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**FLORA AND VEGETATION ASSESSMENT OF  
ALINTA GAS PIPELINE  
STAGE 5  
GERALDTON TO DAMPIER**

**REPORT AND APPENDICES**

Prepared for:

**Alinta**

Prepared by:

**Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd**

**September 2006**



**MATTISKE CONSULTING PTY LTD**

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## 1. SUMMARY

Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd was commissioned by Alinta to conduct a flora and vegetation survey for the proposed northern section of the Stage 5 gas pipeline from Bunbury to Perth. This report summarizes the key findings on the Stage 5 route north of Geraldton. Reference is made to the work on the Stage 4 loops in order to place the work on Stage 5 into context.

The specific work was undertaken over a six month period following above average annual rainfalls in the survey area. These higher rainfall recordings during the survey period were so extensive that the rainfall events led to local and regional flooding that restricted access to some of the route for several weeks. These latter areas were revisited in the month following these rainfall events and consequently the survey effort could be considered to be more than adequate.

A total of 614 taxa (including subspecies and varieties) from 223 genera and 68 families were recorded at the regular recording sites along the proposed pipeline route from Geraldton to Dampier, Appendix A. The proposed pipeline traversed a diverse range of environments and botanical districts with a consequential marked variation in the dominance of different families and communities along the proposed route. Representation was greatest amongst the families – Poaceae (74 taxa), Mimosaceae (60 taxa), Chenopodiaceae (50 taxa), Amaranthaceae (40 taxa), Myrtaceae (36 taxa), Papilionaceae (33 taxa), Asteraceae (33 taxa) and Malvaceae (31 taxa). The dominance of the families varied between botanical district which supports earlier classification systems as developed by earlier authors including Beard (1975, 1976, 1990). The introduced species occur largely within the agricultural areas to the east and south of Geraldton and within the creeklines and river beds of the northern part of the pipeline from Geraldton to Dampier. Several of the introduced species are aggressive and as a result vehicle hygiene practices developed in consultation with government agencies and as summarized in the CEMP should be maintained. In recommending the latter there is a need to be mindful of the difficulty of controlling the range of factors that are beyond the management responsibility of the gas pipeline teams that may influence the spread and intensification of introduced species along the alignment (e.g. seasonal flooding, wind blown seed and other vectors such as cattle and feral animals).

Dames and Moore Pty Ltd (2000) undertook a desktop study of CALM database to produce a list of Declared Rare and Priority Species that have been recorded near the current DBNGP corridor. Prior to the recent field work on this project, an updated search of the DEC databases was sought for the gas pipeline from Dampier to Bunbury. The Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) records indicate that no Rare, twenty-three Priority 1, twenty-three Priority 2, twenty Priority 3 and eight Priority 4 taxa may potentially occur in the pipeline route and associated facility areas from Geraldton to Dampier. The results of this database search show that the majority of all Declared Rare and Priority Flora species, which could potentially be found along the pipeline alignment, are located in the Northern Sandplains Botanical Region and Swan Coastal Plain Botanical Subregion.

During the recent studies, no Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a and 2006b) were located during the survey. No plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.

During the recent studies undertaken by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd and as reported in this document, no Rare, no Priority 1, four Priority 2, eight Priority 3 and no Priority 4 taxa were recorded on the Stage 4 and Stage 5 sections of the pipeline route. As indicated in the following text, none of these Priority flora species are restricted to the pipeline route or the associated facilities.

In the previous studies from Dampier to Bunbury a total of 98 and 42 vegetation communities were defined and mapped for the gas pipeline corridor for the areas north of East Bullsbrook and from Kwinana to Australind respectively (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2002, 2003).

No threatened ecological communities as defined by the EPBC Act (1999) (Department of Environment and Heritage 2006b) or by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006c) were recorded on the Stage 5 area north of Geraldton. A range of threatened ecological communities have been recorded south of Geraldton near the pipeline. The occurrence of threatened ecological communities is restricted largely to the remnant pockets of native vegetation south of Perth and south of Geraldton. These areas have either been dealt with in Woodman Environmental Consulting 2006) for Loops 8 and 9 or in Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2002 and 2003) for the areas south of Geraldton. An updated list of the threatened ecological communities near the gas pipeline from Dampier to Australind (or Bunbury) is also supplied in the attachments of this report.

The condition of the vegetation along the pipeline route was largely reflecting the land use activities in the respective areas. The northern sections of the pipeline route have been subjected to extensive pastoral activities and as the route tends to occur on the less undulating landscapes, these areas are subject to the grazing pressures of largely introduced stock (cattle and sheep) and to feral animals such as goats and camels. The recent higher rainfall events in the northern sections of the pipeline route were reflected in a rapid growth of annual species belonging to the Poaceae, Asteraceae and Amaranthaceae families. In these northern sections the condition of the vegetation ranged from excellent to very good. The gas pipeline route from Geraldton to Dampier is not influenced by the Phytophthora diseases, although the latter is a key consideration on the southern section of the gas pipeline route.

The condition of the vegetation in the southern sections of Stage 5 nearer Geraldton was influenced by the extent of past clearing activities for agriculture. Many of the southern sections were therefore degraded or completely degraded. The native species were generally restricted to either river crossings in the southern section of the pipeline corridor or to remnant areas of native vegetation.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

Alinta is currently expanding the pipeline facilities from Bunbury to Dampier. Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd was commissioned to assess the key botanical values on the northern section of this alignment. The work was split into Stages 4 and 5 and this report concentrates on the Stage 5 component of the route, with regular references to the Stage 4 areas to enable the work on Stage 5 to be placed into context. There has been extensive studies undertaken on the remainder of the route by a range of authors, including Dames and Moore (2000), Mattiske and Consulting Pty Ltd (2000, 2001a, 2001b, 2001c, 2001d, 2001e, 2002).

The work along the gas pipeline route has also been extended to cover wider areas near the major creek and river crossings and also to encompass associated expansion of facilities such as temporary camp site and also expansions to turkey nests and compressor stations along the alignment and in nearby facilities.

Previous studies by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd on the proposed expansion of the DBNGP corridor were chosen due to the sensitive nature of the site, such nature reserves with a high disturbance potential or river crossings, and consisted of specific areas between Eneabba and East Bullsbrook. These studies were carried out as requested at various times between 2000 and 2002, as follows:

- Muchea, Red Gully Road, Minyulo, Badgingarra and Eneabba Deviation Inspection (Mattiske Consulting 2000)
- Red Gully Road (Mattiske Consulting 2001a)
- Minyulo Reserve (Mattiske Consulting 2001b)
- Badgingarra Deviation (Mattiske Consulting 2001c)
- Twyata Reserve and Hill River (Mattiske Consulting 2001d)
- Neaves Road Area, Bullsbrook (Mattiske Consulting 2001e)
- Dampier to East Bullsbrook (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2002)
- Kwinana to Australind (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2003)

Further it is intended to undertake additional botanical studies in the spring months of 2006 south of Geraldton to supplement these earlier studies. This data is still being collected and updated.

## 2.1 Climate

Climate varies across the survey area. Rainfall levels decrease dramatically from west to east (Beard 1990). Bioclimate is a climatic index that represents the climate characteristics that are most important for vegetation and therefore correlates well with vegetation boundaries. Bioclimates are defined principally by the number of 'dry' months in a year, which is when precipitation is inadequate to sustain plant growth. Bioclimate varies across the survey area, from dry mediterranean (5 to 6 dry months per year) in the extreme south of the survey area to semi-desert tropical (9 to 11 dry months) in the centre to desert intermediate (12 dry months) in the north (Beard 1990). The intermediate desert in the northern part of the survey area has on average an inadequate rainfall for plant growth; rainfall of sufficient amount may be expected on average, three times a year but droughts are common.

Prior to the recent survey work, a series of post-cyclonic rainfall events occurred to the extent that several of the major river systems that cross the pipeline were in flood and restricted access to the survey teams for several weeks.

## 2.2 Landforms and Soils

Vegetation communities reflect the underlying geology of the area as well as rainfall. In a very generalised form, Western Australia's landscape is represented by a gently undulating highly weathered plateau (Beard 1990).

The topography and soils of the Fortescue Botanical District is highly mountainous rising to 1250mm. Soils are typically hard alkaline red on plains and shallow on the ranges (Beard 1990).

The Austin Botanical District is also mountainous with low ranges and broad valleys. Soils consist of shallow earthy loams overlying red-brown hardpan on plains with shallow stony soils on the ranges (Beard 1990).

The Carnarvon Botanical District consists of a gently undulating plain with fields of longitudinal dunes and mesa-shaped remnants in the east. Hard alkaline red soils predominate in the plains with red sands in the dunefields (Beard 1990).

The Irwin Botanical District consists of an extensive lateritic sandplain. The sandplains are covered with leached sandy soils near the coast and yellow sands further inland overlying laterite (Beard 1990).

The Swan Coastal Plain Subregion can be described as a low-lying often swampy coastal plain with sandhills. Soils are mainly recent sands or swamp deposits (Beard 1990).

## 2.3 Declared Rare, Priority and Threatened Species

Species of flora and fauna are defined as Declared Rare or Priority conservation status where their populations are restricted geographically or threatened by local processes. The Department of Environment and Conservation recognises these threats of extinction and consequently applies regulations towards population and species protection.

Rare Flora species are gazetted under Subsection 2 of Section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and therefore it is an offence to "take" or damage rare flora without Ministerial approval. Section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950-1980) defines "to take" as "... to gather, pick, cut, pull up, destroy, dig up, remove or injure the flora or to cause or permit the same to be done by any means."

Priority Flora are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in need of further survey (Priority One to Three) or require monitoring every 5-10 years (Priority Four). Table 1 presents the definitions of Declared Rare and the four Priority ratings under the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) as extracted the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a, 2006b).

**Table 1: Definition of Rare and Priority Flora Species (Department of Environment and Conservation 2006a)**

Conservation Code	Category
<b>R</b>	<p><b>Declared Rare Flora – Extant Taxa</b></p> <p>“Taxa which have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection and have been gazetted as such.”</p>
<b>P1</b>	<p><b>Priority One – Poorly Known Taxa</b></p> <p>“Taxa which are known from one or a few (generally &lt;5) populations which are under threat, either due to small population size, or being on lands under immediate threat. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.”</p>
<b>P2</b>	<p><b>Priority Two – Poorly Known Taxa</b></p> <p>“Taxa which are known from one or a few (generally &lt;5) populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but urgently need further survey.”</p>
<b>P3</b>	<p><b>Priority Three – Poorly Known Taxa</b></p> <p>“Taxa which are known from several populations, and the taxa are not believed to be under immediate threat (ie. not currently endangered), either due to the number of known populations (generally &gt;5), or known populations being large, and either widespread or protected. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora' but need further survey.”</p>
<b>P4</b>	<p><b>Priority Four – Rare Taxa</b></p> <p>“Taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed and which, whilst being rare (in Australia), are not currently threatened by any identifiable factors. These taxa require monitoring every 5-10 years.”</p>

Threats of extinction of species are also recognised at a Federal Government level and are categorised according to the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act), 1999 (Department of Environment and Heritage 2006a). Categories of threatened species are summarised in Table 2.

**Table 2: Categories of Threatened Flora Species (Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Code</b>	
	<b>Extinct</b>
<b>Ex</b>	Taxa for which there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
	<b>Extinct in the Wild</b>
<b>ExW</b>	Taxa which are known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as naturalised populations well outside past ranges; or have not been recorded in known and/or expected habitats, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in past ranges, despite exhaustive surveys over time frames appropriate to their life cycles and forms.
	<b>Critically Endangered</b>
<b>CE</b>	Taxa which face an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
	<b>Endangered</b>
<b>E</b>	Taxa which are not critically endangered and face a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate or near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
	<b>Vulnerable</b>
<b>V</b>	Taxa which are not critically endangered or endangered and face a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
	<b>Conservation Dependent</b>
<b>CD</b>	Taxa which are the foci of specific conservation programs, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of 5 years.

## 2.4 Local and Regional Significance

The Environmental Protection Authority (2004) in Guidance Statement 51 stated that species, subspecies, varieties, hybrids and ecotypes may be significant other than as Declared Rare Flora or Priority Flora, for a variety of reasons, including:

- “ . a keystone role in a particular habitat for threatened species, or supporting large populations representing a significant proportion of the local regional population of a species;
- . relic status;
- . anomalous features that indicate a potential new discovery;
- . being representative of the range of a species (particularly, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range);
- . the presence of restricted subspecies, varieties, or naturally occurring hybrids;
- . local endemism/a restricted distribution;
- . being poorly reserved.”

Plant communities or vegetation may be significant for a range of reasons, other than a statutory listing as a Threatened Ecological Community or because the extent is below a threshold level. The Environmental Protection Authority (2004) in Guidance Statement 51 stated that significant vegetation may include communities that have:

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

The application of the degree of significance may apply at a range of scales. Plant communities may be referred to as locally significant where the presence of Priority Flora species has been recorded, where they provide a range extension of particular taxa from previously recorded locations, or where they are very restricted to one or two locations or where they occur as small isolated communities. In addition, communities that exhibit unusually high structural and species diversity are also of local significance (Mattiske EM, pers. comm.). Plant communities may be referred to as regionally significant where they are limited to specific landform types, are uncommon or restricted plant community types within the regional context, or support populations of Declared Rare Flora (Mattiske EM, pers. comm.).

## 2.5 Vegetation

The pipeline corridor crosses five natural regions and botanical districts as defined by Beard (1990). The botanical regions and districts occurring along the pipeline corridor are:

### **Eremaean Botanical Province**

- Fortescue Botanical District within the Pilbara Region;
- Carnarvon Botanical District within the Carnarvon Region; and
- Austin Botanical District within the Gascoyne Region.

### **Southwest Botanical Province**

- Irwin Botanical District within the Northern Sandplains Region; and
- Darling Botanical District within the Southwest Forest Region. The survey area can be further categorised into the Swan Coastal Plain Subregion of the Drummond Botanical Subdistrict (Beard 1972, 1990).

The Fortescue Botanical District is characterised by tree and shrub-steppe communities. Dominant genera of the area are *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia* and *Triodia*. Its southern boundary is a major biogeographic boundary, the *Acacia-Triodia* line. To the north of the area is predominately *Triodia* while to the south is dominated by *Acacia* shrublands. Some mulga (*Acacia aneura*) vegetation occurs in valleys and short-grass plains on alluvia (Beard 1990).

Dominant genera of the Carnarvon Botanical District are *Acacia* and *Triodia* with occurrences of species from the Chenopodiaceae (Chenopods) family, such as *Halosarcia*, *Atriplex* and *Maireana* on flats and claypans. The vegetation of the area is varied and is dominated by *Acacia* in the south and changes to *Triodia* dominated in the north.

The vegetation of the Ashburton Botanical District consists almost entirely of different forms of *Acacia aneura* (mulga) with other *Acacia* sp. as shrubs on hills and woodlands on flats (Beard 1990). Other dominant species generally include *Eremophila* and *Senna*. Historically, different forms of mulga have been separated on the width and colour of the leaf. Since their revision in 1998, the different forms of the “*aneura*” group, e.g. weeping form and Xmas tree form, have not been recognised by the Western Australian Herbarium. However, the “*aneura*” group is presently undergoing further taxonomic revision (Bruce Maslin, pers. comm.). In order to maintain accuracy until this revision is published, this report contains the taxon *Acacia aneura* and varieties as reported.

The Ashburton Botanical District contains the “mulga region” of Western Australia, this being the dominant vascular plant taxa and significant component of the most extensive communities (Beard 1990). Mulga (*Acacia aneura*) and *Acacia ayersiana* grow as trees on the more favourable soils, but on less favourable soils it grows as a shrub. The mulga woodlands/shrublands may be continuous or interrupted with bare patches. Perennial grasses such as *Triodia* species (spinifex) are usually confined to patches of sandy soil, where the sands tend to occur in low, raised banks. Annual grasses and daisies are common in spring and late winter or occur opportunistically after significant rainfall events.

Dominant plant families within the Irwin Botanical District include Proteaceae (*Grevillea*, *Banksia*), Myrtaceae (*Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*), Mimosaceae (*Acacia*), Casuarinaceae (*Casuarina*, *Allocasuarina*), Asteraceae (daisies), Chenopodiaceae (salt bushes) and Poaceae (grasses). The Irwin Botanical District is characterised by scrub heath and *Acacia-Casuarina* thickets with occasional areas of *Acacia* scrub with scattered *Eucalyptus* trees, and covers 1.6% of the area of the state of Western Australia.

The Darling Botanical District is further classified into the Swan Coastal Plain Subregion of the Drummond Botanical Subdistrict. This area is characterised by *Banksia* low woodland on leached sands with *Melaleuca* swamps in less drained areas. Woodlands of tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) occur on less leached soils (Beard 1990).

The northern section of Stage 5 is located overlaps two Provinces, the South West and Eremaean, and into three botanical districts. The most southern of these is the Irwin District which is a part of the South West Province, followed by the Carnarvon and the Fortescue Districts which are located in the Eremaean Province. The Ashburton district is located in the Eremaean Province and although Stage 5 works do not directly pass through this district, it may describe changes in vegetation.



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## 2.6 Threatened Ecological Communities

Communities are described as 'Threatened Ecological Communities' (TEC's) if they have been defined by the Western Australian Threatened Ecological Communities Scientific Advisory Committee and found to be Presumed Totally Destroyed (PD), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU). For definitions of TEC categories and criteria refer to English and Blyth (1997) and Department of Environment and Conservation (2006c). Selected plant communities have also been listed as "Threatened Ecological Communities" under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act 1999). The TEC's at the national level are defined on the Environment Australia website ([www.ea.gov.au](http://www.ea.gov.au)).

## 2.7 Wetlands

Wetlands are recognized as key biological components at the local, regional, national and international scales (Department of Environment and Heritage 2006c). The gas pipeline route passes through a series of wetlands. In the north the main wetlands are associated with the series of creek and river crossings. These areas have been handled separately within the CEMP as prepared by Alinta in view of the potential risks to the pipeline and the wetland values.

Another key factor associated with these wetlands is the presence of larger trees associated with the proximity and availability of soil moisture. Some of these larger trees have hollows and therefore are potential habitat trees for a range of vertebrate fauna species. These habitat trees were assessed during the survey of the northern section of the Stage 5 project and will be assessed further in the surveys being undertaken on the southern sections of the Stage 5 gas pipeline route (south of Geraldton).

## 3. OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the flora and vegetation survey were to:

- identify all vascular plant species present;
- review the conservation status of the vascular plant species by reference to current literature and current listings by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a and 2006b) and the Department of the Environment and Heritage web site under the EPBC Act (1999);
- compare the plant communities at each site with those defined by Beard (1975 and 1976) to aid in assessing their local and regional significance;
- assess the condition of the vegetation in the respective areas; and
- produce a report summarising the findings.

## 4. METHODS

The flora of the Alinta pipeline route from Geraldton to Dampier was described and collected systematically at recording sites over a four month period following substantial rains in the early part of 2006 (Figure 1). At each site the following floristic and environmental notes were made: topography, percentage litter cover, soil types, percentage of bare ground, outcropping rocks and their type, pebble type and size, and time since fire. For each species recorded, the average height and percent foliage cover of species both alive and dead was noted. The condition of each plant community was rated according to the scale used for assessing Bush Forever sites (Government of Western Australia 2000). The scale is summarised in Table 3.

All plant specimens collected during the field surveys were dried and fumigated in accordance with the requirements of the West Australian Herbarium. The plant species were identified and then compared with pressed specimens housed at the West Australian Herbarium. Where appropriate, plant taxonomists with specialist skills were consulted. Nomenclature of the species recorded follows standards as defined by Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a and 2006b).

The survey effort was undertaken over a four month period from February 2006 to May 2006 in response to post-cyclonic rainfall events from the northwest area of Western Australia. The use of a standard data collection form ensured the data was collected in a systematic and consistent manner. At each site the following records were made: topography, percentage litter cover, soil ratio, percentage of bare ground, outcropping rocks and their type, pebble type and size, and age since fire. For each species recorded, the average height and percent foliage cover of species both alive and dead was noted.

Aerial photography and soil mapping was used to extrapolate and map vegetation communities in combination with running notes made along the pipeline expansion corridor during the course of the survey. The adjacent areas were not surveyed and the degree of clearing may be less than designated on the maps. The vegetation communities recorded in the project area were defined based on Beard (1990) and Specht *et al.* (1974).

In addition to the extensive work already undertaken on previous mapping project (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2002), a further 237 detailed recording sites were established in representative communities.

The vegetation structure was described according to the terminology of Beard (1990). All vascular plants were recorded, and any that were unknown were collected for later identification at the Western Australian Herbarium.

**Table 3: Condition rating scale from Bush Forever (Government of Western Australia 2000 based on Keighery 1994)**

Rating	Description	Explanation
1	Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
2	Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species.
3	Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure covers repeated fire, aggressive weeds, dieback, logging, grazing.
4	Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure covers frequent fires, aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.
5	Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure includes frequent fires, presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.
6	Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas often described as "parkland cleared" with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Flora

A total of 614 taxa (including subspecies and varieties) from 223 genera and 68 families were recorded at the regular recording sites along the proposed pipeline route from Geraldton to Dampier, Appendix A.

The proposed pipeline traversed a diverse range of environments and botanical districts with a consequential marked variation in the dominance of different families and communities along the proposed route. Representation was greatest amongst the families – Poaceae (74 taxa), Mimosaceae (60 taxa), Chenopodiaceae (50 taxa), Amaranthaceae (40 taxa), Myrtaceae (36 taxa), Papilionaceae (33 taxa), Asteraceae (33 taxa) and Malvaceae (31 taxa). The dominance of the families varied between botanical district which supports earlier classification systems as developed by earlier authors including Beard (1975, 1976, 1990).

A total of 22 introduced species was recorded on the proposed pipeline route in the recent survey work, Table 4.

**Table 4: Introduced Species located along the Dampier to Geraldton Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor**

Introduced Species	Common Name
<i>Aerva javanica</i>	Kapok Bush
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion weed
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Oats
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Beggars ticks
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Wild Turnip
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	Brome
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Wards Weed
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass
<i>Cenchrus setigerus</i>	Birdwood Grass
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese Cockspur
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	Colocynthis melon
<i>Cucumis melo</i> subsp. <i>agrestis</i>	
<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>	Prickly Paddy Melon
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	
<i>Datura leichhardtii</i>	Leichhardt's thornapple
<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>	Spiked Malvastrum
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Ice plant
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Sweet Basil
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrell, Creeping Oxalis
<i>Pentaschistis airoides</i> subsp. <i>airoides</i>	False Hair Grass
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle

## 5.2 Rare and Priority Flora

The Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) records indicate that no Rare, twenty-three Priority 1, twenty-three Priority 2, twenty Priority 3 and eight Priority 4 taxa may potentially occur in the pipeline route and associated facility areas from Geraldton to Dampier.

During the recent studies undertaken by Matiske Consulting Pty Ltd and as reported in this document, no Rare, no Priority 1, four Priority 2, eight Priority 3 and no Priority 4 taxa were recorded on the Stage 4 and Stage 5 sections of the pipeline route, Table 5.

The location of the rare and priority species as extracted from the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) databases and the recent data as collected are summarized in Figures 2-1 to 2-32.

**Table 4: Summary of Rare and Priority Species recorded in Stages 4 and 5**

SCC = State Conservation Code; P2 = Priority 2, P3 = Priority 3

(N.B. None of these species are listed pursuant to the EPBC Act 1999)

Stage Loop	SCC	4 0	4 1	4 2	4 3	4 4	4 5	4 6	5 0	5 1	5 2	5 3	5 4	5 5	5 6	5 7
<i>Acanthocarpus parviflorus</i>	P3							X								X
<i>Dicrastylis incana</i>	P2															X
<i>Dicrastylis linearifolia</i>	P3													X	X	
<i>Eremophila physocalyx</i> (ms)	P3						X							X		
<i>Frankenia glomerata</i>	P3										X					
<i>Goodenia pascua</i>	P3								X							
<i>Grevillea stenostachya</i>	P3							X					X	X	X	
<i>Hibiscus brachysiphonius</i>	P3			X					X							
<i>Microcorys tenuifolia</i>	P3															X
<i>Olearia fluvialis</i>	P2				X						X					
<i>Philotheca kalbarriensis</i>	P2															X
<i>Scaevola chrysopogon</i>	P2												X			

## 5.3 Vegetation - Regional

The pipeline route from Geraldton to Dampier passes through two provinces, four natural regions and botanical districts as defined by Beard (1990).

The botanical provinces, districts and regions occurring along the pipeline corridor are:

### Eremaean Botanical Province

- Fortescue Botanical District within the Pilbara Region;
- Ashburton Botanical District in the Gascoyne Region; and
- Carnarvon Botanical District within the Carnarvon Region

### Southwest Botanical Province

- Irwin Botanical District within the Northern Sandplains Region

## 5.4 Vegetation – Stage 5

In the previous studies from Dampier to Bunbury a total of 98 and 42 vegetation communities were defined and mapped for the gas pipeline corridor for the areas north of East Bullsbrook and from Kwinana to Australind respectively (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2002, 2003). The occurrence of threatened ecological communities is restricted largely to the remnant pockets of native vegetation south of Perth and south of Geraldton. These areas have either been dealt with in Woodman Environmental Consulting 2006) for Loops 8 and 9 or in Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2002 and 2003) for the areas south of Geraldton. An updated list of the threatened ecological communities near the gas pipeline from Dampier to Australind (or Bunbury) is also supplied in the attachments of this report. Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus* sp. over *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *sericophylla*, *Acacia trachycarpa* and *Wahlenbergia* sp. in sandy soils.

## 5.5 Stage 5 – 0 - North of CS1 to Dampier

### 5.5.1 Flora

A total of 29 families, 79 genera and 121 taxa were recorded. Of these 121 taxa, four were introduced species, Appendix B.

This number of species largely reflects the shift within this loop from the *Acacia xiphophylla*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa* and *Acacia synchronicia* shrublands to the extensive grasslands dominated by *Triodia*, *Eriachne*, *Eragrostis* and *Aristida* species.

### 5.5.2 Rare and Priority Flora

During the recent studies, no Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a and 2006b) were located during the survey. No plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.

One Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey; *Hibiscus brachysiphonius* (P3).

- *Hibiscus brachysiphonius* (P3) Family: Malvaceae  
*Hibiscus brachysiphonius* is a procumbent perennial, shrub or herb growing from 10 to 30 centimetres in height. Pink flowers are produced from August to October. This species prefers a clay substrate and is most likely to be found on creeklines or clay flats. May be found in shrublands or grasslands. There are currently thirteen records of this species held at the Western Australian herbarium. This species was recorded at 432961:7682588. This species was also recorded in Loop 2 of Stage 4 (316277:7508588). This species is not restricted to the proposed pipeline area and therefore the proposed actions along the pipeline should not threaten the conservation status of this species.

### 5.5.3 Introduced Flora

Four introduced or weed species were found on Loop 0 of Stage 5. These were *\*Aerva javanica*, *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, *\*Citrus colocynthis* and *\*Malvastum americanum*, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006).

#### 5.5.4 Vegetation

Loop 0 of Stage 5 of the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline occurs south of Karratha in the Eremaean Province in the Fortescue Botanical District. Loop 0 occurs within the extensive grasslands and *Acacia* shrublands and scrub as delineated and mapped by Beard (1974, 1990). This loop occurs in the Pilbara Region. This change is reflected in the shift from extensive sedimentary deposits to low undulating hills and extensive plains.

The communities mapped by Beard (1975) as occurring in this area are listed below.

- *Acacia xiphophylla* sparse shrubland over mixed grassland with patches of *Acacia pyrifolia* scrubland over *Triodia pungens* hummock grassland
- Sparse *Acacia pyrifolia* over *Triodia pungens* open hummock grassland
- Mixed grassland with patches of *Triodia pungens* open hummock grassland
- *Triodia wiseana* hummock grassland.
- *Eucalyptus brevifolia* low woodland over *Triodia wiseana* hummock grassland.

The following communities were defined and mapped for the Stage 5 – Loop 0 area.

##### Community 1t

Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus* sp. over *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *sericophylla*, *Acacia trachycarpa* and *Wahlenbergia* sp. in sandy soils.

##### Community 1u

Low Open Woodland of *Corymbia zygophylla* over *Triodia pungens*, *Eriachne aristidea* and *Acacia ancistrocarpa* with *Eremophila ramiflora* over mixed shrub species in red silty soils with quartz pebbles.

##### Community 1am

Open Woodland of *Corymbia* sp. aff. *aspera* and *Eucalyptus victrix* over *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *sericophylla*, *Acacia* sp. and *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* in association with major flow lines.

##### Community 4g

Low Open Shrubland of *Acacia acradenia*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa* and *Acacia inaequilatera* over *Triodia pungens*, \**Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Salsola tragus*, *Corchorus ?congener* (ms), *Senna notabilis* and \**Aerva javanica* with occasionally emergent *Corymbia lenziana* and *Eucalyptus* sp. in sandy loam soils.

##### Community 6c

Tall Open Shrubland of *Melaleuca glomerata* with occasionally emergent *Eucalyptus* sp. and *Acacia ancistrocarpa* over *Gomphrena canescens* subsp. *canescens* in association with the Fortescue River.

#### 5.5.5 Wetlands and River Crossings

##### *Maitland River*

The Maitland River is a sizeable watercourse, and together with its riparian zone was approximately 400m wide at the pipeline crossing point. The banks were lined with a Woodland of *Eucalyptus victrix* and *E. camaldulansis* var. *obtusa* over an Open Scrub of *Acacia citrinoviridis*, *A. pyrifolia* and *Sesbania cannabina*. Although there was a strong presence of \**Cenchrus ciliaris* among the ground cover, it was only dominant in patches and there remained a wide range of native shrubs, herbs and grasses. There was no obvious damage from cattle, but kangaroo scats and prints were evident.

**Yanyare River**

The Yanyare River banks supported a Low Forest of *Eucalyptus victrix* and *E. camaldulansis* var. *obtusa* over a Scrub/Low Woodland of *Acacia citrinoviridis*, *A. trachycarpa* and *Melaleuca glomerata*. The ground stratum was quite diverse, with *Triodia pungens* and *\*Cenchrus ciliaris* being subdominant. Other weeds such as *\*Malvastrum americanum* and *\*Citrullus colocynthis* were present, but did not form a significant component of the ground cover. A habitat tree is growing within the corridor at 449777mE: 7692285mN.

**Devil Creek**

Devil Creek was lined by Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulansis* var. *obtusa* and *E. victrix* over a Low Woodland *Acacia citrinoviridis* and *Melaleuca glomerata*. Much of the ground stratum was dominated by *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, but native species were still prevalent. The standing water appeared eutrophic, presumably due to fouling by cattle. There were no habitat trees within the pipeline corridor.

**McKay Creek**

McKay Creek was lined with a Scrub of *Melaleuca glomerata* and regenerating *Eucalyptus victrix* saplings over a mixed Grassland/Herbland. The ground stratum was partly dominated by the exotic grasses *\*Cenchrus ciliaris* and *\*Cenchrus setigerus*, but a moderate range of native species persisted. Cattle hoof prints were seen along the creek bed and the water was fouled.

**Fortescue River**

Fortescue River is a high energy river with multiple flow lines near the proposed crossing of the pipeline. The vegetation has been modified regularly by flood events. The latter is evident from the degree of erosion on the embankments and the litter in the upper layers of the trees within the creekbeds. The River bed is dominated by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus victrix* and *Melaleuca* species over a range of sedges and grasses (including the introduced *Cenchrus* species). Few habitat trees persist in the current alignment as the area has been cleared historically. There are remnant trees with hollows away from the immediate alignment and these should be avoided wherever possible during construction activities.

**Trevarton Creek**

The Trevarton Creek riparian zone supported a Low Woodland/Scrub of *Acacia citrinoviridis*, *A. pyrifolia*, *A. trachycarpa* and *A. aneura* var. *aneura*. The ground stratum dominated by *\*Cenchrus ciliaris* though many native herbs and grasses were also present. The typical wetland trees *Eucalyptus camaldulansis* var. *obtusa* and *E. victrix* were absent from the pipeline crossing area, and cattle tracks were observed along the creek bed.

**5.5.6 Condition of Vegetation**

The condition of most of the vegetation between the northernmost end of the survey area and Compressor Station 1 was assessed as Excellent (2). This country was not considered to be Pristine (1) as the grasslands appear have been modified by cattle grazing and frequent burning. There was little damage from vehicles or other anthropogenic disturbances however, and there were few weeds. A few well-drained areas were weed free and were classified Pristine (1). Weeds, especially the exotic grass *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, were most prevalent along water courses and in other low lying areas. Disturbances from cattle were noted on some creeks, particularly where there was standing water. Despite the weed infestations and trampling, the original vegetation structure was intact and a range of native species was still present. These sites were therefore classified as Very Good (3).

### 5.5.7 Key Findings

**Table 6: Key Findings on Loop 0 – Stage 5**

Key Biological Values	Findings	Recommendations
Flora – Threatened – EPBC Act (1999)	No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.	No action required.
Flora – Rare – Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)	No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a and 2006b) were located during the survey.	No action required.
Priority Flora – DEC (2006a)	One Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey; <i>Hibiscus brachysiphonius</i> (P3).	No action required.
Habitat Trees –Creeklines	The proposed alignment crosses several smaller creeklines.  One significant habitat tree was recorded at Yanyare River.	Avoid all larger trees wherever possible.  No action required.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's)	There are no listed ESA's within the proposed loop.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) – Federal	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of the Environment and Heritage (2006b) were recorded.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) – State	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006d) were recorded.	No further action required.
Weeds and Introduced species.	Four introduced or weed species were found, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006); * <i>Aerva javanica</i> , * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> , * <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> and * <i>Malvastum americanum</i> .	Follow hygiene measures as defined previously in EMP.



### 5.5.8 Management Issues

In the creek crossings, all larger trees should be avoided wherever possible during operational activities. There were some *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Eucalyptus victrix* trees on the river crossings. However no significant habitat trees were present in the proposed alignment.

As the other areas were dominated by *Triodia pungens* hummock grasslands with the occasional *Corymbia candida* subsp. *candida* or *Acacia* shrublands there were few larger habitat trees.

Vehicle hygiene measures should be maintained at all times to minimize the spread of weeds. The main weeds are *Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Amaranthus mitchelii*. Providing that current vehicle hygiene measures are maintained these weed populations should not spread beyond current infestations in the damper lower slopes and creeklines.

## 5.6 Stage 5 – Loop 1

### 5.6.1 Flora

During the survey, a total of 120 taxa were found within Loop 1 of Stage 5, comprising 115 species, from 65 genera and 29 families. These totals included three introduced species and one Priority species, Appendix B.

### 5.6.2 Rare and Priority Flora

During the recent studies, no Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a and 2006b) were located during the survey. No plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.

One Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey; *Goodenia pascua* (P3).

- *Goodenia pascua* (P3) Family: Goodeniaceae  
The ascending to erect herb, *Goodenia pascua*, grows up to 0.5 meters in height. Yellow flowers are produced from May to August. This species prefers red sandy soils on the extensive plains. There are nine records of this species held at the Western Australian Herbarium. This species was recorded at 361358:7585342 in the recent survey.

This species is not restricted to the proposed pipeline area and therefore the proposed actions along the pipeline should not threaten the conservation status of this species.

### 5.6.3 Introduced Flora

Three introduced or weed species were found on Loop 1 of Stage 5. These were \**Cenchrus ciliaris*, \**Cenchrus setigerus* and \**Citrullus colocynthis*, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006).

#### 5.6.4 Vegetation

Loop 1 is located in the Eremaean Province in the Fortescue Botanical District, but it starts near the edge of the Carnarvon/Fortescue botanical district boundary. The communities mapped by Beard (1975) as occurring in this area are listed below.

- Sparse *Acacia xiphophylla* over *Triodia basedowii* hummock grassland
- *Triodia pungens* and *Triodia wiseana* hummock grassland
- *Acacia pyrifolia* and *Acacia bivenosa* sparse shrubland over *Triodia basedowii* and *Triodia wiseana* hummock grassland.
- *Acacia aneura* open low woodland
- *Acacia bivenosa* sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana* hummock grassland

The following communities were defined and mapped for the Stage 5 – Loop 1 area.

##### Community 1t

Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus* sp. over *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *sericophylla*, *Acacia trachycarpa* and *Wahlenbergia* sp. in sandy soils.

##### Community 1u

Low Open Woodland of *Corymbia zygophylla* over *Triodia pungens*, *Eriachne aristidea* and *Acacia ancistrocarpa* with *Eremophila ramiflora* over mixed shrub species in red silty soils with quartz pebbles.

##### Community 1am

Open Woodland of *Corymbia* sp. aff. *aspera* and *Eucalyptus victrix* over *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *sericophylla*, *Acacia* sp. and *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* in association with major flow lines.

##### Community 4h

Open Scrub of *Acacia synchronicia* over *Aristida ?latifolia*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla* and *Cullen leucanthum* over *Eriachne ?flaccida* and *\*Cenchrus ciliaris* in degraded silty soils.

##### Community 6c

Tall Open Shrubland of *Melaleuca glomerata* with occasionally emergent *Eucalyptus* sp. and *Acacia ancistrocarpa* over *Gomphrena canescens* subsp. *canescens* in association with the major watercourses.

##### Community 8a

Hummock Grassland of *Triodia pungens* with *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa* and *Acacia wanyu* over *Streptoglossa adscendens* with occasionally emergent *Eucalyptus* sp. in silty soils.

##### Community 8b

Hummock Grassland of *Triodia pungens* with *Acacia ?sessilis*, *Acacia synchronicia* and *Rhagodia latifolia* subsp. *latifolia* over *Salsola tragus* and *Trianthema turgidifolia* in silty clay soils.

### 5.6.5 Wetlands and River Crossings

#### ***Peters Creek***

Peters Creek was lined with a Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulansis* var. *obtusa* and *E. victrix* over scattered shrubs (*Acacia citrinoviridis*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Sesbania cannabina*) over a grassy ground stratum of *Eragrostis tenellula*, *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, *\*Cenchrus setigerus*, *Eragrostis cumingii* and *Schoenoplectus laevis*. There were some habitat trees to the east of the pipeline route and numerous Budgerigars (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) were seen among the higher branches. The banks were not steep and there were many cattle tracks along the creek bed. The water of the river pools appeared eutrophic, with thick algal growth, yet it still supported populations of aquatic insects.

#### ***Robe River***

The Robe River was split into two widely separated channels at the pipeline crossing point. The river banks supported a Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulansis* var. *obtusa* and *E. victrix* over occasional *Melaleuca glomerata* shrubs, with a few trees were growing in the channel shingle. There were several habitat trees on either side of the pipeline within the survey corridor. The vegetation of the floodplain to the north of the northern channel consisted of a Closed Grassland of *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Triodia pungens* and *Eragrostis cumingii* with a few scattered *Sesbania cannabina* and *Acacia trachycarpa* shrubs.

#### ***Warrambo Creek***

The riparian zone of Warrambo Creek supported a Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulansis* var. *obtusa* and *E. victrix* over an Open Low Shrubland of *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia tumida*, *Acacia bivenosa*, *Erythrina vespertilio* and *Acacia trachycarpa*. The ground stratum consisted of a Closed Grassland dominated by *\*Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Triodia pungens*. The channel banks were steep at the pipeline crossing point, and there were a few shallow pools along the creek bed. No habitat trees were noted within the pipeline corridor.

#### ***Peedamulla Creek***

Peedamulla Creek was lined with a Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus victrix* and *E. camaldulansis* var. *obtusa* over scattered shrubs (*Acacia ancistrocarpa* and *Acacia trachycarpa*) over Closed Grassland of *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Triodia pungens* and *Chrysopogon fallax*. Budgerigars and Galahs were seen among the trees and the shallow pools of the channel contained tadpoles. The trees within the corridor did not appear to have nesting hollows.

#### ***Cane River***

The riparian zone of Cane River supported a Forest of *Eucalyptus camaldulansis* var. *obtusa* and *E. victrix* over scattered shrubs (*Acacia trachycarpa*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Sesbania cannabina*, *Melaleuca glomerata*) over a Closed Grassland of *Triodia pungens* and *Eragrostis tenellula* with a range of small native herbs and grasses. The channel was dry at the time of the survey.

### 5.6.6 Condition of Vegetation

Disturbances from cattle were lighter along this section of the route than on the section to the north of Compressor Station 1. The vegetation along most of the pipeline route, especially the well-drained country, was therefore classified as Pristine (1) due to the lack of obvious physical disturbances and the scarcity of weeds. Some lower lying areas and watercourses were classified as Excellent (2), rather than Pristine (1) mainly due to the presence of *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, which was common on moister ground even where there were no signs of disturbance.

### 5.6.7 Key Findings

**Table 7: Key Findings on Loop 1 – Stage 5**

Key Biological Values	Findings	Recommendations
Flora – Threatened – EPBC Act (1999)	No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.	No action required.
Flora – Rare – Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)	No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) were located during the survey.	No action required.
Priority Flora – DEC (2006a)	One Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey; <i>Goodenia pasqua</i> (P3).	Avoid population of the Priority species if possible.
Habitat Trees –Creeklines	The proposed alignment crosses several smaller creeklines.  No significant habitat trees were present.	Avoid all larger trees wherever possible.  No action required.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's)	There are no listed ESA's within the proposed loop.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) - Federal	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of the Environment and Heritage (2006b) were recorded.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) – State	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006d) were recorded.	No further action required.
Weeds and Introduced species.	Three introduced or weed species were found, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006); * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> , * <i>Cenchrus setigerus</i> and * <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> .	Follow hygiene measures as defined previously in EMP.

### 5.6.8 Management Issues

In the creek crossings, all larger trees should be avoided wherever possible during operational activities. There were some *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Eucalyptus victrix* trees on the river crossings. However no significant habitat trees were present in the proposed alignment.

Vehicle hygiene measures should be maintained at all times to minimize the spread of weeds. Providing that current vehicle hygiene measures are maintained these weed populations should not spread beyond current infestations in the damper lower slopes and creeklines.

## 5.7 Stage 5 – Loop 2

### 5.7.1 Flora

During the survey, a total of 143 taxa were found within Loop 2 of Stage 5, comprising 133 species, from 72 genera and 31 families. These totals included five introduced species and one Priority species (Appendix B).

### 5.7.2 Rare and Priority Flora

No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area. No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a), were located during the survey.

One Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey, namely *Olearia fluvialis* (P2).

- *Olearia fluvialis* (P2) Family: Asteraceae  
*Olearia fluvialis* is a shrub growing up to 60 centimetres in height. This species produces flowers in blue, purple, white and yellow from April to May. This species is found on stony creek beds preferring iron rich alluvium and pebbly sands. The Western Australian Herbarium currently holds five collections of this species, all originating from the Hamersley Range. This species was recorded at 297806:7453249. This species was also recorded on Stage 4 – Loop 3 (at 313704:7360815). This species is not restricted to the proposed pipeline area and therefore the proposed actions along the pipeline should not threaten the conservation status of this species.

### 5.7.3 Introduced Flora

Five introduced or weed species were found on Loop 2 of Stage 5. These were *\*Aerva javanica*, *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, *\*Cenchrus setigerus*, *\*Cynodon dactylon* and *\*Cyperus involucratus*, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006).

#### 5.7.4 Vegetation

Loop 2 is located in the Eremaean Province in the Carnarvon Botanical District and the Fortescue Botanical District, it also runs close to the edge of the Ashburton Botanical District. The communities mapped by Beard (1975) as occurring in this area are listed below.

- *Acacia aneura*, *Acacia xiphophylla* and *Acacia ermaea* low woodland
- Sparse *Acacia pyrifolia* over *Triodia basedowii* open hummock grassland
- *Acacia victoriae* and *Acacia xiphophylla* scrubland over patches of *Triodia basedowii* open hummock grassland
- *Eucalyptus* low woodland over *Acacia* scrubland over *Triodia basedowii* open hummock grassland
- *Eucalyptus victrix* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland
- *Acacia xiphophylla* scrubland
- *Triodia basedowii* and *Triodia wiseana* hummock grassland.

The following communities were defined and mapped for the Stage 5 – Loop 2 area.

##### Community 1u

Low Open Woodland of *Corymbia zygophylla* over *Triodia pungens*, *Eriachne aristidea* and *Acacia ancistrocarpa* with *Eremophila ramiflora* over mixed shrub species in red silty soils with quartz pebbles.

##### Community 4h

Open Scrub of *Acacia synchronicia* over *Aristida ?latifolia*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla* and *Cullen leucanthum* over *Eriachne ?flaccida* and \**Cenchrus ciliaris* in degraded silty soils.

##### Community 4i

Tall Open Shrubland of *Acacia ?validinervia*, *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *sericophylla*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa* and *Acacia translucens* over *Triodia pungens*, *Senna notabilis* and *Pterocaulon sphacelatum* in red sandy clay soils.

##### Community 4j

Low Shrubland of *Acacia ancistrocarpa* with *Corchorus lasiocarpus* subsp. *lasiocarpus* (ms), *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Cullen martinii* over *Triodia pungens* with occasionally emergent *Corymbia deserticola* subsp. *deserticola* and *Acacia acradenia* in red sandy clay soils.

##### Community 4k

Tall Open Shrubland of *Acacia acradenia* over *Acacia synchronicia*, *Eremophila cuneifolia* and *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla* over dead Poaceae spp. in red sandy clay soils.

##### Community 4l

Tall Open Shrubland of *Acacia synchronicia*, *Acacia acradenia* and *Hakea preissii* over *Eremophila cuneifolia*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla* and *Streptoglossa decurrens* in red sandy clay soils.

In addition, several narrow creek and river crossings supported a woodland of *Eucalyptus victrix* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*.

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### 5.7.5 Wetlands and River Crossings

#### ***Yannarie River***

The dry, gravelly river banks of the Yannarie River supported a Woodland of *Eucalyptus victrix* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* over Scrub consisting of *Melaleuca glomerata* and *Acacia citrinoviridis*. The Closed Grassland was dominated by *Triodia lanigera*, (particularly on the southern bank) as well as *Cyperus gymnocaulos*, *Solanum lasiophyllum* and *Eragrostis japonica*. Flocks of Budgerigar were observed flying overhead. No significant habitat trees were recorded.

#### ***Lyndon River***

The dried up river channel of the Lyndon River was lined by Open Woodland consisting of *Eucalyptus victrix* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* over Open Shrubs including *Sesbania cannabina*, *Cullen lachnostachys* and *Abutilon amplum*. A Closed Grassland was dominated by dense clumps of *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, although native herbs such as *Eriachne glauca* var. *barbinodis* and *Chloris pumilio* were present. No significant habitat trees were recorded.

### 5.7.6 Condition of Vegetation

The majority of the vegetation between Compressor Stations 2 and 3 was rated as Pristine (1), due to a lack of physical disturbances and few naturalized weed species. Some low lying areas adjacent to watercourses (e.g. Yannarie and Lyndon Rivers) which had intact native vegetation were rated as Excellent (2) or Very Good (3) due to the presence of naturalized weed species such as *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, *\*Cyperus involucratus* and *\*Cenchrus setigerus*.

### 5.7.7 Key Findings

**Table 8: Key Findings on Loop 2 – Stage 5**

Key Biological Values	Findings	Recommendations
Flora – Threatened – EPBC Act (1999)	No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.	No action required.
Flora – Rare – Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)	No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) were located during the survey.	No action required.
Priority Flora – DEC (2006a)	One Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey; <i>Olearia fluvialis</i> (P2).	No action required as likely to be a seeder and regenerate rapidly from seed in river crossings.
Habitat Trees –Creeklines	The proposed alignment crosses several smaller creeklines.  No significant habitat trees were present.	Avoid all larger trees wherever possible.  No action required.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's)	There are no listed ESA's within the proposed loop.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) - Federal	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of the Environment and Heritage (2006b) were recorded.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) – State	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006d) were recorded.	No further action required.
Weeds and Introduced species.	Five introduced or weed species were found, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006); * <i>Aerva javanica</i> , * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> , * <i>Cenchrus setigerus</i> , * <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> and * <i>Cyperus involucrata</i> ,.	Follow hygiene measures as defined previously in EMP.



### 5.7.8 Management Issues

In the creek crossings, all larger trees should be avoided wherever possible during operational activities. There were some *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Eucalyptus victrix* trees on the river crossings. However no significant habitat trees were present in the proposed alignment.

Vehicle hygiene measures should be maintained at all times to minimize the spread of weeds. Providing that current vehicle hygiene measures are maintained these weed populations should not spread beyond current infestations in the damper lower slopes and creeklines.

## 5.8 Stage 5 – Loop 3

### 5.8.1 Flora

During the survey, a total of 154 taxa were found within Loop 3 of Stage 5, comprising 144 species, from 75 genera and 34 families. These totals included four introduced species, and one Priority species which may represent a range extension.

### 5.8.2 Rare and Priority Flora

No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area. No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a), were located during the survey.

One Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey, namely *Frankenia glomerata* (P3).

- *Frankenia glomerata* (P3) Family: Frankeniaceae  
The prostrate shrub, *Frankenia glomerata*, produces pink and white flowers in November. This species prefers a substrate of white sands. The Western Australian Herbarium currently holds seven records of this species. The finding of this species on Loop 3 of Stage 5 may represent a range extension for this species. This species was recorded at 327459:7276628. This species is not restricted to the proposed pipeline area and therefore the proposed actions along the pipeline should not threaten the conservation status of this species.

### 5.8.3 Introduced Flora

Four introduced or weed species were found on Loop 3 of Stage 5. These were *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, *\*Citrus colocythis*, *\*Datura leichhardtii* and *\*Malvastrum americanum*. Of these, one species, namely *Datura leichhardtii*, commonly known as Leichhardt's Thornapple, is a Declared Plant as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006). Leichhardt's Thornapple is a vigorous summer-growing plant which forms a dense shrub up to 1.5m in height and produces poisonous seeds (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006).

#### 5.8.4 Vegetation

Loop 3 is located within the Eremaean Province in the Carnarvon Botanical District. The communities mapped by Beard (1976) as occurring in this area are listed below.

- *Acacia victoriae*, *Acacia xiphophylla* and *Acacia eremaea* low woodland
- *Acacia victoriae*, *Acacia xiphophylla* and *Acacia eremaea* Shrubland
- *Acacia aneura* scrubland
- *Acacia ramulosa* scrubland
- *Acacia sclerosperma* and *Acacia victoriae* scrubland

The following communities were defined and mapped for the Stage 5 – Loop 3 area.

##### Community 4m

Tall Open Shrubland of *Acacia cuspidifolia* over *Scaevola spinescens* over dead Poaceae spp. in sandy soils with mixed pebbles.

##### Community 4n

Tall Open Shrubland of *Acacia acradenia* over *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla* and *Eremophila cuneifolia* over *Streptoglossa decurrens* and *Cenchrus* sp. in sandy soils with quartz pebbles.

##### Community 4o

Tall Open Shrubland of *Acacia acradenia* and *Acacia synchronicia* over *Eremophila cuneifolia*, *Acacia ?sessilis*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla* over *Sclerolaena cuneata* and *Cenchrus* sp. in red sandy clay soils with quartz pebbles.

##### Community 4p

Tall Open Shrubland of *Acacia acradenia* and *Hakea preissii* over *Ptilotus polakii*, *Frankenia ambita*, *Solanum lasiophyllum* and *Acacia ?sessilis* in sandy soils with quartz pebbles.

#### 5.8.5 Wetlands and River Crossings

##### *Minilya River*

The northern branch of the Minilya River was surrounded by low woodlands of *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* consisting of *Eucalyptus victrix*, *E. camaldulensis*, *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens* and *A. citrinoviridis* over scrub including *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia synchronicia* and *Petalostylis labicheoides* over mixed grasses and herbs such as \**Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Cleome viscosa*, *Boerhavia coccinea* and *Sida fibulifera*.

The southern floodplains of the Minilya River contained numerous channels, running west-east. The vegetation consisted of low woodlands of *Acacia* consisting of *Acacia synchronicia* and *Acacia tetragonophylla* over *Acacia prainii* and *A. victoriae* Scrub over Open Low Shrubland consisting of *Rhagodia eremaea*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Solanum lasiophyllum* and *Eremophila cuneifolia*. \**Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Aristida contorta* were the forms of grasses.

##### *Lyons River*

The banks of the Lyons River are surrounded by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland over *Acacia citrinoviridis*, *A. xiphophylla* and *A. synchronicia* over low shrubs and mixed grasses including *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii*, \**Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Eragrostis japonica*, *Cyperus betchei* subsp. *commiscens*, *Ptilotus obovatus* and *Ipomoea muelleri*. There were several habitat trees (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) on either side of the river channel.

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**5.8.6 Condition of Vegetation**

The condition of most of the vegetation between KP420 at the northernmost end of the survey area and Compressor Station 4 was assessed as Pristine (1). There was little damage from vehicles or other anthropogenic disturbance and few weeds. In a few areas, the presence of weeds, particularly the exotic grass *Cenchrus ciliaris*, and evidence of vehicle tracks, caused these areas to be assessed as Excellent (2).

### 5.8.7 Key Findings

**Table 9: Key Findings on Loop 3 – Stage 5**

Key Biological Values	Findings	Recommendations
Flora – Threatened – EPBC Act (1999)	No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.	No action required.
Flora – Rare – Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)	No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) were located during the survey.	No action required.
Priority Flora – DEC (2006a)	One Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey; <i>Frankenia glomerata</i> (P3).	Avoid priority species wherever possible
Habitat Trees –Creeklines	The proposed alignment crosses several smaller creeklines.  A few habitat trees were present on the edges of the creeklines.	Avoid all larger trees wherever possible.  No action required.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's)	There are no listed ESA's within the proposed loop.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) - Federal	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of the Environment and Heritage (2006b) were recorded.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) – State	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006d) were recorded.	No further action required.
Weeds and Introduced species.	Four introduced or weed species were found; <i>*Cenchrus ciliaris</i> , <i>*Citrullus colocynthis</i> , <i>*Datura leichhardtii</i> and <i>*Malvastrum americanum</i> . <i>*Datura leichhardtii</i> is a Declared Plant as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006).	Follow hygiene measures as defined previously in EMP, and as recommended by the Department of Agriculture and Food for <i>*Datura leichhardtii</i> .

### 5.8.8 Management Issues

In the creek crossings, all larger trees should be avoided wherever possible during operational activities. There were some *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Eucalyptus victrix* trees on the river crossings. However no significant habitat trees were present in the proposed alignment.

Vehicle hygiene measures should be maintained at all times to minimize the spread of weeds. Providing that current vehicle hygiene measures are maintained these weed populations should not spread beyond current infestations in the damper lower slopes and creeklines.

## 5.9 Stage 5 – Loop 4

### 5.9.1 Flora

During the survey, a total of 149 taxa were found within Loop 4 of Stage 5, comprising 141 species, from 78 genera and 36 families. These totals included three introduced species, and two Priority species, Appendix B.

### 5.9.2 Rare and Priority Flora

No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area. No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a), were located during the survey.

Two Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey; *Scaevola chrysopogon* (P2) and *Grevillea stenostachya* (P3).

- *Grevillea stenostachya* (P3) Family: Proteaceae  
*Grevillea stenostachya* is a dense shrub, with a pungent odour, growing from 0.6 to 1.5 metres in height. Cream, yellow and green flowers may be produced from July to September. This species prefers a red sand or sandy loam substrate and is often found in open, tall shrublands. The Western Australian Herbarium has 25 records of this species. The *Grevillea stenostachya* (P3) was recorded at the following locations within the Stage 5 pipeline Loop 4 – 320552:6955442; 320501:6971364; 322943:7123197; 320418:6983551; 320492:7045768; 320364:6952577; 320501:6962578; 322475:7114263. This species was also recorded at 320374:6990168; 320263:7037342; 320529:6962737; 321348:7078253; 321067:7068364 on Stage 5 pipeline Loop 5. This species was also recorded on Stage 4 – Loop 6 at the following locations (320497: 6973361; 320503:6969096; 320521:6964978).

- *Scaevola chrysopogon* (P2) Family: Goodeniaceae  
*Scaevola chrysopogon* is a perennial herb or shrub, growing from 30 to 60 centimetres in height. This species produces white or cream flowers from August to October. Preferring red and brown sands, this species favours sandplains. The Western Australian Herbarium holds ten collections of this species. *Scaevola chrysopogon* was recorded at one location with Stage 5 – Loop 4 (325086:7180832).

These species are not restricted to the proposed pipeline area and therefore the proposed actions along the pipeline should not threaten the conservation status of this species.

### 5.9.3 Introduced Flora

Three introduced or weed species were found on Loop 4 of Stage 5. These were *\*Asphodelus fistulosus*, *\*Cenchrus ciliaris* and *\*Malvastrum americanum*, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006).

### 5.9.4 Vegetation

Loop 4 is located within the Eremaean Province in the Carnarvon Botanical District. The communities mapped by Beard (1976) as occurring in this area are listed below.

- *Acacia victoriae*, *Acacia xiphophylla* and *Acacia eremaea* open scrub with patches of mixed saltbushes and succulents.
- *Acacia ramulosa* and *Acacia sclerosperma* open scrub
- *Acacia aneura* trees over *Acacia ramulosa* open scrub on flats, *Acacia ramulosa* and *Grevillea* open scrub on sandridges.
- *Acacia ramulosa* open scrub and *Acacia sclerosperma* open scrub
- *Acacia ramulosa* open scrub and *Acacia sclerosperma* open scrub on low sandridges, *Acacia victoriae*, *Acacia xiphophylla* and *Acacia eremaea* open scrub on flats.
- *Acacia sclerosperma* and *Acacia victoriae* sparse shrubland on sandy rises with patches of samphire and saltbush
- *Acacia sclerosperma* and *Acacia victoriae* sparse shrubland.

The following communities were defined and mapped for the Stage 5 – Loop 4 area.

#### Community 1v

Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Acacia aneura* var. *aneura* and *Acacia distans* along creek edges over *Eremophila fraseri* subsp. *galeata* (ms), *Eremophila ?miniata* and *Eremophila clarkei* over *Cymbopogon ambiguus* in rocky riverbank sands in association with the river crossings.

#### Community 1x

Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus species* over *Acacia species*, *Callitris glaucophylla*, *Thryptomene decussata* and *Dianella revoluta* over *Monachather paradoxus* in pale red sandy soils.

#### Community 4r

Tall Open Shrubland of *Acacia acradenia* and *Hakea preissii* over *Acacia synchronicia* and *Eremophila cuneifolia* over *Cenchrus* sp., *Ptilotus polakii* and *Solanum lasiophyllum* in sandy soils.

#### Community 4s

Low Open Shrubland of *Acacia heteroneura* var. *prolixa*, *Thryptomene decussata* and *Acacia aneura* var. *aneura* over *Mirbelia rhagodioides*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii* and *Rhagodia baccata* subsp. *dioica* over *Eriachne* sp. in red sandy loam.

#### Community 4t

Open Scrub of *Acacia wanyu*, *Acacia blakelyi* and *Acacia coolgardiensis* subsp. *coolgardiensis* over *Eremophila clarkei*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *chatelainiana* over *Sida cardiophylla* and *Eriachne* sp. in red sands.

#### Community 7p

Open Heath of *Grevillea* sp., *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *artemisioides*, *Acacia ?tenuissima*, *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *coriacea*, *Acacia wanyu* and *Acacia kempeana* over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii* and *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* in sandy soils with quartz pebbles.

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### 5.9.5 Wetlands and River Crossings

#### *Wooramel River*

The Wooramel River sits within an incised valley. At the pipeline crossing point it would only have one channel when in flood. The banks are lined with a Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *obtusa* and *Eucalyptus victrix* over scattered shrubs and small trees (*Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia cyperophylla* var. *cyperophylla*, *Pimelea microcephala*, *Acacia grasbyi*, *Thryptomene decussata*, *Acacia anastema*). The terraces supported a variety of herbs and grasses (*Mukia maderaspatana*, *Setaria dielsii*, *\*Asphodelus fistulosus*, *Cymbopogon ambiguus*, *Amaranthus clementii*, *\*Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Cyperus vaginatus*). On the north side of the river, immediately to the west of the existing pipeline, the valley walls have recently crumbled away in large stony blocks. Cliffs extend westwards from the pipeline crossing point on both the northern and southern sides of the valley. The presence of scats and tracks indicated that the cliffs and associated overhangs provide shelter for animals. Pipeline construction to the west of the existing line could destroy sections of the cliffs, causing a localised loss of animal habitat.

### 5.9.6 Condition of Vegetation

The land adjacent to the pipeline between the Gascoyne River and Compressor Station 5 is quite remote and had few physical disturbances. All of the vegetation was rated as being Pristine (1). There were sightings of bird life, frogs, dragons and lizards scurrying around in the vegetative litter as well as sign of animal diggings.

## 5.9.7 Key Findings

**Table 10: Key Findings on Loop 4 – Stage 5**

Key Biological Values	Findings	Recommendations
Flora – Threatened – EPBC Act (1999)	No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.	No action required.
Flora – Rare – Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)	No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) were located during the survey.	No action required.
Priority Flora – DEC (2006a)	Two Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey; <i>Scaevola chrysopogon</i> (P2) and <i>Grevillea stenostachya</i> (P3).	Avoid priority species wherever possible
Habitat Trees –Creeklines	The proposed alignment crosses several smaller creeklines.  No significant habitat trees were present.	Avoid all larger trees wherever possible.  No action required.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's)	There are no listed ESA's within the proposed loop.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) – Federal	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of the Environment and Heritage (2006b) were recorded.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) – State	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006d) were recorded.	No further action required.
Weeds and Introduced species.	Three introduced or weed species were found, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006); <i>*Asphodelus fistulosus</i> , <i>*Cenchrus ciliaris</i> and <i>*Malvastrum americanum</i> .	Follow hygiene measures as defined previously in EMP.



### 5.9.8 Management Issues

In the creek crossings, all larger trees should be avoided wherever possible during operational activities. There were some larger trees on the creek and river crossings. However no significant habitat trees were present in the proposed alignment.

Vehicle hygiene measures should be maintained at all times to minimize the spread of weeds. Providing that current vehicle hygiene measures are maintained these weed populations should not spread beyond current infestations in the damper lower slopes and creeklines.

### 5.10 Stage 5 – Loop 5

#### 5.10.1 Flora

During the survey, a total of 85 taxa were found within Loop 5 of Stage 5, comprising 79 species, from 52 genera and 31 families. These totals included one introduced species, and three Priority species (Appendix B).

#### 5.10.2 Rare and Priority Flora

No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area. No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a), were located during the survey.

Three Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey, namely *Grevillea stenostachya* (P3), *Dicrastylis linearifolia* (P3) and *Eremophila physocalyx* (ms) (P3).

- *Dicrastylis linearifolia* (P3) Family: Lamiaceae  
*Dicrastylis linearifolia* is a many-branched shrub that may grow from 1 to 3 metres in height. The leaves of this species have a hairy upper surface. From November to December a scale-like indumentum of white flowers is produced. This species prefers red sand on sandplains in association with tall open shrublands. The Western Australian Herbarium currently holds 24 records of this species. *Dicrastylis linearifolia* – P3 was recorded at one location on Stage 5 – Loop 5 (320418:6983551) and at one location on Stage 5 – Loop 6 (318977:6927187), and at one location on Stage 4 - Loop 6 (321951:7098129).
- *Eremophila physocalyx* (ms) (P3) Family: Myoporaceae  
*Eremophila physocalyx* is an erect shrub, growing from 1 to 3 metres in height. It prefers a substrate of either red or brown sand, and is most likely found on sandplains. It has been found in thick scrub in association with various *Acacia* species. The Western Australian Herbarium currently holds eight records of this species. *Eremophila physocalyx* (ms) – P3 was recorded at one location on Stage 5 – Loop 5 (320658: 7058475) and at one location on Stage 4 – Loop 5 (321951:7098129).
- *Grevillea stenostachya* (P3) Family: Proteaceae  
*Grevillea stenostachya* is a dense shrub, with a pungent odour, growing from 0.6 to 1.5 metres in height. Cream, yellow and green flowers may be produced from July to September. This species prefers a red sand or sandy loam substrate and is often found in open, tall shrublands. The Western Australian Herbarium has 25 records of this species. *Grevillea stenostachya* – P3 was recorded at 320374:6990168; 320263:7037342; 321348:7078253; 321067:7068364 on Stage 5 - Loop 5 and at one location on Stage 5 –Loop 6 (320529:6962737).

In addition, the *Grevillea stenostachya* (P3) was recorded at the following locations within the Stage 5 pipeline Loop 4 – 320552:6955442; 320501:6971364; 322943:7123197; 320418:6983551;

320492:7045768; 320364:6952577; 320501:6962578; 322475:7114263. This species was also recorded on Stage 4 – Loop 6 at the following locations (320497: 6973361; 320503:6969096; 320521:6964978).

These species are not restricted to the proposed pipeline area and therefore the proposed actions along the pipeline should not threaten the conservation status of this species.

### 5.10.3 Introduced Flora

One introduced or weed species were found on Loop 5 of Stage 5. This was *\*Pentascistis airoides* subsp. *airoides*, which is not a Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006).

### 5.10.4 Vegetation

Loop 5 is located within the Eremaean Province in the Carnarvon Botanical District. The communities mapped by Beard (1976) as occurring in this area are listed below.

- Scattered groups of *Eucalyptus* and *Callitris columellaris* over *Acacia ramulosa* open scrub
- Scattered groups *Callitris columellaris* over *Acacia ramulosa* open scrub
- *Acacia ramulosa* open scrub on red sandplain
- *Acacia ramulosa* open scrub and *Acacia sclerosperma* open scrub over sandridges and small claypans

The following community was defined and mapped for the Stage 5 – Loop 5 area.

#### Community 1x

Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus* species over *Acacia* species, *Callitris glaucophylla*, *Thryptomene decussata* and *Dianella revoluta* over *Monachather paradoxus* in pale red sandy soils.

### 5.10.5 Wetlands and River Crossings

In the vicinity of 321631mE:7087292mN immediately east of the pipeline there was a water hole, approximately 120m in diameter which was still holding water at the time of the survey. The surrounding vegetation consisted of an Open Scrub of *Acacia murrayana*, *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia aneura* var. *tenuis*, *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa* and *Acacia sclerosperma* subsp. *sclerosperma* over scattered smaller shrubs (*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*, *Pimelea microcephala*). The understorey was quite sparse, probably due to trampling and grazing by goats. Approximately 5km south of the water hole (321480mE:7082550mN) the pipeline passes through a sheet wash area, though this was not holding water at the time of the survey. The vegetation consisted of a Scrub of *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia aneura* var. *tenuis*, *Spartothamnella teucriflora* and *Acacia sclerosperma* subsp. *sclerosperma* over a variety of smaller shrubs (*Mirbelia spinosa*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Rhagodia drummondii*, *Eremophila flaccida* subsp. *flaccida*, *Eremophila tietkensis*, *Eremophila forrestii* subsp. *forrestii*). This area was frequented by goats, and there were very few herbs and grasses.

There were no creek crossings along this part of the pipeline route and therefore no significant habitat trees.

### 5.10.6 Condition of Vegetation

The vegetation was almost entirely weed free, and free from disturbance other than light browsing by goats. Most of the vegetation was therefore classified as Pristine (1). Two soak areas had been impacted by congregations of goats and were assessed as Very Good (3) and Excellent (2) due to understorey damage.

### 5.10.7 Key Findings

**Table 11: Key Findings on Loop 5 – Stage 5**

Key Biological Values	Findings	Recommendations
Flora – Threatened – EPBC Act (1999)	No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.	No action required.
Flora – Rare – Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)	No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) were located during the survey.	No action required.
Priority Flora – DEC (2006a)	Three Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey; <i>Grevillea stenostachya</i> (P3), <i>Dicrastylis linearifolia</i> (P3) and <i>Eremophila physocalyx</i> (ms) (P3).	Avoid Priority species wherever possible.
Habitat Trees – Creeklines and Wetlands	The proposed alignment crosses several smaller creeklines.  No significant habitat trees were present.	Avoid all larger trees wherever possible.  No action required.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's)	There are no listed ESA's within the proposed loop.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) – Federal	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of the Environment and Heritage (2006b) were recorded.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) – State	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006d) were recorded.	No further action required.
Weeds and Introduced species.	One introduced or weed species was found, which is not a Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006); <i>*Pentasthictis airoides</i> subsp. <i>airoides</i> .	Follow hygiene measures as defined previously in EMP.

### 5.10.8 Management Issues

In the creek crossings, all larger trees should be avoided wherever possible during operational activities. There were some larger trees on the creek and river crossings. However no significant habitat trees were present in the proposed alignment.

Vehicle hygiene measures should be maintained at all times to minimize the spread of weeds. Providing that current vehicle hygiene measures are maintained these weed populations should not spread beyond current infestations in the damper lower slopes and creeklines.

## 5.11 Stage 5 – Loop 6

### 5.11.1 Flora

During the survey, a total of 134 taxa were found within Loop 6 of Stage 5, comprising 130 species, from 80 genera and 42 families. These totals included three introduced species, and six Priority species (Appendix B).

