 | 1.00 |

| CODE | VEGETATION TYPE | QUADRATS | AREA (HA) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) |
|---------------------------|---|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| EgAa₅Te | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> and <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low open mallee shrubland/woodland over <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> , <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> and <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) tall-mid open-sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> and <i>Triodia wiseana</i> mid-low hummock grassland/tussock grassland | R14122, R14124, R14125, R14128, R14139 | 2,663.71 | 4.67 |
| EIAa₃Tm | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> and <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> low open woodland over <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia</i> aff. <i>melvillei</i> and <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> mid-low hummock grassland/tussock grassland | R14127, R14151 | 262.36 | 0.46 |
| EIA₂Te | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> and <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low open woodland or scattered trees over <i>Acacia</i> sp., <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> and <i>Acacia tumida</i> subsp. <i>pilbarensis</i> tall sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> low hummock grassland | R14088, R14092, R14095 | 125.06 | 0.22 |
| EIEgTw | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> low open woodland over <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> and <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> low open mallee shrubland/tall open shrubland over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Waltheria virgata</i> low hummock grassland/shrubland | R14150 | 11.11 | 0.02 |
| EITe | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> mid open woodland to scattered trees over <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Triodia brizoides</i> and <i>Triodia wiseana</i> hummock grassland | R14101, R14102 | 612.24 | 1.07 |
| EITw(1) | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> and <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low open woodland over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> mid-low hummock grassland/tussock grassland with <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> and <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> tall-mid scattered shrubs | R14114, R14118, R14119, R14120, R14153 | 2,766.68 | 4.85 |
| EITw(2) | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> and <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low open woodland over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid-low hummock grassland | R14093, R14144, R14146 | 948.73 | 1.66 |
| EvApCc₁ | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> and <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> mid-low open woodland over <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> tall sparse shrubland over * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> , <i>Triodia angusta</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> low tussock grassland/hummock grassland | R14045 | 448.15 | 0.79 |
| EvApTe | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> and <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> mid open woodland-scattered trees over <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> and <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> tall shrubland-scattered shrubs over <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>Fortescue</i> creeks (M.I.H Brooker 2186) and * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> mid-low open hummock grassland/shrubland/tussock grassland | R14081, R14082, R14109, R14112, R14117 | 541.99 | 0.95 |
| EvAt₁Te | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> mid woodland-open woodland over <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> , <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> and <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> tall shrubland-sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> and * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> mid open hummock grassland/tussock grassland | R14015, R14026, R14068 | 396.58 | 0.70 |

| CODE | VEGETATION TYPE | QUADRATS | AREA (HA) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) |
|-----------------------|--|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| EvCb | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> low open woodland over <i>Cyperus bifax</i> and <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> low sedgeland/tussock grassland with * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> tall scattered shrubs | R14107 | 28.90 | 0.05 |
| EvMgEb | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> and <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> mid woodland over <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> and * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> tall sparse shrubland over <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> and <i>Cyperus bifax</i> low open tussock grassland/sedgeland | R14108 | 37.00 | 0.06 |
| EvMICv | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> and <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> mid-low woodland over <i>Melaleuca linophylla</i> , <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> and <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> and * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> mid open sedgeland/hummock grassland/tussock grassland | R14059, R14061, R14073, R14075, R14089, R14094, R14103 | 632.39 | 1.10 |
| Ex₁ | <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> , <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> and <i>Vigna</i> sp. Hamersley Clay (A.A. Mitchell PRP 113) low tussock grassland/vineland | R14004, R14005, R14066, R14070 | 1,091.38 | 1.89 |
| FbGpEm | <i>Ficus brachypoda</i> low open woodland over <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> and <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>clementii</i> mid sparse shrubland over <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid open tussock grassland/hummock grassland | R14R1 | 2.48 | 0.004 |
| FPg1 Mattiske | <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> and <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> mid-low hummock grassland with tall <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> and <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> scattered clumps of shrubs | (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2006) | 82.69 | 0.14 |
| HcTe | <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> and <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> tall sparse shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> and * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> mid hummock grassland/tussock grassland | R14044 | 357.14 | 0.62 |
| MaMgCv | <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> and <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> mid open forest-open woodland over <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> , <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> and <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> tall sparse shrubland-scattered shrubs over <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> and <i>Stemodia grossa</i> mid open sedgeland/forbland | R14079, R14085 | 39.79 | 0.07 |
| MaMICi | <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> and <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> low open woodland over <i>Melaleuca linophylla</i> tall open shrubland over <i>Cyperus ixiocarpus</i> mid sparse sedgeland | R14033 | 271.08 | 0.47 |
| Sb | <i>Streptoglossa bubakii</i> , <i>Sida fibulifera</i> and <i>Stemodia kingii</i> low open shrubland/herbland | R14097, R14099 | 31.81 | 0.06 |
| Ta | <i>Triodia angusta</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid hummock grassland | R14013 | 231.73 | 0.40 |
| Tb | <i>Triodia brizoides</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid-low hummock grassland with <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> and <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low scattered trees | R14106, R14142, R14156 | 981.68 | 1.72 |
| Te(1) | <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Triodia secunda</i> low hummock grassland | R14008 | 32.05 | 0.06 |

| CODE | VEGETATION TYPE | QUADRATS | AREA (HA) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) |
|--------------|---|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Te(2) | <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Triodia wiseana</i> low hummock grassland with <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low scattered trees over <i>Acacia elachantha</i> tall scattered shrubs | R14140 | 162.96 | 0.28 |
| Te(3) | <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Sclerolaena hostilis</i> and <i>Triodia angusta</i> mid-low open hummock grassland/chenopod shrubland with occasional low <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> scattered trees | R14046, R14047 | 57.57 | 0.10 |
| Te(4) | <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Triodia angusta</i> and <i>Triodia lanigera</i> mid hummock grassland with scattered low <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> trees | R14053, R14055 | 352.55 | 0.61 |
| Ts | <i>Triodia secunda</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> mid hummock grassland | R14062 | 9.34 | 0.02 |
| Tw(1) | <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> mid hummock grassland/tussock grassland | R14069 | 12.24 | 0.02 |
| Tw(2) | <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Triodia epactia</i> low open hummock grass with <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> low scattered trees over <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> mid scattered shrubs | R14134 | 317.26 | 0.55 |
| Burnt | Recently burnt; not able to be mapped | | 136.77 | 0.24 |
| Rock | Rock outcrop (not vegetated) | | 272.43 | 0.47 |
| n/a | Not assessed; not accessible | | 18.23 | 0.03 |
| Total | | | 57,055.44 | |

The floristics dendrogram that was used to inform vegetation type groupings is included in **Appendix Nine**.

Table 7: Species codes used in vegetation type descriptions

| CODE | FIRST LISTED SPECIES | CODE | FIRST LISTED SPECIES |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Aa ₁ | <i>Acacia acradenia</i> | Cb | <i>Cyperus bifax</i> |
| Aa ₂ | <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> | Ci | <i>Cyperus ixiocarpus</i> |
| Aa ₃ | <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | Cv | <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> |
| Aa ₄ | <i>Acacia arida</i> | Eb | <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> |
| Aa ₅ | <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | Em | <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> |
| Ab | <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | Eg | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> |
| Ac ₁ | <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> | EI | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> |
| Ac ₂ | <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | Ev | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> |
| Ae | <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | Ex ₁ | <i>Eragrostis xerophylla</i> |
| Ai | <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | Ex ₂ | <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> |
| Am | <i>Acacia melleodora</i> | Fb | <i>Ficus brachypoda</i> |
| Ao | <i>Acacia orthocarpa</i> | Gp | <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> |
| Ap | <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | Ma | <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> |
| As ₁ | <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> | Mg | <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> |
| As ₂ | <i>Acacia</i> sp. | MI | <i>Melaleuca linophylla</i> |
| As ₃ | <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | Sb | <i>Streptoglossa bubakii</i> |
| At ₁ | <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | Tm | <i>Triodia</i> aff. <i>melvillei</i> |
| At ₂ | <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | Ta | <i>Triodia angusta</i> |
| Ax | <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> | Tb | <i>Triodia brizoides</i> |
| Cc ₁ | <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | Te | <i>Triodia epactia</i> |
| Cc ₂ | <i>Corymbia candida</i> | TI | <i>Triodia lanigera</i> |
| Cf | <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | Ts | <i>Triodia secunda</i> |
| Ch | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | Tw | <i>Triodia wiseana</i> |

5.2.2 Vegetation Significance

5.2.2.1 Threatened Ecological Communities

None of the vegetation types recorded within the study area are considered likely to represent a TEC based on a comparison with current TEC listings for Western Australia (DPaW Species & Communities Branch 2014a). No TECs have been previously known to occur within the study area; the nearest known TEC is more than 20 km from the study area.

5.2.2.2 Priority Ecological Communities

Brockman PEC

No vegetation considered likely to represent the P1 'Brockman Iron cracking clay communities of the Hamersley Range' PEC was recorded during the field survey. This PEC was identified by the DPaW database search as occurring nearby, but not within the study area.

Wona PEC

Vegetation that may represent one of the four community types that form the P1-P3 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' PEC was recorded during the field survey. Little information is publicly available except the description '*P1 Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range. This grassless plain of*

stony gibber community occurs on the tablelands with very little vegetative cover during the dry season, however during the wet a suite of ephemerals/annuals and short-lived perennials emerge, many of which are poorly known and range-end taxa (DPaW Species and Communities Branch 2014b). Two vegetation types were recorded on the Wona land system; one, **AxSb**, is unlikely to represent the above PEC subtype (or any of the other subtypes) as it has a significant perennial plant component, however vegetation type **Sb**, described as *Streptoglossa bubakii*, *Sida fibulifera* and *Stemodia kingii* low open shrubland/herbland, may be representative.

Additional survey following the wet season, and consultation with relevant DPaW authorities, will be required before accurate determination is possible. Vegetation type **Sb** occupied 31.81 ha, and was located to the north of Roebourne Wittenoom Road (**Map 4-7**). It does not correspond with previously mapped areas of the PEC; the previously mapped occurrence of the PEC that slightly overlaps the rail corridor is dominated by *Acacia xiphophylla* (vegetation type **AxSb**) and may be erroneously attributed to the PEC.

Horseflat PEC

Vegetation considered to represent the P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC was recorded in the northern portion of the study area. According to the PEC description (DPaW Species and Communities Branch 2014b), Units 3, 5 and 7 described in Van Vreeswyk *et al.* (2004), constitute the PEC. These units, their descriptions and the Ecoscape and Mattiske Consulting (2006) vegetation types considered to represent them (based on a combination of landform and species) are shown in **Table 8**. Land system units that are not included in the PEC are unit 1 (stony rises and hills with *Triodia* spp.), unit 2 (calcrete plains with *Triodia wiseana*), unit 4 (non-gilgaied plains with *Acacia xiphophylla* and tussock and hummock grasses), unit 6 (dissected slopes with *Acacia xiphophylla* and tussock and hummock grasses) and unit 8 (channels and river terraces with fringing woodlands).

Vegetation type **Ex₁** is considered to represent the PEC subtype 3; vegetation types **Te(1)** and **Tw(1)** most likely represent uncommon variations of subtype 5, potentially with Mattiske (2006) vegetation unit **FPg1**. Vegetation type **Cc₂Eb**, in drainage depressions may represent subtype 7. Most, but not all, of these vegetation types occurred on the Horseflat land system with a small proportion associated with the Mallina land system.

Table 8: Horseflat land system units (Van Vreeswyk et al. 2004) and Ecoscape equivalent vegetation types

| HORSEFLAT LAND SYSTEM UNIT | VAN VREESWYK ET AL. DESCRIPTION | ECOSCAPE VEGETATION TYPE | VEGETATION DESCRIPTION | EXTENT IN RAIL CORRIDOR (HA) |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 3 | Mostly tussock grasslands dominated by <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> (Roebourne Plains grass) (ARPG) but also other grasses such as <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> (ribbon grass) and <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> (swamp grass) (APRG, APSG). Occasional patches of very scattered to scattered mid height shrublands of <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> (snakewood) with tussock grasses (SSTS). (on gilgaied plains) | Ex₁ | <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> , <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> and <i>Vigna</i> sp. Hamersley Clay (A.A. Mitchell PRP 113) low tussock grassland/vineland | 1,091.38 (1,051.07 on the Horseflat land system) |
| 5 | Tussock grasslands with <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> , <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> , <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> (buffel grass) (APXG, ARPG); also tussock grasslands with shrub <i>Atriplex bunburyana</i> (silver saltbush) (PCGS). Occasionally <i>Triodia</i> spp. (spinifex) hummock grasslands. (on alluvial plains) | Te(1), Tw(1) Potentially FPg1 (Mattiske 2006) | <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Triodia secunda</i> low hummock grassland, <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> mid hummock grassland/tussock grassland | 32.05, 12.24 82.69 (22.13, 10.40, 77.99 on Horseflat land system respectively) |
| 7 | Dense tussock grasslands including <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> , <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> with occasional eucalypt trees and shrubs such as <i>Acacia</i> (now <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> (mimosa bush) (APXG, APRG, DEGW). (associated with drainage depressions) | Potentially Cc₂Eb | <i>Corymbia candida</i> low open woodland over <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> and <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> mid tussock grassland/hummock grassland with <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> and <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> tall scattered shrubs | 12.76 |
| Total Extent (ha) | | | | 1,2221.21 |

Mattiske Consulting (2013a) considers its vegetation unit G8 (Open tussock grassland of *Aristida contorta*, *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, (occasionally with *Triodia pungens*), *Eriachne helmsii* with mixed low shrubs and herbs, on redbrown cracking clay plains) to represent this PEC. This vegetation unit is similar to Ecoscape's **Ex₁** however no Mattiske equivalents were recorded for the other Ecoscape vegetation types considered to represent the PEC.

There is no overlap in survey areas that include this vegetation type between Ecoscape and Mattiske (2013a), however there is overlap between an earlier Mattiske (2006) survey area that contained similar vegetation. However, this was not identified as a PEC at that time, and this vegetation is considered 'well represented in either the Horseflat land system or the Pilbara region' (*ibid.*).

5.2.2.3 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

Vegetation types with the phreatophytic species *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens* or *Melaleuca argentea* are considered to represent a GDE. Vegetation types are **EvMICv**, **MaMgCv** and **MaMICi** have these as either dominant or characteristic species, and are therefore considered as GDEs. Respectively these vegetation types occupied 632.39 ha (1.10% of the study area), 39.79 ha (0.07%) and 271.08 ha (0.47%).

Vegetation characterised by *Eucalyptus victrix* that is considered either a vadophyte or only weakly phreatophytic (see **Section 3.3.3**) also occurred in the study area. Vegetation types **EvApCc₁**, **EvApTe**, **EvAt₁Te**, **EvCb** and **EvMgEb**, characterised by *Eucalyptus victrix* but without the above species, may represent a GDE. Respectively these vegetation types occupied 448.15 ha (0.79% of the study area), 541.99 ha (0.95%), 396.58 ha (0.70%), 28.90 ha (0.05%) and 37.00 ha (0.06%).

5.2.2.4 Mulga Communities

There was no vegetation that had Mulga as a dominant or characteristic species, although Mulga (*Acacia aptaneura*) occurred sparsely within the study area. There was no SFDV.

5.2.2.5 'Ecosystems at Risk'

No vegetation was considered to represent an 'Ecosystem at Risk', except vegetation that is now considered to represent a PEC or GDE.

5.2.2.6 Other Significant Vegetation

Significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51*

Vegetation having a restricted distribution can be considered significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51* (EPA 2004).

Ecoscope (2010a; 2011a; 2012b; 2014b) considers vegetation type **EIA_{s3}Tm** that occupied 125.06 ha to have a restricted distribution within the central Hamersley Range.

Vegetation type **FbGpEm** was restricted to a quartz hill near the northern end of the rail corridor, occupying 2.48 ha; no landform nor similar vegetation was observed within the rail corridor nor in the close vicinity.

Vegetation type **AmEe** occupied a large Aeolian dune on the Gregory land system, near the northern end of the study area. No similar vegetation was recorded elsewhere, nor did the other areas of the same land system have the same landform (they were low undulating dunes). Vegetation type **AmEe** occupied 26.42 ha.

These vegetation types may be of significance according to *Guidance Statement No. 51*.

Although a number of vegetation types occupied only small extents, none were considered of restricted distribution, nor satisfied any other listed criteria, and are therefore not of significance according to *Guidance Statement No. 51* (EPA 2004).

Land System Representation

Van Vreeswyk *et al.* (2004) lists 102 land systems as occurring in the 181 674 km² in the Pilbara. Of these, 25 occupy less than 200 km². The Black land system occupies 165 km², the Gregory land system occupies 113 km² and the Sherlock land system occupies 192 km² within the Pilbara, and 4.79 km², 5.26 km² and 0.34 km² within the study area respectively. Vegetation confined, or largely confined, to these can also be considered of significance.

No vegetation types were confined to the Black or Sherlock land systems.

Vegetation types **AmEe** and **As₃** were largely confined to the Gregory land system; respectively these occupied 26.42 ha and 122.33 ha.

Pre-European Vegetation Representation

All pre-European vegetation associations within the rail corridor have more than 95% of their original extent remaining (**Table 2**).

Five pre-European vegetation associations currently occupy less than 1 000 km² within the Pilbara bioregion; 569 (occupying 593.38 km²), 641 (183.28 km²), 644 (270.69 km²), 645 (846.58 km²) and 649 (401.78 km²). Vegetation confined, or largely confined to these, can also be considered of significance.

Pre-European vegetation association 569 has nine vegetation types associated with it; vegetation type **AiTe(3)** is wholly confined to it; vegetation types **AiTw(3)** and **MaMgCv** are largely confined to it.

Pre-European vegetation association 641 has 12 vegetation types associated with it; none are confined to it or largely confined to it.

Pre-European vegetation association 644 has 10 vegetation types associated with it; vegetation type **AiTe(1)** is largely confined to it.

Pre-European vegetation association 645 has four vegetation types associated with it; none are confined to it or largely confined to it.

Pre-European vegetation association 649 has 10 vegetation types associated with it; vegetation type **ChAa₁Ta** is wholly confined to it; vegetation types **AmEe** and **Ta** are largely confined to it.

Vegetation types **AiTe(1)**, **AiTe(3)**, **AiTw(3)**, **AmEe**, **ChAa₁Ta**, **MaMgCv** and **Ta** therefore have a degree of significance due to their association with poorly represented pre-European vegetation associations.

Vegetation Considered of Significance from Nearby

Available flora and vegetation survey reports from nearby areas were reviewed to identify vegetation considered of significance in these areas (**Section 3.3.7**). Similar vegetation considered significant in these, and also occurring in the rail corridor are:

- riparian vegetation characterised by *Eucalyptus victrix* or *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Ecoscape 2011a; 2012b; Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2006); a number of vegetation types are characterised by these species
- vegetation restricted to high hilltops, characterised by *Eucalyptus kingsmillii* and *E. gamophylla*, in the FMG Central Pilbara Project Area (Ecoscape 2012b); the latter species characterises vegetation type **EIEgTw** that was only found on the highest hill within the rail corridor, however it is improbable that any railway construction will impact on this area.

Similar riparian vegetation types in the rail corridor are **EvApCc₁**, **EvApTe**, **EvAt₁Te**, **EvCb**, **EvMgEb**, **EvMICv**, **MaMgCv** and **MaMICi**. These are discussed above as GDEs in **Section 5.2.2.3**.

5.2.2.7 Floristic Analysis

The floristic analysis resulted in a dendrogram that, for many vegetation types, assisted with interpretation (**Appendix Nine**). Floristic relationships of each vegetation type are included in the vegetation type descriptions in **Appendix Eight**.

At 1.02 separation, the floristics dendrogram separated the quadrats and relevés (sites) into nine supergroups that broadly described the vegetation types in terms of their association with substrate and landform, and also, in many cases, IBRA subregion. These supergroups are described below.

Supergroup 1 consisted of nine sites; all occurred on the Horseflat land system towards the northern end or the rail corridor in the Roebourne IBRA subregion. Four vegetation types were interpreted from this supergroup, with the floristics agreeing with the field assessment. Three of these vegetation types are considered to represent subtypes of the P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC.

Supergroup 2 consisted of six sites; all were associated with clay soils of the Wona land system and Fortescue River in the Chichester and Fortescue IBRA subregions. Four vegetation types were interpreted from this supergroup, including one that may represent the P1 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range' subtype of the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' PEC.

Supergroup 3 consisted of five sites; all were associated with clay soils of the Horseflat, Satirist and Sherlock land systems in the northern portion of the rail corridor, in the Roebourne IBRA subregion. Three vegetation types were interpreted from this supergroup, including one that is considered to represent a subtype of the P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC.

Supergroup 4 consisted of 27 sites; most were associated with low hills or areas with granite outcrops in the northern portion of the study area in the Roebourne IBRA subregion. Eleven vegetation types were interpreted from this supergroup, although some of the more broad vegetation types that could not be mapped as separate units also included sites from supergroup 6 or, less frequently, supergroup 5.

Supergroup 5 consisted of 16 sites; most were associated with basalt or granite derived soils, generally rocky areas, largely in the Chichester Range (Chichester IBRA subregion). Seven vegetation types were interpreted from this supergroup, and mostly confined to it.

Supergroup 6 consisted of 19 sites; all from the northern portion of the study area in the Roebourne IBRA subregion, largely on sandy soils. Five vegetation types, some of which also had representatives from supergroup 4, were interpreted for this vegetation type.

Supergroup 7 consisted of 31 sites, largely from the Hamersley IBRA subregion but some sites were located in the Fortescue and Chichester subregions. They were all associated with valleys (in the Hamersley and Fortescue subregions) or slopes and hills (in the Hamersley and Chichester subregions). Nine vegetation types were interpreted from this supergroup, most confined to it.

Supergroup 8 consisted of 29 sites; most were from the Hamersley IBRA subregion, and most were associated with alluvial soils of floodplains and less significant drainage lines. Thirteen vegetation types were interpreted from this supergroup; most were confined to it.

Supergroup 9 consisted of 14 sites; all were associated with the larger rivers and creeks of the study area through all IBRA subregions. Five vegetation types were interpreted from this supergroup; all were confined to it.

5.3 VEGETATION CONDITION

The vegetation condition of the quadrats and relevés and the overall study area is shown on **Map 7** and displayed in **Table 9**.

Most (90.64%) of the study area was assessed as being in Excellent condition.

Much of the study area was grazed by cattle, particularly the northern end (where the Horseflat land system grasslands were particularly heavily grazed) and towards the southern end. The central portion through the Chichester Range, which is largely Unallocated Crown Land, was less impacted by cattle or feral animal grazing and trampling. Vegetation associated with rocky soils, particularly upland areas, was less disturbed,

and at times no human-derived impacts were detected. Drainage lines were also heavily impacted by grazing, with the creek and river banks frequently covered with Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) that is favoured for grazing, and the stream beds used to traverse between areas. There was also some localised impact around watering points (wells) however the scale of this impact was too small to be mapped.

Grazing impacts (trampling and soil disturbance) and weed invasion were the main reasons for assessing vegetation condition as lower than Excellent. There were few roads or tracks or other direct human impacts in the study area.

Table 9: Vegetation condition

| VEGETATION CONDITION | EXTENT (ha) | EXTENT (%) |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Excellent | 51,717.74 | 90.64 |
| Very Good | 3,556.48 | 6.23 |
| Good | 972.52 | 1.70 |
| Poor | 427.03 | 0.75 |
| Completely Degraded | 0 | 0 |
| Burnt | 136.77 | 0.24 |
| Rock | 244.90 | 0.43 |

5.4 ADEQUACY OF SAMPLING

5.4.1 Species Accumulation Curve

A species accumulation curve (**Figure 3**) was generated to display adequacy of sampling: if the curve has reached (or nearly reached) an asymptote, it is considered likely that most species have been recorded from the study area.

The species accumulation curve for the study area suggests that additional survey would increase the number of species that may occur in the study area. However, as the line in **Figure 3** is close to asymptote, it is likely that most species (i.e. only approximately 10 additional species) occurring would have been recorded when taking opportunistic and targeted search observations. Additionally, as this survey was undertaken during the dry season, survey following rainfall would also increase the number of species recorded.

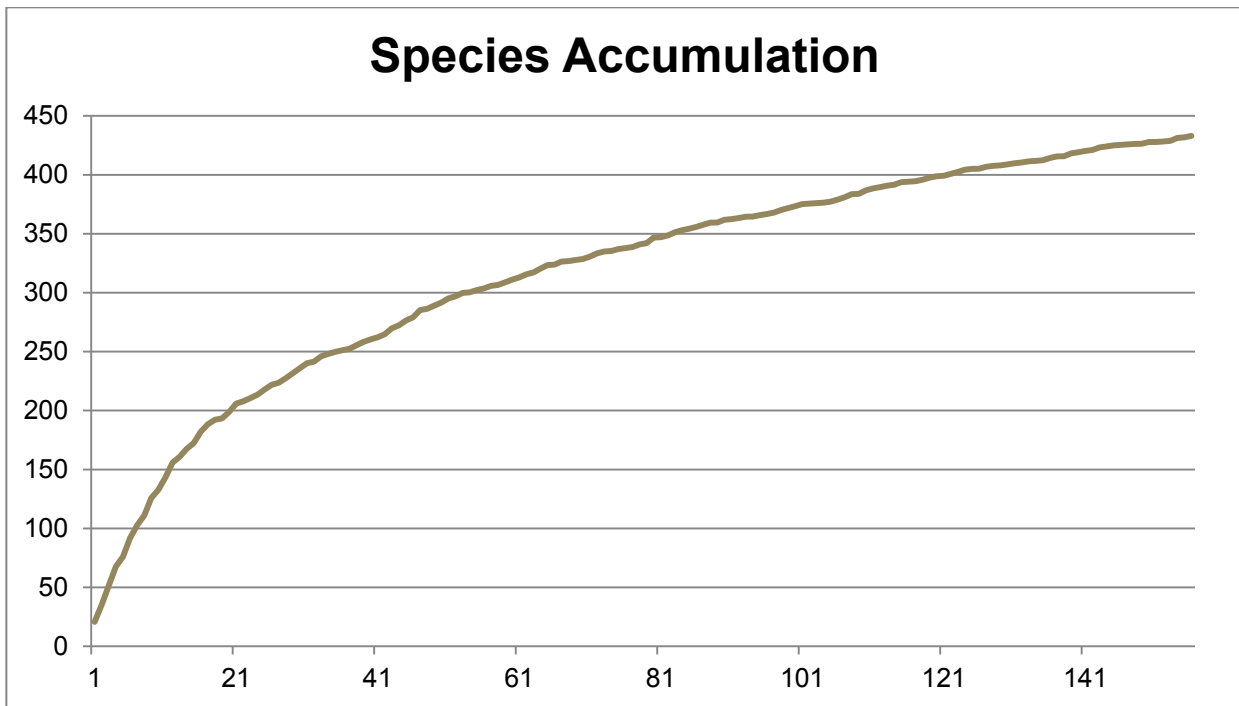


Figure 3: Species accumulation curve

5.4.2 Taxa Area Plot

Adequacy of sampling can also be illustrated by comparing the number of taxa recorded per unit area (km^2) from the study area (i.e. species richness) with the same data from nearby. **Figure 4** shows the taxa area plot for the study area and nearby areas. The references for this data are listed in **Table 10**.

The taxa area plot indicates that the species richness of the Rutila Rail Corridor is similar to, but slightly lower than, similar sized rail corridor survey areas, perhaps as a result of the survey being conducted during the dry season.

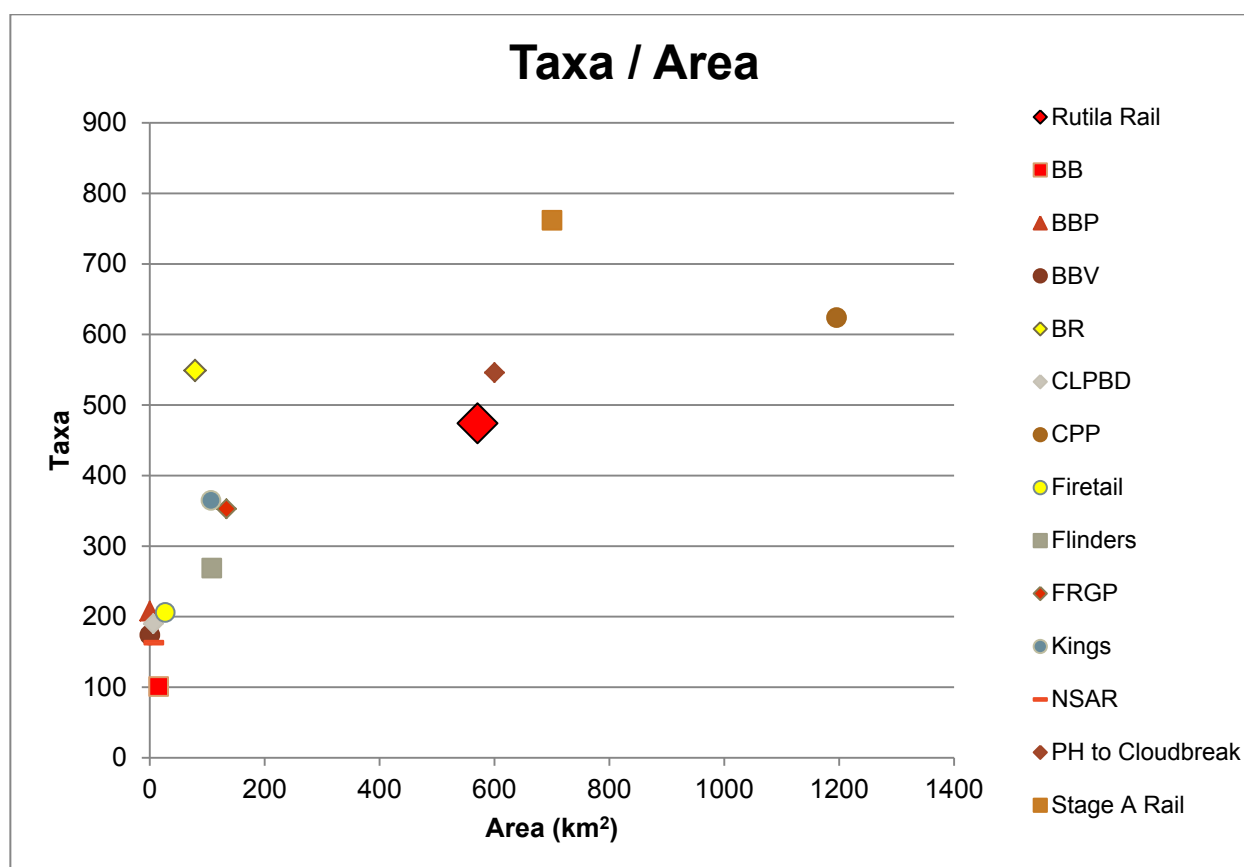


Figure 4: Taxa area plot

Table 10: Taxa numbers recorded for various Pilbara surveys

| SURVEY | LEGEND ABBREVIATION | AREA (KM ²) | TAXA | REFERENCE |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|------|---|
| This survey | Rutila Rail | 570.63 | 474 | This report |
| Balla Balla export facilities | BB | Undefined | 100 | (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2013a) |
| Balla Balla Pipeline | BBP | Undefined | 208 | (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2008) |
| Balla Balla Vanadium (Mattiske) | BBV | Undefined | 174 | (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2006) |
| Brockman Rail | BR | 79 | 549 | (Ecologia Environment 2012a) |
| Cape Lambert Port B Development | CLPBD | 6.02 | 190 | (Biota Environmental Sciences Pty Ltd 2008) |
| Central Pilbara Project and regional survey area | CPP | 1195.44 | 624 | (Ecoscape 2012b) |
| Firetail | Firetail | 26.7 | 206 | (Ecoscape 2010a) |
| Flinders Blacksmith | Flinders | 107.81 | 269 | (Ecoscape 2011a) |
| Fortescue River Gas Pipeline | FRGP | 133.38 | 353 | (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2013b) |
| Kings | Kings | 106.45 | 365 | (ENV Australia Pty Ltd 2010) |
| North Star Access corridor | NSAR | 7.04 | 163 | (Ecologia Environment 2012b) |
| Port Hedland to Cloudbreak Rail, Borrow Pits & Infrastructure Area | PH to Cloudbreak | 600 | 546 | (Coffey Environments 2007) |
| Stage A Rail Corridor | Stage A Rail | 700 | 762 | (Biota Environmental Sciences Pty Ltd 2004) |

5.4.3 Representation

Survey adequacy can also be assessed by representation of sample points recorded from within each vegetation type. The number of sample points from each vegetation type ranged from one (in 24 of the 58 vegetation types; 47%) to 19. For some of these vegetation types the low number of sample points was due to the small extent of the vegetation type, however in most cases it was due to lack of accessibility or that a vegetation type was not identified as being discrete until after the data had been analysed. Survey adequacy is therefore considered variable when using this metric.

The number of sample points recorded from each land system can also indicate survey adequacy (**Table 11**). In general, representation is in proportion to the extent of the land system. Except for the Hooley land system that was not accessible at the time of survey, all land systems are considered to be adequately represented.

Table 11: Land system representation

| LAND SYSTEM | NO. SITES | EXTENT (HA) | LAND SYSTEM | NO. SITES | EXTENT (HA) |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Black | 2 | 478.89 | Mallina | 8 | 3303.05 |
| Boolaloo | 3 | 2037.30 | McKay | 5 | 1286.57 |
| Boolgeeda | 29 | 11651.33 | Newman | 10 | 3740.71 |
| Calcrete | 3 | 386.17 | River | 12 | 2951.97 |
| Capricorn | 5 | 467.21 | Rocklea | 12 | 6813.14 |
| Coolibah | 2 | 177.27 | Ruth | 10 | 4650.52 |
| Granitic | 7 | 1591.50 | Satirist | 3 | 471.18 |
| Gregory | 3 | 525.19 | Sherlock | 3 | 34.11 |
| Hooley | 0 | 14.57 | Uaroo | 9 | 10168.74 |
| Horseflat | 10 | 1420.13 | Urandy | 8 | 2514.20 |
| Jurrawarrina | 2 | 368.40 | Wona | 4 | 166.52 |
| Macroy | 6 | 1836.78 | | | |

5.5 BOTANICAL LIMITATIONS

5.5.1.1 Field Survey Timing

The single season field survey was conducted during July-August 2014 over two 11 day survey periods. The optimal (required) period for conducting Pilbara flora and vegetation surveys, as outlined in *Guidance Statement No. 51* (EPA 2004), is in the season following rain i.e. March-May. Whilst this survey did not comply with this optimal period, the survey occurred during a period when most conservation significant flora species were flowering (**Table 25**) and therefore identifiable.

Seasonal conditions during the surveys were considered by Ecoscape to be good (average) for the time of year (BoM 2014d; 2014e). According to the rainfall data shown in **Figure 5**, Roebourne (the closest long term BoM station to the northern end of the study area) experienced wetter than average December 2013 and May 2014 rainfall but below average for other months, and Wittenoom (the closest long-term BoM station to the southern end of the study area) experienced wetter than average December 2013, January 2014 and June 2014, and below average for the other months.

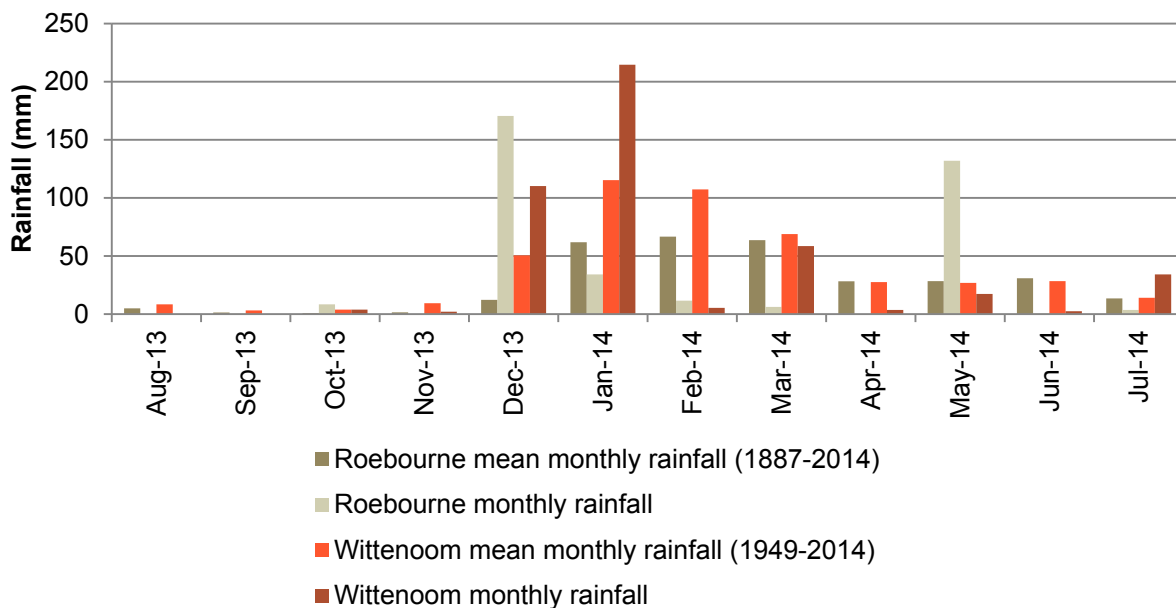


Figure 5: Rainfall data for Roebourne and Wittenoom (BoM 2014d; 2014e)

Figure 6 (BoM 2014f) indicates the rainfall of the study area was considered slightly below average for the six months prior to the field survey for the northern portion of the study area, and average for the southern portion. Due to the considerably above average rainfall recorded at Roebourne for May 2014 (132 mm, compared with the long term average of 28.4 mm (BoM 2014d)), there was no on-ground indication that the vegetation had been impacted by lower than average rainfall.

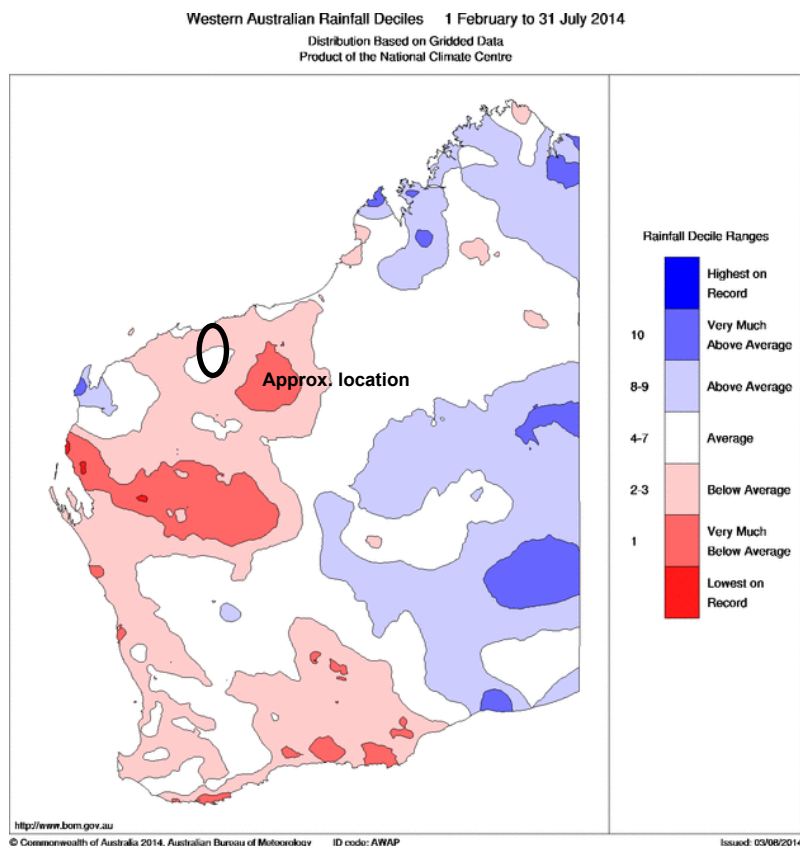


Figure 6: Western Australian rainfall deciles (BoM 2014f)

Table 12: Botanical limitations

| POSSIBLE LIMITATIONS | CONSTRAINTS (YES/NO): SIGNIFICANT, MODERATE OR NEGLIGIBLE | COMMENT |
|---|---|---|
| Competency/experience of the consultant conducting the survey | No | The field team leaders conducting the field surveys have considerable experience conducting flora and vegetation surveys in the Pilbara. Stephen Kern has been conducting Pilbara botanical surveys since 2005 (10 years), Jared Nelson and Lyn Atkins since 2008 (seven years) and Richard Daniel since 2010 (four years). |
| Proportion of the flora identified | Negligible | 474 flora taxa were recorded from the study area. Twenty four (5%) could not be identified to species level due to lack of reproductive material, however none were potentially of known conservation significance. The lack of reproductive material was most likely a result of the season of survey (July). |
| Proportion of the task achieved and further work that may need to be undertaken | Negligible (in main part of corridor) Moderate (in some areas largely away from the main corridor) | Almost all of the study area was accessible during the field surveys, with only some small sections, generally outside the main alignment (i.e. borrow pits etc), not readily accessible. There were negligible constraints in terms of the ability to determine vegetation types in these areas despite the lack of survey adequacy in these areas, and negligible constraints in terms of searches for conservation significant flora in these areas. Conservation significant vegetation is considered adequately surveyed in terms of representation but not in terms of season of survey. A second season of survey would target inaccessible areas and vegetation types with lower representation. |
| Timing/weather/season/cycle | Moderate-negligible (timing) Negligible/none (weather, season, cycle) | The field survey was conducted in July-August which is outside the optimal period for Pilbara botanical surveys as outlined in <i>Guidance Statement No. 51</i> . There were moderate constraints in this regard in some areas and some vegetation types that had a significant annual or ephemeral component (i.e. grasslands not dominated by <i>Triodia</i> spp.). However for most areas and vegetation types the constraint was considered to be negligible as most species were identifiable. There were negligible constraints in the ability to find and identify conservation significant flora as a majority were likely to be flowering at the time of survey or were otherwise identifiable. Weather conditions during the field surveys were ideal to conduct botanical surveys, with no constraints. Seasonal conditions were considered good for the time of year due to average rainfall in the southern portion of the study area, and out of season rainfall (in May) prior to the field survey in the northern portion of the study area. Constraint were considered to be none/negligible in this regard as the flora did not appear to be suffering from undue water stress. |
| Intensity of survey (e.g. In retrospect was the intensity adequate?) | Negligible | Most of the study area was accessible during the field survey. The sample point distribution was adequate to identify vegetation types and coverage adequate for conservation significant flora searches. As above, some outer areas outside the main alignment would benefit from additional survey, however overall the intensity of the survey is considered adequate. |

| POSSIBLE LIMITATIONS | CONSTRAINTS (YES/NO): SIGNIFICANT, MODERATE OR NEGLIGIBLE | COMMENT |
|---|---|---|
| Completeness (e.g. Was relevant area fully surveyed?) | Negligible | As above. |
| Resources (e.g. Degree of expertise available for plant identification) | No | There is adequate information available to identify significant vegetation and flora of the area. The senior taxonomist has considerable experience identifying Pilbara flora. |
| Remoteness and/or access problems | Negligible | Some portions of the study area were not directly accessible, however the access was adequate to describe the vegetation of the area and assess the likelihood of conservation significant flora occurring in them. |
| Availability of contextual (e.g. bioregional) information for the survey area | No | There is adequate contextual information in regard to the flora of the study area. |

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 FLORA SIGNIFICANCE

A total of 474 vascular flora taxa were identified during the field survey, 5% of which could not be identified to species level. The relatively high proportion of taxa that could not be identified with certainty is most likely a result of the season of survey (July-August), when many plants did not have reproductive material.

The species accumulation curve, when taking into account opportunistic observations and plants collected during targeted searches for conservation significant flora, suggests that most species were likely to have been recorded during the field surveys. Despite this finding, it is likely that a survey conducted in the season following rain would result in additional ephemeral species being recorded, despite the seasonal conditions being considered as average (at least in the southern portion of the rail alignment). Heavily grazed areas, especially on the Horseflat land system in the north, are likely to have additional species present earlier in the season, before there are significant impacts of grazing and trampling.

Surveys have been conducted in nearby areas in the north, associated with the Balla Balla project (Astron Environmental Services 2005; Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2006; 2008; 2013a), however only one report detailing these provides survey area extent. It is therefore not possible to compare species richness with Ecoscape's 2014 survey in a similar locality, however, review of these reports suggests that most species recorded were also recorded in 2014. Species richness is therefore likely to be similar between the areas.

A number of surveys have been undertaken in nearby areas at the southern end of the rail corridor (Coffey Environments 2010b; Ecoscape 2010a; 2010d; 2011a; 2012c; 2012d; 2012e; ENV Australia Pty Ltd 2010). The species richness of the Rutila rail corridor is considered similar to that recorded in the Flinders Blacksmith tenement, which overlaps with the southern end of the alignment (Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd 2011a), but slightly less than for other linear surveys. Again, this is likely to be result of season of survey rather than lower species richness or inadequate survey.

There is no available comparative information available for the majority of the alignment, thus it is not possible to make an assessment in regard to species richness and adequacy of survey for most of the alignment.

It is Ecoscape's opinion that the significance of the flora within the rail corridor is comparable with the surrounding area.

6.1.1 Conservation Significant Flora

There were no flora taxa listed as TF under either the Commonwealth *EPBC Act 1999* or Western Australian *WC Act 1950* recorded from the study area.

Nine PF taxa were recorded from the study area:

- P1 taxa *Abutilon* sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095), *Helichrysum oligochaetum*, *Heliotropium muticum*
- P2 taxon *Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida*
- P3 taxa *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301), *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479), *Sida* sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642)
- P4 taxa *Goodenia nuda*, *Rhynchosia bungarensis*

The potential impacts on each of these are discussed below. Whilst there is no statutory protection for PF, in general, for clearing applications in Western Australia, proponents are expected to provide evidence that removal of PF cannot be avoided and efforts have been made to minimise impacts on populations of these species. On occasion buffers of 20 m around P1 and P2 have been applied as a condition of vegetation clearing.

P1 *Abutilon* sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095); one population of this taxon was recorded, in a disturbed area that is likely to be a result of lightning strike rather than human disturbance. Ecoscape has previously recorded this taxon in disturbed areas associated with tracks (Ecoscape 2013d) and considers it likely to be a disturbance opportunist. Therefore, whilst some individuals or populations may be removed as a result of developing the rail corridor, any disturbance is likely to result in an overall increase in the species population thus significant impacts are unlikely.

P1 *Helichrysum oligochaetum*; a single population of this species was recorded in the clay bed of the Fortescue River. Based on specimen records listed on *FloraBase* (WAH 2014) the habitat of this species is likely to be specific, however it is an annual herb and populations could fluctuate between years. Additionally, the taxon has a wide east to west distribution of close to 500 km (assessed using the *NatureMap* measuring tool; DPaW 2007-2014). Therefore long-term impacts of removing some individual plants are unlikely to be significant, although efforts to avoid known populations may be required.

P1 *Heliotropium muticum*; a number of populations of this species were recorded near the northern end of the rail corridor. Plant density was greatest in disturbed areas, following fire or associated with tracks. Ecoscape has also recorded this species during previous surveys close to Port Hedland (Ecoscape 2010b; 2011b; 2012j), with the same observation and therefore considers it most likely to be a disturbance opportunist. Therefore, whilst some individuals or populations may be removed as a result of developing the rail corridor, any disturbance is likely to result in an overall increase in the species population thus significant impacts are unlikely.

P2 *Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida*; a single plant of this taxon was recorded from the study area. Ecoscape has previously recorded this taxon in nearby areas (Ecoscape 2014a; 2014b, both assessed in 2013) and considers it more common than its listing as P2 suggests. It is Ecoscape's opinion that the impact of removing a single plant (or small population if additional plants occur nearby) is unlikely to have a significant impact on the taxon as a whole.

P3 *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301); this taxon was recorded from the southern end of the alignment. Ecoscape has recorded this taxon during a number of surveys in the central and western Hamersley Range (Ecoscape 2011a; 2012c; 2012g; 2012k; 2013e; 2014a; 2014b) and considers it to be locally common, although, in the rail corridor, at the edge of its known range (DPaW 2007-2014). Therefore, removal of a small number of individuals is unlikely to have a significant impact on this taxon's population as a whole.

P3 *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) was recorded on the Wona land system on cracking clay soil. Whilst this is likely to be a new population, this poorly known taxon has a north to south and east to west range of close to 200 km (assessed using the *NatureMap* measuring tool; DPaW 2007-2014) thus impacts on the taxon's population are unlikely to be significant if development proceeds.

P3 *Sida* sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642); one population of this taxon was recorded from a gorge near the southern end of the rail corridor. Whilst this population is at the northern edge of its known extent, the taxon as a whole has an east to west range of over 350 km (assessed using the *NatureMap* measuring tool; DPaW 2007-2014) thus impacts on the taxon's population are unlikely to be significant if development proceeds.

P4 *Goodenia nuda*; a number of individuals and populations of this species was recorded along the length of the alignment. Ecoscape has recorded this species from most of the surveys it has conducted in the Pilbara region, and considers it to be sparsely distributed but not uncommon. It has a wide extent (assessed using the *NatureMap* measuring tool; DPaW 2007-2014) and is unlikely to be under threat thus impacts on the species as a whole are unlikely to be significant if development proceeds.

P4 *Rhynchosia bungarensis*; this species has an east to west extent of over 500 km (assessed using the *NatureMap* measuring tool; DPaW 2007-2014), and therefore the impact of removing a small number of plants is unlikely to be significant in terms of the species' population as a whole.

Overall; two of the three P1 taxa recorded during the field survey are considered likely to be disturbance opportunists and developing the rail corridor is unlikely to have a negative impact on their population as a whole. The third species, *Helichrysum oligochaetum*, is also unlikely to be significantly impacted in the context of its population as a whole, however DPaW would be required to make a determination if additional surveys would be required before development, however, as the entire rail corridor width will not be developed, it is likely that the population can be avoided.

Significant impacts on the overall population of P2 taxon *Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida* are also unlikely to be significant as only one individual plant was recorded.

6.1.2 Conservation Significant Flora Likelihood Assessment

As it is not possible to search all of the study area, there remains a possibility that some conservation significant flora may occur within the study area but were not located. The conservation significant flora likelihood assessment identified the following as 'possible' to occur in the study area, however the probability of their occurrence varies. Many are associated with pools or clay flats. Discussion in relation to extent below uses *NatureMap* and its measuring tool (DPaW 2007-2014).

P1 taxa:

- associated with pools, drainage lines and floodplains:
 - *Josephinia* sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554); a specimen identified as *Josephinia* ?sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) on *NatureMap* is known from within 10 km of the rail alignment, indicating some doubt in relation to its identity. It is therefore not possible to determine the actual likelihood of this taxon occurring in the rail corridor.
 - *Nicotiana heterantha*; is known from 10-20 km from the rail corridor in the Fortescue River valley. It is possible that it occurs in the rail corridor
- associated with clay soils:
 - *Brachyscome* sp. Wanna Munna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4662); known from 20-50 km distance from the rail corridor but largely within the Hamersley Range to the south. Therefore, despite the possibility that it may occur, the probability of it occurring is likely to be low.
 - *Euphorbia inappendiculata* var. *queenslandica*; also known from 20-50 km distance from the rail corridor, and also to the south within the Hamersley Range. Therefore, despite the possibility that it may occur, the probability of it occurring within the rail corridor is likely to be low.
- associated with other habitat types:
 - *Sida* sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692), associated with scree and skeletal soil, gorges and cliffs. This taxon is known from <10 km from the rail corridor. Whilst it is possible that it may occur within the rail corridor survey area, development of a rail corridor in the Hamersley Range portion of the study area is, for practical reasons, unlikely to occur on areas associated with gorges and cliffs. Therefore, whilst the probability of this taxon occurring in the rail corridor survey area is moderate, the likelihood of it occurring in an impact area is low.

P2 taxa:

- associated with pools, drainage lines and floodplains:
 - *Cladium procerum*; known from 10-20 km distance from the rail corridor. It is possible that this species occurs in the study area.
 - *Oxalis* sp. Pilbara (M.E. Trudgen 12725); Ecoscape has collected this taxon from 50-100 km to the southwest of the rail corridor, although this record has not yet been verified by the WAH. The habitat of this taxon appears to be very specific (damp, sheltered areas in gorges), therefore the probability of this specific habitat occurring in the Hamersley Range within the rail corridor is low, and the probability of the taxon occurring is correspondingly low.
- associated with clay soils:
 - *Euphorbia australis* var. *glabra*; known from 20-50 km from the rail corridor in the Hamersley Range and Fortescue River Valley. It is possible that this taxon occurs in the study area, however, due to the difficulty of identifying this genus in the field almost all representatives are collected for later confirmation. Therefore the probability of it having been overlooked in the areas that have been adequately surveyed is low.
 - *Euphorbia inappendiculata* var. *inappendiculata*; known from 20-50 km from the rail corridor in the Hamersley Range and also occurs in other scattered areas. Whilst there remains a possibility of this taxon occurring in the study area, the probability is low as the known associated vegetation types occur only rarely, and not in the areas of known populations.
 - *Paspalidium retiglume*; known from <10 km from the study area on the edge of the Chichester Range, and Fortescue River valley. It is possible that this species occurs in the study area.
 - *Vigna* sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626); known from 10-20 km from the rail corridor in the Hamersley Range. Although this taxa is associated with clay soils, this Hamersley Range record was collected by Ecoscape in 2011 in similar habitat to the southern end of the rail corridor and such it is possible that it may occur.
- associated with other habitat types:
 - *Spartothamnella puberula*; this taxon has recently been revised (published August 2014, but not yet appearing on *FloraBase* or *NatureMap*) and no longer occurs in Western Australia; it is now known as *Spartothamnella canescens* (Thiele & Shepherd 2014), and not of conservation significance.
 - *Trianthena* sp. Python Pool (G.R. Guerin & M.E. Trudgen GG 1023); this taxon is known from 50-100 km from the rail corridor associated with sand and gibber plains on the edges of the Chichester Range and as such the probability of it occurring is low.

P3 taxa:

- associated with pools, drainage lines and floodplains:
 - *Eragrostis crateriformis*; known from 50-100 km from the rail corridor; there is a low probability that this species may occur
 - *Fimbristylis sieberiana*; known from 20 – 50 km from the rail corridor in the Hamersley Range; there is potential that this species may occur
 - *Gymnanthera cunninghamii*; known from 20 – 50 km from the rail corridor in the Hamersley and Chichester Ranges; there is potential that this species may occur
- associated with clay soils:
 - *Astrebla lappacea*; known from 10-20 km from the rail corridor; there is potential that this species may occur
 - *Eragrostis surreyana*; known from 20-50 km from the rail corridor; there is potential that this species may occur
 - *Glycine falcata*; known from 20-50 km from the rail corridor in the Hamersley Range; there is potential that this species may occur

- o *Goodenia* sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727); 20-50 km from the rail corridor in the Hamersley Range and Fortescue River valley; there is potential that this species may occur
- o *Iotasperma sessilifolium*; although this species is known within 10 km of the rail corridor in the Hamersley Range, the specific habitat is not common therefore there is a low probability that this species may occur
- o *Polymeria distigma*; although known from 20-50 km from the study area in the Hamersley Range, the specific habitat is not common therefore there is a low probability that this species may occur
- o *Solanum albostellatum*; known from within 10 km of the rail corridor in the Hamersley Range and also from the Fortescue River floodplain; there is potential that this species may occur
- o *Stackhousia clementii*; known from 10-20 km from the rail corridor in the Hamersley Range and Fortescue River floodplain; there is potential that this species may occur
- o *Swainsona thompsoniana*; known from 10-20 km from the rail corridor in the Hamersley and Chichester Ranges; there is potential that this species may occur
- o *Themeda* sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431); known from 20-50 km from the rail corridor; there is potential that this species may occur
- associated with other habitat types:
 - o *Acacia dawweana*; known from a variety of habitat types within 10 km of the rail corridor; there is potential that this species may occur
 - o *Calotis latiuscula*; known from a variety of habitats 20-50 km from the study area; there is potential that this species may occur
 - o *Geijera salicifolia*; known from rocky scree and gorges 50-100 km from the rail corridor; there is a very low probability that this species may occur as the specific habitat is uncommon in rail corridor
 - o *Ptilotus subspinescens*; although known from 20-50 km from the study area, it only occurs in a very localised area and as such there is a low probability that this species may occur
 - o *Rhagodia* sp. Hamersley (M. Trudgen 17794); known from 20-50 km from the study area however Ecoscape's experience with this taxa indicates there is only a low probability of occurrence
 - o *Rostellularia adscendens* var. *latifolia*; known from within 10 km of the rail corridor; there is potential that this species may occur.

P4 taxa; none are considered as having potential to occur in the study area.

Other significant taxa; an unnamed *Josephinia* sp. was previously recorded from within 10 km of the rail corridor in the Flinders Blacksmith tenement (Ecoscape 2011a). The specific habitat is unlikely to occur within the rail corridor and as such there is only a low probability of occurrence.

Following the above assessment, 17 taxa have potential to occur in the study area but have not been recorded (**Table 13**). Most are associated with clay soils.

Table 13: Priority flora that have potential to occur in the rail corridor

| PRIORITY | POOLS/RIPARIAN | CLAY SOILS | OTHER HABITATS |
|----------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| P1 | <i>Nicotiana heterantha</i> | | |
| P2 | <i>Cladium procerum</i> | <i>Paspalidium retiglume</i> | |
| | | <i>Vigna</i> sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626) | |
| P3 | <i>Fimbristylis sieberiana</i> | <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> | <i>Acacia daweana</i> |
| | <i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i> | <i>Eragrostis surreyana</i> | <i>Calotis latiuscula</i> |
| | | <i>Glycine falcata</i> | <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> |
| | | <i>Goodenia</i> sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727) | |
| | | <i>Solanum albotellatum</i> | |
| | | <i>Stackhousia clementii</i> | |
| | | <i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i> | |
| | | <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431) | |

6.1.3 Other Significant Flora

6.1.3.1 Range Extension, Range Edges and Outlier Populations

The flora taxa that are considered to represent a range extension, range edge or outlier population are listed in Table 4. Two of these are significant range extensions; *Gyrostemon tepperi* with a western range extension of over 200 km, and *Sida* sp. Rabbit Flat (B.J. Carter 626) with a western range extension of approximately 100 km. Both were recorded on the Gregory land system, which is composed of aeolian dunes, in the northern portion of the study area in the Roebourne IBRA subregion.

6.1.3.2 New (Undescribed) Species

A potentially new (undescribed species) *Acacia* species was recorded as a dominant species from the rail corridor, in the Chichester Range. As WAH's *Acacia* specialist is on extended leave, it has not been possible to confirm if the specimen is known or not. Further surveys, preferably collecting specimens with reproductive material would, in any case, most likely be required for clarification.

6.1.3.3 Significant According to Guidance Statement No. 51

Acacia trachycarpa (dwarf variant) is described as an uncommon form that appears to have several disjunct populations (*Wattles of the Pilbara* Maslin *et al.* 2010). It was recorded in the southern portion of the study area in a number of vegetation types, and may be considered significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51* (EPA 2004). Whilst uncommon, there is a 1981 record of this form occurring approximately 30 km to the northwest of the study area (DPaW 2007-2014; WAH 2014). Whilst of interest, it is unlikely that this species is of conservation or any other significance.

No specimens of the unnamed *Josephinia* sp. (EPA 2012b) that was identified as significant during the desktop assessment were recorded.

6.1.3.4 Locally Significant

No other flora taxa were considered to be locally significant.

6.1.4 Introduced Flora

Sixteen introduced flora (weeds) were recorded in the study area, although for two of these (**Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* and **Flaveria trinervia*) there is some doubt in regard to their alien status. None are Declared Pest plants listed under the *BAM Act 2007* for the relevant local government areas.

None of the introduced species recorded in the study area are included on any of the weed lists maintained by DoE and Weeds Australia (see **Section 3.2.7**).

According to the DEC (2011a) *Pilbara Region – Environmental Weed List*, **Acetosa vesicaria*, **Aerva javanica*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, **C. setiger*, **Cynodon dactylon*, **Malvastrum americanum*, **Setaria verticillata* and **Vachellia farnesiana* have high ecological impact, defined as *causes acute disruption of ecological processes, dominates and/or significantly alters vegetation structure and function of ecosystems* (DEC 2011b). They also have rapid invasiveness and (except for **Acetosa vesicaria* and **Aerva javanica*) low feasibility of control; feasibility of control is related to the time required to achieve the desired goal and cost involved, and considers how widespread a weed is, the ease of finding infestations, the cost of controlling infestations, difficulty of limiting the weed's dispersal, willingness of landholders and governments to control the weed, and the commercial use of the plant (*ibid.*).

There are no requirements for control of any of these introduced species in the rail corridor area, however a management plan to restrict their spread during any future construction is potentially a requirement of environmental approvals.

6.2 VEGETATION SIGNIFICANCE

6.2.1 Vegetation Types

Fifty eight vegetation types were recorded within the study area. Twenty four of these had only quadrat or relevè recorded from them, largely as a result of lack of accessibility. Other reasons for lack of representation include the vegetation type not being recognised as a discrete vegetation type during the field survey and the vegetation type having a small extent. One vegetation type, previously identified by Mattiske Consulting (2006) had no quadrats recorded in it, however it was adequately described by Mattiske Consulting.

The significance of the vegetation types are discussed below.

6.2.2 Threatened Ecological Communities

There were no TECs recorded from within the study area. No TECs are likely to be impacted by any clearing or other proposed activities as the nearest TEC is more than 20 km from the study area, and downstream of any activities.

6.2.3 Priority Ecological Communities

The P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC occurs in the northern portion of the rail corridor. This PEC occurs from near Cape Preston (west of Karratha), eastwards to Balla Balla; approximately 160 km apart.

The 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC includes three subtypes (land system units) described in Van Vreeswyk *et al.* (2004). Land system unit 3 is represented by vegetation type **Ex₁** that occupies 1 091.38 ha in the rail corridor, on gilgaied plains. Land unit 5 may be represented by vegetation types **Te(1)**, **Tw(1)** and Mattiske **FPg1**, occupying a total of 126.98 ha; these vegetation types occur on alluvial plains. Land unit 7 may be represented by vegetation type **Cc₂Eb** occupying 12.76 ha in drainage

depressions. Locations of these vegetation types that may represent the different subtypes of the PEC are shown on **Map 5**. DPaW advice will be required to determine if the latter vegetation types are representative of the PEC however, the overall impact on the PEC by construction of a rail corridor is unlikely to be significant, given that the PEC occurs over such a wide area (160 km east to west). Since Ecoscape conducted the reconnaissance field survey, Rutila has already moved the proposed alignment in this portion of the corridor, and has reduced the potential impact on the PEC, including avoiding an area to the south of North West Coastal Highway.

The P1 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range' subtype of the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona land system' PEC may be represented by vegetation type **Sb** that occupies 31.81 ha near the central portion of the rail corridor (see **Map 5**). Advice from the DPaW Species and Communities Branch and additional survey in the season following rain is likely to be required before the inclusion of this vegetation type in the PEC can be confirmed. Another area considered to represent the PEC, or at least occurring within the buffers of the area considered to represent the PEC (south of the Roebourne Wittenoom Rd) does not represent the PEC as it is a shrubland, not a grassland or herbland that define the four plant assemblages.

6.2.4 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

In the northern portion of the study area the proposed railway alignment crosses the Sherlock River and a major tributary, and occupies part of its floodplain. Through the Nunyerry Gap, in the Chichester Range, part of the alignment corresponds with Nunyerry Creek (itself a tributary of the Sherlock River). In the southern portion of the study area the proposed railway alignment crosses the Fortescue River and follows the course of its tributary, Weelumurra Creek. GDEs are associated with all major drainage lines, and are likely to be impacted by the proposed works.

The study area includes areas that are considered to represent Class 2 and Class 3 GDES.

GDEs characterised by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and/or *Melaleuca argentea*, including vegetation types **EvMICv**, **MaMgCv** and **MaMICv** that occupy 943.26 ha (1.65% of the study area), may represent Class 2 GDEs that are dependent on the surface expression of groundwater (i.e. vegetation associated with pools) or Class 3 GDEs that are dependent on the subsurface expression of groundwater (Eamus *et al.* 2006). These species generally co-occurred within the rail corridor but were not always associated with pools, although it was likely that the groundwater was close to the surface.

Class 3 GDEs include riparian vegetation; in this case Ecoscape considers riparian vegetation to include *Eucalyptus victrix* (as well as the above species). *Eucalyptus victrix* may be phreatophytic however this has not been determined absolutely and is likely to be dependent on local factors (see **Section 3.3.3**). Vegetation types that may be included as Class 3 GDEs include **EvApCc₁**, **EvApTe**, **EvAt₁Te**, **EvCb** and **EvMgEb** that occupy 1 512.9 ha (2.65% of the study area).

It will not be possible to determine impact extents on GDEs until a final rail corridor has been determined, however, given the requirement for a railway to be located on as flat land as possible, impacts are inevitable.

6.2.5 Mulga Communities

No vegetation types were considered to represent a Mulga Community.

There was no SFDV within the study area, and none identified from nearby that is likely to be impacted by the proposed works.

6.2.6 'Ecosystems at Risk'

No vegetation likely to represent an 'Ecosystem at Risk', except vegetation now considered to represent a PEC and GDEs, was recorded in the study area. These are discussed above.

6.2.7 Other Significant Vegetation

Vegetation having a restricted distribution can be significant according to *Guidance Statement No. 51* (EPA 2004).

Ecoscope has undertaken a number of flora and vegetation surveys in the Hamersley Range (Ecoscope 2010a; 2011a; 2012b; 2012i; 2013b; 2013e; 2014a; 2014b). Only four of these study areas (Ecoscope 2010a; 2011a; 2012b; 2014b) have recorded restricted areas of vegetation characterised by a species known as *Triodia* aff. *melvillei*. Ecoscope is therefore of the opinion that this vegetation type, known in this report as **EIA_s3Tm**, is of significance as it has a restricted distribution, being confined to the low undulating hills in the valleys of the central Hamersley Range. Vegetation type **EIA_s3Tm** occupied 125.06 ha in the rail corridor.

Vegetation type **FbGpEm**, occupying 2.48 ha in the rail corridor, was confined to a small quartz hill. No similar landform or vegetation type was recorded elsewhere in the study area, nor observed nearby. Therefore this vegetation type has a restricted distribution within the rail corridor and surrounds.

Vegetation type **AmEe**, occupying 26.42 ha in the rail corridor, was confined to a large aeolian dune, largely in the Gregory land system. No similar vegetation nor landform were recorded elsewhere; other representations of the Gregory land system were undulating dunes. Therefore this vegetation type has a restricted distribution within the rail corridor.

A number of other vegetation types in the rail corridor have restricted distributions (i.e. small extents or confined to a particular, restricted landform or geographic location), however none were considered of significance.

Vegetation types can have significance if they are confined to or largely confined to poorly represented land systems. Only one land system meets this criteria; Gregory. Vegetation types **AmEe** and **As₃** were largely confined to the Gregory land system and therefore are considered of significance.

Vegetation types can also have significance if they are confined to or largely confined to poorly represented pre-European vegetation associations. Vegetation types **AiTe(1)**, **AiTe(3)**, **AiTw(3)**, **AmEe**, **ChAa₁Ta**, **MaMgCv** and **Ta** are confined or largely confined to pre-European vegetation associations with low representation, however all pre-European vegetation associations have more than 95% of their pre-European extent remaining in the Pilbara.

6.2.8 Vegetation Similarity to Nearby Areas

Ecoscope is aware of a number of flora and vegetation reports associated with areas close to the far northern end of the rail corridor (Astron Environmental Services 2005; Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2006; 2008; 2013a). In most cases (except vegetation type **FbGpEm**), the vegetation recorded during this survey is largely similar to vegetation recorded previously. Only riparian vegetation was considered of significance according to Mattiske Consulting (2006) and also recorded by Ecoscope during this survey. Riparian vegetation is considered of significance as it represents a GDE, and is discussed in **Section 6.2.4** above.

Ecoscope has conducted a number of surveys towards the southern end of the study area and is aware of other nearby surveys (see **Section 3.3.7**). In general, the vegetation of the rail corridor is considered similar to that recorded during these previous surveys. Vegetation associated with high hills (similar to vegetation

type **EIEgTw**) was considered of significance in a number of these areas (Ecoscape 2010a; 2012b; 2012g; 2014b). Therefore this vegetation type is likely to be of some significance, however it is unlikely to be impacted by any future development of the rail corridor due to its location on a high hill. Aside from GDE vegetation, and vegetation type **EIA₃Tm** discussed above, no other vegetation similar to that recorded during this survey was considered of significance.

Ecoscape is not aware of any previous flora and vegetation surveys conducted on the bulk of the rail corridor study area, largely from south of North West Coastal Highway to Weelamurra Creek, towards the south of the rail corridor. Vegetation that may be considered significant in this portion of the study area is discussed above, however, as a general statement, most of the vegetation appeared similar to large areas surrounding the rail corridor that were traversed in order to get to the corridor during the field survey.

6.2.9 Floristic Analysis

No regional floristic analysis was conducted.

Study area floristic analysis provided a reasonable correlation between vegetation types as observed during the field survey and floristic groups.

6.3 VEGETATION CONDITION

Most (90.64%) of the study area was assessed as being in Excellent condition. Those areas assessed in lesser condition were generally impacted by cattle grazing, and perhaps to some degree feral animal grazing, and weed invasion, largely Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*).

Impacts of grazing, particularly damage to the soil surface and weeds, were most common on the Horseflat land system and associated with drainage lines.

7.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The vast majority of the rail corridor is not significant in terms of flora and vegetation. The significant aspects are:

- conservation significant flora, particularly P1 and P2 flora taxa;
 - P1 taxa *Abutilon* sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095), *Helichrysum oligochaetum*, *Heliotropium muticum*
 - P2 taxon *Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida*
- vegetation considered to represent, or potentially represent, two PECs;
 - P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC
 - P1 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range' subtype of the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona land system'.

A number of other vegetation types may be significant according to other attributes, including representing a GDE or significant due to its association with poorly represented land systems or pre-European vegetation associations, or be significant according to Guidance Statement No. 51 (generally of a restricted distribution).

