

**Lot 1857 (No. 653)  
Monjebup Road,  
Monjeup**

**Reconnaissance flora and vegetation and basic fauna  
survey report**



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Final

13/10/2021

## DOCUMENT CONTROL

Title: Reconnaissance flora and vegetation and basic fauna survey Report – Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road, Monjebup

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Job No.: MSC0444

Client: Peter Ruland & Peter Hassell – D V Faming Co

### REVISION RECORD

Revision	Summary	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Date
Draft v.1	QA fauna Technical Review	B. Theyer & K. White	K. Bain	02/08/2021
Draft v.1	Internal QA review of report (80% complete) pending herbarium identification of species	B. Theyer & K. White	K. Kinnear	11/08/2021
Final v.1	QA Review	B. Theyer & K. White	C. van der Mescht	29/09/2021
Final v.1	Technical Review	B. Theyer & K. White	K. Kinnear	01/10/2021
Final v.1	Updated as per QA and technical review and submitted to client as final	B. Theyer & K. White		13/10/2021



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## 1. Introduction, scope and background information

Peter Ruland (“the client”) commissioned Bio Diverse Solutions as Environmental Consultants to undertake an out-of-season reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey and a basic (previously reconnaissance) fauna assessment of Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road, Monjebup. The purpose of the survey is to provide environmental assessment data for the application of Clearing Permit CPS 9260-1 (Gannaway, 2021). It is accompanied by an Environmental Assessment Report (BDS, 2021a) and a Revegetation Plan for CPS 9260-1 (BDS, 2021b), with the intention by the private property owner to extract basic raw materials post native vegetation clearing (Ruland 2021). The scope of works included under the reconnaissance survey report include:

- Desktop assessment of the subject area, including all publicly available database searches for threatened flora, vegetation communities and threatened fauna data;
- An out-of-season reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey across the survey area to identify vegetation types, condition, possible ecological communities and conservation significant flora habitat;
- Identification of flora species, including herbarium identification if required;
- Basic fauna survey to map fauna habitat in the area, identify areas likely to provide habitat for conservation significant species and opportunistic sampling of fauna species (including conservation significant);
- GPS and map any populations of threatened species (if applicable);
- GIS mapping of vegetation types present and their condition;
- GIS mapping of fauna habitat;
- Prepare a report on survey outcomes; and
- Provide the client with the IBSA Data package (as required to be submitted by the client).

### 1.1. Site location and Development Proposal

The “property” is defined as Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road, Monjebup and is located approximately 16km northwest of the Boxwood Hill town centre along Monjebup Road in the municipality of the Shire of Gnowangerup (Figure 1). The property is 1108 hectares in total and is zoned as “General Agriculture” under the Shire of Gnowangerup Local Planning Scheme No. 2 (DPLH, 1990).

The survey area is defined as the 4.76ha area within Lot 1857 of remnant vegetation (see Figure 1 below), is part of a larger remnant area of approximately 29ha. The survey has been amended by the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2021) to no longer be incorporated into the ‘Agreement to Reserve and Conservation Covenant’ (DAFWA, 2007), and the remainder of the ~29ha remains under this agreement.

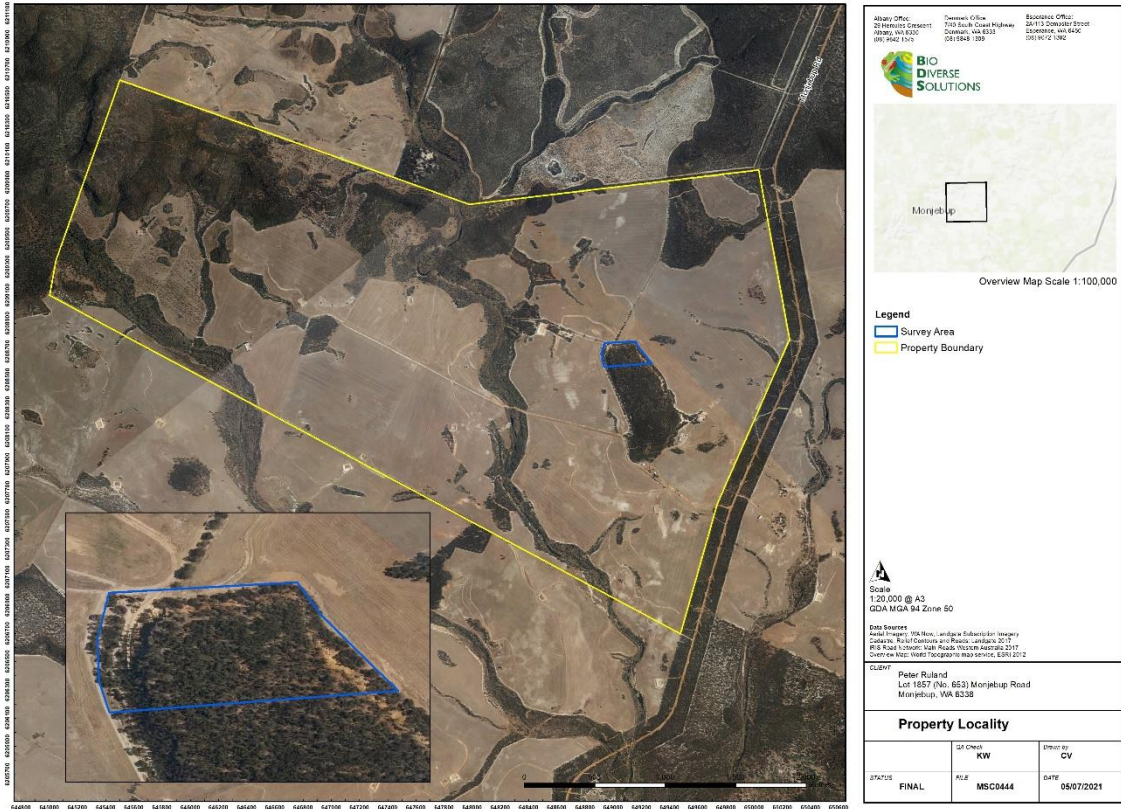


Figure 1: Survey Area Locality

### 1.2. Existing Land use

Currently the property is being utilised for general agriculture and with a single residential (but believed to be unoccupied) dwelling located within the property, to the south of the survey area. The adjacent surrounding properties are also zoned as “General Agriculture”, with many used for broadscale cropping or livestock agriculture. South-east of the survey area is also a large area of vegetation managed by conservation organisation Bush Heritage Australia. Three areas of conservation estate are located in the immediate vicinity of the survey area; Monjebup Reserve, Corackerup Reserve and Greaves Road Reserve. After extraction activities are complete, the specific extraction area will be returned to native vegetation through revegetation and the surrounding land use will continue with agricultural pursuits.

## 2. Desktop Assessment

### 2.1. Geology and soils

Database searches show the property lies within the Middle Pallinup System (243Mp) and the Jerramungup Zone. The Middle Pallinup System is described as “*Gently undulating rises, in the Jerramungup Sandplain Zone, with alkaline grey shallow duplex (sandy and loamy), grey sandy duplex (shallow and deep) and red shallow loamy duplex. Mallee scrub and yate woodland.*” (DPIRD, 2021). The Jerramungup Zone is described as having “*Level to gently undulating plain dissected by a number of short rivers flowing south. On Eocene marine sediments overlying Proterozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks. Soils are alkaline sandy duplex soils with some clays, sands and gravels.*” (DPIRD, 2018a).

### 2.2. Climate

The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) operational station is Ongerup (Site No. 010622). The average maximum temperature is 22.0°C whilst the average minimum temperature is 9.7°C. The average annual rainfall for the station is 387.5mm, with the majority of rainfall occurring between May and September (BoM, 2021).

### 2.3. Habitat Connectivity

Habitat connectivity assessments rely on a bioregional and landscape-scale approach to evaluate habitat for fauna movement and ecological linkage across a region. Habitat connectivity is largely reliant on remnant vegetation, recognising it plays a very important role in developing corridors between protected areas to assist in achieving long-term biodiversity management outcomes (Wilkins et al. 2006). Habitat connectivity in the surrounding area of the survey area, is relatively high, with ecological linkages broadly across the three areas of conservation estate present in the vicinity and the Bush Heritage Australia reserve, primarily through vegetated buffers along creek-lines. The survey area is primarily forms a large standalone areas of remnant intact vegetation. A single narrow (<3 m) treeline along a fence forms an ecological linkage to the vegetated road reserve along Monjebup Road, which then feeds into the wider ecological linkages of the area. However, other areas of native vegetation and buffers are in relatively close proximity (<150 m).

### 2.4. Water

The property lies within the Beaufort Inlet Pallinup River Catchment area and the Jerramungup Plain Hydrological Zone (HZ23\_JS) which is described as “*Level to gently undulating plain dissected by a number of short rivers flowing south. On Eocene marine sediments overlying Proterozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks. Soils are alkaline sandy duplex soils with some clays, sands and gravels.*” (DPIRD, 2018b). The Monjebup Creek is a significant stream that runs through the property, to the west of the survey area (DWER, 2018). It does not intersect the “extraction area”. No other wetland areas were identified as being present within the extraction area during the desktop assessment.

The property is not located in a Public Drinking Water Source Area (DWER, 2020a).

### 2.5. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

The survey area does not contain any Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER, 2020b).

### 2.6. Remnant Vegetation

The survey area lies within the Esperance Plains Bioregion and Fitzgerald (ESP01) subregion. Comer *et al* (2001) describes the Fitzgerald subregion as “*variable relief, comprising subdued relief on the sandplains of the coastal region, punctuated with metamorphosed granite and quartzite ranges both inland and on the coastal plain. It lies mainly on the Bremer Sedimentary Basin and the eastern and western sections of the ESP1 subregion within the Albany-Fraser Orogen of the Yilgarn Craton. It has extensive western plains over Eocene marine sediment basement with small areas of Gneiss outcropping. Archaean greenstones – sand sheets with varying levels of lateritisation with gravel soils also occurs. The region is dominated by duplex soils and deep and shallow sands on the plains and dissected areas and by shallow sandy soils on the mountain ranges.*”

The vegetation has been mapped on a broad scale by J.S. Beard (Shepherd *et al*. 2002) in the 1970s, where a system was devised for state-wide mapping and vegetation classification based on geographic, geological, soil, climate structure, life-form and vegetation characteristics (Sandiford and Barrett, 2010). Vegetation units were regarded as associations and were

grouped into Vegetation Systems representing a particular pattern of association distribution within a given area. A GIS search of J.S. Beard's (Beard *et al.* 2013) vegetation classification places the survey area within one System and Vegetation Association (DPIRD, 2019). Refer to Map 1 in Appendix A:

- **System Association Name:** Jerramungup
- **Vegetation Association Number:** 516
- **Structure Description:** Mallee
- **Floristic Description:** Eucalypt shrubland *Eucalyptus eremophila*, *E. redunca*, *E. spp.*
- **Remnant Vegetation by Beard Association Rarity in LGA:** 11.01 % remaining (GoWA, 2019).
- **Remnant Vegetation by Beard Association Rarity in IBRA Region:** 68.96% remaining (GoWA, 2019).

## 2.7. Conservation Significant Flora

Desktop inventory of potential conservation significant fauna species likely to occur within 10km of the survey area was undertaken using the following databases:

- Nature Map Database Search (combined data from DBCA, WA Museum and WA Herbarium; DBCA 2007- );
- Protected matters search tool (DAWE, 2021);
- 15 km Flora DBCA database records (DBCA, 2021a); and
- 15 km TEC/PEC DBCA database records (DBCA, 2021b; DBCA, 2021c).

The full species list compiled from all available data (Table A4 Appendix C) is based on observations from a broader area than the survey area and is likely to include species that would not occur in the actual survey area due to a lack of suitable habitat. The data also includes very old records and in some cases the species in question may have become locally or regionally extinct.

The conservation significance of fauna species has been assessed using data from the following sources:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Administered by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE);
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). Administered by the Western Australian Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA); and
- DBCA Priority Flora list. A non-legislative list maintained by DBCA for management purposes.

As a result of the above-mentioned database searches, a total of 60 threatened and priority species were identified within a 10 km radius of the survey area. Of these, 27 species were assessed to be 'Likely' or 'Possible' to occur, as determined through evaluation of suitable soil type, associated vegetation and general habitat suitability. Species that have previously been recorded within a 10 km radius of the survey area are shown in Map 2 in Appendix A. Conservation categories for Threatened and Priority flora and ecological communities are presented in Tables A7 to A10 in Appendix D. NatureMap and Protected Matters Search Tool database searches are provided in Appendix F.

## 2.8. Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

Database results (as listed above in Section 2.7) also indicate that four ecological communities '*Eucalyptus Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt*', '*Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia* (Kwongkan)', '*Tallerack (Eucalyptus pleurocarpa) mallee-heath on heavy soils*' and '*Swamp Yate (Eucalyptus occidentalis) woodland in seasonally inundated basins (South Coast)*' may be present within the survey area. A summary of the desktop survey for priority (PEC) and threatened (TEC) ecological communities can be found in Table A5, Appendix C. Further detail on each of the TEC/PEC can be found below:

### **Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia (Kwongkan)**

Kwongkan is listed as P3 PEC within WA under the *BC Act 2016* and as an Endangered TEC under the *EPBC Act 1999*. It is defined and assessed in the conservation advice as generally Kwongkan shrubland, ranging from sparse to dense, thicket-forming, where Proteaceous species form a significant component. It is confined to the southeast botanical province of



Western Australia (*sensu* Hopper and Gioia, 2004) and primarily occurs on sandplains and marine plains and lower to upper slopes and ridges, as well as uplands across this region. (DoE, 2015a). Refer to Table A5 in Appendix C.

The community “consists of predominantly obligate seeding proteaceous shrubland and heath (Kwongkan) and mallee heath on sandplain, duplex sand/clay and gravels overlying Eocene sediments, quartzite, schist, Yilgarn and Albany Fraser granite and greenstone ranges. Its flora is characterised by high species diversity and a high degree of endemism, particularly in the Stirling Range, Fitzgerald River National Park, Ravensthorpe Range and Russell Ranges. Due to the high levels of endemism, there are few species that exist across the entire range of the dense, obligate seeding Proteaceae dominated shrublands and Kwongan of the Esperance Sandplains, however particular species have been identified as common dominant species in each of its ecodistricts.’ (DBCA, 2021c).

The approved conservation advice, available spatial mapping for the ecological community, and description above indicates that this TEC/PEC could possibly occur within the survey area.

#### **Tallerack (*Eucalyptus pleurocarpa*) mallee-heath on heavy soils (Tallerack MH)**

Tallerack MH is listed as P2 PEC within WA under the *BC Act 2016* and as an Endangered TEC under the federal *EPBC Act 1999*. It forms a component and inter-relationship with the ecological community of TEC/PEC Kwongkan (DBCA, 2021c).

This vegetation type is mallee-heath in which the conspicuous *Eucalyptus pleurocarpa* is the dominant Eucalypt species in an open Mallee or very open formation that typically includes abundant *E. decipiens* subsp. *adesmophloia* and *E. falcata*, *E. buprestium*, *E. decurva* and *E. uncinata* are sometimes present. *Hakea cucullata*, *H. nitida* and *H. pandanicarpa* subsp. *crassifolia* are usually present as tall open shrubs. Commonly, these heaths or closed heaths are dominated by *Acacia biflora*, *Beaufortia empetrifolia*, *Banksia mucronulata* subsp. *mucronulata*, *Banksia tenuifolia* var. *tenuifolia*, *Hakea denticulata*, *Isopogon trilobus*, *Melaleuca striata*, *Rinzia schollerifolia* or *Taxandria spathulata*.

*E. pleurocarpa* is widely distributed and common species throughout the Boxwood Hill and Monjebup region. It is therefore possible that this PEC/TEC could occur within the survey area.

#### **Swamp Yate (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*) woodland in seasonally inundated basins (South Coast) (Swamp Yate WL)**

Swamp Yate WL is listed as P3 PEC within WA under the *BC Act 2016*, and is not listed under the federal *EPBC Act 1999*. It is described (DBCA, 2021c) as a ‘Yate woodland with intact understorey and fringing vegetation’ (DBCA, 2021c). *Eucalyptus occidentalis* is widely distributed and common species throughout the Boxwood Hill and Monjebup region. It is therefore possible that this PEC/TEC could occur within the survey area.

#### **Eucalyptus Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (EWWAW)**

EWWAW are listed as a priority 3 (P3) PEC under the state legislation *BC Act 2016* and as a Critically Endangered TEC under the federal legislation *EPBC Act 1999*.

The ecological community defined and assessed as TEC/PEC EWWAW is comprised of Eucalypt woodlands that formerly were the most common type of vegetation across the wheatbelt landscape of south-western WA, inland between the Darling Range and western edge of the Goldfields. The woodlands are dominated by a complex mosaic of eucalypt species with a tree or mallee form over an understorey that is highly variable in structure and composition. Woodlands dominated by mallee forms or vegetation with a very sparse Eucalypt tree canopy are not part of the ecological community (DoE, 2015b; DoE, 2015c).

The approved conservation advice details that a key diagnostic characteristic for EWWAW is the distribution restricted to the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Avon Wheatbelt region (subregions Merredin AVW01 and Katanning AVW02), Western Mallee (MAL02) subregion and outlying patches of Jarrah Forest Region that receive less than 600 mm mean annual rainfall. The survey area is located in the Esperance Plains IBRA region and Fitzgerald IBRA subregion. Therefore, the EWWAW PEC/TEC is unlikely to be present at the site.

## 2.9. Conservation Significant Fauna

Desktop inventory of potential conservation significant fauna species likely to occur within 20km of the survey area was undertaken using the following databases:

- Nature Map Database Search (combined data from DBCA, WA Museum and WA Herbarium; DBCA, 2007- );
- Protected matters search tool (DAWE, 2021); and
- DBCA database records (DBCA, 2021d).

The full species list compiled from all available data (Table A6 Appendix C) is based on observations from a broader area than the survey area and is likely to include species that would not occur in the actual survey area due to a lack of suitable habitat. The data also includes very old records and in some cases the species in question may have become locally or regionally extinct.

The conservation significance of fauna species has been assessed using data from the following sources:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Administered by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE);
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). Administered by the Western Australian Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA);

As a result of the above-mentioned database searches 31 Threatened and Priority fauna species were identified as potentially being present within the survey area (with a 20km buffer). Previously recorded fauna within the 20km study area are shown in Map 3 in Appendix A. Conservation categories for Threatened and Priority fauna are presented in Tables A7 and A8 in Appendix D. NatureMap and Protected matters search tool database searches are provided in Appendix F.

### 3. Flora and Vegetation Survey Methodology

An out-of-season reconnaissance level flora and vegetation survey was undertaken by Bio Diverse Solutions Biological Team, Katie White (Botanist) and Bianca Theyer (Conservation and Wildlife Biologist) on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July 2021. The survey area was surveyed via meandering traverses on foot, to identify the different vegetation types, their condition category and targeted survey for conservation significant species. Where areas contained suitable habitat for conservation significant flora these were more intensely surveyed. Two relevés were systematically surveyed within representative vegetation types to enable analysis and categorisation across the wider area (refer to Appendix B). The flora was systematically recorded within the relevés and collections of plant specimens were made where further identification was required. All specimens were collected under Katie White's Regulation 60 Flora Taking Licence, FTB62000327. For species that were not flowering and where foliage or nuts / fruit couldn't be used for identification, potential habitat was used as an indication of the likelihood of species' occurrence. The vegetation types occurring within the survey area were mapped and described using opportunistic mapping and relevés. Vegetation types were described based on structure, dominant taxa and cover characteristics as defined by relevé data and field observations.

Information collected within each relevé included:

- Location: coordinates of the relevé.
- Date and site code.
- Site description: landform, slope, soil colour and type, and hydrology.
- Vegetation description: dominant and non-dominant species present within the different growth forms and percentage cover.
- Vegetation condition.

The aim of this survey was to provide context and gather knowledge of the survey area. This type of survey aims to verify the desktop information obtained, and to characterise the flora / vegetation units present within the survey area.

#### 3.1. Survey Limitations and constraints

An assessment of potential survey limitations is outlined below in Table 1. Limitations were present, primarily relating to the timing of the out-of-season nature of the reconnaissance survey.

**Table 1: Assessment of potential survey limitations**

Limitation	Constraint	Comment
Experience of personnel	Nil	Katie White has over 4 years' experience at conducting targeted, reconnaissance and detailed flora surveys within the Esperance Sandplains (covering the Monjebup area) IBRA bioregion and is competent in taxonomic identification and assessment of vegetation in the area. Bianca Theyer has 5 years' experience in flora and vegetation assessment since working with Bio Diverse Solutions.
Survey timing	Minor	The winter (start of July) out-of-season nature of the Reconnaissance flora survey potentially limited the detection of numerous species. The IBRA Esperance Sandplain bioregion peak flowering season ranges between September to November. This specifically applied to species in the families of Orchidaceae, Droseraceae, Stylidiaceae, Iridaceae, Dilleniaceae and Asparagaceae, being annual, herbaceous or cryptic perennial species. For specific species identified in the 10 km desktop survey assessed to be 'likely' or 'possible' to occur that could not be accurately detected, it is recommended that a follow-up targeted spring flora survey is conducted. This relates to only P3 <i>Thysanotus gageoides</i> . See Table A4 Appendix C.
Access restrictions	Nil	No access restrictions were encountered during the survey. The survey area was easily traversable by foot and relatively open.
Availability of contextual information	Nil	Flora records and regional vegetation mapping information were available, providing an appropriate level of background information prior to the survey. However, it is worth noting that database searches often rely on historical, outdated, understudied and under-resourced datasets and likely are not a comprehensive reflection of population status or presence of priority or threatened flora across the South Coast.

Table 1 continued.

Limitation	Constraint	Comment
Survey effort and extent	Nil	<p>64 species were identified during the survey, and two relevé data sets collected to gain as complete a picture as possible of flora species present at the site. The area was sufficiently and lengthily searched for threatened and priority flora thought to be in the area and could be detected out-of-season. A random meandering traverse ensured that all areas within 3-4 m of each other were covered.</p> <p><i>Thelymitra psammophila</i> (T – Vu) and <i>Thelymitra</i> sp. Ongerup (P3) were the only Orchid identified in the 10 km desktop analysis. Following the CoA (2013) <i>Survey guidelines for Australia's Threatened Orchids</i>, it is recognised that due to the complex nature of Orchid phenology and physiology, more intensive survey transects and surveys over multiple time periods may be required. However, both of these species were assessed to be unlikely to be present within the survey area due to lack of suitable habitat. See Appendix C, Table A4.</p>
Disturbances that may affect results	Nil	<p>Disturbance was generally highly limited across the survey area, with minor disturbance from previous access tracks or incidental understorey clearing occurring. The pristine nature of the site resulted in high confidence that occurrence of species naturally present at the site were currently present.</p> <p>No fires had previously occurred and the native vegetation showed indications of being long unburnt (density of leaf litter, age and height of obligate seeders, height of Mallee re-sprouters). It is possible that fire responding ephemeral species are stored in the soil seed bank that were not captured by this survey.</p>
Identification issues	Nil – Minor	<p>Of the 64 species, the vast majority contained sufficient taxonomic information for identification (such as nuts, fruit, leaf structure or flowers). It is estimated that 60-65% of species present were flowering. However, numerous emerging annual herbs were present that were not recorded in the Reconnaissance survey, reducing the likely total biodiversity of the area. This is due to taxonomic limitations and inability to identify. Specifically, numerous orchid leaves, Asteraceae leaves and Stylidium rosettes were observed but could not be identified.</p> <p>For numerous priority species listed on the 10 km desktop survey, there were similar non-threatened species present. Sufficient taxonomic material through retained nuts, fruit, budding or if flowering, was sufficient for determination. Specific rationale is found per species in Table A4 Appendix C.</p> <p>Plant identification was undertaken through the most relevant, current and available taxonomic literature, keys and herbarium reference specimens available (AVH, n.d.; Brophy <i>et al.</i> 2013; Euclid, n.d.; JSTOR, 2000- ). All resources used were the most current to knowledge. Nomenclature used through this report follows the most recent scientific names through the Western Australian Herbarium.</p>

#### 4. Flora and vegetation survey outcomes

During the survey 64 flora species, consisting of 24 families and 44 genera were found. The most commonly occurring families were Myrtaceae and Fabaceae. However, as described above, this flora list is incidental and incomplete, as conducted out-of-season and limitations for numerous genera and family likely to be present. The list includes entirely native species, and is comprehensively present in Table A1 Appendix B. No introduced species were observed directly within the survey area. In areas of good condition (Section 4.2), some invasion of common agricultural weeds and crops present in the surrounding paddocks were observed. The vegetation units identified across the survey area are described in Section 4.1. Refer to Map 4 in Appendix A for vegetation mapping, and Table A1 Appendix B for full species list.

##### 4.1. Vegetation Units

Two vegetation types were identified during the survey period, vegetation descriptions can be found in the following sections, with relevé data presented in Appendix B. Refer to Figures 2 – 3 for photographs of vegetation units and Map 4 in Appendix A for extent. Please note only areas of intact native vegetation are described and mapped. Areas that have been cleared or contain predominantly weed / introduced species (i.e., Completely Degraded or Degraded areas) have not been described or mapped.

##### 1. Vegetation Type A: Mallee Forest on slope at base of Breakaway

Vegetation Description (NVIS): U+ *Eucalyptus platypus*, +/- *Eucalyptus sporadica* Mallee; M *Cyathostemon ambiguus*, +/- *Melaleuca bracteosa*, *Melaleuca torquata* Shrub<sup>2,3</sup>; G +/- *Hibbertia pulchra*, *Grevillea huegelii* Shrub<sup>1</sup>r.

Vegetation Description (Muir): *Eucalyptus platypus* and *Eucalyptus sporadica* Open Mallee Forest, over *Cyathostemon ambiguus*, *Melaleuca bracteosa* and *Melaleuca torquata* shrubland, over *Hibbertia pulchra* and *Grevillea huegelii* sparse heathland.

Area: 1.84ha

Site description: Steep slope at end of breakaway, with seasonally wet, dark brown clay-sand, and underlying lateritic/spongelite geology.

Condition: Very Good – Excellent.

Represented in R2 (refer to Appendix B).

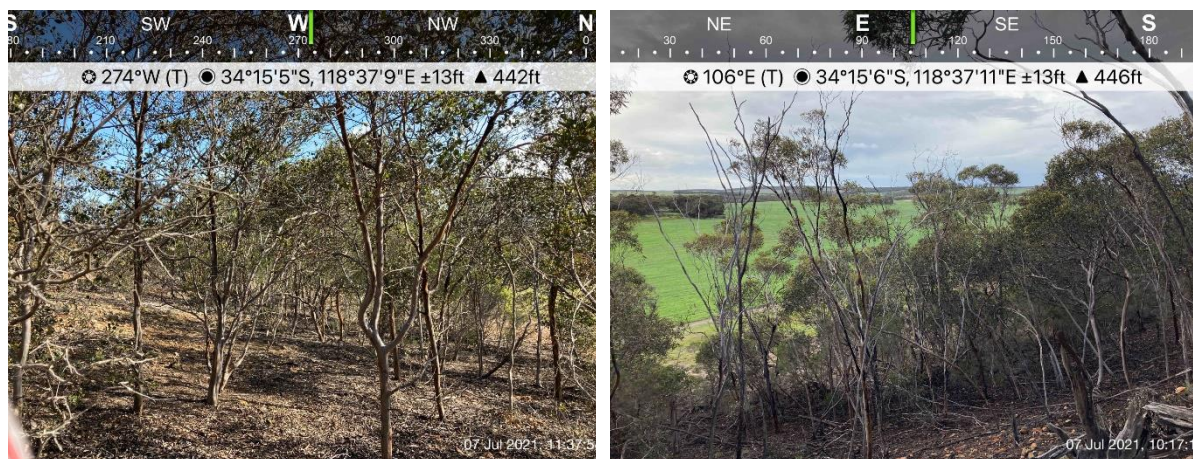


Figure 2: Vegetation Type A, Mallee Forest on slope at base of Breakaway, present within the survey area

**2. Vegetation type B: Mixed Paperbark, Melaleuca, Callitris and Mallee Woodland on top of plateau of Breakaway**

Vegetation Description (NVIS): U +/-*Eucalyptus phenax* subsp. *phenax*, *Eucalyptus sporadica*, *Eucalyptus redunca* Mallee; M+ *Melaleuca carrii*, *Callitris preissii*, +/- *Kunzea newbeyi*, 1\shrub\^4,3\c; G+ *Lepidosperma squamatum*, *Lepidosperma pubisquameum*, *Drosera glanduligera*, *Drosera macrantha*, Orchid sp.\^sedge, forb\1\i.

Vegetation Description (Muir): *Eucalyptus phenax* subsp. *phenax*, *Eucalyptus sporadica*, *Eucalyptus redunca* Mallee Woodland, over *Melaleuca carrii*, *Callitris preissii* and *Kunzea newbeyi* shrubland, over *Lepidosperma squamatum*, *Lepidosperma pubisquameum* open sedgeland, over *Drosera glanduligera*, *Drosera macrantha* and Orchid open forbland.

Area: 2.72ha

Site description: Flat plateau on top of lateritic breakaway, with orange/brown, seasonally wet clay sand.

Condition: Pristine.

Represented in R1 (refer to Appendix B).



**Figure 3: Vegetation Type B, Mixed Paperbark, Melaleuca, Callitris and Mallee woodland on top of plateau of Breakaway present within the survey area.**

**4.2. Vegetation Condition**

The vegetation condition for the survey area (Table 3) has been mapped using the condition rating scale (adapted from Keighery 1994) outlined in EPA (2016). The vegetation ranged from Very Good to Pristine condition throughout the survey area. This is displayed in Map 5 Appendix A. These classification levels are related to degradation of structure and vegetation integrity by processes such as clearing, fire, weeds, grazing, *Phytophthora Dieback* and vehicle tracks. The 'Veg Unit A (Mal For at base of breakaway)' unit is classified as being in Very Good to Excellent condition and 'Veg Unit B (Mixed WL at top of breakaway)' unit is in Pristine condition. The degradation observed on the periphery of the survey area could be considered as 'edge effects' with minor agricultural weed invasion and evidence of historical disturbance through loss of understorey and observance of previous vehicle tracks in the area.

**Table 2: Vegetation condition rating**

Vegetation type	Condition rating	Area (ha)
Veg Unit A	Very Good	0.33
	Excellent	1.38
Veg Unit B	Pristine	2.72
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.43</b>

### 4.3. Weeds and disturbance

Of the 64 species identified, none were considered non-native or invasive. In areas of very good condition (Section 4.2; Map 5 Appendix A), some invasion of common agricultural weeds and crops present in the surrounding paddocks were observed. No weeds were classified as 'Declared Pests' under s22(2) of the *Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007*.