### 5.11.2 Rare and Priority Flora

No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area. No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a), were located during the survey.

Six Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey; *Acanthocarpus parviflorus* (P3), *Dicrastyliis incana* (P3), *Dicrastyliis linearifolia* (P3), *Grevillea stenostachya* (P3), *Microcorys tenuifolia* (P3) and *Philothea kalbarriensis* (P2).

- *Acanthocarpus parviflorus* (P3) Family: Dasyogonaceae  
*Acanthocarpus parviflorus* is a tufted and rhizomatous, perennial herb reaching 15 to 40 centimetres in height. White flowers are produced from May to June. This species prefers a substrate of sand over either limestone or sandstone. There are currently 21 records of this species at the Western Australian Herbarium. These records extend south from Shark Bay, to Geraldton. *Acanthocarpus parviflorus* was recorded at one location on Stage 5 – Loop 6 (320529: 6962737) and at one location on Stage 4 – Loop 6 (320521:6964978).

- *Dicrastyliis incana* (P2) Family: Lamiaceae  
*Dicrastyliis incana* is a shrub from 30 to 150 centimetres in height, with sessile leaves. This species has dendritic stem hairs from 2 to 3.5mm long with hair branches terminated by glands. White flowers are produced from September to November. This species prefers yellow sand and is most commonly found in open, low woodlands. There are currently thirteen collections of this species lodged at the Western Australian Herbarium, all of which were found less than 100 kilometres east of Geraldton. *Dicrastyliis incana* was recorded at one location on Stage 5 – Loop 6 (318977:6927187).

- *Dicrastyliis linearifolia* (P3) Family: Lamiaceae  
*Dicrastyliis linearifolia* is a many-branched shrub that may grow from 1 to 3 metres in height. The leaves of this species have a hairy upper surface. From November to December a scale-like indumentum of white flowers is produced. This species prefers red sand on sandplains in association with tall open shrublands.

The Western Australian Herbarium currently holds 24 records of this species. *Dicrastyliis linearifolia* was recorded at one location on Stage 5 – Loop 6 (318977:6927187), at one location on Stage 5 – Loop 5 (320418:6983551) and at one location on Stage 4 - Loop 6 (321951:7098129).

- *Grevillea stenostachya* (P3) Family: Proteaceae

*Grevillea stenostachya* is a dense shrub, with a pungent odour, growing from 0.6 to 1.5 metres in height. Cream, yellow and green flowers may be produced from July to September. This species prefers a red sand or sandy loam substrate and is often found in open, tall shrublands. The Western Australian Herbarium has 25 records of this species. *Grevillea stenostachya* was recorded at 320374:6990168; 320263:7037342; 321348:7078253; 321067:7068364 on Stage 5 - Loop 5 and at one location on Stage 5 –Loop 6 (320529:6962737). In addition, the *Grevillea stenostachya* (P3) was recorded at the following locations within the Stage 5 pipeline Loop 4 – 320552:6955442; 320501:6971364; 322943:7123197; 320418:6983551; 320492:7045768; 320364:6952577; 320501:6962578; 322475:7114263. This species was also recorded on Stage 4 – Loop 6 at the following locations (320497: 6973361; 320503:6969096; 320521:6964978).

- *Philotheca kalbarriensis* (P2) Family: Rutaceae

*Philotheca kalbarriensis* is a shrub growing up to 1 metre in height, with narrowly fusiform leaves approximately 4 millimetres in length. This species produces solitary white axillary flowers in August. This species prefers a yellow sandy clay substrate and is found in *Acacia acuminata* scrub. Currently, the Western Australian Herbarium holds six collections of this species. *Philotheca kalbarriensis* was recorded at one location on Stage 5 – Loop 6 (318444:6923919).

- *Microcorys tenuifolia* (P3) Family: Lamiaceae

The shrub, *Microcorys tenuifolia*, may grow from 50 to 180 centimetres in height. White, blue and purple flowers are produced from October to December, as well as from March to April. This species prefers red or brown sands, or lateritic gravelly soils. It is most often found on undulating plains. There are currently eleven records of this species held at the Western Australian Herbarium. *Microcorys tenuifolia* was recorded at 317962:6916112.

These species are not restricted to the proposed pipeline area and therefore the proposed actions along the pipeline should not threaten the conservation status of this species.

### 5.11.3 Introduced Flora

Three introduced or weed species were found on Loop 6 of Stage 5. These were *\*Cucumis myriocarpa*, *\*Oxalis corniculata* and *\*Pentstemonis airoides* subsp. *airoides*, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006).

### 5.11.4 Vegetation

Loop 6 starts in the Irwin District of the South West Botanical Province but finishes in the Eremaean Province in the Carnarvon Botanical District. The communities mapped by Beard (1976) as occurring in this area are listed below.

- Mixed scrub heath with shrubs that a 1m or greater and dwarf shrubs (<1m), with patches of *Acacia* and *Casuarina* (Probably *Allocasuarina*) shrubs.
- Mixed scrub heath with shrubs that a 1m or greater and dwarf shrubs (<1m) on sandplain.
- *Acacia victoriae*, *Acacia xiphophylla* and *Acacia ermaea* open scrub
- Scattered groups of *Eucalyptus* and *Callitris columellaris* over *Acacia ramulosa* open scrub
- *Acacia* and *Casuarina* closed tall shrubland
- *Eucalyptus loxophleba* woodland
- Sparse *Eucalyptus loxophleba* and *Eucalyptus oleosa* woodland over *Acacia ramulosa* open scrub

The northern section of Stage 5-6 travels through a large stretch of intact native vegetation before encountering the wheatbelt, approximately 70km south of Compressor Station 6. North of the Murchison River this vegetation mostly consisted of a Low Woodland of Acacias (*Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa*, *Acacia aneura* var. *intermedia*, *Acacia sclerosperma* subsp. *sclerosperma*, *Acacia murrayana* etc.) with occasional stands of Eucalypts (*Eucalyptus eudesmioides*, *E. leptopoda*, *E. mannensis* subsp. *vespertina*). South of the Murchison River Eucalypts became increasingly prevalent, and the plain was interrupted by a series of sandy ridges supporting Low Woodland (*Eucalyptus obtusiflora*, *Eucalyptus mannensis* subsp. *vespertina*, *Callitris canescens* etc.) over Scrub or Thickets of kwangon species (e.g. *Grevillea stenostachya*, *Grevillea gordoniana*, *Grevillea pterosperma*, *Hakea bucculenta*, *Dicrastylis linearifolia* (P3), *Eremaea dendroidea*, *Comesperma scoparium*).

South of 6899200mN the pipeline route entered the wheatbelt. While most of the route past this point and Compressor Station 7 lay within pasture, it did pass through over thirty patches of remnant bushland. These could be sorted into three broad community types. Firstly were the woodland remnants, often on rocky ground unsuitable for farming. These usually included one or more of the following tree species - *Eucalyptus horistes*, *E. leptopoda*, *E. mannensis* subsp. *vespertina*, *E. oldfieldii*, *E. jucunda*, *E. subangusta* subsp. *subangusta* or *E. eudesmioides*. Some patches also included smaller trees such as *Bursaria occidentalis*, *Acacia acuminata*, *A. burkittii* or *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* subsp. *acutivalvis*.

The following communities were defined and mapped for the Stage 5 – Loop 6 area.

#### **Community 1w**

Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Eucalyptus eudesmioides* over *Acacia rhodophloia*, *Acacia longispinea*, *Eremophila clarkei* and *Rhagodia drummondii* over *Monachather paradoxus* in pale red sandy soils.

#### **Community 1x**

Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus* species over *Acacia* species, *Callitris glaucophylla*, *Thryptomene decussata* and *Dianella revoluta* over *Monachather paradoxus* in pale red sandy soils.

#### **Community 1y**

Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus ewartiana* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* over *Acacia aneura* var. *intermedia*, *Hakea invaginata* and *Eremophila clarkei* over *Ecdeiocolea monostachya* in pale red sandy soils.

#### **Community 1z**

Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus ewartiana* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* over *Acacia rhodophloia*, *Callitris glaucophylla*, *Thryptomene decussata* and *Dianella revoluta* over *Monachather paradoxus* and *Lawrencella davenportii* in pale red sandy soils.

#### **Community 1aa**

Low Open Woodland of emergent *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* over *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Acacia acuminata* subsp. *acuminata* (ms) over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *petiolaris*, *Hakea preissii* and *Eremophila platycalyx* subsp. *platycalyx* (ms) over sparse ephemerals in clay loam riverbank soils in association with the Murchison River.

#### **Community 1ab**

Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus eudesmioides* and *Eucalyptus oldfieldii* over *Verticordia interioris*, *Acacia acuaria* and *Lamarchea hakeifolia* var. *brevifolia* over very occasional *Ptilotus schwartzii* var. *schwartzii* in pale red sandy soils.

#### **Community 1ac**

Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus foecunda* and *Eucalyptus eudesmioides* with *Banksia prionotes* over dense understorey of *Calothamnus gilesii*, *Allocasuarina huegeliana*, *Phebalium tuberculatum*, *Baeckea crispiflora* and *Acacia acuaria* over *Jacksonia ?restioides* in pale orange sandy soils.

**Community 1ad**

Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus oldfieldii* and *Eucalyptus petraea* over dense understorey of *Acacia rhodophloia*, *Acacia aneura* var. *aneura*, *Acacia longispinea*, *Hakea lissocarpha*, *Hakea recurva* subsp. *arida*, *Phebalium tuberculatum* and *Aluta maisonneuvei* subsp. *maisonneuvei* over occasional *Ecdeiocolea monostachya* and *Meeboldina scariosa* in yellow sands.

**Community 1ae**

Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus ?eudesmioides* and *Eucalyptus petraea* over *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa*, *Melaleuca eleuterostachya* and *Eremophila gilesii* subsp. *variabilis* (ms) over *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* and *Rhagodia* sp. in red sands.

**Community 1af**

Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus subangusta* subsp. *subangusta* and *Eucalyptus oldfieldii* over *Melaleuca eleuterostachya* and *Monotaxis luteiflora* over *Dianella revoluta*, *Conostylis prolifera* and Asteraceae spp. in yellow sands over laterite.

**Community 1ag**

Highly disturbed Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* over scattered *Rhagodia baccata* subsp. *dioica* over pastoral weeds in red-brown loam soils in association with the Greenough River.

**Community 6d**

Low disturbed remnant Shrubland of *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Acacia aestivalis* over *Baeckea* aff. *cryptandroides* over *Lepidosperma leptostachyum* and pastoral weeds in pale sands with sub-surface sandstone in association with watercourses.

**Community 7q**

Open Heath of *Calothamnus sanguineus* and *Conospermum stoechadis* over *Scholtzia involucrata*, *Lachnostachys eriobotrya*, *Lechenaultia floribunda*, *Petrophile brevifolia* and *Jacksonia calcicola* (ms) in pale yellow undulating sands.

**Community 7r**

Open Heath of *Comesperma scoparium* and *Monachather paradoxus* in pale yellow undulating and unstable sands.

**Community 7s**

Remnant Open Heath of *Actinostrobus pyramidalis* and *Grevillea* sp. over *Grevillea annulifera* (P3), *Acacia cochlearis*, *Acacia blakelyi* and ?*Baeckea* sp. over *Lepidobolus preissianus* with assorted annual Asteraceae spp. in yellow sands over laterite.

**5.11.5 Wetlands and River Crossings*****Murchison River***

At the pipeline crossing point the Murchison River channel lies along the southern margin of the valley. To the north of the main channel is a 1.8km wide floodplain interspersed with billabongs. The river banks were lined with a Woodland of *Eucalyptus victrix* and *E. camaldulensis* var. *obtusa* over scattered shrubs and small trees (*Callistemon phoeniceus*, *Acacia sclerosperma* subsp. *sclerosperma* etc.). The floodplain supported a Low Woodland/Scrub of *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa*, *Senna* sp. Austin, *Acacia tetragonophylla* and *Acacia burkittii* over smaller shrubs and grasses (e.g. *Solanum orbiculatum*, *Solanum lasiophyllum*, *Aristida contorta*, *Thyridolepis multiculmis*, *Eragrostis dielsii*). The billabongs were lined with smaller trees (*Casuarina obesa*, *Acacia burkittii*, *Melaleuca stereophloia*) and a range of smaller shrubs, herbs and grasses (*Hakea recurva* subsp. *arida*, *Grevillea deflexa*, *Comesperma integerrimum*, *Erodium cygnorum*, *Alternanthera nodiflora*, *Tripogon loliiformis*).

At the time of sampling (April 2006) the river and floodplain had just experienced a major flood which had killed or damaged much of the riparian vegetation. The south side of the channel near the crossing point was not greatly changed by the flooding, but the north bank showed slippage and scouring in several places.

#### ***Greenough River***

At the crossing point the Greenough River flowed within a fenced off, moderately incised valley surrounded by farmland. The banks were lined with a Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *obtusata* over scattered smaller trees (*Acacia ligulata*, *Casuarina obesa*). The ground stratum was dominated by weeds (*Cenchrus ciliatus*, *Raphanus raphanistrum*, *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*) and chenopods (*Atriplex semilunaris*, *Halosarcia bidens* subsp. *bidens*, *Atriplex amnicola*, *Maireana brevifolia*, *Sclerolaena diacantha*, *Sarcocornia blackiana*) with a few sedge like plants (*Samolus repens* var. *floribundus*, *Cyperus gymnocaulos*). No habitat trees were noted within the pipeline corridor.

#### **5.11.6 Condition of Vegetation**

The portion of the pipeline route between Stage 4 Loop 6 and the wheatbelt runs through very remote country in which the only obvious disturbance has been that associated with the maintenance track, or with the original clearing for pipeline construction. Nearly all of the vegetation was therefore rated Pristine (1). The vegetation around the Murchison River and its floodplain was rated as Excellent (2) rather than Pristine (1) as there was evidence of goats congregating around some of the billabongs.

In the wheatbelt section of the loop, the condition of most of the remnants was rated as Very Good (3) to Excellent (2), but saline areas were rated as Degraded (5) or Completely Degraded (6). While no remnants were infested with serious invasive weeds, all had been impacted to some extent by maintenance clearing along the pipeline corridor, and in some cases by grazing, and so could not be rated as Pristine (1).



### 5.11.7 Key Findings

**Table 12: Key Findings on Loop 6 – Stage 5**

Key Biological Values	Findings	Recommendations
Flora – Threatened – EPBC Act (1999)	No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.	No action required.
Flora – Rare – Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)	No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) were located during the survey.	No action required.
Priority Flora – DEC (2006a)	Six Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey;  <i>Acanthocarpus parviflorus</i> (P3), <i>Dicrastylis incana</i> (P3), <i>Dicrastylis linearifolia</i> (P3), <i>Grevillea stenostachya</i> (P3), <i>Microcorys tenuifolia</i> (P3) and <i>Philotheca kalbarriensis</i> (P2).	Avoid Priority species wherever possible.
Habitat Trees –Creeklines	The proposed alignment crosses several smaller creeklines.  No significant habitat trees were present.	Avoid all larger trees wherever possible.  No action required.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's)	There are no listed ESA's within the proposed loop.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) - Federal	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of the Environment and Heritage (2006b) were recorded.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) – State	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006d) were recorded.	No further action required.
Weeds and Introduced species.	Three introduced or weed species were found, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006);  * <i>Cucumis myriocarpa</i> , * <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> and * <i>Pentaschistis airoides</i> subsp. <i>airoides</i> .	Follow hygiene measures as defined previously in EMP.

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### 5.11.8 Management Issues

In the creek crossings, all larger trees should be avoided wherever possible during operational activities. There were some larger trees of *Eucalyptus camadulensis* and *Eucalyptus victrix* on the creek and river crossings. However no significant habitat trees were present in the proposed alignment.

Vehicle hygiene measures should be maintained at all times to minimize the spread of weeds. Providing that current vehicle hygiene measures are maintained these weed populations should not spread beyond current infestations in the damper lower slopes and creeklines.

## 5.12 Stage 5 – Loop 7

### 5.12.1 Flora

During the survey, a total of 61 taxa were found within Loop 7 of Stage 5, comprising 57 species, from 42 genera and 23 families. These totals included three introduced species and no Priority species.

### 5.12.2 Rare and Priority Flora

No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area. No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) were located during the survey.

No Priority Flora species, as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a), was located during the survey.

### 5.12.3 Introduced Flora

Three introduced or weed species were found on Loop 7 of Stage 5. These were *\*Avena barbata*, *\*Bromus* sp. and *\*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006).

### 5.12.4 Vegetation

Loop 7 is located in the South West Botanical Province in the Irwin District (Beard 1990). Beard's mapping indicates that there are two communities (Beard 1976). These two types of communities are listed below.

- Mixed scrub heath with shrubs that a 1m or greater and dwarf shrubs (<1m).
- Mixed scrub heath with shrubs that a 1m or greater and dwarf shrubs (<1m), with patches of *Acacia* and *Casuarina* (Probably *Allocasuarina*) shrubs.

The vegetation occurred on a series of elevated sandy remnants roughly mid way between northern limit of the cleared land and Compressor Station 7. Although this vegetation was restricted to localised patches, these remnants were rich in species.

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The following communities were defined and mapped for the Stage 5 – Loop 7 area.

**Community 3b**

Remnant Woodland of *Allocasuarina campestris* with occasional *Eucalyptus eudesmioides* and *Acacia spathulifolia* over *Calothamnus asper* and *Grevillea preissii* subsp. *glabrilimba* over *Mesomelaena pseudostygia* and *Ecdeiocolea monostachya* in pale yellow sands.

**Community 3c**

Tall Shrubland of *Allocasuarina campestris* and *Allocasuarina humilis* with *Grevillea candelabroides* over *Mesomelaena pseudostygia*, *Baeckea ochropetala* and *Ecdeiocolea monostachya* in grey sands.

**Community 3d**

Tall Open Shrubland of *Allocasuarina campestris* with *Banksia attenuata* and *Calothamnus blepharospermus* over *Daviesia divaricata*, *Lyginia barbata*, *Ecdeiocolea monostachya* and *Jacksonia nutans* (ms) with pastoral grasses in sands.

**Community 3e**

Tall Open Shrubland of *Allocasuarina campestris* with *Xylomelum angustifolium* and *Grevillea eriostachya* over *Banksia sphaerocarpa*, *Cassya* sp. and *Eremaea beaufortoides* in sands.

**Community 6d**

Low disturbed remnant Shrubland of *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Acacia aestivalis* over *Baeckea* aff. *cryptandroides* over *Lepidosperma leptostachyum* and pastoral weeds in pale sands with sub-surface sandstone in association with watercourses.

#### 5.12.5 Wetlands and River Crossings

No significant wetlands or creeklines were recorded in this section.

#### 5.12.6 Condition of Vegetation

In this section, the condition of most of the remnants was rated as Very Good (3) to Excellent (2), but saline areas were rated as Degraded (5) or Completely Degraded (6). This southern section has largely been cleared for agricultural activities.

### 5.12.7 Key Findings

**Table 13: Key Findings on Loop 7 – Stage 5**

Key Biological Values	Findings	Recommendations
Flora – Threatened – EPBC Act (1999)	No threatened plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.	No action required.
Flora – Rare – Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)	No Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) were located during the survey.	No action required.
Priority Flora – DEC (2006a)	No Priority Flora species as defined by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a) was located during the survey.	No action required.
Habitat Trees –Creeklines	No significant creeklines were recorded.	No action required.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's)	There are no listed ESA's within the proposed loop.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) - Federal	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of the Environment and Heritage (2006b) were recorded.	No action required.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) – State	No Threatened Ecological Communities listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006d) were recorded.	No further action required.
Weeds and Introduced species.	Three introduced or weed species were found, none of which are Declared Plants as defined by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (Department of Agriculture and Food 2006); * <i>Avena barbata</i> , * <i>Bromus</i> sp. and * <i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i> .	Follow hygiene measures as defined previously in EMP.

### 5.12.8 Management Issues

The key issues in this southern section supporting remnant pockets of vegetation in agricultural holdings, there is a need to maintain vehicle hygiene to minimise the spread of diseases and weeds. Therefore vehicle hygiene measures should be maintained at all times to minimize the spread of weeds. Providing that current vehicle hygiene measures are maintained these weed populations should not spread beyond current infestations in the damper lower slopes and creeklines.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd was commissioned by Alinta to conduct a flora and vegetation survey for the proposed northern section of the Stage 5 gas pipeline from Bunbury to Perth. This report summarizes the key findings on the Stage 5 route north of Geraldton. Reference is made to the work on the Stage 4 loops in order to place the work on Stage 5 into context and to earlier work undertaken on the previous studies (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd since 2000, namely:

- Muchea, Red Gully Road, Minyulo, Badgingarra and Eneabba Deviation Inspection (Mattiske Consulting 2000)
- Red Gully Road (Mattiske Consulting 2001a)
- Minyulo Reserve (Mattiske Consulting 2001b)
- Badgingarra Deviation (Mattiske Consulting 2001c)
- Twyata Reserve and Hill River (Mattiske Consulting 2001d)
- Neaves Road Area, Bullsbrook (Mattiske Consulting 2001e)
- Dampier to East Bullsbrook (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2002)
- Kwinana to Australind (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2003)

The specific work was undertaken over a six month period following above average annual rainfalls in the survey area. These higher rainfall recordings during the survey period were so extensive that the rainfall events led to local and regional flooding that restricted access to some of the route for several weeks. These latter areas were revisited in the month following these rainfall events and consequently the survey effort could be considered to be more than adequate.

A total of 614 taxa (including subspecies and varieties) from 223 genera and 68 families were recorded at the regular recording sites along the proposed pipeline route from Geraldton to Dampier, Appendix A. This number is comparable with the previous studies undertaken from Dampier to East Bullsbrook by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2002). The key biological values occurred on the less disturbed sites and in the native vegetation areas north of Geraldton. In recognition of the current standards as applied by the Environmental Protection Authority the communities supporting the range of Priority flora species or habitat trees (largely on river and creek crossings) could be considered to be locally significant.

During the recent studies, no Declared Rare Flora species, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) and as listed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006a and 2006b) were located during the survey. No plant taxa pursuant to section 179 of the Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) were located in the survey area.

During the recent studies undertaken by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd and as reported in this document, no Rare, no Priority 1, four Priority 2, eight Priority 3 and no Priority 4 taxa were recorded on the Stage 4 and Stage 5 sections of the pipeline route. As indicated in the following text, none of these Priority flora species are restricted to the pipeline route or the associated facilities.

In the previous studies from Dampier to Bunbury a total of 98 and 42 vegetation communities were defined and mapped for the gas pipeline corridor for the areas north of East Bullsbrook and from Kwinana to Australind respectively (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2002, 2003).

No threatened ecological communities as defined by the EPBC Act (1999) (Department of Environment and Heritage 2006b) or by the Department of Environment and Conservation (2006c) were recorded on the Stage 5 area north of Geraldton. A range of threatened ecological communities has been recorded south of Geraldton near the pipeline. The occurrence of threatened ecological communities is restricted largely to the remnant pockets of native vegetation south of Perth and south of Geraldton. These areas have either been dealt with in Woodman Environmental Consulting 2006) for Loops 8 and 9 or in Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2002 and 2003) for the areas south of Geraldton. An updated list of the threatened ecological communities near the gas pipeline from Dampier to Australind (or Bunbury) is also supplied in the attachments of this report.

The condition of the vegetation along the pipeline route was largely reflecting the land use activities in the respective areas. The northern sections of the pipeline route have been subjected to extensive pastoral activities and as the route tends to occur on the less undulating landscapes, these areas are subject to the grazing pressures of largely introduced stock (cattle and sheep) and to feral animals such as goats and camels. The condition of the vegetation in the southern sections of Stage 5 nearer Geraldton was influenced by the extent of past clearing activities for agriculture. Many of the southern sections were therefore degraded or completely degraded. The native species were generally restricted to either river crossings in the southern section of the pipeline corridor or to remnant areas of native vegetation.

Vehicle hygiene measures should be maintained at all times to minimize the spread of weeds. The main weeds are *Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Amaranthus mitchellii*. Providing that current vehicle hygiene measures are maintained these weed populations should not spread beyond current infestations in the damper lower slopes and creeklines.

## 7. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The following personnel of Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd have been involved with this project:

Principal Ecologist:	Dr E. M. Mattiske
Experienced Botanists:	Dr C Hancock Dr S Chalwell Mr D. Marsh Mr B Sadlo Ms S Thomson Mrs L Cobb Ms F. Smith Ms L Dalglish Ms S Robinson

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the environmental team at Alinta for assistance during this project, and in particular Mr Shane O'Connell.

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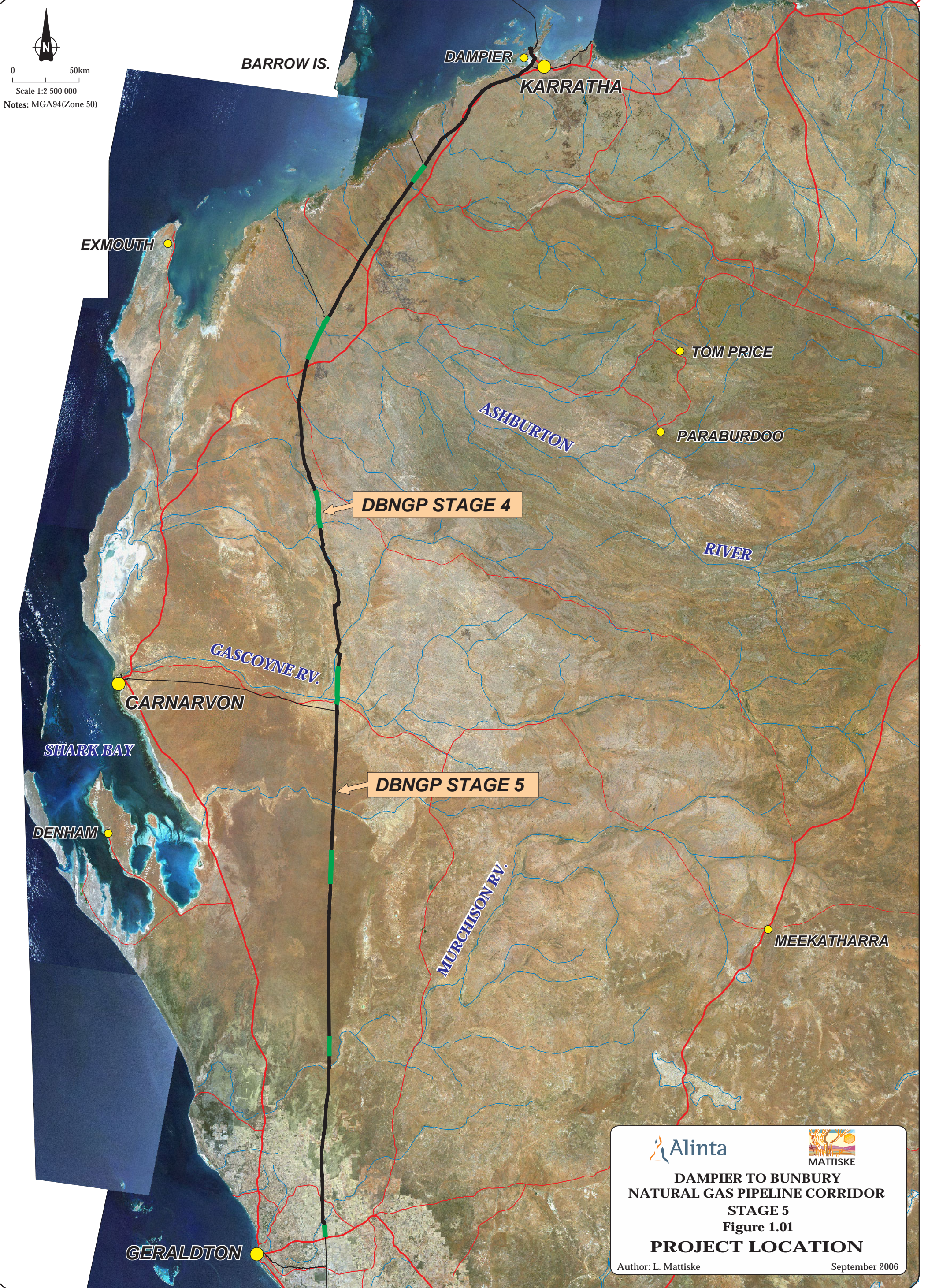


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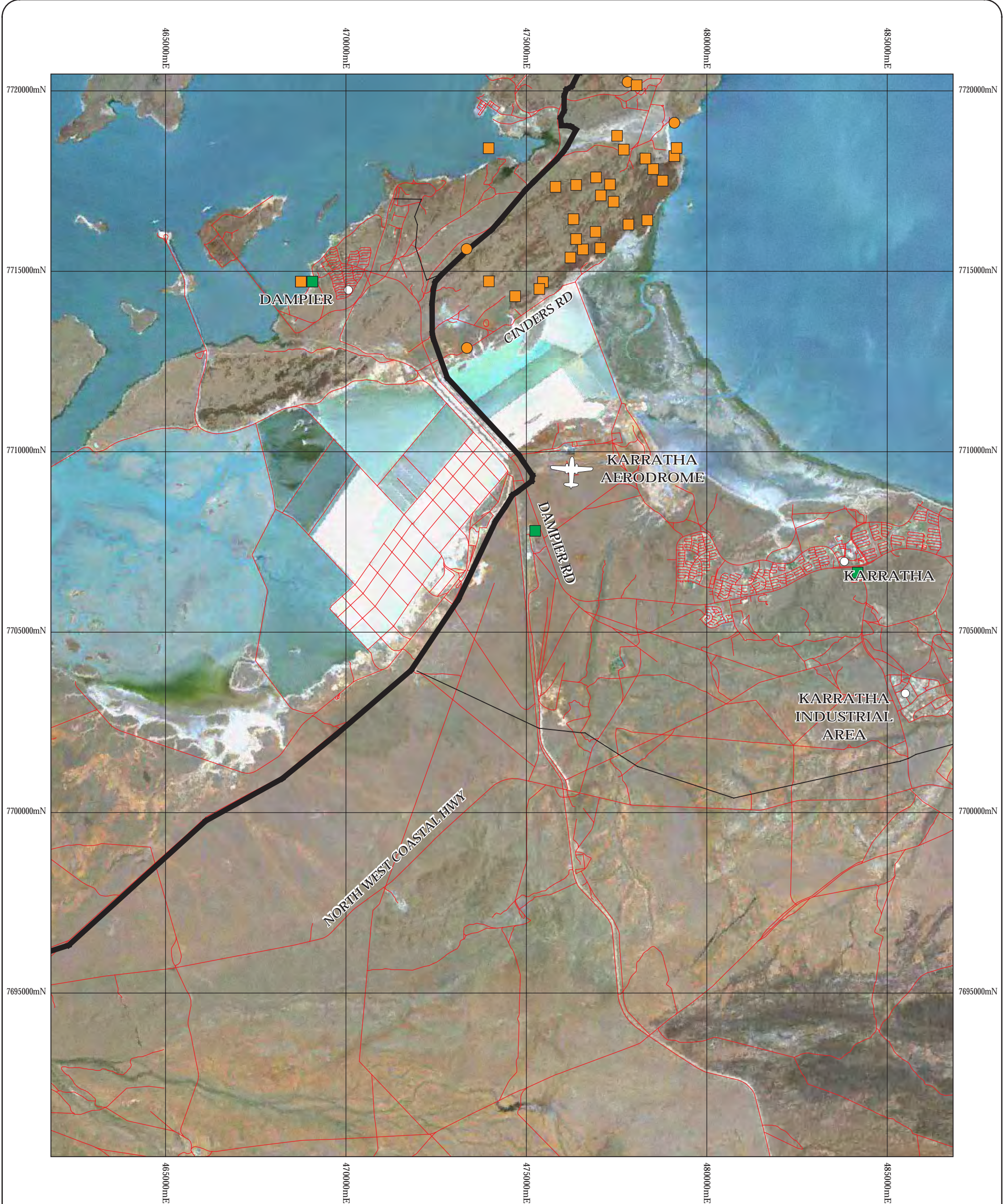


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 1.01  
PROJECT LOCATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	
2	●	■	▼	
3	●	■	▼	
4	●	■	▼	



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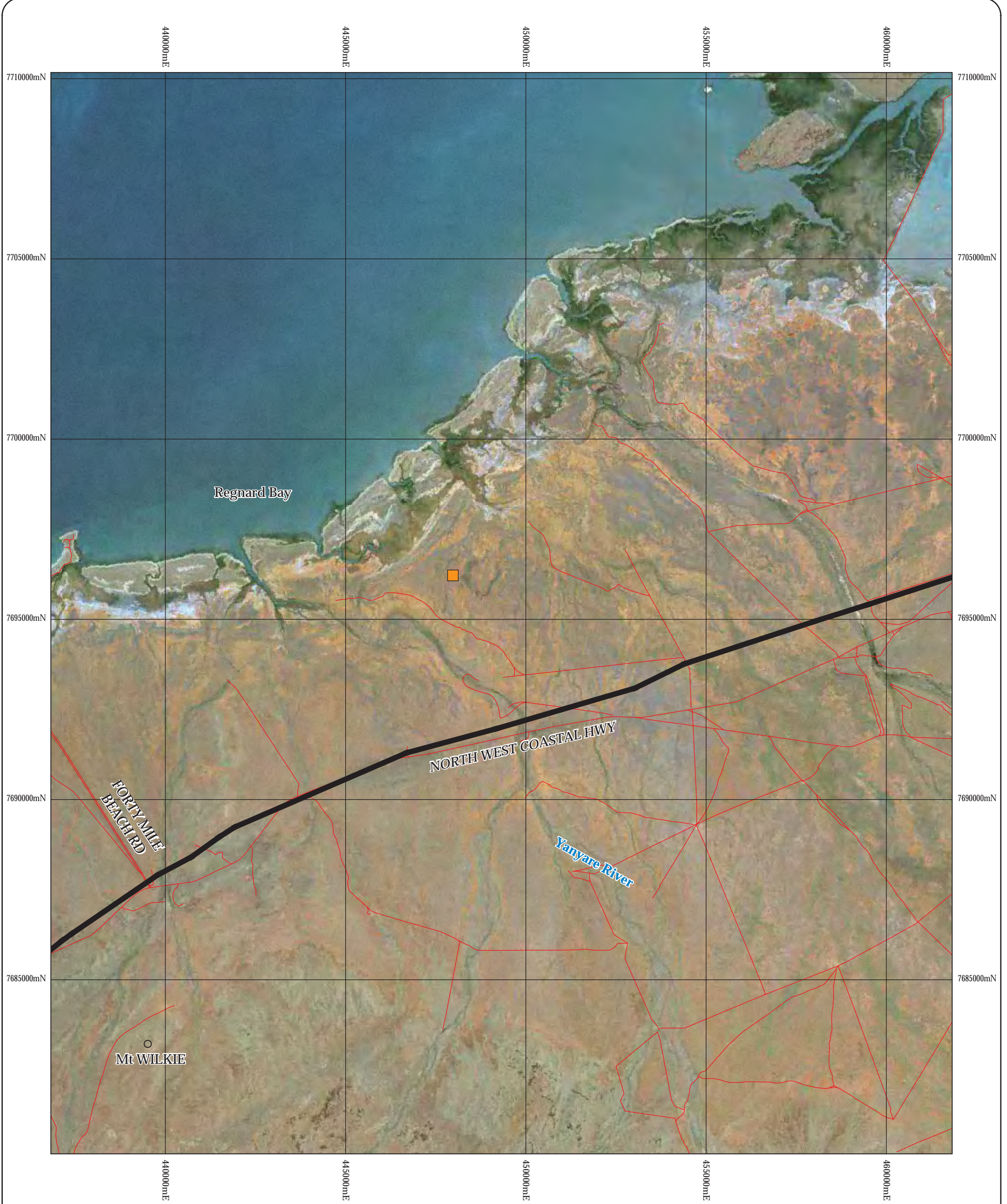


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.01  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



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Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

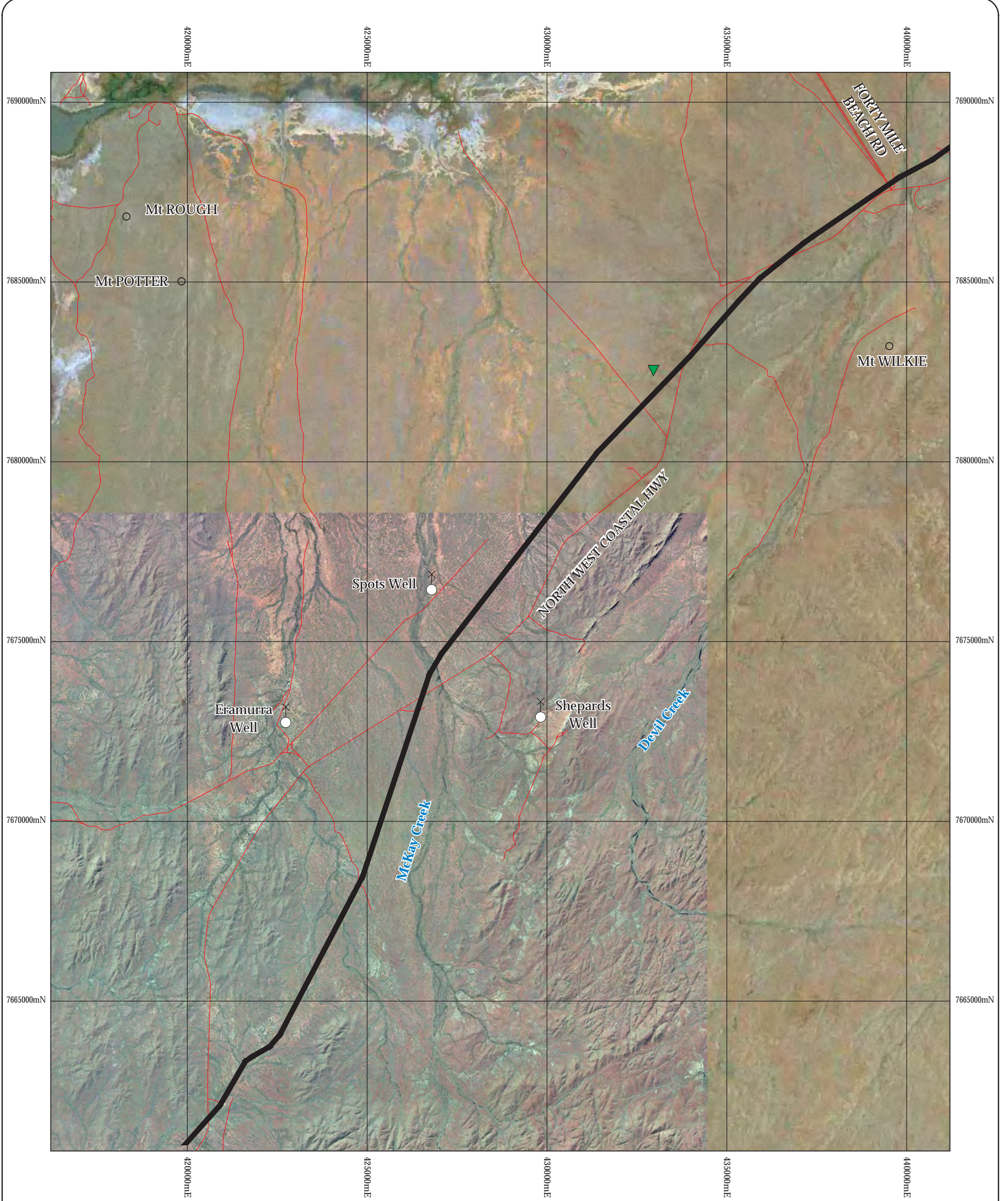
**STAGE 5  
Figure 2.02**

**PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



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Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

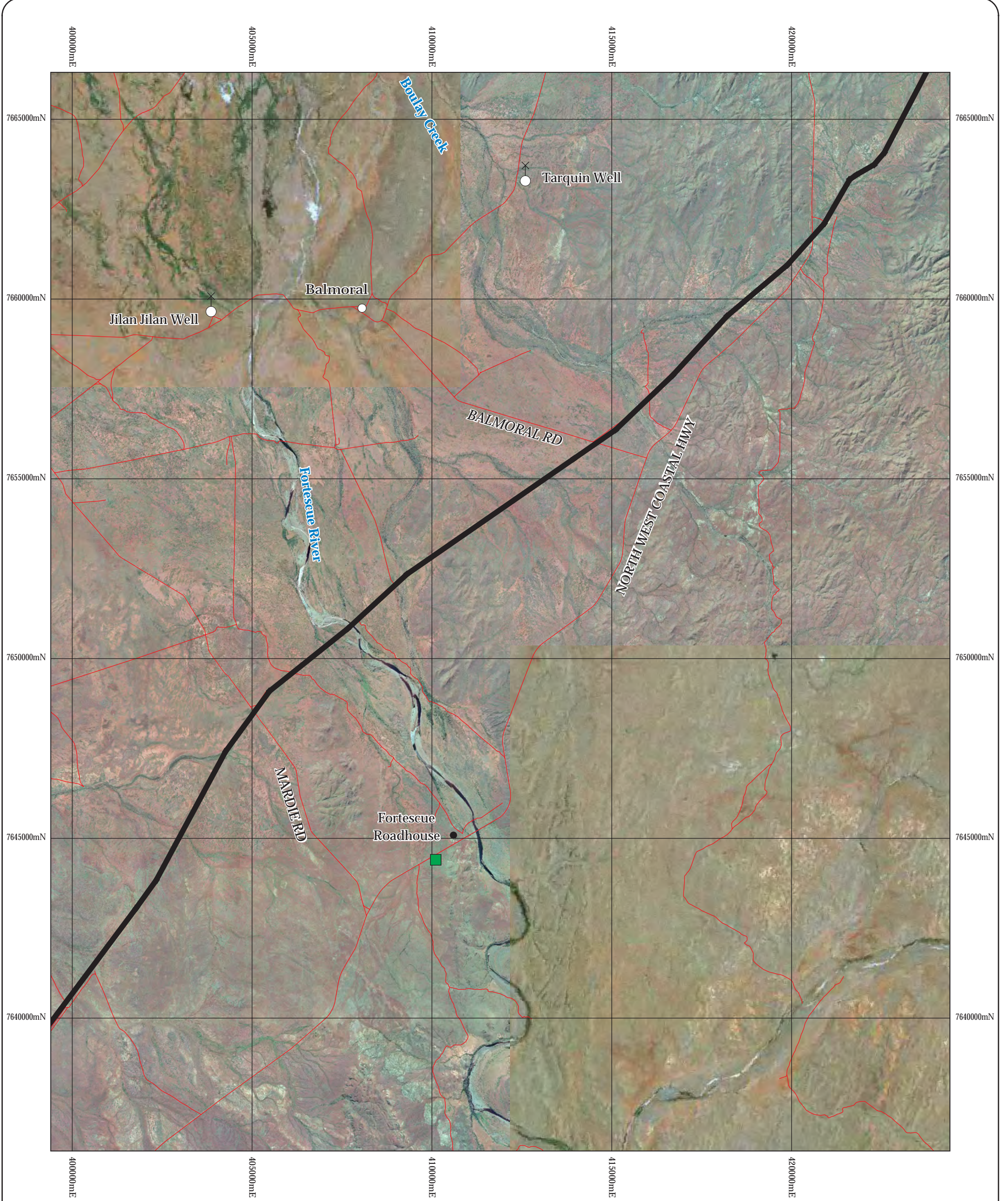
**STAGE 5  
Figure 2.03**

**PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



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Notes:  
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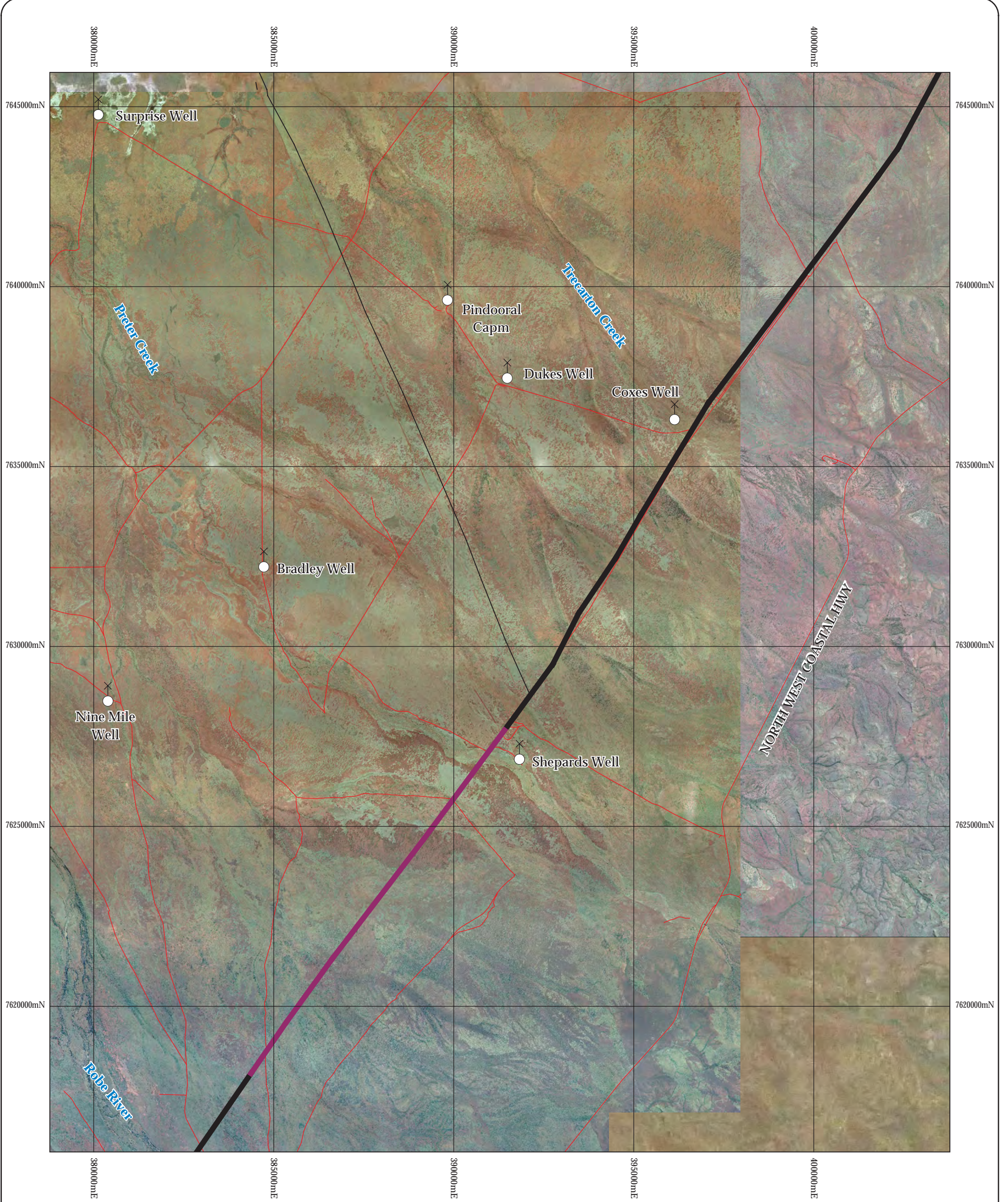


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.04  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



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Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

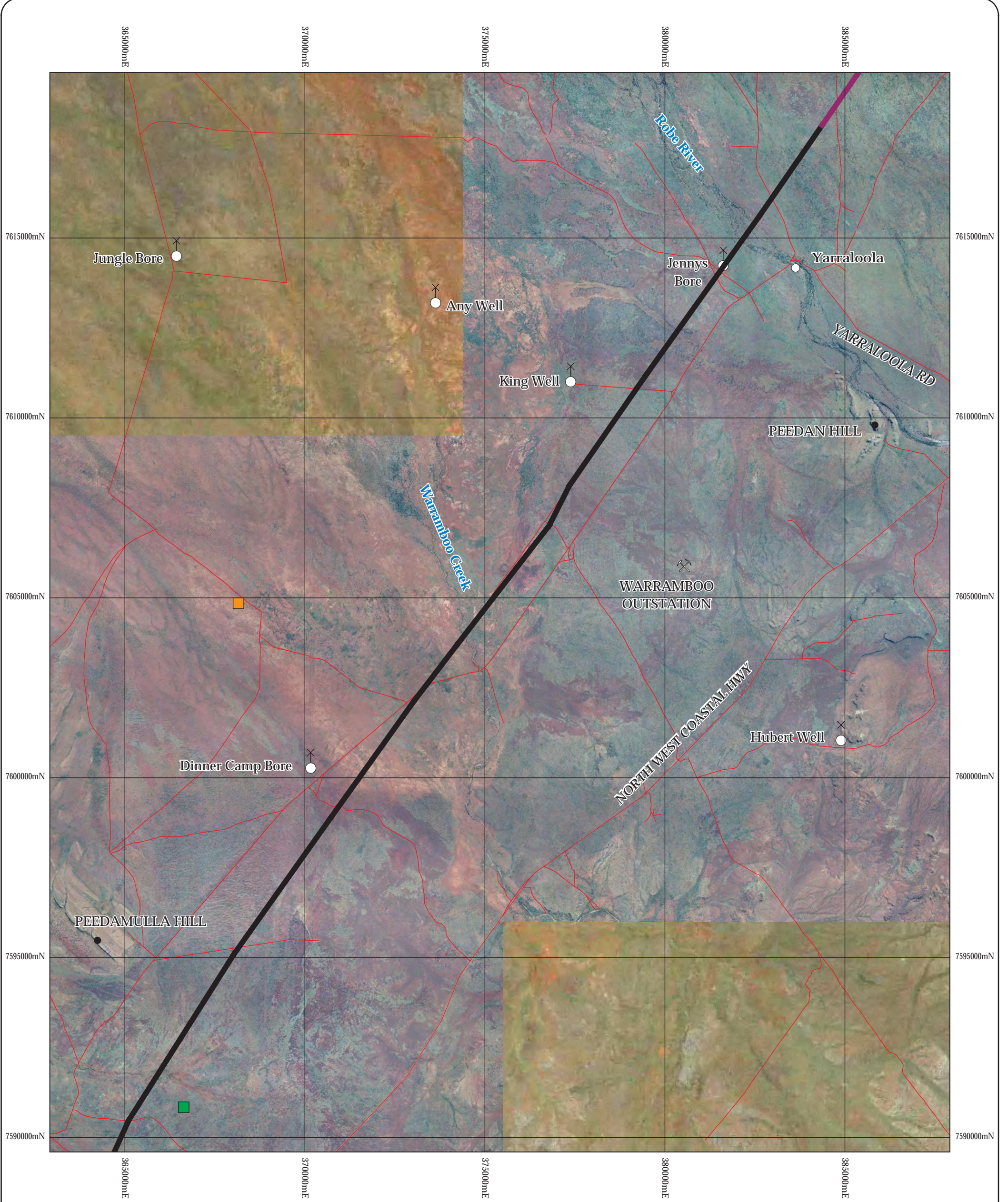
**STAGE 5  
Figure 2.05**

**PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



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Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

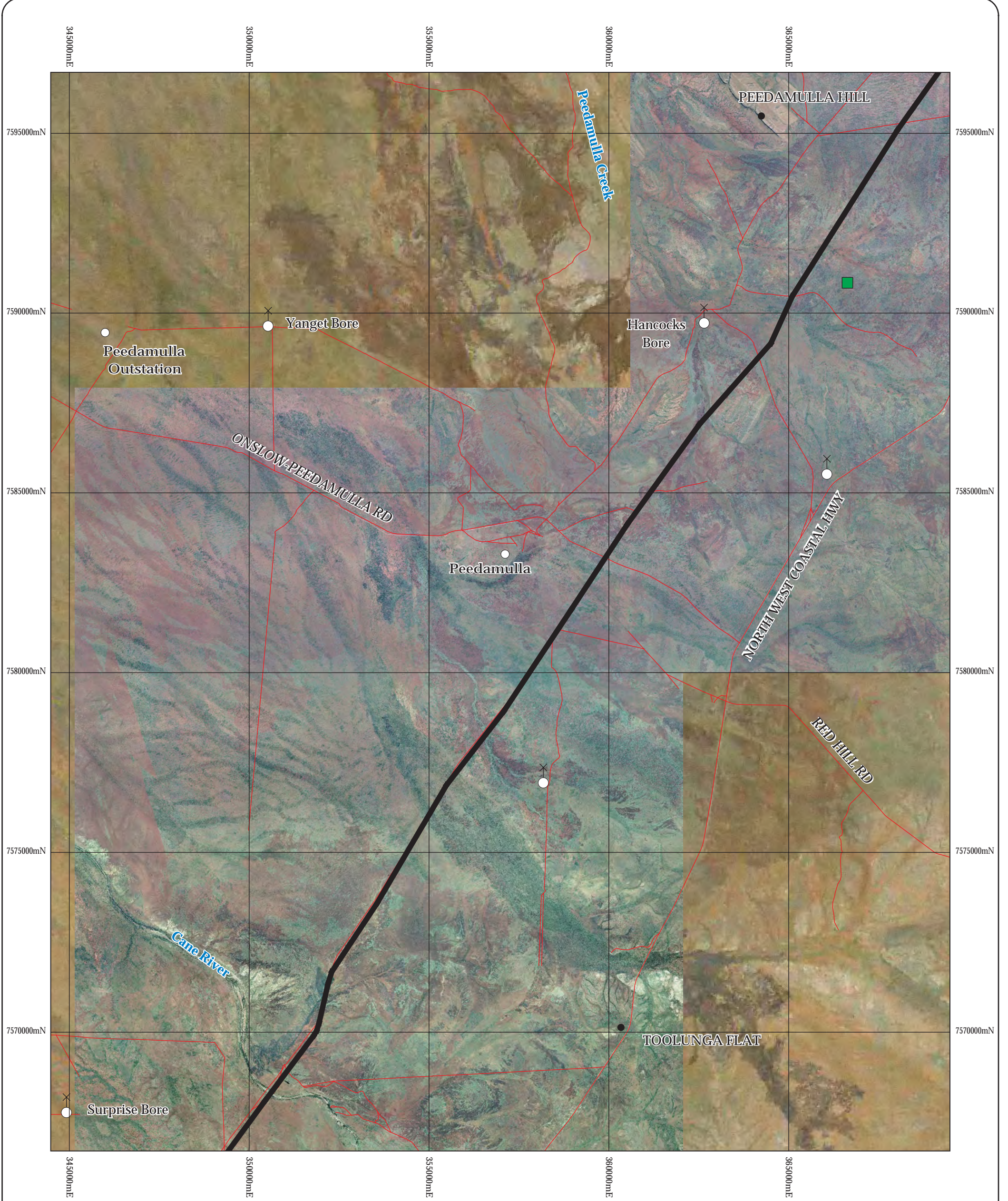


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.06  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare				
1				
2				
3				
4				



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

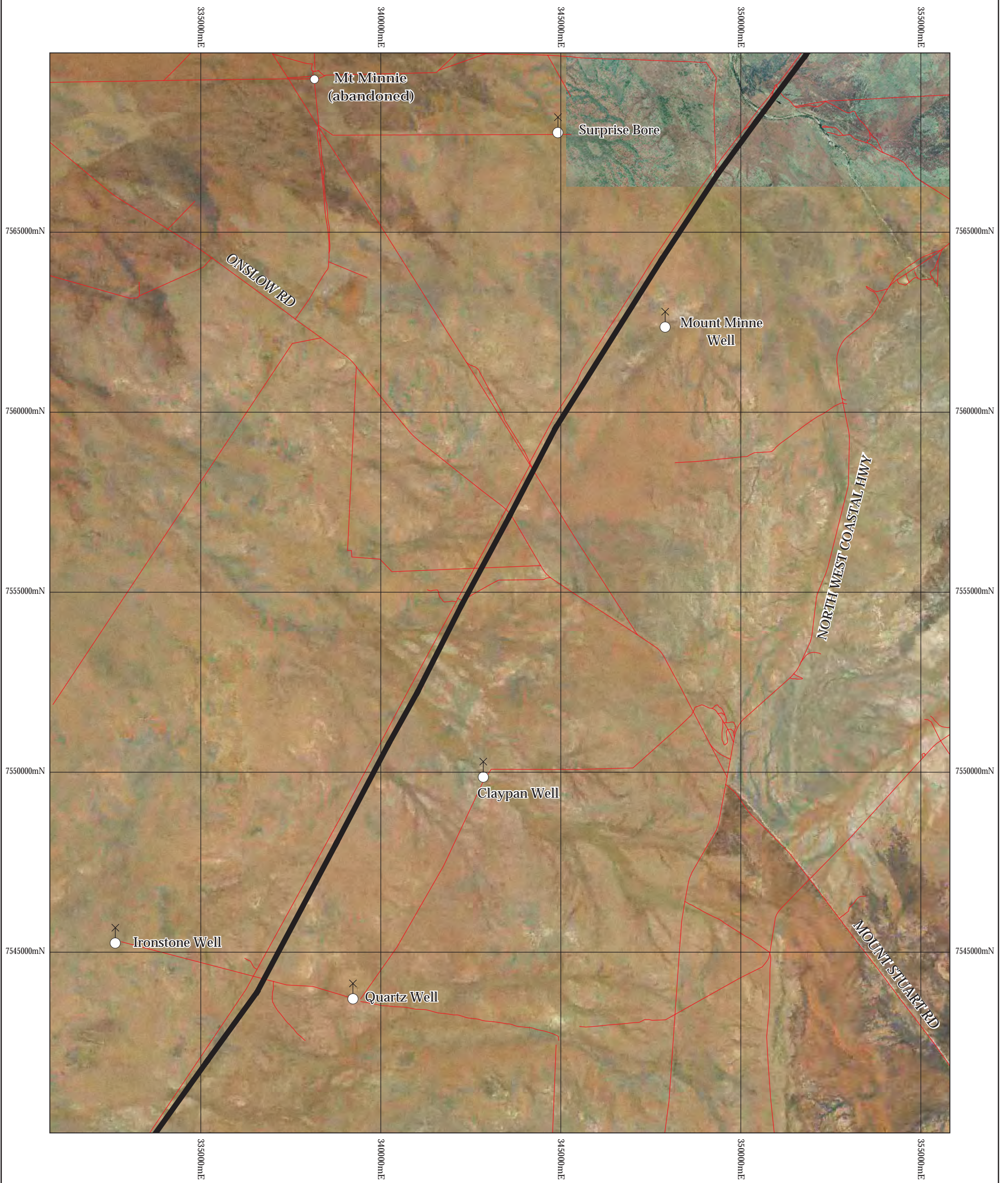
**STAGE 5  
Figure 2.07**

**PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



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Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

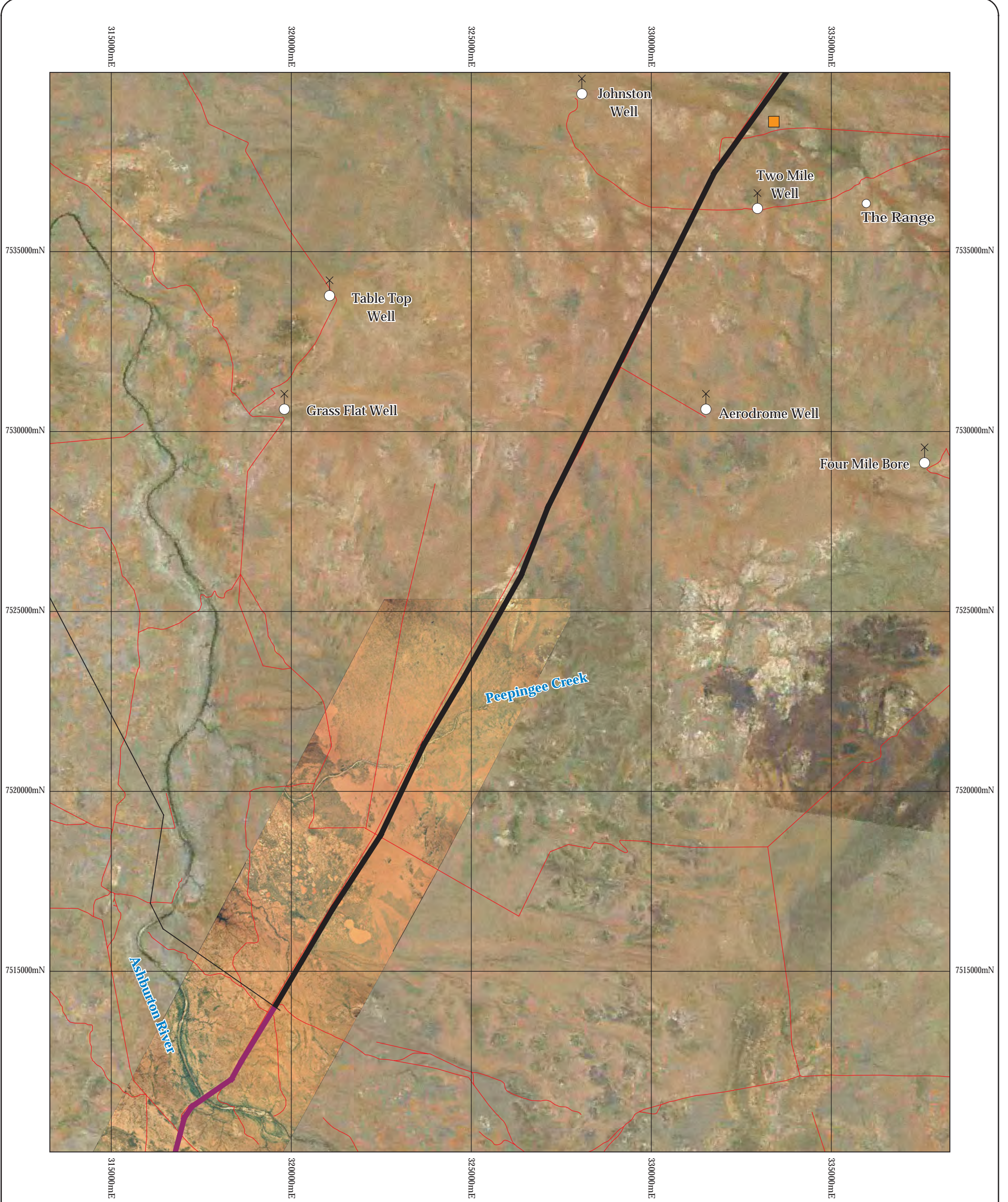
**STAGE 5  
Figure 2.08**

**PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

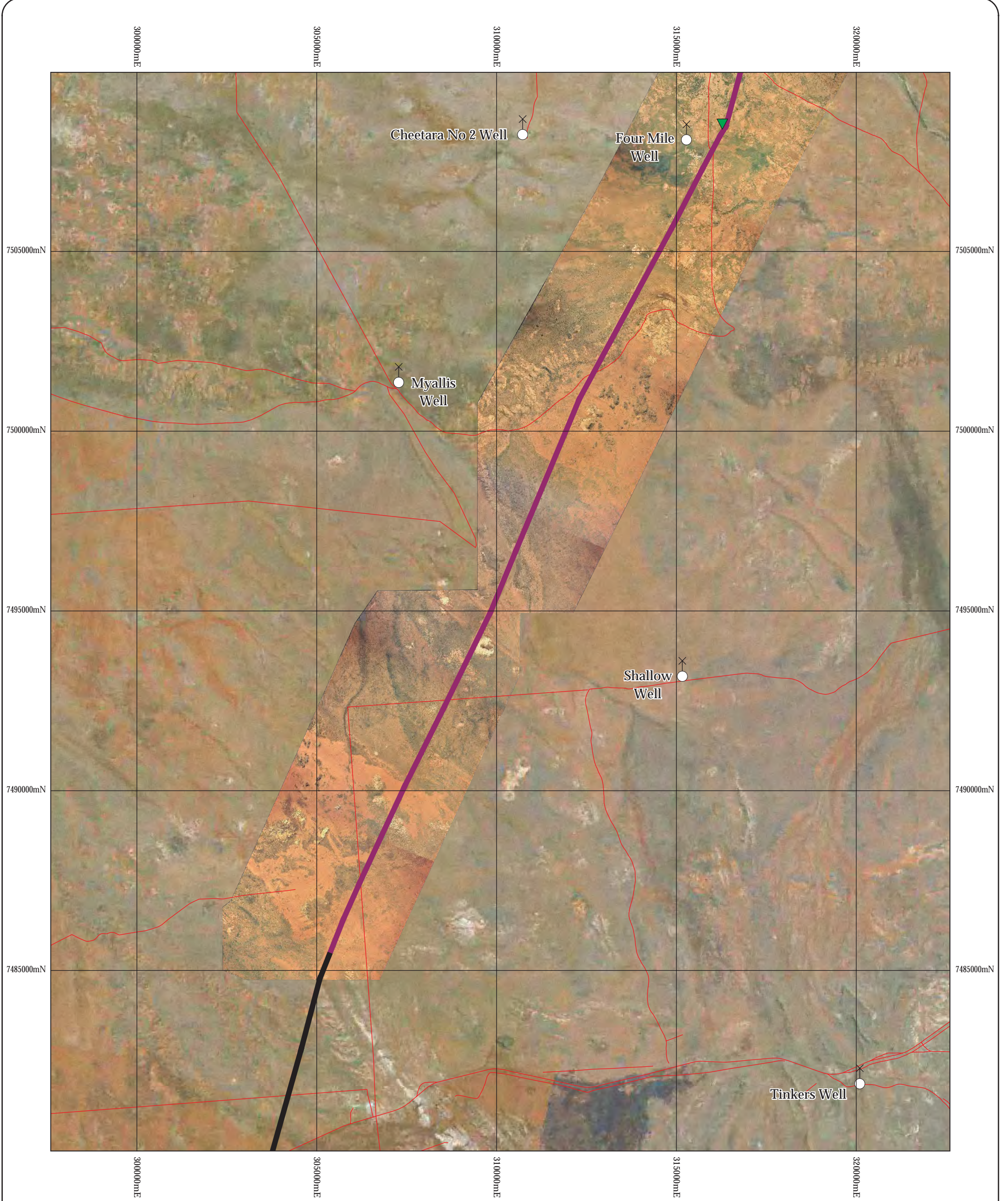


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.09  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

