

Landform / Geology	Vegetation Code	Description	Total Area (ha) (Study Area)	% of Study Area	Area (ha) within the Disturbance Footprint	% within the Dist. Ftpnt.	Area (ha) within the Development Envelope	% within the Dev. Env.
Sandplain Landforms	SAMA	Sandplain, Mallee, Acacia species Spinifex Shrubland	13.27	0.24%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Sandplain Landforms	SAWS	Sandplain, Acacia species Spinifex Shrubland	11.92	0.22%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Basalt geology (Fresh Rock)	BaMAS	Basalt, mixed Acacia species Shrubland Complex	182.92	3.37%	0.16	0.09%	0.33	0.18%
Basalt geology (Fresh Rock)	BaAdS	Basalt, Acacia doreta long phyllode form Shrubland (component of the BaMAS complex)	19.38	0.36%	0.25	1.28%	0.86	4.46%
Archaean granite geology	BrCP	Breakaway Chenopod Plain Complex	12.23	0.23%	0.27	2.24%	0.41	3.36%
Colluvial and Alluvial landforms	DRES	Drainage Line Eucalypt Woodland	50.46	0.93%	1.67	3.30%	3.79	7.51%
Archaean granite geology	GrMS	Granitic Mulga Shrubland	990.02	18.26%	33.46	3.38%	35.19	3.55%
Sandplain Landforms	SAMU	Sandplain Mulga Spinifex Shrubland	172.04	3.17%	8.22	4.78%	16.16	9.39%
Basalt geology (Fresh Rock)	BaAxS	Basalt, Acacia aff. xanthocarpa Shrubland (component of the BaMAS complex)	83.24	1.54%	4.46	5.36%	9.73	11.69%
Colluvial and Alluvial landforms	GRMU	Groved Mulga Woodland	65.21	1.20%	3.56	5.46%	5.51	8.45%
Colluvial and Alluvial landforms	DRMS	Drainage Line Mulga Shrubland	381.54	7.04%	22.41	5.87%	37.67	9.87%
Limonitic Landforms	SILS	Stony Ironstone Low Shrubland	27.17	0.50%	1.82	6.69%	2.37	8.72%
Archaean granite geology	BrX-P	Archaean granite geology	30.79	0.57%	2.12	6.89%	2.85	9.27%
Sandplain Landforms	WABS - SAMU Mosaic Complex	Mosaic of Wanderrrie Bank Grassy Shrublands / Sandplain Mulga Spinifex Shrubland	153.89	2.84%	14.65	9.52%	20.57	13.36%

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Archaean granite geology	SAES	Stony Acacia Eremophila Shrubland	484.25	8.93%	55.76	11.51%	80.76	16.68%
Sandplain Landforms	WABS	Wanderrie Bank Grassy Shrublands	182.23	3.36%	27.19	14.92%	36.22	19.88%
Colluvial and Alluvial landforms	SMS	Stony Mulga Shrubland	763.84	14.09%	116.69	15.28%	186.25	24.38%
Colluvial and Alluvial landforms	HPMS	Hardpan Mulga Shrubland	323.35	5.96%	50.75	15.69%	102.73	31.77%
Carbonate Soils, derived from Weathered Basalt	EGPW	Weathered Basalt, Eucalyptus gypsophila - Eremophila pantonii Woodland	11.92	0.22%	2.51	21.07%	5.16	43.26%
Limonitic Landforms	USBS	Upland Small Bluebush Shrubland	92.93	1.71%	27.78	29.90%	32.67	35.15%
Carbonate Soils, derived from Weathered Basalt	GHPS	Weathered Basalt, Hakea leucoptera subsp. sericipes - Eremophila pantonii Shrubland	233.19	4.30%	87.84	37.67%	107.44	46.07%
Carbonate Soils, derived from Weathered Basalt	SSS	Stony Senna Shrubland	127.71	2.36%	49.56	38.81%	54.64	42.79%
Limonitic Landforms	SIMS	Stony Ironstone Mulga Shrubland	412.28	7.60%	162.00	39.29%	254.86	61.82%
Colluvial and Alluvial landforms	MMS	Mulga over Maireana triptera Shrubland	329.99	6.09%	199.56	60.48%	259.82	78.74%
Colluvial and Alluvial landforms	HPMS THOMA	Hardpan Mulga Shrubland with Acacia thoma co-dominant	3.02	0.06%	3.02	100.00%	3.02	100.00%
Ponded Water	Ponded Water	Ponded Water within DRMS at MKO	1.50	0.03%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Disturbed	Disturbed	Disturbed	27.00	0.50%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
			<b>5,422.09</b>		<b>875.71</b>		<b>1,259.00</b>	

### 3.12. Impact Assessment – Priority Ecological Community

#### Violet Range PEC

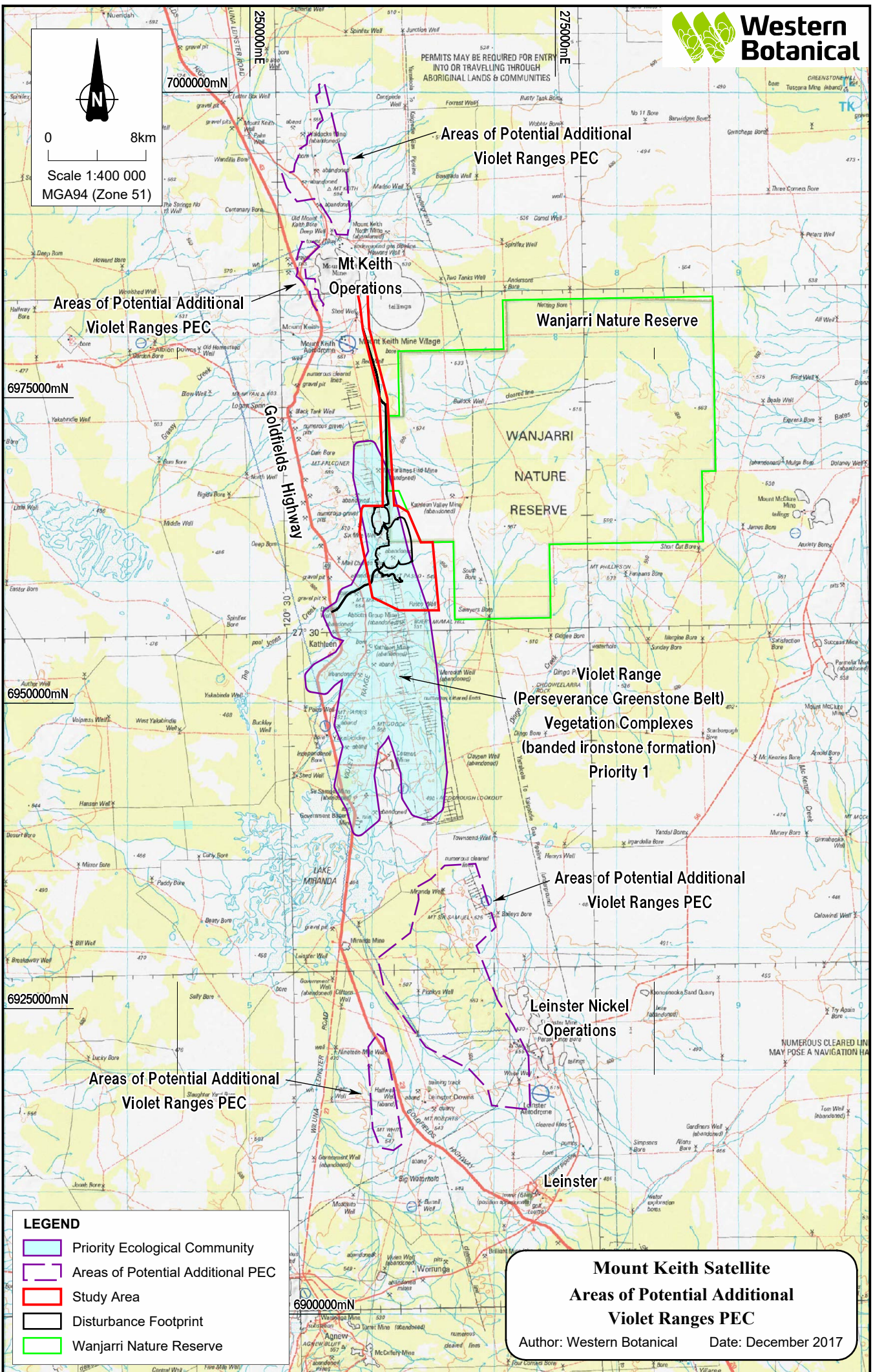
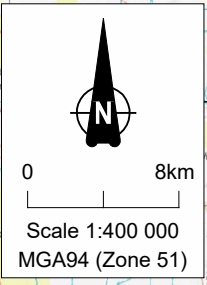
The MKS Proposal Study Area occupies 3,248.5 ha (16.87%) of the Violet Range (Perseverance Greenstone Belt) vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation) P1 Priority Ecological Community. The MKS proposed Disturbance Envelope (inclusive of a buffer around the Disturbance Footprint) occupies 1,009.4 ha (5.24%) of the 19,256.2 ha of the PEC while the MKS Disturbance Footprint impacts on 724.4 ha (3.76%) of the PEC as currently mapped (Figure 11).