7.1 RECOMMENDATIONS IN RELATION TO GUIDANCE STATEMENT NO. 51

Guidance Statement No. 51 (EPA 2004) states that a Level 2 survey requires:

1. one or more visit/s in the main flowering season and visit/s in other seasons
2. replication of plots in vegetation units, and greater coverage and displacement of the plots over the target area (relative to a Level 1 survey).

Ecoscope considers this survey has largely satisfied the second requirement, however the survey was conducted over only one season, not in the main flowering season. Therefore the first requirement of a Level 2 survey has not been met.

The EPA is anticipated to provide guidance if it considers that a second survey is required.

Ecoscope considers that the Rutila Rail flora and vegetation survey has:

- adequately described and mapped most vegetation units within the study area
- adequately identified significant vegetation types
- adequately described the perennial flora of the study area
- adequately searched the study area for conservation significant flora
- adequately assessed and mapped the vegetation condition of the study area
- discussed the flora and vegetation values of the study area.

Ecoscope considers that a second season of survey, conducted in the season following rain that is considered to represent the main flowering season, would:

- provide a larger flora inventory as many more annual and ephemeral plants are likely to be flowering (or, at least, have had a greater opportunity to have not yet been grazed)
- provide greater certainty in regard to the presence of conservation significant flora that flower earlier in the year
- provide an opportunity to target the few areas not considered adequately surveyed (generally off the main alignment but also including the Wona, Hooley and Gregory land systems within the main alignment)
- provide an opportunity to record additional data required for a determination in relation to possible PEC subtype on the Wona land system.

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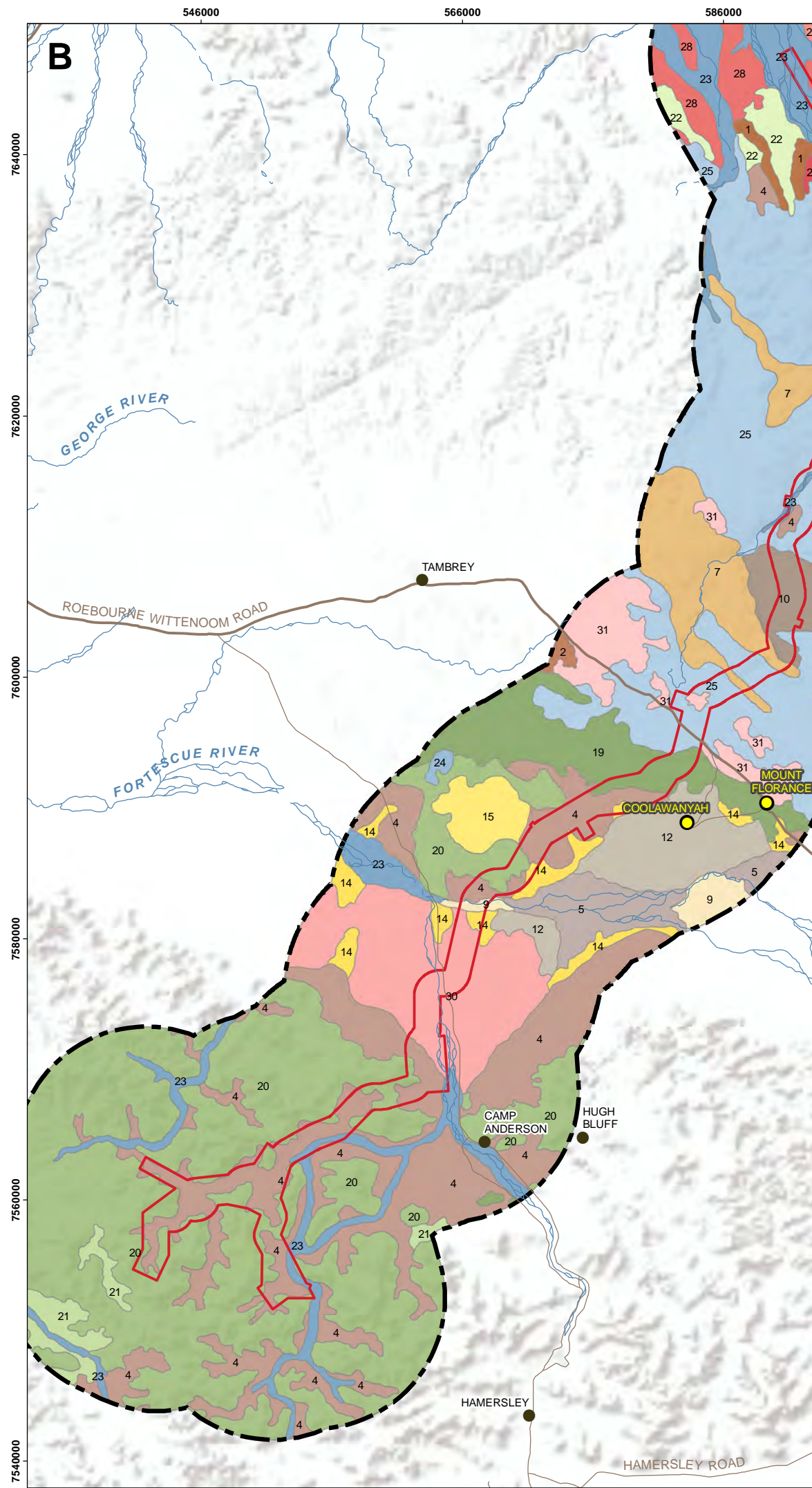
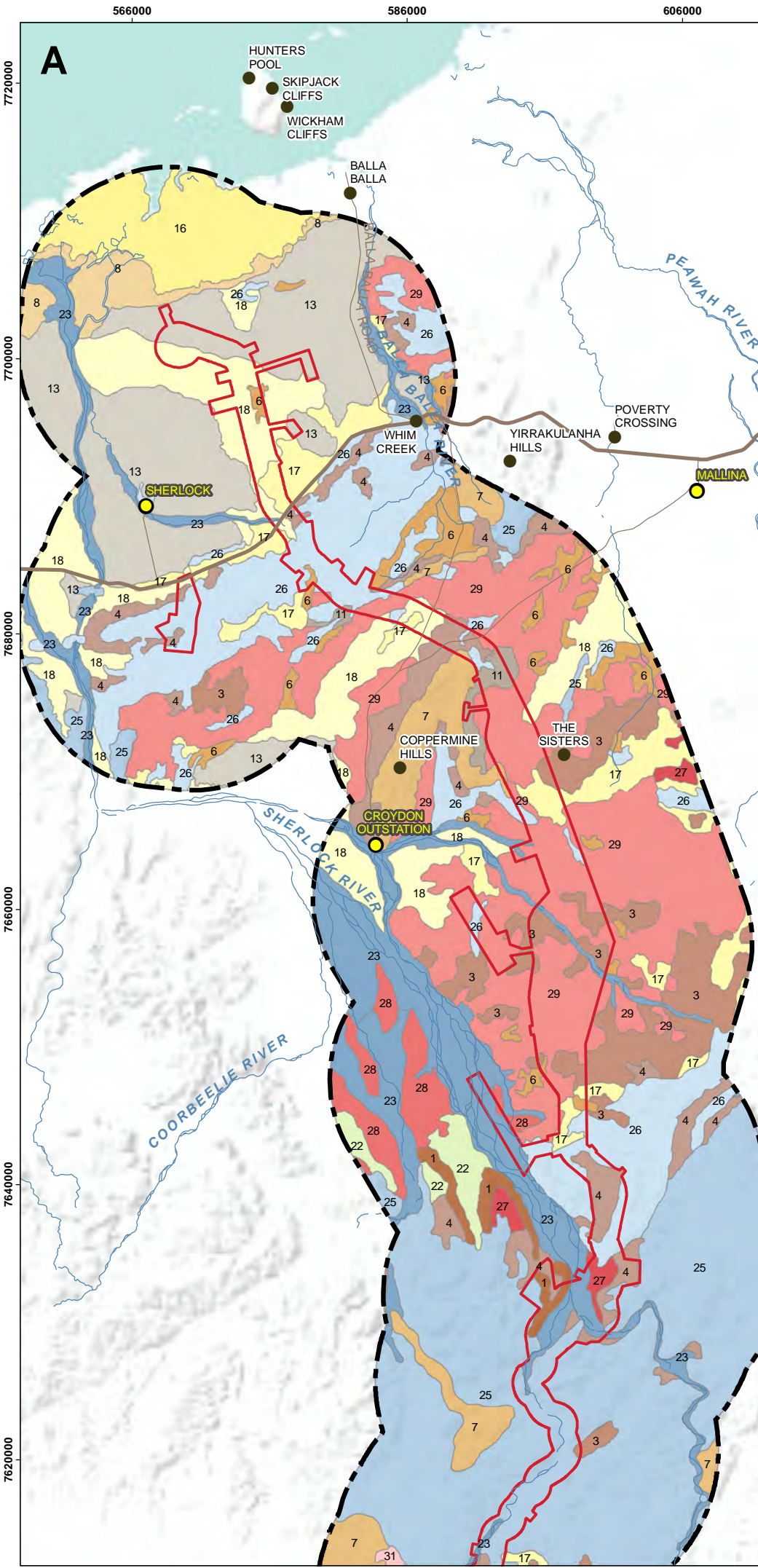
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REPORT MAPS

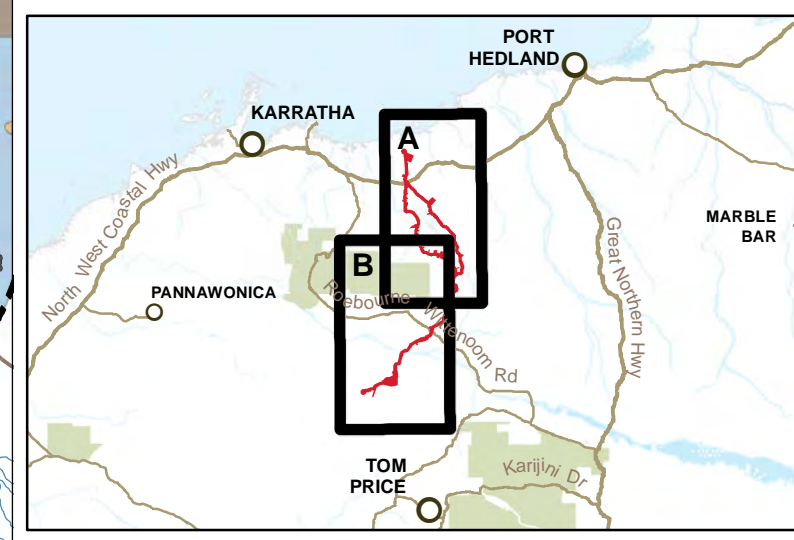


LEGEND

- Place Names
- Homesteads
- Principal Road
- Minor Road
- Drainage Lines
- ▭ Rutila Rail Corridor
- ▭ 10 km buffer

DAFWA Land Systems

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Black System | 13 Horseflat System |
| 2 Bonney System | 14 Jurrawarrina System |
| 3 Boolaloo System | 15 Kumina System |
| 4 Boolgeeda System | 16 Littoral System |
| 5 Brockman System | 17 Macroy System |
| 6 Calcrete System | 18 Mallina System |
| 7 Capricorn System | 19 McKay System |
| 8 Cheerawarra System | 20 Newman System |
| 9 Coolibah System | 21 Platform System |
| 10 Granitic System | 22 Pyramid System |
| 11 Gregory System | 23 River System |
| 12 Hooley System | 24 Robe System |
| | 25 Rocklea System |
| | 26 Ruth System |
| | 27 Satirist System |
| | 28 Sherlock System |
| | 29 Uaroo System |
| | 30 Urandy System |
| | 31 Wona System |

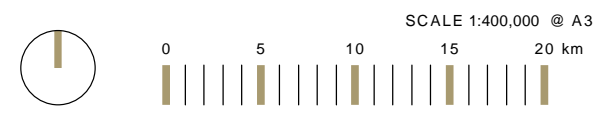


ecoscape

AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

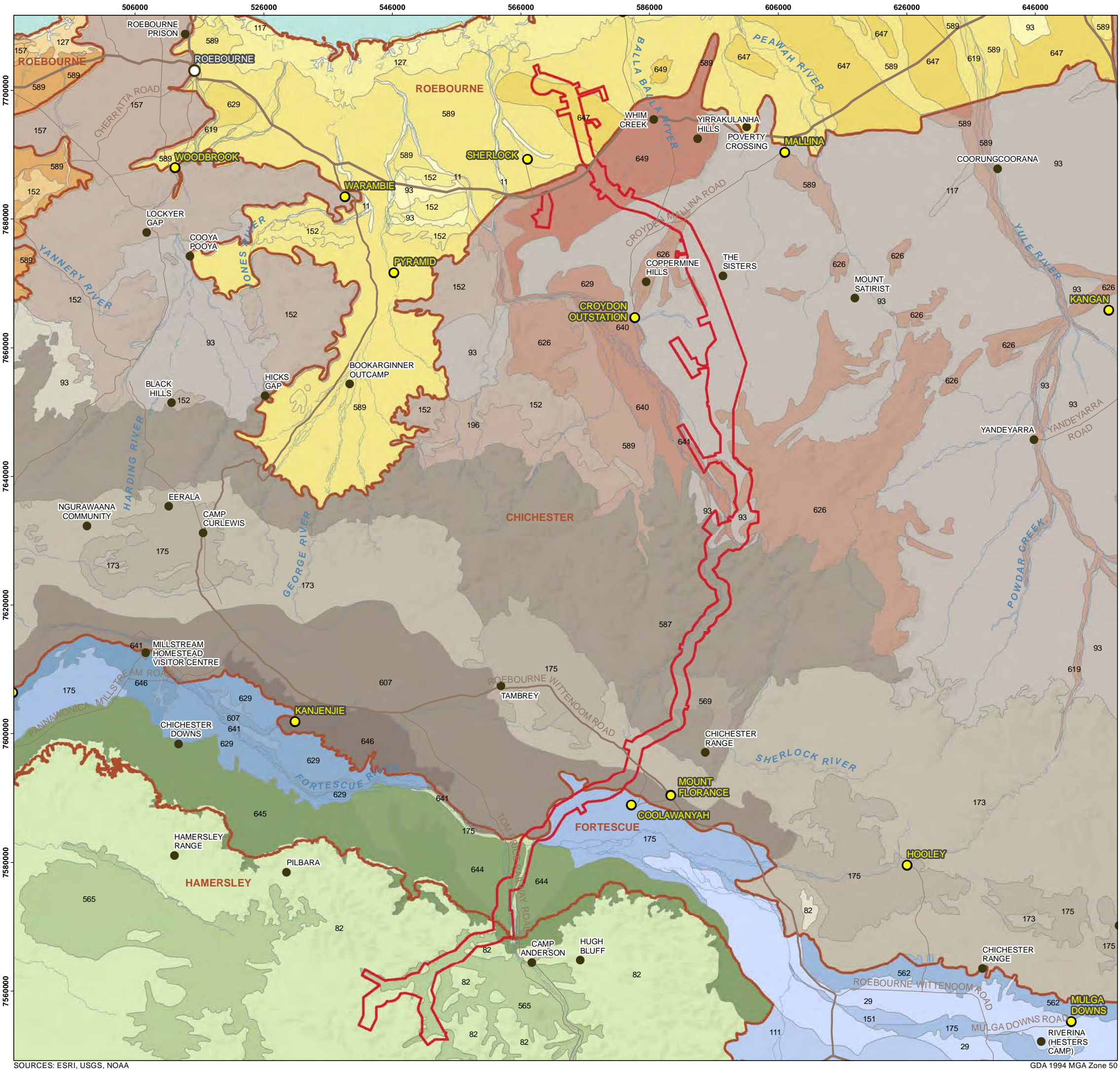
**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**LAND SYSTEMS
 MAP 1**



SOURCES: ESRI, USGS, NOAA

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



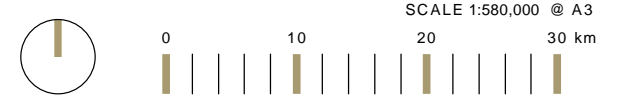
- LEGEND**
- Populated Places
 - Homesteads
 - Place Names
 - Principal Road
 - Secondary Road
 - Minor Road
 - Drainage Lines
 - ▭ Rutila Rail Corridor
 - ▭ IBRA Version7 Subregions
- PreEuropean Vegetation Associations within Corridor**
- Abydos Plain - Chichester System**
- 93: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over soft spinifex
 - 626: Hummock grasslands, shrub-steppe; kanji over soft spinifex and *Triodia brizoides*
 - 641: Medium woodland; coolabah & river gum
 - 649: Sedgeland; Various sedges with very sparse snakewood
- Abydos Plain System**
- 589: Mosaic: Short bunch grassland - savanna / grass plain (Pilbara) / Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; soft spinifex
 - 647: Hummock grasslands, dwarf-shrub steppe; *Acacia translucens* over soft spinifex
- Chichester System**
- 173: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over soft spinifex and *Triodia wiseana* on basalt
 - 569: Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; bloodwood over soft spinifex and *Triodia wiseana*
 - 587: Mosaic: Hummock grasslands, open low tree-steppe; snappy gum over *Triodia wiseana* / Hummock grasslands, shrub-steppe; kanji over *Triodia pungens*
 - 607: Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; snappy gum and bloodwood over soft spinifex and *Triodia wiseana*
- Hamersley System**
- 82: Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; snappy gum over *Triodia*
 - 175: Short bunch grassland - savanna/grass plain (Pilbara)
 - 565: Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; bloodwood over soft spinifex
 - 644: Hummock grasslands, open low tree steppe; mulga and snakewood over soft spinifex and *Triodia basedowii*
 - 645: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji and snakewood over soft spinifex and *Triodia wiseana*
- Fortescue System**
- 175: Short bunch grassland - savanna/grass plain (Pilbara)

ecoscape

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 DATE: MAY-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

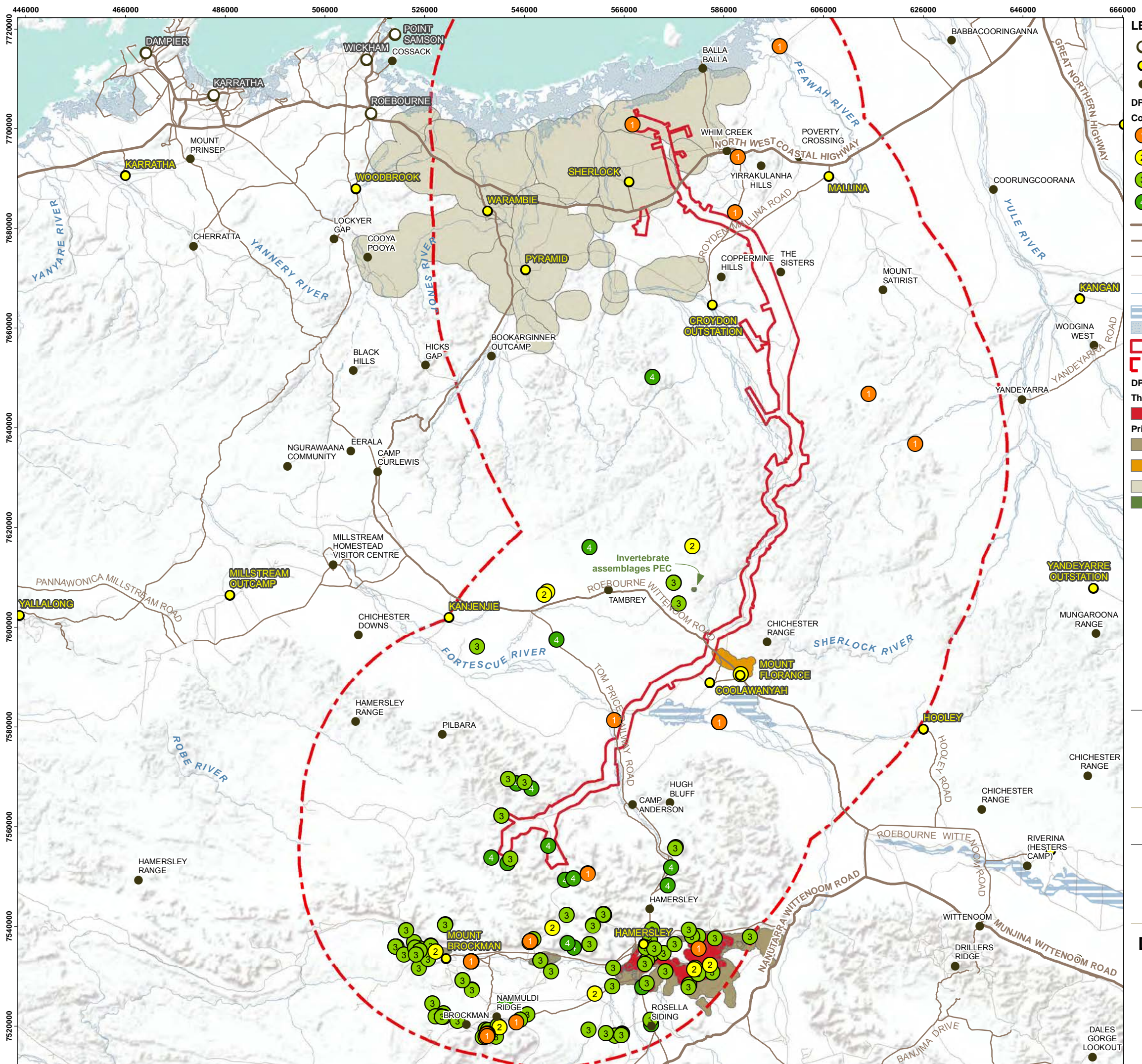
**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**IBRA AND PRE-EURO VEGETATION
 MAP 2**



SOURCES: ESRI, USGS, NOAA

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



LEGEND

- Populated Places
- Homesteads
- Place Names

DPaW Flora Databases

Conservation Status

- P1
- P2
- P3
- P4

- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road
- Track
- Drainage Lines
- Land subject to inundation
- Saline coastal flat
- Rutila Rail Corridor
- 40 km search buffer

DPaW Ecological Community Database

Threatened Ecological Communities

- Vulnerable: *Themeda* grasslands on cracking clays (Hamersley Station, Pilbara)

Priority Ecological Communities

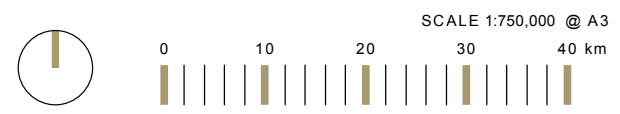
- Priority 1: Brockman Iron cracking clay communities of the Hamersley Range
- Priority 1: Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System (previously 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range')
- Priority 3: Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains
- Priority 4: Invertebrate assemblages (Errawallana Spring type) Coolawanya Station



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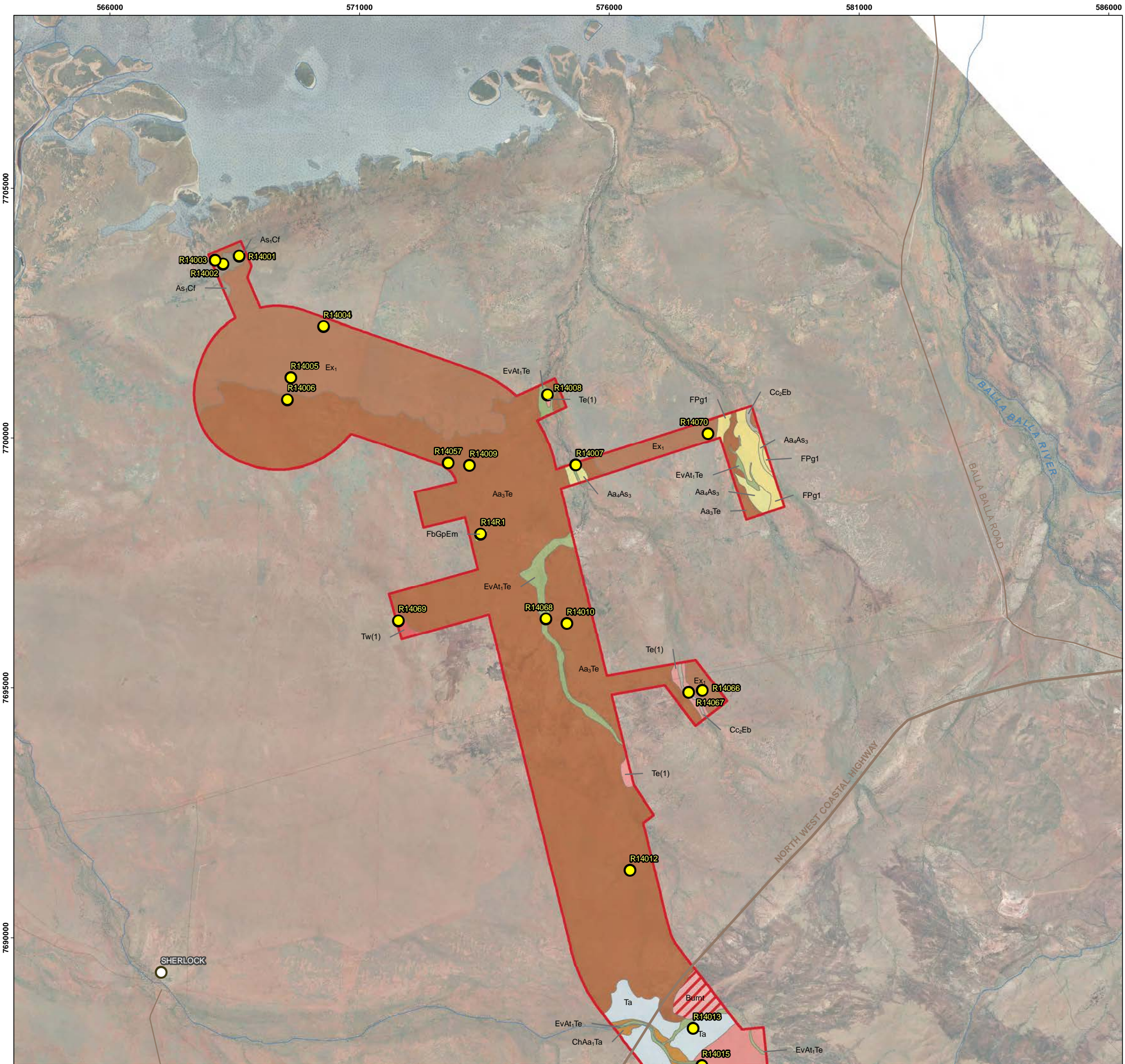
**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

DPaW DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS
MAP 3



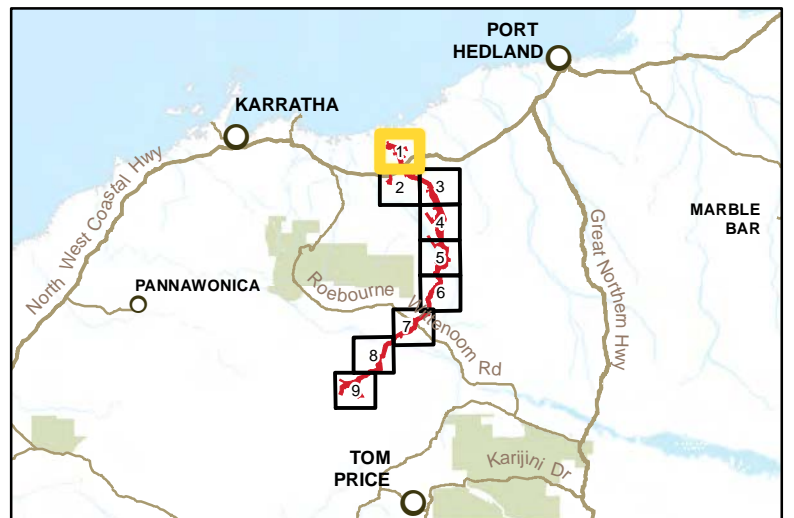
SOURCES: ESRI, USGS, NOAA

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



LEGEND

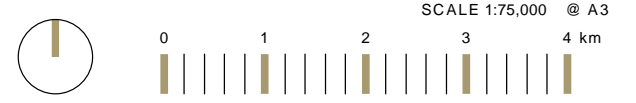
- Quadrats/Detailed Revele
 - Homesteads
 - Principal Road
 - Minor Road
 - Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - Saline coastal flat
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- | Vegetation Type | Color |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Aa ₃ Te | Brown |
| Aa ₄ As ₃ | Light Yellow |
| ApTw | Pink |
| As ₁ Cf | Dark Brown |
| Cc ₂ Eb | Grey |
| ChAa ₁ Ta | Orange |
| EvAt ₁ Te | Light Green |
| Ex ₁ | Dark Brown |
| FPg1 | Yellow |
| FbGpEm | Light Yellow |
| Ta | Light Blue |
| Te(1) | Pink |
| Tw(1) | Red |
| Burnt | Red with diagonal lines |

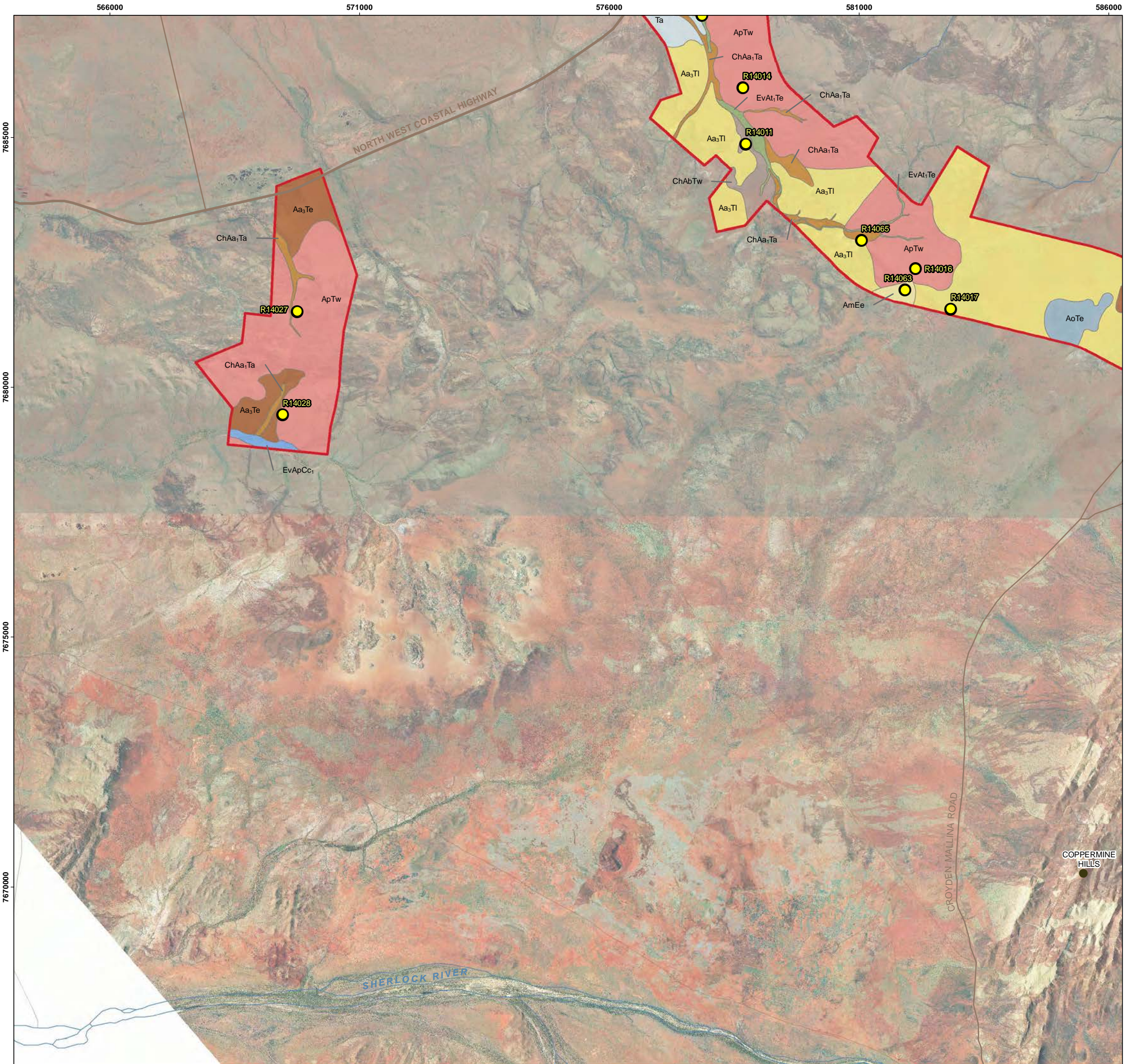


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 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

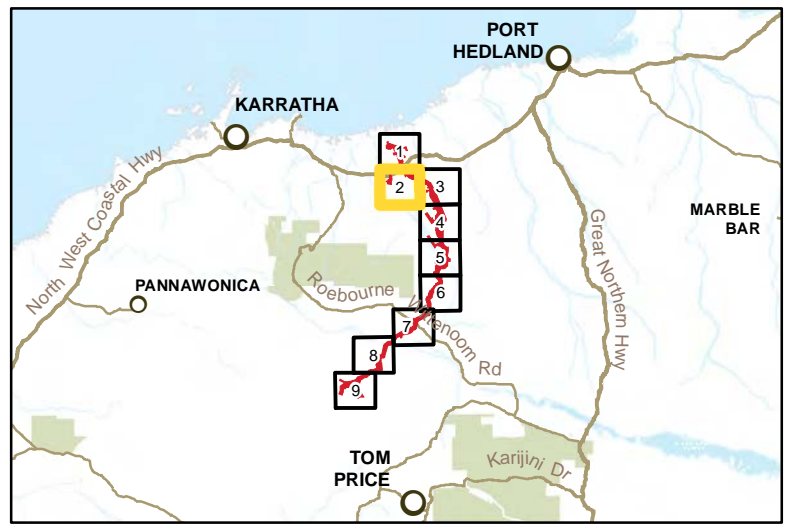
VEGETATION TYPES
MAP 4 - 1





LEGEND

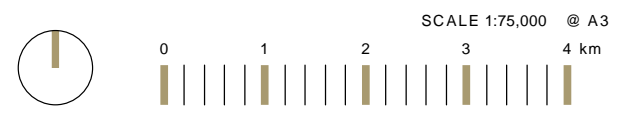
- Quadrats/Detailed Releve
 - Place Names
 - Principal Road
 - Minor Road
 - Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- | Vegetation Type | Color |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Aa ₃ Te | Brown |
| Aa ₃ Tl | Yellow |
| AmEe | Light Yellow |
| AoTe | Blue |
| ApTw | Red |
| ChAa ₁ Ta | Orange |
| ChAbTw | Grey |
| EvApCc ₁ | Light Blue |
| EvAt ₁ Te | Light Green |
| Ta | Light Blue |



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**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

VEGETATION TYPES
MAP 4 - 2



591000

596000

601000

606000

7685000

7680000

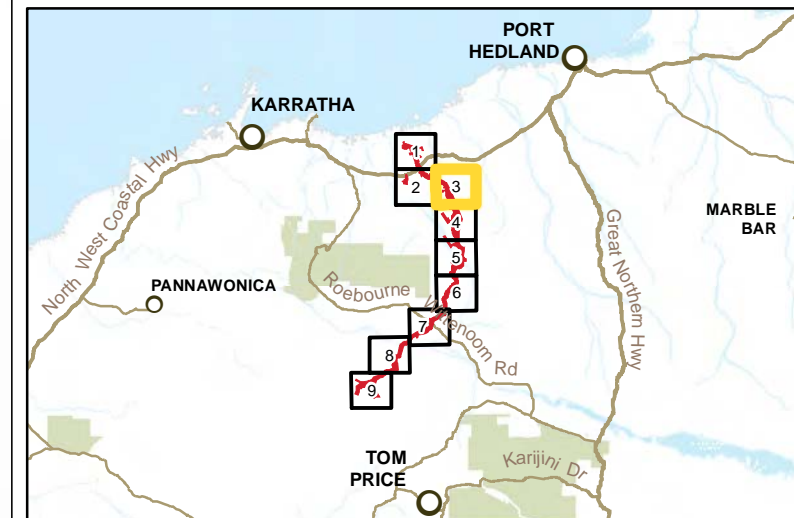
7675000

7670000



LEGEND

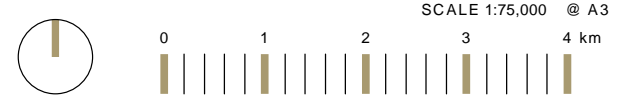
- Quadrats/Detailed Revele
 - Place Names
 - Minor Road
 - Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- | Vegetation Type | |
|---|-------|
| | Aa3Te |
| | Aa3TI |
| | AoTe |
| | ApTw |
| | As3 |



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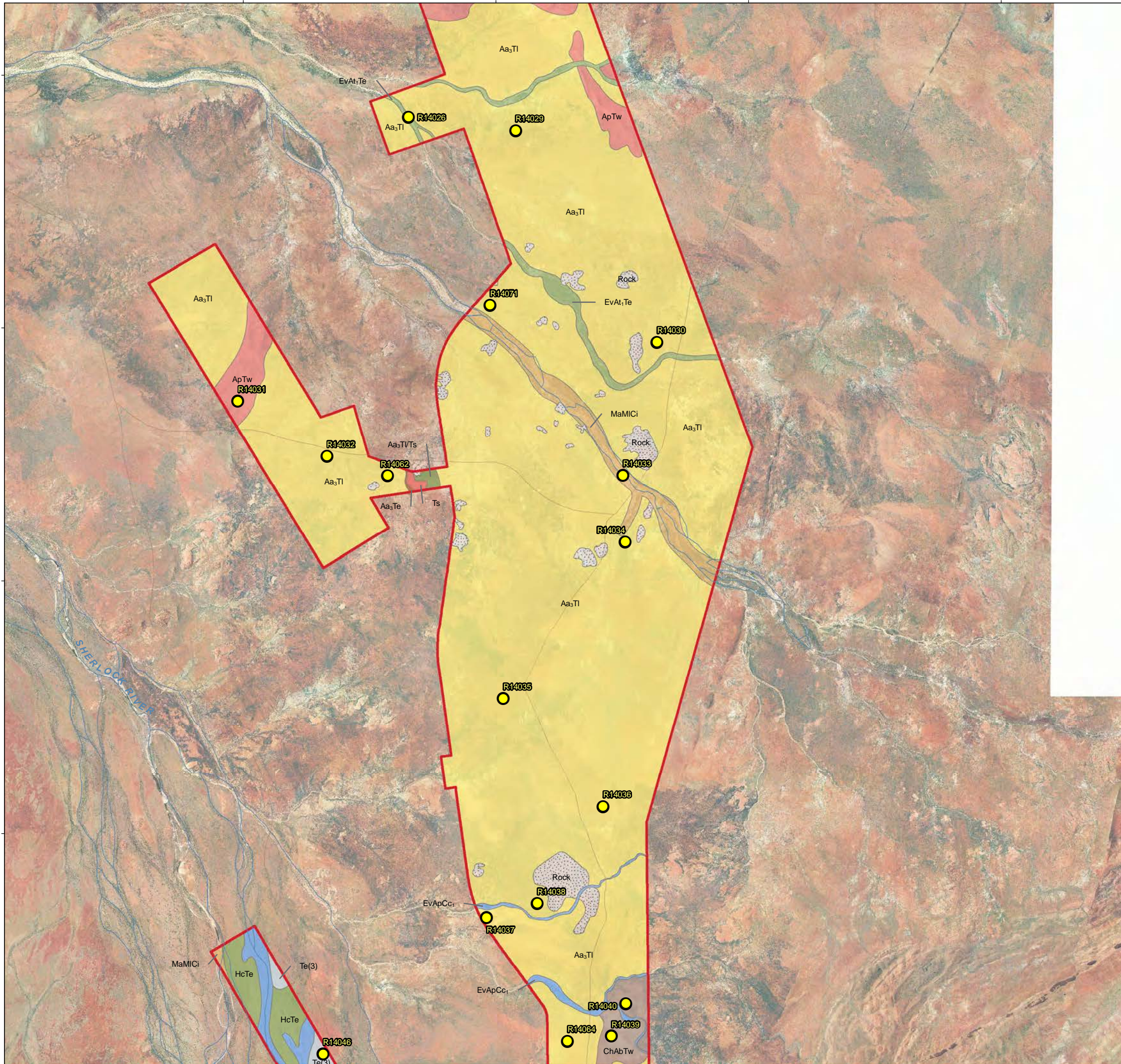
**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

VEGETATION TYPES
MAP 4 - 3



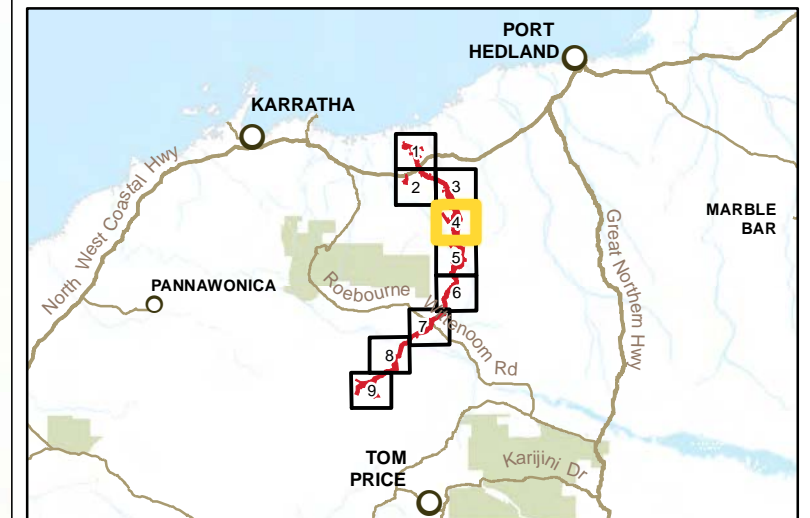
591000 596000 601000 606000

7665000
7660000
7655000
7650000



LEGEND

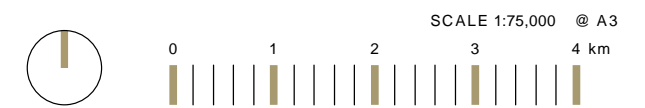
- Quadrats/Detailed Revele
 - Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- | Vegetation Type | |
|-----------------|--|
| Aa3Te | |
| Aa3TI | |
| Aa3TI/Ts | |
| ApTw | |
| ChAbTw | |
| EvApCc1 | |
| EvAtTe | |
| HcTe | |
| MaMICi | |
| Te(3) | |
| Ts | |
| Rock | |

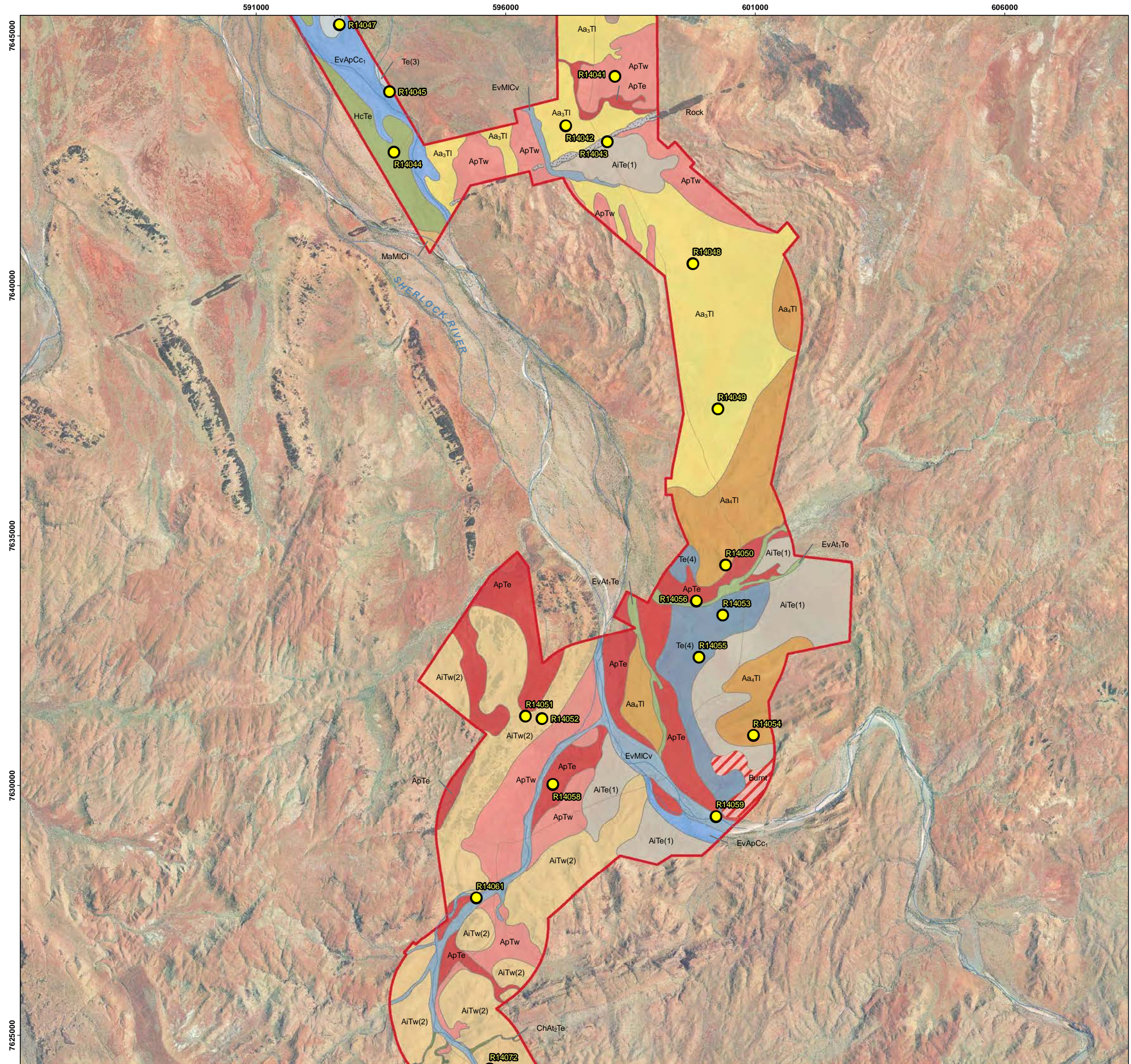


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**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

VEGETATION TYPES
MAP 4 - 4



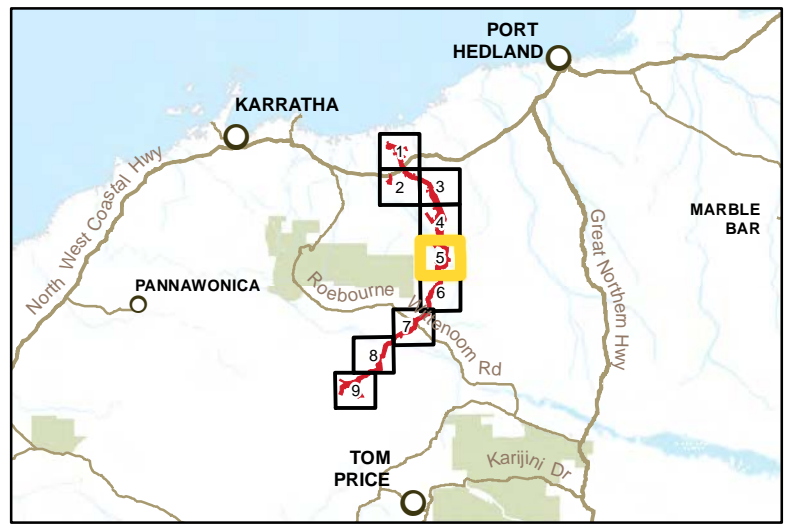


LEGEND

- Quadrats/Detailed Revele
- Track
- Drainage Lines
- Rutila Rail Corridor

Vegetation Type

- Aa3TI
- Aa4TI
- AiTe(1)
- AiTw(2)
- ApTe
- ApTw
- ChAbTw
- ChAt2Te
- EvApCc1
- EvAt1Te
- EvMICv
- HcTe
- MaMICi
- Te(3)
- Te(4)
- Burnt
- Rock

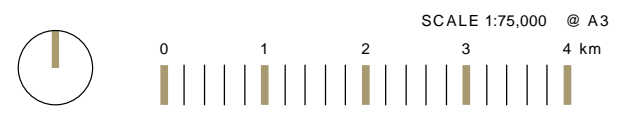


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**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

VEGETATION TYPES
MAP 4 - 5



591000

596000

601000

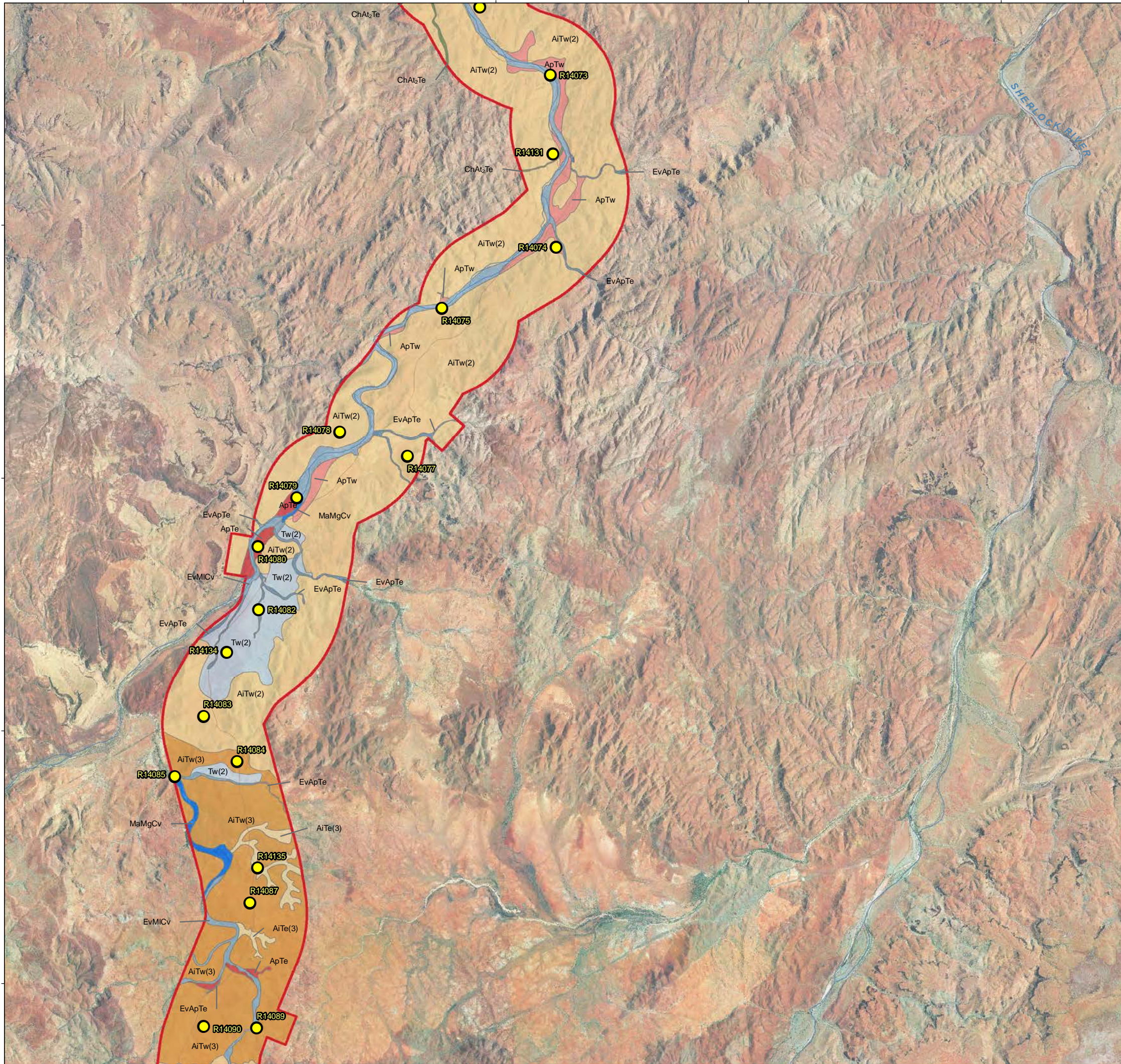
606000

7620000

7615000

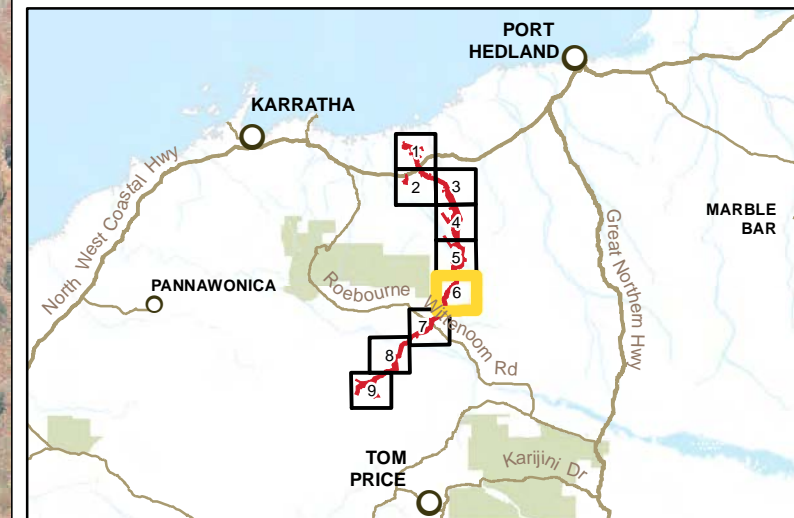
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7605000



LEGEND

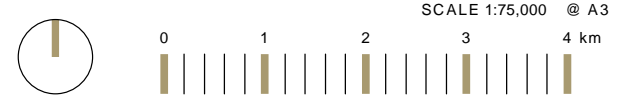
- Quadrats/Detailed Reve
 - Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- | Vegetation Type |
|--|
| AiTe(3) |
| AiTw(2) |
| AiTw(3) |
| ApTe |
| ApTw |
| ChAt ₂ Te |
| EvApTe |
| EvMICv |
| MaMgCv |
| Tw(2) |



AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

VEGETATION TYPES
MAP 4 - 6



576000

581000

586000

591000

7600000

7595000

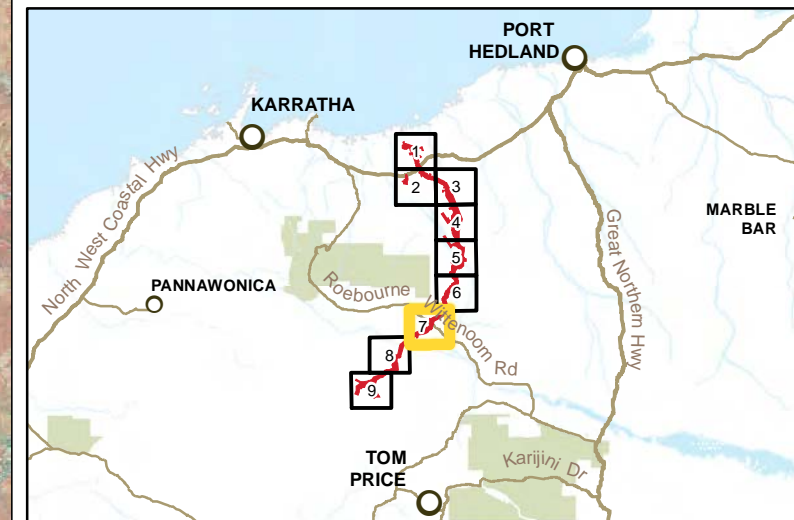
7590000

7585000



LEGEND

- Quadrats/Detailed Reve
 - Homesteads
 - Secondary Road
 - Minor Road
 - Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - Land subject to inundation
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- | Vegetation Type | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| | Ac ₁ ApTe |
| | Ac ₁ Te |
| | AiTw(1) |
| | AiTw(2) |
| | AiTw(3) |
| | AxSb |
| | CdAa ₅ Te |
| | ChAa ₅ Te |
| | ChAt ₂ Te |
| | EIA ₅ Te |
| | EITe |
| | EvApTe |
| | EvMICv |
| | EvMvCv |
| | Sb |
| | Tb |
| | Te(2) |
| | unmapped |



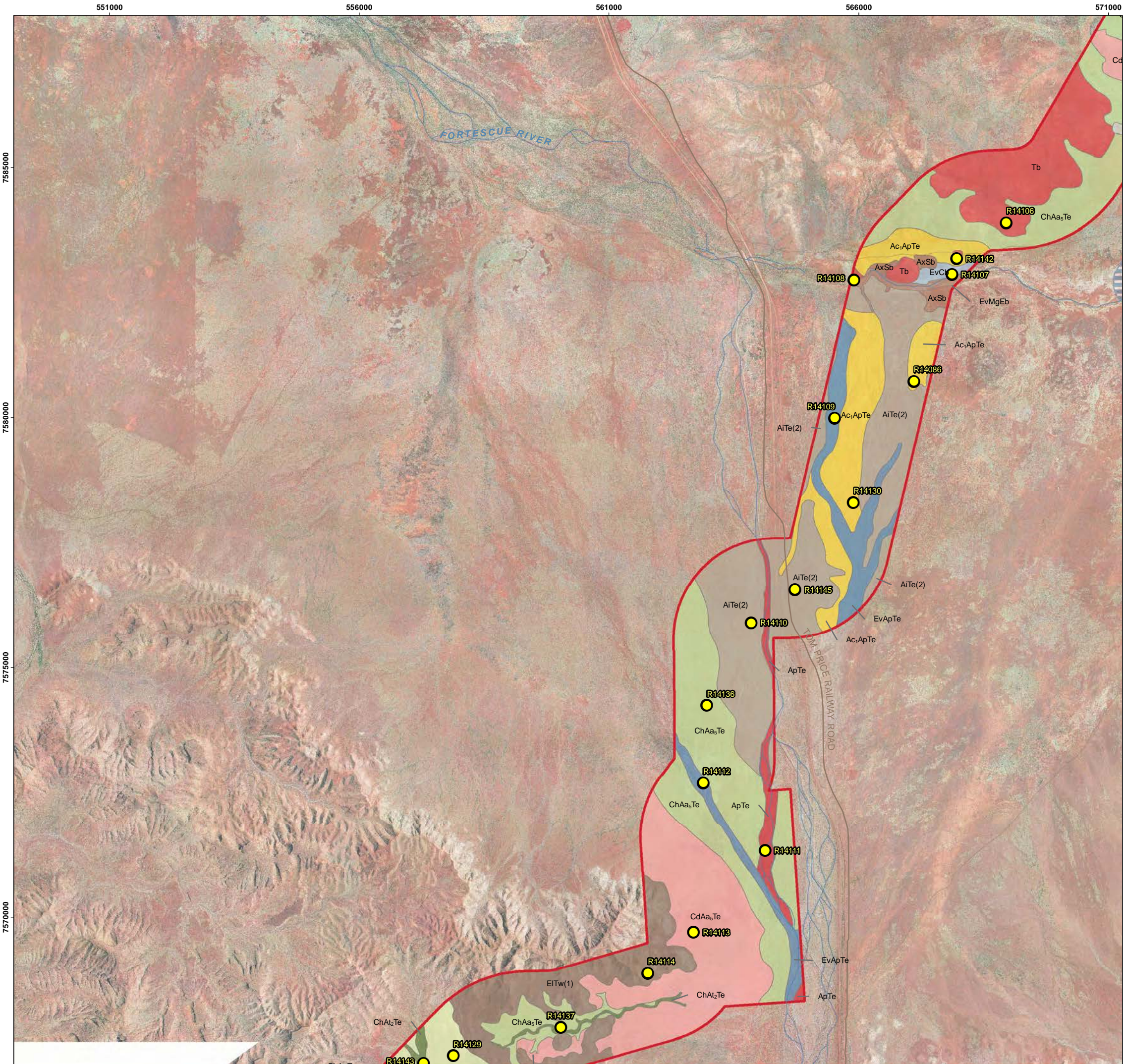
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**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

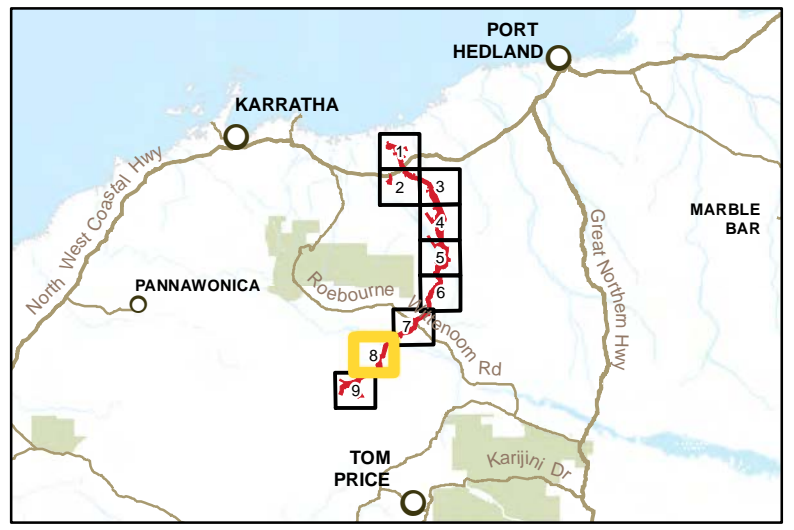
VEGETATION TYPES
MAP 4 - 7





LEGEND

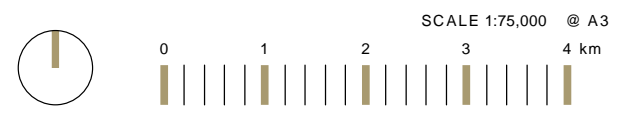
- Quadrats/Detailed Revele
 - Minor Road
 - Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - Land subject to inundation
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- | Vegetation Type | |
|-----------------|---------|
| | Aa5Tw |
| | Ac1ApTe |
| | Ac1Te |
| | AiTe(2) |
| | ApTe |
| | AxSb |
| | CdAa5Te |
| | ChAa5Te |
| | ChAt2Te |
| | EITw(1) |
| | EvApTe |
| | EvCb |
| | EvMgEb |
| | Tb |

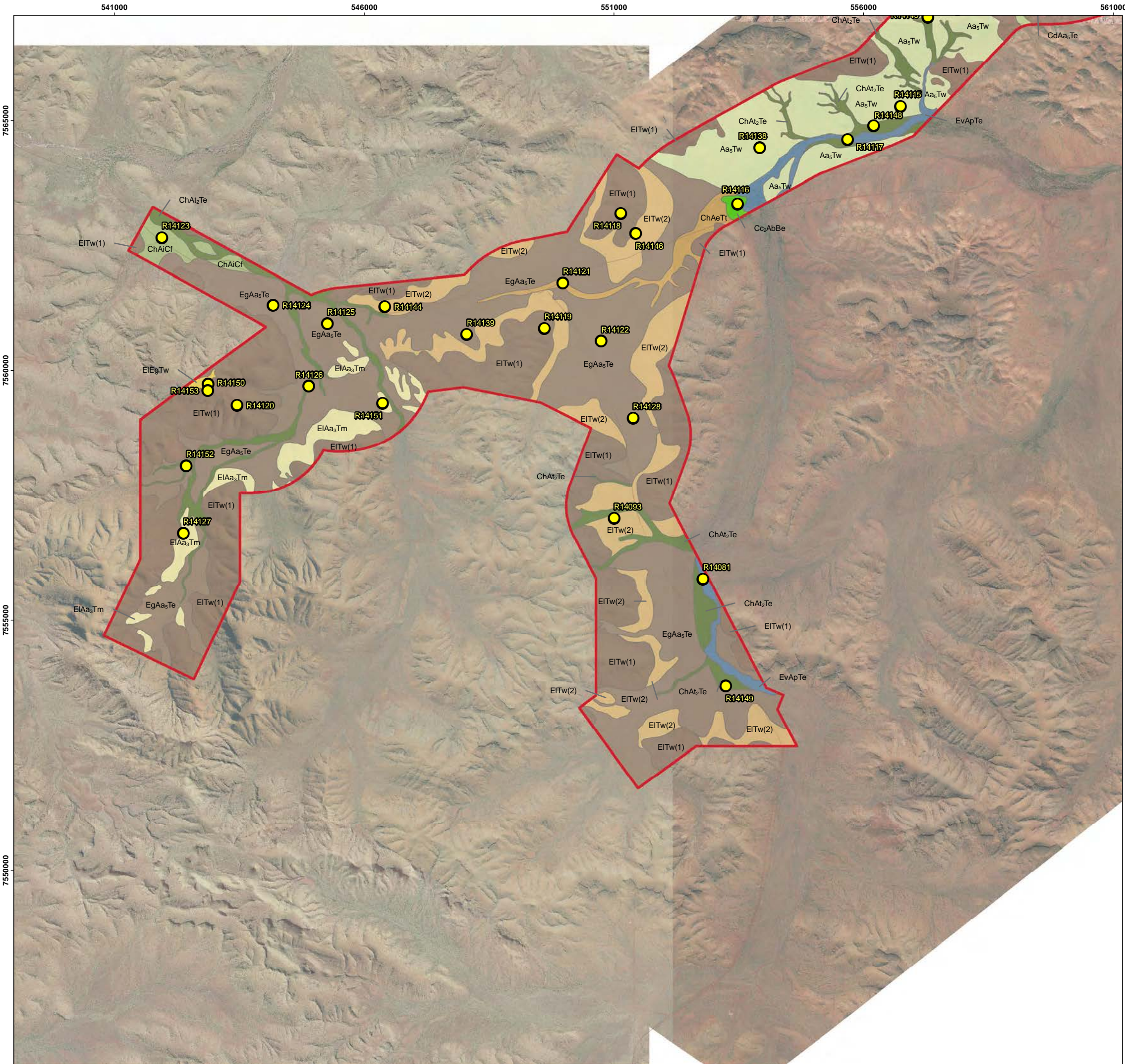


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**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

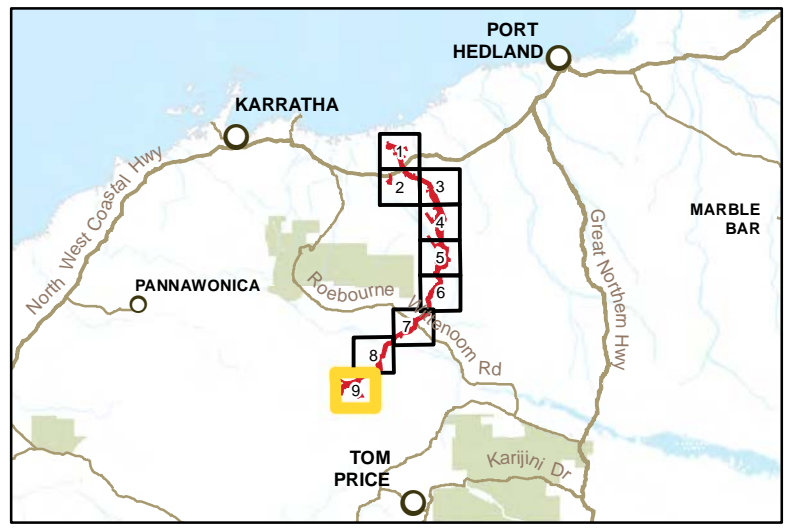
VEGETATION TYPES
MAP 4 - 8





LEGEND

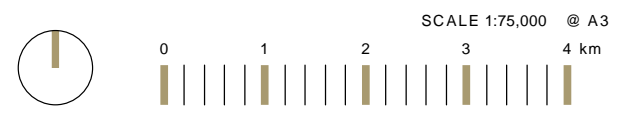
- Quadrats/Detailed Revele
 - Track
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- | Vegetation Type |
|--|
| Aa ₅ Tw |
| Cc ₂ AbBe |
| CdAa ₅ Te |
| ChAa ₅ Te |
| ChAeTt |
| ChAiCf |
| ChAt ₂ Te |
| EgAa ₅ Te |
| ElAa ₃ Tm |
| ElEgTw |
| EITw(1) |
| EITw(2) |
| EvApTe |