### 4.4. Threatened Flora

#### 4.4.1. Likelihood of occurrence assessment

The scope for this survey was to provide the client with information on any Threatened or Priority flora species that are potentially present within the survey area. Species were deemed either likely, possible, unlikely or highly unlikely to occur in the area based on habitat suitability (e.g., soil type and vegetation association) and distribution. The out-of-season reconnaissance flora survey then determined presence or absence for numerous large shrubs or perennial species, with *Kunzea newbeyi* being formally identified (See section 4.4.2). However, for species that were not flowering and that require flowers for accurate identification, a risk assessment was undertaken of habitat suitability (Table A4, Appendix C).

Specifically, two priority species, *Thysanotus gageoides* (P3) and *Rinzia longifolia* (P3), were identified in the 10 km likelihood of analysis that was assessed as 'Possible' to occur with specific vegetation types meeting criteria as potential habitat. They could not be accurately surveyed during the reconnaissance flora survey, as it was outside of peak flowering season (October to November). The survey area was deemed as possible habitat for *T. gageoides* due to the wide range of soil types the species has been detected in, including sand, clay, granite, sandstone and laterite, and the record of a population within 3km of the survey area. For *R. longifolia*, the survey site met suitable habitat criteria of "sandy clay, low rises". Limitations occurred with out-of-season survey due to herbaceous nature and cryptic nature of species without flowering.

#### 4.4.2. Presence of Conservation Significant flora

Of the 60 Threatened/Priority species identified during the desktop assessment, a single species was identified during the survey, *Kunzea newbeyi* (P1). No previous records of conservation significant flora had previously been recorded within the survey area, the *K. newbeyi* population is considered new. Further detail is provided below.

All identifications were undertaken using a range of assisting material, such as relevant keys and reference materials, with liaison from experts as required (WAH, 1998 -; JSTOR, 2000 -; Euclid, n.d.; Maslin, 2018). Nomenclature used in the report are consistent with FloraBase at time of reporting, as adopted by the WA Herbarium (WAH, 1998 -).

Additionally, numerous non-threatened species were identified with close similarities to conservation listed species that were identified in the 10 km radius survey. Key rationale behind identification as non-threatened are listed below, and are further expanded in Table A4 of Appendix C:

- *Chamelaucium ciliatum*, NT – thought to potentially be the P2, *Chamelaucium* sp. Cape Riche. A specimen was submitted to the WA Herbarium for confirmation (KW153, Accession 9059). This was confirmed as the non-threatened *C. ciliatum*, but was noted that it was an enormously variable species that is currently not taxonomically understood.
- *Lasiopetalum compactum*, NT – bears similarities to P3 *L. parviflorum*, but determined as being the common, non-threatened *L. compactum* by the length of leaf and underside colour of leaf.
- *Acacia glaucoptera*, NT – bears similarities to P3 *A. bifaria* with plants present having atypically thinner leaves. However, distribution for *A. bifaria* is restricted towards the eastern Fitzgerald, and specimen confirmed as non-threatened *A. glaucoptera*.
- *Grevillea huegellii*, NT – bears similarities to TF (Cr En) *G. maxwellii* by being a prostrate and pungent shrub, but was eliminated and determined as non-threatened due to perianth and inflorescence structure.
- *Eucalyptus redunca*, NT – bears similarities to P4 *E. melanophitra* but eliminated and determined as non-threatened by form of *E. redunca* as a Mallee, opposed to Mallet.
- *Hibbertia pulchra*, NT – bears similarities to TF (Cr En) *H. priceana* through structure and silvery colour to leaves (DEWHA, 2009). However, eliminated and determined as non-threatened *H. pulchra* through lacking distinct midrib, recurved or incurved edges.

**Kunzea newbeyi, P1**

A new population of *Kunzea newbeyi* (P1) was detected within the survey area, after being identified as ‘Likely’ to occur in the 10 km desktop analysis due to being recorded within 3 km of the survey area and suitable habitat description of a ‘Breakaway’. Due to being a new population recorded, a specimen was collected and submitted to the WA Herbarium for verification of identification (KW154, Accession 9059, retained by WA Herbarium). A Threatened and Priority Report Form (TPFL) was submitted to DBCA Species district Flora Conservation Office (Emma Adams) and Species and Communities Branch for *K. newbeyi* on the 17/09/2021, also a licence requirement under FTB2000327 (Appendix E). The population of *K. newbeyi* was only present in ‘Vegetation Type B – Mixed Woodland at top of Breakaway’, ~2.72 ha.

A total of 37 plants were recorded, but the plants were not flowering (peak October to November) and present a significant limitation on the total count. The count was considered incidental, representing a partial survey. Plants were also only counted that were directly located within the survey area, and it is possible that the population extends into the remainder of the intact vegetation area of the ~29ha remnant patch surrounding the survey area.

The known distribution and records of *K. newbeyi* within the Australasian Virtual Herbarium (AVH n.d.) and Florabase (WAH 1998 -) indicate that *K. newbeyi* has a total of 7 records, located in 60km distribution in the Monjebup and Bremer Bay region. It has been recorded within the Local Government Areas of Gnowangerup and Jerramungup, and IBRA subregions of Fitzgerald and Esperance Plains. See Figure 5.



**Figure 4: Scanned specimen of *Kunzea newbeyi* collected within the survey area.**



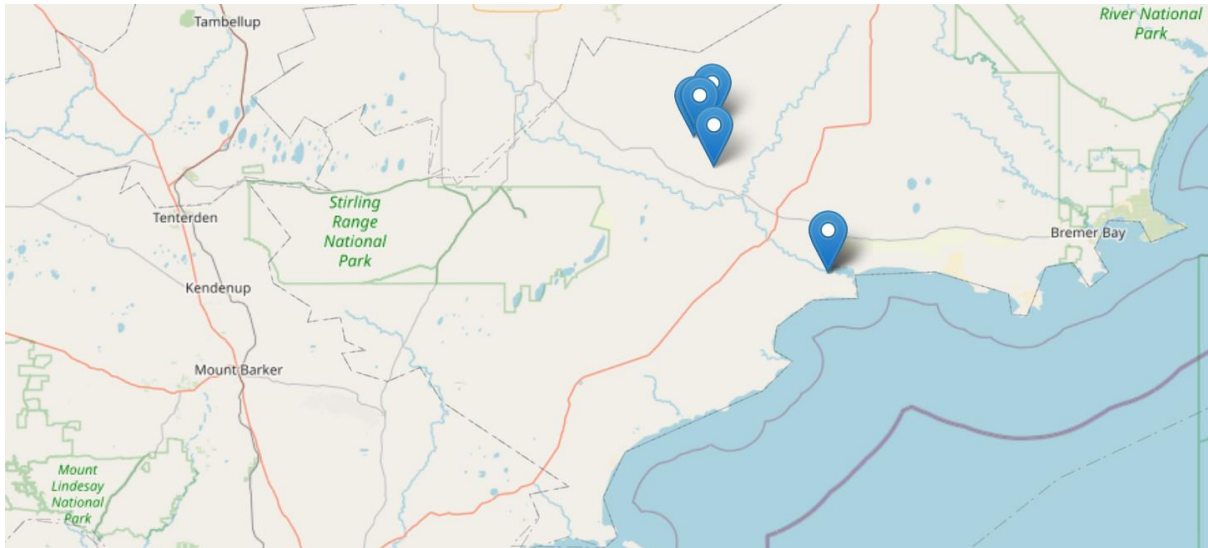


Figure 5: Regional distribution of *Kunzea newbeyi* (WAH, 1998 -).

#### 4.5. Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

Four ecological communities were identified in the 10 km desktop survey (see Section 2.8). However, Vegetation A (Mallee Forest at base of Breakaway) and Vegetation B (Mixed WL at top of breakaway) did not meet criteria for any of the TEC and PECs identified in the survey. Please see Table A5, Appendix C for further details.

## 5. Basic Fauna Survey Methodology

Field survey work was carried out by Bianca Theyer (Conservation and Wildlife Biologist) from Bio Diverse Solutions on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July 2021, in accordance with Guidance Statement 56: *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys* (EPA 2020).

The assessment was carried out in a manner consistent with the following documents developed by the EPA and Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) formerly the Department of Sustainability, Water, Population, and Communities (DSEWPaC) and Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA):

- EPA (2020) Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment;
- DEWHA (2010) Survey guidelines for Australia’s threatened birds; and
- DSEWPaC (2012) Referral Guidelines for Three Threatened Black Cockatoo Species.

The vegetation units described in Section 4.1 broadly define habitat types across the survey area. The aim of the basic fauna survey was to assess and map the fauna habitat within the survey area, assess the likelihood of conservation fauna species utilising the general area and/or particular vegetation types, record actual presence of conservation significant fauna, and undertake an opportunistic inventory of vertebrate species encountered whilst traversing the survey area on foot.

The conclusions presented are based upon field data collected over a limited period of time and are indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time. Some fauna species are reported as potentially occurring within the survey area based on the presence of suitable habitat (quality and extent) within the survey area or immediately adjacent. With respect to opportunistic observations, the possibility exists that certain species may not have been detected during field investigations due to seasonal inactivity during the field survey, species present within micro habitats not surveyed, cryptic species able to avoid detection and transient wide-ranging species not present during the survey period.

### 5.1. Survey Limitations and Constraints

No significant limitations occurred for this survey. Please see Table 3 below for details.

**Table 3: Fauna survey limitations and constraints**

Limitation	Constraint	Comment
Scope	Nil	The scope was a basic fauna survey to generally assess the presence / evidence of fauna species within the survey area, map the fauna habitat, undertake opportunistic inventory of species including priority conservation species.
Disturbances that may affect results	Nil	No recent disturbances which may affect results of the survey were identified.
Intensity of survey	Nil - minor	The basic fauna survey was deemed appropriate given the scope was to identify the general presence of fauna species in the survey area and to describe and map fauna habitat in the survey area and to undertake opportunistic sampling of fauna species (including conservation significant). The weather conditions during the survey (cold temperatures, overcast and intermittent moderate to heavy showers) were not ideal for surveying birds, which may have resulted in a lower than expected species diversity. Bird species were still observed to be present in the area through both direct observation and calls. There is potential habitat for malleefowl (VU) however, presence through tracks and mounds (if present) are detectable therefore weather is not a limiting factor for this species. The survey area also contains marginal habitat for the western whiplbird (and two subspecies). Given there is only marginal habitat present, the weather was not considered a significant limiting factor for the survey for these species.
Sources of information (recent or historic) and availability of contextual information	Nil	Publicly available desktop and background information was readily available to give a broad contextual understanding of the site. DBCA database data was also acquired to give a more detailed understanding of potential conservation significant fauna in the survey area.

**Table 3 continued.**

<b>Limitation</b>	<b>Constraint</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Remoteness or access issues	Nil	No access restrictions were encountered.
Experience of personnel	Nil	Bianca Theyer has 5 years of fauna survey experience through her role at Bio Diverse Solutions working alongside Dr Karlene Bain (Wildlife Ecologist). She has 6 years' experience assisting other Zoologists (Bush Heritage, Australian Wildlife Conservancy and DBCA) in a volunteer capacity with fauna monitoring surveys.

## 6. Basic Fauna Survey Outcomes

### 6.1. Fauna Survey Observations

A description of the two vegetation units identified during the survey is given in Section 4.1, which broadly correspond to different fauna habitat types. The locations of all vegetation units and fauna recorded during the survey can be seen in Map 7 and Map 8 Appendix A, as well as a full list of fauna species (Table A6 in Appendix C).

During the survey, fauna was observed both directly (sight, sound) or indirectly via signs of presence such as tracks, tunnels, scats, diggings, bones, feeding remains or scratching. During the survey, 13 species of fauna were recorded, of these 13 species, 10 were birds and three were mammals. Refer to Map 7 in Appendix A and fauna species list in Table A2 in Appendix B.

No conservation significant species were identified during the survey period. Fauna and signs of fauna activity were more prevalent on top of the breakaway within Vegetation Type B. There was a high level of echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) activity observed through diggings and scats. Similarly, there was a high level of western grey kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*) scats and tracks observed throughout the area. The recent high levels of rainfall within the Boxwood Hill region had made the ground and soil in the area quite wet. The waterlogged / wet soil contributed to the majority of western grey kangaroo tracks containing no detailed pad prints, however the size of the tracks indicate they were too large to be that of the tammar (P4, *Notamacropus eugenii* subsp. *derbianus*) and western brush wallaby (P4, *Notamacropus irma*). Similarly scats found in the area were consistent with the size and shape of western grey kangaroo. The survey area does contain suitable habitat for both tammar and western brush wallabys, which have previously been recorded proximate to the survey area. The survey area also contains marginally suitable habitat for chuditch (VU, *Dasyurus geoffroi*) through the presence of rock breakaway ledges and outcrops. Refer to Figures 5 and 6 for evidence of species presence and potentially suitable habitat.

Several smaller bush birds were observed within the area, however given the weather conditions during the survey (cold temperatures, overcast and intermittent moderate to heavy showers) actual species diversity is likely to be higher in the area than that identified during the survey. Refer to Table A2 in Appendix B for list of bird species present. Of the potential conservation significant bird taxa likely to occur in the survey area, there is suitable habitat for malleefowl (VU, *Leipoa ocellata*), grey falcon (VU, *Falco hypoleucos*), and marginal habitat for western whipbird (EN, *Psophodes nigrogularis*) western heath whipbird (EN, *Psophodes nigrogularis* subsp. *nigrogularis*) and western wheatbelt whipbird (P4, *Psophodes nigrogularis* subsp. *oberon*) This is due to the presence of preferred habitat types through vegetation composition and structure (refer to Table A6 in Appendix C for descriptions).



**Figure 6: Photographs of evidence of fauna presence within the survey area.**

*Macropus fuliginosus* (western grey kangaroo) a) scats and b) tracks; *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (echidna) c) diggings.



Figure 6. cont. *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (echidna) d) digging and e) scat; f); *Vulpes vulpes* (fox) track.

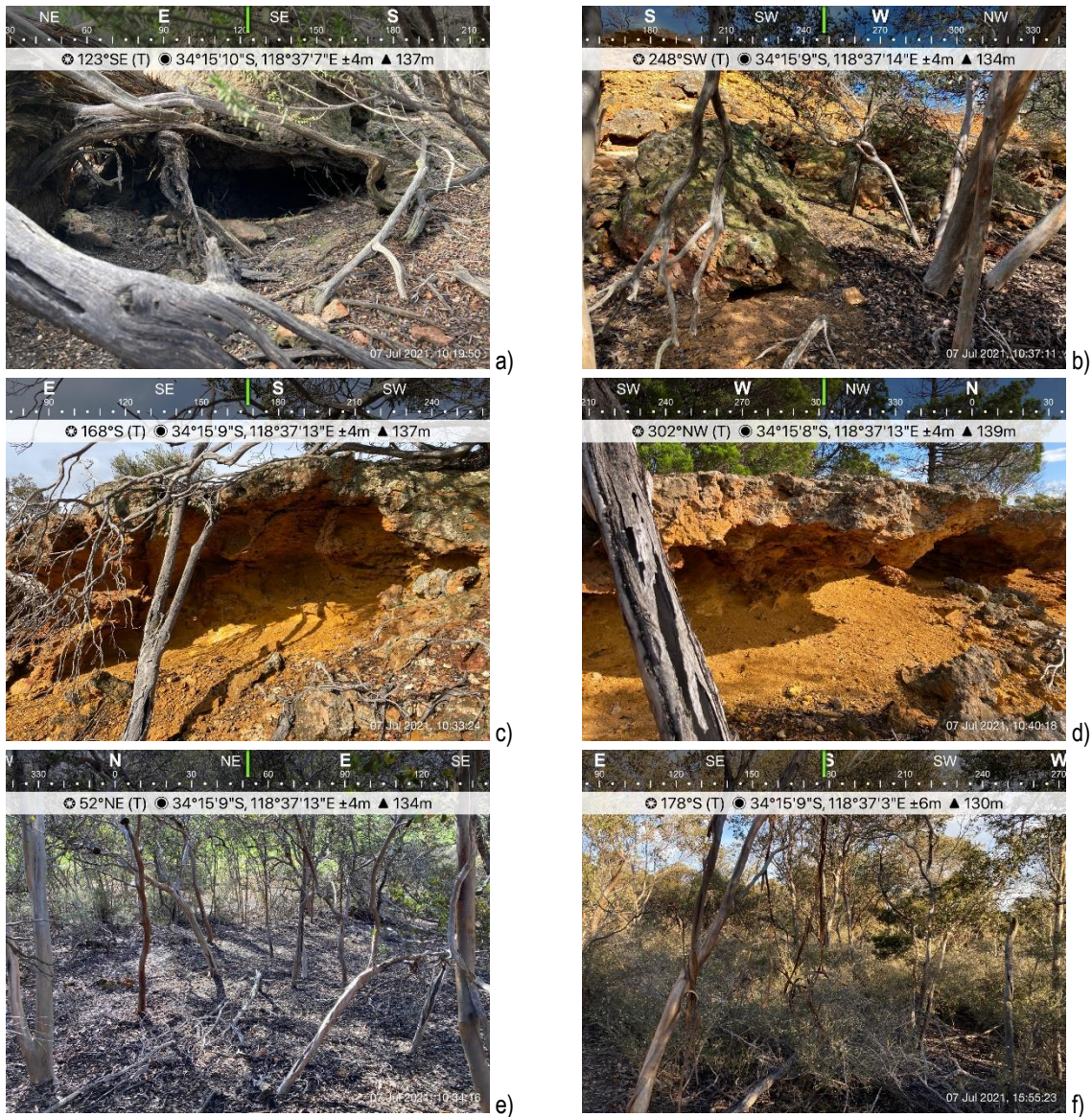


Figure 7: Photographs of fauna habitat and microhabitat within the survey area

Areas suitable for burrows / dens a) underneath mallee roots and b) in rocky area on the edge of breakway; rock ledges along the breakaway c) and d); Timbered mallee vegetation area with high levels of leaf litter and mid-understorey vegetation e) and f).

## 7. Summary

### 7.1. Vegetation, Threatened and Priority Flora and Ecological Communities

The scope for this survey was to provide the client with information on any threatened or priority flora species that are potentially present within the survey area, as well as threatened/priority ecological communities, and to provide an assessment of vegetation types and their general condition. Two vegetation units were recorded during the survey, including Vegetation Type A (Mallee Forest on slopes at base of Breakaway) and Vegetation Type B (Mixed Woodland on top of plateau of Breakaway). These vegetation units broadly align with different habitat types, defined by the geological feature of the breakaway. The condition of the vegetation units ranged from 'Good' through to 'Pristine', the majority of the vegetation types being in 'Excellent' to 'Pristine' condition.

A total of 64 native flora species were recorded. A single priority species was identified within the survey area, *Kunzea newbeyi* (P1). 37 plants of *K. newbeyi* were found restricted to Vegetation Type B. However, significant limitations were present with the lack of flowering at the time of surveying, and the plants only directly present within the survey area were counted and mapped. It is recommended a targeted flora survey is required to quantify total impact and population across the suitable habitat and overcome the limitations of a partial survey without the plant flowering.

Two priority species, *Thysanotus gageoides* (P3) and *Rinzia longifolia* (P3) were identified as likely or possible to occur in the 10km desktop likelihood assessment and confirmed that suitable habitat was present within the survey area post-field survey. However, they could not be accurately surveyed during the out-of-season Reconnaissance survey, due to cryptic limitations of lack of flowering. It is recommended that a follow-up targeted spring flora survey is conducted.

No threatened or priority ecological communities met key diagnostic characteristics or criteria to the four ecological communities identified in the 10 km desktop survey or other PEC/TEC recorded in the Esperance Plains IBRA bioregion.

### 7.2. Basic Fauna Survey

The aim of the basic fauna survey was to assess and map the fauna habitat within the survey area, assess the likelihood of conservation fauna species utilising the general area and/or particular vegetation types, record actual presence of conservation fauna taxa, and undertake opportunistic inventory of vertebrate species encountered whilst traversing the survey area on foot. During the survey, 13 species of fauna were recorded; of these 13 species, 10 were birds and three were mammals. Refer to Map 7 in Appendix A and fauna species list in A2 in Appendix B.

No conservation significant species were identified during the survey period. However, there is suitable habitat within the survey area for tammar wallaby (P4), western brush wallaby (P4), chuditch (VU), malleefowl (VU), grey falcon (VU), and marginal habitat for western whipbird (EN) western heath whipbird (EN) and western wheatbelt whipbird (P4). The survey area (4.76ha) lies within the northern portion of a significant area of remnant vegetation (approx. 29ha). The southern portion of this remnant vegetation will remain undisturbed and available for fauna refuge. This area of undisturbed remnant vegetation will provide habitat for all fauna taxa that are currently utilising the 4.76ha survey area.

The purpose of this survey was to gather detailed information to assist with the planning of a resource extraction project. Part of this project will include revegetation of the survey area post extraction. If rehabilitation efforts are successful and replicate existing vegetation composition and structure, the impact on conservation significant fauna taxa is unlikely to be significant. Clearing is planned to occur in a staged manner, ensuring there are areas of habitat preserved within the survey area throughout the life of the extraction project. There may be some loss of micro habitat as a result of proposed activities (e.g., rock ledges). This is not expected to have a significant impact on fauna within the survey area in the long-term.

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## **8 Appendices**

Appendix A – Maps

Appendix B – Species Lists and Relevé Data

Appendix C – Conservation Significant Values Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis

Appendix D – Conservation Status Definitions and Condition Scale

Appendix E – DBCA Threatened and Priority Reporting Forms (TPFL)

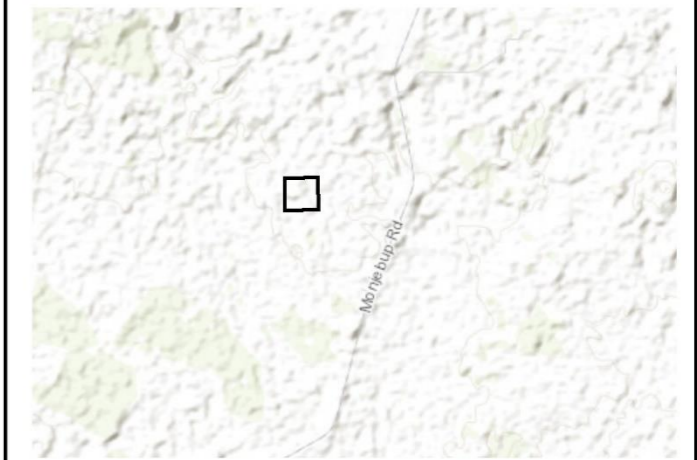
Appendix F - NatureMap and EPBC Act PMST reports

## **Appendix A**

### Maps



Albany Office: 29 Hercules Crescent Albany, WA 6330 (08) 9842 1575  
 Denmark Office: 7/40 South Coast Highway Denmark, WA 6333 (08) 9848 1309  
 Esperance Office: 2A/113 Dempster Street Esperance, WA 6450 (08) 9072 1382



Overview Map Scale 1:5,000,000

**Legend**

- Subject Site
- Pre European Vegetation (DPIRD\_006)**
- Jerramungup 516



Scale  
 1:1,250 @ A3  
 GDA MGA 94 Zone 50

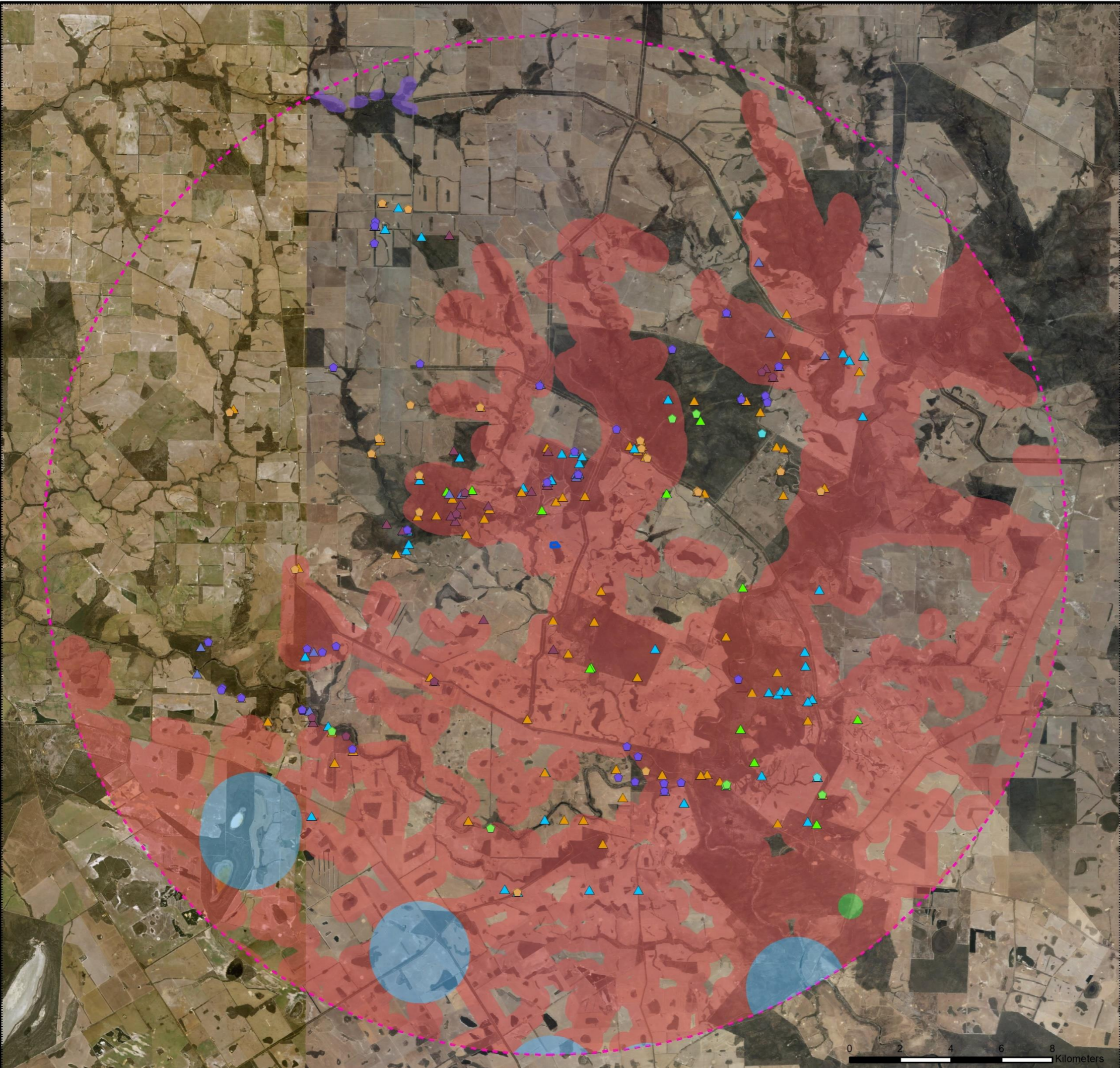
**Data Sources**  
 Aerial Imagery: WA Now, Landgate Subscription Imagery  
 Cadastre, Relief Contours and Roads: Landgate 2017  
 IRIS Road Network: Main Roads Western Australia 2017  
 Overview Map: World Topographic map service, ESRI 2012

*CLIENT*  
 Peter Ruland  
 Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road  
 Monjebup, WA 6338

**Map 1: Desktop Vegetation Data**

	QA Check <b>BT</b>	Drawn by <b>CV</b>
STATUS <b>FINAL</b>	FILE <b>MSC0444</b>	DATE <b>21/07/2021</b>

618870 189808 190900 192000 193100 194200 195300 196400 197500 198600 199700 200800 201900 203000 204100 205200 206300 207400 208500 209600 210700 211800 212900 214000 215100 216200 217300 218400 219500 220600 221700 222800 223900 225000 226100 227200 228300 229400



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Overview Map Scale 1:5,000,000

**Legend**

- Subject Site
- 20km Survey Area Buffer

**34-0621FL\_TPFL**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- T

**34-0621FL\_WAHerb**

- ▲ 1
- ▲ 2
- ▲ 3
- ▲ 4
- ▲ T

**Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities**

**State Category, Commonwealth Category**

- Priority 2, Endangered
- Priority 3,
- Priority 3, Critically Endangered
- Priority 3, Endangered



Scale  
1:150,000 @ A3  
GDA MGA 94 Zone 50

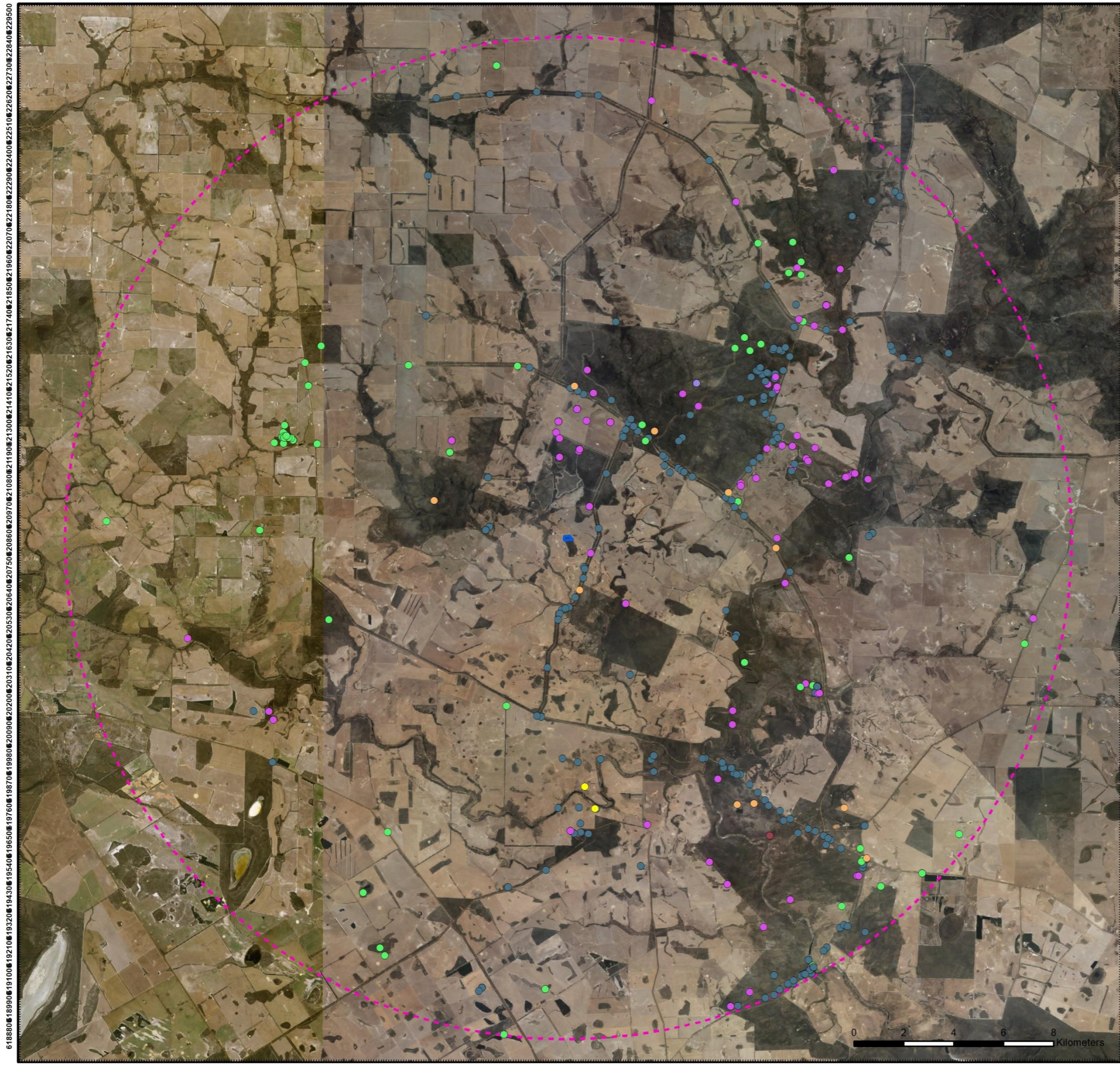
**Data Sources**  
Aerial Imagery: WA Now, Landgate Subscription Imagery  
Cadastre, Relief Contours and Roads: Landgate 2017  
IRIS Road Network: Main Roads Western Australia 2017  
Overview Map: World Topographic map service, ESRI 2012