Minimal historical impacts to the Violet Ranges PEC have occurred to date with clearing for pastoral tracks and fences as well as historical mining activities at the abandoned Bellevue site on the north-shore of Lake Miranda being the major contributors. The current Cosmos Nickel Mine lies outside the boundary of the Violet Ranges PEC.

It is clear, however, from field investigations conducted in late 2016 as well as historically between Leinster and Mt Keith, that the definition of the Violet Ranges PEC as well as its extent of occupancy and boundaries is in need of review. The majority of the geology within the Violet Ranges PEC is basalt and gabbro and some granite with only minor Banded Ironstone Formation (BIF), chert and quartz outcrops present with associated tertiary laterite capping present.

In the vicinity of the MKS Proposal Study Area, the vegetation associations associated with the Mt Keith Perseverance fault line are constrained within the boundaries of the Violet Ranges Priority Ecological Community. However, while narrow in an east-west orientation, these landforms extend beyond the limits of the PEC as currently drawn. These additional areas extend in a discontinuous fashion both northward (north of the Mt Keith nickel mine) and southward (to the Leinster nickel mine) directions for an overall inclusive length of approximately 82 km. The Violet Ranges PEC represents around 40 % of this overall range and the limits of the landforms and associated vegetation units within the PEC are therefore inaccurate.

A depiction of areas with similar landform and geology to components of the Violet Range PEC, as well as associated vegetation associations outside the current PEC boundary, with the current PEC shown, is presented in Figure 11. The areas of potential similarity to the Violet Range PEC occupy an area of approximately 18,288 ha, an area almost equivalent to that of the currently mapped PEC.



**LEGEND**

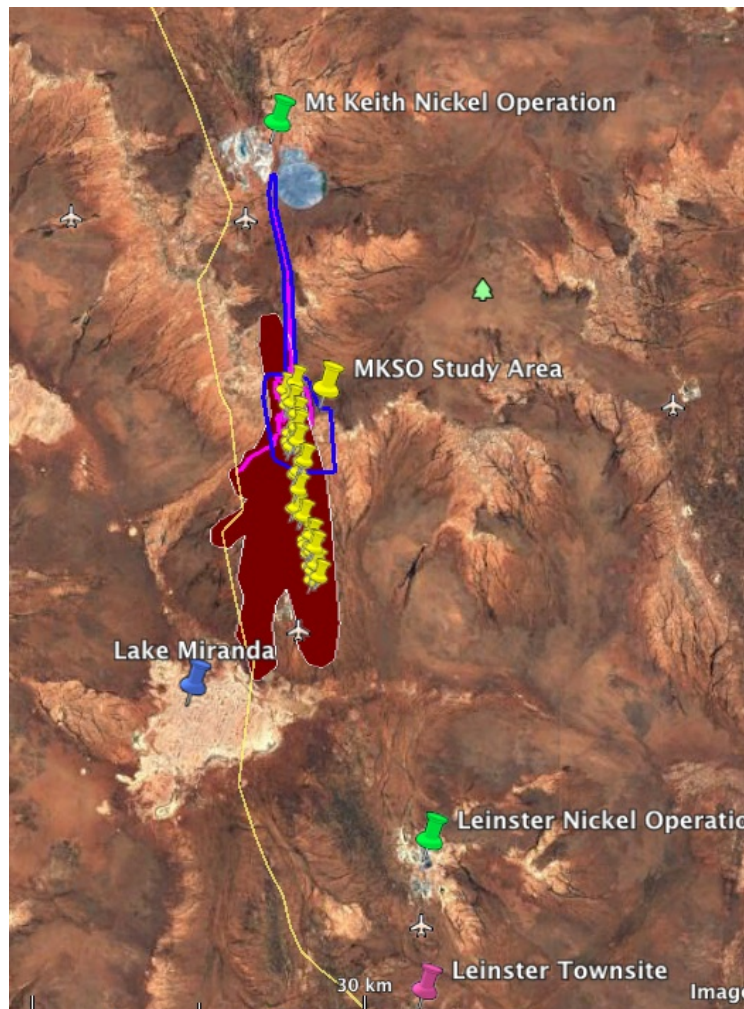
- Priority Ecological Community
- Areas of Potential Additional PEC
- Study Area
- Disturbance Footprint
- Wanjarri Nature Reserve

**Mount Keith Satellite  
Areas of Potential Additional  
Violet Ranges PEC**

Author: Western Botanical      Date: December 2017

Drawn: CAD Resources ~ Tel 9246 3242 ~ URL www.cadresources.com.au ~ December 2017 ~ A4 ~ Rev: A ~ CAD Ref g2414\_R02\_11.dgn

The regional assessment of the flora and vegetation of the Perseverance Greenstone Belt conducted by Meissner and Wright (2010) extend over 6.6 km within the MKS Proposal Study Area and an overall length of 17.5 km within the Perseverance Greenstone Belt. They are located north of Lake Miranda and south of the Mt Keith nickel mine. The quadrats do not extend to the areas being suggested as worthy of consideration for inclusion in the expanded PEC (Figure 12).