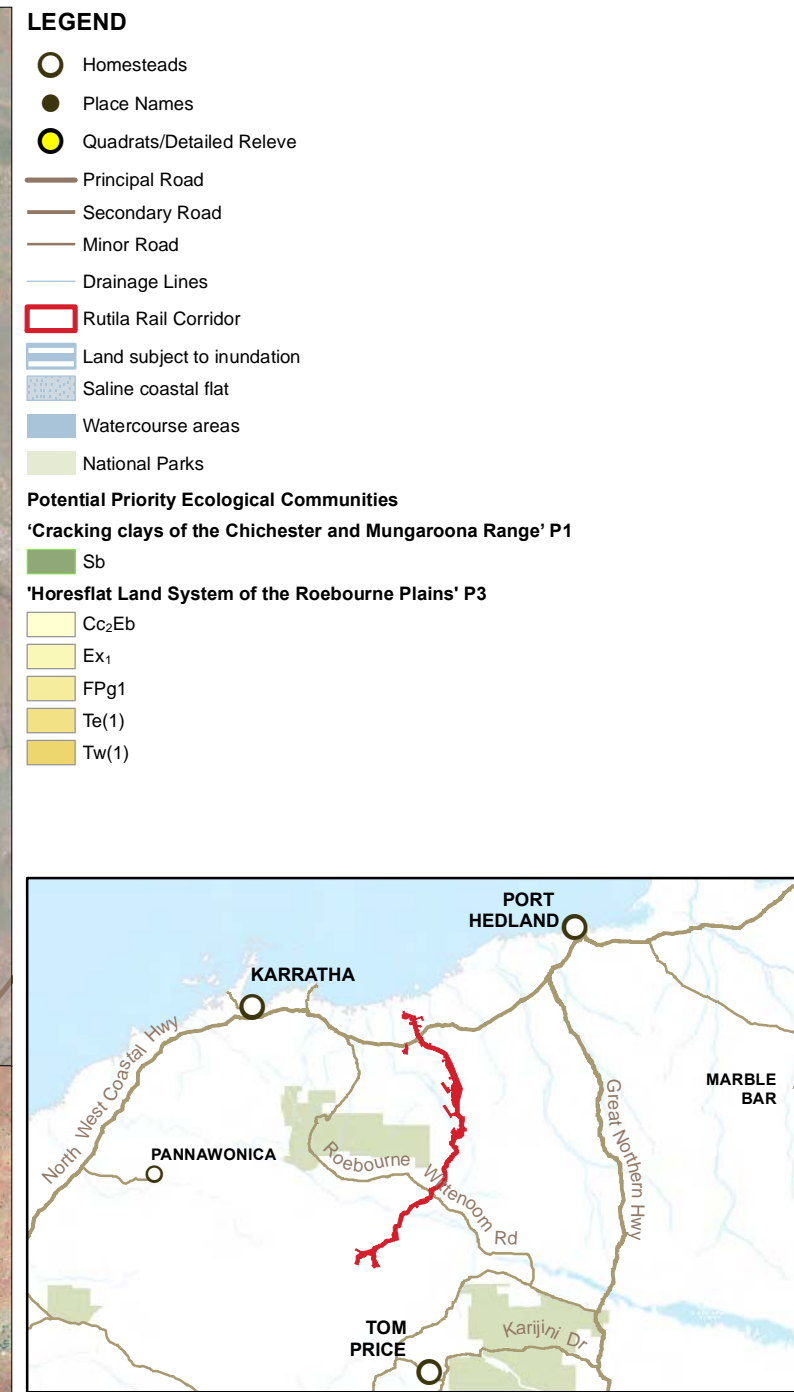
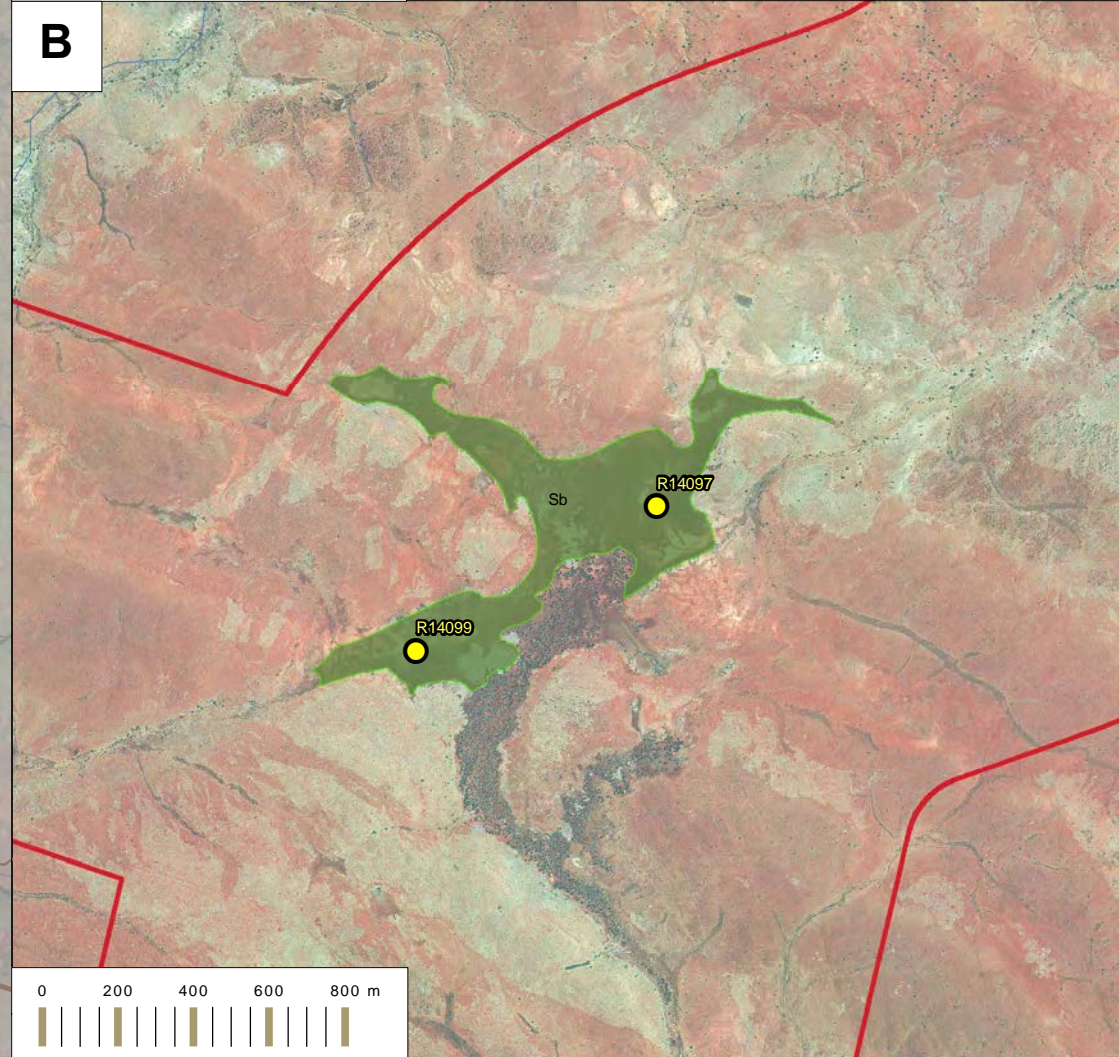
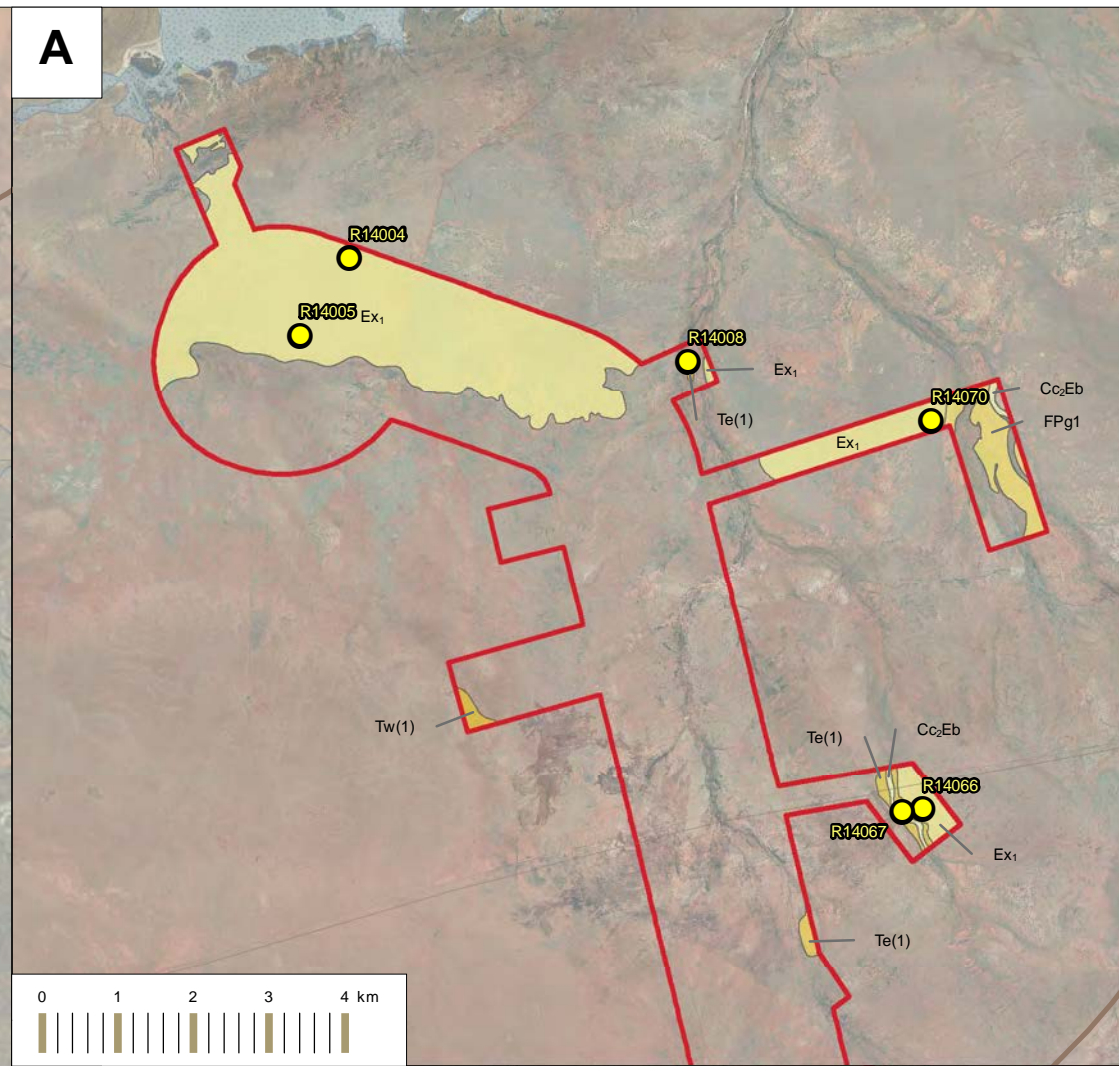
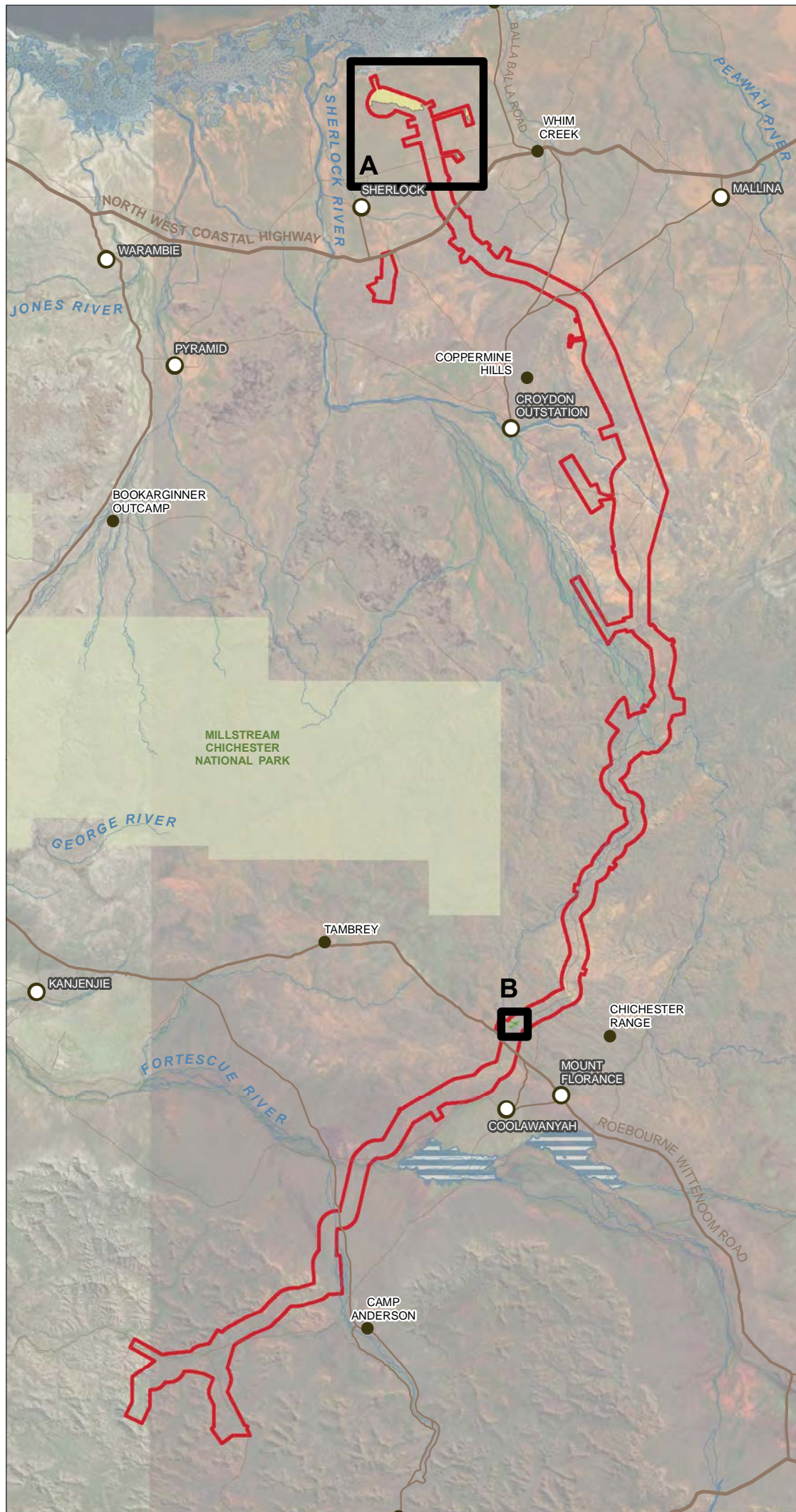


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**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

VEGETATION TYPES
MAP 4 - 9



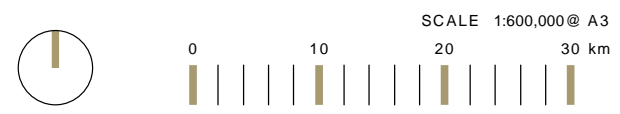


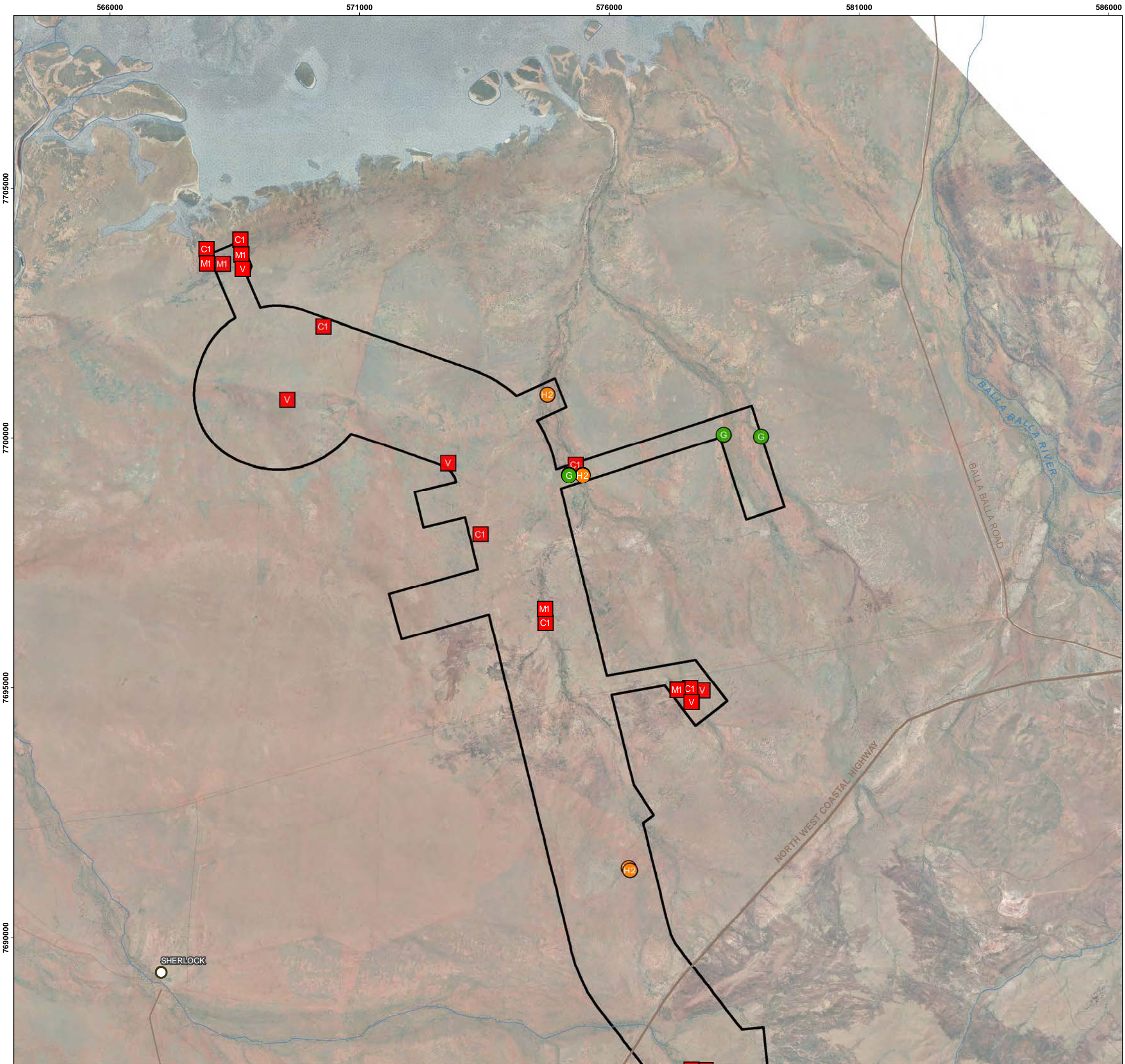
ecoscape

AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
 DATE: NOV-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

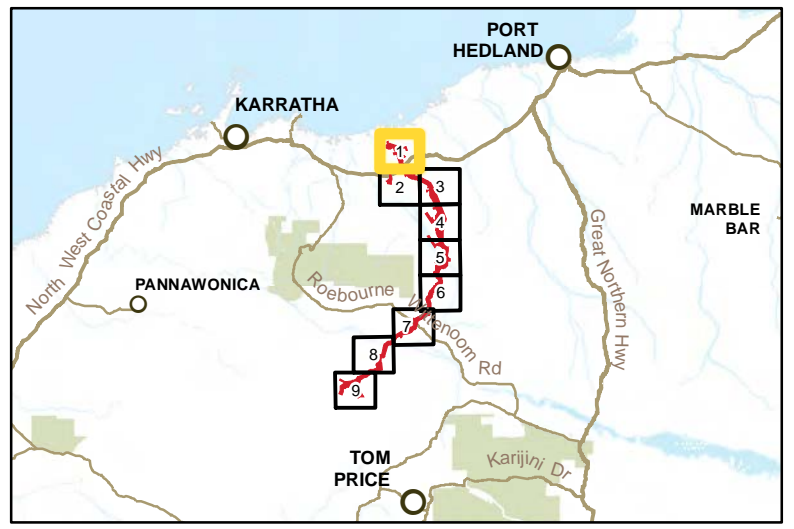
POTENTIAL PEC LOCATIONS
MAP 5





LEGEND

- Homesteads
 - Principal Road
 - Minor Road
 - Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - Saline coastal flat
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- Flora Locations**
- Priority 1 Flora**
- H2 *Heliotropium muticum*
- Priority 4 Flora**
- G *Goodenia nuda*
- Introduced Flora**
- C1 *Cenchrus ciliaris*
 - M1 *Malvastrum americanum*
 - V *Vachellia farnesiana*

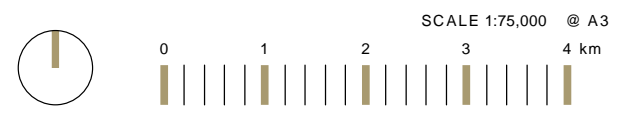


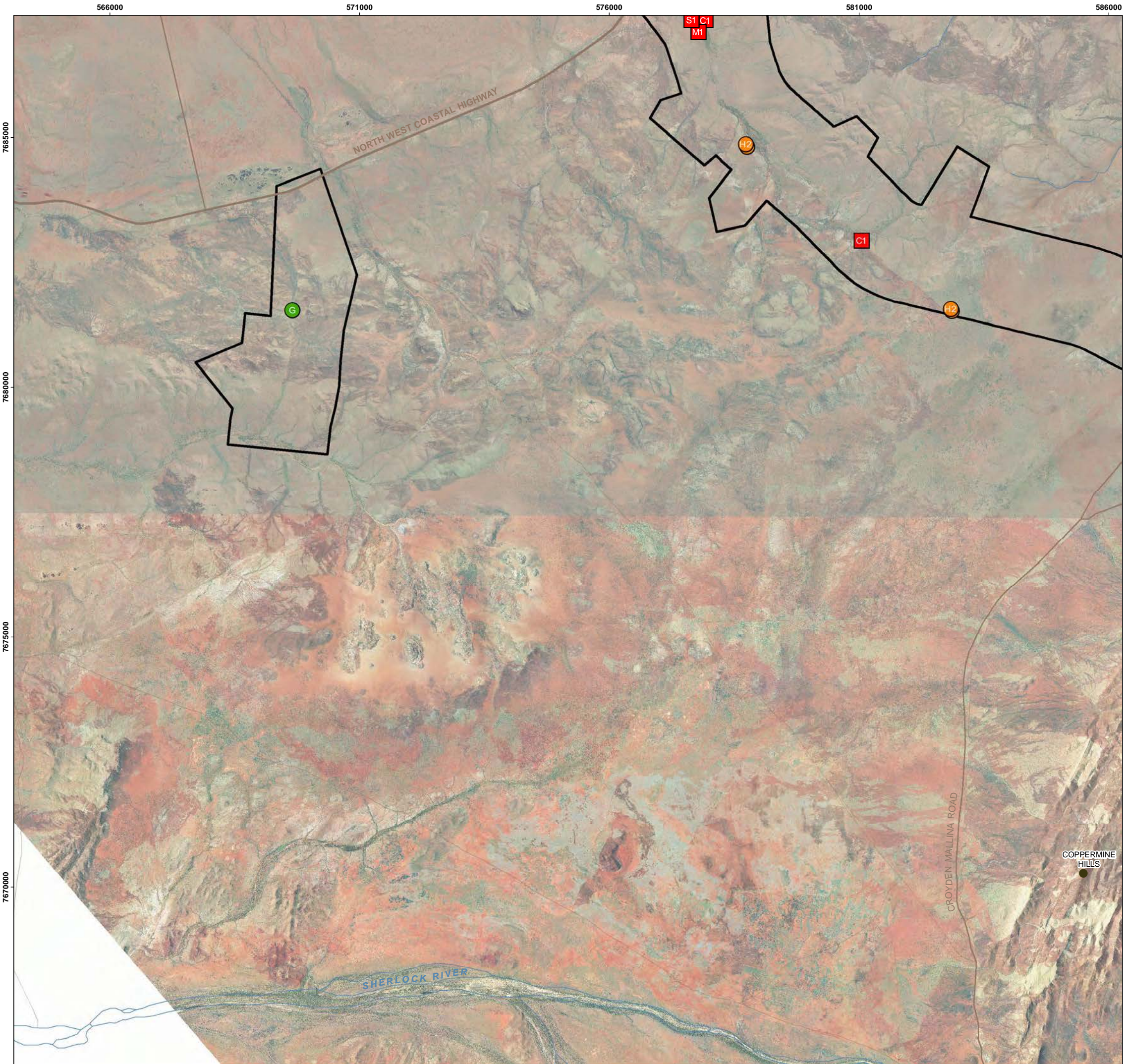
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AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

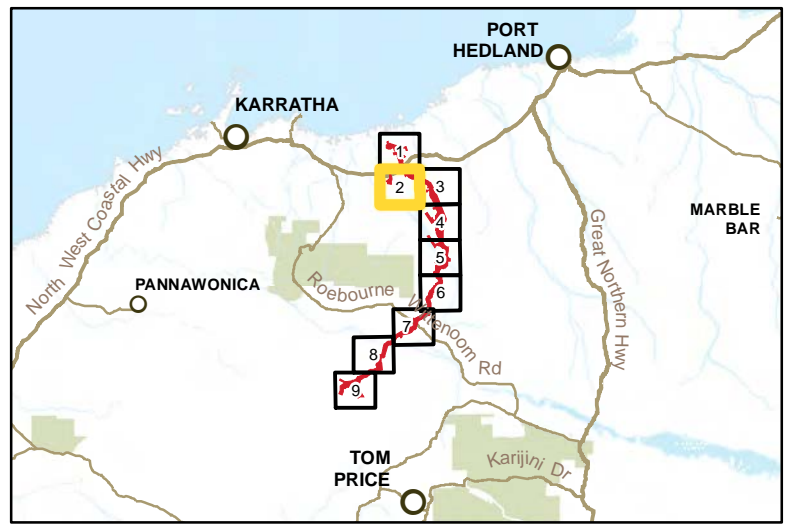
**CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT
 AND INTRODUCED FLORA**
MAP 6 - 1





LEGEND

- Place Names
 - Principal Road
 - Minor Road
 - Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - ▭ Rutila Rail Corridor
- Flora Locations**
 - Priority 1 Flora**
 - Priority 4 Flora**
 - Introduced Flora**
- H2 *Heliotropium muticum*
 - G *Goodenia nuda*
 - C1 *Cenchrus ciliaris*

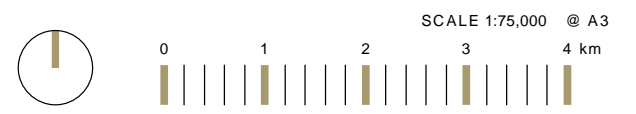


AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT
 AND INTRODUCED FLORA**

MAP 6 - 2



591000

596000

601000

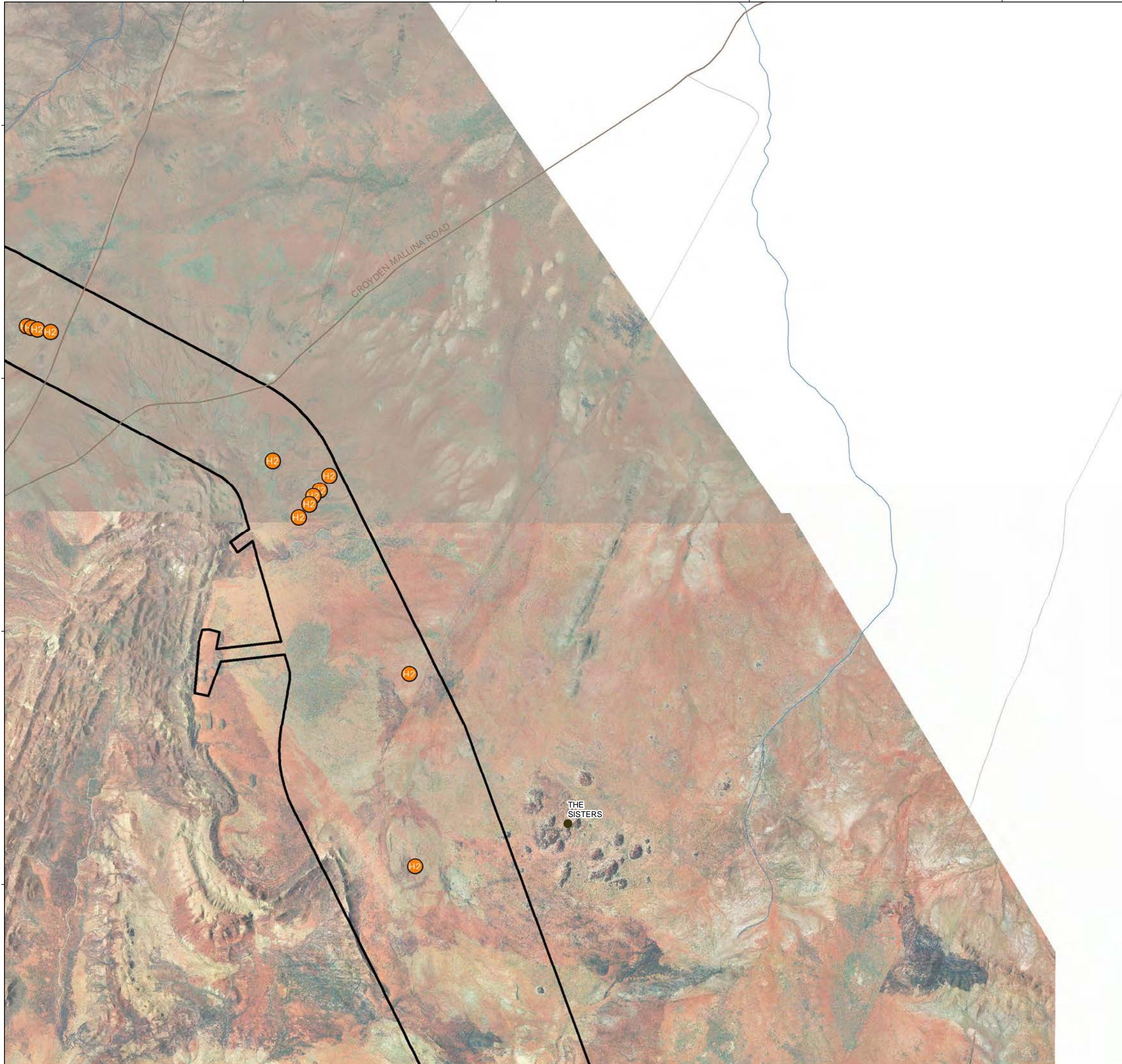
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7685000

7680000

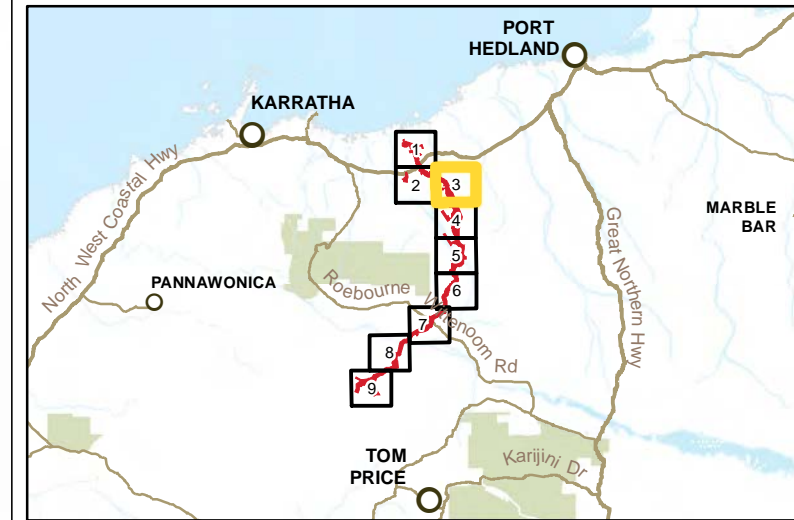
7675000

7670000



LEGEND

- Place Names
- Minor Road
- Track
- Drainage Lines
- ▭ Rutila Rail Corridor
- Flora Locations**
- Priority 1 Flora**
- H2 *Heliotropium muticum*

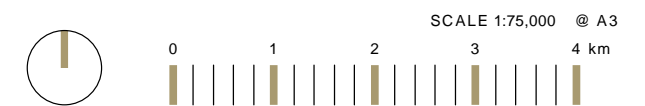


AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT
 AND INTRODUCED FLORA**

MAP 6 - 3



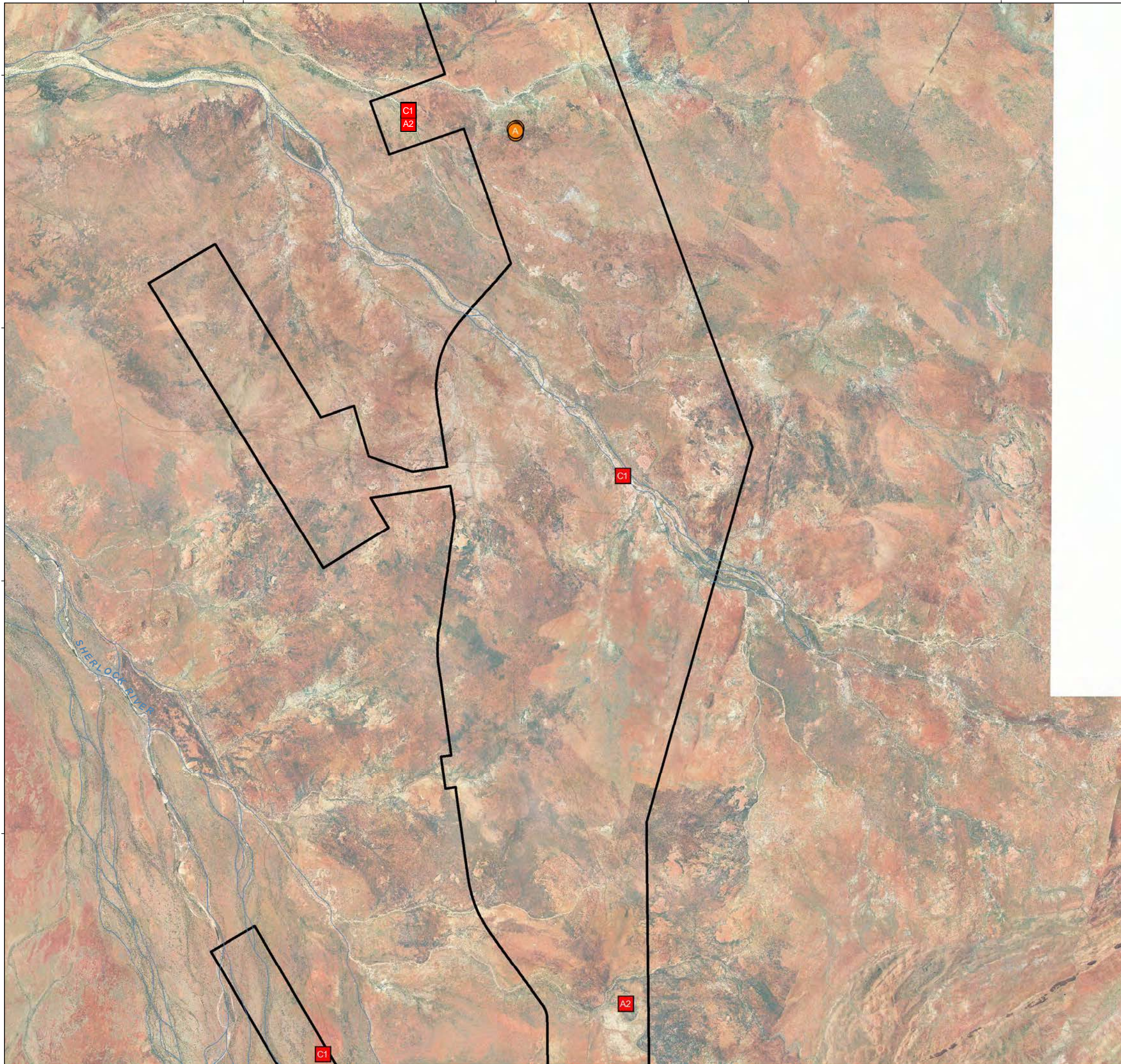
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7665000

7660000

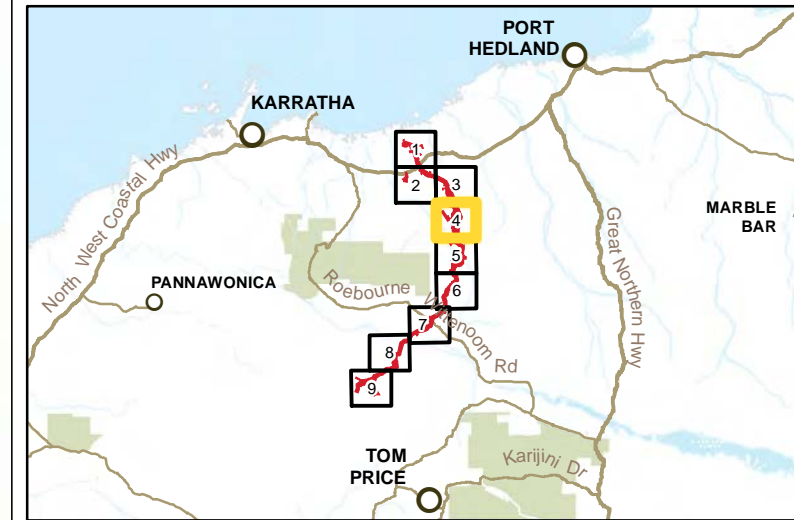
7655000

7650000



LEGEND

- Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- Flora Locations**
- Priority 1 Flora**
 - Abutilon* sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095)
 - Introduced Flora**
 - Aerva javanica*
 - Cenchrus ciliaris*



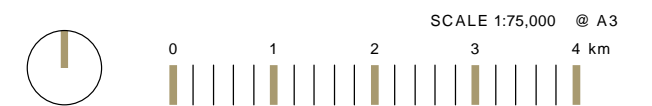
ecoscape

AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

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ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

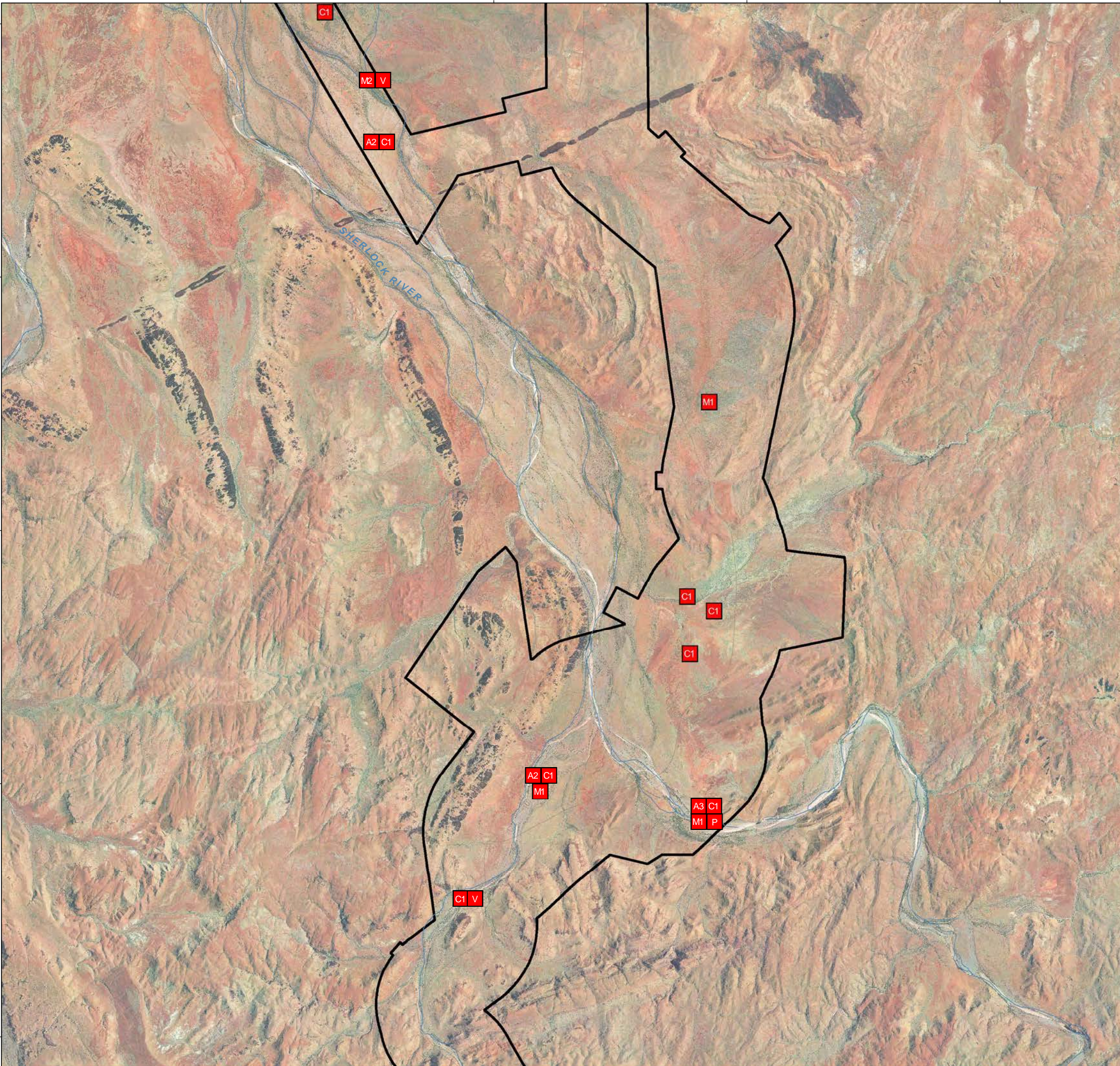
**CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT
AND INTRODUCED FLORA**

MAP 6 - 4



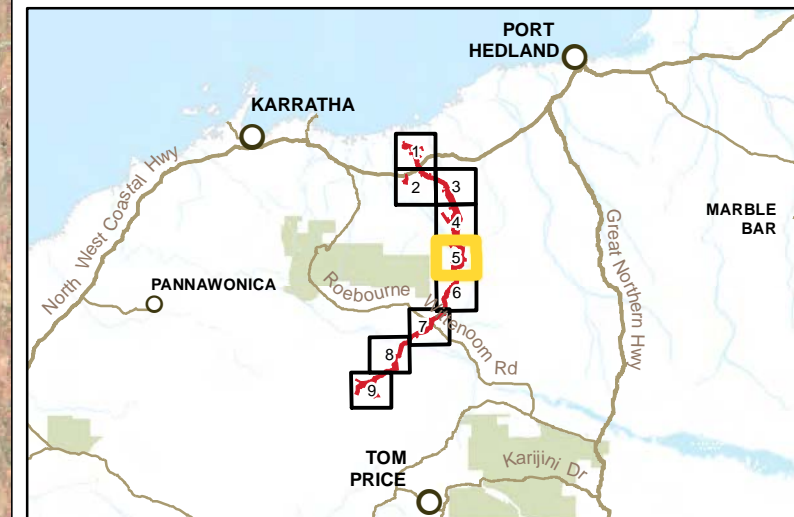
591000 596000 601000 606000

7645000
7640000
7635000
7630000
7625000



LEGEND

- Track
- Drainage Lines
- Rutila Rail Corridor
- Introduced Flora**
- Cenchrus ciliaris*
- Malvastrum americanum*



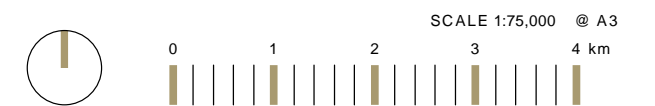
ecoscape

AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

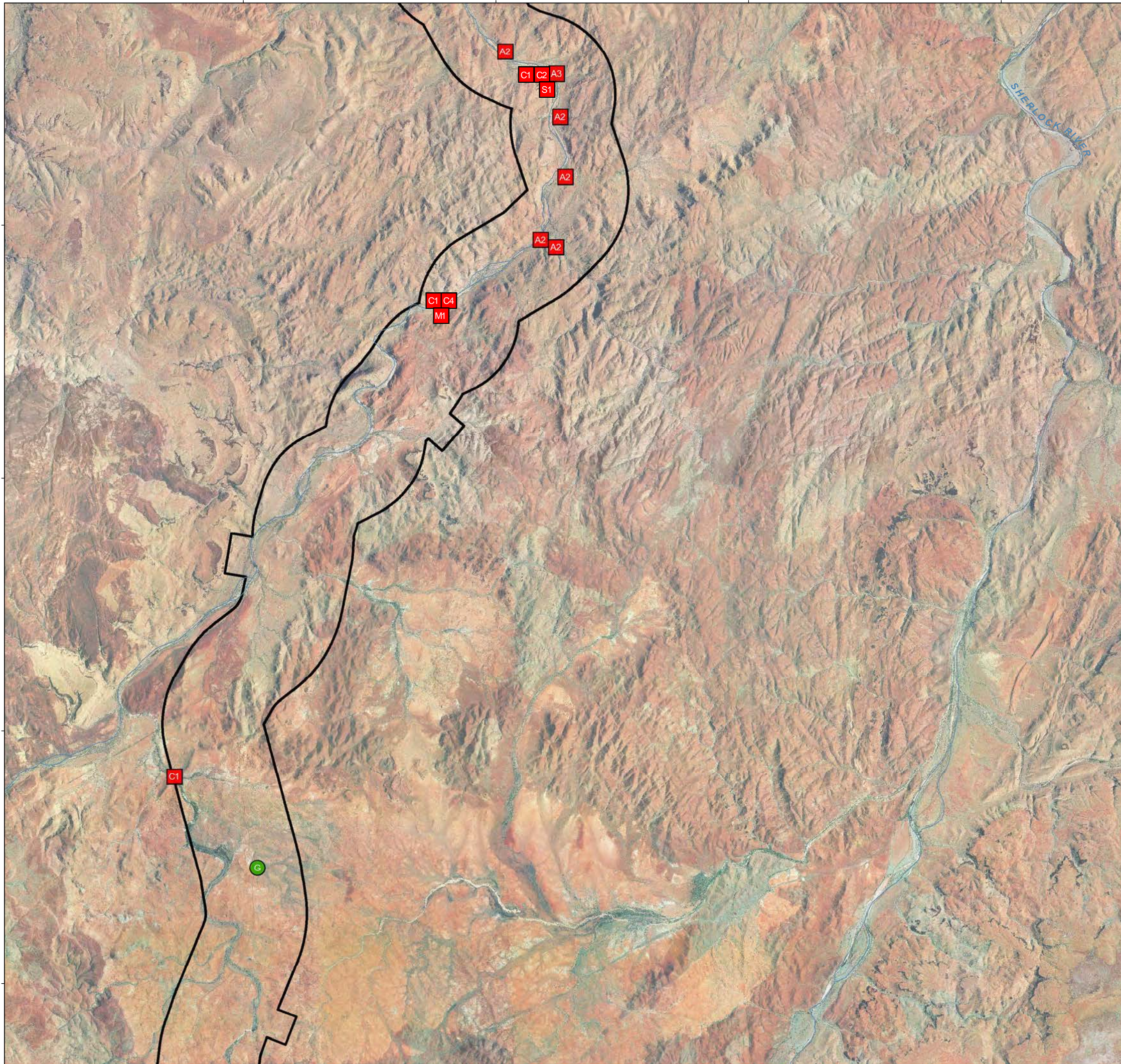
**CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT
AND INTRODUCED FLORA**

MAP 6 - 5



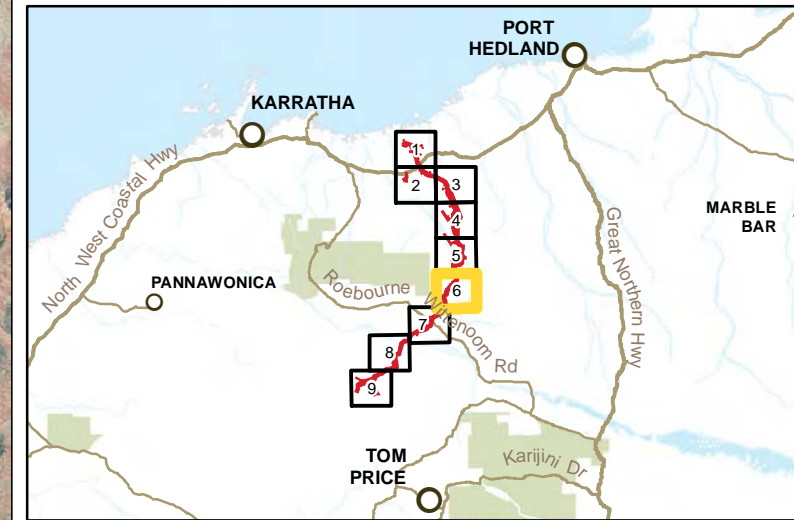
591000 596000 601000 606000

7620000
7615000
7610000
7605000



LEGEND

- Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - ▭ Rutila Rail Corridor
- Flora Locations**
- Priority 4 Flora**
 - *Goodenia nuda*
- Introduced Flora**
- A2 *Aerva javanica*
 - A3 *Argemone ochroleuca*
 - C1 *Cenchrus ciliaris*



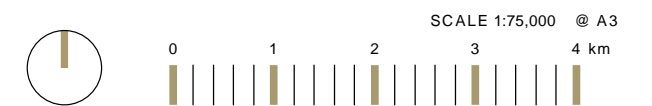
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AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT
AND INTRODUCED FLORA**

MAP 6 - 6



576000

581000

586000

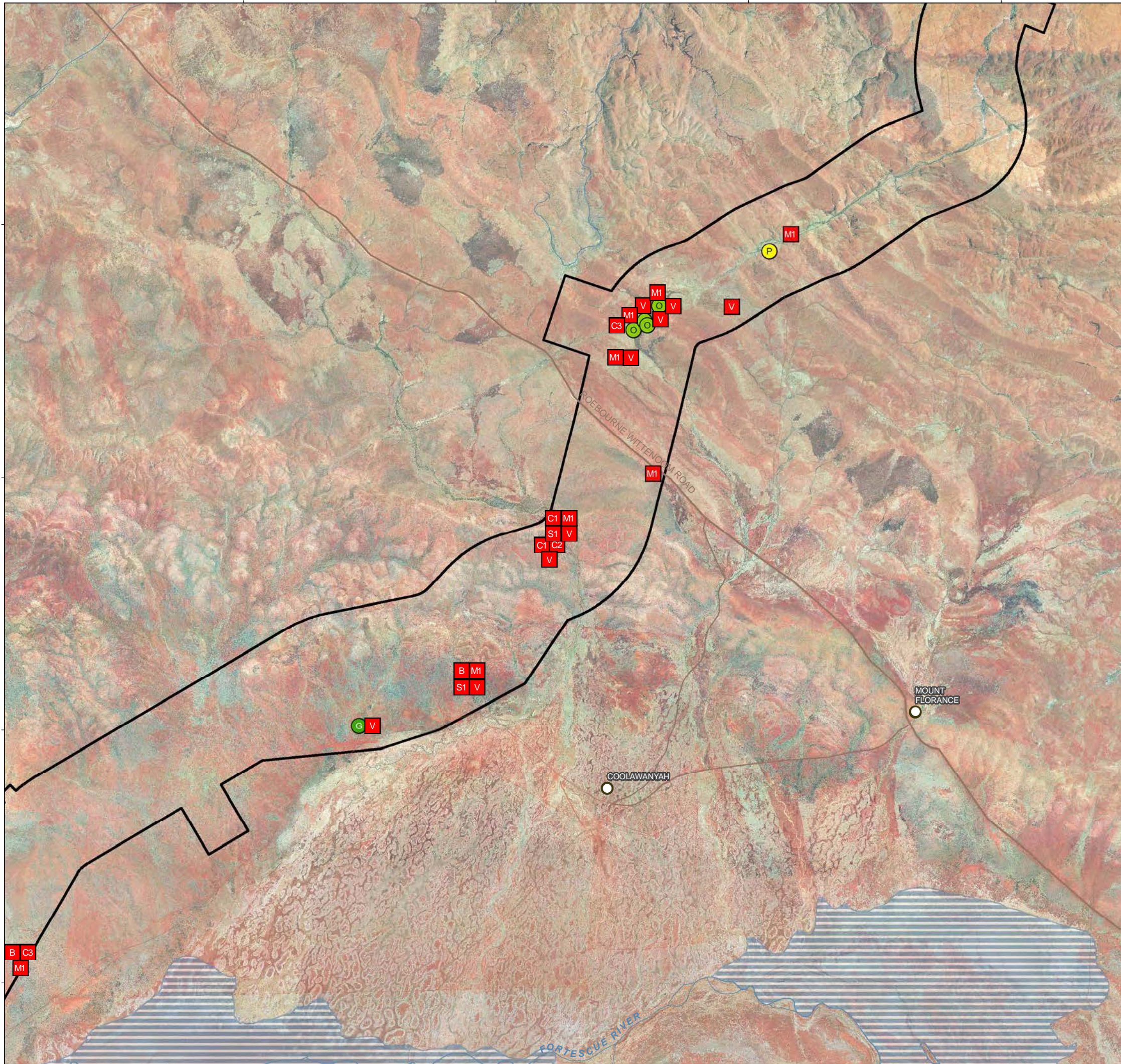
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7600000

7595000

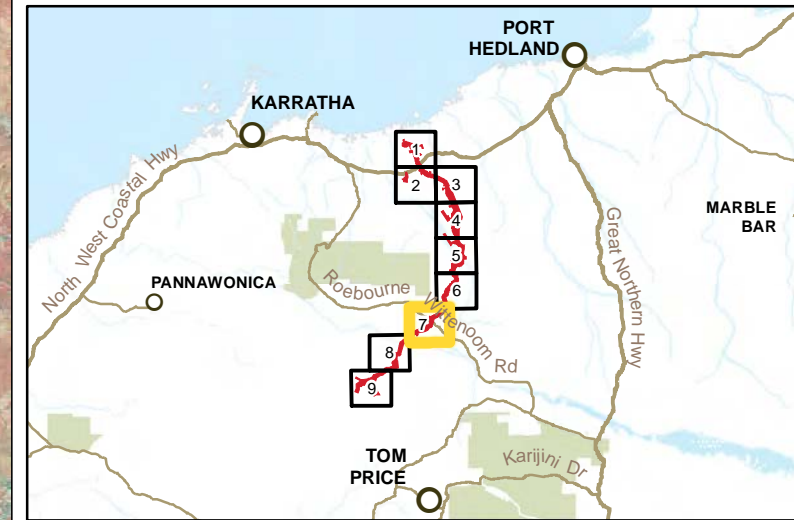
7590000

7585000



LEGEND

- Homesteads
 - Secondary Road
 - Minor Road
 - Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - Land subject to inundation
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- Flora Locations**
- Priority 2 Flora**
- Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida*
- Priority 3 Flora**
- Oldenlandia* sp. Hammersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479)
- Priority 4 Flora**
- Goodenia nuda*
- Introduced Flora**
- Malvastrum americanum*
 - Vachellia farnesiana*



ecoscape

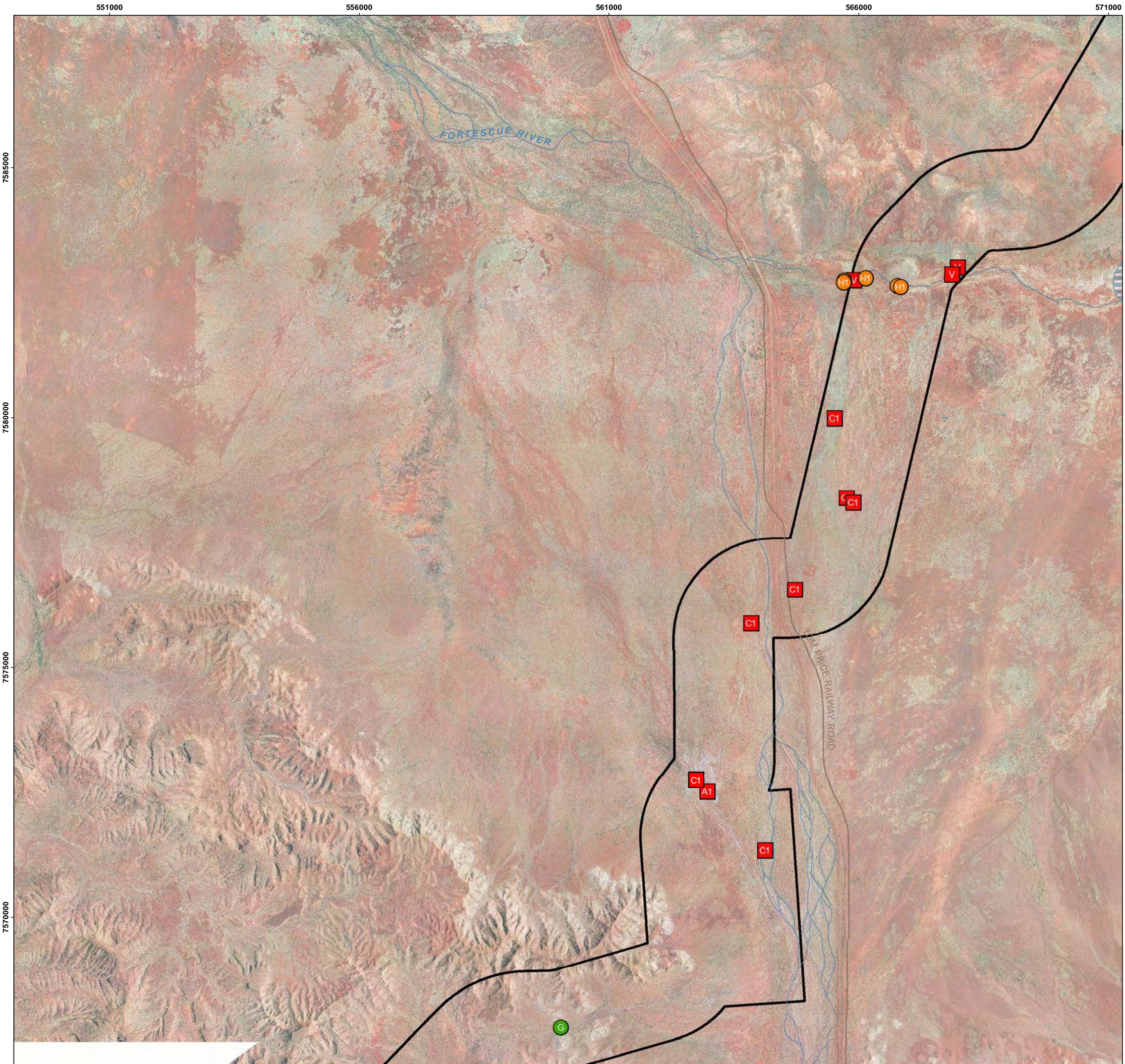
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DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT
AND INTRODUCED FLORA**

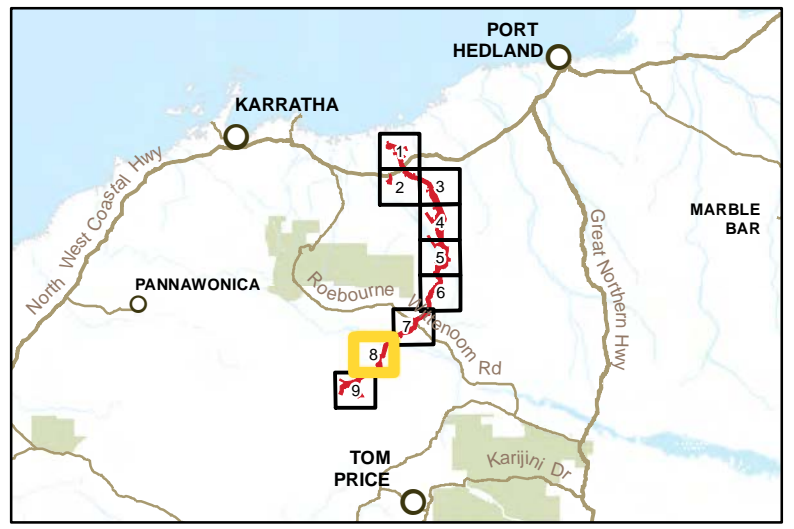
MAP 6 - 7





LEGEND

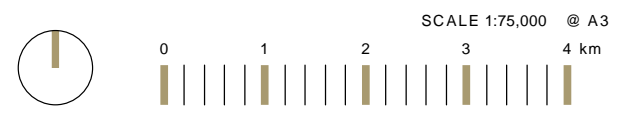
- Minor Road
 - Track
 - Drainage Lines
 - Land subject to inundation
 - Rutila Rail Corridor
- Flora Locations**
- Priority 1 Flora**
 - Helichrysum oligochaetum*
 - Priority 4 Flora**
 - Goodenia nuda*
 - Introduced Flora**
 - Acetosa vesicaria*
 - Cenchrus ciliaris*
 - Vachellia farnesiana*

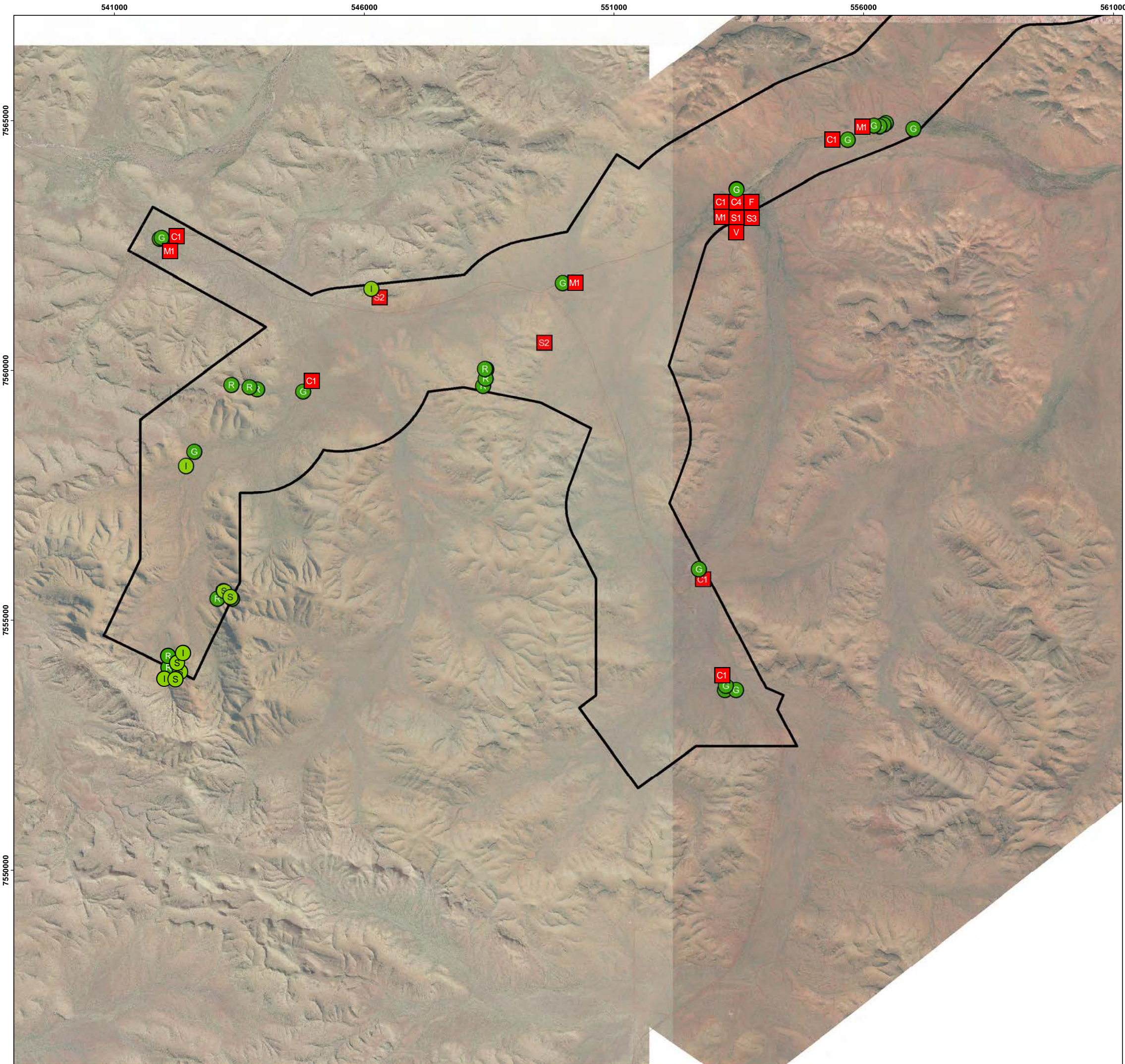


AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT
 AND INTRODUCED FLORA**
MAP 6 - 8





LEGEND

- Track
- ▭ Rutila Rail Corridor

Flora Locations

Priority 3 Flora

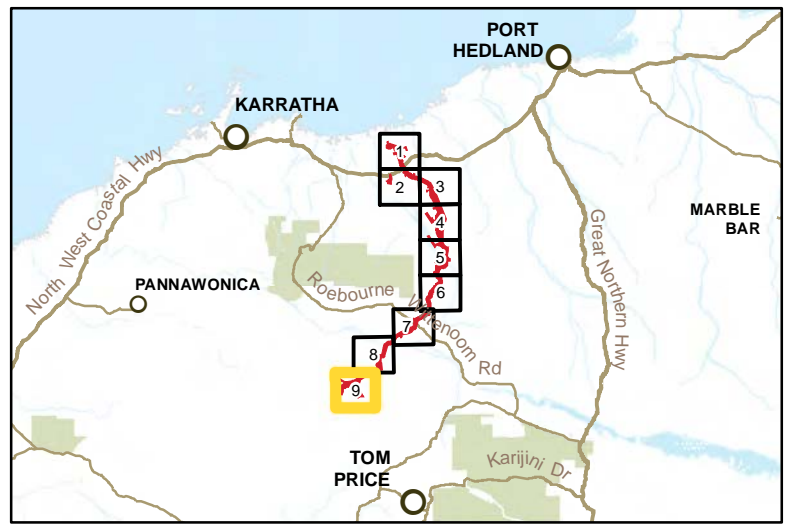
- S *Sida* sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642)
- I *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301)

Priority 4 Flora

- G *Goodenia nuda*
- R *Rhynchosia bungarensis*

Introduced Flora

- C1 *Cenchrus ciliaris*
- S2 *Sigesbeckia orientalis*

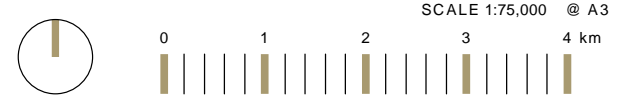


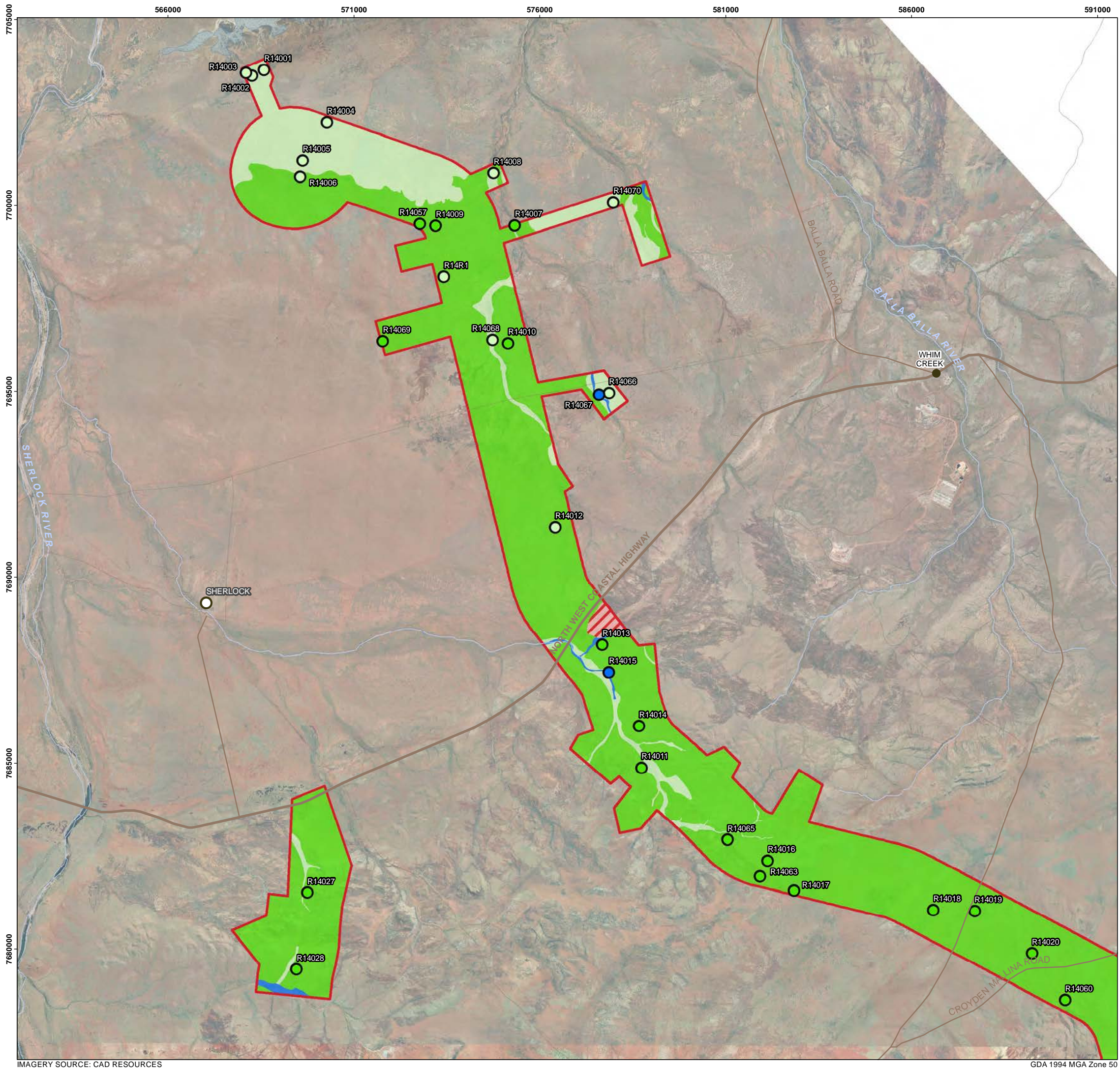
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 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT
 AND INTRODUCED FLORA**

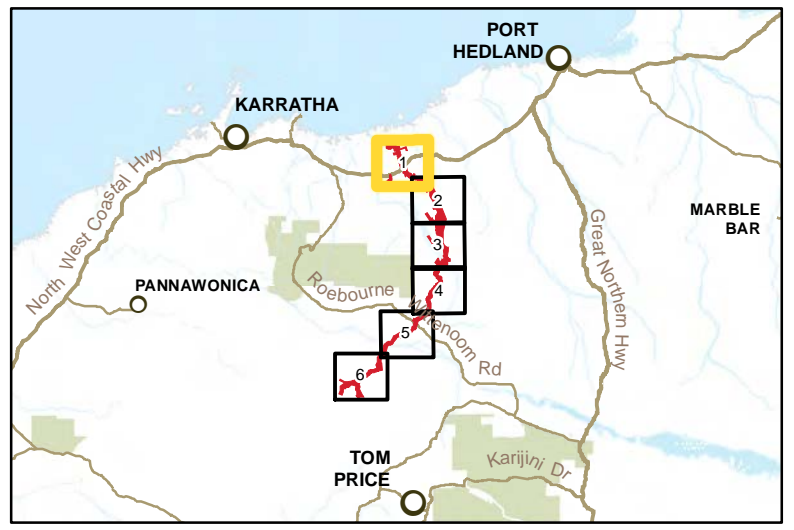
MAP 6 - 9





LEGEND

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Homesteads | Quadrats/Detailed Releve | Mapping |
| ● Place Names | ● Excellent | ■ Excellent |
| — Principal Road | ○ Very Good | ■ Very Good |
| — Minor Road | ● Good | ■ Good |
| — Track | ● Poor | ■ Poor |
| — Drainage Lines | ● Very Poor | ■ Very Poor |
| ■ Saline coastal flat | ● Degraded | ■ Degraded |
| | □ Rutila Rail Corridor | ■ Other |
| | | ■ Rock |
| | | ■ Burnt |