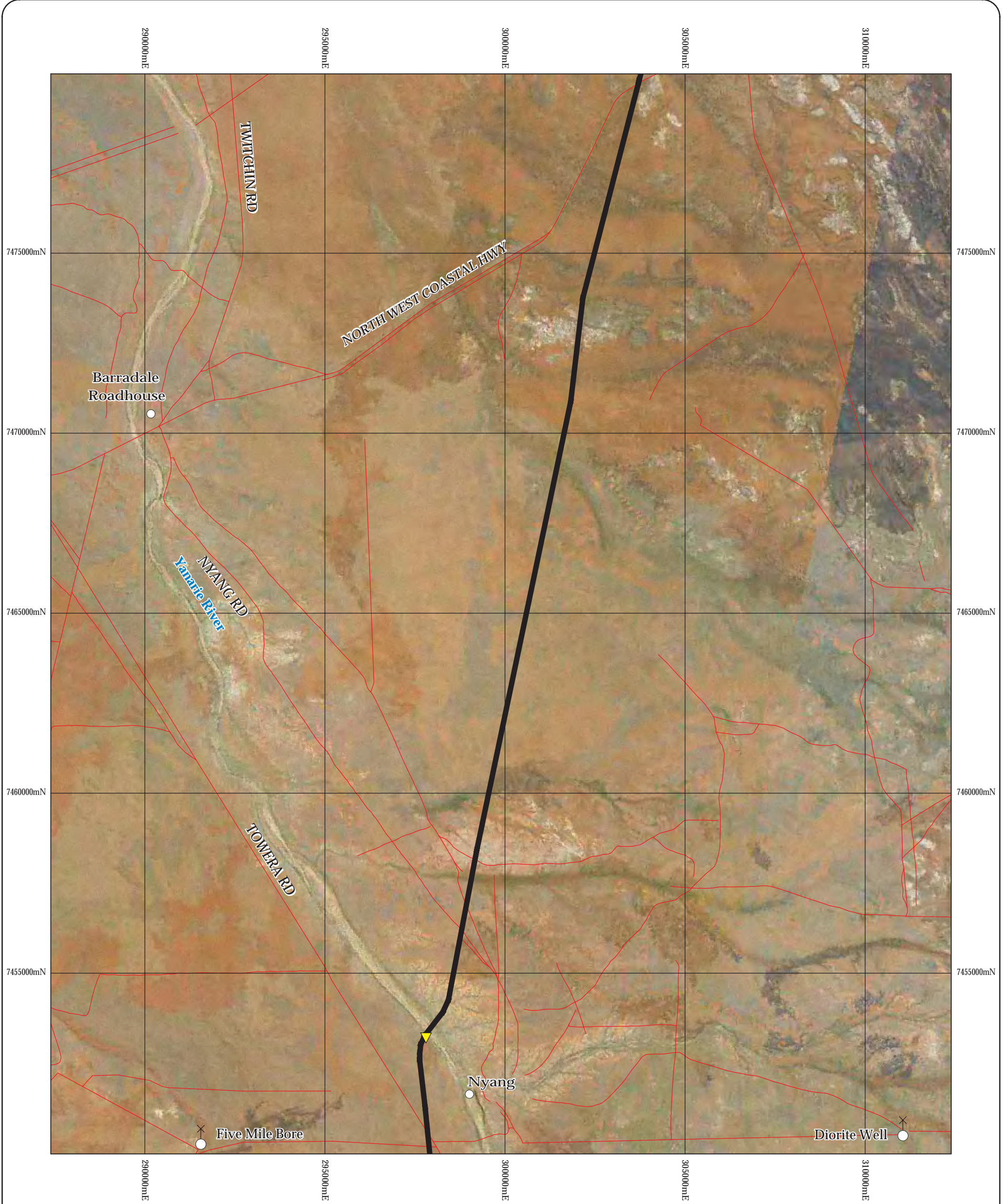
**STAGE 5  
Figure 2.10**

**PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

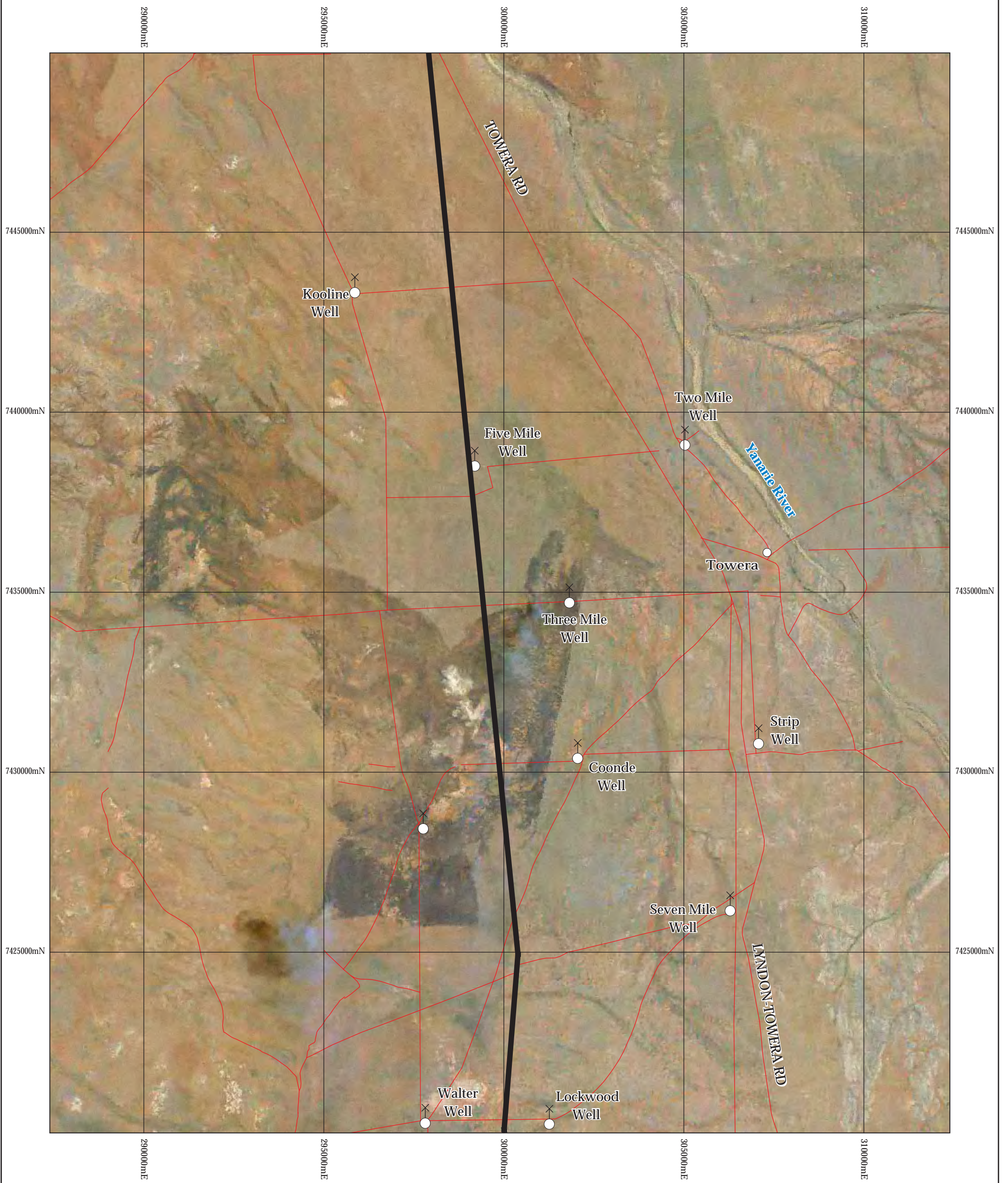


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.11  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

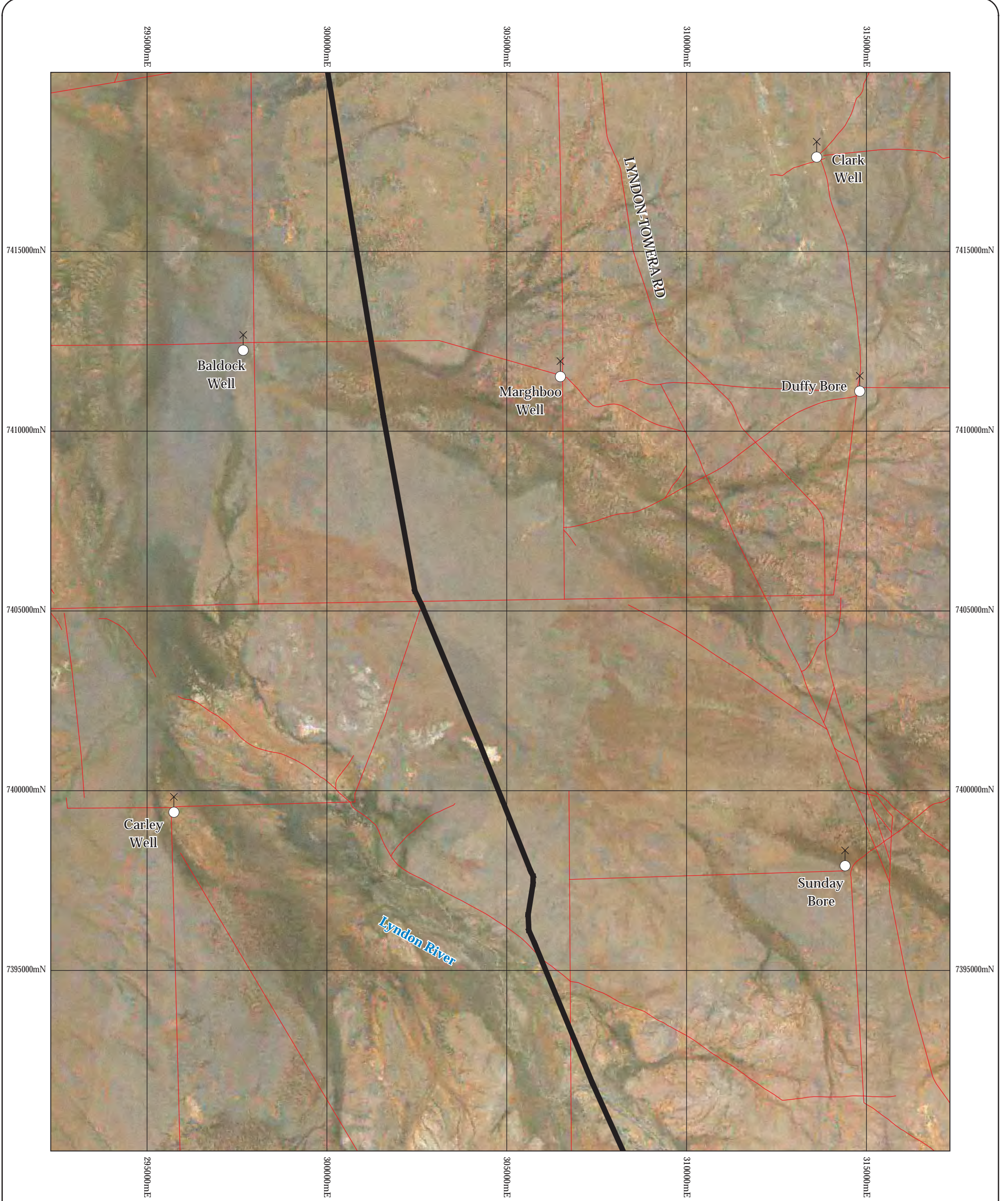


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.12  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

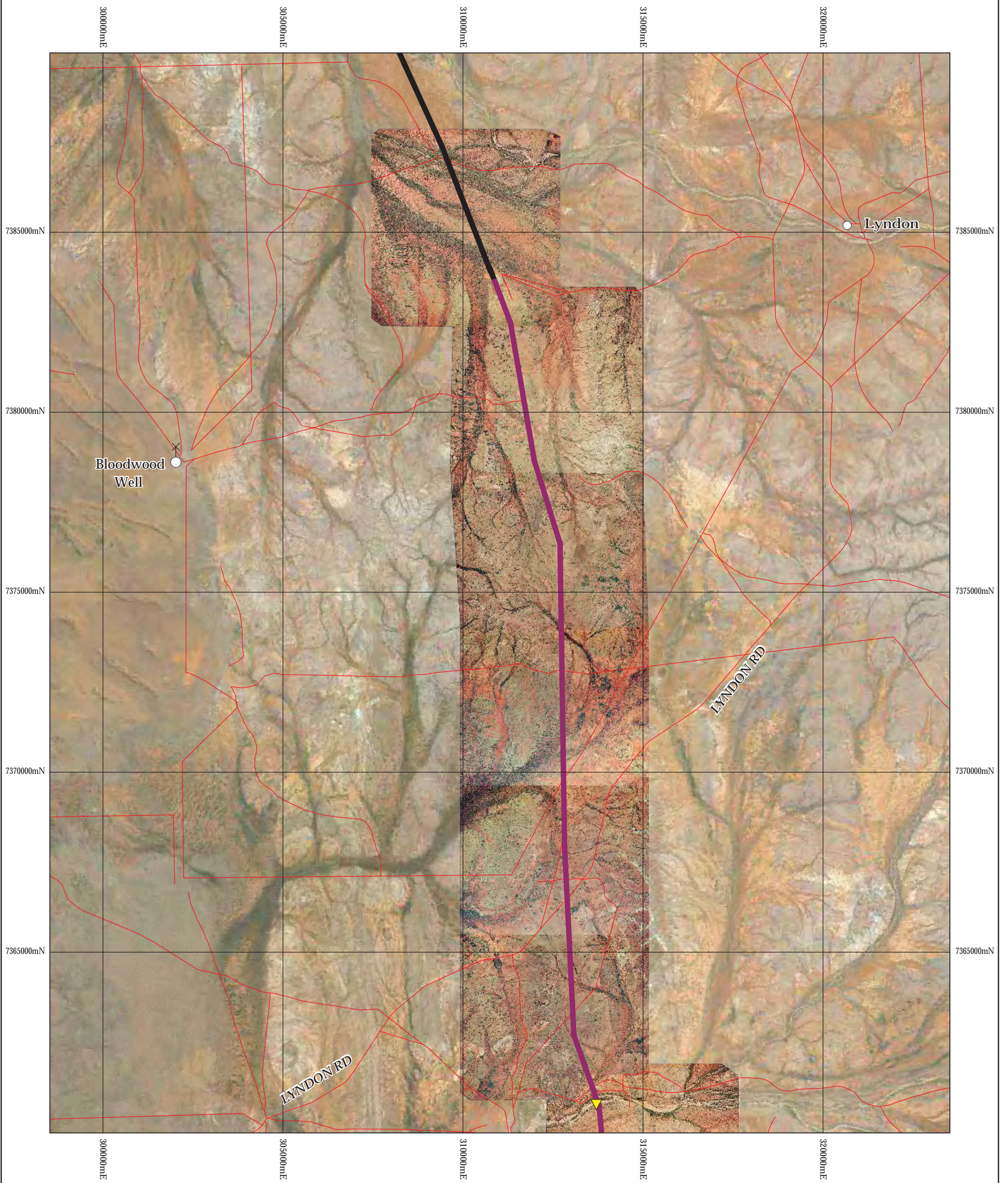


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.13  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

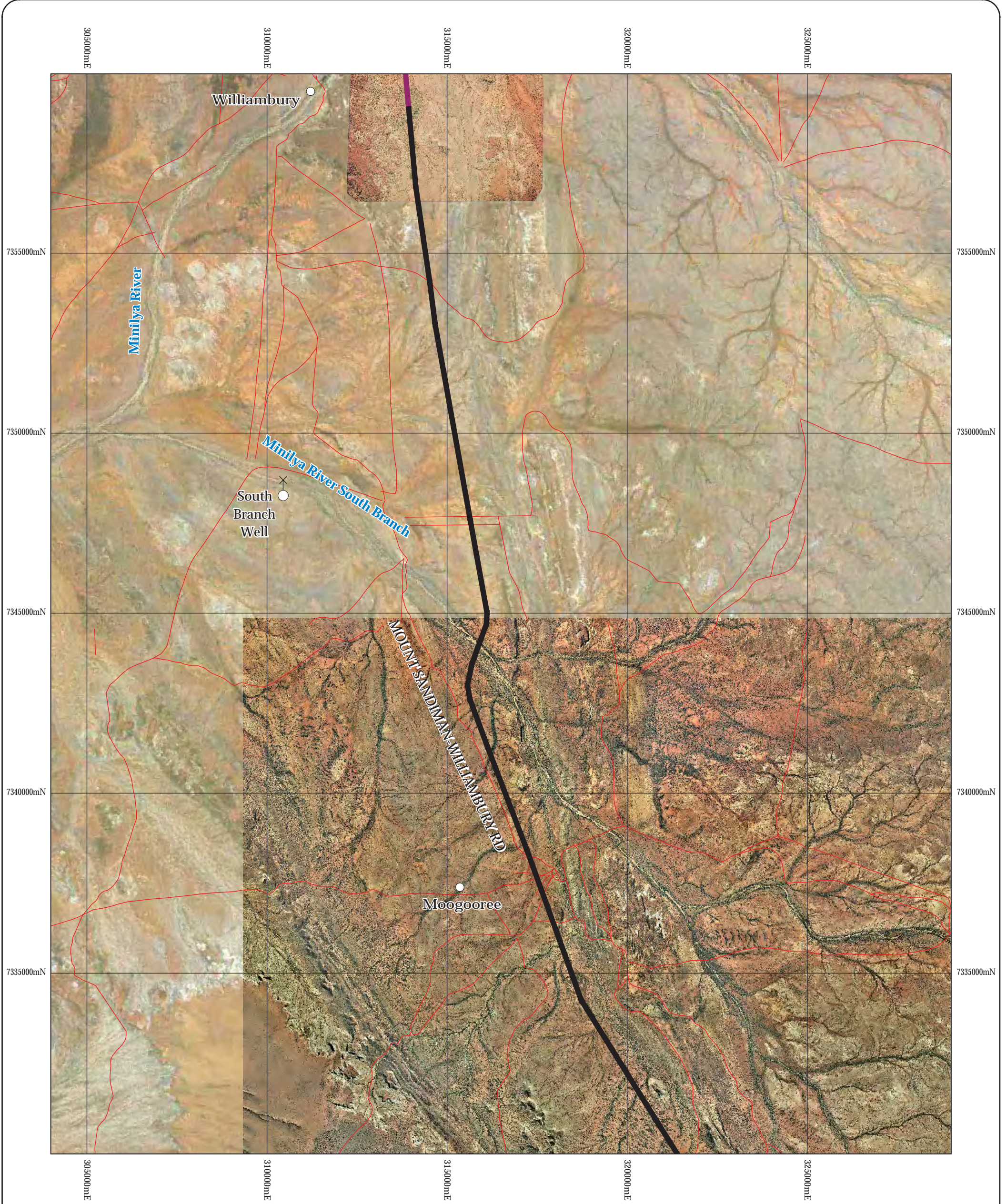
**STAGE 5  
Figure 2.14**

**PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

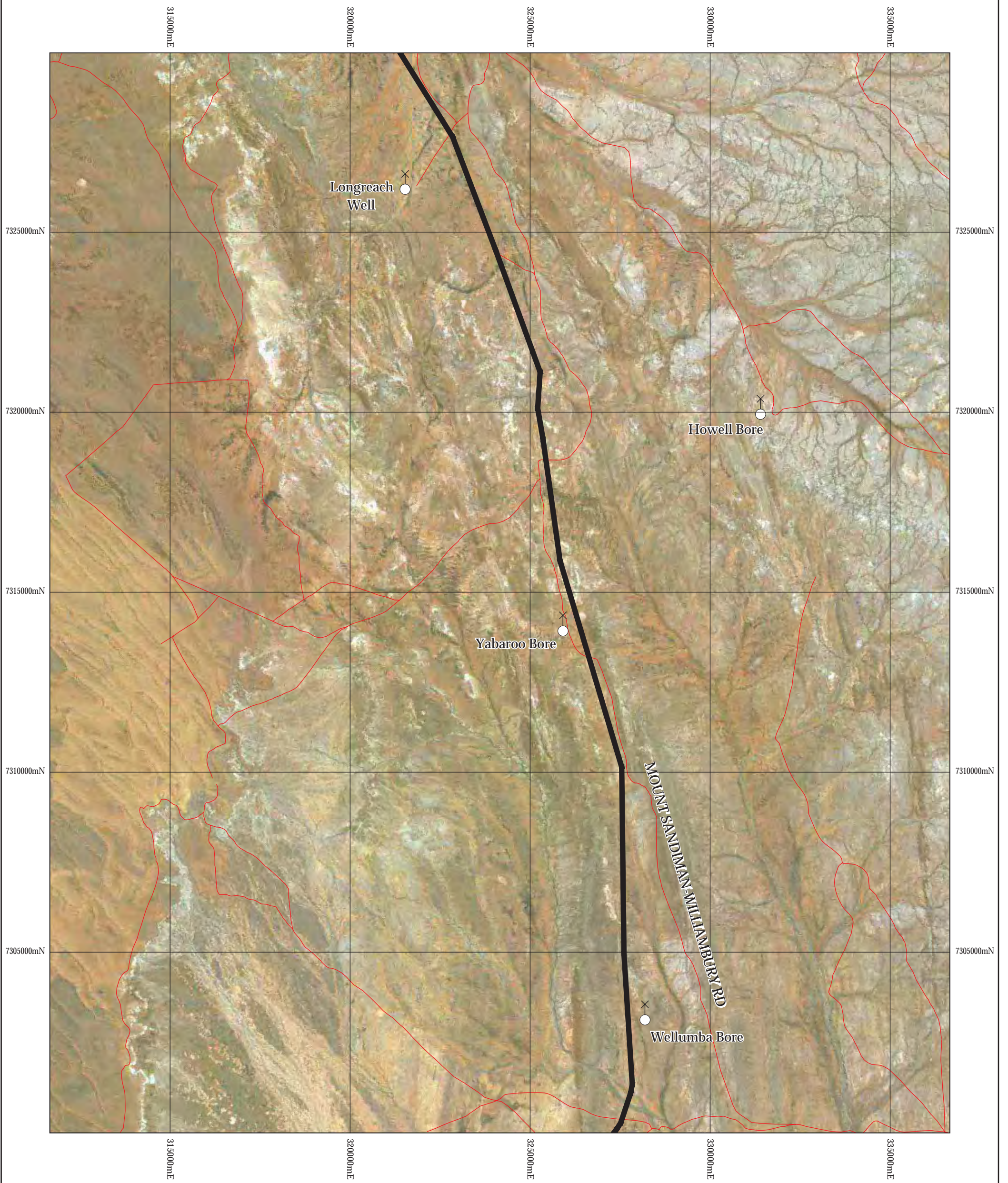


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.15  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

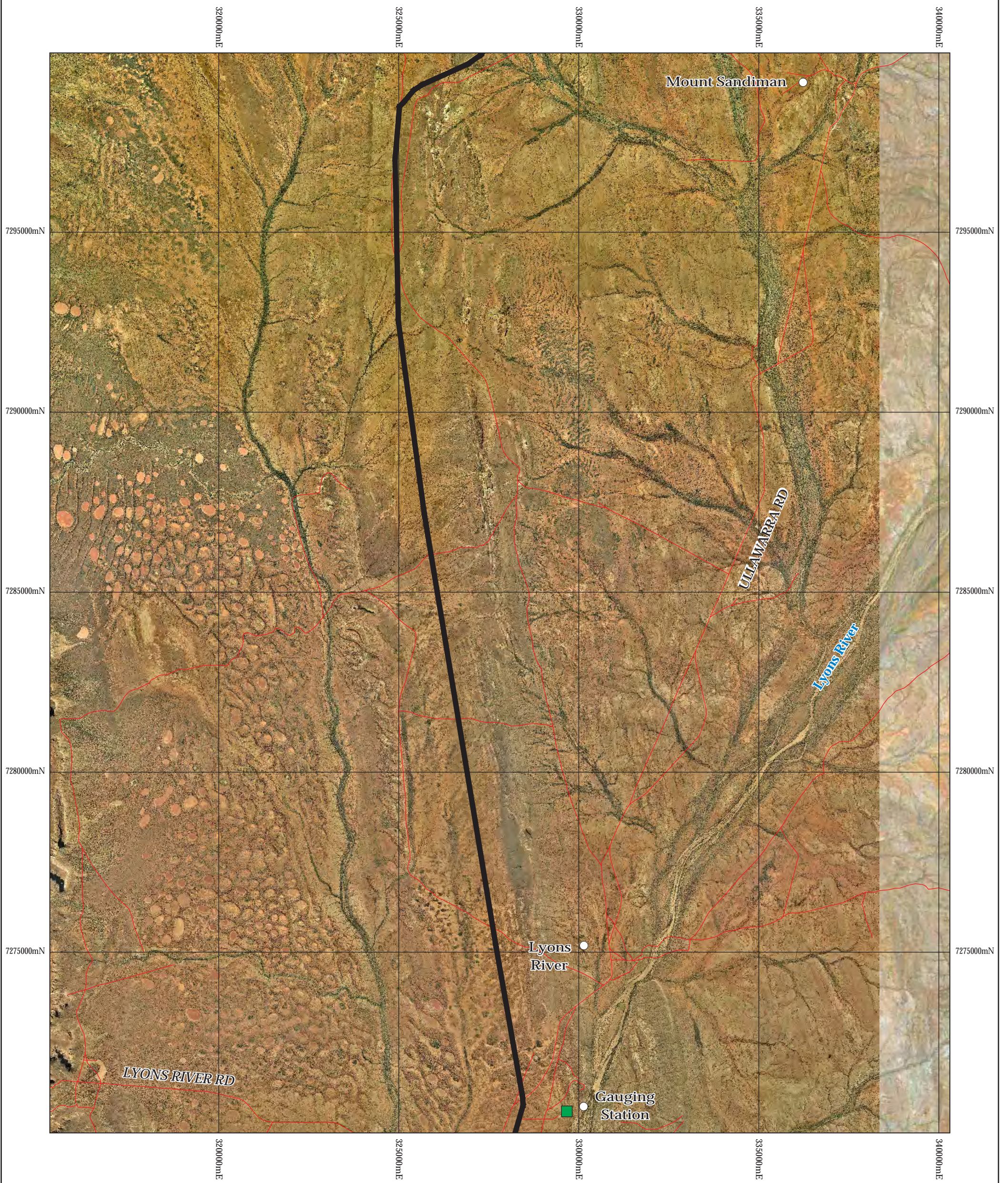


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.16  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

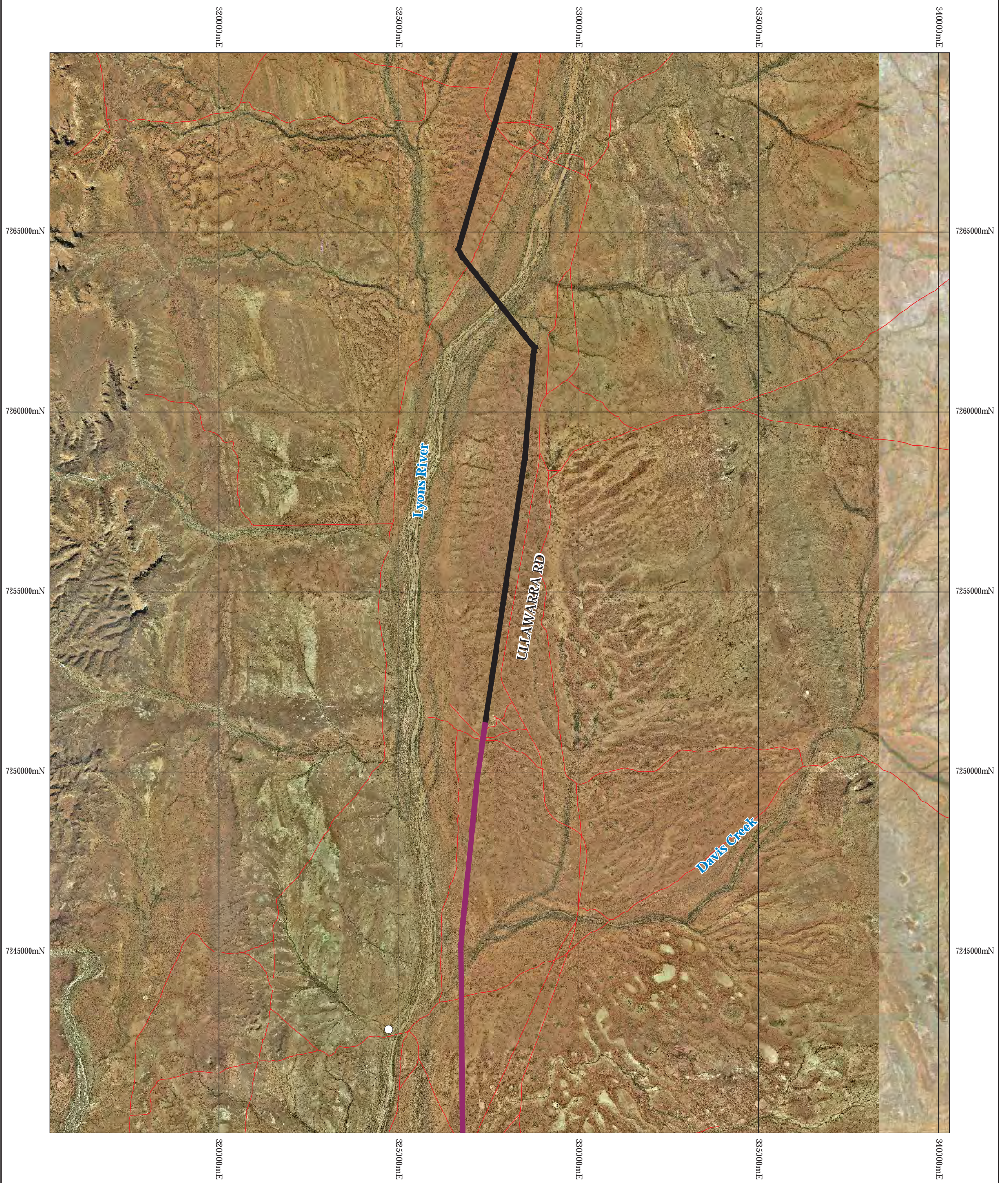


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.17  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

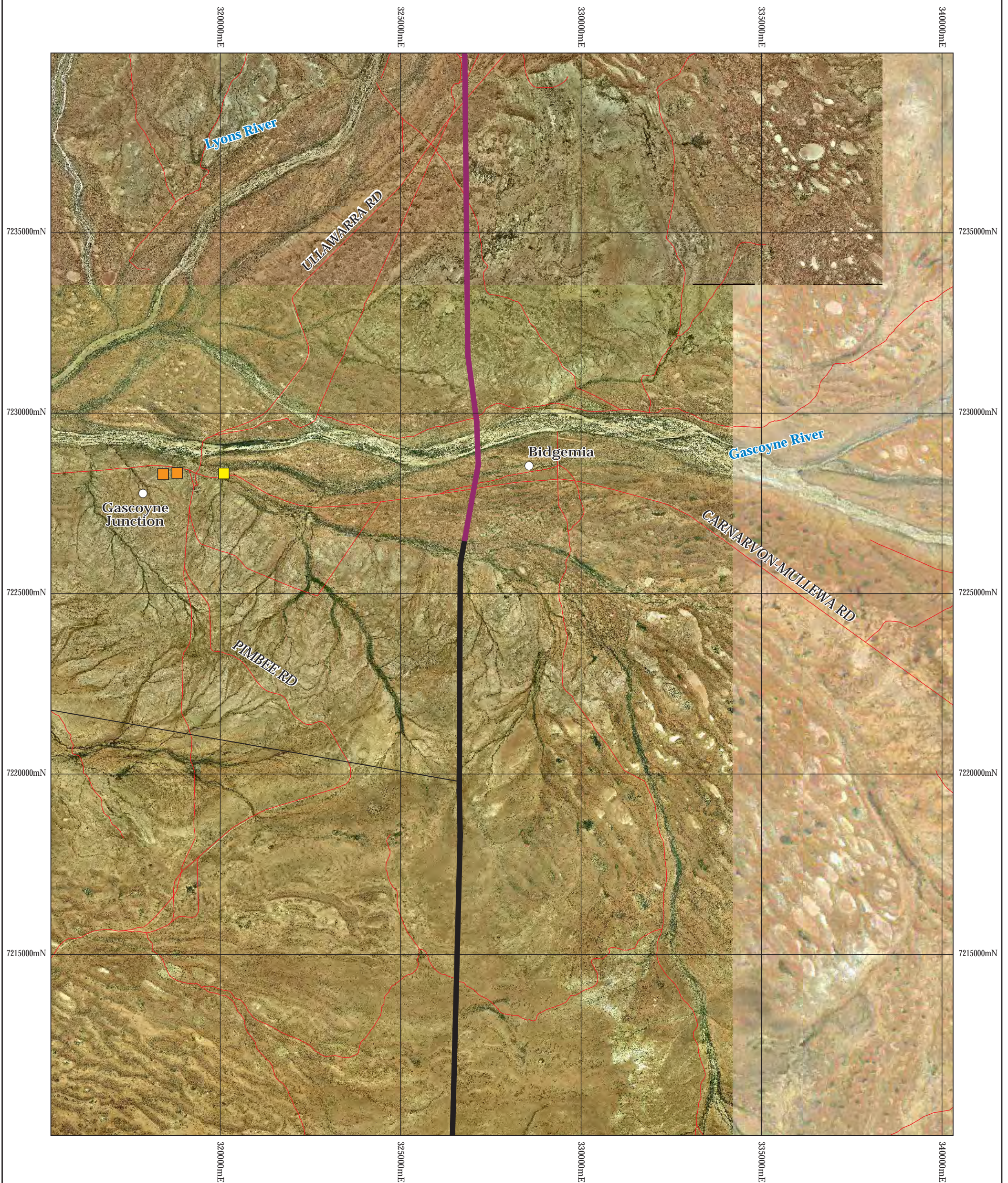
**STAGE 5  
Figure 2.18**

**PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

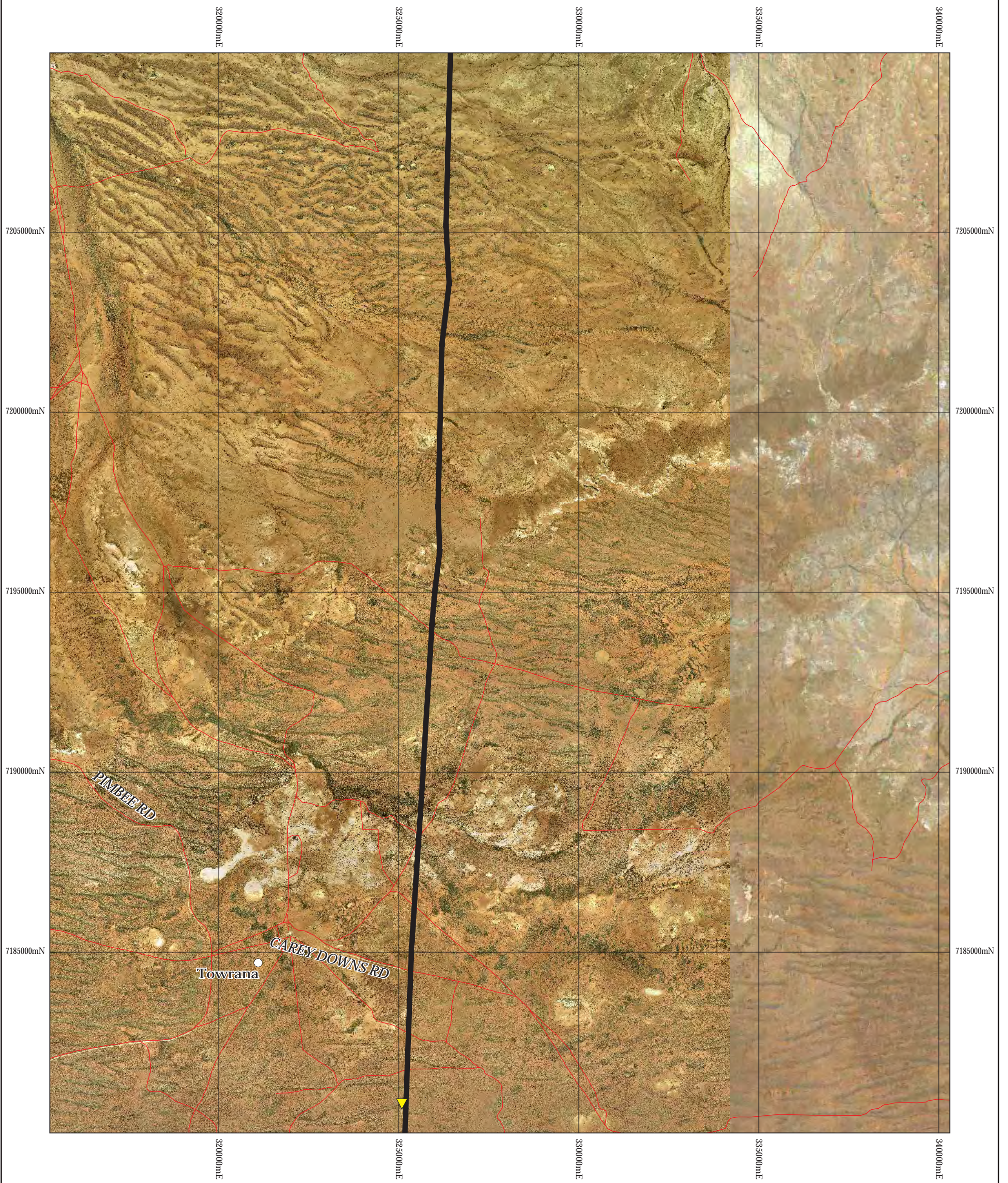
**STAGE 5  
Figure 2.19**

**PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

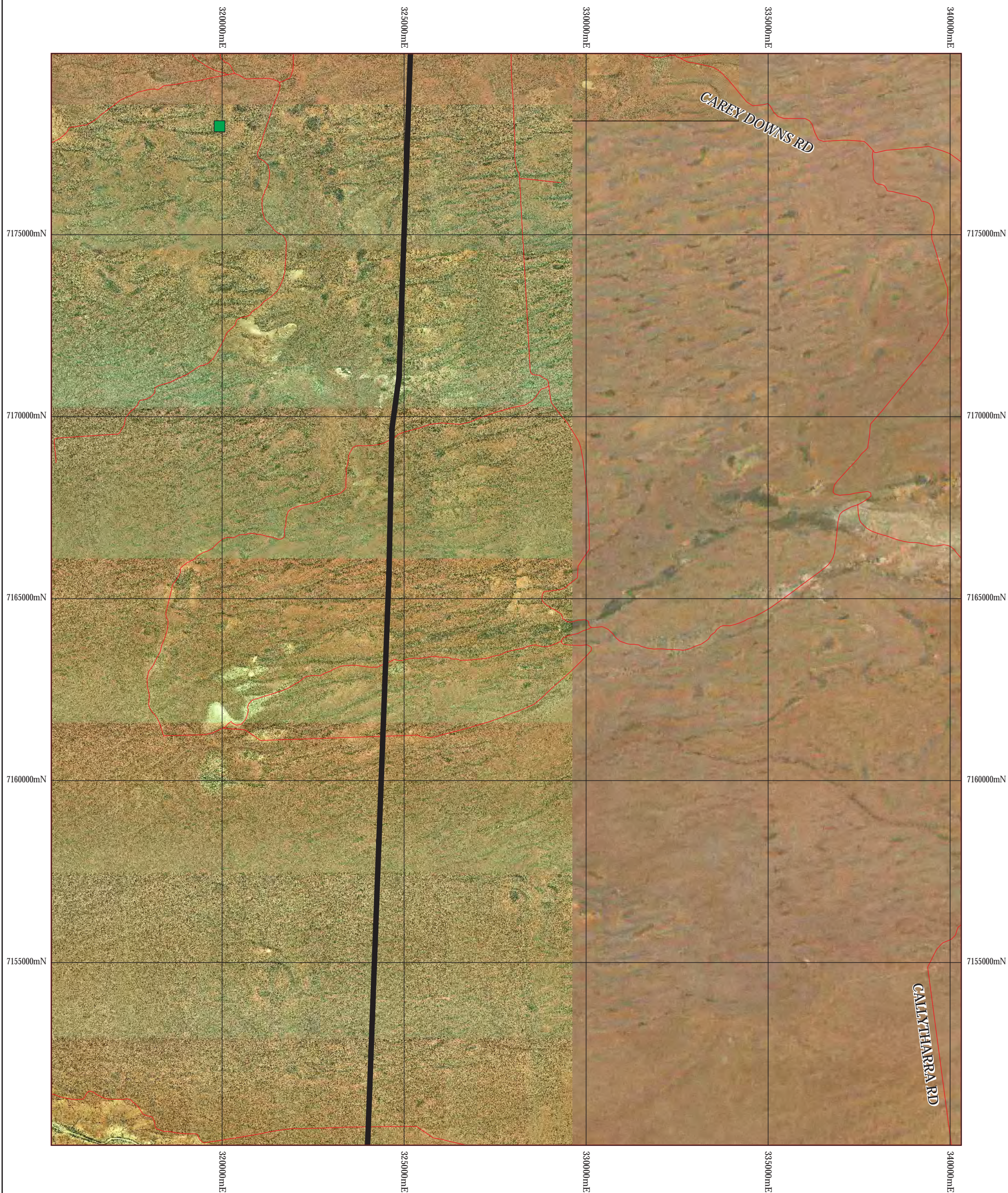


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.20  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

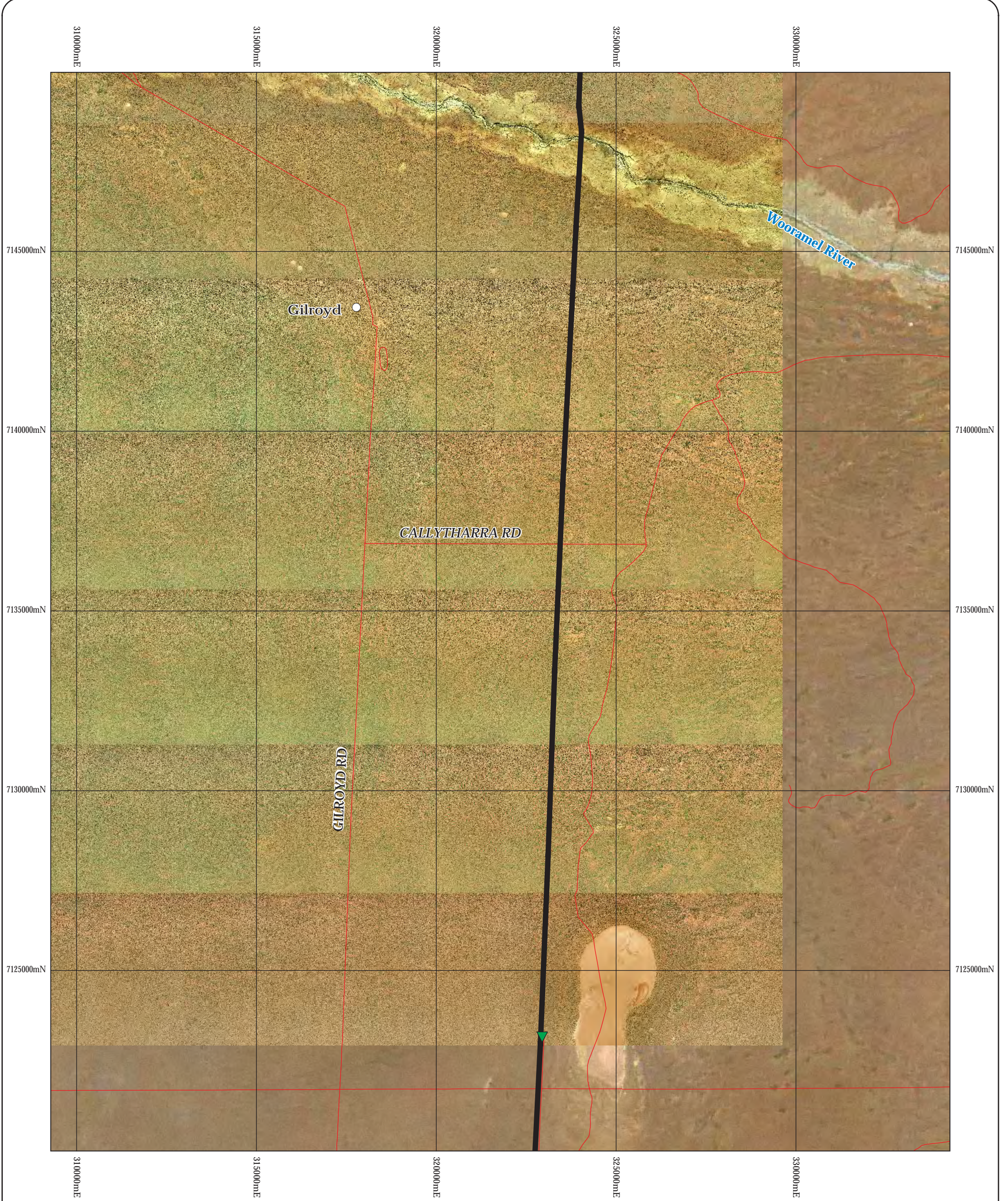


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.21  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

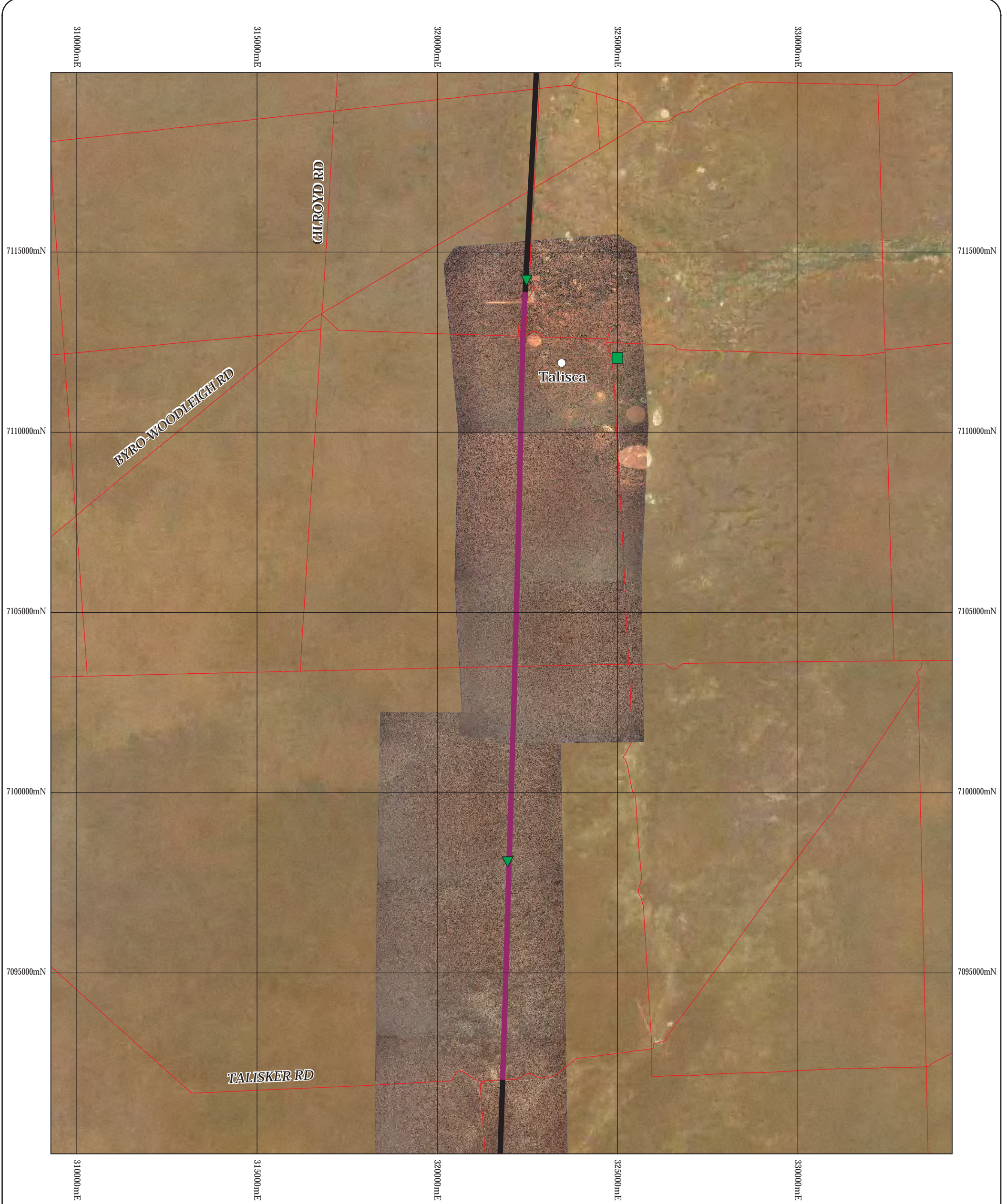


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.22  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

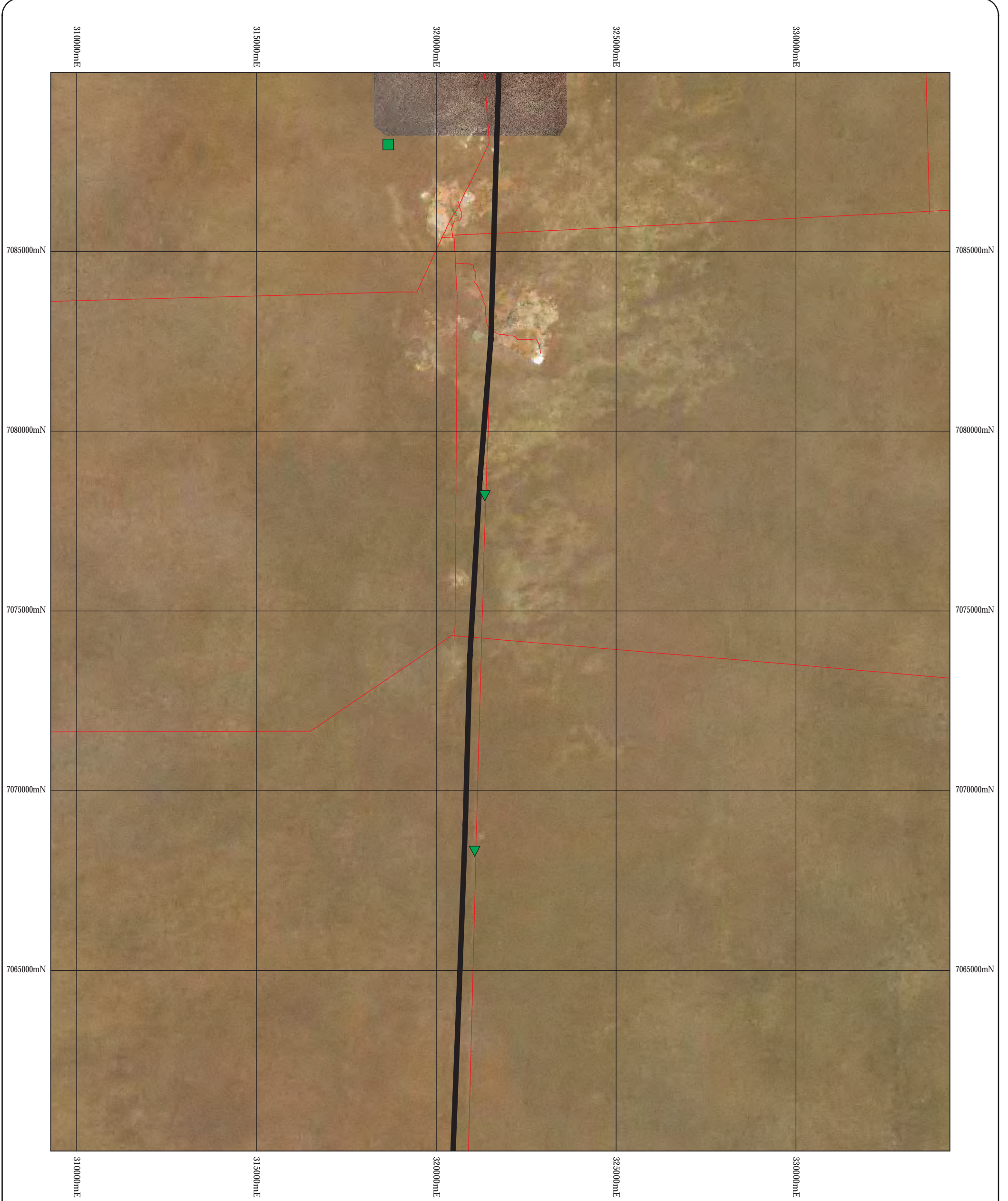


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.23  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	
2	●	■	▼	
3	●	■	▼	
4	●	■	▼	



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

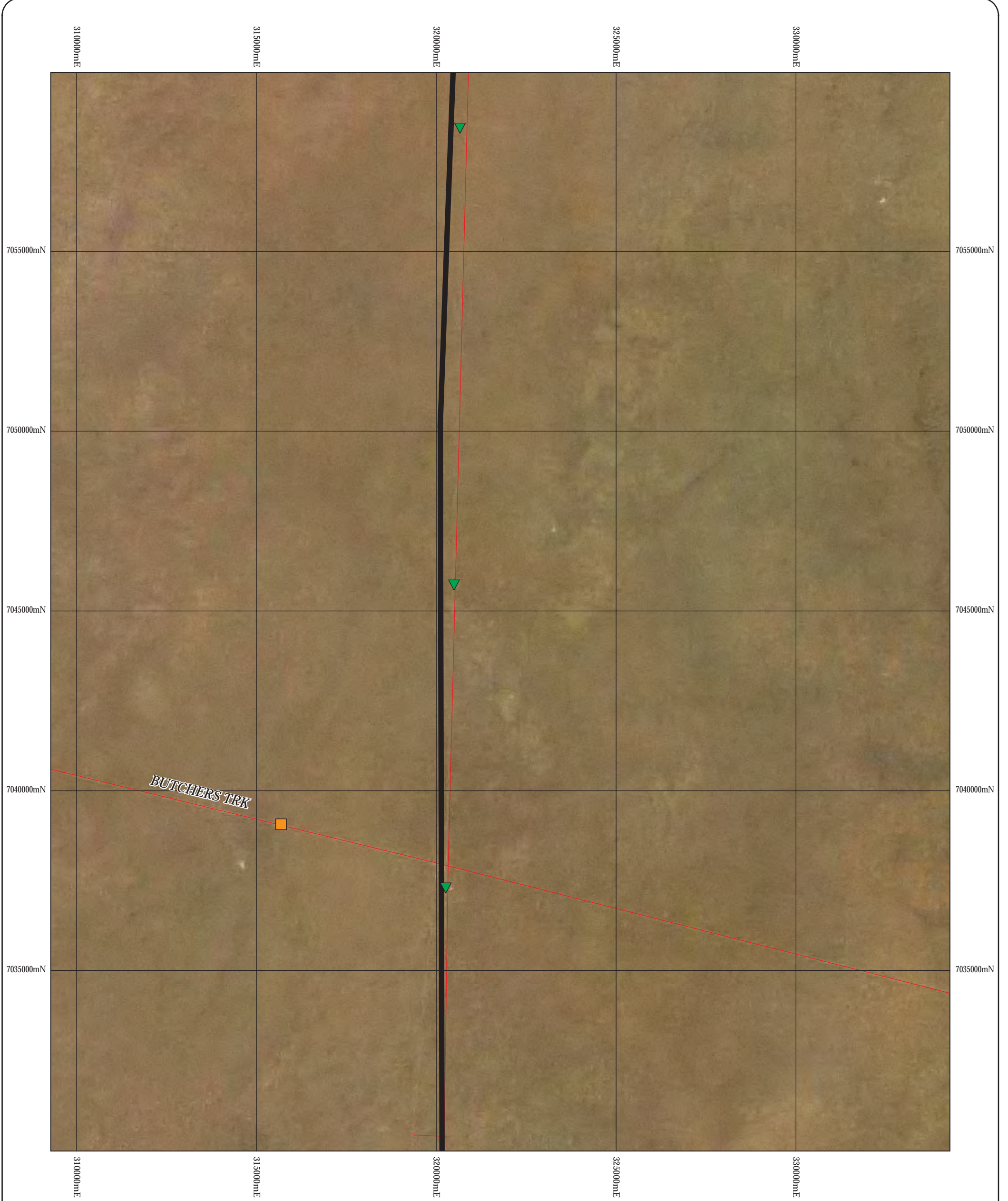


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.24  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	
2	●	■	▼	
3	●	■	▼	
4	●	■	▼	



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

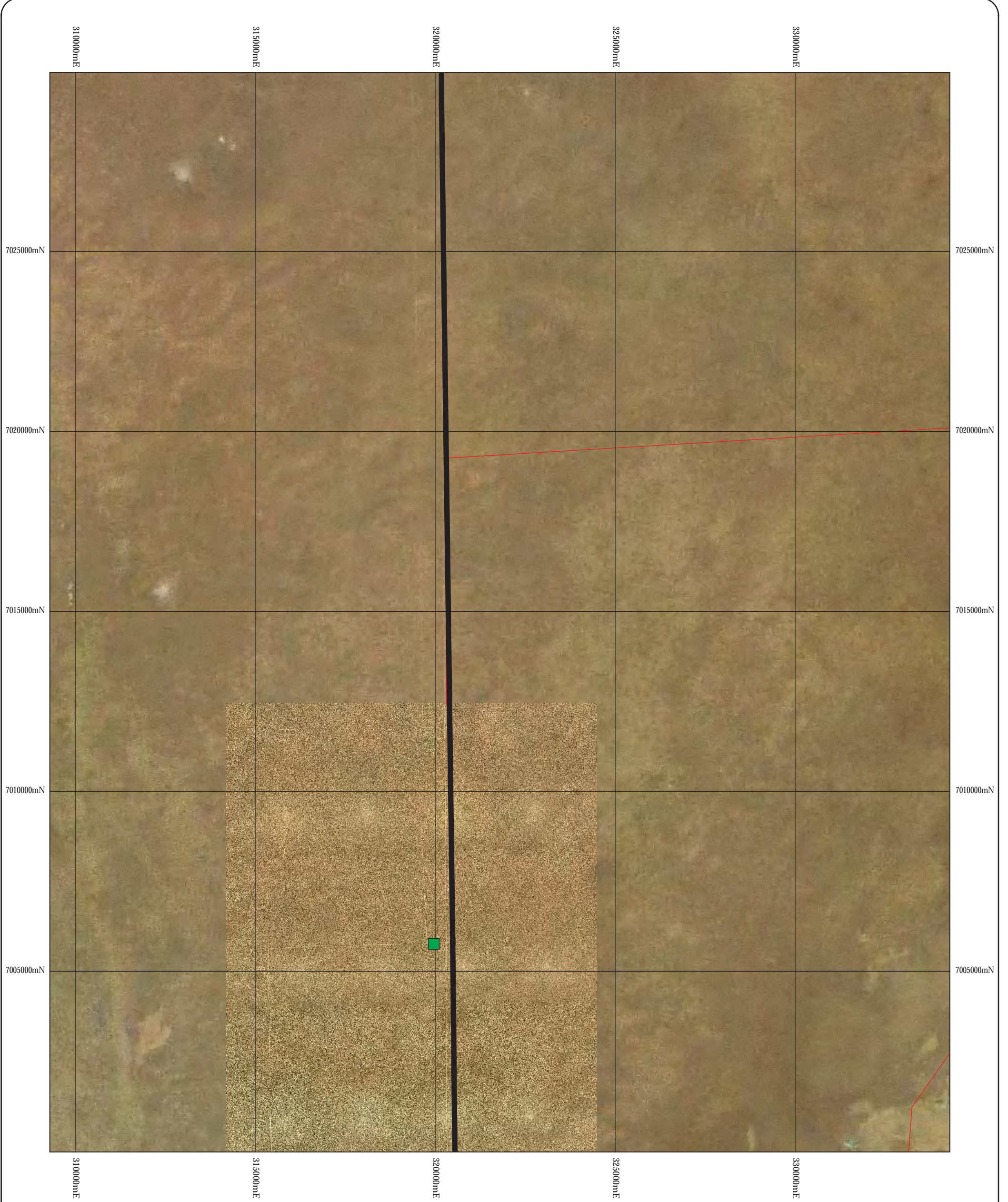


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.25  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	
2	●	■	▼	
3	●	■	▼	
4	●	■	▼	



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

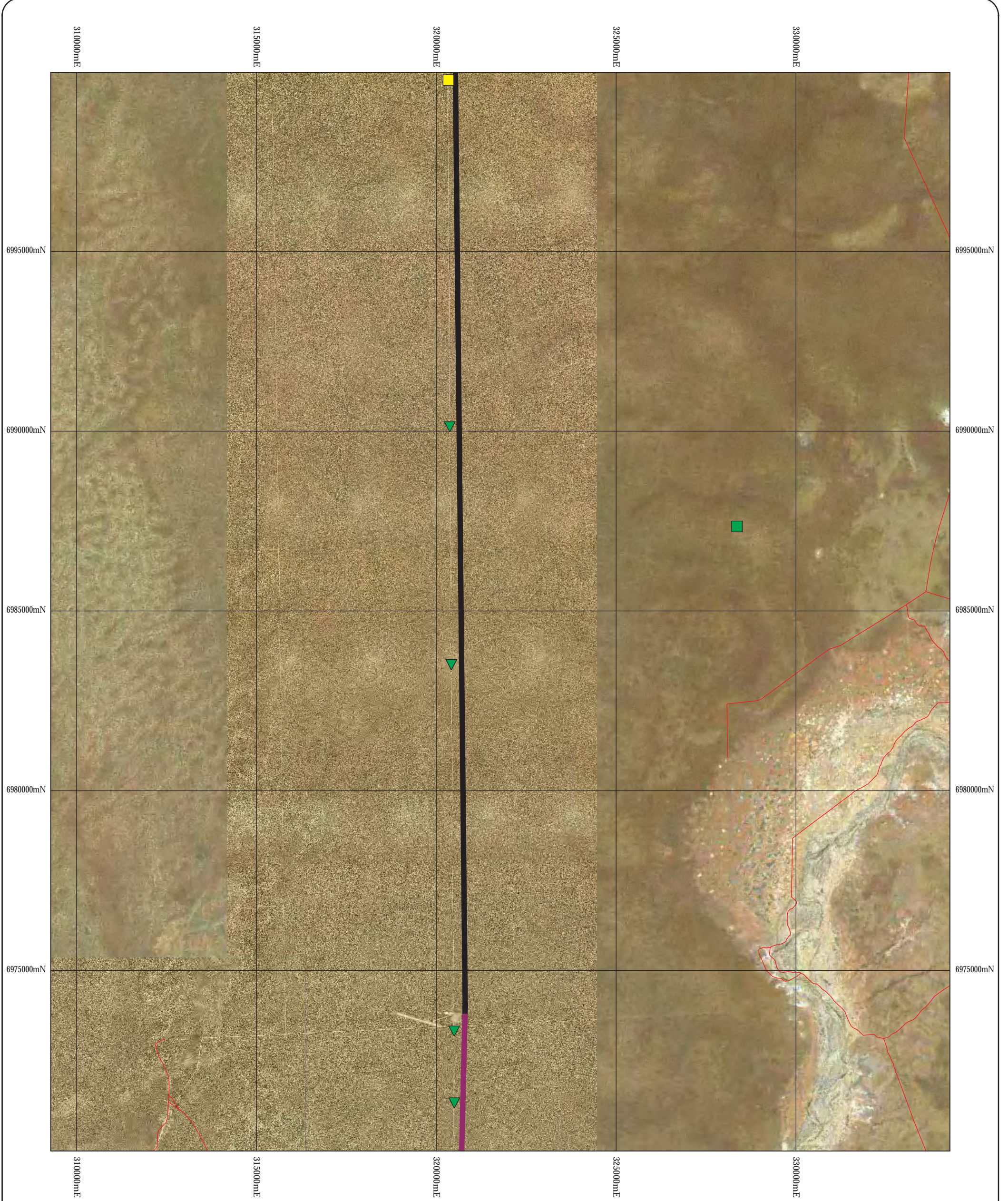


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.26  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

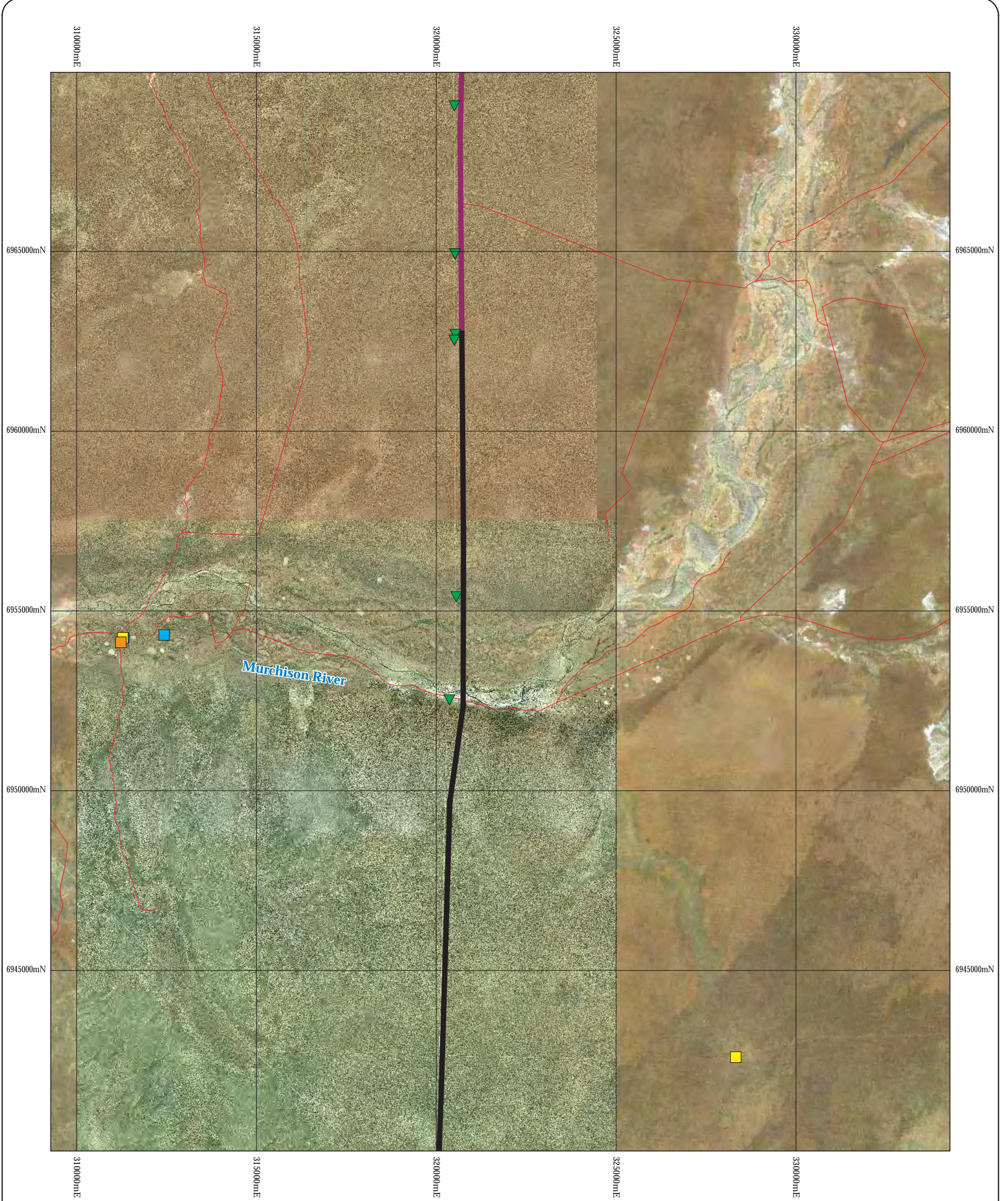
**STAGE 5  
Figure 2.27**

**PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

**STAGE 5  
Figure 2.28**

**PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

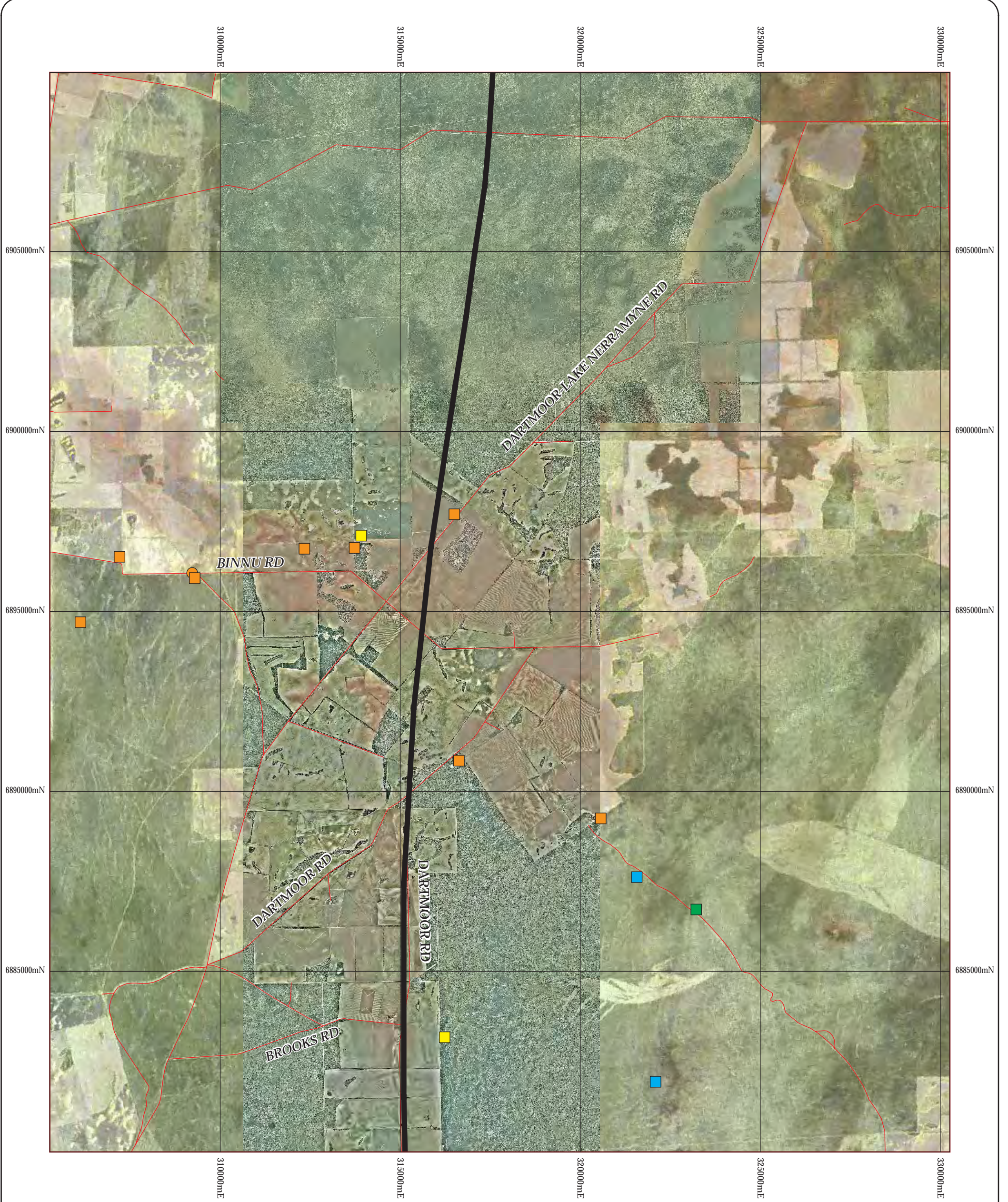


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.29  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	★
2	●	■	▼	★
3	●	■	▼	★
4	●	■	▼	★