**CLIENT**  
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Monjebup, WA 6338

**Map 2: Desktop Flora and TEC/PEC Data**

	QA Check <b>BT</b>	Drawn by <b>CV</b>
STATUS <b>FINAL</b>	FILE <b>MSC0444</b>	DATE <b>21/07/2021</b>

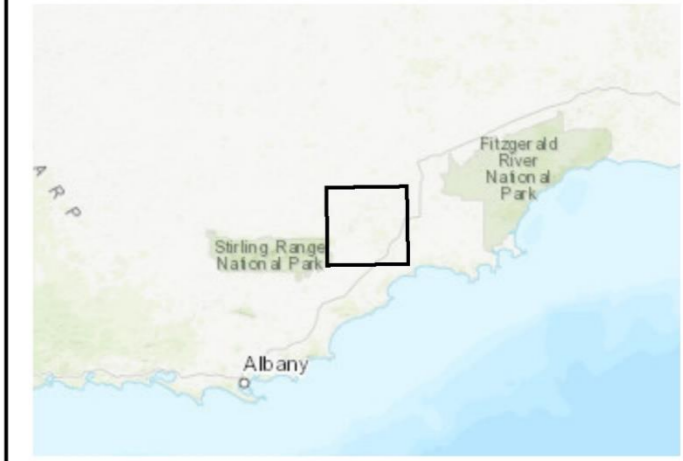
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Esperance, WA 6450  
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Overview Map Scale 1:5,000,000

**Legend**

- Subject Site
- 20km Survey Area Buffer

**Conservation Status of Fauna**

- CD
- EN
- EN or P4
- MI
- OS
- P3
- P4
- VU



Scale  
1:150,000 @ A3  
GDA MGA 94 Zone 50

**Data Sources**  
Aerial Imagery: WA Now, Landgate Subscription Imagery  
Cadastre, Relief Contours and Roads: Landgate 2017  
IRIS Road Network: Main Roads Western Australia 2017  
Overview Map: World Topographic map service, ESRI 2012

**CLIENT**  
Peter Ruland  
Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road  
Monjebup, WA 6338

**Map 3: Desktop Fauna Data**

	QA Check <b>BT</b>	Drawn by <b>CV</b>
STATUS <b>FINAL</b>	FILE <b>MSC0444</b>	DATE <b>21/07/2021</b>

618880 18990 19100 19210 19320 19430 19540 19650 19760 19870 19980 20090 20200 20310 20420 20530 20640 20750 20860 20970 21080 21190 21300 21410 21520 21630 21740 21850 21960 22070 22180 22290 22400 22510 22620 22730 22840 229500

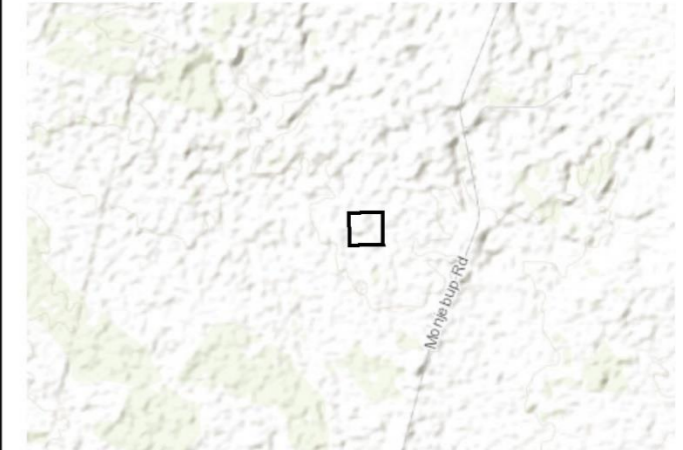
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Overview Map Scale 1:100,000

**Legend**

- Survey Area
- Releve Sites
- Vegetation Units**
- Veg Unit A
- Veg Unit B



Scale  
1:1,250 @ A3  
GDA MGA 94 Zone 50

**Data Sources**  
Aerial Imagery: WA Now, Landgate Subscription Imagery  
Cadastre, Relief Contours and Roads: Landgate 2017  
IRIS Road Network: Main Roads Western Australia 2017  
Overview Map: World Topographic map service, ESRI 2012

**CLIENT**  
Peter Ruland  
Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road  
Monjebup, WA 6338

**Map 4: Vegetation Units & Releve sites**

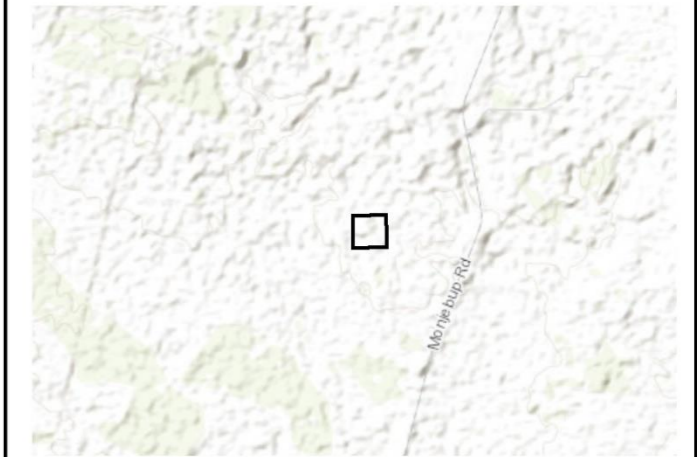
	QA Check <b>BT</b>	Drawn by <b>CV</b>
STATUS <b>FINAL</b>	FILE <b>MSC0444</b>	DATE <b>14/07/2021</b>



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(08) 9848 1309

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Esperance, WA 6450  
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Overview Map Scale 1:100,000

**Legend**

Survey Area

**Vegetation Condition**

- Poor
- Very Good
- Excellent
- Pristine



Scale  
1:1,250 @ A3  
GDA MGA 94 Zone 50

**Data Sources**  
Aerial Imagery: WA Now, Landgate Subscription Imagery  
Cadastral, Relief Contours and Roads: Landgate 2017  
IRIS Road Network: Main Roads Western Australia 2017  
Overview Map: World Topographic map service, ESRI 2012

**CLIENT**  
Peter Ruland  
Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road  
Monjebup, WA 6338

**Map 5: Vegetation Condition**

	QA Check <b>BT</b>	Drawn by <b>CV</b>
STATUS <b>FINAL</b>	FILE <b>MSC0444</b>	DATE <b>20/07/2021</b>

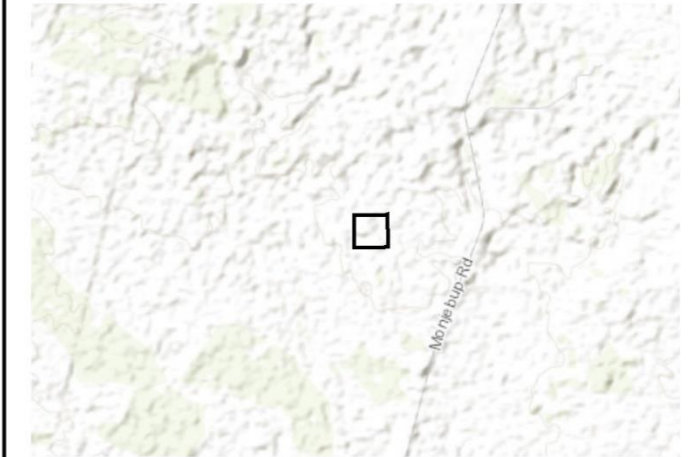




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**Legend**

Survey Area

**Vegetation Units**

Veg Unit A

Veg Unit B

**Priority Flora**

*Kunzea newbeyi*, P1



Scale  
1:1,250 @ A3  
GDA MGA 94 Zone 50

**Data Sources**  
Aerial Imagery: WA Now, Landgate Subscription Imagery  
Cadastral, Relief Contours and Roads: Landgate 2017  
IRIS Road Network: Main Roads Western Australia 2017  
Overview Map: World Topographic map service, ESRI 2012

**CLIENT**  
Peter Ruland  
Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road  
Monjebup, WA 6338

**Map 6: Conservation Significant Flora**

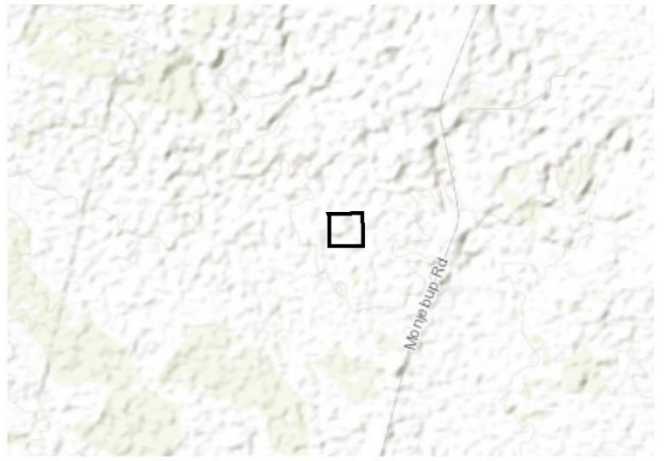
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STATUS <b>FINAL</b>	FILE <b>MSC0444</b>	DATE <b>29/09/2021</b>



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Overview Map Scale 1:100,000

**Legend**

- Survey Area
- Veg Unit A
- Veg Unit B

**Observed Fauna**

- Barnardius zonarius*
- Corvus coronoides*
- Gymnorhina tibicen*
- Lichenostomus cratitius*
- Lichmera indistincta*
- Macropus fuliginosus*
- Pardalote sp*
- Pomatostomus superciliosus*
- Rhipidura leucophrys*
- Smicromnis brevirostris*
- Tachyglossus aculeatus*
- Vulpes vulpes*
- Zosterops lateralis*



Scale  
1:1,250 @ A3  
GDA MGA 94 Zone 50

**Data Sources**  
Aerial Imagery: WA Now, Landgate Subscription Imagery  
Cadastral, Relief Contours and Roads: Landgate 2017  
IRIS Road Network: Main Roads Western Australia 2017  
Overview Map: World Topographic map service, ESRI 2012

**CLIENT**  
Peter Ruland  
Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road  
Monjebup, WA 6338

**Map 7: Observed Fauna**

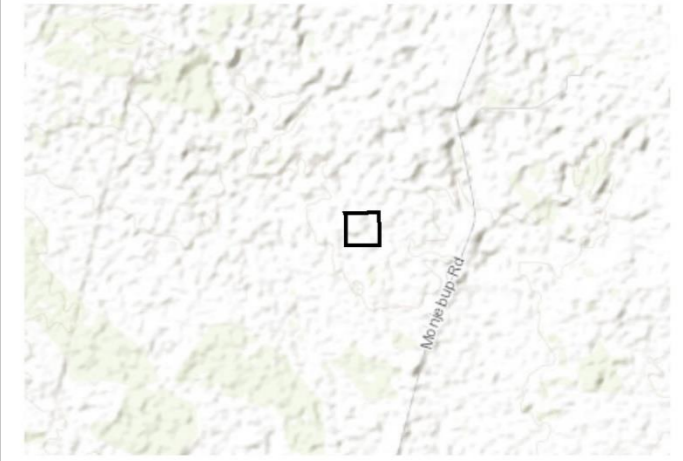
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STATUS <b>FINAL</b>	FILE <b>MSC0444</b>	DATE <b>15/07/2021</b>



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(08) 9848 1309

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Esperance, WA 6450  
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Overview Map Scale 1:100,000

**Legend**

- Survey Area
- Vegetation Units**
- Veg Unit A
- Veg Unit B
- Fauna Habitat**
- ▣ Burrow
- ▣ Rock ledge / small caves



Scale  
1:1,250 @ A3  
GDA MGA 94 Zone 50

**Data Sources**  
Aerial Imagery: WA Now, Landgate Subscription Imagery  
Cadastre, Relief Contours and Roads: Landgate 2017  
IRIS Road Network: Main Roads Western Australia 2017  
Overview Map: World Topographic map service, ESRI 2012

**CLIENT**  
Peter Ruland  
Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road  
Monjebup, WA 6338

**Map 8: Fauna Habitat Values**

	QA Check <b>BT</b>	Drawn by <b>CV</b>
STATUS <b>FINAL</b>	FILE <b>MSC0444</b>	DATE <b>20/07/2021</b>

## **Appendix B**


### Species Lists and Relevé Data


Table A1: Flora Species List recorded within survey area.

Family	Species	Common Name	Cons Status	Veg A - bottom of breakaway	Veg B - top of breakaway
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus modestus</i>	Inland Pigface		X	
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Australian Carrot		X	X
Apiaceae	<i>Xanthosia huegelii</i>				X
Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle intertexta</i>	Pennywort			X
Asteraceae	<i>Asteridea nivea</i>				X
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Barrier Salt Bush		X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>			X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia baccata</i>	Ruby Salt Bush		X	
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris preissii</i>	Rottneest Island Pine		X	X
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma pubisquameum</i>	Sedge		X	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia pulchra</i>			X	X
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia verrucosa</i>	Spiky Australian Butter Cup		X	
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Pimpernel Sundew			X
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera macrantha</i>	Bold Sundew			X
Ericaceae	<i>Styphelia epacridis</i>			X	X
Ericaceae	<i>Styphelia lissanthoides</i>				X
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia assimilis</i> var. <i>atroviridis</i>			X	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia chrysellia</i>			X	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia glaucoptera</i>	Clay Wattle; Flat Wattle		X	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia mutabilis</i> subsp. <i>mutabilis</i>				X
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia aphylla</i>			X	
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia argillacea</i>			X	
Fabaceae	<i>Gastrolobium musaceum</i>	Box Poison			X
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia ramosa</i>			X	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Cooperookia polygalacea</i>			X	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Dampiera sacculata</i>	Pouched Dampiera			X
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Australian Blueberry; Flax Lilly		X	
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha</i> sp.	Dodder Laurel		X	
Malvaceae	<i>Lasiopetalum compactum</i>			X	X
Myrtaceae	<i>Chamelaucium ciliatum</i>				X
Myrtaceae	<i>Cyathostemon blackettii</i>			X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Cyathostemon tenuifolius</i>			X	X
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> subsp. <i>phenax</i>	Green Dumosa Mallee		X	X
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>	Moort		X	X
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus redunca</i>	Black Marlock			X
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sporadica</i>	Burngup Mallee		X	X
Myrtaceae	<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	White Myrtle			X
Myrtaceae	<i>Kunzea newbeyi</i>		P1 – KW154		X
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i>			X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca bracteosa</i>			X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca carrii</i>	Soccer Ball Melaleuca		X	X
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>	Broom Bush		X	X

Table A1 Continued

Family	Species	Common Name	Cons Status	Veg A - bottom of breakaway	Veg B - top of breakaway
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca torquata</i>			X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Tetrapora verrucosa</i>				X
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>	Dark Banded Green Hood			X
Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis vittata</i>	Banded Green Hood			X
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Native Feather Grass			X
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia media</i>	Southern Plains Banksia			X
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea huegelii</i>			X	
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea commutata</i>			X	
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea laurina</i>	Pin Cushion Hakea		X	X
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia teretifolia</i>	Wild Pear		X	
Rutaceae	<i>Cyanothamnus crassifolia</i>			X	
Rutaceae	<i>Cyanothamnus</i> subsp. <i>anethifolius</i>			X	X
Rutaceae	<i>Phebalium microphyllum</i>				X
Rutaceae	<i>Phebalium tuberculatum</i>				X
Rutaceae	<i>Rhadinothamnus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>			X	X
Santalaceae	<i>Choretrum glomeratum</i>	Common Sour Bush			X
Santalaceae	<i>Leptomeria pachyclada</i>	Currant Bush		X	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hopbush		X	
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium hirsutum</i>	Hairy Trigger Plant			X
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea cracens</i>	Yellow Banje			X
Unknown	Herb sp.				X
Unknown	Herb sp.				X

<b>Relevé</b>	R1	<b>Veg Code</b>	Vegetation Type B: Mixed Paperbark, Melaleuca, Callitris and Mallee woodland at plateau of Breakaway	<b>Date Surveyed</b>	23/07/2021
<b>Location</b>	Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road, Monjebup/Boxwood Hill				
<b>GPS (Lat, Long)</b>	34°15'7"S, 118°37'11"E				
<b>Landform and Slope</b>	Flat plateau at top of lateritic Breakaway				
<b>Soils</b>	Clay sand, orange/brown				
<b>Hydrology</b>	Seasonal wet				
<b>Vegetation description</b>	<p>(NVIS): U +/-<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> subsp. <i>phenax</i>, <i>Eucalyptus sporadica</i>, <i>Eucalyptus redunca</i> Mallee; +M <i>Melaleuca carrii</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i>, +/- <i>Kunzea</i> sp. 1\shrub\^4,3\c; G+ <i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>, <i>Lepidosperma pubisquameum</i>, <i>Drosera glanduligera</i>, <i>Drosera macrantha</i>, Orchid sp. \^sedge, forb\1\i</p> <p>(Muir): <i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> subsp. <i>phenax</i>, <i>Eucalyptus sporadica</i>, <i>Eucalyptus redunca</i> Mallee Woodland, over <i>Melaleuca carrii</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i> and <i>Kunzea</i> sp. 1 shrubland, over <i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>, <i>Lepidosperma pubisquameum</i> open sedgeland, over <i>Drosera glanduligera</i>, <i>Drosera macrantha</i> and Orchid open forbland.</p>				
<b>Condition</b>	Pristine				
<b>Comments</b>	-				
<b>Life Form</b>	<b>Dominant Species</b>	<b>Other Species</b>		<b>Cover (%)</b>	
Trees >30m					
Trees 10-30m		<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> subsp. <i>phenax</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sporadica</i> , <i>Eucalyptus redunca</i>		V 2-10%	
Shrub >2m	<i>Melaleuca carrii</i> , <i>Callitris preissii</i>			M 30-70%	
Shrub 1-2m		<i>Kunzea newbeyi</i>		V 2-10%	
Shrub 0.5-1m					
Shrub <0.5m					
Sedge	<i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i> , <i>Lepidosperma pubisquameum</i>			S 10-30%	
Herb		<i>Drosera glanduligera</i> , Orchid sp., <i>Drosera macrantha</i>		E <5%	
Grass					
					

<b>Relevé</b>	R2	<b>Veg Code</b>	Vegetation Type A: Mallee Forest on slope at base of Breakaway	<b>Date Surveyed</b>	23/07/2021
<b>Location</b>	Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Road, Monjebup/Boxwood Hill				
<b>GPS (Lat, Long)</b>	34°15'9"S, 118°37'3"E				
<b>Landform and Slope</b>	Steep slope at base of lateritic breakaway				
<b>Soils</b>	Clay sand, dark brown				
<b>Hydrology</b>	Seasonal wet				
<b>Vegetation description</b>	<p>(NVIS): U+ ^<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>, +/- <i>Eucalyptus sporadica</i> Mallee; M ^<i>Cyathostemon ambiguus</i>, +/- <i>Melaleuca bracteosa</i>, <i>Melaleuca torquata</i> Shrub<sup>2,3</sup>; G +/- <i>Hibbertia pulchra</i>, <i>Grevillea huegelii</i> Shrub<sup>1</sup></p> <p>(Muir): <i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> and <i>Eucalyptus sporadica</i> Open Mallee Forest, over <i>Cyathostemon ambiguus</i>, <i>Melaleuca bracteosa</i> and <i>Melaleuca torquata</i> shrubland, over <i>Hibbertia pulchra</i> and <i>Grevillea huegelii</i> sparse heathland</p>				
<b>Condition</b>	Pristine				
<b>Comments</b>	-				
<b>Life Form</b>	<b>Dominant Species</b>	<b>Other Species</b>	<b>Cover (%)</b>		
Trees >30m					
Trees 10-30m	<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus sporadica</i>	M 30-70%		
Shrub >2m	<i>Melaleuca bracteosa</i> , <i>Melaleuca torquata</i>		V 2-10%		
Shrub 1-2m	<i>Cyathostemon ambiguus</i>	<i>Cyathostemon tenuifolius</i>	M 30-70%		
Shrub 0.5-1m					
Shrub <0.5m		<i>Hibbertia pulchra</i> , <i>Grevillea huegelii</i>	V 2-10%		
Sedge					
Herb					
Grass					
					



**Table A2: Fauna species recorded within survey area.**

Species	Common Name	Conservation Code	Comments
<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck		
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian raven		
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie		
<i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i>	Purple-gaped honeyeater		
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater		
<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo		
<i>Pardalote</i> sp			
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler		
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail		
<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	Weebill		
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna		
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox		
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye		

## **Appendix C**

### Conservation Significant Values Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis

**Table A3: Criteria for assessing the likelihood of occurrence of conservation significant flora within a 10km radius of the survey area**

Likelihood	Criteria
Present	Species is recorded within the survey area.
Likely	Species has been previously recorded in close proximity and suitable habitat occurs within the survey area.
Possible	Species previously recorded within 10 km and suitable habitat occurs in the survey area.
Unlikely	<p>The species has been recorded locally through database searches. However, suitable habitat for the species does not occur at the survey area or suitable habitat may occur but the species has a highly restricted distribution, is very rare and only known from a limited number of populations.</p> <p>Species is unlikely to occur due to the site lacking critical habitat, only containing marginally suitable habitat, and/or the survey area is considerably degraded.</p> <p>The species has not been recorded in the survey area despite adequate survey effort.</p>
Highly Unlikely	The survey area is outside the species' natural distribution.

**Table A4: Potential conservation significant flora located within 10km of the survey area and likelihood of occurrence analysis (post survey).**

NB - Species are sorted by likelihood of presence

Family	Species	Common Name	Status (WA)	NatureMap	DBCA	PMST	Description - Species	Description - Habitat	Peak Flowering period	Likelihood of occurrence - Pre field survey and suitability of habitat	Survey outcomes
Myrtaceae	<i>Kunzea newbeyi</i>		P1	X	X		Robust Shrub, 0.6-1.8 (2.3) m high. Flowers pink	Breakaways	Oct to Nov	Likely - Recorded within 3 km of property and suitable soil type within site.	Detected within the survey area – KW154, Accession 9059. Submitted to WA Herbarium for confirmation.
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus gageoides</i>		P3	X	X		Perennial, herb (with tuberous roots), to 0.2 m high. Fl. purple,	Sand, clay, granite, sandstone, laterite.	Oct to Nov.	Likely - Recorded within 3 km of property and suitable habitat present	Possible - Further spring survey may be required. Suitable habitat and soil type present. Limitations with out-of-season survey due to herbaceous nature and cryptic nature of species without flowering.
Myrtaceae	<i>Rinzia longifolia</i>	Creeping Rinzia	P3	X	X		Prostrate shrub, 0.1-0.4 m high. Flowers pink/White	Sandy clay. Low rises.	Aug to Nov	Possible - suitable habitat present with soil type and form.	Possible - suitable soil type present. Limitation of out-of-season flora survey conducted with large number of Myrtaceous flowering shrubs appearing similar until flowering. However, no prostrate Myrtaceous shrubs were observed.
Myrtaceae	<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Cape Riche		P2		X		Small erect shrub to 50 cm, 20 cm across. Flowers in terminal heads, corolla lobes white, buds with pink sepals, white and cream.	Low heathland surrounding by thick shrubland, such as Sheoak, Calothamnus, Hakea, Leucopogon, Melaleuca, Verticordia. Pale brown sandy loam, grey clay over spongolite, gravel with grey sand/clay	Oct to Nov	Possible – soil type is applicable to site but description of associated vegetation isn't suitable.	Not detected - <i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. present with extremely variable and differing features to common, non-threatened <i>C. ciliatum</i> . Specimen sent to WA Herbarium for confirmation, KW153, Accession 9059.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinocarpus trichophorus</i>	Barrens Wedding Bush	T - En	X	X		Erect, openly branching shrub, 0.3-1 m high. Fl. white,	Sandy clay, loam. Breakaways, among sandstone rocks	May or Aug to Sep	Likely - Recorded within 3 km of property. Suitable soil type and habitat good match.	Not detected - no shrubs present with taxonomic features consistent with <i>Ricinocarpus species</i> . Recorded to flower May through to Spring, so out-of-season survey conducted during flowering time frame.
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus</i> sp. Mt Barker		P1		X		Mat forming perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), clumps to 30 cm diameter.	Sandy clay, loam.		Likely - Recorded within 3 km of property. Suitable soil type present	Not detected - numerous Sedge-like species present but identified as common and non-threatened. Unlikely surveying during spring season will increase probability of detecting, with fruit and flowers retained on Cyperaceae species.
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Tetratheca pilata</i>		P1		X		Shrub (subshrub), 0.2-0.3 m high with numerous stems.	Granite loam and rocky outcrops		Likely - Recorded within 3 km of property. Rocky outcrops present but lacks underlying granite substrate.	Not detected, unsuitable habitat - no subshrubs present with taxonomic similarity. Additionally, rocky outcrop has no granite substrate and no associated vegetation is present.
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia papulosa</i>		P2		X		Bushy shrub, 0.25-2 m high.	Spongolitic loam	Aug to Sep	Likely - spongolitic loam specific and accurate description of the soil type present at the survey area.	Not detected - Acacia species detected did not have phyllodes consistent with the shape of <i>A. papulosa</i> .
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca ordinifolia</i>		P2		X		Compact, spreading shrub, 0.3-1.5 m high. Fl. white-cream.	Sandy loam or clay. Distribution mostly recorded away from the coast, Mt Barker to Gnowangerup area	Aug-Oct	Likely - Recorded within 3 km of property. Suitable habitat potentially present, recorded across wide range.	Not detected - Melaleuca species identified within the site bore no resemblance to <i>M. ordinifolia</i> .
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia keigheryi</i>	Keighery's Wattle	P3	X	X		Diffuse or low domed shrub, 0.3-0.5 m tall. Yellow flowers	Gentle slopes in often stony, gritty sand, sandy loam, sandy clay or clay over granite or gneiss in open Mallee woodland over heath scrub	Aug to Oct	Likely - Recorded within 3 km of property. Suitable soil type present and associated with wide range of soils and vegetation.	Not detected - Acacia species present were not prostrate or had phyllodes consistent with the shape of <i>A. keigheryi</i> .
Ericaceae	<i>Acrotriche dura</i>		P4	X	X		Slender, erect shrub to 1 m high. Flowers white	Brown loam, clay loam over granite. Lower valley slopes, road verges.	Aug to Sept	Likely - Recorded within 3 km of property. Associated with a wide range of soil types and situations that may be present at site.	Not detected - All Ericaceae species present are non-threatened, with distinctively different leaf shape and structure. Suitable habitat not complete match.

Table A4 continued

Family	Species	Common Name	Status (WA)	NatureMap	DBCA	PMST	Description - Species	Description - Habitat	Peak Flowering period	Likelihood of occurrence - Pre field survey and suitability of habitat	Survey outcomes
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia declinata</i>		P4	X	X		Dense, intricately branched prostrate and pungent shrub, 0.2-0.4 m high. Yellow flowers	Loamy or sandy clay.	Aug to Sep	Likely - Recorded within 3 km of property. Suitable soil type with loams and clays present onsite.	Not detected - Acacia species present were not prostrate or had phyllodes consistent with the shape of <i>A. declinata</i> .
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia priceana</i>		T - Cr En		X	X	Usually compact but sometimes sprawling, dwarf shrub to 0.15 m high. Flowers yellow	Grey sandy clay with laterite gravel. Ridges	Jun to Aug	Possible - suitable habitat present with ridge and clay. Not a complete match, lacing gravel or lateritic underlying geology.	Not detected - out-of-season survey conducted during flowering time for <i>H. priceana</i> , resulting in detection being likely. Numerous <i>Hibbertia</i> present, eliminated as <i>H. priceana</i> by leaf shape. <i>H. pulchra</i> similarities but eliminated as <i>H. priceana</i> due to lacking distinct midrib or recurved/incurved edges.
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea maxwellii</i>	Maxwell's Grevillea	T - En	X	X	X	Prostrate to spreading shrub. 0.2-1.2 m high up to 2 m wide. Flowers red. Toothbrush grevillea flowers, puzzle leaves.	Sandy clay or clay loam over granite. Located on hilltops	May or Aug to Sep	Possible - suitable habitat present with clay loam and hilltops. Partial match as lacks granite.	Not detected - Single prostrate non-threatened <i>Grevillea</i> species present, but eliminated as <i>G. maxwellii</i> due to shape and cluster of flowers and leaves were too small. Out-of-season flora survey conducted when flowering recorded for <i>G. maxwellii</i> , additionally distinct form and nature of <i>Grevillea</i> sp. would have been detected without flowers.
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina tortiramula</i>	Twisted Sheoak	T - Vu	X	X		Dioecious shrub. To 1.7 m high.	Loam soil on granite		Possible - Recorded within 3 km of property, somewhat suitable habitat with sloping loam recorded but lacks geological granite present. Identified in DWER Correspondence CPS 9260 (DEWHA, 2008a).	Not detected - No <i>Allocasuarina</i> species detected during the survey and unlikely that surveying during spring season increases probability of detecting due to large, shrub and retention of fruit nature of species.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum cordifolium</i>	Jerramungup Myoporum	T - Vu	X	X	X	Spindly, erect shrub, 0.3-0.8 m high. Fl. white/white-pink,	Sandy loam or clay loam. Flat plains	Jul to Nov	Possible - partially suitable habitat with correct soil type present and identified in DWER Correspondence CPS 9260. However, on a breakaway, opposed to flat plain (DEWHA, 2008b).	Not detected - No species with distinctive scale like leaves and form were detected across the site. Out-of-season flora survey conducted during peak flowering season of <i>M. cordifolium</i> . Habitat only partially suitable with clay loam present but topography not fitting.
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina anfractuosa</i>	Sinuous Sheoak	P1	X	X		Sinuous branches with 11-15 teeth per whorl. Cones prominent and acuminate.	Known only from Boxwood Hill area. Broad hill crests of upper slopes in brown sandy loam on granite. Sometimes recorded on heathland		Possible - Recorded within 3 km of property, somewhat suitable habitat with sloping loam recorded but lacks geological granite present (Wege & Barrett, 2016).	Not detected - No <i>Allocasuarina</i> species detected during the survey and unlikely that surveying during spring season increases probability of detecting due to large, shrub and retention of fruit nature of species.
Rhamnaceae	<i>Trymalium myrtillus</i> subsp. <i>pungens</i>		P1		X		Erect, spreading, spinescent shrub, 0.5-3 m high. Flowers cream to yellow.	Clay loam and ridge.	Sep to Oct	Possible - suitable soil type present and breakaway could be considered ridge.	Not detected - No species with taxonomic similarities to <i>Trymalium</i> species were present.
Fabaceae	<i>Chorizema carinatum</i>		P3		X		Erect or spreading shrub, 0.1-0.6 m high. Fl. yellow,	Sand, sandy clay	Oct-Dec	Possible - associated soil type present	Not detected - Fabaceae flowering Pea plants present were taxonomically different genus's.