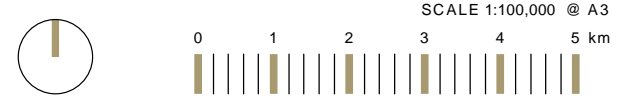


ecoscape

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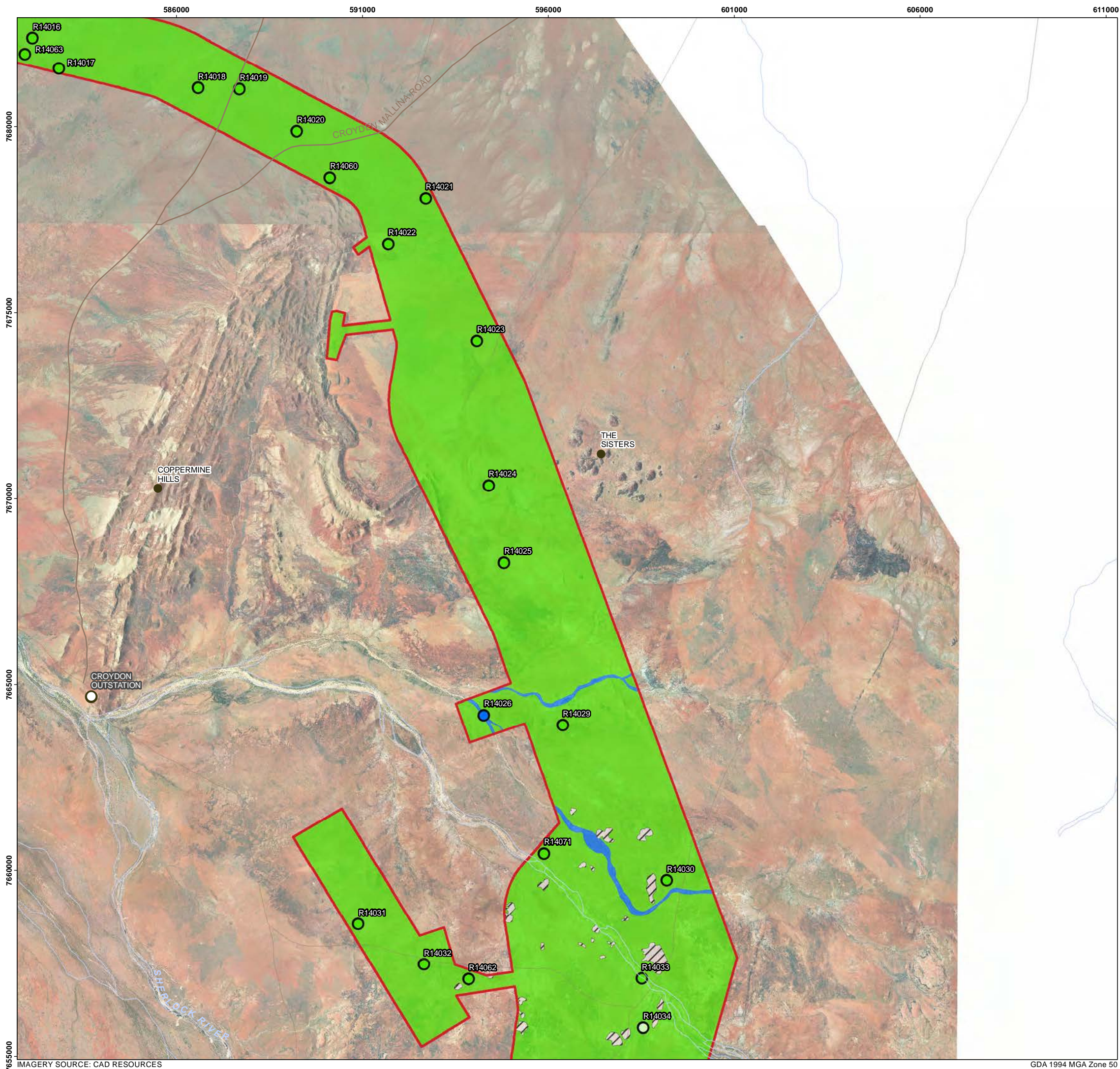
**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**VEGETATION CONDITION
 MAP 7 - 1**



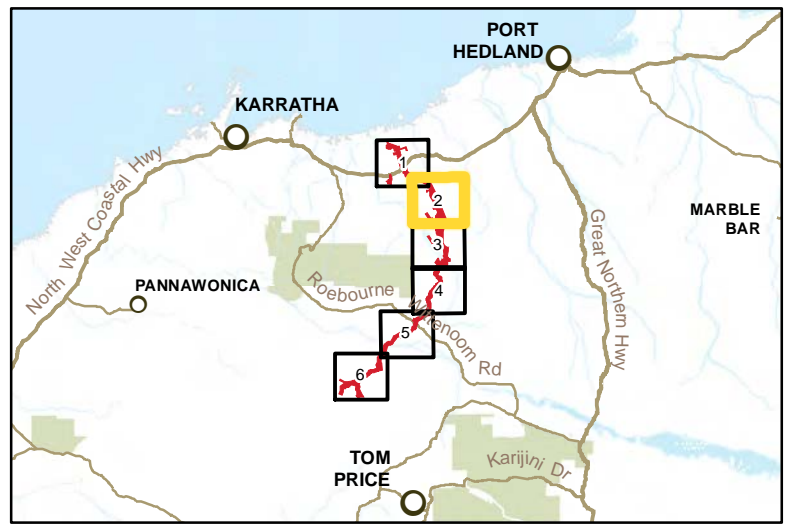
IMAGERY SOURCE: CAD RESOURCES

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50



LEGEND

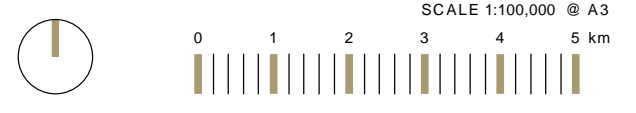
| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ○ Homesteads | Quadrats/Detailed Reve | Mapping |
| ● Place Names | Vegetation Condition Rating | Vegetation Condition Rating |
| — Minor Road | ● Excellent | ■ Excellent |
| — Track | ○ Very Good | ■ Very Good |
| — Drainage Lines | ● Good | ■ Good |
| | ● Poor | ■ Poor |
| | ● Very Poor | ■ Very Poor |
| | ● Degraded | ■ Degraded |
| | ▭ Rutila Rail Corridor | Other |
| | | ▨ Rock |
| | | ▨ Burnt |



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 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

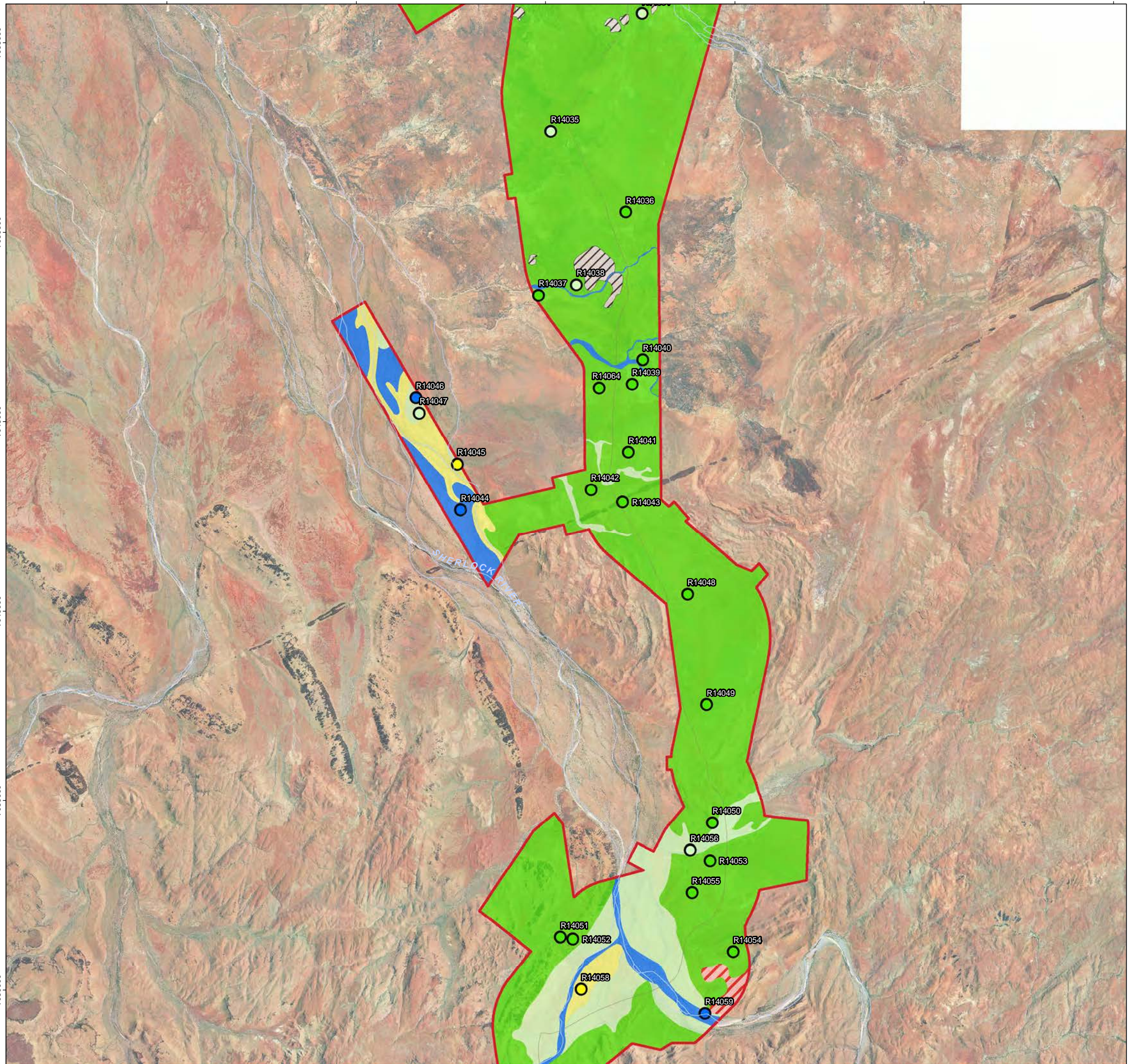
**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**VEGETATION CONDITION
 MAP 7 - 2**



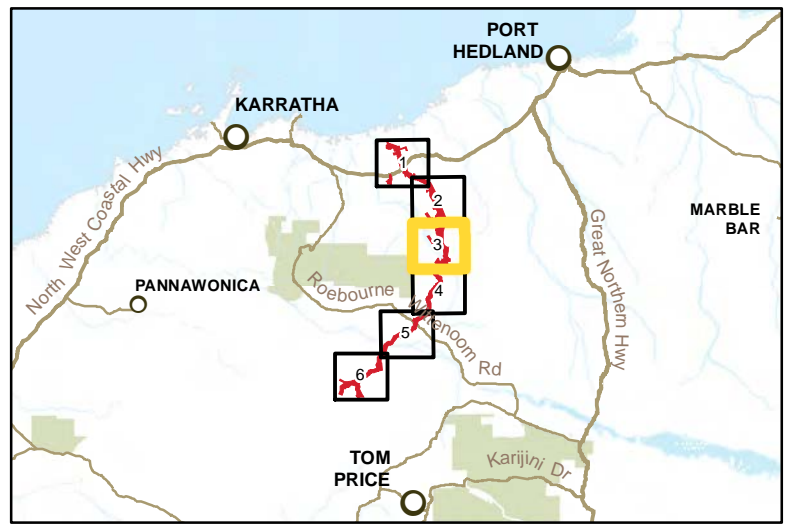
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7655000
7650000
7645000
7640000
7635000
7630000



LEGEND

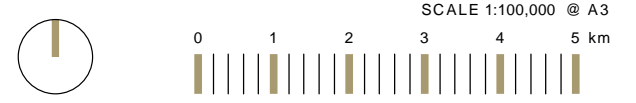
| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| — Track | Quadrats/Detailed Reve | Mapping |
| — Drainage Lines | Vegetation Condition Rating | Vegetation Condition Rating |
| | ● Excellent | ■ Excellent |
| | ○ Very Good | ■ Very Good |
| | ● Good | ■ Good |
| | ● Poor | ■ Poor |
| | ● Very Poor | ■ Very Poor |
| | ● Degraded | ■ Degraded |
| | ▭ Rutila Rail Corridor | Other |
| | | ▨ Rock |
| | | ▨ Burnt |



AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**VEGETATION CONDITION
MAP 7 - 3**



586000 591000 596000 601000 606000 611000

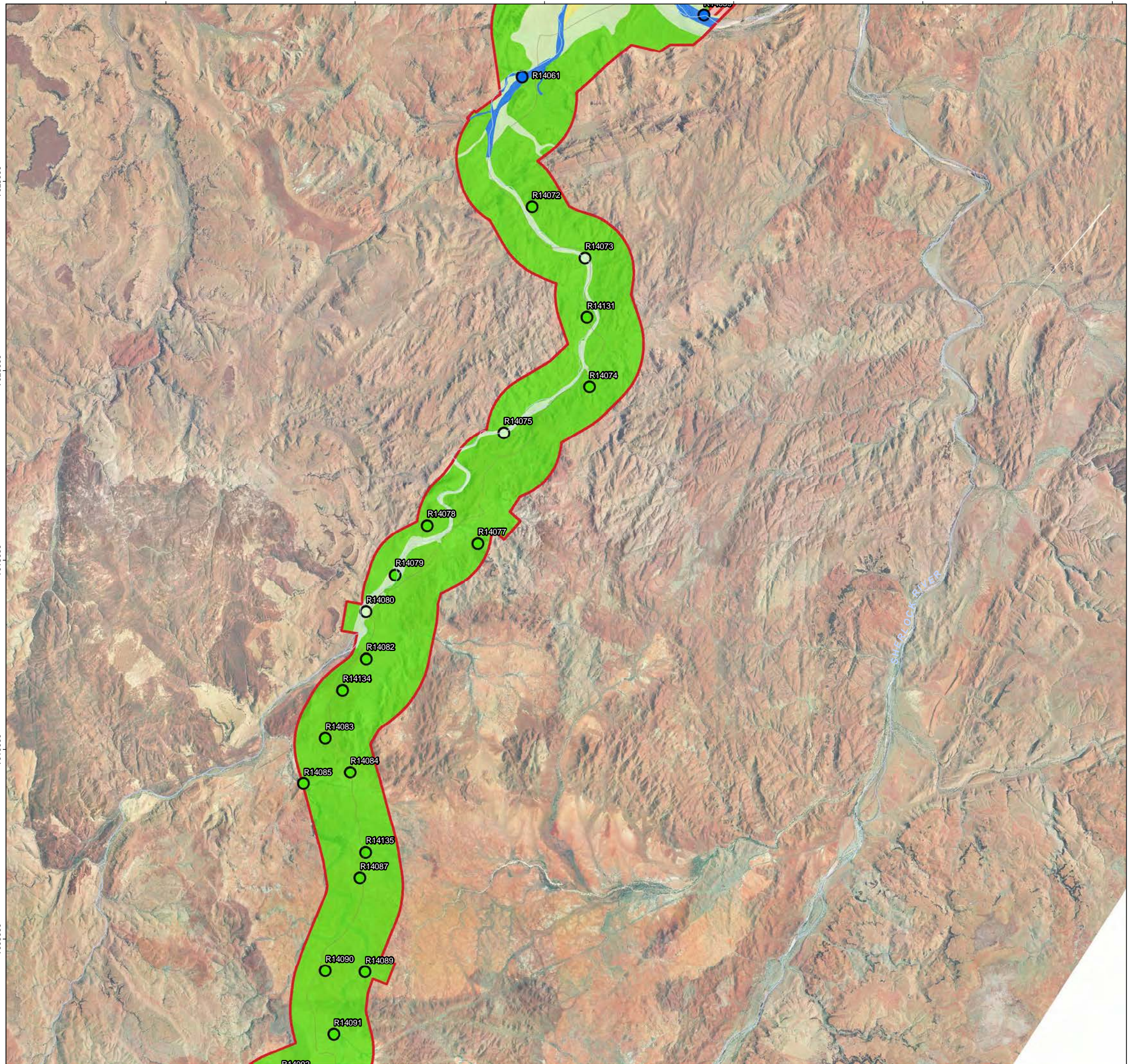
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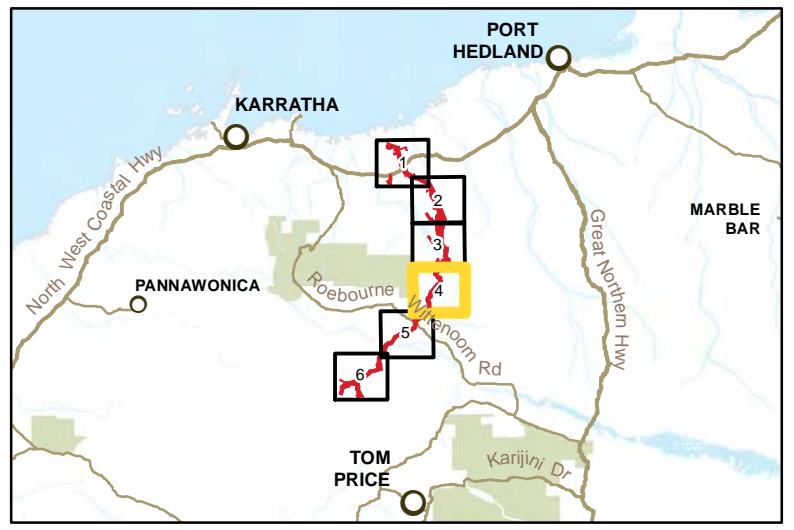
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7605000



LEGEND

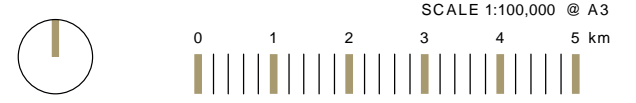
- Track
 - Drainage Lines
- | Quadrats/Detailed Reve | Mapping |
|------------------------|-------------|
| ● Excellent | ■ Excellent |
| ○ Very Good | ■ Very Good |
| ● Good | ■ Good |
| ● Poor | ■ Poor |
| ● Very Poor | ■ Very Poor |
| ● Degraded | ■ Degraded |
| □ Rutila Rail Corridor | ■ Other |
| | ■ Rock |
| | ■ Burnt |

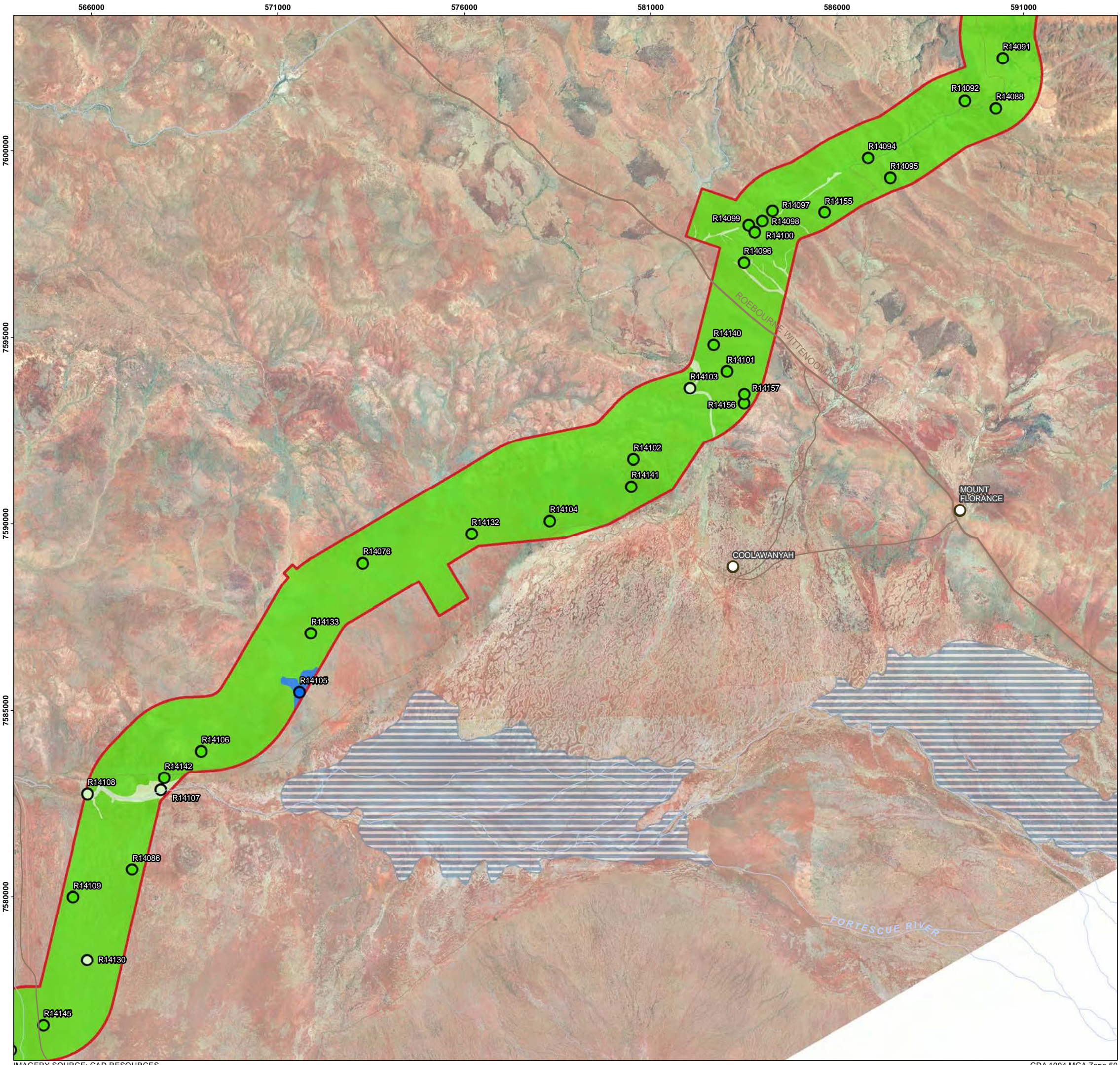


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 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**VEGETATION CONDITION
 MAP 7 - 4**





LEGEND

- Homesteads
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road
- Track
- Drainage Lines
- ▨ Land subject to inundation

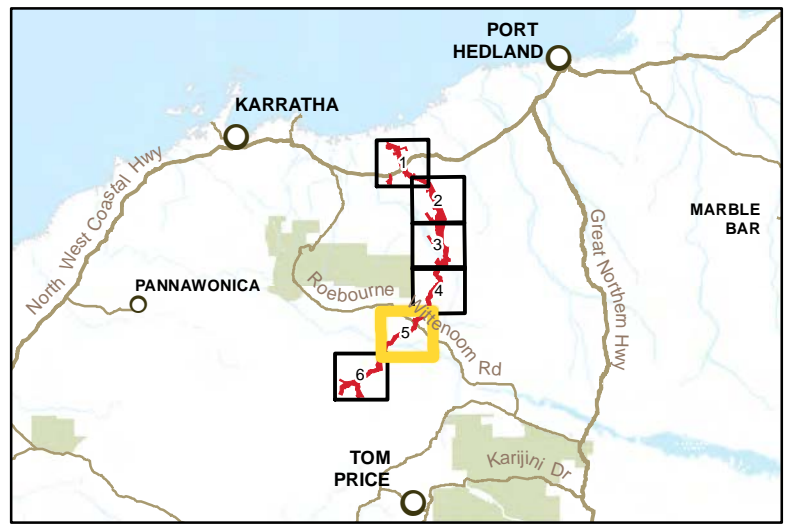
Quadrats/Detailed Releve Mapping

Vegetation Condition Rating

- Excellent
- Very Good
- Good
- Poor
- Very Poor
- Degraded
- ▭ Rutila Rail Corridor

Other

- ▨ Rock
- ▨ Burnt

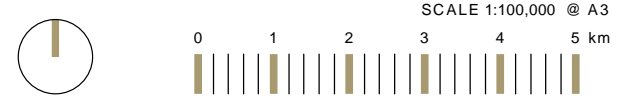


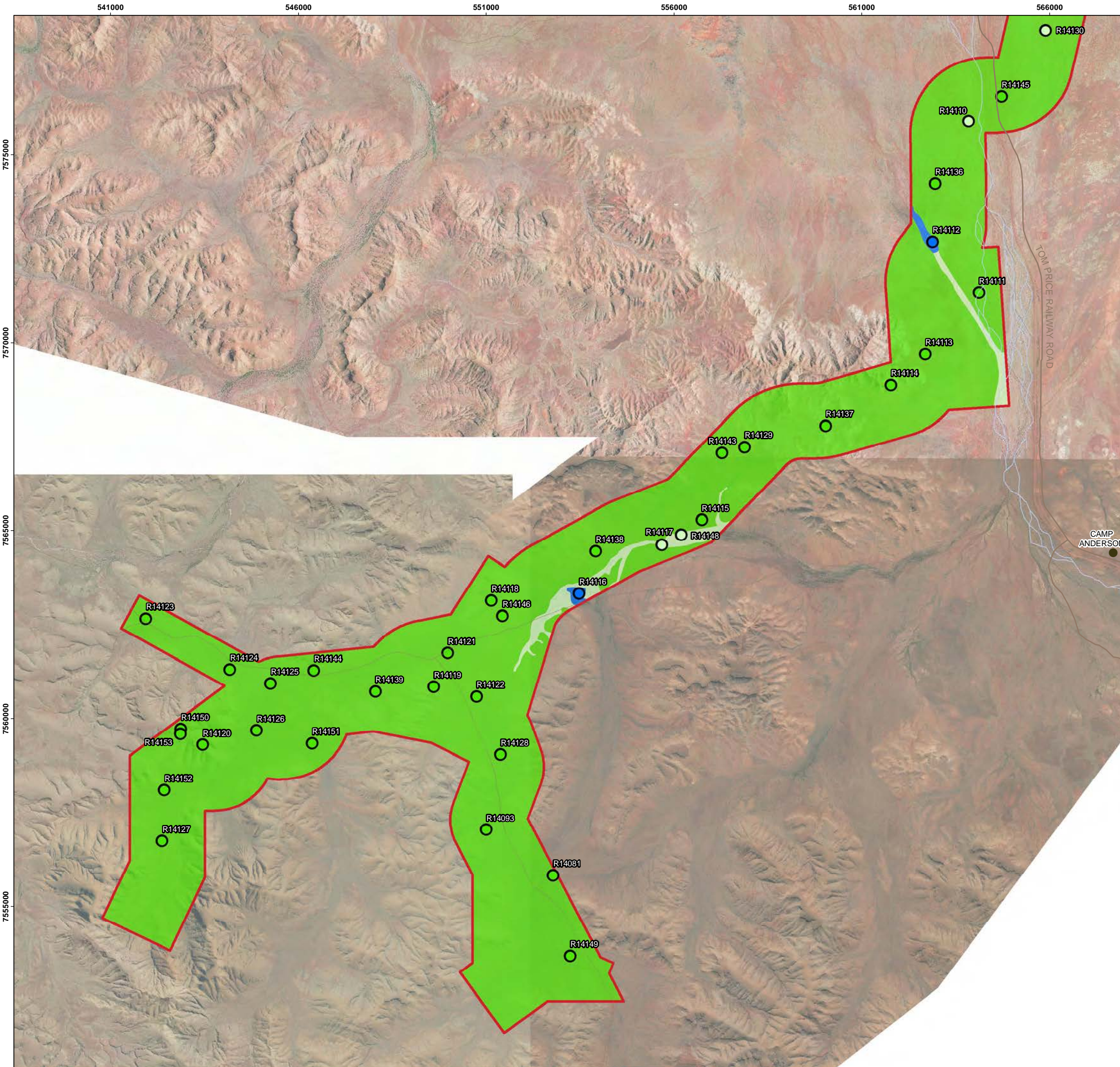
ecoscape

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 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

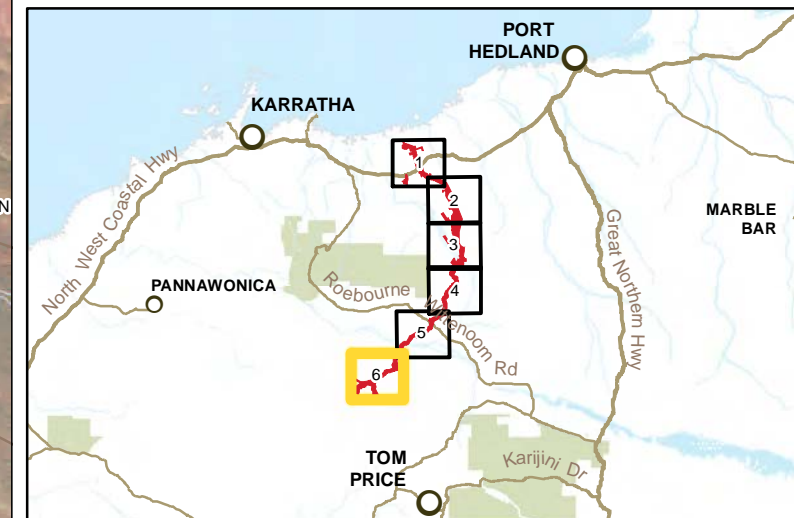
**VEGETATION CONDITION
 MAP 7 - 5**





LEGEND

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ● Place Names | Quadrats/Detailed Revele | Mapping |
| — Minor Road | Vegetation Condition Rating | Vegetation Condition Rating |
| — Track | ● Excellent | ■ Excellent |
| — Drainage Lines | ○ Very Good | ■ Very Good |
| | ● Good | ■ Good |
| | ● Poor | ■ Poor |
| | ● Very Poor | ■ Very Poor |
| | ● Degraded | ■ Degraded |
| | ▭ Rutila Rail Corridor | Other |
| | | ▨ Rock |
| | | ▨ Burnt |

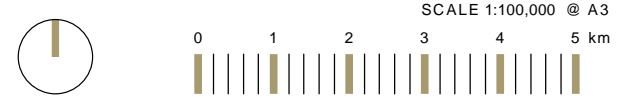


ecoscape

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 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**VEGETATION CONDITION
 MAP 7 - 6**



APPENDIX ONE: DEFINITIONS AND CRITERIA

Table 14: *EPBC Act 1999* categories for flora and fauna (Commonwealth of Australia 1999)

| EPBC ACT CATEGORY | DEFINITION |
|----------------------------|--|
| Extinct | A native species is eligible to be included in the extinct category at a particular time if, at that time, there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died. |
| Extinct in the wild | <p>A native species is eligible to be included in the extinct in the wild category at a particular time if, at that time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or (b) 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. |
| Critically Endangered (CE) | A native species is eligible to be included in the critically endangered category at a particular time if, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria. |
| Endangered (EN) | <p>A native species is eligible to be included in the endangered category at a particular time if, at that time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is not critically endangered; and (b) it is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria. |
| Vulnerable (VU) | <p>A native species is eligible to be included in the vulnerable category at a particular time if, at that time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is not critically endangered or endangered; and (b) it is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria. |
| Conservation Dependent | <p>A native species is eligible to be included in the conservation dependent category at a particular time if, at that time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the species is 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the species is a species of fish; (ii) the species is the focus of a plan of management that provides for management 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. |

Table 15: Conservation codes for Western Australia flora and fauna (DPaW 2013)

| CONSERVATION CODES FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FLORA AND FAUNA | |
|--|---|
| T | <p>Threatened species – Specially protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>, listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).</p> <p>Species* which have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such.</p> <p>Threatened Fauna and Flora are further recognised by the Department according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List criteria: CR: Critically Endangered – considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. EN: Endangered – considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. VU: Vulnerable – considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.</p> |
| X | <p>Presumed extinct species – Specially protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>, listed under Schedule 2 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Presumed Extinct Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Presumed Extinct Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).</p> <p>Species* which have been adequately searched for and there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died, and have been gazetted as such.</p> |
| IA | <p>Migratory birds protected under an international agreement – Specially protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>, listed under Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.</p> <p>Birds that are subject to an agreement between governments of Australia and Japan, China and The Republic of Korea relating to the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction.</p> |
| S | <p>Other specially protected fauna – Specially protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>, listed under Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.</p> <p>Taxa that have not yet been adequately surveyed to be listed under Schedule 1 or 2 are added to the Priority Flora and Priority Fauna Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened flora or fauna. Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for Near Threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These taxa require regular monitoring. Conservation Dependent species are placed in Priority 5.</p> |
| P1 | <p>Priority One: Poorly-known species</p> <p>Species that are known from one or a few collections or sight records (generally less than five), all on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, Shire, rail reserves and Main Roads WA road, gravel and soil reserves, and active mineral leases and under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes.</p> |
| P2 | <p>Priority Two: Poorly-known species</p> <p>Species that are known from one or a few collections or sight records, some of which are on lands not under imminent threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, unallocated Crown land, water reserves, etc. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes</p> |
| P3 | <p>Priority Three: Poorly-known species</p> <p>Species that are known from collections or sight records from several localities not under imminent threat, or from few but widespread localities with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat.</p> <p>Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them</p> |
| P4 | <p>Priority Four: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.</p> <p>(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.</p> |
| P5 | <p>Priority Five: Conservation Dependent species</p> <p>Species that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.</p> |
| <p>*Species includes all taxa (plural of taxon—a classificatory group of any taxonomic rank, e.g. a family, genus, species or any infraspecific category i.e. subspecies, variety or forma).</p> | |

Table 16: EPBC Act 1999 categories for TECs (DSEWPaC 2009)

| EPBC Act CATEGORY | DEFINITION |
|----------------------------|---|
| Critically Endangered (CR) | If, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future. |
| Endangered (EN) | If, at that time, it is not critically endangered, and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the new future. |
| Vulnerable (VU) | If, at that time, it is not critically endangered or endangered, and is facing a high risk of extinction in the medium-term future. |

Table 17: DPaW definitions and criteria for TECs and PECs (DEC 2010)

| CRITERIA | DEFINITION |
|--|--|
| Threatened Ecological Communities | |
| Presumed Totally Destroyed (PD) | <p>An ecological community that has been adequately searched for but for which no representative occurrences have been located. The community has been found to be totally destroyed or so extensively modified throughout its range that no occurrence of it is likely to recover its species composition and/or structure in the foreseeable future.</p> <p>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 (A or B):</p> <p>A. Records within the last 50 years have not been confirmed despite thorough searches of known or likely habitats or</p> <p>B. All occurrences recorded within the last 50 years have since been destroyed</p> |
| Critically Endangered (CR) | <p>An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and found to have been subject to a major contraction in area and/or that was originally of limited distribution and is facing severe modification or destruction throughout its range in the immediate future, or is already severely degraded throughout its range but capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated.</p> <p>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. This will be determined on the basis of the best available information, by it meeting any one or more of the following criteria (A, B or C):</p> <p>A. The estimated geographic range, and/or total area occupied, and/or number of discrete occurrences since European settlement have been reduced by at least 90% and either or both of the following apply (i or ii):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. geographic range, and/or total area occupied and/or number of discrete occurrences are continuing to decline such that total destruction of the community is imminent (within approximately 10 years); ii. modification throughout its range is continuing such that in the immediate future (within approximately 10 years) the community is unlikely to be capable of being substantially rehabilitated. <p>B. Current distribution is limited, and one or more of the following apply (i, ii or iii):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. geographic range and/or number of discrete occurrences, and/or area occupied is highly restricted and the community is currently subject to known threatening processes which are likely to result in total destruction throughout its range in the immediate future (within approximately 10 years); ii. there are very few occurrences, each of which is small and/or isolated and extremely vulnerable to known threatening processes; iii. there may be many occurrences but total area is very small and each occurrence is small and/or isolated and extremely vulnerable to known threatening processes. <p>C. The ecological community exists only as highly modified occurrences that may be capable of being rehabilitated if such work begins in the immediate future (within approximately 10 years).</p> |

| CRITERIA | DEFINITION |
|-----------------|--|
| Endangered (EN) | <p>An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and found to have been subject to a major contraction in area and/or was originally of limited distribution and is in danger of significant modification throughout its range or severe modification or destruction over most of its range in the near future.</p> <p>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. This will be determined on the basis of the best available information by it meeting any one or more of the following criteria (A, B, or C):</p> <p>A. The geographic range, and/or total area occupied, and/or number of discrete occurrences have been reduced by at least 70% since European settlement and either or both of the following apply (i or ii):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the estimated geographic range, and/or total area occupied and/or number of discrete occurrences are continuing to decline such that total destruction of the community is likely in the short term future (within approximately 20 years); ii. modification throughout its range is continuing such that in the short term future (within approximately 20 years) the community is unlikely to be capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated. <p>B. Current distribution is limited, and one or more of the following apply (i, ii or iii):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. geographic range and/or number of discrete occurrences, and/or area occupied is highly restricted and the community is currently subject to known threatening processes which are likely to result in total destruction throughout its range in the short term future (within approximately 20 years); ii. there are few occurrences, each of which is small and/or isolated and all or most occurrences are very vulnerable to known threatening processes; iii. there may be many occurrences but total area is small and all or most occurrences are small and/or isolated and very vulnerable to known threatening processes. <p>C. The ecological community exists only as very modified occurrences that may be capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated if such work begins in the short-term future (within approximately 20 years).</p> |
| Vulnerable (VU) | <p>An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and is found to be declining and/or has declined in distribution and/or condition and whose ultimate security has not yet been assured and/or a community that is still widespread but is believed likely to move into a category of higher threat in the near future if threatening processes continue or begin operating throughout its range.</p> <p>An ecological community will be listed as Vulnerable when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of total destruction or significant modification in the medium to long-term future. This will be determined on the basis of the best available information by it meeting any one or more of the following criteria (A, B or C):</p> <p>A. The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated.</p> <p>B. The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening processes, is restricted in area and/or range and/or is only found at a few locations.</p> <p>C. The ecological community may be still widespread but is believed likely to move into a category of higher threat in the medium to long term future because of existing or impending threatening processes.</p> |

| CRITERIA | DEFINITION |
|--|--|
| Priority Ecological Communities | |
| Priority One | <p><i>Poorly known ecological communities</i></p> <p>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. Communities may be included if they are comparatively well-known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements, and/or are not well defined, and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes across their range.</p> |
| Priority Two | <p><i>Poorly known ecological communities</i></p> <p>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, unallocated Crown land, water reserves, etc.) and not under imminent threat of destruction or degradation. Communities may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities, but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements, and / or are not well defined, and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes.</p> |
| Priority Three | <p><i>Poorly known ecological communities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 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; ii. 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; iii. Communities made up of large, and/or widespread occurrences, that may or may not be represented in the reserve system, but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing by domestic and/or feral stock, and inappropriate fire regimes. <p>Communities may be included if they are comparatively well known from several localities, but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and / or are not well defined, and known threatening processes exist that could affect them.</p> |
| Priority Four | <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rare. Ecological communities known from few occurrences that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change These communities are usually represented on conservation lands. ii. Near Threatened. Ecological communities that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. iii. Ecological communities that have been removed from the list of threatened communities during the past five years. |
| Priority Five | <p><i>Conservation Dependent Ecological Communities</i></p> <p>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.</p> |

Table 18: NVIS structural formation (terrestrial vegetation) (NHT 2003)

| COVER CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Foliage cover * | 70-100 | 30-70 | 10-30 | <10 | > 0 (scattered) | 0-5 (clumped) | unknown |
| | Cover code | d | c | i | r | bi | bc | unknown |
| Growth Form | Height Ranges (m) | Structural Formation Classes | | | | | | |
| tree, palm | <10,10-30, >30 | closed forest | open forest | woodland | open woodland | isolated trees | isolated clumps of trees | tree, palm |
| tree mallee | <3, <10, 10-30 | closed mallee forest | open mallee forest | mallee woodland | open mallee woodland | isolated mallee trees | isolated clumps of mallee trees | tree mallee |
| shrub, cycad, grass-tree, tree-fern | <1,1-2,>2 | closed shrubland | shrubland | open shrubland | sparse shrubland | isolated shrubs | isolated clumps of shrubs | shrub, cycad, grass-tree, tree-fern |
| mallee shrub | <3, <10, 10-30 | closed mallee shrubland | mallee shrubland | open mallee shrubland | sparse mallee shrubland | isolated mallee shrubs | isolated clumps of mallee shrubs | mallee shrub |
| heath shrub | <1,1-2,>2 | closed heathland | heathland | open heathland | sparse heathland | isolated heath shrubs | isolated clumps of heath shrubs | heath shrub |
| chenopod shrub | <1,1-2,>2 | closed chenopod shrubland | chenopod shrubland | open chenopod shrubland | sparse chenopod shrubland | isolated chenopod shrubs | isolated clumps of chenopod shrubs | chenopod shrub |
| samphire shrub | <0.5,>0.5 | closed samphire shrubland | samphire shrubland | open samphire shrubland | sparse samphire shrubland | isolated samphire shrubs | isolated clumps of samphire shrubs | samphire shrub |
| hummock grass | <2,>2 | closed hummock grassland | hummock grassland | open hummock grassland | sparse hummock grassland | isolated hummock grasses | isolated clumps of hummock grasses | hummock grass |
| tussock grass | <0.5,>0.5 | closed tussock grassland | tussock grassland | open tussock grassland | sparse tussock grassland | isolated tussock grasses | isolated clumps of tussock grasses | tussock grass |
| other grass | <0.5,>0.5 | closed grassland | grassland | open grassland | sparse grassland | isolated grasses | isolated clumps of grasses | other grass |
| sedge | <0.5,>0.5 | closed sedgeland | sedgeland | open sedgeland | sparse sedgeland | isolated sedges | isolated clumps of sedges | sedge |
| rush | <0.5,>0.5 | closed rushland | rushland | open rushland | sparse rushland | isolated rushes | isolated clumps of rushes | rush |
| herb | <0.5,>0.5 | closed herbland | herbland | open herbland | sparse herbland | isolated herbs | isolated clumps of herbs | herb |
| fern | <1,1-2,>2 | closed fernland | fernland | open fernland | sparse fernland | isolated ferns | isolated clumps of ferns | fern |
| bryophyte | <0.5 | closed bryophyte-land | bryophyte-land | open bryophyteland | sparse bryophyteland | isolated bryophytes | isolated clumps of bryophytes | bryophyte |
| lichen | <0.5 | closed lichenland | lichenland | open lichenland | sparse lichenland | isolated lichens | isolated clumps of lichens | lichen |
| vine | <10,10-30, >30 | closed vineland | vineland | open vineland | sparse vineland | isolated vines | isolated clumps of vines | vine |

Table 19: NVIS height classes (NHT 2003)

| HEIGHT | | GROWTH FORM | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Height Class | Height Range (m) | tree, vine (M & U), palm (single-stemmed) | shrub, heath shrub, chenopod shrub, ferns, samphire shrub, cycad, tree-fern, grass-tree, palm (multi-stemmed) | tree mallee, mallee shrub | tussock grass, hummock grass, other grass, sedge, rush, forbs, vine (G) | bryophyte, lichen, seagrass, aquatic |
| 8 | >30 | tall | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 7 | 10-30 | mid | NA | tall | NA | NA |
| 6 | <10 | low | NA | mid | NA | NA |
| 5 | <3 | NA | NA | low | NA | NA |
| 4 | >2 | NA | tall | NA | tall | NA |
| 3 | 1-2 | NA | mid | NA | tall | NA |
| 2 | 0.5-1 | NA | low | NA | mid | tall |
| 1 | <0.5 | NA | low | NA | low | low |

Source: (based on Walker & Hopkins 1990)

Table 20: Vegetation Condition Scale for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (adapted from Keighery (1994), included in EPA & DEC (2012))

| CONDITION RATING | DESCRIPTION |
|------------------|--|
| Excellent | Pristine or nearly so; no obvious signs of damage caused by activities of European man. |
| Very Good | Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by activities of European man. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds such as <i>*Ursinia anthemoides</i> or <i>*Briza</i> spp., or occasional vehicle tracks. |
| Good | More obvious signs of damage caused by activities of European man, including some obvious signs of impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or by selective logging. Weeds as above, possibly plus some more aggressive ones such as <i>*Ehrharta</i> spp. |
| Poor | Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate to it after very obvious activities of European man, such as grazing, partial clearing (chaining) or frequent fires. Weeds as above, probably plus some aggressive ones such as <i>*Ehrharta</i> spp. |
| Very Poor | 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 including very aggressive species. |
| Degraded | Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; ie areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs. |

APPENDIX TWO: DESKTOP ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Table 21: Geological units in the study area (Hickman & Smithies 2000; Smithies & Hickman 2004; Thorne *et al.* 1996)

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|---|
| AaM | Millindinna Intrusion: undivided mafic and ultramafic rocks as layered sills; metamorphosed |
| AaO | Opaline Well Intrusion: fine- to coarse-grained, mafic intrusive rock; includes olivine gabbro and minor pyroxenite and dunite; minor extrusive mafic rock; metamorphosed |
| AaS | Sherlock Intrusion: fine- to coarse-grained mafic intrusive rock; includes gabbro, olivine gabbro, leucogabbro, and granophyric gabbro; metamorphosed |
| Abk | Komatiitic basalt, pyroxene spinifex textured, and olivine basalt; metamorphosed |
| ACc | CISTERN FORMATION: metamorphosed clastic and volcanoclastic rocks, fine- to coarse-grained wacke, siltstone, and volcanolithic sandstone; includes polymictic cobble conglomerate |
| ACf | MONS CUPRI VOLCANICS: metamorphosed felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks; lavas and pyroclastic rock, with feldspar and quartz phenocrysts; dacite to rhyolite composition; locally spherulitic and |
| ACr | RUSHALL SLATE: metamorphosed well-laminated shale and siltstone; locally graphitic; minor sandstone; may be equivalent to lower part of MALLINA FORMATION |
| AD(b) | Basalt and high-Mg basalt; local ironstone, shale, and wacke |
| ADcq | Quartzite; medium- to coarse-grained; minor graded beds |
| ADcs | Poorly sorted sandstone and shale; minor graded beds |
| ADcsc | Conglomerate, pebbly sandstone, and coarse-grained lithic sandstone; metamorphosed |
| ADcsh | Laminated shale; locally includes minor beds of poorly sorted subarkose, siltstone, ferruginous siltstone, shale, and iron formation; metamorphosed |
| ADcstf | Poorly sorted subarkose; includes wacke; lesser interbeds of shale; rare graded beds; metamorphosed |
| ADcsw | Wacke; locally subarkosic; fine to coarse grained; well-developed graded units; minor pebble beds and shale; turbiditic; metamorphosed |
| ADm | MALLINA FORMATION: interbedded shale, siltstone, and medium-to fine-grained wacke; minor layers of chert; metamorphosed |
| Ae | LOUDEN VOLCANICS: undivided basalt and high-Mg basalt; interbedded clastic units and chert; metamorphosed |
| Afdp | Porphyritic dacite; metamorphosed |
| AFh | Sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, shale, and felsic pyroclastic rocks |
| AFhst | Medium- to coarse-grained, poorly sorted sandstone and minor well-laminated siltstone |
| AFhy | Lyre Creek Member: felsic agglomerate and felsic pyroclastic rocks |
| AFjo | Woodiana Member: quartz-rich sandstone, chert, chert breccia, and mudstone; locally includes lithic volcanoclastic sandstone |
| AFjsl | Variegated, light-coloured mudstone and siltstone |
| AFjsg | Carbonaceous mudstone and siltstone, chert, and local dolomite beds |
| AFk | KYLENA FORMATION: massive or amygdaloidal basalt, basaltic andesite, and dacite; local komatiitic basalt and rhyolite |
| AFm | MADDINA FORMATION: massive, vesicular, and amygdaloidal basalt and basaltic andesite |
| AFr | MOUNT ROE BASALT: massive, vesicular, and glomeroporphyritic basalt |
| AFrs | Laminated shale, siltstone, and poorly sorted tuffaceous sandstone |
| AFt | TUMBIANA FORMATION: mafic to felsic volcanoclastic sandstone, pyroclastic rocks, and fine- to medium-grained clastic sedimentary rock; minor basalt, chert, dolomite, and limestone |
| AFtc | Meentheena Member: dark grey stromatolitic dolomite and limestone, carbonate-rich pyroclastic rocks, mudstone, and siltstone |

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|
| Agja | JALLAGNOONINA GRANODIORITE: tonalite and granodiorite; metamorphosed |
| AGI | CLEAVERVILLE FORMATION: banded iron-formation, jaspilite, chert, siltstone, shale, and minor felsic volcanoclastic rock; metamorphosed |
| AGIfv | Felsic volcanoclastic rock, lithic volcanoclastic sandstone, and siltstone; metamorphosed |
| Agpe | PEAWAH GRANODIORITE: hornblende-biotite high-Mg diorite, granodiorite, and tonalite; metamorphosed |
| AgR | Granitoid gneiss and foliated granitoid rock |
| AgRg | BOOKINGARRA GRANITE: medium- to coarse-grained monzogranite to syenogranite; locally strongly foliated; metamorphosed |
| AgSa | SATIRIST GRANITE: metamorphosed biotite(-hornblende) granite |
| AgYel | ELLAWARRINA MONZOGRANITE: biotite-bearing monzogranite; metamorphosed |
| AgYfr | FLAT ROCKS TONALITE: biotite-bearing tonalite; strongly foliated; locally interleaved with abundant massive to weakly foliated, K-feldspar porphyritic monzogranite; metamorphosed |
| AgYmh | Hornblende-bearing monzogranite to granodiorite, undivided; metamorphosed |
| AHd | WITTENOOM FORMATION: metamorphosed thin- to medium-bedded dolomite, dolomitic pelite, chert, and volcanic sandstone |
| AHm | MARRA MAMBA IRON FORMATION: chert, banded iron-formation, mudstone, and siltstone |
| AHs | MOUNT McRAE SHALE and MOUNT SYLVIA FORMATION: mudstone, siltstone, chert, banded iron-formation, and dolomite |
| Aog | Metagabbro, medium to coarse grained |
| Aoge | Melanogabbro; typically low-Ti tholeiitic; metamorphosed |
| Aombs | Fine- to medium-grained actinolite-chlorite(-serpentine-plagioclase) schist; boninitic composition |
| Apto | TOWERANNA PORPHYRY: metamorphosed porphyritic granodiorite; possibly equivalent to PEAWAH GRANODIORITE |
| At | MOUNT NEGRI VOLCANICS: metamorphosed variolitic and vesicular basalt; undivided |
| Auk | Serpentine-talc-tremolite rock after komatiite; pseudomorphed olivine spinifex textures |
| Aus | Serpentinized ultramafic rock |
| Czc | Colluvium - dissected consolidated clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposits; derived from adjacent rock outcrop |
| Czcb | Colluvium, dissected by present-day drainage, with gilgai surface in areas of expansive clay |
| Czcf | Ferruginous colluvium, derived from adjacent iron formation; includes hematite-rich conglomerate (canga) that contains iron ore |
| Czrk | Residual calcrete; massive, nodular, and cavernous limestone; mainly silicified |
| d | Dolerite dykes; interpreted from aeromagnetic data where dashed |
| PLHb | BROCKMAN IRON FORMATION: banded iron-formation, chert, and pelite |
| Qa | Alluvium - unconsolidated silt, sand, and gravel; in drainage channels and adjacent floodplains |
| Qaa | Alluvial sand and gravel in rivers and creeks; clay, silt, and sand in channels on floodplains |
| Qab | Alluvial sand, silt, and clay in floodplains, with gilgai surface in areas of expansive clay |
| Qao | Alluvial sand, silt, and clay in floodplains adjacent to main drainage channels |
| Qc | Colluvium - sand, silt, and gravel in outwash fans; scree and talus; proximal mass-wasting deposits; unconsolidated quartz and rock fragments in soil |
| Qhms | Coastal sand in beach deposits and dunes; chiefly marine sand reworked by wind, but includes some reworked alluvium near deltas; shelly sand contains <i>Anadara granosa</i> |
| Qs | Eolian sand - red-yellow, wind-blown sand; local ridges |
| Qw | Low-gradient sheetwash deposits - silt, sand, and pebbles on distal outwash fans; no defined drainage |

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION |
|------------|---|
| Qwb | Sand, silt, and clay in distal outwash fans, with gilgai surface in areas of expansive clay |
| Qwc | Sheetwash sand, silt, and clay in distal outwash fans, with numerous claypans and minor clay-filled drainages |
| Qwf | Ferruginous sheetwash sand, silt, and clay in outwash fans, with clasts of iron formation |
| Qws | Sand in distal outwash fans; no defined drainage |

Table 22: Descriptions of land types and systems within the study area (Van Vreeswyk *et al.* 2004)

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------------|--|
| Land type 1 | Hills and ranges with spinifex grasslands |
| Black land system | Linear ridges of dolerite or basalt supporting hard spinifex grasslands, with unvegetated boulder slopes and rock piles along summits. |
| Boolaloo land system | Granite hills, domes, tor fields and sandy plains supporting spinifex grasslands with scattered shrubs. |
| Capricorn land system | Rugged sandstone hills, ridges, stony footslopes and interfluves supporting low acacia shrublands or hard spinifex grasslands with scattered shrubs. |
| Granitic land system | Rugged granitic hills supporting shrubby hard and soft spinifex grasslands. |
| McKay land system | Hills, ridges, plateaux remnants and breakaways of meta sedimentary and sedimentary rocks supporting hard spinifex grasslands with acacias and occasional eucalypts. |
| Newman land system | Rugged jaspilite plateaux, ridges and mountains supporting hard spinifex grasslands |
| Rocklea land system | Basalt hills, plateaux, lower slopes and minor stony plains supporting hard spinifex (and occasionally soft spinifex) grasslands |
| Ruth land system | Hills and ridges of volcanic and other rocks supporting shrubby hard spinifex and occasionally soft spinifex grasslands. |
| Land type 8 | Stony plains with spinifex grasslands |
| Boolgeeda land system | Stony lower slopes and plains below hill systems supporting hard and soft spinifex grasslands or mulga shrublands |
| Macroy land system | Stony plains and occasional tor fields based on granite supporting hard and soft spinifex shrubby grasslands. |
| Satirist land system | Stony plains and low rises supporting hard spinifex grasslands, and gilgai plains supporting tussock grasslands. |
| Land type 9 | Stony gilgai plains with tussock grasslands and spinifex grasslands |
| Wona land system | Basalt upland gilgai plains supporting Roebourne Plains grass and Mitchell grass tussock grasslands, minor hard spinifex grasslands or annual grasslands/herbfields. |
| Land type 11 | Sandplains with spinifex grasslands |
| Gregory land system | Linear dunes and restricted sandplains supporting shrubby hard spinifex (and occasionally soft spinifex) grasslands. |
| Uaroo land system | Broad sandy plains, pebbly plains and drainage tracts supporting hard and soft spinifex hummock grasslands with scattered acacia shrubs. |
| Land type 12 | Wash plains on hardpan with groved mulga shrublands (sometimes spinifex understory) |
| Jurrawarrina land system | Hardpan plains and alluvial tracts supporting mulga shrublands with tussock and spinifex grasses. |
| Land type 13 | Alluvial plains with soft spinifex grasslands |
| Mallina land system | Sandy surfaced alluvial plains supporting soft spinifex grasslands and minor hard spinifex and tussock grasslands. |
| Urandy land system | Stony plains, alluvial plains and drainage lines supporting shrubby soft spinifex grasslands. |
| Land type 14 | Alluvial plains with tussock grasslands or grassy shrublands |
| Horseflat land system | Gilgaied clay plains supporting Roebourne Plains grass grasslands and minor grassy snakewood shrublands. |
| Land type 15 | Alluvial plains with snakewood shrublands |

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION |
|----------------------|--|
| Hooley land system | Alluvial clay plains supporting a mosaic of snakewood shrublands and tussock grasslands. |
| Sherlock land system | Stony alluvial plains supporting snakewood shrublands with patchy tussock grasses and spinifex grasslands |
| Land type 17 | River plains with grassy woodlands and shrublands, and tussock grasslands |
| Coolibah land system | Flood plains with weakly gilgaied clay soils supporting coolibah woodlands with tussock grass understorey. |
| River land system | Narrow, seasonally active flood plains and major river channels supporting moderately close, tall shrublands or woodlands of acacias and fringing communities of eucalypts sometimes with tussock grasses or spinifex. |
| Land type 18 | Calcrete drainage plains with shrublands or spinifex grasslands |
| Calcrete land system | Low calcrete platforms and plains supporting shrubby hard spinifex grasslands. |

APPENDIX THREE: DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS

Table 23: Combined flora database search results

Database searches: 1 = DPaW, 2 = NatureMap (Figure 7), 3 = PMST, 4 = Ecoscape records

| SPECIES | DATABASE | EPBC ACT STATUS | DPaW STATUS |
|--|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) | 4 | - | P1 |
| <i>Acacia bromilowiana</i> | 1 | - | P4 |
| <i>Acacia daweana</i> | 1,2 | - | P3 |
| <i>Acacia leeuweniana</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Acacia subtiliformis</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>cloncurrensis</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Brachyscome</i> sp. Wanna Munna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4662) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Calotis latiuscula</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Calotis squamigera</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Cladium procerum</i> | 1,2 | - | P2 |
| <i>Dampiera anonyma</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Dampiera metallorum</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Eragrostis</i> sp. Mt Robinson (S. van Leeuwen 4109) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Eragrostis surreyana</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>Pingandy</i> (M.E. Trudgen 2662) | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>magnifica</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P4 |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Walker KW 136) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Snowy Mountain (S. van Leeuwen 3737) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. West Angelas (S. van Leeuwen 4068) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Eremophila spongiocarpa</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus lucens</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>glabra</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>inappendiculata</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis sieberiana</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Geijera salicifolia</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Glycine falcata</i> | 1,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P4 |
| <i>Goodenia</i> sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727) | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i> | 1 | - | P3 |

| SPECIES | DATABASE | EPBC ACT STATUS | DPAW STATUS |
|---|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i> | 1,2 | - | P1 |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P1 |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Gurinbiddy Range (M.E. Trudgen MET 15708) | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Mt Brockman (E. Thoma ET 1354) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Gilesii (M.E. Trudgen 15869) | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Iotasperma sessilifolium</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Ipomoea racemigera</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Josephinia</i> sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) | 2 | - | P1 |
| <i>Lepidium catapycnon</i> | 1,3 | Vulnerable | T |
| <i>Livistona alfredii</i> | 1 | - | P4 |
| <i>Nicotiana heterantha</i> | 1,2 | - | P1 |
| <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Olearia mucronata</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Owenia acidula</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Oxalis</i> sp. Pilbara (M.E. Trudgen 12725) | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Paspalidium retiglume</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P2 |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Pilbara trudgenii</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Pleurocarpaea gracilis</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Polymeria distigma</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Ptilotus subspinescens</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Rhagodia</i> sp. Hamersley (M. Trudgen 17794) | 1,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P4 |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Scaevola</i> sp. Hamersley Range basalts (S. van Leeuwen 3675) | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Senna</i> sp. Millstream (E. Leyland s.n. 30/8/1990) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) | 1,2,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692) | 1,2,4 | - | P1 |
| <i>Solanum albostellatum</i> | 1,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Solanum kentrocaule</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Spartothamnella puberula</i> | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Sporobolus pulchellus</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Stackhousia clementii</i> | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i> | 1,2 | - | P3 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114) | 1,2,4 | - | P1 |
| <i>Tetradlea fordiana</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Teucrium pilbaranum</i> | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431) | 1,4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Thryptomene wittveri</i> | 1 | Vulnerable | T |

| SPECIES | DATABASE | EPBC ACT STATUS | DPaW STATUS |
|---|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| <i>Trianthes</i> sp. Python Pool (G.R. Guerin & M.E. Trudgen GG 1023) | 1 | - | P2 |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Karijini (S. van Leeuwen 4111) | 1 | - | P1 |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Mt Ella (M.E. Trudgen 12739) | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367) | 1 | - | P3 |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626) | 1,2,4 | - | P2 |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. rockpiles (R. Butcher et al. RB 1400) | 4 | - | P3 |
| <i>Vittadinia</i> sp. Coondewanna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4684) | 1 | - | P1 |

Barbula ehrenbergii (P1), identified by the DPaW database search, was removed from the list as it is not a vascular plant and surveys for mosses are not within the scope of the project.