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

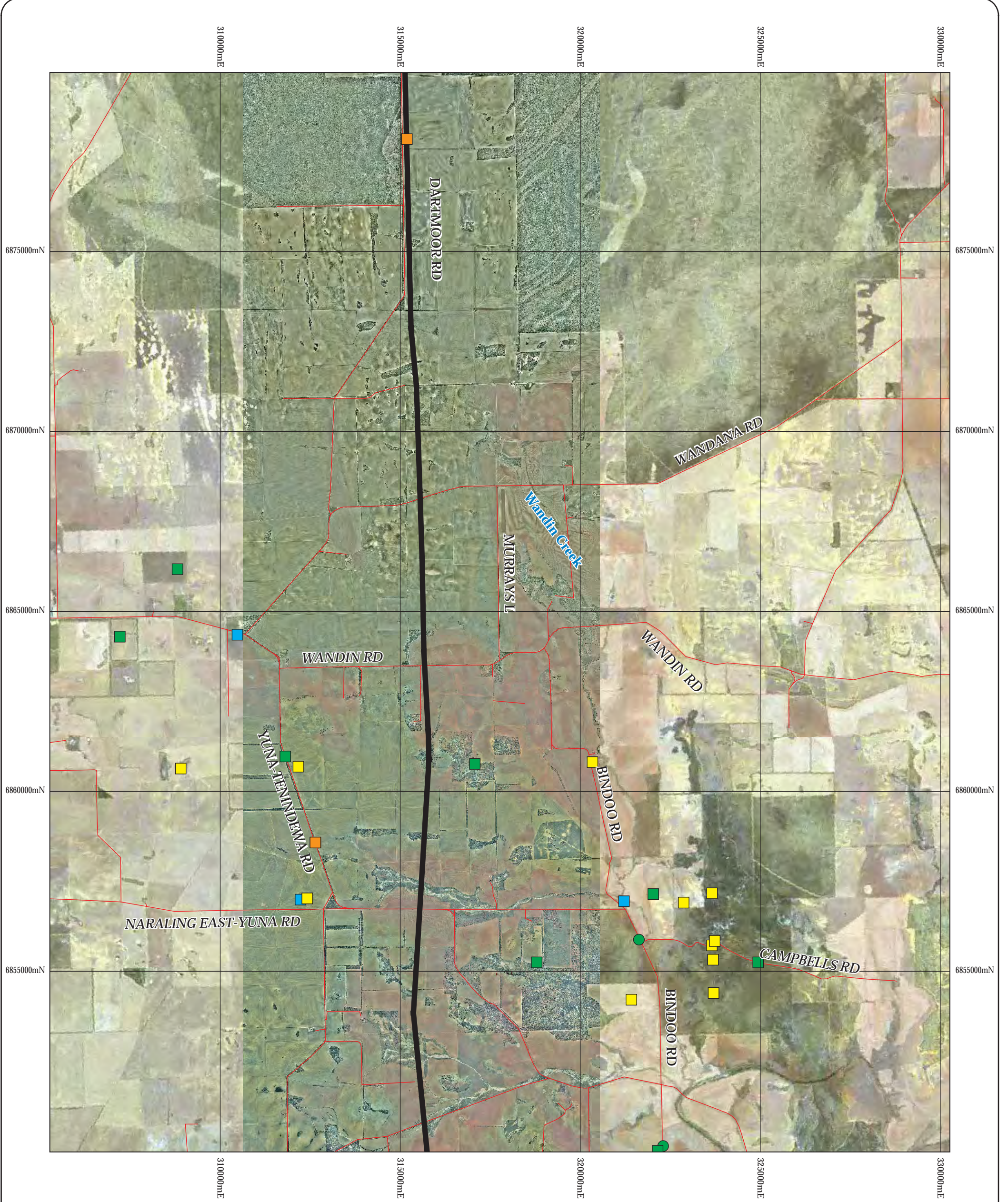


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.30  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	
2	●	■	▼	
3	●	■	▼	
4	●	■	▼	



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

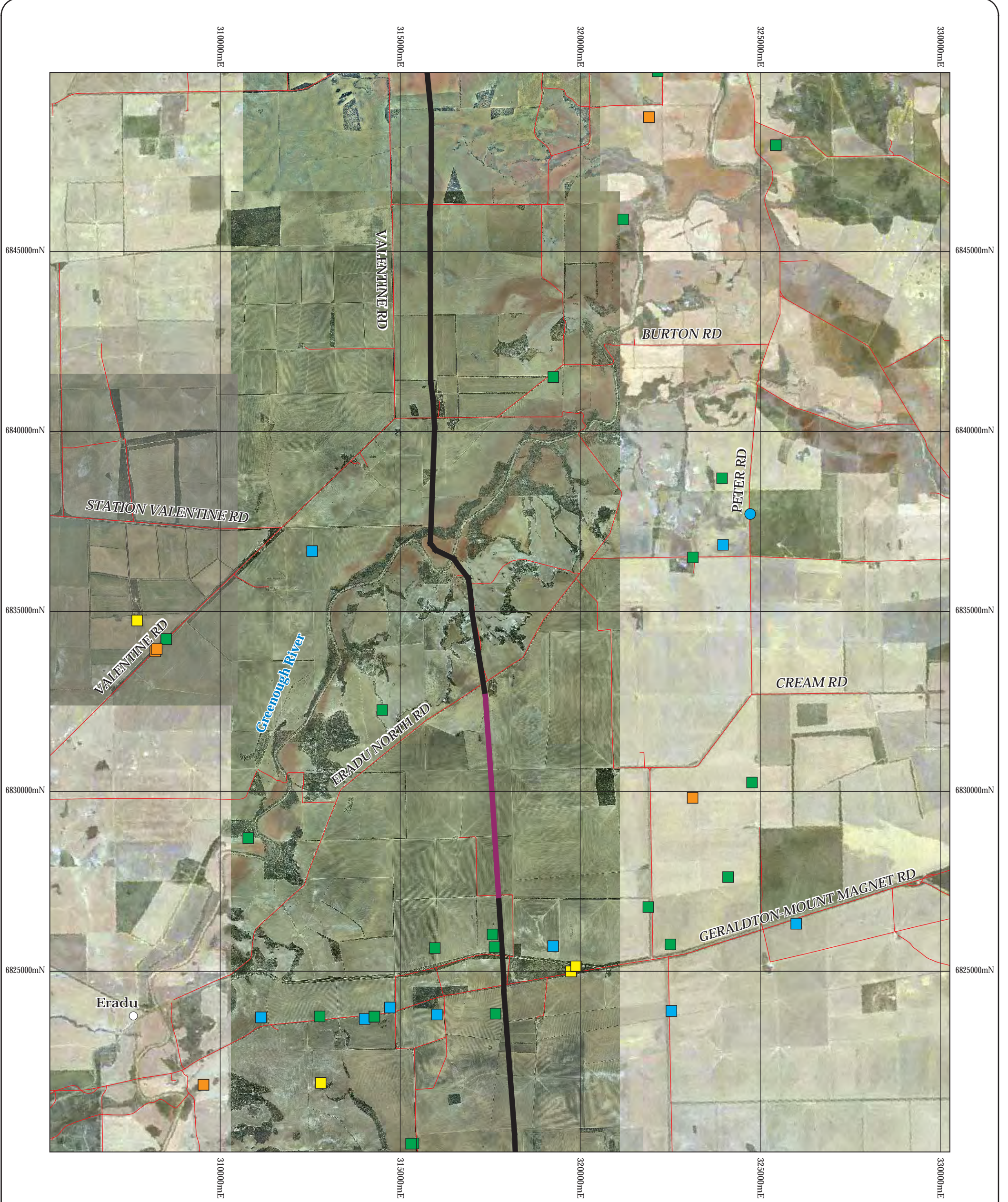


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.31  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**RARE AND PRIORITY SPECIES**

Priority	CALM	Herbarium	Previous Surveys	TEC
Rare	●	■	▼	★
1	●	■	▼	
2	●	■	▼	
3	●	■	▼	
4	●	■	▼	



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 2.32  
PRIORITY SPECIES**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006



	<b>Eucalyptus Woodlands</b> <b>Community 1t</b> Low Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. over <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>sericophylla</i> , <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> and <i>Wahlenbergia</i> sp. in sandy soils.		<b>Community 4h</b> Open Scrub of <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> over <i>Aristida</i> ? <i>latifolia</i> , <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> , <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> and <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> over <i>Eriachne</i> ? <i>flaccida</i> and * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> in degraded silty soils.
	<b>Community 1u</b> Low Open Woodland of <i>Corymbia zygophylla</i> over <i>Triodia pungens</i> , <i>Eriachne aristidea</i> and <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> with <i>Eremophila ramiflora</i> over mixed shrub species in red silty soils with quartz pebbles.		<b>Community 4i</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia</i> ? <i>validinervia</i> and <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>sericophylla</i> , <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> , <i>Acacia translucens</i> over <i>Triodia pungens</i> , <i>Senna notabilis</i> and <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> in red sandy clay soils.
	<b>Community 1v</b> Low Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>aneura</i> and <i>Acacia distans</i> along creek edges over <i>Eremophila fraseri</i> subsp. <i>galeata</i> (ms), <i>Eremophila</i> ? <i>miniata</i> and <i>Eremophila clarkii</i> over <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> on rocky riverbank sands in association with the Wooramel River.		<b>Community 4j</b> Low Shrubland of <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> with <i>Corchorus lasiocarpus</i> subsp. <i>lasiocarpus</i> (ms), <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> , <i>Cullen martinii</i> over <i>Triodia pungens</i> with occasionally emergent <i>Corymbia deserticola</i> subsp. <i>deserticola</i> and <i>Acacia acradenia</i> in red sandy clay soils.
	<b>Community 1w</b> Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> and <i>Eucalyptus eudesmioides</i> over <i>Acacia beauverdiana</i> , <i>Acacia longispinea</i> , <i>Eremophila clarkii</i> , <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> and <i>Rhagodia drummondii</i> over <i>Monachather paradoxus</i> on pale red sandy soils.		<b>Community 4k</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia acradenia</i> over <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> , <i>Eremophila cuneifolia</i> and <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> over dead <i>Poaceae</i> spp. in red sandy clay soils.
	<b>Community 1x</b> Low Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus</i> species over <i>Acacia</i> species, <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Thryptomene decussata</i> , <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> and <i>Dianella revoluta</i> over <i>Monachather paradoxus</i> on pale red sandy soils.		<b>Community 4l</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> , <i>Acacia acradenia</i> and <i>Hakea preissii</i> over <i>Eremophila cuneifolia</i> , <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> and <i>Streptoglossa decurrens</i> in red sandy clay soils.
	<b>Community 1y</b> Low Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus ewartiana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> over <i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>intermedia</i> , <i>Hakea invaginata</i> , <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> and <i>Eremophila clarkii</i> over <i>Ecdeiocolea monostachya</i> on pale red sandy soils.		<b>Community 4m</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia cuspidifolia</i> over <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> over dead <i>Poaceae</i> spp. in sandy soils with mixed pebbles.
	<b>Community 1z</b> Low Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus ewartiana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> over <i>Acacia beauverdiana</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Thryptomene decussata</i> , <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> and <i>Dianella revoluta</i> over <i>Monachather paradoxus</i> and <i>Lawrencella davenportii</i> on pale red sandy soils.		<b>Community 4n</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia acradenia</i> over <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> , <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> and <i>Eremophila cuneifolia</i> over <i>Streptoglossa decurrens</i> and <i>Cenchrus</i> sp. in sandy soils with quartz pebbles.
	<b>Community 1aa</b> Low Open Woodland of emergent <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> over <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> , <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> and <i>Acacia acuminata</i> subsp. <i>acuminata</i> (ms) over <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i> , <i>Hakea preissii</i> and <i>Eremophila platycalyx</i> subsp. <i>platycalyx</i> (ms) over sparse ephemerals on clay loam riverbank soils in association with the Murchison River.		<b>Community 4o</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia acradenia</i> and <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> over <i>Eremophila cuneifolia</i> , <i>Acacia</i> ? <i>sessilis</i> , <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> over <i>Sclerolaena cuneata</i> and <i>Cenchrus</i> sp. in red sandy clay soils with quartz pebbles.
	<b>Community 1ab</b> Low Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus eudesmioides</i> and <i>Eucalyptus oldfieldii</i> over <i>Verticordia interioris</i> , <i>Acacia acuarina</i> and <i>Lamarchea hakeifolia</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i> over very occasional <i>Ptilotus schwartzii</i> var. <i>schwartzii</i> on pale red sandy soils.		<b>Community 4p</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia acradenia</i> and <i>Hakea preissii</i> over <i>Ptilotus polakii</i> , <i>Frankenia cordata</i> , <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> and <i>Acacia</i> ? <i>sessilis</i> in sandy soils with quartz pebbles.
	<b>Community 1ac</b> Low Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus foecunda</i> , <i>Eucalyptus eudesmioides</i> and <i>Banksia prionotes</i> over dense understorey of <i>Calothamnus gilesii</i> , <i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i> , <i>Phebalium tuberculosum</i> , <i>Baeckea crispiflora</i> and <i>Acacia acuarina</i> over <i>Jacksonia</i> ? <i>restioides</i> on pale orange sandy soils.		<b>Community 4q</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> and <i>Hakea preissii</i> over <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> var. <i>obovatus</i> and <i>Cenchrus</i> sp. with occasionally emergent <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. in sandy soils.
	<b>Community 1ad</b> Low Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus oldfieldii</i> and <i>Eucalyptus petraea</i> over dense understorey of <i>Acacia rhodophloia</i> , <i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>aneura</i> , <i>Acacia longispinea</i> , <i>Hakea preissii</i> , <i>Hakea kippistiana</i> , <i>Phebalium tuberculosum</i> and <i>Aluta maisonneuvei</i> subsp. <i>maisonneuvei</i> over occasional <i>Ecdeiocolea monostachya</i> and <i>Meeboldina scariosa</i> on yellow sands.		<b>Community 4r</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia acradenia</i> and <i>Hakea preissii</i> over <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> and <i>Eremophila cuneifolia</i> over <i>Cenchrus</i> sp., <i>Ptilotus polakii</i> and <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> in sandy soils.
	<b>Community 1ae</b> Low Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus</i> ? <i>eudesmioides</i> and <i>Eucalyptus petraea</i> over <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> , <i>Acacia ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i> , <i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i> and <i>Eremophila granitica</i> over <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> var. <i>obovatus</i> and <i>Rhagodia</i> sp. on red sands.		<b>Community 4s</b> Low Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia heteroneura</i> var. <i>prolixa</i> , <i>Thryptomene decussata</i> and <i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>aneura</i> over <i>Mirbelia rhagodioides</i> , <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i> and <i>Rhagodia baccata</i> subsp. <i>dioca</i> over ? <i>Eriachne</i> sp. on red sandy loam.
	<b>Community 1af</b> Low Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus</i> ? <i>subangusta</i> subsp. <i>subangusta</i> , <i>Eucalyptus oldfieldii</i> and <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> over <i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i> and <i>Monotaxis luteiflora</i> over <i>Dianella revoluta</i> , <i>Conostylis prolifera</i> and <i>Asteraceae</i> spp. on yellow sands over laterite.		<b>Community 4t</b> Open Scrub of <i>Acacia wanyu</i> , <i>Acacia blakelyi</i> and <i>Acacia coolgardiensis</i> subsp. <i>coolgardiensis</i> over <i>Eremophila clarkii</i> , <i>Senna cardioperma</i> , <i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> over <i>Sida cardiophylla</i> and <i>Eriachne</i> sp. on red sand.
	<b>Community 1ag</b> Highly disturbed Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> over scattered <i>Rhagodia baccata</i> subsp. <i>dioca</i> over pastoral weed on red-brown loam soils in association with the Greenough River.		<b>Community 4u</b> Highly grazed Open Scrub of <i>Acacia acuminata</i> subsp. <i>acuminata</i> (ms), <i>Acacia grasbyi</i> and <i>Acacia beauverdiana</i> over infrequent scattered annuals on pale red sand.
	<b>Community 1ah</b> Low Open Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus eudesmioides</i> over <i>Ecdeiocolea monostachya</i> , <i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i> and <i>Hibbertia glomerata</i> in sands.		<b>Community 4v</b> Low Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia saligna</i> with <i>Hakea corymbosa</i> over <i>Melaleuca seriata</i> , <i>Eremaea beaufortoides</i> and <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> with pastoral grasses in sands.
	<b>Community 1ai</b> Disturbed Low Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. over pastoral grasses in sands.		<b>Melaleuca Woodlands and Shrublands</b> <b>Community 6c</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> with occasionally emergent <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. and <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> over <i>Gomphrena canescens</i> subsp. <i>canescens</i> in association with the Fortescue River.
	<b>Community 1aj</b> Disturbed Low Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus todiana</i> over <i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i> with pastoral grasses in sands.		<b>Community 6d</b> Low disturbed remnant Shrubland of <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> and <i>Acacia aestivalis</i> over <i>Baeckea</i> aff. <i>cryptandroides</i> over <i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i> and pastoral weeds on pale sands with sub-surface sandstone in association with watercourses.
	<b>Community 1ak</b> Low Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus todiana</i> over <i>Leptospermum erubescens</i> , <i>Conospermum triplinervium</i> , <i>Dianella revoluta</i> , <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> and <i>Banksia hookeriana</i> in sands.		<b>Heathlands</b> <b>Community 7p</b> Open Heath of <i>Grevillea</i> sp., <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>artemisioides</i> , <i>Acacia</i> ? <i>tenuissima</i> , <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i> , <i>Acacia wanyu</i> and <i>Acacia kempeana</i> over <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i> and <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> var. <i>obovatus</i> in sandy soils with quartz pebbles.
	<b>Banksia Woodlands</b> <b>Community 2k</b> Open Woodland of <i>Banksia attenuata</i> over <i>Melaleuca systema</i> , <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> , <i>Hibbertia glomerata</i> , ? <i>Daviesia divaricata</i> and <i>Eremaea beaufortoides</i> in sands.		<b>Community 7q</b> Open Heath of <i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i> and <i>Conospermum stoechadis</i> over <i>Scholtzia involucrata</i> , <i>Lachnostachys eriobotrya</i> , <i>Lechenaultia floribunda</i> , <i>Petrophile brevifolia</i> and <i>Jacksonia calcicola</i> (ms) on pale yellow undulating sands.
	<b>Community 2l</b> Low Open Woodland of <i>Banksia menziesii</i> over <i>Banksia hookeriana</i> , <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> , <i>Ecdeiocolea monostachya</i> , <i>Eremaea beaufortoides</i> and <i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>obliquistigma</i> in sands.		<b>Community 7r</b> Open Heath of <i>Comesperma scoparium</i> and <i>Monachather paradoxus</i> on pale yellow undulating and unstable sands.
	<b>Community 2m</b> Low Open Woodland of <i>Banksia hookeriana</i> with scattered <i>Melaleuca huegelii</i> subsp. <i>huegelii</i> over <i>Banksia sphaerocarpa</i> , <i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i> , <i>Conospermum stoechadis</i> and <i>Cassytha</i> sp. in sands.		<b>Community 7s</b> Remnant Open Heath of <i>Actinostrobos pyramidalis</i> and <i>Grevillea</i> sp. over <i>Grevillea annulifera</i> (P3), <i>Acacia cochlearis</i> , <i>Acacia blakelyi</i> and ? <i>Baeckea</i> sp. over <i>Lepidobolus preissianus</i> with assorted annual <i>Asteraceae</i> spp. on yellow sand over laterite.
	<b>Casuarina Woodlands and Shrublands</b> <b>Community 3b</b> Remnant Woodland of <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> with occasional <i>Eucalyptus eudesmioides</i> and <i>Acacia spathulifolia</i> over <i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i> and <i>Grevillea preissii</i> subsp. <i>glabrilimba</i> over <i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i> and <i>Ecdeiocolea monostachya</i> on pale yellow sand.		<b>Community 7t</b> Open Heath of <i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>obliquistigma</i> over <i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i> , <i>Cassytha glabella</i> , <i>Calytrix brevifolia</i> and <i>Hibbertia glomerata</i> in sands.
	<b>Community 3c</b> Tall Shrubland of <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> and <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> with <i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>obliquistigma</i> over <i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i> , <i>Baeckea ochropetala</i> and <i>Ecdeiocolea monostachya</i> in grey sands.		<b>Community 7u</b> Open Heath of <i>Hakea preissii</i> , <i>Eremaea beaufortoides</i> , <i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>obliquistigma</i> and <i>Borya sphaerocephala</i> in sands.
	<b>Community 3d</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> with <i>Banksia attenuata</i> and <i>Calothamnus blepharospermus</i> over ? <i>Daviesia divaricata</i> , <i>Lyginia barbata</i> , <i>Ecdeiocolea monostachya</i> and <i>Jacksonia furcellata</i> with pastoral grasses in sands.		<b>Community 7v</b> Open Heath of <i>Conospermum stoechadis</i> , <i>Hibbertia glomerata</i> , <i>Acacia blakelyi</i> , <i>Grevillea eriostachya</i> and <i>Dryandra sessilis</i> over <i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i> in sands.
	<b>Community 3e</b> Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> with <i>Xylomelum angustifolium</i> and <i>Grevillea eriostachya</i> over <i>Banksia sphaerocarpa</i> , <i>Cassytha</i> sp. and <i>Eremaea beaufortoides</i> in sands.		<b>Community 7w</b> Closed Heath of <i>Banksia candolleana</i> over <i>Hibbertia glomerata</i> , <i>Ecdeiocolea monostachya</i> , <i>Calothamnus blepharospermus</i> , <i>Melaleuca systema</i> , <i>Dryandra kippistiana</i> and <i>Conospermum stoechadis</i> in sands.
	<b>Community 3f</b> Disturbed Tall Open Shrubland of <i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. over <i>Acacia murrayana</i> , <i>Dryandra sessilis</i> and pastoral grasses in sands.		<b>Community 7x</b> Open Heath of <i>Conospermum triplinervium</i> , <i>Dryandra carlinoides</i> and <i>Leptospermum erubescens</i> in sands.
	<b>Community 3g</b> Low Shrubland of <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> with <i>Acacia coolgardiensis</i> subsp. <i>effusa</i> over <i>Dryandra carlinoides</i> , <i>Leptospermum erubescens</i> , <i>Nemcia pauciflora</i> and <i>Caladenia flava</i> in sands.		<b>Hummock Grasslands</b> <b>Community 8a</b> Hummock Grassland of <i>Triodia pungens</i> with <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> and <i>Acacia wanyu</i> over <i>Pluchea tetranthera</i> with occasionally emergent <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. in silty soils.
	<b>Acacia Shrublands</b> <b>Community 4g</b> Low Open Shrubland of <i>Acacia acradenia</i> , <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> and <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> over <i>Triodia pungens</i> , * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> , <i>Salsola tragus</i> , <i>Corchorus carmarvonensis</i> (ms), <i>Senna notabilis</i> and * <i>Aerva javanica</i> with occasionally emergent <i>Corymbia lenziana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. in sandy loam soils.		<b>Community 8b</b> Hummock Grassland of <i>Triodia pungens</i> with <i>Acacia</i> ? <i>sessilis</i> , <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> and <i>Rhagodia latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i> over <i>Salsola tragus</i> and <i>Trianthema turgidifolia</i> in silty clay soils.
			<b>Cleared CL</b>

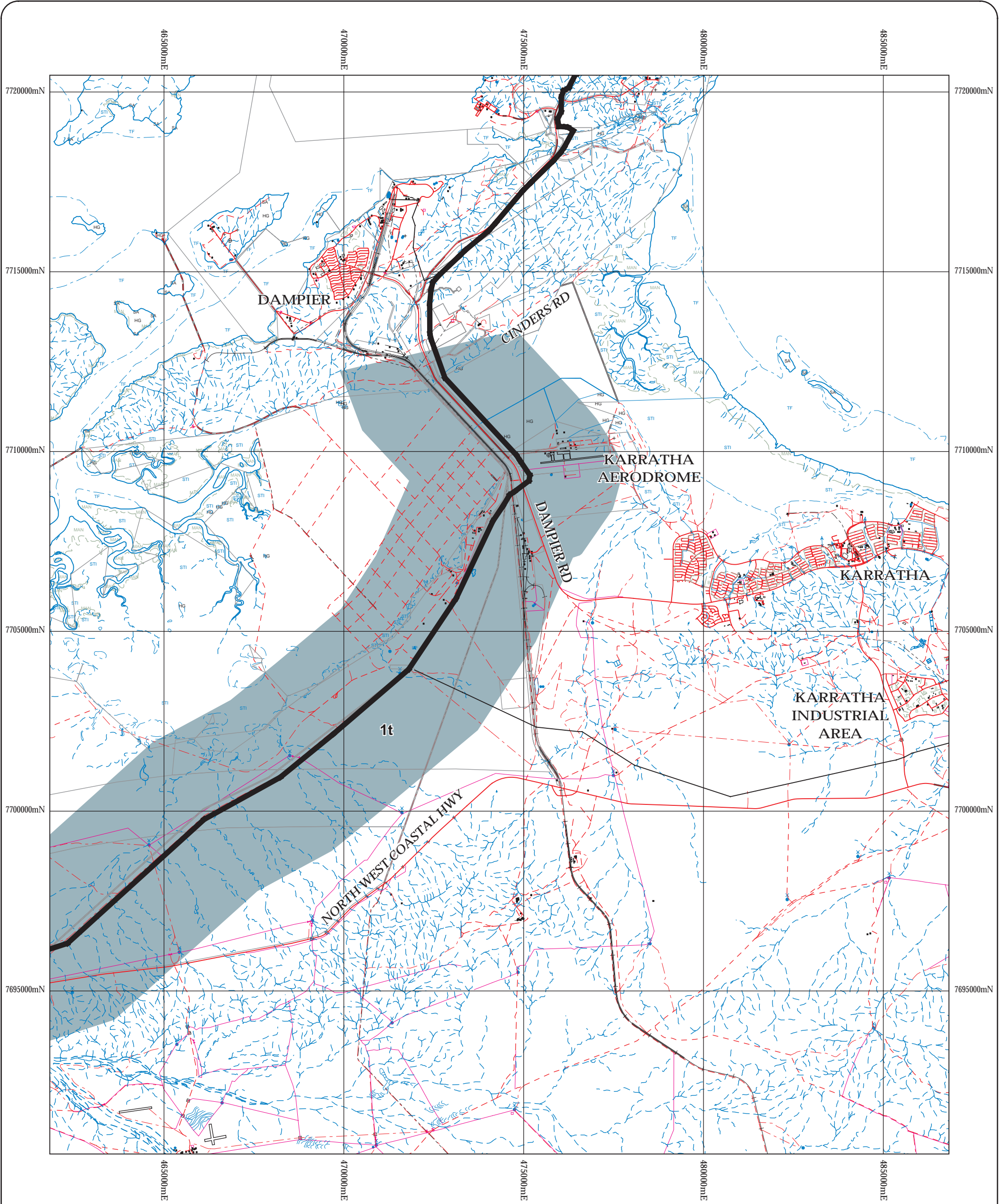


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.00  
Vegetation Legend**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**

For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

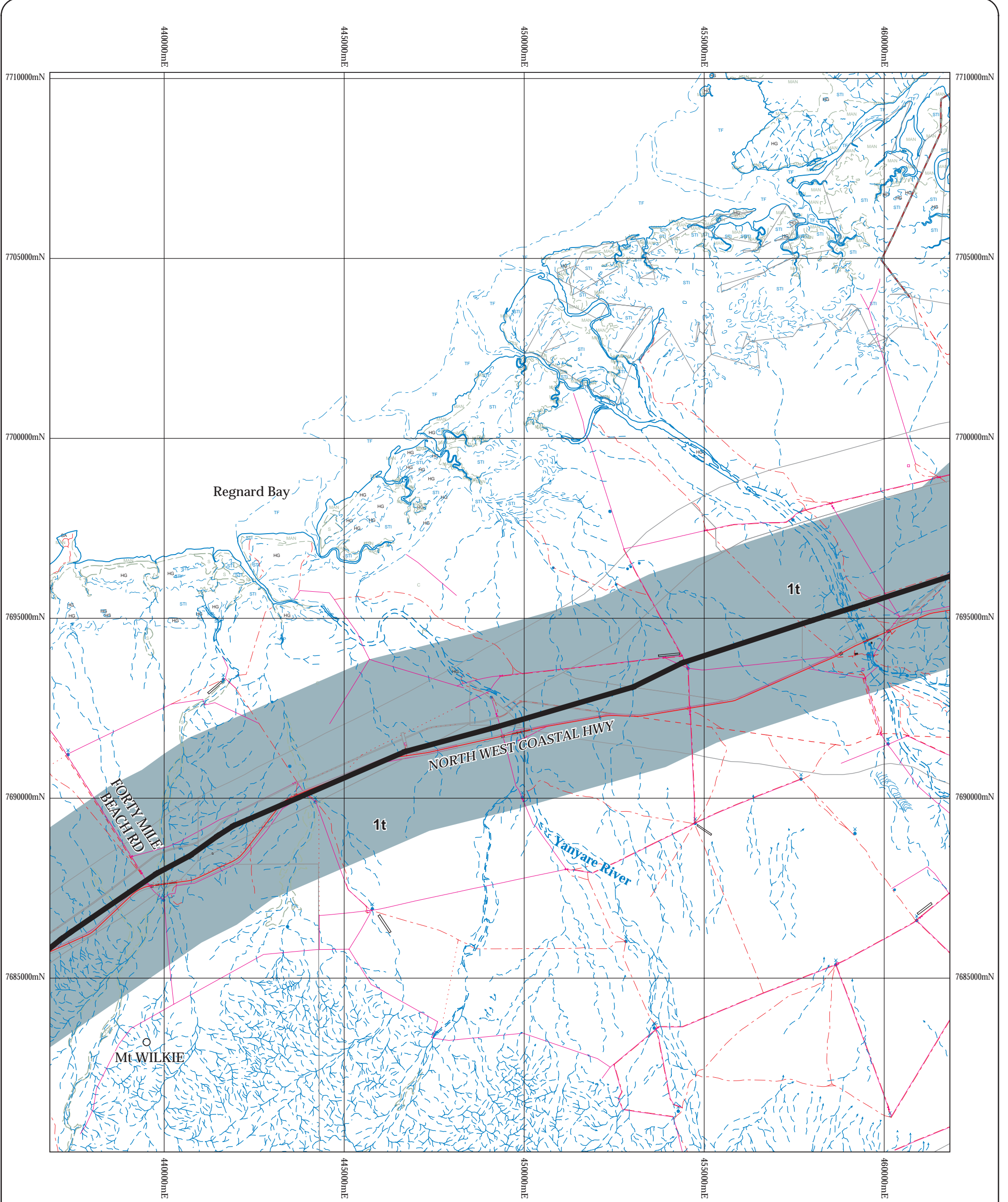


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.01  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

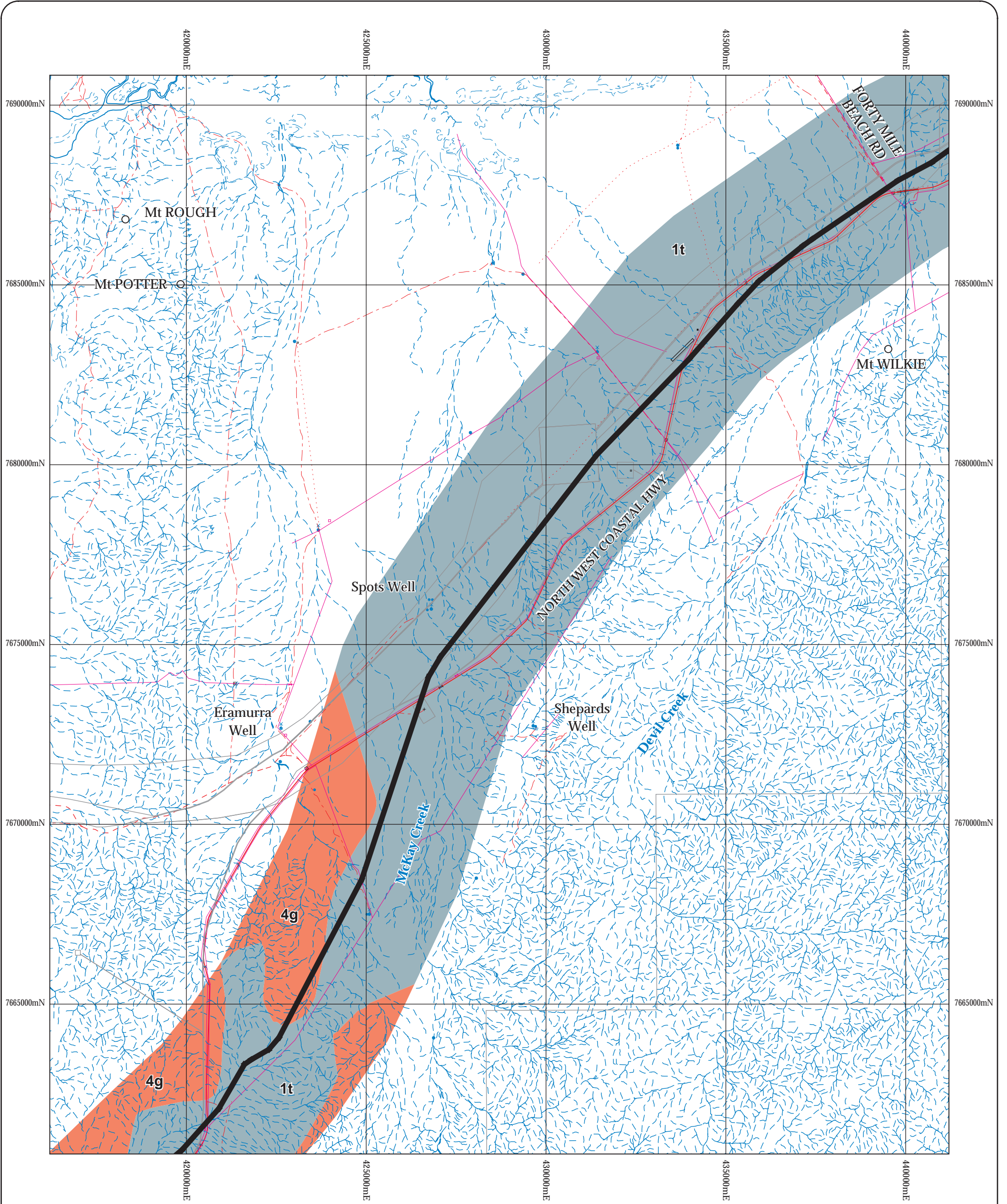


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.02  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

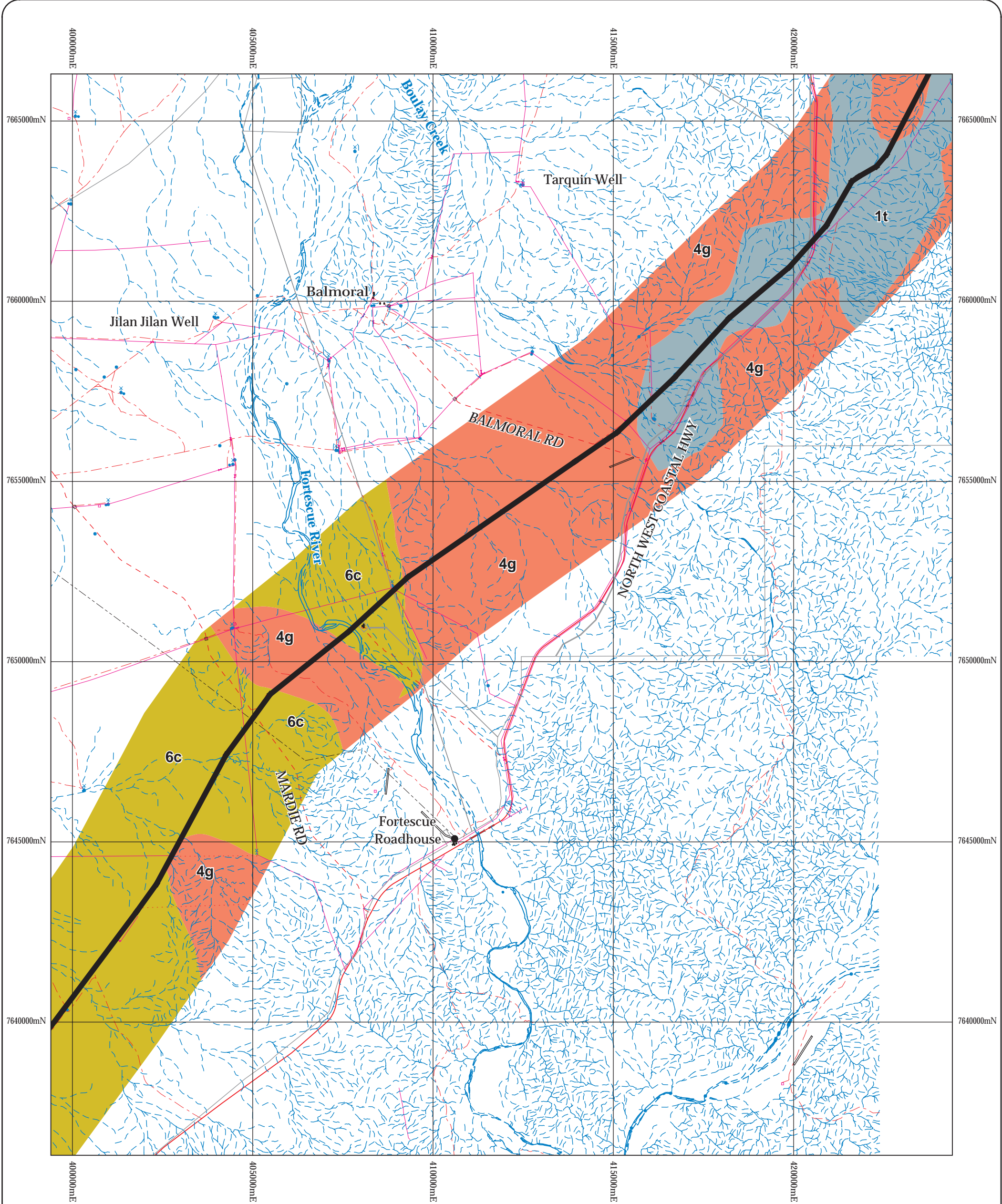


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.03  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**

For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

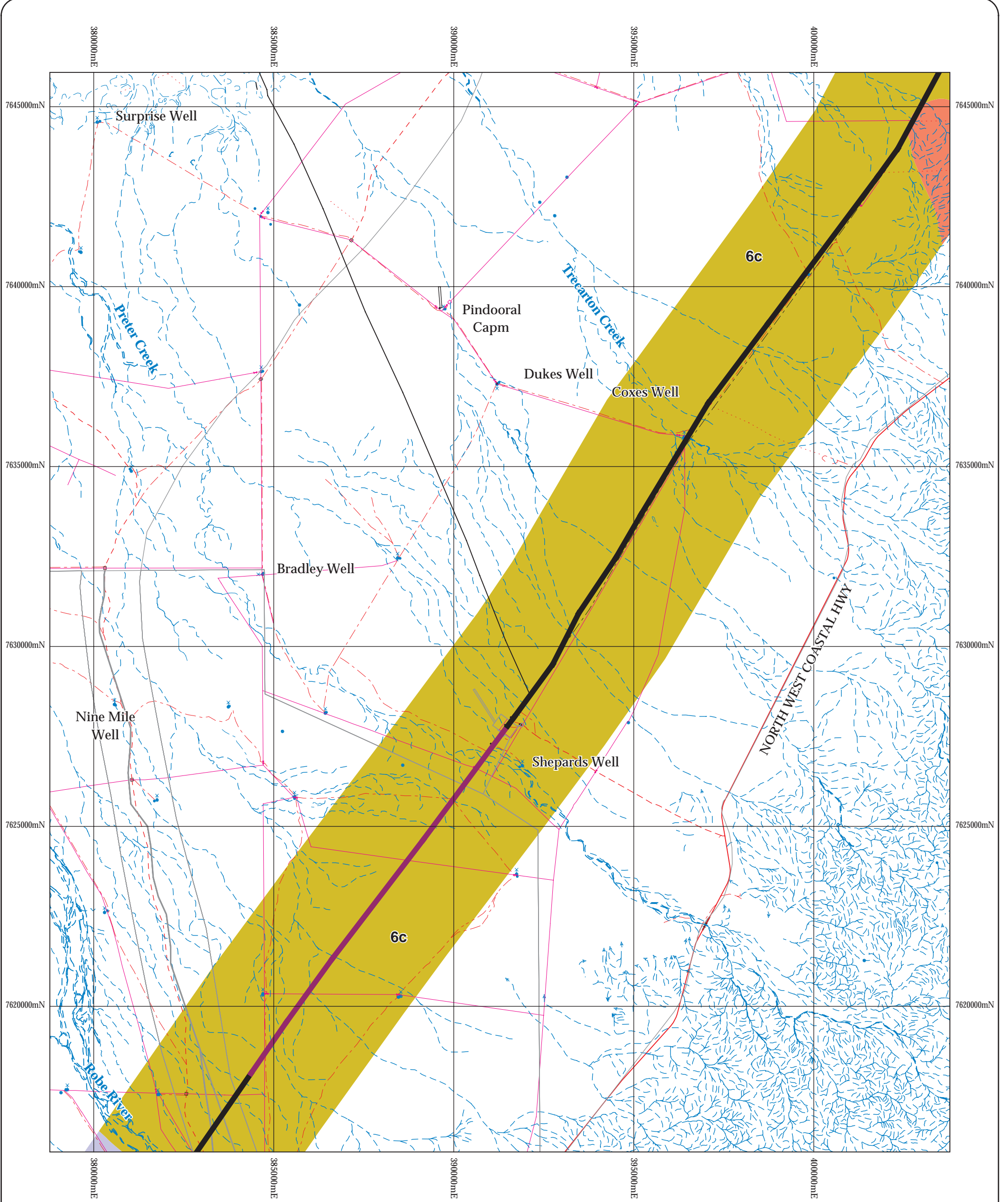


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.04  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

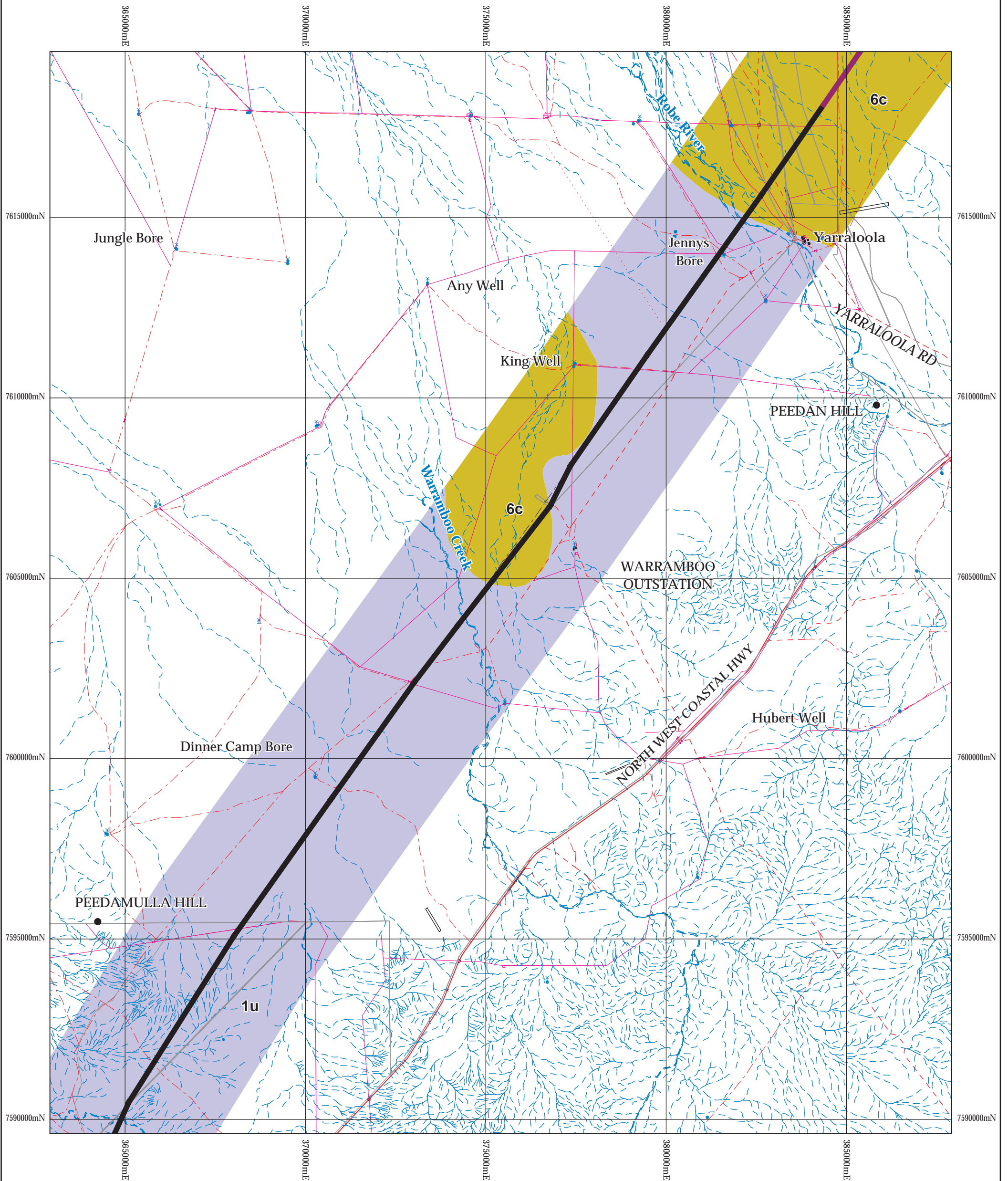


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.05  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

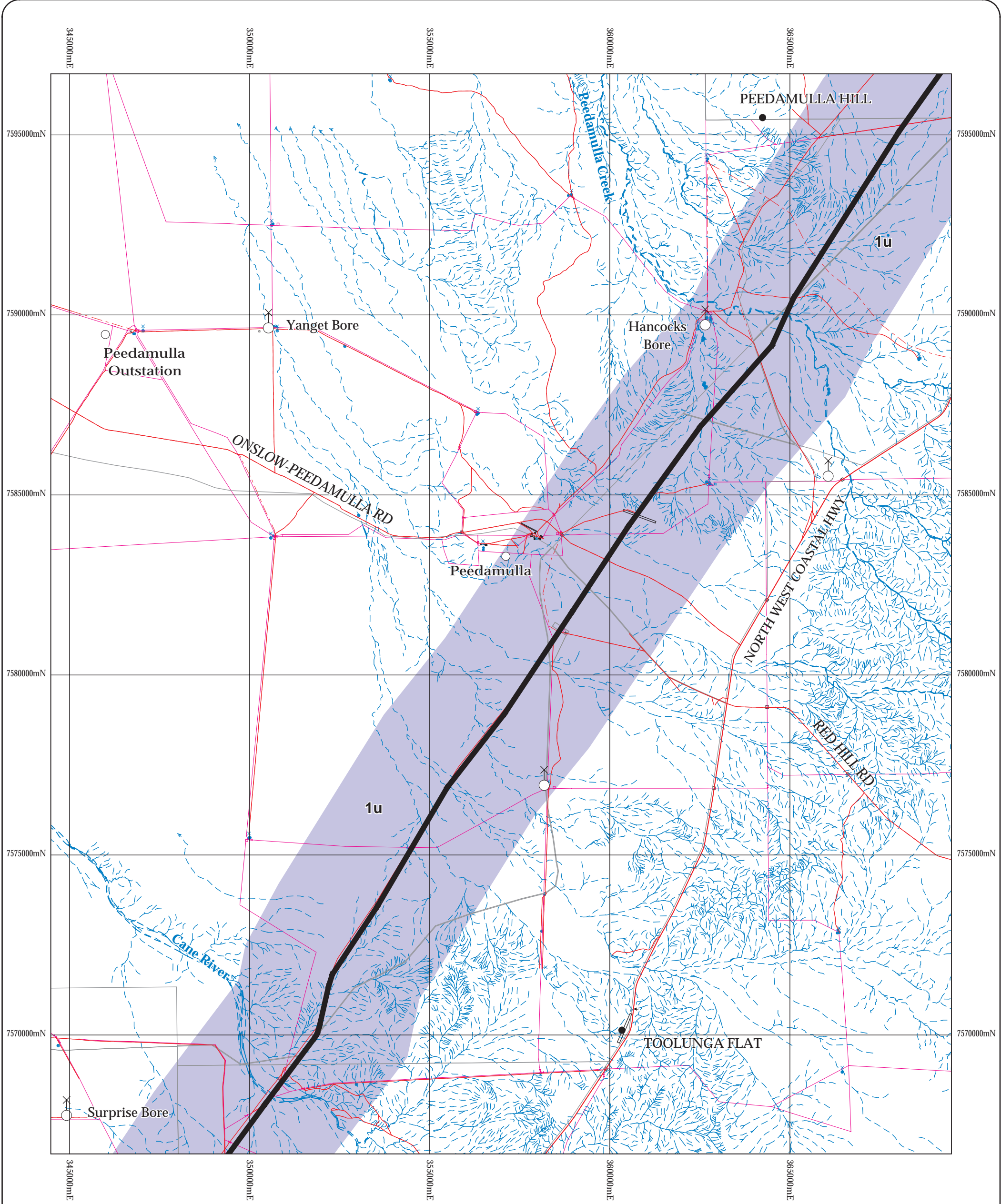


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.06  
VEGETATION**



Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

-  Stage 5 Route Alignment
-  Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

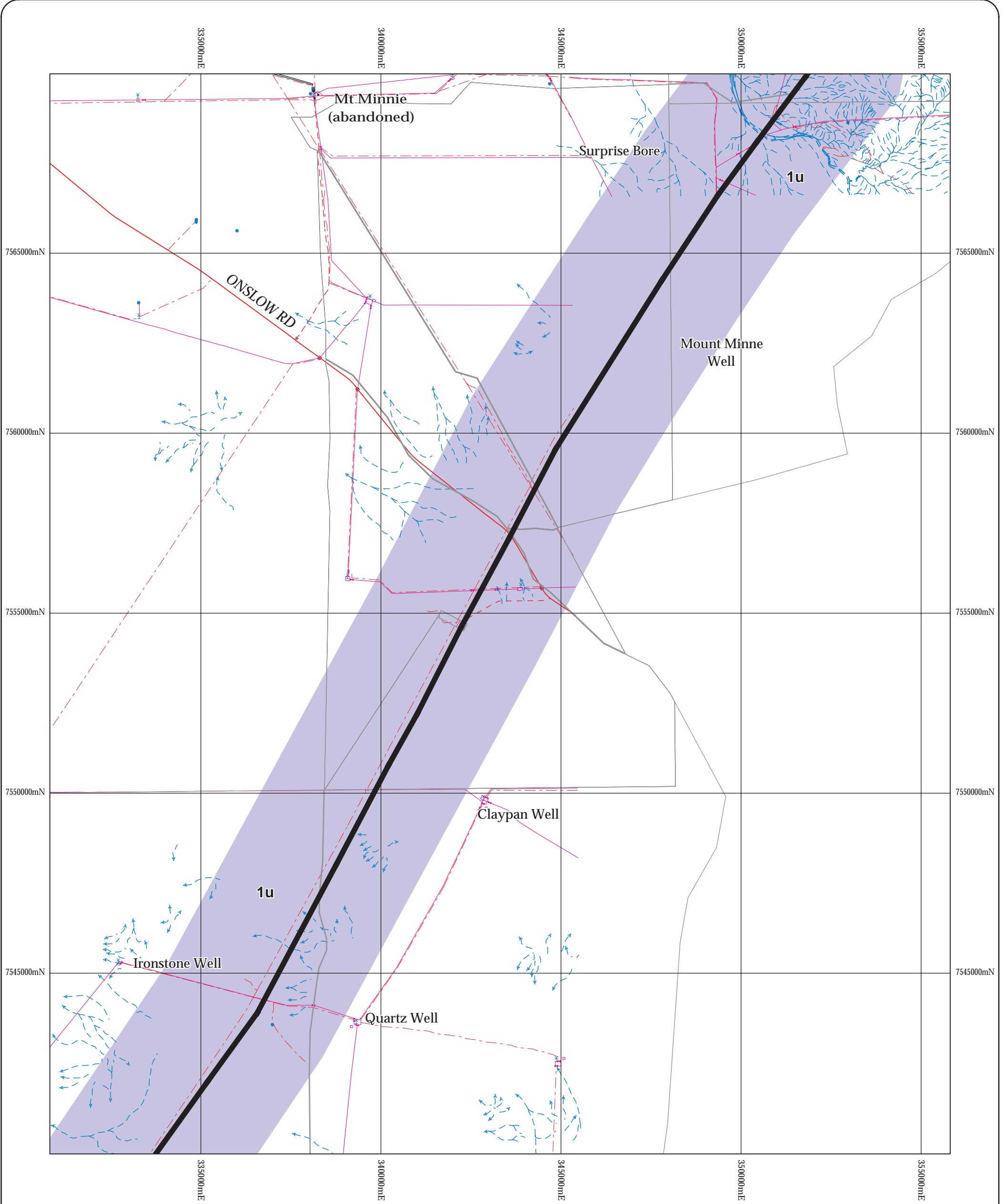


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.07  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

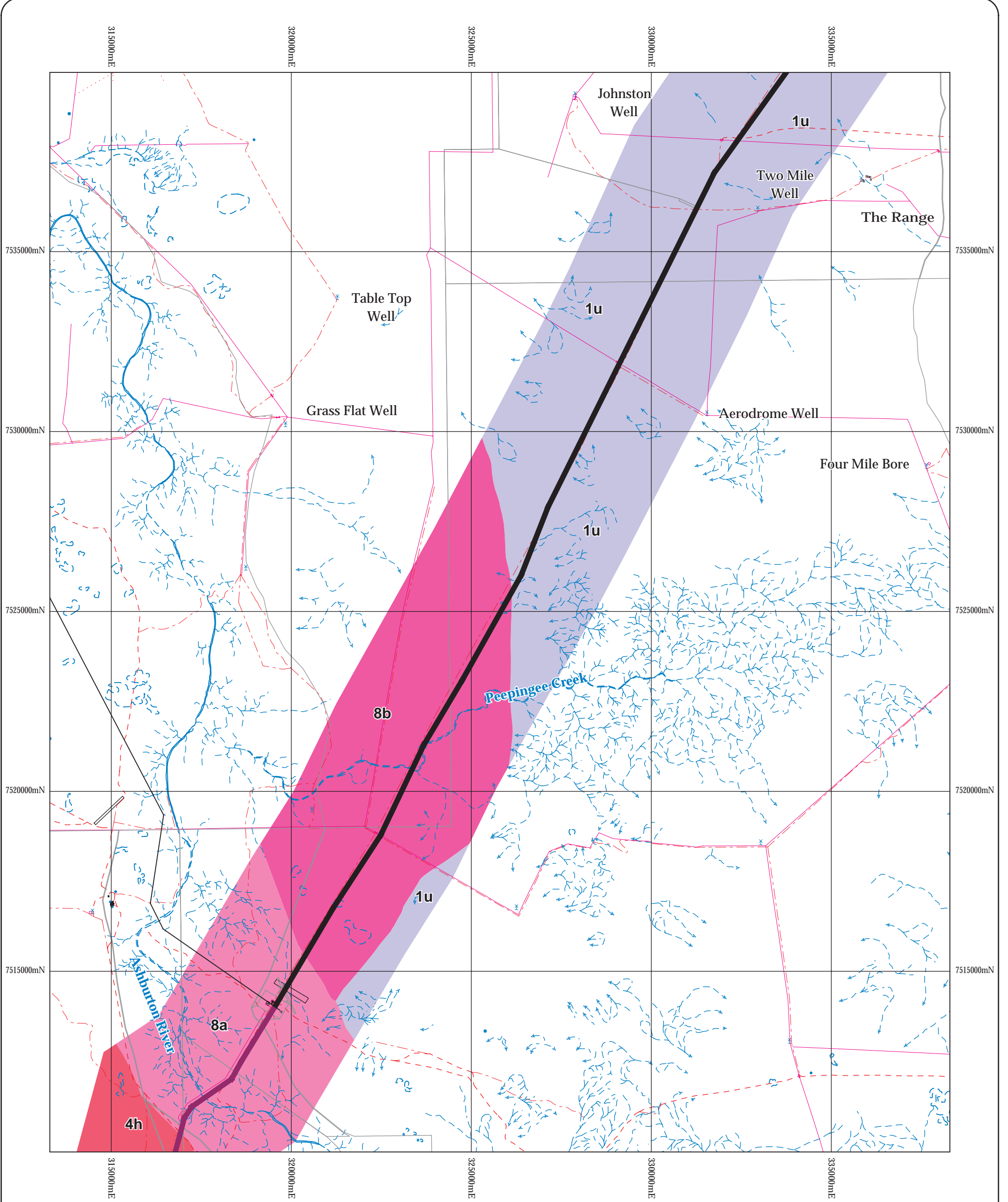


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.08  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

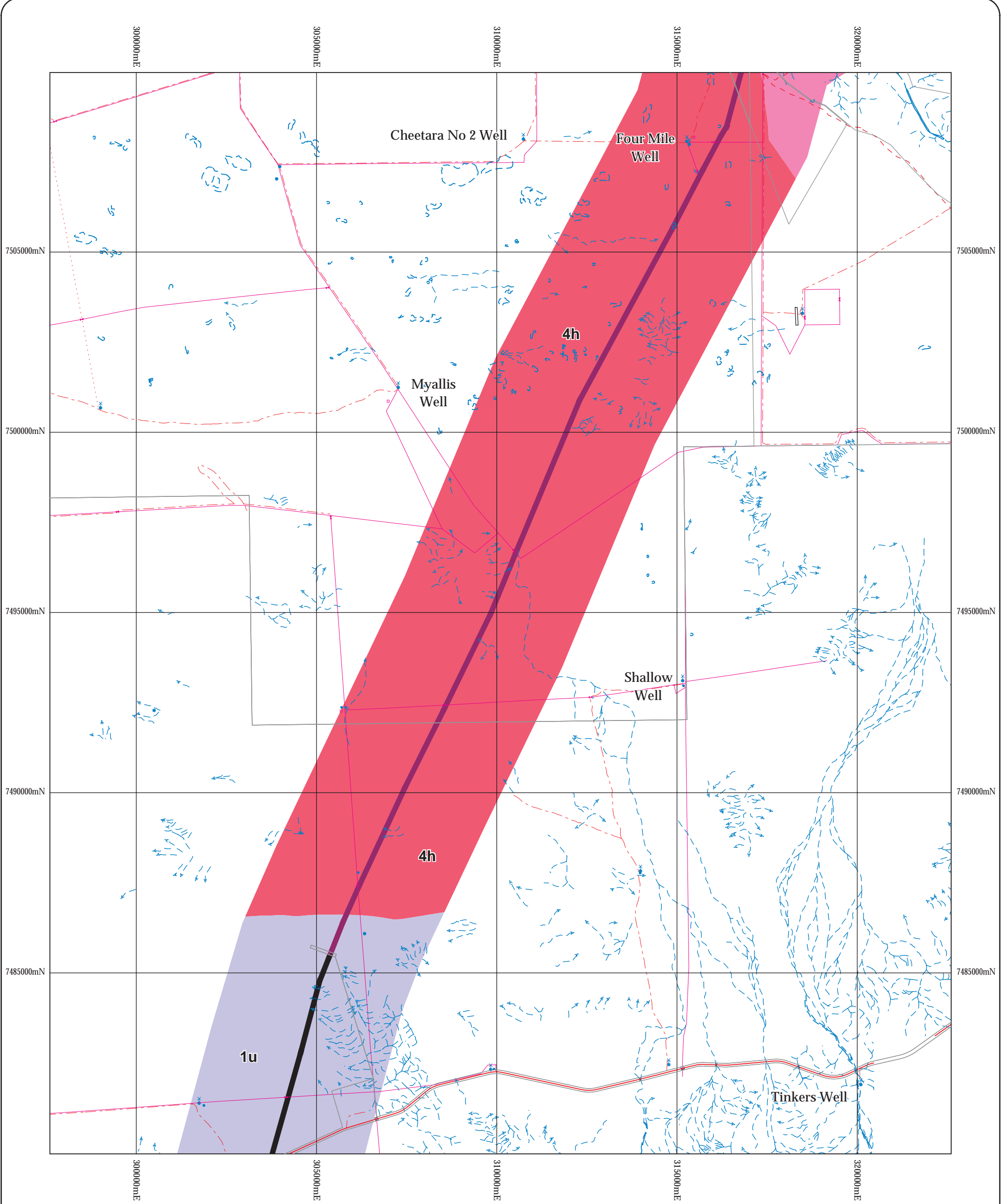


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.09  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

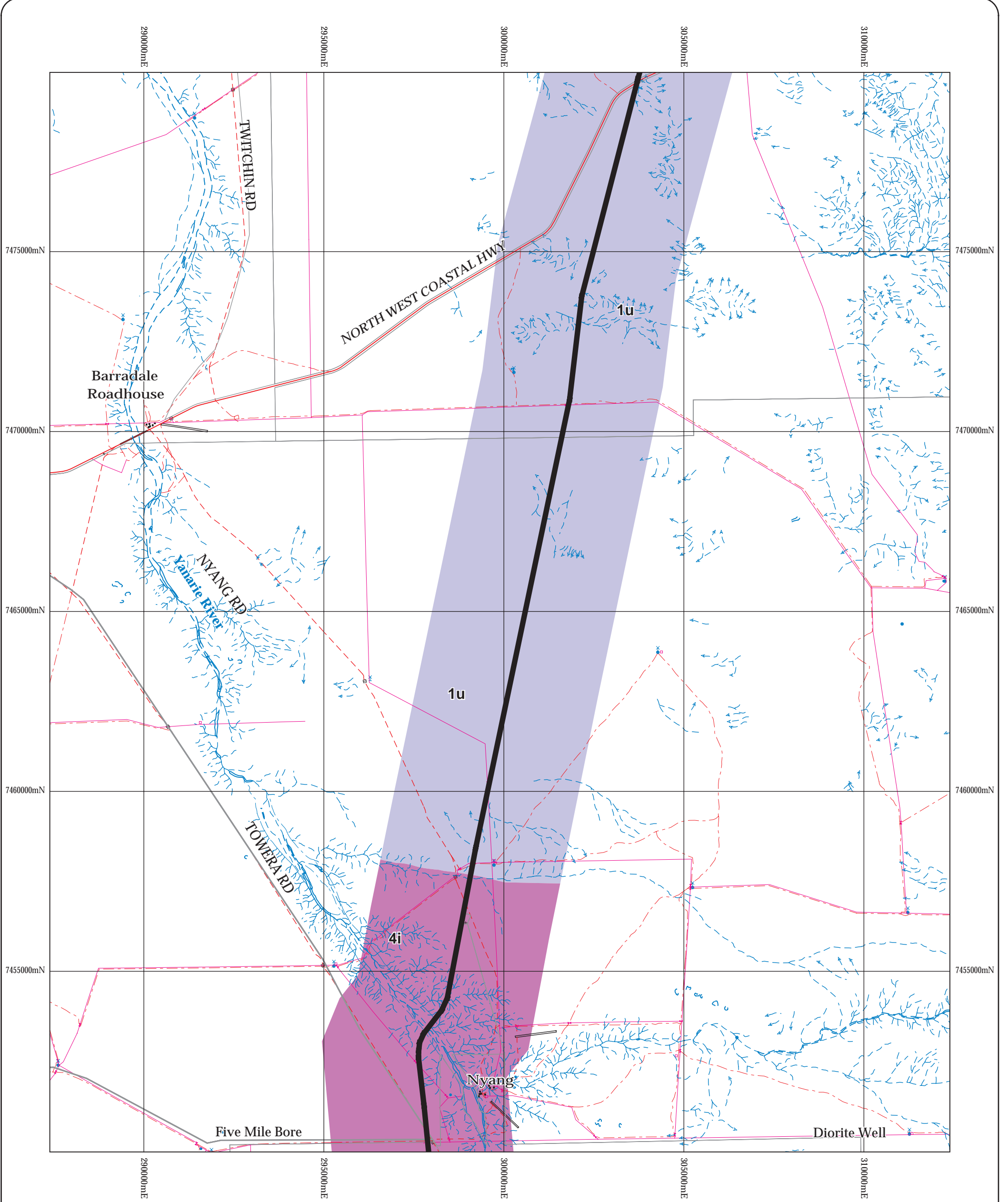


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.10  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

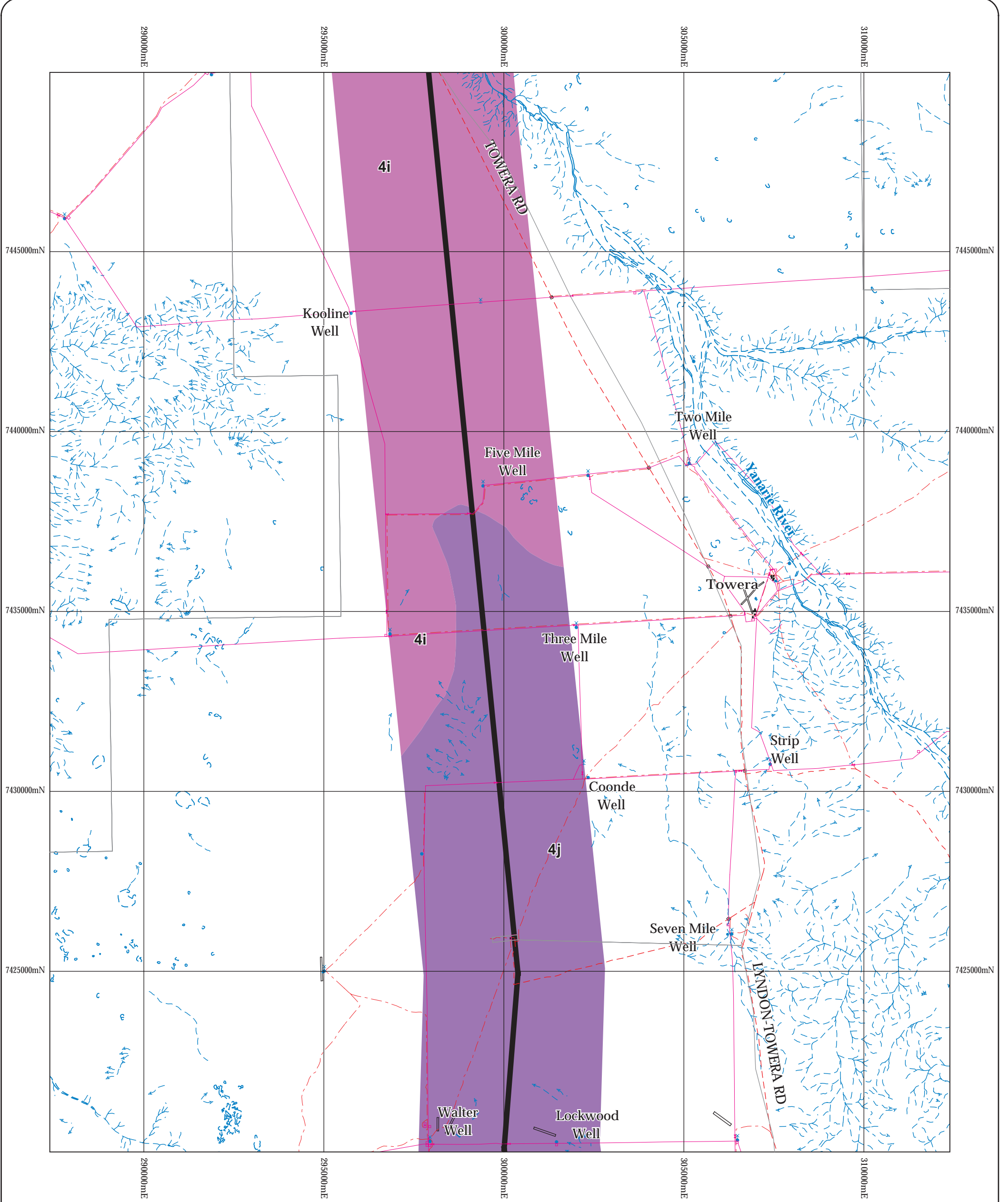


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.11  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