Table A4 Continued

Family	Species	Common Name	Status (WA)	NatureMap	DBCA	PMST	Description - Species	Description - Habitat	Peak Flowering period	Likelihood of occurrence - Pre field survey and suitability of habitat	Survey outcomes
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus arborella</i>	Twertup Yate	P3	X	X		Small tree. Flowers yellow-green.	Stony soils. Rocky slopes and creeklines, breakaways. Restricted to Pallinup River catchment.	Mar to May	Possible - suitable description of associated habitat but outside of recorded distribution on the Pallinup River catchment.	Not detected - non-threatened Eucalyptus species identified buds and fruits were not consistent with <i>E. arborella</i> . Unlikely that spring survey increases probability of detection due to large nature and distinctive taxonomic features of buds and nuts for Eucalyptus.
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia newbeyi</i>		P3		X		Openly branched, pungent shrub, 0.3-1 m high. Yellow flowers	Lateritic gravelly soils	Jul to Aug	Possible - Recorded within 3 km of property but associated soil type inconsistent with present at survey area.	Not detected - Acacia species present did not have phyllodes consistent with the shape of <i>A. newbeyi</i> .
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon florulentus</i>		P3		X		Erect, slender shrub, 0.3-0.8 m high. Flowers white.	White/grey or yellow sand, sandy clay, gravelly lateritic soils. Sandplains, gentle slopes	Jun to Nov	Possible - wide range of suitable habitat indicates variability of species, however, not complete or perfect match.	Unsuitable habitat - out-of-season flora survey conducted at time of recorded flowering of <i>L. florulentus</i> , increasing likelihood of detection. Ericaceae non-threatened species identified were not <i>L. florulentus</i> due to shape of leaves and form. Not complete match for suitable habitat.
Ericaceae	<i>Styphelia blepharolepis</i>		P4	X			Erect, spindly shrub to 1 m. Pale leaves (also described yellow-green) and few cream to white flowers.	Lower slopes over very broad, shallow valley and gentle slopes. Coarse grey sand. Associated with Shrublands and sedgeland/open Mallee	Aug to Sept	Possible - Recorded within 3 km of property but sandy and lower slope habitat description not present at site.	Unsuitable habitat - All Ericaceae species present are non-threatened, with distinctively different leaf shape and structure.
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melanophitra</i>		P4	X	X		Tree (Mallet), 4-7 m high, bark rough and flaky at base of trunk. White flowers.	Laterite, skeletal soils. Stony breakaways.	Feb	Possible - Recorded within 3 km of property and stony breakaway present, however would not be described as skeletal soil. Partial match of habitat suitability.	Unsuitable habitat - Similarity to non-threatened <i>Eucalyptus redunca</i> but eliminated as <i>E. melanophitra</i> by Mallee form, opposed to Mallet. Unlikely that spring survey will increase probability of detection due to distinctive nature of Eucalyptus trees outside of survey season.
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia trulliformis</i>		P4	X	X		Spreading shrub, 0.9-2.2 m high. Flowers yellow.	Sandy loam	Sep	Possible - Recorded within 3 km of property but soil type not a close match with clay-loams present.	Unsuitable habitat - Acacia species present did not have phyllodes consistent with the shape of <i>A. trulliformis</i> .
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus vesiculosa</i>	Corackerup Marlock	P4	X	X		Mallee to 3 m, bark smooth over rich coppery red. Flowers pink.	Flat sites, slight rises.	May	Possible - Recorded within 3 km of property. Slope not a match to the site but lack of information on suitable soil type or associated vegetation.	Unsuitable habitat - no Eucalyptus species present matched features of <i>E. vesiculosa</i> . Unlikely spring survey increases probability of detecting Eucalyptus trees. Survey conducted in close proximity of flowering time and likely a few would have remained flowering, if were present.
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia pseudoplumosa</i>	False Plumed Banksia	T - En		X	X	Columnar shrub, with long, toothed leaves. Non-lignotuberous shrub to 1.8 m high.	Gravelly soils.	Nov to Dec	Unlikely - lack of suitable soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - Single non-threatened Banksia species present, was large shrub and not columnar structure. Out-of-season survey sufficient for detection of species due to distinct form.
Haemodoraceae	<i>Conostylis misera</i>	Grass Conostylis	T - En			X	Rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.05-0.18 m high. Fl. yellow,	White or grey sand, sandy loam. Winter-wet flats.	Oct to Nov.	Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat and soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - taxonomic limitations with cryptic nature of identification without flowering. No similar tufted, rhizomatous perennial herbs observed.
Fabaceae	<i>Gastrolobium humile</i>		T - En	X	X		Low Shrub. Long stipules. Many flowered raceme. Leaves opposite.	Only known from Pallinup River area. Shallow brown sandy-loam soil over granite/gneiss in open sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i> ) woodland over low heath. Emergent woodlands.	Sept to Oct	Unlikely - Despite being recorded within 3 km of property, associated vegetation type and underlying geology is highly different to survey area.	Unsuitable habitat - Non-threatened <i>Gastrolobium</i> species identified within survey area, excluded as <i>G. humile</i> but leaves not being hairy and incorrect shape (long and thin), opposed to obovate.

Table A4 continued

Family	Species	Common Name	Status (WA)	NatureMap	DBCA	PMST	Description - Species	Description - Habitat	Peak Flowering period	Likelihood of occurrence - Pre field survey and suitability of habitat	Survey outcomes
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium aschersonii</i>	Spiny Pepperpress	T – Vu	X	X	X	Erect perennial, herb, 0.04-0.3 m high	Periodically wet sites, such as gilgai depressions, margins of freshwater, saline marshes and shallow soils on heavy clay soils. Requires degrees of water logging or seasonal flooding.		Unlikely - lack of suitable soil type	Unsuitable habitat - confirmed lack of suitable soil type.
Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra psammophila</i>	Sandplain Sun Orchid	T - Vu	X	X		Tuberous, perennial, herb, 0.15-0.25 m high. Fl. yellow,	Sandy clay, loam, gravel road reserves. Associated vegetation on very open heath and sedges, such as <i>Agonis</i> sp., <i>Allocasuarina</i> sp., <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp., <i>Kunzea</i> sp., <i>Banksia</i> sp.	Sept-Oct	Unlikely - lack of suitable gravel soil type and associated vegetation.	Unsuitable habitat - taxonomic limitations with out-of-season survey and annual nature of Orchids meaning species would not have been detectable. However, associated habitat varies significantly to survey area and unlikely to be present.
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia microneura</i>		P1		X		Slender Shrub (with resinous, angled young branches) to 1.5 m high. Phyllodes flat, long, needle-like, 4-11 cm long. Inflorescence globular to broadly ellipsoid. Flowers yellow.	Sand to loam over granite. Heathlands. Disturbed roadside verges	Aug to Oct	Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat and soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - <i>Acacia</i> species present did not have phyllodes consistent with the shape of <i>A. microneura</i> . Unlikely that spring survey will increase probability of detecting shrub <i>Acacia</i> due to large, shrubby nature.
Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum coeruleascens</i> subsp. <i>coeruleascens</i>		P1	X	X		Erect, non-lignotuberous shrub. 0.3-1 m high. Flowers blue	Mallee heathland with mixed Kwongan Shrubland. Flat, coarse sand, laterite/spongelite. Brown lateritic sand.	Oct to Sept	Unlikely - lack of suitable soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - No shrubs with taxonomic similarities detected at the site. Out-of-season survey sufficient for detection of <i>Conospermum</i> sp. Due to distinct form.
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sinuosa</i>	Octopus Malle	P2	X	X		Smooth barked Mallee. Glossy, green, narrow leaves. Free opercula up to 9.5 cm long, curved to sinuous in upper third and slightly dilated and warty at ends.	Granitic sands in mallee heath on gentle slopes. Endemic to sub-coastal sandplains, from Ongerup to Jerramungup and Fitzgerald National Park.	Nov to Dec	Unlikely - Recorded within 3 km of property but unsuitable habitat present with granite sands or associated vegetation.	Unsuitable habitat - <i>Eucalyptus</i> species all contained operculum taxonomic features that were distinctively different to <i>E. sinuosa</i> . Unlikely spring survey increases probability of detecting <i>Eucalyptus</i> trees.
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon bracteolaris</i>		P2		X		Shrub, 0.25-1 m high. Fl. white,	Stony sand, gravelly loam.	Feb or May or Jul or Oct.	Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat and soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - sporadic flowering required that likely responsive to rainfall. Ericaceae non-threatened species identified were not <i>L. bracteolaris</i> due to shape of leaves and form.
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon corymbiformis</i>		P2	X			Open or erect low shrub with white flowers. <0.5 m high.	Associated with <i>Banksia speciosa</i> woodland and deep white sands.	Aug to Sept	Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat and soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - Ericaceae non-threatened species identified were not <i>L. corymbiformis</i> due to shape of leaves and form.
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia arcuatilis</i>		P2		X		Rounded, spreading shrub, 0.4-1.5 m high to 2 m wide. Yellow flowers	Sand or sandy loam, sometimes with lateritic gravel. Undulating plains and rises.	Jun to Aug	Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat and soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - <i>Acacia</i> species present did not have phyllodes consistent with the shape of <i>A. arcuatilis</i> . Out-of-season survey occurred during time when <i>A. arcuatilis</i> recorded flowering.
Asparagaceae	<i>Laxmannia grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>stirlingensis</i>		P3	X	X		Tall, slender, rambling, stilt-rooted perennial. Herb to 0.22 m high. Flowers white.	White sand, sandy clay. Winter wet locations. <i>Eucalyptus</i> mallee woodland.	Sept to Nov	Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat present.	Unsuitable habitat - Survey limitations with cryptic nature of lack of flowering and herbaceous nature of species. However, suitable associated soil type is not present within the site.
Anarthriaceae	<i>Hopkinsia adscendens</i>		P3		X		Rhizomatous, perennial, herb to 0.4 m high.	Sand. Dry or seasonally damp habitats along streams	Oct	Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat present.	Unsuitable habitat - Survey limitations with cryptic nature of lack of flowering and herbaceous nature of species. However, suitable associated soil type is not present within the site.
Araliaceae	<i>Trachymene croniniana</i>		P3		X		Annual, herb 0.09-0.2 m high. White flowers	Lateritic or loamy sand. Creek Beds	No	Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat present.	Unsuitable habitat - Survey limitations with cryptic nature of lack of flowering and herbaceous nature of species. However, suitable associated soil type is not present within the site.

Table A4 continued

Family	Species	Common Name	Status (WA)	NatureMap	DBCA	PMST	Description - Species	Description - Habitat	Peak Flowering period	Likelihood of occurrence - Pre field survey and suitability of habitat	Survey outcomes
Ericaceae	<i>Brachyloma mogin</i>		P3		X		Compact shrub, 0.4 m high. Flowers red/pink/white.	Grey clayey sand. Swamp flat. Salt lakes.	Jun	Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat present with no swamp flats or salt lakes present.	Unsuitable habitat - all Ericaceae species with very different leaf shape and structure.
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia errabunda</i>		P3		X		Dense, bushy, spreading shrub, 1.2-5 m high. Yellow flowers.	Clay, loam, gravelly loam, sand. Undulating plains and clay flats.		Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat and soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - Acacia species present did not have phyllodes consistent with the shape of <i>A. errabunda</i> .
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea calycina</i> subsp. <i>calycina</i>		P3		X		Erect, spindly shrub. Leaves simple, 3-12.5 mm long and 0.7-1.7 mm wide and hairy. Corolla multicoloured, mostly yellow and orange.	Mixed Eucalyptus mallee woodland over shrubs. Dry, brown sandy clay with ironstone gravel. Hillsides. Gravel	Oct	Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat and soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - Fabaceae flowering Pea plants present were taxonomically different genus to <i>Pultenaea</i> .
Iridaceae	<i>Orthrosanthus muelleri</i>		P4		X		Rhizomatous, tufted perennial herb, 0.2-0.3 m high. Flowers blue	Sand.	Sep to Oct	Unlikely - lack of suitable habitat and soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - taxonomic limitations with cryptic nature of identification without flowering. No similar tufted, rhizomatous perennial herbs observed.
Myrtaceae	<i>Verticordia brevifolia</i> subsp. <i>brevifolia</i>		P3		X		Shrub, 0.2-0.4 m high. Flowers yellow/orange-red.	Gravelly loam and clay. Road verges.	Oct to Nov	Unlikely - lack of suitable soil types at site.	Unsuitable habitat - Taxonomic limitations with cryptic nature of flowering Myrtaceae shrubs identification without flowering during out-of-season survey. No observed flowering.
Restionaceae	<i>Desmocladus biformis</i>		P3		X		Rhizomatous, densely tufted perennial, herb (sedge-like), 0.1-0.2 m high.	Sand, sandy clay, lateritic soils. Dry sites	Sept to Oct	Unlikely - lack of suitable soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - No Restionaceae species present, with all sedges lacking reticulated joints. Out-of-season survey considered sufficient for detection of species, due to retention of flowers and fruit on herb.
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium pseudohirsutum</i>		P3		X		Rosetted perennial herb, 0.09-0.42 m high. Leaves tufted, linear, 2-16 cm long, 0.6-1.3 mm wide. Flowers white-cream	Sandy clay, lower hillslopes and depressions. Mallee, Acacia and Myrtaceous shrublands	Nov to Dec	Unlikely - Lack of suitable soil type and associated vegetation	Unsuitable habitat - Single <i>Stylidium</i> species present, but was eliminated as <i>S. pseudohirsutum</i> by leaves of species over 25 cm long and are 4-5 mm wide. Limitations of out-of-season nature through herbaceous and cryptic identification of species without flowering.
Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra</i> sp. Ongerup	Orange Sun Orchid	P3		X		Tuberous, perennial herb. Bright orange and yellow flowers. Long leaves	Open heathland with gravel and sands. Hillside with dry, brown clay. Rocky clay soil. Low shrubland with <i>Verticordia</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> and <i>Sheoak</i> .	Nov	Unlikely - lack of suitable soil types at site and associated vegetation	Unsuitable habitat - taxonomic limitations with out-of-season survey and annual nature of Orchids meaning species would not have been detectable. However, associated habitat varies significantly to survey area and unlikely to be present.
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia parva</i>		P4		X		Columnar Shrub 0.7-1.5 m high. Leaves petiolate, hairy, pinnately divided with teeth distinctly pointing to apex. Flowers yellow, soft, shiny and appressed hair.	Gravelly clay loam, sandy loam, white sand	Jun to Aug	Unlikely - lack of suitable soil type present.	Unsuitable habitat - Single non-threatened <i>Banksia</i> species present, was large shrub and not columnar structure. Out-of-season survey sufficient for detection of species due to distinct form.
Restionaceae	<i>Loxocarya magna</i>		P3		X		Rhizomatous, perennial herb (sedge-like), 0.5-1.5 m high.	Sand, loam, clay, ironstone. Seasonally inundated or damp habitats.	Sep or Nov	Highly Unlikely - vast majority of records in the Warren and Jarrah Forest area, with single record in surrounds.	
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia nubicola</i>	Stirling Range Stinkweed	P2		X		Fruiting plant, erect subshrub growth habitat. Coriaceous, sessile leaves. Globular, flowering, compound capitula.	Stirling range peak bedrock		Highly Unlikely - recorded entirely in the Stirling Range peaks. No peaks present within survey area	



Table A4 continued

Family	Species	Common Name	Status (WA)	NatureMap	DBCA	PMST	Description - Species	Description - Habitat	Peak Flowering period	Likelihood of occurrence - Pre field survey and suitability of habitat	Survey outcomes
Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia bryceana</i> subsp. <i>bryceana</i>	Dwarf Spider Orchid	T - En	X	X	X	Tuberous, perennial herb. 0.05-0.1 m high. Green-yellow flowers.	Sand, loam. Adjacent to watercourses and winter-wet sites.	Aug to Oct	Highly Unlikely - no water courses or winter wet sites present within survey area	
Myrtaceae	<i>Kunzea eriocalyx</i>		P2	X			Shrub, 0.5-1 m high. Flowers pink	Loamy soils, sandy clay over laterite, clay. Rocky quartzite outcrops	Aug to Oct	Highly Unlikely - mostly recorded in the Fitzgerald National Park, not west of Trigalow Beach area.	
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia anatona</i>	Cactus Dryandra	T - Cr En			X	Upright, non-lignotuberous shrub, to 5 m high. Flower Yellow.	Grey sand over gravelly shale, rocky silty clay loam. Lower slopes of ranges. Almost entirely restricted to Stirling Ranges.	Jan-Mar	Highly Unlikely - incorrect habitat of Stirling Ranges present	
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera paleacea</i>	Dwarf Sundew	P1	X			Fibrous-rooted, rosetted perennial, herb, to 0.03 m high, to 0.015 m wide. Fl. white-cream,	White sand, sandy clay. Recorded primarily around Torndirrup Peninsula in Albany area, distribution not consistent with survey area.	Sep to Dec or Jan.	Highly Unlikely - distribution not consistent with survey area.	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Roycea pycnophylloides</i>	Saltmat	T - En			X	Perennial herb, forming densely branched silvery mats to 1 m wide.	Sandy soils, clay. Saline Flats	Sept	Highly unlikely - Distribution outside area of Survey site, most northern record in Katanning. No saline lakes present within survey site.	
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Tetrateca pilifera</i>		P3	X			Spreading shrub, 0.1-0.3 m high. Purple Flowers	Gravelly soils; Quindalup South shallow sand flat Phase, Undulating landscapes with shallow calcareous sands over limestone and much rock outcrop; Quindalup South unstable sand Phase. Presently unstable sand.	Aug to Oct	Highly unlikely - distribution on the Swan Coastal Plain and Darlington Range.	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Xanthoparmelia scabrosina</i>		P1	X			fungi			Outside of expertise of surveyor	
Parmeliaceae	<i>Xanthoparmelia subbarbatica</i>		P1	X			fungi			Outside of expertise of surveyor	
Pleurophascaceae	<i>Pleurophascum occidentale</i>		P4	X		X	This distinctive moss forms a loose mat with vertical stems, 1 to 3 cm high, growing off a rhizomatous base. It is generally glossy yellowish-green above and bronze-brown below. The soft leaves are spirally arranged, and overlap.	Grows with other mosses under the cover of myrtaceous and other shrubs. Known to occur in a wide range of habitat including shallow soils on the edge of granite, deep white sand on laterite, sandy clay loam on sandstone, pink sand on sandstone as well as sandy soils some distance from granite outcrops		Outside of expertise of surveyor	

**Table A5: Potential conservation significant Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities located within 10km of the survey area.**

Community Name	Status		Description	Survey Outcome
	EPBC Act 1999	BC Act 2016		
Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia	En	P3	Consists of predominantly obligate seeding proteaceous shrubland and heath (Kwongan) and mallee heath on sandplain, duplex sand/clay and gravels overlying Eocene sediments, quartzite, schist, Yilgarn and Albany Fraser granite and greenstone ranges. Its flora is characterised by high species diversity and a high degree of endemism, particularly in the Stirling Range, Fitzgerald River National Park, Ravensthorpe Range and Russell Ranges. Due to the high levels of endemism, there are few species that exist across the entire range of the dense, obligate seeding Proteaceae dominated shrublands and Kwongan of the Esperance Sandplains, however particular species have been identified as common dominant species in each of its ecodistricts (DoE, 2015a).	Not present - Proteaceous species were present but were scattered and isolated and did not meet diagnostic features
Tallerack ( <i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i> ) mallee-heath on heavy soils	En	P2	Component of the Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrublands of the southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia. This vegetation type is mallee-heath in which the conspicuous <i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i> is the dominant Eucalypt species in an open Mallee or very open formation that typically includes abundant <i>E. decipiens</i> subsp. <i>adesmophloia</i> and <i>E. falcata</i> , <i>E. buprestium</i> , <i>E. decurva</i> and <i>E. uncinata</i> are sometimes present. <i>Hakea cucullata</i> , <i>H. nitida</i> and <i>H. pandanicarpa</i> subsp. <i>crassifolia</i> are usually present as tall open shrubs. Commonly, these heaths or closed heaths are dominated by <i>Acacia biflora</i> , <i>Beaufortia empetrifolia</i> , <i>Banksia mucronulata</i> subsp. <i>mucronulata</i> , <i>Banksia tenuifolia</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i> , <i>Hakea denticulata</i> , <i>Isopogon trilobus</i> , <i>Melaleuca striata</i> , <i>Rinzia schollerifolia</i> or <i>Taxandria spathulata</i> .	Not present - No <i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i> plants or broadly associated species listed in description observed at the site.
Swamp Yate ( <i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i> ) woodland in seasonally inundated basins (South Coast)		P3	Yate woodlands with intact understorey and fringing vegetation are poorly conserved in the region.	Not present - no <i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i> or standing bodies of freshwater wetlands observed at the survey area.
Eucalyptus Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	Cr En	P3	The ecological community defined and assessed as TEC/PEC 'Eucalyptus Woodland of the Western Australian Wheatbelt' is comprised of eucalypt woodlands that formerly were the most common type of vegetation across the wheatbelt landscape of south-western WA, inland between the Darling Range and western edge of the goldfields. The woodlands are dominated by a complex mosaic of eucalypt species with a tree or mallet form over an understorey that is highly variable in structure and composition. Woodlands dominated by mallee forms or vegetation with a very sparse Eucalypt tree canopy are not part of the ecological community (DoE 2015b; DOE 2015c).	Unlikely - outside of distribution of key diagnostic characteristics.

Table A6: Potential conservation significant fauna located within 20km of the survey area and likelihood of occurrence analysis (post survey).

Family	Scientific Name	Vernacular	Status (WA) / EPBC Act	Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Likelihood of occurrence	Likelihood of Detection	Species Present
Dasyuridae	<i>Dasyurus geoffroi</i>	Chuditch, Western Quoll	VU / VU	Woodland or forest. Logs must have a diameter > 30 cm and a hollow with 7–20 cm diameter and 1 m length (Dunlop and Morris 2012). Burrows are constructed beneath habitat features such as stumps, logs, trees or rock outcrops.	Y	Possible	LOW	N
Falconidae	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU / -	Usually in lightly timbered country, especially stony plains and lightly timbered acacia shrublands.	Y	Possible	LOW	N
Megapodiidae	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU / VU	Arid and semi-arid areas dominated by mallee eucalypts on sandy soils. They are known to also occur in Mulga ( <i>Acacia aneura</i> ), Broombush ( <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> ), Scrub Pine ( <i>Callitris verrucosa</i> ), Eucalyptus woodlands and coastal heathlands. Malleefowl require abundant leaf litter and a sandy substrate for the successful construction of nest mounds.	Y	Possible	MEDIUM	N
Macropodidae	<i>Notamacropus eugenii</i> subsp. <i>derbianus</i>	Tammar Wallaby	P4 / -	Dense, low vegetation for daytime shelter and open grassy areas for feeding. This species inhabits coastal scrub, heath, dry sclerophyll forest and thickets in mallee and woodland.	Y	Possible	MEDIUM	N
Macropodidae	<i>Notamacropus irma</i>	Western Brush Wallaby	P4 / -	Preferred habitat includes open forest or woodland, particularly open, seasonally-wet flats with low grasses and open scrubby thickets.	Y	Possible	MEDIUM	N
Psophodidae	<i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i>	Western Whip Bird	EN / EN	Dense heath-like shrubby thickets on coastal dunes, and mallee woodland or shrubland with an open upper storey above a dense shrubby understorey. Preferred habitat is usually 2–3 metres tall and dominated by shrubs such as <i>Agonis marginata</i> , hakeas (e.g. <i>Hakea elliptica</i> and <i>H. trifurcata</i> ), Showy Dryandra ( <i>Banksia formosa</i> ), <i>Eutaxia obovata</i> , <i>Acacia myrtifolia</i> and Heart-leaf Poison-bush ( <i>Gastrolobium bilobum</i> ), usually with a dense shrubby understorey, and sometimes intermixed with stunted eucalypts such as Marri ( <i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> ) and Jarrah ( <i>E. marginata</i> ).	Y	Possible	MEDIUM	N
Psophodidae	<i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> subsp. <i>nigrogularis</i>	Western Heath Whipbird	EN / EN	Dense heath-like shrubby thickets on coastal dunes, and mallee woodland or shrubland with an open upper storey above a dense shrubby understorey. Preferred habitat is usually 2–3 metres tall and dominated by shrubs such as <i>Agonis marginata</i> , hakeas (e.g. <i>Hakea elliptica</i> and <i>H. trifurcata</i> ), Showy Dryandra ( <i>Banksia formosa</i> ), <i>Eutaxia obovata</i> , <i>Acacia myrtifolia</i> and Heart-leaf Poison-bush ( <i>Gastrolobium bilobum</i> ), usually with a dense shrubby understorey, and sometimes intermixed with stunted eucalypts such as Marri ( <i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> ) and Jarrah ( <i>E. marginata</i> ).	Y	Possible	MEDIUM	N
Psophodidae	<i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> subsp. <i>oberon</i>	Western Wheatbelt Whipbird	P4 / -	Occurs in mallee, often open mallee vegetation with a dense, tall shrub layer up to 1.5 m tall and dominated by such species as Hakea, Lambertia, Dryandra or Banksia.	Y	Possible	MEDIUM	N
Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	MI / MI	Almost entirely coastal, coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Apodidae	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	MI / MI	Dry or open habitats, including riparian woodland and tea-tree swamps, low scrub, heathland or saltmarsh. Almost exclusively aerial, flying from less than 1 m to at least 300 m above ground over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Potoroidae	<i>Bettongia</i> subsp. <i>ogilbyi</i>	Woylie, Brush Tailed Bettong	CR / EN	Tall eucalypt forests and woodlands, dense myrtaceous shrublands, and kwongan (proteaceous) or mallee heath	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N

Table A6 continued.

Family	Scientific Name	Vernacular	Status (WA) / EPBC Act	Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Likelihood of occurrence	Likelihood of Detection	Species Present
Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	EN / EN	Wetlands, permanent and seasonal freshwater habitats, particularly those dominated by sedges, rushes and reeds (e.g. Phragmites, Cyperus, Eleocharis, Juncus, Typha, Baumea, Bolboschoenus) or cutting grass (Gahnia) growing over a muddy or peaty substrate	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	MI / MI	Muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CR / CR & MI	Intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and occasionally around ephemeral and permanent lakes and dams with bare edges of mud or sand	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	MI / MI	Shallow fresh to saline wetlands.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> subsp. <i>naso</i>	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	VU / VU	Foraging habitat includes vegetation containing proteaceous heath/woodland, eucalypt woodlands or forest (particularly Marri and Jarrah forest) and Pinus spp. Breeding habitat includes large, mature trees containing suitable sized hollows, proximate to high quality feeding habitat.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	Baudin's Cockatoo, White-tailed Long-billed Black Cockatoo	EN / EN	Hollows of large, mature trees. Foraging habitat includes vegetation containing proteaceous heath/woodland, eucalypt woodlands or forest (particularly Marri and Jarrah forest) and Pinus spp.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Cockatoo, White-tailed Short-billed Black Cockatoo	EN / EN	Eucalypt woodlands, especially those that contain salmon gum and wandoo, and in shrubland or kwongan heathland dominated by hakea, dryandra, banksia and grevillea species. It also occurs in remnant patches of native vegetation on land otherwise cleared for agriculture. It also forages in forests containing marri, jarrah or karri	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus sp.</i>	White-tailed black cockatoo	EN / EN		N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Dasyornithidae	<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>	Western Bristlebird	EN / EN	Preferred habitat includes floristically diverse low dense coastal heathland.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	OS / -	It requires abundant prey and secure nest sites, and prefers coastal and inland cliffs or open woodlands near water.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	MI / MI	Species has a strong association with water (wetlands, water courses banks of lakes and marshes, artificial wetlands).	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Strigidae	<i>Ninox connivens</i> subsp. <i>connivens</i>	Barking Owl	P3	Open woodlands and the edges of forests, often adjacent to farmland. They are less likely to use the interior of forested habitat. Usually found in habitats that are dominated by eucalyptus species, particularly red gum. They prefer woodlands and forests with a high density of large trees and particularly sites with hollows that are used by the owls as well as their prey. Roost sites are often located near waterways or wetlands.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	CR / CR & MI	Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, often with beds of seagrass, on sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, mangrove swamps, bays, harbours and lagoons.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Anatidae	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	P4 / -	Prefers deep water in large permanent wetlands and swamps with dense aquatic vegetation.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Accipitridae	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	MI / MI	Littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands and offshore islands. Requires extensive areas of open fresh, brackish or saline water for foraging	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N

Table A6 continued.

Family	Scientific Name	Vernacular	Status (WA) / EPBC Act	Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Likelihood of occurrence	Likelihood of Detection	Species Present
Dasyuridae	<i>Parantechinus apicalis</i>	Dibbler	EN / EN	Old-growth mallee heath. Prefer vegetation with a dense canopy greater than 1 m high which has been unburnt for at least 10 years or more.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Psittacidae	<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	Night Parrot	CR / EN	Usually inhabit arid or semi-arid grasslands that are dominated by spinifex, though they have also been recorded in shrublands dominated by samphire, bluebush and saltbush	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Dasyuridae	<i>Phascogale calura</i>	Red Tailed Phascogale, Kenngoor	CD / VU	Inhabits Wandoo ( <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> ) and Sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i> ) woodland associations, with populations being most dense in the latter vegetation type. They show a preference for long unburnt habitat with a continuous canopy, as well as tree hollows.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Muridae	<i>Pseudomys occidentalis</i>	Western mouse	P4 / -	Range of vegetation types, including low shrub lands, tall dense shrub lands, sparse to dense shrub mallees, mid-dense woodlands and very open woodlands. This species is most often found in these vegetation types that have not been burnt for 30-50 years and in dense shrub lands around granite outcrops. Searches for burrows with a depth of 20-30 cm-deep burrows that consist of a single vertical entrance shaft.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N
Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, greenshank	MI / MI	Typical habitat is often found to be sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats.	N	Unlikely	Not applicable no suitable habitat present	N

## **Appendix D**

### Conservation Status Definitions and Condition Scale

**Table A7: Conservation code definitions for flora and fauna as listed as threatened or specially protected.**

Threatened, Extinct and Specially Protected fauna or flora are species which have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be, in the wild, threatened, extinct or in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such.