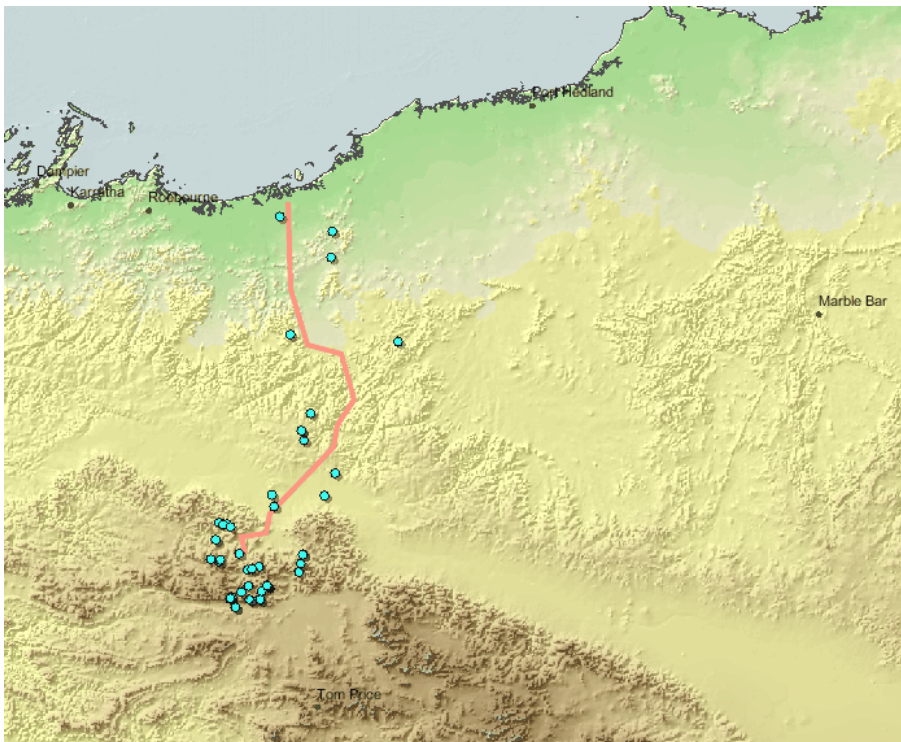


Figure 7: NatureMap (DPaW 2007-2014) search area

Table 24: Conservation significant flora details

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | SOIL | LANDFORM/HABITAT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION |
|--|--|-------------|---|---|--|
| T | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidium catapycnon</i> | Open, woody perennial, herb or shrub, 0.2-0.3 m high, stems zigzag, white flowers | Oct | Skeletal | Hillsides | <i>Triodia wiseana</i> hummock grassland. With <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> , <i>A. inaequilatera</i> , <i>A. pruinocarpa</i> , <i>A. pyrifolia</i> , <i>Triodia</i> sp. Shovelanna Hill |
| <i>Thryptomene wittweri</i> | Spreading or rounded shrub, 0.5–1.5(–2.1) m high | Apr/Jul/Aug | Skeletal red stony soils | Breakaways, stony creek beds | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> |
| P1 | | | | | |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) | Erect shrub to 3 m, yellow or orange flowers | Jun-Nov | Orange brown sandy loam, red sand, clay | Sandplain, dunes, floodplain | Grassland, shrubland, <i>Acacia</i> shrubland |
| <i>Acacia leeuweniana</i> | Narrow, obconic tree, to 14 m high, bark minni ritchi | Apr-May | Granitic sandy loam | Granite outcrop high in landscape | <i>Acacia retivenea</i> , <i>A. tumida</i> , <i>Terminalia canescens</i> |
| <i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>cloncurrensis</i> | Perennial grass to 1.4 m high | May | Loam, clay | Damp depression, clay pan | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Brachyscome</i> sp. Wanna Munna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4662) | Annual herb to 40 cm, purple/blue/white/pink flowers | Mar-Sep | Clay | Flats | Mulga, grassland |
| <i>Calotis squamigera</i> | Procumbent annual, herb, to 0.21 m high | Jul | Pebbly loam | Plain | <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Eragrostis</i> sp. Mt Robinson (S. van Leeuwen 4109) | Tussock-forming perennial, grass-like or herb, to 0.3 m high | Sep | Red-brown skeletal soils, ironstone | Steep slopes, summits | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Walker KW 136) | Shrub to 2 m tall, rounded crowded canopy, Flowers white-cream-yellow-pink-purple | Aug-Sep | Ironstone | Hill crest, cliff top, gorge top | Mulga |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Snowy Mountain (S. van Leeuwen 3737) | Shrub to 1 m high, rounded | - | Ironstone | High hill | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. West Angelas (S. van Leeuwen 4068) | Spindly shrub to 3 m high | Sep | Banded ironstone | High in landscape, hill summit, scree | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Eremophila spongiocarpa</i> | Compact, succulent-leaved shrub, to 1 m high | May/Sep | Alluvium | Weakly saline alluvial plain on margins of marsh | <i>Tecticornia</i> spp., Mulga, <i>Frankenia</i> sp. |
| <i>Eucalyptus lucens</i> | Mallee, to 4.5 m high, bark smooth, white, sometimes slightly powdery; leaves glossy green | Jan-Apr | Ironstone | Rocky slopes and mountain tops, high in the landscape | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i> | Herb to 2 cm high | May-Jun | Cracking clay | Clay plain, depression | <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> , <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station, grassland |
| <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i> | Annual herb to 25 cm, yellow flowers | Aug-Nov | Red clay | Alluvial plains, drainage lines | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | Ascending to spreading perennial herb to 0.3 m, white flowers | May-Nov | Sand, clayey sand, granite | Sandplain, floodplain | <i>Acacia</i> shrubland, <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> , <i>Triodia</i> |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Mt Brockman (E. Thoma ET 1354) | Shrub to 2.5 m high, purple flowers | Jul-Sep | Ironstone | Gorges, crevices, gullies | <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> |
| <i>Josephinia</i> sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) | Erect shrub or herb, to 30 cm, pink flowers | Aug | Alluvial | Drainage lines, plains | Mulga, <i>Acacia</i> spp. |

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | SOIL | LANDFORM/HABITAT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION |
|---|---|------------|--|---|---|
| <i>Nicotiana heterantha</i> | Annual or short-lived perennial herb to 0.5 m. White-cream flowers | Mar-Sep | Black clay, alluvial sand, sandy clay | Seasonally wet flats, floodplain, creeklines | <i>Tecticornia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> |
| <i>Senna</i> sp. Millstream (E. Leyland s.n. 30/8/1990) | Open shrub to 1.2 m high | Aug | Cracking clay | Creek bed | - |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692) | Open shrub to 2 m, yellow flower. Discolorous leaves with white margins | Apr-Oct | Scree, skeletal soil | Gorge, cliff | <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> , <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> , <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> , |
| <i>Sporobolus pulchellus</i> | Ephemeral grass to 0.4 m high | Feb-Nov | Sand, sandstone, sandy ironstone | Rocky hills | - |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114) | Erect or sprawling shrub, maroon-red-purple or pink flowers | Mar-Oct | Sand, sandy loam | Coastal dunes, plains | <i>Acacia coriacea</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> , <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> , * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> |
| <i>Tetradthea fordiana</i> | Dwarf shrub, 0.3–0.4 m high | Jul | Ironstone | Cliff, crest, ridge | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> |
| <i>Teucrium pilbaranum</i> | Rounded shrub, to 0.4 m high, white flowers | May-Sep | Clay, calcrete | Crab hole plain in a river floodplain, margin of calcrete table | <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Karijini (S. van Leeuwen 4111) | Hummock grass to 1 m high | May-Sep | Ironstone, ironstone banded | Hilltops, upper slopes, high hills | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> |
| <i>Vittadinia</i> sp. Coondewanna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4684) | Tall daisy to 1 m, open canopy, in late flower and dehiscent fruit, cream/white flowers | May/Sep | Clay loam | Plain | <i>Acacia</i> thicket over mixed grassland. <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus ?xerothermica</i> , <i>Themeda ?triandra</i> . |
| P2 | | | | | |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | Rhizomatous, perennial, herb (fern), 0.1-0.2 m high | - | - | Moist, sheltered sites in gorges and on cliff walls | - |
| <i>Cladium procerum</i> | Densely tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 2 m high | Nov | Alluvium | Perennial pools, coastal swamps, gorges | <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Typha</i> , date palms |
| <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. Pingandy (M.E. Trudgen 2662) | Low shrub 0.5 m tall with red or pinky flowers with long exerted stamens | May-Jul | Stony | Slopes, flats, drainage lines | Mulga, <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>glabra</i> | Annual herb | - | Alluvium, cracking clay | Flats, drainage lines | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , grassland |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>inappendiculata</i> | Prostrate annual herb to 5 cm | May-Aug | Clay, cracking clay | Floodplain, plain, high in landscape | <i>Aristida</i> and <i>Astrebla</i> grasslands, <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Gurinbiddy Range (M.E. Trudgen MET 15708) | Spindly upright shrub to 3 m tall, purple flower | May-Aug | Stony soil, Brockman Iron Formation | Hill summits, high in landscape | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> & <i>E. gamophylla</i> over <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>A. rhodophloia</i> over <i>Scaevola acacioides</i> , <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> |
| <i>Ipomoea racemigera</i> | Creeping annual herb, climber, white flowers | Apr | Basalt, ?alluvium | Valley | Grassland |
| <i>Oxalis</i> sp. Pilbara (M.E. Trudgen 12725) | Small herb to 10 cm tall. Leaves green above, purple below; yellow flowers | May/Sep | Red-brown pebbly/rocky loam amongst boulders | Drainage lines, gullies | Mulga, <i>Triodia</i> grassland, <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> |

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | SOIL | LANDFORM/HABITAT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION |
|--|--|------------|--|--|---|
| <i>Paspalidium retiglume</i> | Annual grass to 0.5 m high | Apr-May | Clay, cracking clay | Plain | Grassland, <i>Neptunia</i> |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i> | Spreading shrub to 1.3 m high x 2 m wide, yellow flowers | Apr-Dec | Basalt, loam, stony clay sand, alluvium | Screes, drainage lines, hills | <i>Triodia</i> |
| <i>Pilbara trudgenii</i> | Gnarled, aromatic shrub, to 1 m high | Sep | Ironstone, skeletal soil | Hill summits, steep slopes, screes, cliff faces | <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> , Mulga, <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Astrotricha hamptonii</i> |
| <i>Scaevola</i> sp. Hamersley Range basalts (S. van Leeuwen 3675) | Shrub, to 1 m high | Jul-Aug. | Skeletal, brown gritty soil over basalt | Summits of hills, steep hills | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> aff. <i>hamersleyana</i> over <i>Acacia hamersleyensis</i> over <i>Ptilotus rotundifolius</i> over <i>Triodia</i> sp. (SVL 2476). |
| <i>Spartothamnella puberula</i> | Shrub, 0.35–1.5 m high, blue-white flowers | Sep-Nov | Rocky loam, sandy or skeletal soils, clay | Hills, gorges | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> |
| <i>Trianthema</i> sp. Python Pool (G.R. Guerin & M.E. Trudgen GG 1023) | Low succulent herb with pink-white flowers | Mar-Jul | Sand, gibber plain | Plain | <i>Triodia longiceps</i> , <i>T. pungens</i> |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626) | Prostrate creeper 50 cm high x 50 cm wide | Jan-Oct | Clay, alluvium | Valleys | <i>Triodia epactia</i> , Mulga, <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> |
| P3 | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia daweara</i> | Spreading shrub, 0.3–1.5(–2) m high | Jul-Sep | Stony red loam, colluvium | Low rocky rises, along drainage lines, scree | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> , <i>C. hamersleyana</i> |
| <i>Acacia subtiliformis</i> | Spindly, slender, erect shrub, to 3.5 m high | Jun | Calcrete | On rocky calcrete plateau | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>T. basedowii</i> |
| <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> | Tufted perennial, grass, 0.1–0.5 m high | Apr | Clay | Plain | <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> , grassland |
| <i>Calotis latiuscula</i> | Erect herb, to 0.5 m high | Jun-Oct | Sand, loam, clay, calcrete | Rocky hillsides, floodplains, rocky creeks or river beds | <i>Themeda triandra</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Dampiera anonyma</i> | Multistemmed perennial, herb, to 0.5(-1) m high, purple flowers | Jun-Sep | Skeletal red-brown to brown gravelly soil over banded ironstone, basalt, shale and jaspilite | Hill summits, upper slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , <i>Acacia hamersleyensis</i> |
| <i>Dampiera metallorum</i> | Rounded, multistemmed perennial, herb, to 0.5 m high | Apr-Oct | Skeletal red-brown gravelly soils over banded ironstone | Steep slopes and summits | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> |
| <i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i> | Annual, grass-like or herb, 0.17–0.42 m high | Jan-Jul | Clayey loam or clay | Creek banks, depressions | Grassland, <i>Acacia</i> spp, <i>Triodia</i> spp., Buffel grass |
| <i>Eragrostis surreyana</i> | Tufted annual herb 5-8 (-13) cm high | May-Sep | Red-brown clay | Drainage line | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i> | Shrub, 0.5–1.5 m high, purple flowers | Aug-Sep | Skeletal soils over ironstone | Summits, hills, rocky areas on slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> |
| <i>Fimbristylis sieberiana</i> | Shortly rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.25–0.6 m high | May-Jun | Mud, skeletal soil pockets | Pool edges, sandstone cliffs | <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , <i>Cladium</i> |

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | SOIL | LANDFORM/HABITAT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION |
|---|--|------------|--|--|--|
| <i>Geijera salicifolia</i> | Tree, 1.5–6 m high | Sep | Skeletal soils, stony soils | Massive rock scree, gorges | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. xerothermica</i> |
| <i>Glycine falcata</i> | Mat-forming perennial, herb, to 0.2 m high. Fl. blue, purple | May-Jul | Black clayey sand | Floodplains. Along drainage depressions in crabhole plains on river | <i>Eriachne</i> grassland, |
| <i>Goodenia</i> sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727) | Open, erect annual or biennial, herb, to 0.2 m high, yellow flowers | Feb-Sep | Red-brown clay soil, calcrete | Low undulating plain, swampy plains | <i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Triodia angusta</i> |
| <i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i> | Erect shrub 1-2 m high, cream-yellow-green flowers | Jan-Dec | Sand, clay loam | River bed, floodplain | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , near Mangroves |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) | Erect shrub to 2.3 m high, red-pink flowers | Jul-Oct | Alluvium | Creeks and gorges | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Gilesii (M.E. Trudgen 15869) | Shrub, to 1.5 m high, dull pink flowers | May/Aug | Pebbly loam amongst boulders & outcrops, Brockman Iron Formation | Hills | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> |
| <i>Iotasperma sessilifolium</i> | Erect herb. Fl. pink. | May-Sep | Cracking clay, black loam. | Edges of waterholes, plains, drainage line | Herbland, grassland |
| <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) | Spreading annual, herb, 0.05–0.1 m high | Mar | Cracking clay, basalt | Gently undulating plain with large surface rocks, flat crabholed plain | <i>Astrebala</i> , <i>Eriachne</i> and <i>Themeda</i> grasslands |
| <i>Olearia mucronata</i> | Densely branched, unpleasantly aromatic shrub, 0.6–1 m high. Fl. white, yellow | Aug-Jan | Ironstone | Cliffs, hills, upper slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Astrotricha hamptonii</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Owenia acidula</i> | Small tree to 8 m high, pendulous branches | Apr-Sep | - | Creek | - |
| <i>Pleurocarpaea gracilis</i> | Rounded shrub, to 0.4 m high | Oct | Skeletal, brown gritty soil over ironstone | Hill summit | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> and <i>E. gamophylla</i> over <i>Senna pruinoso</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> , <i>A. maitlandii</i> and <i>A. pyrifolia</i> over <i>A. maramamba</i> over <i>Triodia</i> sp. |
| <i>Polymeria distigma</i> | Prostrate herb, pink flowers | Apr-Jul | Sandy soil, clay | Coastal plain, floodplain | <i>Astrebala pectinata</i> |
| <i>Ptilotus subspinescens</i> | Compact shrub, to 0.8 m high. Fl. pink | Sep–Oct | Ironstone, basalt, quartz | Gentle rocky slopes, scree and the bases of scree | <i>Triodia angusta</i> , <i>T. longiceps</i> , <i>T. wiseana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Rhagodia</i> sp. Hamersley (M. Trudgen 17794) | Erect shrub | Apr-Nov | Sandy loam, alluvium | Floodplain / lower slopes | Mulga, <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. xerothermica</i> |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> | Herb or shrub, 0.1–0.3 m high, purple flowers | Apr-May | Ironstone, calcrete | Near creeks, rocky hills | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> , Mulga, <i>E. xerothermica</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) | Spreading shrub, to 0.5 m high | Aug | Skeletal red soils pockets | Steep slope, drainage lines, gullies | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> , <i>A. pruinocarpa</i> , <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> |
| <i>Solanum albotellatum</i> | Sub-shrub to 40 cm, mauve flowers | Mar-May | Cracking clay | Plain, floodplain | Grassland |

| SPECIES NAME | DESCRIPTION | FL. PERIOD | SOIL | LANDFORM/HABITAT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION |
|---|---|------------|---|---|---|
| <i>Solanum kentrocaule</i> | Shrub to 1.5 m high, extremely prickly. Purple flowers | Jul-Oct | Ironstone, basalt | Hills, occasionally creeks | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> |
| <i>Stackhousia clementii</i> | Herb or shrub to 45 cm high, yellow-brown flowers | Apr-Oct | Clay | Floodplain | Grassland (<i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station), <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> |
| <i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i> | Prostrate annual, herb, to 0.1 m high | Mar | Clay | Flat crabholed plain | Open <i>Eremophila maculata</i> shrubland over moderately dense herbs, tussock grassland of <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> |
| <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431) | Tussocky perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.9-1.8 m high | Aug | Red clay | Clay pan, grass plain | <i>Polymeria</i> sp. Hamersley (M.E. Trudgen 11353) herbland with <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> , <i>Aristida latifolia</i> very open tussock grassland |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Mt Ella (M.E. Trudgen 12739) | Perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.4 m high | May-Aug | Light orange-brown, pebbly loam | Amongst rocks & outcrops, gully slopes, scree | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , Mulga |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367) | Perennial hummock grass to 0.6 m high | Feb-Oct | Ironstone, pisolite (Robe land system) | Rocky hills and mesas | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. rockpiles (R. Butcher et al. RB 1400) | Annual climbing herb, yellow flowers | Mar-Jun | Skeletal | Rock piles, scree | <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>T. angusta</i> , <i>Terminalia supranitifolia</i> , <i>Brachychiton acuminatus</i> , <i>Acacia inaequifolia</i> |
| P4 | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia bromilowiana</i> | Tree or shrub, to 12 m high | Jul-Aug | Red skeletal stony loam, orange-brown pebbly, gravel loam, laterite, banded ironstone, basalt | Rocky hills, breakaways, scree slopes, gorges, creek beds | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>magnifica</i> | Shrub, 0.5-1.5 m high | Aug-Nov | Skeletal soils over ironstone. | Rocky screes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | Erect to ascending herb, to 0.5 m high Fl. yellow | Apr-Aug | Red-brown clay loam, ironstone | Mostly low lying areas (floodplains, outwash areas), occasionally hills | <i>Acacia tumida</i> tall shrubland with mixed grass understorey including <i>Triodia epactia</i> |
| <i>Livistona alfredii</i> | Palm to 10 m high | Jun-Sep | - | Edges of permanent pools, with flowing water | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> |
| <i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i> | Compact, prostrate shrub, to 0.5 m high | Mar-Nov | Pebbly, coarse sand | Banks of flow line | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> |
| Significant According to Guidance Statement No. 51 | | | | | |
| Unnamed <i>Josephinia</i> sp. | Annual? low rounded hairy shrub 40-50 cm high, pink flowers | May | Rocky outcrops | Hills, gorges | <i>Acacia monticola</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> |

Table 25: Conservation significant flora flowering times

Boxed cells indicate the months the field surveys were conducted during.

| SPECIES NAME | Description | FL. PERIOD | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|--|--|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidium catapycnon</i> | Open, woody perennial, herb or shrub, 0.2-0.3 m high, stems zigzag, white flowers | Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thryptomene wittweri</i> | Spreading or rounded shrub, 0.5–1.5(–2.1) m high | Apr/Jul/Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) | Erect shrub to 3 m, yellow or orange flowers | Jun-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia leeuweniana</i> | Narrow, obconic tree, to 14 m high, bark minni ritchi | Apr-May | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>cloncurrensis</i> | Perennial grass to 1.4 m high | May | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Brachyscome</i> sp. Wanna Munna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4662) | Annual herb to 40 cm, purple/blue/white/pink flowers | Mar-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calotis squamigera</i> | Procumbent annual, herb, to 0.21 m high | Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis</i> sp. Mt Robinson (S. van Leeuwen 4109) | Tussock-forming perennial, grass-like or herb, to 0.3 m high | Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Walker KW 136) | Shrub to 2 m tall, rounded crowded canopy, Flowers white-cream-yellow-pink-purple | Aug-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Snowy Mountain (S. van Leeuwen 3737) | Shrub to 1 m high, rounded | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. West Angelas (S. van Leeuwen 4068) | Spindly shrub to 3 m high | Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila spongicarpa</i> | Compact, succulent-leaved shrub, to 1 m high | May/Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus lucens</i> | Mallee, to 4.5 m high, bark smooth, white, sometimes slightly powdery; leaves glossy green | Jan-Apr | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i> | Prostrate annual herb to 5 cm | May-Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i> | Annual herb to 25 cm, yellow flowers | Aug-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | Ascending to spreading perennial herb to 0.3 m, white flowers | May-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Mt Brockman (E. Thoma ET 1354) | Shrub to 2.5 m high, purple flowers | Jul-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Josephinia</i> sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) | Erect shrub or herb, to 30 cm, pink flowers | Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nicotiana heterantha</i> | Annual or short-lived perennial herb to 0.5 m. White-cream flowers | Mar-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| SPECIES NAME | Description | FL. PERIOD | Month | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | | | |
| <i>Senna</i> sp. Millstream (E. Leyland s.n. 30/8/1990) | Open shrub to 1.2 m high | Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692) | Open shrub to 2 m, yellow flower. Discolorous leaves with white margins | Apr-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sporobolus pulchellus</i> | Ephemeral grass to 0.4 m high | Feb-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114) | Erect or sprawling shrub, maroon-red-purple or pink flowers | Mar-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tetradlea fordiana</i> | Dwarf shrub, 0.3–0.4 m high | Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Teucrium pilbaranum</i> | Rounded shrub, to 0.4 m high, white flowers | May-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Karijini (S. van Leeuwen 4111) | Hummock grass to 1 m high | May-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vittadinia</i> sp. Coondewanna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4684) | Tall daisy to 1 m, open canopy, in late flower and dehiscent fruit, cream/white flowers | May/Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | Rhizomatous, perennial, herb (fern), 0.1-0.2 m high | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cladium procerum</i> | Densely tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 2 m high | Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. Pingandy (M.E. Trudgen 2662) | Low shrub 0.5 m tall with red or pinky flowers with long exerted stamens | May-Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>glabra</i> | Annual herb | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>inappendiculata</i> | Herb to 2 cm high | May-Jun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Gurinbidy Range (M.E. Trudgen MET 15708) | Spindly upright shrub to 3 m tall | May-Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ipomoea racemigera</i> | Creeping annual herb, climber, white flowers | Apr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Oxalis</i> sp. Pilbara (M.E. Trudgen 12725) | Small herb to 10 cm tall. Leaves green above, purple below; yellow flowers | May/Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Paspalidium retiglume</i> | Annual grass to 0.5 m high | Apr-May | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i> | Spreading shrub to 1.3 m high x 2 m wide, yellow flowers | Apr-Dec | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pilbara trudgenii</i> | Gnarled, aromatic shrub, to 1 m high | Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Scaevola</i> sp. Hamersley Range basalts (S. van Leeuwen 3675) | Shrub, to 1 m high | Jul-Aug. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Spartothamnella puberula</i> | Shrub, 0.35–1.5 m high, blue-white flowers | Sep-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Trianthema</i> sp. Python Pool (G.R. Guerin & M.E. Trudgen GG 1023) | Low succulent herb with pink-white flowers | Mar-Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626) | Prostrate creeper 50 cm high x 50 cm wide | Jan-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| SPECIES NAME | Description | FL. PERIOD | Month | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | | |
| <i>Acacia dawsoniana</i> | Spreading shrub, 0.3–1.5(–2) m high | Jul-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia subtiliformis</i> | Spindly, slender, erect shrub, to 3.5 m high | Jun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> | Tufted perennial, grass, 0.1–0.5 m high | Apr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calotis latiuscula</i> | Erect herb, to 0.5 m high | Jun-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dampiera anonyma</i> | Multistemmed perennial, herb, to 0.5(-1) m high, purple flowers | Jun-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dampiera metallorum</i> | Rounded, multistemmed perennial, herb, to 0.5 m high | Apr-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i> | Annual, grass-like or herb, 0.17–0.42 m high | Jan-Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis surreyana</i> | Tufted annual herb 5-8 (-13) cm high | May-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i> | Shrub, 0.5–1.5 m high, purple flowers | Aug-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Fimbristylis sieberiana</i> | Shortly rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.25–0.6 m high | May-Jun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Geijera salicifolia</i> | Tree, 1.5–6 m high | Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Glycine falcata</i> | Mat-forming perennial, herb, to 0.2 m high. Fl. blue, purple | May-Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia</i> sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727) | Open, erect annual or biennial, herb, to 0.2 m high, yellow flowers | Feb-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i> | Erect shrub 1-2 m high, cream-yellow-green flowers | Jan-Dec | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) | Erect shrub to 2.3 m high, red-pink flowers | Jul-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Gilesii (M.E. Trudgen 15869) | Shrub, to 1.5 m high, dull pink flowers | May/Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Iotasperma sessilifolium</i> | Erect herb. Fl. pink. | May-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) | Spreading annual, herb, 0.05–0.1 m high | Mar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Olearia mucronata</i> | Densely branched, unpleasantly aromatic shrub, 0.6–1 m high. Fl. white, yellow | Aug-Jan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Owenia acidula</i> | Small tree to 8 m high, pendulous branches | Apr-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pleurocarpaea gracilis</i> | Rounded shrub, to 0.4 m high | Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Polymeria distigma</i> | Prostrate herb, pink flowers | Apr-Jul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ptilotus subspinescens</i> | Compact shrub, to 0.8 m high. Fl. pink | Sep–Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhagodia</i> sp. Hamersley (M. Trudgen 17794) | Erect shrub | Apr-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> | Herb or shrub, 0.1–0.3 m high, purple flowers | Apr-May | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) | Spreading shrub, to 0.5 m high | Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Solanum albostellatum</i> | Sub-shrub to 40 cm, mauve flowers | Mar-May | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| SPECIES NAME | Description | FL. PERIOD | Month | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | | | |
| <i>Solanum kentrocaule</i> | Shrub to 1.5 m high, extremely prickly. Purple flowers | Jul-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Stackhousia clementii</i> | Herb or shrub to 45 cm high, yellow-brown flowers | Apr-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i> | Prostrate annual, herb, to 0.1 m high | Mar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431) | Tussocky perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.9-1.8 m high | Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Mt Ella (M.E. Trudgen 12739) | Perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.4 m high | May-Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367) | Perennial hummock grass to 0.6 m high | Feb-Oct | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. rockpiles (R. Butcher et al. RB 1400) | Annual climbing herb, yellow flowers | Mar-Jun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia bromilowiana</i> | Tree or shrub, to 12 m high | Jul-Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>magnifica</i> | Shrub, 0.5-1.5 m high | Aug-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | Erect to ascending herb, to 0.5 m high Fl. yellow | Apr-Aug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Livistona alfredii</i> | Palm to 10 m high | Jun-Sep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i> | Compact, prostrate shrub, to 0.5 m high | Mar-Nov | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Significant according to Guidance Statement No. 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unnamed <i>Josephinia</i> sp. | Annual? low rounded hairy shrub 40-50 cm high, pink flowers | May | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX FOUR: FLORISTIC QUADRAT DATA

R14001

Staff RD **Date** 15/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 568592 mE 7703639 mN **Lat.** -20.7657 **Long.** 117.6590
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sandy clay loam
Rock Type ? & quartz
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 10 % cover ; 2 cm in depth
Bare ground 20 % cover **Weeds** <2% cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia sclerosperma* subsp. *sclerosperma*, *Carissa lanceolata* ^shrub\4\c; G ^*Chrysopogon fallax*, ^*Eragrostis xerophila* ^tussock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age <5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> | | 2 | 40 |
| <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> | | 1.3 | 5 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 1 | 40 |
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | | 0.2 | 10 |
| <i>Streptoglossa bubakii</i> | | 0.3 | 1 |
| <i>Gomphrena affinis</i> subsp. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | | 1 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 0.7 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia virens</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus walcottii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> | 0.4 | 1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | 0.2 | <1 |

R14002

Staff RD **Date** 15/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 568270 mE 7703482 mN **Lat.** -20.7672 **Long.** 117.6559
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sandy clay loam
Rock Type ? & quartz
Loose Rock <2% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 10 % cover ; 2 cm in depth
Bare ground 10 % cover **Weeds** <2% cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia sclerosperma* subsp. *sclerosperma*, ^*Carissa lanceolata* \shrub\4\c; G ^*Chrysopogon fallax*, ^*Eragrostis xerophila* \tussock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age <5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> | | 1.9 | 40 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 0.6 | 35 |
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | | 0.2 | 2 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysocephalum gilesii</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | Prostrate | <1 |

| | | |
|--|----------|----|
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Creepers | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia virens</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus walcottii</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> | 2 | 5 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon lepidum</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia supina</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus macrocephalus</i> | 0.35 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> | 0.7 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 0.9 | |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon lepidum</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | 0.45 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> | 0.6 | <1 |

R14003

Staff RD **Date** 15/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 568109 mE 7703561 mN **Lat.** -20.7665 **Long.** 117.6543
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sandy clay loam
Rock Type ? & quartz
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 10 % cover ; 2 cm in depth
Bare ground 20 % cover **Weeds** <2% cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia sclerosperma* subsp. *sclerosperma*, ^*Carissa lanceolata* \shrub\4\c; G ^*Chrysopogon fallax*, ^*Eragrostis xerophila*, *Cenchrus ciliaris* \tussock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age <5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> | | 2 | 40 |
| <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> | | 2.1 | 10 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 0.6 | 40 |
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | | 0.2 | 10 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | 0.3 | 5 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> | | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus walcottii</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | 0.2 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 0.7 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i> | 0.15 | <1 |

R14004

Staff RD **Date** 15/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 570279 mE 7702233 mN **Lat.** -20.7784 **Long.** 117.6752
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sandy clay loam
Rock Type ? & quartz
Loose Rock <2 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 30 % cover **Weeds** <1 % cover
Vegetation G+ ^*Eragrostis xerophila*,^*Dichanthium sericeum* subsp. *humilius*^tussock grass\1\c
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age <5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | | 0.3 | 70 |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> | | 0.2 | <2 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tridens</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Desmodium campylocaulon</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |

| | | | Rutila |
|---|---------|----|--------|
| <i>Goodenia pascua</i> | 0.2 | <1 | |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | 0.15 | <1 | |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | 0.15 | <1 | |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. Hamersley Clay (A.A. Mitchell PRP 113) | Creeper | <1 | |

Goodenia pascua

Semi Prostrate

<1

R14006

Staff RD **Date** 15/07/2014 **Season** P

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 569561 **mE** 7700764 **mN** **Lat.** -20.7917 **Long.** 117.6684

Habitat Flat

Aspect N/A **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Red brown sandy clay loam

Rock Type ? & quartz

Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth

Bare ground 25 % cover **Weeds** <1 % cover

Vegetation M ^*Acacia arida*^\shrub\3i;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Chrysopogon fallax*^\hummock grass,tussock grass\2c

Veg. Condition Very Good

Disturbance Grazing

Fire Age <5

Notes

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia arida</i> | | 1 | 20 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 1 | 60 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Cyperaceae</i> sp. | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia muelleriana</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Creepers | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|----|
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | 0.1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Sida clementii</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Ptilotus helipteroides</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida arsinata</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | 0.3 | <1 |

R14007

Staff LA/AF **Date** 7/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 575331 **mE** 7699462 **mN** **Lat.** -20.8032 **Long.** 117.7239

Habitat Flat

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Sandy brown loam

Rock Type Mixed alluvial

Loose Rock 0% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 5 % cover ; 1 cm in depth

Bare ground 40 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover

Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M ^*Acacia arida*^shrub\3\r;G+ ^^*Acacia stellaticeps*,*Triodia epactia*,*Bonamia erecta*^shrub,hummock grass\2\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Grazing

Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia arida</i> | | 1.5 | 7 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | .6 | 30 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 30 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | .3 | 5 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 1.1 | <1 |

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|----|
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus actinocladus</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola amblyanthera</i> var. <i>centralis</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Swainsona formosa</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P 4 | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria indica</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne obtusa</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i> | | 1.9 | <1 |
| <i>Sida clementii</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis ?eriopoda</i> | | .4 | <1 |

R14008

Staff LA/AF **Date** 15/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 574765 mE 7700864 mN **Lat.** -20.7906 **Long.** 117.7184

Habitat Flat

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Brown sandy loam

Rock Type Mixed alluvial

Loose Rock 0% cover ; 200 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 65 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover

Vegetation G+ ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Triodia secunda*^hummock grass\1\c

Veg. Condition Very Good

Disturbance Cattle grazing

Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 35 |
| <i>Sclerolaena hostilis</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis microcarya</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Sclerolaena hostilis</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Trianthema triquetra</i> | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Neptunia dimorphantha</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | .3 | <1 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | P 1 | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia secunda</i> | | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Ipomoea coptica</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus murrayi</i> | Prostrate | | <1 |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Climber | | <1 |

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Sida arsinata</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus helipteroides</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 1 | <2 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | 0.7 | 55 |
| <i>Cleome uncifera</i> subsp. <i>uncifera</i> | 0.3 | <1 |

R14010

Staff LA/AF **Date** 14/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 575151 mE 7696287 mN **Lat.** -20.8319 **Long.** 117.7223
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown clayey loam
Rock Type Quartz and calcrete
Loose Rock <2% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 80% cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia synchronicia*, ^*Acacia bivenosa* ^shrub\3\bi;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*, ^*Triodia wiseana* ^hummock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> | | 1.4 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 1.3 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 20 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .5 | 3 |
| <i>Ptilotus murrayi</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Trianthema triquetra</i> | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Brachyachne convergens</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis microcarya</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 1.1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Tridonia epactia</i> | .5 | 20 |

R14011

Staff LA/AF **Date** 13/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 578739 mE 7684869 mN **Lat.** -20.9349 **Long.** 117.7573
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Calcrete
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*, ^*Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*^tree\6\r;G ^*Triodia angusta*, ^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle grazing
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | | .5 | 15 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .4 | 5 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 6 | 2 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 5 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | | Climber | <1 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|----|
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia clementii</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus axillaris</i> | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | | | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola amblyanthera</i> var. <i>centralis</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | P 1 | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> | | .2 | <1 |

R14012

Staff LA/AF **Date** 14/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 576418 mE 7691344 mN **Lat.** -20.8765 **Long.** 117.7347
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown clayey loam
Rock Type mixed
Loose Rock <2% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M ^*Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*^shrub\4\bi;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Bonamia erecta*^hummock grass\1i
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Grazing by cattle
Fire Age 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 20 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) | | .5 | <1 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | P 1 | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.2 | <1 |

R14013

Staff LA/AF **Date** 14/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 577684 mE 7688183 mN **Lat.** -20.9050 **Long.** 117.7470
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation G+ ^*Triodia angusta*,^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle grazing
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | | .6 | 25 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida clementii</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Trianthema triquetra</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .3 | <1 |

Rutila

Euphorbia coghlanii

.3

<1

Triodia wiseana

0.5

<1

R14014

Staff LA/AF **Date** 13/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 578678 mE 7685993 mN **Lat.** -20.9248 **Long.** 117.7566
Habitat Upper-Slope
Aspect NW **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\2i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 25 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | | .4 | <1 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .2 | <1 |

R14015

Staff LA/AF **Date** 13/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 25 m x 100 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 577860 mE 7687440 mN **Lat.** -20.9117 **Long.** 117.7487
Habitat Creek
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Mixed river sand and red brown loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock <2 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 5 % cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus victrix*^tree\7i;M ^*Acacia ampliceps*,^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^shrub\4r;G
^*Triodia epactia*,*Triodia angusta*,*Cenchrus ciliaris*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2i
Veg. Condition Good
Disturbance Heavy grazing by cattle, invasion by weeds
Fire Age >10
Notes Quadrat follows line of drainage



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 5 |
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | | .5 | 2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 12 | 20 |
| <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> | | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .3 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|----|
| <i>Tephrosia clementii</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera trita</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | .1 | <1 |
| * <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Pimelea ammocharis</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Streptoglossa</i> sp. | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Acacia acradenia</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Melaleuca linophylla</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus incanus</i> subsp. <i>incanus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola amblyanthera</i> var. <i>centralis</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia linearis</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Sida clementii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Cynanchum floribundum</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta ramosa</i> | .4 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta appendiculata</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>rohlenae</i> | .8 | <1 |

R14016

Staff LA/AF **Date** 13/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 582133 mE 7682372 mN **Lat.** -20.9573 **Long.** 117.7900

Habitat Lower-Slope

Aspect N **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Brown loam

Rock Type Basalt

Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth

Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover

Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia arida*, ^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* ^shrub\4\r;G ^^*Triodia epactia*, *Triodia wiseana*, *Boerhavia gardneri* ^hummock grass, shrub\2\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance None

Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 25 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .4 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia arida</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Boerhavia gardneri</i> | | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia schultzii</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .5 | <1 |

R14017

Staff LA/AF **Date** 13/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 582841 mE 7681565 mN **Lat.** -20.9646 **Long.** 117.7969
Habitat Lower-Slope
Aspect SE **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sand
Rock Type Granite
Loose Rock 0% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^shrub\4r;G ^^*Triodia lanigera*,*Triodia epactia*,*Tephrosia* sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601)^hummock grass,shrub\1i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Recent fire, grazing and cattle tracks
Fire Age 2-3

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | .3 | 15 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2.3 | 3 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) | | .2 | 2 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome uncifera</i> subsp. <i>uncifera</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | .3 | 1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .4 | <1 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | P 1 | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne aristidea</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus leptocladus</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia linearis</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia arida</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> | | .3 | <1 |

Triodia lanigera

0.6

10

R14019

Staff RD **Date** 13/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 587700 mE 7681016 mN **Lat.** -20.9693 **Long.** 117.8437
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type ? & quartz
Loose Rock 10-20% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*,*Acacia bivenosa*,*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^\shrub\\;G ^*Triodia epactia*^\hummock grass\\
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minimal
Fire Age >2

Notes

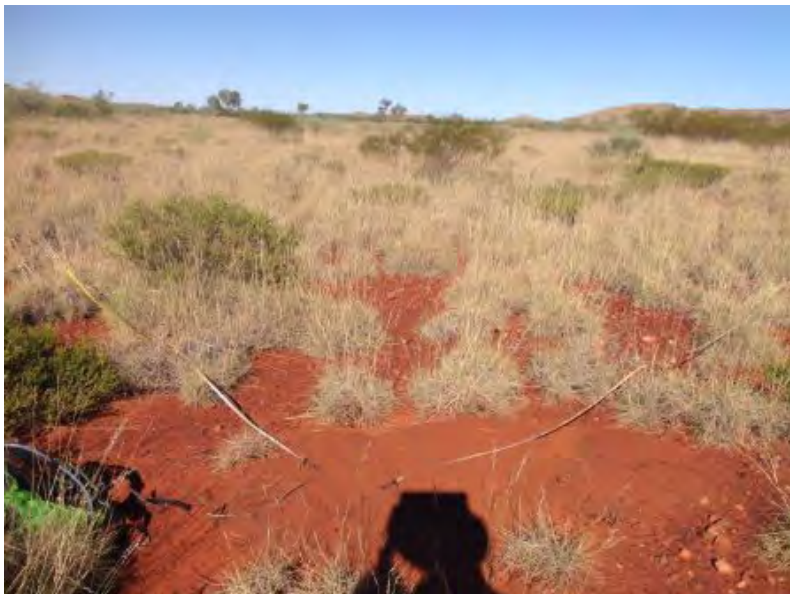


| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 3 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 1.8 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1.5 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.6 | 45 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |

R14020

Staff RD **Date** 13/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 589242 mE 7679879 mN **Lat.** -20.9795 **Long.** 117.8585
Habitat Flat
Aspect S **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type ?
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*,^*Acacia acradenia*^shrub\4\r;G+ ^*Triodia lanigera*,^*Acacia stellaticeps*^hummock grass,shrub\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minimal
Fire Age >2

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 2.5 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia acradenia</i> | | 2.5 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | 0.7 | 40 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | 0.3 | 10 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | 0.7 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Trianthema glossostigmum</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | 0.8 | <1 |

| | | | |
|--|-----|------|----|
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | P 1 | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen martinii</i> | | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome uncifera</i> subsp. <i>uncifera</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |

R14022

Staff RD **Date** 13/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 **591700 mE** **7676848 mN** **Lat.** -21.0068 **Long.** 117.8824
Habitat Lower-Slope
Aspect S **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type ?
Loose Rock <2 % cover ; **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation G+ ^*Acacia stellaticeps*,^*Triodia schinzii*^shrub,hummock grass\2\d
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age <2
Notes RBEs in creekline



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | 0.6 | 30 |
| <i>Triodia schinzii</i> | | 1.5 | 25 |
| <i>Dampiera candidans</i> | | 0.7 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. B Kimberley Flora (A.A. Mitchell 2745) | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia melleodora</i> | | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i> | | 1.2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|----|
| <i>Keraudrenia velutina</i> subsp. <i>elliptica</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta</i> sp. | 0.4 | 1 |
| <i>Bonamia linearis</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Sida arenicola</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus arthrolasius</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia armitiana</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Gyrostemon tepperi</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 1.4 | <1 |

R14023

Staff RD **Date** 11/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 594086 mE 7674238 mN **Lat.** -21.0302 **Long.** 117.9054
Habitat Flat
Aspect NW **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sandy clay loam
Rock Type ?Ironstone & quartz
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*, ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia acradenia* ^shrub\4i; G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia lanigera* ^hummock grass\2c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age 1-5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 2 | 8 |
| <i>Acacia acradenia</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 1.2 | 40 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| <i>Acacia melleodora</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 2.5 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | 1.2 | 5 |
| <i>Swainsona formosa</i> | 0.1 | <1 |

R14024

Staff RD **Date** 11/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 594402 mE 7670353 mN **Lat.** -21.0653 **Long.** 117.9087
Habitat Flat
Aspect S **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loamy sand
Rock Type ?Ironstone & quartz
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 75 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation U ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^tree\5\bi;M ^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*,^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^shrub\3\;G+ ^*Triodia lanigera*,^*Triodia epactia*,*Corchorus tectus*^hummock grass, shrub\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minimal
Fire Age 1-5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2 | <2 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 0.5 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 0.4 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | 0.5 | 15 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 10 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 0.5 | <2 |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | P 1 | 0.1 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis ?eriopoda</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus axillaris</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 2.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1 | <1 |

R14025

Staff RD **Date** 11/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 594811 mE 7668272 mN **Lat.** -21.0841 **Long.** 117.9128
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown loamy sand
Rock Type ?Ironstone & quartz
Loose Rock 10-20% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*, ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^shrub\4r;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*, ^*Corchorus tectus*^hummock grass\2c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minimal
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 3 | <2 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 3 | <2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 1 | 25 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 0.8 | <2 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis ?eriopoda</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Poaceae</i> sp. | 0.7 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | 0.05 | <1 |

R14026

Staff RD **Date** 11/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 12.5 m x 200 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 594270 mE 7664170 mN **Lat.** -21.1212 **Long.** 117.9078
Habitat River
Aspect W **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Red brown sand
Rock Type ?Ironstone /river stone
Loose Rock <2% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 15 % cover ; 5 cm in depth
Bare ground 55 % cover **Weeds** 25 % cover
Vegetation U ^*Eucalyptus victrix*^tree\7\r;M ^*Acacia trachycarpa*,^*Acacia ampliceps*^shrub\4\c;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Cenchrus ciliaris*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Poor
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age >5
Notes heard RBEs (rainbow bee eater).



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 10 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 2 | 30 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.8 | 25 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | 0.6 | 25 |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis microcarya</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | | Low Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i> | | 3 | 1 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| <i>Corchorus incanus</i> subsp. <i>incanus</i> | 0.3 | 1-2 |
| * <i>Aerva javanica</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus austrinus</i> var. <i>austrinus</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | 0.9 | <1 |
| <i>Cynanchum floribundum</i> | Sprawling | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus incanus</i> subsp. <i>incanus</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria indica</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Calandrinia quadrivalvis</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus leptocladus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Adriana tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i> | 0.7 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | | <1 |

R14027

Staff LA/AF **Date** 14/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 569754 mE 7681513 mN **Lat.** -20.9656 **Long.** 117.6710
Habitat Lower-Slope
Aspect NW **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Red Brown loam
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^shrub\4r;G ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\2i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Fire within last three years
Fire Age 3 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2.5 | 3 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .4 | 25 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Tribulus suberosus</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | .8 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia schultzii</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | .5 | 2 |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | .5 | <1 |

R14028

Staff LA/AF **Date** 14/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 569462 mE 7679446 mN **Lat.** -20.9843 **Long.** 117.6683
Habitat Mid-Slope
Aspect N **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa* ^shrub\4\r;G+ ^*Triodia wiseana* ^hummock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 2.5 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 30 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cassutha capillaris</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | .3 | <1 |

R14029

Staff LA/AF **Date** 10/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 596391 mE 7663902 mN **Lat.** -21.1235 **Long.** 117.9282
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown sandy loam
Rock Type Granite
Loose Rock 0% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 1% cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 80% cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^\shrub\4\r;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*^\hummock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle tracks
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.6 | 20 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2.5 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Swainsona formosa</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Pimelea ammocharis</i> | | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus actinocladius</i> | | .2 | <1 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|---------|----|
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | | | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. <i>Pritzelianum</i> (S. van Leeuwen 5095) | P 1 | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | .6 | <1 |

R14030

Staff LA/AF **Date** 10/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 599188 mE 7659719 mN **Lat.** -21.1611 **Long.** 117.9554

Habitat

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Brown sandy loam

Rock Type Granite

Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth

Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover

Vegetation M+ ^^*Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*^\shrub\4\r;G ^*Triodia epactia*, ^*Triodia wiseana*^\hummock grass\2\i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Cattle grazing

Fire Age >10

Notes

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 10 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 15 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 4 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Zornia muelleriana</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea tetranthera</i> | .3 | <1 |

R14031

Staff LA/AF **Date** 10/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 590894 mE 7658550 mN **Lat.** -21.1721 **Long.** 117.8756
Habitat Upper-Slope
Aspect SE **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Granite
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 10 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 40 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M+ *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* shrub; *Triodia epactia* hummock grass
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >10
Notes

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 2.3 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1.5 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 40 |
| <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | | .2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria novae-hollandiae</i> subsp. <i>novae-hollandiae</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Trachymene</i> sp. | .05 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .6 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 4 | <1 |
| <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> | 2.1 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14032

Staff LA/AF **Date** 9/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 592657 mE 7657465 mN **Lat.** -21.1819 **Long.** 117.8926
Habitat Flat
Aspect E **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Sandy brown loam
Rock Type Quartz and granite
Loose Rock <2% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia inaequilatera*,^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^shrub\4r;G ^*Triodia lanigera*^hummock grass\2i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 2.5 | 6 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | .6 | 20 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2 | 5 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | .4 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .4 | <1 |

R14033

Staff LA/AF **Date** 10/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 598518 mE 7657084 mN **Lat.** -21.1850 **Long.** 117.9491
Habitat Creek
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type River sand
Rock Type Mixed alluvial mostly quartz based
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 95 % cover **Weeds** <1 % cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Melaleuca argentea*, ^*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens* ^tree\6\r; M ^*Melaleuca linophylla* ^shrub\4\r; G ^*Cyperus ixiocarpus* ^sedge\2\r
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle tracks
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> | | 4 | 3 |
| <i>Melaleuca linophylla</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Cyperus ixiocarpus</i> | | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> | | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Vigna lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | | .5 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .2 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | 1.1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Cynanchum floribundum</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis speciosa</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis elegans</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Ipomoea coptica</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Striga curviflora</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus incanus</i> subsp. <i>incanus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Calandrinia quadrivalvis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Portulaca pilosa</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> | .9 | <1 |

R14034

Staff RD **Date** 9/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 598559 mE 7655767 mN **Lat.** -21.1969 **Long.** 117.9496
Habitat Flat
Aspect NW **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Granite?
Loose Rock ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 45 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\r;G+ ^^*Triodia wiseana*,*Acacia stellaticeps*,*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass,shrub\2\c
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age >5
Notes Camels, RBEs in creekline.



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 7 | 5 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.8 | 30 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | 0.5 | 15 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.6 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus actinocladus</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa x stellaticeps</i> | | 1.4 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| <i>Scaevola browniana</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i> | 0.8 | 1 |
| <i>Pluchea dentex</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Schizachyrium fragile</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 0.35 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | 0.15 | <1 |

R14035

Staff RD **Date** 9/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 596145 mE 7652666 mN **Lat.** -21.2250 **Long.** 117.9265
Habitat Flat
Aspect NW **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type ?Ironstone
Loose Rock ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 35 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia deserticola* subsp. *deserticola*^tree\6\bi;M ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*,^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^shrub\3\i;G+ ^*Triodia lanigera*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age >5
Notes heavy grazing..



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> | | 6 | <2 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.7 | 20 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 0.5 | <2 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | 0.8 | 60 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | 0.2 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |

R14036

Staff RD **Date** 9/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 598125 mE 7650532 mN **Lat.** -21.2442 **Long.** 117.9457
Habitat Flat
Aspect W **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type ?Ironstone
Loose Rock ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 25 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*, ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^\shrub\4r;G+ ^*Triodia lanigera*^\hummock grass\2c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 3 | 8 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | 0.7 | 70 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | 0.3 | 1 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta</i> sp. | 0.6 | <1 |

R14037

Staff RD **Date** 9/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 595818 mE 7648337 mN **Lat.** -21.2642 **Long.** 117.9236
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type ?Ironstone/quartz
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 40 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^tree\6r;M ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^shrub\3i;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Triodia lanigera*^hummock grass\2c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 6 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 2 | 15 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.8 | 30 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | 0.8 | 30 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | | 0.5 | 1 |
| <i>Triumfetta</i> sp. | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Sida clementii</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | 0.3 | <1 |

R14038

Staff RD **Date** 9/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 596822 mE 7648612 mN **Lat.** -21.2616 **Long.** 117.9332
Habitat Flat
Aspect S **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type Quartz
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 40 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6r;M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^shrub\4r;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*,
Indigofera monophylla^hummock grass,shrub\2c
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 6 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.7 | 50 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.5 | 10 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | | 0.5 | 1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 0.6 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>x luerssenii</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |

R14039

Staff LA/AF **Date** 11/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 598290 mE 7645988 mN **Lat.** -21.2852 **Long.** 117.9475
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Light brown loam
Rock Type Calcrete and Granite
Loose Rock 10-20% cover ; **Litter** 3 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M ^*Acacia arida*,^*Acacia bivenosa*^\shrub\4\r;G ^*Triodia wiseana*^\hummock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia arida</i> | | 2.3 | 5 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 1.5 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 15 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon caerulescens</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .6 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|----|
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | .5 | 1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Acacia arida</i> | 2.3 | 5 |

R14040

Staff LA/AF **Date** 11/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 598575 mE 7646631 mN **Lat.** -21.2794 **Long.** 117.9502
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Granite and calcrete mixed
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 75 % cover **Weeds** <1 % cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M ^*Acacia arida*^shrub\3\r;G ^*Triodia epactia*,*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Some weeds
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia arida</i> | | 2 | 5 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 10 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 5 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon caeruleus</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome uncifera</i> subsp. <i>uncifera</i> | | .2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .4 | <1 |
| * <i>Aerva javanica</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia linearis</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Sida clementii</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | 1.1 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | .3 | <1 |

R14041

Staff LA/AF **Date** 11/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 598194 mE 7644192 mN **Lat.** -21.3015 **Long.** 117.9467
Habitat Mid-Slope
Aspect NW **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Granite
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\2i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 20 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>x luerssenii</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne ciliata</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 2 | <1 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. (HD94-6) | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14042

Staff LA/AF **Date** 11/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 597206 mE 7643204 mN **Lat.** -21.3105 **Long.** 117.9372
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown sandy loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia stellaticeps*^shrub\3\;G ^*Triodia lanigera*^hummock grass\2\r
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle tracks
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | .6 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | 1.2 | 20 |
| <i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i> | | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia sphaerostachya</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | .4 | <1 |

R14043

Staff LA/AF **Date** 11/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 598042 mE 7642882 mN **Lat.** -21.3133 **Long.** 117.9453
Habitat Lower-Slope
Aspect SE **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type brown loam
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 10-20% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 5 % cover ; 2 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia inaequilatera*, ^*Acacia acradenia*^\shrub\4\r;G ^*Triodia epactia*, *Triodia wiseana*^\hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia acradenia</i> | | 1.7 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 35 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .5 | 15 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i> | | 1.1 | <1 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|----|
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Swainsona stenodonta</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cynanchum floribundum</i> | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | .6 | <1 |

R14044

Staff LA/AF **Date** 9/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 593763 mE 7642673 mN **Lat.** -21.3154 **Long.** 117.9041
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown sandy loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock <2% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 40 % cover **Weeds** 15% cover
Vegetation M ^*Hakea chordophylla*, ^*Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron* ^shrub\4r;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*, ^*Cenchrus ciliaris* ^hummock grass, tussock grass\2lc
Veg. Condition Good
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 4 | 2 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 20 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | .5 | 15 |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucochaites</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea tetranthera</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 1.1 | <1 |
| * <i>Aerva javanica</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14045

Staff LA/AF **Date** 9/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 593674 mE 7643881 mN **Lat.** -21.3045 **Long.** 117.9031
Habitat Creek
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown clayey loam
Rock Type None
Loose Rock 0 % cover ; **Litter** 25 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 20 % cover **Weeds** 40 % cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus victrix*,^*Corymbia hamersleyana*,*Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*\^tree\7i;M
^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*\^shrub\4r;G ^^*Cenchrus ciliaris*,*Triodia angusta*,*Triodia epactia*\^tussock grass,hummock grass\1c
Veg. Condition Poor
Disturbance Heavy weed infestation. Heavily grazed
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 15 | 5 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | | 5 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 3 | 2 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | .2 | 30 |
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | | .4 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .4 | 1 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | .4 | <1 |
| * <i>Melochia pyramidata</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus austrinus</i> var. <i>austrinus</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Prostrate | <1 |

R14046

Staff LA/AF **Date** 9/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 592581 mE 7645633 mN **Lat.** -21.2888 **Long.** 117.8925
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown clayey loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation U ^*Acacia xiphophylla*^tree\6\bi;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Sclerolaena hostilis*^hummock grass, chenopod shrub\2\i
Veg. Condition Good
Disturbance Cattle grazing, some weeds
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> | | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Sclerolaena hostilis</i> | | .5 | 1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Trianthema triquetra</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus murrayi</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> | | .3 | <1 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|
| <i>Sclerolaena densiflora</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon lepidum</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | 0.6 | 15 |

R14047

Staff LA/AF **Date** 9/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 592670 mE 7645226 mN **Lat.** -21.2924 **Long.** 117.8934
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown clayey loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation G+ ^^*Triodia angusta*,*Sclerolaena hostilis*,*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass,chenopod shrub\2i
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Cattle tracks, some weeds
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | | .6 | 15 |
| <i>Sclerolaena hostilis</i> | | 0.4 | 2 |
| <i>Gomphrena affinis</i> subsp. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Sclerolaena densiflora</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Xerochloa barbata</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 10 |
| <i>Ptilotus murrayi</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Trianthema triquetra</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14048

Staff RD **Date** 10/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 599754 mE 7640444 mN **Lat.** -21.3353 **Long.** 117.9620
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown loamy sand
Rock Type ?Ironstone
Loose Rock 0 % cover ; **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 40 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation U ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^tree\6\r;M ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^shrub\4\r;G+ ^*Triodia lanigera*,^*Acacia stellaticeps*^hummock grass,shrub\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minimal
Fire Age >2
Notes Scattered sparsely *C. hamersleyana*.



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | 0.6 | 55 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | 0.5 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia sphaerostachya</i> | | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia acradenia</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.6 | 1 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|----|
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | Low Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Low Creeper | <1 |

R14049

Staff RD **Date** 10/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 600257 mE 7637531 mN **Lat.** -21.3615 **Long.** 117.9670
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type ?Ironstone
Loose Rock <2% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 2 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\r;M ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^shrub\3\r;G+ ^^*Triodia lanigera*,
Acacia stellaticeps,*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass,shrub\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minimal
Fire Age 1-5 yrs
Notes heard RBEs near creekline.



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.5 | 5 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | 1 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | 0.5 | 10 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida arenicola</i> | | 1.2 | 1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.3 | 1 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|----|
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | Low Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria indica</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne</i> sp. | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> x <i>tumida</i> | 2 | <1 |
| Malvaceae sp. | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida clementii</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | 1 | <1 |

R14050

Staff RD **Date** 16/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 600412 mE 7634408 mN **Lat.** -21.3897 **Long.** 117.9687
Habitat Mid-Slope
Aspect E **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type ?Ironstone
Loose Rock <2 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^\shrub\4\bi;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*,*Triodia lanigera*,*Acacia spondylophylla*^\hummock grass,shrub\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minimal
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2.2 | <2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 25 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | 0.5 | 15 |
| <i>Acacia spondylophylla</i> | | 0.6 | 10 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 3 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Tribulus suberosus</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne ciliata</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.3 | <1 |

R14051

Staff RD **Date** 12/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 596399 mE 7631383 mN **Lat.** -21.4173 **Long.** 117.9301
Habitat Lower-Slope
Aspect E **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loamy sand
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^tree\5\r;M ^*Acacia acradenia*^shrub\3\r;G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*,^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minimal
Fire Age 1-5
Notes *Corymbia hamersleyana* is very scattered in the Black system.



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia acradenia</i> | | 1.5 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 1.1 | 20 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 1.1 | 10 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | Prostrate | <1 |

Acacia pyrifolia var. *pyrifolia*

1.5

<1

R14052

Staff RD **Date** 12/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 596728 mE 7631333 mN **Lat.** -21.4177 **Long.** 117.9333
Habitat Crest
Aspect S **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Red brown loam sandy
Rock Type basalt
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^\shrub\4\;G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*^\hummock grass\1c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minimal
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.5 | 30 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2.5 | <2 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | Prostrate | <1 |

R14053

Staff LA/AF **Date** 12/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 600350 mE 7633407 mN **Lat.** -21.3988 **Long.** 117.9681
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 10-20% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 3 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation U ^*Acacia xiphophylla*^tree\6\bi;G+ ^*Triodia angusta*,^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle tracks
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | | .5 | 20 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 15 |
| <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> | | 5 | 1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus murrayi</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Trianthema triquetra</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 1.2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Marsilea hirsuta</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | .2 | <1 |

R14054

Staff LA/AF **Date** 16/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 600965 mE 7631001 mN **Lat.** -21.4205 **Long.** 117.9742
Habitat Lower-Slope
Aspect SE **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 65 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia arida*^shrub\3i;G ^^*Triodia lanigera*,*Acacia spondylophylla*,*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass,shrub\2i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia arida</i> | | 1.4 | 20 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | .6 | 20 |
| <i>Acacia spondylophylla</i> | | .5 | 5 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 2 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia cusackiana</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | | .2 | <1 |

R14055

Staff LA/AF **Date** 12/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 599874 mE 7632567 mN **Lat.** -21.4064 **Long.** 117.9636
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** <1 % cover
Vegetation G+ ^^*Triodia epactia, Triodia angusta, Triodia lanigera*^hummock grass\2i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle tracks
Fire Age >10
Notes

?

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 15 |
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | | .5 | 5 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus murrayi</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Trianthema triquetra</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | | <1 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Cleome oxalidea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Lepidium pholidogynum</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Sclerolaena costata</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | .5 | 2 |

R14056

Staff LA/AF **Date** 12/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 599825 mE 7633690 mN **Lat.** -21.3963 **Long.** 117.9630
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 65 % cover **Weeds** <1 % cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^shrub\3r;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Cenchrus ciliaris*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2i
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Cattle tracks , some weeds
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 30 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 1.6 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> | | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome uncifera</i> subsp. <i>uncifera</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia linearis</i> | | Climber | <1 |

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Corchorus incanus</i> subsp. <i>incanus</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 4 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Cyperaceae</i> sp. | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Sclerolaena costata</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Paspalidium clementii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia repleta</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | 0.2 | <1 |

R14058

Staff RD **Date** 12/07/2014 **Season** P

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 596948 **mE** 7630016 **mN** **Lat.** -21.4296 **Long.** 117.9355

Habitat Flat

Aspect N/A **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Red brown loamy sand

Rock Type ?Ironstone

Loose Rock 0% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth

Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** 50% cover

Vegetation U ^*Acacia trachycarpa*,*Petalostylis labicheoides*^tree\6\r;M ^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^shrub\4\b;G+ ^^*Triodia epactia*,*Cenchrus ciliaris*,*Aerva javanica*^hummock grass, tussock grass,shrub\2\c

Veg. Condition Poor

Disturbance Grazing, weedy

Fire Age 1-5

Notes **** replace *Anagallis arvensis* with *Aerva javanica*****



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> | | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2 | <2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 1 | 30 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | 0.1 | 20 |
| * <i>Aerva javanica</i> | | 0.9 | 2 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | | 0.25 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|---------|----|
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia repleta</i> | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Sida clementii</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> | 0.25 | <1 |

R14059

Staff RD **Date** 16/07/2014 **Season** P

Revisit

Type Q 12.5 m x 200 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 600218 mE 7629377 mN **Lat.** -21.4352 **Long.** 117.9671

Habitat River

Aspect W **Slope** Steep

Soil Type Grey sand

Rock Type Riverstone

Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 50+ % cover ; 5 cm in depth

Bare ground 65% cover **Weeds** 5% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus victrix*,*Melaleuca argentea*,*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens*^tree\7\c;
M ^*Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*,*Atalaya hemiglauca*,*Melaleuca glomerata*^shrub\4\;G
^*Cyperus vaginatus*,^*Triodia epactia*,*Cenchrus ciliaris*^sedge, hummock grass,tussock grass\2\r

Veg. Condition Good

Disturbance Grazing

Fire Age >5

Notes Heard RBEs



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 15 | 25 |
| <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> | | 15 | 10 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | | 1.3 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.6 | 10 |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> | | 1.7 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | | 5 | 5 |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> | | 2 | 2 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> | 4 | 2 |
| <i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon</i> sp. | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Streptoglossa</i> sp. | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | 0.5 | 2 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | <1 |
| * <i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> | 0.03 | <1 |
| <i>Amaranthus undulatus</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| * <i>Passiflora foetida</i> var. <i>hispida</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> | 15 | 10 |

R14060

Staff RD **Date** 13/07/2014 **Season** P

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 590132 **mE** 7678623 **mN** **Lat.** -20.9908 **Long.** 117.8672

Habitat Mid-Slope

Aspect W **Slope** Moderate

Soil Type Red brown sandy loam

Rock Type ?

Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth

Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover

Vegetation M ^*Acacia orthocarpa*,^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*\^shrub\4\i;G+ ^^*Triodia epactia*,*Indigofera monophylla*,*Triodia wiseana*\^hummock grass,shrub\2\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Minimal

Fire Age 1-5

Notes

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia orthocarpa</i> | | 2.5 | 10 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 1 | 30 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | | 0.9 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Tribulus suberosus</i> | | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.4 | 2 |

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | 0.8 | 10 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Sida arenicola</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 2 | 2 |

R14061

Staff RD **Date** 12/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 595419 mE 7627748 mN **Lat.** -21.4502 **Long.** 117.9209
Habitat River
Aspect W **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Brown sand
Rock Type Riverstone
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 10 % cover ; 5 cm in depth
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** <2% cover
Vegetation U ^*Eucalyptus victrix*^tree\7i;M+ ^*Melaleuca glomerata*,^*Acacia coriacea* subsp.
pendens^tree\6c;G ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Cyperus vaginatus*^hummock grass,sedge\2i
Veg. Condition Good
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age >5
Notes Heard RBEs



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 15 | 20 |
| <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> | | 4 | 20 |
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | | 3 | 15 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 2 | 1 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|----|
| <i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i> | 2.5 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> | 4 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| Poaceae sp. | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> | 0.8 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | 1 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | 1.5 Climber | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Low Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | 0.4 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Cyperaceae</i> sp. | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i> x <i>tetranthera</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus actinocladus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome uncifera</i> subsp. <i>uncifera</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |

R14063

Staff LA/AF **Date** 13/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 581926 mE 7681944 mN **Lat.** -20.9612 **Long.** 117.7881
Habitat Upper-Slope
Aspect NW **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Red brown sand
Rock Type Aeolian sand
Loose Rock 0 % cover ; **Litter** 20 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia melleodora*^shrub\4i;G ^*Eragrostis eriopoda*,^*Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*^tussock grass\2i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >10
Notes

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia melleodora</i> | | 4 | 15 |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | | .3 | 10 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | .2 | 10 |
| <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Rabbit Flat (B.J. Carter 626) | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Poaceae</i> sp. | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta ramosa</i> | | .4 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium transforme</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. B Kimberley Flora (A.A. Mitchell 2745) | .3 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>platyklamys</i> | .4 | <1 |

R14064

Staff LA/AF **Date** 11/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 597418 mE 7645889 mN **Lat.** -21.2862 **Long.** 117.9391
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M+ ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^shrub\3\r;G ^*Triodia lanigera*^hummock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Some cattle tracks
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | .6 | 20 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.5 | 5 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola browniana</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia linearis</i> | | Climber | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome uncifera</i> subsp. <i>uncifera</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. x <i>luerssenii</i> | .4 | <1 |

R14065

Staff LA/AF **Date** 14/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 581052 mE 7682935 mN **Lat.** -20.9523 **Long.** 117.7796
Habitat Open Depression
Aspect N **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Brown clayey loam
Rock Type Quartz and Calcrete
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 5 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\r;M ^^*Acacia acradenia*,*Acacia ancistrocarpa*,*Acacia inaequilatera*^shrub\4\r;G ^*Triodia angusta*,^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\1\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 7 | 4 |
| <i>Acacia acradenia</i> | | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Sida clementii</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i> | | 1.8 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .2 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> x <i>oligophylla</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia arida</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Cassutha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>rohlenae</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola amblyanthera</i> var. <i>centralis</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Cynanchum floribundum</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon</i> sp. | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | .3 | 25 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | .5 | 15 |

R14066

Staff LA/AF **Date** 15/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 577867 mE 7694947 mN **Lat.** -20.8439 **Long.** 117.7484
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown clay with gilgies
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock <2% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 30 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation G+ ^*Eragrostis xerophila*^tussock grass\1\d
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Heavy grazing

Fire Age

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | | .3 | 70 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Bulbostylis turbinata</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Desmodium muelleri</i> | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Calotis plumulifera</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus verdcourtii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14067

Staff LA/AF **Date** 15/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 40 m x 62 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 577596 mE 7694905 mN **Lat.** -20.8443 **Long.** 117.7458

Habitat Open Depression

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Brown clayey loam

Rock Type Mixed alluvial

Loose Rock <2% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 5% cover ; 2 cm in depth

Bare ground 60% cover **Weeds** <1% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia candida*^tree\6r;M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*,^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^shrub\4\bi;G ^^*Eriachne benthamii*,*Triodia epactia*,*Chrysopogon fallax*^tussock grass, hummock grass\2\c

Veg. Condition Good

Disturbance Heavy grazing by cattle

Fire Age

Notes Quadrat shaped to follow drainage



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia candida</i> | | 6 | 5 |
| <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> | | .3 | 20 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2.5 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 10 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | .6 | 2 |
| <i>Neptunia dimorphantha</i> | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Mimulus gracilis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus walcottii</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Desmodium muelleri</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> | .2 | <1 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera trita</i> | .2 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Calotis plumulifera</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | .2 | <1 |

R14068

Staff LA/AF **Date** 15/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 25 m x 100 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 574734 mE 7696378 mN **Lat.** -20.8311 **Long.** 117.7183
Habitat Creek
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type River sand
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 3 cm in depth
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** 2 % cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus victrix*^tree\7\r;M ^*Acacia trachycarpa*,^*Acacia coriacea* subsp.
pendens^shrub\4\r;G ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Cenchrus ciliaris*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Grazing by cattle. Some weeds
Fire Age
Notes In drainage shaped to follow creek



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .4 | 15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 10 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 3 | 8 |
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | | 4 | 2 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Climber | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Cynanchum floribundum</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Amaranthus undulatus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Dysphania kalpari</i> | .1 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Dysphania rhadinostachya</i> subsp. <i>rhadinostachya</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium crispatum</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne obtusa</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta ramosa</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta appendiculata</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> x <i>trachycarpa</i> | 2.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Alysicarpus muelleri</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Synaptantha tillaeacea</i> var. <i>tillaeacea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis microcarya</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria ramosissima</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne aristidea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Desmodium filiforme</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14069

Staff LA/AF **Date** 15/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 571780 mE 7696342 mN **Lat.** -20.8315 **Long.** 117.6899
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown clayey loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 0% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 50% cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*,^*Eragrostis xerophila*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Grazing by cattle
Fire Age
Notes

?