**Figure 12. DPaW Quadrats within the Perseverance Greenstone Belt (yellow markers).**

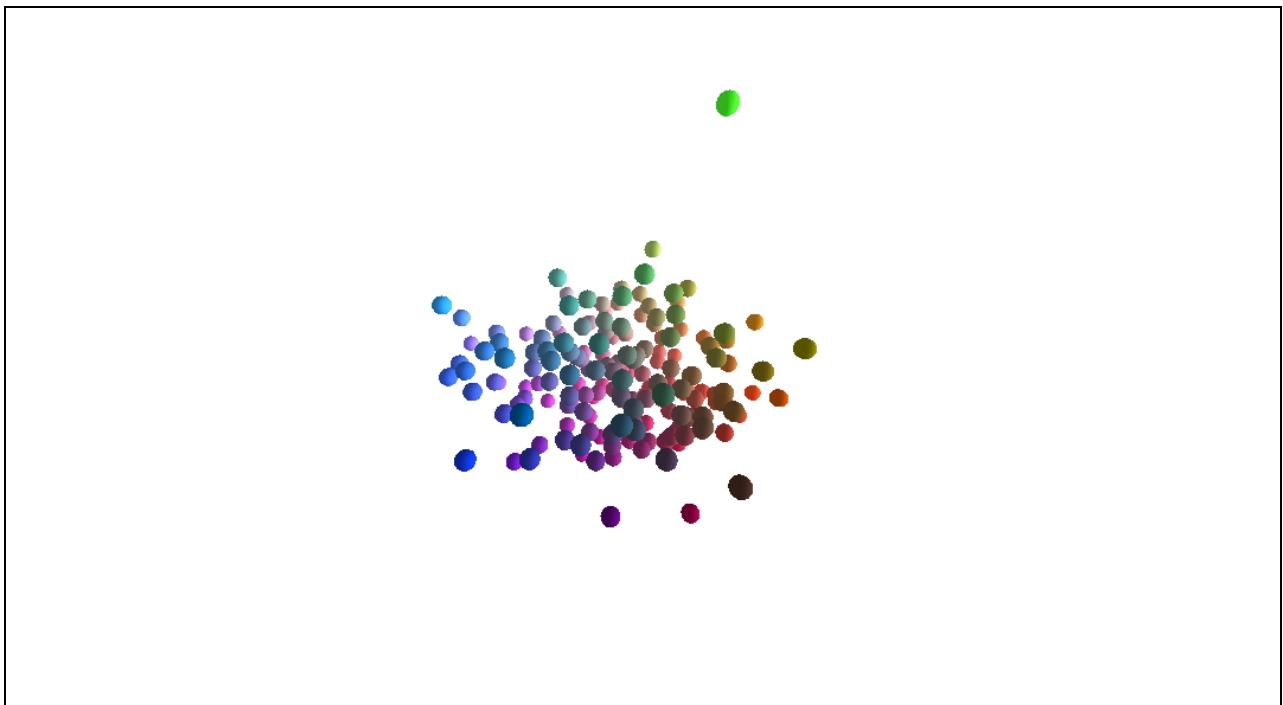
The definition and the area of occupancy the Violet Ranges PEC should therefore be reviewed to incorporate additional adjacent areas of similar basalt geology and associated vegetation types that currently lie within the Mt Keith - Perseverance fault line but outside the current PEC boundaries. This task lies outside the scope of this assessment and is not required to establish relatively low impact on the PEC.

Given the above, and if the expanded area was to be considered as representing similar vegetation associations aligned with the intent of the Violet Ranges PEC, then the proportional impact of the MKS project on the PEC would be approximately halved to around 2%. However, the cumulative impacts of both the Leinster and Mt Keith Nickel mines would have to be taken into consideration. This broadened analysis, incorporating a validation of the assertion that the

area of the PEC could be increased, was not part of this scope of work and has not been undertaken at this stage.

### 3.13. Statistical Validation of Vegetation Associations

The PATN statistical analysis, with interrogation and explanation of outputs, supports the majority of Vegetation Associations described within the MKS Proposal Study Area. Ordination of the MKS quadrat and Relevé data returned a stress value of 0.2463, which is considered high, and is due to complexity of vegetation within a relatively small area. This stress is higher than the preferred value of 0.2000. This reflects the level of complexity of the vegetation units within the Proposal Study Area and demonstrates a comprehensive level of survey. The vast majority of quadrats grouped well with one outlier Relevé (a disturbed site) containing only two species (Figure 13).



**Figure 13. Three-dimensional display of the ordination result of MKS quadrats showing a main cluster of quadrats colour-coded by relationship, and a small number of outlier quadrats.**

Classification produced a dendrogram (Figure 14) containing groupings of most similar quadrats into branches typically denoting fine-scale local vegetation units.

In preparing data for analysis, the following was undertaken:

- Weeds and annuals were excluded.
- Singletons (taxa only occurring at one site) were excluded.
- Indeterminate species were excluded to avoid false-grouping. E.g. two *Maireana* sp. Indet. specimens may or may not be the same taxon.

- Mulga varieties within the analysis were treated as per Maslin and Reid (2012). Putative hybrids were lumped into the taxa that they were most related to (the first element of a hybrid listing).

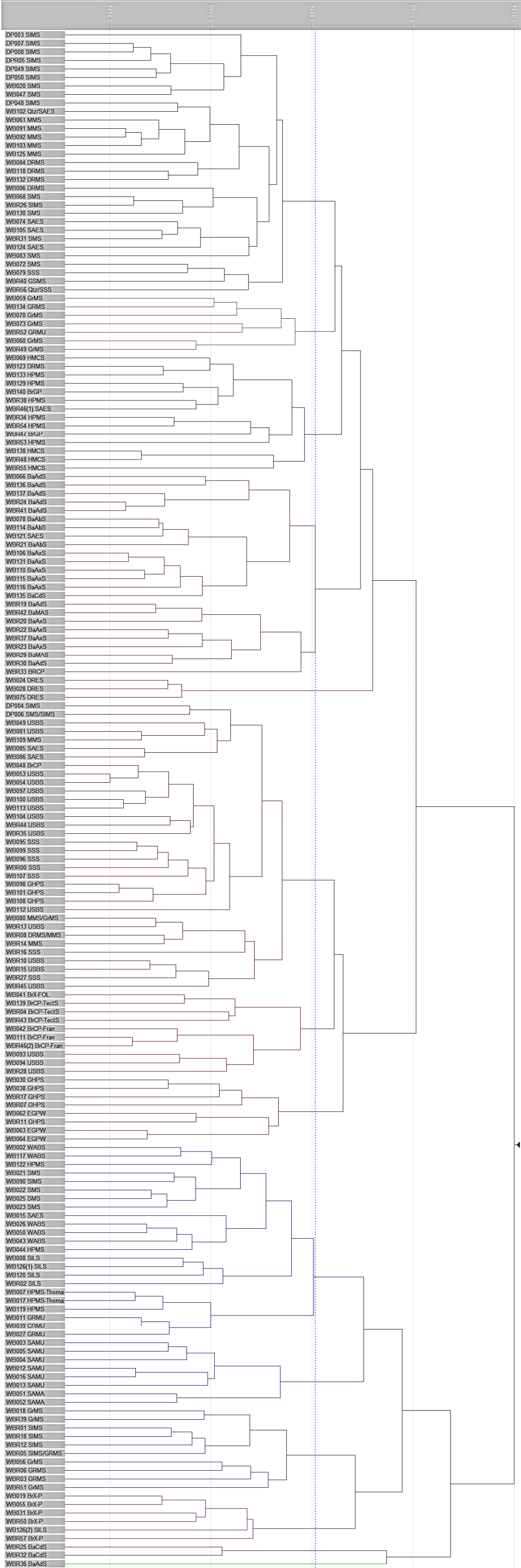
Some notable ‘lumpings’ of taxa were:

- *Eriachne mucronata* forms - high number of records did not specify which form.
- *Ptilotus obovatus* forms (Typical Goldfields form vs. Upright form) – a high number of records did not specify which form.
- *Scaevola spinescens* forms - high number of records did not specify which form.
- *Eremophila spectabilis* (no subsp.), 1 record, merged into *Eremophila spectabilis* subsp. *brevis*, which is the form present in this region.
- *Maireana planifolia* (typical), 1 record, merged into *Maireana planifolia* (long leaf form).
- *Sida fibulifera* and *Sida* sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423) - these were often confused during fieldwork (due to poor plant material and dry seasonal conditions) and could not be separated in the data.

**Figure 14. Dendrogram showing similarity/dissimilarity of floral composition of the MKS Proposal Study Area.**



Row Fusion Dendrogram



Comments on the results of the PATN analysis is presented in Table 12.

