



# Conservation Management Plan

E74/311, E74/486, E74/560, E74/639, E74/653,  
M74/163



Prepared for Medallion Metals Ltd

4 June 2021

Project Number: TE19017-01

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**APPENDIX A** Flora and fauna – NatureMap species report

**APPENDIX B** Dieback Management Plan

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 About Medallion Metals

Medallion Metals Limited ('Medallion'), formerly known as ACH Minerals Pty Ltd, is a public minerals exploration explorer based in Perth, Western Australia. The company's tenements are located 550 km south-east of Perth centred on the township of Ravensthorpe (**Figure 1-1**). Acquired in August 2016 from Silver Lake Resources, the tenements cover approximately 677 square kilometres.

Medallion's tenements cover two distinct geological domains. To the north, the Ravensthorpe Gold Project (RGP) comprises mineral rights extending over 290 square kilometres of Archaean geology that has historically yielded significant amounts of high-grade gold and copper including from the Kundip mining centre which is the subject of Medallion's development. To the south, the Jerdacuttup Project (JP) extends across approximately 360 square kilometres of predominantly Proterozoic geology prospective for base and precious metals. This report relates to some gold/copper prospects within the RGP and, in particular, tenements outside of Medallion's Kundip operations.

### 1.2 Proposed exploration 2021 and 2022

Over 2021 and 2022, the intention is to investigate a number of exploration targets across the following six tenements, as shown in **Table 1-1** and **Figure 1-2**.

**Table 1-1: Tenements for exploration targets 2021-22**

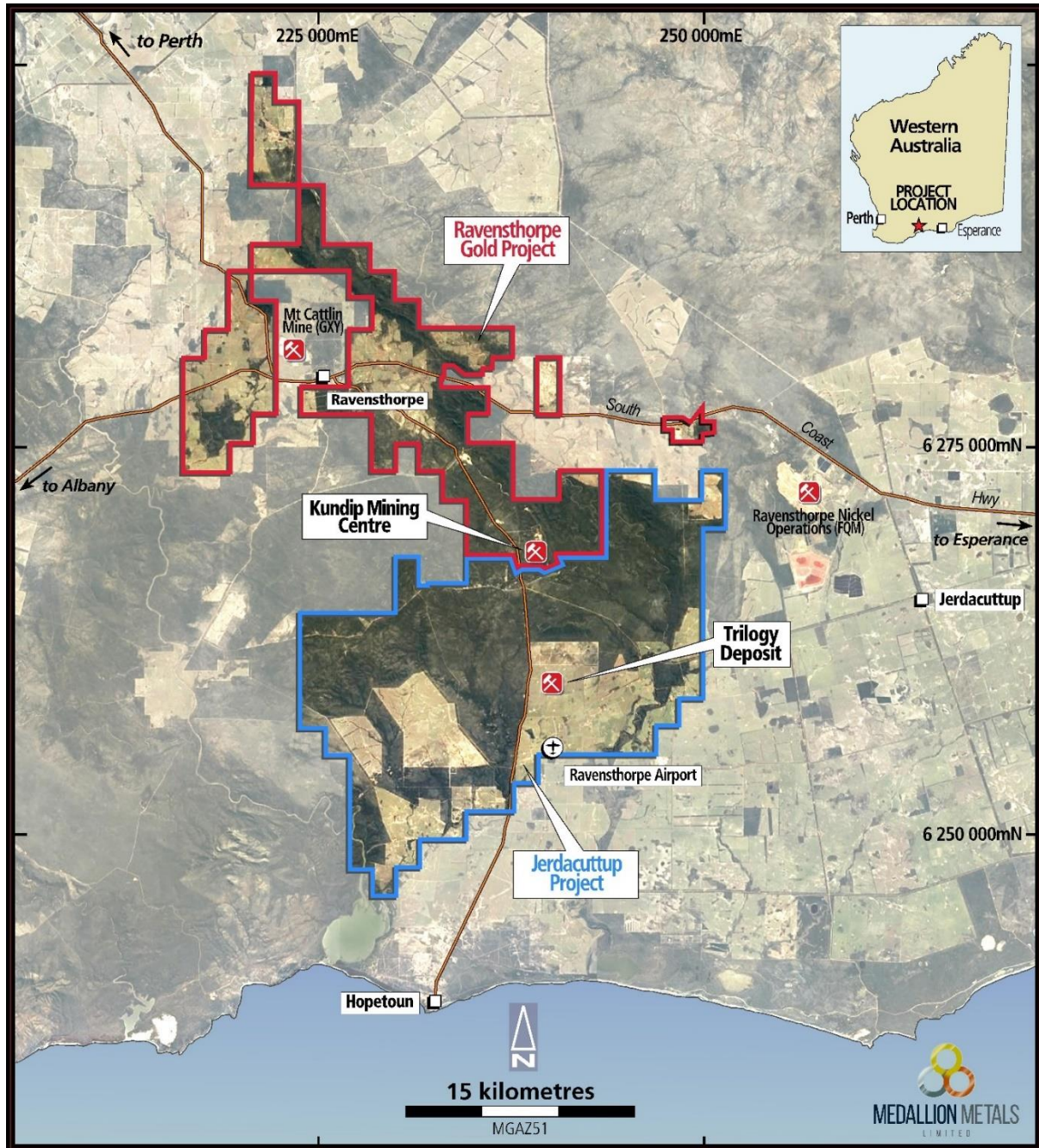
Tenement	Holder	Area (ha)	Expiry
E74/311	Medallion Metals Ltd	284.2	3 October 2021
E74/486	Medallion Metals Ltd	285.9	25 July 2021
E74/560	Medallion Metals Ltd	285.9	16 November 2025
E74/639	Medallion Metals Ltd	2287.4	5 June 2024
E74/653	Medallion Metals Ltd	549.62	14 June 2025
M74/163	Medallion Metals Ltd	441.95	27 August 2027

Further detail about the proposed program is given in **Section 3.2**.

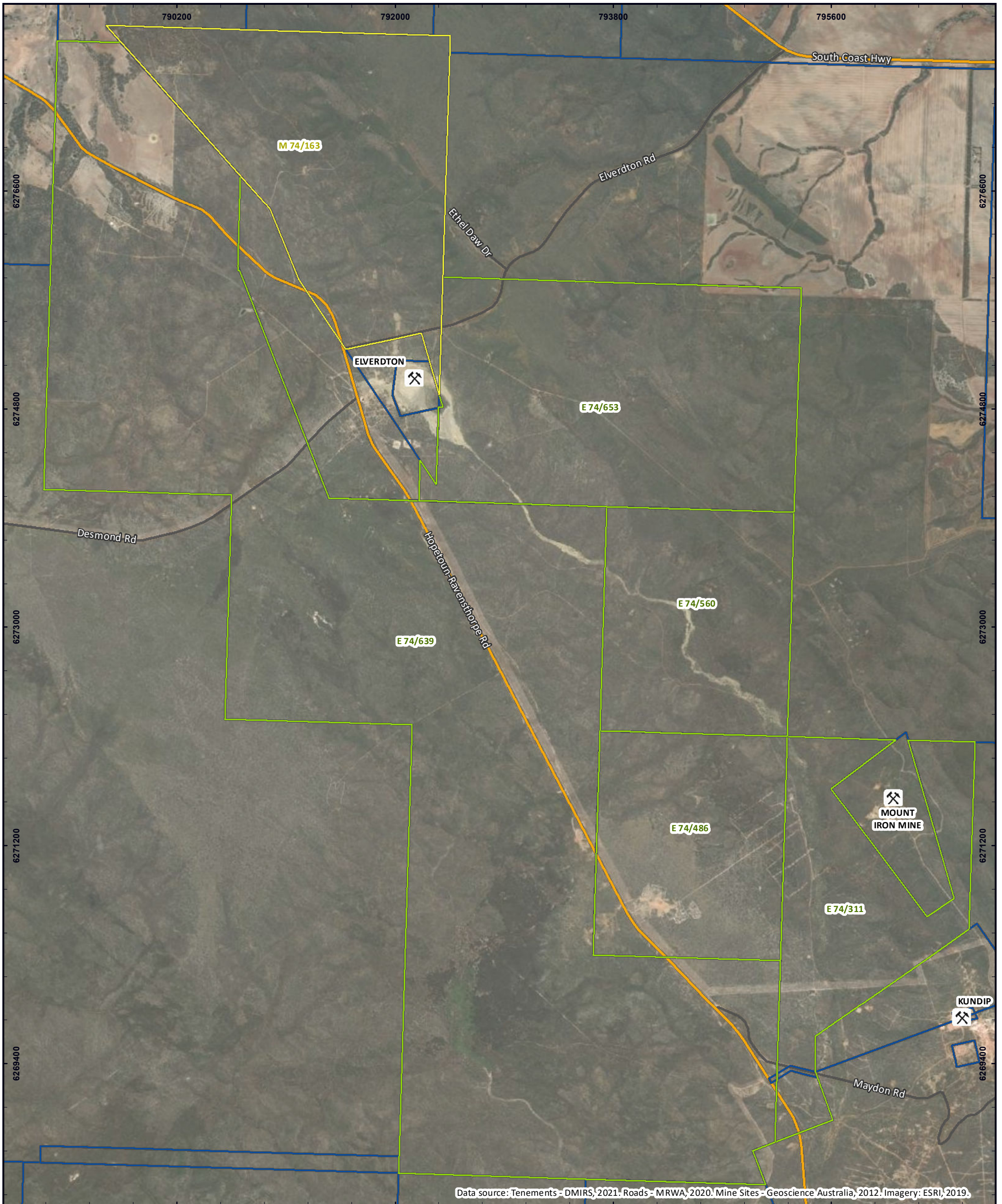
### 1.3 About this plan

The purpose of this plan is to provide environmental and other information in support of Program of Works (PoW) applications under the *Mining Act 1978*. The plan outlines how exploration activities may be conducted to minimise impacts in a sensitive environment.

Figure 1-1: Tenements held by Medallion Metals







Data source: Tenements - DMIRS, 2021; Roads - MRWA, 2020; Mine Sites - Geoscience Australia, 2012; Imagery: ESRI, 2019.

<p><b>LEGEND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Mine Sites</li> <li> Tenements</li> <li><b>Project Tenements</b></li> <li> Exploration Licence</li> <li> Mining Lease</li> </ul> <p><small>© Talis Consultants Pty Ltd ("Talis") Copyright in the drawings, information and data recorded in this document ("the information") is the property of Talis. This document and the information are solely for the use of the authorised recipient and this document may not be used, transferred or reproduced in whole or part for any purpose other than that which it is supplied by Talis without written consent. Talis makes no representation, undertakes no duty and accepts no responsibility to any third party who may use or rely upon this document or the information.</small></p>	<p><b>LOCALITY</b></p> <p>0 5 10 15 km</p>	<p align="center"><b>PROJECT TENEMENTS</b> Conservation Management Plan Ravensthorpe Gold Project Medallion Metals Ltd</p> <p align="center"> </p> <p>Prepared: T Daymond                  Reviewed: G Barrett                  Project: TE19017                  Revision: A Figure 1-2                  Date: 4/06/2021</p> <p>Scale @ A3: 1:30,000                  Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50, Projection: Transverse Mercator, Datum: GDA 1994</p>
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## 2 Environmental approvals required for mineral exploration

### 2.1 Mining Act 1978

The *Mining Act 1978* requires the lodgement of a Programme of Work (PoW) in the prescribed manner and approved by the Minister (or a prescribed official) prior to an explorer conducting any ground disturbing activities with mechanised equipment.

Some exploration activities do not involve “ground disturbing activities with mechanised equipment” and therefore do not require an approved PoW. Activities that may fall into this category are discussed in **Section 3**.

PoW applications consider a range of aspects of the exploration program including:

- Areas covered by assessments undertaken under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;
- Proximity to and potential impacts on waterways;
- Contaminated sites;
- Clearing of native vegetation and extent of disturbance (including information from flora and fauna surveys);
- Environmental management of the exploration program:
- Rehabilitation practices;
- Problematic materials (e.g. fibrous or radioactive);
- Stakeholder consultation; and
- Other government approvals.

This plan has primarily been produced to support a number of PoW applications currently prepared or in development.

### 2.2 Other approvals

Clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia requires an approval under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Some exemptions may apply for mining and petroleum activities, where those activities may be described as ‘exploration’ or ‘low impact or other mineral or petroleum activities’. Examples of low impact activities include temporary tracks, groundwater drilling and clearing less than two hectares for camp sites. There is also an exemption that allows clearing of up to 10 hectares per financial year per tenement for clearing regulated under the *Mining Act 1978*. Importantly, however, these exemptions do not apply if the area is an ‘environmentally sensitive area’, as shown on a Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) database.

The areas covered by this plan commonly intersect with an environmental sensitive area so, in most cases, will require an approved Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) for work to proceed.

## **3 Scope of Works**

### **3.1 Overview of program**

The following sections describe the types of activities Medallion will use in undertaking minerals exploration within the six tenements. Specific activities may vary from area to area and will be described in each separate PoW application.

#### **3.1.1 Stages 1 and 2 – soil and rock chip sampling**

In mineral exploration it is common to obtain initial geochemical data used to identify anomalous concentrations of relevant elements that will assist in generating exploration targets. To do this, geologists and geotechnical assistants complete soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, rock-chip sampling and handheld X-ray fluorescent (XRF) analysers.

Sampling techniques generally involve traversing areas by 4-wheel drive, quadbikes and/or on foot and taking samples using either a geo-pick, rock pick and trowel to a depth of 40cm. Alternatively, a motorised single man or two-man auger is used for depths greater than 50cm up to 150cm.

All Medallion tenements depending on their level of advancement are anticipated to have soil sampling completed at one stage or another. The geomorphology and the environment where the prospects are located determines what mode of transport and method of sampling is required to obtain a requisite. In dense bush all sampling is completed on foot whilst in open country and farmland, vehicles are used.

#### **3.1.2 Stages 3 and 4 - geophysics**

Geophysical measurements are used to investigate the subsurface for different practical applications, ranging including the exploration of mineral deposits. Most geophysical investigations are non-destructive and cost-saving when compared to drilling exercises.

##### **3.1.2.1 Airborne surveys**

Airborne geophysical surveying is a process of measuring the variation of several key physical or geochemical parameters of the earth. Airborne surveys are passive and non-destructive due to their remote surveying techniques either by fixed wing aircraft, helicopter, and drones.

##### **3.1.2.2 Ground surveys**

Ground geophysical surveys use the same techniques as airborne surveys but are of higher resolution across a smaller area of interest. Ground surveys are both passive and active and are both predominantly non-destructive. There is a range of different techniques available. In some instances, clearing of tracks may be necessary for equipment access provision of a cleared ground surface with which to obtain data.

#### **3.1.3 Stage 5 – reconnaissance aircore and RAB drilling**

Air-core and RAB drilling is relatively inexpensive and is often used in first pass exploration drill programs. Air-core drilling is limited to depths of 50-60 metres and is drilled using a smaller drill rig.

Air-core and RAB drilling uses steel or tungsten blades to bore a hole into unconsolidated ground. The drill cuttings are removed by the injection of compressed air into the hole. This method of drilling is

used to drill the weathered regolith (loose, heterogeneous material covering solid rock) as the drill rig and steel or tungsten blades cannot penetrate fresh rock.

The truck mounted drill rigs and support vehicles are smaller than both Reverse-Circulation (RC) and diamond drill rigs which can penetrate hundreds of metres into fresh rock. Clearing of vegetation is therefore significantly less than the larger rigs.

Typically, reconnaissance drilling is completed on a single traverse with multiple drill holes. The traverse is a nominal 3.5m wide and where a drill collar is located a small area is cleared. This area is to place drill samples and a general working area including an exclusion safety zone surrounding the high-pressure hoses.

### 3.1.4 Stage 6 – reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill hole (DDH) drilling

Once a target has been defined by reconnaissance drilling, RC and DDH drill rigs are employed to define a resource.

RC drilling uses a piston-driven “hammer” to drive a tungsten-steel bit into the rock, though the use of larger rigs and machinery allows holes to be drilled much deeper. Diamond drill rigs are similarly larger and are also capable of drilling down to several kilometres in depth, can penetrate hard rock and return the most accurate samples, as its core samples can show the actual veins of a mineral and their precise location in the ground.

## 3.2 Target areas

Across the six tenements, a number of target areas have been identified as prospective and warranting investigation. These areas are shown in **Figure 3-1**.

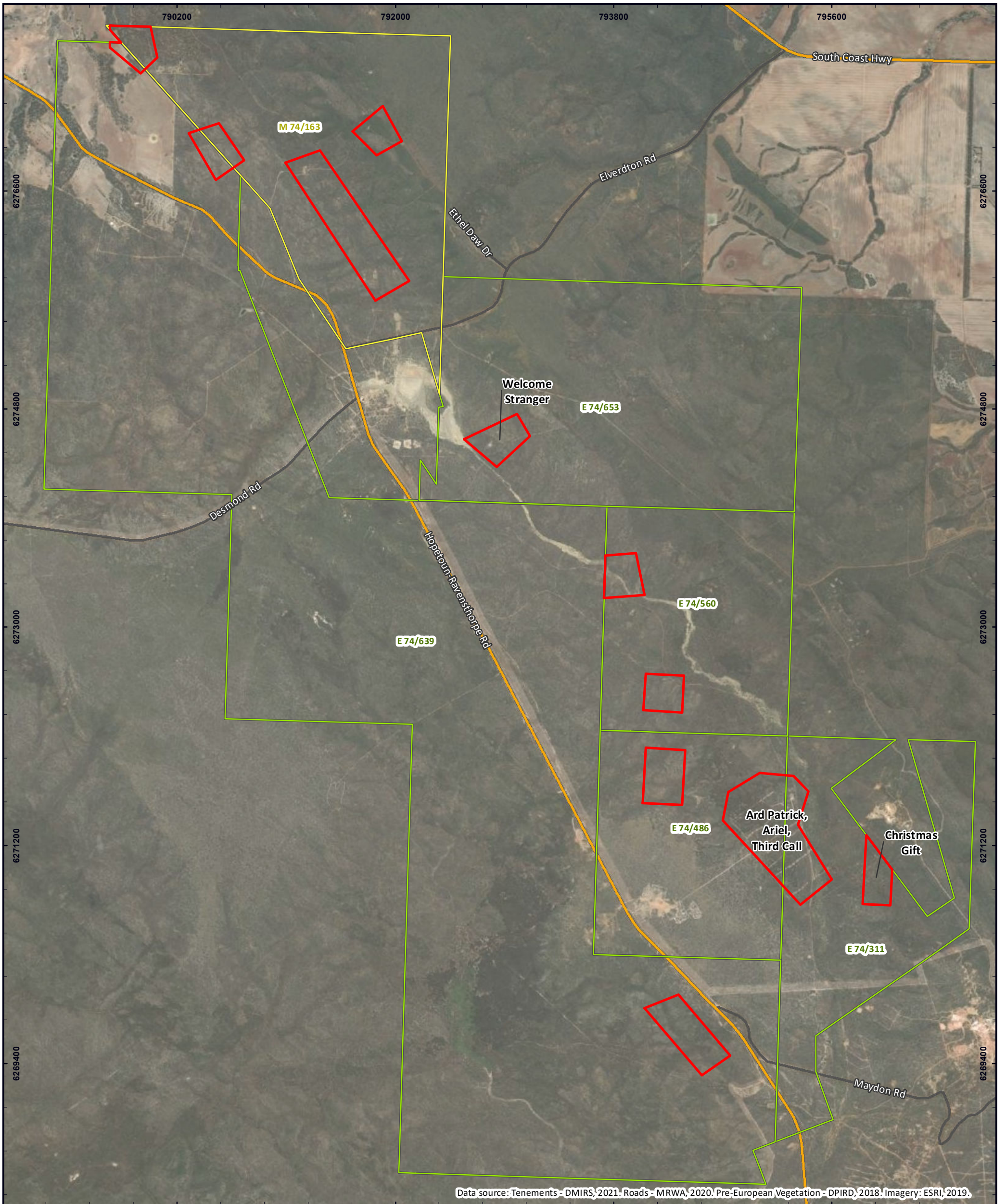
## 3.3 Likely environmental approval requirements

**Table 3-1** outlines the expected approvals requirements for the exploration program.

**Table 3-1: Likely environment approval requirements for undertaking exploration activities**

Stages	Likely approvals required	Other key considerations
Stages 1-4	None unless vegetation clearing is required.	Vehicle access should consider the potential for dieback spread.
Stage 5-6	A PoW and possibly a NVCP depending on the location.	Compliance with all tenements conditions and stakeholder consultation where appropriate.