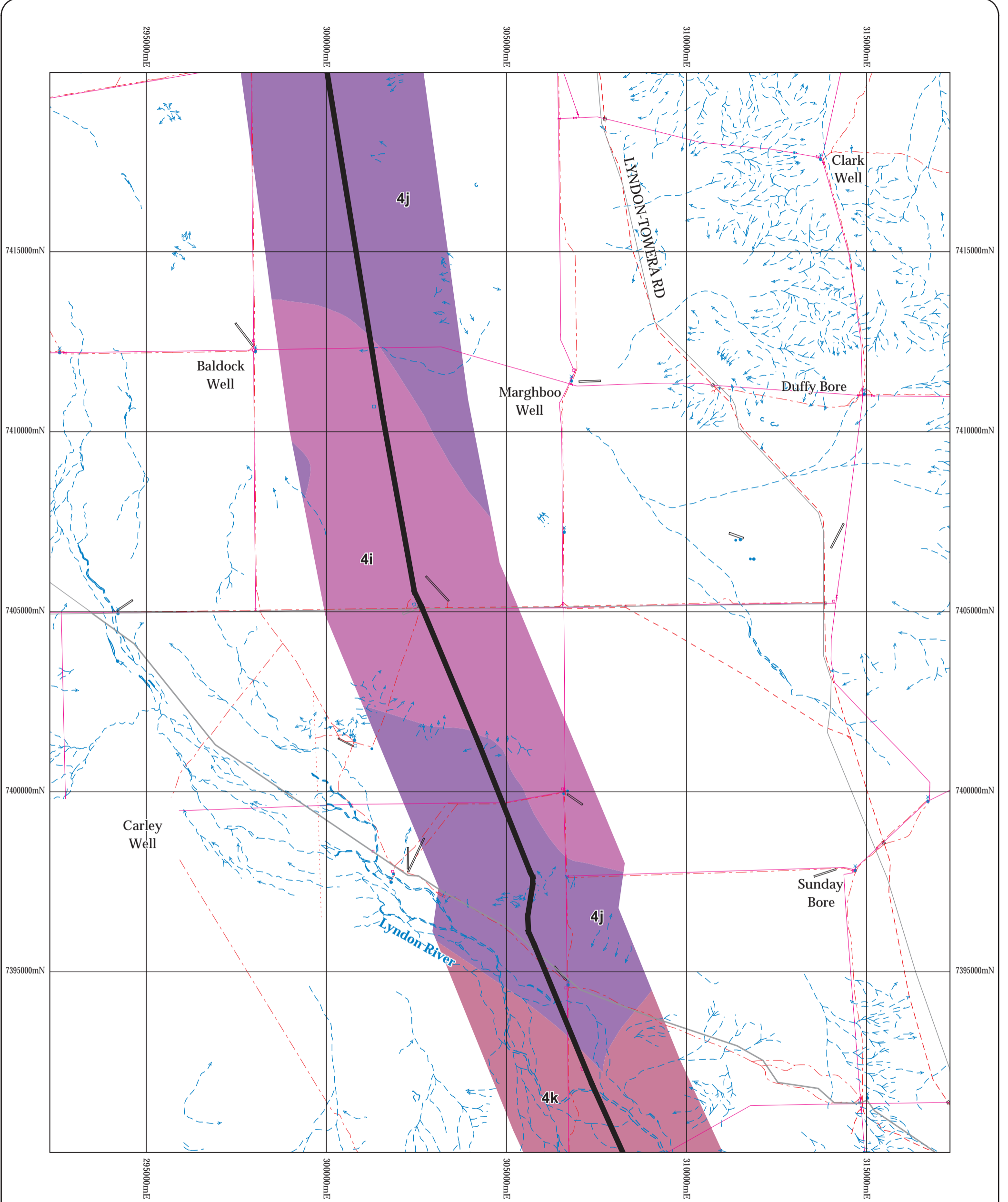


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.12  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)

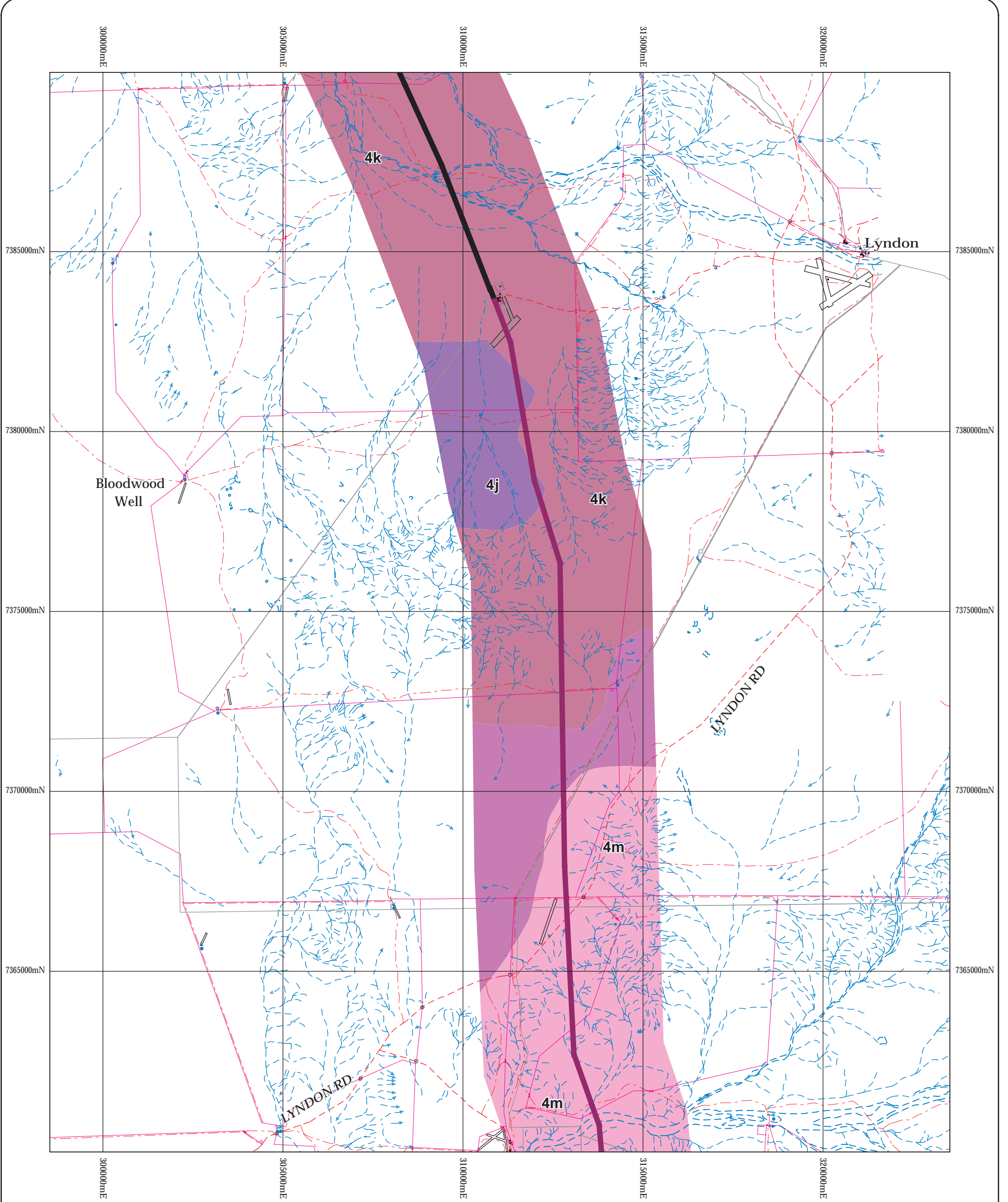


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.13  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**

For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

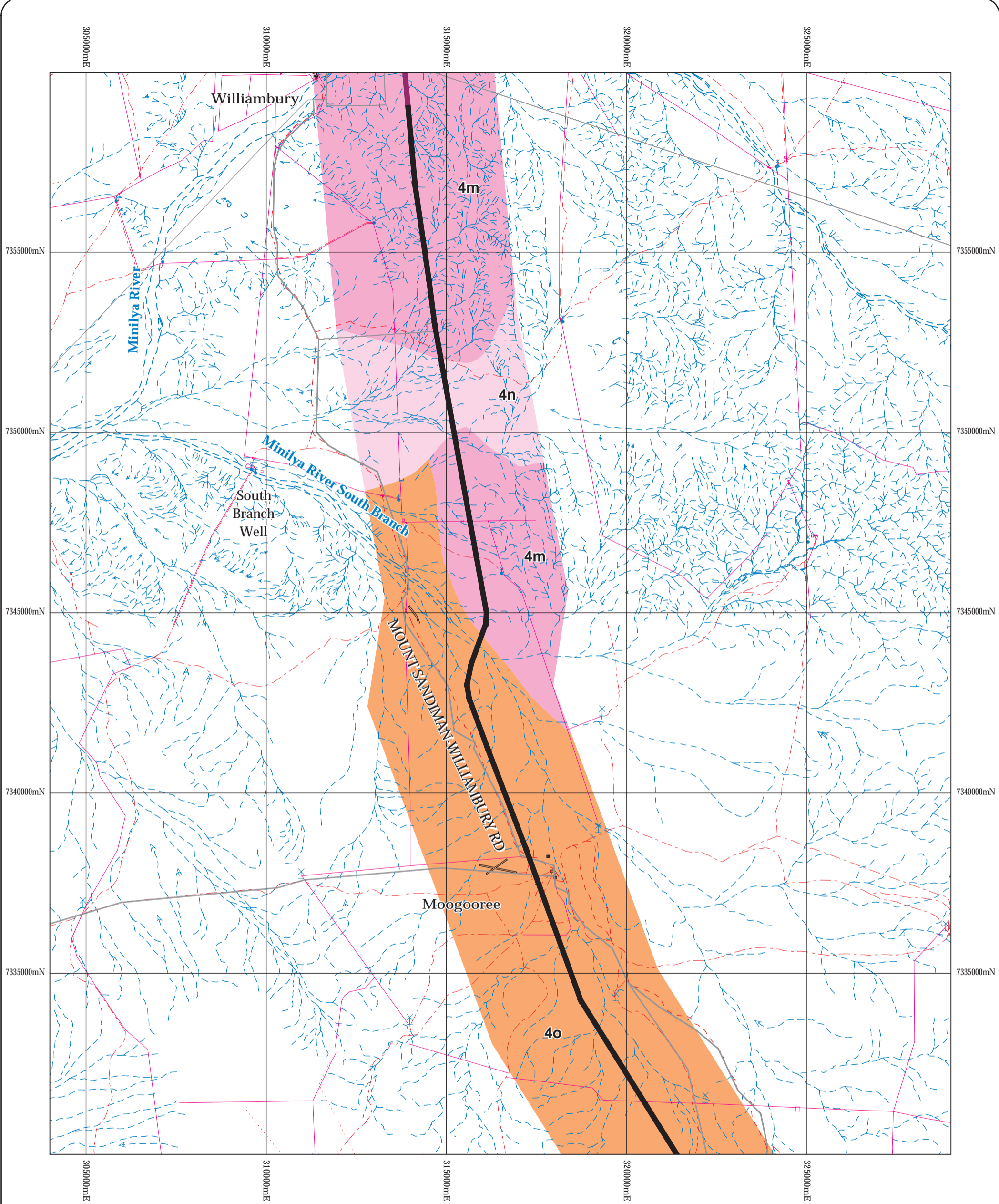


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.14  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)

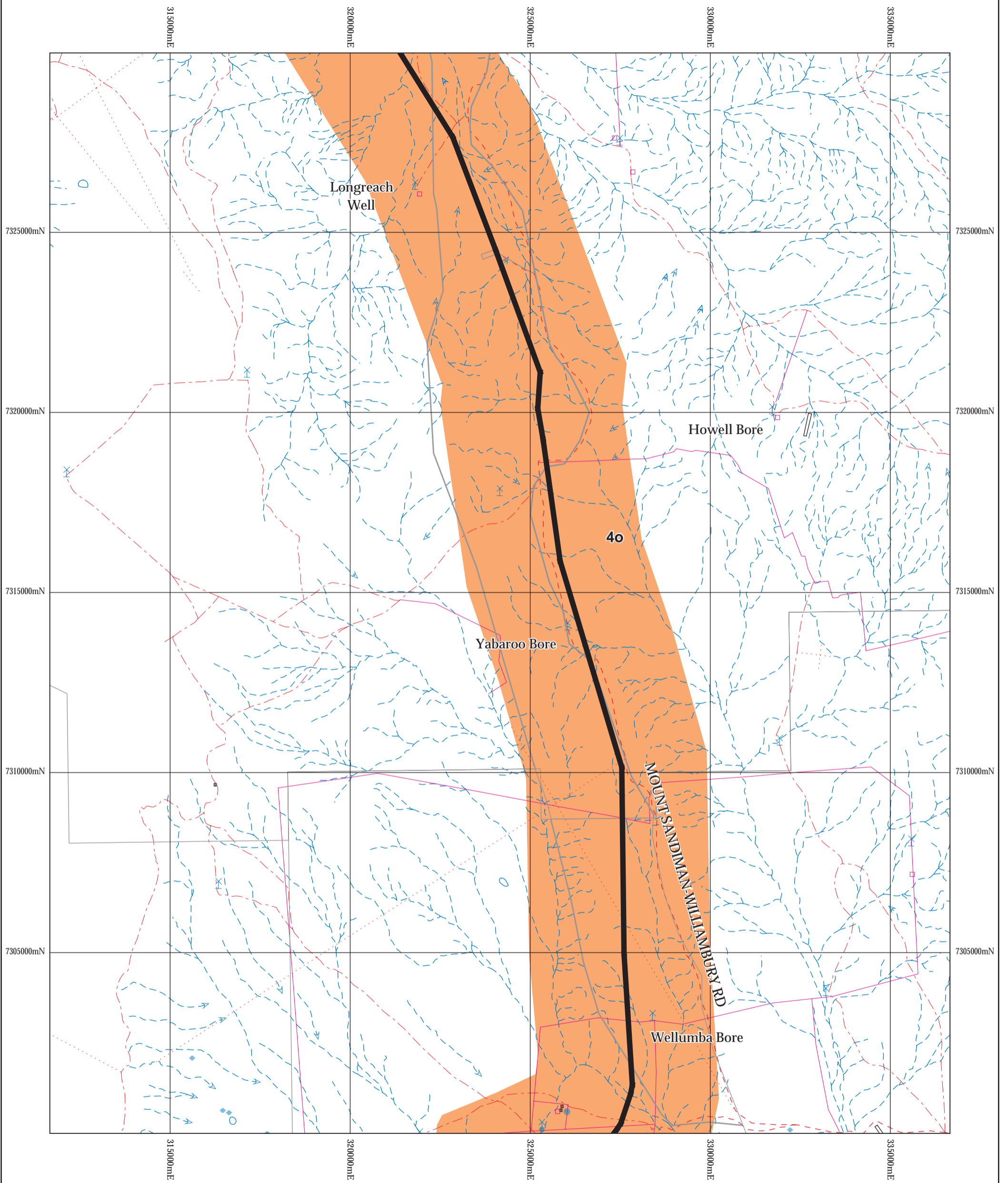


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.15  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)

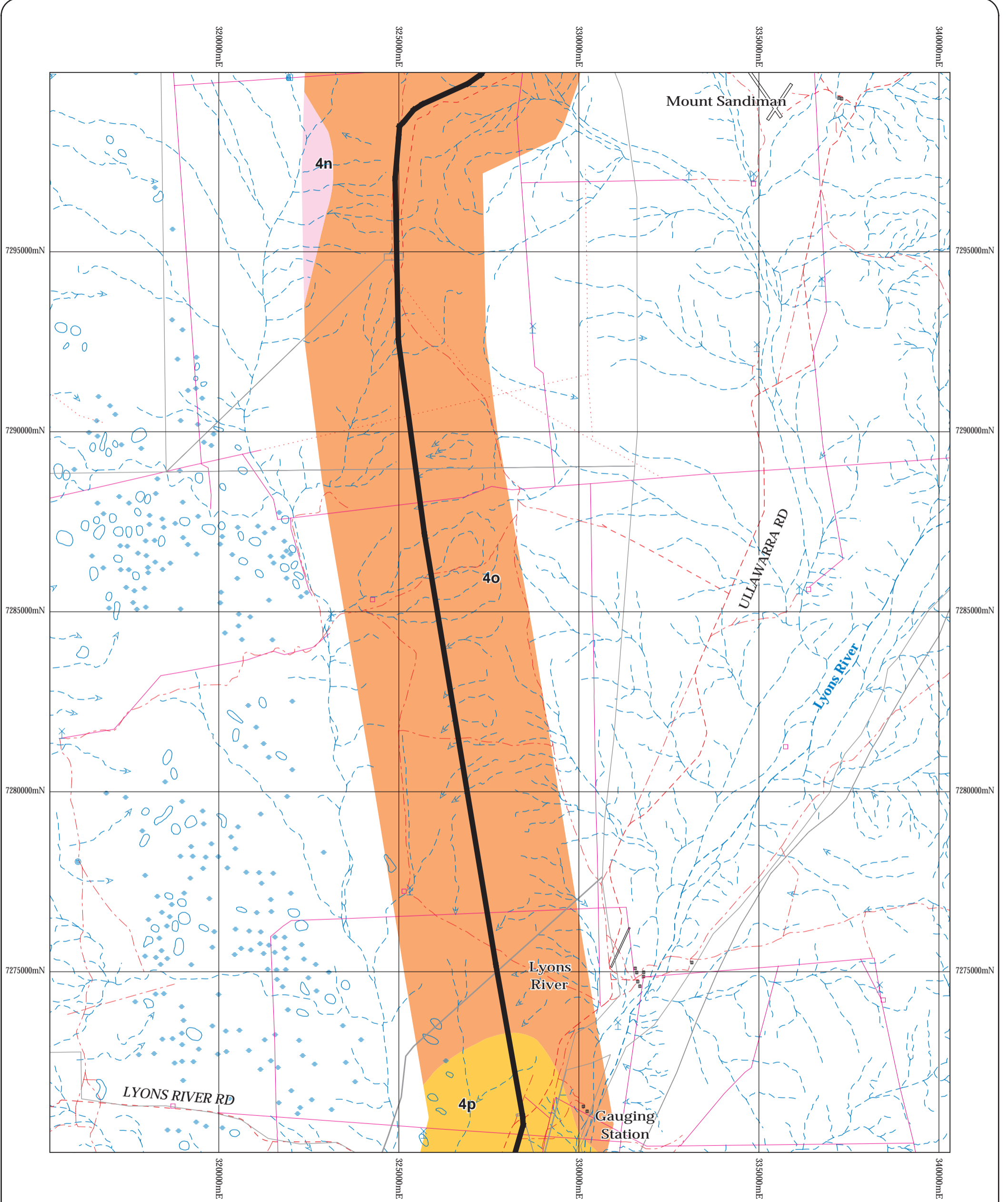


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.16  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)

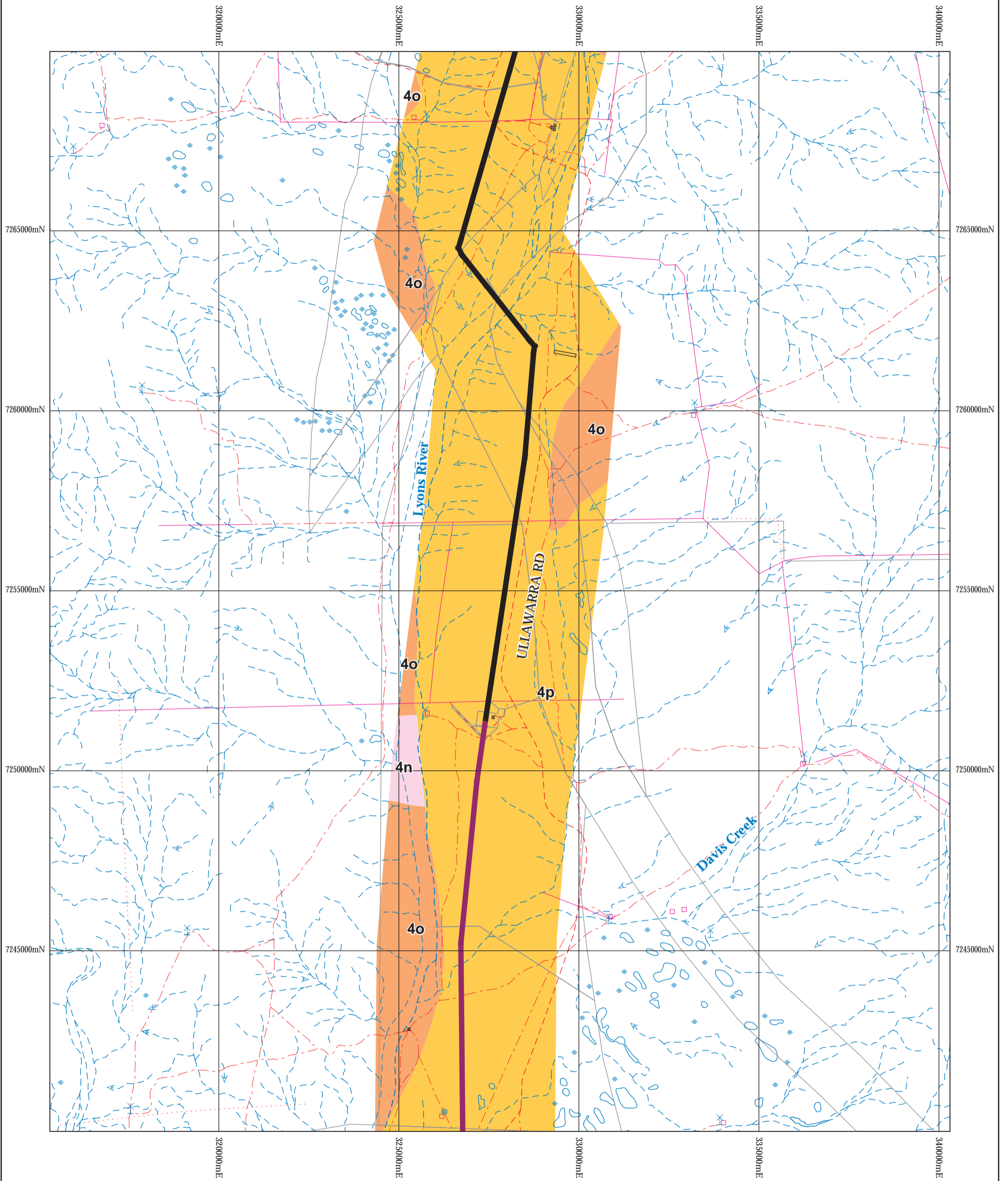


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.17  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)

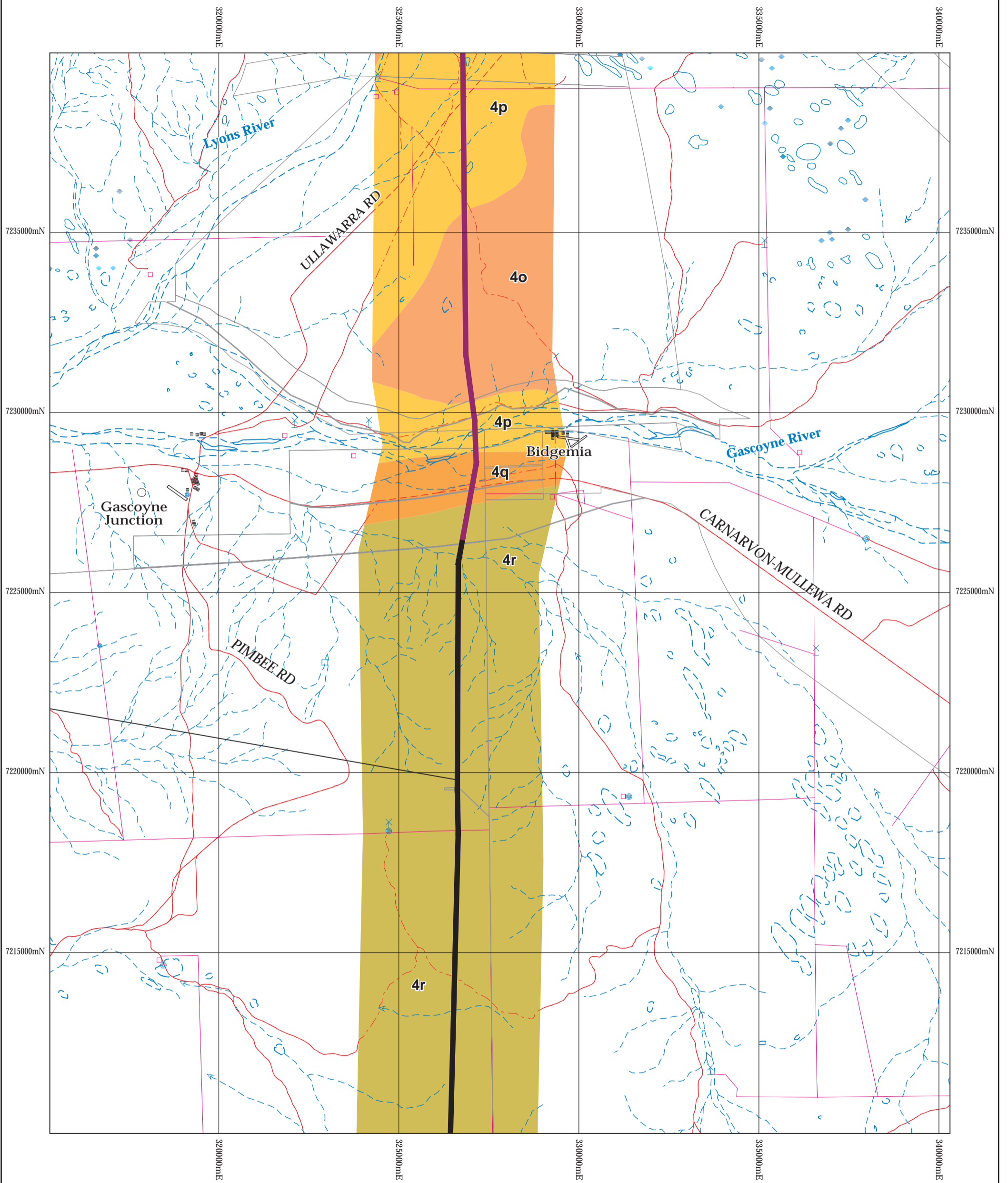


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.18  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)

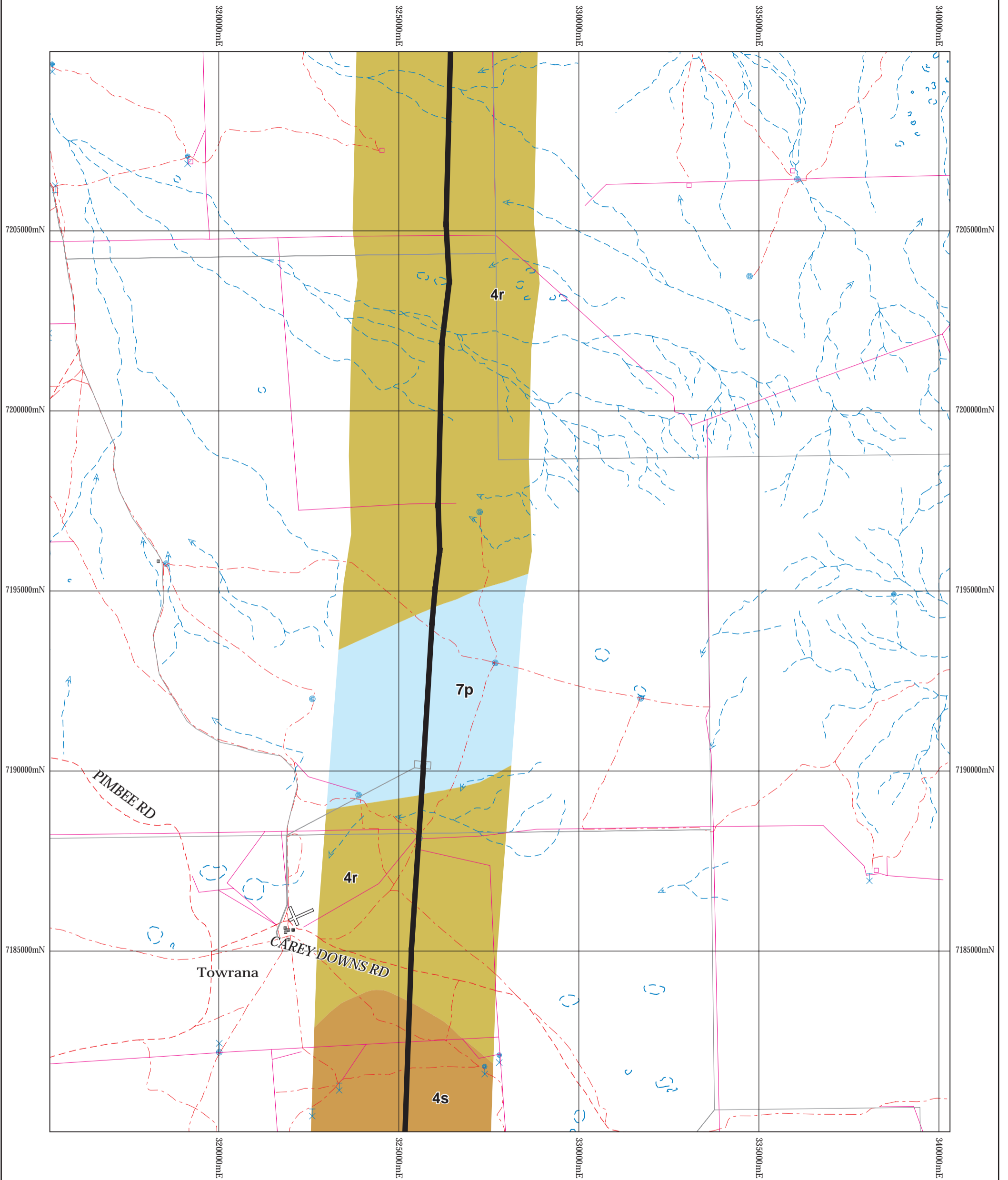


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.19  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)

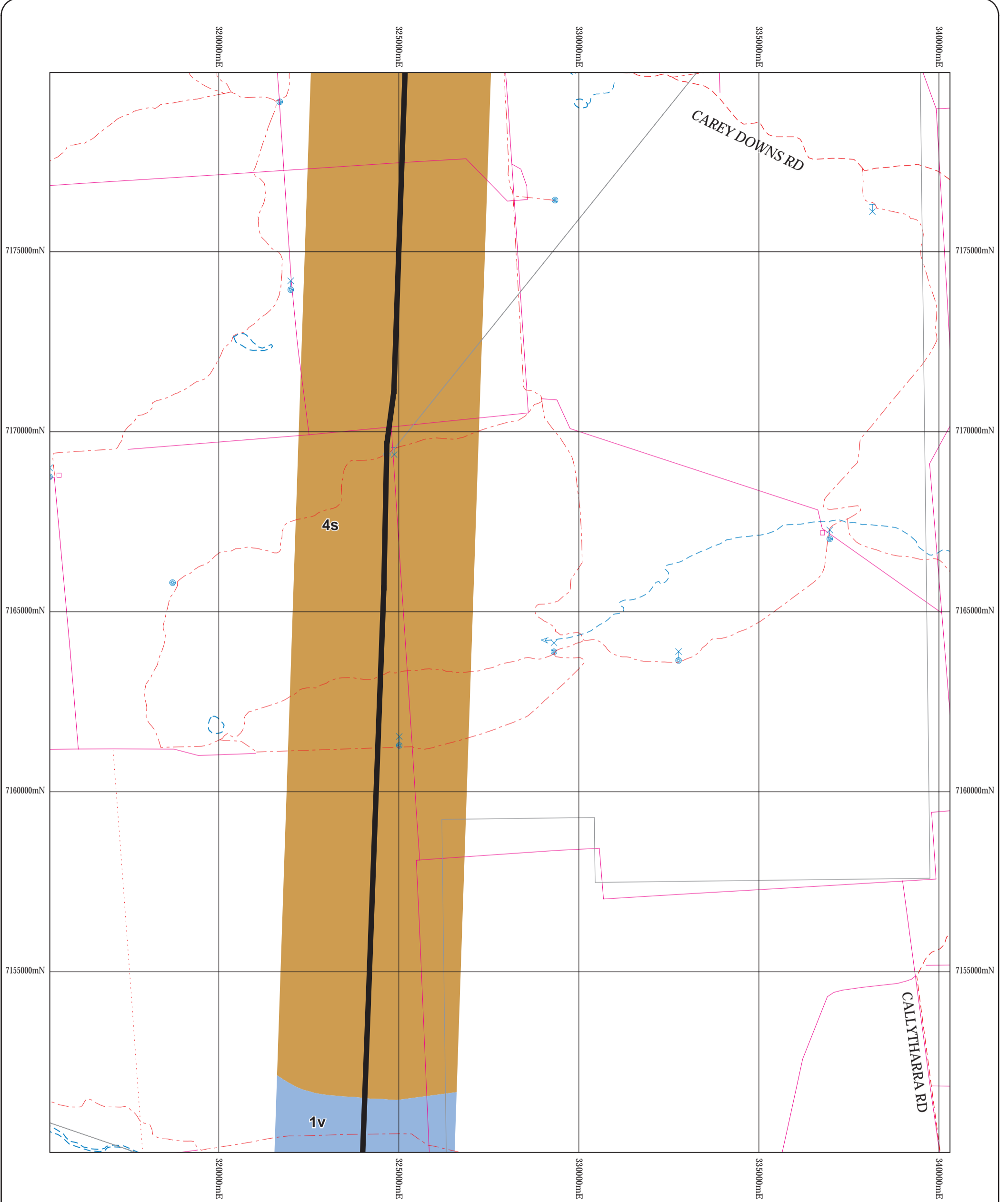


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.20  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)

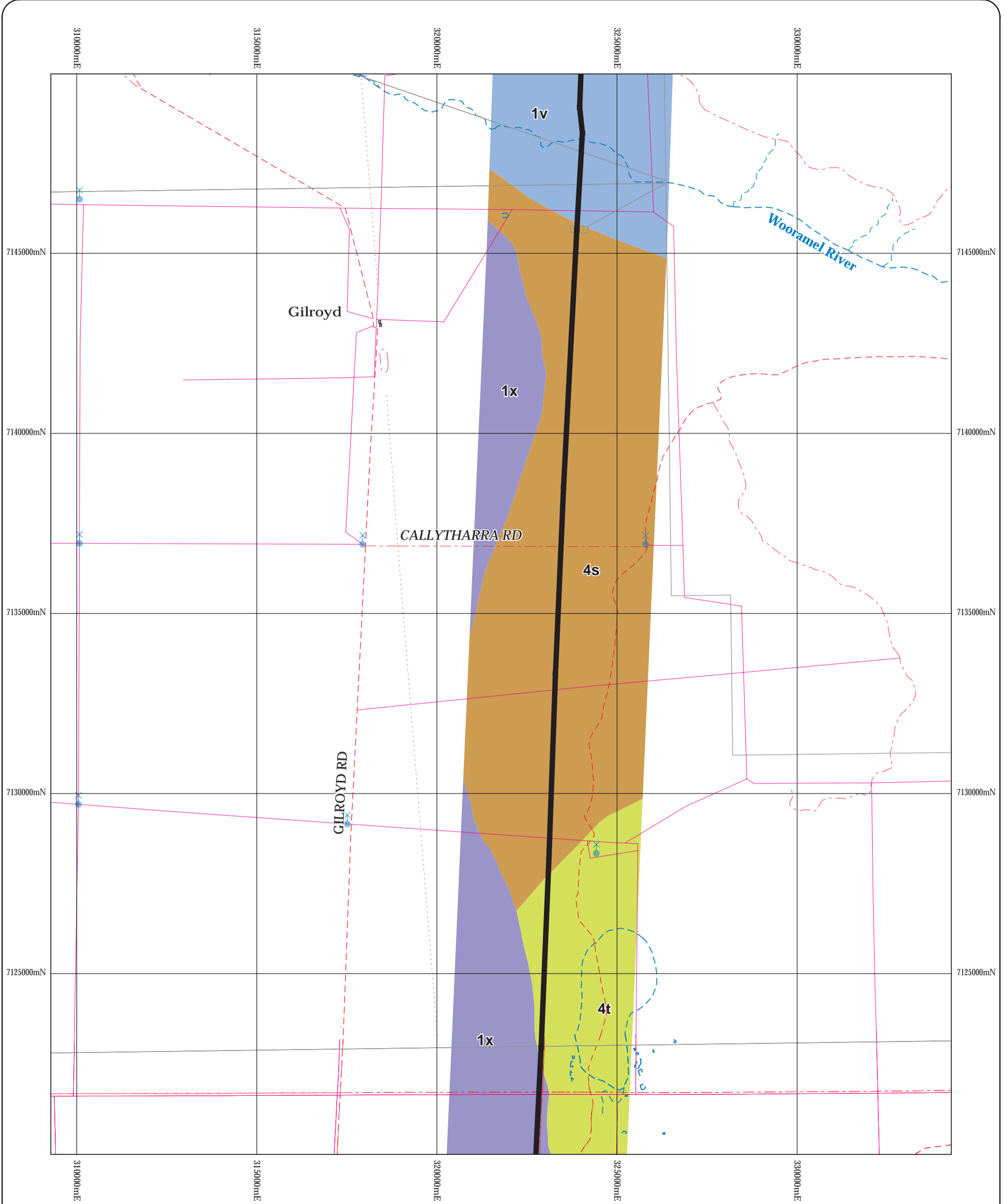


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.21  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)

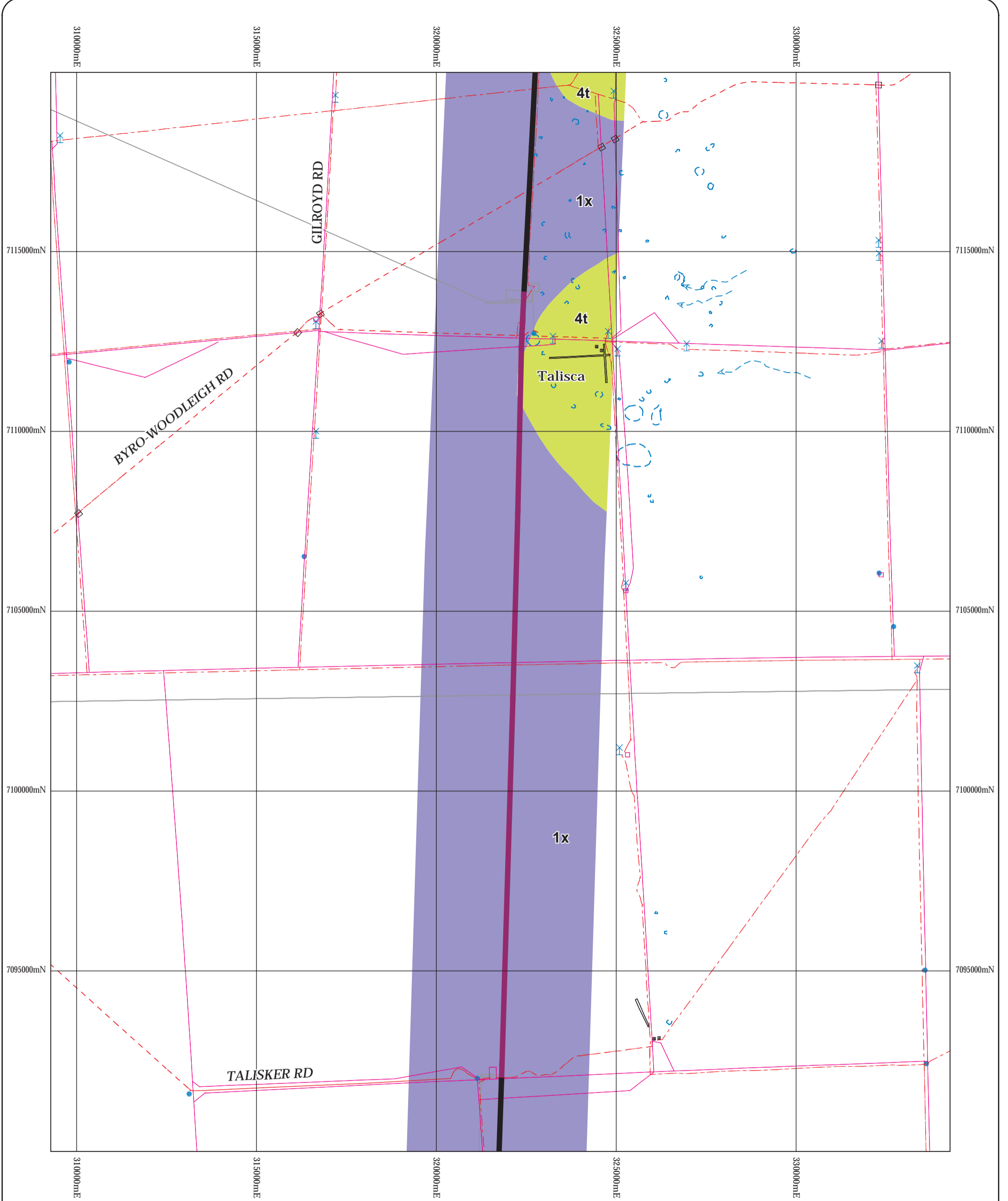


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.22  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



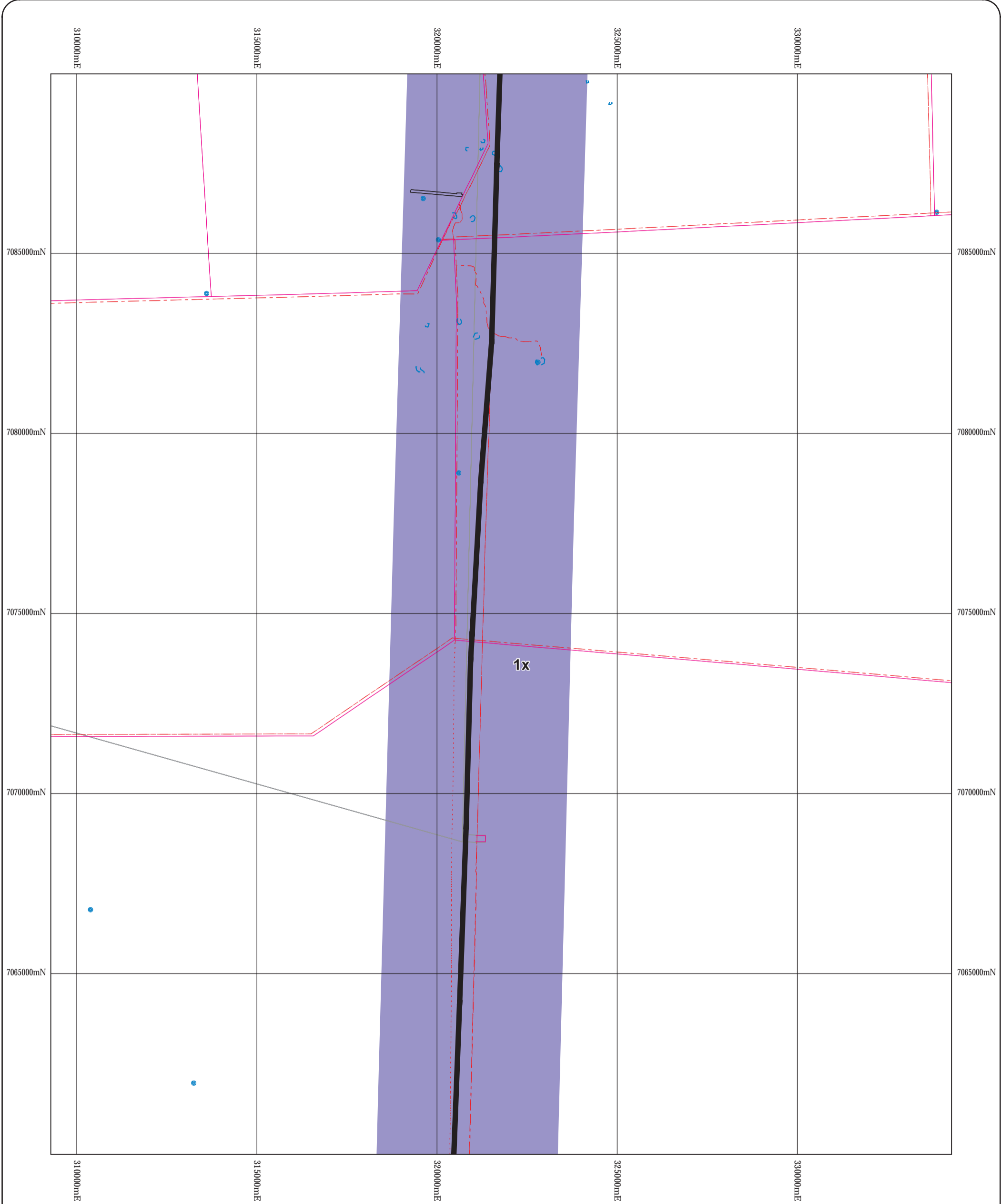
**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

**STAGE 5  
Figure 3.23  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- - - Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**

For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)

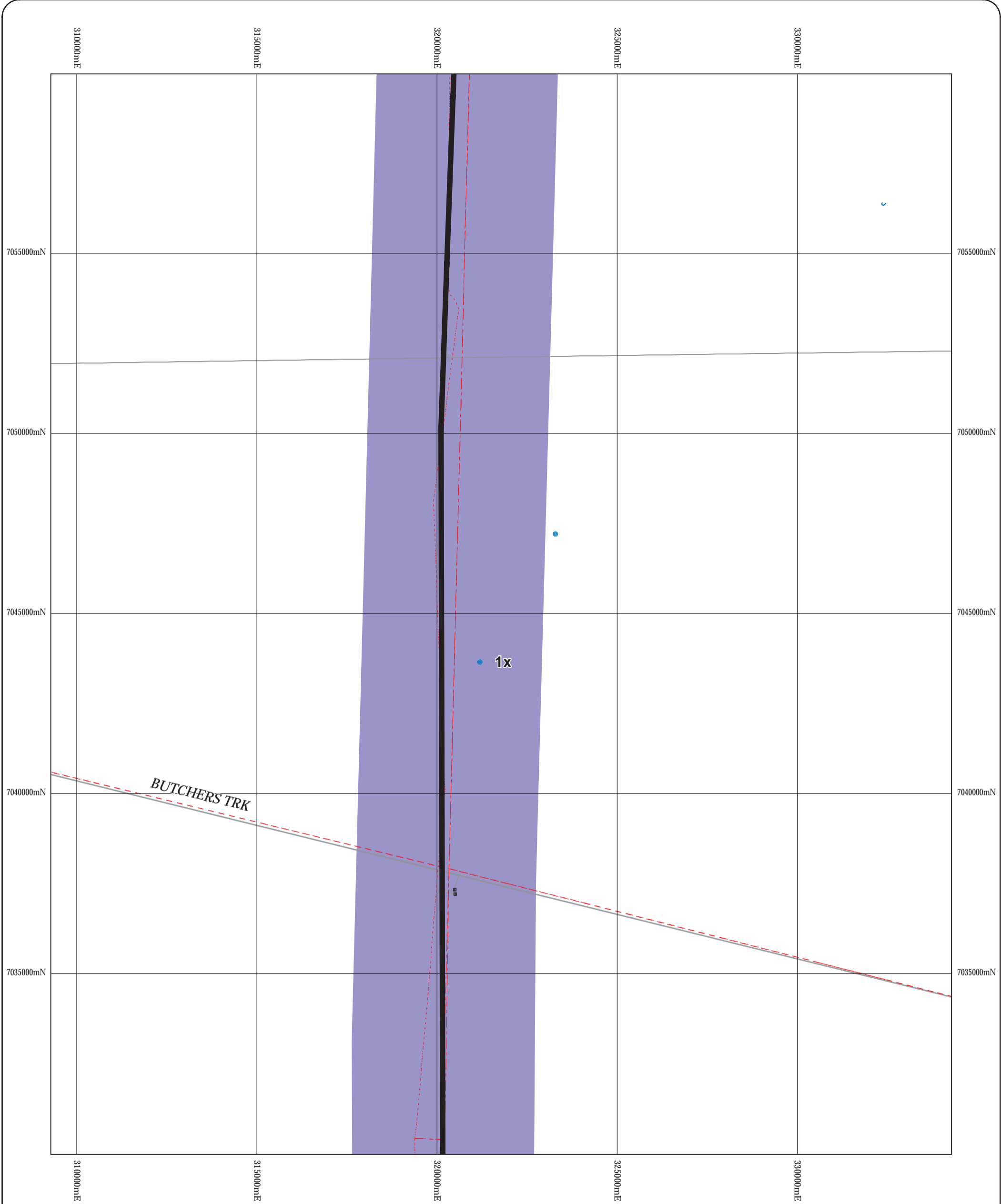


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.24  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**

For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



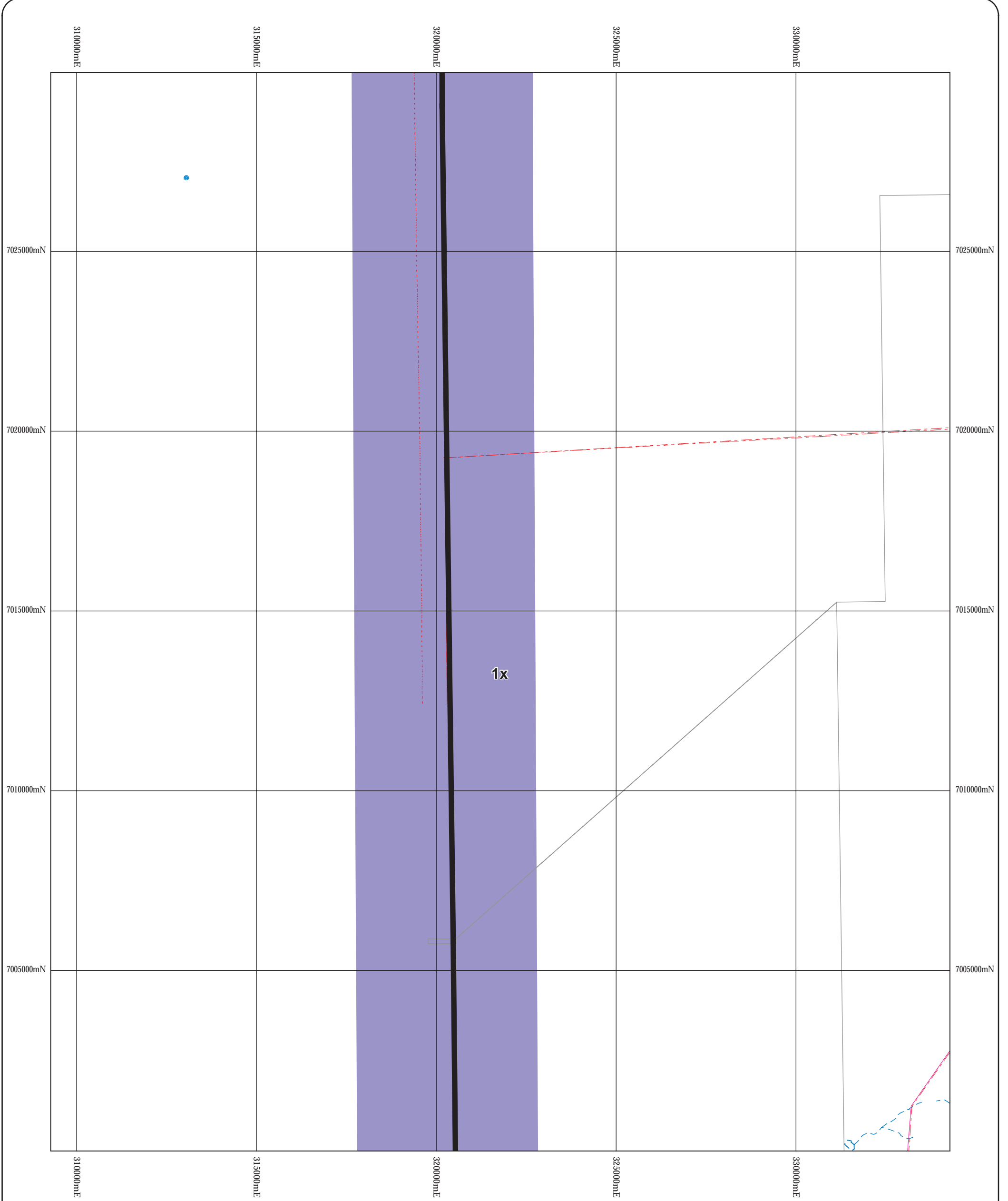
**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

**STAGE 5  
Figure 3.25  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006







**LEGEND**  
 — Stage 5 Route Alignment  
 - - Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
 For Full Vegetation Legend  
 Refer to Figure 3.00



**Notes:**  
 Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

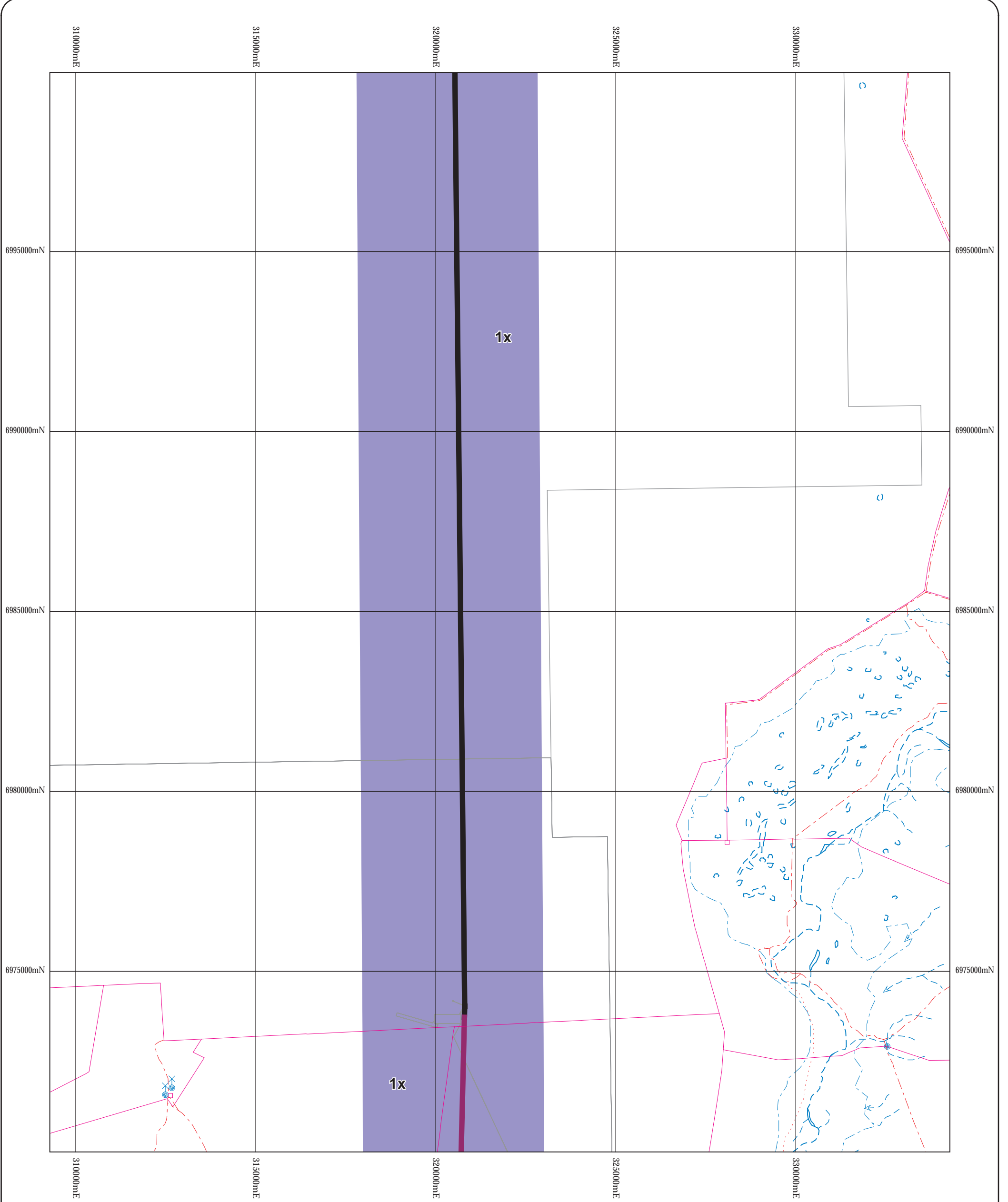
0 2km  
 Scale 1:100 000

**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
 NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
 STAGE 5  
 Figure 3.26  
 VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

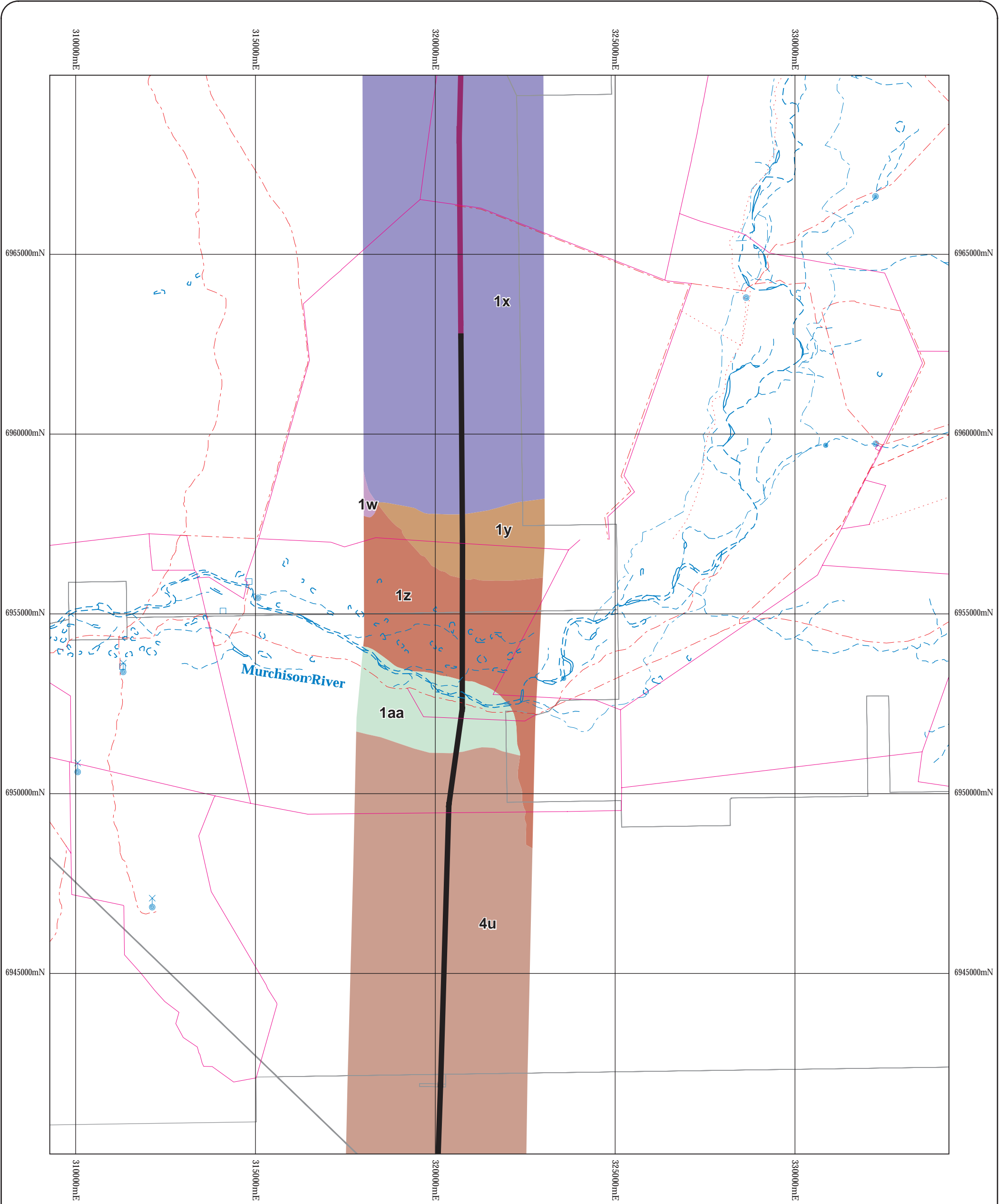


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.27  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**

For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

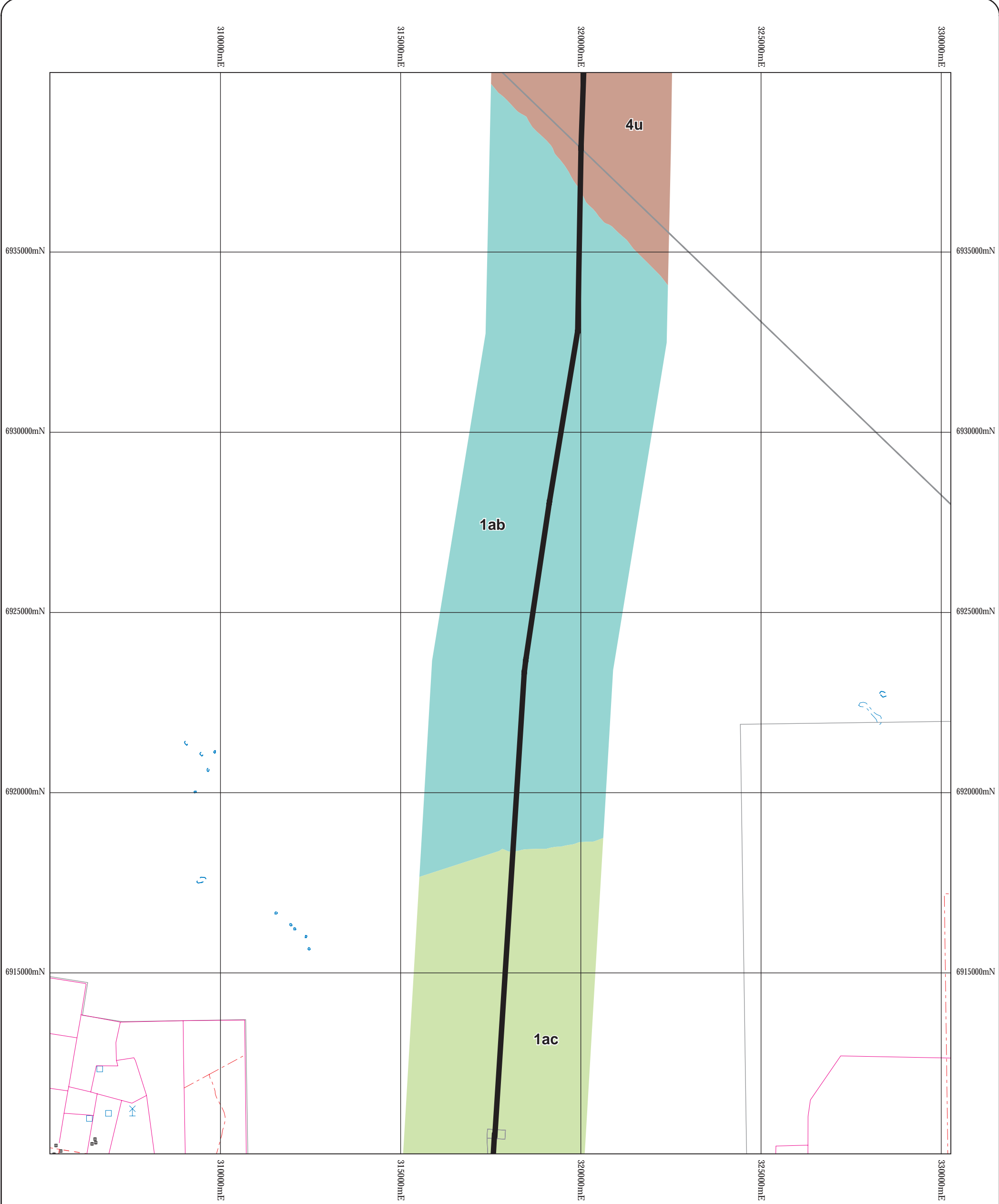


**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.28  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

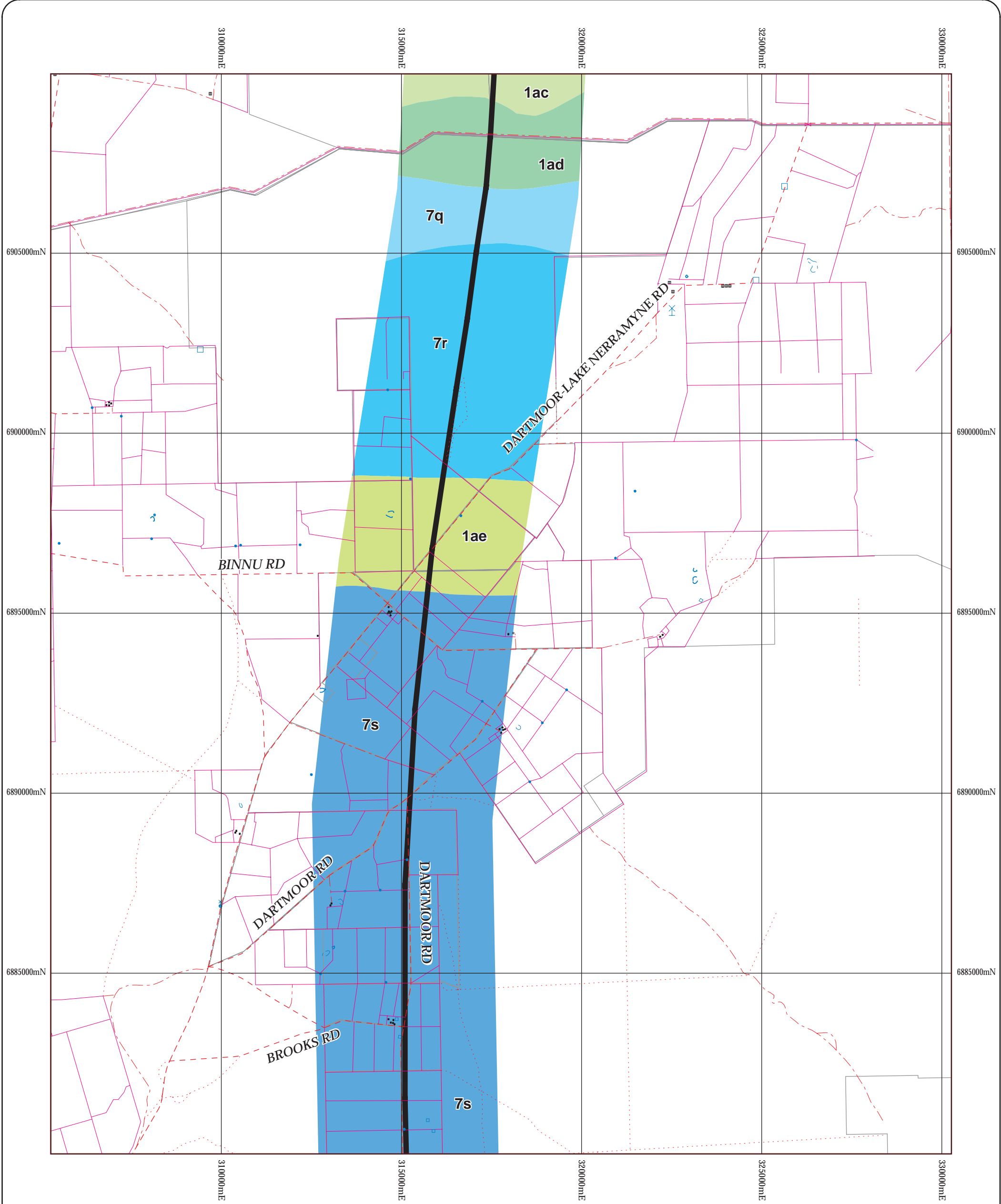


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.29  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**