Threat Category	Definition
Threatened - Critically endangered species (CR)	Facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future
Threatened - Endangered species (EN)	Facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future
Threatened - Vulnerable species (VU)	Facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future
Threatened - Extinct (EX)	There is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died
Threatened – Extinct in the wild (EW)	Species is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form
Specially protected species - Migratory species (MI)	Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.
Specially protected species – Conservation Dependent (CD)	Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened,
Specially protected species – Other specially protected species (OS)	Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation

**Table A8: Conservation code definitions for flora and fauna as listed as Priority.**

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3.

Threat Category	Definition
Priority 1: Poorly-known species	Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation.
Priority 2: Poorly-known species	Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation.
Priority 3: Poorly-known species	Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat.
Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring	(a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands. (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as Conservation Dependent. (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

**Table A9: Conservation code definitions for ecological communities listed as threatened (TEC).**

Threat Category	Definition
Presumed Totally Destroyed (PD)	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.
Critically Endangered (CR)	An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and found to have been subject to a major contraction in area and/or that was originally of limited distribution and is facing severe modification or destruction throughout its range in the immediate future, or is already severely degraded throughout its range but capable of being substantially restored or rehabilitated.
Endangered (EN)	An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and found to have been subject to a major contraction in area and/or was originally of limited distribution and is in danger of significant modification throughout its range or severe modification or destruction over most of its range in the near future.
Vulnerable (VU)	An ecological community that has been adequately surveyed and is found to be declining and/or has declined in distribution and/or condition and whose ultimate security has not yet been assured and/or a community that is still widespread but is believed likely to move into a category of higher threat in the near future if threatening processes continue or begin operating throughout its range.

**Table A10: Conservation code definitions for ecological communities listed as priority (PEC).**

Possible threatened ecological communities that do not meet survey criteria or that are not adequately defined are added to the Priority Ecological Community List under priorities 1, 2 and 3.

Threat Category	Definition
Priority One (P1)	Ecological communities that are known from very few occurrences with a very restricted distribution (generally $\leq 5$ occurrences or a total area of $\leq 100$ ha), and appear to be under immediate threat.
Priority Two (P2)	Communities that are known from few occurrences with a restricted distribution (generally $\leq 10$ occurrences or a total area of $\leq 200$ ha). At least some occurrences are not believed to be under immediate threat (within approximately 10 years) of destruction or degradation.
Priority Three (P3)	(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 with significant remaining areas of habitat in which other occurrences may occur, much of it not under imminent threat (within approximately 10 years), 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, inappropriate fire regimes, clearing, hydrological change etc.
Priority Four (P4)	Ecological communities that are adequately known, rare but not threatened or meet criteria for Near Threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list. These communities require regular monitoring.
Priority Five (P5)	Conservation Dependent 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.



**Table A11: Condition Rating Scale (adapted from Keighery 1994) outlined in EPA (2016a).**

Vegetation Condition Rating	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance or damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species. Damage to trees caused by fire, the presence of non-aggressive weeds and occasional vehicle tracks.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.
Completely Degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees and shrubs.

## **Appendix E**

### DBCA Threatened and Priority Reporting (TPFL) Forms

## **Appendix F**

NatureMap and EPBC Act PMST reports



# Threatened and Priority Flora Report Form

Version 1.4 March 2021

**Please complete as much of the form as possible, with emphasis on those sections bordered in black.** For information on how to complete the form please refer to the Threatened & Priority Flora Report Form (TPRF) manual on the DBCA website at [www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/threatened-plants](http://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/threatened-plants)

<b>TAXON:</b> <u>Kunzea newbeyi</u>		<b>TPFL Pop. No.:</b> _____
<b>OBSERVATION DATE:</b> <u>07/07/2021</u>	<b>CONSERVATION STATUS:</b> <u>P1</u>	<b>New population</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>OBSERVER/S:</b> <u>Katie White and Bianca Theyer</u>		<b>PHONE</b> <u>0439 993 451 or 0458 441 432</u>
<b>ROLE:</b> <u>Ecologist/Botanist – Environmental Consultants</u>	<b>ORGANISATION:</b> <u>Bio Diverse Solutions</u>	
<b>EMAIL:</b> <u>katie@biodiversesolutions.com.au</u>		

<b>DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</b> (Provide at least nearest town/named locality, and the distance and direction to that place): <u>~16km south-west of Boxwood Hill townsite, in Monjebup locality. On private property, approximately 7.7 km north of Borden-Bremer Rd, on Monjebup Rd. On the eastern side of the Rd in breakaway</u>			
			<b>Reserve No.:</b> _____
<b>DBC DISTRICT:</b> <u>South-coast</u>	<b>LGA:</b> <u>Gnowangerup</u>	Land manager present: <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>DATUM:</b>	<b>COORDINATES:</b> (If UTM coords provided, Zone is also required)	<b>METHOD USED:</b>	
GDA94 / MGA94 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DecDegrees <input type="checkbox"/> DegMinSec <input type="checkbox"/> UTM <input type="checkbox"/>	GPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Differential GPS <input type="checkbox"/> Map <input type="checkbox"/>	
AGD84 / AMG84 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Lat / Northing:</b> <u>34°15'10"</u>	No. satellites: _____ Map used: <u>Google Earth</u>	
WGS84 <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Long / Easting:</b> <u>118°37'09"</u>	Boundary polygon captured: <input type="checkbox"/> Map scale: _____	
Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>ZONE:</b> _____		
<b>LAND TENURE:</b>			
Nature reserve <input type="checkbox"/>	Timber reserve <input type="checkbox"/>	Private property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rail reserve <input type="checkbox"/> Shire road reserve <input type="checkbox"/>
National park <input type="checkbox"/>	State forest <input type="checkbox"/>	Pastoral lease <input type="checkbox"/>	MRWA road reserve <input type="checkbox"/> Other Crown reserve <input type="checkbox"/>
Conservation park <input type="checkbox"/>	Water reserve <input type="checkbox"/>	UCL <input type="checkbox"/> SLK/Pole _____ to _____	Specify other: _____

<b>AREA ASSESSMENT:</b> Edge survey <input type="checkbox"/> Partial survey <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full survey <input type="checkbox"/> Area observed (m <sup>2</sup> ): _____			
<b>EFFORT:</b> Time spent surveying (minutes): <u>5 hr</u>		No. of minutes spent / 100 m <sup>2</sup> : _____	
<b>POP'N COUNT ACCURACY:</b> Actual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extrapolation <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate <input type="checkbox"/> Count method: _____ <small>(Refer to field manual for list)</small>			
<b>WHAT COUNTED:</b>	Plants <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Clumps <input type="checkbox"/>	Clonal stems <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>TOTAL POP'N STRUCTURE:</b>	<b>Mature:</b>	<b>Juveniles:</b>	<b>Seedlings:</b> <b>Totals:</b>
Alive	<u>37</u>		
Dead			
Area of pop (m <sup>2</sup> ): <u>100m2</u> <small>Note: Pls record count as numbers (not percentages) for database.</small>			
<b>QUADRATS PRESENT:</b>	No. _____	Size _____	Data attached <input type="checkbox"/> Total area of quadrats (m <sup>2</sup> ): _____
<b>Summary Quad. Totals: Alive</b>			
<b>REPRODUCTIVE STATE:</b>	Clonal <input type="checkbox"/>	Vegetative <input type="checkbox"/>	Flowerbud <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flower <input type="checkbox"/>
	Immature fruit <input type="checkbox"/>	Fruit <input type="checkbox"/>	Dehisced fruit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Percentage in flower: <u>0%</u>

**CONDITION OF PLANTS:** Healthy  Moderate  Poor  Senescent

**COMMENT:** Not counted properly – limitations that weren't flowering. Targeted Flora survey required, and will update formal counts and mapping.

THREATS - type, agent and supporting information:	Current impact (N-E)	Potential Impact (L-E)	Potential Threat Onset (S-L)
<small>Eg clearing, too frequent fire, weed, disease. Refer to field manual for list of threats &amp; agents. Specify agent where relevant. Rate current and potential threat impact: N=Nil, L=Low, M=Medium, H=High, E=Extreme Estimate time to potential impact: S=Short (&lt;12mths), M=Medium (&lt;5yrs), L=Long (5yrs+)</small>			
• Mining – private land holder proposed to clear and extract basic raw materials where Growing. Current Clearing Permit with DWER.	<u>N</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>
•	_____	_____	_____



# Threatened and Priority Flora Report Form

•	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

Please return completed form to **Species And Communities Program DBCA**,  
Locked Bag 104, BENTLEY DELIVERY CENTRE WA 6983 **OR** email to: [flora.data@dbca.wa.gov.au](mailto:flora.data@dbca.wa.gov.au)

**RECORDS:** Please forward to **Flora Administrative Officer**, Species and Communities Program.

Record entered by: \_\_\_\_\_ Sheet No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Record Entered in Database



# Threatened and Priority Flora Report Form

**HABITAT INFORMATION:**

<b>LANDFORM:</b>	<b>ROCK TYPE:</b>	<b>LOOSE ROCK:</b>	<b>SOIL TYPE:</b>	<b>SOIL COLOUR:</b>	<b>DRAINAGE:</b>
Crest <input type="checkbox"/>	Granite <input type="checkbox"/>	(on soil surface; eg gravel, quartz fields)	Sand <input type="checkbox"/>	Red <input type="checkbox"/>	Well drained <input type="checkbox"/>
Hill <input type="checkbox"/>	Dolerite <input type="checkbox"/>		Sandy loam <input type="checkbox"/>	Brown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally inundated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ridge <input type="checkbox"/>	Laterite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0-10% <input type="checkbox"/>	Loam <input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow <input type="checkbox"/>	Permanently inundated <input type="checkbox"/>
Outcrop <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone <input type="checkbox"/>	10-30% <input type="checkbox"/>	Clay loam <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	White <input type="checkbox"/>	Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>
Slope <input type="checkbox"/>	Limestone <input type="checkbox"/>	30-50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Light clay <input type="checkbox"/>	Grey <input type="checkbox"/>	
Flat <input type="checkbox"/>	Quartz <input type="checkbox"/>	50-100% <input type="checkbox"/>	Peat <input type="checkbox"/>	Black <input type="checkbox"/>	
Open depression <input type="checkbox"/>	Specify other: _____		Specify other: _____	Specify other: _____	
Drainage line <input type="checkbox"/>			Spongelite? _____	Orange-brown _____	
Closed depression <input type="checkbox"/>					
Wetland <input type="checkbox"/>	Specific Landform Element: _____				

**CONDITION OF SOIL:** Dry  Moist  Waterlogged  Inundated

**VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION\*:**

Eg: 1. Banksia woodland (B. attenuata, B. ilicifolia);  
 2. Open shrubland (Hibbertia sp., Acacia spp.);  
 3. Isolated clumps of sedges (M.tetragona)

1. *Eucalyptus phenax* subsp. *phenax*, *Eucalyptus sporadica*, *Eucalyptus redunca* Mallee Woodland, over *Melaleuca carrii*, *Callitris preissii* and *Kunzea newbeyi* shrubland, over *Lepidosperma squamatum*, *Lepidosperma pubisquamum* open sedgeland, over *Drosera glanduligera*, *Drosera macrantha* and Orchid open forbland.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

**ASSOCIATED SPECIES:**

Other (non-dominant) spp \_\_\_\_\_

\* Please record up to four of the most representative vegetation layers (with up to three dominant species in each layer). Structural Formations should follow 2009 Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook guidelines – refer to field manual for further information and structural formation table.

**CONDITION OF HABITAT:** Pristine  Excellent  Very good  Good  Degraded  Completely degraded

**COMMENT:** \_\_\_\_\_

**FIRE HISTORY:** Last Fire: Season/Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Intensity: High  Medium  Low  No signs of fire

**FENCING:** Not required  Present  Replace / repair  Required  Length req'd: \_\_\_\_\_

**ROADSIDE MARKERS:** Not required  Present  Replace / reposition  Required  Quantity req'd: \_\_\_\_\_

**OTHER COMMENTS:** (Please include recommended management actions and/or implemented actions - include date. Also include details of additional data available, and how to locate it.)

Reconnaissance survey conducted out of season. Further Targeted flora survey required – quantify population size, number, impact.

Report submitted to clients – Reconnaissance flora, vegetation and basic fauna survey – Lot 1857 (No. 653) Monjebup Rd, Monjebup

**FLORA AUTHORISATION / LICENCE No:** FTB62000327 \_\_\_\_ Note if only observing plants (i.e. no specimens or plant material is taken) then no authorisation/licence is required. For further information on authorisation and licencing requirements see the Threatened Flora and Wildlife Licensing pages on DBCA's website. Any actions carried out under authorisations/licences should be recorded above in the OTHER COMMENTS section.

**SPECIMEN:** Collectors No: \_\_\_\_\_ WA Herb.  Regional Herb.  District Herb.  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**LODGEMENT:** WA Herb Lodgement No: KW148, Accession 9059



# Threatened and Priority Flora Report Form

Version 1.4 March 2021

**ATTACHED:** Map  Mudmap  Photo  GIS data  Field notes  Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
**COPY SENT TO:** Regional Office  District Office  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Submitter of Record: Katie White Role: Ecologist/Botanist Signed: KW Date: 17/09/2021

Please return completed form to **Species And Communities Program DBCA**,  
Locked Bag 104, BENTLEY DELIVERY CENTRE WA 6983 **OR** email to: [flora.data@dbca.wa.gov.au](mailto:flora.data@dbca.wa.gov.au)

**RECORDS:** Please forward to **Flora Administrative Officer**, Species and Communities Program.

Record entered by: \_\_\_\_\_ Sheet No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Record Entered in Database

# NatureMap Species Report

Created By Guest user on 25/06/2021

Current Names Only Yes  
Core Datasets Only Yes  
Method 'By Circle'  
Centre 118° 37' 09" E, 34° 15' 09" S  
Buffer 20km  
Group By Kingdom

Kingdom	Species	Records
Animalia	269	5001
Fungi	21	28
Plantae	1160	3226
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1450</b>	<b>8255</b>

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	Endemic To Query Area
<b>Animalia</b>				
1.	24559 <i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i> (Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater)			
2.	24260 <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i> (Broad-tailed Thornbill, Inland Thornbill)			
3.	24261 <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i> (Yellow-rumped Thornbill)			
4.	24262 <i>Acanthiza inornata</i> (Western Thornbill)			
5.	24560 <i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i> (Western Spinebill)			
6.	<i>Acariformes</i> sp.			
7.	25535 <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i> (Collared Sparrowhawk)			
8.	25536 <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> (Brown Goshawk)			
9.	42368 <i>Acritoscincus trilineatus</i> (Western Three-lined Skink)			
10.	41323 <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Common Sandpiper)		IA	
11.	<i>Aedes campitorhynchus</i>			
12.	25544 <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i> (Australian Owlet-nightjar)			
13.	<i>Ainudrilus nhama</i>			
14.	<i>Alboa worooa</i>			
15.	<i>Aname mainae</i>			
16.	<i>Aname tepperi</i>			
17.	24310 <i>Anas castanea</i> (Chestnut Teal)			
18.	24312 <i>Anas gracilis</i> (Grey Teal)			
19.	24316 <i>Anas superciliosa</i> (Pacific Black Duck)			
20.	24561 <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> (Red Wattlebird)			
21.	24562 <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i> (Western Little Wattlebird)			
22.	24990 <i>Aprasia pulchella</i> (Granite Worm-lizard)			
23.	24991 <i>Aprasia repens</i> (Sand-plain Worm-lizard)			
24.	24285 <i>Aquila audax</i> (Wedge-tailed Eagle)			
25.	<i>Arrenurus (Micruracarus) sp. 1 (SAP)</i>			
26.	25566 <i>Artamus cinereus</i> (Black-faced Woodswallow)			
27.	24353 <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i> (Dusky Woodswallow)			
28.	<i>Atherinosoma</i> sp.			
29.	<i>Atherinosoma wallacei</i>			
30.	<i>Atrichopogon</i> sp. 2 (SAP)			
31.	<i>Australocyclops australis</i>			
32.	<i>Australocypris insularis</i>			
33.	<i>Austrochiltonia subtenuis</i>			
34.	24318 <i>Aythya australis</i> (Hardhead)			
35.	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>			
36.	24162 <i>Bettongia penicillata</i> subsp. <i>ogilbyi</i> (Woylie, Brush-tailed Bettong)		T	
37.	24319 <i>Biziura lobata</i> (Musk Duck)			
38.	<i>Boeckella triarticulata</i>			
39.	<i>Brachionus quadridentatus cluniorbicularis</i>			
40.	24359 <i>Burhinus grallarius</i> (Bush Stone-curlew)			
41.	25598 <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> (Fan-tailed Cuckoo)			
42.	42307 <i>Cacomantis pallidus</i> (Pallid Cuckoo)			
43.	24269 <i>Calamanthus campestris</i> (Rufous Fieldwren)			



Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
44.	<i>Calamocia</i> sp. 342 (ampulla variant) (CB)			
45.	24734 <i>Calyptrorhynchus latirostris</i> (Carnaby's Cockatoo, White-tailed Short-billed Black Cockatoo)		T	
46.	<i>Ceinidae</i> sp.			
47.	<i>Ceratopogonidae</i> sp.			
48.	24086 <i>Cercartetus concinnus</i> (Western Pygmy-possum, Mundarda)			
49.	24186 <i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i> (Gould's Wattled Bat)			
50.	24321 <i>Chenonetta jubata</i> (Australian Wood Duck, Wood Duck)			
51.	<i>Cherax preissii</i>			
52.	<i>Chironominae</i> sp.			
53.	<i>Chironomus</i> aff. <i>alternans</i> (V24) (CB)			
54.	24980 <i>Christinus marmoratus</i> (Marbled Gecko)			
55.	24289 <i>Circus assimilis</i> (Spotted Harrier)			
56.	<i>Cladopelma curtilvalva</i>			
57.	25675 <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> (Grey Shrike-thrush)			
58.	25568 <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> (Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike)			
59.	25592 <i>Corvus coronoides</i> (Australian Raven)			
60.	24671 <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i> (Stubble Quail)			
61.	25701 <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i> (Brown Quail)			
62.	24420 <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> (Pied Butcherbird)			
63.	25595 <i>Cracticus tibicen</i> (Australian Magpie)			
64.	25596 <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> (Grey Butcherbird)			
65.	25456 <i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i> (Clawless Gecko)			
66.	24918 <i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i> subsp. <i>ocellatus</i> (Clawless Gecko)			
67.	25401 <i>Crinia pseudinsignifera</i> (Bleating Froglet)			
68.	30893 <i>Cryptoblepharus buchananii</i>			
69.	25460 <i>Ctenophorus maculatus</i> (Spotted Military Dragon)			
70.	24879 <i>Ctenophorus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>griseus</i> (Spotted Military Dragon)			
71.	25047 <i>Ctenotus impar</i>			
72.	<i>Culicidae</i> sp.			
73.	<i>Culicoides</i> sp.			
74.	24322 <i>Cygnus atratus</i> (Black Swan)			
75.	30901 <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> (Laughing Kookaburra)	Y		
76.	25673 <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i> (Varied Sittella)			
77.	<i>Dasyhelea</i> sp.			
78.	24092 <i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i> (Chuditch, Western Quoll)		T	
79.	24995 <i>Delma australis</i>			
80.	<i>Diacypripis compacta</i>			
81.	<i>Diacypripis phoxe</i>			
82.	<i>Diacypripis spinosa</i>			
83.	<i>Dicrotendipes pseudoconjunctus</i>			
84.	41403 <i>Diplodactylus calcicolus</i> (South Coast Gecko)			
85.	25469 <i>Diplodactylus granariensis</i>			
86.	24929 <i>Diplodactylus granariensis</i> subsp. <i>granariensis</i>			
87.	<i>Dolichopodidae</i> sp.			
88.	<i>Dolichopodidae</i> sp. A (SAP)			
89.	<i>Dolichopodidae</i> sp. B (SAP)			
90.	24470 <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i> (Emu)			
91.	24650 <i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i> (Southern Scrub-robin)			
92.	<i>Dytiscidae</i> sp.			
93.	25251 <i>Echiopsis curta</i> (Bardick)			
94.	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>			
95.	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>			
96.	47937 <i>Elseya melanops</i> (Black-fronted Dotterel)			
97.	<i>Enchytraeidae</i> sp.			
98.	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>			
99.	<i>Ephydriidae</i> sp.			
100.	<i>Ephydriidae</i> sp. 3 (SAP)			
101.	<i>Ephydriidae</i> sp. 6 (SAP)			
102.	24567 <i>Epthianura albifrons</i> (White-fronted Chat)			
103.	24368 <i>Eurostopodus argus</i> (Spotted Nightjar)			
104.	25621 <i>Falco berigora</i> (Brown Falcon)			
105.	25622 <i>Falco cenchroides</i> (Australian Kestrel, Nankeen Kestrel)			
106.	25623 <i>Falco longipennis</i> (Australian Hobby)			
107.	25624 <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon)		S	
108.	<i>Forcypomyia</i> sp. 6 (PSW)			
109.	25727 <i>Fulica atra</i> (Eurasian Coot)			
110.	24761 <i>Fulica atra</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> (Eurasian Coot)			
111.	<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>			
112.	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
113.	25530 <i>Gerygone fusca</i> (Western Gerygone)			
114.	<i>Gladiferens imparipes</i>			
115.	47962 <i>Glyciphila melanops</i> (Tawny-crowned Honeyeater)			
116.	24443 <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> (Magpie-lark)			
117.	24295 <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i> (Whistling Kite)			
118.	<i>Halicyclops</i> sp. 1 (nr <i>ambiguus</i> ) (SAP)			
119.	25408 <i>Heleioporus albopunctatus</i> (Western Spotted Frog)			
120.	25410 <i>Heleioporus eyrei</i> (Moaning Frog)			
121.	<i>Hemicordulia tau</i>			
122.	25474 <i>Hemiergis initialis</i>			
123.	25115 <i>Hemiergis initialis</i> subsp. <i>initialis</i>			
124.	25475 <i>Hemiergis peronii</i>			
125.	25117 <i>Hemiergis peronii</i> subsp. <i>peronii</i>			
126.	<i>Heteroceridae</i> sp.			
127.	47965 <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> (Little Eagle)			
128.	24491 <i>Hirundo neoxena</i> (Welcome Swallow)			
129.	<i>Hyderodes crassus</i>			
130.	<i>Hydrophilidae</i> sp.			
131.	34001 <i>Hylacola cauta</i> subsp. <i>whitlocki</i> (Shy Groundwren)			
132.	<i>Ilyocypris australiensis</i>			
133.	<i>Kiefferulus intertinctus</i>			
134.	24557 <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (Malleefowl)		T	
135.	<i>Leptoceridae</i> sp.			
136.	25131 <i>Lerista distinguenda</i>			
137.	<i>Lestidae</i> sp.			
138.	24573 <i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i> (Purple-gaped Honeyeater)			
139.	25659 <i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i> (White-eared Honeyeater)			
140.	25661 <i>Lichmera indistincta</i> (Brown Honeyeater)			
141.	<i>Limnocythere mowbrayensis</i>			
142.	25415 <i>Limnodynastes dorsalis</i> (Western Banjo Frog)			
143.	25383 <i>Litoria cyclorhyncha</i> (Spotted-thighed Frog)			
144.	24132 <i>Macropus fuliginosus</i> (Western Grey Kangaroo)			
145.	25650 <i>Malurus elegans</i> (Red-winged Fairy-wren)			
146.	24551 <i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i> (Blue-breasted Fairy-wren)			
147.	25654 <i>Malurus splendens</i> (Splendid Fairy-wren)			
148.	24583 <i>Manorina flavigula</i> (Yellow-throated Miner)			
149.	<i>Masasteron mas</i>			
150.	25663 <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> (Brown-headed Honeyeater)			
151.	24587 <i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i> (Western White-naped Honeyeater)			
152.	25184 <i>Menetia greyii</i>			
153.	<i>Meridiecylops baylyi</i>			
154.	24598 <i>Merops ornatus</i> (Rainbow Bee-eater)			
155.	<i>Mesochra baylyi</i>			
156.	<i>Mesostigmata</i> sp.			
157.	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>			
158.	25542 <i>Milvus migrans</i> (Black Kite)			
159.	25240 <i>Morelia spilota</i> subsp. <i>imbricata</i> (Carpet Python)			
160.	25192 <i>Morethia obscura</i>			
161.	24223 <i>Mus musculus</i> (House Mouse)	Y		
162.	<i>Myandra bicincta</i>			
163.	25610 <i>Myiagra inquieta</i> (Restless Flycatcher)			
164.	25420 <i>Myobatrachus gouldii</i> (Turtle Frog)			
165.	<i>Mytilocypris mytiloides</i>			
166.	<i>Necterosoma penicillatus</i>			
167.	<i>Nematoda</i> sp.			
168.	25421 <i>Neobatrachus albipes</i> (White-footed Trilling Frog)			
169.	24738 <i>Neophema elegans</i> (Elegant Parrot)			
170.	24819 <i>Ninox connivens</i> subsp. <i>connivens</i> (Barking owl (southwest subpop.))		P3	
171.	<i>Nitocra</i> sp. 1 (SAP)			
172.	48024 <i>Notamacropus eugenii</i> subsp. <i>derbianus</i> (Tamar Wallaby, Tamar)		P4	
173.	48022 <i>Notamacropus irma</i> (Western Brush Wallaby)		P4	
174.	25252 <i>Notechis scutatus</i> (Tiger Snake)			
175.	<i>Notholca salina</i>			
176.	<i>Notonectidae</i> sp.			
177.	24194 <i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> (Lesser Long-eared Bat)			
178.	24407 <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> (Crested Pigeon)			
179.	<i>Oligochaeta</i> sp.			
180.	<i>Onychocampytus bengalensis</i>			
181.	24618 <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i> (Crested Bellbird)			
182.	34011 <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i> subsp. <i>gutturalis</i> (Crested Bellbird (southern))			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
183.	<i>Orthetrum caledonicum</i>			
184.	<i>Orthoclaadiinae</i> sp.			
185.	<i>Orthoclaadiinae</i> sp. G (SAP)			
186.	24085 <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (Rabbit)	Y		
187.	24328 <i>Oxyura australis</i> (Blue-billed Duck)		P4	
188.	25680 <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i> (Rufous Whistler)			
189.	<i>Paralimnophyes pullulus</i> (V42)			
190.	<i>Parartemia</i> sp.			
191.	25255 <i>Parasuta nigriceps</i>			
192.	25681 <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> (Spotted Pardalote)			
193.	25682 <i>Pardalotus striatus</i> (Striated Pardalote)			
194.	<i>Pellenes bitaeniata</i>			
195.	<i>Pescecyclus</i> sp. 434 (Stuart's original <i>arnaudi</i> sensu Sars)			
196.	48061 <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> (Tree Martin)			
197.	48066 <i>Petroica boodang</i> (Scarlet Robin)			
198.	24659 <i>Petroica goodenovii</i> (Red-capped Robin)			
199.	24667 <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> (Little Black Cormorant)			
200.	25699 <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i> (Pied Cormorant)			
201.	24409 <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> (Common Bronzewing)			
202.	25587 <i>Phaps elegans</i> (Brush Bronzewing)			
203.	24098 <i>Phascogale calura</i> (Red-tailed Phascogale, Kenngoor)		S	
204.	48071 <i>Phylidonyris niger</i> (White-cheeked Honeyeater)			
205.	24596 <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i> (New Holland Honeyeater)			
206.	24841 <i>Platalea flavipes</i> (Yellow-billed Spoonbill)			
207.	25720 <i>Platycercus icterotis</i> (Western Rosella)			
208.	24747 <i>Platycercus spurius</i> (Red-capped Parrot)			
209.	<i>Platycypris baueri</i>			
210.	25703 <i>Podargus strigoides</i> (Tawny Frogmouth)			
211.	25510 <i>Pogona minor</i> (Dwarf Bearded Dragon)			
212.	24907 <i>Pogona minor</i> subsp. <i>minor</i> (Dwarf Bearded Dragon)			
213.	24681 <i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i> (Hoary-headed Grebe)			
214.	25722 <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i> (Regent Parrot)			
215.	24683 <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i> (White-browed Babbler)			
216.	34013 <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i> subsp. <i>ashbyi</i> (White-browed Babbler (western wheatbelt))			
217.	<i>Procladius paludicola</i>			
218.	<i>Protogarypinus giganteus</i>			
219.	<i>Pseudogobius olorum</i>			
220.	24230 <i>Pseudomys albocinereus</i> (Ash-grey Mouse)			
221.	25511 <i>Pseudonaja affinis</i> (Dugite)			
222.	25259 <i>Pseudonaja affinis</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i> (Dugite)			
223.	25433 <i>Pseudophryne guentheri</i> (Crawling Toadlet)			
224.	24063 <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> (False Killer Whale)			
225.	25579 <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> (Western Whipbird)		T	
226.	24388 <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> subsp. <i>nigrogularis</i> (Western Whipbird (western heath))		T	
227.	24389 <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> subsp. <i>oberon</i> (Western Whipbird (western mallee), Western Whipbird (mallee))		P4	
228.	<i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>			
229.	25008 <i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i> (Common Scaly Foot)			
230.	24243 <i>Rattus fuscipes</i> (Western Bush Rat)			
231.	48096 <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> (Grey Fantail)			
232.	25614 <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i> (Willie Wagtail)			
233.	<i>Sarscypridopsis aculeata</i>			
234.	<i>Scatopsidae</i> sp.			
235.	25534 <i>Sericornis frontalis</i> (White-browed Scrubwren)			
236.	<i>Simulium ornatipes</i>			
237.	30948 <i>Smicromis brevirostris</i> (Weebill)			
238.	25515 <i>Sminthopsis griseoventer</i> (Grey-bellied Dunnart)			
239.	24645 <i>Stagonopleura oculata</i> (Red-eared Firetail)			
240.	25655 <i>Stipiturus malachurus</i> (Southern Emu-wren)			
241.	<i>Stratiomyidae</i> sp.			
242.	25597 <i>Strepera versicolor</i> (Grey Currawong)			
243.	24259 <i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	Y		
244.	<i>Symphitoneuria wheeleri</i>			
245.	<i>Synchaeta oblonga</i>			
246.	25705 <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i> (Australasian Grebe, Black-throated Grebe)			
247.	24207 <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> (Short-beaked Echidna)			
248.	24331 <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i> (Australian Shelduck, Mountain Duck)			
249.	<i>Tanypodinae</i> sp.			
250.	<i>Tanytarsus barbatarsis</i>			