Data source: Tenements - DMIRS, 2021; Roads - MRWA, 2020; Pre-European Vegetation - DPIRD, 2018; Imagery: ESRI, 2019.

<p><b>LEGEND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 2px solid red; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> Target Areas</li> <li><b>Project Tenements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 2px solid green; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> Exploration Licence</li> <li><span style="border: 2px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px;"></span> Mining Lease</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><small>© Talis Consultants Pty Ltd ("Talis") Copyright in the drawings, information and data recorded in this document ("the information") is the property of Talis. This document and the information are solely for the use of the authorised recipient and this document may not be used, transferred or reproduced in whole or part for any purpose other than that which it is supplied by Talis without written consent. Talis makes no representation, undertakes no duty and accepts no responsibility to any third party who may use or rely upon this document or the information.</small></p>	<p><b>LOCALITY</b></p> <p>0 5 10 15 km</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>TARGET AREAS</b> Conservation Management Plan Ravensthorpe Gold Project Medallion Metals Ltd</p> <p>0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 km Scale @ A3: 1:30,000 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50, Projection: Transverse Mercator, Datum: GDA 1994</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Prepared:</td> <td>T Daymond</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reviewed:</td> <td>G Barrett</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project:</td> <td>TE19017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revision:</td> <td>A Figure 3-1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date:</td> <td>4/06/2021</td> </tr> </table>	Prepared:	T Daymond	Reviewed:	G Barrett	Project:	TE19017	Revision:	A Figure 3-1	Date:	4/06/2021
Prepared:	T Daymond											
Reviewed:	G Barrett											
Project:	TE19017											
Revision:	A Figure 3-1											
Date:	4/06/2021											



## 4 Existing environment

### 4.1 Overview

The Medallion tenements lie within the Fitzgerald sub-region of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Esperance Plains Bioregion. A key feature of the sub-region is the Fitzgerald River National Park (FRNP), between the towns of Bremer Bay and Hopetoun, which covers an area of almost 300,000 ha. The Park is one of the largest and most botanically significant national parks in Australia, containing almost 2,000 plant species, 75 of which are found nowhere else. FRNP is an internationally recognised biosphere reserve under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). The Project occurs approximately 17 km from the eastern boundary of the FRNP.

The Ravensthorpe Range, a series of ridges and peaks, is also recognised as a centre of biodiversity. The Ravensthorpe Range is a transitional zone, containing a mix of species that are common in the Wheatbelt and in the South Coast, while also including endemic species. The area is particularly noted for a high diversity of eucalypts (Comer et al 2003). The Project outlined in this plan occurs in the foothills of the Range.

Regarding the flora of the Ravensthorpe Range, Markey et al (2012) note that the Range “has a large number of geographically restricted species, species listed as threatened and species being considered for listing. Despite the high conservation values of the range, reservation is limited to two small A Class nature reserves off the main range. These reserves are not representative of the full diversity of flora and communities on the range.”

The fauna of the Ravensthorpe Range and surrounding areas is also diverse. The Range is the most significant inland topographic feature in the Fitzgerald Biosphere Reserve, and part of an important vegetation corridor, linking coastal vegetation with that further inland and permitting movement of fauna when elsewhere significant agricultural clearing impedes movement.

The abandoned Elverdton mine occurs in the project area although the mine itself is not within the tenement package addressed in this plan. The Elverdton mine, at one time, was Western Australia’s largest copper mine. Copper was discovered there in the early 1900s and mining was undertaken intermittently through to the early 1990s. Mine tailings from Elverdton have eroded over time with a sediment plume extending downstream into the Steere River, clearly visible on aerial photography (**Figure 1-2**).

The Project region is described as having “minor local aquifers” (Johnson, 1998; Rockwater, 2011), with the Archaean volcanic rocks generally of low permeability. Fractures and joints in the rocks and mineralised zones can be moderately permeable. Drainage lines typically follow fractures in underlying rock.

## 4.2 Vegetation and flora

### 4.2.1 Pre-European vegetation

Beard et al (2013) mapped the original natural vegetation presumed to have existed prior to European settlement in Western Australia. **Figure 4-1** shows the vegetation occurring in and around the Project Area.

The six tenements primarily comprise a mallee: eucalypt shrubland that covers 6.3 million ha across the State. The eastern part of the area is mapped as mallee-heath and occurs along the southern portion of the Ravensthorpe Range. This vegetation type covers 1.5 million ha across the State.

### 4.2.2 Vegetation communities

More detailed vegetation mapping has been undertaken by Craig et al (2007) in the area east of the Hopetoun-Ravensthorpe Road (**Figure 4-2**), partially covering the six tenements. No detailed vegetation mapping is available from the western sections of the tenements.

A suite of vegetation communities has been mapped within the six tenements and across the broader Mt Short to Kundip area (**Table 4-1**). As indicated by the pre-European mapping, the communities within the six tenements range from eucalypt shrublands in the west to mallee and other communities in the east.

### 4.2.3 Conservation significant vegetation communities

There are no known threatened ecological communities (TECs) protected under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* known in the local area.

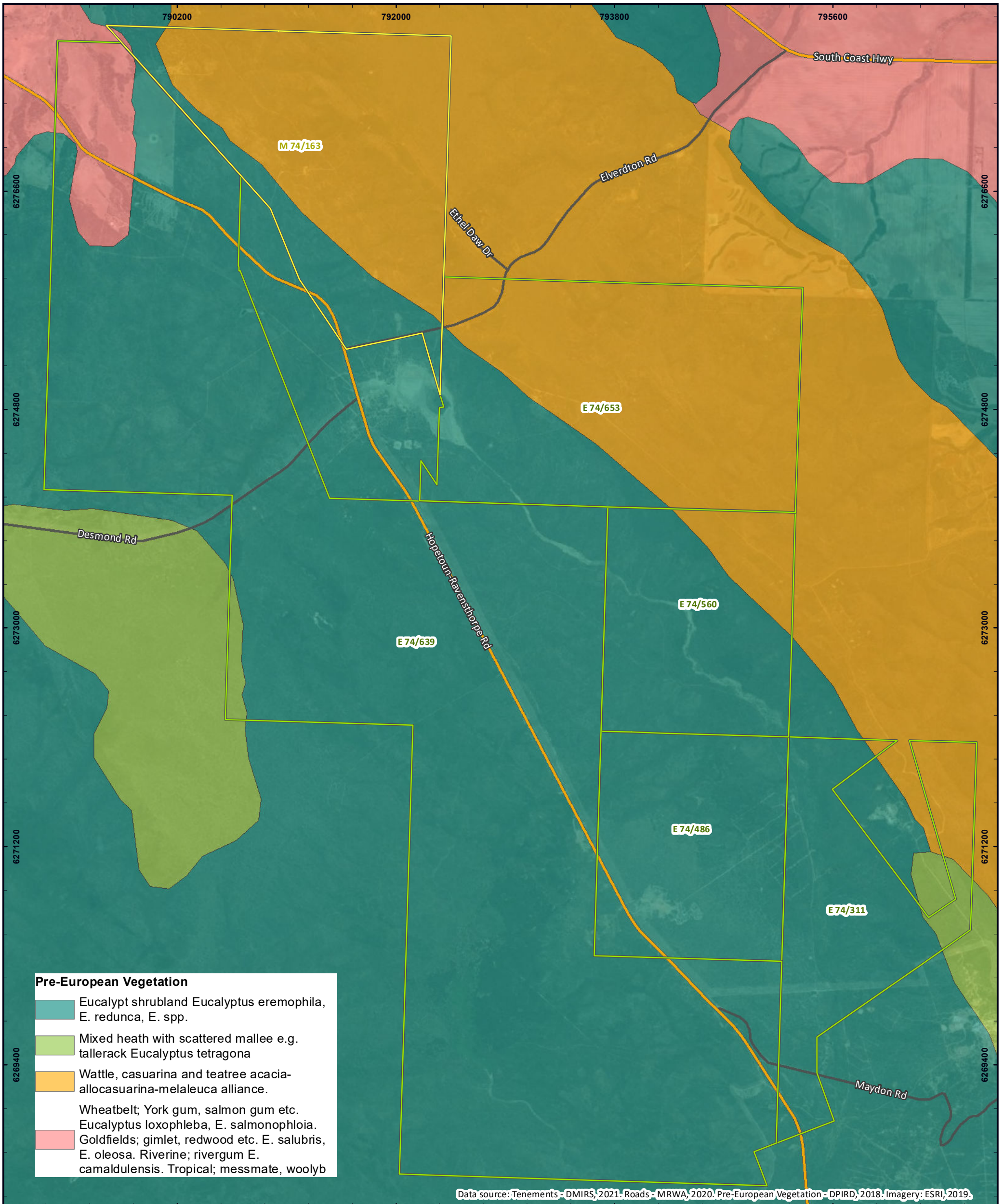
Previous searches undertaken for Medallion's proposed operations at Kundip have identified the following Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) as occurring in the local area:

- Very open Mallee over *Melaleuca sophisma*<sup>1</sup> dense heath (P1);
- *Banksia laevigata* - *B. lemanniana* (P1);
- Heath on Komatiite of the Ravensthorpe area (P3); and
- Proteaceae dominated Kwongkan shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of WA (P3).

The known and potential distributions of these PECs (incorporating buffers) are shown in **Figure 4-3**. The data indicates that three of the four PECs known from the local area do not occur within the six tenements addressed in this report. The remaining PEC, the 'Kwongkan shrublands' is believed to occur widely across the southern part of the state, from the Stirling Range in the west to Cape Arid in the east. The identification of this PEC requires survey work to confirm that the composition of the vegetation is consistent with the community that is protected (Department of the Environment 2014).

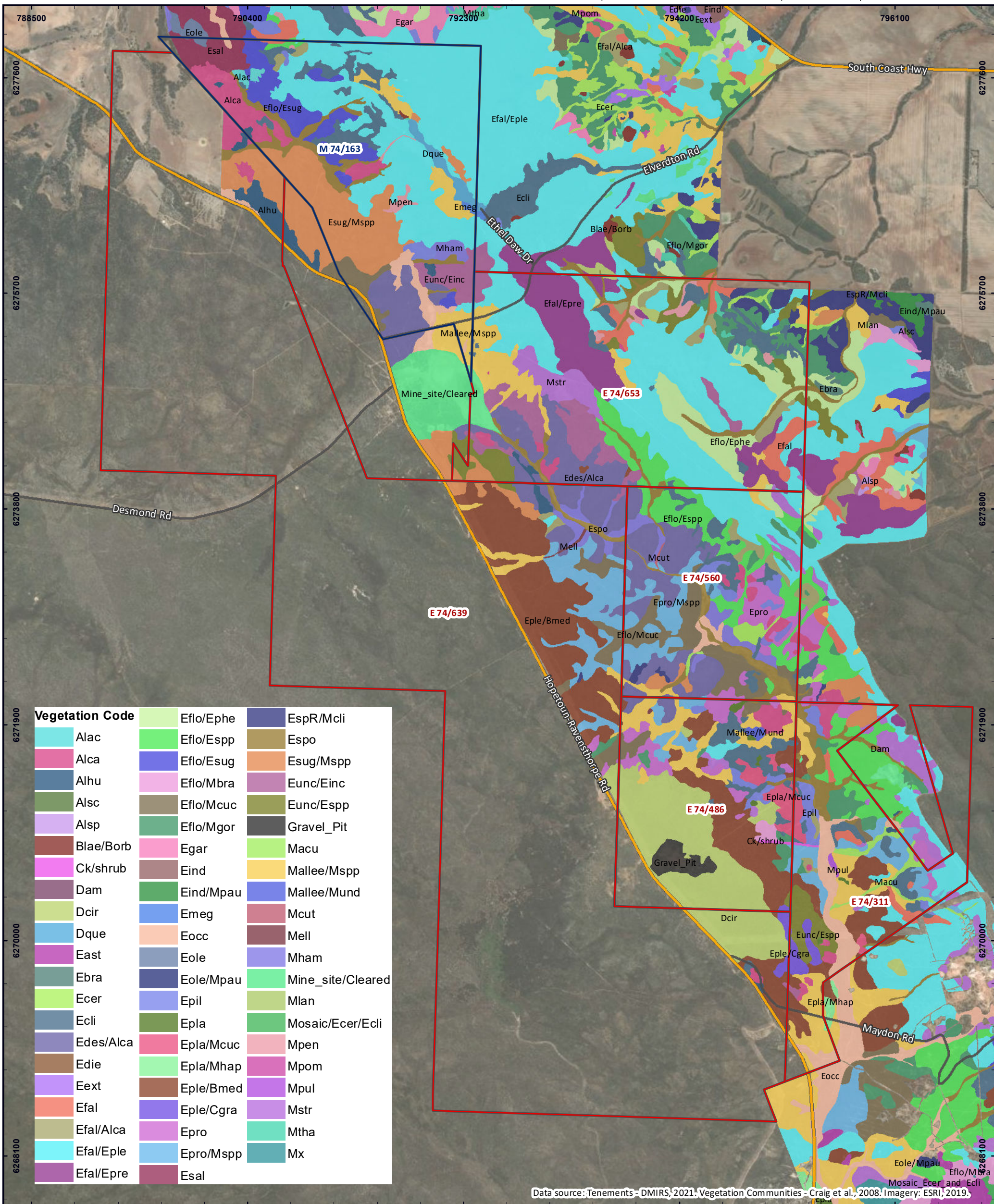
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<sup>1</sup> Formerly known as *Melaleuca* sp. Kundip.



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Vegetation Code		
Alac	Eflo/Ephe	EspR/Mcli
Alca	Eflo/Espp	Espo
Alhu	Eflo/Esug	Esug/Mspp
Alsc	Eflo/Mbra	Eunc/Einc
Alsp	Eflo/Mcuc	Eunc/Espp
Blae/Borb	Eflo/Mgor	Gravel_Pit
Ck/shrub	Egar	Macu
Dam	Eind	Mallee/Mspp
Dcir	Eind/Mpau	Mallee/Mund
Dque	Emeg	Mcut
East	Eocc	Mell
Ebra	Eole	Mham
Ecer	Eole/Mpau	Mine_site/Cleared
Ecli	Epil	Mlan
Edes/Alca	Epla	Mosaic/Ecer/Ecli
Edie	Epla/Mcuc	Mpen
Eext	Epla/Mhap	Mpom
Efal	Eple/Bmed	Mpul
Efal/Alca	Eple/Cgra	Mstr
Efal/Ephe	Epro	Mtha
Efal/Epre	Epro/Mspp	Mx
	Esal	

Data source: Tenements - DMIRS, 2021; Vegetation Communities - Craig et al., 2008; Imagery: ESRI, 2019.

**LEGEND**

**Project Tenements**

- Exploration Licence
- Mining Lease

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**VEGETATION COMMUNITIES**  
Conservation Management Plan  
Ravensthorpe Gold Project  
Medallion Metals Ltd

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 1.25 km  
Scale @ A3: 1:32,000  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50, Projection: Transverse Mercator, Datum: GDA 1994

Prepared: T Daymond  
Reviewed: G Barrett  
Project: TE19017  
Revision: A  
Date: 4/06/2021