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 45 |
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Indigofera trita</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis microcarya</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | | .2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|----|
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Gomphrena canescens</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus walcottii</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia</i> sp. | Prostrate | <1 |

R14070

Staff LA/AF **Date** 17/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 577980 **mE** 7700083 **mN** **Lat.** -20.7975 **Long.** 117.7493

Habitat Flat

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Brown clay loam with gilgais

Rock Type Mixed alluvial

Loose Rock <2 % cover ; **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth

Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover

Vegetation G+ ^*Eragrostis xerophila*,^*Vigna* sp. Hamersley Clay (A.A. Mitchell PRP 113)\^tussock grass, vine\1c

Veg. Condition Very Good

Disturbance Heavy grazing by cattle

Fire Age

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | | .4 | 35 |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. Hamersley Clay (A.A. Mitchell PRP 113) | | .2 | 1 |
| <i>Sorghum timorense</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera trita</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | | .3 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| <i>Goodenia pascua</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Operculina aequisepala</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14071

Staff RD **Date** 14/07/2014 **Season** P
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 595887 mE 7660449 mN **Lat.** -21.1547 **Long.** 117.9236
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type ? & quartz
Loose Rock 10-20% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <2 % cover ; <2 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^shrub\3r;G+ ^*Triodia lanigera*^hummock grass\2lc
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Grazing
Fire Age >2

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome uncifera</i> subsp. <i>uncifera</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea tetranthera</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Cassutha capillaris</i> | | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.6 | 5 |

| | | |
|--|---------|----|
| <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | 1 | 30 |
| <i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Dampiera candidans</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | Creeper | <1 |

R14072

Staff SK/AF **Date** 29/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 595686 mE 7624319 mN **Lat.** -21.4811 **Long.** 117.9236
Habitat Mid-Slope
Aspect NW **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*, ^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* ^shrub\4\r;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*, ^*Triodia wiseana* ^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2.5 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 40 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1.5 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .5 | 20 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | | 1 | |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | .3 | <1 |

R14073

Staff SK/AF **Date** 29/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 597080 mE 7622967 mN **Lat.** -21.4933 **Long.** 117.9372

Habitat River

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Light brown sand

Rock Type Basalt

Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; **Litter** 10 % cover ; 0-50cm cm in depth

Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** <2% cover

Vegetation U ^*Eucalyptus victrix*^tree\6\bi;M+ ^^*Melaleuca linophylla*,*Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*,
Melaleuca glomerata^shrub\4\c;G ^^*Eulalia aurea*,*Cyperus vaginatus*,*Cenchrus ciliaris*^tussock
grass,sedge\2\

Veg. Condition Very Good

Disturbance Cattle

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 7 | 1 |
| <i>Melaleuca linophylla</i> | | 3 | 30 |
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | | 4 | 10 |
| <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> | | 3 | 10 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | | .6 | 10 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | | .5 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .4 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | .4 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | .5 | 2 |
| <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>hispidula</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | .3 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus setiger</i> | .3 | <1 |
| * <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna venusta</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis tenellula</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Amaranthus undulatus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | .6 | <1 |

R14074

Staff SK/AF **Date** 29/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 597195 mE 7619567 mN **Lat.** -21.5240 **Long.** 117.9385
Habitat Lower-Slope
Aspect E **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 60-200 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^\shrub\4\bi;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Triodia wiseana*^\hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Some weeds
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2.5 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 20 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 15 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 2 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|---------|----|
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | .4 | <1 |
| * <i>Aerva javanica</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14075

Staff JKN **Date** 29/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 25 m x 100 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 594934 **mE** 7618357 **mN** **Lat.** -21.5350 **Long.** 117.9167

Habitat Creek

Aspect N **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Brown loamy sand

Rock Type Basalt

Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 600 mm in size **Litter** 4 % cover ; 1 - 2 cm cm in depth

Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 4 % cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens*,*Eucalyptus victrix*^tree\7r;M ^*Melaleuca linophylla*,^*Melaleuca glomerata*,*Acacia trachycarpa*^shrub\3r;G ^^*Triodia epactia*,*Cyperus vaginatus*,*Cynodon dactylon*^hummock grass,sedge,other grass\2i

Veg. Condition Very Good

Disturbance Cattle, weeds

Fire Age > 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> | | 14 | 8 |
| <i>Melaleuca linophylla</i> | | 1.8 | 4 |
| <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> | | 1.8 | 3 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | | 0.8 | 4 |
| * <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | | 0.05 | 2 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ammannia baccifera</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>rohlenae</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia</i> sp. | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis tenellula</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> | 0.7 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | 0.6 | 4 |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |

R14076

Staff JKN **Date** 1/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Coolawanyah - Boolgeeda land system

MGA Zone 50 573285 mE 7588942 mN **Lat.** -21.8018 **Long.** 117.7090

Habitat Flat

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Red brown loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock >90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 5 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover

Vegetation U ^*Corymbia deserticola* subsp. *deserticola*^tree\6r;M+ ^*Acacia atkinsiana*,*Grevillea wickhamii* subsp. *hispidula*,*Acacia trachycarpa* (dwarf variant)^shrub\4i;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\1c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance No evidence

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> | | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 4.5 | 25 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 4 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | 45 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) | | 1.6 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | | 2.2 | 1 |
| <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i> | | 1.8 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola parvifolia</i> subsp. <i>pilbarae</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Keraudrenia nephrosperma</i> | 0.4 | <1 |

R14077

Staff JKN **Date** 29/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 594254 mE 7615428 mN **Lat.** -21.5615 **Long.** 117.9103

Habitat Crest

Aspect N **Slope** Gentle

Soil Type Red brown light clay

Rock Type Basalt

Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 60-200 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 45 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover

Vegetation G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*,*Triodia brizoides*\^hummock grass\1\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance No obvious signs

Fire Age > 5 years

Notes

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | 40 |
| <i>Triodia brizoides</i> | | 0.3 | 2 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphaeranthoides</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 4 | <1 |
| <i>Tinospora smilacina</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucochaites</i> | | 2.3 | <1 |
| <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Swainsona stenodonta</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |

Acacia pyrifolia var. *pyrifolia*

0.6

<1

R14078

Staff JKN **Date** 29/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 592911 **mE** 7615908 **mN** **Lat.** -21.5573 **Long.** 117.8973

Habitat Mid-Slope

Aspect SE **Slope** Moderate

Soil Type Red brown loam

Rock Type Basalt

Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover

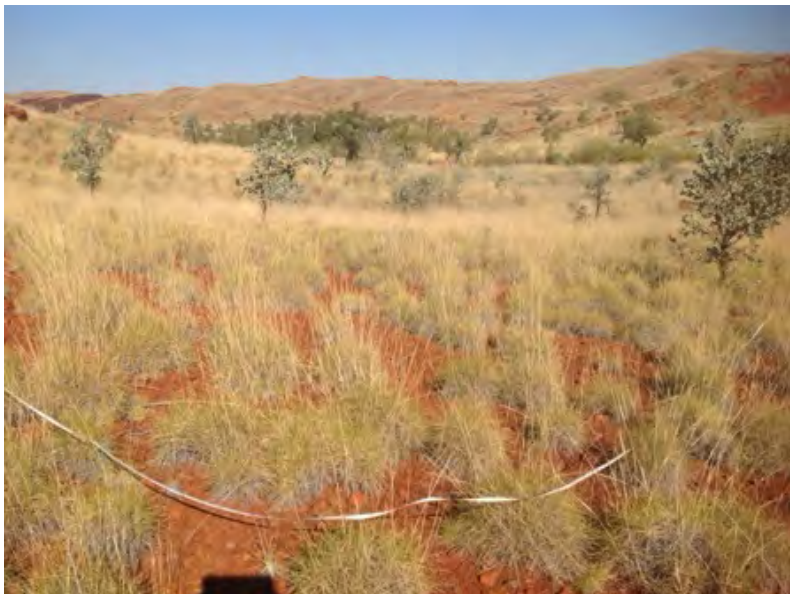
Vegetation M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*,*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^\shrub\4\r;G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*^\hummock grass\1\i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Minimal

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | 25 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 5 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Tribulus platypterus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |

R14079

Staff JKN **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Nunyerry River
MGA Zone 50 592065 mE 7614611 mN **Lat.** -21.5690 **Long.** 117.8892
Habitat River
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Coarse brown sand
Rock Type Some granite outcropping
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 5 % cover ; 3 cm cm in depth
Bare ground 85 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Melaleuca argentea*^tree\7c;M ^*Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*,*Acacia trachycarpa*,
Melaleuca glomerata^shrub\4r;G ^*Cyperus vaginatus*,^*Stemodia grossa*,*Cymbopogon procerus*^sedge,forb,tussock grass\2r
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minor cattle
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> | | 16 | 40 |
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | | 0.8 | 5 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | | 0.3 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | | 0.6 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| <i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> | 0.6 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta propinqua</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Ammannia baccifera</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>rohlenae</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia schultzii</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Terminalia canescens</i> | 2.5 | <1 |
| <i>Tribulus platypterus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> | 2.1 | 1 |
| <i>Melaleuca linophylla</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Trachymene oleracea</i> subsp. <i>oleracea</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | 5 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> | 4 | <1 |
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Styliidium fluminense</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Eleocharis geniculata</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.5 | <1 |

R14080

Staff JKN **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 591293 mE 7613638 mN **Lat.** -21.5779 **Long.** 117.8818

Habitat Flat

Aspect W **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Brown clay loam

Rock Type N/a

Loose Rock <2 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 5 % cover ; 1 - 2 cm cm in depth

Bare ground 40 % cover **Weeds** Nil % cover

Vegetation M+ ^Acacia pyrifolia var. pyrifolia, Acacia trachycarpa, Grevillea pyramidalis subsp. leucadendron\^shrub\4\i;G ^Triodia epactia\^hummock grass\1c

Veg. Condition Very Good

Disturbance Minor cattle

Fire Age > 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 3 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 3.5 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | 50 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> | | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | 0.05 | <1 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |

R14081

Staff SK/AF **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 25 m x 100 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 552786 mE 7555824 mN **Lat.** -22.1017 **Long.** 117.5117

Habitat Creek

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Brown sandy loam

Rock Type Mixed alluvial

Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover

Vegetation U ^*Eucalyptus victrix*^tree\6\bi;M ^^*Grevillea wickhamii*,*Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*,*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^shrub\4\bi;G+ ^^*Tephrosia rosea* var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186),*Heliotropium cunninghamii*,*Triodia epactia*^shrub,hummock grass\2\i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Cattle grazing, some weeds

Fire Age >5

Notes Area immediately adjacent to the east has recently been burnt



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) | | .7 | 8 |
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | | .2 | 5 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 2 |

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | .3 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria indica</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Gomphrena cunninghamii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus lasiocarpus</i> subsp. <i>parvus</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Digitaria brownii</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus crozophorifolius</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14082

Staff JKN **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 25 m x 100 m
Location Chichester
MGA Zone 50 591305 mE 7612392 mN **Lat.** -21.5891 **Long.** 117.8820
Habitat Creek
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Light brown sand
Rock Type Granite
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 - 2 cm cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation U ^*Eucalyptus victrix*^tree\6r;M+ ^*Acacia trachycarpa*,^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^shrub\4c;G
^*Triodia epactia*,*Cymbopogon procerus*^hummock grass,tussock grass\1i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle
Fire Age >5 years
Notes Linear transect 12.5 m either side of central line down creek bed



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 8 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 5 | 25 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 15 |
| <i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> | | 0.4 | 2 |
| <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|---------|----|
| <i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>rohlenae</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta propinqua</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 7 | <1 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia</i> sp. | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum phlomoides</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphaeranthoides</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum horridum</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Paspalidium clementii</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 4 | <1 |

R14083

Staff JKN **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Chichester
MGA Zone 50 590218 mE 7610287 mN **Lat.** -21.6082 **Long.** 117.8716
Habitat Lower-Slope
Aspect NW **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Basalt, some granite
Loose Rock >90% cover ; **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 75 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^\shrub\4\bi;G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*^\hummock grass\1\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | 25 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Tribulus platypterus</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | 0.7 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucochaïtes</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Fortescue (A.A. Mitchell 606) | 1.5 | <1 |

R14084

Staff SK/AF **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 590883 mE 7609388 mN **Lat.** -21.6163 **Long.** 117.8781
Habitat Crest
Aspect SE **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Granite
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M ^^*Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*,*Acacia trudgeniana*,*Acacia inaequilatera*^shrub\4\bi;G ^*Triodia wiseana*,^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 2.2 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia trudgeniana</i> | | 1.7 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 25 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 15 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Swainsona stenodonta</i> | | 1 | <1 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|----|
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucochaites</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .4 | <1 |

R14085

Staff SK/AF **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 589647 mE 7609091 mN **Lat.** -21.6190 **Long.** 117.8662
Habitat River
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown sandy clay
Rock Type Granitic
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 15 % cover ; 2 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** <1 % cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Melaleuca argentea*,^*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens*^tree\7\c;M ^*Melaleuca glomerata*,^*Acacia ampliceps*^shrub\4\bi;G ^*Cyperus vaginatus*^sedge\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Grazing by cattle
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> | | 15 | 40 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> | | 20 | 5 |
| <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | | .7 | 25 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Lobelia arnhemiaca</i> | | | <1 |
| <i>Eleocharis geniculata</i> | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|---------|----|
| <i>Typha domingensis</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Myriophyllum verrucosum</i> | Aquatic | <1 |
| <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i> | 2 | <1 |

R14086

Staff SK/AF **Date** 2/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 567106 mE 7580724 mN **Lat.** -21.8763 **Long.** 117.6495

Habitat Flat

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Red brown loam

Rock Type Mixed alluvial

Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth

Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover

Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia citrinoviridis*,*Acacia pruinocarpa*,*Acacia inaequilatera*^shrub\4\i;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Grazing by cattle

Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> | | 4 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 40 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 1.8 | 1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida latifolia</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 2 | <1 |

R14087

Staff SK/AF **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 591137 mE 7606597 mN **Lat.** -21.6415 **Long.** 117.8807
Habitat Low Undulating Hills
Aspect N **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Granite
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*,^*Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*^shrub\4\bi;G ^*Triodia wiseana*,^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 25 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 5 |
| <i>Swainsona stenodonta</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> | | .2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | .2 | <1 |

R14088

Staff JKN **Date** 31/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Chichester

MGA Zone 50 590260 **mE** 7601140 **mN** **Lat.** -21.6908 **Long.** 117.8725

Habitat Crest

Aspect W **Slope** Gentle

Soil Type Red brown clay loam

Rock Type Granite

Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 60-200 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 35% cover **Weeds** Nil% cover

Vegetation U ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6\bi;M+ ^*Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*,
^*Acacia* sp.^shrub\4\r;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\1\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance

Fire Age 3 - 5 years

Notes

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 4.5 | 4 |
| <i>Acacia</i> sp. | | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | 60 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Dampiera candidans</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |

Rutila

| | | |
|----------------------------|------|----|
| <i>Solanum horridum</i> | 0.26 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | 0.4 | <1 |

R14089

Staff SK/AF **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 25 m x 100 m

Location Rutila rail

MGA Zone 50 591267 mE 7604120 mN **Lat.** -21.6639 **Long.** 117.8821

Habitat Creek

Aspect N **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Brown sand

Rock Type Granite

Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 15 % cover ; 0-20cm cm in depth

Bare ground 85 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover

Vegetation U+ *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens*, *Eucalyptus victrix*, *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*^{tree}; M *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Melaleuca linophylla*, *Acacia trachycarpa*^{shrub}; G *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Triodia epactia*, *Eriachne tenuiculmis*^{sedge}, hummock grass, other grass^{grass}

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Cattle

Fire Age >10 years

Notes Nearby are some large permanent waterholes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> | | 15 | 15 |
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 10 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | | 10 | 5 |
| <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> | | 4 | 10 |
| <i>Melaleuca linophylla</i> | | 3 | 5 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 3 | 5 |
| <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | .5 | 4 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | .5 | 3 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea dentex</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna venusta</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Ammannia baccifera</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Ehretia saligna</i> var. <i>saligna</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia biconvexa</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia schultzii</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>rohlenae</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Tinospora smilacina</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> | .2 | <1 |

R14090

Staff SK/AF **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 590222 mE 7604148 mN **Lat.** -21.6636 **Long.** 117.8720
Habitat Mid slope of moderate undulating hills
Aspect N **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Red brown sandy loam
Rock Type Granite
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 4 % cover ; 0-5 cm in depth
Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^Acacia sp.\^tree\6\bi;M ^^Grevillea pyramidalis subsp. leucadendron,Acacia inaequilatera\^shrub\4r;G ^Triodia epactia,^Triodia wiseana\^hummock grass\1\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Nil
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| Acacia sp. | | 3 | 1 |
| Acacia sp. | | 3 | 1 |
| Acacia inaequilatera | | 2 | 1 |
| Grevillea pyramidalis subsp. leucadendron | | 3 | 1 |
| Triodia epactia | | .5 | 25 |
| Triodia wiseana | | .5 | 5 |
| Mollugo molluginea | | .2 | <1 |
| Fimbristylis dichotoma | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 2.5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Dampiera candidans</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia virens</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum phlomoides</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |

R14091

Staff SK/AF **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 590445 mE 7602477 mN **Lat.** -21.6787 **Long.** 117.8742

Habitat Low undulating hills

Aspect SW **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Brown loam

Rock Type Granite

Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M ^^*Acacia* sp.,*Acacia inaequilatera*,*Grevillea wickhamii*^shrub\4\r;G ^*Triodia* aff. *melvillei*,^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2\i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance No evidence

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 7 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia</i> sp. | | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2.5 | 1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | | 2.1 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia</i> aff. <i>melvillei</i> | | .6 | 20 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea tetranthera</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum phlomoides</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14092

Staff JKN **Date** 31/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Chichester
MGA Zone 50 589430 mE 7601340 mN **Lat.** -21.6891 **Long.** 117.8645
Habitat Upper-Slope
Aspect SE **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Mixed
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M+ ^*Acacia* sp.,^*Acacia inaequilatera*^shrub\4\r;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\1\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



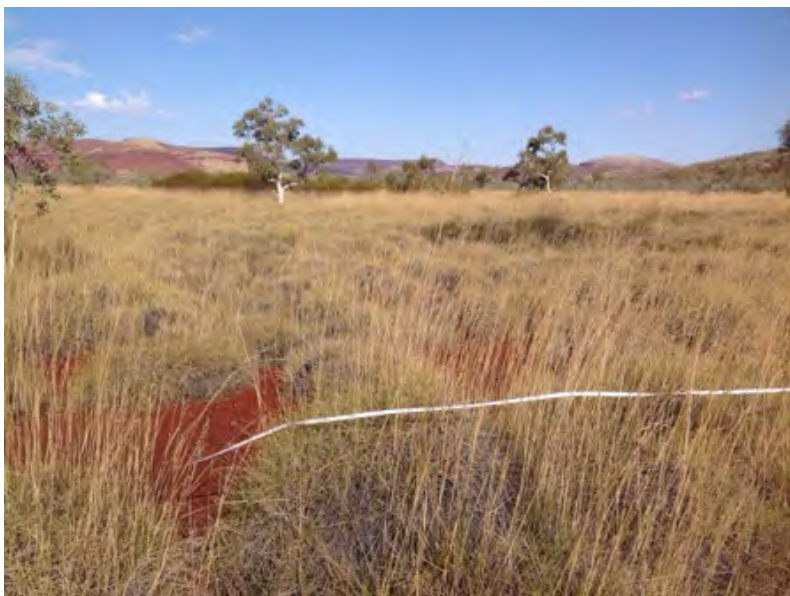
| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 5.5 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia</i> sp. | | 2.2 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | 45 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | 1.6 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| <i>Cheilanthes brownii</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucochaetes</i> | 2.1 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | 0.4 | <1 |

R14093

Staff SK/AF **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 551004 mE 7557038 mN **Lat.** -22.0908 **Long.** 117.4944
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6r;M ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^shrub\4r;G
^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\2c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minor cattle evidence
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 8 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 35 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Senna symonii</i> | 1 | <1 |

R14094

Staff JKN **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 25 m x 100 m
Location Chichester
MGA Zone 50 586837 mE 7599812 mN **Lat.** -21.7030 **Long.** 117.8395
Habitat River
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown sand
Rock Type
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 10 % cover ; 1 - 2 cm in depth
Bare ground 25 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation U+ *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens*, *Eucalyptus victrix* tree; M *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*, *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* shrub; G *Cymbopogon procerus*, *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Triodia epactia* tussock grass, sedge, hummock grass
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> | | 18 | 20 |
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 16 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | | 4 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 3.5 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 3 | 5 |
| <i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> | | 0.6 | 20 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | 0.6 | 10 |
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia monticola</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i> | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>rohlenae</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Brachychiton acuminatus</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. <i>Dioicum</i> (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1618) | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Ammannia baccifera</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Lobelia arnhemiaca</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 6 | <1 |
| <i>Tinospora smilacina</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Ehretia saligna</i> var. <i>saligna</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | 0.5 | 2 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum phlomoides</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>Pilbara</i> (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | 1.5 | <1 |

R14095

Staff JKN **Date** 31/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Chichester
MGA Zone 50 587431 mE 7599275 mN **Lat.** -21.7078 **Long.** 117.8453
Habitat Upper-Slope
Aspect SW **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Brown clay loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6r;M ^*Acacia* sp.^shrub\4r;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\1c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 8 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia</i> sp. | | 2.3 | 6 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | 40 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 7 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| <i>Dampiera candidans</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Articulation below (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1605) | 1.6 | <1 |

R14096

Staff SK/AF **Date** 31/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 583503 mE 7596997 mN **Lat.** -21.7286 **Long.** 117.8074
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 65 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^\shrub\4\r;G ^*Triodia wiseana*,^*Triodia epactia*^\hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 20 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 20 |
| <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>x luerssenii</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Swainsona formosa</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Cassutha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia monticola</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum phlomoides</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus fusiformis</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta maconochieana</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Polygala glaucifolia</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | 1.5 | <1 |

R14097

Staff SK/AF **Date** 31/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 584269 mE 7598390 mN **Lat.** -21.7160 **Long.** 117.8148
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown cracking clay
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 85 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation G+ *Streptoglossa bubakii*, *Neptunia dimorphantha*, *Sida fibulifera* \shrub\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Streptoglossa bubakii</i> | | .3 | 10 |
| <i>Neptunia dimorphantha</i> | | .2 | 5 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | | .2 | 5 |
| <i>Brachyachne convergens</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida latifolia</i> | | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Boerhavia</i> sp. | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon malvifolium</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida spinosa</i> | | .2 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| <i>Crotalaria dissitiflora</i> subsp. <i>benthamiana</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen cinereum</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia kingii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Panicum laevinode</i> | .1 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus carinatus</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | .2 | <1 |

R14098

Staff SK/AF **Date** 31/07/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 584001 **mE** 7598114 **mN** **Lat.** -21.7185 **Long.** 117.8122

Habitat Flat

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Brown cracking clay

Rock Type Basalt

Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth

Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover

Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia xiphophylla*^shrub\4i;G ^^*Streptoglossa bubakii*,*Stemodia kingii*,*Sida fibulifera*^shrub\1i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Cattle grazing

Fire Age >5

Notes

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> | | 4 | 15 |
| <i>Streptoglossa bubakii</i> | | .2 | 10 |
| <i>Stemodia kingii</i> | | .3 | 5 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Hibiscus brachysiphonius</i> | | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon malvifolium</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| <i>Crotalaria dissitiflora</i> subsp. <i>benthamiana</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna hamersleyensis</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus carinatus</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia repleta</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Sida spinosa</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Lotus</i> sp. | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | .6 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | .4 | <1 |

R14099

Staff SK/AF **Date** 31/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 583632 mE 7598007 mN **Lat.** -21.7194 **Long.** 117.8086
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown cracking clay
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation G+ ^^*Streptoglossa bubakii*,*Sida fibulifera*,*Stemodia kingii*^shrub\1i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Streptoglossa bubakii</i> | | .3 | 15 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | | .3 | 5 |
| <i>Stemodia kingii</i> | | .4 | 2 |
| <i>Senna hamersleyensis</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Neptunia dimorphantha</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida spinosa</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Lotus</i> sp. | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Brachyachne convergens</i> | | .3 | 2 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|----|
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida latifolia</i> | .5 | 1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia paludosa</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Senna ?glaucifolia</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Panicum laevinode</i> | .5 | <1 |
| * <i>Cucumis melo</i> subsp. <i>agrestis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus brachysiphonius</i> | Prostrate | <1 |

R14100

Staff SK/AF **Date** 31/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 583799 mE 7597818 mN **Lat.** -21.7211 **Long.** 117.8102
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown cracking clay
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 95 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover
Vegetation M+ *Acacia xiphophylla* shrub; G *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia epactia*, *Sporobolus actinocladus* hummock grass, tussock grass
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> | | 3 | 40 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .4 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus actinocladus</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna hamersleyensis</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>x luerssenii</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Salsola australis</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Neptunia dimorphantha</i> | .2 | <1 |

R14101

Staff SK/AF **Date** 1/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 583053 mE 7594084 mN **Lat.** -21.7549 **Long.** 117.8032
Habitat Upper-Slope
Aspect SW **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Chert
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6r;M ^*Acacia* sp.^shrub\4r;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | | |
| <i>Acacia</i> sp. | | 3 | 5 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 40 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i> | | .6 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| <i>Triodia brizoides</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |

R14102

Staff SK/AF **Date** 1/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 580542 mE 7591732 mN **Lat.** -21.7763 **Long.** 117.7791
Habitat Low Undulating Hills
Aspect N **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Chert
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6\bi;M ^*Acacia bivenosa*,^*Acacia atkinsiana*^shrub\4\i;G ^^*Triodia wiseana*,*Triodia epactia*,*Triodia brizoides*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 2.5 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 30 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 5 |
| <i>Triodia brizoides</i> | | .6 | 2 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna symonii</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Trianthema glossostigmum</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14103

Staff SK/AF **Date** 1/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 25 m x 100 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 582058 **mE** 7593638 **mN** **Lat.** -21.7590 **Long.** 117.7936

Habitat Creek

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type River sand

Rock Type Mixed alluvial

Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 5 % cover ; 2 cm in depth

Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 3% cover

Vegetation U+ *Eucalyptus victrix*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens*^tree\7i;M *Melaleuca linophylla*, *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^shrub\4i;G *Triodia epactia*, *Cenchrus ciliaris*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2i

Veg. Condition Very Good

Disturbance Some weeds, grazing by cattle

Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 12 | 20 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> | | 15 | 5 |
| <i>Melaleuca linophylla</i> | | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | | 6 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | | .6 | 8 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 8 |

| | | |
|--|---------|----|
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | .3 | 3 |
| <i>Amaranthus undulatus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) | .4 | <1 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis tenellula</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Cyperus blakeanus</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Marsilea</i> sp. | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta chaetocarpa</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Enteropogon ramosus</i> | 1 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus setiger</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria indica</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Synaptantha tillaeacea</i> var. <i>tillaeacea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Basilicum polystachyon</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> | .3 | <1 |

R14104

Staff SK/AF **Date** 1/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 578297 mE 7590080 mN **Lat.** -21.7913 **Long.** 117.7574
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 10-20% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 10 % cover ; 2 cm in depth
Bare ground 25 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Acacia citrinoviridis*,^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\i;M ^^*Acacia trachycarpa*,*Acacia atkinsiana*,*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^shrub\4\i;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle tracks, some weeds
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> | | 6 | 8 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 3 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .7 | 65 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | | 1 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|---------|----|
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Aristida inaequiglumis</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P 4 .2 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon otocarpum</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | <1 |

R14105

Staff JKN **Date** 1/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Coolawanyah - Jurrawarrina land system

MGA Zone 50 571592 mE 7585478 mN **Lat.** -21.8332 **Long.** 117.6928

Habitat Floodplain

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Brown light clay

Rock Type N/a

Loose Rock <2% cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 80 % cover ; 1 - 2 cm cm in depth

Bare ground <1% cover **Weeds** 2% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Acacia citrinoviridis*,*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\i;G ^^*Triodia epactia*,*Chrysopogon fallax*,
Urochloa sp.^hummock grass,tussock grass\1\c

Veg. Condition Good

Disturbance Weeds

Fire Age > 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> | | 8 | 25 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 4 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 20 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 0.6 | 15 |
| <i>Urochloa</i> sp. | | 0.3 | 15 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | | 0.5 | 2 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | | 0.1 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|---------|----|
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon lepidum</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Gomphrena affinis</i> subsp. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Sida spinosa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| * <i>Bidens bipinnata</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Alysicarpus muelleri</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Digitaria brownii</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus lasiocarpus</i> subsp. <i>parvus</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia heterochila</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon otocarpum</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90) | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 2.4 | <1 |
| * <i>Cucumis melo</i> subsp. <i>agrestis</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Digitaria ctenantha</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> | 2.5 | <1 |
| <i>Perotis rara</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia remotiflora</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.5 | <1 |

R14106

Staff JKN **Date** 1/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Coolawanyah - Newman land system
MGA Zone 50 568959 mE 7583899 mN **Lat.** -21.8475 **Long.** 117.6674
Habitat Crest of low hill
Aspect S **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation M ^*Acacia atkinsiana*, ^*Grevillea wickhamii* subsp. *hispidula* ^shrub\3\bi;G+ ^*Triodia brizoides*,
Triodia epactia ^hummock grass\1i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 2 | 0.5 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 2 | 0.5 |
| <i>Triodia brizoides</i> | | 0.3 | 10 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | 5 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----|
| <i>Keraudrenia nephrosperma</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Trianthera glossostigmum</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.3 | <1 |

R14107

Staff SK/AF **Date** 2/08/2014 **Season**
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 567869 mE 7582862 mN **Lat.** -21.8570 **Long.** 117.6569
Habitat Open Depression
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown cracking clay
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock <2% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 30 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 25 % cover **Weeds** 1 % cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus victrix*^tree\6\r;M ^*Vachellia farnesiana*^shrub\4\bi;G ^*Cyperus bifax*,^*Eriachne benthamii*^sedge,tussock grass\1\c
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Weedy, heavy grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 6 | 2 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | | 2.5 | 1 |
| <i>Cyperus bifax</i> | | .3 | 70 |
| <i>Stemodia kingii</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> | | .3 | 5 |
| <i>Neptunia dimorphantha</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| <i>Panicum decompositum</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Rhagodia eremaea</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Cullen cinereum</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Basilicum polystachyon</i> | .2 | <1 |

R14108

Staff SK/AF **Date** 2/08/2014 **Season**
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 565905 mE 7582753 mN **Lat.** -21.8580 **Long.** 117.6378
Habitat River
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown cracking clay
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 3 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 75 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus victrix*,^*Acacia citrinoviridis*^tree\7i;M ^*Melaleuca glomerata*,^*Vachellia farnesiana*^shrub\4r;G ^*Eriachne benthamii*,^*Cyperus bifax*^tussock grass\1i
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Heavy cattle grazing, some weeds
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 12 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> | | 12 | 8 |
| <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> | | 4 | 5 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> | | .3 | 10 |
| <i>Cyperus bifax</i> | | .4 | 5 |
| <i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen cinereum</i> | | .2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| <i>Eragrostis tenellula</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida spinosa</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Basilicum polystachyon</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia kingii</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Pimelea holroydii</i> | .2 | <1 |

R14109

Staff SK/AF **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 565522 mE 7579988 mN **Lat.** -21.8830 **Long.** 117.6342
Habitat Outwash Plain
Aspect **Slope**
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus victrix*,^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\7r;M ^^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*,
Acacia citrinoviridis,*Atalaya hemiglauca*^shrub\4r;G ^^*Triodia epactia*,*Eriachne tenuiculmis*,
Corchorus lasiocarpus subsp. *parvus*^hummock grass,tussock grass,shrub\2c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle grazing, some weeds
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 12 | 5 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> | | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 25 |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | | .5 | 5 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| <i>Corchorus lasiocarpus</i> subsp. <i>parvus</i> | .5 | 2 |
| <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Dysphania rhadinostachya</i> subsp. <i>rhadinostachya</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria indica</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus crozophorifolius</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>trichodesmoides</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .5 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. <i>Dioicum</i> (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1618) | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. <i>Dampier</i> (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta chaetocarpa</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Salsola australis</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | .5 | <1 |

R14110

Staff JKN **Date** 2/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Coolwanyah - Urandy land system
MGA Zone 50 563848 mE 7575893 mN **Lat.** -21.9201 **Long.** 117.6182
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown clay
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 10-20% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 55 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^shrub\3\bi;G+ ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Cattle
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0. | 40 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Tribulus macrocarpus</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Salsola australis</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Digitaria brownii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Gomphrena affinis</i> subsp. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | 2.1 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucochaites</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon otocarpum</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia biconvexa</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>grandiflorus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |

R14111

Staff JKN **Date** 2/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Coolwanyah - east of rail
MGA Zone 50 564127 mE 7571335 mN **Lat.** -21.9612 **Long.** 117.6211
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 40 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, ^*Grevillea wickhamii* subsp. *hispidula*^shrub\4i;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age > 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 3 | 6 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 60 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>trichodesmoides</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> | 2.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) | 0.15 | <1 |

R14112

Staff JKN Date 2/08/2014 Season A

Revisit

Type Q 25 m x 100 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 562888 mE 7572686 mN Lat. -21.9491 Long. 117.6090

Habitat River

Aspect N/A Slope N/A

Soil Type Red brown clay loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size Litter 25 % cover ; 1 - 2 cm cm in depth

Bare ground 50 % cover Weeds 25% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus victrix*,*Atalaya hemiglauca*^tree\7i;M ^*Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*^shrub\\;G
^*Cenchrus ciliaris*,^*Triodia epactia*^tussock grass,hummock grass\1i

Veg. Condition Good

Disturbance Weeds, cattle

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 12 | 15 |
| <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> | | 10 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | 10 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | 0.3 | 20 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 2 | 0.5 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> | | 8 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus crozophorifolius</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 6 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.7 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria indica</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus erwinii</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia biconvexa</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| * <i>Acetosa vesicaria</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum ashbyae</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Adriana tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |

R14113

Staff JKN **Date** 2/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Coolawanyah east of rail
MGA Zone 50 562695 mE 7569697 mN **Lat.** -21.9761 **Long.** 117.6073
Habitat Mid-Slope
Aspect SE **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M+ ^*Acacia atkinsiana*^shrub\4\c;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\1\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age > 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 4 | 35 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | 20 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | 0.8 | <1 |
| <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Cassutha capillaris</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Lysiana casuarinae</i> | | Parasite | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Keraudrenia nephrosperma</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>x luerssenii</i> | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Trianthema glossostigmum</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | Climber | <1 |

R14114

Staff JKN **Date** 2/08/2014 **Season** E

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 561781 **mE** 7568877 **mN** **Lat.** -21.9835 **Long.** 117.5985

Habitat Lower-Slope

Aspect S **Slope** Steep

Soil Type Brown sandy loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 65 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6\r;G ^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\1\i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance

Fire Age > 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 8 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | 30 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia cusackiana</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | 0.15 | <1 |

R14115

Staff JKN **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 556744 mE 7565288 mN **Lat.** -22.0161 **Long.** 117.5498

Habitat Lower-Slope

Aspect SE **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Red brown loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock >90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 90 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover

Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M+ ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*,*Acacia atkinsiana*^shrub\3\r;G
^*Triodia wiseana*,*Ptilotus calostachyus*^hummock grass,shrub\1\i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance**Fire Age****Notes**

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 7 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.8 | 3 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | 10 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | 0.5 | 1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Sida arenicola</i> | | 0.7 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|---------|----|
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis simulans</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Keraudrenia nephrosperma</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Dampiera candicans</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 0.1 | <1 |

R14116

Staff JKN **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 553479 **mE** 7563326 **mN** **Lat.** -22.0339 **Long.** 117.5182

Habitat Open Depression

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Brown loamy clay

Rock Type N/a

Loose Rock <2% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 70 % cover ; 2 - 3 cm cm in depth

Bare ground 25 % cover **Weeds** 2 % cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia candida*^tree\7i;M ^*Acacia bivenosa*,^*Acacia elachantha*^shrub\4i;G
^^*Bothriochloa ewartiana*,*Themeda triandra*,*Chrysopogon fallax*^tussock grass\1r

Veg. Condition Good

Disturbance Fire, cattle, weeds

Fire Age 1 year

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia candida</i> | | 17 | 25 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 3.5 | 5 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| * <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 0.3 | 2 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | | 0.5 | 2 |

| | | | |
|--|-----|---------|----|
| <i>Corchorus tridens</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Setaria surgens</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Glycine canescens</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | | | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| * <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| * <i>Flaveria trinervia</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P 4 | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Swainsona kingii</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | | 3.5 | 5 |
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| * <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea dentex</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne aristidea</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> | | 0.05 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| * <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. Hamersley Clay (A.A. Mitchell PRP 113) | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> | | 7 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) | | 1 | <1 |

R14117

Staff JKN **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 25 m x 100 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 **555682 mE** **7564621 mN** **Lat.** -22.0222 **Long.** 117.5395

Habitat River

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Red brown sandy loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 4 % cover ; 1 - 2 cm in depth

Bare ground 65 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus victrix*^tree\7r;G ^^*Tephrosia rosea* var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186), *Eulalia aurea*,*Stemodia grossa*^shrub,tussock grass\2\c

Veg. Condition Very Good

Disturbance Cattle

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



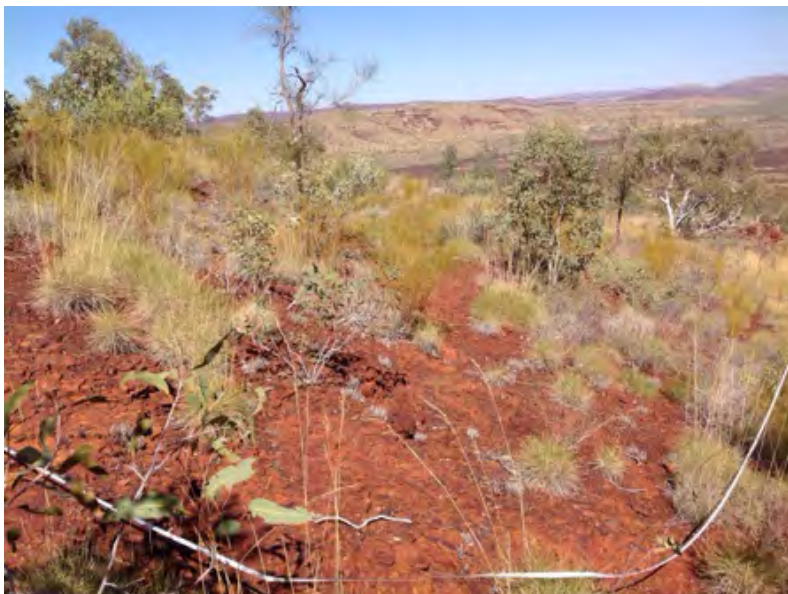
| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | 16 | 10 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) | | 0.7 | 20 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | | 0.7 | 15 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | | 0.6 | 8 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | | 2.4 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 2 |

| | | |
|--|---------|-----|
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | 0.6 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 2.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | 0.4 | 2 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea dentex</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus crozophorifolius</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> | 14 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria indica</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90) | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Melhania oblongifolia</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P 4 | 0.2 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | 0.05 | <1 |

R14118

Staff SK/AF **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 551141 mE 7563141 mN **Lat.** -22.0357 **Long.** 117.4956
Habitat Crest
Aspect S **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*,^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\r;M ^^*Mirbelia viminalis*,*Acacia acradenia*,*Grevillea wickhamii*^shrub\4\i;G ^^*Triodia wiseana*,*Eriachne mucronata*,*Dampiera candicans*^hummock grass,tussock grass,shrub\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 6 | 5 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 6 | 2 |
| <i>Mirbelia viminalis</i> | | 2.5 | 8 |
| <i>Acacia acradenia</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 20 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | | .4 | 3 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Dampiera candidans</i> | .6 | 2 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 4 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Shovelanna Hill (S. van Leeuwen 3842) | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria virgata</i> | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus incanus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta maconochieana</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Gompholobium oreophilum</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia orthocarpa</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Cassyltha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | .5 | <1 |

R14119

Staff SK/AF **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 549608 mE 7560842 mN **Lat.** -22.0565 **Long.** 117.4808

Habitat Upper-Slope

Aspect NE **Slope** Gentle

Soil Type Brown loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6\r;M ^*Acacia maitlandii*,^*Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*^shrub\3\bi;G ^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\1\i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance No evidence

Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 6 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .4 | 25 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia monticola</i> | | 1 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Acacia monticola</i> x <i>tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Shovelanna Hill (S. van Leeuwen 3842) | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | .5 | <1 |

R14120

Staff SK/AF **Date** 5/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 543456 mE 7559301 mN **Lat.** -22.0706 **Long.** 117.4212
Habitat Crest
Aspect SW **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6\r;M ^*Acacia dictyophleba*,^*Hakea chordophylla*^shrub\4\b;G ^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age >10

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 6 | 8 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 2.5 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 30 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia cusackiana</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Tripogon loliiformis</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | | .3 | <1 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----|
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Triodia</i> aff. <i>melvillei</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne ciliata</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14121

Staff SK/AF **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 549980 mE 7561746 mN **Lat.** -22.0483 **Long.** 117.4844

Habitat Creek

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Red brown clay loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 10 % cover ; 0-5 cm in depth

Bare ground 35 % cover **Weeds** 0 % cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*,^*Eucalyptus xerothermica*^tree\6\r;M ^*Acacia elachantha*,
^*Maytenus* sp. Mt Windell (S. van Leeuwen 846)^shrub\3\r;G ^^*Themeda triandra*,*Eulalia aurea*,
Chrysopogon fallax^tussock grass\2\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Minor grazing

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



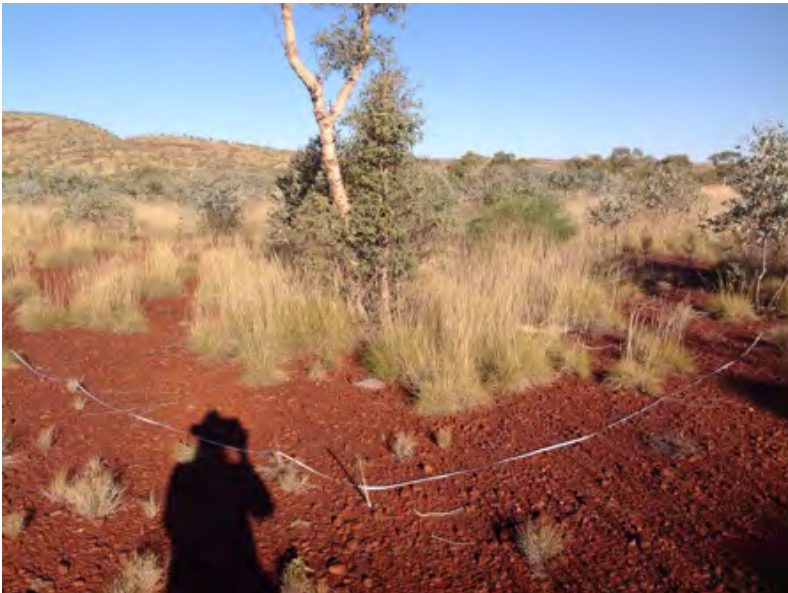
| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> | | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Maytenus</i> sp. Mt Windell (S. van Leeuwen 846) | | 1.8 | 2 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | | 1 | 20 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | | .6 | 20 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | .6 | 5 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | | 1 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-------|----|
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | .4 | 4 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | .3 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida inaequiglumis</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia supina</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P4 .4 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 6 | 3 |

R14122

Staff SK/AF **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 550748 mE 7560583 mN **Lat.** -22.0588 **Long.** 117.4918
Habitat Valley floor
Aspect E **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 3 % cover ; 0-2 cm in depth
Bare ground 65 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia deserticola* subsp. *deserticola*, ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia* ^tree\6\bi;
M+ ^*Eucalyptus gamophylla*, ^*Acacia atkinsiana* ^shrub\4\i; G ^*Triodia epactia*, ^*Amphipogon sericeus* ^hummock grass, tussock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Nil
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> | | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> | | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> | | 3 | 8 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 25 |
| <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> | | .4 | 2 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola parvifolia</i> subsp. <i>pilbarae</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | 5 | 1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> | .5 | <1 |

R14123

Staff JKN **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 541947 mE 7562655 mN **Lat.** -22.0403 **Long.** 117.4065

Habitat Flat

Aspect N **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Red brown clay loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 2 cm in depth

Bare ground 40 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\r;M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*,^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*,
Eremophila longifolia^shrub\4\r;G ^^*Chrysopogon fallax*,*Triodia epactia*,*Themeda triandra*^tussock grass,hummock grass\2\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance

Fire Age >5 years

Notes

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 4 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.6 | 15 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 0.5 | 25 |
| <i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i> | | 0.15 | 2 |

| | | | |
|---|---------|------|----|
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida latifolia</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Digitaria brownii</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | | 0.4 | 2 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Melhania oblongifolia</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90) | | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | | 1.6 | 2 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>platyklamys</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Sida echinocarpa</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | | 0.4 | 10 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Swainsona formosa</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P 4 | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | | 0.3 | 1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | 2 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | 0.1 | <1 |

R14124

Staff JKN **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 544178 **mE** 7561301 **mN** **Lat.** -22.0525 **Long.** 117.4282

Habitat Flat

Aspect N **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Red brown sandy loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock <2 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 - 2 cm in depth

Bare ground 45 % cover **Weeds** <1 % cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*,^*Eucalyptus gamophylla*^tree,mallee shrub\6\i;M ^*Acacia trachycarpa* (dwarf variant),^*Acacia inaequilatera*^shrub\3\r;G ^*Triodia epactia*,*Paraneurachne muelleri*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 6 |
| <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> | | 6 | 4 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) | | 1.6 | 4 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.6 | 30 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | 0.4 | 20 |
| <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | | 2.1 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Digitaria brownii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Alysicarpus muelleri</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Fortescue (A.A. Mitchell 606) | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Keraudrenia nephrosperma</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola parvifolia</i> subsp. <i>pilbarae</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.3 | <1 |

R14125

Staff JKN **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 545262 **mE** 7560933 **mN** **Lat.** -22.0558 **Long.** 117.4387

Habitat Flat

Aspect N **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Red brown loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 2 cm in depth

Bare ground 75 % cover **Weeds** Nil % cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus gamophylla*^mallee shrub\6\i;M ^*Acacia trachycarpa* (dwarf variant),*Acacia dictyophleba*^shrub\3\r;G ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Paraneurachne muelleri*,*Eragrostis eriopoda*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2\i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> | | 5 | 15 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) | | 1.6 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.6 | 20 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | 0.5 | 2 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | 0.3 | 1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | 0.2 | 1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 7 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Fortescue (A.A. Mitchell 606) | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne aristidea</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Tribulus hirsutus</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Digitaria brownii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | 0.1 | <1 |

R14126

Staff JKN **Date** 5/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 25 m x 100 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 544892 **mE** 7559681 **mN** **Lat.** -22.0671 **Long.** 117.4351

Habitat Creek

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Red brown clay loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth

Bare ground 85 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover

Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\;M ^*Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*^shrub\4\bi;G+ ^^*Triodia epactia*,*Cymbopogon procerus*,*Tephrosia rosea* var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) ^hummock grass,tussock grass,shrub\2\i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Minor weeds

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 7 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 2.1 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 10 |
| <i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> | | 0.7 | 10 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) | | 0.4 | 5 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | | 0.6 | 2 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | | 0.6 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|----|
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90) | 2.1 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 2.3 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Digitaria brownii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia boophthona</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon otocarpum</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria indica</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Creeper | <1 |
| <i>Sida echinocarpa</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon robustissimus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Digitaria ctenantha</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Gomphrena cunninghamii</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Amaranthus undulatus</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Swainsona formosa</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | 0.1 | <1 |

Goodenia forrestii

0.15

<1

R14127

Staff JKN **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Black jack
MGA Zone 50 542378 mE 7556737 mN **Lat.** -22.0938 **Long.** 117.4108
Habitat Crest of low hill
Aspect W **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Red brown clay loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 75 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*, ^*Corymbia deserticola* subsp. *deserticola* \^tree\6\r;G ^*Triodia* aff. *melvillei* \^hummock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 9 | 2 |
| <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> | | 6 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia</i> aff. <i>melvillei</i> | | 0.4 | 25 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia hilliana</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Keraudrenia nephrosperma</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 2.1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 4.5 | <1 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.7 | <1 |

R14128

Staff SK/AF **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 551384 mE 7559044 mN **Lat.** -22.0727 **Long.** 117.4981
Habitat Flat
Aspect W **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 0-2 cm in depth
Bare ground 55 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus gamophylla*, ^*Corymbia hamersleyana* ^mallee shrub, tree\6i; M ^*Acacia atkinsiana* ^shrub\4r; G ^*Triodia epactia*, ^*Triodia wiseana* ^hummock grass\2c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Minor grazing
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> | | 4 | 10 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 5 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 3 | 8 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .7 | 35 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .7 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 2.5 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | | 1 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Dicrastylis cordifolia</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | .4 | <1 |

R14129

Staff JKN **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 557885 mE 7567223 mN **Lat.** -21.9986 **Long.** 117.5608

Habitat Lower-Slope

Aspect S **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Red brown loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock >90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover

Vegetation U ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6\bi;M+ ^*Acacia atkinsiana*^shrub\3\r;G
^*Triodia wiseana*,*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\1\i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance

Fire Age 3 - 5 years

Notes

| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 2 | 6 |
| <i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | 15 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | 4 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Keraudrenia nephrosperma</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Gompholobium oreophilum</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Mirbelia viminalis</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.2 | <1 |

R14130

Staff SK/AF **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 565896 mE 7578299 mN **Lat.** -21.8982 **Long.** 117.6379
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown clayey loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock <2% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 75 % cover **Weeds** 5 % cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia citrinoviridis*,^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^shrub\4\r;G ^^*Chrysopogon fallax*,*Triodia epactia*,*Cenchrus ciliaris*^tussock grass,hummock grass\2li
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Cattle grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> | | 4 | 6 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | .6 | 10 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 10 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | .6 | 5 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | | .4 | 2 |
| <i>Tribulus macrocarpus</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | | .2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>trichodesmoides</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Anthobolus leptomerioides</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida arsinata</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 2.5 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 4 | <1 |
| <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | .6 | <1 |

R14131

Staff SK/AF **Date** 29/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 597131 mE 7621405 mN **Lat.** -21.5074 **Long.** 117.9378
Habitat Mid-Slope
Aspect E **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Basalt
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 5 % cover ; 0-2cm cm in depth
Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation M ^*Hakea lorea* subsp. *lorea*^shrub\4\bi;G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Nil
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 40 |
| <i>Cullen leucochaites</i> | | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | | .1 | <1 |

R14132

Staff SK/AF **Date** 2/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 576203 mE 7589730 mN **Lat.** -21.7946 **Long.** 117.7372
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 3 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus xerothermica*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Corymbia deserticola* subsp. *deserticola*^tree\6r;M ^*Acacia atkinsiana*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa*^shrub\4i;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> | | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 7 | 2 |
| <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> | | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 3 | 8 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 40 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90) | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum elatius</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> x ? | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola parvifolia</i> subsp. <i>pilbarae</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | .5 | <1 |

R14133

Staff JKN **Date** 1/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Coolawanyah - boolgeeda land system

MGA Zone 50 571896 **mE** 7587062 **mN** **Lat.** -21.8188 **Long.** 117.6956

Habitat Open Depression

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Red brown clay loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock 10-20% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 4 % cover ; 1 cm in depth

Bare ground 90 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover

Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*, ^*Eucalyptus gamophylla* ^tree, mallee shrub\6\r; M+ ^^*Acacia atkinsiana*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia trachycarpa* (dwarf variant) ^shrub\3\i; G ^^*Triodia epactia*, *Isotropis atropurpurea*, *Corchorus tectus* ^hummock grass, shrub\1\i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance

Fire Age 1 - 2 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 6 | 2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> | | 2.5 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 1.2 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.3 | 5 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.3 | 6 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 0.4 | 4 |

| | | |
|--|---------|----|
| <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> | 0.4 | 4 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) | 1.2 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | 1.2 | 2 |
| <i>Sida cardiophylla</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxoidea</i> | 0.3 | 1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | 0.25 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola parvifolia</i> subsp. <i>pilbarae</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Keraudrenia nephrosperma</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | 1.7 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>platychlams</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pilbara (W.R. Barker 2025) | | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90) | 1.4 | <1 |

R14134

Staff JKN **Date** 30/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Chichester
MGA Zone 50 590677 mE 7611549 mN **Lat.** -21.5968 **Long.** 117.8760
Habitat Flat
Aspect N **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown clay loam
Rock Type Basalt, granite
Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^shrub\3\bi;G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*,
Triodia epactia^hummock grass\1\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age 3 - 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 6 | 0.5 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 4.5 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | 25 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | 1.9 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 2 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | 0.05 | <1 |

R14135

Staff JKN **Date** 31/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Chichester
MGA Zone 50 591289 mE 7607286 mN **Lat.** -21.6353 **Long.** 117.8821
Habitat Open Depression
Aspect NW **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Brown loamy sand
Rock Type N/a
Loose Rock 2-10 % cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** Nil % cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M ^*Acacia inaequilatera*,*Acacia trachycarpa*^shrub\3\r;G+
^*Triodia epactia*,*Pluchea tetranthera*^hummock grass,shrub\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 6 | 0.5 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.7 | 40 |
| <i>Tephrosia supina</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea tetranthera</i> | | 0.5 | 1 |
| <i>Zornia muelleriana</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |

| | | | |
|--|-----|---------|----|
| <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Synaptantha tillaeacea</i> var. <i>tillaeacea</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P 4 | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>rohlenae</i> | | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Cyperus blakeanus</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen martinii</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |
| <i>Desmodium filiforme</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia media</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum horridum</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Wahlenbergia tumidifructa</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |

R14136

Staff JKN **Date** 2/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location

MGA Zone 50 562959 mE 7574235 mN **Lat.** -21.9351 **Long.** 117.6097

Habitat Flat

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Ironstone

Rock Type

Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 3 % cover ; 1 cm in depth

Bare ground 40 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover

Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6r;M+ ^*Acacia trachycarpa* (dwarf variant),^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*,*Grevillea wickhamii* subsp. *hispidula*^shrub\3i;G ^*Triodia epactia*,*Eulalia aurea*,*Bonamia erecta*^hummock grass,tussock grass,shrub\2c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Cattle

Fire Age > 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 4 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) | | 1.6 | 6 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.7 | 4 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 1.8 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 55 |
| <i>Sida echinocarpa</i> | | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.15 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | 0.2 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>grandiflorus</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i> | 2.3 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.4 | 2 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Tribulus macrocarpus</i> | 0.05 | <1 |

R14137

Staff JKN **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 560041 mE 7567793 mN **Lat.** -21.9934 **Long.** 117.5816
Habitat Outwash
Aspect S **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown clay loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock >90% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 20 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*,^*Eucalyptus xerothermica*^tree\6\r;M ^*Acacia bivenosa*,^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*,*Grevillea wickhamii* subsp. *hispidula*^shrub\3\i;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2\d
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 1.6 | 8 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 75 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Stylobasium spathulatum</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia spondylophylla</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | 2.2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Sida echinocarpa</i> | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> | 6 | 2 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon lepidum</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P 4 | 0.3 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium ovalifolium</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia muelleriana</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 0.5 | <1 |

R14138

Staff JKN **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 553920 **mE** 7564455 **mN** **Lat.** -22.0237 **Long.** 117.5225

Habitat Lower-Slope

Aspect SW **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Red brown loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover

Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M ^*Hakea chordophylla*^shrub\4\bi;G+ ^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\1\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 0.5 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | 50 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | 3.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Sida arenicola</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | 0.4 | <1 |

R14139

Staff SK/AF **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season**
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 548054 mE 7560722 mN **Lat.** -22.0576 **Long.** 117.4657
Habitat Flat
Aspect **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*,^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6\r;M
 ^^*Eucalyptus gamophylla*,*Acacia atkinsiana*,*Acacia elachantha*^shrub\4\i;G ^^*Triodia epactia*,
Triodia wiseana,*Paraneurachne muelleri*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle evidence
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 6 | 2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> | | 4 | 8 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 3 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 35 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 5 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | .3 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Gompholobium oreophilum</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna symonii</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia monticola</i> | 2.5 | <1 |

R14140

Staff SK/AF **Date** 1/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 582690 mE 7594800 mN **Lat.** -21.7485 **Long.** 117.7997

Habitat Flat

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Brown sandy loam

Rock Type Basalt

Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 60% cover **Weeds** 0% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M ^*Acacia elachantha*^shrub\4\bi;G ^*Triodia epactia*, ^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\1\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Cattle grazing

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | | 2.5 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .5 | 30 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .5 | 5 |
| <i>Triodia angusta</i> | | .5 | 1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> | | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 1.7 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Swainsona stenodonta</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus coatesii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea dentex</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Swainsona formosa</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Synaptantha tillaeacea</i> var. <i>tillaeacea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | .1 | <1 |

R14141

Staff SK/AF **Date** 1/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 580481 mE 7590995 mN **Lat.** -21.7829 **Long.** 117.7785
Habitat Open Depression
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown clay
Rock Type Chert
Loose Rock 0 % cover ; 2-6 mm in size **Litter** 10 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** <1 % cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Acacia citrinoviridis*,^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\c;G ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Themeda triandra*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle grazing
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> | | 7 | 60 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 15 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | | .5 | 2 |
| * <i>Bidens bipinnata</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | | 2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Aeschynomene indica</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Sida spinosa</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis tenellula</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | 6 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> | .2 | <1 |
| * <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Brachyachne convergens</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Digitaria brownii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | 1.5 | <1 |

R14142

Staff SK/AF **Date** 2/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 567965 mE 7583182 mN **Lat.** -21.8541 **Long.** 117.6578
Habitat Low Undulating Hills
Aspect SE **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Shale
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 60% cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation G+ ^*Triodia brizoides*,^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle evidence
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Triodia brizoides</i> | | .7 | 35 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .6 | 5 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1.6 | <1 |

R14143

Staff JKN **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 557285 mE 7567073 mN **Lat.** -22.0000 **Long.** 117.5550
Habitat Open Depression
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown clay loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 4 % cover ; 1 - 2 cm cm in depth
Bare ground 30 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation U ^*Eucalyptus xerothermica*, ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\bi;M+ ^*Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*,*Acacia atkinsiana*^shrub\4\i;G ^*Triodia epactia*, ^*Triodia wiseana*^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age > 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 7 | 0.5 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 2.5 | 15 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.6 | 35 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.6 | 25 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxa</i> | | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> | | 2.2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|-----|
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> | 6 | 0.5 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> | | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.8 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |

R14144

Staff SK/AF **Date** 4/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 546413 mE 7561275 mN **Lat.** -22.0527 **Long.** 117.4498

Habitat Lower-Slope

Aspect S **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Brown loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6r;G ^*Triodia wiseana*,^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2i

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Cattle evidence

Fire Age >10 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 8 | 5 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .5 | 15 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | .1 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna symonii</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | .6 | <1 |

R14145

Staff SK/AF **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 564727 mE 7576554 mN **Lat.** -21.9141 **Long.** 117.6267
Habitat Flat
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Brown clayey loam
Rock Type Mixed alluvial
Loose Rock <2% cover ; 6-20 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 75 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia pruinocarpa*,*Acacia ancistrocarpa*,*Acacia inaequilatera*^shrub\4r;G ^*Triodia epactia*^hummock grass\2i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Cattle evidence, some weeds
Fire Age >5

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> | | 4 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 3 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 3 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 25 |
| <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon obtectus</i> | | .7 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|----|
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Sida arsinata</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia aptaneura</i> | 3.5 | <1 |
| <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i> | 2 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Sclerolaena cornishiana</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucochaites</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Tribulus macrocarpus</i> | Prostrate | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida contorta</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>grandiflorus</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Lysiana casuarinae</i> | Parasite | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Salsola australis</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 2.5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | .3 | <1 |

R14146

Staff SK/AF **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 551435 mE 7562737 mN **Lat.** -22.0393 **Long.** 117.4984
Habitat Lower-Slope
Aspect SE **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 0-1 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\r;M ^*Acacia maitlandii*,^*Acacia inaequilatera*^shrub\3\r;G
^*Triodia wiseana*,^*Acacia adoxa* var. *adox*a^hummock grass,shrub\1|i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Nil
Fire Age <10 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 7 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> | | 1.5 | 4 |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .5 | 25 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adox</i> a | | .5 | 3 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | | 1.8 | <1 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----|
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Keraudrenia nephrosperma</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia monticola</i> | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> | .4 | <1 |

R14148

Staff JKN **Date** 3/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 556201 mE 7564896 mN **Lat.** -22.0197 **Long.** 117.5445
Habitat Open Depression - outwash area
Aspect S **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown clay loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 4 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 15 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*,^*Eucalyptus xerothermica*^tree\6\r;M ^*Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*,*Gossypium australe*^shrub\3\r;G ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Themeda triandra*,*Eulalia aurea*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2\d
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance Cattle
Fire Age 3 - 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 6 | 3 |
| <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> | | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 1.8 | 3 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.4 | 35 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | | 0.6 | 25 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | | 0.6 | 10 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|---------|----|
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | 1.7 | 1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90) | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Cullen leucochaites</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 0.6 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P 4 | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> x <i>oligophylla</i> | | | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |

R14149

Staff SK/AF **Date** 5/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 553239 mE 7553681 mN **Lat.** -22.1211 **Long.** 117.5162

Habitat Open Depression

Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A

Soil Type Brown loam

Rock Type Ironstone

Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 1 cm in depth

Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover

Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\;M ^*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*^shrub\4\bi;G ^^*Triodia epactia*,*Themeda triandra*,*Paraneurachne muelleri*^hummock grass,tussock grass\2\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance Cattle grazing, some weeds

Fire Age >5

Notes Area to the east and south has been recently burnt. Southern end of rail corridor



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 8 | 2 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .6 | 35 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | | .5 | 2 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | .4 | 1 |
| <i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90) | | .6 | <1 |

| | | | |
|---|---------|-----|----|
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus lasiocarpus</i> subsp. <i>parvus</i> | | 1.1 | <1 |
| <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Pterocaulon serrulatum</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P 4 | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | | .3 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i> | | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | Climber | | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>glutinosa</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne aristidea</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Fortescue (A.A. Mitchell 606) | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium tenuifolium</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Digitaria brownii</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus fusiformis</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | | .5 | <1 |

R14150

Staff SK/AF **Date** 5/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type R 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 542875 mE 7559718 mN **Lat.** -22.0668 **Long.** 117.4156
Habitat Crest
Aspect E **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 2 % cover ; 0-1 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*^tree\6r;M+ ^^*Eucalyptus gamophylla*,*Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*,*Acacia maitlandii*^shrub\4i;G ^*Triodia wiseana*,^*Waltheria virgata*^hummock grass,shrub\1c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Nil
Fire Age >5 years
Notes Top of highest hill, Blackjack



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 6 | 2 |
| <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> | | 2.5 | 10 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 2.5 | 1 |
| <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | .5 | 40 |
| <i>Waltheria virgata</i> | | .5 | 1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | | .2 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Dampiera candidans</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Dodonaea lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus lasiocarpus</i> subsp. <i>parvus</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | .5 | <1 |

R14151

Staff JKN **Date** 5/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 546370 mE 7559338 mN **Lat.** -22.0702 **Long.** 117.4495
Habitat Cest of low hill
Aspect W **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 1 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 85 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia ancistrocarpa*^shrub\3\r;G ^*Triodia* aff. *melvillei*,^*Amphipogon sericeus*^hummock grass,tussock grass\1\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 2 | 4 |
| <i>Triodia</i> aff. <i>melvillei</i> | | 0.3 | 10 |
| <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> | | 0.3 | 10 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> | | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 3.5 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis simulans</i> | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Schizachyrium fragile</i> | 0.1 | <1 |

R14152

Staff JKN **Date** 5/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 25 m x 100 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 542434 mE 7558090 mN **Lat.** -22.0815 **Long.** 117.4113
Habitat Creek
Aspect N/A **Slope** N/A
Soil Type Red brown sand
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 3 % cover ; 1 cm in depth
Bare ground 70 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6\r;M ^*Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*^shrub\3\r;G ^*Triodia epactia*,^*Corchorus tectus*,*Bonamia erecta*^hummock grass,shrub\2\i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age 3 - 5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 7 | 4 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 2 | 6 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | 0.5 | 10 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 0.6 | 10 |
| <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | 0.4 | 5 |
| <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | | 0.5 | 5 |
| <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | 0.2 | 8 |

| | | | |
|--|-----|---------|----|
| <i>Sida</i> sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90) | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Digitaria brownii</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Gomphrena cunninghamii</i> | | 0.05 | <1 |
| <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria indica</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon lepidum</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) | P 3 | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Melhania oblongifolia</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | | 1.4 | <1 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) | | 0.4 | 5 |
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> | | 0.2 | <1 |

R14153

Staff JKN **Date** 5/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type Q 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 542868 mE 7559593 mN **Lat.** -22.0680 **Long.** 117.4155
Habitat Upper-Slope
Aspect S **Slope** Moderate
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type Ironstone
Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth
Bare ground 75 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*^tree\6r;G ^*Triodia wiseana*, *Waltheria virgata*^hummock grass,shrub\1i
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 7 | 3 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 5 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | 25 |
| <i>Goodenia cusackiana</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Waltheria virgata</i> | | 0.3 | 1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 3 | <1 |
| <i>Dampiera candidans</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus lasiocarpus</i> subsp. <i>lasiocarpus</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Ptilotus fusiformis</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Calytrix carinata</i> | 0.1 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Goodenia triodiophila</i> | 0.5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | 1.6 | <1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> | 2.1 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | 0.05 | <1 |

R14155

Staff JKN **Date** 6/08/2014 **Season** A

Revisit

Type Q 50 m x 50 m

Location Rutila Rail

MGA Zone 50 585665 **mE** 7598349 **mN** **Lat.** -21.7163 **Long.** 117.8283

Habitat Flat

Aspect W **Slope** Very Gentle

Soil Type Red brown loam

Rock Type Ironstone, Basalt, Quartz

Loose Rock >90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** <1 % cover ; <1 cm in depth

Bare ground 50 % cover **Weeds** Nil% cover

Vegetation M+ ^*Acacia inaequilatera*^\shrub\4\bi;G ^*Triodia wiseana*^\hummock grass\1\c

Veg. Condition Excellent

Disturbance

Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | 2.2 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.4 | 45 |
| <i>Swainsona stenodonta</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum phlomoides</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | 0.4 | <1 |
| <i>Aristida latifolia</i> | | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Senna notabilis</i> | | 0.1 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | 0.2 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | 0.3 | <1 |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | Creeper | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | 2.2 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 2 | <1 |

R14156

Staff SK/AF **Date** 6/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type R 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 583509 mE 7593228 mN **Lat.** -21.7626 **Long.** 117.8077
Habitat Crest
Aspect N/A **Slope** Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type ?chert
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 4 % cover ; 0-1 cm in depth
Bare ground 60 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*, ^*Corymbia hamersleyana* ^tree\6\r; M ^*Acacia tenuissima*, ^*Acacia* sp.\ ^shrub\3\r; G ^*Triodia brizoides*, ^*Triodia epactia* ^hummock grass\1\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Nil
Fire Age >5 years
Notes Mackay land system, south of Roebourne Wittenoom road



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 6 | 8 |
| <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Acacia</i> sp. | | 1.5 | 1 |
| <i>Triodia brizoides</i> | | .5 | 40 |
| <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>x luerssenii</i> | | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | | .4 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | .8 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | .5 | 1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | 1 | <1 |
| <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum cleistogamum</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | 4 | <1 |

R14157

Staff SK/AF **Date** 6/08/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type R 50 m x 50 m
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 583513 mE 7593478 mN **Lat.** -21.7604 **Long.** 117.8077
Habitat Minor drainage
Aspect N/A **Slope** Very Gentle
Soil Type Red brown loam
Rock Type ?chert
Loose Rock 50-90% cover ; 20-60 mm in size **Litter** 8 % cover ; 0-3 cm in depth
Bare ground 35 % cover **Weeds** 0% cover
Vegetation U ^*Corymbia hamersleyana*, ^*Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia* ^tree\6\bi;M+ ^*Acacia monticola*, ^*Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* ^shrub\3\i;G ^*Triodia epactia* ^hummock grass\2\c
Veg. Condition Excellent
Disturbance Nil
Fire Age >5 years

Notes



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | 5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia monticola</i> | | 1.8 | 20 |
| <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | 2 | 10 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | .7 | 65 |
| <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | | 2 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> | | 1.5 | <1 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .3 | <1 |

R14R1

Staff LA/AF **Date** 15/07/2014 **Season** A
Revisit
Type R
Location Rutila Rail
MGA Zone 50 573425 mE 7698078 mN **Lat.** -20.8158 **Long.** 117.7056
Habitat Crest
Aspect N **Slope** Steep
Soil Type Brown loam
Rock Type Quartz
Loose Rock 20-50% cover ; **Litter** 2 % cover
Bare ground 80 % cover **Weeds** <1% cover
Vegetation U+ ^*Ficus brachypoda*^tree\6\r;M ^*Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*,^*Tephrosia rosea* var. *clementii*^shrub\3\r;G ^^*Eriachne mucronata*,*Triodia wiseana*,*Triodia epactia*^tussock grass, hummock grass\2\i
Veg. Condition Very Good
Disturbance No evidence
Fire Age
Notes Releve encompassing slopes and crest of quartz hill



| Species | WA Cons. | Height (m) | Cover (%) |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>Ehretia saligna</i> var. <i>saligna</i> | | 1.3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | | .6 | 2 |
| <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | 0.5 | 5 |
| <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | | .2 | <1 |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | 1.4 | <1 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Gomphrena cunninghamii</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | .5 | <1 |
| <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | Climber | <1 |
| <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | 1.2 | <1 |
| <i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | .2 | <1 |
| <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Abutilon lepidum</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | .3 | 5 |
| <i>Tribulus suberosus</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Ficus brachypoda</i> | 4 | 2 |
| <i>Crotalaria novae-hollandiae</i> subsp. <i>novae-hollandiae</i> | .6 | <1 |
| <i>Capparis spinosa</i> var. <i>nummularia</i> | .7 | <1 |
| <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 1.5 | <1 |
| <i>Cyperus cunninghamii</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamii</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Triodia epactia</i> | .5 | 2 |
| <i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i> | .3 | <1 |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | .4 | <1 |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | .1 | <1 |
| <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | 2 | 1 |

APPENDIX FIVE: FLORA INVENTORY

Table 26: Flora Inventory

| SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE |
|---|------------|---|------------|--|------------|--|------------|
| Acanthaceae | | Asteraceae | | Caryophyllaceae | | Cucurbitaceae | |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | | <i>Apowollastonia hamersleyensis</i> | | <i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i> | | <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> | |
| Aizoaceae | | * <i>Bidens bipinnata</i> | | <i>Polycarpaea holtzei</i> | | * <i>Cucumis melo</i> subsp. <i>agrestis</i> | |
| <i>Trianthema glossostigmum</i> | | <i>Calotis plumulifera</i> | | <i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i> | | Cyperaceae | |
| <i>Trianthema triquetrum</i> | | <i>Chrysocephalum gilesii</i> | | Celastraceae | | <i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Amaranthaceae | | * <i>Flaveria trinervia</i> | | <i>Maytenus</i> sp. Mt Windell (S. van Leeuwen 846) | | <i>Bulbostylis turbinata</i> | |
| * <i>Aerva javanica</i> | | <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i> | P1 | <i>Stackhousia intermedia</i> | | Cyperaceae sp. | |
| | | <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>trichodesmoides</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Alternanthera angustifolia</i> | | | | Chenopodiaceae | | <i>Cyperus bifax</i> | |
| | | | | | | | |
| <i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> | | <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i> | P2 | <i>Dysphania kalpari</i> | | <i>Cyperus blakeanus</i> | |
| | | | | <i>Dysphania rhadinostachya</i> subsp. <i>rhadinostachya</i> | | | |
| <i>Alternanthera nana</i> | | <i>Pluchea dentex</i> | | <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> | | <i>Cyperus cunninghamii</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamii</i> | |
| <i>Amaranthus undulatus</i> | | <i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i> | | <i>Rhagodia eremaea</i> | | <i>Cyperus hesperius</i> | |
| <i>Gomphrena affinis</i> subsp. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | <i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i> x <i>tetranthera</i> | | <i>Salsola australis</i> | | <i>Cyperus ixiocarpus</i> | |
| <i>Gomphrena canescens</i> | | <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> | | <i>Sclerolaena cornishiana</i> | | <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | |
| <i>Gomphrena cunninghamii</i> | | <i>Pluchea tetranthera</i> | | <i>Sclerolaena costata</i> | | <i>Eleocharis geniculata</i> | |
| <i>Ptilotus arthrolasius</i> | | <i>Pterocaulon serrulatum</i> | | <i>Sclerolaena densiflora</i> | | <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> | |
| <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> | | <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> | | <i>Sclerolaena hostilis</i> | | <i>Fimbristylis elegans</i> | |
| <i>Ptilotus axillaris</i> | | <i>Pterocaulon sphaeranthoides</i> | | <i>Threikeldia diffusa</i> | | <i>Fimbristylis microcarya</i> | |
| <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> | | * <i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> | | | | <i>Fimbristylis simulans</i> | |
| <i>Ptilotus carinatus</i> | | * <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | | Cleomaceae | | <i>Fimbristylis</i> sp. | |
| <i>Ptilotus fusiformis</i> | | <i>Streptoglossa bubakii</i> | | <i>Cleome oxalidea</i> | | <i>Schoenoplectus subulatus</i> | |
| <i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> | | <i>Streptoglossa</i> sp. | | <i>Cleome uncifera</i> subsp. <i>uncifera</i> | | | |
| <i>Ptilotus helipteroides</i> | | Boraginaceae | | <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | | Elatinaceae | |
| <i>Ptilotus incanus</i> | | <i>Ehretia saligna</i> var. <i>saligna</i> | | Combretaceae | | <i>Bergia pedicellaris</i> | |
| <i>Ptilotus macrocephalus</i> | | <i>Heliotropium crispatum</i> | | <i>Terminalia canescens</i> | | Euphorbiaceae | |
| <i>Ptilotus murrayi</i> | | <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> | | Convolvulaceae | | <i>Adriana tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> | |
| <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i> | | <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | P1 | <i>Bonamia erecta</i> | | <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>hispidula</i> | |
| <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> | | <i>Heliotropium ovalifolium</i> | | <i>Bonamia linearis</i> | | <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i> | |
| <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> | | <i>Heliotropium pachyphyllum</i> | | <i>Bonamia media</i> | | <i>Euphorbia biconvexa</i> | |
| <i>Ptilotus rotundifolius</i> | | <i>Heliotropium tenuifolium</i> | | <i>Bonamia</i> sp. (HD94-6) | | <i>Euphorbia boophthona</i> | |
| | | | | | | <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Apocynaceae | | <i>Heliotropium transforme</i> | | <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) | | <i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> | |
| <i>Carissa lanceolata</i> | | <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i> | | <i>Duperreya commixta</i> | | <i>Euphorbia schultzei</i> | |
| <i>Cynanchum floribundum</i> | | Brassicaceae | | <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> | | <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | |
| <i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i> | | <i>Lepidium pholidogynum</i> | | <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> | | <i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i> | |
| <i>Sarcostemma viminale</i> subsp. <i>australe</i> | | Campanulaceae | | <i>Ipomoea coptica</i> | | <i>Euphorbia</i> sp. | |
| Araliaceae | | <i>Lobelia arnhemiaca</i> | | <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i> | | <i>Mallotus nesophilus</i> | |
| <i>Astrotricha hamptonii</i> | | <i>Lobelia heterophylla</i> subsp. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> | | | |
| <i>Trachymene oleracea</i> subsp. <i>oleracea</i> | | <i>Wahlenbergia tumidifruca</i> | | <i>Operculina aequisejala</i> | | | |
| <i>Trachymene</i> sp. | | Capparaceae | | <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> | | | |
| | | <i>Capparis spinosa</i> var. <i>nummularia</i> | | | | | |

Table 26: Flora Inventory

| SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE |
|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|
| Fabaceae | | Fabaceae cont' | | Fabaceae cont' | | Fabaceae cont' | |
| <i>Acacia acradenia</i> | | <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> | | <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) | P3 | <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) | |
| <i>Acacia adoxa</i> var. <i>adoxo</i> | | <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> | | <i>Indigofera trita</i> | | <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Fortescue (A.A. Mitchell 606) | |
| <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> | | <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> | | <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> | | <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356) | |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> | | <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> (dwarf variant) | | <i>Lotus</i> sp. | | <i>Tephrosia supina</i> | |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> x <i>stellaticeps</i> | | <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> x <i>tumida</i> | | <i>Mirbelia viminalis</i> | | <i>Tephrosia virens</i> | |
| <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> x <i>trachycarpa</i> | | <i>Acacia trudgeniana</i> | | <i>Nepentia dimorphantha</i> | | <i>Tephrosia remotiflora</i> | |
| <i>Acacia aneura</i> | | <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | <i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> | | * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | |
| <i>Acacia aptaneura</i> | | <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> | | <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> | | <i>Vigna lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i> | |
| <i>Acacia arida</i> | | <i>Aeschynomene indica</i> | | <i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i> | P4 | <i>Vigna</i> sp. Hamersley Clay (A.A. Mitchell PRP 113) | |
| <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> | | <i>Alysicarpus muelleri</i> | | <i>Senna ?glaucofolia</i> | | <i>Zornia muelleriana</i> | |
| <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> | | <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> | | <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i> | | <i>Zornia albiflora</i> | |
| <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> | | <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> | | <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> | | Gentianaceae | |
| <i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i> | | <i>Crotalaria dissitiflora</i> subsp. <i>benthamiana</i> | | <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>glutinosa</i> | | <i>Schenkia clementii</i> | |
| <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> | | <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> | | <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i> | | Goodeniaceae | |
| <i>Acacia cowleana</i> | | <i>Crotalaria novae-hollandiae</i> subsp. <i>novae-hollandiae</i> | | <i>Senna ferraria</i> | | <i>Dampiera candicans</i> | |
| <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> | | <i>Crotalaria ramosissima</i> | | <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> | | <i>Goodenia cusackiana</i> | |
| <i>Acacia elachantha</i> | | <i>Cullen cinereum</i> | | <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> x <i>oligophylla</i> | | <i>Goodenia forrestii</i> | |
| <i>Acacia hilliana</i> | | <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> | | <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> | | <i>Goodenia heterochila</i> | |
| <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> | | <i>Cullen leucochaetes</i> | | <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. x <i>luerssenii</i> | | <i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i> | |
| <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> | | <i>Cullen martinii</i> | | <i>Senna glutinosa</i> x ? | | <i>Goodenia microptera</i> | |
| <i>Acacia melleodora</i> | | <i>Cullen stipulaceum</i> | | <i>Senna hamersleyensis</i> | | <i>Goodenia muelleriana</i> | |
| <i>Acacia monticola</i> | | <i>Desmodium campylocaulon</i> | | <i>Senna notabilis</i> | | <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P4 |
| <i>Acacia monticola</i> x <i>tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> | | <i>Desmodium filiforme</i> | | <i>Senna symonii</i> | | <i>Goodenia pascua</i> | |
| <i>Acacia orthocarpa</i> | | <i>Desmodium muelleri</i> | | <i>Senna venusta</i> | | <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> | |
| <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> | | <i>Dichrostachys spicata</i> | | <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> | | <i>Goodenia triodiophila</i> | |
| <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> | | <i>Gastrolobium grandiflorum</i> | | <i>Swainsona formosa</i> | | <i>Goodenia armitiana</i> | |
| <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> | | <i>Glycine canescens</i> | | <i>Swainsona kingii</i> | | <i>Scaevola amblyanthera</i> var. <i>centralis</i> | |
| <i>Acacia</i> sp. | | <i>Gompholobium oreophilum</i> | | <i>Swainsona stenodonta</i> | | <i>Scaevola parvifolia</i> subsp. <i>pilbarae</i> | |
| <i>Acacia sphaerostachya</i> | | <i>Indigofera colutea</i> | | <i>Tephrosia clementii</i> | | <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> | |
| <i>Acacia spondylophylla</i> | | <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> | | <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>clementii</i> | | <i>Scaevola</i> aff. <i>browniana</i> | |
| <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> | | <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> | | <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) | | | |
| <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> | | <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> | | | | | |