**Table 12. Comments on the PATN Classification Dendrogram.**

Unit	PATN Grouping	Comments
SIMS	Poor	Six sites grouped well into a Minor Branch mostly composed of the DPaW sites. Four sites grouped within a branch related to the secondary GRMS grouping. The remaining 17 sites dispersed throughout the dendrogram. This shows that the SIMS community as mapped is heterogeneous and variable.
MMS	Poor	MMS sites split into two locations on the dendrogram. Four sites formed a Minor Branch, allied to the DRMS branch. The other five sites occurred within the Chenopod Major Branch but mostly separate from each other. This shows that the MMS community, a colluvial community downslope of SIMS, is heterogeneous and variable.
DRMS	Excellent	Three of five sites grouped together within one Minor Sub Branch. The two other sites are validly DRMS but moved elsewhere due to sharing some species of nearby vegetation (commonly occurs with long narrow drainage polygons).
DRES	Perfect	All three sites grouped perfectly as one of the 14 Major Branches.
SAMU	Excellent	All five sites grouped together within one Minor Sub Branch.
SAMA	-	One quadrat. Paired with the single SAWS site as a related branch to SAMU grouping. SAMA, SAWS and SAMU communities are closely allied.
SAWS	-	One quadrat. Paired with the single SAMA site as a related branch to SAMU grouping. SAMA, SAWS and SAMU communities are closely allied.
SAES	Poor	No coherent grouping within the analysis. But retained as a mapped unit due to dominance of <i>Eremophila galeata</i> common to SAES sites. High species variability dispersed SAES sites across multiple dendrogram branches. Appears that the SAES community, which is readily noted in the field, is strongly influenced by adjacent communities, with species leakage across margins, making statistical validation of the community difficult.
BaAbS	Excellent	Three of four sites grouped together within a separate Minor Sub Branch. The remaining site is an extreme outlier (forming a Major Branch on its own) that can be validly lumped with other BaAbS sites due to <i>Acacia doreta</i> long phyllode form being the most dominant species. These sites are strongly influenced by the underlying basalt geology.
BaAdS	Excellent	Three of four sites grouped together within one Minor Sub Branch due to presence of <i>Acacia doreta</i> long phyllode form. Related to both the BaAbS and BaAxS branches. These sites are strongly influenced by the underlying basalt geology.
BaAxS	Good	Four of eight sites fell within a separate Minor Sub Branch. The other four sites are all within the same outlier branch of relevés that would likely group with the other BaAxS sites if they were quadrats.
BaCdS	Good	Two of the three sites grouped together as one Major Branch. The third site fell as an outlier within the BaAxS grouping due to presence of <i>Acacia</i> aff. <i>xanthocarpa</i> , but can validly be pulled back in with the two BaCdS sites due to a clear dominance of <i>Calytrix desolata</i> . These sites are strongly influenced by the underlying basalt or phyllite shale geology.

Unit	PATN Grouping	Comments
BrCP	-	One releve site, an outlier to the Major Group containing BaCdS, BaAbs and BaAxS. Additional sites would likely form a separate dendrogram branch. However, PATN based this assessment on the dominance of two annual species, <i>Aristida contorta</i> and <i>Ptilotus helipteroides</i> , neither of which are habitat specific and both of which are generalists. The grouping is considered an artefact of the sampling density and the statistical analysis and does not represent a true pattern in the environment.
Qtz	Poor	Two sites that did not pair in analysis, due to low number of Qtz (quartz outcrop) sites and small being small polygons showing a relation to neighbouring polygons. Could be incorporated into vegetation associations surrounding each site.
HPMS	Average	HPMS split to two distant locations on the dendrogram. The primary group consists of six HPMS sites forming a majority of a Major Branch along with four disparate sites (two of which are drainage that have characters of HPMS). The secondary group consists of four HPMS sites allied with GRMU sites due to the presence/dominance of <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> subsp. <i>ramulosa</i> .
HPMS Thoma	Good	The two HPMS-Thoma sites paired within the secondary grouping of HPMS sites, related to GRMU due to dominance of <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> subsp. <i>ramulosa</i> . The presence of <i>Acacia thoma</i> may not warrant separation of this as a community.
HMCS	Good	Two of three sites paired as a relative of the primary HPMS branch. The third site occurred within the primary HPMS branch but is retained as HMCS due to dominance of <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> in the understorey.
GRMU	Average	Two of three GRMU sites grouped with the secondary grouping of HPMS sites. The third GRMU site grouped strongly within a branch of seven GRMS sites, and may best be labelled as GRMS.
GRMS	Average	GRMS split into two distant locations on the dendrogram. The primary group consists entirely of seven GRMS (one labelled GRMU), all lying within its own Major Group. The secondary group consists of five GRMS sites mixed with four disparate SIMS sites, all lying within its own Major Group. Though separate, both branches share primary dominant species (further exploration would likely bring these two branches together).
BrGP	Poor	Two sites separate but both within the primary grouping of HPMS branch. This unit may be a part of HPMS, but may also pull together with additional BrGP added to the analysis. HPMS and BRGP are similar in structure but differ markedly in soil, landscape position and underlying geology. HPMS may have a range of annual grasses present while BrGP has a marked dominance of <i>Aristida contorta</i> in the understorey with few other annual grass species.
BrCP - TectS	Perfect	Four sites (two labelled as TECT) all containing <i>Tecticornia disarticulata</i> grouped perfectly as one Minor Branch, related to both BrCP-FRAN and the secondary grouping USBS branch. The BrCP – TectS and BrCP-FRAN communities co-occur as a complex.
BrCP-FRAN	Perfect	All three sites grouped perfectly within one Minor Branch by presence of two <i>Frankenia</i> species. This group is closely related to the secondary grouping of the USBS sites which is separate due to minor presence of <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> in discrete patches. BrCP-FRAN and BrCP-Tect often co-occur as a complex.

Unit	PATN Grouping	Comments
USBS	Average	USBS split to two separate locations on the dendrogram. The primary grouping is of five USBS sites together with four non-USBS sites within the Chenopod Major Group. Three USBS Releve sites grouped within a related outlier releve branch and would likely join the primary grouping if they were quadrats. The secondary USBS group consisting of three sites fell together due to presence of small discrete patches of <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> . This secondary USBS group forms half of the <i>Maireana</i> Major Group and is related to the BCP-Fran branch. All are saline sites.
EGPW	Perfect	All three sites grouped together well (with one within one unlabelled site) by the presence of <i>Eucalyptus gypsophila</i> . Related to the GHPS branch with understorey species in common.
GHPS	Average	GHPS sites split to two separate locations on the dendrogram. Both separate groupings are dominated by <i>Eremophila pantonii</i> . Four sites grouped due to <i>Hakea leucoptera</i> subsp. <i>sericipes</i> which is always present within the GHPS but may have lain outside quadrats established. Three other sites grouped with GRMU sites due to <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> subsp. <i>ramulosa</i> , likely edge effect. GHPS and SSS almost always co-occur and are adjacent to each other with much in common.
SSS	Poor	Four SSS sites grouped within a Minor Sub Branch (along with WBR00) and are related to the secondary GHPS grouping. Two more SSS sites appear within an outlier releve branch and would likely join the other SSS sites if they were quadrats. Two SSS sites joined into the primary USBS grouping and may belong there. GHPS and SSS almost always co-occur and are adjacent to each other with much in common.
SILS	Perfect	All four sites grouped perfectly within one Minor Branch due to <i>Thryptomene</i> sp. Leinster P3 and <i>Acacia quadrimarginea</i> . Part of the greater WABS/SMS Major Branch.
WABS	Good	All five sites grouped within a single Major Group, but split into two separate branches, separated by the closely related primary grouping of SMS sites.
SMS	Poor	SMS split into four locations on the dendrogram. The primary group consists of a branch of four SMS sites separating the two WABS branches. The remaining five sites are within three different Major Branches.
BrX-FOL	Poor	One site was an outlier to the BrX-P Major Branch, one site an outlier to the secondary GRMS grouping branch, a third site forms part of the BrCP-TectS branch. These communities co-occur and edge effects may have influenced the analysis.
BrX-P	Good	All 3 BrX-P sites grouped into a single Major Branch with a small number of disparate sites by the presence of <i>Thryptomene</i> sp. Leinster P3 and <i>Calytrix uncinata</i> .