**MEDALLION METALS LIMITED**

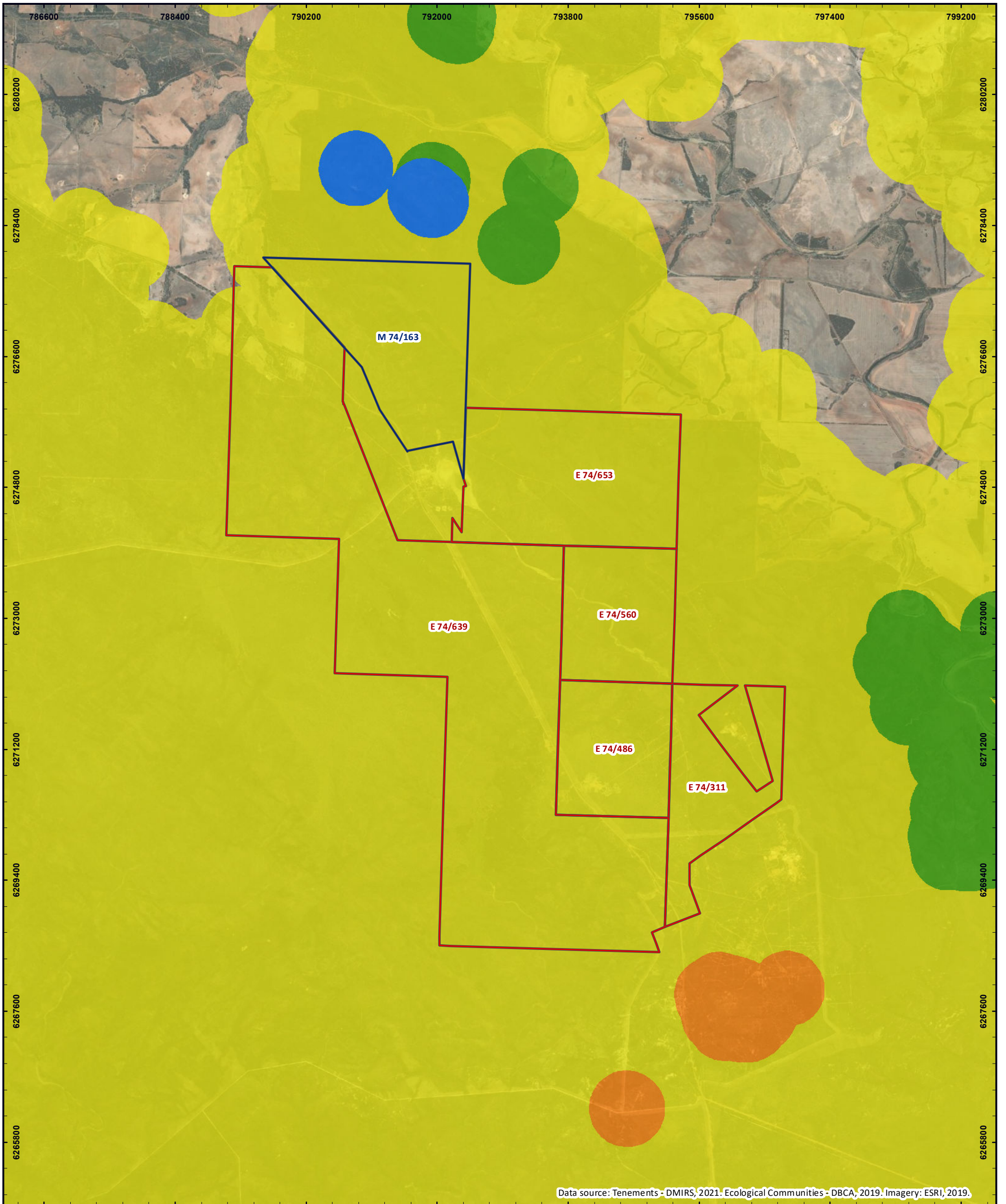
Figure 4-2



**Table 4-1: Vegetation communities mapped by Craig et al (2007)**

Landscape unit	Landscape sub-unit	Vegetation code	Vegetation unit
<i>Chester formation</i>			
Metamorphosed sedimentary rock and colluvium	Crests, upper- & mid slopes	Emeg	<i>Eucalyptus megacornuta</i>
		Egar	<i>Eucalyptus gardneri</i> subsp. <i>ravensthorpensis</i>
		Ecli	<i>Eucalyptus clivicola</i>
	Mid- & lower slopes	Eflo/Ephe	<i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae/ E. phenax</i>
		Mallee/Mspp	<i>Eucalyptus species/ Melaleuca species</i>
		Mallee/Mund	<i>Eucalyptus species/ Melaleuca undulata</i>
		Eflo/Mcuc	<i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae/ Melaleuca cucullata</i>
		Eext	<i>Eucalyptus extensa</i>
		Mham	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>
		Mell	<i>Melaleuca elliptica</i>
	Valleys	Esal	<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>
		Ecer	<i>Eucalyptus cernua</i>
		Ecer/Macu	<i>Eucalyptus cernua/ Melaleuca acuminata</i>
		Macu	<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i>
Colluvium & laterite	Slopes	Efal/Eple	<i>Eucalyptus falcata/ E. pleurocarpa</i>
		Efal	<i>Eucalyptus falcata</i>
		Efal/Alca	<i>Eucalyptus falcata/ Allocasuarina campestris</i>
		Blae/Borb	<i>Banksia laevigata/ Beaufortia orbifolia</i>
		Mtha	<i>Melaleuca thapsina</i>
		Dcir	<i>Dryandra cirsioides</i>
		Dfol	<i>Dryandra foliosissima</i>
		Eunc/Espp	<i>Eucalyptus uncinata/ Eucalyptus species</i>
		Eunc/Bmed	<i>Eucalyptus uncinata/ Banksia media</i>
		Alac	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>
	Alsp	<i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>	
	Lower slopes and drainages	Edep/Epil/Mspp	<i>Eucalyptus depauperata/ E.pileata/ Melaleuca species</i>
		Edep/Epil	<i>Eucalyptus depauperata/ E. pileata</i>
Espo		<i>Eucalyptus sporadica</i>	
<i>Bandalup Ultramafics</i>			
Serpentinite & komatiite		Eind/Mpau	<i>Eucalyptus indurata/ Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>

Landscape unit	Landscape sub-unit	Vegetation code	Vegetation unit
		Eind	<i>Eucalyptus indurata</i>
		Eflo/Mgor	<i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae/ Melaleuca</i> sp. Gorse
		Eole	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> subsp. <i>corvina</i>
		Eole/Mcuc	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> subsp. <i>corvina/ Melaleuca cucullata</i>
		Eole/Mpau	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> subsp. <i>corvina/ Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>
		Epro	<i>Eucalyptus proxima</i>
		Mcli	<i>Melaleuca cliffortioides</i>
		Acop	<i>Acacia ophiolithica</i>
		Alscba	<i>Allocasuarina hystricosa</i>
		Alsc	<i>Allocasuarina scleroclada</i>
<b>Granites</b>			
Quartz diorite		Alca	<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>
		Alhu	<i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i>
		Eplu/Esug/Mspp	<i>Eucalyptus pluricaulis/ E. suggrandis/ Melaleuca</i> species
Kaolinized, deep weathered rock over granite		Epla	<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>
		Epla/Mcuc	<i>Eucalyptus platypus/ Melaleuca cucullata</i>
		Edie	<i>Eucalyptus dielsii</i>
		Esab	<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>
<b>Drainage</b>			
Alluvium		Acac	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>
		Eocc	<i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i>
		Mcut	<i>Melaleuca cuticularis</i>
		ck_shrub	Creekline with mixed shrubs



Data source: Tenements - DMIRS, 2021; Ecological Communities - DBCA, 2019; Imagery: ESRI, 2019.

<b>LEGEND</b>		<b>LOCALITY</b> 	<b>PRIORITY ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES</b> Conservation Management Plan Ravensthorpe Gold Project Medallion Metals Ltd	
<b>Project Tenements</b> Exploration Licence Mining Lease	<b>Ecological Communities</b> Banksia laevigata - B. lemanniana (Priority 1) Melaleuca sp. Kundip (now M. sophisma) Heath (Priority 1) Heath on Komatiite (Priority 3) Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrubland (Priority 3)			
			Figure 4-3	



An assessment of the vegetation mapping under by Craig et al (2007) was undertaken by Dr. Gillian Craig (pers. comm.) who was able to determine the likelihood of each vegetation community meeting the requirements to be considered the Kwongan Shrubland PEC. The results are shown in **Figure 4-4** and suggest that the PEC occurs widely in the local area. Further surveys are required to precisely define the extent of this PEC.

#### 4.2.4 Flora

The flora of the region is biodiverse. Database records of Threatened and Priority Flora are shown in **Figure 4-5** and a database search for species recorded in the broader area is provided in **Appendix A**. Two Threatened species are known from the local area together with a number of Priority Flora species.

Surveys have been conducted in the following areas (see **Figure 3-1**):

- Ard Patrick/Ariel;
- Third Call/Christmas Gift; and
- Welcome Stranger.

Further surveys will be conducted to inform the exploration program in terms of identifying areas which should be avoided.

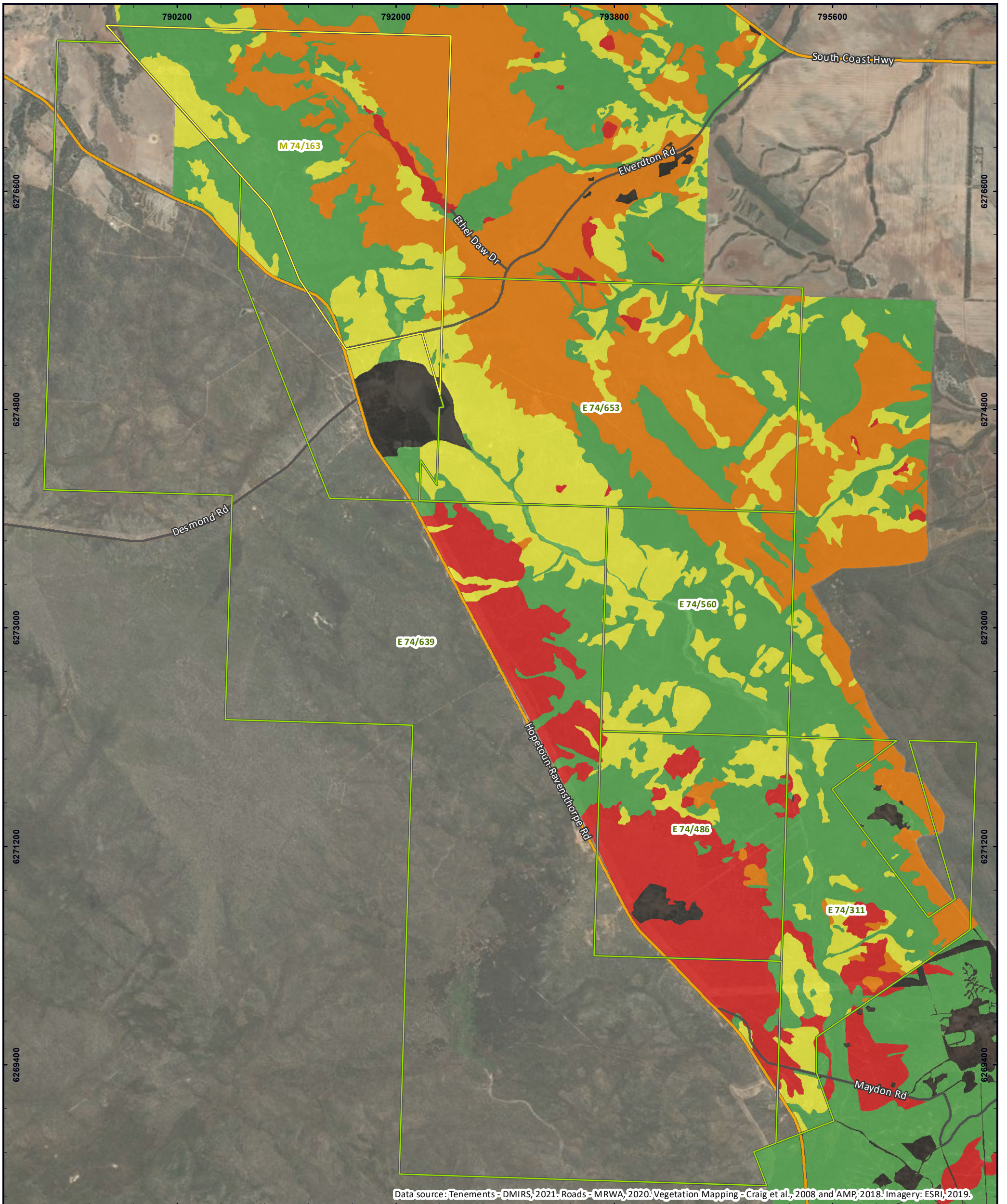
With regard to weeds, in the local area weeds are associated with areas of significant disturbance (e.g. historical mining areas or town sites, roadsides etc). In the Kundip area immediately south of the tenements included in this plan, there are significant populations of bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*). Conversely, most exploration tracks are weed-free.

#### 4.3 Fauna

Studies undertaken across the Kundip area identified three broad fauna habitats (APM 2018). The fauna habitats in the six tenements north of Kundip are likely to be broadly consistent with the findings at Kundip. These habitats were:

- Damplands and Drainage Lines: feature a eucalypt overstorey over a diverse myrtaceous middle storey. Sedges, grasses and herbs are a common ground storey component;
- Low Dense Forest/ Forest: Occurs on areas of sheet wash on low gradient slopes. Overstorey features mallees with *Melaleuca* and others shrubs. In areas of poor drainage the ground storey can comprise almost entirely of sedges such as *Gahnia aristata*; and
- Low Woodland Mallee and Heath: Features a broad variety of eucalypt species and occurs over all rises and hills. Also features a diverse proteaceous and myrtaceous shrub layer. The predominant fauna habitat locally.

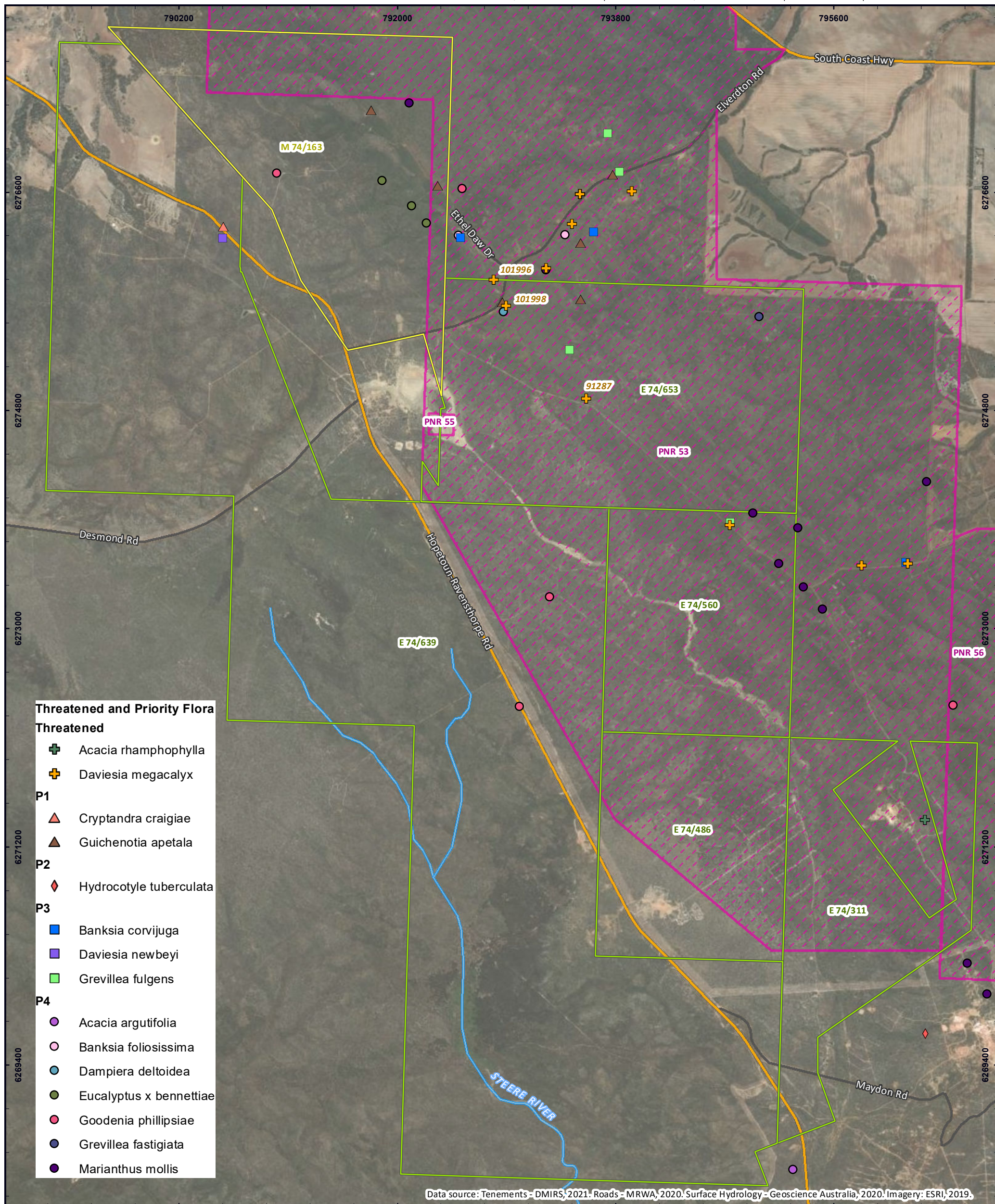




Data source: Tenements - DMIRS, 2021; Roads - MRWA, 2020; Vegetation Mapping - Craig et al., 2008 and AMP, 2018; Imagery: ESRI, 2019.

<b>LEGEND</b> <b>Project Tenements</b> Exploration Licence Mining Lease		<b>PEC Likelihood</b> Completely Degraded No Unlikely Possible Yes		<b>LOCALITY</b>  	<b>LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENCE OF KWONGKAN SHRUBLANDS (PEC)</b> Conservation Management Plan Ravensthorpe Gold Project Medallion Metals Ltd  Scale @ A3: 1:30,000 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50, Projection: Transverse Mercator, Datum: GDA 1994		Prepared: T Daymond Reviewed: G Barrett Project: TE19017 Revision: A Date: 4/06/2021		
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Data source: Tenements - DMIRS, 2021; Roads - MRWA, 2020; Surface Hydrology - Geoscience Australia, 2020; Imagery: ESRI, 2019.

**Threatened and Priority Flora**

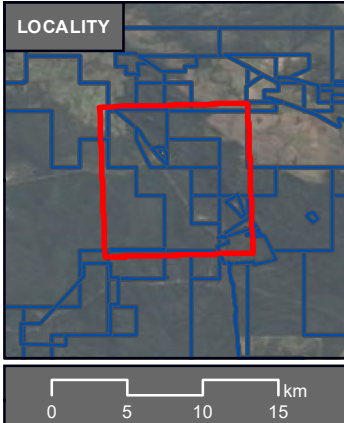
**Threatened**

- + Acacia rhamnophylla
- + Daviesia megacalyx
- P1**
- ▲ Cryptandra craigiae
- ▲ Guichenotia apetala
- P2**
- ◆ Hydrocotyle tuberculata
- P3**
- Banksia corvijuga
- Daviesia newbeyi
- Grevillea fulgens
- P4**
- Acacia argutifolia
- Banksia foliosissima
- Dampiera deltoidea
- Eucalyptus x bennettiae
- Goodenia phillipsiae
- Grevillea fastigiata
- Marianthus mollis

**LEGEND**

- Proposed Nature Reserve
- Project Tenements**
- Exploration Licence
- Mining Lease

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**BIOLOGICAL FEATURES**  
 Conservation Management Plan  
 Ravensthorpe Gold Project  
 Medallion Metals Ltd

Scale @ A3: 1:30,000  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50, Projection: Transverse Mercator, Datum: GDA 1994

Prepared:	T Daymond
Reviewed:	G Barrett
Project:	TE19017
Revision:	A Figure 4-5
Date:	4/06/2021



Conservation significant fauna that potentially occur within the six tenements, based on database and local survey information, are:

- Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) (listed as Endangered under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*);
- Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) (Vulnerable);
- Heath mouse (*Pseudomys shortridgei*) (Vulnerable); and
- Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) (Vulnerable).

Other conservation-significant fauna, such as the Ravensthorpe range slider (*Lerista viduata*) (P1) may occur. Database records of fauna occurring in the broader area is provided in **Appendix A**.

#### 4.4 Dieback

Phytophthora, commonly known as dieback, is a range of pathogens that cause morphological characteristics in a variety of native plant species, ranging from large Jarrah trees to small herbaceous plants. The loss of root mass hinders water and nutrients intake, leaving it susceptible to insect attack. Infestation spreads by root-to-root growth amongst host plants, through the dispersal of zoospores in free-flowing water and soil movement. The pathogen can be spread in several ways including native animals, human foot traffic, vehicles, and machinery. The warm moist climate in an area can favour the production of Phytophthora spores, first symptoms appear range from several years to a few weeks of infection. The main species associated with dieback is *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, although other Phytophthora species also occur and may have deleterious impacts. The general management approach is the same for all Phytophthora species.