For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

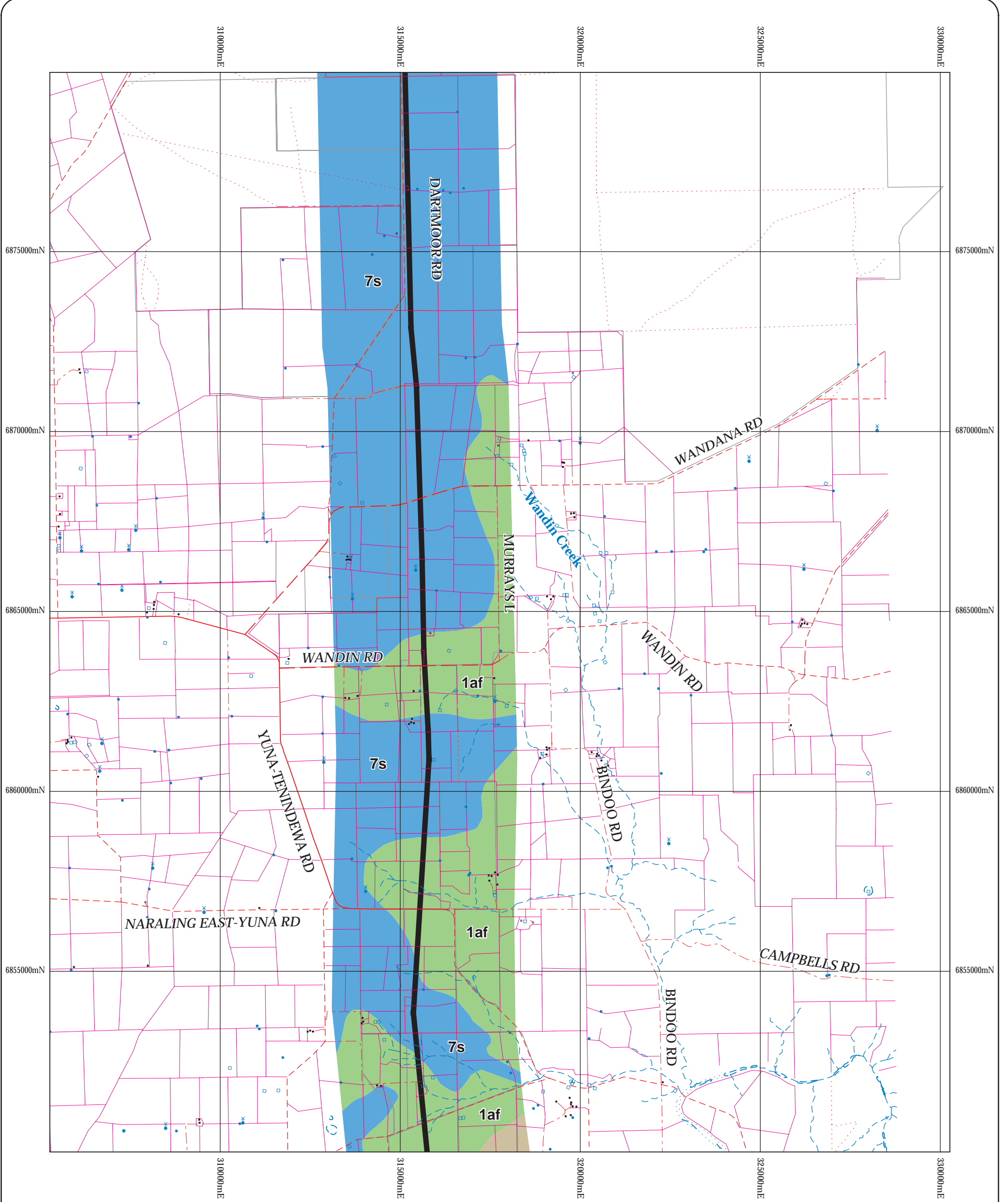


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.30  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

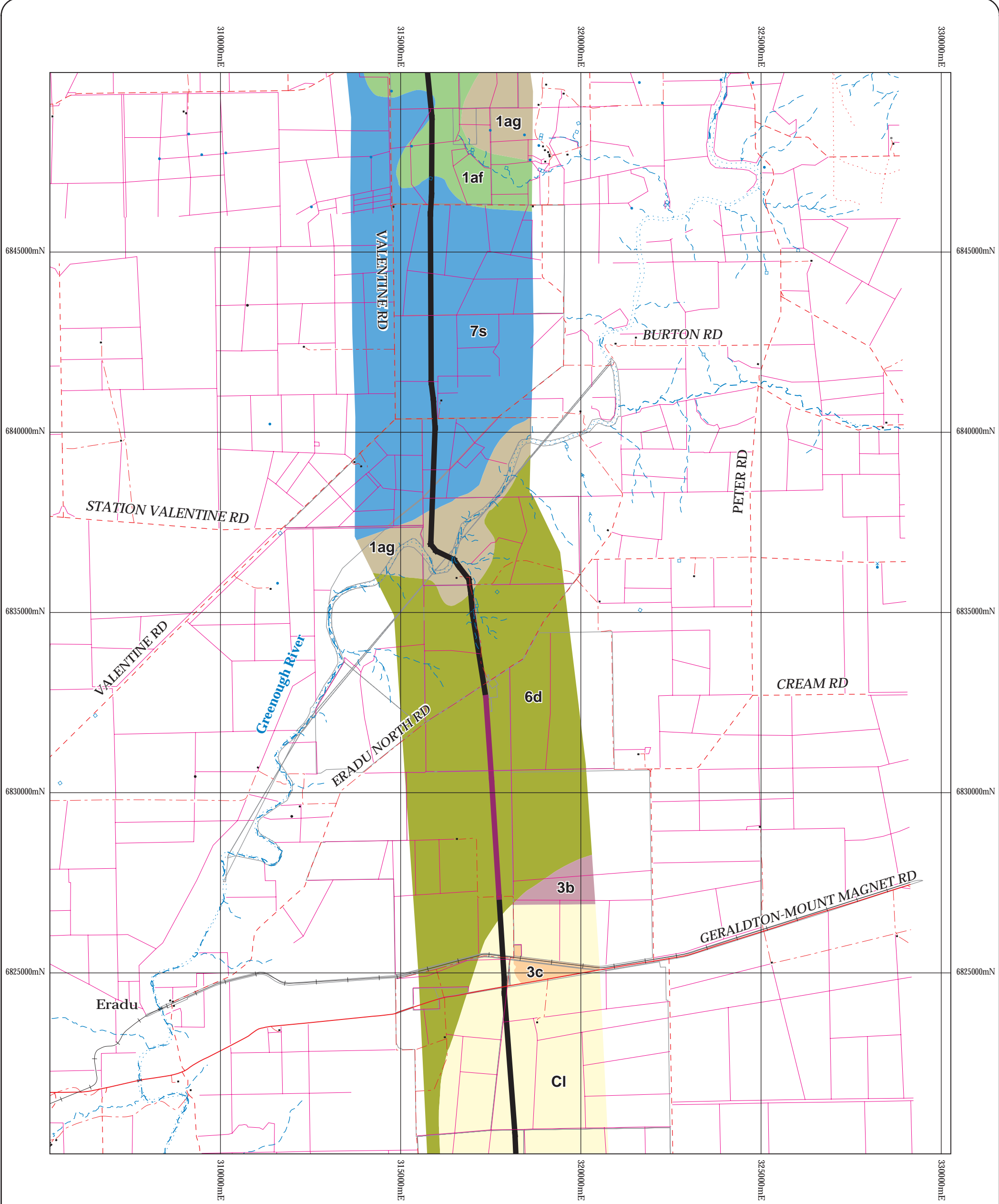


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.31  
VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**NOTE**  
For Full Vegetation Legend  
Refer to Figure 3.00



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

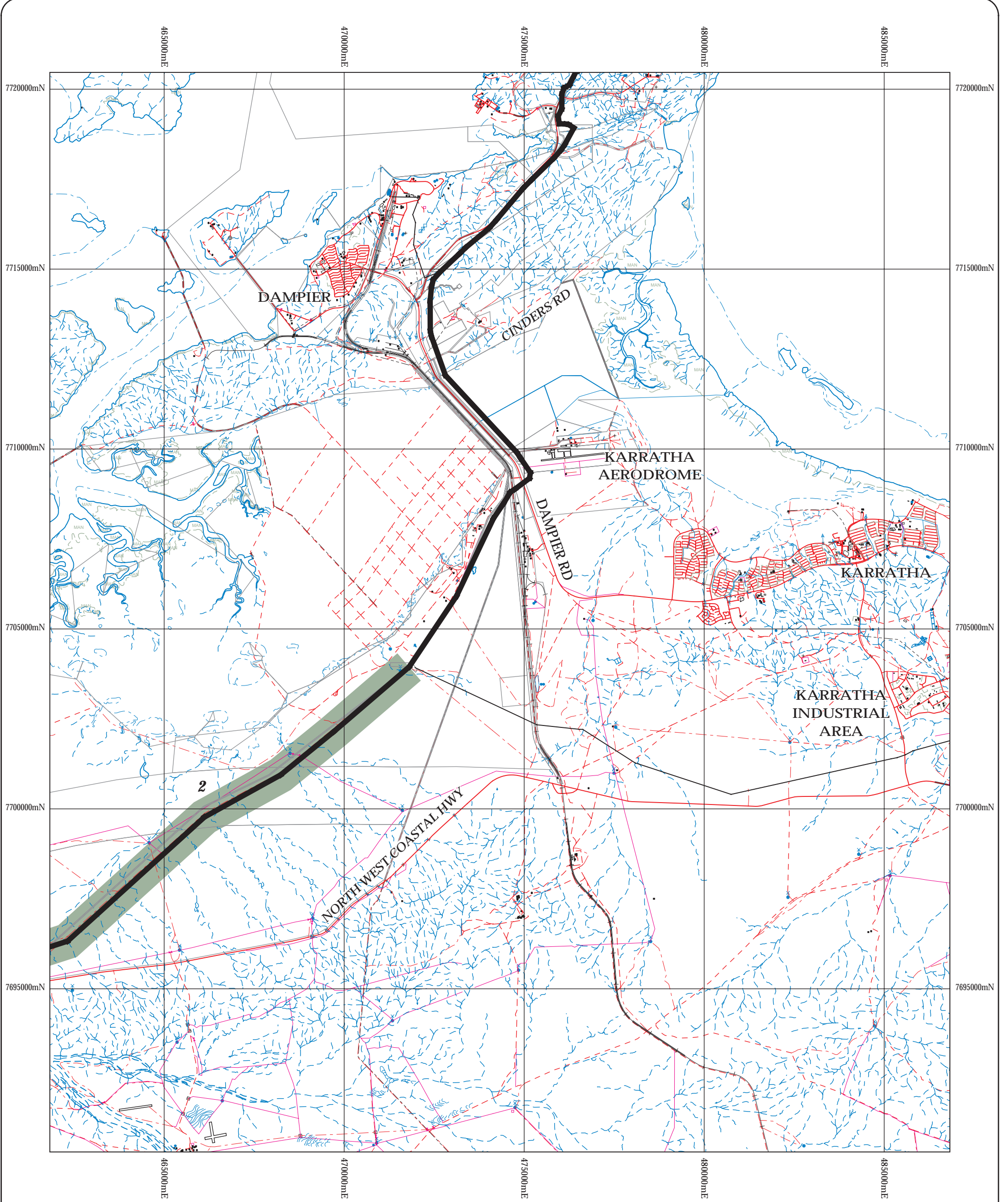


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 3.32  
VEGETATION**



Author: L. Matiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

-  Stage 5 Route Alignment
-  Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

-  1) Pristine
-  2) Excellent
-  3) Very Good
-  4) Good
-  5) Degraded
-  6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



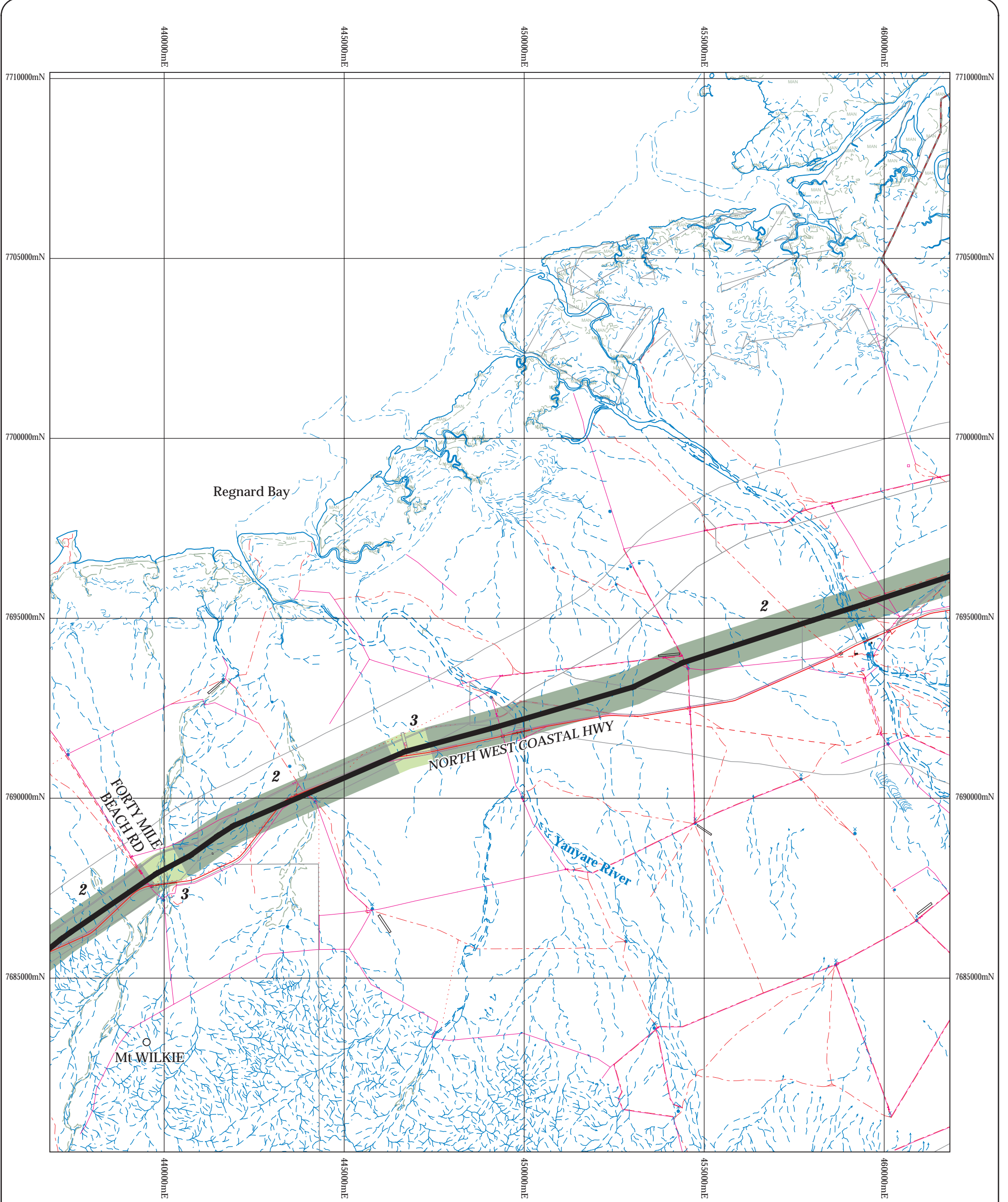
**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 4.01**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

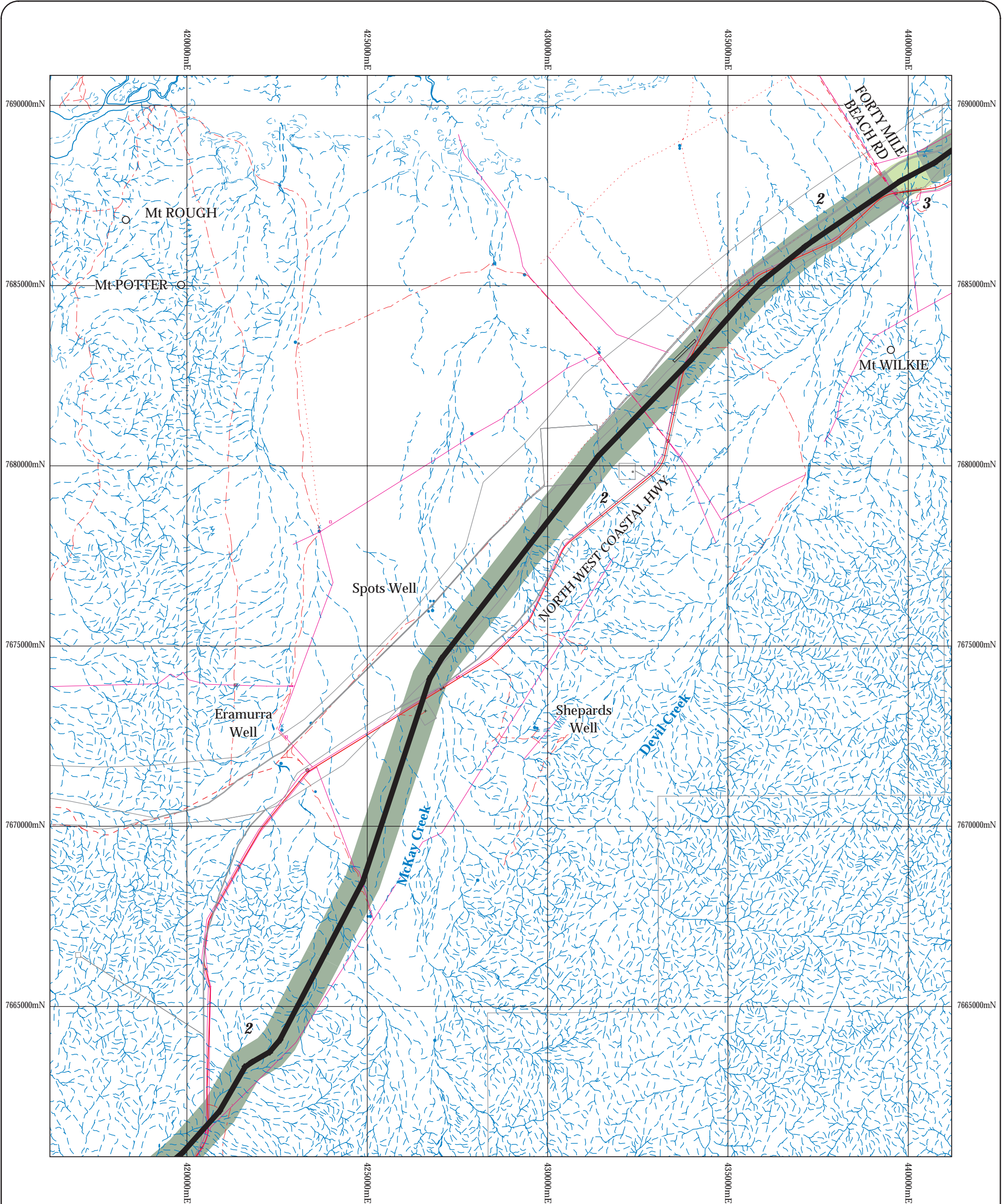
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.02**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

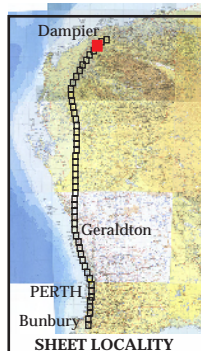
- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

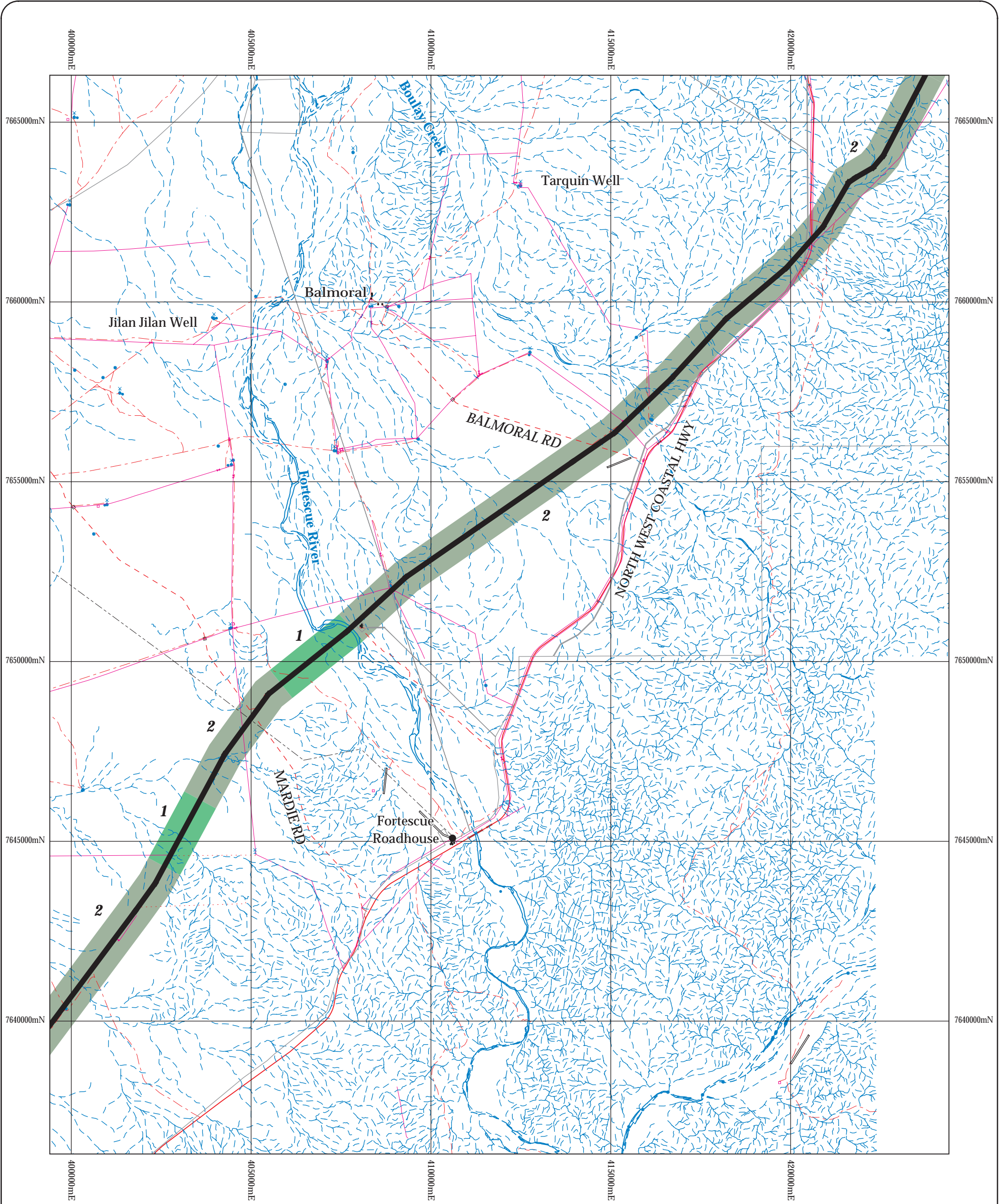
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.03**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

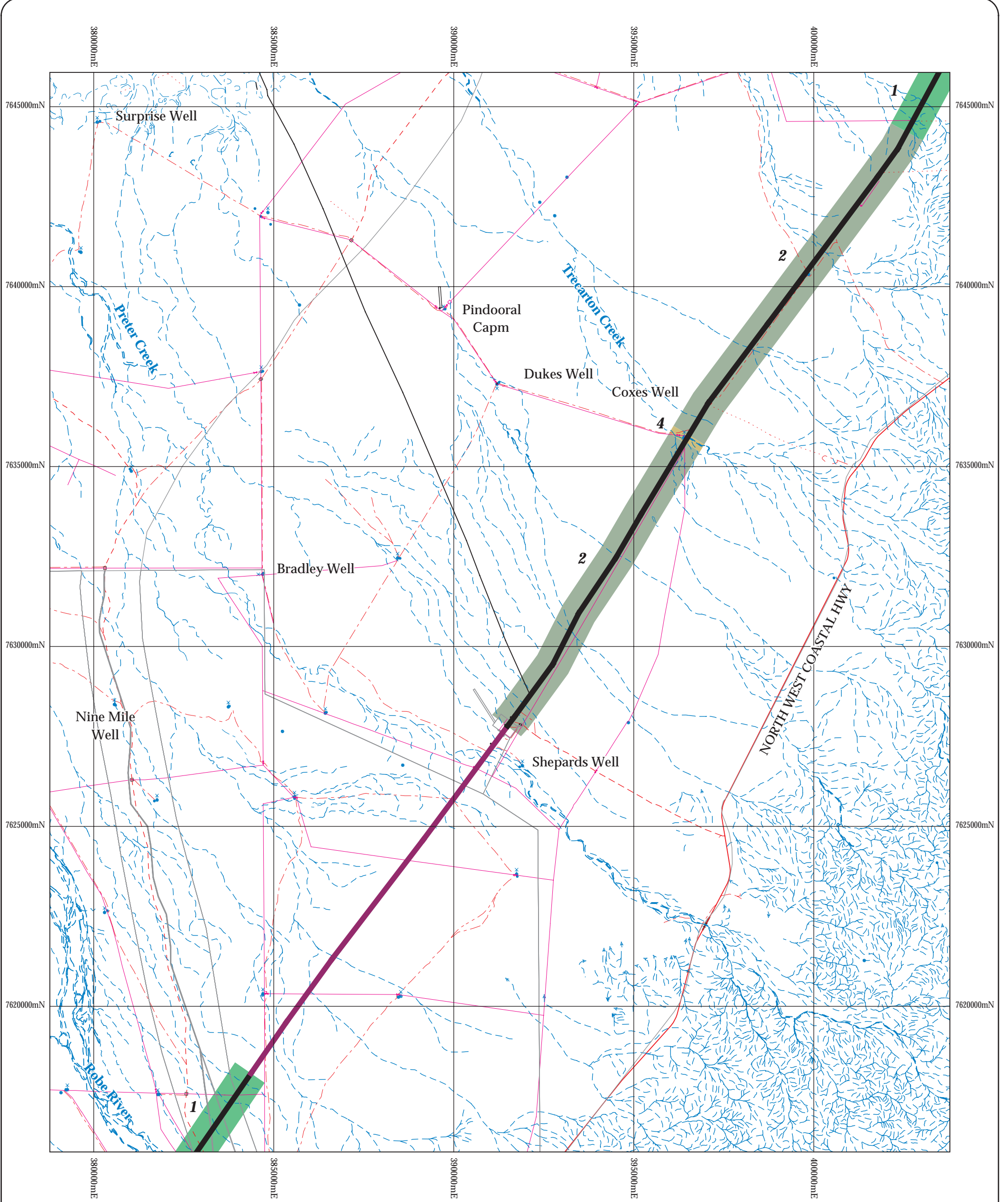
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.04**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

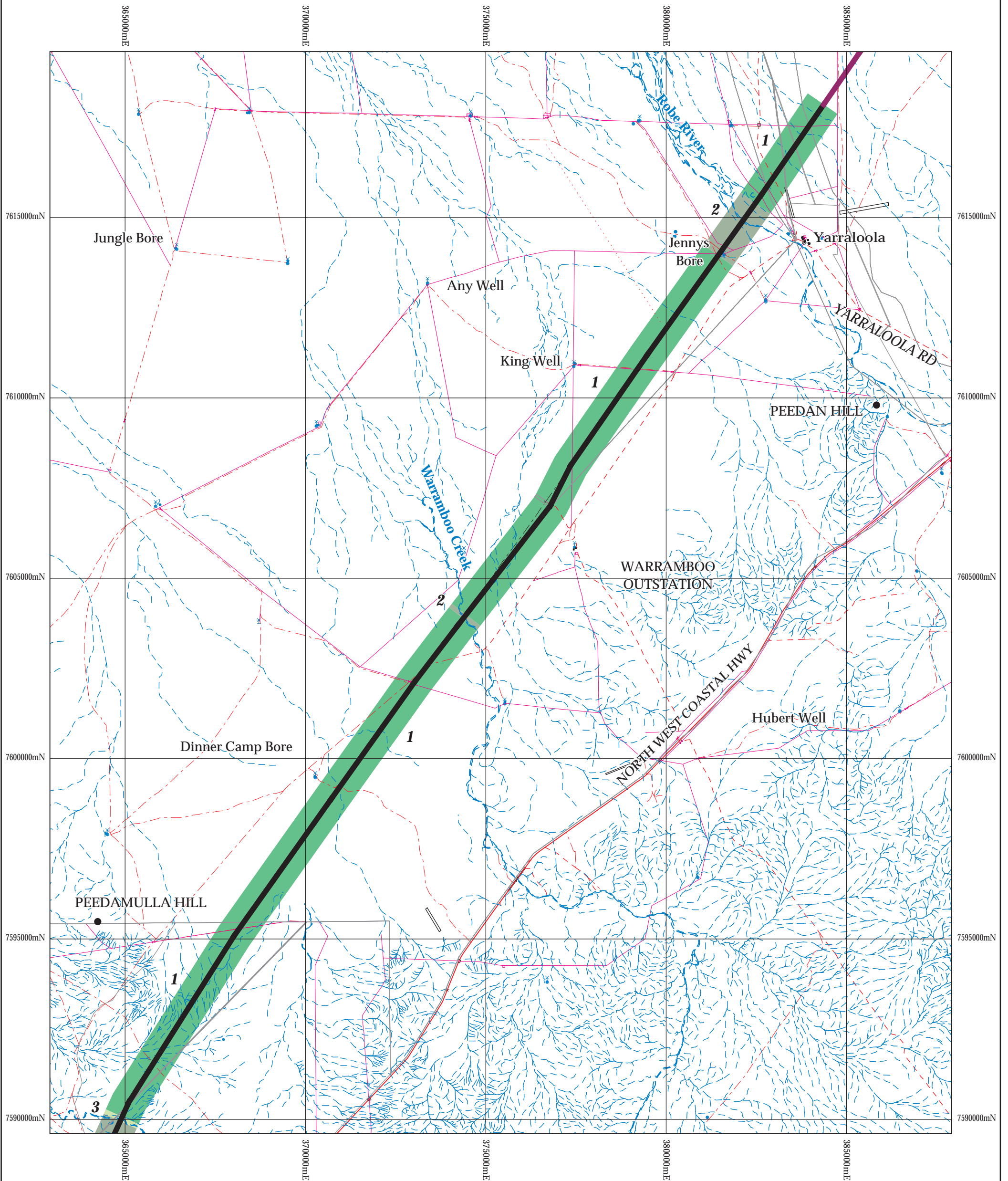
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.05**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.06**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

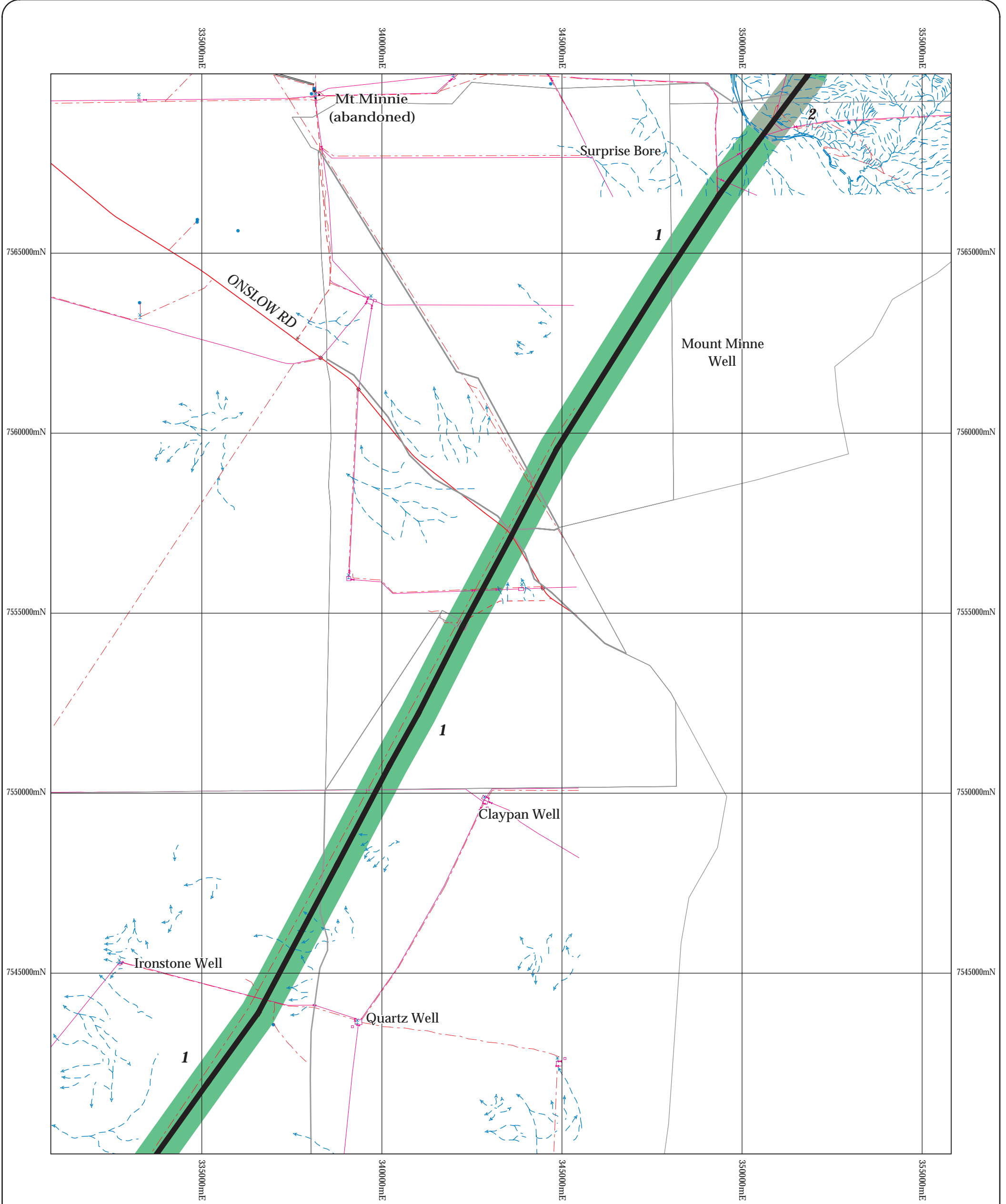
Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006









**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

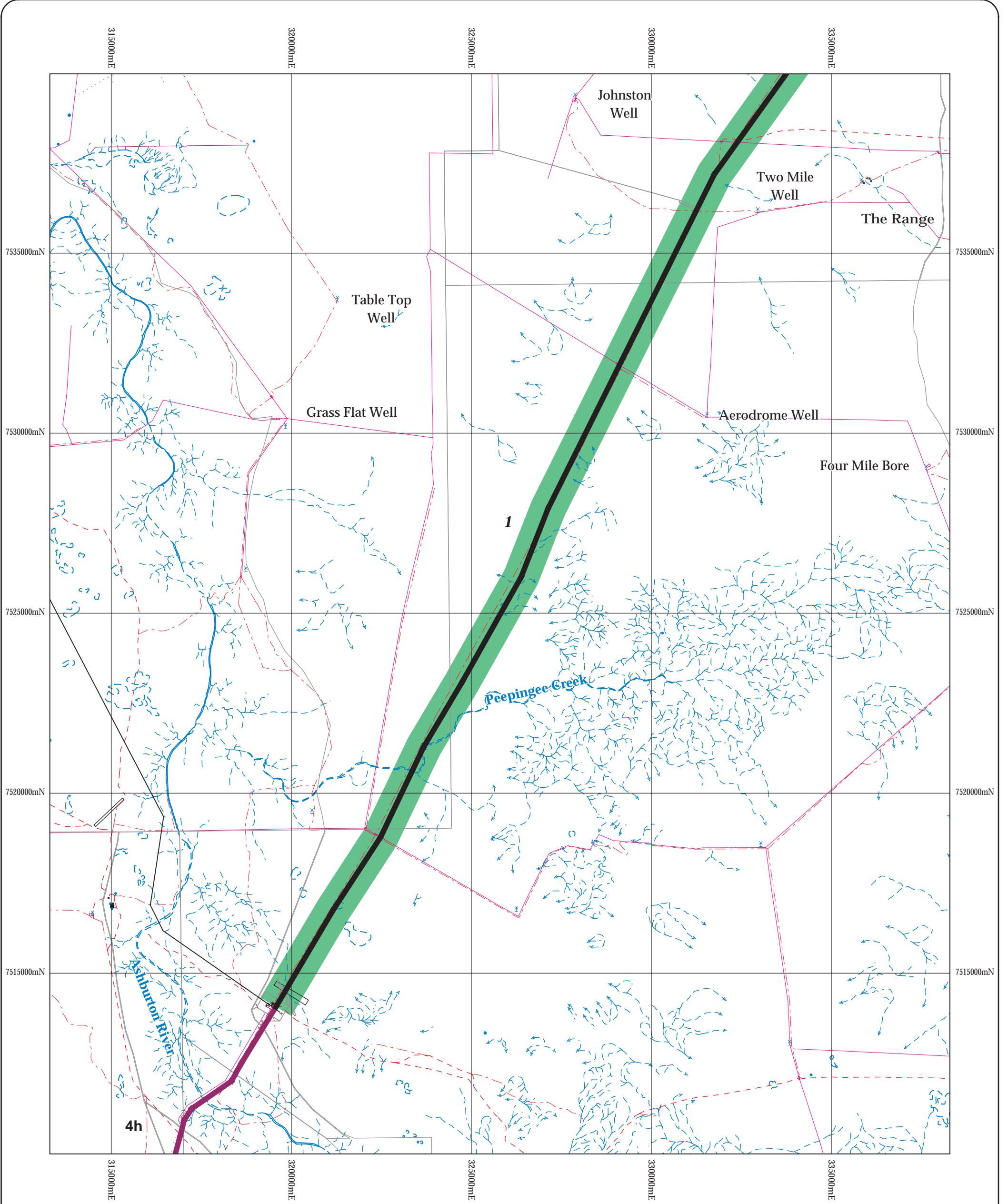
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.08**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)

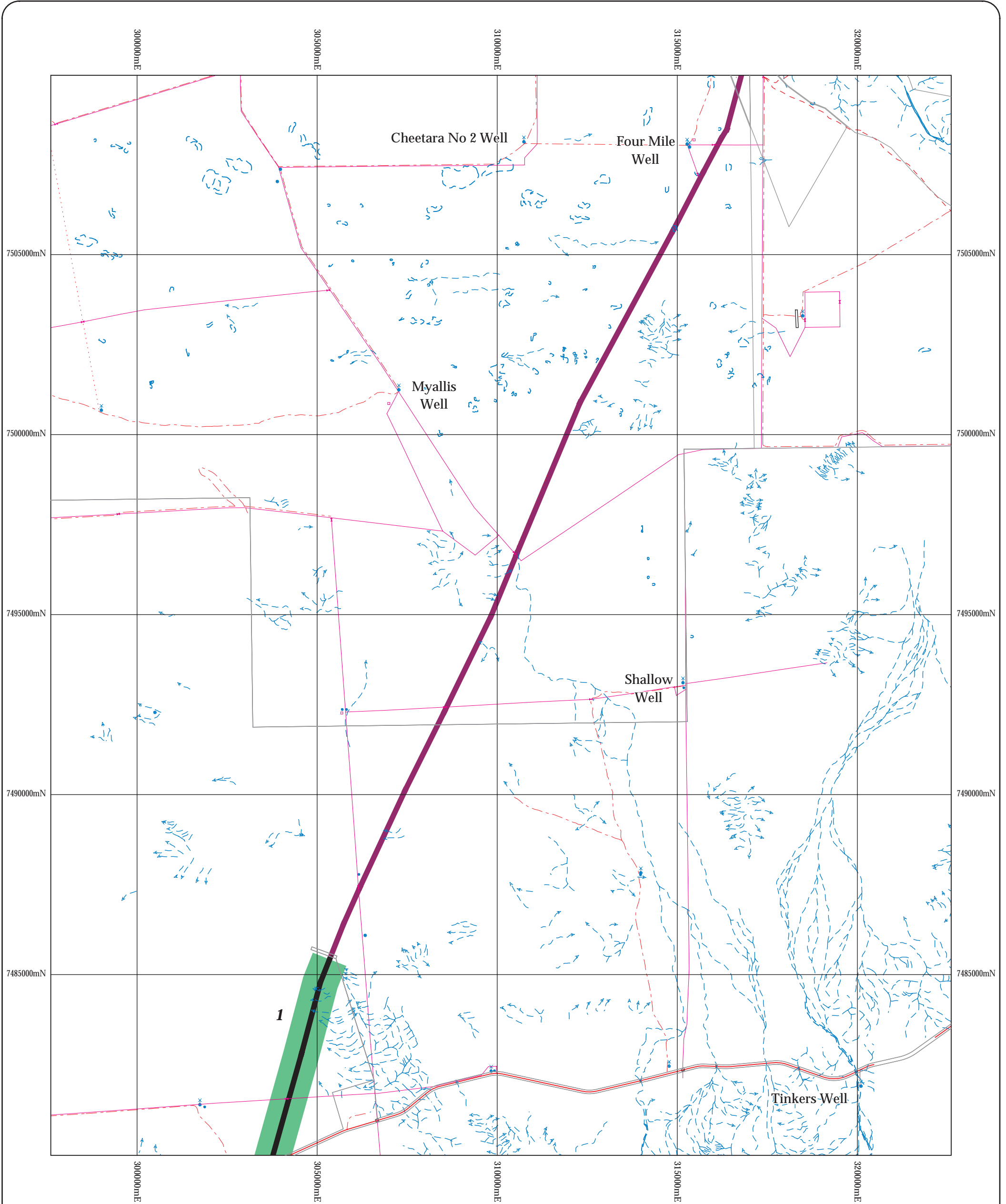


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 4.09  
CONDITION VEGETATION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

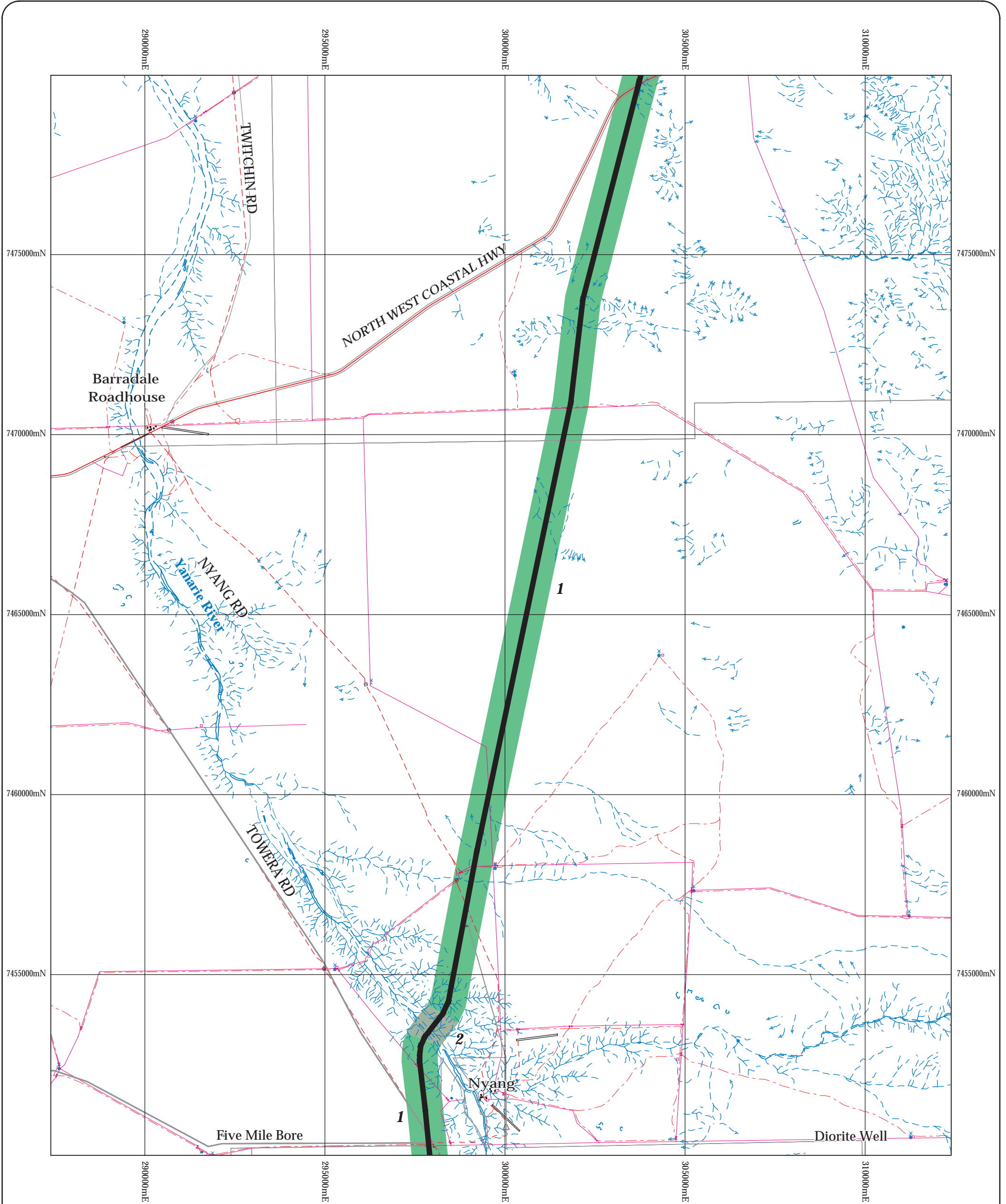
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.10**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

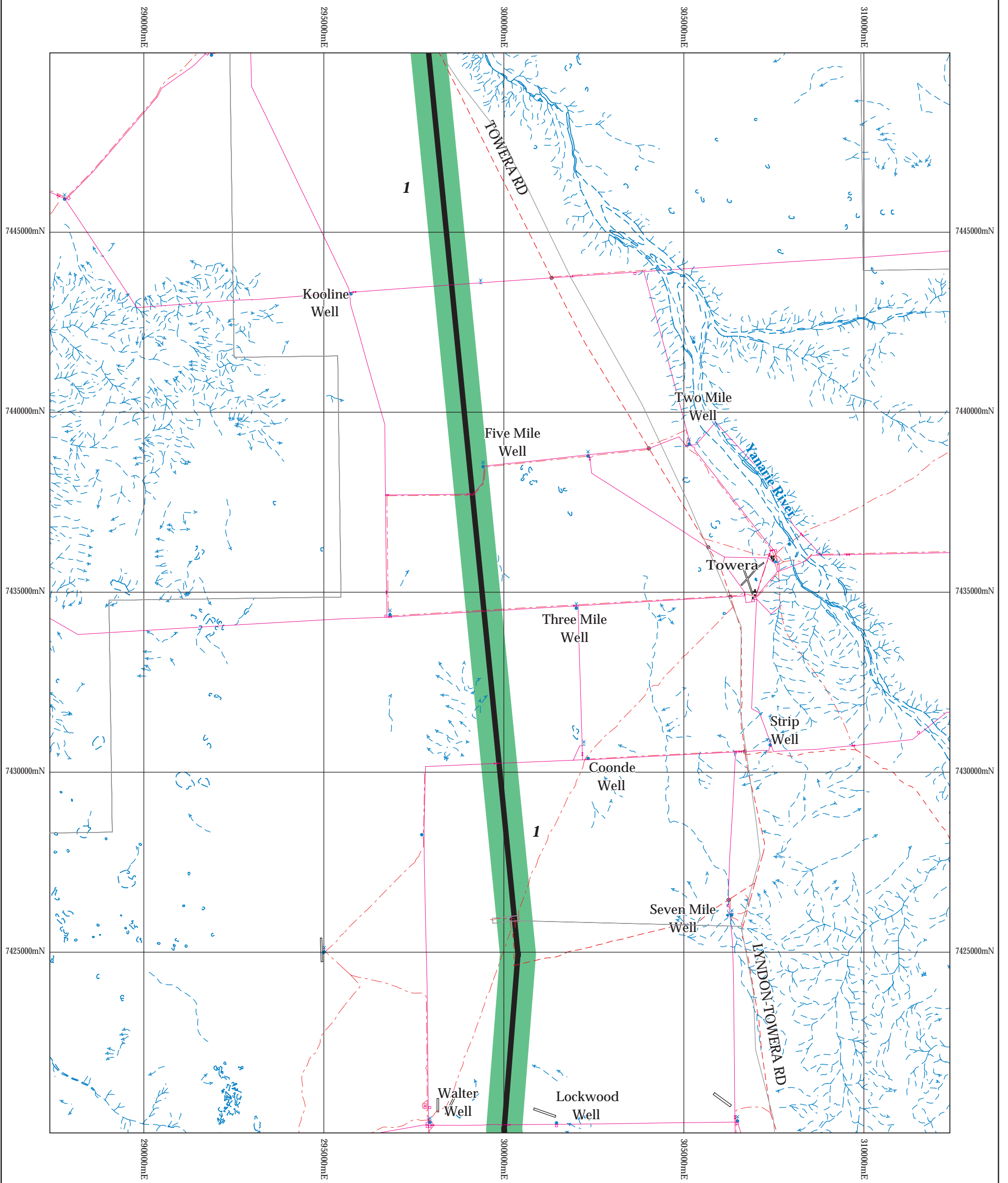
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.11**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

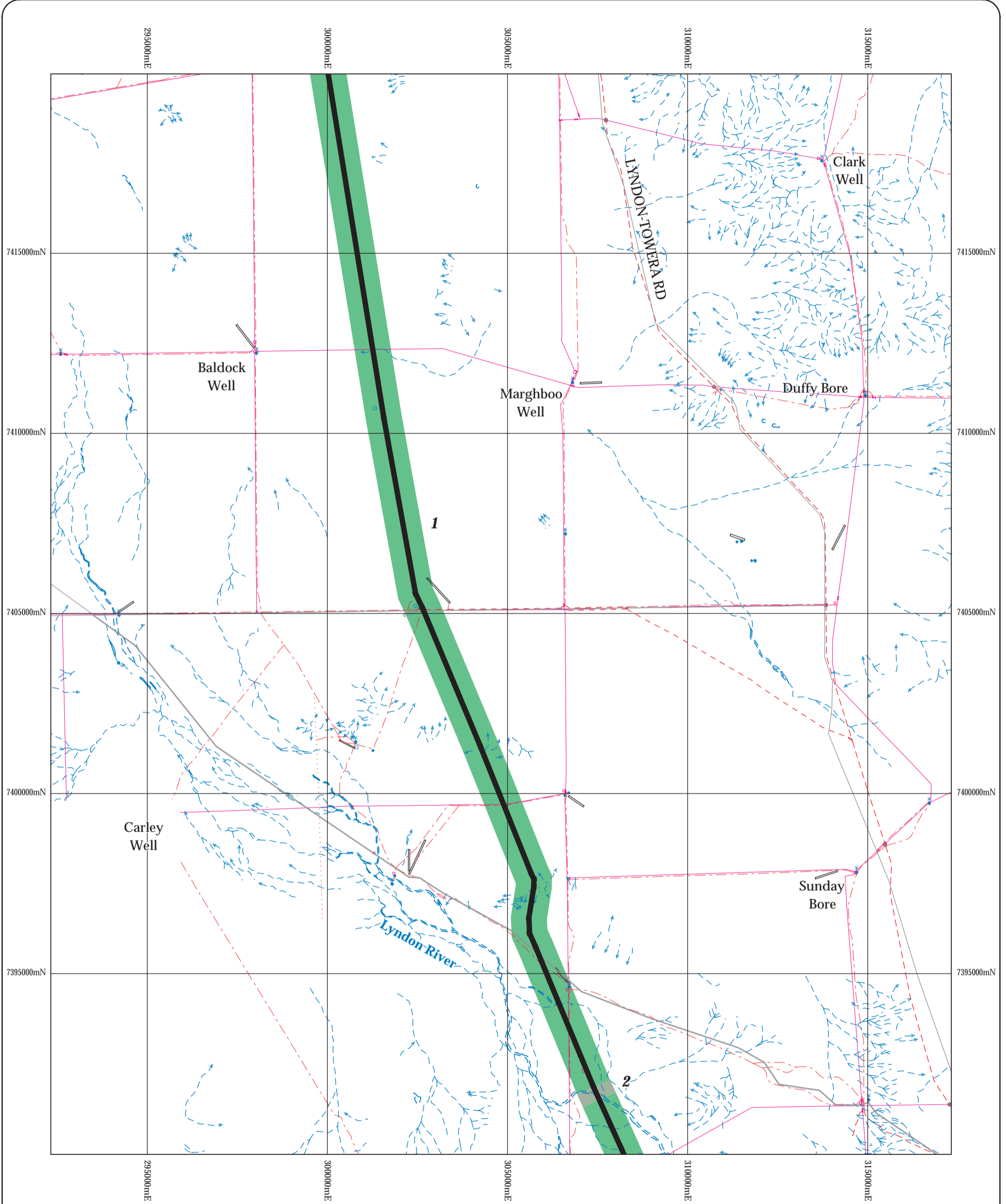
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.12**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

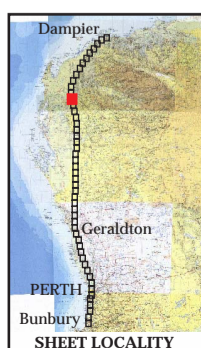
- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

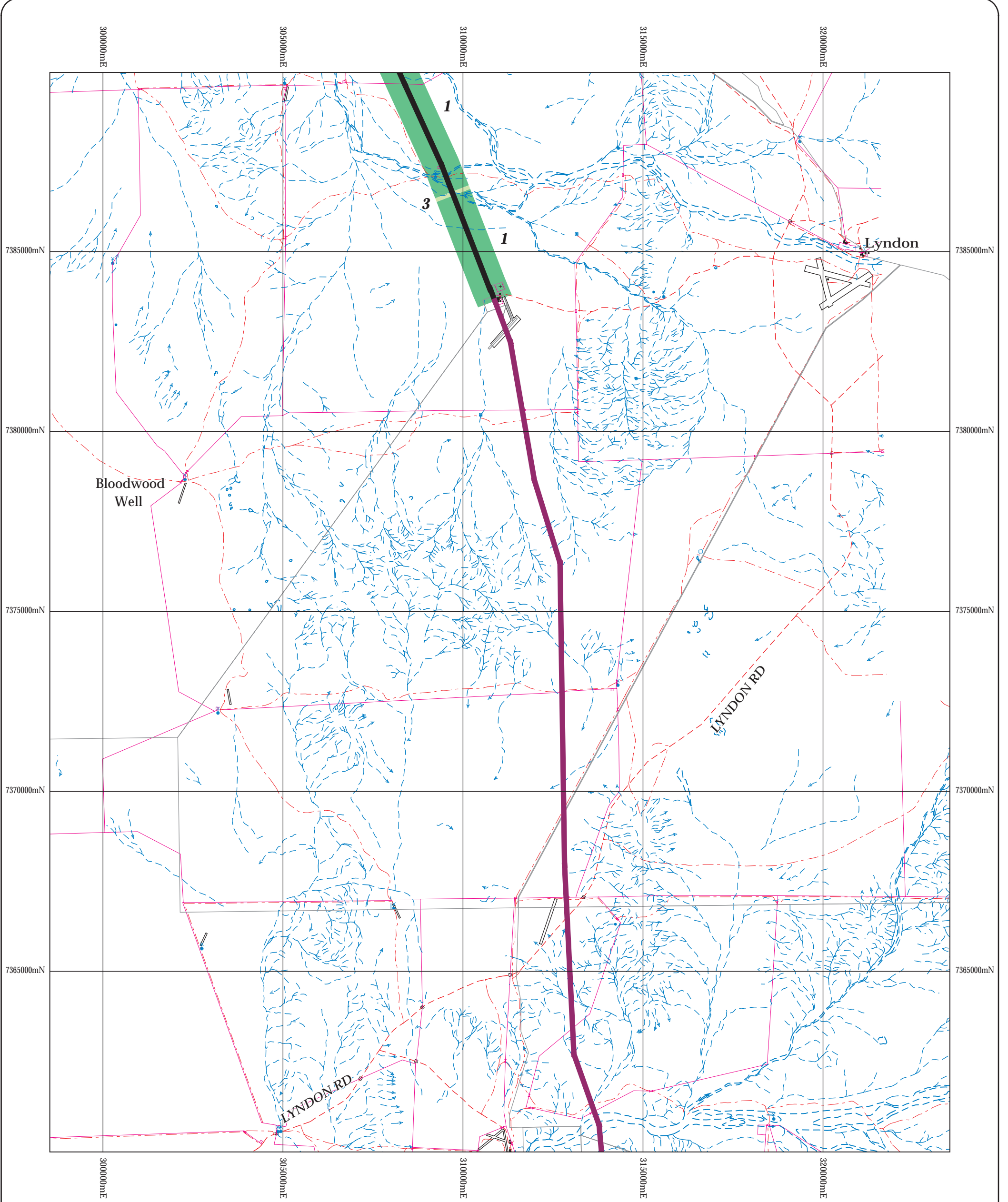
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.13**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**



Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

-  Stage 5 Route Alignment
-  Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

-  1) Pristine
-  2) Excellent
-  3) Very Good
-  4) Good
-  5) Degraded
-  6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

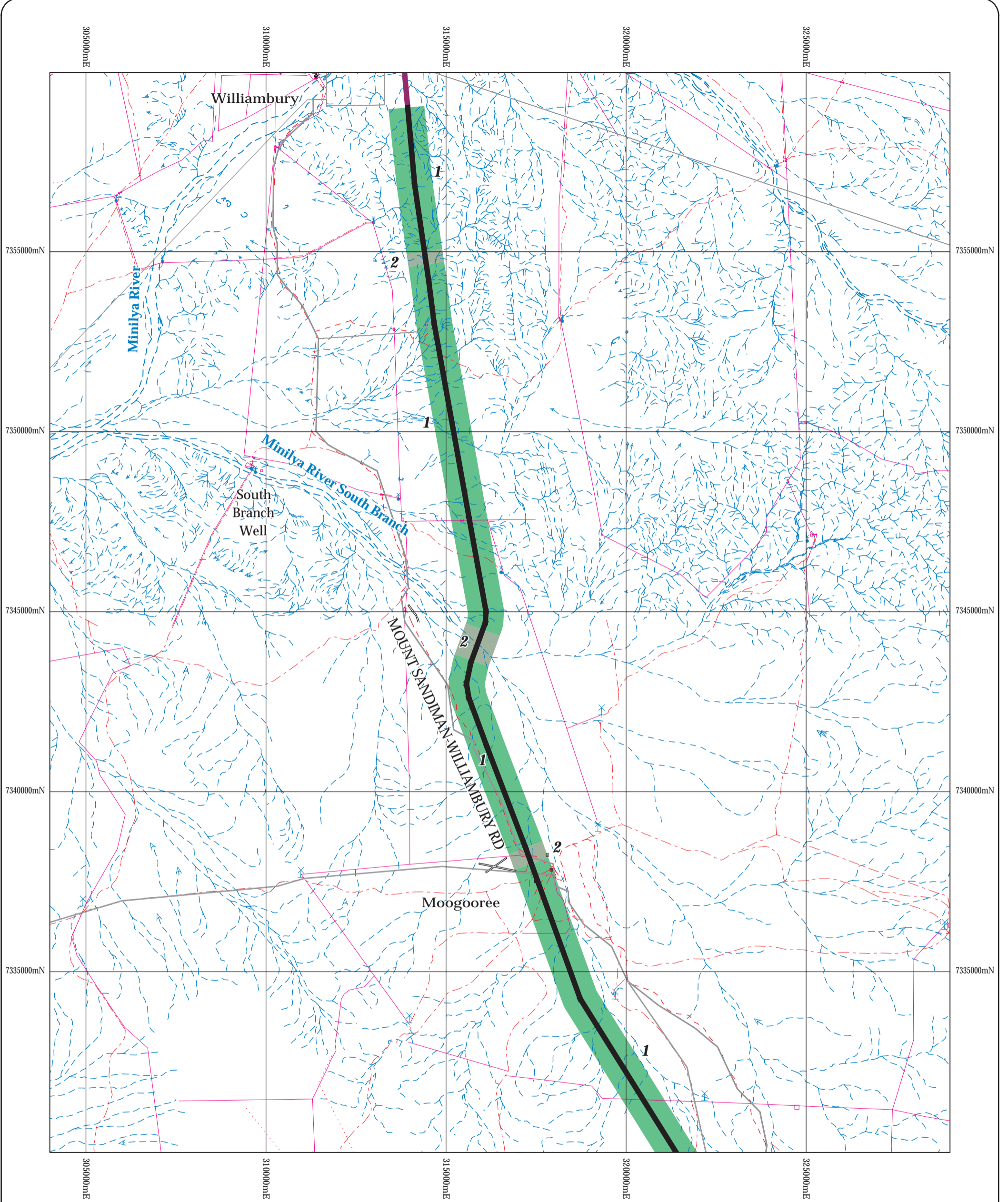


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 4.14  
VEGETATION CONDITION**



Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

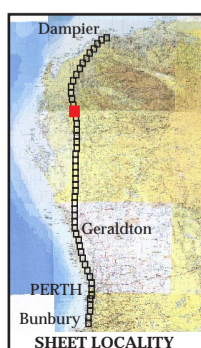
-  Stage 5 Route Alignment
-  Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

-  1) Pristine
-  2) Excellent
-  3) Very Good
-  4) Good
-  5) Degraded
-  6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

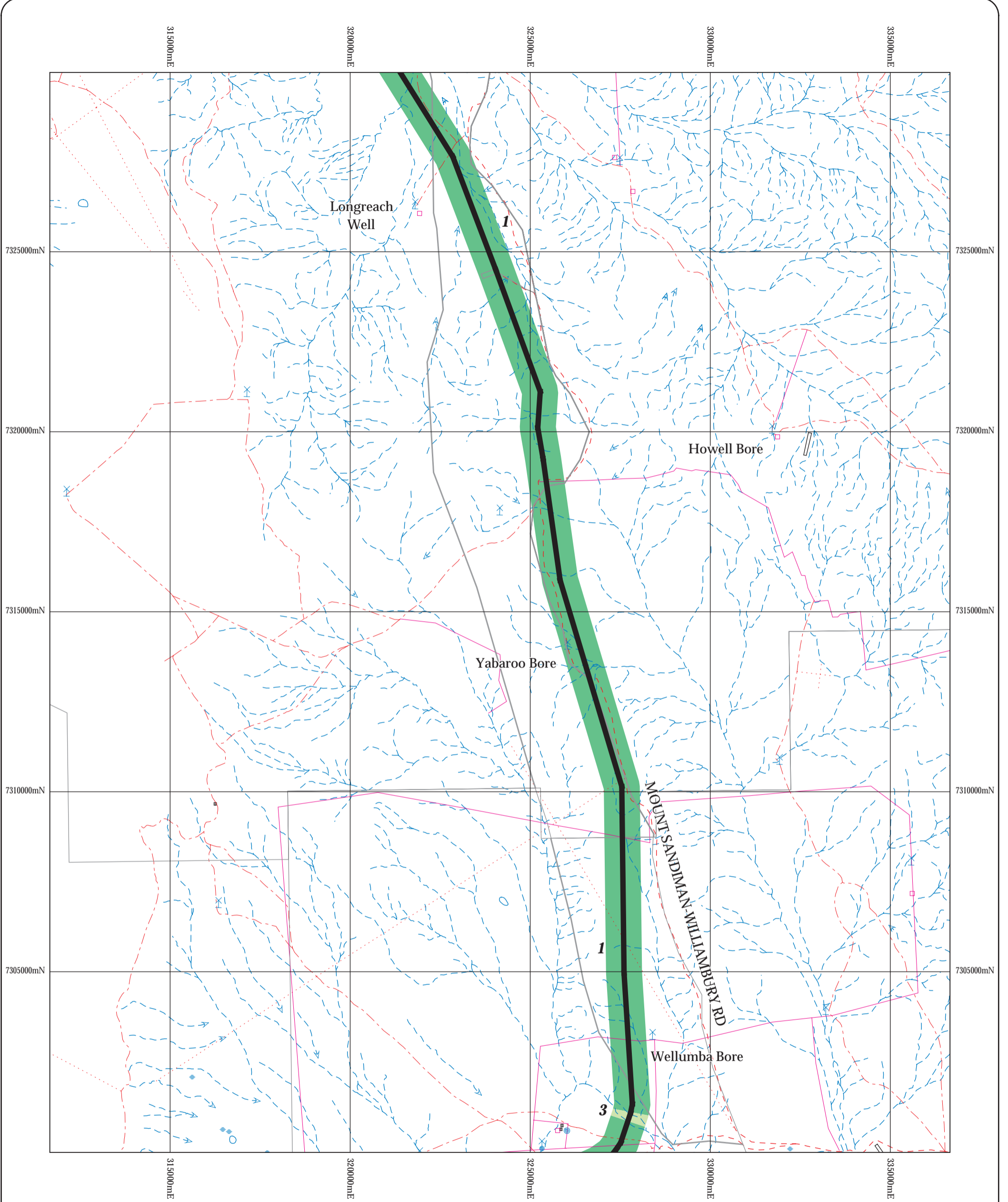
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.15**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

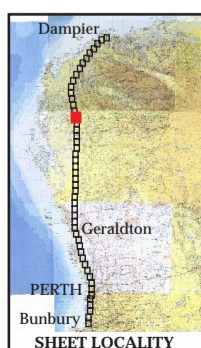
- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

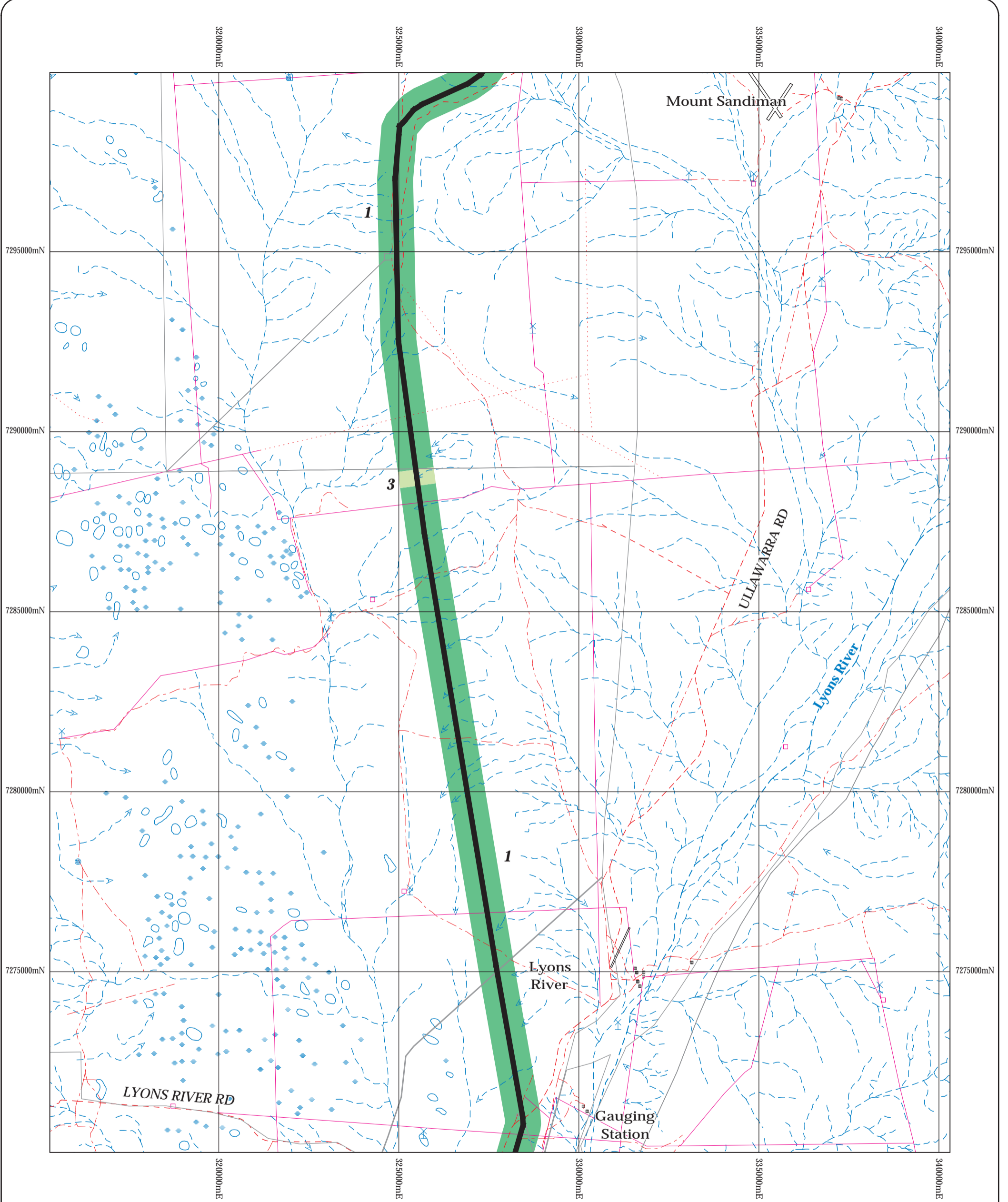
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.16**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**



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**LEGEND**

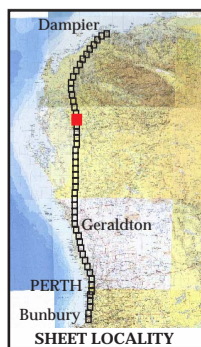
-  Stage 5 Route Alignment
-  Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

-  1) Pristine
-  2) Excellent
-  3) Very Good
-  4) Good
-  5) Degraded
-  6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