## 4. Assessment against the Ten Clearing Principles

**Principle (a) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.**

The MKS Proposal Study Area, inclusive of the proposed haul road to Mt Keith and the MKS Development Footprint on Yakabindie Station, is known to support 393 endemic flora species within 38 Vegetation Associations and two Vegetation Complexes. This is comparable to the species count known at Leinster where 402 endemic species were recorded in studies for WMC Resources. The range of species known within each of the Vegetation Associations at MKS ranges from between 6 and 36 species with a mean of 17 species per Vegetation Association and a standard deviation of 6. This is not considered to be either particularly diverse nor to represent a high degree of endemism for the region, and rather is representative of what may be commonly encountered in the eastern Murchison biogeographic region.

The MKS project is not at variance with this principle.

**Principle (b) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.**

While the vegetation of the MKS Proposal Study Area plays a role in providing fauna habitat, none of the Vegetation Associations that are significantly impacted in development of the MKS Project are known to provide habitat critical to the maintenance of fauna species.

The proposed development has been designed to minimize impacts to the eucalypt dominated ephemeral drainage line of Jones Creek which is considered to be the most significant of habitats from a short-range endemic fauna utilization and refuge perspective, in the Proposal Study Area.

Due to the minor impact on the Jones Creek vegetation Associations, the MKS project is not considered at variance with this principle.

**Principle (c) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.**

No Threatened (Declared Rare) flora is known within the MKS Proposal Study Area. Thirteen Priority flora are known within the MKS Proposal Study Area (two P1, eight P3 and three P4 species). The MKS project is therefore not at variance with this principle.

The majority of species known from the overall MKS Proposal Study Area are both common and widespread in the eastern Murchison, western Great Victoria Desert biogeographic regions. The MKS Proposal Study Area supports 13 Priority Flora species (two P1, eight P3 and three P4 species). The project has been designed to minimize impacts on Priority Flora and development

of the MKS project will not result in an upgrading of the Conservation Status of any of these Priority Flora species.

A further eight species which represent undescribed flora that do not as yet appear on the Census of Vascular Flora for Western Australia are known from within the MKS Proposal Study Area. These are species that are widely distributed in the eastern Murchison Biogeographic Region and are known cases of inadequate taxonomy. These species neither have, nor require, conservation focus.

One species, *Eremophila* sp. long pedicels (G. Cockerton 1975), represents an undescribed taxon with relatively limited range in the at Mt Keith nickel mine and within the Lake Way and Lake Maitland catchments south-east of Wiluna. It also is regarded as being relatively common within its known range (>50,000 individuals estimated in 4 sub-populations) but may require conservation review. The MKS development impacts on a negligible proportion (~20 plants) of the overall known population this species.

A further group of six undescribed species require taxonomic clarification by expert taxonomists. The MKS Project does not impact on the majority of these undescribed taxa. However, *Acacia* sp. East Murchison Basalt (G. Cockerton & J Warden WB39701) and *Acacia xanthocarpa* flat phyllode form (G Cockerton & J Warden WB39702) occurs within the MKS Disturbance Footprint. These taxa are known within the MKS Proposal Study Area and within the proposed MKS Disturbance Envelope as well as from near Leinster and eastwards to Laverton and westwards to the Booylgoo Range. The taxonomy of these species requires revision by Mr. Bruce Maslin, consequently the conservation status of these species has not been assessed.

The project is not at variance with this principle.

**Principle (d) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community.**

No Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) is known within the MKS Proposal Study Area. The MKS Proposal Study Area does lie approximately centrally within the *Violet Ranges (Perseverance Greenstone Belt) vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)* Priority 1 Priority Ecological Community. The impact to the mapped extent of this PEC by the MKS proposal is 3.76%. However, a review of the description and extent of this PEC is recommended to incorporate adjacent areas of similar geology, landform and vegetation. If so incorporated, the proportional impact to the expanded PEC would be approximately halved.

The project is not at variance with this principle.

**Principle (e) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.**

The region inclusive of the MKS Proposal Study Area has been subject to extensive pastoralism, some road infrastructure development and the development of numerous mining operations. Overall, on a regional scale within the eastern Murchison biogeographic region, clearing of land by these activities is small and the land has not been extensively cleared.

The project is not at variance with this principle.

**Principle (f) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.**

While the MKS project is situated adjacent to the Jones Creek, an ephemeral eucalypt lined drainage channel, the development has been designed to minimize impacts on the Jones Creek and its down-stream playa lake systems. Minimal direct impacts are unavoidable in the formation of two crossings across the creek bed.

The project is at variance with this principle, though to a minor extent.

**Principle (g) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.**

Clearing of land for the development of the MKS project will directly result in the clearing of 875.71 ha of land. The boundaries of the MKS project will be managed to prevent disturbance outside the approved development envelope. Through careful design and management, there should be no appreciable land degradation outside the areas of direct clearing for development.

The project is not at variance with this principle.

**Principle (h) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.**

The MKS development area lies adjacent to the western boundary of Wanjarri Nature Reserve. No direct impacts to Wanjarri Nature Reserve will occur. However, it is possible indirect impacts such as dust or aerosol saline water drift may not be fully contained within the development envelope.

The development of the MKS project may impact indirectly on the fauna utilization of the western margin of Wanjarri Nature Reserve.

**Principle (i) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.**

Not addressed here.

**Principle (j) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.**

Not addressed here.



## 5. Limitations

### Scope and Time Available for Field Survey

During the 2016 and 2017 Surveys, and its previous survey events undertaken by Western Botanical (and previously Landcare Services), there was adequate time available for field survey allowing a thorough traversing of the majority of the MKS Proposal Study Area. Conditions during the field surveys were favourable, though warm to hot, meaning the majority of fruits were ripening and plants were dehiscing seeds at the time of survey. The current surveys, combined with the numerous previous assessments of the MKS Proposal Study Area have provided multiple opportunities to encounter flora at different growth stages. We are satisfied that the assessments conducted represent a thorough review of both the vegetation and flora of the MKS Proposal Study Area.

### Timing of Surveys and implications for plant identifications and distributions of cryptic species.

The late 2016 survey conducted in late spring 2016 meaning most annuals were either seeding or senescent. Few species that, based on previous records, specifically required collection of flowering and/or fruiting material to address taxonomic issues were neither in flower or fruit. However, many perennial tree species were holding mature fruit, which enabled detailed taxonomic investigation and resolution of the *Acacia aneura* sens. lat. group into their species complexes as well as the collection of fruits of other *Acacia* species enabling a more detailed review of their taxonomic status.

Combined with the May 2016 site visit when many *Acacia* species were in flower and were specifically collected, the late Spring 2016 assessment allowed for the corresponding collection of fruiting material of these species. Further studies in 2017 added flowering and fruiting material as needed. This will enable the taxonomic status of the *Acacia xanthocarpa* complex, *Acacia* sp. East Murchison Basalt, *Acacia subtessarogona* flat pod form and *Acacia doreta* long phyllode form to be thoroughly assessed when the relevant specialist taxonomists are available.

Populations of the Priority 1 *Anacampseros* sp. Eremaean (F. Hort, J. Hort & J. Shanks 3248) are very difficult to assess as the plants are geophytic ephemerals. Timing is the key to effective survey and a very narrow window of opportunity exists following substantial rainfall events to assess this species. The records of *Anacampseros* sp. Eremaean are therefore considered indicative and it is highly likely more exist in both the local area and the broader region.

### Cumulative Species Lists

Overall, the cumulative species list for the MKS Proposal Study Area is considered very extensive and well representative with a total of 393 species, varieties and 18 putative hybrids between varieties of Mulga. It compares with 102 species (excluding species level Mulga

varieties) known from a limited area at Mt Keith (Landcare Services, 1997a) and 402 species (excluding species level Mulga varieties) known over an extensive area at Leinster (Landcare Services, 1997b). The extensive MKS species list, generated over many on-ground assessments over numerous years of field survey, is considered highly representative and is therefore not considered a limitation.