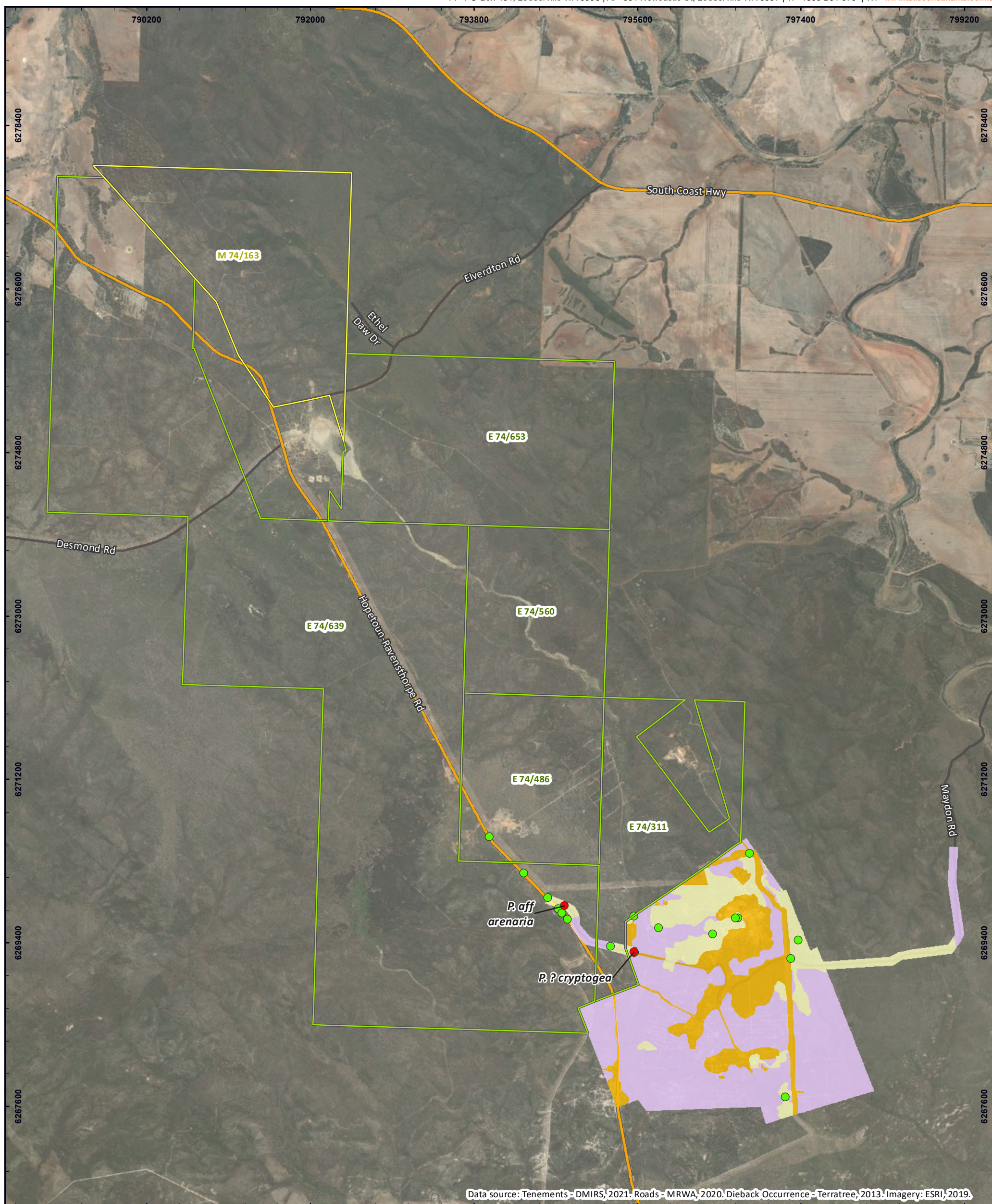
Within the tenements that are the subject of this plan, there is one record of *P. cinnamomi*, situated on the Desmond Track west of the historical Elverdton copper mine. Other dieback species (*P. pseudocryptogea* and *P. arenaria*) have been identified on the Kundip access road and proximal to the historical heritage railway in the Ard Patrick/Ariel prospect area. Additional occurrences of *P. pseudocryptogea* have identified along Elverdton Road to the north (**Figure 4-6**).

Limiting the impact and spread of dieback is through direct management action to reduce the occurrence of people carrying or transporting the pathogen into non-infested areas. This can be done by closing and rehabilitating unwanted roads and applying stringent hygiene practices. Medallion has developed a Dieback Management Plan to address the risks.

#### 4.5 Fire history

Fire has affected all of the six tenements at some point during the past 20 years, in particular tenement E74/ 639 (**Figure 4-7**). The most recent recorded fire within was between 5 to 15 years. However, large sections of the Ravensthorpe Range area have no recent records of fire.



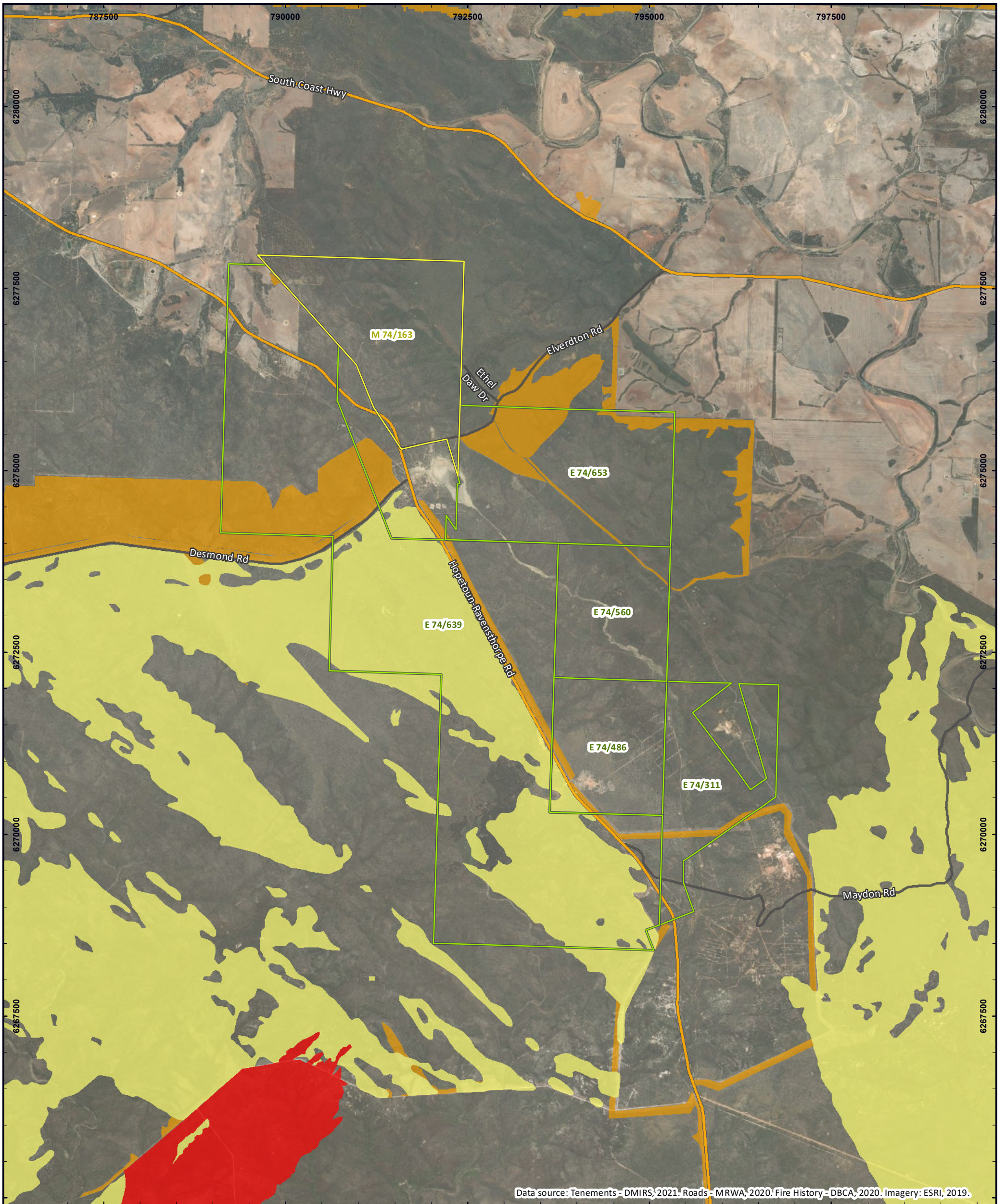


Data source: Tenements - DMIRS, 2021. Roads - MRWA, 2020. Dieback Occurrence - Terratree, 2013. Imagery: ESRI, 2019.

LEGEND			LOCALITY		DIEBACK INFECTIONS Conservation Management Plan Ravensthorpe Gold Project Medallion Metals Ltd	
<b>Project Tenements</b>	<b>Dieback Occurrence</b>	<b>Sample Locations</b>		 Scale @ A3: 1:40,000 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50, Projection: Transverse Mercator, Datum: GDA 1994	Prepared: T Daymond Reviewed: G Barrett Project: TE19017 Revision: A Date: 4/06/2021	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid green; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Exploration Licence</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid orange; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Mining Lease</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Infested</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Uninfested</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Uninterpretable</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: orange; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Unmappable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: green; font-size: 12px; margin-right: 5px;">●</span> Negative</li> <li><span style="color: red; font-size: 12px; margin-right: 5px;">●</span> Positive</li> </ul>				

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Data source: Tenements - DMIRS, 2021; Roads - MRWA, 2020; Fire History - DBCA, 2020; Imagery: ESRI, 2019.

<p><b>LEGEND</b></p> <p><b>Project Tenements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration Licence</li> <li>Mining Lease</li> </ul> <p><b>Fire History</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; 5 years</li> <li>5 to 15 years</li> <li>&gt; 15 years</li> </ul> <p><small>© Talis Consultants Pty Ltd ("Talis") Copyright in the drawings, information and data recorded in this document ("the information") is the property of Talis. This document and the information are solely for the use of the authorised recipient and this document may not be used, transferred or reproduced in whole or part for any purpose other than that which it is supplied by Talis without written consent. Talis makes no representation, undertakes no duty and accepts no responsibility to any third party who may use or rely upon this document or the information.</small></p>	<p><b>LOCALITY</b></p>	<p align="right"><b>FIRE HISTORY</b></p> <p align="right">Conservation Management Plan Ravensthorpe Gold Project Medallion Metals Ltd</p> <p align="right">Prepared: T Daymond Reviewed: G Barrett Project: TE19017 Revision: A Figure 4-7 Date: 4/06/2021</p> <p align="right">   <b>MEDALLION METALS</b>  <small>LIMITED</small> </p>
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## 4.6 Surface water

The local area has a number of small rivers and creeks that flow southwards to the Southern Ocean. The upper reaches of the Jerdacuttup and Steere Rivers occur within the area of the six tenements although most of the target areas do not occur close to these water bodies. One exception is the Welcome Stranger target which occurs close to the Steere River, south of Elverdton (see **Figure 3-1**). The river is severely impacted by tailings from the abandoned Elverdton mine at this point.

See also **Section 4.8.2** regarding the Jerdacuttup River.

## 4.7 Groundwater

Aquifers in the area comprise sources in fractured and weathered rocks. There is no irrigated agriculture or other groundwater users within the area. The nearest Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) is located near Ravensthorpe, approximately 10 km from the six tenements covered in this plan.

## 4.8 Social context

### 4.8.1 Overview

The proposed activities will be located within the Shire of Ravensthorpe. Key land uses in the Shire include agriculture, mining, tourism, conservation, and industry.

The dominant regional land use is agriculture (cropping and pasture). Major crops include wheat, canola and barley, while livestock operations are predominately sheep. Agricultural land has been heavily cleared and modified to accommodate broad acre agricultural practises. The agricultural objective of the Shire is to “ensure that agricultural land continues into the future as a significant, environmentally and economically sustainable industry with capacity to capitalise on opportunities for intensification and diversification” (Land Insights, 2015).

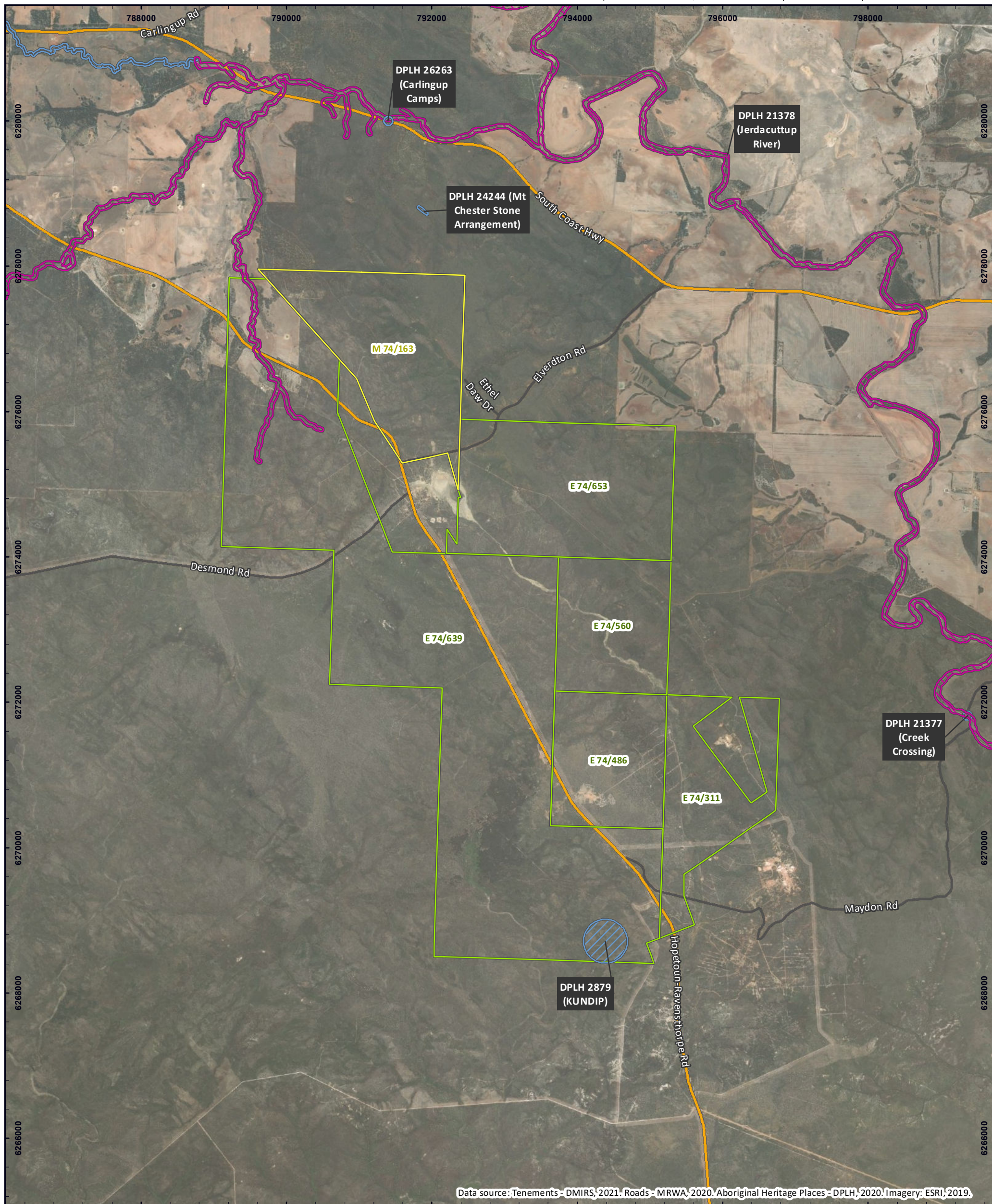
Much of the land surrounding Ravensthorpe has been identified as having high potential for mineral extraction. Key minerals known to occur in the region include gold, silver and copper. Other minerals known to occur include nickel, cobalt and lithium, with the globally significant Mt Cattlin spodumene (lithium) mine (Galaxy Resources) and the Ravensthorpe Nickel Operations (First Quantum Minerals) both occurring in the Shire of Ravensthorpe. There are also multiple sources of mineral sands and raw materials such as gravel, sand and limestone which can be used in construction (Land Insights, 2015). The tenements are located within the Ravensthorpe - Kundip copper - gold belt, which stretches 20 km in a north - south direction.

The mining objective of the Shire is to “facilitate on-going exploration, development and protection of mineral resources and basic raw materials while ensuring that the environment and amenity in the locality of operations are adequately safeguarded” (Land Insights, 2015).

### 4.8.2 Aboriginal heritage

The tenements are located on the Wagyl Kaip and Southern Noongar Indigenous Land Use Agreement. An Aboriginal heritage desktop survey has been conducted on the exploration area and one registered archaeological site of aboriginal significance was recorded - the Jerdacuttup River (21378), the headwaters of which partially occur on the northern extent of E 74/639 (DPLH, 2021) (**Figure 4-8**). Another Heritage Place (not a Registered Site) (2879) occurs near Kundip.





Data source: Tenements - DMIRS, 2021. Roads - MRWA, 2020. Aboriginal Heritage Places - DPLH, 2020. Imagery: ESRI, 2019.

<b>LEGEND</b> <b>Project Tenements</b> Exploration Licence Mining Lease		<b>Aboriginal Heritage Places</b> <b>STATUS</b> Registered Site Stored Data / Not a Site Lodged		<b>LOCALITY</b> 	<b>ABORIGINAL HERITAGE</b> Conservation Management Plan Ravensthorpe Gold Project Medallion Metals Ltd	
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### 4.8.3 European heritage

No registered heritage places of significance were found during the desktop survey (DPLH, 2021).

The Desmond-Kundip heritage trail runs through majority of the tenements which follows a former isolated railway built in 1909-1935 to connect mines to the Hopetoun port (Shire of Ravensthorpe, 2021). The trail is not registered as a site of heritage significance but does hold cultural value to the town of Ravensthorpe (DPLH, 2021) and the feature is promoted by the Shire.



## 5 Cadastre

The tenements held by Medallion incorporate several Crown Reserves, Proposed Nature Reserves (PNRS) and other cultural features which may restrict the mineral exploration activities that can be undertaken (**Table 5-1, Figure 5-1**).