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251.	<i>Tanytarsus fuscithorax/semibarbitarsus</i>			
252.	24167 <i>Tarsipes rostratus</i> (Honey Possum, Noolbenger)			
253.	<i>Tasmanicosa leuckartii</i>			
254.	24845 <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i> (Straw-necked Ibis)			
255.	25203 <i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i> (Western Bluetongue)			
256.	25519 <i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>			
257.	25207 <i>Tiliqua rugosa subsp. rugosa</i>			
258.	25549 <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i> (Sacred Kingfisher)			
259.	24158 <i>Trichosurus vulpecula subsp. vulpecula</i> (Common Brushtail Possum)			
260.	48147 <i>Turnix varius</i> (Painted Button-quail)			
261.	24851 <i>Turnix velox</i> (Little Button-quail)			
262.	24983 <i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i> (Barking Gecko)			
263.	<i>Urodacus novaehollandiae</i>			
264.	24386 <i>Vanellus tricolor</i> (Banded Lapwing)			
265.	25225 <i>Varanus rosenbergi</i> (Heath Monitor)			
266.	<i>Varanus sp.</i>			
267.	24206 <i>Vespadelus regulus</i> (Southern Forest Bat)			
268.	24040 <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (Red Fox)	Y		
269.	25765 <i>Zosterops lateralis</i> (Grey-breasted White-eye, Silveryeye)			

### Fungi

270.	<i>Agaricus sp.</i>			
271.	42107 <i>Austroparmelia elixiana</i>			
272.	43941 <i>Austroparmelia subarida</i>			
273.	27624 <i>Caloplaca cerina</i>			
274.	<i>Calostoma fuhreri</i>			
275.	27663 <i>Cladia aggregata</i>			
276.	27680 <i>Cladonia floerkeana</i>			
277.	27684 <i>Cladonia krempelhuberi</i>			
278.	27744 <i>Flavoparmelia ferax</i>			
279.	27745 <i>Flavoparmelia haysomii</i>			
280.	27748 <i>Flavoparmelia rutidota</i>			
281.	27840 <i>Leptogium menziesii</i>			
282.	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>			
283.	28041 <i>Rhizocarpon polycarpum</i>			
284.	28087 <i>Usnea inermis</i>			
285.	28092 <i>Usnea scabrida</i>			
286.	28158 <i>Xanthoparmelia neorimalis</i>			
287.	29017 <i>Xanthoparmelia scabrosina</i>		P1	
288.	29020 <i>Xanthoparmelia subbarbatia</i>		P1	
289.	28179 <i>Xanthoparmelia substrigosa</i>			
290.	29037 <i>Xanthoparmelia verisidiosa</i>			

### Plantae

291.	3200 <i>Acacia acuminata</i> (Jam, Mangard)			
292.	16108 <i>Acacia aemula subsp. muricata</i>			
293.	18485 <i>Acacia amputata</i>			
294.	14050 <i>Acacia arcuatilis</i>		P2	
295.	15468 <i>Acacia assimilis subsp. atroviridis</i>			
296.	3235 <i>Acacia baxteri</i> (Baxter's Wattle)			
297.	3238 <i>Acacia bidentata</i>			
298.	3239 <i>Acacia biflora</i>			
299.	3240 <i>Acacia binata</i>			
300.	3244 <i>Acacia brachyclada</i>			
301.	15471 <i>Acacia brumalis</i>			
302.	16116 <i>Acacia chamaeleon</i>			
303.	3256 <i>Acacia chrysella</i>			
304.	3257 <i>Acacia chrysocephala</i>			
305.	3262 <i>Acacia cochlearis</i> (Rigid Wattle)			
306.	12253 <i>Acacia consobrina</i>			
307.	16118 <i>Acacia cracentis</i>			
308.	3277 <i>Acacia crispula</i>			
309.	12672 <i>Acacia cupularis</i>			
310.	3282 <i>Acacia cyclops</i> (Coastal Wattle)			
311.	12255 <i>Acacia declinata</i>		P4	
312.	3289 <i>Acacia delphina</i>			
313.	3299 <i>Acacia dictyoneura</i>			
314.	14072 <i>Acacia disticha</i>			
315.	3324 <i>Acacia erinacea</i>			
316.	14681 <i>Acacia errabunda</i>			P3
317.	3335 <i>Acacia ferocior</i>			

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318.	3349 <i>Acacia glaucoptera</i> (Flat Wattle)			
319.	3353 <i>Acacia gonophylla</i>			
320.	3362 <i>Acacia harveyi</i>			
321.	44443 <i>Acacia keigheryi</i>		P3	
322.	3408 <i>Acacia lasiocalyx</i> (Silver Wattle, Wilyurwur)			
323.	3409 <i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> (Panjang)			
324.	11519 <i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>bracteolata</i>			
325.	15721 <i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>sedifolia</i>			
326.	3413 <i>Acacia leioderma</i>			
327.	11448 <i>Acacia leptospermoides</i> subsp. <i>leptospermoides</i>			
328.	15477 <i>Acacia lineolata</i> subsp. <i>lineolata</i>			
329.	3427 <i>Acacia loxophylla</i>			
330.	3436 <i>Acacia maxwellii</i>			
331.	3442 <i>Acacia microbotrya</i> (Manna Wattle, Kalyang)			
332.	3444 <i>Acacia microneura</i>		P1	
333.	14465 <i>Acacia mimica</i> var. <i>angusta</i>			
334.	11887 <i>Acacia moirii</i> subsp. <i>moirii</i>			
335.	3453 <i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>			
336.	3456 <i>Acacia newbeyi</i>		P3	
337.	13507 <i>Acacia octonervia</i>			
338.	14133 <i>Acacia papulosa</i>		P2	
339.	3482 <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> (Kangaroo Thorn)	Y		
340.	12265 <i>Acacia patagiata</i>			
341.	16141 <i>Acacia pravifolia</i>			
342.	3502 <i>Acacia pulchella</i> (Prickly Moses)			
343.	15481 <i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>			
344.	15482 <i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>goadbyi</i>			
345.	3505 <i>Acacia pycnocephala</i>			
346.	3527 <i>Acacia saligna</i> (Orange Wattle, Kudjong)			
347.	30033 <i>Acacia saligna</i> subsp. <i>lindleyi</i>			
348.	<i>Acacia</i> sp.			
349.	15485 <i>Acacia sphacelata</i> subsp. <i>recurva</i>			
350.	12269 <i>Acacia spongolitica</i>			
351.	3564 <i>Acacia subcaerulea</i>			
352.	13505 <i>Acacia sulcata</i> var. <i>planoconvexa</i>			
353.	13506 <i>Acacia sulcata</i> var. <i>platyphylla</i>			
354.	13504 <i>Acacia sulcata</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>			
355.	3582 <i>Acacia triptycha</i>			
356.	14150 <i>Acacia trulliformis</i>		P4	
357.	6295 <i>Acrotriche cordata</i> (Coast Ground Berry)			
358.	29014 <i>Acrotriche dura</i>		P4	
359.	31635 <i>Acrotriche parviflora</i>			
360.	6297 <i>Acrotriche patula</i>			
361.	6299 <i>Acrotriche ramiflora</i>			
362.	7817 <i>Actinobole uliginosum</i> (Flannel Cudweed)			
363.	6204 <i>Actinotus humilis</i>			
364.	6205 <i>Actinotus leucocephalus</i> (Flannel Flower)			
365.	1783 <i>Adenanthos flavidiflorus</i>			
366.	14012 <i>Adenanthos glabrescens</i> subsp. <i>exasperatus</i>			
367.	23474 <i>Agrostocrinum hirsutum</i>			
368.	23501 <i>Agrostocrinum scabrum</i> subsp. <i>scabrum</i>			
369.	184 <i>Aira caryophyllea</i> (Silvery Hairgrass)	Y		
370.	185 <i>Aira cupaniana</i> (Silvery Hairgrass)	Y		
371.	46895 <i>Allocasuarina anfractuosa</i> (Sinuous Sheoak)		P1	Y
372.	1721 <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>			
373.	1731 <i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i> (Rock Sheoak, Kwool)			
374.	1732 <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> (Dwarf Sheoak)			
375.	31871 <i>Allocasuarina hystricosa</i>		P4	
376.	1734 <i>Allocasuarina microstachya</i>			
377.	1737 <i>Allocasuarina scleroclada</i>			
378.	1739 <i>Allocasuarina thuyoides</i> (Horned Sheoak)			
379.	12654 <i>Allocasuarina tortiramula</i> (Twisted Sheoak)		T	
380.	13380 <i>Amphibromus nervosus</i>			
381.	195 <i>Amphipogon avenaceus</i>			
382.	199 <i>Amphipogon strictus</i> (Greybeard Grass)			
383.	200 <i>Amphipogon turbinatus</i>			
384.	1058 <i>Anarthria gracilis</i>			
385.	1059 <i>Anarthria humilis</i>			
386.	1061 <i>Anarthria polyphylla</i>			
387.	6306 <i>Andersonia caerulea</i> (Foxtails)			

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388.	41733 <i>Andersonia caerulea</i> subsp. <i>Variegata</i> (A.R. Chapman 435)			
389.	6318 <i>Andersonia parvifolia</i>			
390.	6321 <i>Andersonia sprengelioides</i>			
391.	40901 <i>Androcalva crispa</i> ( <i>Crisped Leaf Commersonia</i> )			
392.	40912 <i>Androcalva cuneata</i>			
393.	7833 <i>Angianthus preissianus</i>			
394.	7836 <i>Angianthus tomentosus</i> ( <i>Camel-grass</i> )			
395.	11434 <i>Anigozanthos humilis</i> subsp. <i>humilis</i>			
396.	1415 <i>Anigozanthos rufus</i> ( <i>Red Kangaroo Paw</i> )			
397.	6945 <i>Anthocercis genistoides</i>			
398.	41992 <i>Aotus</i> sp. <i>Southern Wheatbelt</i> (C.A. Gardner & W.E. Blackall 1412)			
399.	1116 <i>Aphelia brizula</i>			
400.	1118 <i>Aphelia drummondii</i>			
401.	43548 <i>Aphelia</i> sp. <i>Albany</i> (B.G. Briggs 596)			
402.	6210 <i>Apium annuum</i>			
403.	13327 <i>Argentipallium niveum</i>			
404.	1364 <i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> ( <i>Onion Weed</i> )	Y		
405.	61 <i>Asplenium aethiopicum</i> ( <i>Forked Spleenwort</i> )			
406.	20077 <i>Astartea aspera</i> ( <i>Rough-stemmed Astartea</i> )			
407.	42793 <i>Astartea aspera</i> subsp. <i>aspera</i>			
408.	20127 <i>Astartea glomerulosa</i> ( <i>Early Astartea</i> )			
409.	20131 <i>Astartea</i> sp. <i>southern ranges</i> (T.E.H. Aplin 2108)			
410.	7845 <i>Asteridea asteroides</i>			
411.	7850 <i>Asteridea nivea</i>			
412.	6324 <i>Astroloma compactum</i>			
413.	6326 <i>Astroloma epacridis</i>			
414.	6333 <i>Astroloma microphyllum</i>			
415.	6334 <i>Astroloma pallidum</i> ( <i>Kick Bush</i> )			
416.	6335 <i>Astroloma prostratum</i> ( <i>Cranberry Heath</i> )			
417.	20725 <i>Astus tetragonus</i>			
418.	2471 <i>Atriplex prostrata</i> ( <i>Hastate Orache</i> )	Y		
419.	2475 <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> ( <i>Berry Saltbush</i> )	Y		
420.	17237 <i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>			
421.	17239 <i>Austrostipa exilis</i>			
422.	17240 <i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>			
423.	17241 <i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>			
424.	17242 <i>Austrostipa juncifolia</i>			
425.	17245 <i>Austrostipa mollis</i>			
426.	17249 <i>Austrostipa puberula</i>			
427.	17250 <i>Austrostipa pycnostachya</i>			
428.	17251 <i>Austrostipa scabra</i>			
429.	17257 <i>Austrostipa variabilis</i>			
430.	231 <i>Avellinia michelii</i>	Y		
431.	233 <i>Avena barbata</i> ( <i>Bearded Oat</i> )	Y		
432.	5359 <i>Baeckea pachyphylla</i>			
433.	20678 <i>Baeckea</i> sp. <i>Corackerup</i> (K.R. Newbey 5048)			Y
434.	20674 <i>Baeckea</i> sp. <i>Esperance</i> (A.G. Gunness AG 2435)			
435.	32528 <i>Banksia alliaceae</i>			
436.	32684 <i>Banksia arctotidis</i>			
437.	32681 <i>Banksia armata</i> ( <i>Prickly Dryandra</i> )			
438.	32683 <i>Banksia armata</i> var. <i>ignicida</i>			
439.	1800 <i>Banksia attenuata</i> ( <i>Slender Banksia, Piara</i> )			
440.	32597 <i>Banksia brunnea</i>			
441.	1808 <i>Banksia caleyi</i> ( <i>Cayley's Banksia</i> )			
442.	32621 <i>Banksia cirsioides</i>			
443.	32625 <i>Banksia densa</i> var. <i>parva</i>		P4	
444.	32558 <i>Banksia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i>			
445.	32560 <i>Banksia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>hiemalis</i>			
446.	32540 <i>Banksia falcata</i> ( <i>Prickly Dryandra</i> )			
447.	1817 <i>Banksia gardneri</i> ( <i>Prostrate Banksia</i> )			
448.	11532 <i>Banksia gardneri</i> var. <i>gardneri</i>			
449.	1827 <i>Banksia lemmaniana</i> ( <i>Lemann's Banksia</i> )			
450.	1832 <i>Banksia media</i> ( <i>Southern Plains Banksia</i> )			
451.	32207 <i>Banksia mucronulata</i> ( <i>Swordfish Dryandra</i> )			
452.	1836 <i>Banksia nutans</i> ( <i>Nodding Banksia</i> )			
453.	11941 <i>Banksia nutans</i> var. <i>cernuella</i>			
454.	11360 <i>Banksia nutans</i> var. <i>nutans</i> ( <i>Nodding Banksia</i> )			
455.	32198 <i>Banksia obovata</i> ( <i>Wedge-leaved Dryandra</i> )			
456.	32164 <i>Banksia pellaeifolia</i>			
457.	32161 <i>Banksia plumosa</i> subsp. <i>plumosa</i>			

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458.	32141 <i>Banksia pseudoplumosa</i>		T	
459.	32137 <i>Banksia pteridifolia</i> (Tangled Honeypot)			
460.	32140 <i>Banksia pteridifolia</i> subsp. <i>pteridifolia</i>			
461.	1845 <i>Banksia repens</i> (Creeping Banksia)			
462.	<i>Banksia</i> sp.			
463.	1851 <i>Banksia sphaerocarpa</i> (Round-fruit Banksia)			
464.	11868 <i>Banksia sphaerocarpa</i> var. <i>caesia</i>			
465.	12111 <i>Banksia sphaerocarpa</i> var. <i>sphaerocarpa</i> (Fox Banksia)			
466.	32034 <i>Banksia tenuis</i> var. <i>reptans</i>			
467.	32036 <i>Banksia tenuis</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>			
468.	32315 <i>Barbula calycina</i>			
469.	743 <i>Baumea juncea</i> (Bare Twigrush)			
470.	5383 <i>Beaufortia empetrifolia</i> (South Coast Beaufortia)			
471.	5388 <i>Beaufortia micrantha</i> (Little Bottlebrush, Small-leaved Beaufortia)			
472.	5391 <i>Beaufortia schaueri</i> (Pink Beaufortia, Pink Bottlebrush)			
473.	7046 <i>Bellardia trixago</i> (Bellardia)	Y		
474.	4598 <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> (Pale Turpentine Bush)			
475.	3154 <i>Billardiera coriacea</i>			
476.	25798 <i>Billardiera fusiformis</i> (Australian Bluebell)			
477.	25779 <i>Billardiera venusta</i>			
478.	7856 <i>Blennospora drummondii</i>			
479.	4409 <i>Boronia coerulescens</i>			
480.	4411 <i>Boronia crassifolia</i>			
481.	4413 <i>Boronia crenulata</i> (Aniseed Boronia)			
482.	4424 <i>Boronia inconspicua</i>			
483.	4425 <i>Boronia inornata</i> (Desert Boronia)			
484.	15965 <i>Boronia inornata</i> subsp. <i>inornata</i>			
485.	4426 <i>Boronia juncea</i>			
486.	11263 <i>Boronia oxyantha</i> var. <i>brevicalyx</i>			
487.	4438 <i>Boronia ramosa</i>			
488.	4440 <i>Boronia scabra</i> (Rough Boronia)			
489.	16639 <i>Boronia scabra</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i>			
490.	4443 <i>Boronia subsessilis</i>			
491.	1269 <i>Borya laciniata</i>			
492.	1273 <i>Borya sphaerocephala</i> (Pincushions)			
493.	3714 <i>Bossiaea ornata</i> (Broad Leaved Brown Pea)			
494.	3716 <i>Bossiaea preissii</i>			
495.	17922 <i>Brachyloma mogin</i>		P3	
496.	8661 <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> (False Brome)	Y		
497.	7871 <i>Brachyscome ciliaris</i>			
498.	7875 <i>Brachyscome glandulosa</i>			
499.	7876 <i>Brachyscome goniocarpa</i>			
500.	7878 <i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i>			
501.	7883 <i>Brachyscome pusilla</i>			
502.	245 <i>Briza minor</i> (Shivery Grass)	Y		
503.	249 <i>Bromus diandrus</i> (Great Brome)	Y		
504.	250 <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> (Soft Brome)	Y		
505.	253 <i>Bromus rubens</i> (Red Brome)	Y		
506.	1366 <i>Bulbine semibarbata</i> (Leek Lily)			
507.	1276 <i>Caesia micrantha</i> (Pale Grass Lily)			
508.	1277 <i>Caesia occidentalis</i>			
509.	13853 <i>Caladenia arrecta</i>			
510.	1577 <i>Caladenia barbarossa</i> (Dragon Orchid)			
511.	15336 <i>Caladenia bryceana</i> subsp. <i>bryceana</i>		T	
512.	1580 <i>Caladenia cairnsiana</i> (Zebra Orchid)			
513.	15343 <i>Caladenia decora</i>			
514.	1586 <i>Caladenia discoidea</i> (Dancing Orchid)			
515.	1587 <i>Caladenia douthiae</i>			
516.	11165 <i>Caladenia falcata</i>			
517.	15348 <i>Caladenia flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>			
518.	15353 <i>Caladenia heberleana</i>			
519.	18023 <i>Caladenia horistes</i>			
520.	1599 <i>Caladenia latifolia</i> (Pink Fairy Orchid)			
521.	15363 <i>Caladenia longicauda</i> subsp. <i>eminens</i>			
522.	1603 <i>Caladenia longiclavata</i> (Clubbed Spider Orchid)			
523.	18026 <i>Caladenia pendens</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i>			
524.	15376 <i>Caladenia polychroma</i>			
525.	15377 <i>Caladenia reptans</i> subsp. <i>reptans</i>			
526.	1614 <i>Caladenia roei</i> (Ant Orchid)			
527.	<i>Caladenia</i> sp.			

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528.	18019 <i>Caladenia vulgata</i>			
529.	17590 <i>Caladenia x cala</i>			
530.	19278 <i>Caladenia x enigma</i>			
531.	19868 <i>Caladenia x hypata</i>			
532.	2846 <i>Calandrinia calyptrata</i> (Pink Purslane)			
533.	19832 <i>Calandrinia</i> sp. Ongerup (K.R. Newbey 11834)			
534.	45760 <i>Calectasia valida</i> (Robust Tinsel Lily)			
535.	5395 <i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i> (Lesser Bottlebrush, Dubarda)			
536.	36560 <i>Callitris arenaria</i> (Sandplain Cypress)			
537.	93 <i>Callitris drummondii</i> (Drummond's Cypress Pine)			
538.	96 <i>Callitris preissii</i> (Rottnest Island Pine, Maro)			
539.	36600 <i>Callitris pyramidalis</i> (Swamp Cypress)			
540.	97 <i>Callitris roei</i> (Roe's Cypress Pine)			
541.	7895 <i>Calocephalus multiflorus</i> (Yellow-top)			
542.	5397 <i>Calothamnus affinis</i>			
543.	5407 <i>Calothamnus gibbosus</i>			
544.	5409 <i>Calothamnus gracilis</i>			
545.	5413 <i>Calothamnus huegelii</i>			
546.	5426 <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> (One-sided Bottlebrush, Kwowdjard)			
547.	35816 <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> subsp. <i>quadrifidus</i>			
548.	5429 <i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i> (Silky-leaved Blood flower, Pindak)			
549.	5434 <i>Calothamnus villosus</i>			
550.	7903 <i>Calotis hispidula</i> (Bindy Eye)			
551.	8447 <i>Calotis lappulacea</i> (Yellow Burr-daisy)			
552.	5458 <i>Calytrix flavescens</i> (Summer Starflower)			
553.	48451 <i>Calytrix hirta</i>			
554.	5465 <i>Calytrix leschenaultii</i>			
555.	5477 <i>Calytrix simiis</i>			
556.	5483 <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> (Common Fringe-myrtle)			
557.	32334 <i>Campylopus australis</i>			
558.	32338 <i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	Y		
559.	756 <i>Carex inversa</i> (Knob Sedge)			
560.	11351 <i>Cassytha aurea</i> var. <i>hirta</i>			
561.	2951 <i>Cassytha flava</i> (Dodder Laurel)			
562.	2952 <i>Cassytha glabella</i> (Tangled Dodder Laurel)			
563.	2953 <i>Cassytha melantha</i> (Large Dodder-laurel)			
564.	2954 <i>Cassytha micrantha</i>			
565.	2957 <i>Cassytha racemosa</i> (Dodder Laurel)			
566.	1742 <i>Casuarina obesa</i> (Swamp Sheoak, Kuli)			
567.	760 <i>Caustis dioica</i>			
568.	7916 <i>Centaurea melitensis</i> (Maltese Cockspur, Malta Thistle)	Y		
569.	6539 <i>Centaureum erythraea</i> (Common Centaury)	Y		
570.	1133 <i>Centrolepis pilosa</i>			
571.	1134 <i>Centrolepis polygyna</i> (Wiry Centrolepis)			
572.	43642 <i>Centrolepis</i> sp. <i>Kalannie</i> (B.J. Lepschi et al. BJL 3517)			
573.	<i>Cephaloziella varians</i>			
574.	2889 <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> (Mouse Ear Chickweed)	Y		
575.	7924 <i>Ceratogyne obionoides</i> (Wingwort)			
576.	17687 <i>Chaetanthus tenellus</i>			
577.	1281 <i>Chamaescilla spiralis</i>			
578.	8788 <i>Chamaescilla versicolor</i>			
579.	1217 <i>Chamaexeros serra</i> (Little Fringe-leaf)			
580.	5491 <i>Chamelaucium ciliatum</i>			
581.	14260 <i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. Cape Riche (C.A. Gardner 2153)		P2	
582.	31 <i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>			
583.	34 <i>Cheilanthes distans</i> (Bristly Cloak Fern)			
584.	<i>Cheilanthes</i> sp.			
585.	31769 <i>Cheiranthra brevifolia</i>			
586.	11596 <i>Chenopodium desertorum</i> subsp. <i>desertorum</i> (Frosted Goosefoot)			
587.	271 <i>Chloris truncata</i> (Windmill Grass)			
588.	17832 <i>Chordifex capillaceus</i>			
589.	17829 <i>Chordifex ornatus</i>		P2	
590.	17834 <i>Chordifex sphaelatus</i>			
591.	2334 <i>Choretrum glomeratum</i> (Common Sour Bush)			
592.	763 <i>Chorizandra enodis</i> (Black Bristlerush)			
593.	3751 <i>Chorizema aciculare</i> (Needle-leaved Chorizema)			
594.	13112 <i>Chorizema aciculare</i> subsp. <i>aciculare</i>			
595.	13113 <i>Chorizema carinatum</i>		P3	
596.	3752 <i>Chorizema cytisoides</i>			
597.	3757 <i>Chorizema glycinifolium</i>			



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598.	3759 <i>Chorizema nervosum</i>			
599.	6343 <i>Coleanthera myrtoides</i>			
600.	4550 <i>Comesperma calymega</i> (Blue-spike Milkwort)			
601.	4553 <i>Comesperma drummondii</i> (Drummond's Milkwort)			
602.	4555 <i>Comesperma integerrimum</i>			
603.	4559 <i>Comesperma polygaloides</i> (Small Milkwort)			
604.	4561 <i>Comesperma scoparium</i> (Broom Milkwort)			
605.	4563 <i>Comesperma spinosum</i> (Spiny Milkwort)			
606.	4566 <i>Comesperma volubile</i> (Love Creeper)			
607.	35616 <i>Commersonia gilva</i>			
608.	15610 <i>Conospermum caeruleum</i> subsp. <i>caeruleum</i>			
609.	16855 <i>Conospermum caeruleum</i> subsp. <i>oblanceolatum</i>			
610.	14721 <i>Conospermum coeruleescens</i> subsp. <i>coeruleescens</i>		P1	
611.	15519 <i>Conospermum filifolium</i> subsp. <i>australe</i>			
612.	1873 <i>Conospermum floribundum</i>			
613.	1883 <i>Conospermum teretifolium</i> (Spider Smokebush)			
614.	1885 <i>Conospermum triplinervium</i> (Tree Smokebush)			
615.	1447 <i>Conostylis pusilla</i>			
616.	11923 <i>Conostylis seorsiflora</i> subsp. <i>seorsiflora</i>			
617.	1453 <i>Conostylis serrulata</i>			
618.	11597 <i>Conostylis setigera</i> subsp. <i>setigera</i>			
619.	1460 <i>Conostylis vaginata</i> (Sheath Conostylis)			
620.	5500 <i>Conothamnus aureus</i>			
621.	7418 <i>Cooperookia polygalacea</i>			
622.	7419 <i>Cooperookia strophiolata</i>			
623.	48700 <i>Corunastylis fuscoviridis</i>			
624.	1285 <i>Corynotheca micrantha</i> (Sand Lily)			
625.	12012 <i>Corynotheca micrantha</i> var. <i>panda</i>			
626.	7943 <i>Cotula australis</i> (Common Cotula)			
627.	7944 <i>Cotula bipinnata</i> (Ferry Cotula)	Y		
628.	7945 <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> (Waterbuttons)	Y		
629.	7946 <i>Cotula cotuloides</i> (Smooth Cotula)			
630.	13354 <i>Craspedia variabilis</i>			
631.	3137 <i>Crassula colorata</i> (Dense Stonecrop)			
632.	11709 <i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>			
633.	3138 <i>Crassula decumbens</i> (Rufous Stonecrop)			
634.	3139 <i>Crassula exserta</i>			
635.	3142 <i>Crassula natans</i>	Y		
636.	4800 <i>Cryptandra leucopogon</i>			
637.	9076 <i>Cryptandra myriantha</i>			
638.	4809 <i>Cryptandra pungens</i>			
639.	16194 <i>Cryptandra recurva</i>			
640.	4811 <i>Cryptandra spyridioides</i>			
641.	16195 <i>Cryptandra wilsonii</i>			
642.	15114 <i>Cyanicula gemmata</i>			
643.	768 <i>Cyathochaeta avenacea</i>			
644.	17618 <i>Cyathochaeta equitans</i>			
645.	42220 <i>Cyathostemon ambiguus</i>			
646.	42080 <i>Cyathostemon blackettii</i>			
647.	40661 <i>Cycnogeton lineare</i>			
648.	279 <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> (Scentgrass)			
649.	281 <i>Cymbopogon obtectus</i> (Silkyheads)			
650.	18632 <i>Dampiera angulata</i> subsp. <i>angulata</i>			
651.	7449 <i>Dampiera juncea</i> (Rush-like Dampiera)			
652.	7451 <i>Dampiera lavandulacea</i>			
653.	7471 <i>Dampiera sacculata</i> (Pouched Dampiera)			
654.	5510 <i>Darwinia diosmoides</i>			
655.	5533 <i>Darwinia vestita</i> (Pom-pom Darwinia)			
656.	6218 <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> (Australian Carrot)			
657.	3790 <i>Daviesia abnormis</i>			
658.	3792 <i>Daviesia anceps</i>			
659.	8977 <i>Daviesia aphylla</i>			
660.	16576 <i>Daviesia argillacea</i>			
661.	3796 <i>Daviesia benthamii</i>			
662.	16579 <i>Daviesia decipiens</i>			
663.	12325 <i>Daviesia dilatata</i>			
664.	16580 <i>Daviesia emarginata</i>			
665.	3812 <i>Daviesia gracilis</i>			
666.	12326 <i>Daviesia hakeoides</i> subsp. <i>subnuda</i>			
667.	3815 <i>Daviesia horrida</i> (Prickly Bitter-pea)			