### **Violet Range Priority Ecological Community**

The scope allowed for a cursory review of some of the landforms, and vegetation south of the MKS Proposal Study Area within the southern extents of the currently mapped Violet Range PEC. The limited availability of well formed tracks and rough terrain meant that only a few tracks could be traversed safely in the time available. The discussion of the Violet Range PEC outside the MKS Proposal Study Area presented within this document is therefore considered only a reconnaissance level assessment at this stage.

The definition and extents of the Violet Range PEC warrant revision to reflect on-ground observations, however, this lies outside the scope of this assessment.

### **Taxonomy**

The tenuous state of the taxonomy of many flora groups raises numerous queries as to the actual taxonomic status of some species. For example, *Olearia* sp. Sherwood Breakaways (currently included within *Olearia stuartii*) and *Olearia xerophila sens. lat.* are two good examples of where species have highly disjunct distributions across the Australian continental land mass. Further, 'Type' specimens of these have been collected in either Queensland or New South Wales and yet the species in Western Australia are currently considered the same as those in the eastern states. In reality, this is highly improbable and preliminary evidence suggests that the Western Australian taxa are new species. However, until the taxonomy of these groups is definitively reviewed, there will remain doubt over species relationships and therefore inaccurate conservation assessment of the species in question.

The taxonomy of a range of new species of *Acacia* associated with the greenstone geology of the MKS Proposal Study Area requires revision by Mr. Brice Maslin. Following this, an assessment of their conservation status can be undertaken. Adequate fruiting material of these species has been collected in targeted surveys implemented by Nickel West in August – October 2017 and finalisation of this process is awaiting Mr. Maslin's availability in late 2017.

### **Regional Context for Priority Flora Species**

No opportunity existed to gather regional context for the majority of Priority Flora or Species of Interest in this assessment other than through desktop reviews and reconnaissance surveys. Exceptions to this were:

(i) targeted surveys undertaken for *Hibbertia* sp. Sherwood Breakaways (R.J. Cranfield 6771) P1 where regional assessments between Wanjarri Nature Reserve and Yeelirrie were conducted on suitable breakaway habitats. Findings of this survey discovered a second species, *Hibbertia arcuata* eastern phenotype (G. Cockerton & J. Warden 39704), (an informal name, not on Florabase) occurring on similar habitat south of Wanjarri Nature Reserve, north of the Mt Keith nickel mine and on breakaways on Yeelirrie Station. This latter species does not occur within the MKS Proposal Study Area and is not discussed in this document.

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- Mr. Malcolm Trudgen, (2010, 2016, 2017), Western Australian Herbarium, for review of small flowered Myrtaceae.
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- Dr. Steven Dillon (2016, 2017), Western Australian Herbarium, for review of *Olearia* specimens and for comments on *Acacia xanthocarpa* flat phyllode form.
- Dr. Adrienne Markey (2017), for comments on *Acacia xanthocarpa* flat phyllode form.
- Dr. Neil Gibson (2016), Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, for comments on the DEC Survey of the Violet Range, Meissner & Wright (2010).

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## 8. List of Participants

Title	Personnel & Role
Project Manager and Senior Botanist	Geoff Cockerton, field survey, reporting.
Senior Botanists	Jono Warden, field survey, reporting.  Daniel Brassington, field survey, reporting.  Dr. David Leach, statistical analyses, reporting.  Ben Eckermann, field survey.
Field Assistants	Sarah Smith, field survey.  Steven Cockerton, field survey.

## **Appendix 1. Systematic Species List**

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Acanthaceae	<i>Harnieria kempeana</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i>			1	1
Aizoaceae	<i>Gunniopsis propinqua</i>	PRIORITY 3			1
Aizoaceae	<i>Gunniopsis septifraga</i>				1
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i> *		Weed		1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera nodiflora</i>			1	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus aervoides</i>			1	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i>				1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus gaudichaudii</i> subsp. <i>gaudichaudii</i>			1	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus helipteroides</i>			1	1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus nobilis</i>		Inclusive of <i>P. exaltatus</i>	1	1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> (typical Goldfields form) (G. Cockerton, J. Grehan, L. Trotter, J. Symington 15213)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread	1	1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> (upright form) (G. Cockerton, J. Grehan, L. Trotter, J. Symington LCH 15209)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread		1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>			1	1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus roei</i>			1	1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus schwartzii</i>			1	1
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia australis</i>			1	1
Apocynaceae	<i>Rhyncharhena linearis</i>			1	1
Asparagaceae	<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>				1
Asteraceae	<i>Actinobole uliginosum</i>			1	
Asteraceae	<i>Angianthus</i> sp. Indeterminate				1
Asteraceae	<i>Angianthus tomentosus</i>			1	
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> *		Weed		1
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome ciliaris</i>			1	
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome ciliocarpa</i>			1	
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i>			1	
Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome</i> sp. (indeterminate)				1
Asteraceae	<i>Calocephalus multiflorus</i>				1
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis hispidula</i>				1
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis multicaulis</i>				1
Asteraceae	<i>Cephalipterum drummondii</i>			1	1
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum puteale</i>				1
Asteraceae	<i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i>			1	1
Asteraceae	<i>Erymophyllum ramosum</i>			1	1
Asteraceae	<i>Gnephosis arachnoidea</i>			1	1
Asteraceae	<i>Gnephosis tenuissima</i>				1
Asteraceae	<i>Helipterum craspedioides</i>			1	1
Asteraceae	<i>Myriocephalus rudallii</i>			1	

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia xerophila sens. lat.</i> (G. Cockerton & P. Goodman WB38116)		Undescribed, new species, Range Extension, Widespread in Pilbara WA	1	1
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia</i> sp. Sherwood Breakaways (A. Taylor 25552)		Undescribed, Widespread	1	1
Asteraceae	<i>Pluchea dentex</i>			1	1
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis capillaris</i>			1	1
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis eremaea</i>		Some records previously reported as <i>P. canescens</i>	1	
Asteraceae	<i>Rhodanthe charsleyae</i>			1	1
Asteraceae	<i>Rhodanthe chlorocephala</i> subsp. <i>splendida</i>				1
Asteraceae	<i>Rhodanthe maryonii</i>			1	
Asteraceae	<i>Roebuckiella ciliocarpa</i>		Previously reported as <i>Brachyscome ciliocarpa</i>	1	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio magnificus</i>			1	
Asteraceae	<i>Streptoglossa liatroides</i>			1	1
Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia sulcata</i>				1
Boraginaceae	<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i>			1	1
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium phlebopetalum</i>				1
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium platypetalum</i>			1	1
Brassicaceae	<i>Menkea sphaerocarpa</i>			1	
Campanulaceae	<i>Isotoma petraea</i>			1	
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia heterophylla</i>				1
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia tumidifruca</i>				1
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina pauper</i>			1	1
Celastraceae	<i>Stackhousia muricata</i> subsp. Annual (W.R. Barker 2172)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread	1	1
Celastraceae	<i>Stackhousia</i> sp. Mt Keith (G. Cockerton & G. O'Keefe 11017)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread	1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex codonocarpa</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex quinii</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex semilunaris</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania glomulifera</i>		Likely subsp. <i>eremaea</i>	1	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania kalpari</i>			1	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania melanocarpa</i>			1	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania rhadinostachya</i>		Likely subsp. <i>rhadinostachya</i>	1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania rhadinostachya</i> subsp. <i>rhadinostachya</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena lanata</i>				1