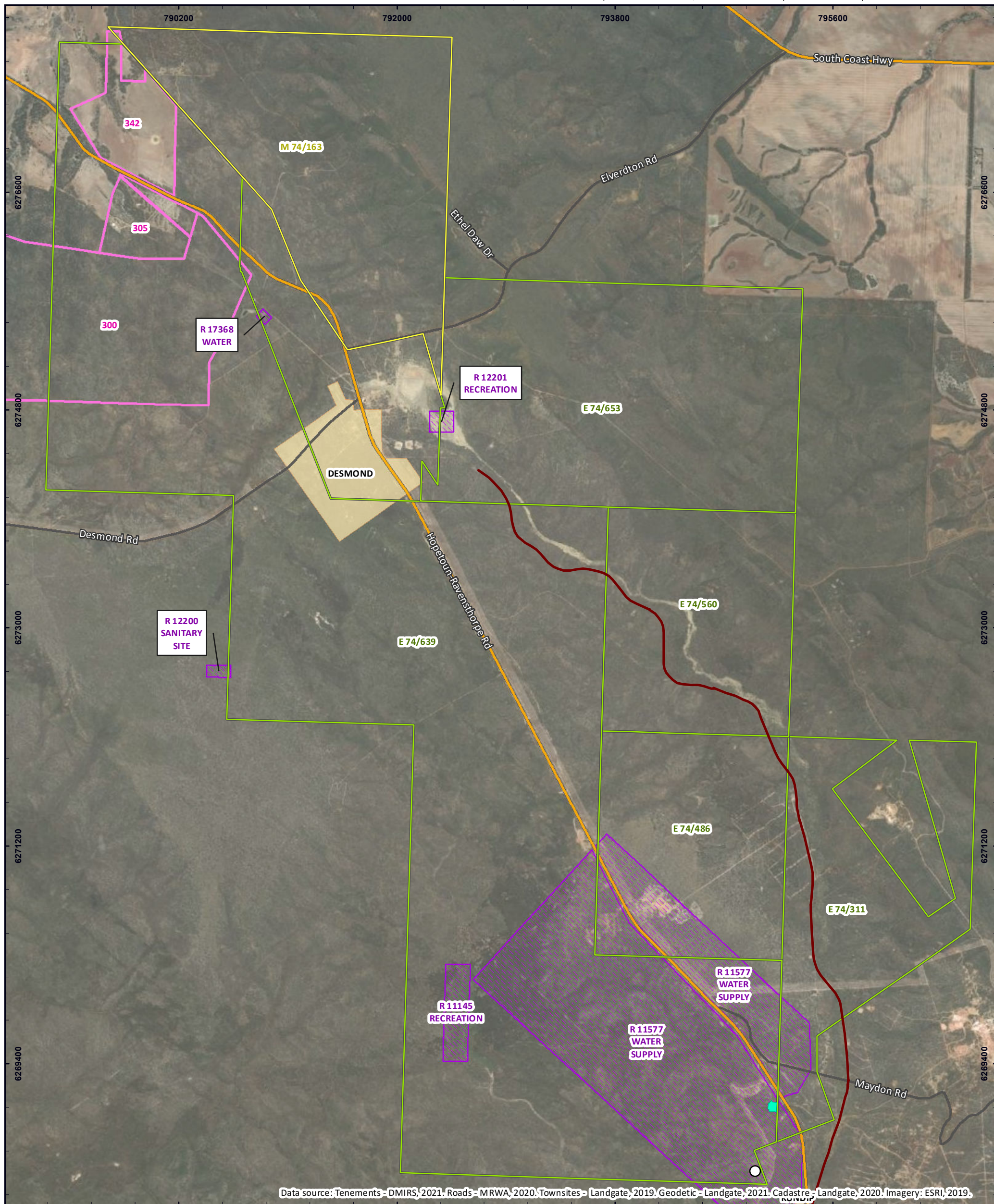
**Table 5-1: Tenement information**

Tenement	Crown Reserve Tenure affected
E 74/311	PNR 53 PNR 56 Water Supply Reserve 11577 (consent to mine on reserve has been granted)
E 74/486	PNR 53 Water Supply Reserve 11577 (consent to explore on reserve has been granted) FNA 9035 (heritage trail)
E 74/560	No specific features
E 74/639	Water Reserve 17368 Sanitary Site Reserve 12200 Recreation Reserve 1145 Water Supply Reserve 11577 Desmond Town Site Geodic Survey Station 74-3
E 74/653	Recreation Ground Reserve 12201 Desmond Town Site
M 74/163	PNR/53 PNR/55 Recreation Ground Reserve 12201 Private land restrictions

Water Supply Reserve 11577 has various consents – consent to mine on one tenement, consent to explore on another, and no consent on a third. Other reserves, including the Desmond town site, do not currently have any consents. The appropriate consent must be in place prior to commencing any exploration activity.

Some tenement conditions (or endorsements) refer to Rare Flora locations. These are considered in **Section 4.2.4**.





Data source: Tenements - DMIRS, 2021; Roads - MRWA, 2020; Townsites - Landgate, 2019; Geodetic - Landgate, 2021; Cadastre - Landgate, 2020; Imagery: ESRI, 2019.

**LEGEND**

Exploration Licence	Heritage Trail
Mining Lease	Geodetic Survey Station
Townsites	G 74-3
Cadastre Lots	
Reserve	
Dam	

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**LOCALITY**

Scale: 0 5 10 15 km

**CADASTRAL**  
Conservation Management Plan  
Ravensthorpe Gold Project  
Medallion Metals Ltd

Prepared: T Daymond  
Reviewed: G Barrett  
Project: TE19017  
Revision: A  
Date: 4/06/2021

Scale @ A3: 1:30,000  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50, Projection: Transverse Mercator, Datum: GDA 1994

Figure 5-1



## 6 Risk assessment

### 6.1 Risk assessment methodology

A risk assessment has been undertaken to support this plan and to identify and rank environmental risks associated with the proposed activities. The risk assessment involved the identification of a number of feasible ‘unwanted events’ and determining the level of risk posed by these events. The level of risk is determined by considering the consequence of the event and the likelihood of it occurring, both before and after the application of controls to reduce risk (inherent risk versus residual risk).

The assessment used consequences for an unwanted event from Very Low to Catastrophic (**Table 6-1**). The consequence level considers the severity of the environmental impact together with related impacts (e.g. costs associated with the suspension of operations). Only the environmental impacts are considered in formulating the consequence level - the related impacts are provided for information only. The likelihood of an unwanted event was ranked from Rare to Almost Certain (**Table 6-2**). Having determined the consequence and likelihood of an unwanted event, the risk ranking can be determined by reference to the following risk matrix (**Table 6-3**). Risks may be ranked as:

- Low (L1-5);
- Moderate (M6-11);
- High (H12-17); or
- Extreme (E18-25).

**Table 6-1: Consequence levels for environmental impacts associated with unwanted events**

Consequence Level	Environmental Impacts
<b>Very Low</b>	Localised impact within existing disturbance
<b>Minor</b>	Confined short term impact to area of operational control
<b>Moderate</b>	Medium term impact affecting a localised area not previously impacted.
<b>Major</b>	Long term impact over extensive area that may last twelve months or more. Less extensive impacts on high value environmental assets such as threatened flora or fauna.
<b>Catastrophic</b>	Irreversible environmental damage that will result in altering habitat on a significant scale outside of operational area, or significant impact on high value environmental assets.

**Table 6-2: Likelihood of an unwanted event associated with environmental and related impacts**

Likelihood	Description
<b>Almost Certain</b>	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances.
<b>Likely</b>	The event will probably occur in most circumstances.
<b>Possible</b>	The event may occur at some time.
<b>Unlikely</b>	The event has not occurred in our company but has occurred within the industry as a whole on a number of occasions.
<b>Rare</b>	Event has not been known to occur in our company but has been known to occur infrequently within the industry and is only likely to occur in exceptional circumstances.

**Table 6-3: Risk matrix**

	Very Low (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Catastrophic (5)
Almost Certain (5)	M11	H16	E20	E23	E25
Likely (4)	M7	H12	H17	E21	E24
Possible (3)	L4	M8	H13	E18	E22
Unlikely (2)	L2	L5	M9	H14	E19
Rare (1)	L1	L3	M6	M10	H15

## 6.2 Outcome of risk assessment

The following table provides the outcome of the risk assessment and lists the severity of environmental risks associated with the exploration program.

**Table 6-4: Exploration program – environmental risk assessment**

Project phase	Activity	Context, risk pathway and impact	L	C	RR	Treatment	L	C	TR
Stages 1-4 exploration	Exploration activities using one or a few vehicles, some minor surface disturbance, access to some areas by foot.	<i>Occasional known dieback infections in region.</i> Potential for introduction of dieback from transfer of spores on vehicles and equipment leading to establishment of local infections with potential for spread.	3	4	<b>E18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean down of all vehicles and equipment prior to site entry</li> <li>Avoid site entry in wet conditions, to the extent possible</li> <li>Document and maintain records of vehicle and equipment clean down</li> <li>Educate all employees and contractors about dieback and the risks to native vegetation</li> <li>Prevent site entry to risk areas (i.e. areas with a known or suspected infection)</li> </ul>	1	4	<b>M10</b>
		<i>Known weed infestations in the region, primarily in areas of existing disturbance.</i> Potential for introduction of weeds from transfer of seeds on vehicles and equipment, leading to establishment of local populations with potential for spread.	3	3	<b>H13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean down of all vehicles and equipment prior to site entry</li> <li>Document and maintain records of vehicle and equipment clean down</li> <li>Educate all employees and contractors about the value of native vegetation and the risk associated with inadvertent weed introduction</li> </ul>	1	3	<b>M6</b>
		<i>Very minor amounts of hydrocarbon likely to be used in Stages 1-4.</i> Potential for hydrocarbon contamination of soils or surface water through spillage or leakage from vehicles.	3	1	<b>L4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicles to be equipped with hydrocarbon spill clean-up materials</li> <li>Employees and contractors to be trained in the use, handling and disposal of used clean-up materials</li> </ul>	2	1	<b>L2</b>
		<i>Minor disturbance only expected from Stages 1-4 exploration.</i> Potential for some vegetation clearing and soil degradation.	3	2	<b>M8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise clearing through Conduct all clearing of vegetation with a raised blade (leave soil intact)</li> <li>Wherever possible, avoid trees or large shrubs, or trim rather than remove</li> <li>Stockpile cleared vegetation for respreading at completion</li> </ul>	2	2	<b>L5</b>

Project phase	Activity	Context, risk pathway and impact	L	C	RR	Treatment	L	C	TR
		<i>Naturally-occurring fires occur infrequently.</i> Fire arising from exploration activities which affects native vegetation, assuming impacts are localised.	2	2	L5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No camping</li> <li>No lighting of fires</li> <li>Fire extinguishers will be available in all vehicles</li> </ul>	1	2	L3
		<i>Some conservation-significant fauna species occur in the area.</i> Injury or death of native fauna through vehicle strike or entrapment	2	2	L5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit speed to 40 kmh when driving on tracks or grid lines</li> <li>No pets or firearms to be brought to site</li> <li>Report any incidents relating to threatened species to DBCA</li> <li>At completion of the program, remove all pipework, bags and other materials and rehabilitate surface disturbance</li> </ul>	1	2	L3
		<i>Some conservation-significant flora, vegetation and fauna occur in the area.</i> Loss of biodiversity through disturbance to conservation significant flora and fauna	2	2	L5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate employees and contractors about local biodiversity values</li> <li>Keep disturbance to a minimum</li> <li>No pets or firearms to be brought to site</li> </ul>	1	2	L3
		<i>Some sites of importance to Aboriginal heritage are known to occur across the broader area</i> Inadvertent disturbance to Aboriginal heritage sites is possible	2	3	M9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure sites listed on the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS - see Section 4.8.2) are avoided.</li> </ul>	1	3	M6
Stages 5-6 exploration	Site access by drill rigs and support vehicles.	<i>Occasional known dieback infections in region.</i> Introduction of dieback from transfer of spores on vehicles and equipment leading to establish of local infections and establishment of populations with potential for spread	3	4	E18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean down of all vehicles and equipment prior to site entry</li> <li>Document and maintain records of vehicle and equipment clean down</li> <li>Educate all employees and contractors about dieback and the risks to native vegetation</li> <li>Undertake a dieback survey of site prior to entry</li> <li>Prevent site entry to risk areas (i.e. areas with a known or suspected infection)</li> </ul>	1	4	M10

Project phase	Activity	Context, risk pathway and impact	L	C	RR	Treatment	L	C	TR
		<p><i>Known weed infestations in the region, primarily in areas of existing disturbance.</i></p> <p>Potential for introduction of weeds from transfer of seeds on vehicles and equipment, leading to establishment of local populations with potential for spread.</p>	3	2	M8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean down of all vehicles and equipment prior to site entry</li> <li>Document and maintain records of vehicle and equipment clean down</li> <li>Educate all employees and contractors about the value of native vegetation and the risk associated with inadvertent weed introduction</li> <li>Undertake a flora survey of site prior to entry</li> </ul>	1	2	L3
		<p><i>Some potential for spillage of hydrocarbons from vehicles, drilling rigs or other support equipment</i></p> <p>Potential for hydrocarbon contamination of soils or surface water through spillage or leakage from vehicles.</p>	3	2	M8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicles to be equipped with hydrocarbon spill clean-up materials</li> <li>Employees and contractors to be trained in the use, handling and disposal of used clean-up materials</li> <li>Report any large spills (&gt; 250 L) to DWER and DMIRS</li> </ul>	2	2	L5
		<p><i>Drilling and related activities will involve some vegetation clearing</i></p> <p>Vegetation clearing and soil degradation arising from clearing for grid lines, drill pads and sumps</p>	4	3	H17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct all clearing of vegetation on grid lines with a raised blade (leave soil intact)</li> <li>Put aside topsoil from drill pads and sumps for respreading when operations are complete</li> <li>Wherever possible, avoid trees or large shrubs, or trim rather than remove</li> <li>Stockpile cleared vegetation for respreading at completion</li> </ul>	2	3	M8
		<p><i>Naturally-occurring fires occur infrequently.</i></p> <p>Fire arising from exploration activities which affects native vegetation, assuming localised impact.</p>	2	2	L5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No camping</li> <li>No lighting of fires</li> <li>Fire extinguishers will be available in all vehicles</li> </ul>	1	2	L2

Project phase	Activity	Context, risk pathway and impact	L	C	RR	Treatment	L	C	TR
		<p><i>Some conservation-significant fauna species occur in the area.</i></p> <p>Injury or death of native fauna through vehicle strike or entrapment</p>	2	2	L5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit speed to 40 kmh when driving on tracks or grid lines</li> <li>No pets or firearms to be brought to site</li> <li>Report any incidents relating to threatened species to DBCA</li> <li>At completion of the program, cap or seal all drill holes and remove all pipework, bags and other materials</li> </ul>	1	2	L2
		<p><i>Some conservation-significant flora, vegetation and fauna occur in the area.</i></p> <p>Loss of biodiversity through disturbance to conservation significant flora and fauna</p>	2	2	L5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate employees and contractors about local biodiversity values</li> <li>Keep disturbance to a minimum</li> </ul>	1	2	L2
		<p><i>Saline groundwater is likely to be encountered or used during drilling operations</i></p> <p>Soil degradation or vegetation damage due to release of saline groundwater from drilling operations</p>	3	2	M8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Size all sumps to be sufficient to fully contain water from drilling</li> <li>Cease drilling if spillage outside of sump is likely to occur</li> <li>Report any spillages &gt; 250 L to DWER and DMIRS</li> </ul>	2	2	L5
		<p><i>Some sites of importance to Aboriginal heritage are known to occur across the broader area</i></p> <p>Inadvertent disturbance to Aboriginal heritage sites is possible</p>	2	3	M9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure sites listed on the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS - see Section 4.8.2) are avoided.</li> </ul>	1	3	M6

Key: L – Likelihood, C – Consequence, RR – Raw risk, TR – Treated risk.



## 6.3 Key risks and their management

The following risks represent a moderate treated risk or above.

### 6.3.1 Dieback

The most significant risk relates to the potential for the introduction or spread of dieback. As it is difficult to eliminate, significant controls are required to control the potential for spread or introduction of spores from infected areas. To this end, Medallion has developed a Dieback Management Plan (**Appendix B**). The key management measures are:

- Clean down of all vehicles and equipment prior to site entry;
- Document and maintain records of vehicle and equipment clean down;
- Educate all employees and contractors about dieback and the risks to native vegetation;
- Undertake a dieback survey of site prior to entry; and
- Prevent site entry to risk areas (i.e. areas with a known or suspected infection).

### 6.3.2 Weeds

Another significant risk is the introduction or spread of weeds. However, the control methods are similar to those for dieback and implementation of control methods for dieback will largely achieve the required management measures for weeds. An exception is where a weed population is already present in the exploration target area – field cleaning will be required to avoid transporting seeds from one area to another. The key management measures are:

- Clean down of all vehicles and equipment prior to site entry;
- Document and maintain records of vehicle and equipment clean down;
- Educate all employees and contractors about the value of native vegetation and the risk associated with inadvertent weed introduction; and
- Undertake a flora survey of site prior to entry.

### 6.3.3 Aboriginal heritage

There is some potential for exploration works to occur at or near sites of importance to Aboriginal heritage. This is best avoided by reviewing the locations of known sites using AHIS and avoiding the area. If this is not possible, further approvals will be required before access can occur, if it can occur.

### 6.3.4 Rehabilitation and habitat restoration

All disturbance from exploration activities will be rehabilitated. The expected success of rehabilitation will depend on how the exploration activities are conducted. The key management measures are:

- Conduct all clearing of vegetation on grid lines with a raised blade (leave soil intact);
- Put aside topsoil from drill pads and sumps for respreading when operations are complete;
- Wherever possible, avoid trees or large shrubs, or trim rather than remove; and
- Stockpile cleared vegetation for respreading at completion.

Successful rehabilitation has been achieved in the past by filling sumps and pushing back topsoil and vegetation over disturbed areas. Gridlines usually require very little work where the topsoil has been left intact.

These methods have been used by Medallion for some time with good success.