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668.	15505 <i>Daviesia incrassata</i> subsp. <i>incrassata</i>			
669.	16583 <i>Daviesia intricata</i> subsp. <i>intricata</i>			
670.	3818 <i>Daviesia lancifolia</i>			
671.	3835 <i>Daviesia preissii</i>			
672.	3836 <i>Daviesia purpurascens</i> (Purple-leaved <i>Daviesia</i> )			
673.	17663 <i>Desmocladius asper</i>			
674.	16593 <i>Desmocladius biformis</i>		P3	
675.	46358 <i>Desmocladius confertospicatus</i>			
676.	17691 <i>Desmocladius fasciculatus</i>			
677.	16595 <i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i>			
678.	46362 <i>Desmocladius lateriflorus</i>			
679.	46363 <i>Desmocladius laxiflorus</i>			
680.	16326 <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>			
681.	1259 <i>Dianella revoluta</i> (Blueberry Lily)			
682.	6616 <i>Dichondra repens</i> (Kidney Weed)			
683.	1287 <i>Dichopogon capillipes</i>			
684.	1288 <i>Dichopogon fimbriatus</i> (Chocolate Lily)			
685.	32345 <i>Didymodon australasiae</i>			
686.	32346 <i>Didymodon torquatus</i>			
687.	3862 <i>Dillwynia acerosa</i>			
688.	3864 <i>Dillwynia divaricata</i>			
689.	3866 <i>Dillwynia uncinata</i> (Silky Parrot Pea)			
690.	4457 <i>Diplolaena microcephala</i> (Lesser <i>Diplolaena</i> )			
691.	19649 <i>Disa bracteata</i>	Y		
692.	2799 <i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> (Round-leaved Pigface)			
693.	11681 <i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> subsp. <i>clavellatum</i>			
694.	48255 <i>Diuris brachyscapa</i>			
695.	42231 <i>Diuris decremента</i>			
696.	46873 <i>Diuris littoralis</i>			
697.	1635 <i>Diuris longifolia</i> (Common Donkey Orchid)			
698.	48712 <i>Diuris</i> sp. South Coast (G. Brockman GBB 3041)			
699.	4756 <i>Dodonaea caespitosa</i>			
700.	4757 <i>Dodonaea ceratocarpa</i>			
701.	4758 <i>Dodonaea concinna</i>			
702.	4775 <i>Dodonaea pinifolia</i>			
703.	4778 <i>Dodonaea ptarmicaefolia</i>			
704.	11202 <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>spatulata</i> (Sticky Hop-bush)			
705.	15406 <i>Drakaea gracilis</i>			
706.	15709 <i>Drosera androsacea</i> (Cone Sundew)			
707.	13219 <i>Drosera bulbosa</i> subsp. <i>bulbosa</i>			
708.	3095 <i>Drosera erythrorhiza</i> (Red Ink Sundew)			
709.	3098 <i>Drosera glanduligera</i> (Pimpernel Sundew)			
710.	3102 <i>Drosera huegelii</i> (Bold Sundew)			
711.	19256 <i>Drosera intricata</i>			
712.	13210 <i>Drosera lowriei</i>			
713.	3106 <i>Drosera macrantha</i> (Bridal Rainbow)			
714.	3109 <i>Drosera menziesii</i> (Pink Rainbow)			
715.	3117 <i>Drosera paleacea</i> (Dwarf Sundew)		P1	
716.	29191 <i>Drosera purpurascens</i>			
717.	3128 <i>Drosera ramellosa</i> (Branched Sundew)			
718.	3130 <i>Drosera scorpioides</i> (Shaggy Sundew)			
719.	49090 <i>Drosera</i> sp. Branched styles (S.C. Coffey 193)			
720.	3131 <i>Drosera stolonifera</i> (Leafy Sundew)			
721.	3132 <i>Drosera stricticaulis</i> (Erect Sundew)			
722.	4459 <i>Drummondita hassellii</i>			
723.	32351 <i>Eccremidium pulchellum</i>			
724.	349 <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> (Annual Veldt Grass)	Y		
725.	1643 <i>Elythranthera brunonis</i> (Purple Enamel Orchid)			
726.	2511 <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> (Barrier Saltbush)			
727.	32464 <i>Entosthodon subnudus</i> var. <i>subnudus</i>			
728.	378 <i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> (Mallee Lovegrass)			
729.	7215 <i>Eremophila glabra</i> (Tar Bush)			
730.	17175 <i>Eremophila glabra</i> subsp. <i>albicans</i>			
731.	7231 <i>Eremophila lehmanniana</i>			
732.	45234 <i>Ericomyrtus drummondii</i>			
733.	45243 <i>Ericomyrtus parviflora</i>			
734.	45244 <i>Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia</i>			
735.	1646 <i>Eriochilus dilatatus</i> (White Bunny Orchid)			
736.	15413 <i>Eriochilus dilatatus</i> subsp. <i>undulatus</i>			
737.	15415 <i>Eriochilus scaber</i> subsp. <i>scaber</i>			

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738.	12740 <i>Erymophyllum tenellum</i>			
739.	42061 <i>Eucalyptus adesmophloia</i>			
740.	5550 <i>Eucalyptus angulosa</i> (Ridge-fruited Mallee, Kwararl)			
741.	5552 <i>Eucalyptus annulata</i> (Open-fruited Mallee)			
742.	17515 <i>Eucalyptus arborella</i>		P3	
743.	19663 <i>Eucalyptus astringens</i> subsp. <i>redacta</i>			
744.	5570 <i>Eucalyptus buprestium</i> (Apple Mallee)			
745.	19508 <i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i>			
746.	12887 <i>Eucalyptus clivicola</i> (Green Mallet)			
747.	5597 <i>Eucalyptus conferruminata</i> (Bald Island Marlock)			
748.	5600 <i>Eucalyptus conglobata</i> (Port Lincoln Mallee)			
749.	20293 <i>Eucalyptus conglobata</i> subsp. <i>perata</i>			
750.	5605 <i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i> (Yate, Yeid)			
751.	5616 <i>Eucalyptus decurva</i> (Slender Mallee)			
752.	12868 <i>Eucalyptus densa</i> subsp. <i>improcera</i> (Dwarf Blue Mallee)			
753.	42064 <i>Eucalyptus ecostata</i>			
754.	5637 <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i> (Tall Sand Mallee)			
755.	5643 <i>Eucalyptus falcata</i> (Silver Mallet, Dulyumuk)			
756.	5648 <i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i> (Merrit, Merid)			
757.	18521 <i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i> subsp. <i>flocktoniae</i>			
758.	5661 <i>Eucalyptus goniantha</i> (Jerdacuttup Mallee)			
759.	12899 <i>Eucalyptus hebetifolia</i>			
760.	5673 <i>Eucalyptus horistes</i>			
761.	5675 <i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i> (Lerp Mallee)			
762.	12697 <i>Eucalyptus latens</i> (Narrow-leaved Red Mallee)			
763.	5693 <i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> (Bushy Yate)			
764.	19665 <i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> subsp. <i>lehmannii</i>			
765.	33538 <i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> subsp. <i>parallela</i>			
766.	11295 <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>loxophleba</i> (York Gum)			
767.	5704 <i>Eucalyptus macrandra</i> (Long-flowered Marlock, Dwed)			
768.	12874 <i>Eucalyptus melanophitra</i>		P4	
769.	18490 <i>Eucalyptus neutra</i>			
770.	5723 <i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i> (Flat-topped Yate, Moidj)			
771.	5726 <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Giant Mallee)			
772.	5735 <i>Eucalyptus pachyloma</i> (Kalgan Plains Mallee)			
773.	12893 <i>Eucalyptus phaenophylla</i>			
774.	12891 <i>Eucalyptus phaenophylla</i> subsp. <i>interjacens</i>			
775.	12892 <i>Eucalyptus phaenophylla</i> subsp. <i>phaenophylla</i>			
776.	5749 <i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> (Moort, Murd)			
777.	18551 <i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> subsp. <i>platypus</i>			
778.	16180 <i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i>			
779.	12866 <i>Eucalyptus pluricaulis</i> subsp. <i>pluricaulis</i>			
780.	12865 <i>Eucalyptus pluricaulis</i> subsp. <i>porphyrea</i> (Purple-leaved mallee)			
781.	5751 <i>Eucalyptus preissiana</i> (Bell-fruited Mallee)			
782.	15069 <i>Eucalyptus preissiana</i> subsp. <i>preissiana</i>			
783.	5759 <i>Eucalyptus reduunca</i> (Black Marlock)			
784.	5763 <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> (Flooded Gum, Kulurda)			
785.	13511 <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>			
786.	10834 <i>Eucalyptus scyphocalyx</i> (Goblet Mallee)			
787.	33560 <i>Eucalyptus sinuosa</i>		P2	
788.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.			
789.	29671 <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. Fraser Range (D. Nicolle 2157)			
790.	5776 <i>Eucalyptus staeri</i> (Albany Blackbutt)			
791.	5788 <i>Eucalyptus tetraptera</i> (Four-winged Mallee)			
792.	19653 <i>Eucalyptus thamnoides</i>			
793.	19655 <i>Eucalyptus thamnoides</i> subsp. <i>megista</i>			
794.	19654 <i>Eucalyptus thamnoides</i> subsp. <i>thamnoides</i>			
795.	5793 <i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i> (Redwood, Pungul)			
796.	5796 <i>Eucalyptus uncinata</i> (Hook-leaved Mallee)			
797.	18085 <i>Eucalyptus utilis</i>			
798.	13032 <i>Eucalyptus vegrandis</i>			
799.	19652 <i>Eucalyptus vegrandis</i> subsp. <i>recondita</i>			
800.	19651 <i>Eucalyptus vegrandis</i> subsp. <i>vegrandis</i>			
801.	19659 <i>Eucalyptus vesiculosa</i>		P4	
802.	5797 <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> (Wandoo, Wondu)			
803.	12906 <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> subsp. <i>wandoo</i>			
804.	20191 <i>Eucalyptus x tetragona</i>			
805.	5800 <i>Eucalyptus xanthonema</i> (Yellow-flowered Mallee)			
806.	12876 <i>Eucalyptus xanthonema</i> subsp. <i>apposita</i>			
807.	12877 <i>Eucalyptus xanthonema</i> subsp. <i>xanthonema</i>			

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808.	4626 <i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> (Caustic Weed, Piwi)			
809.	3873 <i>Eutaxia cuneata</i>			
810.	37860 <i>Eutaxia empetrifolia</i>			
811.	20209 <i>Eutaxia neurocalyx</i> subsp. <i>neurocalyx</i>			
812.	3879 <i>Eutaxia parvifolia</i>			
813.	10765 <i>Exocarpos sparteus</i> (Broom Ballart, Djuk)			
814.	20216 <i>Ficinia nodosa</i> (Knotted Club Rush)			
815.	32367 <i>Fissidens megalotis</i>			
816.	32469 <i>Fissidens taylorii</i> var. <i>taylorii</i>			
817.	5213 <i>Frankenia tetrapetala</i> (Four Petaled Frankenia)			
818.	899 <i>Gahnia ancistrophylla</i> (Hooked-leaf Saw Sedge)			
819.	904 <i>Gahnia drummondii</i>			
820.	43205 <i>Gahnia</i> sp. South West (K.L. Wilson & K. Frank K LW 9266)			
821.	907 <i>Gahnia trifida</i> (Coast Saw-sedge)			
822.	7323 <i>Galium murale</i> (Small Goosegrass)	Y		
823.	20508 <i>Gastrolobium bracteolosum</i>			
824.	20505 <i>Gastrolobium celsianum</i>			
825.	16412 <i>Gastrolobium congestum</i>			
826.	19702 <i>Gastrolobium discolor</i>			
827.	20472 <i>Gastrolobium dorrienii</i>			
828.	19351 <i>Gastrolobium humile</i>		T	
829.	20453 <i>Gastrolobium latifolium</i>			
830.	19725 <i>Gastrolobium musaceum</i>			
831.	10981 <i>Gastrolobium parviflorum</i>			
832.	3913 <i>Gastrolobium parvifolium</i> (Berry Poison)			
833.	20487 <i>Gastrolobium punctatum</i>			
834.	3921 <i>Gastrolobium reticulatum</i>			
835.	3924 <i>Gastrolobium spinosum</i> (Prickly Poison)			
836.	3925 <i>Gastrolobium stenophyllum</i> (Narrow-leaved Poison)		P3	
837.	10819 <i>Gastrolobium tetragonophyllum</i>			
838.	32376 <i>Gemmabryum dichotomum</i>			
839.	4337 <i>Geranium dissectum</i> (Cutleaf Cranesbill)	Y		
840.	4340 <i>Geranium retrorsum</i>			
841.	33620 <i>Glischrocaryon angustifolium</i>			
842.	6143 <i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i> (Common Popflower)			
843.	6144 <i>Glischrocaryon flavescens</i>			
844.	6145 <i>Glischrocaryon roei</i>			
845.	19925 <i>Glycine peratosa</i>			
846.	7991 <i>Gnephosis drummondii</i>			
847.	8003 <i>Gnephosis tridens</i>			
848.	10909 <i>Gompholobium confertum</i>			
849.	19216 <i>Gompholobium cyaninum</i>			
850.	19214 <i>Gompholobium laxum</i>			
851.	3951 <i>Gompholobium marginatum</i>			
852.	3954 <i>Gompholobium polymorphum</i>			
853.	11083 <i>Gompholobium scabrum</i>			
854.	3957 <i>Gompholobium tomentosum</i> (Hairy Yellow Pea)			
855.	3959 <i>Gompholobium viscidulum</i>			
856.	6159 <i>Gonocarpus nodulosus</i>			
857.	7488 <i>Goodenia affinis</i> (Silver Goodenia)			
858.	7495 <i>Goodenia berardiana</i>			
859.	29362 <i>Goodenia coerulea</i>			
860.	7499 <i>Goodenia concinna</i> (Elegant Goodenia)			
861.	12551 <i>Goodenia micrantha</i>			
862.	7537 <i>Goodenia pterigosperma</i>			
863.	7538 <i>Goodenia pulchella</i>			
864.	19283 <i>Goodenia pulchella</i> subsp. <i>Mt Barker</i> (K.F. Kenneally 1166)			
865.	19051 <i>Goodenia scapigera</i> subsp. <i>scapigera</i>			
866.	7562 <i>Goodenia viscida</i> (Viscid Goodenia)			
867.	1971 <i>Grevillea cagiana</i> (Red Toothbrushes)			
868.	14405 <i>Grevillea coccinea</i> subsp. <i>coccinea</i>			
869.	13463 <i>Grevillea concinna</i> subsp. <i>lemanniana</i>			
870.	14095 <i>Grevillea dolichopoda</i>			
871.	2005 <i>Grevillea fasciculata</i>			
872.	14413 <i>Grevillea haplantha</i> subsp. <i>haplantha</i>			
873.	2018 <i>Grevillea huegeli</i>			
874.	2020 <i>Grevillea infundibularis</i> (Fan-leaf Grevillea)		T	
875.	2038 <i>Grevillea maxwellii</i>		T	
876.	2050 <i>Grevillea nudiflora</i>			
877.	2053 <i>Grevillea oligantha</i>			

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878.	2061 <i>Grevillea pectinata</i> (Comb-leaved Grevillea)			
879.	15990 <i>Grevillea pulchella</i> subsp. <i>ascendens</i>			
880.	2105 <i>Grevillea tetragonoloba</i>			
881.	19489 <i>Grevillea tripartita</i> subsp. <i>tripartita</i>			
882.	2115 <i>Grevillea umbellulata</i>			
883.	5013 <i>Guichenotia micrantha</i> (Small Flowered Guichenotia)			
884.	2788 <i>Gyrostemon subnudus</i>			
885.	1465 <i>Haemodorum discolor</i>			
886.	1475 <i>Haemodorum spicatum</i> (Mardja)			
887.	2127 <i>Hakea ambigua</i>			
888.	2142 <i>Hakea commutata</i>			
889.	2145 <i>Hakea corymbosa</i> (Cauliflower Hakea)			
890.	2150 <i>Hakea cucullata</i> (Hood Leaved Hakea)			
891.	11924 <i>Hakea cygna</i> subsp. <i>cygna</i> (Swan Fruit Hakea)			
892.	12226 <i>Hakea denticulata</i>			
893.	2157 <i>Hakea erecta</i>			
894.	2160 <i>Hakea ferruginea</i>			
895.	17818 <i>Hakea ilicifolia</i>			
896.	2171 <i>Hakea laurina</i> (Pincushion Hakea, Kodjet)			
897.	2172 <i>Hakea lehmanniana</i> (Blue Hakea)			
898.	2175 <i>Hakea lissocarpha</i> (Honey Bush)			
899.	2187 <i>Hakea nitida</i> (Frog Hakea)			
900.	13335 <i>Hakea obliqua</i> subsp. <i>obliqua</i>			
901.	13336 <i>Hakea obliqua</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i>			
902.	16909 <i>Hakea pandanicarpa</i> subsp. <i>crassifolia</i>			
903.	2196 <i>Hakea preissii</i> (Needle Tree, Dandjin)			
904.	2197 <i>Hakea prostrata</i> (Harsh Hakea)			
905.	2208 <i>Hakea strumosa</i>			
906.	2214 <i>Hakea trifurcata</i> (Two-leaf Hakea)			
907.	2217 <i>Hakea verrucosa</i>			
908.	31013 <i>Halgania anagaloides</i> var. <i>Southern</i> (A.E. Orchard 1609)			
909.	6687 <i>Halgania cyanea</i> (Rough Halgania)			
910.	6171 <i>Haloragis digyna</i>			
911.	6182 <i>Haloragodendron glandulosum</i> (Glandular Raspwort)			
912.	8024 <i>Helichrysum leucopsidium</i>			
913.	6856 <i>Hemigenia incana</i> (Silky Hemigenia)			
914.	5108 <i>Hibbertia acerosa</i> (Needle Leaved Guinea Flower)			
915.	19937 <i>Hibbertia acrotrichion</i>		P2	
916.	5131 <i>Hibbertia gracilipes</i>			
917.	5143 <i>Hibbertia lineata</i>			
918.	5147 <i>Hibbertia mucronata</i> (Prickly Hibbertia)			
919.	19686 <i>Hibbertia priceana</i>		T	
920.	5160 <i>Hibbertia pungens</i>			
921.	5166 <i>Hibbertia rupicola</i>			
922.	5173 <i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>			
923.	13773 <i>Hopkinsia adscendens</i>		P3	
924.	3966 <i>Hovea pungens</i> (Devil's Pins, Puyenak)			
925.	3968 <i>Hovea trisperma</i> (Common Hovea)			
926.	5220 <i>Hybanthus epacroides</i> (Spiny Hybanthus)			
927.	12007 <i>Hybanthus floribundus</i> subsp. <i>floribundus</i>			
928.	6226 <i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i> (Small Pennywort)			
929.	6229 <i>Hydrocotyle diantha</i>			
930.	6234 <i>Hydrocotyle medicaginoidea</i> (Trefoil Pennywort)			
931.	6236 <i>Hydrocotyle pilifera</i>			
932.	11546 <i>Hydrocotyle pilifera</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>			
933.	6239 <i>Hydrocotyle rugulosa</i>			
934.	5817 <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i> (White Myrtle, Kudjid)			
935.	13105 <i>Hypocalymma asperum</i>			
936.	8086 <i>Hypochoeris glabra</i> (Smooth Catsear)	Y		
937.	1071 <i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>			
938.	17844 <i>Hypolaena humilis</i>			
939.	20200 <i>Isolepis cernua</i> var. <i>setiformis</i>			
940.	912 <i>Isolepis cyperoides</i>			
941.	917 <i>Isolepis marginata</i> (Coarse Club-rush)			
942.	924 <i>Isolepis stellata</i> (Star Club-rush)			
943.	2224 <i>Isopogon baxteri</i> (Stirling Range Coneflower)			
944.	2225 <i>Isopogon buxifolius</i>			
945.	16719 <i>Isopogon buxifolius</i> var. <i>obovatus</i>		P3	
946.	2226 <i>Isopogon cuneatus</i> (Coneflower)			
947.	19998 <i>Isopogon</i> sp. <i>Fitzgerald River</i> (D.B. Foreman 813)			

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948.	2238 <i>Isopogon teretifolius</i> (Nodding Coneflower)			
949.	2240 <i>Isopogon trilobus</i> (Barrel Coneflower)			
950.	7396 <i>Isotoma hypocrateriformis</i> (Woodbridge Poison)			
951.	8092 <i>Ixiolaena viscosa</i> (Sticky Ixiolaena)			
952.	4002 <i>Jacksonia capitata</i>			
953.	4005 <i>Jacksonia condensata</i>			
954.	4012 <i>Jacksonia furcellata</i> (Grey Stinkwood)			
955.	4014 <i>Jacksonia grevilleoides</i>			
956.	16239 <i>Jacksonia humilis</i>			
957.	4024 <i>Jacksonia racemosa</i>			
958.	1295 <i>Johnsonia acaulis</i>			
959.	1176 <i>Juncus aridicola</i>			
960.	1178 <i>Juncus bufonius</i> (Toad Rush)	Y		
961.	1179 <i>Juncus caespiticius</i> (Grassy Rush)			
962.	11922 <i>Juncus kraussii</i> subsp. <i>australiensis</i>			
963.	1188 <i>Juncus pallidus</i> (Pale Rush)			
964.	37940 <i>Kennedia coccinea</i> subsp. <i>coccinea</i>			
965.	37961 <i>Kennedia coccinea</i> subsp. <i>esotera</i>			
966.	4042 <i>Kennedia nigricans</i> (Black Kennedia)			
967.	4044 <i>Kennedia prostrata</i> (Scarlet Runner)			
968.	5830 <i>Kunzea affinis</i>			
969.	5833 <i>Kunzea eriocalyx</i>		P2	
970.	5834 <i>Kunzea jucunda</i>			
971.	5835 <i>Kunzea micrantha</i>			
972.	17508 <i>Kunzea micrantha</i> subsp. <i>oligandra</i>			
973.	17784 <i>Kunzea newbeyi</i>		P1	
974.	5839 <i>Kunzea preissiana</i>			
975.	5841 <i>Kunzea recurva</i>			
976.	3667 <i>Labichea lanceolata</i> (Tall Labichea)			
977.	11528 <i>Labichea lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>brevifolia</i>			
978.	20019 <i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>			
979.	18585 <i>Lagenophora huegelii</i>			
980.	2248 <i>Lambertia inermis</i> (Chittick, Djidiok)			
981.	16870 <i>Lambertia inermis</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>			
982.	16871 <i>Lambertia inermis</i> var. <i>inermis</i>			
983.	5027 <i>Lasiopetalum compactum</i>			
984.	5032 <i>Lasiopetalum fitzgibbonii</i>		P3	
985.	5035 <i>Lasiopetalum indutum</i>			
986.	5045 <i>Lasiopetalum parvuliflorum</i>		P3	
987.	5047 <i>Lasiopetalum rosmarinifolium</i>			
988.	13284 <i>Lawrencella rosea</i>			
989.	4950 <i>Lawrencia berthae</i>			
990.	4958 <i>Lawrencia spicata</i>			
991.	1301 <i>Laxmannia brachyphylla</i> (Stilted Paper-lily)			
992.	11510 <i>Laxmannia grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>stirlingensis</i>		P3	
993.	1305 <i>Laxmannia omnifertilis</i>			
994.	12029 <i>Laxmannia ramosa</i> subsp. <i>deflexa</i>			
995.	1308 <i>Laxmannia sessiliflora</i> (Nodding Lily)			
996.	11464 <i>Laxmannia sessiliflora</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>			
997.	7575 <i>Lechenaultia formosa</i> (Red Leschenaultia)			
998.	3018 <i>Lepidium africanum</i> (Rubble Peppercross)	Y		
999.	3019 <i>Lepidium aschersonii</i> (Spiny Peppercross)		T	
1000.	3021 <i>Lepidium bonariense</i> (Peppercross)	Y		
1001.	3042 <i>Lepidium pseudotasmanicum</i>		P4	
1002.	1073 <i>Lepidobolus chaetocephalus</i> (Bristle-headed Chaff Rush)			
1003.	13774 <i>Lepidobolus densus</i>		P4	
1004.	1075 <i>Lepidobolus preissianus</i>			
1005.	45756 <i>Lepidosperma fairallianum</i> (Fairalls' Sword Sedge)			
1006.	31762 <i>Lepidosperma gahnoides</i>			
1007.	934 <i>Lepidosperma gracile</i> (Slender Sword Sedge)			
1008.	35116 <i>Lepidosperma humile</i>			
1009.	940 <i>Lepidosperma pubisquamum</i>			
1010.	41649 <i>Lepidosperma rigidulum</i>			
1011.	944 <i>Lepidosperma scabrum</i>			
1012.	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.			
1013.	33279 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Bandalup Scabrid</i> (N. Eveleigh 10798)			
1014.	20612 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Ravensthorpe</i> (G.F. Craig 5188)			
1015.	945 <i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>			
1016.	949 <i>Lepidosperma tuberculatum</i>			
1017.	1653 <i>Leporella fimbriata</i> (Hare Orchid)			

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1018.	15418 <i>Leptoceras menziesii</i>			
1019.	2350 <i>Leptomeria pauciflora</i> (Sparse-flowered Currant Bush)			
1020.	2355 <i>Leptomeria squarrolosa</i>			
1021.	5847 <i>Leptospermum erubescens</i> (Roadside Teatree)			
1022.	5851 <i>Leptospermum maxwellii</i>			
1023.	5853 <i>Leptospermum oligandrum</i>			
1024.	5857 <i>Leptospermum spinescens</i>			
1025.	6358 <i>Leucopogon assimilis</i>			
1026.	6361 <i>Leucopogon blepharolepis</i>		P4	
1027.	6363 <i>Leucopogon bracteolaris</i>		P2	
1028.	6368 <i>Leucopogon carinatus</i>			
1029.	6373 <i>Leucopogon concinnus</i>			
1030.	6383 <i>Leucopogon cuneifolius</i>			
1031.	6384 <i>Leucopogon cymbiformis</i>		P2	
1032.	6385 <i>Leucopogon denticulatus</i>			
1033.	6391 <i>Leucopogon fimbriatus</i>			
1034.	6393 <i>Leucopogon florulentus</i>		P3	
1035.	6394 <i>Leucopogon gibbosus</i>			
1036.	40940 <i>Leucopogon obovatus</i> subsp. <i>obovatus</i>			
1037.	6419 <i>Leucopogon obtusatus</i>			
1038.	6422 <i>Leucopogon opponens</i>			
1039.	6425 <i>Leucopogon oxycedrus</i>			
1040.	14637 <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. <i>Coujinup</i> (M.A. Burgman 1085)			
1041.	28311 <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. <i>Great Southern</i> (R.S. Cowan A 586)			
1042.	19423 <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. <i>Ongerup</i> (A.S. George 16682)		T	
1043.	6449 <i>Leucopogon tamariscinus</i>			
1044.	19364 <i>Leucopogon tamminensis</i> var. <i>australis</i>			
1045.	6455 <i>Leucopogon woodsii</i> (Nodding Beard-heath)			
1046.	7673 <i>Levenhookia pauciflora</i> (Deceptive Stylewort)			
1047.	7676 <i>Levenhookia pusilla</i> (Midget Stylewort)			
1048.	7677 <i>Levenhookia stipitata</i> (Common Stylewort)			
1049.	7073 <i>Limosella australis</i> (Common Mudwort)			
1050.	4362 <i>Linum marginale</i> (Wild Flax)			
1051.	7402 <i>Lobelia gibbosa</i> (Tall Lobelia)			
1052.	7403 <i>Lobelia heterophylla</i> (Wing-seeded Lobelia)			
1053.	6509 <i>Logania micrantha</i>			
1054.	478 <i>Lolium rigidum</i> (Wimmera Ryegrass)	Y		
1055.	<i>Lolium</i> sp.			
1056.	1224 <i>Lomandra collina</i> (Pale Mat Rush)			
1057.	1226 <i>Lomandra effusa</i> (Scented Matrush)			
1058.	14542 <i>Lomandra micrantha</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>			
1059.	1235 <i>Lomandra nutans</i>			
1060.	1242 <i>Lomandra rupestris</i>			
1061.	15835 <i>Loxocarya striata</i>			
1062.	18049 <i>Lyginia imberbis</i>			
1063.	1656 <i>Lyperanthus serratus</i> (Rattle Beak Orchid)			
1064.	6456 <i>Lysinema ciliatum</i> (Curry Flower)			
1065.	34736 <i>Lysinema pentapetalum</i>			
1066.	41544 <i>Malva weinmanniana</i>			
1067.	74 <i>Marsilea drummondii</i> (Common Nardoo)			
1068.	5869 <i>Melaleuca acuminata</i>			
1069.	15063 <i>Melaleuca acuminata</i> subsp. <i>acuminata</i>			
1070.	5872 <i>Melaleuca apodocephala</i>			
1071.	13268 <i>Melaleuca araucarioides</i>			
1072.	5880 <i>Melaleuca bracteosa</i>			
1073.	5881 <i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i>			
1074.	5882 <i>Melaleuca bromelioides</i>			
1075.	5885 <i>Melaleuca calycina</i>			
1076.	17982 <i>Melaleuca carrii</i>			
1077.	5892 <i>Melaleuca concinna</i>			
1078.	5898 <i>Melaleuca cucullata</i>			
1079.	5900 <i>Melaleuca cuticularis</i> (Saltwater Paperbark)			
1080.	5903 <i>Melaleuca depauperata</i>			
1081.	5909 <i>Melaleuca elliptica</i> (Granite Bottlebrush, Ngow)			
1082.	5913 <i>Melaleuca glaberrima</i>			
1083.	19486 <i>Melaleuca hamata</i>			
1084.	5917 <i>Melaleuca hamulosa</i>			
1085.	5918 <i>Melaleuca haplantha</i>			
1086.	5924 <i>Melaleuca lateralis</i>			
1087.	5925 <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> (Gorada)			

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1088.	5928 <i>Melaleuca lecanantha</i>			
1089.	5947 <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> (Boree)			
1090.	15664 <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>pauperiflora</i>			
1091.	5948 <i>Melaleuca pentagona</i>			
1092.	15993 <i>Melaleuca pentagona</i> var. <i>pentagona</i>			
1093.	5959 <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> (Swamp Paperbark)			
1094.	5960 <i>Melaleuca rigidifolia</i>			
1095.	18276 <i>Melaleuca sapientes</i>			
1096.	20290 <i>Melaleuca scalena</i>			
1097.	5968 <i>Melaleuca spathulata</i>			
1098.	5971 <i>Melaleuca striata</i>			
1099.	5972 <i>Melaleuca strobophylla</i>			
1100.	5973 <i>Melaleuca suberosa</i> (Corky Honey-myrtle)			
1101.	5974 <i>Melaleuca subfalcata</i>			
1102.	5975 <i>Melaleuca subtrigona</i>			
1103.	5980 <i>Melaleuca thymoides</i>			
1104.	5982 <i>Melaleuca torquata</i>			
1105.	15673 <i>Melaleuca tuberculata</i>			
1106.	18126 <i>Melaleuca tuberculata</i> var. <i>macrophylla</i>			
1107.	18232 <i>Melaleuca tuberculata</i> var. <i>tuberculata</i>			
1108.	5985 <i>Melaleuca undulata</i> (Hidden Honey-myrtle)			
1109.	18395 <i>Melaleuca villosisepala</i>			
1110.	5987 <i>Melaleuca viminea</i> (Mohan)			
1111.	13280 <i>Melaleuca viminea</i> subsp. <i>viminea</i>			
1112.	5874 <i>Melaleuca x arenicola</i>			
1113.	4087 <i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (Yellow Sweet Clover)	Y		
1114.	956 <i>Mesomelaena stygia</i>			
1115.	11473 <i>Mesomelaena stygia</i> subsp. <i>stygia</i>			
1116.	6893 <i>Microcorys glabra</i>			
1117.	31372 <i>Microcorys glabra</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>			
1118.	6894 <i>Microcorys lenticularis</i>			
1119.	18317 <i>Microcorys</i> sp. <i>Boxwood</i> (K.R. Newbey 4200)		P1	
1120.	6902 <i>Microcorys subcanescens</i>			
1121.	6904 <i>Microcorys virgata</i>			
1122.	4486 <i>Microcybe albiflora</i>			
1123.	485 <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> (Weeping Grass)			
1124.	15419 <i>Microtis media</i> subsp. <i>media</i>			
1125.	8106 <i>Millotia tenuifolia</i> (Soft Millotia)			
1126.	8110 <i>Minuria leptophylla</i> (Minnie Daisy)			
1127.	4089 <i>Mirbelia depressa</i>			
1128.	4096 <i>Mirbelia ovata</i>			
1129.	4097 <i>Mirbelia ramulosa</i>			
1130.	4104 <i>Mirbelia trichocalyx</i>			
1131.	19585 <i>Monotaxis grandiflora</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i>			
1132.	19177 <i>Moraea setifolia</i>	Y		
1133.	12738 <i>Myoporum cordifolium</i>		T	
1134.	14187 <i>Myriocephalus occidentalis</i>			
1135.	492 <i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i> (Foxtail Mulga Grass)			
1136.	6978 <i>Nicotiana rotundifolia</i> (Round-leaved Tobacco)			
1137.	2401 <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> (Christmas Tree, Mudja)			
1138.	2365 <i>Olx benthamiana</i>			
1139.	8131 <i>Olearia ciliata</i> (Fringed Daisy Bush)			
1140.	8137 <i>Olearia imbricata</i> (Imbricate Daisy Bush)			
1141.	8141 <i>Olearia muricata</i> (Rough-leaved Daisy Bush)			
1142.	8143 <i>Olearia paucidentata</i> (Autumn Scrub Daisy)			
1143.	44401 <i>Olearia</i> sp. <i>Eremicola</i> (Diels & Pritzel s.n. PERTH 00449628)			
1144.	6465 <i>Oligarrhena micrantha</i>			
1145.	18254 <i>Opercularia apiciflora</i>			
1146.	48688 <i>Opercularia nubicola</i> (Stirling Range Stinkweed)		P2	
1147.	18255 <i>Opercularia vaginata</i> (Dog Weed)			
1148.	46255 <i>Orianthera campanulata</i>			
1149.	4114 <i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i> (Slender Serradella)	Y		
1150.	1537 <i>Orthrosanthus laxus</i> (Morning Iris)			
1151.	11749 <i>Orthrosanthus laxus</i> var. <i>laxus</i> (Morning Iris)			
1152.	1538 <i>Orthrosanthus muelleri</i>		P4	
1153.	4349 <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> (Yellow Wood Sorrel)	Y		
1154.	4355 <i>Oxalis perennans</i>			
1155.	4358 <i>Oxalis purpurea</i> (Largeflower Wood Sorrel)	Y		
1156.	12645 <i>Ozothamnus lepidophyllus</i>			
1157.	516 <i>Parapholis incurva</i> (Coast Barbgrass)	Y		



Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
1158.	17114 <i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i> subsp. <i>lophantha</i>			
1159.	7089 <i>Parentucellia latifolia</i> (Common Bartsia)	Y		
1160.	1762 <i>Parietaria debilis</i> (Pellitory)			
1161.	1546 <i>Patersonia juncea</i> (Rush Leaved Patersonia)			
1162.	19669 <i>Patersonia lanata</i> forma <i>lanata</i>			
1163.	1550 <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> (Purple Flag, Koma)			
1164.	43765 <i>Pauridia glabella</i> var. <i>glabella</i>			
1165.	4346 <i>Pelargonium littorale</i>			
1166.	40424 <i>Pentameris airoides</i> subsp. <i>airoides</i>	Y		
1167.	2270 <i>Persoonia quinquenervis</i>			
1168.	2279 <i>Persoonia teretifolia</i>			
1169.	2291 <i>Petrophile crispata</i>			
1170.	14443 <i>Petrophile ericifolia</i> subsp. <i>ericifolia</i>			
1171.	2302 <i>Petrophile media</i>			
1172.	2304 <i>Petrophile phyllicoides</i>			
1173.	20641 <i>Petrophile prostrata</i>			
1174.	2308 <i>Petrophile seminuda</i>			
1175.	2311 <i>Petrophile squamata</i>			
1176.	20053 <i>Petrophile squamata</i> subsp. <i>northern</i> (J. Monks 40)			
1177.	17765 <i>Petrophile squamata</i> subsp. <i>squamata</i>			
1178.	2313 <i>Petrophile teretifolia</i>			
1179.	19825 <i>Petrotragia dubia</i>	Y		
1180.	4501 <i>Phebalium lepidotum</i>			
1181.	20460 <i>Pheladenia deformis</i>			
1182.	18515 <i>Philothea gardneri</i> subsp. <i>gardneri</i>			
1183.	18532 <i>Philothea nodiflora</i> subsp. <i>lasiocalyx</i>			
1184.	16825 <i>Phyllangium divergens</i>			
1185.	16824 <i>Phyllangium sulcatum</i>			
1186.	4675 <i>Phyllanthus calycinus</i> (False Boronia)			
1187.	4685 <i>Phyllanthus scaber</i>			
1188.	4140 <i>Phyllota barbata</i>			
1189.	5231 <i>Pimelea angustifolia</i> (Narrow-leaved Pimelea)			
1190.	5232 <i>Pimelea argentea</i> (Silvery Leaved Pimelea)			
1191.	5234 <i>Pimelea brachyphylla</i>			
1192.	11282 <i>Pimelea brevifolia</i> subsp. <i>brevifolia</i>			
1193.	5240 <i>Pimelea cracens</i>			
1194.	5251 <i>Pimelea imbricata</i>			
1195.	11402 <i>Pimelea imbricata</i> var. <i>piliger</i>			
1196.	5259 <i>Pimelea preissii</i>			
1197.	12041 <i>Pimelea suaveolens</i> subsp. <i>suaveolens</i>			
1198.	5268 <i>Pimelea sulphurea</i> (Yellow Banjine)			
1199.	5270 <i>Pimelea tinctoria</i>			
1200.	11785 <i>Plantago coronopus</i> subsp. <i>commutata</i>	Y		
1201.	7299 <i>Plantago debilis</i>			
1202.	7301 <i>Plantago exilis</i>			
1203.	7302 <i>Plantago hispida</i>			
1204.	6250 <i>Platysace deflexa</i>			
1205.	19062 <i>Pleurophascum occidentale</i>		P4	
1206.	65 <i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i> (Blanket Fern)			
1207.	578 <i>Poa porphyroclados</i>			
1208.	45237 <i>Podolepis aristata</i> subsp. <i>aristata</i>			
1209.	8177 <i>Podolepis lessonii</i>			
1210.	8181 <i>Podolepis tepperi</i>			
1211.	8182 <i>Podotrochea angustifolia</i> (Sticky Longheads)			
1212.	<i>Podotrochea</i> sp.			
1213.	582 <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (Annual Beardgrass)	Y		
1214.	14547 <i>Pomaderris brevifolia</i>			
1215.	13480 <i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> subsp. <i>paniculosa</i>			
1216.	4689 <i>Poranthera ericoides</i> (Heath Poranthera)			
1217.	4691 <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> (Small Poranthera)			
1218.	15424 <i>Praecoxanthus aphyllus</i>			
1219.	1669 <i>Prasophyllum cyphochilum</i> (Pouched Leek Orchid)			
1220.	1671 <i>Prasophyllum elatum</i> (Tall Leek Orchid)			
1221.	1679 <i>Prasophyllum ovale</i> (Little Leek Orchid)			
1222.	1680 <i>Prasophyllum parvifolium</i> (Autumn Leek Orchid)			
1223.	10853 <i>Prasophyllum plumiforme</i>			
1224.	6913 <i>Prostanthera canaliculata</i>			
1225.	11304 <i>Prostanthera serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>microphylla</i>			
1226.	36137 <i>Pseudocrossidium crinitum</i>			
1227.	36219 <i>Pseudocrossidium hornsuschianum</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
1228.	8189 <i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> (Jersey Cudweed)			
1229.	13255 <i>Pterochaeta paniculata</i>			
1230.	10870 <i>Pterostylis ciliata</i>			
1231.	10878 <i>Pterostylis insectifera</i>			
1232.	10926 <i>Pterostylis leptochila</i>			
1233.	44300 <i>Pterostylis lortensis</i>			
1234.	45342 <i>Pterostylis parva</i>			
1235.	45358 <i>Pterostylis perculata</i>			
1236.	10778 <i>Pterostylis picta</i>			
1237.	12217 <i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>			
1238.	1696 <i>Pterostylis sargentii</i> (Frog Greenhood)			
1239.	<i>Pterostylis</i> sp.			
1240.	41981 <i>Pterostylis timothyi</i>			
1241.	11634 <i>Ptilotus drummondii</i> var. <i>elongatus</i>			
1242.	2742 <i>Ptilotus manglesii</i> (Pom Poms, Mulamula)			
1243.	2751 <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> (Prince of Wales Feather)			
1244.	2760 <i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>			
1245.	592 <i>Puccinellia stricta</i> (Marsh Grass)			
1246.	4165 <i>Pultenaea barbata</i>			
1247.	20781 <i>Pultenaea calycina</i> subsp. <i>calycina</i>		P3	
1248.	4171 <i>Pultenaea empetrifolia</i>			
1249.	4182 <i>Pultenaea rotundifolia</i>			
1250.	4185 <i>Pultenaea strobilifera</i>			
1251.	16367 <i>Pyrrochis nigricans</i> (Red beaks, Elephants ears)			
1252.	8195 <i>Quinetia urvillei</i>			
1253.	11895 <i>Ranunculus sessiliflorus</i> var. <i>pilulifer</i>			
1254.	6014 <i>Regelia inops</i>			
1255.	2578 <i>Rhagodia baccata</i> (Berry Saltbush)			
1256.	11341 <i>Rhagodia baccata</i> subsp. <i>baccata</i>			
1257.	2584 <i>Rhagodia preissii</i>			
1258.	11254 <i>Rhagodia preissii</i> subsp. <i>preissii</i>			
1259.	32422 <i>Rhaphidorrhynchium amoenum</i>			
1260.	13300 <i>Rhodanthe citrina</i>			
1261.	15035 <i>Rhodanthe corymbosa</i>			
1262.	13294 <i>Rhodanthe laevis</i>			
1263.	13234 <i>Rhodanthe manglesii</i>			
1264.	13252 <i>Rhodanthe pygmaea</i>			
1265.	13309 <i>Rhodanthe spicata</i>			
1266.	4695 <i>Ricinocarpus glaucus</i>			
1267.	4702 <i>Ricinocarpus trichophorus</i>		T	
1268.	6019 <i>Rinzia communis</i> (Mallee Rinzia)			
1269.	6023 <i>Rinzia longifolia</i> (Creeping Rinzia)		P3	
1270.	10970 <i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Y		
1271.	32426 <i>Rosulabryum campylothecium</i>			
1272.	116 <i>Ruppia polycarpa</i>			
1273.	40431 <i>Rytidosperma acerosum</i>			
1274.	40425 <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>			
1275.	40427 <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>			
1276.	2906 <i>Sagina apetala</i> (Annual Pearlwort)	Y		
1277.	6483 <i>Samolus junceus</i>			
1278.	2359 <i>Santalum spicatum</i> (Sandalwood, Wilarak)			
1279.	2817 <i>Sarcozona praecox</i> (Sarcozona)			
1280.	7613 <i>Scaevola glandulifera</i> (Viscid Hand-flower)			
1281.	7619 <i>Scaevola lanceolata</i> (Long-leaved Scaevola)			
1282.	13151 <i>Scaevola thesioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>			
1283.	972 <i>Schoenus armeria</i>			
1284.	978 <i>Schoenus brevisetis</i>			
1285.	984 <i>Schoenus curvifolius</i>			
1286.	1005 <i>Schoenus obtusifolius</i>			
1287.	1006 <i>Schoenus odontocarpus</i>			
1288.	1009 <i>Schoenus pleiostemoneus</i>			
1289.	16089 <i>Schoenus racemosus</i>			
1290.	1013 <i>Schoenus sculptus</i> (Gimlet Bog-rush)			
1291.	1014 <i>Schoenus sesquipediculus</i>			
1292.	16268 <i>Schoenus</i> sp. Cape Riche Cushion (G.J. Keighery 9922)			
1293.	1016 <i>Schoenus subbarbatus</i> (Bearded Bog-rush)			
1294.	1018 <i>Schoenus subfascicularis</i>			
1295.	1019 <i>Schoenus subflavus</i> (Yellow Bog-rush)			
1296.	16251 <i>Schoenus subflavus</i> subsp. <i>long leaves</i> (K.L. Wilson 2865)			
1297.	32433 <i>Sematophyllum homomallum</i>			

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1298.	8207 <i>Senecio glossanthus</i> (Slender Groundsel)			
1299.	12276 <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>			
1300.	17558 <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>x artemisioides</i>			
1301.	18444 <i>Senna charlesiana</i>			
1302.	19897 <i>Senna</i> sp. <i>Pallinup River (J.W. Green 4847)</i>			
1303.	8225 <i>Siloxerus humifusus</i> (Procumbent Siloxerus)			
1304.	14583 <i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>			
1305.	7013 <i>Solanum hoplopetalum</i> (Thorny Solanum)			
1306.	9367 <i>Sonchus hydrophilus</i> (Native Sowthistle)			
1307.	8231 <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> (Common Sowthistle)	Y		
1308.	623 <i>Spartochloa scirpoidea</i>			
1309.	8900 <i>Spergularia marina</i>			
1310.	4201 <i>Sphaerolobium daviesioides</i> (Prickly Globe-pea)			
1311.	17551 <i>Sphaerolobium drummondii</i>			
1312.	4205 <i>Sphaerolobium linophyllum</i>			
1313.	1700 <i>Spiculaea ciliata</i> (Elbow Orchid)			
1314.	635 <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> (Marine Couch)			
1315.	4825 <i>Spyridium cordatum</i>			
1316.	4830 <i>Spyridium microcephalum</i> (Small-headed Spyridium)			
1317.	15139 <i>Spyridium mucronatum</i>			
1318.	4733 <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>			
1319.	16947 <i>Stackhousia</i> sp. <i>Stirling Range (W.R. Barker 2399)</i>		P1	Y
1320.	1315 <i>Stawellia gymnocephala</i>			
1321.	16197 <i>Stenanthemum emarginatum</i>			
1322.	15065 <i>Stenanthemum notiale</i> subsp. <i>notiale</i>			
1323.	16375 <i>Stirlingia anethifolia</i>			
1324.	2316 <i>Stirlingia latifolia</i> (Blueboy)			
1325.	7682 <i>Stylidium albomontis</i>			
1326.	7696 <i>Stylidium calcaratum</i> (Book Triggerplant)			
1327.	7699 <i>Stylidium carnosum</i> (Fleshy-leaved Triggerplant)			
1328.	7708 <i>Stylidium crassifolium</i> (Thick-leaved Triggerplant)			
1329.	7712 <i>Stylidium despectum</i> (Dwarf Triggerplant)			
1330.	7713 <i>Stylidium dichotomum</i> (Pins-and-needles)			
1331.	19251 <i>Stylidium eriopodum</i>			
1332.	20693 <i>Stylidium glandulosissimum</i>			
1333.	7735 <i>Stylidium hirsutum</i> (Hairy Triggerplant)			
1334.	7772 <i>Stylidium perpusillum</i> (Tiny Triggerplant)			
1335.	7773 <i>Stylidium petiolare</i> (Horn Triggerplant)			
1336.	7774 <i>Stylidium piliferum</i> (Common Butterfly Triggerplant)			
1337.	18419 <i>Stylidium pingrupense</i>			
1338.	7780 <i>Stylidium pseudohirsutum</i>		P3	
1339.	7785 <i>Stylidium repens</i> (Matted Triggerplant)			
1340.	7794 <i>Stylidium rupestre</i> (Rock Triggerplant)			
1341.	7796 <i>Stylidium scandens</i> (Climbing Triggerplant)			
1342.	<i>Stylidium</i> sp.			
1343.	45393 <i>Stylidium uniflorum</i> subsp. <i>uniflorum</i> (Pincushion Triggerplant)			
1344.	1260 <i>Stypandra glauca</i> (Blind Grass)			
1345.	6473 <i>Styphelia intertexta</i>			
1346.	18571 <i>Styphelia melaleucoides</i> var. <i>melaleucoides</i>			
1347.	48616 <i>Styphelia</i> sp. <i>Cascades (R. Davis 11037)</i>			
1348.	6476 <i>Styphelia tenuiflora</i> (Common Pinheath)			
1349.	12913 <i>Synaphea divaricata</i>			
1350.	12912 <i>Synaphea drummondii</i>		P3	
1351.	2322 <i>Synaphea favosa</i>			
1352.	2324 <i>Synaphea petiolaris</i> ( <i>Synaphea</i> )			
1353.	16864 <i>Synaphea petiolaris</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i>			
1354.	2328 <i>Synaphea reticulata</i>			
1355.	15534 <i>Synaphea spinulosa</i> subsp. <i>major</i>			
1356.	20103 <i>Taxandria spathulata</i>			
1357.	31718 <i>Tecticornia lepidosperma</i>			
1358.	4255 <i>Templetonia neglecta</i>			
1359.	4256 <i>Templetonia retusa</i> (Cockies Tongues)			
1360.	35842 <i>Templetonia rossii</i>			
1361.	4258 <i>Templetonia sulcata</i> (Centipede Bush)			
1362.	29720 <i>Tetrapora glomerata</i>			
1363.	46437 <i>Tetrapora preissiana</i>			
1364.	36443 <i>Tetrapora verrucosa</i>			
1365.	1034 <i>Tetralia capillaris</i> (Hair Sedge)			
1366.	35582 <i>Tetralia</i> sp. <i>Mt Madden (C.D. Turley 40 BP/897)</i>			
1367.	31778 <i>Tetratheca pilata</i>		P1	Y

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1368.	6937 <i>Teucrium sessiliflorum</i> (Camel Bush)			
1369.	<i>Thelymitra</i> aff. <i>pauciflora</i>			
1370.	1701 <i>Thelymitra antennifera</i> (Vanilla Orchid)			
1371.	10856 <i>Thelymitra benthamiana</i> (Leopard Orchid)			
1372.	1702 <i>Thelymitra campanulata</i> (Shirt Orchid)			
1373.	11143 <i>Thelymitra graminea</i>			
1374.	20736 <i>Thelymitra maculata</i>			
1375.	1713 <i>Thelymitra psammophila</i> (Sandplain Sun Orchid)		T	
1376.	20735 <i>Thelymitra speciosa</i>			
1377.	1718 <i>Thelymitra villosa</i> (Custard Orchid)			
1378.	673 <i>Themeda triandra</i>			
1379.	5075 <i>Thomasia angustifolia</i> (Narrow Leaved Thomasia)			
1380.	5079 <i>Thomasia discolor</i>			
1381.	5086 <i>Thomasia macrocalyx</i>			
1382.	5098 <i>Thomasia rugosa</i> (Wrinkled Leaf Thomasia)			
1383.	2644 <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> (Coast Bonefruit)			
1384.	19698 <i>Thryptomene australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>			
1385.	6065 <i>Thryptomene saxicola</i> (Rock Thryptomene)			
1386.	1328 <i>Thysanotus dichotomus</i> (Branching Fringe Lily)			
1387.	1332 <i>Thysanotus gageoides</i>		P3	
1388.	1338 <i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i> (Fringed Lily)			
1389.	1343 <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>			
1390.	1351 <i>Thysanotus sparteus</i>			
1391.	1357 <i>Thysanotus thyrsoides</i>			
1392.	1358 <i>Thysanotus triandrus</i>			
1393.	32444 <i>Tortula atrovirens</i>			
1394.	6267 <i>Trachymene croniniana</i>		P3	
1395.	6280 <i>Trachymene pilosa</i> (Native Parsnip)			
1396.	1481 <i>Tribonanthes australis</i> (Southern Tiurmdin)			
1397.	8798 <i>Tribonanthes uniflora</i> (Woolly Tiurmdin)			
1398.	8251 <i>Trichocline spathulata</i> (Native Gerbera)			
1399.	1361 <i>Tricoryne elatior</i> (Yellow Autumn Lily)			
1400.	1037 <i>Tricostularia compressa</i>			
1401.	43401 <i>Tricostularia</i> sp. <i>Hopetoun</i> (M. Bennett 646)			
1402.	43400 <i>Tricostularia</i> sp. <i>Ongerup</i> (L. Strahan 409)			
1403.	4289 <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> (Narrowleaf Clover)	Y		
1404.	17542 <i>Trifolium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i>	Y		
1405.	4292 <i>Trifolium campestre</i> (Hop Clover)	Y		
1406.	17763 <i>Trifolium campestre</i> var. <i>campestre</i> (Hop Clover)	Y		
1407.	4298 <i>Trifolium hirtum</i> (Rose Clover)	Y		
1408.	146 <i>Triglochin minutissima</i>			
1409.	147 <i>Triglochin mucronata</i>			
1410.	4737 <i>Tripteroctococcus brunonis</i> (Winged Stackhousia)			
1411.	32451 <i>Triquetrella papillata</i>			
1412.	708 <i>Triticum aestivum</i> (Wheat)	Y		
1413.	15141 <i>Trymalium elachophyllum</i>			
1414.	17052 <i>Trymalium myrtillus</i> subsp. <i>pungens</i>		P1	
1415.	8255 <i>Ursinia anthemoides</i> (Ursinia)	Y		
1416.	38388 <i>Ursinia anthemoides</i> subsp. <i>anthemoides</i>	Y		
1417.	7148 <i>Utricularia multifida</i>			
1418.	7665 <i>Velleia trinervis</i>			
1419.	8257 <i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i> (White Cudweed)	Y		
1420.	12388 <i>Verticordia acerosa</i> var. <i>preissii</i>			
1421.	6071 <i>Verticordia brachypoda</i>			
1422.	6076 <i>Verticordia densiflora</i> (Compacted Featherflower)			
1423.	12411 <i>Verticordia densiflora</i> var. <i>cespitosa</i>			
1424.	15432 <i>Verticordia densiflora</i> var. <i>densiflora</i>			
1425.	12419 <i>Verticordia endlicheriana</i>			
1426.	15619 <i>Verticordia endlicheriana</i> var. <i>endlicheriana</i>			
1427.	12421 <i>Verticordia endlicheriana</i> var. <i>major</i>			
1428.	12422 <i>Verticordia eriocephala</i> (Common Cauliflower)			
1429.	6079 <i>Verticordia fastigiata</i> (Mouse Featherflower)			
1430.	6084 <i>Verticordia habrantha</i> (Hidden Featherflower)			
1431.	6107 <i>Verticordia pennigera</i>			
1432.	12449 <i>Verticordia plumosa</i> var. <i>brachyphylla</i>			
1433.	12450 <i>Verticordia plumosa</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i>			
1434.	6116 <i>Verticordia serrata</i>			
1435.	15617 <i>Verticordia serrata</i> var. <i>serrata</i>			
1436.	12465 <i>Verticordia subulata</i>			
1437.	4325 <i>Viminaria juncea</i> (Swishbush, Koweda)			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
1438.	8266 <i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>			
1439.	<i>Vulpia</i> sp.			
1440.	7389 <i>Wahlenbergia preissii</i>			
1441.	8275 <i>Waitzia acuminata</i> (Orange Immortelle)			
1442.	13333 <i>Waitzia suaveolens</i> var. <i>suaveolens</i>			
1443.	32455 <i>Weissia controversa</i>			
1444.	6659 <i>Wilsonia humilis</i> (Silky Wilsonia)			
1445.	6660 <i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i> (Round-leaf Wilsonia)			
1446.	1389 <i>Wurmbea cernua</i>			
1447.	1402 <i>Wurmbea sinora</i>			
1448.	1403 <i>Wurmbea tenella</i> (Eight Nancy)			
1449.	1255 <i>Xanthorrhoea platyphylla</i>			
1450.	6293 <i>Xanthosia singuliflora</i>			

**Conservation Codes**

- T - Rare or likely to become extinct
- X - Presumed extinct
- IA - Protected under international agreement
- S - Other specially protected fauna
- 1 - Priority 1
- 2 - Priority 2
- 3 - Priority 3
- 4 - Priority 4
- 5 - Priority 5

<sup>1</sup> For NatureMap's purposes, species flagged as endemic are those whose records are wholly contained within the search area. Note that only those records complying with the search criterion are included in the calculation. For example, if you limit records to those from a specific datasource, only records from that datasource are used to determine if a species is restricted to the query area.



# EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about [Environment Assessments](#) and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 25/06/21 15:11:30

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

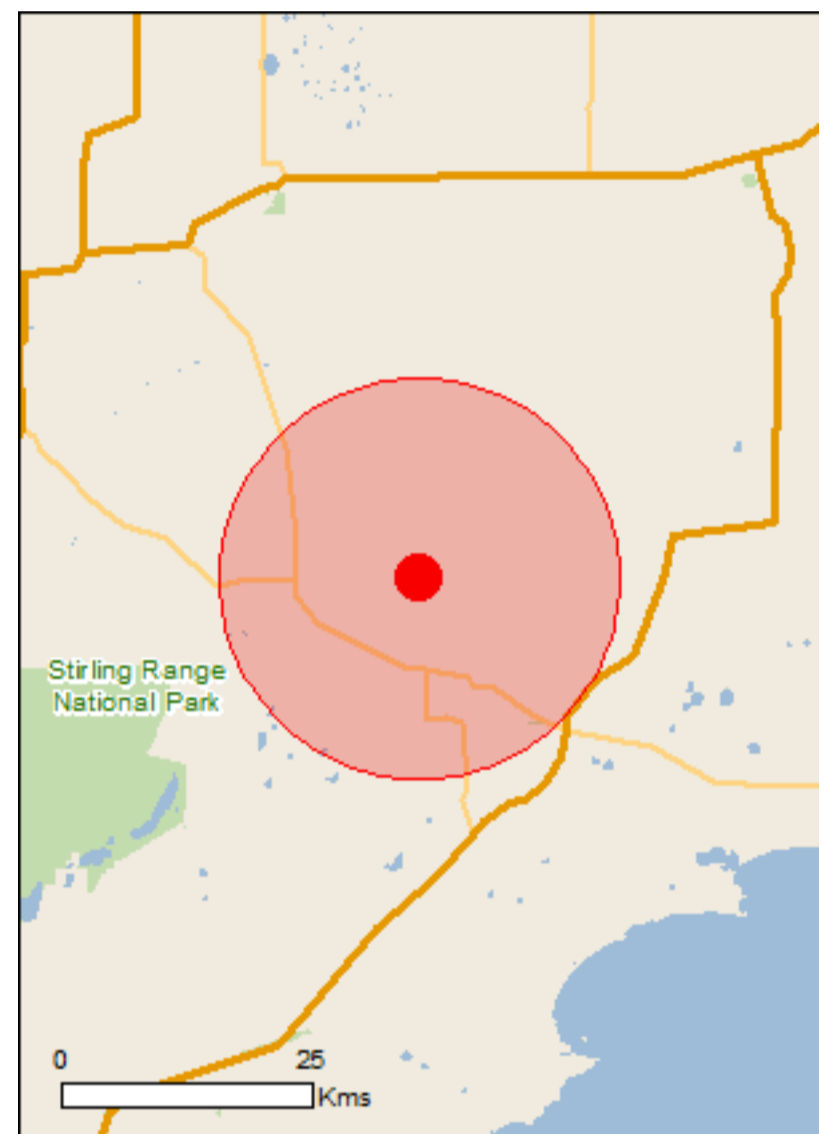
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

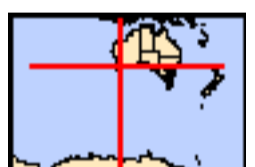
[Acknowledgements](#)



This map may contain data which are  
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[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 20.0Km



# Summary

## Matters of National Environmental Significance

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

<a href="#">World Heritage Properties:</a>	None
<a href="#">National Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Wetlands of International Importance:</a>	None
<a href="#">Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Marine Area:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:</a>	6
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Species:</a>	27
<a href="#">Listed Migratory Species:</a>	9

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

<a href="#">Commonwealth Land:</a>	1
<a href="#">Commonwealth Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Marine Species:</a>	13
<a href="#">Whales and Other Cetaceans:</a>	None
<a href="#">Critical Habitats:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:</a>	None
<a href="#">Australian Marine Parks:</a>	None

## Extra Information

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

<a href="#">State and Territory Reserves:</a>	11
<a href="#">Regional Forest Agreements:</a>	None
<a href="#">Invasive Species:</a>	12
<a href="#">Nationally Important Wetlands:</a>	None
<a href="#">Key Ecological Features (Marine)</a>	None

# Details

## Matters of National Environmental Significance

### Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[ [Resource Information](#) ]

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

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt</a>	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt</a>	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt</a>	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia</a>	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia</a>	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia</a>	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

### Listed Threatened Species

[ [Resource Information](#) ]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<b>Birds</b>		
<a href="#">Botaurus poiciloptilus</a> Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</a> Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak [67034]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calyptorhynchus baudinii</a> Baudin's Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-Cockatoo [769]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Calyptorhynchus latirostris</a> Carnaby's Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-Cockatoo [59523]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area
<a href="#">Dasyornis longirostris</a> Western Bristlebird [515]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Falco hypoleucos</a> Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Leipoa ocellata</a> Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur



Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Pezoporus occidentalis</a> Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<b>Mammals</b>		
<a href="#">Dasyurus geoffroii</a> Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Parantechinus apicalis</a> Dibbler [313]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Phascogale calura</a> Red-tailed Phascogale, Red-tailed Wambenger, Kenngoor [316]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Plants</b>		
<a href="#">Adenanthos pungens subsp. pungens</a> Spiky Adenanthos [19429]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Banksia anatona</a> Cactus Dryandra [82758]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Banksia pseudoplumosa</a> False Plumed-Banksia [82760]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Caladenia bryceana subsp. bryceana</a> Dwarf Spider-orchid [64503]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Conostylis misera</a> Grass Conostylis [21320]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Eremophila verticillata</a> Whorled Eremophila [7032]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Gastrolobium humile</a> [78418]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Grevillea maxwellii</a> Maxwell's Grevillea [21745]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Hibbertia priceana</a> [82694]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Lepidium aschersonii</a> Spiny Pepper-cress [10976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Myoporum cordifolium</a> Jerramungup Myoporum [24223]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Ricinocarpos trichophorus</a> Barrens Wedding Bush [19931]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Roycea pycnophylloides</a> Saltmat [21161]	Endangered	Species or species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Thelymitra psammophila</a> Sandplain Sun-orchid [4908]	Vulnerable	habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

### Listed Migratory Species [\[ Resource Information \]](#)

\* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<b>Migratory Marine Birds</b>		
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

### Migratory Terrestrial Species

<a href="#">Motacilla cinerea</a> Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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### Migratory Wetlands Species

<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
--	--	--

<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	--	--

<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
--	--	--

<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a> Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
---	--	--

<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
---	--	--

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

### Commonwealth Land [\[ Resource Information \]](#)

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

Name
Commonwealth Land -

### Listed Marine Species [\[ Resource Information \]](#)

\* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<b>Birds</b>		
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Ardea ibis</a> Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Chrysococcyx osculans</a> Black-eared Cuckoo [705]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Haliaeetus leucogaster</a> White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Merops ornatus</a> Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Motacilla cinerea</a> Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a> Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

## Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves	[ Resource Information ]
Name	State
Chereninup Creek	WA
Corackerup	WA
Greaves Road	WA
Mailalup	WA
Monjebup	WA
Monjebup North	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0083)	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0087)	WA
NTWA Bushland covenant (0109)	WA
Pallinup	WA

Name	State
Red Moort	WA

## Invasive Species [\[ Resource Information \]](#)

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
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### Birds

Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streptopelia senegalensis Laughing Turtle-dove, Laughing Dove [781]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

### Mammals

Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sus scrofa Pig [6]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

### Plants

Asparagus asparagoides Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus [22473]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rubus fruticosus aggregate Blackberry, European Blackberry [68406]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ulex europaeus Gorse, Furze [7693]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

# Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

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

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

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

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

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

# Coordinates

-34.25219 118.61881

# Acknowledgements

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

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

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

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact Us](#) page.

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