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>			1	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Eriochiton sclerolaenoides</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana carnosa</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana convexa</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana gardneri</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana georgei</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana georgei</i> x <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> (hybrid)				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana glomerifolia</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana melanocoma</i>		Range Extension		1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana planifolia</i>		Some records previously reported as <i>M. radiata</i>	1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana planifolia</i> (long leaf form)				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana pyramidata</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana radiata</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana thesioides</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana tomentosa</i> (indeterminate subspecies)			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>tomentosa</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana tomentosa</i> Type 1 Breakaway footslopes (G. Cockerton & D. Brassington WB38650)		Undescribed		1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana triptera</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana villosa</i>		Some records previously reported as <i>M. radiata</i>	1	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola australis</i>		Some previous records as <i>S. tragus</i>	1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena convexula</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena cornishiana</i>			1	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena cuneata</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena densiflora</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena deserticola</i>			1	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena eriacantha</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena fusiformis</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena gardneri</i>		Some previous records as <i>S. aff. eriacantha</i>	1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena lanicuspis</i>			1	1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena lanicuspis</i> (5 spine				1

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
	variant)				
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena patentiscuspis</i>				1
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia disarticulata</i>			1	1
Colchicaceae	<i>Wurmbea deserticola</i>			1	
Colchicaceae	<i>Wurmbea tenella</i>				1
Convolvulaceae	<i>Bonamia erecta</i>		Previous records as <i>B. rosea</i>	1	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta planiflora</i>				1
Convolvulaceae	<i>Duperreya commixta</i>				1
Convolvulaceae	<i>Duperreya sericea</i>			1	1
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>				1
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris columellaris</i>			1	1
Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>			1	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus centralis</i>			1	1
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus iria</i>			1	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia</i> sp. Sherwood Breakaways (R.J. Cranfield 6771)	PRIORITY 1	Previously reported as <i>H.</i> sp. aff. <i>exasperata</i> (G. Cockerton & G. O'Keefe 11911)	1	1
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia boophthona</i>			1	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia aneura</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia aneura</i> (hybrid)				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia aneura</i> sens. lat.		Mulga complex		1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia aptaneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia aptaneura</i> x (hybrid)				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia aptaneura</i> x <i>mulganeura</i> (hybrid)				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia ayersiana</i>			1	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia ayersiana</i> (narrow phyllode variant)				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia brachystachya</i>		Range Extension		1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia burkittii</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia caesaneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia caesaneura</i> (hybrid)				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia caesaneura</i> (narrow phyllode variant)				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia colletioides</i>			1	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia craspedocarpa</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia craspedocarpa</i> (ovate phyllode variant, hybrid)				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia doreta</i> long phyllode form (G. Cockerton & S. Cockerton WB38633)		Undescribed, Previously reported as <i>A. grasbyi</i>	1	1

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia effusifolia</i>		Previously <i>A. coolgardiensis</i> subsp. <i>effusa</i>	1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia fuscaneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia fuscaneura</i> x				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia fuscaneura</i> x <i>pteraneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia incurvaneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> (hybrid)				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> x <i>mulganeura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> x <i>pteraneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia jamesiana</i>			1	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia kempeana</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia macraneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia macraneura</i> (hybrid)				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia macraneura</i> x <i>aneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia macraneura</i> x <i>aptaneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia minyura</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia mulganeura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia mulganeura</i> (hybrid)				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia mulganeura</i> x <i>caesaneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia oswaldii</i> long phyllode form (G. Cockerton & S. Cockerton WB38622)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread. Previously reported as <i>A. oswaldii</i>		1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia pachyacra</i>			1	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia paraneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia pteraneura</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia pteraneura</i> (narrow pod variant)				1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia quadrimarginea</i> sensu stricto			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia ramulosa</i> var. <i>linophylla</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i>			1	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia rhodophloia</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia subtessarogona</i> flat pod form (G. Cockerton WB38658)		Undescribed. Previously reported as <i>A. cuthbertsonii</i>	1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i> sp. East Murchison Basalt (G. Cockerton & J Warden WB39701)		Undescribed	1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia xanthocarpa</i> typical form (G. Cockerton & S. Cockerton WB38615)		Undescribed, some previous records as <i>A. xanthocarpa</i>	1	1



Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia xanthocarpa</i> flat phyllode form (G Cockerton & J Warden WB39702)		Undescribed		1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia thoma</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Gastrolobium laytonii</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Leptosema chambersii</i>			1	
Fabaceae	<i>Mirbelia rhagodioides</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Muelleranthus trifoliolatus</i>			1	
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i>		No subspecies specified	1	
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>x artemisioides</i>		Previously reported as <i>S. artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>sturtii</i>	1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Senna charlesiana</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Senna glaucifolia</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Senna glutinosa</i>		No subspecies specified	1	
Fabaceae	<i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>chatelainiana</i>				1
Fabaceae	<i>Senna manicula</i>			1	1
Fabaceae	<i>Senna</i> sp. Austin (A. Strid 20210)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread		1
Fabaceae	<i>Senna</i> sp. Meekatharra (E. Bailey 1-26)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread. Previously reported as <i>S. artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>sturtii</i>		1
Fabaceae	<i>Swainsona formosa</i>			1	
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia laxiflora</i>		Some records previously reported as <i>F. georgei</i>	1	1
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i>			1	
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia setosa</i>			1	1
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cygnorum</i>			1	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Brunonia australis</i>			1	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia havilandii</i>			1	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia macropectra</i>			1	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia occidentalis</i>			1	1

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i> (broad leaf non-spiny form)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread	1	1
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i> (narrow leaf spiny form)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread	1	1
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i> terete leaf spiny form)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread	1	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i> (undefined form)			1	1
Goodeniaceae	<i>Velleia rosea</i>			1	1
Haloragaceae	<i>Haloragis odontocarpa</i>		Three possible forms	1	
Haloragaceae	<i>Haloragis trigonocarpa</i>			1	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>divaricata</i>		Previously reported as <i>Dianella revoluta</i>	1	1
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus aridicola</i>		Some previously reports as <i>J. subsecundus</i>	1	1
Lamiaceae	<i>Hemigenia exilis</i>	PRIORITY 4		1	1
Lamiaceae	<i>Lachnostachys verbascifolia</i>			1	
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera althoferi</i> subsp. <i>althoferi</i>				1
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera campbellii</i>		Part of a complex requiring taxonomic revision	1	
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera wilkieana</i>			1	
Lamiaceae	<i>Spartothamnella teucriflora</i>			1	1
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema fitzgeraldii</i>		Parasitic on <i>Acacia</i>		1
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema gibberula</i> var. <i>gibberula</i>		Parasitic on <i>Grevillea berryana</i>		1
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema hilliana</i>		Parasitic on <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i>	1	
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>		Parasitic on <i>Eucalyptus</i>	1	
Loranthaceae	<i>Lysiana murrayi</i>		Parasitic on <i>Acacia</i>		1
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon cryptopetalum</i>			1	1
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon otocarpum</i>			1	
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i> subsp. Prostrate (A.A. Mitchell PRP1266)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread	1	1
Malvaceae	<i>Androcalva luteiflora</i>		Previously reported as <i>Rulingia luteiflora</i>	1	
Malvaceae	<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>			1	

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus burtonii</i>			1	1
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus krichauffianus</i>	PRIORITY 3			1
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus solanifolius</i>			1	1
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Indeterminate				1
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>grandiflorus</i>			1	1
Malvaceae	<i>Seringia velutina</i>		Formerly reported as <i>Keraudrenia elliptica</i> subsp. <i>elliptica</i> or subsp. <i>velutina</i>	1	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida calyxhymenia</i>				1
Malvaceae	<i>Sida cardiophylla</i>			1	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida ectogama</i>		Some previous records as <i>S. calyxhymenia</i>	1	1
Malvaceae	<i>Sida fibulifera</i>				1
Malvaceae	<i>Sida picklesiana</i>	PRIORITY 3		1	1
Malvaceae	<i>Sida</i> sp. dark green fruits (S. van Leeuwen 2260)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread	1	1
Malvaceae	<i>Sida</i> sp. Excedentifolia (J.L. Egan 1925)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread	1	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida</i> sp. Golden calyces glabrous (H.N. Foote 32)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread		1
Malvaceae	<i>Sida</i> sp. spiciform panicles (E. Leyland s.n. 14/8/90)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread		1
Malvaceae	<i>Sida</i> sp. tiny glabrous fruit (A.A. Mitchell PRP1152)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread	1	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423)		Undescribed, Common and Widespread	1	1
Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea drummondii</i>			1	
Myrtaceae	<i>Calytrix desolata</i>			1	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Calytrix erosipetala</i>				1
Myrtaceae	<i>Calytrix uncinata</i>			1	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>obtusa</i>			1	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus carnei</i>			1	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus gypsophila</i>			1	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus kingsmillii</i>		Likely subsp. <i>kingsmillii</i>	1	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus kochii</i>		Either subsp. <i>amaryssia</i> or subsp. <i>plenissima</i>	1	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>elevata</i>				1