## 7 References

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# **APPENDIX A**

## Flora and fauna – NatureMap species report

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# NatureMap Species Report

Created By Greg Barrett on 27/05/2021

Current Names Only Yes

Core Datasets Only Yes

Method 'By Rectangle'

Extent 120° 06' 25" E, 120° 13' 32" E, 33° 41' 47" S, 33° 35' 25" S

	Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
1.	16895	<i>Acacia amblygona</i>			
2.	3221	<i>Acacia argutifolia</i> (East Barrens Wattle)		P4	
3.	15468	<i>Acacia assimilis</i> subsp. <i>atroviridis</i>			
4.	44472	<i>Acacia besleyi</i>		P1	
5.	14611	<i>Acacia bifaria</i>		P3	
6.	3240	<i>Acacia binata</i>			
7.	3244	<i>Acacia brachyclada</i>			
8.	3257	<i>Acacia chrysocephala</i>			
9.	3277	<i>Acacia crispula</i>			
10.	12672	<i>Acacia cupularis</i>			
11.	3282	<i>Acacia cyclops</i> (Coastal Wattle)			
12.	14072	<i>Acacia disticha</i>			
13.	14073	<i>Acacia durabilis</i>			
14.	14681	<i>Acacia errabunda</i>		P3	
15.	3335	<i>Acacia ferocior</i>			
16.	3342	<i>Acacia fragilis</i>			
17.	3349	<i>Acacia glaucoptera</i> (Flat Wattle)			
18.	3353	<i>Acacia gonophylla</i>			
19.	3357	<i>Acacia grisea</i>		P4	
20.	3362	<i>Acacia harveyi</i>			
21.	15283	<i>Acacia heterochroa</i>			
22.	14116	<i>Acacia heterochroa</i> subsp. <i>heterochroa</i>			
23.	15475	<i>Acacia heteroclita</i> subsp. <i>heteroclita</i>			
24.	3384	<i>Acacia ingrata</i>			
25.	14616	<i>Acacia loricata</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i>			
26.	3412	<i>Acacia latipes</i>			
27.	3416	<i>Acacia leptopetala</i>			
28.	14465	<i>Acacia mimica</i> var. <i>angusta</i>			
29.	16134	<i>Acacia mutabilis</i> subsp. <i>mutabilis</i>			
30.	13507	<i>Acacia octonervia</i>			
31.	14132	<i>Acacia ophiolithica</i>			
32.	12265	<i>Acacia patagiata</i>			
33.	14135	<i>Acacia pinguiculosa</i> subsp. <i>pinguiculosa</i>			
34.	16141	<i>Acacia pravifolia</i>			
35.	14138	<i>Acacia pusilla</i>			
36.	14140	<i>Acacia rhamphophylla</i>		T	
37.	3525	<i>Acacia rostellifera</i> (Summer-scented Wattle)			
38.	30033	<i>Acacia saligna</i> subsp. <i>lindleyi</i>			
39.	18669	<i>Acacia</i> sp. Ravensthorpe (R.S. Cowan & B.R. Maslin RSC A-760)			
40.	18630	<i>Acacia</i> sp. Ravensthorpe Range (B.R. Maslin 5463)		P1	
41.	12269	<i>Acacia spongolitica</i>			
42.	3564	<i>Acacia subcaerulea</i>			
43.	13506	<i>Acacia sulcata</i> var. <i>platyphylla</i>			
44.	3582	<i>Acacia triptycha</i>			
45.	15715	<i>Acacia varia</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>			
46.	46473	<i>Acacia verriculum</i>			
47.	24559	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i> (Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater)			
48.	24260	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i> (Broad-tailed Thornbill, Inland Thornbill)			
49.	24261	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i> (Yellow-rumped Thornbill)			
50.	24560	<i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i> (Western Spinebill)			
51.	25536	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> (Brown Goshawk)			
52.	42368	<i>Acritoscincus trilineatus</i> (Western Three-lined Skink)			
53.	6295	<i>Acrotriche cordata</i> (Coast Ground Berry)			
54.	31635	<i>Acrotriche parviflora</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
55.	6299 <i>Acrotriche ramiflora</i>			
56.	1783 <i>Adenanthos flavidiflorus</i>			
57.	14012 <i>Adenanthos glabrescens</i> subsp. <i>exasperatus</i>			
58.	1792 <i>Adenanthos oreophilus</i>			
59.	23501 <i>Agrostocrinum scabrum</i> subsp. <i>scabrum</i>			
60.	1719 <i>Allocasuarina acuaria</i>			
61.	13904 <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i>			
62.	1721 <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>			
63.	12657 <i>Allocasuarina eriochlamys</i>			
64.	1731 <i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i> (Rock Sheoak, Kwowl)			
65.	1732 <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> (Dwarf Sheoak)			
66.	31871 <i>Allocasuarina hystricosa</i>		P4	
67.	1737 <i>Allocasuarina scleroclada</i>			
68.	12655 <i>Allocasuarina spinosissima</i>			
69.	1739 <i>Allocasuarina thuyoides</i> (Horned Sheoak)			
70.	44792 <i>Aloe brevifolia</i>	Y		Y
71.	4905 <i>Alyogyne hakeifolia</i>			
72.	42981 <i>Alyogyne</i> sp. <i>Southern Coast</i> (A.S. George 289)			
73.	48600 <i>Amanita pseudoinculta</i>			
74.	<i>Amblyomma limbatum</i>			
75.	24860 <i>Amphibolurus norrisi</i> (Mallee Tree Dragon)			
76.	195 <i>Amphipogon avenaceus</i>			
77.	200 <i>Amphipogon turbinatus</i>			
78.	<i>Aname mainae</i>			
79.	1059 <i>Anarthria humilis</i>			
80.	24316 <i>Anas superciliosa</i> (Pacific Black Duck)			
81.	6314 <i>Andersonia lehmanniana</i>			
82.	6318 <i>Andersonia parvifolia</i>			
83.	1415 <i>Anigozanthos rufus</i> (Red Kangaroo Paw)			
84.	6945 <i>Anthocercis genistoides</i>			
85.	24561 <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> (Red Wattlebird)			
86.	24562 <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i> (Western Little Wattlebird)			
87.	<i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>			
88.	7411 <i>Anthotium humile</i> (Dwarf Anthotium)			
89.	42025 <i>Anticoryne ovalifolia</i>		P2	
90.	41992 <i>Aotus</i> sp. <i>Southern Wheatbelt</i> (C.A. Gardner & W.E. Blackall 1412)			
91.	24991 <i>Aprasia repens</i> (Sand-plain Worm-lizard)			
92.	24994 <i>Aprasia striolata</i> (Lined Worm-lizard)			
93.	13327 <i>Argentipallium niveum</i>			
94.	24353 <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i> (Dusky Woodswallow)			
95.	8779 <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (Bridal Creeper)	Y		
96.	20077 <i>Astartea aspera</i> (Rough-stemmed Astartea)			
97.	42760 <i>Astartea aspera</i> subsp. <i>riparia</i>			
98.	42794 <i>Astartea cicatricosa</i>			
99.	6326 <i>Astroloma epacridis</i>			
100.	6336 <i>Astroloma serratifolium</i> (Kondrung)			
101.	<i>Atelomastix gibsoni</i>			
102.	<i>Atelomastix psittacina</i>			
103.	<i>Australomimetes aurioculatus</i>			
104.	47713 <i>Austronomus australis</i> (White-striped Free-tailed Bat)			
105.	43942 <i>Austroparmelia pruinata</i>			
106.	17237 <i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>			
107.	17239 <i>Austrostipa exilis</i>			
108.	17252 <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i>			
109.	<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.			
110.	17257 <i>Austrostipa variabilis</i>			
111.	<i>Backobourkia heroine</i>			
112.	5352 <i>Baeckea latens</i>			
113.	32684 <i>Banksia arctotidis</i>			
114.	32683 <i>Banksia armata</i> var. <i>ignicida</i>			
115.	32621 <i>Banksia cirsioides</i>			
116.	32617 <i>Banksia corvijuga</i>		P3	
117.	32536 <i>Banksia foliosissima</i>		P4	
118.	32147 <i>Banksia heliantha</i> (Oak-leaved Dryandra)			
119.	1824 <i>Banksia laevigata</i> (Tennis Ball Banksia)			
120.	12033 <i>Banksia laevigata</i> subsp. <i>laevigata</i> (Tennis Ball Banksia)		P4	
121.	1827 <i>Banksia lemmaniana</i> (Lemann's Banksia)			
122.	1832 <i>Banksia media</i> (Southern Plains Banksia)			
123.	32198 <i>Banksia obovata</i> (Wedge-leaved Dryandra)			
124.	32197 <i>Banksia obtusa</i> (Shining Honeypot)			



Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
125.	<i>Banksia</i> sp.			
126.	1856 <i>Banksia violacea</i> (Violet Banksia)			
127.	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>			
128.	5388 <i>Beaufortia micrantha</i> (Little Bottlebrush, Small-leaved Beaufortia)			
129.	5389 <i>Beaufortia orbifolia</i> (Ravensthorpe Bottlebrush)			
130.	5391 <i>Beaufortia schaueri</i> (Pink Beaufortia, Pink Bottlebrush)			
131.	4592 <i>Beyeria brevifolia</i>			
132.	4598 <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> (Pale Turpentine Bush)			
133.	34276 <i>Beyeria sulcata</i> var. <i>brevipes</i>			
134.	34299 <i>Beyeria villosa</i>		P4	
135.	3154 <i>Billardiera coriacea</i>			
136.	25798 <i>Billardiera fusiformis</i> (Australian Bluebell)			
137.	25779 <i>Billardiera venusta</i>			
138.	4404 <i>Boronia albiflora</i>			
139.	4411 <i>Boronia crassifolia</i>			
140.	4413 <i>Boronia crenulata</i> (Aniseed Boronia)			
141.	16634 <i>Boronia crenulata</i> subsp. <i>obtusata</i>			
142.	4424 <i>Boronia inconspicua</i>			
143.	4425 <i>Boronia inornata</i> (Desert Boronia)			
144.	15965 <i>Boronia inornata</i> subsp. <i>inornata</i>			
145.	15966 <i>Boronia inornata</i> subsp. <i>leptophylla</i>			
146.	4431 <i>Boronia octandra</i>			
147.	11263 <i>Boronia oxyantha</i> var. <i>brevicalyx</i>			
148.	4440 <i>Boronia scabra</i> (Rough Boronia)			
149.	16639 <i>Boronia scabra</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i>			
150.	4443 <i>Boronia subsessilis</i>			
151.	11488 <i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>elongata</i>			
152.	11269 <i>Boronia ternata</i> var. <i>glabrifolia</i>			
153.	3716 <i>Bossiaea preissii</i>			
154.	30138 <i>Brachyloma geissoloma</i>			
155.	44854 <i>Bryobilimbia hypnorum</i>			
156.	41242 <i>Buellia homophylla</i>			
157.	34461 <i>Buellia tetrapla</i>			
158.	25598 <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> (Fan-tailed Cuckoo)			
159.	24427 <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> subsp. <i>flabelliformis</i> (Fan-tailed Cuckoo)			
160.	42307 <i>Cacomantis pallidus</i> (Pallid Cuckoo)			
161.	15333 <i>Caladenia attingens</i> subsp. <i>gracillima</i>			
162.	15334 <i>Caladenia brevisura</i>			
163.	11165 <i>Caladenia falcata</i>			
164.	1594 <i>Caladenia graminifolia</i>			
165.	15359 <i>Caladenia longicauda</i> subsp. <i>australora</i>			
166.	15370 <i>Caladenia microchila</i>			
167.	45758 <i>Calectasia demarzii</i> (Demarz's Tinsel Lily)			
168.	93 <i>Callitris drummondii</i> (Drummond's Cypress Pine)			
169.	97 <i>Callitris roei</i> (Roe's Cypress Pine)			
170.	<i>Caloplaca</i> sp.			
171.	5409 <i>Calothamnus gracilis</i>			
172.	5423 <i>Calothamnus pinifolius</i> (Dense Clawflower)			
173.	5426 <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> (One-sided Bottlebrush, Kwowdjard)			
174.	35816 <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> subsp. <i>quadrifidus</i>			
175.	35800 <i>Calothamnus roseus</i>		P1	
176.	5434 <i>Calothamnus villosus</i>			
177.	24734 <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> (Carnaby's Cockatoo, White-tailed Short-billed Black Cockatoo)		T	
178.	5450 <i>Calytrix depressa</i>			
179.	5465 <i>Calytrix leschenaultii</i>			
180.	5483 <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> (Common Fringe-myrtle)			
181.	27641 <i>Candelaria concolor</i>			
182.	2952 <i>Cassytha glabella</i> (Tangled Dodder Laurel)			
183.	11211 <i>Cassytha glabella</i> forma <i>dispar</i>			
184.	2953 <i>Cassytha melantha</i> (Large Dodder-laurel)			
185.	2956 <i>Cassytha pomiformis</i> (Dodder Laurel)			
186.	2957 <i>Cassytha racemosa</i> (Dodder Laurel)			
187.	760 <i>Caustis dioica</i>			
188.	7916 <i>Centaurea melitensis</i> (Maltese Cockspur, Malta Thistle)	Y		
189.	24086 <i>Cercartetus concinnus</i> (Western Pygmy-possum, Mundarda)			
190.	<i>Cercophonius sulcatus</i>			
191.	24186 <i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i> (Gould's Wattled Bat)			
192.	24187 <i>Chalinolobus morio</i> (Chocolate Wattled Bat)			
193.	5491 <i>Chamelaucium ciliatum</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
194.	31769 <i>Cheiranthera brevifolia</i>			
195.	47909 <i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i> (White-backed Swallow)			
196.	764 <i>Chorizandra multiarticulata</i>			
197.	13112 <i>Chorizema aciculare</i> subsp. <i>aciculare</i>			
198.	3759 <i>Chorizema nervosum</i>			
199.	3762 <i>Chorizema trigonum</i>			
200.	3763 <i>Chorizema uncinatum</i>			
201.	24980 <i>Christinus marmoratus</i> (Marbled Gecko)			
202.	25601 <i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i> (Shining Bronze Cuckoo)			
203.	27663 <i>Cladia aggregata</i>			
204.	27668 <i>Cladia schizopora</i>			
205.	6343 <i>Coleanthera myrtoides</i>			
206.	25675 <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> (Grey Shrike-thrush)			
207.	4551 <i>Comesperma ciliatum</i>			
208.	4553 <i>Comesperma drummondii</i> (Drummond's Milkwort)			
209.	4566 <i>Comesperma volubile</i> (Love Creeper)			
210.	1868 <i>Conospermum distichum</i>			
211.	1422 <i>Conostylis argentea</i>			
212.	1424 <i>Conostylis bealiana</i>			
213.	7418 <i>Coopermookia polygalacea</i>			
214.	7419 <i>Coopermookia strophiolata</i>			
215.	25568 <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> (Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike)			
216.	<i>Cormocephalus hartmeyerii</i>			
217.	<i>Cormocephalus turneri</i>			
218.	25592 <i>Corvus coronoides</i> (Australian Raven)			
219.	25701 <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i> (Brown Quail)			
220.	17015 <i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	Y		
221.	25595 <i>Cracticus tibicen</i> (Australian Magpie)			
222.	25596 <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> (Grey Butcherbird)			
223.	25456 <i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i> (Clawless Gecko)			
224.	24918 <i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i> subsp. <i>ocellatus</i> (Clawless Gecko)			
225.	25401 <i>Crinia pseudinsignifera</i> (Bleating Froglet)			
226.	31613 <i>Cryptandra craigiae</i>		P1	
227.	31571 <i>Cryptandra intermedia</i>			
228.	9076 <i>Cryptandra myriantha</i>			
229.	4804 <i>Cryptandra nutans</i>			
230.	16195 <i>Cryptandra wilsonii</i>			
231.	30888 <i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i> subsp. <i>clarus</i>			
232.	24879 <i>Ctenophorus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>griseus</i> (Spotted Military Dragon)			
233.	25047 <i>Ctenotus impar</i>			
234.	25049 <i>Ctenotus labillardieri</i>			
235.	20717 <i>Cyanicula aperta</i>			
236.	7422 <i>Dampiera angulata</i>			
237.	18632 <i>Dampiera angulata</i> subsp. <i>angulata</i>			
238.	7432 <i>Dampiera deltoidea</i>		P4	
239.	7449 <i>Dampiera juncea</i> (Rush-like Dampiera)			
240.	7451 <i>Dampiera lavandulacea</i>			
241.	7471 <i>Dampiera sacculata</i> (Pouched Dampiera)			
242.	34397 <i>Dampiera</i> sp. <i>Ravensthorpe</i> (G.F. Craig 8277)		P3	
243.	35638 <i>Darwinia</i> sp. <i>Lake Cobham</i> (K. Newbey 3262)			
244.	18574 <i>Darwinia</i> sp. <i>Ravensthorpe</i> (G.J. Keighery 8030)			
245.	41025 <i>Dasymalla terminalis</i> (Native Foxglove)			
246.	24092 <i>Dasyurus geoffroi</i> (Chuditch, Western Quoll)		T	
247.	3792 <i>Daviesia anceps</i>			
248.	16577 <i>Daviesia articulata</i>			
249.	12325 <i>Daviesia dilatata</i>			
250.	16580 <i>Daviesia emarginata</i>			
251.	15507 <i>Daviesia incrassata</i> subsp. <i>reversifolia</i>			
252.	3818 <i>Daviesia lancifolia</i>			
253.	13631 <i>Daviesia megacalyx</i>		T	
254.	3822 <i>Daviesia mollis</i>			
255.	3823 <i>Daviesia nematophylla</i>			
256.	12816 <i>Daviesia newbeyi</i>		P3	
257.	3830 <i>Daviesia pachyphylla</i> (Ouch Bush)			
258.	16586 <i>Daviesia retrorsa</i>			
259.	3844 <i>Daviesia teretifolia</i>			
260.	24995 <i>Delma australis</i>			
261.	25766 <i>Delma fraseri</i> (Fraser's Legless Lizard)			
262.	46362 <i>Desmocladius lateriflorus</i>			
263.	11313 <i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>			



Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
264.	6616 <i>Dichondra repens</i> (Kidney Weed)			
265.	3866 <i>Dillwynia uncinata</i> (Silky Parrot Pea)			
266.	41403 <i>Diplodactylus calcicolus</i> (South Coast Gecko)			
267.	27718 <i>Diploschistes euganeus</i>			
268.	34456 <i>Diploschistes sticticus</i>			
269.	27725 <i>Diploschistes thunbergianus</i>			
270.	1638 <i>Diuris setacea</i> (Bristly Donkey Orchid)			
271.	4758 <i>Dodonaea concinna</i>			
272.	4775 <i>Dodonaea pinifolia</i>			
273.	4778 <i>Dodonaea ptarmicaefolia</i>			
274.	4781 <i>Dodonaea trifida</i>			
275.	24470 <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i> (Emu)			
276.	3125 <i>Drosera pycnoblata</i> (Pearly Sundew)			
277.	49090 <i>Drosera</i> sp. Branched styles (S.C. Coffey 193)			
278.	24650 <i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i> (Southern Scrub-robin)			
279.	25096 <i>Egernia kingii</i> (King's Skink)			
280.	25250 <i>Elapognathus coronatus</i> (Crowned Snake)			
281.	2511 <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> (Barrier Saltbush)			
282.	12064 <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> (Barrier Saltbush)			
283.	27739 <i>Endocarpon pusillum</i>			
284.	14895 <i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i>			
285.	7196 <i>Eremophila densifolia</i> (Dense-leaved Eremophila)			
286.	23467 <i>Eremophila glabra</i> subsp. <i>Ravensthorpe</i> (R. Davis 10384)			
287.	17175 <i>Eremophila glabra</i> subsp. <i>albicans</i>			
288.	45244 <i>Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia</i>			
289.	15413 <i>Eriochilus dilatatus</i> subsp. <i>undulatus</i>			
290.	5557 <i>Eucalyptus astringens</i> (Brown Mallet, Malard)			
291.	17969 <i>Eucalyptus astringens</i> subsp. <i>astringens</i>			
292.	19663 <i>Eucalyptus astringens</i> subsp. <i>redacta</i>			
293.	10757 <i>Eucalyptus brachycalyx</i> (Gilja)			
294.	19508 <i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i>			
295.	18086 <i>Eucalyptus cernua</i>			
296.	12887 <i>Eucalyptus clivicola</i> (Green Mallet)			
297.	20293 <i>Eucalyptus conglobata</i> subsp. <i>perata</i>			
298.	5620 <i>Eucalyptus desmondensis</i> (Desmond Mallee)		P4	
299.	5622 <i>Eucalyptus dielsii</i> (Cap-fruited Mallee)			
300.	12700 <i>Eucalyptus dissimulata</i> (Red-capped Mallee)			
301.	42064 <i>Eucalyptus ecostata</i>			
302.	12377 <i>Eucalyptus extensa</i>			
303.	5643 <i>Eucalyptus falcata</i> (Silver Mallet, Dulyumuk)			
304.	16043 <i>Eucalyptus famelica</i>		P3	
305.	5648 <i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i> (Merrit, Merid)			
306.	18521 <i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i> subsp. <i>flocktoniae</i>			
307.	5656 <i>Eucalyptus gardneri</i> (Blue Mallet, Kwoakol)			
308.	12871 <i>Eucalyptus gardneri</i> subsp. <i>ravensthorpensis</i>			
309.	5666 <i>Eucalyptus grossa</i> (Coarse-leaved Mallee)			
310.	5675 <i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i> (Lerp Mallee)			
311.	13535 <i>Eucalyptus indurata</i> (Ironbark)			
312.	14299 <i>Eucalyptus kessellii</i>			
313.	13065 <i>Eucalyptus kessellii</i> subsp. <i>eugnota</i>			
314.	5693 <i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> (Bushy Yate)			
315.	33538 <i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> subsp. <i>parallela</i>			
316.	5695 <i>Eucalyptus leptocalyx</i> (Hopetoun Mallee)			
317.	11423 <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>gratae</i> (Lake Grace Gum)			
318.	5710 <i>Eucalyptus megacornuta</i> (Warted Yate)			
319.	18490 <i>Eucalyptus neutra</i>			
320.	5723 <i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i> (Flat-topped Yate, Moidj)			
321.	19274 <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> subsp. <i>corvina</i>			
322.	13524 <i>Eucalyptus olivina</i>			
323.	12893 <i>Eucalyptus phaenophylla</i>			
324.	12891 <i>Eucalyptus phaenophylla</i> subsp. <i>interjacens</i>			
325.	19666 <i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> subsp. <i>phenax</i>			
326.	5745 <i>Eucalyptus pileata</i> (Capped Mallee)			
327.	15742 <i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> subsp. <i>congregata</i>			
328.	18551 <i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> subsp. <i>platypus</i>			
329.	16180 <i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i>			
330.	12866 <i>Eucalyptus pluricaulis</i> subsp. <i>pluricaulis</i>			
331.	15069 <i>Eucalyptus preissiana</i> subsp. <i>preissiana</i>			
332.	20298 <i>Eucalyptus proxima</i>			
333.	20050 <i>Eucalyptus purpurata</i>			