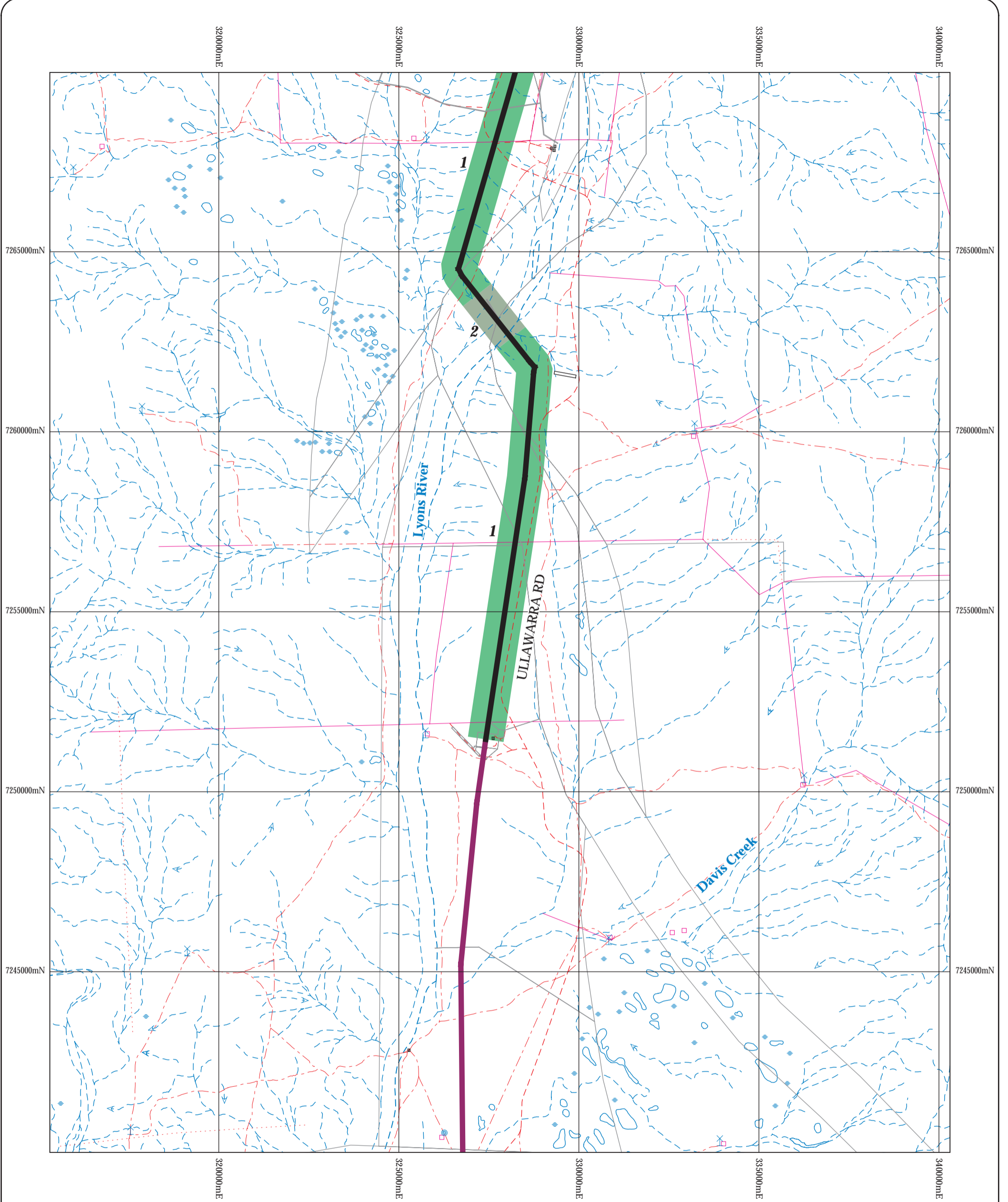
**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 4.17**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**



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**LEGEND**

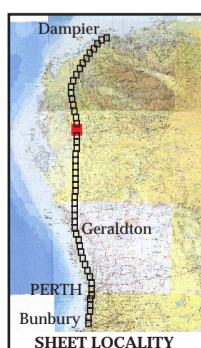
-  Stage 5 Route Alignment
-  Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

-  1) Pristine
-  2) Excellent
-  3) Very Good
-  4) Good
-  5) Degraded
-  6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

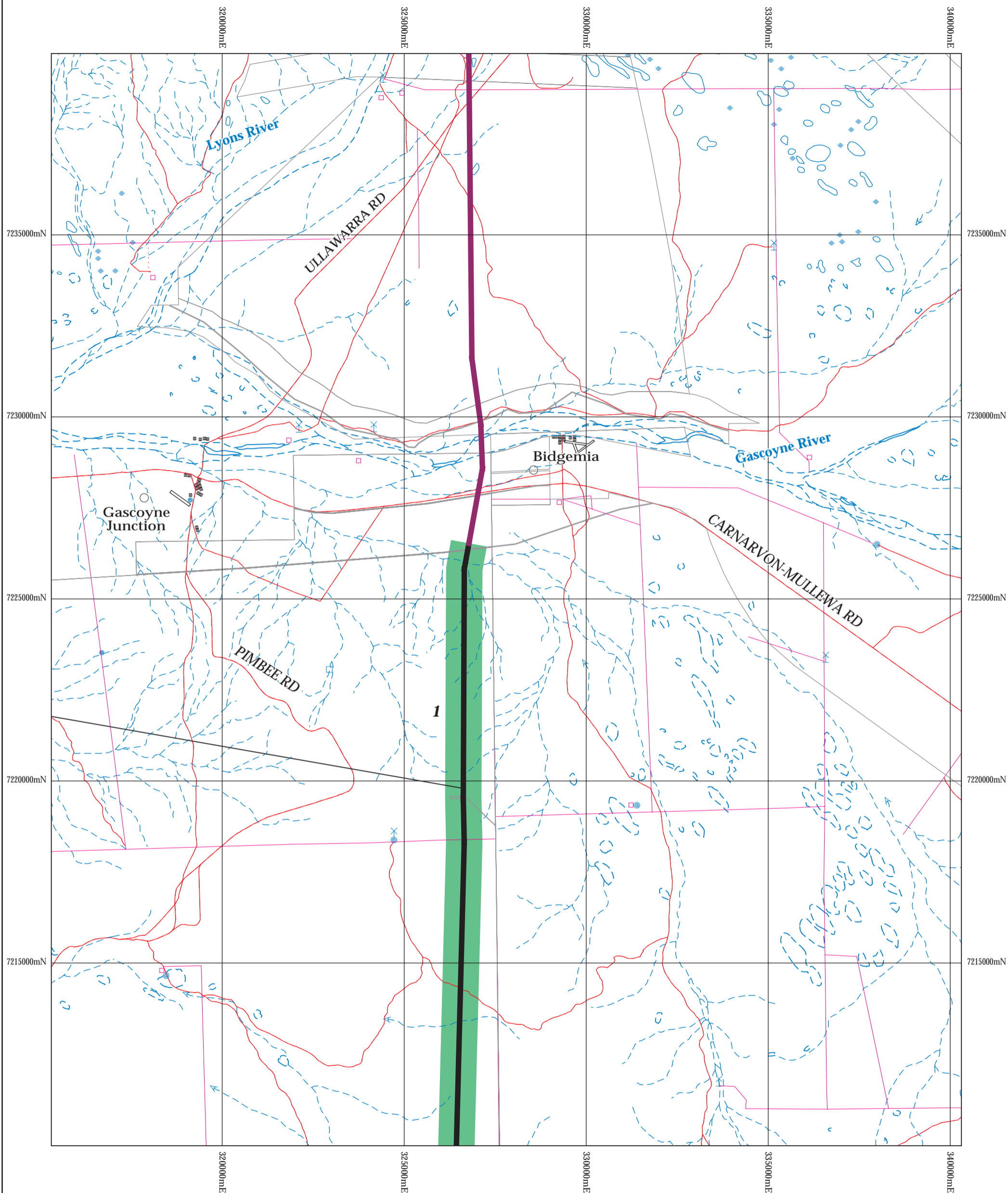
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.18**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

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**LEGEND**

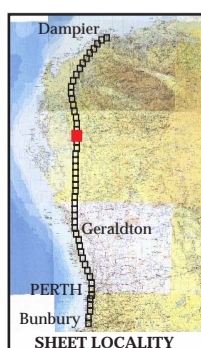
- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



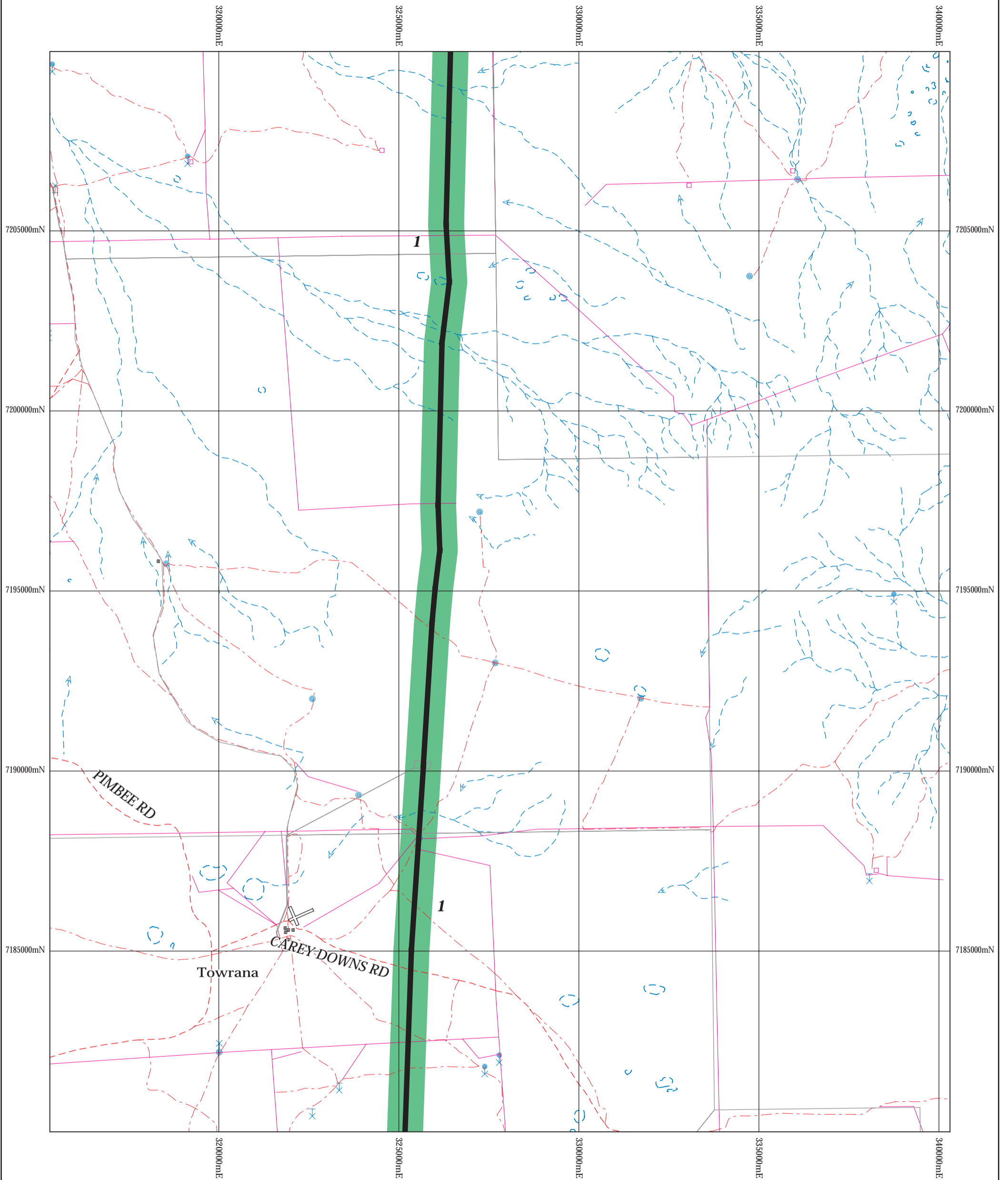
**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 4.19**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**



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








**LEGEND**

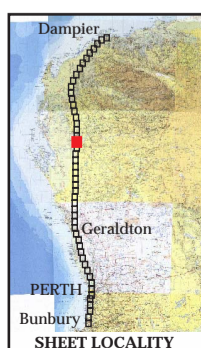
-  Stage 5 Route Alignment
-  Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

-  1) Pristine
-  2) Excellent
-  3) Very Good
-  4) Good
-  5) Degraded
-  6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

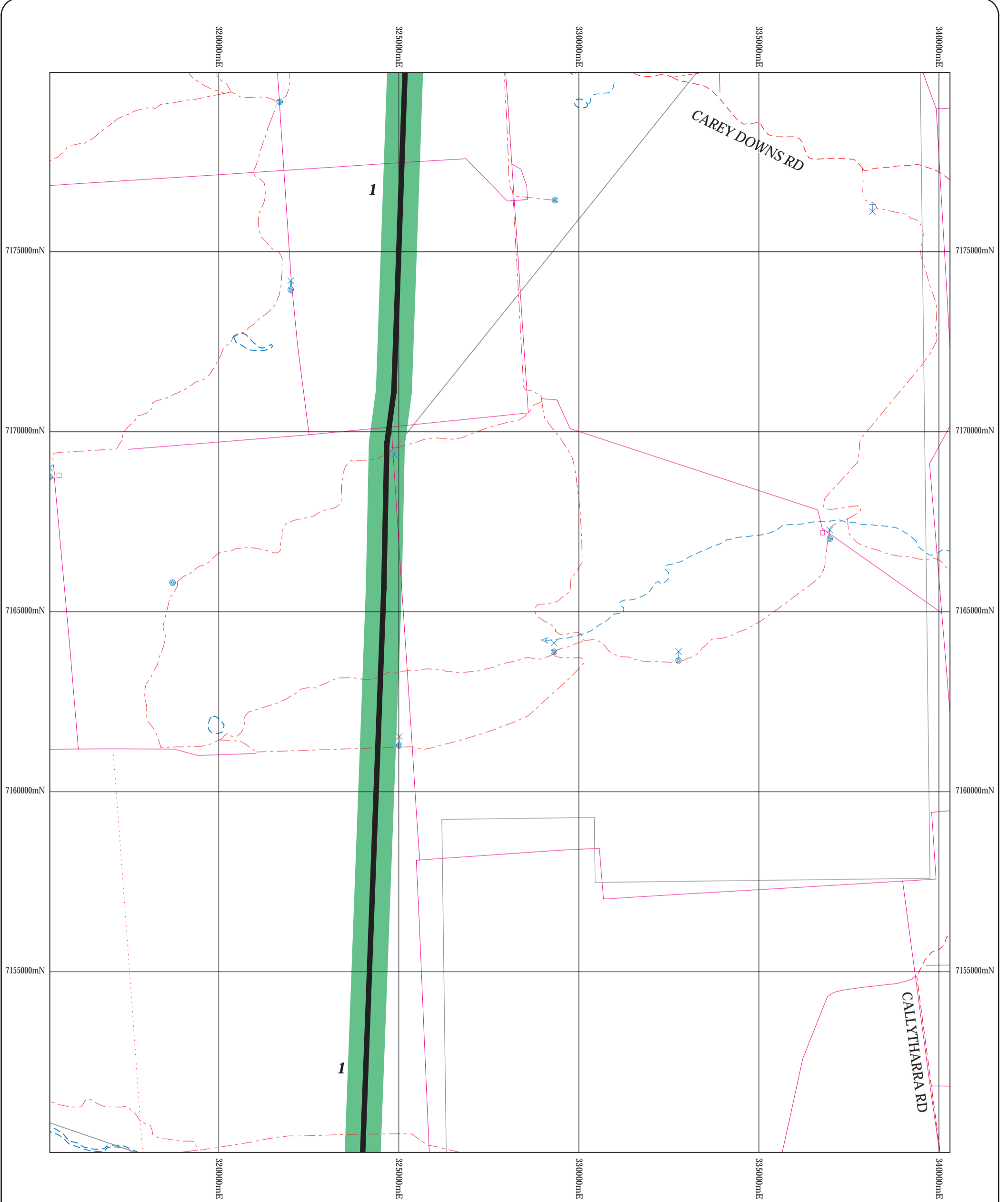
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.20**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

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**LEGEND**

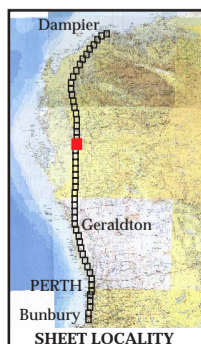
- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

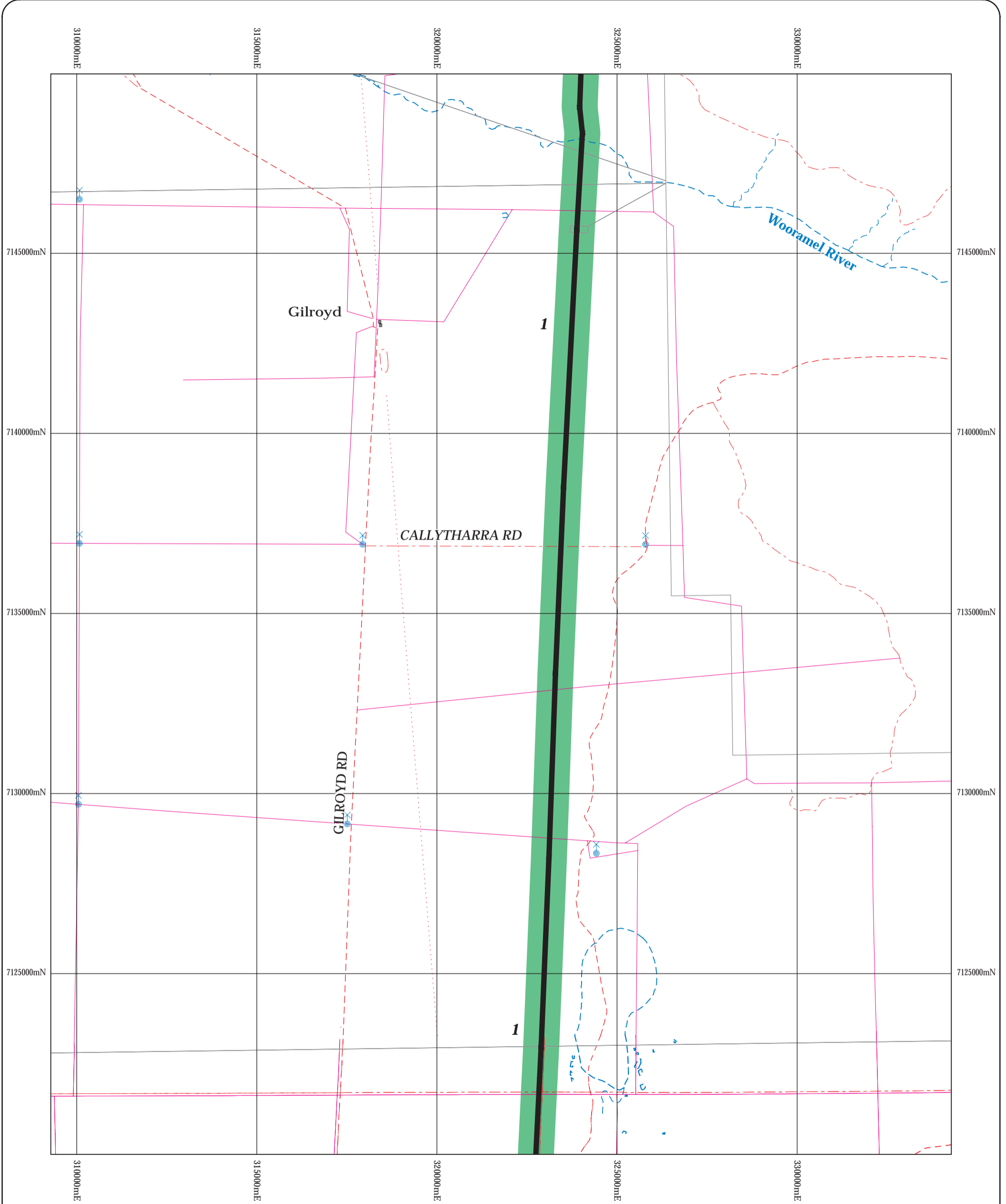
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.21**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**



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**LEGEND**

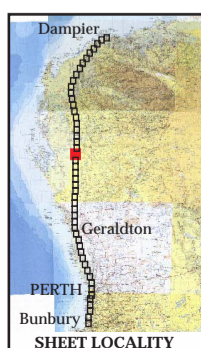
-  Stage 5 Route Alignment
-  Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

-  1) Pristine
-  2) Excellent
-  3) Very Good
-  4) Good
-  5) Degraded
-  6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

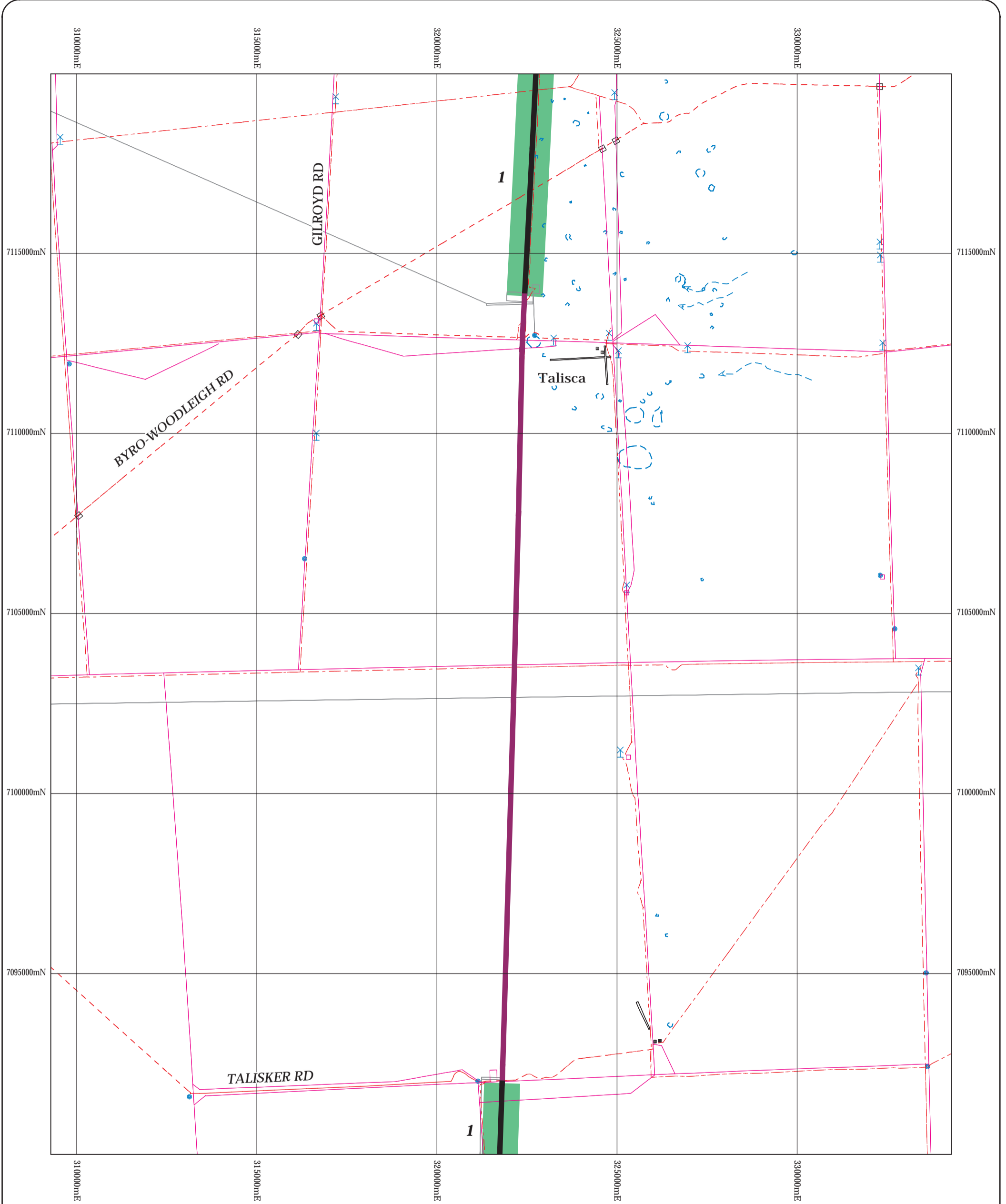
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.22**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

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**LEGEND**

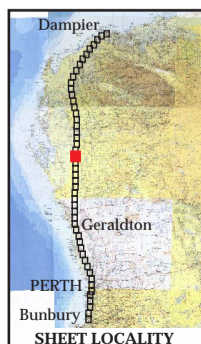
- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

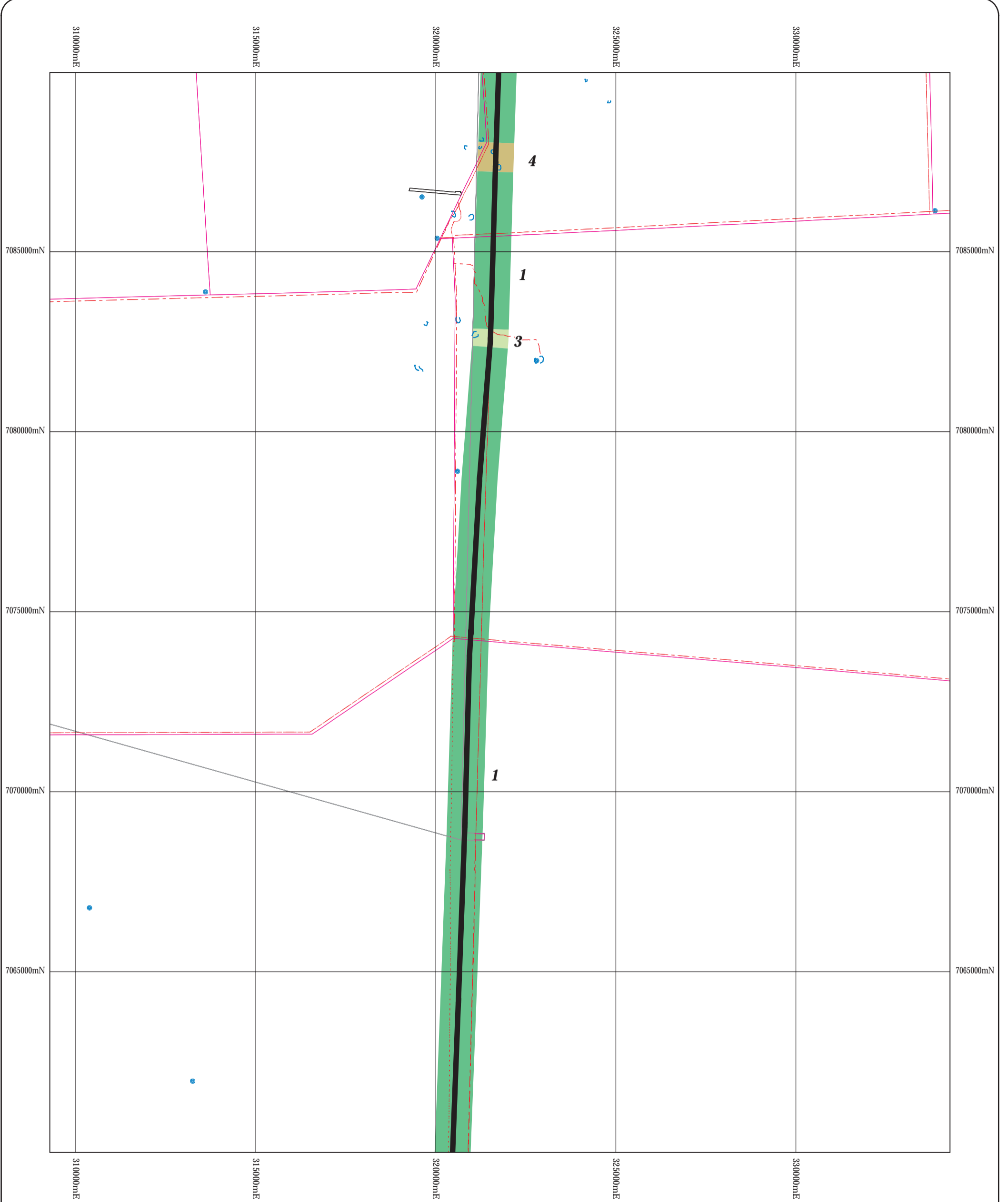
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.23**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

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September 2006





**LEGEND**

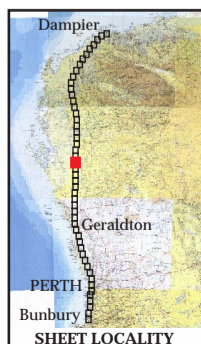
- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



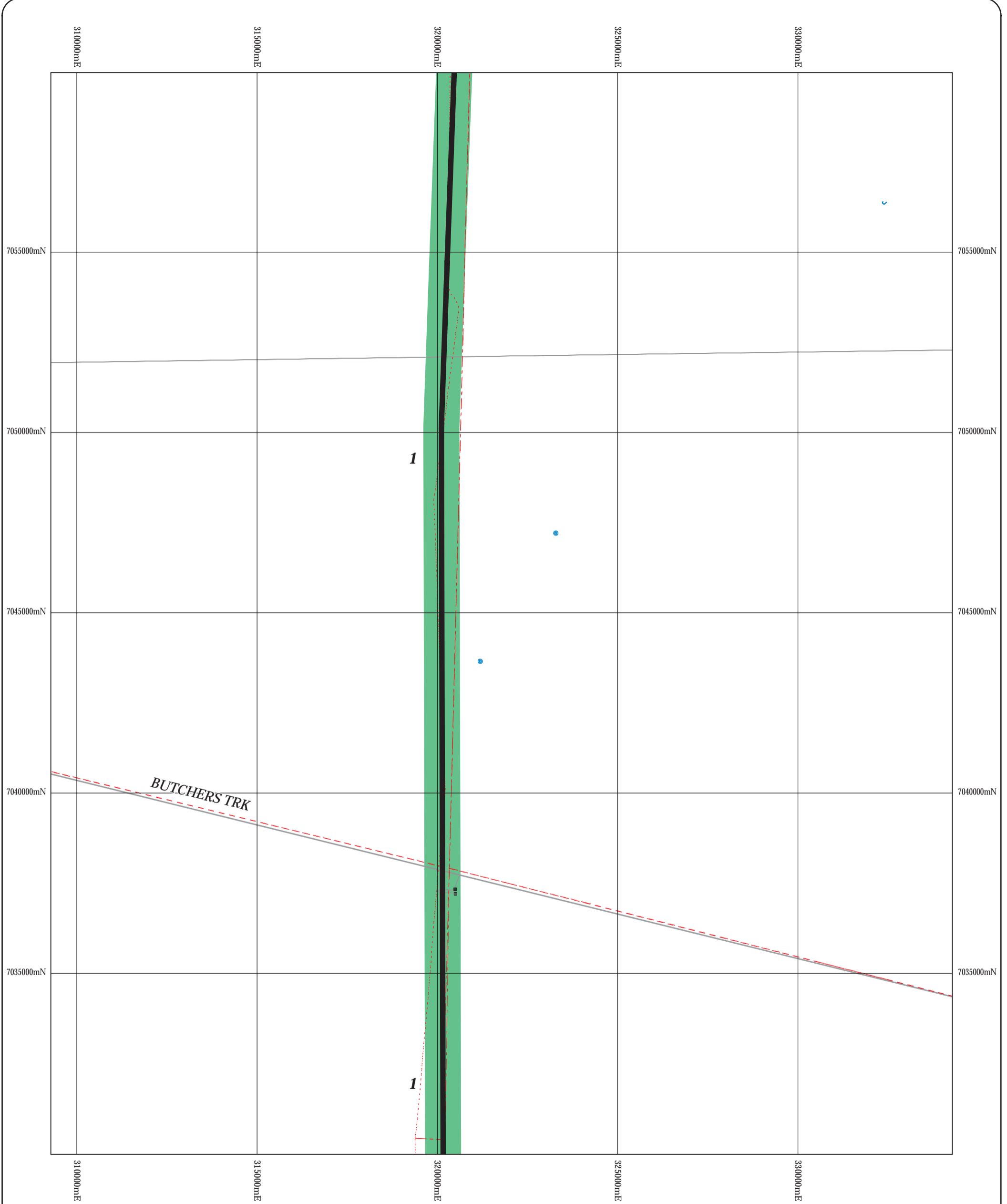
**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 4.24**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

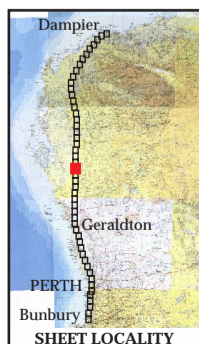
- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

**Notes:**  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

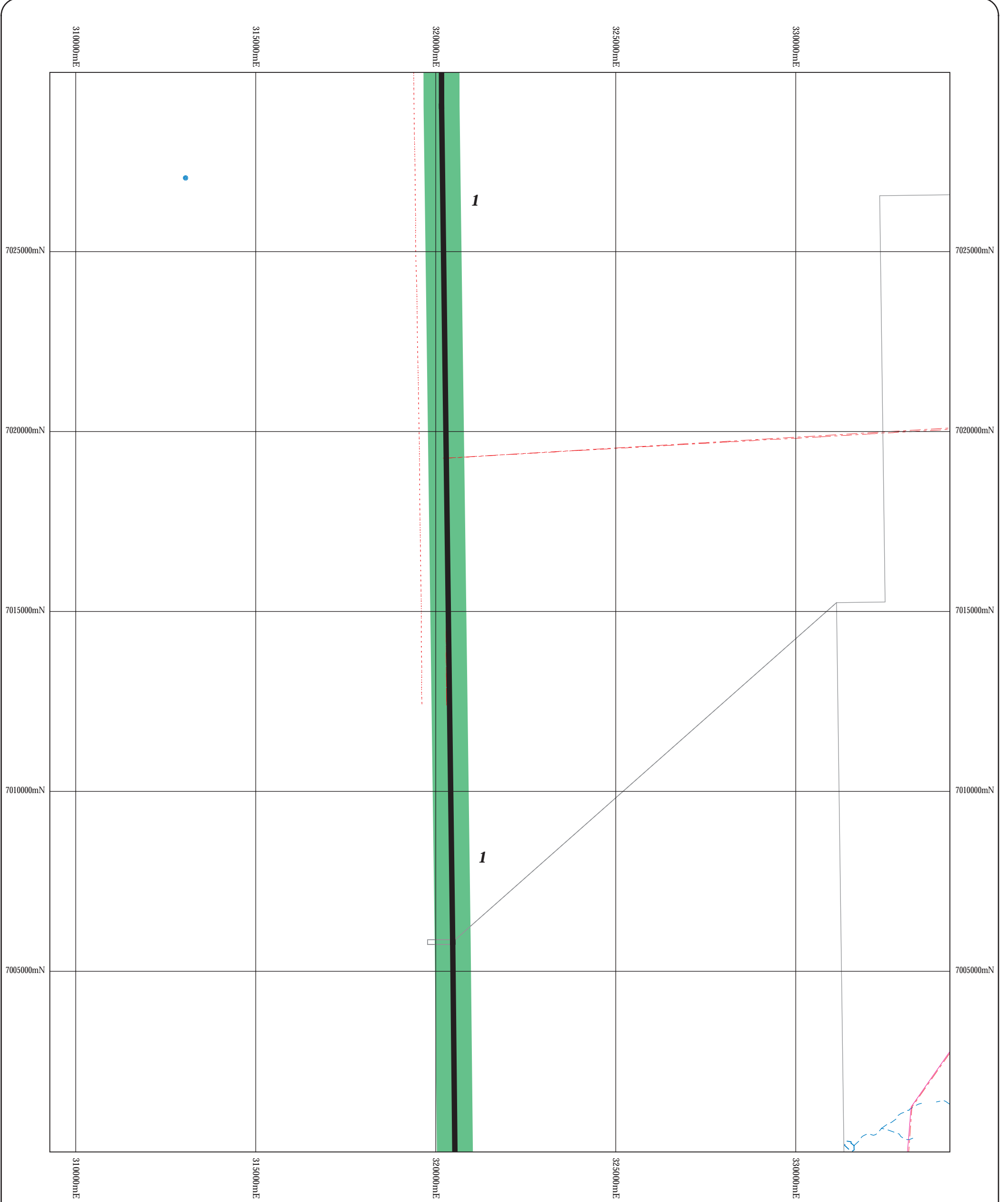
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.25**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

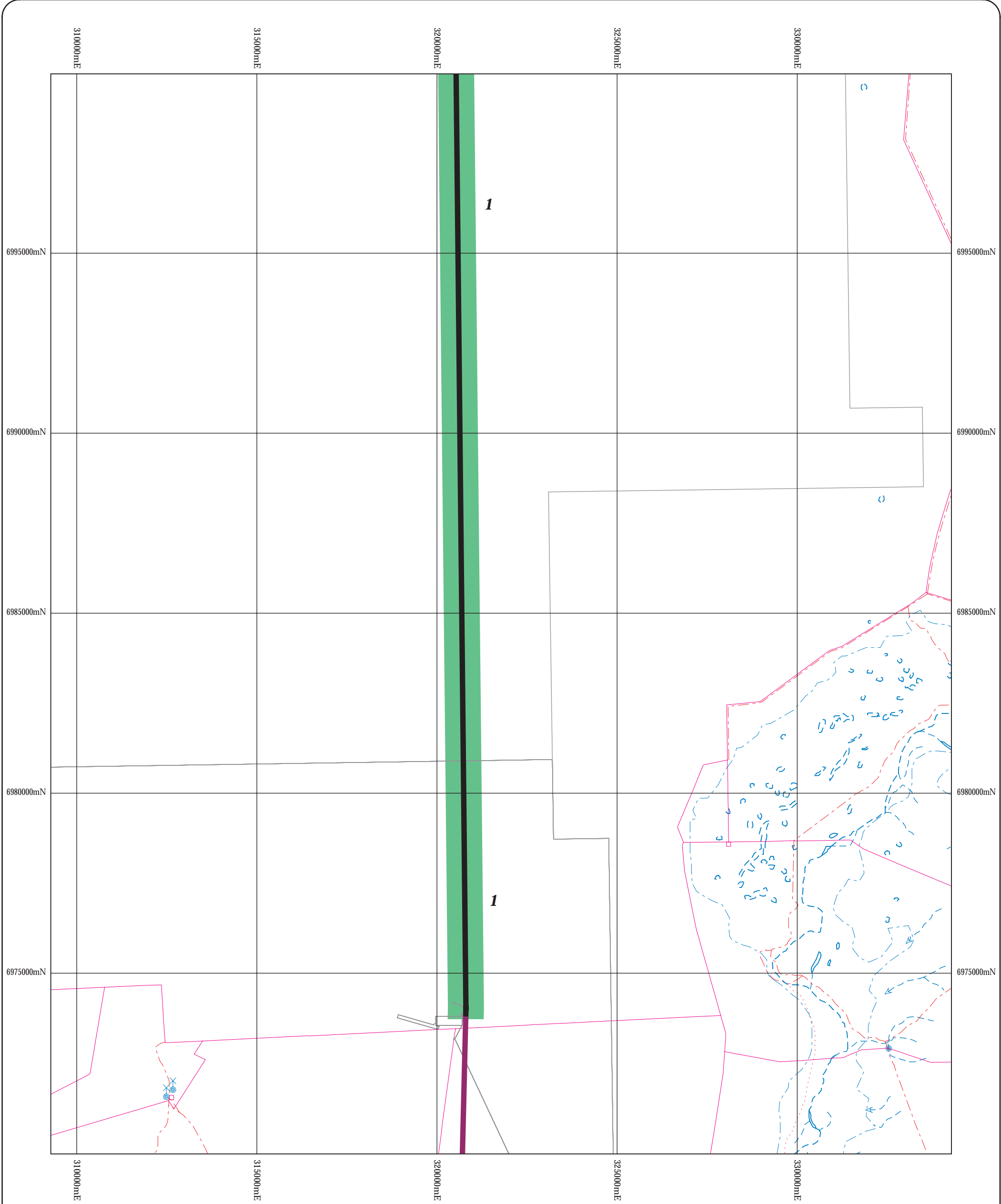
Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)





**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 4.26  
VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006



**LEGEND**

-  Stage 5 Route Alignment
-  Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

-  1) Pristine
-  2) Excellent
-  3) Very Good
-  4) Good
-  5) Degraded
-  6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

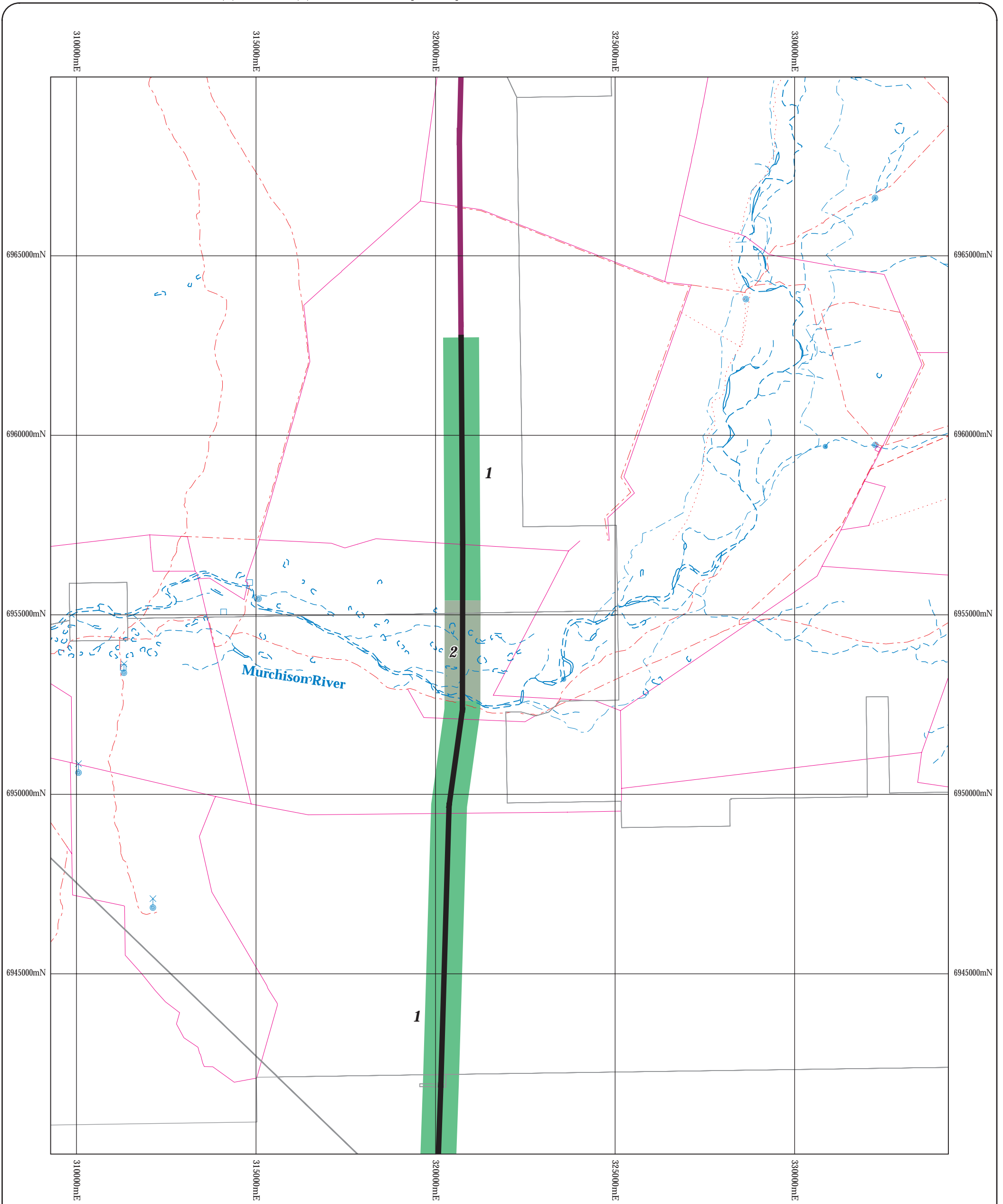
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.27**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**



Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

-  Stage 5 Route Alignment
-  Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

-  1) Pristine
-  2) Excellent
-  3) Very Good
-  4) Good
-  5) Degraded
-  6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

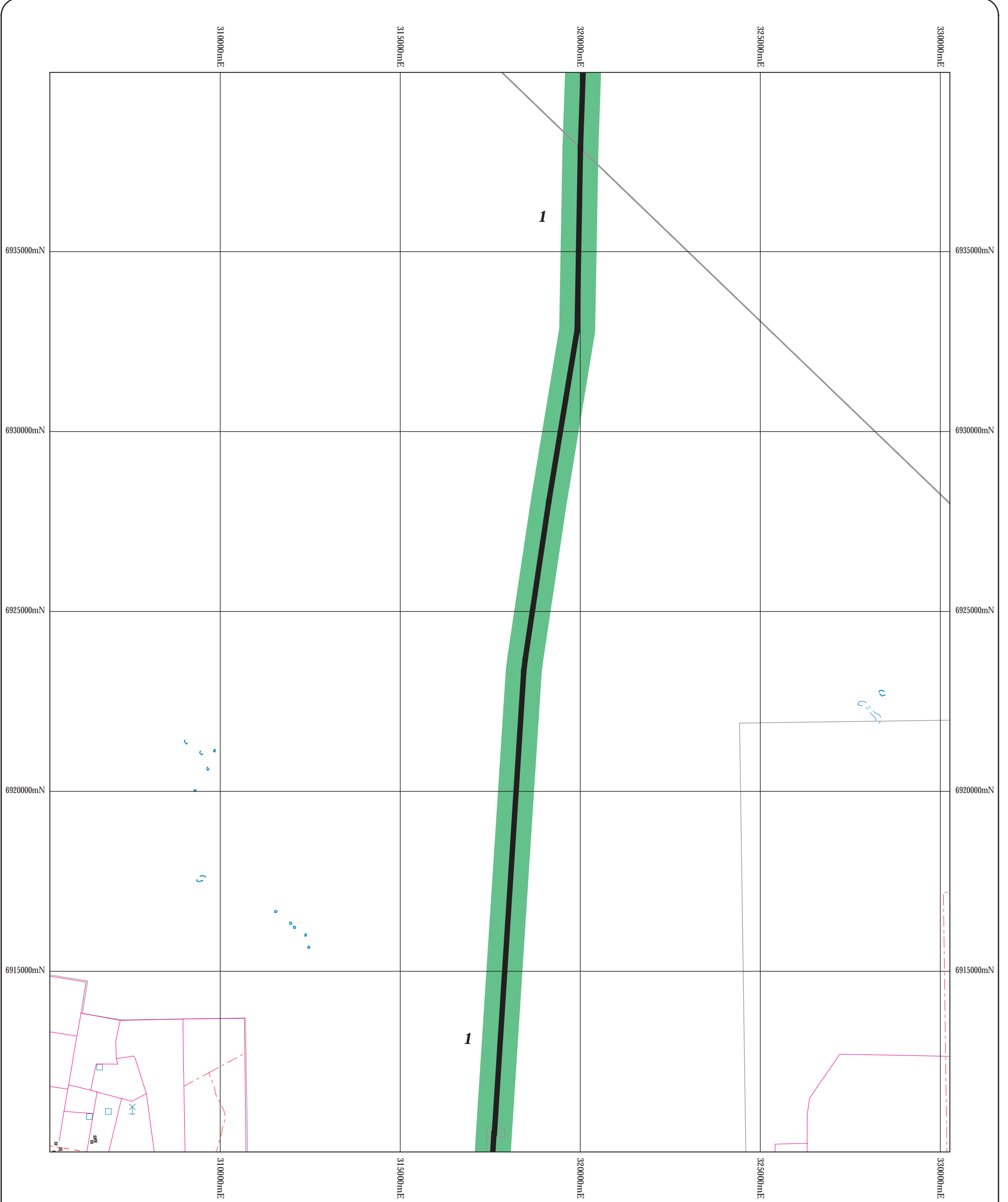
Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 4.28  
VEGETATION CONDITION**

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September 2006



**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)

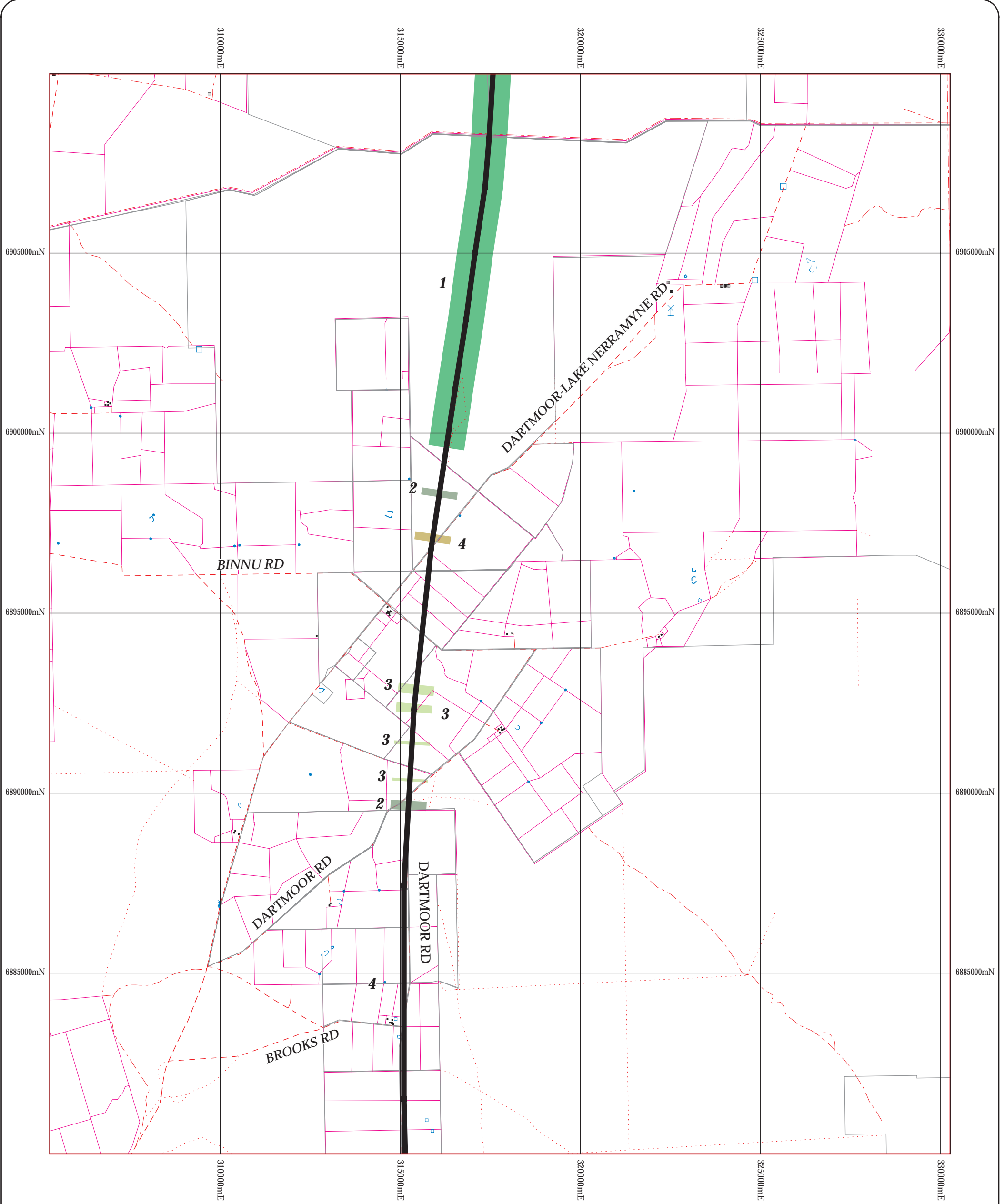


**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 4.29  
VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

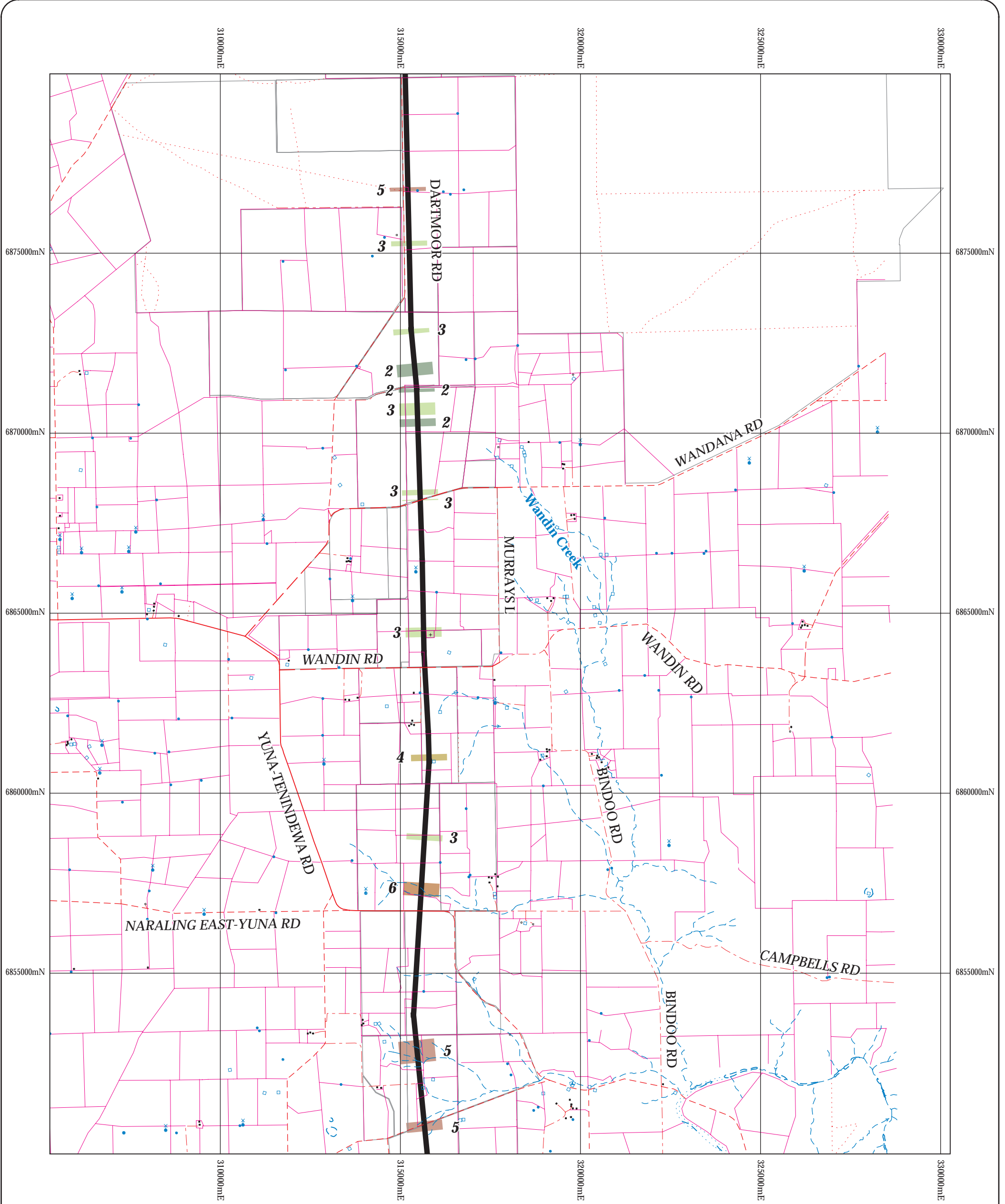
Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR  
STAGE 5  
Figure 4.30  
VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006



**LEGEND**

- Stage 5 Route Alignment
- Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

- 1) Pristine
- 2) Excellent
- 3) Very Good
- 4) Good
- 5) Degraded
- 6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94(Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

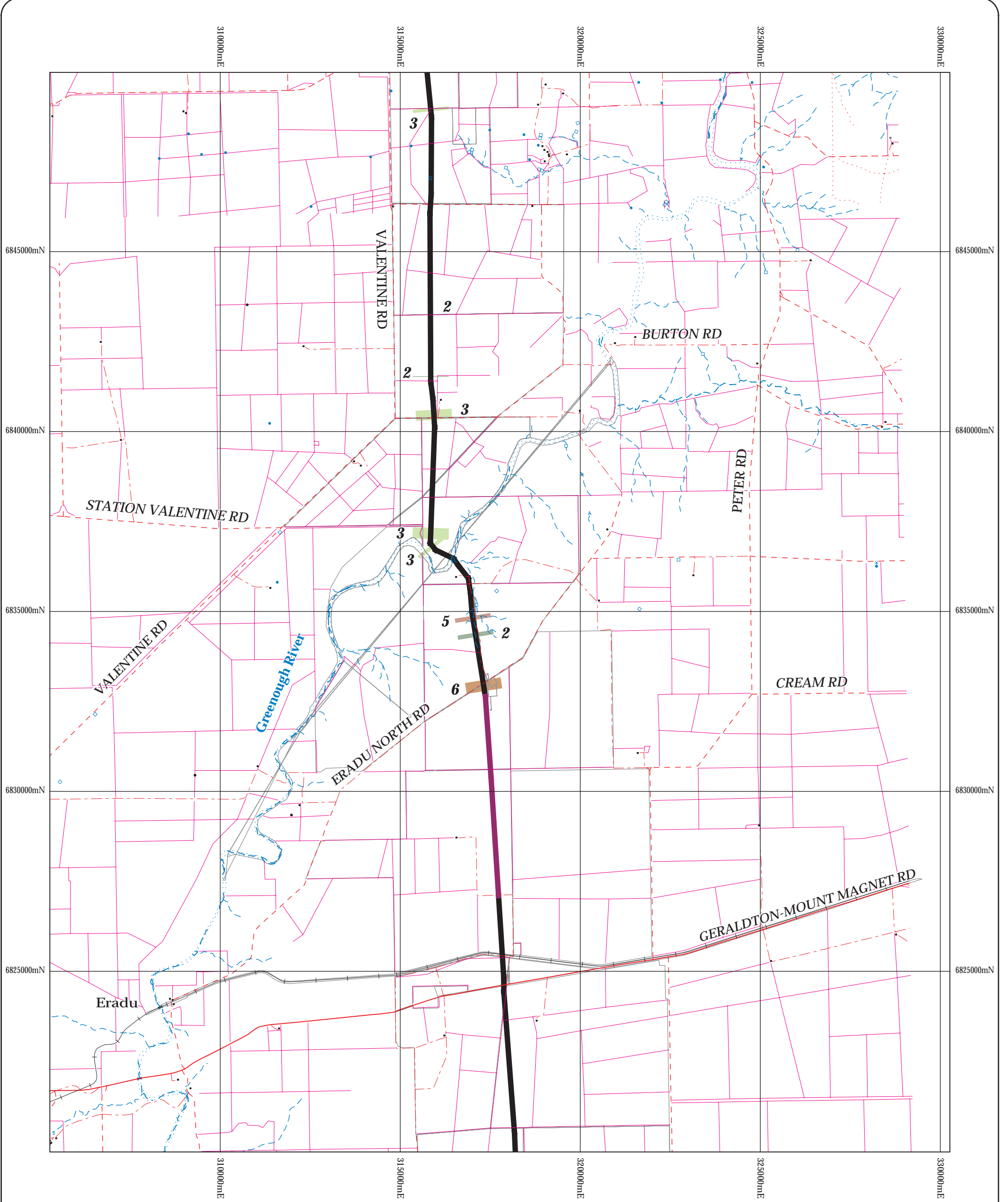
**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.31**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**



Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006





**LEGEND**

-  Stage 5 Route Alignment
-  Stage 4 Route Alignment

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

-  1) Pristine
-  2) Excellent
-  3) Very Good
-  4) Good
-  5) Degraded
-  6) Completely Degraded

**NOTE**

Width of condition mapping shown diagrammatically due to scale



0 2km  
Scale 1:100 000

Notes:  
Horizontal Datum: MGA94 (Zone 50)



**DAMPIER TO BUNBURY  
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR**

**STAGE 5  
Figure 4.32**

**VEGETATION CONDITION**

Author: L. Mattiske

September 2006

## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>
MARSILEACEAE	<i>Marsilea exarata</i> <i>Marsilea hirsuta</i> <i>Marsilea mutica</i>
CUPRESSACEAE	<i>Actinostrobus arenarius</i> <i>Callitris canescens</i>
POACEAE	<i>Amphipogon caricinus</i> var. <i>caricinus</i> <i>Aristida contorta</i> <i>Aristida holathera</i> <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> <i>Aristida latifolia</i> <i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i> <i>Austrostipa nitida</i> <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i> <i>Austrostipa trichophylla</i> * <i>Avena barbata</i> <i>Brachyachne convergens</i> <i>Brachyachne prostrata</i> * <i>Bromus</i> sp. * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> * <i>Cenchrus setigerus</i> <i>Chloris pectinata</i> <i>Chloris pumilio</i> <i>Chloris virgata</i> <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> <i>Cymbopogon ?procerus</i> * <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> <i>Elytrophorus spicatus</i> <i>Enneapogon caeruleascens</i> <i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i> <i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i> <i>Enneapogon robustissimus</i> <i>Enteropogon ramosus</i> <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> <i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> <i>Eragrostis leptocarpa</i> <i>Eragrostis setifolia</i> <i>Eragrostis tenellula</i>



**APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

**Family****Species**

---

*Eragrostis xerophila*

## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
POACEAE (Cont)	<i>Eriachne aristidea</i>
	<i>Eriachne ?flaccida</i>
	<i>Eriachne glauca</i> var. <i>barbinodis</i>
	<i>Eriachne helmsii</i>
	<i>Eriachne mucronata</i>
	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i>
	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>pulchella</i>
	<i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i>
	<i>Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha</i>
	<i>Eulalia aurea</i>
	<i>Iseilema macratherum</i>
	<i>Iseilema membranaceum</i>
	<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i>
	<i>Monachather paradoxus</i>
	<i>Panicum effusum</i>
	<i>Panicum laevinode</i>
	<i>Paspalidium basicladum</i>
	<i>Paspalidium constrictum</i>
	* <i>Pentaschistis airoides</i> subsp. <i>airoides</i>
	<i>Perotis rara</i>
	<i>Setaria dielsii</i>
	<i>Sorghum plumosum</i>
	<i>Sporobolus actinocladus</i>
	<i>Sporobolus australasicus</i>
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>
	<i>Thyridolepis multiculmis</i>
	<i>Tragus australianus</i>
	<i>Triodia danthonioides</i>
	<i>Triodia lanigera</i>
	<i>Triodia pungens</i>
	<i>Triodia schinzii</i>
	<i>Tripogon loliiformis</i>
	<i>Triraphis mollis</i>
<i>Urochloa holosericea</i> subsp. <i>holosericea</i>	
<i>Urochloa occidentalis</i>	
<i>Yakirra australiensis</i>	
<i>Poaceae</i> sp.	
CYPERACEAE	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>
	<i>Cyperus betchei</i> subsp. <i>commiscens</i>
	<i>Cyperus bifax</i>
	<i>Cyperus bulbosus</i>
	<i>Cyperus centralis</i>
	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>
	<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>



**APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

<b>Family</b>	<b>Species</b>
CYPERACEAE (Cont)	<i>Cyperus hesperius</i> * <i>Cyperus involucratus</i> <i>Cyperus iria</i> <i>Cyperus squarrosus</i> <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> <i>Eleocharis atropurpurea</i> <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> <i>Fimbristylis elegans</i> <i>Fimbristylis littoralis</i> <i>Schoenoplectus laevis</i> <i>Schoenus subaphyllus</i>
RESTIONACEAE	<i>Lepidobolus preissianus</i>
ECDEIOCOLEACEAE	<i>Ecdeiocolea monostachya</i>
CENTROLEPIDACEAE	<i>Centrolepis pilosa</i>
DASYPOGONACEAE	<i>Acanthocarpus parviflorus</i> P3 <i>Acanthocarpus</i> sp. Cooloomia (S.D. Hopper 3301)
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
ANTHERICACEAE	<i>Corynotheca micrantha</i> var. <i>micrantha</i> <i>Corynotheca pungens</i>
ASPHODELACEAE	* <i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i>
PROTEACEAE	<i>Dryandra fraseri</i> var. <i>fraseri</i> <i>Grevillea berryana</i> <i>Grevillea deflexa</i> <i>Grevillea eriostachya</i> <i>Grevillea excelsior</i> <i>Grevillea pterosperma</i> <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> <i>Grevillea stenobotrya</i> <i>Grevillea stenostachya</i> P3 <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> <i>Hakea bucculenta</i> <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> <i>Hakea circumalata</i> <i>Hakea invaginata</i> <i>Hakea lorea</i>

## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
PROTEACEAE (Cont)	<i>Hakea preissii</i> <i>Hakea recurva</i> subsp. <i>arida</i> <i>Hakea rhombales</i> <i>Hakea stenocarpa</i> <i>Petrophile pilostyla</i>
SANTALACEAE	<i>Anthobolus foveolatus</i> <i>Anthobolus leptomerioides</i> <i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> <i>Leptomeria preissiana</i> <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>
LORANTHACEAE	<i>Amyema fitzgeraldii</i> <i>Amyema gibberula</i> var. <i>gibberula</i> <i>Amyema hilliana</i> <i>Amyema preissii</i> <i>Lysiana casuarinae</i>
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Atriplex amnicola</i> <i>Atriplex bunburyana</i> <i>Atriplex holocarpa</i> <i>Atriplex nummularia</i> subsp. <i>spathulata</i> <i>Atriplex semilunaris</i> <i>Atriplex spongiosa</i> <i>Chenopodium cristatum</i> <i>Chenopodium curvispicatum</i> <i>Chenopodium gaudichaudianum</i> <i>Chenopodium melanocarpum</i> forma <i>leucocarpum</i> <i>Dysphania glandulosa</i> <i>Dysphania kalpari</i> <i>Dysphania rhadinostachya</i> <i>Enchylaena lanata</i> <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> <i>Enchylaena x Maireana tomentosa x georgei</i> (hybrid) <i>Halosarcia halocnemoides</i> subsp. <i>halocnemoides</i> <i>Halosarcia indica</i> subsp. <i>bidens</i> <i>Halosarcia indica</i> subsp. <i>leiostachya</i> <i>Halosarcia peltata</i> <i>Halosarcia pergranulata</i> subsp. <i>pergranulata</i> <i>Maireana appressa</i> <i>Maireana brevifolia</i> <i>Maireana marginata</i> (range ext.) <i>Maireana planifolia</i> <i>Maireana polypterygia</i>



## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
CHENOPODIACEAE (Cont)	<i>Maireana thesioides</i>
	<i>Maireana villosa</i>
	<i>Rhagodia</i> aff. <i>latifolia</i> (leaves hastate)
	<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>
	<i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>
	<i>Rhagodia latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>
	<i>Rhagodia latifolia</i> subsp. <i>recta</i>
	<i>Rhagodia preissii</i> subsp. <i>obovata</i>
	<i>Rhagodia preissii</i> subsp. <i>preissii</i>
	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
	<i>Sarcocornia blackiana</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena bicornis</i> var. <i>bicornis</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena cornishiana</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena costata</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena cuneata</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena deserticola</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena forrestiana</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena glabra</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena patenticuspis</i>
	<i>Sclerolaena recurvicuspis</i>
<i>Sclerolaena tridens</i>	
<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>	
AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>
	* <i>Aerva javanica</i>
	<i>Alternanthera angustifolia</i>
	<i>Alternanthera nana</i>
	<i>Alternanthera nodiflora</i>
	<i>Amaranthus clementii</i>
	<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>
	<i>Amaranthus pallidiflorus</i>
	<i>Gomphrena canescens</i> subsp. <i>canescens</i>
	<i>Gomphrena cunninghamii</i>
	<i>Gomphrena kanisii</i>
	<i>Ptilotus aervoides</i>
	<i>Ptilotus appendiculatus</i> var. <i>appendiculatus</i>
	<i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> var. <i>astrolasius</i>
	<i>Ptilotus auriculifolius</i>
	<i>Ptilotus axillaris</i>
	<i>Ptilotus carinatus</i>
	<i>Ptilotus clementii</i>
	<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i>
	<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i>
<i>Ptilotus fusiformis</i>	

## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
AMARANTHACEAE (Cont)	<i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> <i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> var. <i>gomphrenoides</i> <i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> var. <i>roseo-albus</i> <i>Ptilotus grandiflorus</i> var. <i>grandiflorus</i> <i>Ptilotus helipteroides</i> <i>Ptilotus helipteroides</i> var. <i>helipteroides</i> <i>Ptilotus latifolius</i> <i>Ptilotus latifolius</i> var. <i>?latifolius</i> <i>Ptilotus macrocephalus</i> <i>Ptilotus murrayi</i> var. <i>murrayi</i> <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> var. <i>obovatus</i> <i>Ptilotus polakii</i> <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> var. <i>polystachyus</i> <i>Ptilotus roei</i> <i>Ptilotus schwartzii</i> <i>Ptilotus schwartzii</i> var. <i>schwartzii</i> <i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i> forma <i>spathulatus</i>
NYCTAGINACEAE	<i>Boerhavia burbridgeana</i> <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> <i>Boerhavia paludosa</i> <i>Boerhavia repleta</i> <i>Boerhavia schomburgkiana</i>
GYROSTEMONACEAE	<i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i> <i>Gyrostemon racemiger</i> <i>Gyrostemon ramulosus</i>
AIZOACEAE	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> * <i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i> <i>Trianthema oxycalyptra</i> var. <i>oxycalyptra</i> <i>Trianthema pilosa</i> <i>Trianthema triquetra</i>
MOLLUGINACEAE	<i>Mollugo molluginis</i>
PORTULACACEAE	<i>Calandrinia polyandra</i> <i>Calandrinia schistorhiza</i> <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i> <i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i>



## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
LAURACEAE	<i>Cassytha capillaris</i>
CAPPARACEAE	<i>Cleome uncifera</i> subsp. <i>uncifera</i>
BRASSICACEAE	* <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> * <i>Carrichtera annua</i> <i>Lepidium phlebopetalum</i>
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria occidentalis</i>
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia acradenia</i> <i>Acacia acuaria</i> <i>Acacia acuminata</i> <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> <i>Acacia anastema</i> <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> <i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>aneura</i> <i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>fuliginea</i> <i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>intermedia</i> <i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>macrocarpa</i> <i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>pilbarana</i> <i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>tenuis</i> <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> <i>Acacia burkittii</i> <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> <i>Acacia colletioides</i> <i>Acacia comans</i> <i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i> <i>Acacia cuspidifolia</i> <i>Acacia cuthbertsonii</i> subsp. <i>cuthbertsonii</i> <i>Acacia cuthbertsonii</i> subsp. <i>linearis</i> <i>Acacia cyperophylla</i> var. <i>cyperophylla</i> <i>Acacia ?distans</i> <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> <i>Acacia grasbyi</i> <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> <i>Acacia jamesiana</i> <i>Acacia jennerae</i> <i>Acacia kempeana</i> <i>Acacia ligulata</i> <i>Acacia longispinea</i> <i>Acacia marramamba</i> <i>Acacia microbotrya</i> <i>Acacia murrayana</i>

## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
MIMOSACEAE (Cont)	<i>Acacia neurophylla</i> subsp. <i>erugata</i>
	<i>Acacia nigripilosa</i> subsp. <i>nigripilosa</i>
	<i>Acacia pachycarpa</i>
	<i>Acacia paraneura</i>
	<i>Acacia prainii</i>
	<i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i>
	<i>Acacia pyrifolia</i>
	<i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i>
	<i>Acacia ramulosa</i> var. <i>linophylla</i>
	<i>Acacia ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i>
	<i>Acacia rostelifera</i>
	<i>Acacia roycei</i>
	<i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i>
	<i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> x <i>Acacia ligulata</i>
	<i>Acacia sericocarpa</i>
	<i>Acacia sibilans</i>
	<i>Acacia stellaticeps</i>
	<i>Acacia subtessarogona</i>
	<i>Acacia synchronicia</i>
	<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>
<i>Acacia tumida</i>	
<i>Acacia victoriae</i>	
<i>Acacia wanyu</i>	
<i>Acacia wiseana</i>	
<i>Acacia xiphophylla</i>	
<i>Neptunia dimorphantha</i>	
CAESALPINIACEAE	<i>Petalostylis cassioides</i>
	<i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i>
	<i>Senna</i> aff. <i>charlesiana</i>
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. ? <i>artemisioides</i>
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i>
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i>
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> forma <i>sericea</i>
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i>
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. x <i>sturtii</i>
	<i>Senna charlesiana</i>
	<i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>chatelainiana</i>
	<i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. ? <i>glutinosa</i>
	<i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i>
	<i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. x <i>luerssenii</i>
	<i>Senna notabilis</i>
	<i>Senna</i> ? <i>sericea</i>
<i>Senna symonii</i>	



## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
CAESALPINIACEAE (Cont)	<i>Senna</i> sp. Austin (A. Strid 20210) <i>Senna</i> ?sp. Meekatharra (E. Bailey 1-26)
PAPILIONACEAE	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i> <i>Alysicarpus muelleri</i> <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> <i>Crotalaria dissitiflora</i> subsp. <i>benthamiana</i> <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> <i>Cullen cinereum</i> <i>Cullen lachnostachys</i> <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> <i>Cullen stipulaceum</i> <i>Erythrina verspertilio</i> <i>Indigofera brevidens</i> <i>Indigofera colutea</i> <i>Indigofera decipiens</i> (ms) <i>Indigofera eriophylla</i> (ms) <i>Indigofera ?fractiflexa</i> (ms) <i>Indigofera ?georgei</i> <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> <i>Indigofera linnaei</i> <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> <i>Lotus australis</i> <i>Mirbelia ramulosa</i> <i>Mirbelia rhagodioides</i> <i>Mirbelia spinosa</i> <i>Mirbelia trichocalyx</i> <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> <i>Tephrosia gardneri</i> (ms) <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>glabrior</i> (ms) <i>Tephrosia supina</i> <i>Tephrosia uniovulata</i> <i>Vigna lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>
OXALIDACEAE	* <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Tribulus astrocarpus</i> <i>Tribulus hirsutus</i> <i>Tribulus macrocarpus</i> <i>Tribulus occidentalis</i> <i>Zygophyllum aurantiacum</i> <i>Zygophyllum kochii</i>

**APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

**Family****Species**

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## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
RUTACEAE	<i>Philotheca kalbarriensis</i> P2
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Comesperma integerrimum</i> <i>Polygala isingii</i>
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia australis</i> <i>Euphorbia ?biconvexa</i> <i>Euphorbia boophthona</i> <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> <i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i> <i>Euphorbia schultzii</i> <i>Euphorbia sharkoensis</i> <i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i> <i>Euphorbia wheeleri</i> <i>Phyllanthus erwinii</i> <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i>
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i> subsp. <i>oleifolius</i> <i>Dodonaea inaequifolia</i> <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i> <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>spatulata</i>
TILIACEAE	<i>Corchorus carnarvonensis</i> <i>Corchorus crozophorifolius</i> <i>Corchorus laniflorus</i> <i>Corchorus parviflorus</i> <i>Corchorus walcottii</i> <i>Triumfetta appendiculata</i> <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> <i>Triumfetta deserticola</i> <i>Triumfetta johnstonii</i> <i>Triumfetta ramosa</i>
MALVACEAE	<i>Abutilon amplum</i> <i>Abutilon cryptopetalum</i> <i>Abutilon cunninghamii</i> <i>Abutilon geranioides</i> <i>Abutilon lepidum</i> <i>Abutilon macrum</i> <i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i> <i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i> subsp. <i>prostratum</i> (ms) <i>Gossypium australe</i> <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i> <i>Hibiscus austrinus</i> var. <i>austrinus</i>

## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
MALVACEAE (Cont)	<i>Hibiscus brachychlaenus</i> <i>Hibiscus brachysiphonius</i> P3 <i>Hibiscus burtonii</i> <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> <i>Hibiscus ?sturtii</i> <i>Lawrencia</i> sp. * <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> <i>Sida atrovirens</i> (ms) <i>Sida ?calyxhymenia</i> <i>Sida clementii</i> <i>Sida echinocarpa</i> <i>Sida excedentifolia</i> (ms) <i>Sida fibulifera</i> <i>Sida kingii</i> <i>Sida platycalyx</i> <i>Sida rohlenae</i> <i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>rohlenae</i> <i>Sida tescorum</i> (ms) <i>Sida</i> sp. Carnarvon (P.S. Short 2492) <i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423)
STERCULIACEAE	<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i> <i>Hannafordia quadrivalvis</i> subsp. <i>quadrivalvis</i> <i>Keraudrenia velutina</i> subsp. <i>elliptica</i> (ms) <i>Rulingia luteiflora</i> <i>Waltheria indica</i>
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Hibbertia conspicua</i>
FRANKENIACEAE	<i>Frankenia glomerata</i> P3 <i>Frankenia setosa</i>
VIOLACEAE	<i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i>
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea microcephala</i>
LYTHRACEAE	<i>Ammannia multiflora</i> <i>Rotala occultiflora</i>
MYRTACEAE	<i>Aluta aspera</i> subsp. <i>hesperia</i> <i>Baeckea pentagonantha</i> <i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i> <i>Calothamnus oldfieldii</i> <i>Calytrix strigosa</i>



## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
MYRTACEAE (Cont)	<i>Calytrix truncatifolia</i> <i>Corymbia candida</i> subsp. <i>candida</i> <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> <i>Corymbia lenziana</i> <i>Corymbia zygophylla</i> <i>Eremaea dendroidea</i> <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>obtusa</i> <i>Eucalyptus ?dolichocera</i> <i>Eucalyptus eudesmioides</i> <i>Eucalyptus horistes</i> <i>Eucalyptus jucunda</i> <i>Eucalyptus leptopoda</i> <i>Eucalyptus mannensis</i> subsp. <i>vespertina</i> <i>Eucalyptus oldfieldii</i> <i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> <i>Eucalyptus subangusta</i> subsp. <i>subangusta</i> <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> <i>Malleostemon peltiger</i> <i>Melaleuca argentea</i> <i>Melaleuca campanae</i> <i>Melaleuca cordata</i> <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i> <i>Melaleuca stereophloia</i> <i>Pileanthus peduncularis</i> subsp. <i>pilifer</i> <i>Pileanthus vernicosus</i> <i>Scholtzia leptantha</i> <i>?Thryptomene baeckeacea</i> <i>Thryptomene decussata</i> <i>Verticordia forrestii</i>
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i> var. <i>aureum</i>
APIACEAE	<i>Platysace effusa</i> <i>Platysace trachymenioides</i>
PRIMULACEAE	<i>Samolus repens</i> var. <i>floribundus</i>
OLEACEAE	<i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i>
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>

## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Marsdenia australis</i> <i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i> <i>Sarcostemma viminale</i> subsp. <i>australe</i>
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Bonamia media</i> var. <i>villosa</i> <i>Bonamia pannosa</i> <i>Bonamia rosea</i> <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> <i>Ipomoea coptica</i> <i>Ipomoea costata</i> <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i> <i>Porana sericea</i>
BORAGINACEAE	<i>Heliotropium ammophilum</i> <i>Heliotropium crispatum</i> <i>Heliotropium heteranthum</i> <i>Heliotropium inexplicitum</i> <i>Heliotropium</i> sp. <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i>
LAMIACEAE	<i>Basilicum polystachyon</i> <i>Cleome viscosa</i> <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i> <i>Dicrastylis incana</i> P2 <i>Dicrastylis linearifolia</i> P3 <i>Microcorys tenuifolia</i> P3 * <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> <i>Pityrodia hemigenioides</i> <i>Pityrodia loxocarpa</i> <i>Pityrodia oldfieldii</i> <i>Pityrodia paniculata</i> <i>Prostanthera althoferi</i> subsp. <i>althoferi</i> <i>Prostanthera campbellii</i> <i>Spartothamnella teucriflora</i>
SOLANACEAE	<i>Anthotroche pannosa</i> * <i>Datura leichhardtii</i> <i>Nicotiana cavicola</i> <i>Nicotiana rotundifolia</i> <i>Nicotiana</i> sp. <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i>



## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
SOLANACEAE (Cont)	<i>Solanum ellipticum</i> <i>Solanum esuriale</i> <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> <i>Solanum orbiculatum</i> subsp. <i>orbiculatum</i>
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Mimulus gracilis</i> <i>Stemodia grossa</i> <i>Stemodia kingii</i> <i>Stemodia ?viscosa</i>
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Dipteracanthus australasicus</i> subsp. <i>australasicus</i> <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>clementii</i>
MYOPORACEAE	<i>Eremophila</i> aff. <i>fraseri</i> <i>Eremophila clarkei</i> <i>Eremophila cuneifolia</i> <i>Eremophila ?deserti</i> <i>Eremophila exilifolia</i> <i>Eremophila flaccida</i> subsp. <i>flaccida</i> <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i> (ms) <i>Eremophila galeata</i> (ms) <i>Eremophila glabra</i> <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i> (ms) <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>latrobei</i> (ms) <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>?latrobei</i> (ms) <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> <i>Eremophila maitlandii</i> <i>Eremophila phyllopoda</i> subsp. <i>phyllopoda</i> (ms) <i>Eremophila physocalyx</i> (ms) P3 <i>Eremophila platycalyx</i> subsp. <i>platycalyx</i> (ms) <i>Eremophila setacea</i> (ms) <i>Eremophila tietkensisii</i> <i>Eremophila youngii</i> subsp. <i>youngii</i> (ms) <i>Myoporum montanum</i>
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago drummondii</i>
RUBIACEAE	<i>Psydrax latifolia</i> (ms) <i>Psydrax rigidula</i>
CUCURBITACEAE	* <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> * <i>Cucumis melo</i> subsp. <i>agrestis</i> * <i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i> <i>Mukia maderaspatana</i>

**APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

**Family****Species**

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## APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

Family	Species
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Wahlenbergia preissii</i> <i>Wahlenbergia tumidifructa</i>
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Lobelia heterophylla</i>
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Goodenia forrestii</i> <i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i> <i>Goodenia microptera</i> <i>Goodenia muelleriana</i> <i>Goodenia occidentalis</i> <i>Goodenia pascua</i> P3 <i>Goodenia ?prostrata</i> <i>Goodenia tenuiloba</i> <i>Goodenia ?triodiophila</i> <i>Lechenaultia floribunda</i> <i>Lechenaultia linarioides</i> <i>Scaevola chrysopogon</i> P2 <i>Scaevola sericophylla</i> <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> Goodeniaceae sp.
STYLIDIACEAE	<i>Stylobasium spathulatum</i>
ASTERACEAE	<i>Actinobole drummondianum</i> * <i>Bidens bipinnata</i> <i>Blumea tenella</i> <i>?Brachyscome</i> sp. <i>Brachyscome cheilocarpa</i> <i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i> <i>Calocephalus ?francisii</i> <i>Calocephalus multiflorus</i> <i>Calotis plumulifera</i> * <i>Centaurea melitensis</i> <i>Chthonocephalus viscosus</i> <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> <i>Flaveria australasica</i> <i>Gnephosis angianthoides</i> <i>Gnephosis tenuissima</i> <i>Hyalosperma cotula</i> <i>Olearia axillaris</i> <i>Olearia fluvialis</i> P2 <i>Olearia pimeleoides</i> <i>Olearia revoluta</i> <i>Podolepis capillaris</i> <i>Podotheca gnaphalioides</i>

**APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

**Family****Species**

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*Pterocaulon sphaeranthoides*



**APPENDIX A : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: \* denotes introduced (weed) taxa

<b>Family</b>	<b>Species</b>
ASTERACEAE (Cont)	<i>Rhodanthe ?chlorocephala</i> subsp. <i>splendida</i>
	<i>Rhodanthe citrina</i>
	* <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
	<i>Streptoglossa adscendens</i>
	<i>Streptoglossa decurrens</i>
	<i>Streptoglossa liatroides</i>
	<i>Streptoglossa tenuiflora</i>
	<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>
	<i>Waitzia acuminata</i>
	<i>Waitzia acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>





APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: * denotes introduced taxa		Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
POACEAE (Cont)	<i>Elytrophorus spicatus</i>		1														
	<i>Enneapogon caerulescens</i>			1	1	1				1	1	1	1				
	<i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i>	1	1	1	1				1		1						
	<i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i>		1		1	1						1	1				
	<i>Enneapogon robustissimus</i>											1					
	<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>			1	1	1								1			
	<i>Eragrostis cumingii</i>		1				1			1	1		1	1			
	<i>Eragrostis dielsii</i>			1	1	1					1	1	1		1	1	
	<i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i>			1		1					1	1	1				
	<i>Eragrostis leptocarpa</i>									1		1					
	<i>Eragrostis setifolia</i>			1	1							1	1	1			
	<i>Eragrostis tenellula</i>		1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1				
	<i>Eragrostis xerophila</i>					1											
	<i>Eriachne aristidea</i>		1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1			
	<i>Eriachne ?flaccida</i>			1													
	<i>Eriachne glauca</i> var. <i>barbinodis</i>		1	1								1					
	<i>Eriachne helmsii</i>		1	1													
	<i>Eriachne mucronata</i>	1							1					1	1	1	
	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i>			1		1						1					
	<i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>pulchella</i>		1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1				
	<i>Eriachne tenuiculmis</i>		1														
	<i>Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha</i>			1													
	<i>Eulalia aurea</i>		1	1		1				1	1						
	<i>Iseilema macratherum</i>		1	1						1	1						
	<i>Iseilema membranaceum</i>			1								1					
	<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i>			1		1											
	<i>Monachather paradoxus</i>								1					1	1	1	
	<i>Panicum effusum</i>			1													
	<i>Panicum laevinode</i>		1	1													
	<i>Paspalidium basicladum</i>		1	1	1					1		1				1	
	<i>Paspalidium constrictum</i>						1						1	1			
	* <i>Pentaschistis airoides</i> subsp. <i>airoides</i>							1	1						1	1	
<i>Perotis rara</i>			1								1						

APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: * denotes introduced taxa		Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
POACEAE (Cont)	<i>Poaceae</i> sp.		1							1							
	<i>Setaria dielsii</i>											1	1				
	<i>Sorghum plumosum</i>								1								
	<i>Sporobolus actinocladus</i>				1												
	<i>Sporobolus australasicus</i>			1	1						1	1					
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>								1			1					
	<i>Thyridolepis multiculmis</i>			1										1		1	
	<i>Tragus australianus</i>					1	1					1	1	1		1	
	<i>Triodia danthonioides</i>																1
	<i>Triodia lanigera</i>			1	1					1	1	1					
	<i>Triodia pungens</i>		1							1	1	1					
	<i>Triodia schinzii</i>			1													
	<i>Tripogon loliiformis</i>																1
	<i>Triraphis mollis</i>						1					1	1				
	<i>Urochloa holosericea</i> subsp. <i>holosericea</i>					1											
	<i>Urochloa occidentalis</i>		1	1													
	<i>Yakirra australiensis</i>													1			
CYPERACEAE	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>			1		1			1		1		1	1	1		
	<i>Cyperus betchei</i> subsp. <i>commiscens</i>						1					1					
	<i>Cyperus bifax</i>								1			1					
	<i>Cyperus bulbosus</i>					1											
	<i>Cyperus centralis</i>					1											
	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>		1							1							
	<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>				1	1						1	1				
	<i>Cyperus hesperius</i>								1	1							
	* <i>Cyperus involucratus</i>											1					
	<i>Cyperus iria</i>		1	1		1			1	1	1						
	<i>Cyperus squarrosus</i>		1	1					1	1					1		
	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>					1							1			1	
	<i>Eleocharis atropurpurea</i>		1														
<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>									1								





**APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: \* denotes introduced taxa

	Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
PROTEACEAE (Cont)	<i>Hakea bucculenta</i>														1	1	
	<i>Hakea chordophylla</i>		1						1	1							
	<i>Hakea circumalata</i>															1	
	<i>Hakea invaginata</i>														1	1	
	<i>Hakea lorea</i>			1							1						
	<i>Hakea preissii</i>				1	1						1	1			1	
	<i>Hakea recurva</i> subsp. <i>arida</i>								1						1	1	
	<i>Hakea rhombales</i>												1				
	<i>Hakea stenocarpa</i>															1	
	<i>Petrophile pilostyla</i>																1
	SANTALACEAE	<i>Anthobolus foveolatus</i>														1	
<i>Anthobolus leptomerioides</i>															1		
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>						1						1					
<i>Leptomeria preissiana</i>																1	1
<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>									1						1	1	
LORANTHACEAE	<i>Amyema fitzgeraldii</i>															1	
	<i>Amyema gibberula</i> var. <i>gibberula</i>							1									
	<i>Amyema hilliana</i>												1				
	<i>Amyema preissii</i>													1	1		
	<i>Lysiana casuarinae</i>					1											
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Atriplex amnicola</i>					1										1	
	<i>Atriplex bunburyana</i>					1										1	
	<i>Atriplex holocarpa</i>			1	1	1					1	1				1	
	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> subsp. <i>spathulata</i>												1				
	<i>Atriplex semilunaris</i>				1	1		1				1	1			1	
	<i>Atriplex spongiosa</i>					1											
	<i>Chenopodium cristatum</i>			1													
	<i>Chenopodium curvispicatum</i>																1
	<i>Chenopodium gaudichaudianum</i>			1		1		1				1				1	



**APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: \* denotes introduced taxa

Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
CHENOPODIACEAE (Cont)	<i>Chenopodium melanocarpum</i> forma <i>leucocarpum</i>								1					1		1		
	<i>Dysphania glandulosa</i>														1			
	<i>Dysphania kalpari</i>		1							1								
	<i>Dysphania rhadinostachya</i>					1							1					
	<i>Enchylaena lanata</i>												1					
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>			1	1								1	1		1		
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>						1								1		1	
	<i>Enchylaena x Maireana tomentosa x georgei</i> (hybrid)																1	
	<i>Halosarcia halocnemoides</i> subsp. <i>halocnemoides</i>																1	
	<i>Halosarcia indica</i> subsp. <i>bidens</i>																1	
	<i>Halosarcia indica</i> subsp. <i>leiostachya</i>							1									1	
	<i>Halosarcia peltata</i>							1									1	
	<i>Halosarcia pergranulata</i> subsp. <i>pergranulata</i>																1	
	<i>Maireana appressa</i>							1										
	<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>							1									1	
	<i>Maireana marginata</i> (range ext.)																1	
	<i>Maireana planifolia</i>				1													
	<i>Maireana polypterygia</i>														1			
	<i>Maireana thesioides</i>							1										
	<i>Maireana villosa</i>														1			
	<i>Rhagodia</i> aff. <i>latifolia</i> (leaves hastate)									1					1	1	1	1
	<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>																	1
	<i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>		1			1	1			1				1	1			1
	<i>Rhagodia latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>							1	1							1		
	<i>Rhagodia latifolia</i> subsp. <i>recta</i>																	1
	<i>Rhagodia preissii</i> subsp. <i>obovata</i>																	1
	<i>Rhagodia preissii</i> subsp. <i>preissii</i>																	1
	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	1	1	1	1	1				1			1	1	1			1
	<i>Sarcocornia blackiana</i>																	1
	<i>Sclerolaena bicornis</i> var. <i>bicornis</i>									1								
	<i>Sclerolaena cornishiana</i>				1	1	1							1				
	<i>Sclerolaena costata</i>				1					1					1			
<i>Sclerolaena cuneata</i>					1									1				

**APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: * denotes introduced taxa		Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
CHENOPODIACEAE (Cont)	<i>Sclerolaena deserticola</i>				1								1				
	<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>							1								1	
	<i>Sclerolaena forrestiana</i>												1				
	<i>Sclerolaena glabra</i>								1								
	<i>Sclerolaena patentiuspis</i>					1											
	<i>Sclerolaena recurviuspis</i>					1								1			
	<i>Sclerolaena tridens</i>					1											
	<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>					1											
	AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>		1													
* <i>Aerva javanica</i>					1				1		1						
<i>Alternanthera angustifolia</i>														1			
<i>Alternanthera nana</i>			1	1					1		1						
<i>Alternanthera nodiflora</i>			1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1				1	
<i>Amaranthus clementii</i>			1									1		1			
<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>			1	1	1	1				1		1					
<i>Amaranthus pallidiflorus</i>			1							1	1						
<i>Gomphrena canescens</i> subsp. <i>canescens</i>			1	1		1				1							
<i>Gomphrena cunninghamii</i>			1	1							1						
<i>Gomphrena kanisii</i>					1						1	1	1				
<i>Ptilotus aervooides</i>				1						1	1	1	1				1
<i>Ptilotus appendiculatus</i> var. <i>appendiculatus</i>			1	1								1					
<i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> var. <i>astrolasius</i>					1						1	1					
<i>Ptilotus auriculifolius</i>							1								1		
<i>Ptilotus axillaris</i>				1								1					
<i>Ptilotus carinatus</i>					1												
<i>Ptilotus clementii</i>											1						
<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i>			1														
<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i> var. <i>exaltatus</i>					1	1				1		1	1				
<i>Ptilotus fusiformis</i>											1						
<i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i>							1										
<i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> var. <i>gomphrenoides</i>					1												
<i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> var. <i>roseo-albus</i>		1							1	1							



**APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: * denotes introduced taxa		Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
AMARANTHACEAE (Cont)	<i>Ptilotus grandiflorus</i> var. <i>grandiflorus</i>						1										
	<i>Ptilotus helipteroides</i>				1						1	1					
	<i>Ptilotus helipteroides</i> var. <i>helipteroides</i>								1								
	<i>Ptilotus latifolius</i>												1				
	<i>Ptilotus latifolius</i> var. <i>?latifolius</i>			1													
	<i>Ptilotus macrocephalus</i>						1										
	<i>Ptilotus murrayi</i> var. <i>murrayi</i>			1	1												
	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>			1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1		
	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> var. <i>obovatus</i>					1											
	<i>Ptilotus polakii</i>					1						1	1				
	<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>	1								1	1				1	1	
	<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> var. <i>polystachyus</i>							1					1	1		1	
	<i>Ptilotus roei</i>									1							
	<i>Ptilotus schwartzii</i>							1					1	1	1		
	<i>Ptilotus schwartzii</i> var. <i>schwartzii</i>							1						1			
<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i> forma <i>spathulatus</i>															1		
NYCTAGINACEAE	<i>Boerhavia burbridgeana</i>					1							1				
	<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i>		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1			1	
	<i>Boerhavia paludosa</i>									1							
	<i>Boerhavia repleta</i>			1													
	<i>Boerhavia schomburgkiana</i>			1		1							1				
GYROSTEMONACEAE	<i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i>									1	1				1	1	
	<i>Gyrostemon racemiger</i>															1	
	<i>Gyrostemon ramulosus</i>			1	1		1						1				

APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: * denotes introduced taxa		Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
AIZOACEAE	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>																	
	* <i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>																1	
	<i>Trianthena oxycalyptra</i> var. <i>oxycalyptra</i>				1													
	<i>Trianthena pilosa</i>				1													
	<i>Trianthena triquetra</i>		1	1	1	1			1				1	1				
MOLLUGINACEAE	<i>Mollugo molluginis</i>			1							1	1						
PORTULACACEAE	<i>Calandrinia polyandra</i>											1					1	
	<i>Calandrinia schistorhiza</i>											1						
	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1			1			
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i>		1			1							1					
	<i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i>		1															
LAURACEAE	<i>Cassytha capillaris</i>		1															
CAPPARACEAE	<i>Cleome uncifera</i> subsp. <i>uncifera</i>												1					
	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1					
BRASSICACEAE	* <i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	1				1												
	* <i>Carrichtera annua</i>	1																
	<i>Lepidium phlebopetalum</i>												1					
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Bursaria occidentalis</i>								1							1	1	1
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia acradenia</i>				1													
	<i>Acacia acuaria</i>																1	
	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>																1	
	<i>Acacia ampliceps</i>									1								
	<i>Acacia anastema</i>													1				
	<i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i>		1	1					1	1	1							
	<i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>aneura</i>		1						1				1	1				



**APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: \* denotes introduced taxa

Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIMOSACEAE (Cont)	<i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>fuliginea</i>													1		
	<i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>														1	1
	<i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>macrocarpa</i>			1												
	<i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>pilbarana</i>											1	1			
	<i>Acacia aneura</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>															1
	<i>Acacia bivenosa</i>		1	1					1	1	1			1		
	<i>Acacia burkittii</i>							1								1
	<i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i>		1	1	1	1			1		1	1				
	<i>Acacia colletioides</i>							1								1
	<i>Acacia comans</i>		1			1			1		1	1	1			
	<i>Acacia coriacea</i> subsp. <i>pendens</i>			1	1	1					1	1				
	<i>Acacia cuspidifolia</i>				1								1			
	<i>Acacia cuthbertsonii</i> subsp. <i>cuthbertsonii</i>											1	1			
	<i>Acacia cuthbertsonii</i> subsp. <i>linearis</i>					1									1	
	<i>Acacia cyperophylla</i> var. <i>cyperophylla</i>														1	
	<i>Acacia ?distans</i>												1			
	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>				1	1										
	<i>Acacia grasbyi</i>														1	1
	<i>Acacia inaequilatera</i>		1	1					1	1	1					
	<i>Acacia jamesiana</i>		1	1	1	1			1			1				
	<i>Acacia jennerae</i>										1	1				
	<i>Acacia kempeana</i>														1	
	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>		1			1										
	<i>Acacia longispinea</i>															1
	<i>Acacia marramamba</i>											1				
	<i>Acacia microbotrya</i>														1	
	<i>Acacia murrayana</i>							1						1	1	1
	<i>Acacia neurophylla</i> subsp. <i>erugata</i>															1
	<i>Acacia nigripilosa</i> subsp. <i>nigripilosa</i>															1
	<i>Acacia pachycarpa</i>					1										
	<i>Acacia paraneura</i>					1							1			
	<i>Acacia prainii</i>								1	1		1				
	<i>Acacia pruinoscarpa</i>				1		1					1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: \* denotes introduced taxa

Stage		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
MIMOSACEAE (Cont)	<i>Acacia pyrifolia</i>		1		1				1	1	1	1				1	
	<i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i>									1							
	<i>Acacia ramulosa</i> var. <i>linophylla</i>												1	1			
	<i>Acacia ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i>	1					1	1						1	1	1	
	<i>Acacia rostellifera</i>								1						1	1	
	<i>Acacia roycei</i>							1	1						1	1	
	<i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i>	1			1	1	1	1				1		1	1	1	
	<i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> x <i>Acacia ligulata</i>	1	1	1	1	1						1	1				
	<i>Acacia sericocarpa</i>										1						
	<i>Acacia sibilans</i>					1							1				
	<i>Acacia stellaticeps</i>			1						1		1					
	<i>Acacia subtessarogona</i>											1	1				
	<i>Acacia synchronicia</i>		1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1			
	<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>	1	1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
	<i>Acacia tumida</i>											1					
	<i>Acacia victoriae</i>				1	1								1	1	1	
	<i>Acacia wanyu</i>			1										1			
	<i>Acacia wiseana</i>							1							1	1	1
	<i>Acacia xiphophylla</i>		1	1	1	1				1	1		1	1			
<i>Neptunia dimorphantha</i>		1	1	1	1				1			1					
CAESALPINIACEAE	<i>Petalostylis cassioides</i>											1					
	<i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i>		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1				1	
	<i>Senna</i> aff. <i>charlesiana</i>															1	
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. ? <i>artemisioides</i>												1				
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>														1	1	
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i>					1	1					1	1	1	1		
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i>				1		1					1	1	1			
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> forma <i>sericea</i>				1	1	1					1	1				
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> x <i>helmsii</i>														1		
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. x <i>sturtii</i>					1	1			1			1	1		1	
<i>Senna charlesiana</i>									1								





APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: * denotes introduced taxa		Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
PAPILIONACEAE (Cont)	<i>Mirbelia spinosa</i>					1	1				1		1	1	1		
	<i>Mirbelia trichocalyx</i>												1				
	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>			1							1						
	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>		1			1			1	1	1						
	<i>Tephrosia gardneri</i> (ms)			1													
	<i>Tephrosia rosea</i>								1								
	<i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>glabrior</i> (ms)		1	1													
	<i>Tephrosia supina</i>				1												
	<i>Tephrosia uniovulata</i>			1													
	<i>Vigna lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>		1	1	1	1			1	1	1						
	OXALIDACEAE	* <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>															1
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Tribulus astrocarpus</i>					1				1		1					
	<i>Tribulus hirsutus</i>			1						1							
	<i>Tribulus macrocarpus</i>									1	1						
	<i>Tribulus occidentalis</i>					1						1	1				
	<i>Zygophyllum aurantiacum</i>					1						1				1	
	<i>Zygophyllum kochii</i>											1	1				
RUTACEAE	<i>Philothea kalbarriensis</i> P2															1	
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Comesperma integerrimum</i>															1	
	<i>Polygala isingii</i>									1							
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia australis</i>		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1				
	<i>Euphorbia ?biconvexa</i>														1		
	<i>Euphorbia boophthona</i>		1		1	1			1	1	1	1					
	<i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i>				1	1				1	1						
	<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i>				1	1					1	1	1				
	<i>Euphorbia schultzii</i>		1							1							
	<i>Euphorbia sharkoensis</i>					1							1		1		





**APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: * denotes introduced taxa		Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
MALVACEAE (Cont)	<i>Hibiscus brachychaenus</i>			1													
	<i>Hibiscus brachysiphonius</i> P3			1					1								
	<i>Hibiscus burtonii</i>			1							1	1					
	<i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i>			1								1					
	<i>Hibiscus ?sturtii</i>			1													
	<i>Lawrenzia</i> sp.					1								1			
	* <i>Malvastrum americanum</i>		1	1	1				1			1	1				
	<i>Sida atrovirens</i> (ms)								1						1	1	
	<i>Sida ?calyxhymenia</i>												1				
	<i>Sida clementii</i>		1														
	<i>Sida echinocarpa</i>									1	1	1					
	<i>Sida excedentifolia</i> (ms)				1		1							1			
	<i>Sida fibulifera</i>		1	1	1	1					1		1	1			
	<i>Sida kingii</i>														1		
	<i>Sida platycalyx</i>				1								1				
	<i>Sida rohlena</i>						1						1	1			
	<i>Sida rohlena</i> subsp. <i>rohlena</i>				1	1	1			1	1	1		1			
	<i>Sida tescorum</i> (ms)					1								1			
	<i>Sida</i> sp. Carnarvon (P.S. Short 2492)						1										
	<i>Sida</i> sp. verrucose glands (F.H. Mollemans 2423)		1							1	1						
STERCULIACEAE	<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>		1			1							1	1	1		
	<i>Hannafordia quadrivalvis</i> subsp. <i>quadrivalvis</i>															1	
	<i>Keraudrenia velutina</i> subsp. <i>elliptica</i> (ms)										1	1					
	<i>Rulingia luteiflora</i>												1			1	
	<i>Waltheria indica</i>		1	1						1						1	
DILLENACEAE	<i>Hibbertia conspicua</i>															1	
FRANKENIACEAE	<i>Frankenia glomerata</i> P3												1				
	<i>Frankenia setosa</i>						1						1				





**APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: * denotes introduced taxa		Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
MYRTACEAE (Cont)	<i>Eucalyptus victrix</i>		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1			1	
	<i>Malleostemon peltiger</i>															1	
	<i>Melaleuca argentea</i>					1											
	<i>Melaleuca campanae</i>															1	
	<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>															1	
	<i>Melaleuca glomerata</i>			1		1			1	1	1	1					
	<i>Melaleuca stereophloia</i>															1	1
	<i>Pileanthus peduncularis</i> subsp. <i>pilifer</i>							1						1			
	<i>Pileanthus vernicosus</i>																1
	<i>Scholtzia leptantha</i>						1				1						
	? <i>Thryptomene baeckeacea</i>																1
	<i>Thryptomene decussata</i>							1	1					1	1	1	
	<i>Verticordia forrestii</i>													1		1	
	HALORAGACEAE	<i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i> var. <i>aureum</i>														1	1
APIACEAE	<i>Platysace effusa</i>															1	
	<i>Platysace trachymenioides</i>															1	
PRIMULACEAE	<i>Samolus repens</i> var. <i>floribundus</i>					1										1	
OLEACEAE	<i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i>											1					
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>		1														
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Marsdenia australis</i>				1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1		
	<i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i>						1						1	1		1	
	<i>Sarcostemma viminale</i> subsp. <i>australe</i>					1											
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Bonamia media</i> var. <i>villosa</i>								1		1						
	<i>Bonamia pannosa</i>								1								
	<i>Bonamia rosea</i>		1	1							1	1					



APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5

NB: * denotes introduced taxa		Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
CONVOLVULACEAE (Cont)	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>		1	1	1				1	1							
	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i>			1								1					
	<i>Ipomoea coptica</i>								1								
	<i>Ipomoea costata</i>											1					
	<i>Ipomoea muelleri</i>		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1					
	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>								1								
	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>			1									1				
	<i>Porana sericea</i>		1		1								1				
BORAGINACEAE	<i>Heliotropium ammophilum</i>													1		1	
	<i>Heliotropium crispatum</i>			1	1	1				1	1	1				1	
	<i>Heliotropium heteranthum</i>				1				1			1					
	<i>Heliotropium inexplicitum</i>											1					
	<i>Heliotropium</i> sp.			1													
	<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i>		1	1					1					1			
LAMIACEAE	<i>Basilicum polystachyon</i>		1						1								
	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1				
	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i>				1												
	<i>Dicrastylis incana</i> P2															1	
	<i>Dicrastylis linearifolia</i> P3							1							1	1	
	<i>Microcorys tenuifolia</i> P3															1	
	* <i>Ocimum basilicum</i>			1													
	<i>Pityrodia hemigenioides</i>																1
	<i>Pityrodia loxocarpa</i>			1													
	<i>Pityrodia oldfieldii</i>																1
	<i>Pityrodia paniculata</i>			1		1	1						1			1	
	<i>Prostanthera althoferi</i> subsp. <i>althoferi</i>								1								
	<i>Prostanthera campbellii</i>																1
<i>Spartothamnella teucriflora</i>													1	1			





**APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: * denotes introduced taxa		Stage	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Family	Species/Loop	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
MYOPORACEAE (Cont)	<i>Eremophila maitlandii</i>					1							1	1			
	<i>Eremophila phyllopoda</i> subsp. <i>phyllopoda</i> (ms)													1			
	<i>Eremophila physocalyx</i> (ms) P3							1							1		
	<i>Eremophila platycalyx</i> subsp. <i>platycalyx</i> (ms)				1								1				
	<i>Eremophila setacea</i> (ms)			1				1						1	1		
	<i>Eremophila tietkensis</i>													1			
	<i>Eremophila youngii</i> subsp. <i>youngii</i> (ms)														1	1	
	<i>Myoporum montanum</i>						1										
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago drummondii</i>								1					1	1	1	
RUBIACEAE	<i>Psyrax latifolia</i> (ms)												1	1	1		
	<i>Psyrax rigidula</i>													1			
CUCURBITACEAE	* <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>		1	1						1	1		1				
	* <i>Cucumis melo</i> subsp. <i>agrestis</i>				1												
	* <i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>															1	
	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i>		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1			
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Wahlenbergia preissii</i>															1	
	<i>Wahlenbergia tumidifructa</i>				1												
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Lobelia heterophylla</i>													1	1		
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Goodenia forrestii</i>			1	1	1				1	1	1					
	<i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i>		1						1	1							
	<i>Goodenia microptera</i>								1								
	<i>Goodenia muelleriana</i>								1								
	<i>Goodenia occidentalis</i>							1					1		1		
	<i>Goodenia pascua</i> P3									1							
	<i>Goodenia ?prostrata</i>					1								1			
	<i>Goodenia tenuiloba</i>													1			
	<i>Goodenia ?triodiophila</i>					1							1				





**APPENDIX B : SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED IN DIFFERENT LOOPS OF STAGES 4 AND 5**

NB: \* denotes introduced taxa

	<b>Stage</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Family</b>	<b>Species/Loop</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
	<i>Rhodanthe citrina</i>	1														





**APPENDIX C: KNOWN POPULATIONS OF PROTECTED AND PRIORITY FLORA ON THE  
DAMPIER TO BUNBURY GAS PIPELINE, IN RELATION TO GERALDTON**

FCC = Federal Conservation Codes, SCC = State Conservation Code

CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable

R = Rare, P1 = Priority 1, P2 = Priority 2, P3 = Priority 3, P4 = Priority 4

S = south of Geraldton, N = north of Geraldton

<b>Species</b>	<b>FCC</b>	<b>SCC</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
<i>Abutilon</i> sp. Quobba (H. Demarz 3858)		P2		X
<i>Abutilon uncinatum</i>		P1		X
<i>Acacia ampliata</i>		P1		X
<i>Acacia anomala</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Acacia aphylla</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Acacia atopa</i>		P3		X
<i>Acacia benthamii</i>		P2	X	
<i>Acacia cummingiana</i>		P3	X	
<i>Acacia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Acacia epacantha</i>		P3	X	
<i>Acacia flabellifolia</i>		P2	X	
<i>Acacia flagelliformis</i>		P4	X	
<i>Acacia forrestiana</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Acacia glaucocaesia</i>		P3		X
<i>Acacia horridula</i>		P3	X	
<i>Acacia isoneura</i> subsp. <i>isoneura</i>		P3	X	
<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>bracteolata</i> long peduncle variant (G.J. Keighery 5026)		P1	X	
<i>Acacia latipes</i> subsp. <i>licina</i>		P3	X	X
<i>Acacia leptospermoides</i> subsp. <i>psammophila</i>		P3		X
<i>Acacia lineolata</i> subsp. <i>multilineata</i>		P1		X
<i>Acacia megacephala</i>		P2	X	X
<i>Acacia nigripilosa</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>		P1		X
<i>Acacia oncinophylla</i> subsp. <i>oncinophylla</i>		P3	X	
<i>Acacia oncinophylla</i> subsp. <i>patulifolia</i>		P2	X	
<i>Acacia plicata</i>		P3	X	
<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>reflexa</i> acuminate bracteole variant (R.J. Cumming 882)		P3	X	
<i>Acacia retrorsa</i>		P2	X	
<i>Acacia ridleyana</i>		P3	X	
<i>Acacia ryaniana</i>		P2		X
<i>Acacia semitrullata</i>		P3	X	
<i>Acacia splendens</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Acacia subrigida</i>		P2		X
<i>Acacia telmica</i>		P3	X	
<i>Acacia wilsonii</i>		R	X	
<i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> subsp. <i>chamaephyton</i>		P3	X	
<i>Allocasuarina grevilleoides</i>		P3	X	
<i>Allocasuarina ramosissima</i>		P3	X	
<i>Andersonia gracilis</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Angianthus drummondii</i>		P3	X	
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i> subsp. Badgingarra (S.D. Hopper 7114)		P2	X	

**APPENDIX C: KNOWN POPULATIONS OF PROTECTED AND PRIORITY FLORA ON THE  
DAMPIER TO BUNBURY GAS PIPELINE, IN RELATION TO GERALDTON**

FCC = Federal Conservation Codes, SCC = State Conservation Code

CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable

R = Rare, P1 = Priority 1, P2 = Priority 2, P3 = Priority 3, P4 = Priority 4

S = south of Geraldton, N = north of Geraldton

<b>Species</b>	<b>FCC</b>	<b>SCC</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i> subsp. <i>chrysanthus</i>		P4	X	
<i>Anigozanthos humilis</i> subsp. <i>grandis</i>		P2	X	
<i>Anthocercis gracilis</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Anthotium junciforme</i>		P4	X	
<i>Anthotroche myoporoides</i>		P2		X
<i>Aotus cordifolia</i>		P3	X	
<i>Apodasmia ceramophila</i>		P2	X	
<i>Aponogeton hexatepalus</i>		P4	X	
<i>Arnocrinum gracillimum</i>		P2	X	
<i>Asteridea gracilis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Asterolasia drummondii</i>		P4	X	
<i>Asterolasia nivea</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Astroloma</i> sp. Cataby (E.A. Griffin 1022)		P4	X	
<i>Atriplex spinulosa</i>		P1		X
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. Bunney Road (S. Patrick 4059)		P2	X	
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. Chittering (R.J. Cranfield 1983)		P4	X	
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. Moora (R. Bone 1993/1)		P3	X	
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. Perth Region (R.J. Cranfield 444)		P3	X	
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. Walkaway (A.S. George 11249)		P3	X	X
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. Yuna (M.E. Trudgen 2224)		P2		X
<i>Baeckea staminosa</i>		P1		X
<i>Balaustion microphyllum</i>		P4		X
<i>Banksia chamaephyton</i>		P4	X	
<i>Banksia elegans</i>		P4	X	
<i>Banksia micrantha</i>		P3	X	
<i>Banksia scabrella</i>		P4	X	
<i>Beaufortia bicolor</i>		P3	X	
<i>Beaufortia eriocephala</i>		P3	X	
<i>Bergia auriculata</i>		P2		X
<i>Beyeria gardneri</i>		P1	X	
<i>Beyeria similis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Blennospora doliiformis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Boronia capitata</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i>		P2	X	
<i>Boronia humifusa</i>		P1	X	
<i>Boronia juncea</i> subsp. <i>juncea</i>		P1	X	
<i>Boronia ramosa</i> subsp. <i>lesueurana</i>		P2	X	
<i>Boronia scabra</i> subsp. <i>condensata</i>		P2	X	
<i>Boronia tenuis</i>		P4	X	
<i>Bossiaea modesta</i>		P2	X	
<i>Byblis gigantea</i>		P2	X	



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<b>Species</b>	<b>FCC</b>	<b>SCC</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
<i>Caladenia arrecta</i>		P4	X	
<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Caladenia longicauda</i> subsp. <i>clivicola</i>		P4	X	
<i>Caladenia procera</i>		R	X	
<i>Caladenia speciosa</i>		P4	X	
<i>Caladenia wanosa</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Calandrinia</i> sp. Coolcalalaya (G.J. Keighery & N. Gibson 698)		P1		X
<i>Calectasia browneana</i>		P2	X	
<i>Calectasia cyanea</i>	CE	R	X	
<i>Calothamnus graniticus</i> subsp. <i>leptophyllus</i>		P4	X	
<i>Calothamnus rupestris</i>		P4	X	
<i>Calytrix breviseta</i> subsp. <i>breviseta</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Calytrix chrysantha</i>		P3	X	
<i>Calytrix drummondii</i>		P3	X	
<i>Calytrix ecalycata</i> subsp. <i>brevis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Calytrix eneabbensis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Calytrix formosa</i>		P3		X
<i>Calytrix harvestiana</i>		P2		X
<i>Calytrix simplex</i> subsp. <i>simplex</i>		P1	X	
<i>Calytrix superba</i>		P3	X	
<i>Calytrix sylvana</i>		P4	X	
<i>Calytrix variabilis</i>		(not code	X	
<i>Cardamine paucijuga</i>		P2	X	
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>		P1	X	
<i>Catacolea enodis</i>		P2	X	
<i>Caustis gigas</i>		P2	X	
<i>Centrolepis caespitosa</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Chamaescilla gibsonii</i>		P3	X	
<i>Chamelaucium griffinii</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Chamelaucium lullfitzii</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Chamelaucium oenanthum</i>		P1		X
<i>Chordifex chaunocoleus</i>		P4	X	
<i>Chthonocephalus muellerianus</i>		P2		X
<i>Chthonocephalus tomentellus</i>		P2		X
<i>Comesperma acerosum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Comesperma griffinii</i>		P2	X	
<i>Comesperma rhadinocarpum</i>		P2	X	
<i>Conospermum densiflorum</i> subsp. <i>unicephalatum</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Conospermum scaposum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Conospermum undulatum</i>	V	R	X	

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<i>Conostephium magnum</i>		P4	X	
<i>Conostylis dielsii</i> subsp. <i>teres</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Conostylis micrantha</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Craspedia argillicola</i>		P2	X	
<i>Cryptandra nola</i>		P2		X
<i>Cyanicula ixiooides</i> subsp. <i>ixiooides</i>		P4	X	
<i>Cyathochaeta teretifolia</i>		P3	X	
<i>Dampiera krauseana</i>		P2	X	X
<i>Dampiera tephrea</i>		P2	X	
<i>Darwinia acerosa</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Darwinia apiculata</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Darwinia carnea</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Darwinia foetida</i>		R	X	
<i>Darwinia pimelioides</i>		P4	X	
<i>Darwinia sanguinea</i>		P4	X	
<i>Daviesia chapmanii</i>		P4	X	
<i>Daviesia debilior</i> subsp. <i>debilior</i>		P2	X	
<i>Daviesia epiphyllum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Daviesia pteroclada</i>		P3	X	
<i>Desmocladius biformis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Desmocladius elongatus</i>		P3	X	
<i>Dicrastylis incana</i>		P2		X
<i>Dicrastylis linearifolia</i>		P3		X
<i>Dillwynia dillwynioides</i>		P3	X	
<i>Diplolaena andrewsii</i>		P2	X	
<i>Diuris drummondii</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Diuris micrantha</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Diuris purdiei</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Diuris recurva</i>		P4	X	
<i>Dodonaea hackettiana</i>		P4	X	
<i>Drakaea elastica</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Drakaea micrantha</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Drosera marchantii</i> subsp. <i>prophylla</i>		P1	X	
<i>Drosera occidentalis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>		P4	X	
<i>Dryandra catoglypta</i>		P2	X	
<i>Dryandra cypholoba</i>		P3	X	
<i>Dryandra fraseri</i> var. <i>crebra</i>		P3	X	
<i>Dryandra kippistiana</i> var. <i>paenepeccata</i>		P3	X	
<i>Dryandra lindleyana</i> subsp. <i>pollostata</i>		P3	X	
<i>Dryandra mimica</i>	E	R	X	



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<i>Dryandra nobilis</i> subsp. <i>fragrans</i>		P3	X	
<i>Dryandra platycarpa</i>		P4	X	
<i>Dryandra polycephala</i>		P4	X	
<i>Dryandra pteridifolia</i> subsp. <i>vernalis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Dryandra sclerophylla</i>		P4	X	
<i>Dryandra serratuloides</i> subsp. <i>perissa</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Dryandra speciosa</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i>		P3	X	
<i>Dryandra stricta</i>		P3	X	
<i>Dryandra subulata</i>		P3	X	
<i>Dryandra tortifolia</i>		P3	X	
<i>Eleocharis keigheryi</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Enekbatus roseus</i>		P3		X
<i>Epiblema grandiflorum</i> var. <i>cyaneum</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Eremaea acutifolia</i>		P2	X	X
<i>Eremaea asterocarpa</i> subsp. <i>brachyclada</i>		P1	X	
<i>Eremophila glabra</i> subsp. <i>chlorella</i>		P1	X	
<i>Eremophila glabra</i> subsp. <i>psammophora</i>		P2		X
<i>Eremophila physocalyx</i>		P3		X
<i>Eryngium ferox</i>		P3	X	
<i>Eryngium subdecumbens</i>		P3	X	
<i>Eucalyptus abdita</i>		P2	X	
<i>Eucalyptus absita</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Eucalyptus absita</i> x <i>loxophleba</i>		P1	X	
<i>Eucalyptus balanites</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Eucalyptus crispata</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Eucalyptus diminuta</i>		P3	X	
<i>Eucalyptus dolorosa</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Eucalyptus ebbanoensis</i> subsp. <i>photina</i>		P4	X	X
<i>Eucalyptus exilis</i>		P4	X	
<i>Eucalyptus impensa</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Eucalyptus johnsoniana</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Eucalyptus lateritica</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Eucalyptus leprophloia</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> x <i>wandoo</i>		P4	X	
<i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>elachantha</i>		P4	X	
<i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i> x <i>pyriformis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Eucalyptus pendens</i>		P4	X	
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>cratyantha</i>		P4	X	
<i>Eucalyptus suberea</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Eucalyptus synandra</i>	V	R	X	

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<i>Eucalyptus x carnabyi</i>		P4	X	
<i>Eucalyptus zopherophloia</i>		P4	X	
<i>Euphrasia scabra</i>		P2	X	
<i>Gastrolobium alternifolium</i>		P3	X	
<i>Gastrolobium axillare</i>		P3	X	
<i>Gastrolobium callistachys</i>		P4	X	
<i>Gastrolobium hamulosum</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Gastrolobium nudum</i>		P2	X	
<i>Geleznovia verrucosa</i> subsp. <i>formosa</i>		P3	X	
<i>Georgeantha hexandra</i>		P4	X	
<i>Gnephosis</i> sp. Billabong (B. Nordenstam & A. Anderberg 203)		P1		X
<i>Gompholobium gairdnerianum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Goodenia arthrotricha</i>		P2	X	
<i>Goodenia berringbinensis</i>		P4		X
<i>Goodenia filiformis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Goodenia pallida</i>		P1		X
<i>Goodenia pascua</i>		P3		X
<i>Goodenia xanthotricha</i>		P2	X	
<i>Grevillea althoferorum</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Grevillea annulifera</i>		P3		X
<i>Grevillea biformis</i> subsp. <i>cymbiformis</i>		P2	X	
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i> subsp. <i>pagna</i>		P1	X	
<i>Grevillea calliantha</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Grevillea candicans</i>		P3		X
<i>Grevillea curviloba</i> subsp. <i>curviloba</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Grevillea curviloba</i> subsp. <i>incurva</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Grevillea drummondii</i>		P4	X	
<i>Grevillea erinacea</i>		P3	X	
<i>Grevillea evanescens</i>		P1	X	
<i>Grevillea florida</i>		P3	X	
<i>Grevillea granulosa</i>		P3		X
<i>Grevillea hirtella</i>		P3	X	
<i>Grevillea leptopoda</i>		P3	X	
<i>Grevillea makinsonii</i>		P3	X	
<i>Grevillea manglesii</i> subsp. <i>dissectifolia</i>		P3	X	
<i>Grevillea manglesii</i> subsp. <i>ornithopoda</i>		P2	X	
<i>Grevillea metamorpha</i>		P1	X	
<i>Grevillea olivacea</i>		P4	X	
<i>Grevillea pimeleoides</i>		P4	X	
<i>Grevillea rosieri</i>		P2	X	



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<i>Grevillea rudis</i>		P4	X	
<i>Grevillea saccata</i>		P4	X	
<i>Grevillea stenostachya</i>		P3		X
<i>Grevillea subterlineata</i>		P3		X
<i>Grevillea synapheae</i> subsp. A Flora of Australia (S.D. Hopper 6333)		P1	X	
<i>Grevillea synapheae</i> subsp. <i>minyulo</i>		P1	X	
<i>Grevillea thelemanniana</i>		P4	X	
<i>Grevillea thyrsoides</i> subsp. <i>pustulata</i>		P3	X	
<i>Grevillea thyrsoides</i> subsp. <i>thyrsoides</i>		P3	X	
<i>Grevillea triloba</i>		P3	X	
<i>Grevillea uniformis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Guichenotia alba</i>		P3	X	
<i>Guichenotia tuberculata</i>		P3	X	
<i>Haemodorum loratum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Hakea longiflora</i>		P3	X	
<i>Hakea megalosperma</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Hakea neurophylla</i>		P4	X	
<i>Hakea polyanthema</i>		P3	X	
<i>Hakea tuberculata</i>		P3	X	
<i>Halgania corymbosa</i>		P3	X	
<i>Haloragis aculeolata</i>		P2	X	
<i>Haloragis scoparia</i>		P1	X	
<i>Haloragis tenuifolia</i>		P3	X	
<i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i>		P1		X
<i>Hemiandra</i> sp. Eneabba (H. Demarz 3687)		P1	X	
<i>Hemigenia microphylla</i>		P3	X	
<i>Hemigenia saligna</i>		P3	X	X
<i>Hensmania stoniella</i>		P3	X	
<i>Hibbertia glomerata</i> subsp. <i>ginginensis</i>		P1	X	
<i>Hibbertia helianthemoides</i>		P3	X	
<i>Hibbertia miniata</i>		P4	X	
<i>Hibbertia montana</i>		P4	X	
<i>Homalocalyx chapmanii</i>		P1	X	
<i>Homalocalyx inerrabundus</i>		P2		X
<i>Hopkinsia anoectocolea</i>		P3	X	
<i>Hydatella dioica</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Hydrocotyle lemnoides</i>		P4	X	
<i>Hydrocotyle striata</i>		P1	X	
<i>Hypocalymma gardneri</i>		P2	X	
<i>Hypocalymma serrulatum</i>		P3	X	

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<i>Hypocalymma</i> sp. Cataby (G.J. Keighery 5151)		P1	X	
<i>Hypocalymma tenuatum</i>		P2	X	
<i>Hypocalymma tetrapterum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Hypolaena robusta</i>		P4	X	
<i>Isopogon drummondii</i>		P3	X	
<i>Isopogon tridens</i>		P3	X	
<i>Isotropis cuneifolia</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i>		P2	X	
<i>Jacksonia anthoclada</i>		P3	X	
<i>Jacksonia carduacea</i>		P3	X	
<i>Jacksonia rubra</i>		P2	X	
<i>Jacksonia sericea</i>		P4	X	
<i>Jacksonia</i> sp. Badgingarra (H. Demarz D6601)		P1	X	
<i>Jacksonia sparsa</i>		P4	X	
<i>Jacksonia velutina</i>		P4		X
<i>Johnsonia pubescens</i> subsp. <i>cygnorum</i>		P2	X	
<i>Lasiopetalum bracteatum</i>		P4	X	
<i>Lasiopetalum lineare</i>		P3	X	
<i>Lasiopetalum membranaceum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Lasiopetalum miseryense</i>		P1	X	
<i>Lasiopetalum ogilvieanum</i>		P1	X	
<i>Lasiopetalum oldfieldii</i> subsp. <i>oldfieldii</i>		P3	X	
<i>Lechenaultia longiloba</i>		P4	X	X
<i>Lechenaultia magnifica</i>		P1	X	
<i>Lepidobolus quadratus</i>		P3	X	
<i>Lepidosperma rostratum</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Leucopogon marginatus</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Leucopogon obtectus</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Leucopogon plumuliflorus</i>		P2	X	
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. ciliate Eneabba (F. Obbens & C. Godden s.n. 3/7)		P1	X	
<i>Loxocarya gigas</i>		P2	X	
<i>Macarthuria keigheryi</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Malleostemon</i> sp. Cooljarloo (B. Backhouse s.n. 16/11/88)		P1	X	
<i>Malleostemon</i> sp. Unmade Road (E.A. Griffin 7537)		P1	X	
<i>Melaleuca clavifolia</i>		P1	X	
<i>Mesomelaena stygia</i> subsp. <i>deflexa</i>		P1	X	
<i>Microcorys tenuifolia</i>		P3		X
<i>Micromyrtus uniovula</i>		P2	X	
<i>Microtis media</i> subsp. <i>quadrata</i>		P4	X	
<i>Myriocephalus appendiculatus</i>		P3	X	
<i>Myriocephalus suffruticosus</i>		P1	X	



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<i>Myriophyllum echinatum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Olax scalariformis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Onychosepalum microcarpum</i>		P1	X	
<i>Paracaleana dixonii</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Parsonsia diaphanophleba</i>		P4	X	
<i>Patersonia spirafolia</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Persoonia filiformis</i>		P2	X	
<i>Persoonia kararae</i>		P1		X
<i>Persoonia rudis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Persoonia sulcata</i>		P4	X	
<i>Petrophile biternata</i>		P3	X	
<i>Petrophile clavata</i>		P2	X	
<i>Petrophile nivea</i>		P1	X	
<i>Petrophile plumosa</i>		P3	X	
<i>Philothea kalbarriensis</i>		P2		X
<i>Phlebocarya pilosissima</i> subsp. <i>pilosissima</i>		P3	X	
<i>Phyllangium palustre</i>		P2	X	
<i>Pimelea rara</i>		P4	X	
<i>Pithocarpa corymbulosa</i>		P2	X	
<i>Pityrodia axillaris</i>		R	X	
<i>Pityrodia viscida</i>		P3	X	
<i>Platysace ramosissima</i>		P3	X	
<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. Yalgorup (G. Brockman GBB463)		P2	X	
<i>Ptychosema pusillum</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Pultenaea skinneri</i>		P4	X	
<i>Rhodanthe ascendens</i>		P1		X
<i>Rhodanthe pyrethrum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Rumex crystallinus</i>		P2		X
<i>Rumex drummondii</i>		P4	X	
<i>Scaevola eneabba</i>		P2	X	
<i>Scaevola oldfieldii</i>		P3	X	
<i>Schoenia filifolia</i> subsp. <i>arenicola</i>		P1		X
<i>Schoenus benthamii</i>		P3	X	
<i>Schoenus capillifolius</i>		P2	X	
<i>Schoenus griffinianus</i>		P2	X	
<i>Schoenus natans</i>		P4	X	
<i>Schoenus pennisetis</i>		P1	X	
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. Bullsbrook (J.J. Alford 915)		P2	X	
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. Eneabba (F. Obbens & C. Godden I154)		P1	X	
<i>Schoenus</i> sp. Waroona (G.J. Keighery 12235)		P3	X	

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S = south of Geraldton, N = north of Geraldton

<b>Species</b>	<b>FCC</b>	<b>SCC</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
<i>Scholtzia</i> sp. Bickley (W.H. Loaring s.n.)		P1	X	
<i>Scholtzia</i> sp. Binnu (M.E. Trudgen 2218)		P1		X
<i>Scholtzia</i> sp. Binnu East Road (M.E. Trudgen 12013)		P1		X
<i>Scholtzia</i> sp. Eradu (R.D. Royce 8016)		P2		X
<i>Scholtzia</i> sp. Galena (W.E. Blackall 4728)		P2		X
<i>Scholtzia</i> sp. Gunyidi (J.D. Briggs 1721)		P2	X	
<i>Scholtzia</i> sp. Valentine Road (S. Patrick 2142)		P1		X
<i>Scholtzia</i> sp. Whelarra (M.E. Trudgen 12018)		P1		X
<i>Senecio gilbertii</i>		P1	X	
<i>Senecio leucoglossus</i>		P4	X	
<i>Sida</i> sp. Wittenoom (W.R. Barker 1962)		P3		X
<i>Spirogardnera rubescens</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Stachystemon axillaris</i>		P4	X	
<i>Stackhousia clementii</i>		P1		X
<i>Stawellia dimorphantha</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Stenanthemum bilobum</i>		P1		X
<i>Stenanthemum reissekii</i>		P3	X	
<i>Stenanthemum</i> sp. Burma Road (G.J. Keighery & N. Gibson 2904)		P2	X	
<i>Stenanthemum sublineare</i>		P2	X	
<i>Stylidium aceratum</i>		P2	X	
<i>Stylidium aeonioides</i>		P2	X	
<i>Stylidium diuroides</i> subsp. <i>paucifoliatum</i>		P4	X	X
<i>Stylidium drummondianum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Stylidium hymenocraspedum</i>		P2	X	
<i>Stylidium inversiflorum</i>		P4	X	
<i>Stylidium longitubum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Stylidium maritimum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Stylidium nonscandens</i>		P3	X	
<i>Stylidium pseudocaespitosum</i>		P2	X	X
<i>Stylidium squamellosum</i>		P2	X	
<i>Stylidium striatum</i>		P4	X	
<i>Stylidium tinkeri</i>		P1	X	
<i>Stylidium torticarpum</i>		P3	X	
<i>Stylidium trudgenii</i>		P3	X	
<i>Synaphea aephyrsa</i>		P3	X	
<i>Synaphea endothrix</i>		P2	X	
<i>Synaphea grandis</i>		P4	X	
<i>Synaphea lesueurensis</i>		P2	X	
<i>Synaphea odocoileops</i>		P1	X	
<i>Synaphea oulopha</i>		P1	X	



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<i>Synaphea</i> sp. Fairbridge Farm (D. Papenfus 696)		R	X	
<i>Synaphea</i> sp. Pinjarra (R. Davis 6578)		R	X	
<i>Synaphea sparsiflora</i>		P2	X	
<i>Synaphea stenoloba</i>		R	X	
<i>Templetonia drummondii</i>		P4	X	
<i>Terminalia supranitifolia</i>		P1		X
<i>Tetralia australiensis</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Tetralia angulata</i>		P3	X	
<i>Tetralia aphylla</i>	V	R	X	
<i>Tetralia nephelioides</i>		R	X	
<i>Tetralia pilifera</i>		P3	X	
<i>Tetralia</i> sp. Granite (S. Patrick SP1224)		P3	X	
<i>Thelymitra apiculata</i>		P4	X	
<i>Thelymitra dedmaniarum</i>		R	X	
<i>Thelymitra magnifica</i>		P1	X	
<i>Thelymitra</i> sp. Crystal Brook Star Orchid (F. Humphreys 27/10/1963)		P1	X	
<i>Thelymitra stellata</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Themeda</i> sp. Hamersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431)		P3		X
<i>Thomasia</i> sp. Gingin (F. & J. Hort 1511)		P3	X	
<i>Thryptomene duplicata</i>		P1		X
<i>Thryptomene ninghanensis</i>		P1		X
<i>Thryptomene</i> sp. East Yuna (J.W. Green 4639)		P2		X
<i>Thryptomene</i> sp. Mingenew (Diels & Pritzel 332)		P3	X	
<i>Thryptomene</i> sp. Yuna Reserve (A.C. Burns 100)		P2		X
<i>Thysanotus anceps</i>		P3	X	
<i>Thysanotus glaucus</i>		P4	X	
<i>Thysanotus isantherus</i>		P3	X	
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Badgingarra (E.A. Griffin 2511)		P2	X	
<i>Thysanotus vernalis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Trichocline</i> sp. Treeton (B.J. Keighery & N. Gibson 564)		P2	X	
<i>Tricoryne</i> sp. Eneabba (E.A. Griffin 1200)		P2	X	
<i>Tricoryne</i> sp. Wongan Hills (B.H. Smith 794)		P2	X	
<i>Tripterococcus paniculatus</i>		P1	X	
<i>Verticordia albida</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Verticordia argentea</i>		P2	X	
<i>Verticordia attenuata</i>		P3	X	
<i>Verticordia aurea</i>		P4	X	
<i>Verticordia blepharophylla</i>		P2	X	
<i>Verticordia capillaris</i>		P4		X
<i>Verticordia chrysostachys</i> var. <i>pallida</i>		P3		X

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<b>Species</b>	<b>FCC</b>	<b>SCC</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>N</b>
<i>Verticordia densiflora</i> var. <i>roseostella</i>		P3	X	
<i>Verticordia fragrans</i>		P3	X	
<i>Verticordia insignis</i> subsp. <i>eomagis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Verticordia lindleyi</i> subsp. <i>lindleyi</i>		P4	X	
<i>Verticordia luteola</i> var. <i>luteola</i>		P3	X	
<i>Verticordia luteola</i> var. <i>rosea</i>		P1	X	
<i>Verticordia paludosa</i>		P4	X	
<i>Verticordia penicillaris</i>		P4	X	X
<i>Verticordia plumosa</i> var. <i>ananeotes</i>	E	P3	X	
<i>Verticordia plumosa</i> var. <i>pleiobotrya</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Verticordia rutilastra</i>		P3	X	
<i>Verticordia serrata</i> var. <i>linearis</i>		P3	X	
<i>Villarsia submersa</i>		P4	X	
<i>Walteranthus erectus</i>		P2	X	
<i>Wurmbea tubulosa</i>	E	R	X	
<i>Xanthosia tomentosa</i>		P4	X	



**APPENDIX D: KNOWN THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES ON THE DAMPIER  
TO BUNBURY GAS PIPELINE, IN RELATION TO GERALDTON**

\* Note - that all occur south of Geraldton

<b>TEC Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Conservation Code</b>
Mound Springs SCP	Communities of Tumulus Springs (Organic Mound Springs, Swan Coastal Plain)	Critically Endangered
MUCHEA LIMESTONE	Shrublands and woodlands on Muchea Limestone	Endangered
NTHIRON	Perth to Gingin Ironstone Association	Critically Endangered
SCP02	Southern wet shrublands, Swan Coastal Plain	Endangered
SCP3a	<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> - <i>Kingia australis</i> woodlands on heavy soils, Swan	Critically Endangered
SCP3b	<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> woodlands on sandy clay soils of the southern Swan Coastal Plain	Vulnerable
SCP3c	<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> - <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> woodlands and shrublands, Swan Coastal Plain	Critically Endangered
SCP07	Herb rich saline shrublands in clay pans	Vulnerable
SCP08	Herb rich shrublands in clay pans	Vulnerable
SCP09	Dense shrublands on clay flats	Vulnerable
SCP10a	Shrublands on dry clay flats	Endangered
SCP15	Forests and woodlands of deep seasonal wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain	Vulnerable
SCP19	Sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain	Critically Endangered
SCP20a	<i>Banksia attenuata</i> woodland over species rich dense shrublands	Endangered
SCP20b	<i>Banksia attenuata</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> woodlands of the eastern side of the Swan Coastal Plain	Endangered
SCP20c	Shrublands and woodlands of the eastern side of the Swan Coastal Plain	Critically Endangered
SCP26a	<i>Melaleuca huegelii</i> - <i>Melaleuca acerosa</i> (currently <i>M.</i> <i>systema</i> ) shrublands on limestone ridges (Gibson et al. 1994 type 26a)	Endangered