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus lucasii</i>			1	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus oldfieldii</i>			1	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus trivalva</i>			1	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca leiocarpa</i>		Sandplain form	1	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Micromyrtus flaviflora</i>		On sandplains	1	
Myrtaceae	<i>Micromyrtus sulphurea</i>		On breakaways	1	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Thryptomene</i> sp. Leinster (B.J. Lepschi & L.A. Craven 4362)	PRIORITY 3		1	1
Myrtaceae	<i>Verticordia jamiesonii</i>	PRIORITY 3		1	1
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum calcareum</i>			1	1
Ophioglossaceae	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>			1	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>			1	1
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago drummondii</i>				1
Plantaginaceae	<i>Stemodia florulenta</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Aristida contorta</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Aristida</i> ? <i>jerichoensis</i> var. <i>subspinulifera</i>	PRIORITY 3	Range Extension		1
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa nitida</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> *		Weed		1
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus setiger</i> *		Weed		1
Poaceae	<i>Chloris truncata</i>			1	
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i>			1	
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria brownii</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon caeruleescens</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon cylindricus</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i>			1	
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon</i> sp. (Indeterminate)				1
Poaceae	<i>Enteropogon</i> ? <i>ramosus</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis dielsii</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis falcata</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis kennedyae</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis leptocarpa</i>			1	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis pergracilis</i>			1	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis setifolia</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis</i> sp. (Indeterminate)				1
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne flaccida</i>			1	
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne helmsii</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne mucronata</i> (typical form)			1	1

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne mucronata</i> (Arid Form)		Some records previously reported as <i>Eragrostis desertorum</i>	1	1
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>pulchella</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Eulalia aurea</i>			1	
Poaceae	<i>Iseilema ?eremaeum</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Monachather paradoxus</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Neurachne minor</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Neurachne munroi</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium constrictum</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium gracile</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Perotis rara</i>			1	
Poaceae	Poaceae sp. (Indeterminate)				1
Poaceae	<i>Setaria dielsii</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Themeda avenacea</i>			1	
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Thyridolepis multiculmis</i>				1
Poaceae	<i>Triodia basedowii</i>			1	1
Poaceae	<i>Tripogon loliiformis</i>				1
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala isingii</i>			1	
Polygoniaceae	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i> *		Weed		1
Portulacaceae	<i>Anacampseros</i> sp. Eremaean (F. Hort, J. Hort & J. Shanks 3248)	PRIORITY 1		1	
Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia ptychosperma</i>			1	
Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia</i> sp.				1
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			1	
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> *		Weed		1
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea berryana</i>		Formerly reported as <i>G. nematophylla</i> at MKS	1	1
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea deflexa</i>				1
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea inconspicua</i>	PRIORITY 4			1
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea juncifolia</i>		Either subsp. <i>juncifolia</i> or subsp. <i>temulenta</i>	1	
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea leucoptera</i> subsp. <i>sericipes</i>			1	1
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i>			1	1
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea minyma</i>			1	1
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea preissii</i>			1	1
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea recurva</i> subsp. <i>arida</i>				1

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea recurva</i> subsp. <i>recurva</i>		Some previous records as <i>Hakea arida</i> subsp. <i>arida</i>	1	1
Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes brownii</i>				1
Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>			1	1
Rubiaceae	<i>Psyrax latifolia</i>			1	1
Rubiaceae	<i>Psyrax rigidula</i>		Some previous records as <i>P. attenuata</i>	1	1
Rubiaceae	<i>Psyrax suaveolens</i>			1	1
Rutaceae	<i>Philotheca tomentella</i>			1	
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>			1	1
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos sparteus</i>			1	1
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>			1	1
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum spicatum</i>			1	1
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea petiolaris</i>			1	1
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea rigida</i>			1	1
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i>			1	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>spatulata</i>		Formerly reported as <i>D. viscosa</i>	1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila clarkei</i>			1	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila conglomerata</i>				1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila decipiens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila exilifolia</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila flabellata</i>				1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila foliosissima</i>				1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i>		Some previous records as <i>E. forrestii</i>	1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila galeata</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila galeata</i> x <i>platycalyx</i> subsp. Neds Creek		Previously reported as <i>E. galeata</i> x <i>platycalyx</i> subsp. "acuticalyx" Hybrid (G. Cockerton & K. Stratford 32741)	1	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila gilesii</i> subsp. <i>variabilis</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila glabra</i>		Likely subsp. <i>glabra</i>	1	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila glutinosa</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila granitica</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila homoplastica</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila jucunda</i> subsp. <i>jucunda</i>			1	1

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila latrobei</i>		Unspecified form	1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>		Some previous reports as <i>E. latrobei</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>	1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila latrobei</i> var. <i>tuberculosa</i>				1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i> (green foliage form)		Previous records as <i>E longifolia</i>	1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila mackinlayi</i>		Likely subsp. <i>spathulata</i>	1	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila maculata</i> subsp. <i>brevifolia</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila malacoides</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila margarethae</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila oldfieldii</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila pantonii</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila platycalyx</i>		Subspecies not defined	1	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila platycalyx</i> subsp. Neds Creek (N.H. Speck 1228)		Undescribed	1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila platythamnos</i> subsp. <i>platythamnos</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila ramiflora</i>			1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila serrulata</i>				1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila simulans</i> subsp. <i>lapidensis</i>		Some previous reports as <i>E. simulans</i>	1	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i> sp. Leinster (R.J. Cranfield 6767)		Currently curated under <i>E. conglomerata</i> , formerly under <i>E. pungens</i> .	1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i> sp. long pedicels (G. Cockerton 1975)		Undescribed, of limited distribution	1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila spectabilis</i> subsp. <i>brevis</i>		Some previous records as <i>Eremophila spectabilis</i>	1	1
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila youngii</i> subsp. <i>youngii</i>			1	1
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i>		Either subsp. <i>obliqua</i> or subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>	1	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum cleistogamum</i>		Some previous reports as <i>S. ellipticum</i>	1	1
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum ferocissimum</i>			1	

Family	Species Name	Cons Status	Notes	Prior Record	2016 Collection
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lachnophyllum</i>		Unlikely, if present would represent a slight range extension	1	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i>			1	1
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nummularium</i>			1	1
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium induratum</i>			1	
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea microcephala</i> subsp. <i>microcephala</i>		Previously reported as <i>Pimelea microcephala</i>	1	1
Violaceae	<i>Hybanthus floribundus</i> subsp. <i>chloroxanthus</i>	PRIORITY 3	Some previous records as <i>H. floribundus</i>	1	1
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus adelacanthus</i>	PRIORITY 3	Some previous reports as <i>T. cistoides</i>	1	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus astrocarpus</i>			1	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum aurantiacum</i>		May be subsp. <i>aurantiacum</i>	1	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum compressum</i>		Previously reported as <i>Z. apiculatum</i>	1	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum eremaeum</i>			1	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum iodocarpum</i>			1	1
Totals	389 Taxa			268	292