Table 26: Flora Inventory

| SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE |
|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|
| Gyrostemonaceae | | Malvaceae cont' | | Malvaceae cont' | | Myrtaceae cont' | |
| <i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i> | | <i>Corchorus tridens</i> | | <i>Triumfetta chaetocarpa</i> | | <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> | |
| <i>Gyrostemon tepperi</i> | | <i>Gossypium australe</i> | | <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> | | <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> | |
| Haloragaceae | | <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i> | | <i>Triumfetta leptacantha</i> | | <i>Melaleuca linophylla</i> | |
| <i>Haloragis gossei</i> var. <i>inflata</i> | | <i>Hibiscus austrinus</i> var. <i>austrinus</i> | | <i>Triumfetta maconochieana</i> | | Nyctaginaceae | |
| <i>Myriophyllum verrucosum</i> | | <i>Hibiscus brachysiphonius</i> | | <i>Triumfetta propinqua</i> | | <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> | |
| Hydrocharitaceae | | <i>Hibiscus coatesii</i> | | <i>Triumfetta ramosa</i> | | <i>Boerhavia gardneri</i> | |
| <i>Vallisneria nana</i> | | <i>Hibiscus goldsworthii</i> | | <i>Triumfetta</i> sp. | | <i>Boerhavia paludosa</i> | |
| Lamiaceae | | <i>Hibiscus leptocladus</i> | | <i>Waltheria indica</i> | | <i>Boerhavia repleta</i> | |
| <i>Basilicum polystachyon</i> | | <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> | | <i>Waltheria virgata</i> | | <i>Boerhavia</i> sp. | |
| | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> | | <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>grandiflorus</i> | | Marsileaceae | | Oleaceae | |
| <i>Dicrastylis cordifolia</i> | | <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>platyklamys</i> | | <i>Marsilea</i> sp. | | <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i> | |
| Lauraceae | | <i>Hibiscus verdcourtii</i> | | <i>Marsilea hirsuta</i> | | Orobanchaceae | |
| <i>Cassytha capillaris</i> | | <i>Keraudrenia nephrosperma</i> | | Meliaceae | | <i>Striga curviflora</i> | |
| Loranthaceae | | <i>Keraudrenia velutina</i> subsp. <i>elliptica</i> | | <i>Owenia reticulata</i> | | Papaveraceae | |
| <i>Diplatia grandibractea</i> | | * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> | | Menispermaceae | | * <i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> | |
| <i>Lysiana casuarinae</i> | | <i>Melhania oblongifolia</i> | | <i>Tinospora smilacina</i> | | Passifloraceae | |
| Lythraceae | | * <i>Melochia pyramidata</i> | | Molluginaceae | | * <i>Passiflora foetida</i> var. <i>hispida</i> | |
| <i>Ammannia baccifera</i> | | <i>Sida arenicola</i> | | <i>Glinus lotoides</i> | | Phrymaceae | |
| Malvaceae | | <i>Sida arsinata</i> | | <i>Mollugo molluginea</i> | | <i>Mimulus gracilis</i> | |
| <i>Abutilon lepidum</i> | | <i>Sida cardiophylla</i> | | Moraceae | | Phyllanthaceae | |
| <i>Abutilon malvifolium</i> | | <i>Sida clementii</i> | | <i>Ficus aculeata</i> var. <i>indecora</i> | | <i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i> | |
| <i>Abutilon otocarpum</i> | | <i>Sida echinocarpa</i> | | <i>Ficus brachypoda</i> | | <i>Phyllanthus erwinii</i> | |
| | | | | | | | |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. <i>Dioicum</i> (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1618) | | <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | | Myrtaceae | | <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> | |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. <i>Pilbara</i> (W.R. Barker 2025) | | <i>Sida rohlena</i> subsp. <i>rohlena</i> | | <i>Calytrix carinata</i> | | <i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> | |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. <i>Pritzelianum</i> (S. van Leeuwen 5095) | P1 | <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>Articulation below</i> (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1605) | | <i>Corymbia candida</i> | | Plantaginaceae | |
| <i>Brachychiton acuminatus</i> | | <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>Pilbara</i> (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543) | | <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> | | <i>Stemodia grossa</i> | |
| <i>Corchorus crozophorifolius</i> | | <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>Rabbit Flat</i> (B.J. Carter 626) | | <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> | | <i>Stemodia kingii</i> | |
| | | <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>Shovelanna Hill</i> (S. van Leeuwen 3842) | | | | | |
| <i>Corchorus incanus</i> subsp. <i>incanus</i> | | <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>spiciform panicles</i> (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90) | | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | | Poaceae | |
| <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> | | <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>verrucose glands</i> (F.H. Mollemans 2423) | | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>refulgens</i> | | <i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> | |
| <i>Corchorus lasiocarpus</i> subsp. <i>lasiocarpus</i> | | | | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> | | <i>Aristida contorta</i> | |
| | | <i>Sida spinosa</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Corchorus lasiocarpus</i> subsp. <i>parvus</i> | | | | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> | | <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> | |
| | | | | | | | |
| <i>Corchorus tectus</i> | | <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>Barlee Range</i> (S. van Leeuwen 1642) | P3 | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | | <i>Aristida inaequiglumis</i> | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>B Kimberley Flora</i> (A.A. Mitchell 2745) | | <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> | | <i>Aristida latifolia</i> | |
| <i>Corchorus walcottii</i> | | <i>Triumfetta appendiculata</i> | | <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> | | <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> | |

Table 26: Flora Inventory

| SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE | SPECIES | CONS. CODE |
|--|------------|---|------------|---|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Poaceae cont' | | Poaceae cont' | | Pteridaceae | | Violaceae | |
| <i>Astrebla</i> sp. | | <i>Panicum laevinode</i> | | <i>Cheilanthes brownii</i> | | <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i> | |
| <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> | | <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> | | <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i> | | Zygophyllaceae | |
| <i>Brachyachne convergens</i> | | <i>Paspalidium clementii</i> | | Rubiaceae | | <i>Tribulus hirsutus</i> | |
| * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | | <i>Perotis rara</i> | | <i>Oldenlandia crouchiana</i> | | <i>Tribulus macrocarpus</i> | |
| * <i>Cenchrus setiger</i> | | Poaceae sp. | | <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) | P3 | <i>Tribulus platypterus</i> | |
| <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> | | <i>Schizachyrium fragile</i> | | <i>Psychdrax latifolia</i> | | <i>Tribulus suberosus</i> | |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | | <i>Setaria surgens</i> | | <i>Synaptantha tillaeacea</i> var. <i>tillaeacea</i> | | | |
| <i>Cymbopogon obtectus</i> | | * <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | | Santalaceae | | | |
| <i>Cymbopogon procerus</i> | | <i>Sorghum timorense</i> | | <i>Anthobolus leptomerioides</i> | | | |
| <i>Cymbopogon</i> sp. | | <i>Sporobolus actinocladius</i> | | <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> | | | |
| * <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | | <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> | | Sapindaceae | | | |
| <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> | | <i>Themeda triandra</i> | | <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> | | | |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> | | <i>Triodia</i> aff. <i>melvillei</i> | | <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i> | | | |
| <i>Digitaria brownii</i> | | <i>Triodia angusta</i> | | <i>Dodonaea lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i> | | | |
| <i>Digitaria ctenantha</i> | | <i>Triodia brizoides</i> | | <i>Dodonaea pachyneura</i> | | | |
| <i>Elytrophorus spicatus</i> | | <i>Triodia epactia</i> | | Scrophulariaceae | | | |
| <i>Enneapogon caeruleus</i> | | <i>Triodia lanigera</i> | | <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i> | | | |
| <i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i> | | <i>Triodia schinzii</i> | | <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>latrobei</i> | | | |
| <i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i> | | <i>Triodia secunda</i> | | <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> | | | |
| <i>Enneapogon robustissimus</i> | | <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | | Solanaceae | | | |
| <i>Enteropogon ramosus</i> | | <i>Tripogon loliiformis</i> | | <i>Nicotiana benthamiana</i> | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis ?eriopoda</i> | | <i>Urochloa</i> sp. | | <i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i> | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> | | <i>Xerochloa barbata</i> | | <i>Solanum ashbyae</i> | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> | | Polygalaceae | | <i>Solanum cleistogamum</i> | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> | | <i>Polygala glaucifolia</i> | | <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis speciosa</i> | | Polygonaceae | | <i>Solanum elatius</i> | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis tenellula</i> | | * <i>Acetosa vesicaria</i> | | <i>Solanum gabrielae</i> | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> | | Portulacaceae | | <i>Solanum horridum</i> | | | |
| <i>Eriachne aristidea</i> | | <i>Calandrinia quadrivalvis</i> | | <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> | | | |
| <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> | | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | | <i>Solanum phlomoides</i> | | | |
| <i>Eriachne ciliata</i> | | <i>Portulaca pilosa</i> | | Stylidiaceae | | | |
| <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> | | Potamogetonaceae | | <i>Stylidium fluminense</i> | | | |
| <i>Eriachne obtusa</i> | | <i>Potamogeton tricarinatus</i> | | Surianaceae | | | |
| <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i> | | Proteaceae | | <i>Stylobasium spathulatum</i> | | | |
| <i>Eriachne</i> sp. | | <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> | | Thymelaeaceae | | | |
| <i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i> | | <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> | | <i>Pimelea ammocharis</i> | | | |
| <i>Eulalia aurea</i> | | <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i> | | <i>Pimelea holroydii</i> | | | |
| <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i> | | <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> | | Typhaceae | | | |
| <i>Panicum decompositum</i> | | <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i> | | <i>Typha domingensis</i> | | | |

APPENDIX SIX: SITE X SPECIES TABLE

APPENDIX SEVEN: CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA

Table 28: Conservation significant flora locations

| SPECIES NAME | COLLECTOR | EASTINGS (GDA 94, MGA 50) | NORTHINGS (GDA 94, MGA 50) | NUMBER |
|---|------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) (P1) | AF | 596404.612 | 7663954.065 | 10 |
| | AF | 596372.718 | 7663934.659 | 150 |
| | AF | 596396.961 | 7663853.272 | 20 |
| | LA/AF | 596391.427 | 7663901.564 | Not recorded |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> (P4) | AF | 569660.463 | 7681540.52 | 1 |
| | AF | 579041.35 | 7700036.135 | 20 |
| | AF | 578288.508 | 7700069.766 | 30 |
| | AF | 552703.641 | 7556021.498 | 5 |
| | AF | 553249.716 | 7553675.643 | 3 |
| | AF | 553222.951 | 7553599.466 | 10 |
| | AF | 553446.551 | 7553599.149 | 20 |
| | JKN | 556998.76 | 7564836.951 | 3 |
| | JKN | 556443.173 | 7564951.633 | 1 |
| | JKN | 556399.587 | 7564914.154 | 3 |
| | JKN | 556314.137 | 7564887.893 | 3 |
| | JKN | 541907.475 | 7562639.827 | 3 |
| | JKN | 544779.634 | 7559575.003 | 3 |
| | JKN | 542604.127 | 7558366.112 | 1 |
| | LA/AF | 575331.351 | 7699462.273 | Not recorded |
| | SK/AF | 578297.276 | 7590080.343 | Not recorded |
| | JKN | 553479.414 | 7563326.392 | 1 |
| | JKN | 555681.749 | 7564620.938 | 3 |
| | SK/AF | 549979.939 | 7561746.149 | Not recorded |
| | JKN | 541947.246 | 7562655.329 | 3 |
| | JKN | 591289.199 | 7607285.52 | Not recorded |
| | JKN | 560041.117 | 7567793.088 | 2 |
| JKN | 556200.84 | 7564896.046 | 30 | |
| SK/AF | 553239.213 | 7553680.549 | Not recorded | |
| <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i> (P1) | SK | 565708.625 | 7582735.175 | Not recorded |
| | SK | 565702.917 | 7582704.316 | 20+ |
| | SK | 566144.699 | 7582790.484 | Not recorded |
| | SK | 566779.831 | 7582633.747 | 5+ |
| | SK | 566844.85 | 7582615.21 | 50+ |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> (P1) | LA/AF | 575380.369 | 7699462.163 | 1 |
| | AF | 582858.094 | 7681524.773 | 150 |
| | AF | 578763.8 | 7684815.076 | 1 |
| | AF | 576394.182 | 7691392.122 | 1 |
| | RD/SB | 594285.567 | 7674155.548 | 20+ |
| | RD/SB | 591590.769 | 7678367.64 | 50+ |
| | RD/SB | 592516.912 | 7677785.836 | 50+ |
| | RD/SB | 592387.173 | 7677670.227 | 50+ |
| | RD/SB | 592311.051 | 7677514.029 | 50+ |
| | RD/SB | 592104.971 | 7677257.828 | 50+ |
| RD/SB | 586730.883 | 7681032.977 | 50+ | |

| SPECIES NAME | COLLECTOR | EASTINGS (GDA 94, MGA 50) | NORTHINGS (GDA 94, MGA 50) | NUMBER |
|--|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> (P1) | RD/SB | 586820.535 | 7681000.411 | 50+ |
| | RD/SB | 586941.075 | 7680970.008 | 50+ |
| | RD/SB | 587196.028 | 7680918.202 | 10+ |
| | LA/AF | 574765.402 | 7700864.337 | Not recorded |
| | LA/AF | 578738.889 | 7684868.653 | Not recorded |
| | LA/AF | 576417.887 | 7691343.978 | Not recorded |
| | LA/AF | 582841.349 | 7681565.034 | Not recorded |
| | RD/SB | 592708.333 | 7678076.538 | Not recorded |
| | RD/SB | 594401.807 | 7670352.777 | Not recorded |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) (P3) | SK | 546149.749 | 7561636.411 | 100+ |
| | JKN | 542083.451 | 7554054.695 | 15 |
| | JKN | 542064.75 | 7554003.827 | 5 |
| | JKN | 542087.541 | 7553887.763 | 4 |
| | JKN | 542160.236 | 7554035.229 | 10 |
| | JKN | 542135.321 | 7554089.976 | 10 |
| | JKN | 542161.404 | 7554124.553 | 5 |
| | JKN | 542241.919 | 7554149.463 | 15 |
| <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) (P3) | JKN | 542434.397 | 7558090.289 | Not recorded |
| | SK | 583727.214 | 7597908.046 | 100+ |
| | JKN | 584236.234 | 7598385.343 | 10 |
| | JKN | 583945.255 | 7598086.671 | 10 |
| | JKN | 583945.255 | 7598086.671 | 10 |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i> (P2) | JKN | 583999.96 | 7598005.577 | 10 |
| | SK | 586412.156 | 7599467.406 | 1 |
| <i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i> (P4) | SK | 548446.693 | 7560017.638 | 1 |
| | SK | 548381.603 | 7559686.984 | 1 |
| | SK | 548430.759 | 7559835.601 | 10+ |
| | SK | 548422.575 | 7560025.903 | 10+ |
| | SK | 543858.316 | 7559622.538 | 30+ |
| | SK | 543710.368 | 7559661.249 | 200+ |
| | SK | 543342.784 | 7559708.866 | 200+ |
| | JKN | 542080.67 | 7554056.252 | 5 |
| | JKN | 542046.103 | 7553973.437 | 5 |
| | JKN | 542069.167 | 7553920.355 | 5 |
| | JKN | 543357.279 | 7555426.114 | 40 |
| | JKN | 543066.304 | 7555427.357 | 5 |
| | <i>Sida</i> sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) (P3) | JKN | 542067.313 | 7553921.245 |
| JKN | | 542050.111 | 7554006.523 | 1 |
| JKN | | 542142.312 | 7554043.468 | 3 |
| JKN | | 542136.42 | 7554115.322 | 3 |
| JKN | | 542161.404 | 7554124.553 | 3 |
| JKN | | 542253.969 | 7554142.789 | 1 |
| JKN | | 543188.48 | 7555595.492 | 2 |
| JKN | | 543197.929 | 7555580.413 | 2 |
| JKN | | 543324.88 | 7555459.742 | 2 |
| JKN | 543324.88 | 7555459.742 | 2 | |

Collectors: AF = Andrew Fry, JKN = Jared Nelson, LA = Lyn Atkins, RD = Richard Daniel, SB = Sonya Bateman, SK = Stephen Kern

APPENDIX EIGHT: VEGETATION TYPE DETAILS

'Other common or characteristic species' are either dominant in one or more of the characteristic quadrats (but not sufficiently common to form part of the description), or occur in at least half of the quadrats, or (for singleton quadrats) are also considered as characteristic.

Vegetation type code: Aa₃Te

Vegetation type description: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa* and *Acacia arida* tall-mid open to scattered shrubland over *Triodia epactia* and *Triodia wiseana* mid-low open hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Acacia synchronicia*, *Bonamia erecta*, *Carissa lanceolata*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Hakea chordophylla*, *Hybanthus aurantiacus*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Sida arsinjata*, *Tephrosia* sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356)

Quadrats/relevés: 14006, R14009, R14010, R14012, R14019, R14057 (**Plate 18** and **Plate 19**)

Extent: 3 656.28 0ha

Proportion of study area: 6.41%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent – Very Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Plain

Land system/s: Mostly Mallina, also Boolaloo, Boolgeeda, Calcrete, Gregory, Horseflat, Macroy, Ruth

Priority Flora: *Heliotropium muticum* (P1)

Floristics notes: This vegetation type does not form a clear floristic group, with three of the quadrats characterising it forming a group within the dendrogram (in supergroup 4, with vegetation type **AiT_w(1)**), and the other three scattered (one also in supergroup 4; the others in supergroup 6).

Other notes: This vegetation type occurred in the northern portion of the rail corridor, in the Roebourne Plains IBRA subregions. In some areas there was no mid stratum (and never an upper stratum). In other areas the *Acacia* spp. listed as characteristic and common species, and *Carissa lanceolata* (rarely, largely associated with shallow drainage), *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron* and *Hakea chordophylla* were at varying densities and dominance, and the vegetation type was shrubbier than either of the images portray.



Plate 18: Vegetation type Aa₃Te; quadrat R14006



Plate 19: Vegetation type Aa₃Te; quadrat R14009

Vegetation type code: Aa₃TI

Vegetation type description: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia inaequilatera* and *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* tall-mid open-sparse shrubland over *Triodia lanigera*, *Triodia epactia* and *Acacia stellaticeps* mid-low hummock grassland/shrubland with occasional *Corymbia hamersleyana* and *Corymbia deserticola* subsp. *deserticola* low scattered trees

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia acradenia*, *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri*, *Polymeria ambigua*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Tephrosia* sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601), *Triodia wiseana*

Quadrats/relevés: R14017, R14018, R14020, R14021, R14023, R14024, R14029, (R14030), R14032, R14034, R14035, R14036, R14037, R14038, R14042, R14048, R14049, R14064, R14071 (**Plate 20** and **Plate 21**)

Extent: 15 385.36ha

Proportion of study area: 26.97%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent – Very Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Valley floor; occasionally lower slope

Land system/s: Mostly Boolaloo, Boolgeeda, Ruth, Uaroo; also Calcrete, Capricorn, Gregory, Macroy, Mallina, River

Priority Flora: *Abutilon* sp. *Pritzelianum* (S. van Leeuwen 5095) (P1), *Heliotropium muticum* (P1)

Floristics notes: Vegetation type Aa₃TI was scattered over two supergroups in the floristic dendrogram. Most of supergroup 6 have been interpreted as this vegetation type; the remaining quadrats were scattered throughout supergroup 4 and have been interpreted as belonging in this vegetation type due to the characteristic species.

Other notes: The ground stratum species *Triodia lanigera* is most characteristic species; the mid stratum species, generally *Acacia*, varied in composition and density, from absent to open. Quadrat R14030 was associated with the edge of a large granite outcrop and, whilst the vegetation appeared similar to surrounding areas except for *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* that formed a narrow line at the base of the rocks, floristically it was somewhat of an outlier.

It occurred as a mappable, discrete (broadly defined) unit and in a mosaic with vegetation type Ts; the mosaic extent was 13.32 ha (0.02% of the study area).

This vegetation type occurred in the northern portion of the rail corridor, in the Roebourne plains IBRA subregion.



Plate 20: General view of vegetation type Aa₃TI on Boolaloo land system



Plate 21: Vegetation type Aa₃TI; quadrat R14064

Vegetation type code: Aa₄As₃

Vegetation type description: *Acacia arida* mid sparse shrubland over *Acacia stellaticeps*, *Triodia epactia* and *Bonamia erecta* low shrubland/hummock grassland with *Corymbia hamersleyana* scattered low trees

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia colei* var. *colei*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Hakea lorea* subsp. *lorea*, *Rhynchosia minima*

Quadrats/relevés: R14007 (Plate 22)

Extent: 40.91 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.07%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Outwash area of plain

Land system/s: Horseflat, Mallina

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4), *Heliotropium muticum* (P1)

Floristics notes: Quadrat R14007 was in supergroup 8 in the floristic dendrogram, and was interpreted as a discrete vegetation type based on its characteristic species. No quadrats in close geographical proximity were associated with R14007.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurred in the northern portion of the rail corridor, in the Roebourne plains IBRA subregion.



Plate 22: Vegetation type Aa₄As₃; quadrat R14007

Vegetation type code: Aa₄TI

Vegetation type description: *Acacia arida* and *Acacia ancistrocarpa* mid open shrubland over *Triodia lanigera*, *Acacia spondylophylla* and *Triodia epactia* mid (low) hummock grassland/shrubland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Goodenia cusackiana*, *Goodenia stobbsiana*, *Tribulus suberosus*

Quadrats/relevés: R14050, R14054 (**Plate 23**)

Extent: 802.41 ha

Proportion of study area: 1.41%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: None noted

Associated landform/s: Lower to mid slopes, often south-facing

Land system/s: Mostly Rocklea, Ruth; also Boolgeeda, River, Satirist

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: The two quadrats comprising this vegetation type occurred within the same broad floristic group within supergroup 4 in the floristic dendrogram. Vegetation type **Aa₄As₃** is most floristically similar to vegetation type **ApTw**.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurred on the northern edges of the Chichester Range.



Plate 23: Vegetation type Aa₄TI; quadrat R14054

Vegetation type code: Aa₅Tw

Vegetation type description: *Acacia atkinsiana*, *Hakea chordophylla* and *Acacia ancistrocarpa* tall-mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana* and *Triodia epactia* low hummock grassland with *Corymbia hamersleyana* and *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia* low scattered trees

Other common or characteristic species: *Amphipogon sericeus*, *Grevillea wickhamii* subsp. *hispidula*, *Keraudrenia nephrosperma*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Sida arenicola*, *Sida* sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543)

Quadrats/relevés: R14115, R14129, R14138 (**Plate 24** and **Plate 25**)

Extent: 964.74 ha

Proportion of study area: 1.69%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Lower slopes

Land system/s: Mostly Boolgeeda; also Newman, River

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: The quadrats that define this vegetation type occurred within a larger floristic group associated with hills and slopes in the Hamersley Range, in supergroup 7.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurred on the lower slopes of the Hamersley Range.



Plate 24: Vegetation type Aa₅Tw; quadrat R14129



Plate 25: Vegetation type Aa₅Tw; quadrat R14138

Vegetation type code: Ac₁ApTe

Vegetation type description: *Acacia citrinoviridis* low woodland or tall to mid shrubland over *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Acacia trachycarpa* and *Acacia pruinocarpa* tall-mid shrubland over *Triodia epactia* mid hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia atkinsiana*, *Acacia inaequifolia*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Hakea lorea* subsp. *lorea*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Rhynchosia minima*

Quadrats/relevés: R14086, R14104, R14130 (**Plate 26**)

Extent: 605.61 ha

Proportion of study area: 1.06%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent – Very Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Flat valley floors; alluvium

Land system/s: Boolgeeda, Coolibah, Jurrarwarina, Urandy

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4)

Floristics notes: The quadrats that define this vegetation type are closely spaced on the floristic dendrogram in supergroup 8, forming a small group within vegetation types associated with broad drainage lines, floodplains and low-lying areas. This vegetation type is most similar to vegetation type **AiTe(1)**.

Other notes: Broad *Acacia citrinoviridis* floodplain/valley floor in the Fortescue Valley.

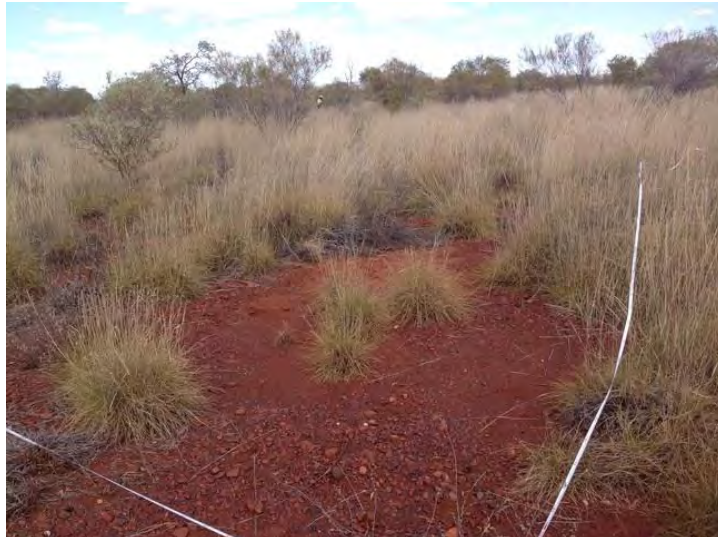


Plate 26: Vegetation type Ac₁ApTe; quadrat R14086

Vegetation type code: Ac₁Te

Vegetation type description: *Acacia citrinoviridis* and *Corymbia hamersleyana* low woodland over *Triodia epactia*, *Themeda triandra* and *Chrysopogon fallax* mid-low hummock grassland/tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: **Bidens bipinnata*, *Digitaria brownii*, **Malvastrum americanum*, *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Rostellularia adscendens* var. *clementii*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Sida spinosa*, *Urochloa* sp.

Quadrats/relevés: R14105, R14141 (**Plate 27**)

Extent: 115.05 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.20%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent – Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing, weedy

Associated landform/s: Floodplain, open depression

Land system/s: Boolgeeda, Jurrawarina, McKay, River

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: The two quadrats defining this vegetation type are adjacent on the floristic dendrogram and form a small discrete group that includes quadrat R14116 that is the only representative of vegetation type **Cc₂AbBe**, in supergroup 8.

Other notes: Floodplain in Fortescue Valley and southern edges of Chichester Range.



Plate 27: Vegetation type Ac₁Te; quadrat R14105

Vegetation type code: AiTe(1)

Vegetation type description: *Acacia inaequilatera* and *Acacia acradenia* tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* and *Triodia wiseana* mid tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa*, *Cajanus cinereus*, *Cynanchum floribundum*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri*, *Swainsona stenodonta*

Quadrats/relevés: R14043 (**Plate 28**)

Extent: 880.28 ha

Proportion of study area: 1.54%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: No disturbance

Associated landform/s: Lower slopes

Land system/s: Mostly Boolgeeda, also River, Rocklea, Ruth, Satirist

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4)

Floristics notes: This vegetation type is interpreted as a discrete vegetation type.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs immediately adjacent to (north and south), and to the south of a large dolerite dyke, at the junction of the Roebourne and Chichester IBRA subregions, and a few areas to the south. The vegetation immediately to the south of the dyke had a few unique species (e.g. *Capparis spinosa* var. *nummularia*, foreground, **Plate 29**) however these did not continue for more than 1-2 m into the surrounding vegetation. Aside from an old, disused track and borrow pit that was probably created when soil was excavated to make a passable track through a pass in the dyke, there is no signs of disturbance.



Plate 28: Vegetation type AiTe(1); quadrat R14043



Plate 29: Vegetation immediately adjacent to the dolerite dyke

Vegetation type code: AiTe(2)

Vegetation type description: *Acacia inaequilatera* and *Acacia ancistrocarpa* tall-mid sparse-scattered shrubland over *Triodia epactia* mid hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia dictyophleba*, *Acacia pruinocarpa*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Cullen leucochaites*, *Eriachne pulchella* subsp. *dominii*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Goodenia microptera*, *Hibiscus sturtii* var. *grandiflorus*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Salsola australis*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla* x *helmsii*, *Tribulus macrocarpus*

Quadrats/relevés: R14110, R14145 (**Plate 30**)

Extent: 1 167.65ha

Proportion of study area: 20.05%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent – Very Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Valley floor, alluvial plain

Land system/s: Mostly Urandy; also Coolibah, Jurrawarrina

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: The quadrats comprising this vegetation type form a discrete group in the floristic dendrogram in supergroup 8 with others associated with vegetation type **Ac,ApTe**.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs on the valley floor on the Fortescue River floodplain.



Plate 30: Vegetation type AiTe(2); quadrat R14110

Vegetation type code: AiTe(3)

Vegetation type description: *Acacia inaequilatera* and *Acacia trachycarpa* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* and *Pluchea tetranthera* mid (low) hummock grassland/shrubland with *Corymbia hamersleyana* low scattered trees

Other common or characteristic species: *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Bonamia media*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Cullen martinii*, *Cyperus blakeanus*, *Desmodium filiforme*, *Eragrostis cumingii*, *Eragrostis eriopoda*, *Hakea lorea* subsp. *lorea*, *Indigofera colutea*, *Indigofera linifolia*, *Indigofera linnaei*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Ipomoea muelleri*, *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Wahlenbergia tumidifructa*, *Zornia muelleriana*

Quadrats/relevés: R14135 (Plate 31)

Extent: 75.53 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.13%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Open Depression

Land system/s: Granitic

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4)

Floristics notes: This vegetation type is interpreted as a discrete vegetation type.

Other notes: This vegetation type is associated with the valley floor within Chichester Range.



Plate 31: Vegetation type AiTe(3); quadrat R14135

Vegetation type code: AiTw(1)

Vegetation type description: *Acacia inaequilatera* tall sparse or scattered shrubland over *Triodia wiseana* and *Triodia epactia* mid-low hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia elachantha*, *Acacia monticola*, *Aristida latifolia*, *Clerodendrum floribundum* var. *angustifolium*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Grevillea wickhamii* subsp. *hispidula*, *Hakea chordophylla*, *Hibiscus sturtii* var. *campylochlamys*, *Solanum phlomoides*, *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum*, *Triumfetta maconochieana*

Quadrats/relevés: R14096, R14155 (Plate 32)

Extent: 344.92 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.60%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Valley (flat)

Land system/s: Mostly Rocklea; also Wona

Priority Flora: *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) (P3)

Floristics notes: The quadrats that comprise this vegetation type form a floristic group with the quadrats that define vegetation type **Aa₃Te**, in supergroup 4.

Other notes: Valley floors within Rocklea land system within the Chichester Range and on the edge of the Roebourne IBRA subregion; basalt soils.



Plate 32: Vegetation type AiTw(1); quadrat R14155

Vegetation type code: AiTw(2)

Vegetation type description: *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* and *Hakea lorea* subsp. *lorea* tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia epactia* and *Triodia brizoides* mid-low hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia acradenia*, *Boerhavia coccinea*, *Bonamia* sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217), *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Cullen leucochaites*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Tephrosia* sp. Fortescue (A.A. Mitchell 606), *Tephrosia* sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356)

Quadrats/relevés: R14051, R14052, R14072, R14077, R14078, R14083, R14131 (**Plate 33** and **Plate 34**)

Extent: 6 158.36 ha

Proportion of study area: 10.79%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: None or minimal

Associated landform/s: Slopes and crests

Land system/s: Mostly Rocklea; also Black, Boolaloo, Boolgeeda, Capricorn, Granitic, Macroy, River, Wona

Priority Flora: *Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *trichodesmoides* (P2)

Floristics notes: Except for one quadrat (R14077), all quadrats formed a discrete group in the floristic dendrogram in supergroup 5. Vegetation type **AiTw(2)** is most floristically similar to vegetation type **AiTw(3)** that also occurred in the Chichester Range, except further to the south and on a different substrate.

Other notes: Basalt soils or Black and Rocklea land systems in the Chichester Range.



Plate 33: Vegetation type AiTw(2); quadrat R14051



Plate 34: Vegetation type AiTw(2); quadrat R14078

Vegetation type code: AiTw(3)

Vegetation type description: *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron* and *Acacia* sp. tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia epactia* and *Triodia* aff. *melvillei* hummock grassland with *Corymbia hamersleyana* low scattered trees

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia trudgeniana*, *Eriachne pulchella* subsp. *dominii*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Goodenia stobbsiana*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Mollugo molluginea*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Solanum phlomoides*, *Swainsona stenodonta*

Quadrats/relevés: R14084, R14087, R14090, R14091 (**Plate 35**)

Extent: 1 428.60ha

Proportion of study area: 2.50%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: No disturbance noted

Associated landform/s: Slopes and crests of undulating hills

Land system/s: Mostly Granitic; also Capricorn, Rocklea

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type forms a discrete group in the floristics dendrogram in supergroup 5; see also notes for vegetation type **AiTw(2)**.

Other notes: Occurs on granite-derived soils in the Chichester Range.



Plate 35: Vegetation type AiTw(3); quadrat R14090

Vegetation type code: AmEe

Vegetation type description: *Acacia melleodora* tall open shrubland over *Eragrostis eriopoda* and *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera* mid open tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Bonamia erecta*, *Dodonaea coriacea*, *Paraneurachne muelleri*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Ptilotus polystachyus*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla x helmsii*, *Sida* sp. Rabbit Flat (B.J. Carter 626), *Triodia epactia*, *Triodia lanigera*, *Triumfetta ramosa*

Quadrats/relevés: R14063

Extent: 273.36 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.48%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: No disturbance noted

Associated landform/s: Upper slope and crest of large Aeolian sand dune

Land system/s: Mostly Gregory; also Ruth

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: Floristically, quadrat R14063 (in supergroup 6 in the dendrogram) is most similar to vegetation type **As₃**. Both occur on the same land system (Gregory), however they are considered separate vegetation types due to the different dominant species.

Other notes: Aeolian sand in the Roebourne IBRA subregion.

(no image)

Vegetation type code: AoTe

Vegetation type description: *Acacia orthocarpa* and *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* tall open shrubland over *Triodia epactia*, *Indigofera monophylla* and *Triodia wiseana* mid hummock grassland/shrubland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Bonamia* sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217), *Corchorus laniflorus*, *Grevillea wickhamii* subsp. *hispidula*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *pruinosa*, *Sida arenicola*, *Tribulus suberosus*

Quadrats/relevés: R14060 (**Plate 36**)

Extent: 273.36 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.48%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Minimal

Associated landform/s: Slopes and crests of hills

Land system/s: Mostly Ruth; also Boolgeeda, Capricorn, Gregory, Mallina, Uaroo

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: The quadrat that comprises this vegetation type occurs within a larger floristic group that includes vegetation types **Aa₃Te**, **Aa₄As₃** and **ChAbTw**, in supergroup 4. It is considered as a separate vegetation type as a result of the differing dominant species.

Other notes: Occurs on hills within the Roebourne IBRA subregion.



Plate 36: Vegetation type AoTe; quadrat R14060

Vegetation type code: ApTe

Vegetation type description: *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Acacia trachycarpa* and *Petalostylis labicheoides* tall-mid open shrubland over *Triodia epactia*, **Cenchrus ciliaris* and **Aerva javanica* mid-low tussock grassland/hummock grassland/shrubland

Other common or characteristic species: *Bonamia* sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217), *Corchorus tectus*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Cullen leucanthum*, *Gossypium australe*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Grevillea wickhamii* subsp. *hispidula*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Triodia wiseana*, *Triumfetta clementii*

Quadrats/relevés: R14056, R14058, R14080, R14111 (**Plate 37** and **Plate 38**)

Extent: 1 101.31 ha

Proportion of study area: 1.93%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent – Poor

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Valley floor, lower slopes (Rocklea land system), floodplains

Land system/s: Black, Boolgeeda, Granitic, Macroy, River, Rocklea, Ruth, Satirist, Uaroo, Urandy

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: Except for quadrat R14074 that is in supergroup 5 (and is the only quadrat not associated with alluvial soil), all of the defining quadrats for this vegetation type occur as a discrete floristic group in supergroup 8. Floristic supergroup 8 is associated with drainage lines (except those dominated by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens* and *Melaleuca* spp.) and floodplain areas.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs on alluvial soil, but not always directly associated with the drainage lines. Most of this vegetation type occurs within the Chichester Range, with some in the Fortescue Valley. The vegetation condition is variable for this vegetation type, depending on grazing.



Plate 37: Vegetation type ApTe; quadrat R14080



Plate 38: Vegetation type ApTe; quadrat R14111

Vegetation type code: ApTw

Vegetation type description: *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa* and *Acacia inaequilatera* tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana* and *Triodia epactia* mid hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Boerhavia coccinea*, *Boerhavia gardneri*, *Bonamia* sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217), *Corchorus laniflorus*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Cymbopogon ambiguus*, *Euphorbia schultzii*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Tephrosia* sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356), *Triumfetta clementii*

Quadrats/relevés: R14014, R14016, R14025, R14027, R14028, R14031, R14041, R14074 (**Plate 39**)

Extent: 4 204.61 ha

Proportion of study area: 7.37%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: No disturbance noted

Associated landform/s: Hill slopes, occasionally valleys

Land system/s: Mostly Ruth; also Black, Boolaloo, Boolgeeda, Capricorn, Gregory, Macroy, Mallina, River, Rocklea, Uaroo

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4)

Floristics notes: This is an interpreted vegetation type; most of the quadrats occur within supergroup 4 of the floristics dendrogram that is associated with hills and valleys in the Roebourne IBRA subregion, and less frequently in the Chichester Range.

Other notes: Largely associated with the Ruth (land system) hills in the northern portion of the study area in the Roebourne IBRA subregion.



Plate 39: Vegetation type ApTw; quadrat R14028

Vegetation type code: As₁Cf

Vegetation type description: *Acacia sclerosperma* subsp. *sclerosperma* and *Carissa lanceolata* tall shrubland over *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eragrostis xerophila* and **Cenchrus ciliaris* mid tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Aristida contorta*, *Cleome viscosa*, *Corchorus walcottii*, *Dichanthium sericeum* subsp. *humilius*, *Eremophila longifolia*, *Goodenia forrestii*, **Malvastrum americanum*, *Polymeria ambigua*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Scaevola spinescens*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, *Sida fibulifera*, *Solanum lasiophyllum*, *Sporobolus australasicus*, *Tephrosia* sp.

Quadrats/relevés: R14001, R14002, R14003 (**Plate 40**)

Extent: 25.53ha

Proportion of study area: 0.05%

Vegetation Condition: Very Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Plain (flat)

Land system/s: Horseflat

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type forms a discrete group within the floristics dendrogram, and is most closely associated with other vegetation types of the Horseflat land system.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs at the far northern end of the rail corridor, on the Horseflat land system in the Roebourne IBRA subregion. Review of previous survey reports in this vicinity have not identified an equivalent shrubland (Astron Environmental Services 2005; Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2006; 2008; 2013a).



Plate 40: Vegetation type As₁Cf; quadrat R14003

Vegetation type code: As₃

Vegetation type description: *Acacia stellaticeps* and *Triodia schinzii* low shrubland/mid hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia melleodora*, *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Bonamia linearis*, *Dampiera candidans*, *Dodonaea coriacea*, *Eragrostis eriopoda*, *Gyrostemon tepperi*, *Hakea chordophylla*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Paraneurachne muelleri*, *Ptilotus arthrolasius*, *Ptilotus polystachyus*, *Sida arenicola*

Quadrats/relevés: R14022 (Plate 41)

Extent: 122.33 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.21%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Lower slope of dunes

Land system/s: Mostly Gregory; also Capricorn, Ruth

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: Floristically, quadrat R14022 (in supergroup 6 in the dendrogram) is most similar to vegetation type **AmEe**. Both occur on the same land system (Gregory), however they are considered separate vegetation types due to the different dominant species.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs in the Roebourne IBRA subregion



Plate 41: Vegetation type As₃; quadrat R14022

Vegetation type code: AxSb

Vegetation type description: *Acacia xiphophylla* tall shrubland over *Streptoglossa bubakii*, *Stemodia kingii* and *Triodia wiseana* low open shrubland/hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Abutilon malvifolium*, *Boerhavia repleta*, *Crotalaria dissitiflora* subsp. *benthamiana*, *Hibiscus brachysiphonius*, *Neptunia dimorphantha*, *Ptilotus carinatus*, *Ptilotus gomphrenoides*, *Salsola australis*, *Senna hamersleyensis*, *Sida fibulifera*, *Sida spinosa*, *Sporobolus actinocladus*

Quadrats/relevés: R14098, R14100 (**Plate 42**)

Extent: 61.92 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.11%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Flat elevated plain; cracking clay soil

Land system/s: Boolgeeda, Coolibah, McKay, Rocklea, Wona

Priority Flora: *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) (P3)

Floristics notes: The two quadrats defining this vegetation type occurred as a discrete group in the floristics dendrogram, in supergroup 2 with other quadrats also occurring on the Wona land system, and with quadrats located on the Fortescue River floodplain, similarly on clay soil.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs in the Chichester Range.



Plate 42: Vegetation type AxSb; quadrat R14098

Vegetation type code: Cc₂AbBe

Vegetation type description: *Corymbia candida* mid woodland over *Acacia bivenosa* and *Acacia elachantha* tall open shrubland over *Bothriochloa ewartiana*, *Themeda triandra* and *Chrysopogon fallax* low sparse tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia dictyophleba*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Acacia trachycarpa* (dwarf variant), **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Corchorus tridens*, **Cynodon dactylon*, *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Eragrostis cumingii*, *Eragrostis dielsii*, *Eucalyptus xerothermica*, *Eulalia aurea*, **Flaveria trinervia*, *Glycine canescens*, *Gossypium robinsonii*, **Malvastrum americanum*, *Triodia epactia*, **Vachellia farnesiana*

Quadrats/relevés: R14116 (Plate 43)

Extent: 17.69 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.03%

Vegetation Condition: Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing, recent fire; weedy

Associated landform/s: Open depression; broad, shallow drainage

Land system/s: River, Boolgeeda

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4)

Floristics notes: The quadrat defining this vegetation type occurs in a broad floristic group (in supergroup 8) in the floristics dendrogram. It is floristically most similar to vegetation type **Ac₁Te** that also occupies broad drainage areas.

Other notes: This vegetation type is located in the Hamersley IBRA subregion.



Plate 43: Vegetation type Cc₂AbBe; quadrat R14116

Vegetation type code: Cc₂Eb

Vegetation type description: *Corymbia candida* low open woodland over *Eriachne benthamii*, *Triodia epactia* and *Chrysopogon fallax* mid tussock grassland/hummock grassland with *Acacia inaequilatera* and *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* tall scattered shrubs

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia synchronicia*, *Carissa lanceolata*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Dichanthium sericeum* subsp. *humilius*, *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Goodenia forrestii*, **Malvastrum americanum*, *Mimulus gracilis*, *Neptunia dimorphantha*. *Polymeria ambigua*, *Sida fibulifera*, *Triodia wiseana*, **Vachellia farnesiana*

Quadrats/relevés: R14067 (Plate 44)

Extent: 12.76 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.02%

Vegetation Condition: Good

Disturbance: Heavily grazed (cattle)

Associated landform/s: Open depression (shallow drainage line); alluvial soil

Land system/s: Horseflat

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: The quadrat defining this vegetation type is grouped with other quadrats on the Horseflat land system, in supergroup 1.

Other notes: Similar to Mattiske Consulting (2006) vegetation type Dw6 that occurred nearby. It occurs near the northern end of the rail corridor, in the Roebourne IBRA subregion.



Plate 44: Vegetation type Cc₂Eb; quadrat R14067

Vegetation type code: CdAa₅Te

Vegetation type description: *Corymbia deserticola* subsp. *deserticola*, *Corymbia hamersleyana* and *Eucalyptus xerothermica* low open woodland over *Acacia atkinsiana* and *Grevillea wickhamii* tall open shrubland over *Triodia epactia* mid hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia tenuissima*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Acacia trachycarpa* (dwarf variant), *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Dodonaea coriacea*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Keraudrenia nephrosperma*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Scaevola parvifolia* subsp. *pilbarae*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*

Quadrats/relevés: R14076, R14113, R14132 (**Plate 45** and **Plate 46**)

Extent: 2 667.85 ha

Proportion of study area: 4.68%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Valley flat

Land system/s: Mostly Boolgeeda, also Hooley, Jurrawarrina, McKay, Newman, Urandy

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type occurs within a broad floristic group largely consisting of vegetation type **ChAa₅Te** in supergroup 7.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs on the Fortescue River floodplain.



Plate 45: Vegetation type CdAa₅Te; quadrat R14076



Plate 46: Vegetation type CdAa₅Te; quadrat R14132

Vegetation type code: ChAa,Ta

Vegetation type description: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia acradenia*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa* and *Acacia inaequilatera* tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia angusta* and *Triodia epactia* low hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia colei* var. *colei*, *Cajanus cinereus*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Scaevola amblyanthera* var. *centralis*, *Triodia wiseana*

Quadrats/relevés: R14065 (Plate 47)

Extent: 156.86 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.27%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Open depression; outwash area on quartz soil

Land system/s: Mostly Ruth; also Boolgeeda, Calcrete, Macroy, Mallina, River

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: Floristically the quadrat that defines this vegetation type is not closely related to other quadrats in the dendrogram. It is broadly floristically similar to vegetation types **AiTw(1)** and **ChAbTw**.

Other notes: Occurs in the northern portion of the rail corridor in the Roebourne IBRA subregion.



Plate 47: Vegetation type ChAa,Ta; quadrat R14065

Vegetation type code: ChAa₅Te

Vegetation type description: *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Eucalyptus gamophylla* and *Eucalyptus xerothermica* low open woodland over *Acacia atkinsiana*, *Grevillea wickhamii* and *Acacia ancistrocarpa* mid open-sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* and *Eulalia aurea* mid-low hummock grassland/tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia adoxa* var. *adoxo*, *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia dictyophleba*, *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Acacia trachycarpa* (dwarf variant), *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Bonamia erecta*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Gossypium australe*, *Hakea lorea* subsp. *lorea*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Isotropis atropurpurea*, *Santalum lanceolatum*

Quadrats/relevés: R14133, R14136, R14137 (**Plate 48** and **Plate 49**)

Extent: 1 828.65 ha

Proportion of study area: 3.21%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing, recent fire

Associated landform/s: Flat valley floors and outwash areas

Land system/s: Mostly Boolgeeda, also Jurrawarrina, McKay, Newman, River, Urandy

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4)

Floristics notes: The quadrats defining this vegetation type fall within floristic supergroup 7 of the dendrogram, with other quadrats in vegetation types **CdAa₅Te**, **ChAeTt** and **ChAtTe**.

Other notes: Valley floors characterised by *Acacia atkinsiana* in the mid stratum. This vegetation type occurs towards the southern end of the rail corridor in the Fortescue and Hamersley IBRA subregions.



Plate 48: Vegetation type ChAa₅Te; quadrat R14133



Plate 49: Vegetation type ChAa₅Te; quadrat R14137

Vegetation type code: ChAbTw

Vegetation type description: *Corymbia hamersleyana* and *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron* low open woodland or scattered trees over *Acacia bivenosa* and *Acacia arida* tall-mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia epactia* and *Triodia angusta* mid open tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Boerhavia coccinea*, *Bonamia erecta*, *Cassytha capillaris*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Enneapogon caeruleus*, *Gossypium australe*, *Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Tephrosia* sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356)

Quadrats/relevés: R14011, R14039, R14040 (**Plate 50**)

Extent: 214.20 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.38%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing, sometimes none noted

Associated landform/s: Plain (flat)

Land system/s: Mostly Calcrete; also Macroy, Ruth, Uaroo

Priority Flora: *Heliotropium muticum* (P1)

Floristics notes: The quadrats defining this vegetation type form a discrete floristic group within the dendrogram, in supergroup 4.

Other notes: Located in the northern portion of the rail corridor, in scattered locations. In the Roebourne IBRA subregion.



Plate 50: Vegetation type ChAbTw; quadrat R14011

Vegetation type code: ChAeTt

Vegetation type description: *Corymbia hamersleyana* and *Eucalyptus xerothermica* low open woodland over *Acacia elachantha* and *Maytenus* sp. Mt Windell (S. van Leeuwen 846) mid sparse shrubland over *Themeda triandra*, *Eulalia aurea* and *Chrysopogon fallax* mid tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Aristida inaequiglumis*, *Bonamia erecta*, *Bothriochloa ewartiana*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Eragrostis eriopoda*, *Eremophila longifolia*, *Gossypium australe*, **Malvastrum americanum*, *Paraneurachne muelleri*, *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Triodia epactia*

Quadrats/relevès: R14121 (Plate 51)

Extent: 111.20 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.19 %

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Drainage line

Land system/s: Mostly Boolgeeda; also Newman, River

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4)

Floristics notes: Occurs within a floristic group associated with minor drainage lines (vegetation types **ChAa₅Te** and **ChAtTe**), in supergroup 8. It has been interpreted as a separate vegetation type due to its differing mid and ground stratum species.

Other notes: Grassy drainage line in Hamersley IBRA subregion.



Plate 51: Vegetation type ChAeTt; quadrat R14121

Vegetation type code: ChAiCf

Vegetation type description: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* and *Eremophila longifolia* tall open shrubland over *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Triodia epactia* and *Themeda triandra* mid tussock grassland/hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia dictyophleba*, *Acacia elachantha*, *Acacia trachycarpa* (dwarf variant), *Aristida latifolia*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Cymbopogon ambiguus*, *Digitaria brownii*, *Enneapogon lindleyanus*, *Enneapogon polyphyllus*, *Eragrostis eriopoda*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Goodenia forrestii*, *Gossypium australe*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Hakea lorea* subsp. *lorea*, *Indigofera monophylla*, **Malvastrum americanum*, *Paraneurachne muelleri*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Sida echinocarpa*, *Sida* sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90), *Sida* sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423)

Quadrats/relevés: R14123 (Plate 52)

Extent: 83.10 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.15%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: None noted

Associated landform/s: Valley floor

Land system/s: Boolgeeda; rarely Newman

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4)

Floristics notes: Occurs within a floristic group associated with minor drainage lines and valley floors, in supergroup 8. It has been interpreted as a separate vegetation type due to its differing mid and ground stratum species.

Other notes: Close to drainage line in Hamersley IBRA subregion.



Plate 52: Vegetation type ChAiCf; quadrat R14123

Vegetation type code: ChAt₂Te

Vegetation type description: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* and *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* tall-mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia*, *Themeda triandra* and *Paraneurachne muelleri* mid hummock grassland/tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia dictyophleba*, *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Bonamia erecta*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Cymbopogon procerus*, *Digitaria brownii*, *Eremophila longifolia*, *Eriachne tenuiculmis*, *Eucalyptus xerothermica*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Goodenia forrestii*, *Goodenia microptera*, *Goodenia nuda*, *Gossypium australe*, *Heliotropium cunninghamii*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Mollugo molluginea*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Sida* sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90), *Sida* sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423), *Tephrosia rosea* var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186)

Quadrats/relevés: R14123, R14126, R14143, R14148, R14149, R14152, R14157 (**Plate 53** and **Plate 54**)

Extent: 570.52 ha

Proportion of study area: 1.00%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent – Very Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Valley floor, open drainage depression, minor creekline, outwash

Land system/s: Mostly Boolgeeda; also McKay, Newman, River, Rocklea, Wona

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4), *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) (P3)

Floristics notes: The quadrats that define this vegetation type are, with two exceptions, all within a small floristic group, with quadrats associated with vegetation type **ChAa₅Te** and **ChAeTt**, in supergroup 8.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs in the southern part of the rail corridor in the valleys of the Hamersley Range.



Plate 53: Vegetation type ChAt₂Te; quadrat R14126



Plate 54: Vegetation type ChAt₂Te; quadrat R14149

Vegetation type code: EgAa₅Te

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus gamophylla* and *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open mallee shrubland/woodland over *Acacia atkinsiana*, *Acacia inaequilatera* and *Acacia trachycarpa* (dwarf variant) tall-mid open-sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia*, *Paraneurachne muelleri* and *Triodia wiseana* mid-low hummock grassland/tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia adoxa* var. *adoxo*, *Acacia dictyophleba*, *Acacia elachantha*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Amphipogon sericeus*, *Bonamia erecta*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Corymbia deserticola* subsp. *deserticola*, *Cymbopogon ambiguus*, *Eragrostis eriopoda*, *Eremophila longifolia*, *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Goodenia microptera*, *Gossypium australe*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Hakea lorea* subsp. *lorea*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla* x *helmsii*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Themeda triandra*

Quadrats/relevés: R14122, R14124, R14125, R14128, R14139 (**Plate 55** and **Plate 56**)

Extent: 2 663.71 ha

Proportion of study area: 4.67%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Flat valley floors

Land system/s: Mostly Boolgeeda; also Newman, River

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4), *Sida* sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) (P3)

Floristics notes: This vegetation type has been interpreted based on dominant species. Representative quadrats are located in supergroups 7 and 8 in the floristics dendrogram.

Other notes: Valley floors characterised by *Eucalyptus gamophylla* in the upper or mid stratum and *Acacia atkinsiana* in the mid stratum. This vegetation type occurs towards the southern end of the rail corridor in the Hamersley IBRA subregion.



Plate 55: Vegetation type EgAa₅Te; quadrat R14125



Plate 56: Vegetation type EgAa₅Te; quadrat R14128

Vegetation type code: EIAa₃Tm

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia* and *Corymbia deserticola* subsp. *deserticola* low open woodland over *Acacia ancistrocarpa* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia* aff. *melvillei* and *Amphipogon sericeus* mid-low hummock grassland/tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Bonamia* sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217), *Goodenia stobbsiana*, *Grevillea wickhamii* subsp. *hispidula*, *Hakea chordophylla*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Themeda triandra*, *Triodia epactia*, *Triodia wiseana*

Quadrats/relevés: R14127, R14151 (**Plate 57** and **Plate 58**)

Extent: 262.36 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.46%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: None noted

Associated landform/s: Crest of low hills

Land system/s: Boolgeeda, Newman

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type has been interpreted as such due to its characteristic ground stratum species.

Other notes: Ecoscape has undertaken a number of flora and vegetation surveys in the Hamersley Range and has observed this vegetation type (or similar) during a number of these (Ecoscape 2010a; 2011a; 2012b; 2014b). Ecoscape considers this vegetation type (characterised by *Triodia* aff. *melvillei*) to be locally uncommon and confined to the central Hamersley Range on minor rises within valleys.



Plate 57: Vegetation type EIAa₃Tm; quadrat R14127



Plate 58: Vegetation type EIAa₃Tm; quadrat R14151

Vegetation type code: EIAs₂Te

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia* and *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland or scattered trees over *Acacia* sp., *Acacia inaequilatera* and *Acacia tumida* subsp. *pilbarensis* tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Dampiera candidans*, *Eriachne mucronata*, *Goodenia stobbsiana*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *pruinosa*

Quadrats/relevés: R14088, R14092, R14095 (**Plate 59**)

Extent: 125.06 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.22%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: None

Associated landform/s: Upper slope and crests

Land system/s: Capricorn

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type has been interpreted as such from the quadrat's common characteristic species and geographical and landform similarities.

Other notes: Located in the Chichester Range.



Plate 59: Vegetation type EIAs₂Te; quadrat R14095

Vegetation type code: EIEgTw

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia* low open woodland over *Eucalyptus gamophylla*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* and *Acacia maitlandii* low open mallee shrubland/tall open shrubland over *Triodia wiseana* and *Waltheria virgata* low hummock grassland/shrubland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia pruinocarpa*, *Corchorus lasiocarpus* subsp. *parvus*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Cymbopogon ambiguus*, *Dampiera candidans*, *Dodonaea coriacea*, *Dodonaea lanceolata* var. *lanceolata*, *Eriachne mucronata*, *Hakea chordophylla*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*

Quadrats/relevès: R14150 (Plate 60)

Extent: 11.11 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.02%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: No disturbance

Associated landform/s: Crest

Land system/s: Newman

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This quadrat defining this vegetation type occurs in a broad floristic group with other quadrats of the hills and slopes of the Hamersley Range.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs on the highest hills included in the rail corridor study area. The characteristic mid stratum species *Eucalyptus gamophylla* is generally associated with valley floors, but also occurs on high hills (but not slopes) of the Hamersley Range.



Plate 60: Vegetation type EIEgTw; relevè R14150

Vegetation type code: EITe

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia* mid open woodland to scattered trees over *Triodia epactia*, *Triodia brizoides* and *Triodia wiseana* hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species:

Acacia atkinsiana, *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia* sp., *Acacia tenuissima*, *Amphipogon sericeus*, *Bonamia* sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217), *Dodonaea coriacea*, *Eriachne mucronata*, *Eriachne pulchella* subsp. *dominii*, *Goodenia stobbsiana*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Mollugo molluginea*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Senna symonii*, *Trianthema glossostigmum*

Quadrats/relevés: R14101, R14102 (**Plate 61**)

Extent: 612.24 ha

Proportion of study area: 1.07%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: None noted

Associated landform/s: Slopes and crests of undulating hills

Land system/s: McKay

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type is included in a broad floristic group that includes other vegetation types from the hills of the Hamersley Range, and is considered a separate vegetation type due to different dominant and its physical location in the Chichester Range.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs in the Chichester Range.



Plate 61: Vegetation type EIAs₂Te(1); quadrat R14101

Vegetation type code: EITw(1)

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia* and *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Triodia wiseana* and *Eriachne mucronata* mid-low hummock grassland/tussock grassland with *Grevillea wickhamii* and *Hakea chordophylla* tall-mid scattered shrubs

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia acradenia*, *Acacia dictyophleba*, *Acacia maitlandii*, *Acacia pruinocarpa*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Dampiera candidans*, *Goodenia cusackiana*, *Mirbelia viminalis*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Sida* sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543), *Waltheria virgata*

Quadrats/relevés: R14114, R14118, R14119, R14120, R14153 (Plate 62)

Extent: 2 766.68 ha

Proportion of study area: 4.85%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: No disturbance

Associated landform/s: Hill slopes and crests

Land system/s: Mostly Newman; also Boolgeeda, River

Priority Flora: *Indigofera* sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) (P3), *Rhynchosia bungarensis* (P4), *Sida* sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) (P3)

Floristics notes: This quadrat defining this vegetation type occurs in a broad floristic group with other quadrats of the hills and slopes of the Hamersley Range.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs on the hill slopes and crests of the Hamersley Range. Frequently the upper stratum is very sparse, consisting of scattered trees. Ecoscape considers this vegetation type to be common on the hills of the Hamersley Range (Ecoscape 2010a; 2011a; 2012b; 2014b).



Plate 62: Vegetation type EITw(1); quadrat R14153

Vegetation type code: EITw(2)

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia* and *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Triodia wiseana* and *Triodia epactia* mid-low hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia adoxa* var. *adoxo*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia dictyophleba*, *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia maitlandii*, *Acacia tenuissima*, *Amphipogon sericeus*, *Hakea chordophylla*, *Paraneurachne muelleri*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Senna symonii*

Quadrats/relevés: R14093, R14144, R14146 (**Plate 63**)

Extent: 948.73 ha

Proportion of study area: 1.66%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Minor cattle grazing or no disturbance

Associated landform/s: Footslopes and valley floor

Land system/s: Boolgeeda, Newman, rarely River

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This quadrat defining this vegetation type occurs in a broad floristic group with other quadrats of the hills and slopes of the Hamersley Range.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs on the footslopes and valley edges of the Hamersley Range. Frequently the upper stratum is very sparse, consisting of scattered trees.



Plate 63: Vegetation type EITw(2); quadrat R14093

Vegetation type code: EvApCc₁

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus victrix*, *Corymbia hamersleyana* and *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens* mid-low open woodland over *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* tall sparse shrubland over **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Triodia angusta* and *Triodia epactia* low tussock grassland/hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Cullen leucanthum*, *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Euphorbia coghlanii*, *Goodenia forrestii*, *Hibiscus austrinus* var. *austrinus*, **Melochia pyramidata*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, **Vachellia farnesiana*

Quadrats/relevés: R14045 (Plate 64)

Extent: 448.15 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.79%

Vegetation Condition: Poor

Disturbance: Heavily grazed (cattle)

Associated landform/s: Alluvial floodplain, at times with deeply incised braided channels

Land system/s: Mostly River; also Boolaloo, Boolgeeda, Calcrete, Macroy, Rocklea, Ruth, Sherlock, Uaroo

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type occurs within a floristic group that includes other wide, rocky drainage line vegetation types (supergroup 9 that includes the larger drainage lines in the study area).

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs on a broad floodplain dissected by a number of narrow, deeply incised creeks (convoluted channels of the Sherlock River). Occurs in the Roebourne IBRA subregion close to the Chichester Range.



Plate 64: Vegetation type EvApCc₁; quadrat R14045

Vegetation type code: EvApTe

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus victrix* and *Corymbia hamersleyana* mid open woodland-scattered trees over *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* and *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* tall shrubland-scattered shrubs over *Triodia epactia*, *Tephrosia rosea* var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H Brooker 2186) and **Cenchrus ciliaris* mid-low open hummock grassland/shrubland/tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia citrinoviridis*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Atalaya hemiglauca*, *Boerhavia coccinea*, *Cleome viscosa*, *Corchorus crozophorifolius*, *Corchorus lasiocarpus* subsp. *parvus*, *Cymbopogon procerus*, *Eriachne tenuiculmis*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Euphorbia australis* var. *subtomentosa*, *Goodenia forrestii*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Heliotropium cunninghamii*, *Hybanthus aurantiacus*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Stemodia grossa*, *Waltheria indica*

Quadrats/relevés: R14081, R14082, R14109, R14112, R14117 (**Plate 65** and **Plate 66**)

Extent: 541.99 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.95%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent – Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Drainage line (creek, river), outwash plain

Land system/s: Mostly River; also Boolaloo, Boolgeeda, Granitic, Macroy, Newman, Rocklea, Urandy

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4)

Floristics notes: This vegetation type has been interpreted based on common characteristic species and land form, although all definitive quadrats are within the same broad floristic group within supergroup 8.

Other notes: Broad drainage lines within the Chichester, Fortescue and Hamersley IBRA subregions.



Plate 65: Vegetation type EvApTe; quadrat R14081



Plate 66: Vegetation type EvApTe; quadrat R14109

Vegetation type code: EvAt₁Te

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus victrix* mid woodland-open woodland over *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Acacia ampliceps* and *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia* tall shrubland-sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* and **Cenchrus ciliaris* mid open hummock grassland/tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia colei* var. *colei*, *Acacia stellaticeps*, *Bothriochloa ewartiana*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Corchorus incanus* subsp. *incanus*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Crotalaria cunninghamii*, *Cullen leucanthum*, *Cynanchum floribundum*, *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Eragrostis cumingii*, *Fimbristylis microcarya*, *Hybanthus aurantiacus*, *Indigofera linifolia*, **Malvastrum americanum*, *Melaleuca linophylla*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Pluchea rubelliflora*, *Polymeria ambigua*, *Stemodia grossa*, *Triodia angusta*

Quadrats/relevés: R14015, R14026, R14068 (**Plate 67**)

Extent: 396.58 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.70%

Vegetation Condition: Good – Poor

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Sandy drainage lines

Land system/s: Boolaloo, Boolgeeda, Calcrete, Horseflat, Mallina, River, Ruth, Satirist, Uaroo

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type occurs within a floristic group that includes other sandy drainage line vegetation types (supergroup 9 that includes the larger drainage lines in the study area).

Other notes: This vegetation type represents the sandy riparian areas in the northern portion of the rail corridor, in the Roebourne IBRA subregion. This vegetation type is heavily impacted by cattle that use the creeklines as trails.



Plate 67: Vegetation type EvAt₁Te; quadrat R14026

Vegetation type code: EvCb

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus victrix* low open woodland over *Cyperus bifax* and *Eriachne benthamii* low sedgeland/tussock grassland with **Vachellia farnesiana* tall scattered shrubs

Other common or characteristic species: *Alternanthera denticulata*, *Basilicum polystachyon*, *Cullen cinereum*, *Dichanthium sericeum* subsp. *humilius*, *Euphorbia drummondii*, *Neptunia dimorphantha*, *Panicum decompositum*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Ptilotus gomphrenoides*, *Rhagodia eremaea*, *Rostellularia adscendens* var. *clementii*, *Stemodia kingii*

Quadrats/relevés: R14107 (**Plate 68**)

Extent: 28.90 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.05%

Vegetation Condition: Very Good

Disturbance: Heavy grazing (cattle)

Associated landform/s: Outer banks of Fortescue River

Land system/s: Boolgeeda, Coolibah

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: Occurs in the same floristic group as **EvMgEb** from the channel of the Fortescue River.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs in the Fortescue Valley.



Plate 68: Vegetation type EvCb; quadrat R14107

Vegetation type code: EvMgEb

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus victrix* and *Acacia citrinoviridis* mid woodland over *Melaleuca glomerata* and **Vachellia farnesiana* tall sparse shrubland over *Eriachne benthamii* and *Cyperus bifax* low open tussock grassland/sedgeland

Other common or characteristic species: *Basilicum polystachyon*, *Cullen cinereum*, *Eragrostis cumingii*, *Eragrostis tenellula*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Pimelea holroydii*, *Ptilotus gomphrenoides*, *Rostellularia adscendens* var. *clementii*, *Sida spinosa*, *Stemodia kingii*

Quadrats/relevés: R14108 (Plate 69)

Extent: 37.00 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.06 %

Vegetation Condition: Very good

Disturbance: Heavy cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Fortescue River channel

Land system/s: Mostly Coolibah; also Jurrawarrina, Urandy

Priority Flora: *Helichrysum oligochaetum* (P1)

Floristics notes: Occurs in the same floristic group as the quadrat defining vegetation type **EvCb**, in supergroup 2.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs in the Fortescue Valley.



Plate 69: Vegetation type EvMgEb; quadrat R14108

Vegetation type code: EvMICv

Vegetation type description: *Eucalyptus victrix*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens* and *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens* mid-low woodland over *Melaleuca linophylla*, *Melaleuca glomerata* and *Acacia trachycarpa* tall open shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Triodia epactia* and **Cenchrus ciliaris* mid open sedgeland/hummock grassland/tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Atalaya hemiglaucula*, *Cajanus cinereus*, **Cenchrus setiger*, *Cleome viscosa*, *Crotalaria medicaginea* var. *neglecta*, *Cymbopogon procerus*, **Cynodon dactylon*, *Eriachne tenuiculmis*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*, *Gossypium australe*, *Hybanthus aurantiacus*, *Ipomoea muelleri*, *Melaleuca argentea*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Pluchea rubelliflora*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Sesbania cannabina*, *Stemodia grossa*

Quadrats/relevés: R14059, R14061, R14073, R14075, R14089, R14094, R14103 (**Plate 70** and **Plate 71**)

Extent: 632.39ha

Proportion of study area: 1.10%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent – Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: River; rocky or coarse sand, or braided channel, outwash area

Land system/s: Black, Boolgeeda, Capricorn, Granitic, Macroy, McKay, River, Rocklea, Ruth, Uaroo

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: All quadrats defining this vegetation type form within two groups in supergroup 9 in the floristics dendrogram.

Other notes: This vegetation type is associated with the major drainage line (Sherlock River for quadrat R14059 and Nunyerry Creek) through the Chichester Range.



Plate 70: Vegetation type EvMICv; quadrat R14061



Plate 71: Vegetation type EvMICv; quadrat R14089

Vegetation type code: Ex₁

Vegetation type description: *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Dichanthium sericeum* subsp. *humilius* and *Vigna* sp. Hamersley Clay (A.A. Mitchell PRP 113) low tussock grassland/vineland

Other common or characteristic species: *Desmodium muelleri*, *Euphorbia coghlanii*, *Goodenia pascua*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Sida fibulifera*, *Tephrosia* sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356), *Triodia epactia*

Quadrats/relevés: R14004, R14005, R14066, R14070 (**Plate 72**)

Extent: 1 091.38 ha

Proportion of study area: 1.89%

Vegetation Condition: Very Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Clay plain

Land system/s: Horseflat, rarely Mallina

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type forms a discrete group within the floristics dendrogram, in supergroup 1. It is most similar to other vegetation types on the Horseflat land system.

Other notes: This vegetation type represents the P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC, and occurs near the northern end of the rail corridor on the Roebourne IBRA subregion. This vegetation type is most likely an amalgam of a number of vegetation units recognised during previous surveys nearby, including CP2, CP3, CP5 (Astron Environmental Services 2005); CP2, CP3 and CP5 (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2006) and vegetation unit G8 (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2013a).

This vegetation type is heavily grazed.



Plate 72: Vegetation type Ex₁; quadrat R14066

Vegetation type code: FbGpEm

Vegetation type description: *Ficus brachypoda* low open woodland over *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron* and *Tephrosia rosea* var. *clementii* mid sparse shrubland over *Eriachne mucronata*, *Triodia wiseana* and *Triodia epactia* mid open tussock grassland/hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Abutilon lepidum*, *Capparis spinosa* var. *nummularia*, *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Cymbopogon ambiguus*, *Cyperus cunninghamii* subsp. *cunninghamii*, *Ehretia saligna* var. *saligna*, *Enneapogon polyphyllus*, *Eriachne pulchella* subsp. *dominii*, *Gomphrena cunninghamii*, *Hybanthus aurantiacus*, *Polycarpaea longiflora*, *Solanum diversiflorum*, *Solanum lasiophyllum*, *Tephrosia* sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356), *Tribulus suberosus*

Quadrats/relevés: R14R1 (Plate 73 and Plate 74)

Extent: 2.48 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.004%

Vegetation Condition: Very Good

Disturbance: None noted although site is weedy

Associated landform/s: Quartz hill

Land system/s: Mallina

Priority Flora:

Floristics notes: This vegetation type has been interpreted as a discrete unit based on its dominant and characteristic species. It is floristically loosely associated with a number of vegetation types occurring on rocky hills, is supergroup 4.