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Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
334.	5759 <i>Eucalyptus redunca</i> (Black Marlock)			
335.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.			
336.	29671 <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. Fraser Range (D. Nicolle 2157)			
337.	41526 <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. Mt Short (D. Nicolle & M. French DN 3575)			
338.	41523 <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. Southern Wheatbelt (D. Nicolle & M. French DN 5507)			
339.	14189 <i>Eucalyptus sporadica</i>			
340.	9157 <i>Eucalyptus stoatei</i> (Scarlet Pear Gum)		P4	
341.	13030 <i>Eucalyptus suggrandis</i> subsp. <i>suggrandis</i>			
342.	5784 <i>Eucalyptus talyuberlup</i>			
343.	13027 <i>Eucalyptus tenera</i>			
344.	5788 <i>Eucalyptus tetraptera</i> (Four-winged Mallee)			
345.	19653 <i>Eucalyptus thamnoides</i>			
346.	19655 <i>Eucalyptus thamnoides</i> subsp. <i>megista</i>			
347.	5796 <i>Eucalyptus uncinata</i> (Hook-leaved Mallee)			
348.	18085 <i>Eucalyptus utilis</i>			
349.	19652 <i>Eucalyptus vegrandis</i> subsp. <i>recondita</i>			
350.	18267 <i>Eucalyptus x bennettiae</i>		P4	
351.	8587 <i>Eucalyptus x erythrandra</i>			
352.	24368 <i>Eurostopodus argus</i> (Spotted Nightjar)			
353.	3873 <i>Eutaxia cuneata</i>			
354.	37860 <i>Eutaxia empetrifolia</i>			
355.	10977 <i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> (Leafless Ballart)			
356.	10765 <i>Exocarpos sparteus</i> (Broom Ballart, Djuk)			
357.	25622 <i>Falco cenchroides</i> (Australian Kestrel, Nankeen Kestrel)			
358.	24041 <i>Felis catus</i> (Cat)	Y		
359.	27752 <i>Flavoparmelia springtonensis</i>			
360.	899 <i>Gahnia ancistrophylla</i> (Hooked-leaf Saw Sedge)			
361.	900 <i>Gahnia aristata</i>			
362.	16412 <i>Gastrolobium congestum</i>			
363.	19190 <i>Gastrolobium cuneatum</i>			
364.	20516 <i>Gastrolobium cyanophyllum</i>			
365.	19725 <i>Gastrolobium musaceum</i>			
366.	10981 <i>Gastrolobium parviflorum</i>			
367.	10877 <i>Gastrolobium racemosum</i>			
368.	<i>Geogarypus taylori</i>			
369.	25530 <i>Gerygone fusca</i> (Western Gerygone)			
370.	33620 <i>Glischrocaryon angustifolium</i>			
371.	6144 <i>Glischrocaryon flavescens</i>			
372.	6145 <i>Glischrocaryon roei</i>			
373.	47962 <i>Glyciphila melanops</i> (Tawny-crowned Honeyeater)			
374.	10909 <i>Gompholobium confertum</i>			
375.	19216 <i>Gompholobium cyaninum</i>			
376.	3950 <i>Gompholobium knightianum</i>			
377.	3951 <i>Gompholobium marginatum</i>			
378.	3959 <i>Gompholobium viscidulum</i>			
379.	7488 <i>Goodenia affinis</i> (Silver Goodenia)			
380.	7499 <i>Goodenia concinna</i> (Elegant Goodenia)			
381.	7519 <i>Goodenia krauseana</i>			
382.	17656 <i>Goodenia laevis</i> subsp. <i>humifusa</i>			
383.	12573 <i>Goodenia phillipsiae</i>		P4	
384.	7534 <i>Goodenia piniifolia</i> (Pine-leaved Goodenia)			
385.	7546 <i>Goodenia scapigera</i> (White Goodenia)			
386.	19051 <i>Goodenia scapigera</i> subsp. <i>scapigera</i>			
387.	7551 <i>Goodenia stenophylla</i>		P4	
388.	7562 <i>Goodenia viscida</i> (Viscid Goodenia)			
389.	24443 <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> (Magpie-lark)			
390.	1949 <i>Grevillea acuaría</i>			
391.	14405 <i>Grevillea coccinea</i> subsp. <i>coccinea</i>			
392.	14095 <i>Grevillea dolichopoda</i>			
393.	15840 <i>Grevillea fastigiata</i>		P4	
394.	2008 <i>Grevillea fulgens</i>		P3	
395.	2018 <i>Grevillea huegelii</i>			
396.	45340 <i>Grevillea neorigida</i> subsp. <i>distans</i>			
397.	45339 <i>Grevillea neorigida</i> subsp. <i>neorigida</i>			
398.	2050 <i>Grevillea nudiflora</i>			
399.	2053 <i>Grevillea oligantha</i>			
400.	15986 <i>Grevillea patentiloba</i> subsp. <i>patentiloba</i>			
401.	15985 <i>Grevillea patentiloba</i> subsp. <i>platypoda</i>			
402.	2061 <i>Grevillea pectinata</i> (Comb-leaved Grevillea)			
403.	15988 <i>Grevillea punctata</i>		P3	



Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
404.	15989 <i>Grevillea sulcata</i>		P1	
405.	5010 <i>Guichenotia apetala</i>		P1	
406.	5011 <i>Guichenotia ledifolia</i>			
407.	5013 <i>Guichenotia micrantha</i> (Small Flowered Guichenotia)			
408.	2786 <i>Gyrostemon sessilis</i>			
409.	1465 <i>Haemodorum discolor</i>			
410.	2142 <i>Hakea commutata</i>			
411.	2171 <i>Hakea laurina</i> (Pincushion Hakea, Kodjet)			
412.	2175 <i>Hakea lissocarpa</i> (Honey Bush)			
413.	2179 <i>Hakea marginata</i>			
414.	2187 <i>Hakea nitida</i> (Frog Hakea)			
415.	2189 <i>Hakea obtusa</i>			
416.	2193 <i>Hakea pandanica</i>			
417.	16909 <i>Hakea pandanica</i> subsp. <i>crassifolia</i>			
418.	16910 <i>Hakea pandanica</i> subsp. <i>pandanica</i>			
419.	2197 <i>Hakea prostrata</i> (Harsh Hakea)			
420.	19131 <i>Hakea scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i>			
421.	2214 <i>Hakea trifurcata</i> (Two-leaf Hakea)			
422.	2217 <i>Hakea verrucosa</i>			
423.	31013 <i>Halgania anagaloides</i> var. <i>Southern</i> (A.E. Orchard 1609)			
424.	6684 <i>Halgania andromedifolia</i>			
425.	6182 <i>Haloragodendron glandulosum</i> (Glandular Raspwort)			
426.	25474 <i>Hemiergis initialis</i>			
427.	25115 <i>Hemiergis initialis</i> subsp. <i>initialis</i>			
428.	25475 <i>Hemiergis peronii</i>			
429.	25117 <i>Hemiergis peronii</i> subsp. <i>peronii</i>			
430.	38325 <i>Hemigenia loganiacea</i>			
431.	6872 <i>Hemigenia teretiuscula</i>			
432.	5108 <i>Hibbertia acerosa</i> (Needle Leaved Guinea Flower)			
433.	5131 <i>Hibbertia gracilipes</i>			
434.	5143 <i>Hibbertia lineata</i>			
435.	5147 <i>Hibbertia mucronata</i> (Prickly Hibbertia)			
436.	20349 <i>Hibbertia psilocarpa</i>			
437.	5160 <i>Hibbertia pungens</i>			
438.	5165 <i>Hibbertia rostellata</i>			
439.	5166 <i>Hibbertia rupicola</i>			
440.	5177 <i>Hibbertia verrucosa</i>			
441.	24491 <i>Hirundo neoxena</i> (Welcome Swallow)			
442.	<i>Hoggicosa storri</i>			
443.	3963 <i>Hovea acanthoclada</i> (Thorny Hovea)			
444.	3968 <i>Hovea trisperma</i> (Common Hovea)			
445.	5220 <i>Hybanthus epacroides</i> (Spiny Hybanthus)			
446.	5221 <i>Hybanthus floribundus</i>			
447.	11975 <i>Hybanthus floribundus</i> subsp. <i>adpressus</i>			
448.	12007 <i>Hybanthus floribundus</i> subsp. <i>floribundus</i>			
449.	6226 <i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i> (Small Pennywort)			
450.	6239 <i>Hydrocotyle rugulosa</i>			
451.	49013 <i>Hydrocotyle tuberculata</i> (Bumpy-fruited Pennywort)		P2	
452.	24277 <i>Hylacola cauta</i> (Shy Groundwren, Shy Heathwren)			
453.	34001 <i>Hylacola cauta</i> subsp. <i>whitlocki</i> (Shy Groundwren)			
454.	48588 <i>Isodon fusciventer</i> (Quenda, southwestern brown bandicoot)		P4	
455.	<i>Isopeda leishmanni</i>			
456.	2234 <i>Isopogon polycephalus</i> (Clustered Coneflower)			
457.	19997 <i>Isopogon</i> sp. <i>Ravensthorpe</i> (D.B. Foreman 1207)			
458.	2240 <i>Isopogon trilobus</i> (Barrel Coneflower)			
459.	3997 <i>Jacksonia alata</i>			
460.	14742 <i>Jacksonia elongata</i>			
461.	14777 <i>Jacksonia viscosa</i>			
462.	1176 <i>Juncus aridicola</i>			
463.	1182 <i>Juncus flavidus</i>			
464.	1194 <i>Juncus radula</i>			
465.	<i>Karaops francesae</i>			
466.	4042 <i>Kennedia nigricans</i> (Black Kennedia)			
467.	42680 <i>Kennedia</i> sp. <i>South coast</i> (T.R. Lally 1576 & I.P. Lally)			
468.	5830 <i>Kunzea affinis</i>			
469.	17460 <i>Kunzea cincinnata</i>			
470.	5834 <i>Kunzea jucunda</i>			
471.	5836 <i>Kunzea micromera</i>			
472.	5839 <i>Kunzea preissiana</i>			
473.	23995 <i>Kunzea strigosa</i>			

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474.	39740 <i>Kunzea x rosea</i>			
475.	3667 <i>Labichea lanceolata</i> (Tall Labichea)			
476.	11528 <i>Labichea lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>brevifolia</i>			
477.	<i>Lagynochthonius australicus</i>			
478.	16871 <i>Lambertia inermis</i> var. <i>inermis</i>			
479.	5027 <i>Lasiopetalum compactum</i>			
480.	5035 <i>Lasiopetalum indutum</i>			
481.	5047 <i>Lasiopetalum rosmarinifolium</i>			
482.	33658 <i>Lasiopetalum</i> sp. <i>Desmond</i> (N. McQuoid 653)		P2	
483.	4958 <i>Lawrenzia spicata</i>			
484.	1301 <i>Laxmannia brachyphylla</i> (Stilted Paper-lily)			
485.	1306 <i>Laxmannia paleacea</i>			
486.	7575 <i>Lechenaultia formosa</i> (Red Leschenaultia)			
487.	27825 <i>Lecidea ochroleuca</i>			
488.	27826 <i>Lecidea sarcogynoides</i>			
489.	<i>Lecidea</i> sp.			
490.	27831 <i>Lecidella sublapidica</i>			
491.	24557 <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (Malleefowl)		T	
492.	1075 <i>Lepidobolus preissianus</i>			
493.	19242 <i>Lepidobolus preissianus</i> subsp. <i>arcuatus</i>			
494.	929 <i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i> (Black Rapier Sedge)			
495.	31760 <i>Lepidosperma diurnum</i>			
496.	45756 <i>Lepidosperma fairallianum</i> (Fairalls' Sword Sedge)			
497.	32657 <i>Lepidosperma fimbriatum</i>			
498.	31762 <i>Lepidosperma gahnoides</i>			
499.	35116 <i>Lepidosperma humile</i>			
500.	936 <i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i>			
501.	939 <i>Lepidosperma pruinosum</i>			
502.	940 <i>Lepidosperma pubisquameum</i>			
503.	41649 <i>Lepidosperma rigidulum</i>			
504.	41647 <i>Lepidosperma sanguinolentum</i>			
505.	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.			
506.	33279 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Bandalup Scabrid</i> (N. Eveleigh 10798)			
507.	33178 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Carracarrup Creek</i> (S. Kern, R. Jasper, D. Brassington LCH 16738)			
508.	33096 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Elverdtou</i> (R. Jasper et al. LCH 16844)		P1	Y
509.	33097 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Hopetoun Road</i> (S. Kern et al. LCH 16552)		P1	
510.	33177 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Maydon</i> (S. Kern, R. Jasper, H. Hughes LCH 17844)		P1	
511.	33099 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Mt Chester</i> (S. Kern et al. LCH 16596)		P1	
512.	33100 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Mt Short</i> (S. Kern et al. LCH 17510)		P1	
513.	20612 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Ravensthorpe</i> (G.F. Craig 5188)			
514.	33024 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Saltbush Hill</i> (K.R. Newbey 4118)			
515.	34436 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Shoemaker Levy</i> (L. Ang & O. Davies 10815)		P3	
516.	33176 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Steere River</i> (S. Kern, R. Jasper, H. Hughes LCH 17764)		P1	
517.	16266 <i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. <i>Z dark sheath</i> (P.G. Wilson 10177)			
518.	949 <i>Lepidosperma tuberculatum</i>			
519.	29386 <i>Lepraria coriensis</i>			
520.	2347 <i>Leptomeria lehmannii</i>			
521.	2349 <i>Leptomeria pachyclada</i>			
522.	5847 <i>Leptospermum erubescens</i> (Roadside Teatree)			
523.	25818 <i>Leptospermum</i> sp. <i>Bandalup Hill</i> (G. Cockerton 11001)			
524.	5857 <i>Leptospermum spinescens</i>			
525.	25131 <i>Lerista distinguenda</i>			
526.	25179 <i>Lerista viduata</i> (Ravensthorpe Range slider, skink)		P1	
527.	6368 <i>Leucopogon carinatus</i>			
528.	6373 <i>Leucopogon concinnus</i>			
529.	6374 <i>Leucopogon conostephioides</i>			
530.	6383 <i>Leucopogon cuneifolius</i>			
531.	6391 <i>Leucopogon fimbriatus</i>			
532.	6394 <i>Leucopogon gibbosus</i>			
533.	6401 <i>Leucopogon hamulosus</i>			
534.	6404 <i>Leucopogon infuscatus</i>			
535.	6419 <i>Leucopogon obtusatus</i>			
536.	34163 <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. <i>Newdegate</i> (M. Hislop 3585)			
537.	34156 <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. <i>short style</i> (S. Barrett 1578)			
538.	24573 <i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i> (Purple-gaped Honeyeater)			
539.	25659 <i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i> (White-eared Honeyeater)			
540.	25661 <i>Lichmera indistincta</i> (Brown Honeyeater)			
541.	25415 <i>Limnodynastes dorsalis</i> (Western Banjo Frog)			
542.	25378 <i>Litoria adelaidensis</i> (Slender Tree Frog)			
543.	25383 <i>Litoria cyclorhyncha</i> (Spotted-thighed Frog)			



Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
544.	25388 <i>Litoria moorei</i> (Motorbike Frog)			
545.	7402 <i>Lobelia gibbosa</i> (Tall Lobelia)			
546.	6504 <i>Logania buxifolia</i>			
547.	6509 <i>Logania micrantha</i>			
548.	6513 <i>Logania stenophylla</i>			
549.	1226 <i>Lomandra effusa</i> (Scented Matrush)			
550.	1227 <i>Lomandra hastilis</i>			
551.	14543 <i>Lomandra micrantha</i> subsp. <i>teretifolia</i>			
552.	1233 <i>Lomandra mucronata</i>			
553.	1242 <i>Lomandra rupestris</i>			
554.	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>			
555.	<i>Lycosa ariadnae</i>			
556.	6456 <i>Lysinema ciliatum</i> (Curry Flower)			
557.	34736 <i>Lysinema pentapetalum</i>			
558.	2537 <i>Maireana brevifolia</i> (Small Leaf Bluebush)			
559.	24551 <i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i> (Blue-breasted Fairy-wren)			
560.	19421 <i>Marianthus bicolor</i> (Painted Marianthus)			
561.	17631 <i>Marianthus microphyllus</i>			
562.	25807 <i>Marianthus mollis</i> (Hairy-fruited Billardiera)		P4	
563.	27850 <i>Megalalaria grossa</i>			
564.	5869 <i>Melaleuca acuminata</i>			
565.	15063 <i>Melaleuca acuminata</i> subsp. <i>acuminata</i>			
566.	5872 <i>Melaleuca apodocephala</i>			
567.	5880 <i>Melaleuca bracteosa</i>			
568.	5881 <i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i>			
569.	5882 <i>Melaleuca bromelioides</i>			
570.	17982 <i>Melaleuca carrii</i>			
571.	5890 <i>Melaleuca cliffortioides</i>			
572.	5898 <i>Melaleuca cucullata</i>			
573.	5900 <i>Melaleuca cuticularis</i> (Saltwater Paperbark)			
574.	5909 <i>Melaleuca elliptica</i> (Granite Bottlebrush, Ngow)			
575.	5913 <i>Melaleuca glaberrima</i>			
576.	19486 <i>Melaleuca hamata</i>			
577.	5918 <i>Melaleuca haplantha</i>			
578.	5924 <i>Melaleuca lateralis</i>			
579.	5925 <i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i> (Gorada)			
580.	41120 <i>Melaleuca marginata</i>			
581.	5947 <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> (Boree)			
582.	15664 <i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>pauperiflora</i>			
583.	15782 <i>Melaleuca penicula</i>		P4	
584.	15993 <i>Melaleuca pentagona</i> var. <i>pentagona</i>			
585.	13275 <i>Melaleuca pomphostoma</i>			
586.	5960 <i>Melaleuca rigidifolia</i>			
587.	37647 <i>Melaleuca sophisma</i>		P1	
588.	5967 <i>Melaleuca sparsiflora</i>			
589.	18262 <i>Melaleuca stramentosa</i>			
590.	5974 <i>Melaleuca subfalcata</i>			
591.	5975 <i>Melaleuca subtrigona</i>			
592.	5979 <i>Melaleuca teuthidoides</i>			
593.	19399 <i>Melaleuca thapsina</i>			
594.	5982 <i>Melaleuca torquata</i>			
595.	37681 <i>Melaleuca ulicoides</i>			
596.	5985 <i>Melaleuca undulata</i> (Hidden Honey-myrtle)			
597.	18395 <i>Melaleuca villosisepala</i>			
598.	5988 <i>Melaleuca violacea</i>			
599.	25663 <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> (Brown-headed Honeyeater)			
600.	24586 <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> subsp. <i>leucogenys</i> (Brown-headed Honeyeater)			
601.	24587 <i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i> (Western White-naped Honeyeater)			
602.	25184 <i>Menetia greyii</i>			
603.	11473 <i>Mesomelaena stygia</i> subsp. <i>stygia</i>			
604.	6892 <i>Microcorys exserta</i>			
605.	6893 <i>Microcorys glabra</i>			
606.	6900 <i>Microcorys pimeleoides</i>			
607.	4486 <i>Microcybe albiflora</i>			
608.	29558 <i>Micromyrtus navicularis</i>		P3	
609.	14344 <i>Millotia tenuifolia</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i> (Soft Millotia)			
610.	4089 <i>Mirbelia depressa</i>			
611.	4095 <i>Mirbelia multicaulis</i>			
612.	4096 <i>Mirbelia ovata</i>			
613.	4662 <i>Monotaxis grandiflora</i> (Diamond of the Desert)			

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614.	19585 <i>Monotaxis grandiflora</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i>			
615.	4667 <i>Monotaxis paxii</i>			
616.	19180 <i>Moraea miniata</i> (Two-leaf Cape Tulip)	Y		
617.	25494 <i>Morelia spilota</i> (Carpet Python)			
618.	25192 <i>Morethia obscura</i>			
619.	2412 <i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i> (Climbing Lignum)			
620.	24223 <i>Mus musculus</i> (House Mouse)	Y		
621.	25610 <i>Myiagra inquieta</i> (Restless Flycatcher)			
622.	25420 <i>Myobatrachus gouldii</i> (Turtle Frog)			
623.	46014 <i>Myriospora smaragdula</i>			
624.	24146 <i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i> (Numbat, Walpurti)		T	
625.	4492 <i>Nematolepis phebalioides</i>			
626.	25421 <i>Neobatrachus albipes</i> (White-footed Trilling Frog)			
627.	25425 <i>Neobatrachus kunapalari</i> (Kunapalari Frog)			
628.	24738 <i>Neophema elegans</i> (Elegant Parrot)			
629.	492 <i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i> (Foxtail Mulga Grass)			
630.	48024 <i>Notamacropus eugenii</i> subsp. <i>derbianus</i> (Tammar Wallaby, Tammar)		P4	
631.	48022 <i>Notamacropus irma</i> (Western Brush Wallaby)		P4	
632.	30457 <i>Notocladonia cochleata</i>			
633.	2365 <i>Olax benthamiana</i>			
634.	8131 <i>Olearia ciliata</i> (Fringed Daisy Bush)			
635.	8137 <i>Olearia imbricata</i> (Imbricate Daisy Bush)			
636.	8140 <i>Olearia muelleri</i> (Goldfields Daisy)			
637.	8142 <i>Olearia passerinoides</i>			
638.	11397 <i>Olearia passerinoides</i> subsp. <i>passerinoides</i>			
639.	8146 <i>Olearia ramosissima</i> (Much-branched Daisy Bush)			
640.	18255 <i>Opercularia vaginata</i> (Dog Weed)			
641.	44779 <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Y		
642.	24618 <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i> (Crested Bellbird)			
643.	34011 <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i> subsp. <i>gutturalis</i> (Crested Bellbird (southern))			
644.	4355 <i>Oxalis perennans</i>			
645.	12645 <i>Ozothamnus lepidophyllus</i>			
646.	24097 <i>Parantechinus apicalis</i> (Dibbler)		T	
647.	25253 <i>Parasuta gouldii</i>			
648.	25681 <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> (Spotted Pardalote)			
649.	24626 <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> subsp. <i>xanthopyge</i> (Yellow-rumped Pardalote)			
650.	25682 <i>Pardalotus striatus</i> (Striated Pardalote)			
651.	19669 <i>Patersonia lanata</i> forma <i>lanata</i>			
652.	1548 <i>Patersonia limbata</i>			
653.	44569 <i>Pelargonium panduriforme</i>	Y		Y
654.	2277 <i>Persoonia striata</i>			
655.	2279 <i>Persoonia teretifolia</i>			
656.	44975 <i>Pertusaria subarida</i>			
657.	48061 <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> (Tree Martin)			
658.	2291 <i>Petrophile crispata</i>			
659.	14451 <i>Petrophile cyathiforma</i>			
660.	2296 <i>Petrophile fastigiata</i>			
661.	14395 <i>Petrophile glauca</i>			
662.	2308 <i>Petrophile seminuda</i>			
663.	28280 <i>Petrophile squamata</i> subsp. <i>Ravensthorpe</i> (E.M. Bennett 2597)			
664.	20053 <i>Petrophile squamata</i> subsp. <i>northern</i> (J. Monks 40)			
665.	24409 <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> (Common Bronzewing)			
666.	25587 <i>Phaps elegans</i> (Brush Bronzewing)			
667.	24098 <i>Phascogale calura</i> (Red-tailed Phascogale, Kenngoor)		S	
668.	16622 <i>Phebalium obovatum</i>			
669.	4504 <i>Phebalium tuberculosum</i>			
670.	18515 <i>Philothea gardneri</i> subsp. <i>gardneri</i>			
671.	48071 <i>Phylidonyris niger</i> (White-cheeked Honeyeater)			
672.	24596 <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i> (New Holland Honeyeater)			
673.	4675 <i>Phyllanthus calycinus</i> (False Boronia)			
674.	27973 <i>Physcia nubila</i>			
675.	5231 <i>Pimelea angustifolia</i> (Narrow-leaved Pimelea)			
676.	5232 <i>Pimelea argentea</i> (Silvery Leaved Pimelea)			
677.	5234 <i>Pimelea brachyphylla</i>			
678.	5242 <i>Pimelea erecta</i>			
679.	11402 <i>Pimelea imbricata</i> var. <i>piliger</i>			
680.	5258 <i>Pimelea physodes</i> (Qualup Bell)			
681.	6250 <i>Platysace deflexa</i>			
682.	6257 <i>Platysace maxwellii</i> (Karno)			
683.	25703 <i>Podargus strigoides</i> (Tawny Frogmouth)			



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684.	8180 <i>Podolepis rugata</i> (Pleated Podolepis)			
685.	8188 <i>Pogonolepis stricta</i>			
686.	25722 <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i> (Regent Parrot)			
687.	14547 <i>Pomaderris brevifolia</i>			
688.	24683 <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i> (White-browed Babbler)			
689.	34013 <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i> subsp. <i>ashbyi</i> (White-browed Babbler (western wheatbelt))			
690.	4691 <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> (Small Poranthera)			
691.	10853 <i>Prasophyllum plumiforme</i>			
692.	24240 <i>Pseudomys occidentalis</i> (Western Mouse)		P4	
693.	24241 <i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i> (Heath Mouse, Heath Rat, Dayang)		T	
694.	25433 <i>Pseudophryne guentheri</i> (Crawling Toadlet)			
695.	25579 <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> (Western Whipbird)		T	
696.	24388 <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> subsp. <i>nigrogularis</i> (Western Whipbird (western heath))		T	
697.	24389 <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> subsp. <i>oberon</i> (Western Whipbird (western mallee), Western Whipbird (mallee))		P4	
698.	13255 <i>Pterochaeta paniculata</i>			
699.	1684 <i>Pterostylis allantoidea</i> (Shy Greenhood)			
700.	10926 <i>Pterostylis leptochila</i>			
701.	1693 <i>Pterostylis recurva</i> (Jug Orchid)			
702.	1696 <i>Pterostylis sargentii</i> (Frog Greenhood)			
703.	<i>Pterostylis</i> sp.			
704.	41981 <i>Pterostylis timothyi</i>			
705.	1698 <i>Pterostylis vittata</i> (Banded Greenhood)			
706.	11634 <i>Ptilotus drummondii</i> var. <i>elongatus</i>			
707.	2732 <i>Ptilotus holosericeus</i>			
708.	2751 <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> (Prince of Wales Feather)			
709.	2760 <i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>			
710.	20782 <i>Pultenaea calycina</i> subsp. <i>proxena</i>		P4	
711.	33656 <i>Pultenaea craigiana</i>		P3	
712.	20785 <i>Pultenaea indira</i> subsp. <i>indira</i>			
713.	20790 <i>Pultenaea purpurea</i>			
714.	4187 <i>Pultenaea verruculosa</i>			
715.	<i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>			
716.	41243 <i>Ramboldia laeta</i>			
717.	28037 <i>Ramboldia stuartii</i>			
718.	24243 <i>Rattus fuscipes</i> (Western Bush Rat)			
719.	<i>Raveniella mucronata</i>			
720.	2578 <i>Rhagodia baccata</i> (Berry Saltbush)			
721.	2580 <i>Rhagodia crassifolia</i> (Fleshy Saltbush)			
722.	30818 <i>Rhinoplocephalus bicolor</i> (Square-nosed Snake)			
723.	48096 <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> (Grey Fantail)			
724.	25614 <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i> (Willie Wagtail)			
725.	44974 <i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i>			
726.	48892 <i>Roepera glauca</i> (Pale Twinleaf, Pale Twin-leaf)			
727.	6483 <i>Samolus junceus</i>			
728.	2356 <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> (Quandong, Warnga)			
729.	7625 <i>Scaevola myrtifolia</i>			
730.	976 <i>Schoenus breviculmis</i>			
731.	979 <i>Schoenus caespititius</i>			
732.	1005 <i>Schoenus obtusifolius</i>			
733.	1009 <i>Schoenus pleiostemoneus</i>			
734.	16089 <i>Schoenus racemosus</i>			
735.	1014 <i>Schoenus sesquispiculus</i>			
736.	1016 <i>Schoenus subbarbatus</i> (Bearded Bog-rush)			
737.	16267 <i>Schoenus subflavus</i> subsp. <i>hispid culms</i> (K.R. Newbey 8278)			
738.	16251 <i>Schoenus subflavus</i> subsp. <i>long leaves</i> (K.L. Wilson 2865)			
739.	1021 <i>Schoenus subluxus</i>			
740.	20665 <i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Y		
741.	20722 <i>Senecio dolichocephalus</i>			
742.	17558 <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>x artemisioides</i>			
743.	19897 <i>Senna</i> sp. <i>Pallinup River</i> (J.W. Green 4847)			
744.	25534 <i>Sericornis frontalis</i> (White-browed Scrubwren)			
745.	24279 <i>Sericornis frontalis</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i> (White-browed Scrubwren)			
746.	4823 <i>Siegfriedia darwinioides</i>			
747.	15972 <i>Silene gallica</i> var. <i>gallica</i>	Y		
748.	30948 <i>Smicronis brevisrostris</i> (Weebill)			
749.	24108 <i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i> (Fat-tailed Dunnart)			
750.	25515 <i>Sminthopsis griseoventer</i> (Grey-bellied Dunnart)			
751.	623 <i>Spartochloa scirpoidea</i>			

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752.	4201 <i>Sphaerolobium daviesioides</i> (Prickly Globe-pea)			
753.	17551 <i>Sphaerolobium drummondii</i>			
754.	4209 <i>Sphaerolobium racemulosum</i>			
755.	4825 <i>Spyridium cordatum</i>			
756.	14245 <i>Spyridium glaucum</i>			
757.	14355 <i>Spyridium majoranifolium</i>			
758.	4715 <i>Stachystemon polyandrus</i>			
759.	20540 <i>Stachystemon vinosus</i>		P4	
760.	20537 <i>Stachystemon virgatus</i>			
761.	4733 <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>			
762.	4735 <i>Stackhousia scoparia</i>			
763.	43541 <i>Stackhousia</i> sp. Hairy fruited (E.N.S. Jackson 1387)			
764.	16198 <i>Stenanthemum intricatum</i>			
765.	24554 <i>Stipiturus malachurus</i> subsp. <i>westernensis</i> (Southern Emu-wren)			
766.	16375 <i>Stirlingia anethifolia</i>			
767.	25597 <i>Strepera versicolor</i> (Grey Currawong)			
768.	7682 <i>Stylidium albomontis</i>			
769.	7692 <i>Stylidium breviscapum</i> (Boomerang Triggerplant)			
770.	7708 <i>Stylidium crassifolium</i> (Thick-leaved Triggerplant)			
771.	7713 <i>Stylidium dichotomum</i> (Pins-and-needles)			
772.	7774 <i>Stylidium piliferum</i> (Common Butterfly Triggerplant)			
773.	11223 <i>Stylidium spinulosum</i> subsp. <i>spinulosum</i>			
774.	1260 <i>Stypandra glauca</i> (Blind Grass)			
775.	18596 <i>Styphelia exserta</i>			
776.	6473 <i>Styphelia intertexta</i>			
777.	<i>Supunna funerea</i>			
778.	2324 <i>Synaphea petiolaris</i> (Synaphea)			
779.	<i>Synsphyronus mimulus</i>			
780.	24207 <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> (Short-beaked Echidna)			
781.	<i>Tamopsis circumvidens</i>			
782.	24167 <i>Tarsipes rostratus</i> (Honey Possum, Noolbenger)			
783.	<i>Tasmanicosa leuckartii</i>			
784.	20103 <i>Taxandria spathulata</i>			
785.	28065 <i>Teloschistes chrysophthalmus</i>			
786.	4255 <i>Templetonia neglecta</i>			
787.	4256 <i>Templetonia retusa</i> (Cockies Tongues)			
788.	28067 <i>Tephromela arafurensis</i>			
789.	36443 <i>Tetrapora verrucosa</i>			
790.	1034 <i>Tetraria capillaris</i> (Hair Sedge)			
791.	35582 <i>Tetraria</i> sp. Mt Madden (C.D. Turley 40 BP/897)			
792.	11143 <i>Thelymitra graminea</i>			
793.	19823 <i>Thelymitra occidentalis</i>			
794.	20732 <i>Thelymitra petrophila</i>			
795.	5075 <i>Thomasia angustifolia</i> (Narrow Leaved Thomasia)			
796.	5080 <i>Thomasia foliosa</i>			
797.	5084 <i>Thomasia grandiflora</i> (Large Flowered Thomasia)			
798.	5088 <i>Thomasia microphylla</i>			
799.	5093 <i>Thomasia petalocalyx</i> (Paper Flower)			
800.	40141 <i>Thomasia</i> sp. Hopetoun (K.R. Newbey 4896)		P2	
801.	28070 <i>Thysanothecium hookeri</i>			
802.	37661 <i>Thysanothecium hookeri</i> subsp. <i>xanthonicum</i>			
803.	1328 <i>Thysanotus dichotomus</i> (Branching Fringe Lily)			
804.	1333 <i>Thysanotus glaucifolius</i>			
805.	1342 <i>Thysanotus parviflorus</i>		P4	
806.	1343 <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>			
807.	1344 <i>Thysanotus pauciflorus</i> (Few Flowered Fringe Lily)			
808.	1351 <i>Thysanotus sparteus</i>			
809.	25519 <i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>			
810.	25207 <i>Tiliqua rugosa</i> subsp. <i>rugosa</i>			
811.	24158 <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> subsp. <i>vulpecula</i> (Common Brushtail Possum)			
812.	1037 <i>Tricostularia compressa</i>			
813.	15141 <i>Trymalium elachophyllum</i>			
814.	48147 <i>Turnix varius</i> (Painted Button-quail)			
815.	24983 <i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i> (Barking Gecko)			
816.	28087 <i>Usnea inermis</i>			
817.	28092 <i>Usnea scabrida</i>			
818.	12388 <i>Verticordia acerosa</i> var. <i>preissii</i>			
819.	6073 <i>Verticordia chrysantha</i>			
820.	12432 <i>Verticordia inclusa</i>			
821.	6107 <i>Verticordia pennigera</i>			



Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	<sup>1</sup> Endemic To Query Area
822.	24206 <i>Vespadelus regulus</i> (Southern Forest Bat)			
823.	11387 <i>Vittadinia cervicalis</i> var. <i>cervicularis</i>			
824.	8266 <i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>			
825.	24040 <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (Red Fox)	Y		
826.	6939 <i>Westringia dampieri</i>			
827.	6659 <i>Wilsonia humilis</i> (Silky Wilsonia)			
828.	1389 <i>Wurmbea cernua</i>			
829.	28105 <i>Xanthoparmelia antleriiformis</i>			
830.	30654 <i>Xanthoparmelia fangii</i>			
831.	28135 <i>Xanthoparmelia flindersiana</i>			
832.	28139 <i>Xanthoparmelia gongyloides</i>			
833.	29968 <i>Xanthoparmelia mongaensis</i>			
834.	28162 <i>Xanthoparmelia notata</i>			
835.	29036 <i>Xanthoparmelia pulla</i>			
836.	29965 <i>Xanthoparmelia sammyi</i>		P1	
837.	<i>Xanthoparmelia</i> sp.			
838.	29040 <i>Xanthoparmelia subverrucella</i>			
839.	18002 <i>Xanthoparmelia xanthomelanoides</i>		P2	
840.	1255 <i>Xanthorrhoea platyphylla</i>			
841.	6289 <i>Xanthosia huegelii</i>			
842.	25765 <i>Zosterops lateralis</i> (Grey-breasted White-eye, Silvereye)			

**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.

# **APPENDIX B**

## **Dieback Management Plan**

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**Assets | Engineering | Environment | Noise | Spatial | Waste**

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