Other notes: The relevé takes in the vegetation of the slopes and crest of a quartz hill. It is located near the northern end of the rail corridor in the Roebourne IBRA subregion.



Plate 73: Vegetation type FbGpEm; relevé R14R1



Plate 74: Vegetation type FbGpEm; relevé R14R1

Vegetation type code: FPg1 (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2006)

Vegetation type description: *Triodia epactia*, *Eragrostis xerophila* and *Eriachne benthamii* mid-low hummock grassland with tall *Acacia inaequilatera* and *Carissa lanceolata* scattered clumps of shrubs

Other common or characteristic species:

Quadrats/relevés: See Mattiske (2006)

Extent: 82.69 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.14%

Vegetation Condition: Very Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Clay plain

Land system/s: Horseflat, Mallina

Priority Flora: *Goodenia nuda* (P4)

Mattiske Consulting (2006) identified *Acacia glaucocaesia* (P3) as being characteristic of this vegetation type however this species was not recorded in this portion of the study area, nor recorded elsewhere along the rail corridor (although it was observed nearby)

Floristics notes: This vegetation type was not included in the floristic analysis.

Other notes: Located in the Roebourne IBRA subregion. This vegetation type is potentially included in a subtype of the P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC. Ecoscape did not record any quadrats in this vegetation type as it considered Mattiske's description to be adequate.

(no image)

Vegetation type code: HcTe

Vegetation type description: *Hakea chordophylla* and *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron* tall sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* and **Cenchrus ciliaris* mid hummock grassland/tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia trachycarpa*, **Aerva javanica*, *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Cleome viscosa*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Cullen leucanthum*, *Cullen leucochaites*, *Eragrostis eriopoda*, *Indigofera colutea*, *Indigofera linnaei*, *Pluchea tetranthera*

Quadrats/relevés: R14044 (**Plate 75**)

Extent: 357.14 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.62%

Vegetation Condition: Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Alluvial flat

Land system/s: River, rarely Ruth

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type is loosely associated with quadrats associated with vegetation type **ApTe** in floristics supergroup 8 that also occur on alluvial soil.

Other notes: Located in the Roebourne IBRA subregion.



Plate 75: Vegetation type HcTe; quadrat R14044

Vegetation type code: MaMgCv

Vegetation type description: *Melaleuca argentea* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens* mid open forest-open woodland over *Melaleuca glomerata*, *Acacia ampliceps* and *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens* tall sparse shrubland-scattered shrubs over *Cyperus vaginatus* and *Stemodia grossa* mid open sedgeland/forbland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Ammannia baccifera*, *Cajanus cinereus*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Eleocharis geniculata*, *Eriachne tenuiculmis*, *Eucalyptus victrix*, *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Lobelia arnhemiaca*, *Melaleuca bracteata*, *Melaleuca linophylla*, *Myriophyllum verrucosum*, *Pluchea rubelliflora*, *Sesbania cannabina*, *Stylidium fluminense*, *Terminalia canescens*, *Typha domingensis*

Quadrats/relevés: R14079, R14085 (**Plate 76** and **Plate 77**)

Extent: 39.79 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.07%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Drainage line; creek; spring; braided channel

Land system/s: Granitic, River, Rocklea

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: Floristically this vegetation type is associated with other vegetation type of the arger drainage lines (**EvMICv**) is floristic supergroup 9.

Other notes: *Melaleuca argentea* is the characteristic species of this vegetation type, and is at times of sufficient density to be considered as an open forest. Vegetation type **MaMgCv** occurs along Nunyerry Creek, in the Chichester Range, and is associated with or close to permanent or semi-permanent pools and springs.



Plate 76: Vegetation type MaMgCv; quadrat R14079



Plate 77: Vegetation type MaMgCv; quadrat R14085

Vegetation type code: MaMICi

Vegetation type description: *Melaleuca argentea* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *refulgens* low open woodland over *Melaleuca linophylla* tall open shrubland over *Cyperus ixiocarpus* mid sparse sedgeland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia ampliceps*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Corchorus incanus* subsp. *incanus*, *Crotalaria cunninghamii*, *Cymbopogon procerus*, *Cynanchum floribundum*, *Eragrostis cumingii*, *Eragrostis speciosa*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Fimbristylis elegans*, *Goodenia lamprosperma*, *Indigofera linifolia*, *Ipomoea coptica*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Pluchea rubelliflora*, *Portulaca pilosa*, *Sesbania cannabina*, *Stemodia grossa*, *Striga curviflora*, *Triodia epactia*, *Vigna lanceolata* var. *lanceolata*

Quadrats/relevés: R14033 (Plate 78)

Extent: 271.08 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.47%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: River

Land system/s: Mostly River; also Boolaloo, Calcrete, Uaroo

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: The quadrat defining this vegetation type occurs with vegetation type **Evt₁Te** that is also associated with wide sandy drainage lines, in floristics supergroup 9.

Other notes: This vegetation type is associated with the Sherlock River where it flows through an area of granite outcrops associated with the Boolaloo land system.



Plate 78: Vegetation type MaMICi; quadrat R14033

Vegetation type code: Sb

Vegetation type description: *Streptoglossa bubakii*, *Sida fibulifera* and *Stemodia kingii* low open shrubland/herbland

Other common or characteristic species: *Aristida latifolia*, *Brachyachne convergens*, *Neptunia dimorphantha*, *Panicum laevinode*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Sida spinosa*

Quadrats/relevés: R14097, R14099 (**Plate 79**)

Extent: 31.81 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.06%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Flat

Land system/s: Wona

Priority Flora: *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) (P3)

Floristics notes: The quadrats defining this vegetation type occur in a small floristic group with other Wona land system vegetation type (**AxSb**), in supergroup 2.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs largely on the Wona land system in the southern portion of the Chichester Range. Advice from the DPaW Species and Communities Branch and additional survey after the wet season will be required to determine if it meets the criteria for inclusion in the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' PEC, P1 subtype 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range'.



Plate 79: Vegetation type Sb; quadrat R14099

Vegetation type code: Ta**Vegetation type description:** *Triodia angusta* and *Triodia epactia* mid hummock grassland**Other common or characteristic species:** *Dichanthium sericeum* subsp. *humilius*, *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Euphorbia coghlanii*, *Goodenia pascua*, *Indigofera trita*, *Operculina aequisejala*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *Sida fibulifera*, *Tephrosia* sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356), *Vigna* sp. Hamersley Clay (A.A. Mitchell PRP 113)**Quadrats/relevés:** R14013 (**Plate 80**)**Extent:** 231.73 ha**Proportion of study area:** 0.40%**Vegetation Condition:** Excellent**Disturbance:** Cattle grazing**Associated landform/s:** Flat plain**Land system/s:** Boolgeeda, Macroy, Mallina, River, Ruth**Priority Flora:** None**Floristics notes:** This vegetation type was interpreted as a discrete vegetation type due to its combination of dominant *Triodia* spp. It is most floristically similar to other vegetation types that occur on the Mallina land system, in particular vegetation type **Aa₃Te**, in supergroup 4.**Other notes:** This vegetation type occurred to the south of a small range of hills, in the Roebourne IBRA subregion.**Plate 80: Vegetation type Ta; quadrat R14013**

Vegetation type code: Tb

Vegetation type description: *Triodia brizoides* and *Triodia epactia* mid-low hummock grassland with *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia* and *Corymbia hamersleyana* low scattered trees

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia adoxa* var. *adoxo*, *Acacia atkinsiana*, *Acacia* sp., *Acacia tenuissima*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Goodenia stobbsiana*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*

Quadrats/relevés: R14106, R14142, R14156 (**Plate 81**)

Extent: 981.68 ha

Proportion of study area: 1.72%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Slopes and crests of undulating hills

Land system/s: Boolgeeda, Coolibah, Jurrawarrina, McKay, Newman

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type is interpreted from field observations.

Other notes: Occurs in the Fortescue IBRA subregion.



Plate 81: Vegetation type Tb; quadrat R14142

Vegetation type code: Te(1)

Vegetation type description: *Triodia epactia* and *Triodia secunda* low hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia stellaticeps*, *Bonamia erecta*, *Fimbristylis microcarya*, *Heliotropium muticum*, *Indigofera linifolia*, *Ipomoea coptica*, *Maireana* sp., *Neptunia dimorphantha*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Ptilotus murrayi*, *Sclerolaena hostilis*, *Sclerolaena* sp., *Trianthema triquetra*

Quadrats/relevés: R14008 (**Plate 82**)

Extent: 32.05 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.06%

Vegetation Condition: Very Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Alluvial plain

Land system/s: Horseflat; rarely Mallina

Priority Flora: *Heliotropium muticum* (P1)

Floristics notes: Floristically this vegetation type is associated with other vegetation types associated with clay soils, but not with other Horseflat land system vegetation types. It is placed in supergroup 3 in the floristics dendrogram, and is loosely associated with vegetation types **Te(3)** and **Te(4)**.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs on an outwash plain between braided drainage lines, and may be considered to represent a subtype of the P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC. It occurs near the northern end of the rail corridor, in the Roebourne IBRA subregion. It is in the same patch of vegetation, but outside of this study area, mapped as vegetation unit S6 (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2013a) however there are few species in common.



Plate 82: Vegetation type Te(1); quadrat R14008

Vegetation type code: Te(2)

Vegetation type description: *Triodia epactia* and *Triodia wiseana* low hummock grassland with *Corymbia hamersleyana* low scattered trees over *Acacia elachantha* tall scattered shrubs

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia maitlandii*, *Acacia tenuissima*, *Acacia trachycarpa* (dwarf variant), *Corchorus tectus*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *Goodenia microptera*, *Gossypium australe*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Hakea chordophylla*, *Hakea lorea* subsp. *lorea*, *Hibiscus coatesii*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Pluchea dentex*, *Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri*, *Swainsona formosa*, *Swainsona stenodonta*, *Triodia angusta*

Quadrats/relevés: R14140 (Plate 83)

Extent: 162.96 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.28%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Flat

Land system/s: Mostly Rocklea; also McKay, Wona

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type has been interpreted as a discrete vegetation type based on the dominant (but scattered) mid stratum. It is most floristically similar to vegetation types **Aa₄As₃** and **AiTe(3)**, in supergroup 8.

Other notes: Occurs on basalt derived soils on the Fortescue River floodplain.



Plate 83: Vegetation type Te(2)e; quadrat R14140

Vegetation type code: Te(3)

Vegetation type description: *Triodia epactia*, *Sclerolaena hostilis* and *Triodia angusta* mid-low open hummock grassland/chenopod shrubland with occasional low *Acacia xiphophylla* scattered trees

Other common or characteristic species: *Abutilon lepidum*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Dactyloctenium radulans*, *Eragrostis dielsii*, *Gomphrena affinis* subsp. *pilbarensis*, *Ptilotus murrayi*, *Sclerolaena densiflora*, *Sclerolaena* sp., *Trianthema triquetrum*, *Xerochloa barbata*

Quadrats/relevés: R14046, R14047 (**Plate 84**)

Extent: 57.57 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.10%

Vegetation Condition: Very Good – Good

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Flat plain

Land system/s: River, Sherlock

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: The quadrats defining this vegetation type occur as a discrete group within the floristics dendrogram, in supergroup 3.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs in the Roebourne IBRA subregion, close to the Chichester Range.



Plate 84: Vegetation type Te(3); near quadrat R14046

Vegetation type code: Te(4)

Vegetation type description: *Triodia epactia*, *Triodia angusta* and *Triodia lanigera* mid hummock grassland with scattered low *Acacia xiphophylla* trees

Other common or characteristic species: *Bulbostylis barbata*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Dactyloctenium radulans*, *Eragrostis dielsii*, *Lepidium pholidogynum*, *Marsilea hirsuta*, *Pluchea rubelliflora*, *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Ptilotus murrayi*, *Trianthema triquetrum*

Quadrats/relevés: R14053, R14055 (**Plate 85**)

Extent: 352.55 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.61%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Flat alluvial plain

Land system/s: Mostly Satirist; also Boolgeeda, River, Rocklea, Ruth

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: The quadrats comprising this vegetation type form a discrete floristic group within the floristics dendrogram, in supergroup 3.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs on an alluvial plain within the northern part of the Chichester Range.



Plate 85: Vegetation type Te(4); quadrat R14053

Vegetation type code: Ts

Vegetation type description: *Triodia secunda*, *Triodia wiseana* and *Triodia epactia* mid hummock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia pyrifolia* var. *pyrifolia*, *Acacia stellaticeps*, *Cleome uncifera* subsp. *uncifera*, *Corchorus laniflorus*, *Indigofera monophylla*, *Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri* x *tetranthera*, *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Sida* sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543), *Sporobolus actinocladus*

Quadrats/relevés: R14062 (**Plate 86**)

Extent: 9.34 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.02%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Flat plain

Land system/s: Boolaloo

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This has been interpreted as a discrete vegetation type based on the dominance of *Triodia secunda*. It is most similar, floristically, to vegetation types **Aa₃TI** and **Aa₃Te**, in supergroup 6

Other notes: Occurs intermittently on shallow soil over granite, frequently in a mosaic with vegetation type **Aa₃TI**. Most occurrences are too small to map as a discrete unit.



Plate 86: Vegetation type Ts; quadrat R14062

Vegetation type code: Tw(1)

Vegetation type description: *Triodia wiseana* and *Eragrostis xerophila* mid hummock grassland/tussock grassland

Other common or characteristic species: *Aristida contorta*, *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Corchorus walcottii*, *Fimbristylis microcarya*, *Gomphrena canescens*, *Goodenia forrestii*, *Indigofera linifolia*, *Indigofera trita*, *Polymeria ambigua*, *Sida fibulifera*, *Tephrosia* sp. NW Eremaean (S. van Leeuwen et al. PBS 0356)

Quadrats/relevés: R14069 (**Plate 87**)

Extent: 12.24 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.02%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing

Associated landform/s: Clay plain

Land system/s: Horseflat; rarely Mallina

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: Floristically vegetation type **Tw(1)** occurs as a discrete group in supergroup 1 in the floristics dendrogram, with most other vegetation types associated with the Horseflat land system.

Other notes: This vegetation type occurs in the north of the study area, in the Roebourne IBRA subregion. It is located immediately adjacent to vegetation type **Ex₁** that represents the P3 'Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains' PEC, and may represent a subtype of the PEC.



Plate 87: Vegetation type Tw(1); quadrat R14069

Vegetation type code: Tw(2)

Vegetation type description: *Triodia wiseana* and *Triodia epactia* low open hummock grass with *Corymbia hamersleyana* low scattered trees over *Acacia inaequilatera* mid scattered shrubs

Other common or characteristic species: *Bonamia* sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217), *Indigofera monophylla*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Sida* sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543)

Quadrats/relevés: R14134 (**Plate 88**)

Extent: 317.26 ha

Proportion of study area: 0.55%

Vegetation Condition: Excellent

Disturbance: Cattle grazing, fire 3-5 years previously

Associated landform/s: Valley

Land system/s: Mostly Boolgeeda; also Granitic, River, Rocklea

Priority Flora: None

Floristics notes: This vegetation type has been interpreted as a discrete vegetation type. It is floristically associated with other vegetation types in the Chichester Range in supergroup 5.

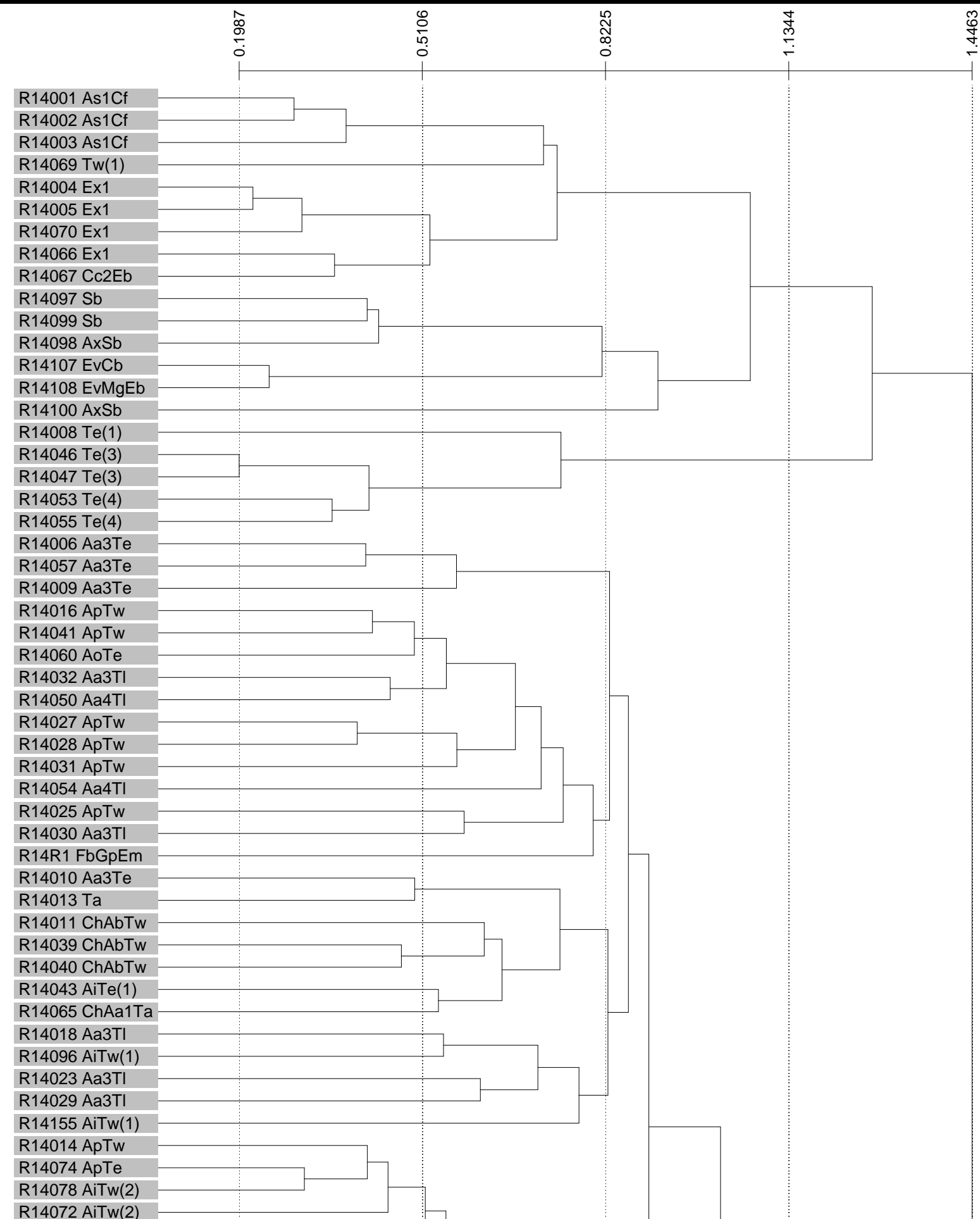
Other notes: This vegetation type occurs in the Chichester Range.



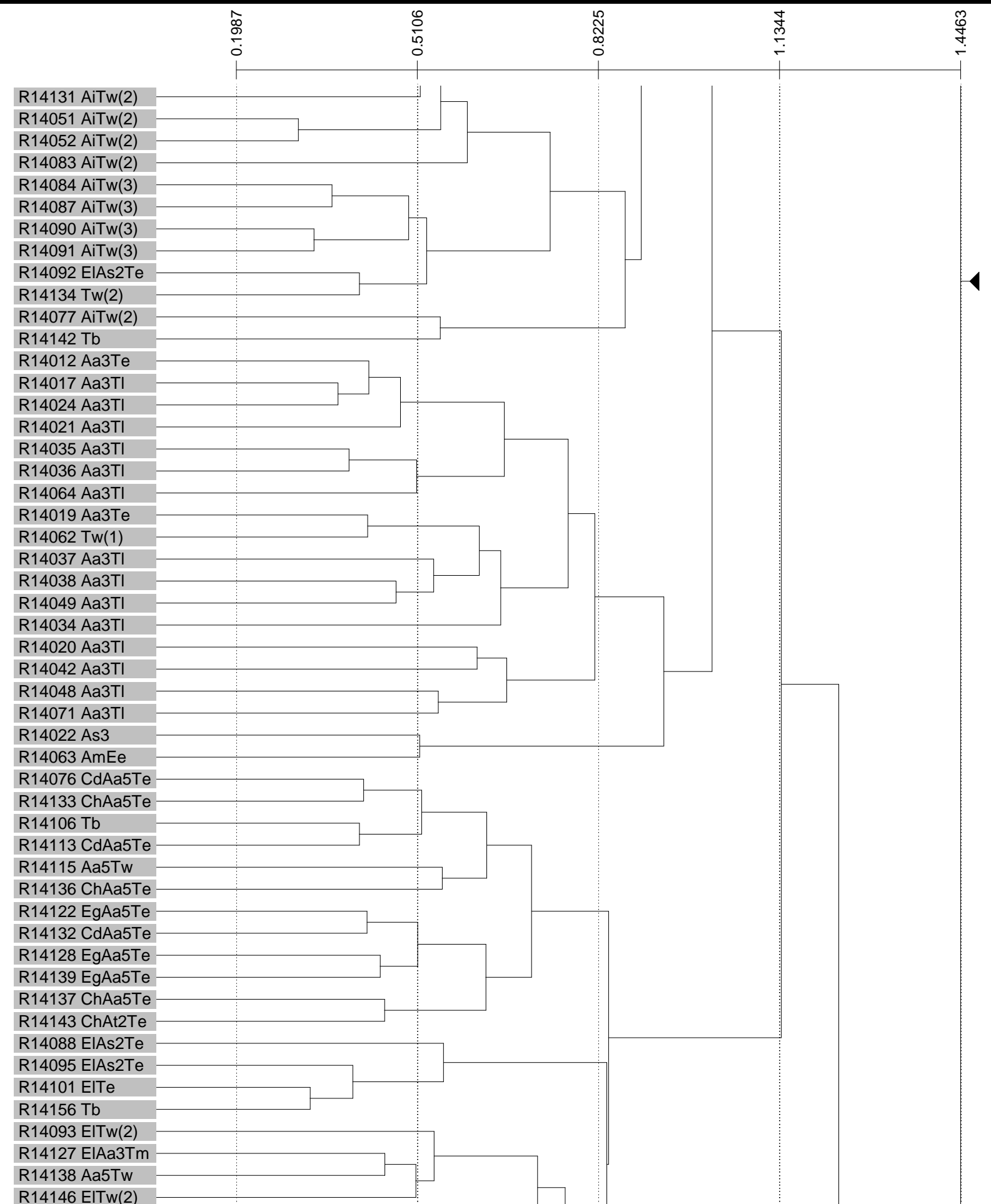
Plate 88: Vegetation type Tw(2); quadrat R14134

APPENDIX NINE: FLORISTIC ANALYSIS DENDROGRAM

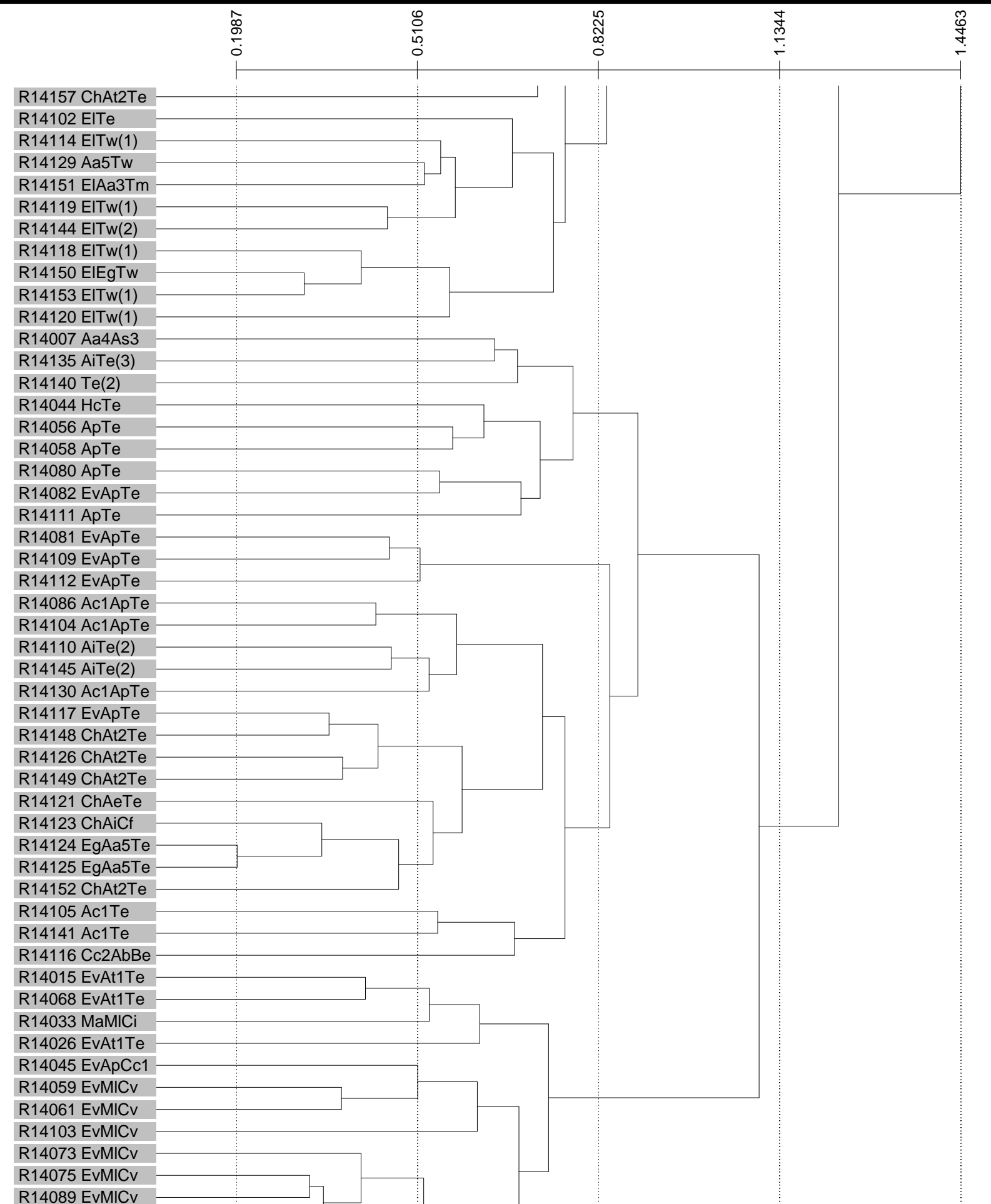
Column Fusion Dendrogram



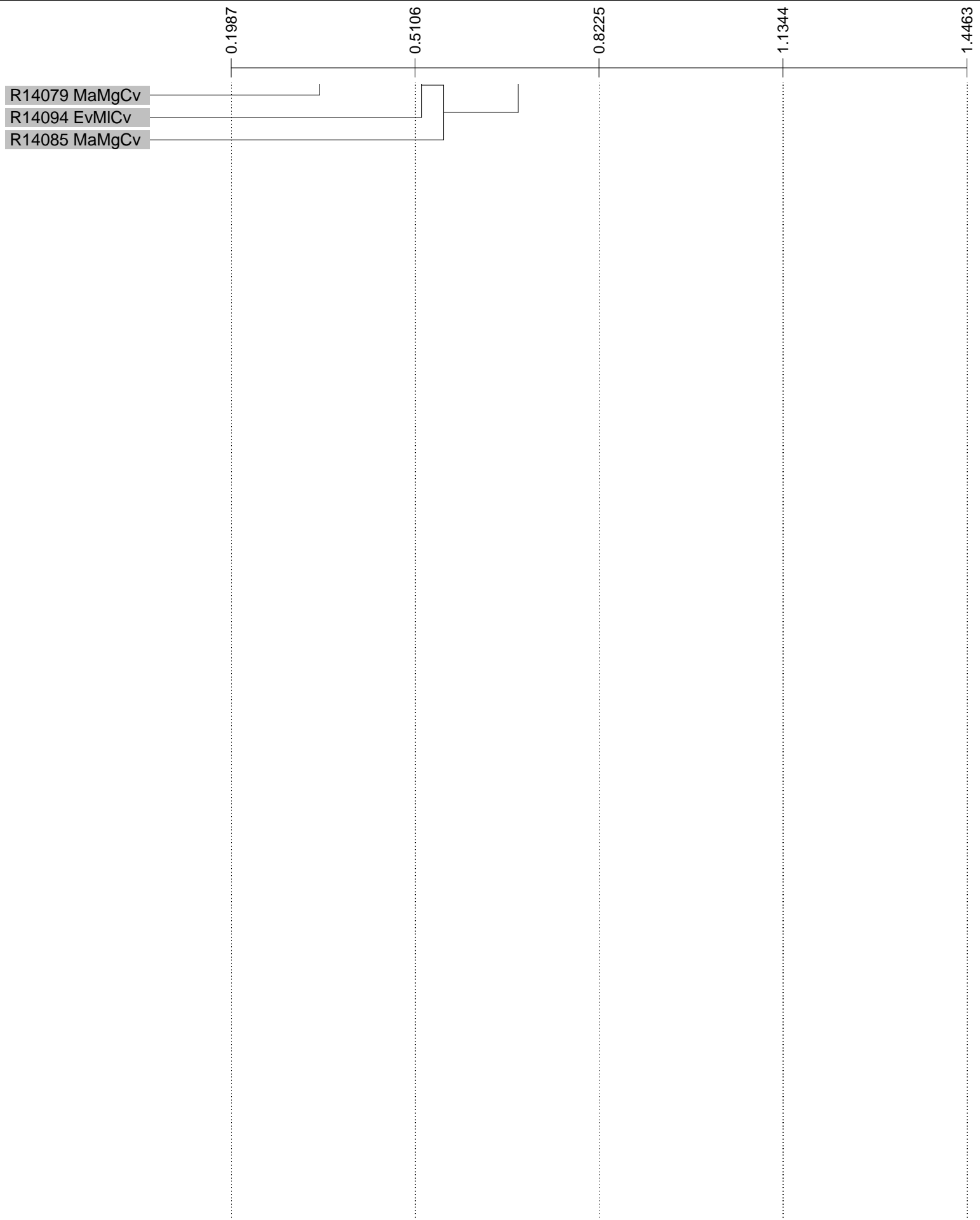
Column Fusion Dendrogram



Column Fusion Dendrogram



Column Fusion Dendrogram



APPENDIX TEN: CONSERVATION LIKELIHOOD ASSESSMENT

Table 29: Conservation significant flora likelihood assessment

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|--|---|---|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| T | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidium catapycnon</i> | Skeletal | Hillsides | <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> , <i>A. inaequilatera</i> , <i>A. pruinocarpa</i> , <i>A. pyrifolia</i> , <i>T. sp.</i> Shovelanna Hill | Y | N | Y | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Thryptomene wittweri</i> | Skeletal red stony soils | Breakaways, stony creek beds | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| P1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pritzelianum (S. van Leeuwen 5095) | Orange brown sandy loam, red sand, clay | Sandplain, dunes, floodplain | Grassland, shrubland, <i>Acacia</i> shrubland | Y | Y | Y | Previously 20-50 km* | Known (recorded) |
| <i>Acacia leeuweniana</i> | Granitic sandy loam | Granite outcrop high in landscape | <i>Acacia retivenea</i> , <i>A. tumida</i> , <i>Terminalia canescens</i> | Y | N | Y | 20-50 km | Unlikely |
| <i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>cloncurrensis</i> | Loam, clay | Damp depression, clay pan | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Brachyscome</i> sp. Wanna Munna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4662) | Clay | Flats | Mulga, grassland | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Calotis squamigera</i> | Pebbly loam | Plain | <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Eragrostis</i> sp. Mt Robinson (S. van Leeuwen 4109) | Red-brown skeletal soils, ironstone | Steep slopes, summits | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> | Y | Y | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Walker KW 136) | Ironstone | Hill crest, cliff top, gorge top | Mulga | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Snowy Mountain (S. van Leeuwen 3737) | Ironstone | High hill | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , Mulga | Y | N | Y | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eremophila</i> sp. West Angelas (S. van Leeuwen 4068) | Banded ironstone | High in landscape, hill summit, scree | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , Mulga | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eremophila spongiocarpa</i> | Alluvium | Weakly saline alluvial plain on margins of marsh | <i>Tecticornia</i> spp., Mulga, <i>Frankenia</i> sp. | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eucalyptus lucens</i> | Ironstone | Rocky slopes and mountain tops, high in the landscape | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> | Y | N | N | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>queenslandica</i> | Cracking clay | Clay plain, depression | <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> , <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station, grassland | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i> | Red clay | Alluvial plains, drainage lines | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Known (recorded) |
| <i>Heliotropium muticum</i> | Sand, clayey sand, granite | Sandplain, floodplain | <i>Acacia</i> shrubland, <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> , <i>Triodia</i> | Y | Y | Y | Previously <10 km | Known (recorded) |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Mt Brockman (E. Thoma ET 1354) | Ironstone | Gorges, crevices, gullies | <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> | Y | Y | N | 20-50 km | Unlikely |
| <i>Josephinia</i> sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) | Alluvial | Drainage lines, plains | Mulga, <i>Acacia</i> spp. | Y | Y | Y | <10 km* † | Possible |
| <i>Nicotiana heterantha</i> | Black clay, alluvial sand, sandy clay | Seasonally wet flats, floodplain, creeklines | <i>Tecticornia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | Y | Y | N | 10-20 km | Possible |
| <i>Senna</i> sp. Millstream (E. Leyland s.n. 30/8/1990) | Cracking clay | Creek bed | - | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692) | Scree, skeletal soil | Gorge, cliff | <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> , <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> , <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> , | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| <i>Sporobolus pulchellus</i> | Sand, sandstone, sandy ironstone | Rocky hills | - | Y | N | N | No records* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114) | Sand, sandy loam | Coastal dunes, plains | <i>Acacia coriacea</i> , <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> , <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> , * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> | Y | N | N | 10-20km | Unlikely |
| <i>Tetradlea fordiana</i> | Ironstone | Cliff, crest, ridge | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Teucrium pilbaranum</i> | Clay, calcrete | Crab hole plain in a river floodplain, margin of calcrete table | <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> | Y | N | Y | 20-50 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Karijini (S. van Leeuwen 4111) | Ironstone, banded ironstone | Hilltops, upper slopes, high hills | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Vittadinia</i> sp. Coondewanna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4684) | Clay loam | Plain | <i>Acacia</i> thicket over mixed grassland. <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Eucalyptus ?xerothermica</i> , <i>Themeda ?triandra</i> | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Unlikely |
| P2 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | - | Moist, sheltered sites in gorges and on cliff walls | - | ? | Y | ? | 20-50 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Cladium procerum</i> | Alluvium | Perennial pools, coastal swamps, gorges | <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Typha</i> , date palms | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Possible |
| <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. Pingandy (M.E. Trudgen 2662) | Stony | Slopes, flats, drainage lines | Mulga, <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Unlikely |

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|--|--|--|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>glabra</i> | Alluvium, cracking clay | Flats, drainage lines | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , grassland | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>inappendiculata</i> | Clay, cracking clay | Floodplain, plain, high in landscape | <i>Aristida</i> and <i>Astrebala</i> grasslands, <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Gurinbidy Range (M.E. Trudgen MET 15708) | Stony soil, Brockman Iron Formation | Hill summits, high in landscape | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> & <i>E. gamophylla</i> over <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>A. rhodophloia</i> over <i>Scaevola acacioides</i> , <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Ipomoea racemigera</i> | Basalt, ?alluvium | Valley | Grassland | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikley |
| <i>Oxalis</i> sp. Pilbara (M.E. Trudgen 12725) | Red-brown pebbly/rocky loam amongst boulders | Drainage lines, gullies | Mulga, <i>Triodia</i> grassland, <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km†† | Possible |
| <i>Paspalidium retiglume</i> | Clay, cracking clay | Plain | Grassland, <i>Neptunia</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i> | Basalt, loam, stony clay sand, alluvium | Scree, drainage lines, hills | <i>Triodia</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Known (recorded) |
| <i>Pilbara trudgenii</i> | Ironstone, skeletal soil | Hill summits, steep slopes, scree, cliff faces | <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> , Mulga, <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> , <i>Astrotricha hamptonii</i> | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Scaevola</i> sp. Hamersley Range basalts (S. van Leeuwen 3675) | Skeletal, brown gritty soil over basalt | Summits of hills, steep hills | <i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> aff. <i>hamersleyana</i> over <i>Acacia hamersleyensis</i> over <i>Ptilotus rotundifolius</i> over <i>Triodia</i> sp. (SVL 2476). | Y | N | N | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Spartothamnella puberula</i> | Rocky loam, sandy or skeletal soils, clay | Hills, gorges | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Trianthema</i> sp. Python Pool (G.R. Guerin & M.E. Trudgen GG 1023) | Sand, gibber plain | Plain | <i>Triodia longiceps</i> , <i>T. pungens</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Possible |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626) | Clay, alluvium | Valleys | <i>Triodia epactia</i> , Mulga, <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Possible |
| P3 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia daweana</i> | Stony red loam, colluvium | Low rocky rises, along drainage lines, scree | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> , <i>C. hamersleyana</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| <i>Acacia subtiliformis</i> | Calcrete | On rocky calcrete plateau | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>T. basedowii</i> | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Astrebala lappacea</i> | Clay | Plain | <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> , grassland | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Possible |

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|--|--|---|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Calotis latiuscula</i> | Sand, loam, clay, calcrete | Rocky hillsides, floodplains, rocky creeks or river beds | <i>Themeda triandra</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Dampiera anonyma</i> | Skeletal red-brown to brown gravelly soil over banded ironstone, basalt, shale and jaspilite | Hill summits, upper slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , <i>Acacia hamersleyensis</i> | Y | N | N | 10-20 km | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Dampiera metallorum</i> | Skeletal red-brown gravelly soils over banded ironstone | Steep slopes and summits | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> | Y | N | N | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i> | Clayey loam or clay | Creek banks, depressions | Grassland, <i>Acacia</i> spp, <i>Triodia</i> spp., Buffel grass | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Possible |
| <i>Eragrostis surreyana</i> | Red-brown clay | Drainage line | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i> | Skeletal soils over ironstone | Summits, hills, rocky areas on slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> | Y | N | Y | 10-20 km | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Fimbristylis sieberiana</i> | Mud, skeletal soil pockets | Pool edges, sandstone cliffs | <i>Cyperus</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , <i>Cladium</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km* | Possible |
| <i>Geijera salicifolia</i> | Skeletal soils, stony soils | Massive rock scree, gorges | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. xerothermica</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Possible |
| <i>Glycine falcata</i> | Black clayey sand | Floodplains. Along drainage depressions in crabhole plains on river | <i>Eriachne</i> grassland, | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Goodenia</i> sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727) | Red-brown clay soil, calcrete | Low undulating plain, swampy plains | <i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Triodia angusta</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i> | Sand, clay loam | River bed, floodplain | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , near Mangroves | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301) | Alluvium | Creeks and gorges | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus xerothermica</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Known (recorded) |
| <i>Indigofera</i> sp. Gilesii (M.E. Trudgen 15869) | Pebbly loam amongst boulders & outcrops, Brockman Iron Formation | Hills | <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> , <i>E. leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia ferritcola</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Iotasperma sessilifolium</i> | Cracking clay, black loam. | Edges of waterholes, plains, drainage line | Herbland, grassland | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|---|--|--|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) | Cracking clay, basalt | Gently undulating plain with large surface rocks, flat crabholed plain | <i>Astrebla</i> , <i>Eriachne</i> and <i>Themeda</i> grasslands | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Known (recorded) |
| <i>Olearia mucronata</i> | Ironstone | Cliffs, hills, upper slopes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Astrotricha hamptonii</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Owenia acidula</i> | - | Creek | - | ? | Y | ? | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| <i>Pleurocarpaea gracilis</i> | Skeletal, brown gritty soil over ironstone | Hill summit | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> and <i>E. gamophylla</i> over <i>Senna pruinosa</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> , <i>A. maitlandii</i> and <i>A. pyrifolia</i> over <i>A. marramamba</i> over <i>Triodia</i> sp. | Y | N | Y | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Polymeria distigma</i> | Sandy soil, clay | Coastal plain, floodplain | <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> | Y | Y | ? | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Ptilotus subspinescens</i> | Ironstone, basalt, quartz | Gentle rocky slopes, screes and the bases of screes | <i>Triodia angusta</i> , <i>T. longiceps</i> , <i>T. wiseana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Rhagodia</i> sp. Hamersley (M. Trudgen 17794) | Sandy loam, alluvium | Floodplain / lower slopes | Mulga, <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. xerothermica</i> | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> | Ironstone, calcrete | Near creeks, rocky hills | <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> , <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> , Mulga, <i>E. xerothermica</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Possible |
| <i>Sida</i> sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642) | Skeletal red soils pockets | Steep slope, drainage lines, gullies | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> , <i>A. pruinocarpa</i> , <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Known (recorded) |
| <i>Solanum albotellatum</i> | Cracking clay | Plain, floodplain | Grassland | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Solanum kentrocaule</i> | Ironstone, basalt | Hills, occasionally creeks | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>E. kingsmillii</i> | Y | Y | N | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Stackhousia clementii</i> | Clay, tidal silt | Floodplain, saline silt | Grassland (<i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station), <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> | Y | Y | Y | 10-20 km | Possible |
| <i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i> | Clay | Flat crabholed plain | Open <i>Eremophila maculata</i> shrubland over moderately dense herbs, tussock grassland of <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> | Y | Y | N | 10-20 km | Possible |
| <i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431) | Red clay | Clay pan, grass plain | <i>Polymeria</i> sp. Hamersley (M.E. Trudgen 11353) herbland with <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> , <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> , <i>Aristida latifolia</i> very open tussock grassland | Y | Y | Y | 20-50 km | Possible |
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Mt Ella (M.E. Trudgen 12739) | Light orange-brown, pebbly loam | Amongst rocks & outcrops, gully slopes, scree | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , Mulga | Y | Y | Y | >100 km* | Highly unlikely |

| SPECIES | SOIL | LANDFORM | VEGETATION | SOIL TYPE PRESENT | LANDFORM PRESENT | ASSOCIATED VEGETATION PRESENT | DISTANCE TO NEAREST RECORD* | LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE |
|---|---|---|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Triodia</i> sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367) | Ironstone, pisolite (Robe land system) | Rocky hills and mesas | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> | N | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Vigna</i> sp. rockpiles (R. Butcher et al. RB 1400) | Skeletal | Rock piles, scree | <i>Triodia epactia</i> , <i>T. angusta</i> , <i>Terminalia supranitifolia</i> , <i>Brachychiton acuminatus</i> , <i>Acacia inaequifolia</i> | Y | Y | Y | 50-100 km* | Unlikely |
| P4 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia bromilowiana</i> | Red skeletal stony loam, orange-brown pebbly, gravel loam, laterite, banded ironstone, basalt | Rocky hills, breakaways, scree slopes, gorges, creek beds | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | Y | N | Y | 20-50 km | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>magnifica</i> | Skeletal soils over ironstone. | Rocky screes | <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> | Y | N | Y | 10-20 km | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | Red--brown clay loam, ironstone | Mostly low lying areas (floodplains, outwash areas), occasionally hills | <i>Acacia tumida</i> tall shrubland with mixed grass understorey including <i>Triodia epactia</i> | Y | Y | Y | Within alignment | Known (recorded) |
| <i>Livistona alfredii</i> | - | Edges of permanent pools, with flowing water | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> | ? | N | Y | 20-50 km | Highly unlikely |
| <i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i> | Pebbly, coarse sand | Banks of flow line | <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>E. victrix</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km | Known (recorded) |
| Significant According to Guidance Statement No. 51 | | | | | | | | |
| Unnamed <i>Josephinia</i> sp. | Rocky outcrops | Hills, gorges | <i>Acacia monticola</i> , <i>Triodia wiseana</i> , <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> | Y | Y | Y | <10 km†† | Possible |

* estimated using *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014) measuring tool; other distances are from DPaW database search results or Ecoscape records

† record is listed as *Josephinia* ?sp. Marandoo on *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014); the nearest verified record is over 50 km distant

†† Ecoscape record

APPENDIX ELEVEN: DESKTOP ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE ALIGNMENTS

INTRODUCTION

Desktop Scope

This desktop investigation presents the physical and biological characteristics for the area covering the Nunyerry Gap Alternate Far East ('Far East') and Near West Options, as detailed in Ecoscape proposal 9869-3228-14P V8. The study area consists of the provided rail centrelines with a 1 km buffer applied.

The locations of the alternative alignments and rail corridor as surveyed are shown on **Map 8**.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Geology

There are 11 geological units mapped by the Geological Survey of Western Australia within the Near West study area and 19 within the Far East study area (Hickman & Smithies 2000; Smithies & Hickman 2004; Thorne *et al.* 1996), shown below in **Table 30** and **Table 31**.

Table 30: Geological units in the Near West study area (Hickman & Smithies 2000; Smithies & Hickman 2004; Thorne *et al.* 1996)

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION | EXTENT IN STUDY AREA (HA) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| AFh | Sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, shale, and felsic pyroclastic rocks | 336.29 | 10.70 |
| AFk | Kylena Formation: massive or amygdaloidal basalt, basaltic andesite, and dacite; local komatiitic basalt and rhyolite | 430.06 | 13.69 |
| AFm | Maddina Formation: massive, vesicular, and amygdaloidal basalt and basaltic andesite | 607.65 | 19.34 |
| AFr | Mount Roe Basalt: massive, vesicular, and glomeroporphyritic basalt | 27.07 | 0.86 |
| AFt | Tumbiana Formation: mafic to felsic volcanoclastic sandstone, pyroclastic rocks, and fine- to medium-grained clastic sedimentary rock; minor basalt, chert, dolomite, and limestone | 633.55 | 20.17 |
| AFtc | Meentheena Member: dark grey stromatolitic dolomite and limestone, carbonate-rich pyroclastic rocks, mudstone, and siltstone | 55.30 | 1.76 |
| AgYfr | Flat Rocks Tonalite: biotite-bearing tonalite; strongly foliated; locally interleaved with abundant massive to weakly foliated, K-feldspar porphyritic monzogranite; metamorphosed | 835.54 | 27.10 |
| Auk | Serpentine-talc-tremolite rock after komatiite; pseudomorphed olivine spinifex textures | 3.49 | 0.11 |
| Czc | Colluvium - dissected consolidated clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposits; derived from adjacent rock outcrop | 153.17 | 4.88 |
| Czcb | Colluvium, dissected by present-day drainage, with gilgai surface in areas of expansive clay | 22.13 | 0.70 |
| Qao | Alluvial sand, silt, and clay in floodplains adjacent to main drainage channels | 21.43 | 0.68 |
| TOTAL | | 3125.68 | 100 |

Table 31: Geological units in the Far East study area (Hickman & Smithies 2000; Smithies & Hickman 2004; Thorne *et al.* 1996)

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION | EXTENT IN STUDY AREA (HA) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| AFh | Sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, shale, and felsic pyroclastic rocks | 103.57 | 1.08 |
| AFjo | Woodiana Member: quartz-rich sandstone, chert, chert breccia, and mudstone; locally includes lithic volcanoclastic sandstone | 79.32 | 0.83 |
| AFjsl | Variiegated, light-coloured mudstone and siltstone | 407.51 | 4.25 |
| AFjsg | Carbonaceous mudstone and siltstone, chert, and local dolomite beds | 389.69 | 4.07 |
| AFk | Kylena Formation: massive or amygdaloidal basalt, basaltic andesite, and dacite; local komatiitic basalt and rhyolite | 107.45 | 1.12 |
| AFm | Maddina Formation: massive, vesicular, and amygdaloidal basalt and basaltic andesite | 2380.76 | 24.85 |
| AFr | Mount Roe Basalt: massive, vesicular, and glomeroporphyritic basalt | 804.52 | 8.40 |
| AFt | Tumbiana Formation: mafic to felsic volcanoclastic sandstone, pyroclastic rocks, and fine- to medium-grained clastic sedimentary rock; minor basalt, chert, dolomite, and limestone | 45.20 | 0.47 |
| AgYel | Ellawarrina Monzogranite: biotite-bearing monzogranite; metamorphosed | 15.15 | 0.16 |
| AgYfr | Flat Rocks Tonalite: biotite-bearing tonalite; strongly foliated; locally interleaved with abundant massive to weakly foliated, K-feldspar porphyritic monzogranite; metamorphosed | 1994.68 | 20.82 |
| AgYmh | Hornblende-bearing monzogranite to granodiorite, undivided; metamorphosed | 137.49 | 1.44 |
| Aog | Metagabbro, medium to coarse grained | 12.01 | 0.13 |
| Auk | Serpentine-talc-tremolite rock after komatiite; pseudomorphed olivine spinifex textures | 21.67 | 0.23 |
| Aus | Serpentinized ultramafic rock | 26.82 | 0.28 |
| Czc | Colluvium - dissected consolidated clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposits; derived from adjacent rock outcrop | 892.69 | 9.32 |
| Czcb | Colluvium, dissected by present-day drainage, with gilgai surface in areas of expansive clay | 64.78 | 0.68 |
| Qaa | Alluvial sand and gravel in rivers and creeks; clay, silt, and sand in channels on floodplains | 490.99 | 5.12 |
| Qao | Alluvial sand, silt, and clay in floodplains adjacent to main drainage channels | 900.90 | 9.40 |
| Qwf | Ferruginous sheetwash sand, silt, and clay in outwash fans, with clasts of iron formation | 705.22 | 7.36 |
| TOTAL | | 9580.41 | 100 |

Land Systems

According to land system mapping (Van Vreeswyk *et al.* 2004), six land types and seven land systems (grouped according to land type on the basis of a combination of landform, soil, vegetation, and drainage characteristics) intersect with the study areas (**Table 32**, **Table 33** and **Table 34**). Land systems are shown on **Map 8**.

Table 32: : Extent of land systems within the Near West study area and regional representation (Van Vreeswyk et al. 2004)

| LAND SYSTEM | EXTENT WITHIN STUDY AREA (KM ²) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) | PILBARA EXTENT (KM ²) | PROPORTION OF TOTAL WITHIN THE STUDY AREA (%) |
|--------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Capricorn | 5.22 | 16.60 | 5296.00 | 0.098 |
| Granitic | 10.31 | 32.83 | 4020.00 | 0.257 |
| Rocklea | 14.32 | 45.58 | 22993.00 | 0.062 |
| Wona | 1.57 | 4.99 | 1815.00 | 0.086 |
| TOTAL | 31.41 | 100 | | |

Table 33: Extent of land systems within the Far East study area and regional representation (Van Vreeswyk et al. 2004)

| LAND SYSTEM | EXTENT WITHIN STUDY AREA (KM ²) | PROPORTION OF STUDY AREA (%) | PILBARA EXTENT (KM ²) | PROPORTION OF TOTAL WITHIN THE STUDY AREA (%) |
|--------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Boolgeeda | 6.59 | 6.87 | 7748.00 | 0.08 |
| Capricorn | 1.54 | 1.60 | 5296.00 | 0.03 |
| Granitic | 21.94 | 22.90 | 4020.00 | 0.55 |
| Hooley | 2.10 | 2.19 | 590.00 | 0.36 |
| Jurrawarrina | 0.07 | 0.07 | 664.00 | 0.01 |
| Macroy | 5.77 | 6.02 | 13095.00 | 0.04 |
| McKay | 11.56 | 12.07 | 4202.00 | 0.28 |
| River | 2.07 | 2.16 | 4088.00 | 0.05 |
| Robe | 0.55 | 0.58 | 865.00 | 0.06 |
| Rocklea | 33.40 | 34.86 | 22993.00 | 0.15 |
| Wona | 10.22 | 10.67 | 1815.00 | 0.56 |
| TOTAL | 95.80 | 100 | | |

Table 34: Descriptions of land types and systems within the study areas (Van Vreeswyk *et al.* 2004)

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------------|--|
| Land type 1 | Hills and ranges with spinifex grasslands |
| Capricorn land system | Rugged sandstone hills, ridges, stony footslopes and interfluvies supporting low acacia shrublands or hard spinifex grasslands with scattered shrubs. |
| Granitic land system | Rugged granitic hills supporting shrubby hard and soft spinifex grasslands. |
| McKay land system | Hills, ridges, plateaux remnants and breakaways of meta sedimentary and sedimentary rocks supporting hard spinifex grasslands with acacias and occasional eucalypts. |
| Rocklea land system | Basalt hills, plateaux, lower slopes and minor stony plains supporting hard spinifex (and occasionally soft spinifex) grasslands |
| Land type 3 | Plateaux, mesas and breakaways with spinifex grasslands |
| Robe land system | Low limonite mesas and buttes supporting soft spinifex (and occasionally hard spinifex) grasslands |
| Land type 8 | Stony plains with spinifex grasslands |
| Boolgeeda land system | Stony lower slopes and plains below hill systems supporting hard and soft spinifex grasslands or mulga shrublands |
| Macroy land system | Stony plains and occasional tor fields based on granite supporting hard and soft spinifex shrubby grasslands. |
| Land type 9 | Stony gilgai plains with tussock grasslands and spinifex grasslands |
| Wona land system | Basalt upland gilgai plains supporting Roebourne Plains grass and Mitchell grass tussock grasslands, minor hard spinifex grasslands or annual grasslands/herbfields. |
| Land type 12 | Wash plains on hardpan with groved mulga shrublands (sometimes spinifex understory) |
| Jurrawarrina land system | Hardpan plains and alluvial tracts supporting mulga shrublands with tussock and spinifex grasses. |
| Land type 15 | Alluvial plains with snakewood shrublands |
| Hooley land system | Alluvial clay plains supporting a mosaic of snakewood shrublands and tussock grasslands. |
| Land type 17 | River plains with grassy woodlands and shrublands, and tussock grasslands |
| River land system | Narrow, seasonally active flood plains and major river channels supporting moderately close, tall shrublands or woodlands of acacias and fringing communities of eucalypts sometimes with tussock grasses or spinifex. |

BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Biogeographic Region

The Near West study area occurs solely within the Chichester biogeographic subregion, the Far East study area occurs across both the Chichester and Fortescue biogeographic subregions. For detailed descriptions of subregion characteristics refer to **Section 3.1** of this report.

Flora

Commonwealth Protected Matters Search

Both study areas occur within the buffer area of a recent Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DoE) online database search (*Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST*, Australian Government and DoE 2014)). A review of the Commonwealth *Species Profile and Threats Database* (DoE 2014) lists was also previously conducted covering the study areas.

No Commonwealth protected species were identified by these searches as occurring in the vicinity of the study areas. The full report can be provided on request.

DPaW Threatened and Priority Database Search

A DPaW Threatened Flora database search (DPaW reference 20-0514FL) of an early version of the main line study area and 40 km buffer identified 78 vascular conservation significant taxa (species, subspecies and varieties) with validated populations within the search area buffer. This search included the area covered by the Nunyerry Gap Alternate Far East and Near West Options.

No Threatened or Priority Flora species were identified as occurring within the study areas.

The P2 species *Paspalidium retiglume* was identified as occurring in close proximity (less than 1 km) to the Far East study area on the Wona land system; this species is likely to occur within the study area across the Wona system.

NatureMap Search

A *NatureMap* (DPaW 2007-2014) search for conservation significant flora known from nearby was conducted using an approximate centre point of the alternative alignments and a 40 km buffer (**Figure 8**).

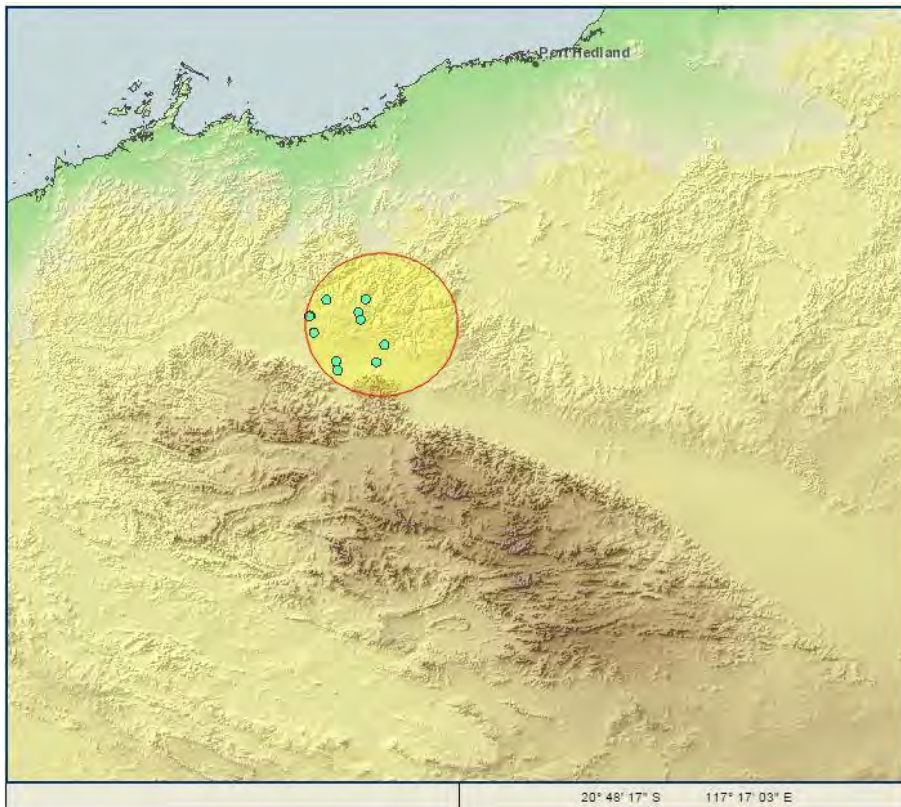


Figure 8: NatureMap (DPaW 2007-2014) search area (alternate alignments)

The *NatureMap* search identified 12 PF (**Table 35**). Ecoscape considers most species as having potential to occur, except for *Livistona alfredii* that requires significant pools that are unlikely in the alternate alignments.

Table 35: NatureMap (DPaW 2007-2014) search results for alternate alignments

| SPECIES NAME | CONS. CODE |
|---|------------|
| <i>Cladium procerum</i> | P2 |
| <i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>glabra</i> | P2 |
| <i>Goodenia nuda</i> | P4 |
| <i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i> | P1 |
| <i>Iotasperma sessilifolium</i> | P3 |
| <i>Josephinia</i> sp. Marandoo (M.E. Trudgen 1554) | P1 |
| <i>Livistona alfredii</i> | P4 |
| <i>Nicotiana heterantha</i> | P1 |
| <i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) | P3 |
| <i>Paspalidium retiglume</i> | P2 |
| <i>Stackhousia clementii</i> | P3 |
| <i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i> | P3 |

Nearby Records

The previous Ecoscape survey, which is the subject of the main report, identified:

- *Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida* (P2) within the original rail corridor, and also within the Near West option, on rocky basalt soil of the Rocklea land system
- *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) (P3) within the original rail corridor, and also within the Near West option, associated with cracking clay soils of the Wona land system
- *Goodenia nuda* (P4) within the original rail corridor, and also at the confluence of both options in the north, and close to the southern terminus of the Far East option.

These results are shown on **Map 8**.

Vegetation and Ecological Communities

Vegetation Association Mapping

The pre-European vegetation associations identified from the study areas (DAFWA 2012) and their pre-European and current extents are listed in **Table 36** and **Table 37** (Government of Western Australia 2013). The total extent of the Pilbara bioregion is 17 808 657.06 ha.

Table 36: Pre-European vegetation associations within the Near West study area (Government of Western Australia 2013)

| VEGETATION ASSOCIATION | PILBARA BIOREGION | | | EXTENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | PRE-EUROPEAN EXTENT (ha) | CURRENT EXTENT (ha) | % REMAINING | EXTENT (ha) | PROPORTION (%) |
| 173 | 1,752,520.89 | 1,747,677.63 | 99.72 | 971.6982 | 0.05 |
| 569 | 59,337.69 | 59,337.69 | 100.00 | 1089.905 | 1.84 |
| 587 | 580,728.60 | 580,696.99 | 99.99 | 1079.839 | 0.19 |

Table 37: Pre-European vegetation associations within the Far East study area (Government of Western Australia 2013)

| VEGETATION ASSOCIATION | PILBARA BIOREGION | | | EXTENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | PRE-EUROPEAN EXTENT (ha) | CURRENT EXTENT (ha) | % REMAINING | EXTENT (ha) | PROPORTION (%) |
| 173 | 1,752,520.89 | 1,747,677.63 | 99.72 | 3508.52 | 0.20 |
| 175 | 507,860.18 | 507,466.82 | 99.92 | 616.20 | 0.12 |
| 569 | 59,337.69 | 59,337.69 | 100.00 | 2699.06 | 4.55 |
| 587 | 580,728.60 | 580,696.99 | 99.99 | 1496.72 | 0.26 |
| 607 | 120,789.19 | 120,599.81 | 99.84 | 1259.91 | 1.04 |

Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

Review of the DPaW TEC list (DPaW Species & Communities Branch 2014a) indicates that the only TEC in the Pilbara defined by vegetation is the vulnerable 'Themeda grasslands on cracking clay (Hamersley Station, Pilbara)'.

There are no Commonwealth-listed TECs within the Pilbara bioregion (DoE 2014), consequently none were identified by the PMST search (Australian Government and DoE 2014).

DPaW Ecological Communities Database Search

A DPaW Ecological Communities database search (reference 21-0514EC) was conducted for an earlier version of the rail corridor study area and a 40 km buffer which includes the Nunyerry Gap Alternate Far East and Near West Options. This dataset was used to assess the study areas for potential presence of PECs.

The previous search identified the TEC 'Themeda grasslands on cracking clays (Hamersley Station, Pilbara)' as occurring around 70 km to the south of the Nunyerry Gap Alternate Far East and Near West Options.

One PEC was identified as occurring within the study areas (DPaW Species & Communities Branch 2014b).; the P1-P3 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' (previously 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range') The community is described as:

a system of basalt upland gilgai plains with tussock grasslands occurs throughout the Chichester Range in the Chichester-Millstream National Park, Mungaroona Range Nature Reserve and on adjacent pastoral leases. There are a series of community types identified within the Wona Land System gilgai plains that are considered susceptible to known threats such as grazing or have constituent rare/restricted species, as follows:

P1 Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range. This grassless plain of stony gibber community occurs on the tablelands with very little vegetative cover during the dry season, however during the wet a suite of ephemerals/annuals and short-lived perennials emerge, many of which are poorly known and range-end taxa

P1 Annual Sorghum grasslands on self mulching clays. This community appears very rare and restricted to the Pannawonica-Robe valley end of Chichester Range

P3(iii) Mitchell grass plains (Astrebla spp.) on gilgai

P3(iii) Mitchell grass and Roebourne Plain grass (Eragrostis xerophila) plain on gilgai (typical type, heavily grazed).

The 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' PEC is located in the vicinity of Mt Florance homestead. Both options intersect with this PEC or its buffer:

- the Near West option study area intersects the 500 m administrative buffer associated with the PEC at the southern tip of the study area. The study area includes 5.8 ha of area mapped as buffer.
- the Far East option study area intersects both the area of administrative buffer and the area mapped as PEC; field observations during the original corridor survey confirm this record. A combined 1 449.6 ha of mapped area is included within the study area.

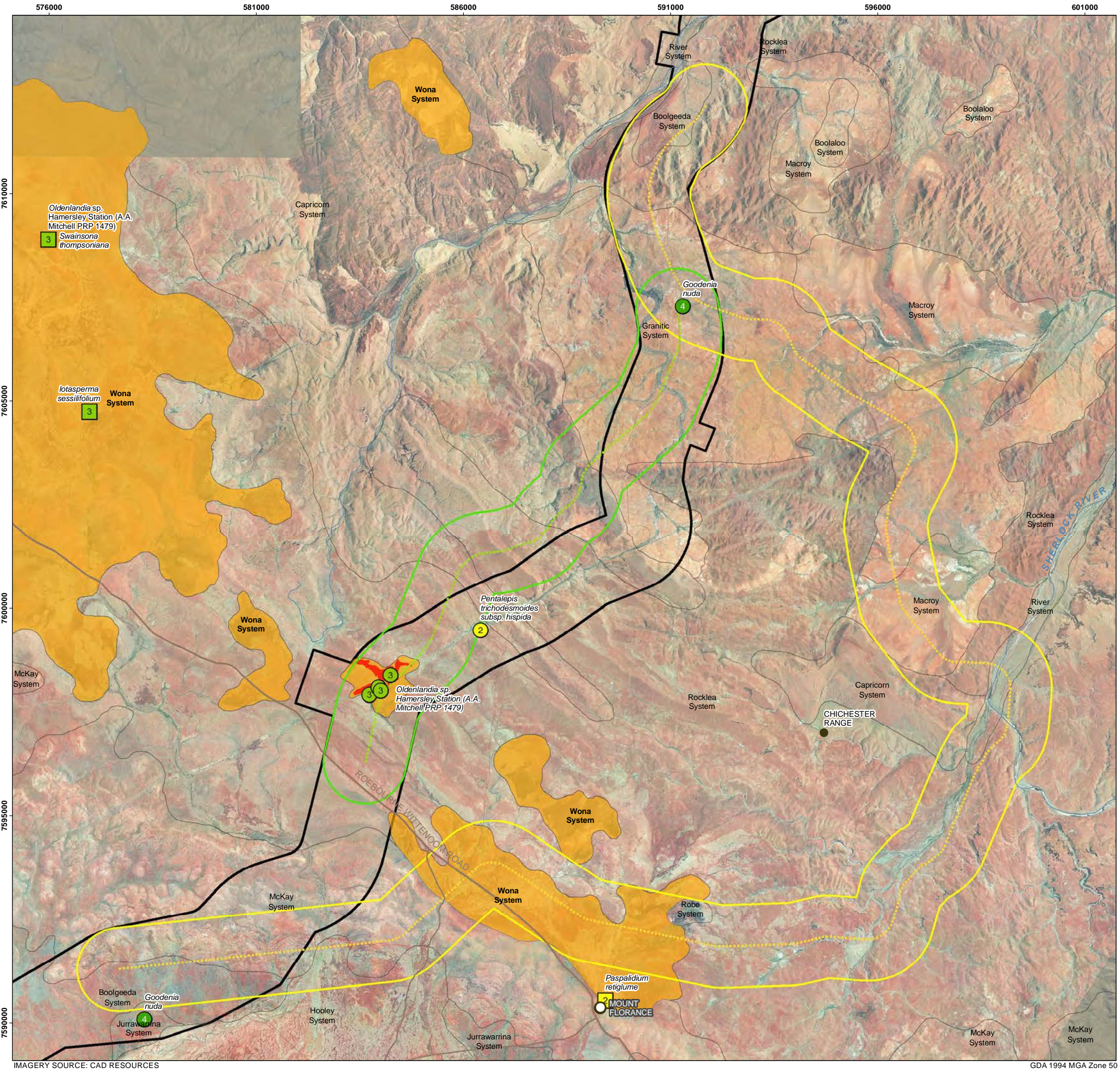
Ecoscope identified an area that is potentially part of the above PEC (vegetation type **Sb**) during the field survey of the original alignment; the location of this potential PEC is shown on **Map 8**, along with the locations of the Wona land system.

CONCLUSIONS

The flora and vegetation attributes that are likely to be of significance for the two alternative alignments are:

- the P1-P3 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' PEC that is known to occur within the Far east option, and the administrative buffer area which is known to correspond with both options
- known conservation significant flora identified from within the alternative alignments; *Pentalepis trichodesmoides* subsp. *hispida* (P2), *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479) (P3) and *Goodenia nuda* (P4), although P3 and P4 taxa are unlikely to have a significant impact on environmental approvals whereas buffers are frequently applied for P1 and P2 taxa
- the potential for conservation significant flora to occur within the alignments, particularly *Paspalidium retiglume* (P2) however all of the species (except *Livistona alfredii*) identified by the *NatureMap* (**Table 35**) search may occur..

No TECs or TF are likely to occur within the alternative alignments.



LEGEND

- Homesteads
- Place Names
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road
- Track
- Drainage Lines
- ▭ Rutila Rail Corridor
- ⋯ Far East Deviation
- ⋯ Near West Deviation
- ▭ 1 km buffer Far East Deviation
- ▭ 1 km buffer Near West Deviation
- ▭ Land System boundaries
- ▭ Wona Land System

DPaW Flora Databases

Conservation Status

- 2 Priority 2
- 3 Priority 3

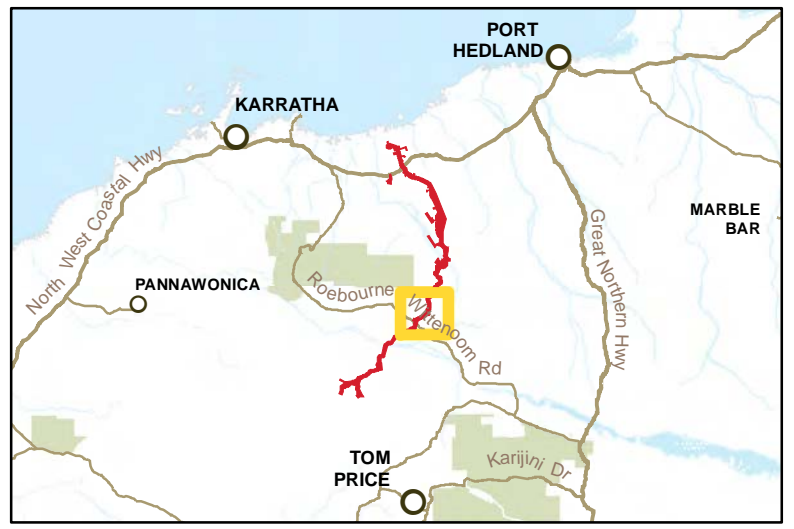
Ecoscape Flora Locations

Conservation Status

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

Ecoscape Vegetation Mapping

- ▭ Potential PEC



ecoscape

AUTHOR: JN CHECKED: SB
 DATE: OCT-14 PROJECT NO: 3228-14 V8

**RUTILA RAIL CORRIDOR
 ECOLOGICAL STUDIES**
 CLIENT: RUTILA RESOURCES

**DESKTOP ASSESSMENT
 RAIL DEVIATIONS**
MAP 8

